First Consortium meeting
October 2017 – M13

D8.3: First Consortium meeting
WP 8, T 8.5

Authors: Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Transcrime (UCSC – Transcrime)

Modelling the PRocesses leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks
FCT-16-2015

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
**Technical References**

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<tr>
<th>Project Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Modelling the PRocesses leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks</td>
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</table>
| Project Coordinator | Ernesto Savona  
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore  
ernesto.savona@unicatt.it |
| Project Duration | October 2016 – September 2019 (36 months) |
| Deliverable No. | D8.3 |
| Dissemination level | PU |
| Work Package | WP 8 - Management |
| Task | T 8.5 – First Consortium meeting |
| Lead beneficiary | 1, UCSC |
| Contributing beneficiary(ies) | |
| Due date of deliverable | 31 October 2017 |
| Actual submission date | 31 October 2017 |

1 PU = Public  
PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)  
RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)  
CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)

**Document history**

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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
0 Summary

This report gathers all the documents related to the First Consortium meeting organised in Jerusalem, on October 16th and 17th 2017. It includes the agenda, the list of participants, the presentations and the minutes of the meeting.

Table of contents

0 SUMMARY .................................................................................................................. 3
1 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ..................................................................................... 4
2 AGENDA .................................................................................................................. 7
3 MINUTES ................................................................................................................. 15
ANNEX ....................................................................................................................... 24
4 PRESENTATIONS .................................................................................................... 27
# List of participants

**First Consortium meeting participants**

16-17 October 2017

(Please sign below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Day 1 (16/10/17)</th>
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<tr>
<td>ISTC-CNR</td>
<td>Mario Paolucci</td>
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<td>Gerardo Salvato</td>
<td>Francesco Calderoni</td>
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<td>Prof. Bottini</td>
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<td>Daniela Ovadia</td>
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<td>Tomer Carmel</td>
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2 Agenda

PROTON

First Consortium Meeting Agenda

October 16th-17th 2017

Jerusalem

PROTON
Modelling the processes leading to organised crime and terrorist networks
List of Partners

Coordinator
UCSC - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime

Co-Coordinator:
HUJI - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Fraunhofer - Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der angewandten Forschung e.V.

IBM - IBM Research GmbH

ITTI - ITTI SP ZOO

CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

VU - Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

UB - Universitat de Barcelona

UCAM - The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University Of Cambridge

FAU - Friedrich-Alexander Universitaet Erlangen Nuremberg
# First Consortium Meeting Agenda

**Sunday, October 15th**

**Arrival**

Morning/Afternoon  Participants’ arrival during the day

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**First day meeting**

**Monday, October 16th**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00</td>
<td>Opening</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-09:30</td>
<td><strong>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona</strong> (UCSC-Transcrime) Welcome</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Co-coordinator Prof. David Weisburd</strong> (HUJI). Welcome and adoption of the agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30-10:00</td>
<td><strong>Prof. David Weisburd</strong> (HUJI), <strong>Prof. Ernesto Savona</strong> (UCSC-Transcrime), <strong>Dr. Nicolas Payette</strong> (CNR): The Role of WP1, WP2, WP3 on developing the Agent Based Models (ABM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-12:50</td>
<td>1st Session: WP2 (WPs and task leaders only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-11:10</td>
<td>5 mins. <strong>Prof. Badi Hasisi</strong> (HUJI). Welcome and presentation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Task leader presentation of WP2:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 mins. Task 2.1. <strong>Dr. Michael Wolfowicz</strong> and <strong>Dr. Yael Litmanovitz</strong> (HUJI)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 2.2. <strong>Dr. Tinka Schubert</strong> (UB-CREA)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 2.3. <strong>Dr. Tomer Carmel</strong> and <strong>Prof. Badi Hasisi</strong> (HUJI)</td>
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<td>Discussion after each presentation including on ABM inputs (tot. 20 mins.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:10-11:30</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-12:50</td>
<td>Task leader presentation of WP2 (cont.):</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 2.4. <strong>Dr. Justice Tankebe</strong> (UC)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 2.5. <strong>Prof. Gary LaFee</strong> (USMF)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 2.6. <strong>Prof. Friedrich Lüscher</strong> (FAU)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 2.7. <strong>Prof. Frank Weerman</strong> (VU-VUJC)</td>
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<td>Discussion after each presentation including on ABM inputs (tot. 20 mins.)</td>
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<td>12:50-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00-15:10</td>
<td><strong>2nd Session: WP1</strong>&lt;br&gt;5 mins. <strong>Prof. Francesco Calderoni</strong> (UCSC-Transcrime). Welcome and presentation of WP1&lt;br&gt;Task leader presentation of WP1:&lt;br&gt;15 mins. Task 1.1. <strong>Prof. Francesco Calderoni</strong> (UCSC-Transcrime)&lt;br&gt;15 mins. Task 1.2. <strong>Dr. Tinka Schubert</strong> (UB-CREA)&lt;br&gt;15 mins. Task 1.3. <strong>Prof. Edward R. Kleemann</strong> and <strong>Dr. Victor van der Geest</strong> (VU and WODC)&lt;br&gt;Discussion after each presentation including on ABM inputs (tot. 20 mins.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:10-15:25</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:25-16:30</td>
<td><strong>Task leader presentation of WP1 (cont.)</strong>:&lt;br&gt;15 mins. Task 1.4. <strong>Prof. Francesco Calderoni</strong> (UCSC-Transcrime)&lt;br&gt;15 mins. Task 1.5. <strong>Prof. Gabriella Bottini</strong>, <strong>Dr. Gerardo Salvato</strong> and <strong>Dr. Maria Laura Fiorina</strong> (UNIPV)&lt;br&gt;15 mins. Task 1.6. <strong>Prof. Mario Lavezzi</strong> (UNIPA)&lt;br&gt;Discussion after each presentation including on ABM inputs (tot. 20 mins.)</td>
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<td>16:30</td>
<td>Closing the first day</td>
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Second day meeting  
Tuesday, October 17th

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-11:50</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Session: WP3</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-09:30</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
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<td>09:30-10:25</td>
<td>Task leader presentation of WP3:</td>
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<td>5 mins. Dr. Stefan Rilling (Fraunhofer). Welcome and presentation of WP3</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 3.1 Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC – Transcrime)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 3.4 Dr. Simon Perry and Dr. Michael Wolfowicz (HUJI)</td>
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<td>Discussion after each presentation including on ABM inputs (20 mins.)</td>
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<td>10:25-10:40</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
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<td>10:40-11:50</td>
<td>Task leader presentation of WP3 (cont.):</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 3.2 Mr. Michael Osborne (IBM)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 3.3 Dr. Stefan Rilling (Fraunhofer)</td>
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<td>15 mins. Task 3.5 Dr. Stefan Rilling (Fraunhofer)</td>
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<td>Discussion after each presentation including on ABM inputs (25 mins.)</td>
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<td>11:50-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<td>13:30-15:00</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Session: Discussion and feedforward and feedback process with policy makers</td>
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<td>13:30-15:00</td>
<td>EUROPOL: Introduction</td>
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<td>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime)</td>
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<td>15:00-16:30</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Session: Administrative and ethical issues (WP6 and task leaders only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00-15:30</td>
<td>Dr. Maria Laura Fiorina (UNIPV). WP6 Ethical issues</td>
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Ms. Silvia Raimondi (YOURIS). WP7 Dissemination activities</td>
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<td>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00-16:30</td>
<td>Administrative issues</td>
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<td>Wrap up meeting and conclusion of the First Consortium meeting. Future deadlines</td>
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<td>16:30</td>
<td>Closing of the meeting</td>
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Useful Contacts

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Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law
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Valentina Calcagno – valentina.calcagno@unicatt.it
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Information package

Meeting Venue

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus Campus is located in Jerusalem and is about a 50-minute taxi ride from Ben-Gurion Airport, Tel-Aviv.

The meetings will take place in the Beit Maiersdorf building.

Transportation

Taxis are available at Ben-Gurion airport. There is also a frequent bus from the airport to the Central Bus Station in Jerusalem (bus no. 947).

Accommodation

The Dan Hotel, Jerusalem, is conveniently located within walking distance of the campus. The hotel is also conveniently located along a main public transportation route with access to buses and the light-rail transit system. Public transportation is regular and a 10-minute ride will take you to the center of Jerusalem or the Central bus station.

We have arranged with the Dan Hotel special pricing of $150.00/night; however, this is dependant on the number of guests who will book and is limited. As such, please advise us as soon as possible if you are booking at the Dan Hotel and please inform them that you are a guest of the PROTON meeting at Hebrew University (https://www.danhotels.com/JerusalemHotels/DanJerusalemHotel/).

There are many other high quality hotels located nearby which can be found online, as well as a great number of boutique hotels and holiday accommodation throughout the city (such as the Mount Zion Boutique Hotel). While these hotels are conveniently located closer to the center of the city and local attractions, they are generally at least a few kilometers from the Campus. Prices for accommodation vary greatly (from $125.00-$500.00/night) and include local hotels such as: Jerusalem Garden Hotel, Lev Yerushalayim, Jerusalem Gate Hotel, King Solomon Hotel, Olive Tree Plaza Hotel and Mamilla Hotel.

Weather

Mid-late October is the autumn season in Israel. It will generally not be cold although the evenings may be a bit cooler. This is the time when the first rains usually arrive as well.
3 Minutes

PROTON

Minutes of the First Consortium Meeting

October 16th-17th 2017

Jerusalem

PROTON
Modelling the processes leading to organised crime and terrorist networks

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
# List of participants

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Short name</th>
<th>Participant Name</th>
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<td>UCSC</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Fraunhofer Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V.</td>
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<td>Stichting VU</td>
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<td>Universitat de Barcelona</td>
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<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<td>Joaquin Zuckerberg</td>
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First Day – October 16th 2017

The first Consortium meeting was held at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus Campus, Beit Maiersdorf building, Jerusalem, on the 16th and 17th October 2017.

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome – Coordinator Ernesto Savona (UCSC – Transcrime)

Welcome and adoption of the agenda - Co-coordinator Prof. David Weisburd (HUJI): introduced the overall project, the results achieved and the expectations for the second year.

Coordinator Ernesto Savona (UCSC - Transcrime): stressed the importance of obtaining inputs from the policy makers in order to choose the variables to be integrated into the ABMs.

First Session: Wp2

Dr. Nicolas Payette (CNR): The Role of WP1, WP2, WP3 on developing the Agent Based Models (ABMs). Dr. Payette introduced the ABMs to clarify the role of WP1, 2 and 3 in providing inputs to build the models (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Partners and policy makers provided comments.

Badi Hasisi (HUJI): presentation of WP2 and introduction to task leaders’ presentations.

T2.1 Dr. Michael Wolfovicz and Dr. Yael Litmanovitz (HUJI): Systematic review of the social, psychological and economic factors relating to radicalization and recruitment to terrorism. Dr. Litmanovitz presented the methodology of the systematic review; Dr. Wolfovitz explained the application of the results obtained to the ABMs (presentations attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided recommendations.

T2.2 Dr. Tinka Schubert (UB-CREA): Ethical and societal impacts of terrorism policies. Dr. Schubert provided an overview of the methodology and the findings regarding ethical and societal impact of terrorism policies (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.

T2.3 HUJI Prof. Badi Hasisi and Dr. Carmel Tommer (HUJI): Innovative study of social factors: careers of terror offenders in context. Prof. Hasisi presented the objectives of the research and described the data analysed. Dr. Tommer presented the methodology of the study and the its results (presentations attached). Discussion followed. Partners provided comments.

T2.4 Dr. Justice Tankebe (UCAM): Innovative study of social factors: the impact of counter-terrorism on radicalisation and recruitment. Dr. Tankebe provided insights on the study, in particular on how
experience and impressions may contribute to the process of recruitment and radicalisation (presentation attached). Discussion followed.

**T2.5 Prof. Gary LaFree (USMF): Innovative study of psychological factors: emotional and cognitive determinants of terrorism involvement.** Prof. LaFree presented PIRUS data (Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States) and preliminary results (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Partners provided comments.

**T2.6 Dr. Friedrich Lösel (FAU): Innovative study of psychological factors: terrorism prevention through protective factors against violence.** Dr. Lösel introduced the systematic review of international research on protective factors and its results (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Partners and policy makers provided comments.

**T2.7 Dr. Frank Weerman (VU/VUmc, in collaboration with WODC): Innovative study of economic factors: socio-economic inequalities and terrorism development.** Dr. Weerman presented the study on the relation between real and perceived economic adversity, and social exclusion and terrorism (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.

**Second Session: Wp1**

**Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC - Transcrime): presentation of WP1 and introduction to task leaders’ presentations.**

**T1.1 Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC Transcrime): Systematic review of the social, psychological and economic factors relating to criminalisation and recruitment.** Prof. Calderoni presented the methodology and preliminary results of the systematic review (presentations attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.

**T1.2 Dr. Tinka Shubert (UB – CREA): Ethical and societal impacts of OC policies.** Dr. Schubert provided an overview of the methodology and the findings regarding ethical and societal impact of OC policies (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments and recommendations.

**T1.3 Prof. Edward Kleemans and Dr. Victor van der Geest (VU/VUmc): Innovative study of the social factors: criminal careers of OC offenders in context.** Prof. Kleemans and Dr. van der Geest presented the preliminary results regarding the study on the criminal careers in organised crime (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.

**T1.4 Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC - Transcrime): Innovative study of the social factors: recruitment into mafias: criminal careers of mafia members and mafia bosses.** Prof. Calderoni provided an overview of data sets, methodology and results of the study on recruitment into mafias and criminal careers (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.
T1.5 Dr. Gerardo Salvato (UNIPV): *Innovative study of the psychological factors: emotional and cognitive determinants of OC involvement.* Dr. Salvato presented the experiments conducted and the results of the study aimed at exploring the cognitive abilities and emotional profiles of individuals involved in OC networks (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.

T1.6 Prof. Mario Lavezzi (UNIPA): *Innovative study of the economic factors: socio-economic inequalities and OC involvement.* Prof. Lavezzi described the dataset, methodology and results of the analysis aimed at exploring the role of socio-economic inequalities in recruitment to OC network (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.

Second Day – October 17th 2017

Third Session: Wp3

Dr. Stefan Rilling (Fraunhofer): presentation of WP3 and introduction of task leaders’ presentations.

T3.1 Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC - Transcrime): *Systematic review of cyber-related OC and terrorist activities, and technological means for their study.* Prof. Calderoni presented the methodology and preliminary results of the systematic review (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided recommendations.

T3.4 Dr. Simon Perry and Dr. Michael Wolfovicz (HUJI): *Innovative study: radicalisation in cyberspace and radical social media networks.* Dr. Perry and Dr. Wolfovicz provided the results of the studies on radicalisation in cyberspace and radical social media networks (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments.

T3.2 Mr. Michael Osborne (IBM): *Innovative study: finding the Dark Web signposts.* Mr. Osborne presented the preliminary results of the Dark Web analysis (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments and recommendations.

T3.3 Dr. Stefan Rilling (Fraunhofer): *Innovative study: online visibility and social media impact of gangs.* Dr. Rilling introduced the methodology and results of the research aimed to measure the social media presence of gangs in Europe and to analyse gang-related online contents (presentation attached). Discussion followed.

T3.5 Dr. Stefan Rilling (Fraunhofer, in collaboration with IBM): *Innovative study: terrorist-related contents in cyberspace.* Dr. Rilling presented the methodology and results of the study on terrorist
related contents in cyberspace (presentation attached). Discussion followed. Policy makers provided comments and recommendations.

**Fourth Session: Discussion and Feedforward and Feedback Process with Policy Makers**

**Prof. Savona (UCSC Transcrime): introduction.** The Coordinator assigned Europol the task to guide the session, given the role of the Agency in representing the LEAs in Europe.

**EUROPOL introduction.**

**Ms. Paula Switon (EUROPOL):** listed four general recommendations for the partners: 1) Keeping the focus of the research on the recruitment process; 2) providing a horizontal terminology common to all partners of the project; 3) ensuring a common understanding of the ABMs not only for the scientific partners but also for policy makers; 4) Considering the dynamic nature of OC and terrorism.

**Mr. Joaquin Zuckerberg (UNODC):** stressed the need for common terminology.

**Mr. Roberto Di Tullio (DPPS):** sustained that the indicators will be useful to improve the global approach towards both OC and terrorism. The tools implemented should be user-friendly, in order to allow policy makers to independently simulate situations and find solutions to global issues.

**Mr. Daniel Vesterhav (BRÅ):** suggested that different types of organized crime in different periods should be considered while modelling the ABMs.

**Ms. Cindy Verlayen (EUCPN):** stressed the dynamic nature of the issues addressed by the project and the need that the model is applicable to the European context.

Scientific partners assessed that policy makers may participate in the selections of factors to be included in the models, in order to individuate the most important issues to be addressed in the European context.

**Prof. Savona (UCSC - Transcrime):** recommended that scientific partners focus on the abovementioned four points; furthermore, researchers should stress the relevance of the WP themes in finalizing the deliverables for December. As provided for by PROTON Grant Agreement, policy makers should send a final report with comments and recommendations to the partners to ensure that their views are properly integrated into the final outputs of WP1, 2 and 3.
Fifth Session: Administrative and Ethical Issues

Dr. Maria Laura Fiorina (UNIPV). WP6 and WP9 Ethical issues. Dr. Fiorina provided an overview of the tasks, the deliverables and future deadlines of WP6 and WP9 (presentation attached). Partners will be required to complete a form to permit the ethical assessment due at month 15. Discussion followed.

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Ms. Silvia Raimondi (YOURIS). WP7 Dissemination activities. Ms. Raimondi presented the activities implemented in the first year of the project to enhance the dissemination of results (presentation attached). Ms. Raimondi required the partners to provide youris.com with information and reporting about the dissemination and communication activities that they have been performing up to now by Friday 27th October 2017. Discussion followed.

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Coordinator Prof. Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Administrative issues. The Coordinator presented future deadlines and deliverables (schedule attached).

Prof. Savona proposed to modify the internal regulation on the dissemination of results, art. 29.1 of the Grant Agreement, as follows:

1. Partners will have to notify their intention to disseminate results 15 days in advance;
2. Partners may object within 10 after receiving notification.

Prof. Weisburd (HUJI) informed the partners about the intention to publish a book on the preliminary results of the project (table of contents attached). The book, published by Springer with internal referees, will be produced in accordance with art. 29 of PROTON Grant Agreement concerning the dissemination of results and open access in Horizon2020 projects.

Wrap up meeting and conclusion of the First Consortium meeting.

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**PROTON: Future Deadlines**

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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
### PROTON: Future Deadlines

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### PROTON: Future Meetings

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Annex

Understanding Recruitment to Organized Crime and Terrorism: Social, Psychological and Economic Drivers

Edited by David Weishard, Ernesto Savona, Radi Hasisi, and Francesco Calderoni

Chapter Outline

Introduction: The Context of Recruitment to Organized Crime and Terrorism

The editors will write an introductory chapter that examines the question of recruitment as a research concern, and the importance of this work for both scholars and policy makers. We will summarize prior research in this area with the goal of laying out the importance of the research described in the volume. We will look for overlapping questions and concerns, and will also describe specific features that distinguish these crimes. We will also introduce the chapters in the book.

Section 1: Recruitment to Organized Crime Networks

Chapter 1

Systematic review of the social, psychological and economic factors relating to criminalisation and recruitment to OC

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Ernesto Savona

Francesco Calderoni

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francesco.calderoni@unicatt.it

Chapter 2

Criminal careers of OC offenders in context

Stichting VU- VUMC

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Frank Weerman

e.r.kleemans@vu.nl
FWeerman@msr.nl

Ministerie Van Veiligheid en Justitie

Edwin Kruisbergen

Jan Hoogduijn

e.w.kruisbergen@minvenj.nl
j.w.hoogduijn@minvenj.nl

Chapter 3

Recruitment into mafias: criminal careers of mafia members and mafia bosses

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Ernesto Savona

Francesco Calderoni

ernesto.savona@unicatt.it
francesco.calderoni@unicatt.it
### Chapter 4

| Emotional and cognitive determinants of OC involvement | Università di Pavia | Gabriella Bottini | Daniela Ovadia | gabriella.bottini@gmail.com daniela.ovadia@unipv.it |

### Chapter 5

| Socio-economic inequalities and OC involvement | Università di Palermo | Patrizia Milisenda | p.milisenda@comune.palermo.it |

### Section 2: Recruitment to Terrorist Networks

### Chapter 6

| Systematic review of the social, psychological, economic and environmental factors leading to radicalization and recruitment to terrorism | Hebrew University of Jerusalem | Michael Wolfowicz | Yael Litmanovitz, David Weisbund, Badi Hasisi | yaellit@gmail.com michael.wolfowicz@mail.huji.ac.il david.weisbund@mail.huji.ac.il badi.hasisi@mail.huji.ac.il |

### Chapter 7

| Imprisonment and criminal offending of security offenders | Hebrew University of Jerusalem | Badi Hasisi | David Weisbund, Tomer Carmel | david.weisbund@mail.huji.ac.il badi.hasisi@mail.huji.ac.il tencerl@gmail.com |

### Chapter 8

| Counter-terrorism legitimacy and recruitment into terrorism | Cambridge University | Justice Tankabe | Jt340@cam.ac.uk |

### Chapter 9

| Emotional and cognitive determinants of terrorism involvement | USMF | Gary LaFree, Michael Jensen, Patrick James | glafree@umd.edu |

### Chapter 10

| Protective factors against extremism and recruitment for terrorism | Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (Germany) | Friedrich Losel, Doris Bender, Sonja King | friedrich.losesl@fau.de |
Chapter 11

| How real and perceived socio-economic inequalities affect involvement in terrorism | Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & NSCR | Vanja Ljajic, Frank Weerman, Jan-Willem van Prooijen, Catrien Bijleveld | FWeerman@nscr.nl, VLjajic@nscr.nl |

Conclusions

In the conclusions the editors will draw together the key themes of the chapters to try to develop a mapping of drivers of organized crime and terrorism. We will focus both on common drivers and specific drivers for each crime. Our approach seeks to develop a broad understanding of recruitment to crime on the one hand and the systematic differences between organized crime and terrorism recruitment.

The conclusions will also focus on the policy implications of our work. What types of policies can be used to dampen such drivers of recruitment? What interventions seem promising given the knowledge we gain, and how can those be implemented on a scale that would reduce recruitment to organized crime and terrorism?
4 Presentations

CNR: The role of WP1, WP2, and WP3 in developing the Agent Based Models (ABMs)

**Aim the model**

We are developing an ABM of **terrorism recruitment** to test the impact of social, psychological and economical factors on the **risk of radicalization** of individuals.

This model is based on meetings we had with HUJI and UCSC.

**What ABMs are about**

**Heterogeneous autonomous individuals** that interact locally.

Each individual agent has its own set of personal characteristics, e.g.: age, gender, ethnicity, religion, education, job, beliefs, etc. Agents change over time.

**Risk and propensity factors**

When **risk** reaches a threshold, agents become radicalized.

**Risk and propensity factors: examples**

These factors need to be **quantified** and **weighted**.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
First Consortium meeting

Elements of the core model: environment

We model an abstract city that fits on a grid of cells.
This city is made of communities.

Elements of the core model: communities

Communities are filled with citizens, some of them radicalized.
Some agents increase risk factors, others reduce them.
We need to know the distributions of, e.g.: age, religion, income, etc.
(Who will provide these?)

Elements of the core model: locations

Communities are filled with locations: schools, workplaces, parks, cafes, religious buildings, community centres, prisons, etc.
Citizens perform activities at locations. Activities affect risk factors.

Elements of the core model: networks

What of kind of networks are important?
(Friendships? Family?)
T2.5 provides information about radical peers or family members. What is the structure of these networks? How do they evolve?

Elements of the core model: opinion dynamics

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
How does talking affect their opinions? (e.g., Gangisalo and Mazzoni (2008); a variant of Defrancq et al. (2000))

Which opinions are relevant for radicalization? (Institutional trust, in-group superiority, fair treatment from police...?)

25 communities, 40 000 citizens

For validation, we need:
- Population level data.
- Data over time.
- Ideally, data about recruitment.
  (A lot of the current data is about violent acts, not recruitment.)
UCSC - Transcrime: T1.1 Systematic review of the social, psychological and economic factors relating to criminalisation and recruitment

The rationale
- Diverse literature on social, economic and psychological factors leading to recruitment to Organised Crime Groups (OCGs)
- Different disciplines and approaches

Need for a systematic review

Objectives
- Identifying the most commonly reported social, economic and psychological factors leading to recruitment to OCGs
- Assessing the reliability, validity and generalisability of research findings on these factors
- Evaluating if and how these findings can enhance prevention and enforcement strategies against OCGs

PROTON Agent Based Models

Research questions
- What are the most commonly reported factors leading to OCGs?
- Are quantitative and qualitative contributions consistent in pointing to the same factors?
- What implications and recommendations can be drawn to enhance the countering and design of prevention policies against OCGs?

Methodology: Background
- This Systematic Review followed Campbell Collaboration guidelines and methodology
- Identification of databases and queries
- Title and abstract screening
- Full-text screening
- Systematic Review managed through Covidence

Methodology: Databases

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<tr>
<th>LANGUAGE</th>
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</table>
Methodology: Query structure

The search terms fall into three categories:

- types of OCGs: Mafias, DTOs, Criminal gangs, Other OCGs
- social, economic and psychological factors and recruitment of individuals into OCGs

Studies included (n=32)

- Methods
  - Quantitative: 15
  - Mixed methods: 8
  - Qualitative: 6
  - Meta: 7
  - Gongs: 2
  - Other OCGs: 2

- Criminal organisations
  - 31

Conclusions

- Scarce literature on recruitment to OCGs
- Recruitment as secondary topic when describing criminal organizations' structure and functioning
- Most relevant studies apply qualitative methods

Next steps

- Collection and screening of further experts' suggestions
- Analysis of included studies
- Identification of possible rules for PROTON's Simulations
- Drafting of final report

Studies included: Quantitative


This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
UB – CREA: T1.2 Ethical and societal impacts of OC policies

Studie included: Mixed methods


Studie included: Qualitative


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
First Consortium meeting

3. Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis

Conducted in six different EU-MiNaItaly, Germany, The Netherlands, Romania, Spain and The United Kingdom.

Criteria to reach contexts:
- The involvement of stakeholders, contacting first experts, and later on transnational and local levels.
- Experts sought evidence of their expertise in the subject.
- Data collection: systematic and in-depth surveys, interviews, NGOs, or associations, specifically doing some type of prevention.
- End-users are being contacted as individual representatives of the local stakeholders in the EU countries as chosen for having been represented through local media networks and among the research teams.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage of participants</th>
<th>International level</th>
<th>National level</th>
<th>Local level</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>The Netherlands</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
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The EU has been elaborating action plans, programmes, and strategies for targeting OC in general or dealing with its particular forms.

- One of the main legal frameworks in the EU is the Council Framework Decision 2002/471/JHA which fights against OC, providing a consistent instrument to tackle OC in the EU. The FRA (2018) has been evaluated and assessed in multiple occasions.
- Criminals except the criminal, all NGOs have introduced the key elements of the Framework Decision and introduced a new dimension.
- The European Commission has conducted a comparative document review (COM, 2020).

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS (II)

- Human dignity in prisons: the fieldwork conducted in all five countries has supported that the policies that are being implemented to those who are sentenced to prison for committing a crime are related to belonging to an organized crime network, and in the majority of the cases, not oriented towards their social reintegration into society. On the contrary, they receive a host of special isolation and solitary treatment with permanent intervention of other communications, among other measures. The application of the measures constitutes a high risk situation for human rights at work as well as it can cause significant adverse health effects.
- On the contrary, in Catalonia, inmates were not classified according to the criteria for which they had been sentenced. They were able to participate in activities and programs. This has meant that programs would have a positive impact on the social reintegration of these inmates and decreasing the probability of re-offending.

ETHICAL IMPACTS

- Fieldwork conducted mainly in Italy and Spain, and to a lesser extent in Germany allow to identify some programmes that are being implemented at the local level and for which we have collected evidence of their positive impact in preventing people from falling into different types of OC networks through.
- Social integration of vulnerable communities at the grassroots level.
- Creating educational opportunities for children and adults.
- Creating employment opportunities that challenge the mafia or other types of OC networks that can be an effective way of fighting.
- Involving in democratic spaces of social participation.

ETHICAL IMPACTS (IV)

- European Agenda on Security (COM, 2012) final gathering the main security threats and the latest mechanisms to counter them. However, the EAS (2015) also refers mainly to measures in specific manifestation of OC.
- EU/RMs where the fieldwork is being conducted, also have a National Organized Crime, including almost all of them OC as a national priority. The National Organized Crime Coordination Unit (NOC) should have the aim to monitor policies, collaboration between intelligence agencies and improvement of methods and investigations.

- Rule of law: the policy-making research conducted up to this point evidences that in the field of OC, the measures and strategies are more oriented to the disruption of the networks instead of the prevention. Policies and strategies in OC are related to legal actions, police and justice cooperation and investigation means.

- Human dignity in Prisons:

  There are some measures (Art. 5 of the Prison Act) that are a fundamental right to every individual who is in prison. These measures are designed to protect the human dignity of the prisoners.

  - In Spain, the so-called 'prison school' has been created through prison authorities. The purpose of this school is to provide legal education to the prisoners.

- Societal impacts:

  - DIOM COOP (Barcelona, Spain): project organised for a local association of social workers, co-operatives, and non-profit organizations.

  * This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
SOCIETAL IMPACTS (II)

- Adult education programme and early school leaving prevention programmes (Sistema, Rally Schools) organized in learning communities in Scampia, which support the children and their families in deprived areas in Italy, and also one of the most affected by Mafia networks.
- Aim: to be a source of values that contribute to the resolution of the problems of unemployment, drugs, and violence, and social and institutional identity.
- Impact: the programme enables students’ enrolment and school attendance among the young people experiencing the risk of dropout and drug use.

SOCIETAL IMPACTS (II)

- Addis Ababa NGO (Palesto, Italy): it is a movement that emerged in Palesto in 2010 that works to create a society free of the “pizzai” (extortion money) to the mafia.
- Aim: to create a context characterized by respect for human rights, values, and ethical principles; to involve young people in the cultural and social life of the community.
- Impact: the project has contributed to the reduction of juvenile delinquency and has involved young people in the cultural and social life of the community.
- Results: in 2012, 2013, 2014, the project joined three marches that involved 14,000 people, the number of juvenile delinquents has decreased, and the community has become more involved in the social and cultural life of the town.

Obstacles encountered

- Difficulties at the time of contacting some “hard to reach” contacts
- Difficulty to organize focus groups in the EU countries
- More expertise of the contacts in Territorial than in Organised Crime

Contributions to policies based on encountered impacts:

- Equipping people in the network of “protective community agents” with the tools to handle situations of vulnerability
- Creating educational opportunities for children and adult people keeping them away from DC
- Opening democratic spaces of social participation in the neighborhoods
- Developing evidence-based programmes to address the dropout of school attendance and neighborhood crime
- Promotion in the public sphere of the history of the organizes crime using the “language of desire” (Puglisi, 2014) (instead of the language of crime)

REFERENCES


VU/VUmc/WODC : T1.3 Innovative study of the social factors: criminal careers of OC offenders in context

CONTRIBUTIONS

- Contributions to policies based on encountered impacts:
  - Equipping people in the network of “protective community agents” with the tools to handle situations of vulnerability
  - Creating educational opportunities for children and adult people keeping them away from DC
  - Opening democratic spaces of social participation in the neighborhoods
  - Developing evidence-based programmes to address the dropout of school attendance and neighborhood crime
  - Promotion in the public sphere of the history of the organizes crime using the “language of desire” (Puglisi, 2014) (instead of the language of crime)

RESEARCH TEAM:

**VU:**
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Dr. M. Vere van Koppen
Dr. Victor R. van der Geest

**WODC:**
Dr. Edwin W. Krusibergen
D. R. (Renushka) Madarie, MSc

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Dutch Organized Crime Monitor

- Sources: large-scale criminal investigations (150)
- Researchers: WODC, EUR, VU Amsterdam
- Aim: better insight into the nature of organized crime
  -> better policies and police practices

Part 1: Analysis of criminal careers:

- 150 OC cases and 1,841 offenders
- Dutch OBJD-data ("rap sheets")
- Analysis of criminal careers
- Semi-parametric group models
- Six groups: diverse pathways in crime

Sample characteristics

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<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<td>Born in the Netherlands</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>median =1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onset age</td>
<td>27.2 (SD=10.4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age at last offence</td>
<td>43.6 (SD=11.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age at the end of observation</td>
<td>52.8 (SD=10.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time spent in prison</td>
<td>2.4 (SD=3.8)</td>
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</table>

Type of organized crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of organized crime</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Traditional drugs</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synthetic drugs</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combined traditional / synthetic drugs</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human smuggling</td>
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<td>Human trafficking</td>
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<td>Fraud / money laundering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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- Almost half of all organized crimes constitutes a form of drug trafficking / production.

Criminal career characteristics

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg. nr. of offences (total)</td>
<td>5.3 (SD=7.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>1.4 (SD=3.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>0.6 (SD=1.5)</td>
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<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>0.02 (SD=0.2)</td>
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<td>Drugs</td>
<td>0.9 (SD=1.6)</td>
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<td>Vandalism / public order</td>
<td>0.6 (SD=1.1)</td>
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<td>Traffic</td>
<td>0.8 (SD=2.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.0 (SD=1.9)</td>
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- Versatile criminal careers

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Part 2 (WODC): Criminal careers and social and economic embeddedness:
- Transit crime: import / export
- 16 extensive case studies (Dutch OCM).
- One economic sector: transportation, particularly:
  - airport-related (11)
  - and seaport-related (5)

Logistical operations:
1. Defy security checks: drug mules and other methods to defy security checks
2. Avoid security checks: recruit persons with job-related personal credentials or privileges
3. Neutralize security checks: corrupted customs or police officers

Occupational embeddedness:
- Autonomy
- Mobility
- Similarity between legitimate duties and criminal activities
  - Social capital (acquired through work)
  - Job-specific knowledge (acquired through work)

Social embeddedness:
- Social bonds
  - Social snowball effect:
    - family ties
    - job-related ties
    - permissive subculture / offender convergence settings

Becoming and staying involved:
- Social bonds
- Money (bad financial situation and greed)

Staying involved:
- Greed as a reason to stay involved
- Deferring criminal proceeds (as incentive)
- Threats
- Feeling obliged (part of subculture)

Involvement mechanisms:
- Economic involvement mechanisms:
  - ports as opportunity structures
  - tension between speed and safety
- Occupational and social embeddedness:
  - specific jobs
  - specific job characteristics
  - social ties and work ties
- Personal factors:
  - financial setbacks & thrill seeking

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Relevant output for model:

- Diverse criminal careers & population characteristics
- Risk factors (also related to specific professions and economic sectors)
- Influence of social ties, work ties and embeddedness
- Involvement mechanisms (start OC career);
- Becoming and staying involved (individual and network level)

UCSC: T1.4 Innovative study of the social factors: recruitment into mafias: criminal careers of mafia members and mafia bosses

Objectives

- To identify factors of mafia careers in the context of social embeddedness
- To advance knowledge about social factors leading to:
  - Mafia networks
  - Recruitment into mafias
  - Career of mafia members and bosses

Methodology: Background

- Statistical data on mafia members
  - Analysis of demographic and criminal factors
  - Operationalisation of the six parameters
  - Cluster analysis

Methodology: Data sources

- Two dataset from the Ministry of Justice
  - “Casellario” dataset: existing criminal records of each individual present in the DAP

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement Nº 699824.
First Consortium meeting

Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-demographic</th>
<th>Detention</th>
<th>Criminal records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Marital status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth</td>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country and province of birth</td>
<td>Occupational status</td>
<td>Type of mafia association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country and province of residence</td>
<td>Sector of employment</td>
<td>Role within the mafia association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descriptive statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-demographic characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminal characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of offences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average overall age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missing values

N of missing values per variable (%), n=17,391

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Miss Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector of employment</td>
<td>60.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>70.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafia association</td>
<td>70.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>70.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>70.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>70.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province of birth</td>
<td>70.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province of domicile</td>
<td>70.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of residence</td>
<td>70.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of birth</td>
<td>70.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year of crime → missing for 12.75% of crimes, (n=206,198)

Most frequent crimes

Frequency of crime categories in the Casellaio (%), n=206,198

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weapons and explosives - Firearms</td>
<td>16.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>8.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thefts</td>
<td>6.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafia association</td>
<td>6.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist. drug production, trafficking and selling</td>
<td>6.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>5.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor</td>
<td>4.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other special laws</td>
<td>3.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>1.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other - Miscellaneous</td>
<td>9.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons and explosives -蔓 Handguns</td>
<td>2.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial offences</td>
<td>2.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offences against public officers</td>
<td>2.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criminal careers theoretical framework

- Theoretical framework firstly developed by Blumstein et al. (1986)

- Operationalisation of the six parameters:
  1. Participation
  2. Duration
  3. Frequency
  4. Specialisation
  5. Escalation
  6. Intermittency

EU

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
First Consortium meeting

**Participation**
- Ratio between number of active members in year $t$ ($A_t$) and resident population aged 14 and over of the four mafia regions ($N_t$) → $P_t = \frac{A_t}{N_t}$

**Duration**
- Difference between year of last crime ($Y^{last}_{t^{last}}$) and year of the first crime ($Y^{last}_{t^{first}}$) → $D_t = Y^{last}_{t^{last}} - Y^{last}_{t^{first}}$

**Frequency**
- Ratio between the total number of crimes in year $t$ ($N_t$) and the number of active members in year $t$ ($A_t$) → $F_t = \frac{N_t}{A_t}$

**Frequency**
- At the individual level → ratio between the total number of crimes committed by the mafia member ($N_i$) and his duration ($D_i$) → $F_i = \frac{N_i}{D_i}$

**Specialization**
- Index of diversity (Simpson’s index $S$) of crime categories. Ranges between 0 (maximal diversity) and 1 (maximal specialization) → $S = \frac{2n}{(n+1)(k-1)}$

**Escalation**
- Slope of the linear regression of the crime seriousness score (D.V.) on the crime number (I.V.)

---

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Cluster analysis – preliminary results

- Clustering algorithms based on the four individual parameters detect groups of mafia members with similar characteristics.
- Two algorithms implemented on the z-scores of duration, frequency, specialization and escalation:
  - K-means clustering
  - Ward hierarchical clustering

Cluster analysis – preliminary results

- Calinski-Harabasz pseudo-F \( k=6 \) is a local optimum number of clusters for k-means clustering.
- Duda-Hart index \( k=5 \) is a local optimum number of clusters.

K-means clustering – preliminary results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Occult age</th>
<th>Surname(s)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Specialization</th>
<th>Escalation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>21.87</td>
<td>30.27</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>8.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>22.80</td>
<td>20.22</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>15.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>24.14</td>
<td>20.26</td>
<td>12.23</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>83.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.77</td>
<td>22.92</td>
<td>39.02</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>5.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.16</td>
<td>20.27</td>
<td>11.09</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>70.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>25.11</td>
<td>27.23</td>
<td>13.02</td>
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K-means clustering – preliminary results

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<td>39.02</td>
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<td>0.11</td>
<td>5.72</td>
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<td>1.27</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>70.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>25.11</td>
<td>27.23</td>
<td>13.02</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>10.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ward hierarchical clustering – preliminary results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Occult age</th>
<th>Surname(s)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Specialization</th>
<th>Escalation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.34</td>
<td>107.85</td>
<td>11.12</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21.72</td>
<td>96.75</td>
<td>14.31</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>19.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>24.34</td>
<td>109.49</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>97.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24.36</td>
<td>102.16</td>
<td>14.59</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>94.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>20.61</td>
<td>77.13</td>
<td>27.24</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>9.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
UNIPV: T1.5 Innovative study of the psychological factors: emotional and cognitive determinants of OC involvement

**Aim**

T1.5 led by UNIPV, will advance current knowledge on the psychological factors of OC networks. The objective of T1.5 is to apply innovative neuropsychological and instrumental tools to explore the cognitive abilities and emotional profiles of individuals involved in OC networks.

**Participants**

- Twenty-five right-handed healthy adults (13 males, 12 females; age range: 20-39, M=27.6, SD=4.8; years of education M=16.4, SD=2.6) participated.

  All were native Italian speakers, had normal or corrected-to-normal vision, and had no previous history of mental or neurological illness.

  The experimental protocol had ethical approval from the Ethical Committee of the Department of Brain and Behavioral Sciences of the University of Pavia. Informed consent was obtained prior to participation in the experiment.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Methods (study 1)

**BARISTA Body and balloon RISK Task**

(Lejuez et al., 2012; Salvato and Bottini, in preparation)

A laboratory-based behavioral measure of risk taking. The BART evidenced sound experimental properties, and riskiness on the BART was correlated with scores on measures of sensation seeking, impulsivity, and deficiencies in behavioral disinhibition. Also, riskiness on the BART was correlated with self-reported occurrence of addictive, health, and safety risk behaviors, with the task accounting for variance in these behavioral indices that accounted for by demographics and self-report measures of risk-related constructs. These results indicate that the BART may be a useful tool in the assessment of risk-taking.

**Methods (study 1)**

**Body Perception Questionnaire (BPQ)** (Forbes, 1993)

122-item measure developed to assess body awareness, stress response, autonomic nervous system reactivity, stress style, and includes a health history inventory.

Results I

Repeated measure ANOVA with Task (Body, Balloon) as within-subjects factor and adjusted number of pumps as dependent variable.

- \( F_{(2,20)} = 0.394, p = 0.536 \)

\((r_{G} = -0.35; p = 0.017)\)

Non-parametric Spearman’s correlation between level of body awareness and the risk index for the body and balloon tasks.

Results I

\((r_{G} = -0.22; p = 0.132)\)

Methods (study 2)

**BARISTA Body and balloon RISK Task**

(Lejuez et al., 2012; Salvato and Bottini, in preparation)

Participants completed two tasks in a pseudo-randomized order

- **Skin conductance** was recorded simultaneously and measured with a sensitivity of 0–100 μS, the signal sampled at 500 Hz's 16-bit, band-pass filtered at 3 Hz.

Methods (study 2)

**Electrodermal activity (EDA)**

Our body has about three million sweat glands. The density of sweat glands varies markedly across the body, being highest on the forehead and cheeks, the palms and fingers as well as on the sole of the feet. Whenever sweat glands (eccrine) are triggered and become more active, they secrete moisture through pores towards the skin surface. By changing the balance of positive and negative ions in the secreted fluid, electrical current flows more readily, resulting in measurable changes in skin conductance (increased skin conductance = decreased skin resistance).

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
Results II

Repeated measure ANOVA with Task (Body, Balloon) as within-subject factor and adjusted number of pumps / SCR as dependent variable.

Conclusions

- **No difference** in healthy subjects between risk index associated with biological or non-biological stimuli.
- **More body awareness → less risk!** The risk index concerning biological stimuli is correlated with the level of self body awareness.
- **Higher SCR → higher risk taking behavior**. The risk index concerning biological stimuli is predicted by the physiological responses of the autonomic nervous system.
- The risk index concerning biological stimuli could be a good candidate to test risk seeking behavior in violent OC criminals.

Power Analyses

- Power Analyses to statistically establish the sample size needed.

UNIPA: T1.6 Innovative study of the economic factors: socio-economic inequalities and OC involvement

Innovative Study of the Economic Factors: Socio-economic Inequalities and OC Involvement

WP1 / T1.6

University of Palermo (UNIPA)

PROTON Meeting - Jerusalem

16-17 October 2017

1. The UNIPA Research Team
2. Our Goal
3. Methodology
4. Results
5. Conclusions and agenda

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
The UNIPA Research Team

- Prof. Mario Lavezzi (Professor of Economics, University of Palermo)
- Prof. Michele Battisti (Associate Professor of Economics, University of Palermo)
- Prof. Andros Kourtellos (Associate Professor of Economics, University of Cyprus)
- Dr. Giovanni Bernardi (RA, University of Palermo)
- Dr. Antri Konstantinidi (RA, University of Cyprus & University of Palermo)

Our Goal

- To uncover causal effects of economic inequality and socio-economic mobility on Organized Crime (OC)
- Our hypothesis: high inequality and low socio-economic mobility have a positive effect on organized crime

Our Goal

Methodology

1. Construction of an original dataset on: i) organized crime (OC); ii) inequality and socio-economic mobility
2. Econometric Analysis: i) inequality and OC; ii) social mobility and OC

Figure 1: Mafia (Calderoni, 2011) and inequality (Istat) in Italian Regions: 2007

Methodology

Measuring Organized Crime

- We consider OC as a latent variable, measured with error, whose presence can be detected by OC indicators such as number of crimes (normalized by population)
- We built a panel dataset of indicators of organized crime including OC crimes and OC-related crimes (Homicide by Mafia, Mafia Association, Criminal Association, Extortion, Smuggling, Prostitution, Corruption, etc.). Simple rationale: the larger the set, the lower the measurement error. Source: SDI and Istat
- We measure OC in two ways: 1) following Calderoni (2011): mean and rank indices; 2) as a factor loading estimated by a dynamic factor model (DFM) - new method -

Methodology

Measuring Inequality and Socio-economic Mobility

- We built a panel dataset on inequality in Italy at regional level by Gini indices and income percentile ratios, from the Bank of Italy survey on incomes and wealth (approx. 1990-2014)
- We built a cross-section dataset on socio-economic mobility at provincial level with data from Acciarri et al. (2017), coming from Italian tax data (mobility measured between parents’ income in 1998 and children’s income in 2012)
- Data on other covariates come from Istat (Italian Institute of Statistics) and Cambridge Econometrics database
Methodology
Measuring OC by a Dynamic Factor Model (DFM)

- We employ the dynamic factor model method to extract a latent factor for organized crime at the regional level.
- Let $x_t = [x_{1t}, ..., x_{kt}]$ denote a stationary $n$-dimensional vector of crime series standardized to mean 0 and unit variance.
- We assume that the factor model takes the following form:
  \[ x_t = \Delta f_t + e_t \]
  \[ f_t = Af_{t-1} + \eta_t \]
- where $f_t$ is a $r \times 1$ vector of latent common factors of organized crime and $e_t = [e_{1t}, ..., e_{kt}]$ is the idiosyncratic component, uncorrelated with $f_t$ at all leads and lags. The errors $\eta_t$ are assumed to be innovations to the factor. The common component is given by $n \times r$ matrix $\Delta$, which contains factor loadings.

Results: OC and inequality (1)
Dependent variable: Mafia Rank Index (level)

Table 1: Estimation system GMM; all equations include a constant, fixed and time effects, data at 5-year averages; robust s.e. in parentheses. ***, **, and * denote significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logged Mafia Index</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini</td>
<td>0.34** (0.03)</td>
<td>0.36** (0.06)</td>
<td>0.37** (0.06)</td>
<td>0.36** (0.07)</td>
<td>0.39** (0.09)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alihakis</td>
<td>10.36 (13.09)</td>
<td>3.34** (0.96)</td>
<td>15.55** (0.89)</td>
<td>7.38 (0.06)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P50/P10</td>
<td>15.91** (0.85)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P50/P75</td>
<td>47.20** (16.03)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observations 95 95 95 95 95 95
Number of regions 10 10 10 10 10 10
Hansen test p-value 0.588 0.304 0.488 0.599 0.533 0.449

Results: OC and inequality (2)
Dependent variable: Mafia Factor Index (growth rate)

Table 2: Estimation system GMM; all equations include a constant, fixed and time effects, data at 5-year averages; robust s.e. in parentheses. ***, **, and * denote significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logged Mafia Index</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gini</td>
<td>1.14** (0.96)</td>
<td>1.15** (0.85)</td>
<td>1.12** (0.82)</td>
<td>1.08** (0.80)</td>
<td>1.10** (0.81)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alihakis</td>
<td>6.11 (5.12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P50/P10</td>
<td>0.48** (0.14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P50/P75</td>
<td>1.18** (0.14)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observations 95 95 95 95 95 95
Hansen test p-value 0.250 0.251 0.974 0.445 0.551 0.307

Results: OC and socio-economic mobility
Dependent variable: Mafia Mean Index (models 1-3), Mafia Rank Index (models 4-6)

Table 3: Estimation: system GMM; all equations include a constant, fixed and time effects, data at 5-year averages; robust s.e. in parentheses. ***, **, and * denote significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logged Mafia Index</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>(6)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P50/P10</td>
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<td>0.26** (0.05)</td>
<td>0.24** (0.05)</td>
<td>0.28** (0.05)</td>
<td>0.24** (0.05)</td>
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<td>P50/P75</td>
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Observations 10 10 10 10 10 10
Hansen test p-value 0.368 0.352 0.368 0.368 0.368 0.368

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Results: OC and socio-economic mobility

Mobility Measures

- Relative mobility is the slope of a rank-rank regression between child ranks and parent ranks and measure the difference in outcomes between children from top vs. bottom income families within province (Chetty et al. (2015)). (High value: high mobility)
- "Absolute mobility: expected rank" measures the expected rank of children from families at the bottom 25% of the national parent income distribution (Chetty et al. (2015)). (High value: high mobility)
- "Absolute mobility: Q1toQ5" measures the probability of rising from the bottom quintile to the top quintile of the income distribution (Corak and Heinz 1999, Hertz 2006). (High value: low mobility)

Conclusions

- We find evidence of causal effects of inequality on organized crime measures: higher inequality contributes to higher levels of OC
- We find evidence of robust correlation of socio-economic mobility and organized crime measures: low socio-economic mobility contributes to higher levels of OC
- These results are novel in the literature

HUJI: T2.1 Systematic review of the social, psychological and economic factors relating to radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism

Methodology and framework

- Theory led systematic review
- Clear inclusion & exclusion criteria
- Sensitive approach – no ‘outcomes’ tier
- democratic countries only
- Searched in academic and ‘grey lit’ databases
- Data extracted to assess quality

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Theoretical approach

- Radicalization and recruitment based on the EU definitions for “radicalization” and “recruitment” and PROTON’s definition of “terrorism”.
- In line ABM framework.

Searches and results

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Full text extraction exclusions</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final included</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descriptive statistics

- 60 studies on beliefs/attitudes/support/willingness
- 27 studies on terrorists/actions
- Upward trend in publications
- 30 variables
- With 2 or more Studies/measures

Narrative review (qualitative review)

- Employed meta-analytic techniques, using descriptive statistics to inform the review. The review included coded, uncoded studies and SEM type studies.
- The review separated the comparative studies for a stand alone review.
- RWA related studies will also be analyzed separately.
- Mesop and macro level studies to be analyzed separately.

Meta-analyses (quantitative review)

- Do the quantitative results support the narrative review?
- Several factors say yes [but these results need to be taken into consideration in the context of the un-coded studies and in comparison to analyses that are to be conducted at a later stage].
- More analyses are needed and moderator analyses and meta-regression analyses will also be conducted.

Forrest plot of 21 variables

- Individual ES (IR=13, CI=0.26-0.24) (p=0.57)
- Mental stress (IR=4.14, CI=0.01-1.95) (p=0.18)
- Religious identity (IR=2.57, CI=0.19-1.53) (p=0.05)
- Employment (IR=0.46, CI=1.06-1.56) (p=0.50)
- Institutional trust (IR=0.99, CI=1.34-1.23) (p=0.22)
- Mental health (IR=0.84, CI=0.27-1.40) (p=0.11)
- Education (IR=1.43, CI=1.01-1.86) (p=0.33)
- Social media (IR=0.14, CI=0.04-1.39) (p=0.21)
- Income (IR=0.45, CI=0.24-0.71) (p=0.01)
- Intergroup interaction (IR=0.58, CI=1.09-1.06) (p=0.08)
- Religious identity (IR=2.57, CI=0.19-1.53) (p=0.05)
- Interpersonal trust (IR=0.99, CI=1.34-1.23) (p=0.22)
- Religious identity (IR=0.84, CI=0.27-1.40) (p=0.11)
- Payer frequency (IR=0.57, CI=0.55-1.00) (p=0.03)
- Religious identity (IR=0.45, CI=0.24-0.71) (p=0.01)
- Collective relative deprivation (IR=1.43, CI=0.34-0.71) (p=0.01)

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Next steps

- Conduct further meta-analyses
- Conduct meta-regression analyses
- Identify interactions
- Quantitative analysis of ‘path analysis’ and ‘comparative’ studies
- Quantitative analysis of RWA studies
- Narrative analysis of Meso and Macro factor studies

ABM models (WP5): Results to inputs

- The ABM’s selection and design of risk and protective nodes and agents will be based on a series of log normal (and other types) of distributions.
- The pooled Odds Ratios from the meta-analyses will provide direct inputs for creating these distributions.
- The results from T2.1 will be taken into consideration in conjunction with the results from the other WP2 studies, especially T2.6.
- Meta-analyses will be updated to include results from T2.4 and T2.7.

UB – CREA: T2.2 Ethical and societal impacts of terrorism policies

Index

1. METHODS
   1.1 Desk Research on Scientific Literature
   1.2 Desk Research on Policies
   1.3 Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis

2. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS
   2.1. Ethical impacts
   2.2. Social impacts

Methods

3.5 Desk Research on Scientific Literature
   - Criteria: articles in the database (Web of Science) published after 2010 (within the 3 years period 2011-2013).
   - 25 articles identified.
   - Classified as (1) useful, (2) partly useful and (3) not useful for the project’s goal.
   - Of these 25 articles, 23 were considered useful or partly useful.
   - High number of revised articles focused on preventive measures, and particularly, on negative impacts of these policies contributing to discrimination, creating the effect of suspect communities or profiling.
   - Other projects funded by the European Commission, such as the 7th RT Project SECLIN, has been considered.

3.3 Desk Research on Policies
   - Conducted on two levels:
     1. Mapping policies in the EU regarding terrorism and prevention of radicalisation.
        - Defining the policies for all Member States countries, and especially the policies and measures of the countries above the so-called ‘threshold’ inconvenient.
     2. The information regarding policies of the Member States in the EU was gathered through the COODERST reports and public strategic plans.
• The EU presents a complete strategy and measures to combat Terrorism (as being one of the main priorities in the Security Strategy). Within the same framework, a prevention strategy to combat terrorism, it is stated that MSs possess the primary responsibility for combating terrorism.

• The EU only add value by strengthening national capabilities, facilitating European cooperation and promoting international partnerships.

• Almost all the EU MSs follow the recommendations and strategies of the EU.

• Many strategies of the EU/MSs mention the respect of human rights and individual liberties. However, until this point it has not been specified to what extent these ethical codes and evaluations are being promoted on the ground.

• Equality treatment and the principle of non-discrimination: it was already identified in the literature review that the implementation of Prevent Counter-Terrorism policies promote in some occasions the unambiguous and discriminatory targeting of Muslim Communities.

• Police Intervention. Young adults pertaining to the Muslim Community are more likely to be stopped and searched by the police than the average population and vice versa (Spain).

• Media: Main means of communication in general discourse tend to assimilate some minority groups as criminals or as a threat, a perception that is reinforced by the extensive, ubiquitous and influential role played by mass media (Spain).

• Europol: The creation of stereotypes and in particular by staff was detected (expert and stakeholders, Spain, the United Kingdom).

• Personal data and the right to privacy: the use and processing of personal data can be related to subsequent problems to obtain a passport or advanced in migration issues (inter alia, bank, expert, Germany).

• Removal, expulsion or extradition: to reduce the risk of fraud, travelers some strategies promote the removal of nationals or the expulsion of the territory for the origin country without considering the risk of being tortured or ill-treated (experts, the Netherlands, Spain).

• Effects on the environment and societal protection of the family: in some countries the family differs from the methods used by the social services, usually based on the economic aspects (inter alia, Spain and expert, Germany).

• Freedom of conscience and expression: the strategies do not always consider the opinion of the affected community. On the contrary, intelligence services introduce social agents in mosques and the Muslim community encounter many difficulties at the time of opening new mosques (inter alia, Spain).

• Freedom of religion: initiatives promoting pre-training of religious leaders of different faith tradition and from different countries.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
HUJI: T2.3 Innovative study of social factors: careers of terror offenders in context

A new crime-terror nexus

- Hundreds of terrorists are convicted every year in Europe (Europol, 2017).
- Empirical evidence on the impact of incarceration on terrorists is scarce.
- The link between terrorism and crime was previously established (especially with organized crime) (Makarenko, 2004; Schmid, 1996), but the impact of criminal histories on terrorist re-offending is not well understood.
- Prior criminality is now believed to be an important risk factor for radicalization and recruitment to terrorism but is not well understood (Bakker, 2009, 2014; German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, 2014).
Objectives
Stage 1 (presented today):
Analyze the factors of the careers/incarceration histories of terror offenders:
1. Predictors of recidivism of first-timers
2. Impact of incarceration history (terrorism & crime) on recidivism
Stage 2:
Analyze the impact of meso level (community) characteristics of terrorists’ residence on recruitment and recidivism.

Security Prisoners in Israel
- Definition of Security prisoners (IPS, 2014):
  - Committed an obvious attack on national security or other illegal activities related to nationalistic ideology.
  - Security prisoners are held separately from criminal prisoners.
  - Since 2004, the IPS is fully responsible for the incarceration of security prisoners (KJC, 2009).

Security Prisoners in Israel
- Israeli residents - East Jerusalem
  - Mostly Palestinians living in East Jerusalem
  - East Jerusalem = Israeli residents
  - Most of their criminal activities is in the Israeli jurisdiction
- West-bank inhabitants
  - Majority of the prisoners
  - Partial Israeli jurisdiction:
    - Security offenses – full responsibility
    - Criminal offenses – only in territories not under PA jurisdiction.
- Gaza strip inhabitants
  - Very few prisoners, especially after the withdraw of Israel from Gaza strip.

The data
The current analysis focused on East Jerusalem only.
- Only prisoners who were first incarcerated in the study period (2004-2017) were included.
- Full criminal histories on file

Careers of terror offenders: Risk factors analyzed
**Offending history:**
- Criminal history
- Security history

**Other Risk factors:**
- Age at time of release
- Age at first incarceration
- Marital status
- Length of imprisonment
- Terrorist Affiliation
- Type and severity of offenses

Methodology
1. First-time recidivists - Logistic regression.
   - Age
   - Marital status
   - Sentence length
   - Type of violation
2. Career offenders - Mixed effects design proportional hazard regression.
   - Age at first incarceration
   - Number of prior security incarcerations
   - Number of prior criminal incarcerations

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
Recidivism to terror offenses

First time recidivists

|                | Log(OR) | OR  | SE(Log(OR)) | z    | P>|>|0> | Sig |
|----------------|---------|-----|-------------|------|-------|-----|
| Age at release | -0.89   | 0.42| 0.02        | -3.85| 0.0001| *** |
| Sentence length (weeks) | -0.02 | 0.98 | 0.00 | -0.35 | 0.0001 | *** |
| Ethnic affiliation | 0.73 | 5.95 | 0.18 | 4.52 | 0.0001 | *** |
| Marital Status ( Married) | 1.16 | 2.72 | 0.33 | 3.02 | 0.0025 | ** |
| Divorced/Widower | -1.64 | 0.00 | 0.57 | -2.03 | 0.0734 |
| Public disorder | -0.65 | 0.52 | 0.19 | -3.44 | 0.0006 | *** |
| Violent | -0.41 | 1.51 | 0.31 | 1.02 | 0.7472 |
| Against person | 0.02 | 1.02 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.5216 |
| Property | -0.18 | 1.20 | 0.21 | 0.88 | 0.3785 |
| National security | -0.29 | 0.75 | 0.19 | -1.51 | 0.1319 |

---

First Consortium meeting

Career offenders

|                | Log(P) | P | SE(Log(P)) | z    | P>|>|0> | Sig |
|----------------|--------|---|------------|------|-------|-----|
| Age at release | 0.07   | 0.93 | 0.04 | -1.86 | 0.065 |
| Sentence length (weeks) | 0.03 | 0.97 | 0.00 | -7.60 | 0.000 |
| Age at first incarceration | 0.01 | 1.01 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 0.840 |
| Ethnic affiliation | 1.34 | 3.62 | 0.22 | 6.22 | 0.000 |
| Marital Status ( Divorced) | -19.13 | 0.00 | 20311.13 | 0.00 | 1.000 |
| Married | 0.43 | 1.53 | 0.36 | 1.18 | 0.240 |
| Number of Security incarcerations | 0.22 | 1.24 | 0.06 | 3.35 | 0.001 |
| Number of Criminal incarcerations | 0.02 | 0.25 | 0.12 | -2.02 | 0.020 |
| Type of Violation (Public disorder) | 0.01 | 0.99 | 0.16 | -0.08 | 0.934 |
| Violent | 0.04 | 0.96 | 0.53 | -0.13 | 0.909 |
| Against person | 0.08 | 1.08 | 0.21 | 0.38 | 0.706 |
| Property | 0.02 | 0.98 | 0.20 | -0.08 | 0.934 |
| National security | 0.03 | 0.96 | 0.18 | -2.14 | 0.032 |

---

Conclusions

- Known risk factors for criminal recidivism (IE age at first incarceration, marital status) are different for terror recidivists.
- Prior terror offending facilitates continuing terrorist activity by 1:1.25 per prior security incarceration.
- Criminal offending seems to inhibit future terror offending by 1:1.3 per prior criminal incarceration.

Next steps:
- Meso level data on socio-economic variables including employment, income, education, health and public/social services has been collected from Palestinian sources.
- Place of residence of security prisoners from the West Bank was coded and matched with the meso level data.
- The meso level analysis examines the interaction between micro (individual) and meso (community) level risk factors in the context of collective relative deprivation.

ABMs (WP5): Results to inputs

- T2.3 will contribute effect sizes to:
  1. T2.1 systematic review and meta-analyses.
  2. The ‘criminal history’ variable.
  3. A range of meso level characteristics/nodes which are included in the ABM (including the ‘collective relative deprivation’ variable).

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
UCAM: T2.4 Innovative study of social factors: the impact of counter-terrorism on radicalisation and recruitment

Counter-Terrorism Legitimacy and Terrorism Recruitment

Institute of Criminology
University of Cambridge

Dr. Justice Tankebe
tj340@cam.ac.uk

If violent radicalisation can, at least in part, be driven by disaffection with and insecurity within an individual's immediate social milieu, it would appear that, in some regards, national security is contingent on levels of neighbourhood security. Understanding local perceptions and experiences of crime, security and policing thus becomes a salient counter-terrorism tool.

[Lowe and Innes 2008: 6]

Key Research Questions

- How do people experience policing in their local communities?
- What are people's normative expectations of police counter-terrorism practices?
- How do people perceive police counter-terrorism practices?
- How can we nurture and sustain police-community engagement efforts to prevent terrorism?
- What is the role of counter-terrorism in radicalisation and support for terrorism?

Normative Expectations

To do their job and to provide protection and be that individual that we can always turn to. Someone that—police officers that we can have trust in and know they won't discriminate against us. [...] I should be feeling more safe and secure around them, not the other way around. I almost feel as if, like, I'm guilty of some crime that I haven't committed and they will pin something on me. (Interview F5).

Terrorism Triad

Teachable Moments

[Image of teachable moments]

Methods

- Data Sources
  - In-depth face-to-face interviews with Muslims in London
    - A limited number of non-Muslims
    - Tape-recorded, except 2
    - March 2017 – September 2017
  - Convenience Sample
    - Approx. 130
- Data Analysis
  - Transcription and coding ongoing

Not very much. I expect they - I think they expect to get hassled, and they get it...like I know that the police have, I've seen the police go in houses quite near to me quite a few times, and I've not usually really known what it's about. But there are cameras all over our community as well, like we're an estate right in the middle of an area that's getting increasingly gentrified, and so I think that we get quite, maybe we get more focus. So I think they expect crap from the police, and they get it, frankly. (Interview F34)
CT – A Recruiting Sergeant?

Yeah, I think if I was a police officer and I saw someone who was abusing his power specifically to be a Muslim, this would make Muslims angry. So, for me, radicalisation is more of anger than religion. [...] Muslims, for example, have seen a lot of their brothers and sisters who died in Iraq, and these people are innocent people, innocent civilians who died [...] A lot of Muslims will use this and retaliate against non-Muslims in anger. [...] but that does not mean that retaliation is the right thing to do in Islam, in that sense (Interview M34).

Building Legitimacy for CT Practices

I suggest that a lot more communication with the affected communities are needed to find out what the current issues are. I mean, I’m sure a lot of them police are already aware of, and how the police can further try to build trust with the affected, with the communities that are most affected [...] You know, even if you don’t want to go the route of going to the most obvious, kind of community leaders, like going to the mosques and so forth. I mean, in some communities, all you’d have to do is perhaps just walk the beat, and just speak to people, speak to the people who run the local shops, who I don’t know, go speak to parents at a local school. I mean, it’s not, I don’t think it’s hard to speak to local people and try to work out what the issues are (Interview F10).

Absolutely, without a doubt. [...] Many people have been pushed out of society because of counter-terrorism means and methods, and strategies over the years. Whether it’s control orders, or security service harassment, or Prevent, or whether it’s Schedule 7, people feel that they’re being pushed out of society. And some people who have had it worse, they have potentially been manufactured or engineered to be kicked out of the country. And maybe they’ve gone off to a particular conflict zone, because they were doing some work there, and their passport was revoked, and, as a result, they had nowhere to go in the conflict zone, like Turkey, for example. (Interview F41)

Get rid of Prevent. It’s a joke. Excuse me. Excuse me, engage community leaders and mosque leaders. Initiatives and areas to better equip them within the local community to deal with young adults, to deal with vulnerable adults, to deal with people that might be slighted towards that way. A lot of the times these people and these recruits that get involved in terrorism, they have mental health issues and the system’s failed them time and time again. The thing is there is a lot of distrust with the Muslim and Arab community, especially being secluded and not involved in the community. So, yeah, I think if there was to be more openness, more trust, more honesty (Interview F7).

What Next?

1. Coding and data analysis;
2. Factorial survey on predictors of radicalisation and terrorism support, and support for counter-terrorism;

USMF: T2.5 Innovative study of psychological factors: emotional and cognitive determinants of terrorism involvement

CORRELATES OF VIOLENT POLITICAL EXTREMISM IN THE UNITED STATES
(Forthcoming, Criminology)

Gary LaFree
(based work with Michael Jensen, Patrick James and Aaron Safer-
Lichtenstein)
START Center
University of Maryland

PROTON Meeting
Jerusalem
October 15-17, 2017

PIRUS Basics

• Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS)
• Multi-methods research project
  – Quantitative component: Cross-sectional dataset (1,473 individuals)
  – Qualitative component: 110 life-course narratives of radicalization processes and pathways
• Coded entirely from non-classified, secondary sources (court records, newspaper reports, biographies, declassified government sources, etc.)
• Coded by a team of trained student interns, quality control by project staff

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
How do you get in PIRUS?

To be included in the PIRUS data, individual must have (at least one of the following):
- Been arrested
- Been indicted
- Been killed in action
- Member of or associated with a designated terrorist organization
- Member of or associated with an organization who leader(s) or founder(s) have been indicted of a ideologically motivated violent offense (e.g., Aryan Republican Army, Black Liberation Army, The Order, Weather Underground)

In addition, the individual must have (all three):
- Radicalized in the United States
- Exposed or currently exposes ideological motives
- Showed that he or her behaviors (above) are/were linked to the ideological motives he/she espouses

PIRUS Basic Stats

- Number of individuals: 1,473
- Average age at exposure: 34
- Gender: Male = 1,151, Female = 152
- Citizenship: 87% U.S. citizen
- Ideological category:
  - Islamist: 226 (15%)
  - Far-right: 647 (45%)
  - Far-left: 316 (21%)
  - Single issue: 314 (21%)

Terrorism and Ordinary Crime: 2 Views

- “terrorism is a form of crime in all essential respects” (Clarke and Newman, 2006: i)
- “political violence clearly differs in important respects from ordinary crime” (LaFree and Dugan, 2004)

2 Major Limitations with Prior Criminology Research on Terrorism

- Few studies have used systematically collected quantitative data
- Many studies limited to individuals who have used violence for an extremist cause—limited variation on the dependent variable

Social control perspectives

- Individuals develop bonds that connect them with pro-social society and shield them from deviance (Hirschi, 1969).
- Social connections that bind individuals to society and prevent violence include work, education, marriage, and military service.
- Life events act as “turning points” in the life course to alter or redirect behavioral trajectories (Laub and Sampson, 1993)

Social Control Variables

- H1: Individuals with a poor work history will be more likely to turn to violent extremism.
- H2: As educational attainment increases, the probability of engaging in violent political extremism will decrease.
- H3: Individuals who are unmarried, separated, or widowed will be more likely to turn to violent extremism.
- H4a: Individuals who have had past military experience will be less likely to turn to violent extremism.
- H4b: Individuals who are currently active members of the military will be less likely to turn to violent extremism.
Social learning perspectives

- Criminal behavior—like all behavior is learned (Sutherland 1947)
- The most important part of this learning happens in small, intimate groups (Akers, 2009; Burgess and Akers, 1966).
- Exposure to radical beliefs in small groups are the primary drivers of criminal behavior
- While such perspectives have rarely been applied to terrorism, some argue (Atkins and Winfree, 2017; Akers and Silverman, 2004) that social learning perspective have “clear implications for the study of terrorists.”

Psychological Effects

- Mixed support in terrorism research: cf. Bakker and de Graaf, 2010; Gill, Horgan, and Deckert, 2014; Spaaij, 2011; Corner, Gill, and Mason, 2016)
- H7: Individuals with a history of mental illness will be more likely to turn to violent extremism

Common Criminology-Related Measures

- Criminal Record—H9: Individuals with a prior criminal record will be more likely to turn to violent extremism after they have radicalized.
- Gender—H10: Men will be more likely than women to turn to violent extremism after they have radicalized.
- Age—H11: Young people will be more likely than older people to turn to violent extremism after they have radicalized.

Social Learning Variables

- H5: Compared to other political extremists, those with radical family members are more likely to participate in violence
- H6: Compared to other extremists, extremists who have radical peers are more likely to participate in violence

Rival Groups

- Researchers who study criminal gangs have long emphasized the crime-producing impact of gang rivalries and “turf” battles (Hagedorn, 2007).
- Terrorism researchers (e.g., Bloom, 2007) argue that “outbidding” plays an important role in the adoption of extreme forms of political violence, including suicide terrorism and the deliberate targeting of children.
- H8: Compared to other extremists, those who are engaged in competition with rival groups or fellow group members are more likely to participate in violence

Dependent Variable:

- Violent behavior: murder, assault, armed robbery, kidnapping
- Non-violent behavior: money laundering, providing weapons to an extremist group, illegal weapons possession, tax fraud

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
## Control Variables
- Ideology: Far left, far right, jihadist, single issue
- Exposure decade: 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s, 00s, 10s

## Bivariate Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Stable employment history</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>-118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>-574</td>
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<tr>
<td>Past military experience</td>
<td>0.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Active military</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radical peers</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radical family</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental illness</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rival groups</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior criminal activity</td>
<td>0.104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Similar</td>
<td>0.104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age (squared)</td>
<td>-0.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Bivariate support for the hypotheses
- Stable employment: Supported
- Education: Supported
- Marital status: Supported
- Military service: Rejected
- Radical peers: Supported
- Radical family members: Supported
- Mental illness: Supported
- Rival groups: Rejected
- Prior criminal record: Supported
- Gender: Supported
- Age: Supported

## Multivariate analysis
- Hierarchical logistic regression
- Developed four different models based on differing approaches to missing data:
  - expected maximization
  - multiple imputation
  - subgroup mean
  - fixed value substitution

## Multivariate Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Expected/Unconditional model</th>
<th>Expected based multiple imputation model</th>
<th>Subgroup mean imputation model</th>
<th>Fixed value imputation model</th>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.07</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>-1.52</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>-0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past military experience</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active military</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radical peers</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radical family</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental illness</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rival groups</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior criminal activity</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Violent Political Violence Risk Factors
- Four significant predictors of engaging in violent political extremism:
  - Unstable employment history
  - Radical peers
  - Record of mental illness
  - Criminal record

---

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Violent Political Extremism Risk Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of risk factors</th>
<th>Risk of Violent Political Extremism %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>67.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two different interpretations of these results...

Theoretical implications

- Applying criminological theories to the study of political violence may be warranted.
- Effect of stable employment provides some support for social control theories.
- Effect of radical peers provides some support for learning theories.
- Effects of mental illness and criminal behavior suggest the potential of measuring change over the individual’s life course.
- Prominent criminology theories display both strengths and limitations when used to explain violent extremism.

Policy implications

- CVE programs that emphasize the acquisition of job-relevant skills may be effective for at-risk individuals.
- CVE programs must not overlook the threat from lone actor terrorists at the expense of overlooking the vital role that peer relationships play in the radicalization process.
- Programs based on counter-narratives must be aware of the cognitive biases that exist in cliques.
- We must do more to unbridge the relationship between mental illness and violent extremism, including better understanding of potentially compounding factors, such as heavy drug use.
- CVE policy should leverage existing programs that are geared toward steering at-risk youth away from crime.

Gangs versus Extremists

- Mixed evidence for conceptual models
  - Some evidence of interchangeability (6% of extremists have a gang history), but unclear how many gang members go on to become extremists.
  - Some evidence for fundamental cause (e.g., poverty), but this study is not well-positioned to disentangle pathways.
  - Strongest evidence for independence in religious and demographic domains.
  - Age, race/ethnicity, gender (but not generational status).
- Large age differential b/w gangs and extremists
  - Could be a major driver of the course differences
  - Education
  - Manage
  - Parenthood

Ideological Sub-categories in PIRUS

- Far right
  - Eurosceptic/Right
  - Sovereign, Eurosceptic/Neo-Fascist
  - Christian Identity

- Far left
  - Animal Rights
  - Environmentalist
  - Student/Far-Left Extremism
  - Black Nationalist
  - Anti-Capitalist

- Single issue
  - Anti-Semitism
  - Puerto Rican Independence
  - Irish Peace Process
  - Anti-Gay
FAU: T2.6 Innovative study of psychological factors: terrorism prevention through protective factors against violence

Background
- Extremism, fundamentalism, radicalization, recruitment to terrorism, terrorist violence, de-radicalization and disengagement etc.;
- "Explosion" of media reports, publications & research projects
- Risk of reinforcement through media presence (Jetter, 2017), similitudes football hooligans (Lösel & Bliedner, 2006)
- Various models on phases, but no general & linear development
- Different types of extremist groups (Doozie et al., 2016)
- Similarities and differences (Jensen, LaFree et al., 2016)
- Lone wolf phenomena (e.g. Meloy & Genzman, 2016)
- Mainly descriptive data from retrospective case analyses
- Various explanations (e.g. Kruglanski; Borum; anomia, integrative complexity)
- Many prevention/de-radicalization programs; few sound evaluations

Risk Assessment
- Various risk assessment instruments
- VERA-2R, ERG-22R, TRAP-18, MUG, IVP, RAT, IAF, RADAR-R/E
- Mainly structured clinical risk assessment
- Similarities & differences (King et al., 2017)
- More psychological factors than in the demographic data on different groups of extremists
- Methodological problems (Scarcella et al., 2016)
- Police & secret services have own (unpublished) measures
- Validity unclear; lack of prospective studies
- Stigmatization? (Royal College of Psychiatrists, 2016; Sarma, 2017)
- Most studies & instruments focus on risk factors
- Low base rates and most people with risk factors do not get radicalized or show extremist violence
- Need: research on protective factors and mechanisms

Our Study
- Protective factors against extremism, radicalization and recruitment for terrorism (incl. de-radicalization)
- Knowledge transfer from previous projects:
  - Resilience & protective factors against youth violence (Lösel & Bender, 2014; Lösel & Bliedner, 2003)
  - Violent sub-cultures (Lösel et al., 2001; Lösel & Bliedner, 2006)
  - Programs for violent youth in Europe: STARR project (Koehler et al., 2013; Lösel et al., 2015)
  - Much less research on protective factors than on risk factors
  - Protective factors are not simply the opposite of risk factors
  - Non-linear relations and interactions, dose-response relations (Lösel & Bender, 2003, 2017)
  - Direct and buffering protective effects (Lösel & Farrington, 2012)
- Our two main work packages:
  - Systematic review of international research on protective factors
  - Survey of prevention programs in Europe that aim to promote protective processes
- This presentation: Systematic review

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
Eligibility criteria

- All types of extremist groups
- Extreme right-wing, left-wing, religiously motivated, nationalistic/separatistic, single issue groups
- Outcome: Violent behavior or violence-supporting attitudes
- No regional restriction
- No language restriction
- Design: No single case studies, quantitative and qualitative, cross-sectional and longitudinal
- Data on individuals, no general group descriptions
- Due to scarcity of studies: also data from interventions; quantitative evaluation, clear description of protective factors/mechanisms

Data bases

- Cochrane Library, Dissertation Abstracts, EMBASE, ERIC, German National Library, MEDLINE, PsyåÊINFO, PsycDex, PubMed, ScienceDirect, Scopus, Sociological Abstracts, Sociological Collection, WorldCat, etc.
- right-wing, left-wing, islam*, salafi*, radical*, jihad*, extremism* and terror* combined with protect*, buffer*, resilient*, risk, factor*, disengag*, deradical*, moderate*, reject*, dessist*

Other sources

- Snowballing, references in narrative reviews, single studies, internet, personal contacts

Distribution across countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>14</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Asia</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of groups & topics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Right-wing</th>
<th>Left-wing</th>
<th>Religious/ethnic</th>
<th>National/ Separatists</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radicals by</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-radicalization/disengagement</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interventions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Results (1)**

Protective factors categorized as in Lösel & Farrington (2012, AIPM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protecting factors</th>
<th>Type of extremism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individual factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-control</td>
<td>rw, lw, r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety about getting incarcerated</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political disinterest, apathy</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive religious practice</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness, disease</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenting behavior (e.g., authoritarian style)</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration of a family member</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family members not involved in violence</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership of residential property</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: **rw** = right-wing extremism; **lw** = left-wing extremism; r/e = religious/ethnic extremism

**Discussion**

- Most protective factors are similar to what we found in research on youth violence in general
- E.g., self-control, employment, parenting behavior, bonds to school, non-deviant peers
- Some protective factors seem to be more specific:
  - „Push“ factors
    - Disappointment with regard to leadership ideology
  - „Pull“ factors
    - No involvement of family members, religious involvement, contact with foreigners, basic adherence to law & police legitimacy
- Complex balance of individual and societal values (Lhöf & Savage, 2013)
- Theoretical integration difficult because different and accumulated influences may play a role

**Next work-package: Survey on interventions**

- We expect more insight into causal protective mechanisms from our second work package
- Survey of European prevention projects
- Highly relevant for practice and policy making
- The survey will be based on our experience in the EC STARR Project (Koehler et al., 2013; Lösel et al., 2012)
- We already started a first pilot search on relevant interventions
- 67 projects from 8 countries; not yet data on South- and South-East European countries
- Mainly secondary (54%) & tertiary (41%) prevention
- Most programs on religious/ethnic extremism (57%) and right-wing extremism (37%); only 3% on left-wing extremism
- Current work on items for the semi-structured survey
- Target groups: governments, NGOs, experts from practice and academia

**Results (2)**

Protective factors categorized as in Lösel & Farrington (2012, AIPM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protecting factors</th>
<th>Type of extremism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>School factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational level</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good school achievement</td>
<td>rw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonding to school</td>
<td>lw, lw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peer group factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact to foreigners</td>
<td>rw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-violent peers</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low social capital</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community factors/integration into society</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of police legitimacy</td>
<td>r/w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adherence to law</td>
<td>lw, lw, r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic attachment to society</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant of the first generation</td>
<td>r/e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: **rw** = right-wing extremism; **lw** = left-wing extremism; r/e = religious/ethnic extremism

**Conclusions & Perspectives**

- First results; more detailed analyses will be carried out
- E.g., on static vs. dynamic factors (most relevant for practice)
- Rather heterogeneous studies
- Not many methodologically well-controlled designs
- Few protective factors replicated across different forms of extremism/radicalization
- Most research on religious/ethnic extremism
- Different concepts of protective factors and their analysis
- Different definitions & operationalizations
- Regional and cultural contexts play a role (e.g., religiosity)
- Our first findings were well received at recent conferences
- Invitation to submit a paper in a special journal issue

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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
VU/VUmc: T2.7 Innovative study of economic factors: socio-economic inequalities and terrorism development

How are real and perceived socio-economic inequalities related to involvement in terrorism?

results of work package 2.7 (economic drivers of terrorism)

Frank Weerman
Vanja Ljubic
Fabienne Thijss
Inge Versteegh

Presentation for the 2nd PROTON meeting in Jerusalem
October 16, 2017

General Aim: identify economic drivers of terrorism

- Our translation: contribute to a better understanding on how real and perceived economic adversity and social exclusion are related to terrorism

Main Activities:
1. Developing a model to understand which socio-economic factors contribute to radicalization and involvement in terrorism
2. Quantitatively studying relation education and employment with suspicion of terrorist offences, compared with control group - register data and statistics
3. Qualitative exploring role of real and perceived economic factors for terrorism suspects – interviews / informants

1. Stepwise model of radicalization to terrorism
Macro, meso and micro factors during three different phases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latent phase</th>
<th>Intermediate: membership</th>
<th>Operational: involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Quantitative analysis on characteristics of terrorism suspects

- Data: All Dutch terrorist suspects (N=279), who were accused of ‘crimes with terrorist intent’ in the Netherlands (Terrorist Act 2004)
- Anonymized list from Prosecution – Statistics Netherlands
- Linked to large datasets of Statistics Netherlands on all Dutch citizens
- About demographics, education, economic situation, crime, etc.
- Data for each year, in some cases each month
- Enables comparison between terrorism suspects and general offenders, and general population, samples matched on age and gender
- Enables logistic regression

2. Quantitative analysis on characteristics of terrorism suspects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic, ICT &amp; economy</th>
<th>Other offenders</th>
<th>General population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Record</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
2. Quantitative analysis on characteristics of terrorism suspects

Summary of Simple Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Terrorism Suspect Status (Total n = 4386, Terrorism suspects n = 171, Controls/Population n = 4215)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Model 1</th>
<th>Model 2</th>
<th>Model 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>1.00 (0.97, 1.02)</td>
<td>1.00 (0.97, 1.02)</td>
<td>1.00 (0.97, 1.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1.02 (1.01, 1.03)</td>
<td>1.02 (1.01, 1.03)</td>
<td>1.02 (1.01, 1.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>1.03 (1.01, 1.05)</td>
<td>1.03 (1.01, 1.05)</td>
<td>1.03 (1.01, 1.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anon (tether)</td>
<td>1.04 (1.02, 1.06)</td>
<td>1.04 (1.02, 1.06)</td>
<td>1.04 (1.02, 1.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White offenders</td>
<td>1.03 (1.01, 1.05)</td>
<td>1.03 (1.01, 1.05)</td>
<td>1.03 (1.01, 1.05)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Qualitative analysis based on interviews

- General impression supports previous findings, but adds the role of psychological problems and perception of discrimination
- Terrorism suspects (but also other offenders) indeed have histories of childhood problems, adversities in life, overt discrimination.
- Perception of discrimination is different for terrorism suspects: feelings of injustice, hatred for society, black and white thinking.
- Terrorism suspects are also very active in searching for meaning in life and for belonging (‘brotherhood’), but do not always know much about religion.

UCSC – Transcrime: T3.1 Systematic review of cyber-related OC and terrorist activities, and technological means for their study

3. Qualitative analysis based on interviews

- Psychological problems and disorders among terrorism suspects: e.g., depression, personality problems, anxiety.
- Also a high level of mistrust.
- Difference between ‘leaders’ and ‘followers’ in prison: former can be educated, latter often have low IQ and easy to manipulate.
- Results suggest that childhood experiences & psychological characteristics boost impact of discrimination & adversity.
- Which enhances need for recognition and belonging, at the same time distrust towards others & society → radicalization.

The rationale

Diverse approaches to the study of several online activities of organised crime groups and terrorist networks (OCTNs)

Need for a systematic review

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
**Objectives**
- Identifying of the most commonly reported online activities of OCTNs
- Assessing the reliability and validity of research findings in the field
- Evaluating the prevention and enforcement strategies in light of the key findings

**Research questions**
- Which are the most commonly reported online activities of OCTNs?
- What methods are typically employed to study the online activities of OCTNs?
- What are the similarities and differences between online activities conducted by OCGs and TNs?
- What implications can be derived from the literature on OCTNs online activities to advance prevention policies?

**Methodology: Background**
- This Systematic Review followed Campbell Collaboration guidelines and methodology
- Identification of databases and queries
  - Title and abstract screening
  - Full-text screening
- Systematic Review managed through Covidence

**Methodology: Databases**
- AbstracFinder (ProQuest)
- Computing Database (ProQuest)
- Criminal Justice Abstracts Full Text (EBSCO)
- EconLit (ProQuest)
- International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (ProQuest)
- Military Database (ProQuest)
- NCRS (ProQuest)
- Open Grey
- PsycArticles (ProQuest)
- PsycINFO (ProQuest)
- Public Health Database (ProQuest)
- PubMed
- Scopus
- Social Sciences Premium (ProQuest)
- Web of Science

**Methodology: Query structure**
Two symmetrical database searches were carried out, with search terms falling into three categories:
- **Search 1**: (a) Activities in cyberspace AND (c) different forms of OC
- **Search 2**: (a) Activities in cyberspace AND (c) different forms of TR

**Methodology OC: the process**

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Studies included: Methods

Studies per method

- Qualitative: 8
- Mixed method: 6
- Quantitative: 5

Studies included: Activities

Studies per activity (OC and TN)

- Narrative and propaganda
- Recruitment
- Cybercrimes
- Inter-group organisation
- Attacks against critical infrastructures
- Trade of illicit goods/services

Studies included: Networks

Studies per networks (OC)

- Organised crime/generic (1)
- Environmental crimes (1)
- Human trafficking (1)
- Counterfeit pharmaceuticals (2)
- Gangs (7)
- Cyber criminal networks (8)
- Drug trafficking (9)

Studies per networks (TN)

- Radicalisation/generic (1)
- Cyber terrorism/generic (1)
- Islamic radicalisation (6)
- Far right radicalisation (7)
- Terrorism/generic (7)
- Islamic terrorism (15)

Conclusions

- Empirical studies are scarce, and the majority is anecdotal.
- Most studies focus on the online narrative and propaganda.
- Online training and planning of attacks remain unexamined.
- Most studies adopt mixed-method or qualitative approach.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
Studies included: OC (I)


Studies included: OC (II)


Studies included: Terrorism (I)


This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
IBM: T3.2 Innovative study: finding the Dark Web signposts

Summary of key achievements T3.2
- Collected and searched a lot of data
  - Reddit - 1’675’607’095
  - Twitter - > 200’000’000
- Identified signposts from the visible web into the Darkweb
  - Twitter
  - Reddit
- Developed an Agent Persona Concept
- Applied lexical analysis to derive personality traits
- Validated approach with stakeholders

Cyberspace and the darknet

1.3 billion internet users
3.8 billion users

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
First Consortium meeting

Darknet Usage

- Working Radius: Local
- Clients: Only people they know
- Advertising: Word of mouth

Who are the agents?

- Working Radius: Global
- Clients: Only people they do not know
- Advertising: Internet Forum, Online reviews

Threat Agent Library

- The TAL tool defines a set of attacker profiles with attributes.
- Profiles are forms of personas that include:
  - Reckless Employee
  - Employee Untrained
  - Info Partner
  - Anarchist
  - Civil Activist
  - Computer

Agent Personas

Social Media Analysis

- Reddit
  - Total Number of users: 250 million
  - Total of Topics: > 850,000
  - Number of active communities: 50,000
  - Monthly visitors: 8 billion
  - Daily comments: 5 million

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
### 3. Lexical analysis

Personality Insights analytics are developed based on the psychology of language in combination with data analytics algorithms. The characteristics are described in terms of three models:

- **Big Five** developed by Costa and Norman and is the most widely used model to generally describe how a person engages with the world.
- **Need** based on Kotler’s and Ford’s work in marketing describes at a high level which aspects of a product are likely to resonate with the author of the text.
- **Values** based on Schwartz’s work in psychology describes motivating factors that influence the author’s decision-making.

#### Model metrics

- **Percentile scores** based on large set of Twitter users (one million users for English, 250,000 users for Japanese, 140,000 users for each of Arabic and Spanish, and 60,000 users for German).
- Percentile calculated from the raw scores of each computed profile to the distribution of Twitter’s archive.
- **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)** used to measure the difference between actual and predicted values. Different between personality score obtained through 2009 test surveys and the models predictions.
- 50-item Big Five derived from the International Personality Item Pool (IPFP).
- 120-item Need derived from the 39-item motivation (IPFP).
- 52-item Fundamental Needs developed by Schwarz.
- 23-item needs: Values developed by Schwartz.

#### Model Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Big Five dimension</th>
<th>Big Five facets</th>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Values</th>
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<td>Average MAE</td>
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<td>Average correlation</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
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</table>

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
Trait Clustering

Results we achieved
Analyzing Data

Signposts in Tweets
Experiment: To understand the extent Twitter is used to distribute links to other internet resources.

Onion Links
- 3.6 million tweets collected and analyzed — 4 addresses found
- 200 million tweets collected and analyzed (12/2014 and 01/2017)
- 100 nodes to contain onion links, though mostly as part of the user’s profile.

ID3 Addresses
- ~100 million tweets collected and analyzed (01/2017)
- Only 9 found to contain ID3 links, only as part of the user’s description

Facebook Addresses
- 27 million tweets collected and analyzed (01/2017), 0.38% of all tweets refer to Facebook; 11,388 links were unique (0.04%).

Analysis of links in social media

PROTON Agent based Modeling
Data Collection Sources

1. Usability Design
- Personas were informally developed by Alan Cooper in the early '80s as a way to empathize with and internalize the mindset of people who would eventually use the software he was designing.
- A way to model, summarize and communicate research about people who have been observed or researched in some way.
- Is depicted as a specific person but is not a real individual; rather, it is synthesized from observations of many people.
- Represents a significant portion of people in the real world and enables the designer to focus on a manageable and memorable cast of characters, instead of focusing on thousands of individuals.
- Aid designers in creating different designs for different kinds of people - to design for a specific somebody, rather than a generic everybody.
Persona Types

- **Marketing personas**
  - Focus on demographic information, buying motivations and concerns, shopping or buying preferences, marketing message, media habits and such.
  - Explain customer behavior but do not get to the why behind it.

- **Design personas**
  - Focus on user goals, current behavior, and pain points rather than media preferences and behaviors.
  - Good for communicating research insights and user goals, understanding and focusing on certain types of users, defining a product or service.

Criteria for good personas

- They reflect patterns observed in research.
- They focus on the current state, not the future.
- Are realistic, not idealized.
- Help understand an actors' context, behaviors, attitudes, needs, challenges/pain points, goals and motivations.

2. Cyber Security Risk

- Threat Assessment & Remediation Analysis (TARA) is an engineering methodology to identify, prioritize, and respond to cyber threats through the application of countermeasures that reduce susceptibility to cyber-attack.
- Standardized by the MITRE organization (https://www.mitre.org)

TAL

- The Threat Agent Library (TAL) tool defines a set of attacker profiles with attributes.
- Profiles are forms of personas that include:
  - Reckless Employee
  - Skilled Insider
  - Untrained Employee
  - Info Partner
  - Anarchist
  - Civil Activist
  - Competitor

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Data Privacy

- Agent Personas are not individual people, they are artificial constructs in the form of stereotypes, genotypes of cohorts.
- Personas consist of aggregated attributes and not specific identities and
- Care still needs to be taken that attributes do not constitute pseudo identifiers by ensuring that there is sufficient aggregation

Personas

- Personas allow a rich way to embellish a set of attributes required for agent modelling.
- It will allow us to present our output in a form most likely to be consumable by other project partners who otherwise might not understand cyber related attributes
- They offer a rich narrative for SMEs to adapt/tailor input
- They offer a means to combine different types of data and data collection methodologies
- The multi-dimensional attributes of Personas could help improve the effectiveness of crime prevention agencies at identifying at risk individuals based on
- They can be expanded on during this and be used in later projects as the understanding of genotypes of actors in OCTNs grows and the OCTN actors evolve and change

How

Contexts

- Recruitment
  - Host a public website
  - Monitor those who apply, those who are enlisted
  - Contact those whose interest will be contacted
- Post content on a website
  - Monitor who looks
  - Tools - will analyse tools, tracking systems
  - Contact those whose interest will be contacted
- Internet Games
  - Games like Second Life or World of Warcraft where like-minded social groups develop
  - Monitoring other deeply engaging social virtual worlds (e.g. Minecraft, 2009)

Goals of the Task

- Measuring the social media presence of gangs in Europe
- Analysis of gang-related online contents

Fraunhofer: T3.3 Innovative study: online visibility and social media impact of gangs

T3.3 ONLINE VISIBILITY AND SOCIAL MEDIA IMPACT OF GANGS
October 17th
Jerusalem, Israel
Stefan Rilling, Fraunhofer IAIS

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
First Consortium meeting

Measuring the Presence

- Focus on Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs
  - Maintain a large web / social media presence
  - Have connections to organized crime

Measuring the Presence

- Different social media platforms
  - Currently: Facebook, YouTube and Twitter
- Systematic Keyword search
  - Facebook: Names of the Sub-Groups (Chapters)
  - Twitter: specific Hashtags

Measuring the Presence

- Compare presence to total number of clubs
  - Direct presence (Facebook accounts, YouTube channels etc.)
  - Indirect presence (sources where they are mentioned)

Analysis of the Content

- Text-based analysis
  - Text, captions, headlines
  - Watson Personality Insights
- Social Graph analysis
  - Likes, friends, Re-Tweets, Hashtags
  - Information on how actors are connected

PROCeed – Technical System

- Data collection and analysis system
- Distributed web application

PROCeed – Technical System

- Web-crawlers are the data collectors
  - Specific for each target source
  - Currently implemented:
    - YouTube, Google search, Twitter

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
**First Consortium meeting**

**PROCeeD – Technical System**

![PROCeeD Architecture](image)

- Global User Interface
- Server via Web Services
- User Interface
- Data Store
- Social Information
- User Interface
- Global User Interface
- Server via Web Services
- User Interface
- Data Store
- Social Information
- User Interface

**Agent Models from Web-Data**

![Agent Models](image)

- Social media & Internet
- Agent Models
- Data filtering in preprocessing step
- Data analysis of user profiles
- Personality traits for each model
- Personality analysis machine learning in future phases

**Personality Traits Clustering**

- No labeled data \(\rightarrow\) unsupervised learning
- Number of clusters unknown
  - First experiments with mean-shift clustering

**Personality Traits Clustering**

- Open question: how to determine aggregated personality structures from clusters
  - Centroids, averages, ...

**Conclusions**

- Motorcycle gangs as area of application
- Experimental platform for data collection and analysis
- Approach to derive personality profiles
  - First application within T3.5 (will be shown later)

---

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Next Steps

- Extend the already existing list of target gangs
- Development of web crawlers for Facebook
- Personality profile analysis
- Analysis of the Facebook social graph

HUJI: T3.4 Innovative study: radicalisation in cyberspace and radical social media networks

Social media activity as a predictor of radicalization, recruitment and terrorism

- Social media activity may be able to predict individual moves to radicalization of thought and ultimately, radicalization of action (McCaulay & Moskalenko, 2017)
- Part 1: Individual radicalization
  - Indicators of criminal involvement (Perry & Hasisi, 2014)
- Part 2: Individual intent
  - Indicators of criminal event (Hirschi, 1966; Eklblom, 2008; de Bie et al, 2014)

The current study (Part 1)

- Examine 61 Lone wolf terrorists’ social media histories and compares them with 120 matched profiles of non-violent radicals.
- Examines and tests social media activity level metrics.
- Seeks to identify differences between radicalization of belief and radicalization of action (McCaulay and Moskalenko, 2009, 2014).

Applying SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY to RADICALIZATION AND RECRUITMENT TO TERRORISM

- SLT is an extension of DA which states that deviant behavior is a result of being exposed to more messages favoring the behavior than those against it (Sutherland, 1947). This also applies to radicalization to violent extremism (Akers & Silverman, 2004)
- SLT: Deviant behavior is a learned behavior similar to normative behaviors (Akers, 1998)
- Early studies focused on effects of passive exposure to television violence. The internet provides active participation which has a stronger influence than passive exposure (Pauwells & Shill, 2014)
- Effects of exposure differ in frequency, intensity and starting point (as well as priority & duration). Individuals progress from starting point (Pauwells et al., 2014)

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
**First Consortium meeting**

**Applying SL to RADICALIZATION & RECRUITMENT to TERRORISM**

- Deviant behavior/ Radicalization
- Differential Associations
- Imitation
- Differential Reinforcement
- Definitions

**QCA tool**

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<th>Text</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Video</th>
<th>Link</th>
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<td>no-violent</td>
<td>no-viation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-violent specific</td>
<td>no-violent</td>
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<td>no-viation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideological quote</td>
<td>no-violent</td>
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<td>images of violence</td>
<td>words or images against terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Words supporting violence</td>
<td>general news update</td>
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<td>words or images supporting terrorism</td>
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<td>Words supporting terrorist organization</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious justification of violence</td>
<td>images of violence</td>
<td>images of violence</td>
<td>words or images supporting terrorism</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Initial observational findings**

- Total: N=61
- Male: N=57
- Female: N=4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age range</th>
<th>Mean age</th>
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<tr>
<td>15-57</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attack type</th>
<th>N</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stabbing</td>
<td>35 (57%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driving</td>
<td>8 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>5 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined attack</td>
<td>2 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombing</td>
<td>4 (6.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Initial observational findings**

- 34% (21) of terrorists have differential associations with peers and/or family on social media.
  - Peers: N=10 (16% of total)
  - Families: N=11 (18% of total)
- Many attackers are related and attacks occurred close together; evidence of differential associations and imitation

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Matching process

- For each terrorist (radical action group), there are two matched profiles of non-violent radicals (radical belief group)
- Total N= 183 (61 terrorist:122 matches)

Future analyses

- Statistical analyses (at individual and aggregate levels) between radical belief and radical action groups
  - E.g., differences in frequency, timing, usage type, activity type, differential reinforcement etc.
- Disaggregating “social media usage”
  - Previous research shows a need to disaggregate types of social media usage/activities.
  - Analyses will be conducted across a range of social media metric level variables
- Future analyses will also look for interactions between variables such as frequency and intensity

Next steps

1. Testing additional research questions such as:
   - Are spikes in activity identifiable at different times?
2. Adding additional variables
   - E.g., passive activities such as pictures liked, videos viewed etc.
3. Part 3: Aggregate level
4. Aggregate level social media traffic may be able to predict, and act as a sensor, of real world violence (Williams et al., 2016)
   - Social media sensors for real world terrorism (Compton et al., 2014; Grether, 2014)

ABM measures

- This study aims to provide important inputs for the ABM models of WP5, namely:
  - Odds ratio for ‘frequency’ of social media usage
  - Odds ratio for ‘intensity’ of social media usage
  - Odds ratio for ‘timing’ of social media usage
  - Odds ratio for ‘differential associations’ on social media

Fraunhofer/IBM: T3.5 Innovative study: terrorist-related contents in cyberspace

Goals of the Task

- Identification and collection of terrorist-related online contents
- Assessing mechanisms of online propaganda

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
First Consortium meeting

Identification and collection
- IS online activities as study object
- Screening social media networks and search engines
  - Texts, pictures and video annotations

Assessing the mechanisms
- Automated content analysis
- How does online propaganda relate to individuals’ vulnerability to joining terrorist networks?

Data Analysis: Results
- Experiments conducted so far:
  - Analysis of Twitter data
  - Analysis of Youtube user comments

Analyzing Twitter Data
Experiment: To understand the extent twitter is used to distribute links to other internet resources

- Onion Links
  - 3.8 million tweets collected and analyzed (11/2016 and 01/2017)
  - 203 million tweets collected and analyzed (12/2016 and 01/2017)
  - 1.25 million tweets collected and analyzed (12/2016)

- 125 found to contain onion links, though mostly as part of the user’s profile.

- 1.25 million tweets collected and analyzed (01/2017)
  - Only 9 found to contain 12p links, only as part of the user’s description

Facebook Addresses
- 21 million tweets collected and analyzed (01/2017), 0.08% of all tweets refer to Facebook, 113888 links were unique (0.04%).

Analyzing Twitter Data
Experiment: Can we use anti-extremist sources used to take down twitter accounts as a way to filter historical twitter data that we have collected:

- Starting from Twitter data for @sunny, @nansome and @CalifSec gathered during Feb 13 to March 23, 2016, unique Twitter users have been identified and checked for their corresponding twitter state.
- 4473 of these are suspended as of March 23.
- Our Twitter repository shows for some of these accounts past tweet data that would be available for further analysis.

Next Step: iteratively analyze the frequent tweeters to identify patterns

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
Analyzing Youtube Comments

- **Goals:**
  - Analysing Terrorist Content on YouTube
  - Finding IS propaganda content
  - Using comments and video descriptions for the classification

10/03/2017

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Analyzing Youtube Comments

- **Search terms used**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>jihadism</td>
<td>Jihadism</td>
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</table>

10/03/2017

---

Analyzing Youtube Comments

- **Collected data:**
  - Ca. 40000 commenters
  - Ca. 5000 videos
  - Ca. 60000 user comments

10/03/2017

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Analyzing Youtube Comments

- **Statistical analysis of word counts and keyword match**
  - Pre-filtering of the data
  - We used keywords indicating radicalisation (taken from the literature)
  - Analysis with WPI for each comment/description

10/03/2017

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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Analyzing Youtube Comments

- WPI gives 52 personality characteristics
  - Each text input represented by a vector in 52 dimensions
  - This is a lot...

Analyzing Youtube Comments

- PCA with 52 components on the WPI data
  - 90% of the data variance is explained by the first 12 components
  - Reduction to 12 dimensions is a nice reduction

Analyzing Youtube Comments

- Cluster analysis of the PCA transformed data
  - Mean-Shift clustering
  - 6 clusters found within the comments
  - 2 clusters in the video descriptions

Personality Clusters

- 6 clusters found in the comment data

Personality Clusters

- 2 clusters found in the video description

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Personality Clusters

- One large cluster for both comments and video descriptions

Personality Clusters

- Each cluster is made up by a set of personality traits
  - Currently: average of each personality trait forms the personality cluster

Conclusions

- Analysis results for T3.5
  - Data from Twitter and Youtube
- First application of the Experimental Platform
- Aggregated Personality profiles of the actors involved

Next Steps

- Crawling of data from other data sources
  - Archive.org, Justpaste.it, Google Drive, SendVid.com, Tumblr, Telegram
- Supervised learning for personality cluster analysis
  - Need of annotated data
- Validation of the outcome
  - Collaboration with the experts needed

UNIPV: WP6/9 Ethical issues

Deliverables

- D9.2(due date month 3) The concept of terrorism: operational definition.
- D6.3(due date month 6) Ethic and Legal Advisory Group (ELAG)'s mission statement and agenda.
- D6.1(due date month 12) Ethical and Societal Issues and Safeguards.
- D9.4(due date month 12) Data sets and tools: implications concerning stigmatization and discrimination; guidance for responsible communication.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
D9.2 The concept of terrorism

D9.2 1
- In collaboration with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (HUJI).
- Literature revision with specific reference to the debate on the definition of terrorism.
- We highlighted the importance of differentiating between analytical and operational definitions and employing each of them in their correct settings and contexts.

D9.2 2 Definition
- Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence against persons, as well as serious damage or threats to property, critical infrastructure or systems, carried out by non-state actor organizations, members or supporters of such organizations, small groups or individuals who are motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, and aim to instill fear in and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of the furtherance, advancement or promotion of goals that are usually political, social, religious or ideological.
- Analytical and legal definition, to create a common framework of reference within the PROTON project.
- Compatible with the inclusion criteria of the Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and Global Terrorism Database; it has been approved by the Steering Committee and forwarded to the ELAG members.

D6.3 ELAG mission statement and agenda

D6.3 1 Outline of the deliverable
- The ELAG independently advises the Steering Committee and researchers.
- Mission statement (according to the document “Roles and Functions of Ethics Advisors/Ethics Advisory Boards in EC Funded Projects” - Dec 2012).

D6.3 2 - The ELAG will focus on:
- The impact of predictive criminology on individuals and social groups, and its application by policy makers;
- the advantages and limits of Agent Based Modelling in criminology;
- the impact of PROTON on fragile social groups and the risk of stigmatization (especially toward Muslim communities in Europe and beyond);
- the possible dual use of the outcomes of PROTON and the remedial actions and protections to be applied;
- the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in regards to the construction of a model for terrorism in the PROTON project;
- the guidelines for an ethical communication and dissemination of the results of the project;
- the impact of the outcomes of PROTON on the legal systems.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
**D6.3 3 ELAG’s meetings (agenda)**

- 2 virtual meetings;
- 2 in-person workshops during the Consortium meetings (Milan, Oct 2018; Palermo, June 2018).

---

**D6.1 1 Aim**

Addressing the **societal** and **ethical issues** raised by:

- the identification of the risk factors for the recruitment to Organized Crime Terrorist Networks (OCTNs) (WP1-2-3);
- the selection of rules and inputs leading to PROTON simulations and PROTON Wizard (WP 4-5).

---

**D6.1 2 Methodology**

Two levels of analysis:

1) Data and model analysis *per se*: assessing *a priori* the selection of factors leading to recruitment into OCTNs from WP 1, 2, 3; assessing *a posteriori* the selection of risk factors leading to the construction of the PROTON model (WP 4-5).

2) Assessing the validity of the model into the social contexts (in the future: D6.2 Legal impact; D6.5 Societal impact report of the final outcome of the project).

---

**D6.1 3 Development**

- Analysis of the reports of WP 1, 2 and 3 (sent on August 2017)
- Analysis of the risk factors and of their societal and ethical impact (*Tool 16 for the Identification and Screening of Impacts* developed by the European Commission).

---

**D6.1 4 Social Impact**

- employment and labour market
- working conditions
- income distribution and social inclusion
- governance, participation and good administration (i.e. turf control, discrimination based on the living area)
- crime, terrorism and security (i.e. restrictive measures not oriented to social re-integration of criminals)
- education (i.e. lack of investments in education)
- social protection (i.e. lack of protective networks against social exclusion, lack of social mobility)
- culture (discrimination based on ethnicity and religion)

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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
**D6.1 5 Fundamental Rights Impact**

- Dignity
- private and family life
- freedom of conscience and expression
- use of personal data
- right of asylum and protection
- property and business rights
- equality of treatment and opportunities, non-discrimination
- right for justice

**D6.1 6 Freedom of conscience/Freedom of movement and privacy**

- Risk factors referring to religion (religiousness, mosque attendance, prayer frequency; religious fundamentalism, religious identity) need to be considered in the light of freedom of conscience and expression.
- Risk factors such as living in high risk neighbourhood or having criminal contacts at work place, need to be considered in the light of freedom of movement and privacy respect.

**D6.1 7 Labour market**

- Some of the identified risk factors are relevant in the labour market and employment area, which also involves the right to dignity.
- Work-school related adversities, poor educational offer, unemployment and intergenerational social mobility are risk factors that might facilitate the recruitment of people in OCTNs, particularly when other factors are present (i.e. marginalisation, socio-economic deprivation or meeting a radical person).

**D6.1 8 Stigma and discrimination**

Most factors related to terrorism are likely to foster stigma and discrimination towards Muslims, thus threatening the respect of the principles of equality treatment and non-discrimination. For instance, the implementation of counter-terrorism policies promotes the discriminatory targeting of Muslim communities as “suspect communities”.

**D6.1 9 Social inclusion and governance**

- Regarding terrorism, the social inclusion is the most affected area by the identified risk factors, as they contribute to increasing stigmatization against Muslims and their consequent exclusion from society.
- Muslim communities are not always taken into account when designing and implementing counter-terrorism policies. This might affect the level of governance, participation and good administration.

**D6.1 10 Next steps**

- Previewed update December 2017 (month 15).
- Waiting for the final list of risk factors by the end of November 2017 (month 14).
**D9.4 1 Aim**

- Potential implications of the data sets and tools (WP1, 2 and 3) with regards to stigmatization and discrimination and guidance for responsible communication.

**D9.4 2**

- In case of improper dissemination of PROTON results, Muslim minorities in Europe and the Palestinian community in Israel are the main groups at risk for stigma and discrimination.

- Many studies of PROTON focus on recidivism, which may imply stigmatization and poor social re-integration as a consequence.

- The prevewed studies on biological determinants of crime (such as neuropsychological testing and mental health evaluation) can reinforce the stigma toward mental illness.

**D9.4 3 Communication: Safeguards**

- Communicating the values of Islam and the positive actions derived by co-created policies involving also the Muslim communities.

- Addressing and Quantifying the real risk versus the perception of risk of terrorism and OC among the population.

- Clarifying the dataset methodology on terrorism.

- Be cautious in associating criminal behaviors with specific neuropsychological or neurobiological traits.

- Avoiding terms with pejorative features like ghetto to define neighbourhoods where specific ethnic groups reside.

- Strengths and limits of predictive criminology should be always carefully addressed.

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**YOURIS: WP7 Dissemination and communication**

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**Deliverables status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Tasks 7.1 - 7.2 - 7.3 - yours.com

Work carried out so far

Visual identity and communication materials
- Production of visual identity, relative brandbook and logo files
- Word template for deliverables
- PowerPoint template for presentations

All materials are available for partners on the PROTON intranet.

Project presentation
- The presentation, prepared by UCSC, illustrates the main objectives and features of the PROTON project
- It’s available for download from the website and the Intranet
- Will need to be updated when important milestones of the project will be met

Website
The project’s website was released by end of December 2016, with the collaboration of all partners.

Website: analytics
In the past 8 months...
- 2,353 sessions
- 1,583 single visitors
- 7,767 pageviews
- 00:03:07 of average session
- 51,13% bounce rate

Website: latest release
The latest section to be released on the website is the Media Room, where visitors can download:
- project presentation
- graphic identity
- public deliverables

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Newsletter

- Produced every six months, with a relative deliverable for each mail-out
- For stakeholders
- Contributions from partners needed:
  - a quick account of what has been going on in the last six months in your WP, in plain language
  - focused on the topics and activities rather than on WPs and Tasks

Newsletter: formats

The different formats help the further distribution of the newsletter:

- Scoop.it board
- HTML version
- PDF version

Newsletter: analytics

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Delivery rate</th>
<th>Open rate</th>
<th>Click rate</th>
<th>Scoop.it views</th>
<th>Website visits</th>
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<td>29,41%</td>
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<td>NL 2*</td>
<td>39/39</td>
<td>64,10%</td>
<td>30,77%</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>11</td>
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</table>

*Data for Newsletter 2 are provisional

Communication materials

Two main formats under production in the next months:
- project’s flyer – texts are under production, the graphic layout, printing and shipping will follow
- project’s factsheet – technical partners will produce the contents, youris.com will take care of layout

Social media activity

Now that the project enters its most productive phase, the social media activity can start in full force, following these criteria:
- Exploitation of existing communities and resources
- Traceability of activities and results

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Social media strategy

- **LinkedIn:**
  - identification of existing communities where PROTON contents can be disseminated
  - creation of a project Company Page, managed by yours.com [2 posts/month on average?]
- **Twitter:**
  - All partners will contribute to the conversation, using the hashtag #ProtonEU

Public web communication

**2 journalistic articles and 4 interviews** with project experts/stakeholders will be produced by independent professional journalists on specific topics concerning the project’s results.

Press Releases

Articles and Interviews can be complemented by press releases:

- produced **by yours.com**, following partners requests
- related to **important achievements or moments** of the project
- to be distributed on **official channels** (not general media)

Events & scientific publications

- **Participation** in external events
- Organisation of **PROTON’s events**:
  - a workshop organised by the Municipality of Palermo at M33
  - 2 webinars organised at the end of the project to present its results
  - final conference held in Brussels to disseminate the final outputs of PROTON
- Publications in **scientific literature**

Activities under other partners’ responsibility

- **PROTON video** - CNR – T7.3
- **Dissemination of policy recommendations** - UCSC & SAB – T7.5
- **Designing the exploitation of PROTON Wizard** - UCSC & SAB – T7.6
- **Assessment of the Security advisory Board** - UCSC & SAB – T7.7

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First Consortium meeting

UCSC – Transcrime: WP8 Administrative issues

**Rules for publication of results**

*Grant Agreement, art. 29.1*

- Advance notice to the other beneficiaries before dissemination of results: *15 days* (originally *45 days*).
- Objections to dissemination of results: *within 10 days of receiving notification* (originally *30 days*).

**Interim reporting to UCSC**

*Reporting periods 2017 - 2018*

- **2° Interim report**: from April 2017 to September 2017
  - Submission to UCSC: by 31 October 2017

- **3° Interim report (RP1)**: from October 2017 to March 2018
  - Submission to UCSC: by 30 April 2018

- **4° Interim report**: from April 2018 to September 2018
  - Submission to UCSC: by 31 October 2018

*Reporting periods 2018 - 2019*

- **5° Interim report**: from October 2018 to March 2019
  - Submission to UCSC: by 30 April 2019

- **6° Interim report (RP2)**: from April 2019 to September 2019
  - Submission to UCSC: by 31 October 2019

**Periodic reporting to the EC**

*Reporting periods*

- **RP1**: from October 2016 to March 2018 (M1-18)
  - Submission to UCSC: by 30 April 2018
  - Submission to the EC: by 31 May 2018

- **RP2**: from April 2018 to September 2019 (M19-36)
  - Submission to UCSC: by 31 October 2019
  - Submission to the EC: by 30 November 2019

**Interim payments**

- Will reimburse eligible costs (actual costs, unit costs and flat-rate costs) incurred during the reporting period (RP1, M1-18)

- Will be paid to UCSC within *90 days* from submission of the corresponding periodic report

- Will be subjected to the approval of the periodic report

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