

Research Notes

40 Terrorism Databases and Data Sets: A New Inventory

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Abstract

This Research Note is a follow up from three previously published Research Notes by the author in this journal titled: 'Terrorism Events Data: An Inventory of Databases and Data Sets, 1968-2017' [URL: <http://www.terrorismanalysts.com/pt/index.php/pot/article/view/622/1226>], '30 Terrorism Databases and Data Sets: a New Inventory' [URL: <http://universiteitleiden.nl/binaries/content/assets/customsites/perspectives-on-terrorism/2018/issue-5/bowie.pdf>] and 'A New Inventory of 30 Terrorism Databases and Data Sets' [URL: <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/binaries/content/assets/customsites/perspectives-on-terrorism/2020/issue-1/bowie.pdf>].

Together, the previous inventories covered 120 databases and data sets. This Research Note describes 40 more databases and data sets in the same three categories:

- i. Academic, Think Tank and Independent Databases (n =32)*
- ii. Commercial Databases (n =2) and*
- iii. Governmental Databases (n =6).*

Most of these data refer to terrorism, yet a few are broader, covering other forms of political violence as well as armed conflicts.

Keywords: armed conflict, chronologies, counter-terrorism, databases, datasets, political violence, terrorism

Introduction

This new inventory of forty terrorism databases and datasets adds to an eclectic range of topics connected with the study of terrorism. Since the early and on-going recording of terrorism incidents, actors and attack types in the late 1960's, the diversity of the units of analysis in terrorism databases and datasets has grown enormously.

These databases reflect some of the complexity and ramifications that acts of terrorism visit upon individuals, society, the state and international communities. Funding criteria may, in part, reflect the type of terrorism databases and datasets that are developed. However, recent funding challenges by the highly respected START Global Terrorism Database (GTD) illustrate that even the most established databases are not immune from funding worries or even political oversight.[1]

While there is a paucity of databases on state terrorism and domestic terrorism, the subject coverage and breadth of diversity in quantitative terrorism databases and datasets is growing. The relational linkage of terrorism data, source material and sophisticated mapping visualisation provide researchers with a rich synthesised body of work (e.g., items 14, 15, 25). Niche databases and datasets covering Water (e.g., item 31), Prisons and Terrorism (e.g., item 18), Lone-Actor Terrorism (e.g., item 6) and Journalists (e.g., item 5) are a reflection of how incidents of terrorism impact upon society. Even insurance policies covering incidents of terrorism would have been a rarity pre 9/11; acts of terrorism are now factored in as a mainstream insurance risk, requiring resultant data (e.g., item 34).

This inventory is by no means a definitive list of data sets and databases on terrorism. Additional terrorism databases and data sets will be listed in a future Research Note in this journal by the same compiler. While many of the data sets and databases are accessible, some require registration, access permission or, given the sensitive

nature of the data, are not directly accessible to the general public or academic researchers.

N.B.: All website hyper-links have been validated as of 11th of April 2021.

(i) Academic, Think Tank and Independent Databases

1. ACLED Dashboard

Host Institution: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). Executive Director: Professor Clionadh Raleigh, University of Sussex, United Kingdom.

Scope: Political violence and protest worldwide.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>

E-Mail: admin@acleddata.com

Summary: The ACLED Dashboard interactively maps acts of political violence against civilians, riots, protests, explosions, and abductions among other variables, worldwide. In addition to graphs and quantitative data, the dashboard provides country layers of intensity and can drill down to specific incidents using advanced software features.

2. ACLED-Religion

Host Institution: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). Executive Director: Professor Clionadh Raleigh, University of Sussex, United Kingdom.

Scope: Religious repression and disorder in the Middle East and North Africa.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://acleddata.com/acled-religion>

E-Mail: admin@acleddata.com

Summary: The ACLED-Religion datasets collect real-time data on both religious repression and disorder. It is a pilot project, focussed on the Middle East and North Africa. The dataset covers Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Palestine and Yemen. Data within ACLED-Religion can be compared to the ACLED datasets, using consistent methodological coding. New event variables, including religion-related violence and harassment, enhance existing data and information on religious dynamics and actors. The project commenced coverage at the end of January 2021. Updated weekly, it also provides an ACLED-Religion dashboard: <https://acleddata.com/acled-religion-dashboard/> For further information see: https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/content/uploads/2021/03/ACLED-Religion_Announcement_March2021.pdf

3. ADL H.E.A.T. Map (Hate, Extremism, Antisemitism, Terrorism)

Host Institution: Anti-Defamation League (ADL), New York (NY), United States.

Scope: Hate, extremist and antisemitic incidents in the United States.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.adl.org/education-and-resources/resource-knowledge-base/adl-heat-map>

E-Mail: <https://www.adl.org/contact>

Summary: The ADL H.E.A.T. Map visualises interactively hate, extremist and antisemitic incidents both

at state and national level within the United States. The dataset maps terrorist plots and attacks, extremist murders, white supremacist and antisemitic incidents, among others. Classification on the type of incident, ideology and narrative is also provided. Spatial mapping data points allow users to drill down in geographic areas with heightened activity. Data used to populate the ADL H.E.A.T. maps is sourced from a mixture of police reports, victims reports and extremism-related/focused sources.

4. Basel AML Index – Ranking money laundering and terrorist risks around the world

Host Institution: [Publication] Basel Institute on Governance, Basel, Switzerland.

Scope: Risk of money laundering and terrorist finance.

Access: Public Edition (Free), Expert Edition and Expert Edition Plus (Payment required).

Website: <https://baselgovernance.org/basel-aml-index>

E-Mail: info@baselgovernance.org

Summary: The Basel AML Index, established in 2012, is an annual publication of the Basel Institute on Governance. It assesses the risk of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (ML/TF) globally. The index and data are generated from 16 separate sources, including The World Bank, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the World Economic Forum. *The Basel AML Index: 9th Public Edition* (2020) is available from their website. The institute also provides an [Interactive Map](#) of the *Basel AML Index* based on high to low risk of ML/TF. The index can be filtered based on geographic regions and income criteria. Datasets can be downloaded in .XLS and .CSV format.

5. Committee to Protect Journalists [Database]

Host Institution: Committee to Protect Journalists, New York, NY, United States.

Scope: Journalists killed between 1992-2021.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://cpj.org>

E-Mail: info@cpj.org

Summary: The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) is an independent non-profit organisation based in the United States. The CPJ maintains a database of attacks on the press. This includes: journalists killed, imprisoned and missing. The database lists suspected sources of fire in the killing of journalists, including terrorist groups, insurgents, paramilitary groups and military groups among other entities. In addition, the CPJ database provides information and data on journalists arrested, charged, and convicted on terrorism related allegations.

6. Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism: Database

Host Institution: International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT), The Hague, The Netherlands.[2]

Scope: Instances of lone-actor terrorism across 30 European countries.

Access: Contact ICCT.

Website: <https://icct.nl/project/lone-actor-terrorism-database/>

E-Mail: <https://icct.nl/contact/>

Summary: The Countering Lone-Actor Terrorism: Database (CLAT) recorded incidents of lone-actor terrorism in thirty European countries (EU, Norway and Switzerland). The temporal period for the database

is January 2000 - 31st December 2014. The incidents include lone-actor plots and actual attacks. The CLAT database has 120 lone actor entries. It is not exhaustive in recording every lone actor plot during the period 2000-2014. *The Lone-Actor Terrorism Final Report*, provides a detailed and comprehensive background to the CLAT Database and research project.

7. Database of Legislation on the Definition of Terrorism

Host Institution: Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS), Washington D.C. United States.

Scope: Counterterrorism legislation, criminal codes, NGO laws, relevant domestic legislation.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.csis.org/programs/international-consortium-closing-civic-space-icon/aligning-security-and-civic-space-0>

E-Mail: aschwartz@csis.org

Summary: The Database of Legislation on the Definition of Terrorism has been developed by an international consortium of scholars (*iCon*) under the auspices of the Human Rights Initiative (HRI) at the CSIS, Washington D.C. The database records countries' legislation defining terrorism. Consequential penalties for committing or supporting acts of terrorism are also recorded. Further variables and information in the database include counterterrorism legislation, combatting financing of terrorism legislation, non-governmental (NGO) legislation, anti-money legislation and criminal codes. In addition, the database holds domestic legislation that potentially impacts how each country defines an act of terrorism and consequential punishment. A Matrix of the database is freely accessible via the CSIS website.

8. GLOBSEC Database

Host Institution: GLOBSEC, Bratislava, Slovak Republic.

Scope: European jihadist incidents 2015.

Access: Request required.

Website: <https://www.globsec.org/events/what-makes-a-crime-terror-nexus-evidence-from-11-eu-countries/>

E-Mail: info@globsec.org

Summary: GLOBSEC, a Central European think-tank, based in Bratislava, has developed a terrorism database logging 326 individuals connected to European jihadist events in 2015. This was a collaborative database project involving 11 European Union countries. The database recorded individuals who were arrested for terrorism events, fugitives from criminal justice or those perpetrators who died while conducting acts of terrorism in 2015. GLOBSEC has also published data from the database in a series of quarterly reports. See: *'From Criminals to Terrorists and Back?'*.

9. HLS PILAC Database of States' Statements (August 2011 – November 2016) concerning Use of Force in relation to Syria. Shorthand title: Database on States' Statements concerning Syria (DSSS).

Host Institution: Harvard Law School Program on International Law and Armed Conflict (HLS PILAC), Harvard University, Massachusetts (MT), United States.

Scope: States' statements concerning use of force in relation to Syria (2011-2016).

Access: Free.

Website: <https://pilac.law.harvard.edu/dsss#database-of-states-statements>

E-Mail: pilac@law.harvard.edu

Summary: The DSSS database contains statements made by states or on behalf of states, as well as state officials, in relation to the use of force in Syria. Although primarily designed for legal practitioners, the DSSS database contains a large array of statements referring to terrorism and Syria. The primary focus of the database's statements relates to legal parameters in relation to the use of force in Syria. It is freely available in .XLSX, Google spreadsheet and .PDF format.

10. Internal Violence Index (IVI)

Host Institution: FERDI – Foundation Pour Les Études et Recherches Sur le Développement International, Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Scope: Internal armed conflict, criminality, terrorism and political violence.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://ferdi.fr/en/indicators/internal-violence-index-ivi>

E-Mail: contact@ferdi.fr

Summary: The Internal Violence Index (IVI) is a composite dataset focussed around 4 clusters: internal armed conflict, criminality, terrorism and political violence. Covering the period 2008-2012, the IVI dataset compares violence of 130 developing countries at the country level. The terrorism cluster records terrorist incidents, deaths from terrorism and injuries due to terrorism. Data is exclusively quantitative and does not use subjective indicators of fragility. The Internal Violence Index (IVI) is sourced from a range of well-established open-source databases and is free to download.

11. Introducing a Dataset of Multi-Scale Geographies of ISIS Ideology from ISIS Sources

Host Institution: [Academic Publication] Christopher Fuhriman, Richard M. Medina & Simon Brewer (2020). Introducing a Dataset of Multi-Scale Geographies of ISIS Ideology from ISIS Sources, *Terrorism and Political Violence*, Taylor and Frances Online. Published (Online) 18 May 2020.

Scope: Multi-Scale Geographies of ISIS Ideology derived from ISIS Sources.

Access: Subscription Required.

Website: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09546553.2020.1742707>

E-Mail: christopher.fuhriman@westpoint.edu

Summary: The Dataset of Multi-Scale Geographies of ISIS Ideology from ISIS Sources is generated from 'computer-aided content analysis, manual content analysis, and cartographic visualization applied to ISIS's Dabiq magazine'. [3] The dataset analyses the geographical perspectives of ISIS terrorists and insurgents gathered from online textual media.

12. Introducing Transnational Terrorist Hostage Event (TTHE) Data Set, 1978-2018

Host Institution: [Academic Publication] *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol 65, Issue 2-3, 2021.

Scope: Transnational Terrorist Hostage Events (1978-2018).

Access: Institutional Access/Subscription.

Website: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0022002720957714>

E-Mail: N/A

Summary: The Transnational Terrorist Hostage Event (TTHE) Data Set codifies four types of hostage incidents: barricade missions, kidnappings, skyjackings and non-aerial hijackings. The dataset contains 1,974

incidents covering the temporal period 1978-2018. Source data for the TTHE Data Set is linked to the International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events (ITERATE) datasets.

13. Islamist Terror Attacks in the World 1979-2019

Host Institution: Fondation pour L'innovation politique (Fondapol), Paris, France.

Scope: Islamist terror attacks worldwide, 1979-2019.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.fondapol.org/en/study/islamist-terrorist-attacks-in-the-world-1979-2019/>

E-Mail: <https://www.fondapol.org/en/contact>

Summary: The Islamist Terror Attacks in the World 1979-2019 dataset attempts to quantify Islamist terrorism, identify the forms it takes, classifies the acts and provides quantifiable data on the number of victims over a temporal period of 40 years. The principal source data for the dataset is derived from START's Global Terrorism Database (GTD), in addition to other sources. The complete dataset is available in .XLS format.

14. Lebanese Hezbollah Select Worldwide Activities Interactive Map and Timeline

Host Institution: The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Washington D.C., United States.

Scope: Hezbollah's worldwide activities, 1982 – Present.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/lebanese-hezbollah-select-worldwide-activities-interactive-map-and-timeline>

E-Mail: press@washingtoninstitute.org

Summary: The Lebanese Hezbollah Interactive Map and Timeline is a highly interactive multimedia tool, providing an extensive database of primary and secondary source material on the Lebanese Hezbollah's activities globally. The timeline dates back to 1982. The interactive map links to videos, photographs, government reports, congressional reports, court documents and research reports. The database uses both open-source materials and declassified government reports. Using multimedia, the Interactive Map and Timeline is able to provide visual relational linkage between Hezbollah activities and associated other individuals/groups and related events and documentation.

15. The Mapping Militants Project (MMP)

Host Institution: Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC), Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford University, California (CA), United States.

Scope: Patterns in the evolution of militant organizations.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://cisac.fsi.stanford.edu/mappingmilitants>

E-Mail: mappingmilitants@lists.stanford.edu

Summary: The Mapping Militants Project (MMP) provides interactive “maps” which trace the evolution of violent extremist groups over time. In particular, the MMP visualises changing relationships temporally. This in turn is linked to a database of militant group profiles including a narrative summary, organizational structure, strategy and interactions. Data from the Mapping Militants Project (MMP) is available to download via the project's website.

16. NTI Nuclear Security Index

Host Institution: [Publication] Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), Washington D.C., United States / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

Scope: Monitors countries nuclear security progress.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.ntiindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/2020-NTI-Index-Report-Final.pdf>

E-Mail: contact@nti.org

Summary: *The NTI Nuclear Security Index* monitors and provides commentary on 176 countries and their level of progress (and gaps) on nuclear security. The index is sourced from publicly available information. It includes two theft rankings on secure material and global nuclear security efforts as well as a sabotage ranking on protection of nuclear facilities. Radiological tables and data are also presented. References to terrorism and nuclear terrorism are made throughout the NTI index in addition to theft, smuggling and sabotage. The [NTI website](#) also provides interactive Maps and data tables. Datasets from the *NTI Nuclear Security Index* are free to download via their website.

17. OSCE/ODIHR Hate Crime Reports

Host Institution: OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), Warsaw, Poland.

Scope: Hate crime reports covering fifty-seven countries.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://hatecrime.osce.org/austria?year=2019>

E-Mail: tndinfo@odihr.pl

Summary: The OSCE/ODIHR Hate Crime Reports is an interactive site covering hate crime incidents in fifty-seven countries. The criteria for inclusion in the reports is that an act must be deemed to be a criminal offence in law and that acts are motivated by bias. Acts classified as bias against Christians, bias against Muslims and Racism and xenophobia are among several variables. The Hate Crime Reports provides statistical data, interactive graphics and downloadable data on incidents. Accompanying narrative also provides information on hate crime and linkage to domestic police and Federal/State counter-terrorism agencies respective policies and procedures.

18. Prisons and Terrorism: Extremist Offender Management in 10 European Countries

Host Institution: [Publication] Rajan Basra and Peter R. Neumann, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (ICSR), King's College London, London, United Kingdom (2020).

Scope: Management of extremist prisoner offenders.

Access: Free.

Website: [ICSR-Report-Prisons-and-Terrorism-Extremist-Offender-Management-in-10-European-Countries_V2.pdf](#)

E-Mail: mail@icsr.info

Summary: The *Prisons and Terrorism: Extremist Offender Management in 10 European Countries* study produced by the ICSR, Kings College London, outlines the policies and practices of each country in relation to extremist offender management. This study contains a series of statistics as well as data analysis, including number of prisoners in custody for terrorism-related offences and prisoners monitored for radicalisation. In

addition, a chronological ‘List of Prison-related Terrorist Attacks and Plots, 2015-20’ is provided. The study analyses how prison environments can both radicalise extremist offenders, while also offering the opportunity to reform radicalised prisoners.

19. QAnon Offenders in the United States

Host Institution: [Publication] Jensen, Michael and Sheehan Kane. 2021. “*QAnon Offenders in the United States*”, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), University of Maryland (MD), United States.

Scope: QAnon offenders in the United States.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/START_PIRUS_QAnon_Feb2021_0.pdf

E-Mail: infostart@start.umd.edu

Summary: The *QAnon Offenders in the United States* research brief provides data on the characteristics and offences committed by QAnon members. Data is compiled from auxiliary data from [START’s Profiles of Radicalization in the United States \(PIRUS\)](#) project. The data deals with individuals who have radicalized in the United States. Characteristic variables include among others: age, marital status, employment status and whether or not individuals have a military or law enforcement background. The data also codes characteristics of the crime, for example terrorist threats/acts, kidnapping (conspiracy) and weapons possession and murder.

20. Radiological and Nuclear Non-State Adversaries Database (RANNSAD)

Host Institution: START National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, University of Maryland, Maryland (MD), United States.

Scope: Profiles of all former non-state users and attempted users of radiological and nuclear weapons.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.start.umd.edu/data-tools/radiological-and-nuclear-non-state-adversaries-database-rannsad>

E-Mail: infostart@umd.edu

Summary: The RANNSAD database codes data on Radiological and Nuclear Adversary Profiles including information on events ‘perpetrated by a specific actor/organization’. Established in 2011, the RANNSAD dataset variables include event type, agent type, perpetrator type, ideology type, individual demographics as well as perpetrator success level. The RANNSAD database was developed to answer the research question: “Who are the most likely radiological or nuclear non-state threat actors?”. Both the RANNSAD database and codebook are freely accessible to download.[4]

21. Reputation of Terror Groups Dataset: Measuring Popularity of Terror Groups

Host Institution: [Academic Publication] Tokdemir, Efe, and Seden Akcinaroglu. 2016. “Reputation of Terror Groups Dataset: Measuring Popularity of Terror Groups” *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 53(2) 268-277.

Scope: Different strategies by terror groups measuring the groups popularity or public support.

Access: Institutional Access/Subscription.

Website: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/suppl/10.1177/0022343315626506>

E-Mail: N/A

Summary: The Reputation of Terror Groups (RTG) dataset codes quantitatively terror group strategies which can be measured in relation to terror groups popularity or public support. From this data, the concept of reputation in relation to terror groups is assessed. The RTG records 443 terror groups over a temporal period of 31 years.

22. Since 9/11 - Timeline

Host Institution: Since 9/11 (Educational Charity) in association with University College London (UCL) Institute of Education. London, United Kingdom.

Scope: Timeline of key terrorism events focussed on 9/11.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://since911.com/explore-911/timeline>

E-Mail: info@since911.com

Summary: The 'Since 9/11' interactive Timeline has been developed as an educational tool to inform young people of the events of 9/11. The timeline focuses predominantly on the events leading to the attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington DC and Shanksville, Penn., with a series of chronological interactive events that offer narrative, pictorial and multimedia film.

23. Suicide Attacks Database (2020)

Host Institution: Institute for National Security Studies (INSS), Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Scope: Suicide attacks worldwide during 2020.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.inss.org.il/publication/suicide-attacks-2020>

E-Mail: info@inss.org.il

Summary: The Suicide Attacks Database, compiled by the Institute for National Security Studies, Tel Aviv University, Israel, covers the year 2020. It records incidents in Asia, the Middle East and Afghanistan, among other regions. Two independent sources are used to validate data. Key variables include: attack style, attack complexity, destination and organization responsible. The database is freely available to download in an .XLS format.

24. Terrorism Content Analytics Platform (TCAP) Database

Host Institution: Database developed by *Tech Against Terrorism* and supported by Public Safety Canada.[5]

Scope: Verified terrorist online content.

Access: Registration required. This site is restricted to 'Tech companies, academic researchers and civil society representatives who have legitimate justification for accessing terrorist content'.[6]

Website: <https://www.terrorismanalytics.org/>

E-Mail: <https://www.terrorismanalytics.org/contact>

Summary: The Terrorist Content Analytics Platform (TCAP) is an automated database tool that detects and analyses verified terrorist content found on smaller internet platforms. Data is collected in real-time. The resultant dataset allows informed judgements to be made by content moderators running smaller internet platforms, including messaging platforms, terrorist channels and mobile apps. In addition, the datasets generated can be used for academic research and analysis. The TCAP database can also be used for automated terrorist content analysis including symbolism, detecting narratives and metadata.

25. Terrorists and Extremists Database (TED)

Host Institution: Counter Extremism Project, New York, London and Berlin (Online Project).

Scope: Global database of extremists and terrorist leaders and operatives.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists>

E-Mail: <https://www.counterextremism.com/contact-us>

Summary: The Terrorists and Extremists Database (TED) is an interactive database on terrorist leaders, operatives and extremists. The database generates Featured Reports on individuals. These Featured Reports provides a narrative overview of the individual terrorist, extremist or operative as well as biographical information and known aliases. Linked to each record is an interactive History Timeline, which in turn hyperlinks media reports, Government documents and UN publications. The website has extensive downloadable Threat Reports on terrorist groups.

26. The Terrorism and Foreign Fighters Database

Host Institution: Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN), Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Scope: All convictions for domestic terrorism in the Balkan's as well as judicial verdicts in the case of foreign fighters who went to Syria and the Ukraine.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://terorizam.detektor.ba>

E-Mail: urednik@birn.eu.com

Summary: The Terrorism and Foreign Fighters Database is an interactive resource centre developed by the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN). The database records all convictions for domestic terrorism in the Balkans. Its coverage includes domestic terrorism convictions in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. In addition, the database contains judicial verdicts of individuals fighting in conflicts in Syria and Ukraine (2010-2020). Variables include location of trial, total number of cases, location of crime and total figures per country in sentencing years. Individual case narratives and trial video is provided.

27. Terrorist and Insurgent Organization Social Services (TIOS) Dataset

Host Institution: One Earth Future, Broomfield, Colorado (CO), United States.

Scope: Tracks non-state services by sector undertaken by terrorists, rebels and insurgents.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://oefresearch.org/datasets/tios>

E-Mail: lheger@oneearthfuture.org or danielle.jung@emory.edu

Summary: The Terrorist and Insurgent Organization Social Services (TIOS) Dataset provides key indicators of goods and social service provided by terrorists, rebels and insurgents in fragile and failed states. The public good variables within the dataset include welfare, education, health security, natural disaster response and religious services, among others. Covering more than 400 hundred organisations, the TIOS dataset is available in .CSV and .DTA download format.

28. Terrorist and Organized Criminal Search Data Base (TOC)

Host Institution: Faculty of Security Studies and Faculty of Mathematics, University of Belgrade, Republic of Serbia.

Scope: Terrorist incidents and organised criminal activity.

Access: Free – Requires Registration.

Website: <http://www.tocsearch.com/>

E-Mail: <http://www.tocsearch.com/index.php?action=contact>

Summary: The TOC-search database provides data and information on terrorist incidents, terrorist groups, members and group leaders. It also contains information on organised crime. The TOC-search project was established in 2007. The database has a two-tier accessibility level. The ‘blue key’ is for students and researchers while the ‘red key’ is for institutional and government agencies’ access.

29. Typology of Terror

Host Institution: Lowy Institute, Sydney, NSW, Australia.

Scope: Characteristics of Australian’s contribution to global jihad in Islamic State era.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://interactives.lowyinstitute.org/features/typology-of-terror/>

E-Mail: reception@lowyinstitute.org

Summary: The Typology of Terror is an interactive live database of the characteristics of Australian citizens’ and Australian residents’ contribution to global jihad since the beginning of the Syrian civil war and the start of the Islamic State era. The database is sourced from media reports, official court documents, interviews with journalists, interviews with Australian government law enforcement officials, as well as social media profiles. The Typology of Terror gathers data on convicted terrorist offenders, those charged with terrorism offences or known to have joined radical Islamist terrorist organisations. It also provides a high level of visual interactive data with accompanying quantitative data.

30. United States Counterterrorism Operations 2018-2020 [Map]

Host Institution: Costs of War Project, Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, Brown University, Providence (RI), United States.

Scope: United States Government conducted counterterrorism operations 2018–2020.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://watson.brown.edu/costsofwar/papers/2021/USCounterterrorismOperations>

E-Mail: costsofwar@brown.edu

Summary: The United States Counterterrorism Operations 2018-2020 map indicates 85 countries where the U.S. Government specifically carried out counterterrorism operations between 2018 and 2020. The projects authors identify ‘operations the U.S. explicitly justifies using the language of counterterrorism’. The U.S. counterterrorism activities are classified into 4 key areas: 1. Training and / or assistance, 2. U.S. Military Exercises, 3. Combat 4. Air and Drone Strikes.

31. Water Conflict Chronology - Map

Host Institution: Pacific Institute, Oakland, CA, United States.

Scope: Chronology of conflict with incidents linked to water.

Access: Free.

Website: <http://www.worldwater.org/conflict/map/>

E-Mail: info@pacinst.org

Summary: The Water Conflict Chronology is an interactive global map indicating incidents of conflict with specific involvement of water. While covering a broad array of conflict terms, users are able to refine the interactive chronology map to filter specific incidents relating to acts of terrorism that has some fight for access to water element involved. The chronology with more than 900 incidents/events has been developed to provide insight into the relationship between water systems, water resources and conflict. Each incident is linked to source data displayed on the map.

32. The Western Jihadism Project [Database]

Host Institution: Project Lead: Dr. Jytte Klausen, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts (MT), United States.

Scope: Western nationals linked to terrorist plots related to Al Qaeda.

Access: Upon request.

Website: <https://www.brandeis.edu/klausen-jihadism/index.html>

E-Mail: klausen@brandeis.edu

Summary: Established in 2006 and formally launched in 2009, the Western Jihadism Project is a database archive of the evolution and growth of 'Jihadism within Western Europe, North America and Australia.' Dating back to the early 1990's, this open-source database records terrorist plots carried out by Western nationals and Al Qaeda-inspired terrorist offenders.

(ii) Commercial Databases

33. Statista – Data on Terrorism and Political Violence

Host Institution: Statista, Hamburg, Germany.

Scope: Broad range of terrorism and political violence data.

Access: Basic Account (Free), Single/Project/Corporate/Enterprise Accounts (Subscription Required).

Website: <https://www.statista.com/>

E-Mail: support@statista.com

Summary: Statista - founded in Germany (2007), with worldwide offices, provides commercially available datasets on a wide range of topics, including terrorism and political violence. Their database provides tiered levels of access. This includes free basic data and graphs on terrorism and political violence, to subscription-based services, allowing users to drill down on terrorism and political violence statistics. Topics covered include terrorism in the Nordics, country specific terrorism indexes with commentary, country dossiers, and economic costs of terrorism. Bespoke research projects can be developed. Depending on subscription level, statistical datasets are downloadable in MS Excel, MS PowerPoint and various graphical formats.

34. Terrorism Pool Index: Review of terrorism insurance programs in selected countries 2018/19

Host Institution: [Publication] Willis Towers Watson, New York (NY), United States.

Scope: Index of terrorism insurance programs 2018/19.

Access: Free (2018/19 Edition). 2020 Edition requires registration.

Website: <https://www.willistowerswatson.com/en-GB/Insights/2019/10/the-terrorism-pool-index-2019>

E-Mail: <https://www.willistowerswatson.com/en-US/Contact-Us>

Summary: Covering 24 countries, The Terrorism Pool Index (2018/19) contains statistical data and accompanying narrative of key terrorism insurance pools, financial funds and compensation schemes. The first section covering 14 countries includes definitions of terrorism for each country (this has consequences for insurance pay-outs). In addition, scope of coverage, data on insurance indemnity and summary of exclusions are given, e.g., for nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological attacks. Where available, the index publishes financial data on maximum scheme paid losses and reinsurance rates resulting from terrorist incidents.

(iii) Governmental Databases**35. Annex of Statistical Information – Country Reports on Terrorism 2019**

Host Institution: Bureau of Counterterrorism, United States Department of State, Washington D.C. United States.

Scope: Statistical information on terrorism incidents worldwide 2019.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Annex-of-Statistical-Information.pdf>

E-Mail: <https://register.state.gov/contactus/contactusform>

Summary: *The Annex of Statistical Information* provides statistical data and analysis for the U.S. Department of States annual *Country Reports on Terrorism*. Under the United States Code (Title 22, Section 2656f) the U.S. Department of State is required by law to present annually to Congress both the *Country Reports on Terrorism* and *The Annex of Statistical Information*. The annex details: number of individuals killed by acts of terrorism, injured and kidnapped by terrorist groups pertaining to the previous calendar year. The data includes United States citizens, dual nationals and non-US citizens. Data for *The Annex of Statistical Information* is prepared for the State Department's Bureau of Counterterrorism by Development Services Group (DSG), Inc., Global Terrorism Trends and Analysis Center (GTTAC), Bethesda, MD, United States. DSG subcontracted the data collection and analysis effort to the Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, operated by the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University (GMU).

36. Foreign Terrorist Organisations (FTO's) List

Host Institution: Bureau of Counterterrorism, United States Department of State, Washington D.C. United States.

Scope: Designated foreign terrorist organisations by the United States Government (USG).

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.state.gov/foreign-terrorist-organizations/>

E-Mail: <https://register.state.gov/contactus/contactusform>

Summary: The Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTO) List catalogues foreign organisations designated by

the United States' Secretary of State, under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). The list contains the year the group was designated and the organization's name. In addition, the list also contains 'Delisted Foreign Terrorist Organizations' by the U.S. Department of State. This details the 'Date Removed', 'Name' and the 'Date originally Designated'.

37. National Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Capabilities Analysis Database (NCCAD)

Host Institution: Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) Cyber & Infrastructure Security Agency, Arlington, Virginia (VA), United States.

Scope: Analyses the capabilities of United States counter-IED missions.

Access: Restricted.

Website: <https://www.cisa.gov/nccad>

E-Mail: nccad@cisa.dhs.gov

Summary: National Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Capabilities Analysis Database (NCCAD) analyses types of IED incident, geographic area and incident-specific resources to provide response capabilities nationally and sub-nationally, in countering IEDs. The database is used for planning and crisis decision making as a result of IED threats or incidents. For further information see: <https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/NCCAD%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>

38. Northern Ireland Terrorism Legislation: Annual Statistics 2019/20

Host Institution: [Publication] Security and Protection Group, Northern Ireland Office, Belfast, United Kingdom.

Scope: Northern Ireland terrorism legislation.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/northern-ireland-terrorism-legislation-annual-statistics-201920--2>

E-Mail: <https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/contacts-az/northern-ireland-office-nio>

Summary: The *Northern Ireland Terrorism Legislation: Annual Statistics 2019/20* is produced by the Northern Ireland Office. The report produces statistical datasets and commentary in relation to powers contained within four key pieces of legislation. These powers relate to the Terrorism Act (2000), the Terrorism (Northern Ireland) Act 2006, the Counter-Terrorism Act (2008) and the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007. Key data includes terrorism statistics on stop and search, arrests, detentions, convictions and compensation, among other data.

39. Security Situation Statistics (Northern Ireland)

Host Institution: The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), Belfast, United Kingdom.

Scope: Trends in statistics on the security situation in Northern Ireland.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/security-situation-statistics/>

E-Mail: zCSUwebstats@psni.pnn.police.uk

Summary: Dating back to the late 1960's, the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) have collated data on the security situation in Northern Ireland. Key statistical data include: security related deaths, casualties

from the security situation, bombing incidents, shooting incidents, paramilitary style shooting casualties and paramilitary style assaults. Other variables in the datasets include finds of ammunition or explosives, incendiaries and persons that have been arrested under the Terrorism Act (Section 41) and subsequently charged. Statistical validation is provided by the PSNI Statistics Branch. The PSNI produce a monthly *Police Recorded Security Situation Statistics* bulletin as well as an *Accompanying excel spreadsheet* (.XLXS).

40. Terrorism in Africa – A Quantitative Analysis

Host Institution: [Publication] Adriana Lins De Albuquerque, Totalförsvarets forskningsinstitut - Swedish Defence Research Agency, Stockholm, Sweden. (2017).

Scope: Quantitative analysis of terrorism in Africa 1997-2015.

Access: Free.

Website: <https://www.foi.se/rapportsammanfattning?reportNo=FOI-R--4398--SE>

E-Mail: N/A

Summary: This quantitative analysis of terrorism in Africa, by the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), provides data on terrorism over an eighteen year period (1997-2015). The study uses data from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), BAAD datasets and the United Nations, among other datasets. It assesses whether terrorism is on the rise in Africa, and which terrorist groups are responsible for this rise. The study also explores whether there are Islamist links to these attacks and what association al-Qaeda and Daesh (IS/ISIL) have in relation to terrorist attacks in Africa.

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Notes

[1] See: [‘START resumes Global Terrorism Database collection; 1970 - 2019 data file now available to researchers’](#). START GTD website [Accessed 11/04/21]

[2] Project partners include: Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), Chatham House, Institute for Strategic Dialogue, The Polish Institute of International Affairs, Nationaal Coördinator Terrorismebestrijding en Veiligheid (NCTV) and Association of Chief Police Officers.

[3] See: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09546553.2020.1742707>

[4] See: Gary Ackerman; Charles Blair; Maranda Sorrells, 2011, “Radiological and Nuclear Non-State Adversaries Database (RANNSAD)”, <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/SCGOJE>, Harvard Dataverse, V1, UNF:5:1S4k29WvGinRZA8JYm9zfg== [fileUNF]

[5] See: [Tech Against Terrorism](#) and [Public Safety Canada](#)

[6] See: <https://www.terrorismanalytics.org/faq>