The spatial cluster analyses indicate several terrorist incidents between January and June. Mosul and Al Qa’im, both located in Northern Iraq, had higher concentrations of terrorist incidents. The results of the space–time tests imply that terrorist cells did indeed emerge gradually throughout Iraq. Temporally speaking, Chi tests indicate that Islamic holidays experience a significant decrease in the number of terrorist activity when compared to non-Islamic holidays. On the contrary, terrorist incidents increase two days before and after the American holidays (Siebeneck et. al, 2009).

The geographic analysis of these terrorism events were very significant to understanding the temporal and environmental factors that are relevant to terrorist activity. The GI analysis conducted by Siebeneck et. al effectively used the ArcGIS mapping software to determine the areas where the most casualties and terrorist attempts were made. Identifying these hot spots both spatially and temporally allowed them to identify specific times, such as Islamic Holidays, when there would be a decrease in terrorism, and American-based holidays where an increase of opportunity for terrorist offending would emerge. Mapping these events through both space and time also allowed patterns to emerge showing the direction of new-terrorism growth and showing the expansion of these efforts.

Considering the nature of terrorism and the specific idea that most terrorism in Iraq is suicidal in nature, the significance of having maximum number of targets is the highest consideration when considering target backcloth, or the distribution of targets in the overall environment. The understanding of “target availability” is, in this case, most important in comprehending the nature of this form of crime (Hill & Paynich, 2014). Risk,