

Is Canada the “problem”?

- Cocaine
- Cigarettes
- Firearms
- People
- Money

Evidence-based policy

- ATS: Objectives
 - Demographic patterns of indictees and groups
 - Sentencing, count, and case outcomes
 - Prosecutorial and defence strategies
 - Geospatial and temporal analysis of precursor patterns
- Canada/DRDC/CRTI
 - Incident database
 - Comprehensive sample

Social Movement/Network theory

- Resource mobilization
- Political process model
- Framing theory
- New Social Movement theory
- Hybrid model

SMT's value added

- Violence conceptualized as *one* tactic
- Violence as a competitive outcome within a network
 - Process analysis within a network

- Map structures and map dynamics
- Determine the physical structure of those networks
- Determine why networks emerged and how
- Review the internal dynamics
- Determine points of intervention by state and non-state actors, and appropriate tools

Value of comparative approach

- Method
- Targetting
- ATS
 - 2100 antecedent activities
 - 213 incidents
 - 1,000 individuals
 - 60 groups
 - 1,300 locations

Research Question

- What spatial and temporal patterns exist among terrorists in relationship to their preparatory behaviors and the location and time of the terrorist act?
- The schematic groups the behaviors of terrorist organizations into four categories:
 - (1) recruitment;
 - (2) preliminary organization and planning;
 - (3) preparatory conduct; and
 - (4) terrorist acts.

Temporal Issues:

Organizations and tactical methods

- (1) How long do terrorist groups typically plan their activities? How much time typically elapses between various phases of terrorist group planning and the eventual commission of terrorist acts?
- (2) Are there substantial variations between these types of groups relative to the length and sophistication of the planning process?
- (3) Does planning initially begin slowly and then culminate in a frenzy of hurried activity immediately prior to commission of the terrorist act? Preliminary findings suggest a lull in activity prior to the commission of the incident, but these findings were based on sample sizes too small to identify group-specific patterns.
- (4) Does the number and type of preparatory crimes and activities substantially differ between terrorists groups?
- (1) when the terrorist(s) were recruited as members into the terrorist group; (2) when the terrorist “cell” originated, usually measured as a function of the first planning meeting; (3) when preparatory acts occurred; and (4) when the actual terrorist incident occurred or, if it was preempted or prevented, the date that it was planned to occur.

Spatial Patterns

- Why does variation exist?
- Under what conditions do terrorists remain local, while others adopt more long range targeting?
- Can these tactical differences be predicted from the demographic, ideological, or group characteristics of the terrorist organization
- (1) Once terrorist groups emerge in a given locale, do they commit their preparatory acts near their “home base” or select other jurisdictions to avoid drawing attention to their group?
Additionally, are these residences, home bases, or safe houses within a similar proximity to the terrorist incident targets or are they intentionally staying away to avoid detection?
- (2) How far from the epicenter of the terrorist groups’ organizational and planning activities are most of the terrorists’ targets? As a corollary, do terrorist groups commit their preparatory acts in remote locations far from the actual terrorist target?

Data

- 12 cases
- 31 individuals
- Variables
 - Incident
 - Antecedent activity: preparatory & ancillary
 - Organization, Group, Cell, and Above Ground Organization
 - Precursor crime
 - Training
 - Resources

Conclusion

- Policy implications
- Future research