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Analysis of Lone Offenders with an Immigrant Background and a Prevention Model

Abstract

Lone offences are becoming more common across Europe among people with an immigrant background. In Hungary, the number of crimes related to migration and people with an immigrant background is small. The appearance of migration in the media, on the other hand, generates serious emotions. It can create groupings and trigger emotions in individuals to commit acts of wrongdoing. The phenomenon of migration has both positive and negative effects. One of the most frightening of the negative effects is the way it reshapes our thinking. This can be observed in the relationship between people with an immigrant background and the inhabitants of the host country. In my study I examine a lone perpetrator who emerges as a result of migration, focusing on the issue of prevention. I show how criminal policy and prevention models work, or do not work. At the end of the study, I outline a possible prevention model.

Keywords: lone offender, immigrant background, prevention, deterrence, predictive analytics

Introduction

Nowadays, the lone mode of committing an offense shows an increase, which is also due to the increased interest of the media. Traditional crime prevention and identification techniques do not always work reliably. In my study, after clarifying the concept of the lone offender, I present what prevention models are and how they work or why they do not work. The aim of the study is to describe a possible prevention model and the possibility of identifying a lone perpetrator through preventive profiling and predictive analytics. The problem of identifying the lone perpetrator is constantly present in the work of law enforcement agencies and defense agencies. I will first review the conceptual background.

Crime and Lone Offences

The term ‘lone actor’ has been used recently, for example, by Gill (2015) in his large-scale summary work, or in the latest Europol (2016) study. *‘He commits attacks alone, is not affiliated with any organized terrorist organization or network, plans and carries out the modus operandi alone, without any direct external instruction or control.’* (Nijboer, 2012, 34.). Spaaij (2012) defines lone attackers as follows: *‘terrorist attacks carried out by persons who (a) operate individually, (b) do not belong to an organized terrorist group or network, and (c) whose modi operandi are conceived and directed by the individual without any direct outside command or hierarchy’*. In this paper I am going to use Connor’s (2015) definition, who added certain ideological connotations to Spaaij’s definition. This is the stance accepted by most experts today. One can be an extremist, but such person is not necessarily a terrorist. In simple terms, extremism can be defined as a process of accepting an extremist ideology aiming to change the social system (Kis-Benedek, 2016). The terminology is defined by Johanna Farkas, who also elaborates on the difficulties of the definition. The definition of the phenomenon of terrorism is essentially problematic, no scientific consensus regarding this terminology has been made so far (Spaaij, 2012, 856.). This problem is also associated with the definition of lone attackers. Many people, for example, confuse lone attackers with jihadist attackers. In other words, the English term ‘lone attacker’ implies a sense of diversion that is further deflected in the world of terminology, because governments, private organizations, the media and researchers all have their own interpretation of the term and use different terminologies (Feldman, 2013, 1–17.). In Joosse’s (2007) sociological approach, leaderless resistance is a particular strategy of a right-wing extremist resistance carried out through the acts of individuals or smaller groups, where such acts are clearly politically motivated. The term is associated with Louis Beam, an American neo-Nazi leader, who called on his followers in an essay published in 1992. In case their leaders are taken into custody, they should abandon the traditional, pyramid schemed organization structure, and carry out attacks in small groups or alone against the government and its representatives (Beam, 1992). The most commonly used term is ‘lone wolf terrorism’ (Dickinson, 2015). A synonym for this term is ‘solo-actor terrorism’, used by, for example, the Center for Terror Analysis (2011). Accordingly, a lone attacker is a person who commits an act of violence alone, motivated by an ideology (political or religious), or by an individual goal, without external support, i.e. without the support of organized terrorist organizations or global networks (Connor & Flynn, 2015, 9.).

According to a common theory of lone-actor offences, there are four types of attackers

The creation of this typification is attributed to Pantucci (2011). *Loner* – This type is not linked to any extremist organization but legitimizes his conduct with extremist ideology when planning and carrying out the act. Loners are usually passive observers of the networking activities and propaganda materials of the group they sympathize with, but do not contact any of the members. In the case of this type, genuine commitment to extremist ideologies is hard to establish, because underlying psychological or social problems (e.g. poverty, solitude) are (very) common. Radicalization and planning plots also serve to cover up such circumstances. Experiences show that these people openly proclaim their ideas, even their intention to attack, therefore can be easily noticed by authorities. However, mainly due to the likelihood of one having some kind of mental illness, it is difficult to estimate the probability of such planned attacks.

Lone wolf pack – A term meaning a loose organization of lone wolves. People of this type operate in small groups and share extremist views of larger organizations, but they do not form part any of those. Members of such groups usually connect to carry out acts of terrorism together, thus their cooperation is not long-term. Several indications suggest that members communicate with other organizations but similarly to the previous type they reach out to each other on the Internet, too.

Lone attacker – Attackers who carry out attacks alone but are prepared to enjoy the physical and financial support of a larger terrorist organization. Weapons, money, and instructions (e.g. choice of location) for the attack are usually provided by the leader of the given organization.

Lone wolf – Lone wolves carry out acts of terrorism alone, without any visible external influence but their link to at least one radical group can be evidenced. They primarily contact terrorist organizations or other lone offenders on the internet. Usually, no information is available on the personal relations of a lone wolf, or whether they participate in any training or terrorist boot camps. Generally terrorist acts committed by lone wolves are backed by an extremist organization, influencing the given person by exhortation or possibly by indirect control. According to the most common theory of modelling terrorist acts committed by lone offenders, four dimensions characterize this method of attack: the extent of radicalization, motivation, execution, and risk awareness (Bates, 2012).

The Theory of Deterrence

In order to understand the theory of deterrence, we have to go back to the theorem in which it was born. This is how Andrea Borbíró puts it: *‘The classic paradigm is based on the theorem of free will. It regards man as a rational and freely acting individual whose behaviour and decisions are only influenced by its own best interest. According to the classic paradigm, criminality does not have a peculiar reason for that matter, in excess of the individuals’ decision to commit crimes by following their interest, because this is good for them for some reason, and it is worth it (this is why the theories in criminology belonging to this category are called decision theories or intention theories)’* (Borbíró et al., 2017, 36.). The inevitability of punishment gives its deterring effect. These principles are laid out in Cesare Beccaria’s work *On Crimes and Punishment* (Beccaria, 2012). This was the formation of the so-called classic paradigm. This criminal policy had been neglected for a long time, and then from the 1970s on, it gradually came into view once again after the crisis and crash of welfare states. This is what we call the turning point of the neoclassical criminal policy, that dates back to 1984. The order-making or order-maintaining state appeared, and deterrence also came into focus once again at that time from a dogmatical point of view. It is typically referred to in pair with the concept of neutralization, i.e. the neutralization of the person or the act. The question arises as to what deterrence itself it is based on. The sudden change of the extent of a phenomenon, such as criminality, with which the number of investigations cannot keep pace. In Hungary, the number of registered criminal acts quadrupled between 1985 and 1992, and the socio-economic changes also transformed the causal processes substantially. Criminologist András Szabó wrote about this in his book *Fairly or smartly?* in 1992, in which the fifth chapter is dedicated to a thorough analysis of deterrence. Szabó deduced the theory of deterrence consisting of the following parts: Threat - Carrying out the threat - Option and responsibility - Balance of advantages and disadvantages - Certainty and rigor (inevitability) (Szabó, 1993, 99-100.). Every punishment has a general and special deterrent impact. Here, the recipients of the general punishment are the potential criminal offenders. The special punishment affects the person already punished. Szabó’s interpretation shows clearly that the number of police officers and the number of investigations cannot keep pace with the increase of the number of registered offenses, however society’s expectations put great pressure on law enforcement bodies. This means that the state’s urge to act appears, which paves the way for a paradigm shift. This is the most important amongst the features of deterrence: offense-based punishment, which is also prorated to the offense at the same time. Crime and punishment.

It does not take into consideration the psychological, sociological or cultural aspects of the criminal offense. It can certainly be applied quite well to the management of suddenly increasing phenomena, such as criminality or migration. It provides general prevention; it is applicable to everyone in the same way, it is fast, and it results in a visible output. It is relatively inexpensive, as it does not require in-depth organizational development, only a one-time technical investment is needed. It has some dissuasive force from the perspective of criminal law, and it has a crime preventing impact, although not in the sense of the classic three-way split of crime prevention. The most popular form of deterrence is detention. *'Detentions reduce criminality as they represent the direct and instant efficiency of investigations or social reactions'* (Szabó, 1993, 98-125.). The question arises whether migration should be interpreted as a criminal act or migrants should be regarded as criminals.

Among means of deterrence, punishment based on acts – which is proportionate to the acts – is the most important one. Crime and punishment. It ignores the psychological, sociological and cultural circumstances of both the offender and the offence. Clearly it is effective in handling a surge in crime or migration, for example. It provides for general prevention, is universally applicable to all, and produces rapid and visible results. It is relatively cheap, as it does not require any significant organizational development, only a one-off technical investment. In terms of criminal law, it ensures a certain level of deterrence and crime prevention, but not in the sense of classic threefold crime prevention. The most common form of deterrence is detainment. *'The number of detainments decreases crime, because it shows direct and immediate crime solving results or social response'* (Szabó, 1993, 98-125.). In the theory of deterrence, the act of crime is punished. The (neo)classic paradigm, however, no longer only punishes the act, but with the development of technical and environmental tools and methods, it makes committing the crime more difficult or prevents it. This is called environmental criminology or situational crime prevention. The theory was developed by the American criminologist Ronald W. Clarke. Many scientists in the field of criminology, including Clarke, do not consider this to be criminology or science, as it does not analyze the causal links of crime or provides any explanation of these. He considers it as a mere set of technical solutions.

Interpretation of Profiling

According to a study of the University of Maryland, (Kruglanski & Fishman, 2009, 1-44.) psychological analyses are applied on three levels in combating terrorism:

Organizational-level. 1. analyses focused on training; 2. logistical and financial characteristics that indicate future acts of terrorism. These include strategic and tactical briefings, the setting of goals, decision-making methods, tools of deterrence and methods of planning and carrying out attacks. Organization-level analyses also identify group hierarchy and political goals. These results help in determining terrorist groups' means of attack and possible targets to enable authorities to take the appropriate security measures. Group-level analyses focus research on social influence aimed at the recruitment of new members, the spread of terrorist ideologies and means of education under such, and language reinforcing the legitimacy of terrorist norms. Social-psychological findings pertaining to the topic demonstrate the group dynamics and the characteristics of interactions between the individual and the group in the profile of terrorist organizations. In the analysis of individual characteristics, researchers aim to identify personality or psychopathological traits associated with the expression of terrorist behavior. As noted in the first chapter, certain personal traits and social circumstances determine why some people become terrorists; mental and personality disorders, unfavorable social, economic and political circumstances will jointly increase the influence of terrorist groups over both individuals and society. The profiling of underlying motivation, a propensity to susceptibility and the general psychological profile of a terrorist may support counter-intelligence in the detection of individuals who may be members of terrorist groups or may be plotting an attack. Creation of a profile also plays an important role in the preparation of deradicalization plans.

Identification of Lone Offenders

The problem is that the penal system aims to cover the widest spectrum possible, allowing individual perpetrators to remain invisible. This may be inferred from the concept that punishment should be inevitable. This will not deter lone offenders, radicalized ones or those motivated in any other way, to commit crimes. They do not want to get away with crime, nor do they want to escape. Their only goal is to carry on causing as many damage as possible. For the time being the (neo)classic criminal policy – based on the principle of crime and punishment – serves as the basis for crime prevention and is correlated with the above noted theory of deterrence. Below I provide an interpretation of the theory with a focus on the lone offender: Threat: the perpetrator is completely indifferent to it. Fulfilling the threat: he does not fear punishment because he will no longer be alive, or will commit suicide, or he will be taken care by the police. Choice

and responsibility: to consider and plan his act sufficiently. The responsibility always falls on others. On the government, the society, and the victims. Balance of advantages and disadvantages: this is a crucial factor. The goal is to cause as much destruction as possible in the shortest time possible. Certainty and stringency. (inevitability): unfortunately, the attacker is completely unaffected. The lone offender's only concern is to be found early and prevented from committing his act. All punishments have a general and a specific deterring effect. In this case general punishment is aimed at potential future offenders, who are in fact not even offenders in a classic sense. No information is available as to the number of prevented acts of terrorism, therefore deterrence in this sense is ineffective. We do not know how many potential lone offenders are found before committing any crimes. The media cover successful or attempted attacks. Such coverage tends to harden potential future lone offenders in their conviction that they would be much better in executing crimes. Specific punishment is aimed at already punished people, who are unconcerned, or punishment is not enforced. In other words, the above noted theory of crime and punishment is compromised, not to mention the pain caused to victims, the victims' families and the whole of society. The victims are not provided any explanation or compensation. Perpetrators often leave a manifesto behind, in which they explain their actions. Only victims will never get an answer to the question: why me? Thus, there are two reasons why prevention does not work. The first reason: it was not envisaged for such type of crime. The second reason: the offender's personality is unique to the extent that it remains invisible and undetectable under the radar.

Predictive Analytics as a Method

Predictive analytics is a complex procedure in which we identify already known results based on known factors and yet to be identified other results based on such factors. It involves the prediction (modelling) of expected future behavior using the largest amount of past data possible. It is the sum of mathematical, statistical, and econometric methods that identify correlations within databases and help us to make better decisions. Data mining and big data are often associated with predictive analytics. Predictive analytics (or forecasting) is a method of data science. Essentially, we estimate the probability of, or predict future behavior under the given circumstances on the basis of data categorized according to special characteristics and past behavior (Tessényi & Kazár, 2012, 7-8, 77-695.).

Defined Two Components of Predictive Analytics

Empirical predictive models (statistical models and other methods, such as data mining algorithms) that base forecasts on observations, evaluation of the methods, the model's predictive power, i.e. predictive accuracy are most often used. Only models with the ability to allow also the interpretation of the 'new' in time – i.e. at a future point of observations in time – can generate accurate forecasts (Shmueli & Koppius, 2010). Key behavioral characteristics that determine the probability of a given conversion are called predictors. Predictors can be for example, times, durations, locations etc. The more predictors are available, the more accurate the predictive analysis will be. To enhance success, predictors must be combined within a given model, for example, physical proximity can be a predictor. In practice, three types of models support predictive analysis.

Descriptive model

This is the predictive analytics model most commonly used in business. Essentially, our customers and products are classified (described – hence the model's name) by way of data analytics. Unlike the predictive model, the element is not analyzed according to aspects of a single event (consequence or conversion) but is classified on the basis of several aspects and correlations.

Predictive model

Probability of a future event is determined by analysis of data from the past. The predictive model is used when we want to determine the probability of a given consequence for an element with one or more known characteristics. The method essentially involves the consideration of the behavior of an element with known characteristics under the given circumstances and establishing the probability of the behavior of a different element with similar characteristics under similar but yet unknown circumstances.

Prescriptive model (or decision model)

This model serves forecasting of the expected results of given decisions, i.e. it analyzes all possible outcomes of the given decisions and their probability in consideration of different factors. It gives us the option to analyze and optimize changes in outcomes by changing different factors (e.g. before a business expansion, it helps estimate the rise and fall in demand for different products).

The model's second name suggests that it commonly serves a setup of decision mechanisms and sets of rules. The starting point is the definition of the lone attacker: *'He commits attacks alone, is not affiliated with any organized terrorist organization or network, plans and carries out the modus operandi alone, without any direct external instruction or control.'* (Nijboer et al. 2012). The emphasis is on predictors, i.e. he acts alone and plans his activities without external influence. Examination of these two factors with a statistical method; with the technique based on statistical data it has become possible to use the tools of psychology to identify potentially dangerous groups and lone offenders based on activities taking place in virtual space (Szijártó, 2014, 19.). The method of predictive analytics to the direction of the filter, i.e. potentially dangerous individuals (Tessényi & Kazár, 2012, 7-8, 677-695.). The results of the analysis are predictions, the method will yield the identity of perpetrators of probable acts of terrorism, i.e. the psychological traits of perpetrators of planned acts, committed alone, without external influence. Based on the risk assessment, the final assessment must be carried out by a group of experts. Criminal acts can be compared to unexpected lightning strikes. This raises the question of whether lightning strikes can be predicted or not. The answer is yes, they can be predicted and human behavior is also predictable. Long, calm periods are interrupted by such flashes (Barabási, 2010). (Flashes are sudden, unexpected acts or events of extraordinary importance exceeding the average level of ordinary life situations.) Human behavior is unpredictable and random. But if it is random, it is also predictable (Barabási, 2010). The filtering of large samples of data is possible by summarising the above theories and converting the sociological, psychological, and criminal characteristics of perpetrators of past attacks into algorithms. This is possible only if the potential attacker has a so-called virtual footprint. If this is not the case, the responsibility to detect potential lone offenders falls on actors of the above noted threefold crime prevention system. Flashes, i.e. acts violating norms, can occur in both cases, but their prevention requires different capabilities. In the first case, filtering is performed in virtual space; in the second case, detection is up to the human factors of the system. People without a virtual footprint can be filtered as well, because together with other factors, this may suggest a potential offender. Of course, potential violations of norms should be ranked; more serious ones require immediate action, while monitoring may suffice for less serious ones. The assumption of the predictability of human behavior needs clarification. Predictive forecasting is not always possible because human actions are influenced by external and internal factors, with a pronounced effect of momentary psychological, emotional, and mental states. In some cases, under certain circumstances the potential future

actions of individuals may be predicted on the basis of their attitudes and relationships to these, and in similar other cases prediction is not possible.

Use of Predictive Profiling for Identification Purposes

While profiling basically supports the identification of unidentified perpetrators of crimes already committed, the predictive profiling of lone offenders attempts to provide points of reference suitable for the identification of possible future offenders based on their personality traits, detecting potential radicalized lone offenders, by summarizing the individual psychological, sociological, anthropological and criminological traits of perpetrators of crimes or acts of terrorism already committed. It is important to note that such screening will not work without a warning system at national level, where teachers, family care staff, probation officers, policemen, school psychologists, youth mentors active on the appropriate levels can assess possible future attackers based on provided criteria. Subsequent steps are determined by the extent of deviance and the analysis of their behavior. The life of a merely rebellious or deviant person, however, should not be ruined. The presumption of innocence must be observed under these circumstances as well. In addition to identification, profiling can support the creation of a proactive strategy. If experts, namely, have sufficient information on the type of criminal behavior associated with the given personality type, they can screen potentially dangerous individuals in advance (Beauregard, 2007, 16-17.) Lívía Szijártó observed the following: ‘*Preventive measures can also be supported by victimology, as the examination of the probability of becoming a victim may help build a better security system.*’ (Szijártó, 2019, 97.). The targets of aggression and the underlying motivation is completely irrelevant. Prevention is in everybody’s interest. Security is a common cause and a common system or product. Also, artificial intelligence is the way of the future, as it supports the filtering of large samples of data, relieving the workload of staff. Intentional recognition of artificial intelligence replaces human work, but humans have the last word: artificial intelligence cannot substitute human expertise and empathy.

The Theory of Deterrence and Migration

In the theory of deterrence, crime is punished; however, the (neo)classical paradigm not only punishes the crime, but also prevents or makes committing the

crime more difficult with the development of technical and environmental means. This is called environmental criminology or situational crime prevention. The theory was elaborated by the American criminologist Ronald W. Clarke (Clarke, 1983, 225-256.). It is not regarded as criminology or as a science by many in the academic world of criminology, including Clarke himself, as it does not examine and does not explain the causal links of criminality; it is considered only as a totality of technical solutions. The principle manifests itself clearly in the operation of the temporary technical border barrier as a means of safety technology and the reinforced legal border barrier. In my opinion, citizens' sense of safety has been greatly increased by the construction of the fence itself. It is important to state once again that a migrant is not a criminal, and so they should not be stigmatized as such. Being a migrant is closer to the status of a victim, as anyone leaving their home for the sake of finding a better place to live or in order to escape persecution is a victim, in whichever way one looks at it. As I have already mentioned before, my notion of migrants includes both legal and non-legal categories. It is important to establish that the phenomenon of migration and the intention of migrants, i.e. immigration, is different from the behavior of criminals (escaping the crime scene).

A Prevention Model for Lone Offenders

First, I place the phenomenon in a triple system of crime prevention and then list the possible predictors with a focus on individual characteristics. The Triple Crime Prevention System: Primary Prevention Society-Wide Prevention (Social Policy) is what I am willing to use. This is an appropriate level of integration of people with an immigrant background and second-generation immigrants into society. This housing is the education of health in the labor market situation and socio-cultural foundations. Place for family communities and school. Overall, the right social policy. Integration is a two-way act because society must also make the host environment suitable for integration, otherwise the resistance of the host and immigrant side can lead to serious conflicts. This is the broadest spectrum of prevention levels. Therefore, it is the most difficult and important to conduct individualized procedures. At this level, the most important thing is screening based on the behavioral and personality traits that can predict the development of a later lonely offender attitude. Secondary prevention of vulnerable groups and individuals (migrants). The secondary level is already capable of identifying the narrower, mainly vulnerable individuals or individuals who pose a threat to society and of taking appropriate preventive

measures. The individual is already developing tension here because of his situation and at the same time aggression is appearing. Offenses come to the surface and become more serious in the event of a lack of control. Prevention is at the level of the signaling system such as family protection, youth protection and crime prevention. Place of school and society. The potential lone perpetrator comes to the attention of the authorities at this level. Government organizations can decide at this level what kind of action(s) they are willing to take. Tertiary prevention is the prevention of criminalization (criminal justice). This is not part of the study as the potential lone offender has already come into the hands of the authorities. Criminology examines the background of a criminal career. Crimes committed by an individual predict future criminal activity. Screening these people with an immigrant background is important to prevent the future possibility of loneliness. Developmental criminology is a tool of prison criminology and prison psychology that helps in early detection and early reintegration. In the following, I examine the lone perpetrator who is the subject of the study, for whom no antecedents indicate the occurrence of a crime or a terrorist offense. Neither his circumstances nor his individual characteristics at first glance suggest aggression, extreme behavior, or deviance. Forensic profiling and predictive analytics, I put all this in context with the help of predictors, focusing on the possible prevention of dangerous acts that occur as a result of migration. The concept of the lone assassin is the starting point. The assassination is carried out alone, it is not affiliated with an organized terrorist organization or network, the modus operandi is designed and carried out by itself, without any direct external instructions or directions. Highlighting the predictors, that is alone designed without external influence. Examining this triplet by the method of statistics. The essence of the technique based on statistical data is that the tools of psychology made it possible to identify potentially dangerous groups and lonely offenders on the basis of activities in cyberspace. Assigning the method of predictive analysis to the direction of screening, i.e. the individuals who pose a potential hazard. Predictive analysis (less commonly: forecasting) is a method of data science. The essence is that by classifying our data into categories based on special characteristics, based on past behavior, we are likely (predictive - hence the predictive name) to behave in a given situation. The method reveals the identity of the perpetrators of foreseeable terrorist acts. The final study should be performed by a team of experts based on a risk analysis. Lightning from a clear sky is as a criminal or terrorist act takes place. The question arises as to whether lightning deception can be predicted. The answer is yes. So is human behavior. The long dormant period is interrupted by flashes. Flashes are nothing more than unexpected occurrences of events or

events of several times above the average level in a normal life situation. Human behavior is unpredictable and random. However, if it is random then it can be calculated. From the summary of the above concepts and by transforming the sociological, psychological and forensic characteristics of the perpetrators of the solitary attacks that have already taken place into an algorithm, it is possible to perform a large-sample screening. This is true if the potential individual has a so-called virtual footprint. If this is not the case, then actors in the triple system of crime prevention already presented have a responsibility to identify potential lone perpetrators. Flashes can occur in both cases, only their prevention requires other abilities. In the first, the filtering takes place in the virtual space, in the second, the recognition depends on the human factors of the system. It is also possible to filter out who does not have a virtual footprint, because along with the presence of other characteristics, this may indicate a potential offending individual. Of course, among the possible violations of the norms, the more serious ones require an immediate procedure, while the lighter ones require a more preventive, observational procedure. The predictable statement of human behavior needs to be clarified. Predictive prediction is not always possible because human actions are influenced by external and internal influences and are strongly influenced by the current psychological, emotional, and mental state. In some situations, in relation to certain phenomena, the possible future actions of the individual can be predicted on the basis of the attitude towards them. Such is the phenomenon of migration, it evokes emotions, is sensitive and its judgment is very extreme. It has well-grasped characteristics, so the predictors are well defined. Several predictors in the study have been part of some kind of migration, however not all of them are represented. The phenomenon of integration is the most typical and well-known. The so-called integration paradox is related to this as well, which means that as integration into the host society is completed, the immigrant will turn away from the host country and instead of decrease, the willingness of aggressive perpetrators will also begin to grow. The phenomenon has also been examined in three different predictors; in relation with the increase in length of stay in the host country, in relation to second- and third-generation immigrants, and through the analysis of the effects of assimilation differences between parents and children. The general trend shows that: 1. the longer an immigrant stays in the host country, the more likely they are to commit aggressive acts; 2. second- and third-generation immigrants commit more aggressive acts than first-generation immigrants; 3. socially well-integrated young people (whether they are first- or second-generation immigrants) are more likely to commit aggressive acts if their parents are less well integrated than young people with similar parents but

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themselves are not well integrated into an inclusive society. Integration in this sense turns into assimilation. In József Haller's summary the phenomenon is: *'the more complete the integration of an immigrant is, the greater risk do they mean for the host country.'* Integration prediction can be used well in the preventive profiling of people with an immigrant background. The same predictors also appear on the side of the recipients where the so-called integration rejection appears. Time and number of arrivals are also typical predictions. A lone perpetrator who appears as a result of migration appears on both the immigrant and the receiving side at the same time. It is worth examining the two sets of predictors together and comparing their strength with a comparative method.

Conclusion

Lone offences are also becoming more common across Europe among people with an immigrant background. Coverage of the phenomenon in western and Hungarian media, however, stirs strong emotions, shifting focus on the issue of prevention. As shown above, criminal politics help us to understand the multi-faceted features. Nevertheless, criminal policy does not offer any solution either for the identification of lone offenders or for the prevention of lone-actor offences. The method of predictive profiling and predictive analytics offers a solution. Predictors noted in the study can be anything – causes such as fear, the feeling of social exclusion, rage, resentment, belonging to the majority or to the minority. For me, a key fundament of predictive profiling is the identification and the analysis of identity because traditional prevention methods – owing to their general applicability – are ineffective in relation with this modus operandi. The focus of attention should be shifted to unique features, involving competent experts and the setting up of a prediction system. Predictive profiling, as a method, is one of many alternatives. It may be effective precisely because of the unique nature of such crime. Law enforcement organizations need to manage their resources. They can be supported with predictive analytics, which replaces humans in the processing of large amounts of data, creating a basis for the focused analysis of the targeted person or phenomenon. The next step of predictive analytics will be the use of artificial intelligences in law enforcement and crime prevention. However, the final decision should always be made by competent humans. It is very difficult to identify a lone perpetrator and prevent an act because motivations and goals vary from individual to individual. Lone perpetrators with an immigrant background commit the act primarily for

religious reasons. This religious reason may be the basis for prevention as the range of sub-perpetrators can be well defined, and in our case of prevention the predictive analytical model can thus be well focused.

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