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A Study on Factors Influencing the TERRORIST Damage -Focusing on the Mediating Effect of Ripple Effect-

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Abstract

This study attempted to analyze the main causes of terrorist incidents. The purpose of this study is to see how it affects terrorist attacks. In particular, this study focused on Ripple Effect. The factors that can be identified before the terrorist attacks were classified as One Ripple Effect as it can detect the phenomenon before the terrorist attacks. These processes would be able to respond in a precise way to reduce terrorist damage.

The result of analysis showed that ideology and poverty of the country were not the factors that raised the level of terror damage. Thus, it was confirmed that the damage was increased in the case of Ripple Effect. This was a natural consequence. However, this study could suggest that the variables constructed to identify the ripple effect were measured as identifiable factors before the terrorist attacks, so that prompt and precise responses were required under the same circumstances.

This study used Global Terrorism Data(GTD) for research analysis. Data was analyzed from 2014 to 2016, and the raw data was used. In order to measure the independent variables that this study wanted to check, variables were transformed and used in analysis. The independent variables used for this analysis were Ideology, Ripple Effect, and Money Demand. In addition, the dependent variable was used as a damage that combines the wounded and Kills(including terrorists) in the event of terrorism. In the final model, the Money Demand variable was not regularized and was excluded. It is the limit of this study that the poverty of the country is to be confirmed through Money Demand. However, it is clear from the point of view that the demand for money is a proof of poverty, and that the research has proceeded.

In conclusion, even in the case of terrorism based on ideology and national poverty, there should be a more precise response to the reduction of damage in the situation where Ripple Effect is predicted. The variables that make up the Ripple Effect include political objectives, message delivery, and terrorist targets. Therefore, even though we did not control many variables, it can be based on the fact that concrete action should be prepared in a situation where there is a concern about ripple effect.

[Keywords] *Terrorism, Ripple Effect, Poverty, Ideology, Terrorist Damage*

1. Introduction

Terrorism is at a very serious level internationally. This is because the severity arises at a highly organized terrorist group and national level. In this study, we will focus on the ripple effect among the causes of terrorism. The types of terrorism in the international community are largely classified into Ripple Effect, Poverty, and Ideology.

These types are ultimately responsible for raising the level of terrorist damage. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the major causes of the terrorist attacks. Especially, I will focus on the ripple effect as a factor to raise the level of terror damage.

Ideology and national poverty can play a very important role in the formation of terrorism. But what is important in the international community in the end is the

response to terrorism. Therefore, the response procedure is very important when terrorism is done. Nevertheless, there is a problem that it is difficult to deal with terrorism closely because it cannot predict the ripple effect in the international community.

In this study, Ripple Effect was composed of factors that can be confirmed before the occurrence such as message delivery, terrorist object, and political purpose. By attempting such an analysis, we will be able to identify the precursor. The purpose of this study is to provide a preliminary requirement to reduce the damage caused by ideological and national poverty.

2. Factors Affecting Terrorism

2.1. Ripple effect

Terrorism is very appropriate as a means to appeal fear or their beliefs regardless of success. This appeal can be seen as a ripple effect. Ripple Effect is the biggest goal of the terrorist group and serves to heighten public anxiety[1]. The reason for this anxiety amplification is that terrorism is the most extreme terrorism method with the premise of the death of the party of the year[2]. If the Ripple Effect is a terrorist attack that has occurred for a primary purpose, the target or target will be clear.

Once a terrorist is selected, he or she must perform the mission[3]. In the past, the appearance of terrorism has increased due to the development of media today, and terrorist organizations are strategically choosing terrorism[4]. That is, instead of expecting only a ripple effect, it uses a variety of methods to increase the ripple effect. Message delivery is an example, and terrorism is emerging in a way that is anticipated through media recently. Thus, existing terrorism involves processes to increase the ripple effect, although it is caused by economic problems and ideologies.

2.2. Poverty and Terrorism

Terrorism is largely driven by deprivation from economic inequalities and experiences

psychological experiences such as hatred or vengeance[5]. These feelings of deprivation are seen to be formed in the process of individual comparisons or comparisons within groups[6]. Therefore, many studies claim that terrorism is the cause of national poverty. For example, a Pakistani terrorist organization bought a suicide terrorist for £ 30,000, and in doing so, it is also used to alleviate financial difficulties in the execution of suicide terrorism[7].

In this study, we try to identify the deprivation caused by economic reasons through the demand for money in the act of terrorism. Research has focused on academia for the past 20 years, and in particular, terrorist groups using suicide terrorism as a tactic have faced economic difficulties[8]. In other words, it can be assumed that the financial pressure and deprivation is the cause of the terrorist organization's joining and suicide terrorism, and that the purpose of terrorism is closely related to the financial demand.

2.3. Ideology

It is assumed that terror caused by religion and belief is one of the extreme manifestations of religious altruism[9][10]. If so, the question of whether the individual or organization's ideology of terrorism actually influences terrorist choice is an important research topic. Moreover, some terrorism, except Islam, is due to terrorism not related to religion and beliefs.

In a study conducted in Istanbul, Turkey, it points out that ideology is an important factor in terrorism[11]. On the other hand, it is argued that terrorist attacks should pay attention not to ideology but to individual potential factors[12]. We can see that it is very rare that violent behavior occurs in generalized religions or certain beliefs. Therefore, ideology will not be the main cause of terrorism.

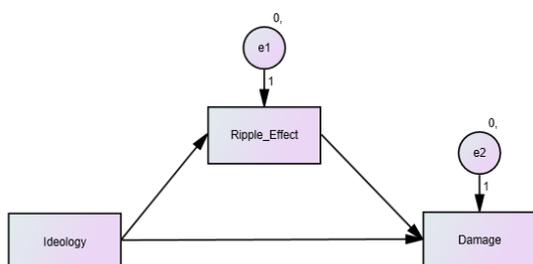
For this discussion, this study seeks to identify the factors that actually affect terrorist damage. Recent research on the causes of terrorism has been argued to be a combination of various factors, not just ideological causes[13]. In other words,

suicide terrorism is determined by multiple factors[14][15][16].

3. Research Method

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate empirically that the main cause of terrorism is going towards the ripple effect rather than the poverty and ideology of the state. This analysis is related to recent trends in terrorism to increase the ripple effect. Ultimately, the cause of the increase in terrorist damage was assumed to be the Ripple Effect. The Ripple Effect measured in this study is message delivery, political purpose, and terrorist target. Factors included in the Ripple Effect are variables that can be identified before or at the time of the terrorist attacks. Therefore, it includes policy proposals to respond specifically to the terrorist attacks that are aimed at ripple effects. We used data from 2014 to 2016 for analysis, and 40,559 samples were used for analysis. The structural equation model was used to identify the mediating effects of the ripple effect. Prior to the analysis, we checked the regularity and collinearity through descriptive statistics and VIF coefficients. The analysis model is shown in <Figure 1>.

Figure 1. Mediated effect of the Ripple Effect(SEM).



4. Results

As a result of checking the skewness and the kurtosis, we could confirm the normality with an absolute value of 2 or less. The contents are shown in <Table 1>. In addition, the VIF coefficients were checked and confirmed that

there was no problem in collinearity. The contents are shown in <Table 2>.

Table 1. Regularity verification.

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Standard error	Statistic	Standard error
Ripple effect	40,559	1.452	.012	1.123	.024
Ideology	40,559	1.193	.012	.314	.024
Damage	40,559	.083	.012	-1.494	.024

Table 2. Confirm covariance.

	Standardization factor	t	Probability of Significance	Collinearity statistic	
				Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)		318.929	.000		
Ripple effect	.032	6.452	.000	.977	1.024
Ideology	-.022	-4.402	.000	.977	1.024

Note: Dependent variable: damage.

As a result of analysis of the model fit of the structural equation model, CFI = 1 and RMSEA were less than 1. Therefore, we confirmed that the model is suitable. The contents are shown in <Table 3>.

The result of the analysis was not really the cause of the terrorist damage. Rather, it was found to have a statistically significant effect on the reduction of terrorist damage. We checked the results of the mediating effect of Ripple Effect. As a result, the ideology was the cause of the increase in the ripple effect, and the ripple effect had a statistically significant effect on the increase in the terror damage.

This analysis shows that the ideology that has been treated as a major cause of terrorism so far does not affect the increase in actual terrorist damage, but rather the increase in the ripple effect. Finally, it was confirmed that the increase in terror damage was affected by the ripple effect. The contents are as shown in <Table 4>.

Table 3. Mediated effect of the Ripple Effect(SEM) model fit.

CMIN	DF	P	CMIN/DF	CFI	RMSEA
1008.739	3	.000	336.246	1.000	.091

Table 4. Mediated effect of the Ripple Effect(SEM) results.

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Ripple Effect <- ideology	.148	.005	31.089	***
Damage <- ripple effect	.078	.012	6.452	***
Damage <- ideology	-.052	.012	-4.402	***

Note:***<0.001.

5. Conclusion

This study identified two important facts. First, ideology actually affected the reduction of terrorist damage. Second, the ideology is the factor that increases the ripple effect, and the ripple effect affects the increase of the terror damage. Thus, the ideology that has been discussed so far may actually affect the occurrence of terrorism, but it does not affect the increase in damage. Indeed, the variable that affects the increase in terrorist damage is the Ripple Effect, and the factor that increases the Ripple Effect is ideology. In the end, the ideological terrorist group is more likely to prefer the spill, and the damage to terrorism will also increase.

We will make various policy suggestions through the results of the study. First of all, if the components of the Ripple Effect, such as terrorism purposes, terrorist targets, and message delivery, are captured in the early stages of terrorism, they must anticipate and respond to the threat of terrorism. We also need to determine if terrorists have an ideological orientation. We have confirmed that there is room for a Ripple Effect in organizations or countries that are engaged in international ideological terrorism. Therefore, measures should be taken not to increase the ripple effect for terrorist groups with ideological tendencies. National poverty in the emergence of terrorism is the cause of

the involvement of young children in terrorist organizations, particularly the suicide bombardment, which can increase the effectiveness of the Ripple Effect. Therefore, while the international community strongly regulates and condemns terrorism, it should try a bypassing approach to find solutions to poverty in that country.

In this study, it is not clear why the ideology affects the increase of the ripple effect. We also have not been able to see how the Ripple Effect specifically affects the increase in terrorist damage. Limitations of this need to be studied further. In spite of many limitations, this study confirmed the possibility that terrorist groups with ideological tendencies could attempt terrorism for the purpose of spreading. Also, it is confirmed that ideology is not a cause of increasing terror damage, and that terror damage is increased through ripple effect. These results can be taken for granted. But the factors involved in Ripple Effect can be identified early in the terrorist attacks. Therefore, it can be said that the countermeasure strategy can be effectively applied when the factor is captured.

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