2004 Madrid Train Bombing

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Background, Research, and Hypotheses

March 11th, 2004 saw the deadliest terrorist attack in the history of Spain. Three days before the country's general elections, an Al-Qaeda terorrist cell carried a coordinated attack on the commuter train system of Madrid, Spain. The attack consisted of 10 nearly simultaneous explosions in 4 different locations, killing 193 people and injuring another 2000. [2]

RESEARCH QUESTION

What network configuration emerges in the Madrid terrorist cell?

HYPOTHESES ON NETWORK STRUCTURE

 H_1 : The cell exhibits clustering structure

 H_2 : The cell exhibits a scale-free network structure

HYPOTHESES ON TERRORISTS' INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

 H_3 : Terrorists exhibit homophily in role within the cell

 H_4 : Terrorists exhibit homophily in arrest status prior to attack

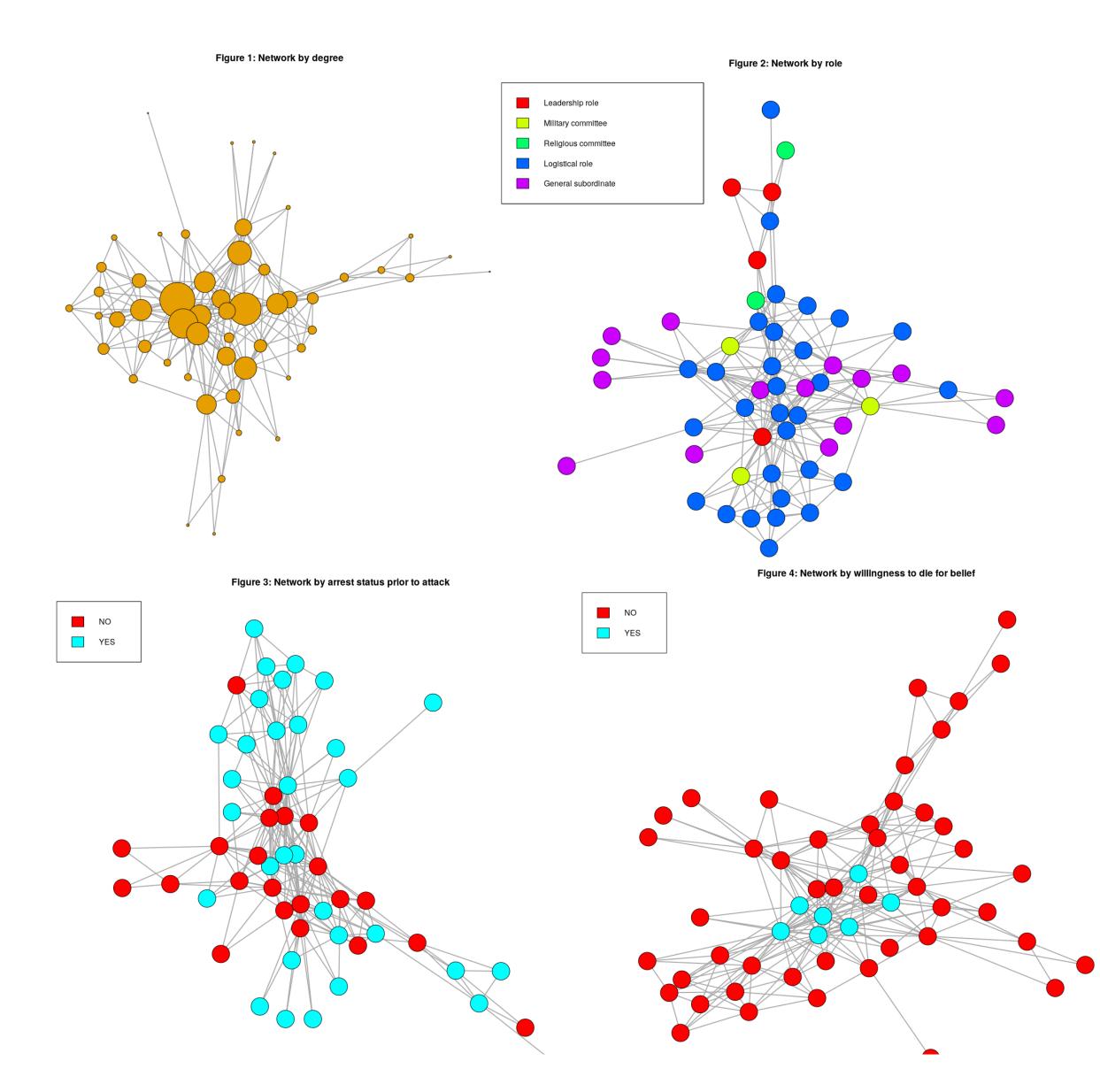
 H_5 : Terrorists exhibit homophily among willingness to die for their beliefs

Data collection & Visualization

DATA

- Database: John Jay & ARTIS Transnational Terrorism Database [1]
- Case: Madrid Train Bombings 2004, Spain [1]
- V = 54 individuals with 3 attributes
- E = 452 undirected relations (edges with no discerning attributes)

NETWORK VISUALIZATIONS



Network modelling

MODELING TECHNIQUE

Exponential-Family Random Graph Model (ERGM) [3]

MODEL SPECIFICATION Structural parameters

- Density ("edges")
- Clustering ("gwesp" geometrically weighted edgewise shared partners)
- Yule process ("gwdegree" geometrically weighted degree)

Individual attributes

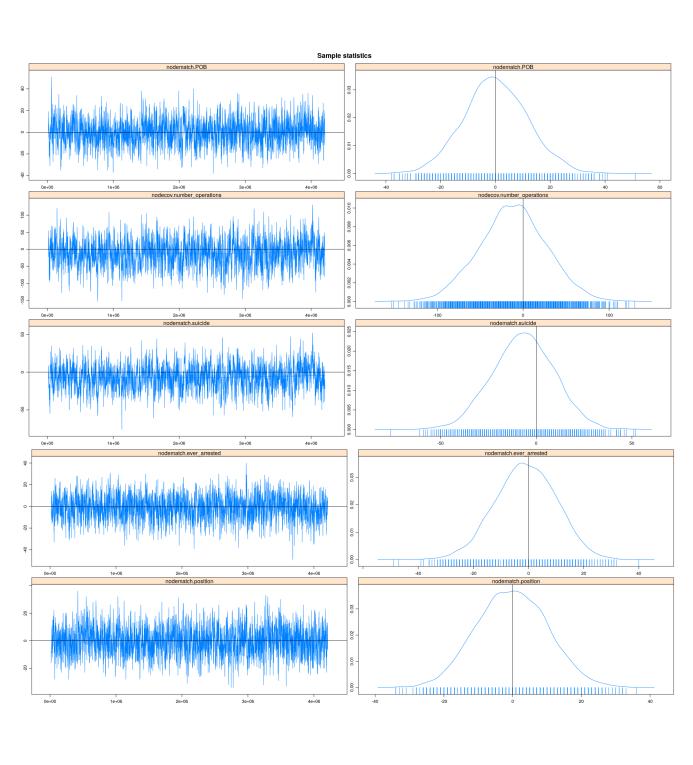
- Origin Place of birth (categorical variable [1:8], 'nodematch')
- Number of operations participated in (categorical variable [1:3], 'nodematch')
- Had been in prison prior to attack in Madrid (binary, 'nodematch')
- Position/Role in the cell (categorical variable [1:5], 'nodematch')
- Willingness to die for belief (binary, 'nodematch')

Results

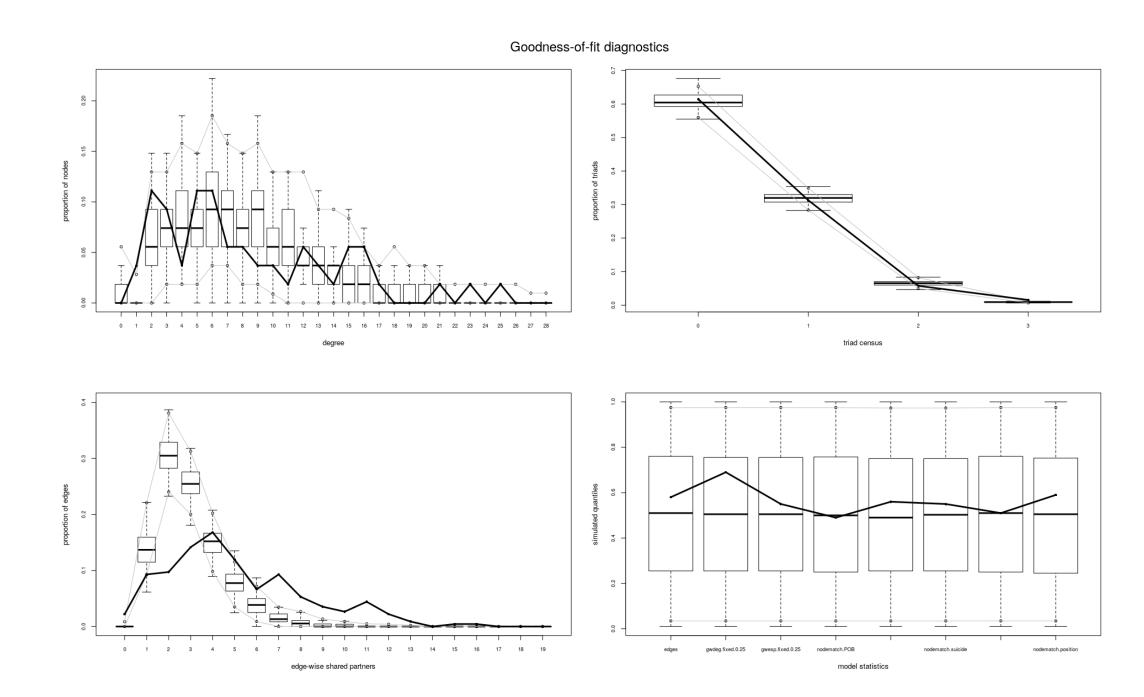
- H_1 : statistically significant only at the $\alpha < 0.1$ level while difficult to conclusively say, the network exhibits some clustering, by which increase of connections leads to increased probability of forming a tie
- H_2 : statistically significant at the $\alpha < 0.0.1$ level the network exhibits a Yule process, by which increase of shared connections leads to increased probability of forming a tie
- H_3 : statistically not significant
- H_4 : statistically not significant
- H_5 : statistically significant at the $\alpha < 0.0.1$ level the network exhibits homophily on the willingness to die for their belief

Table 1: Summary of model fit - Monte Carlo MLE Results (log-odds)

	(Estimate)	(Std. error)
Density	-8.31***	(0.949)
Clustering	3.069*	(1.397)
Yule process	4.266***	(0.660)
Origin	0.369**	(0.123)
Number of operations	0.739*	(0.295)
Willing to die for belief	-0.420***	(0.115)
Ever in prison	0.158	(0.134)
Role in the cell	0.071	(0.14)
AIC	1062	
BIC	1104	



Comparison - Goodness of fit



The goodness-of-fit comparison reveals some inconsistencies and rather obvious dissimilarities between the observed network and those produced by the ERGM parameters obtained previously.

Limitations and Remarks

- Sparse dataset, and especially sparse node attribute data, leads to inconclusive results
- The Madrid train bombing of 2004 was conducting by an independent terrorist cell with no direct al-Qaeda participation being established. Further studies into these independent cells could have been warranted at the time, to establish similarities between other groups and disrupt their mode of functioning. [4]

References

- [1] John Jay ARTIS Transnational Terrorism Database. *Network Data*. 2009. URL: http://doitapps.jjay.cuny.edu/jjatt/data.php (visited on 12/17/2019).
- [2] E. Klein, N. Perelman, and Y. Taylor. "El auto de procesamiento por el 11-M-Documentos". In: *El Mundo* ().
- [3] M. Levy. ERGM Tutorial. 2017. URL: https://michaellevy.name/blog/ERGM-tutorial/#checking-mcmc-chains (visited on 12/17/2019).
- [4] S. O'Neill. "Spanish indictment on the investigation of 11 March". In: *El Mundo* ().