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Caviar

posted Aug 16, 2016, 5:54 AM by James Coutinho [updated Apr 12, 2020, 8:24 PM]

DESCRIPTION: Project Caviar was a unique investigation that targeted a network of hashish and cocaine importers operating out of Montreal. The network was tar and 1996 by a tandem investigation uniting the Montreal Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and other national and regional law-enforcement agencies from (i.e., England, Spain, Italy, Brazil, Paraguay, and Colombia). The case is unique because it involved a specific investigative approach that will be referred to as a “se Unlike most law-enforcement strategies, the mandate set forward in the Project Caviar case was to seize identified drug consignments, but not to arrest any of the ic This took place over a 2-year period. Thus, although 11 importation consignments were seized at different moments throughout this period, arrests only took place a investigation. What this case offers is a rare opportunity to study the evolution of a criminal network phenomenon as it was being disrupted by law-enforcement ager investigative strategy permits an assessment of change in the network structure and an inside look into how network participants react and adapt to the growing con them.

The principal data source was comprised of information submitted as evidence during the trials of 22 participants in the Caviar network. It included 4,279 paragraphs (1,000 pages) revealing electronically intercepted telephone conversations between network participants. These transcripts were used to create the overall matrix of operation’s communication system throughout the course of the investigation. Individuals falling in the surveillance net were not all participants in the trafficking oper extraction of all names appearing in the surveillance data led to the identification of 318 individuals. From this pool, 208 individuals were not implicated in the traffick were simply named during the many transcripts of conversations, but never detected. Others who were detected had no clear participatory role within the network (e or legitimate entrepreneurs). The final network was thus composed of 110 participants.

DATA FORMAT: UCINET, .csv

NETWORK DATA: 11 1-mode matrices person by person, representing the 11 phases of the investigation. Ties are directed and valued. Number of nodes = 1) 15x1 4) 33x33, 5) 32x32, 6) 27x27, 7) 37x37, 8) 42x42, 9) 34x34, 10) 42x42, 11) 41x41

1-mode matrix 110 x 110 person by person of the complete network.

Ties are communication exchanges between criminals. Values represent level of communication activity. Data comes from police wiretapping.

SOURCE/AVAILABILITY: Available from Manchester, reconstructed from Morselli’s book, Inside Criminal Networks <http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/crimino09525-7> Book pages from 173 to 186, Appendix

CITATION: Morselli, C., 2009. Inside criminal networks. New York: Springer.

KEYWORDS: drug traffickers, criminals

Caviar CSV_v2.zip (6k)

James Coutinho, Apr 12, 2020, 8:28 PM

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Caviar_v2.zip (8k)

James Coutinho, Apr 12, 2020, 8:28 PM

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