Currently Funded Research Projects:

Smart Cybersecurity Network (SERENE-RISC)
Status: co-PI
Amount: $1.6 million
Timeframe: 2014-2017
Funding agency: Canadian Tri-Council Network of Centres of Excellence

The goal of the SERENE-RISC network is to reinforce the capacity of Canadian companies and government agencies to manage online risks and to protect citizens and consumers against the full spectrum of cybersecurity risks.

Borders in Globalization (BiG)
Status: co-PI
Amount: $3.98 million
Timeframe: 2013-2019
Funding agency: Partnership Grant, Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada

This research network promote further excellence in border studies, creates new policy and fosters knowledge transfer to address globalizing forces of security, trade and migration flows, and to understand the challenges of emerging technologies, self-determination and regionalization, around the world, affecting borders and borderlands. It takes stock of recent conceptual developments and empirical work in the academic study of borders and modern public governance, drawing on diverse intellectual traditions in social science to assess the policy and governance significance of this work.

Harnessing 21st century skills
Status: Co-PI
Amount: $750,000
Timeframe: 2012-2015
Funding agency: Defence Research and Development Canada's Technology Investment Fund.

This project will position National Defence for success in 2020-2030 through an integrative, multi-disciplinary assessment of the characteristics of the current youth (post-Millennial) cohort and, in particular, the impact of the next generation of 'smart' open information technologies. With a focus on identifying and defining new 21st Century Skills and linking these with evolutions in Defence missions, this project is organized into six, inter-related concept development streams that will: provide a multi-disciplinary contextual mapping of the unique competencies, values, identities and worldviews the next youth cohort may bring to the workplace; generate prototype new assessment measures; and, provide early indicators of potential changes needed in key HR functions including attraction, selection, careers, professional development, retention, socialization, leadership, workplace practices and

November 2013

restructuring work or teams. Further, this project DRDC research by linking 23 researchers and 10-15 graduate students per year from a number of universities.

Mitigating threats from violent extremist offenders in correctional institutions and communities
Status: co-PI
Amount: $768,000
Timeframe: 2013-2015
Funding Agency: Defence Research and Development Canada, Canadian Security Safety Program

This project seeks, first and foremost, to capitalize on recent, international research on ways to identify and counter radicalization. The motivations of violent extremist offenders will also be studied. Suitable interventions and management practices that address the needs of violent extremists will be identified and adapted based on international best practices, and an evaluation undertaken as to their success. Based on these investigations and consultations with international and Federal, Provincial, and Territorial (FPT) partners, guidelines for the intervention and management of radicalized violent extremists and individuals susceptible to radicalization will be created, and relevant findings will be shared to facilitate evidence-based multi-jurisdictional management practices.

Resilience among cross-border communities
Status: Collaborator
Amount: $60,000
Timeframe: 2013-2015
Funding Agency: Insight Development Grant, Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada

This project is the first application of Collective Efficacy Theory in the field of political science. Its aims to develop and test a model of cross-border communities' capacity to counteract functionally deleterious effects of the securitarization of borders by national governments. It case studies include cross-border communities across the Canada-US and US-Mexico borders as well as across Europe, including an initial pilot study of the communities of Stanstead, Quebec and Derby Line, VT.

Public Security in Federal Systems
Status: PI
Amount: $60,000
Timeframe: 2012-2013
Funding agency: Forum of Federations (Canada) and Giminez Abad Foundation (Spain)

This project compares vertical and horizontal dimension of intergovernmental relations and multilevel governance with respect to matters of security and public safety across nine

federations, with a particular emphasis on relations between the security sector and society, and the way different levels of government engage with local, diaspora and immigrant communities.

National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)
Status: only Canadian PI
Amount: $3 million
Timeframe: 2011-2014
Funding agency: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

START is committed to the scientific study of the causes and human consequences of terrorism in the United States and around the world. Based at the University of Maryland, START supports research efforts of leading social scientists at more than 50 academic and research institutions, each of whom is conducting original investigations into fundamental questions about terrorism, including: (1) Under what conditions does an individual or a group turn to terrorism to pursue its goals? What is the nature of the radicalization process? (2) What attack patterns have different terrorists demonstrated during the past forty years? How has terrorist behaviour evolved? And, what does this indicate about likely future terrorist activity? What impact does terrorism and the threat of terrorism have on communities, and how can societies enhance their resilience to minimize the potential impacts of future attacks? START experts apply a range of research methods to the exploration of these questions in order to deliver findings based on the best available open-source evidence and data. At the heart of START's work are the principles that the research it is conducting must be both scientifically rigorous and directly relevant to homeland security professionals.

National Security Data Initiative
Status: Scientific Expert
Amount: $1.3 million
Timeframe: 2012-2015
Funding agency: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives (CBRNE) Canadian Research and Technology Initiative (CRTI).

An effort to bring together data held by various government departments, identify gaps, develop pilot collection efforts to fill those gaps, including projects with Statistics Canada and Correctional Services Canada to collect oversample and collect more comprehensive data on, inter alia, immigrant and diaspora populations to develop a better understanding of what drives resilience among these communities and what government policies might reinforce (or undermine) community resilience. Public Safety Canada is the project champion but several departments and agencies across the Government of Canada are active participants.

Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security and Society (TSAS)
Status: Collaborator
Amount: $1,168,683

Timeframe: 2012-2014
Funding agency: SSHRC Partnership Development Grant and Public Safety Canada's Kanishka project

The project represents the initial stage in the development of a long-term partnership that will serve as the focal point for evidence-based counter-terrorism policy in Canada. The two-year project will establish a collaborative network of researchers and policy analysts with shared interests in three key issues: understanding the process of terrorist radicalization, assessing the security responses to it, and situating both in the broader social context, with a focus on enhancing resilience. Over the two years of the project, TSAS will establish itself as an institution and concentrate on three principal goals: i) stimulating research on the three focus issues, ii) linking researchers together with "consumers" of this knowledge, and iii) cultivating a new generation of scholars interested in terrorism, security, and society.

Other ongoing projects:

Mapping the nature of characteristics of *illicit networks associated with politically motivated violent extremism as well as organized crime*, examining variation among cross-border networks, functionally differentiated domestic networks, and transnational networks, the role disapora communities play in enabling in such network, and ways of making diaspora communities resilient against involvement in such networks. Published pilot studies include mapping Canada-US terrorist networks and a comparative study of functional differentiation among Al-Shabaab terror cells across Western democracies.

Comparative work *on recruitment, retention and diversity* in the Canadian Forces, and allied *armed forces, and the security sector* and governments more broadly. The basic premise of this work is that owing to demographic change, characterizing minorities as fifth pillars is simply not an option. This researched, then, is focused on a paradigm shift from characterizing minorities and diversity as a "problem" to be "managed" to making minorities part of the "solution". This work has been investigating modes of accommodation and change in institutional culture in the armed forces and security sector with the aim of reconciling these organization's special mission and certain legislative exemptions with, the importance of soft skills, such as language, culture and religious practices, in the new security environment of the twenty-first century, changes in the labour market owing to demographic change, as well as legal-constitutional, society and governmental expectations of these organizations.

Horizon and environmental scans for and with several Canadian and international security organizations on the *way transnational risks and threats are* evolving, drawing especially on my expertise in political demography and the way demographic trends, including migratory patterns and their impact on age structure, can help us project future trends, needs, potential hot spots, opportunities for proactive preventative engagement, and the like.

A project on detecting and *measuring deception using patterns of speech*. We have developed the model for the English language and are now looking to expand it into other languages.

November 2013