A New Inventory of 30 Terrorism Databases and Data Sets

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by Neil G. Bowie

Abstract

This Research Note is a follow-up from two 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] and '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].

Together, the previous inventories covered 90 databases and data sets. This Research Note describes 30 more databases and data sets in the same three categories:

> *i. Academic, Think Tank and Independent Databases (n=19)*
>
> *ii. Commercial Databases (n=3) and*
>
> *iii. Governmental Databases (n=8).*

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

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

Introduction

This inventory of mainly open source databases and data sets on terrorism, adds to an ever-increasing body of terrorism data now accessible to both the academic research community and other interested parties. North America and Europe still dominate the institutions hosting openly accessible databases and data sets on terrorism, political violence and related armed conflict. The costs involved in establishing databases on terrorism, maintaining them and the commitment to future running operations can be daunting.

Universities, think tanks and committed scholars have often given generously of money, time and commitment to projects that by their nature can potentially be open-ended. However, even well-funded Government projects such as the U.S. National Counter Terrorism Centre's WITS database (World-Wide Incidents Tracking System) and the MIPT Knowledge Base were eventually disbanded. A mixture of funding issues and political decisions affected their fate. In addition, data credibility, potential pressure from database funders and controversial issues of under- and over-reporting of terrorism incidents add to complex challenges.[1] Finances and politics are never far away from any publicly funded terrorism database project.

Despite these many challenges, the terrorism databases and data sets presented in the inventory below illustrate the breadth and diversity of quantitative data available to researchers. These include, for example, traditional chronologies on terrorism (items 3 and 12), databases on terrorism and violent extremism on the continent of Africa (item 1), and niche data sets on how terrorism ends (item 9). The newly established *Eurojust* cross-judicial terrorism database in Europe (item 28) and future database projects including violent deaths worldwide (item 8) and a domestic security and counter-terrorism database in the state of Florida (item 25), indicate the universe of data is increasing.

Commercial organisations also make their contribution to terrorism data and analysis. Specialist areas such as the terrorism (re-) insurance market (item 22), risk consultancy services (item 20) and terrorism facial recognition databases (item 21) have all added to the expanding selection of terrorism databases and data sets. The common denominator between many of these diverse databases and data sets is the use of web-based

technologies to source, manage and provide access to a wider audience.

As the diversity of data grows larger, there is a risk of creating a silo or 'stove-pipe' corpus of terrorism data. Cross-integration of some terrorism data sets may be possible. However, complex factors are involved, including: data analysis and design, institutional agreement, technology, interoperability, definitional criteria, and meaningful cross-linkage.[2]

This inventory is not 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 researchers. All website hyperlinks have been validated as of 31 January 2020.

(i) Academic, Think Tank and Independent Databases

1. ACSRT Database on Terrorism and Africa Terrorism Bulletin (ATB)

Host Institution: African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), Algiers, Algeria.

Scope: Trends on Terrorism on the Continent of Africa.

Access: Free.

Website: https://caert.org.dz

E-Mail: admin@acsrt.org

Summary: The African Terrorism Bulletin (ATB) is a fortnightly publication providing an assessment of terrorism and violent extremism on the African continent. The Bulletin's data is sourced from the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) Database on Terrorism. It provides data, statistics and analysis on terrorist groups, terrorist activities and terrorist leadership and membership within Africa. The African Terrorism Bulletin is principally produced to provide data and analysis to African Union (AU) member states. Data for the African Terrorism Bulletin (ATB) is sourced from the ACSRT's Database. The database is not publicly accessible.

2. Bias Incidents and Actors Study (BIAS)

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

Scope: U.S. violent and non-violent crime 1990–2018.

Access: Contact START.

Website: https://www.start.umd.edu/search/content/Bias

E-Mail: infostart@start.umd.edu

Summary: The Bias Incidents and Actors Study data set (BIAS) is a quantitative dataset on US-based individuals who have committed violent and non-violent crime between 1990 and 2018. The BIAS data set is a cross-sectional de-identified dataset. Criteria for entry is that individuals have been 'at least partially motivated by some form of identity-based prejudice'. These biases can include race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and age, among others.

3. Chronologies of Modern Terrorism

Host Institution: [Book Publication] Barry Rubin and Judith Colp Rubin, *Chronologies of Modern Terrorism*. Routledge, New York, (2015).

Scope: Origin and developments in terrorism from the French Revolution until the modern day, with accompanying chronologies.

Access: N/A.

Website: https://www.routledge.com/Chronologies-of Modern-Terrorism/Rubin-Rubin/p/book/9780765620477

E-Mail: N/A.

Summary: *The Chronologies of Modern Terrorism* covers major developments and incidents of terrorism from the French Revolution until the present day. Core topics include a history of terrorism, ideology and counter terrorist policy. Regional coverage of Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East with accompanying chronologies of terrorism incidents and groups are included.

4. CNS Global Incidents and Trafficking Database

Host Institution: Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI), Washington D.C. United States / James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) Monterey, (CA) United States.

Scope: Global incidents of nuclear and radioactive material lost, stolen or outside regulatory control.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.nti.org/analysis/articles/cns-global-incidents-and-trafficking-database/

E-Mail: contact@nti.org

Summary: The CNS Global Incidents and Trafficking Database is an open-access database recording incidents of nuclear material (including other types of radioactive material that has been lost or stolen). This also includes nuclear/radioactive material that is not, but should be covered by regulatory control. To date, the database holds 1,156 incidents (2015–2019). An interactive searchable map permits researchers to find all nuclear/radioactive theft/loss incidents from 2013–2018. Source data for the database comes from official regulatory agencies and media reports. The annual report for the database is prepared by the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) Monterey, (CA) United States.

5. Customary IHL Database

Host Institution: International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland.

Scope: International Humanitarian Law.

Access: Free.

Website: https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl-search.nsf/home.xsp

E-Mail: https://www.icrc.org/en/contact

Summary: The Customary IHL (International Humanitarian Law) Database holds the rules of customary IHL outlined in the International Committee of the Red Cross's study on Customary IHL (Cambridge University Press: 2005). There are 161 rules. Although not a dedicated database on terrorism, the Customary IHL Database contains references to terrorism in the wider context of International Humanitarian Law. See also the Treaties,

States Parties and Commentaries Database and the ICRC National Implementation Database.

6. Explosive Violence Monitoring Project [Database]

Host Institution: Action on Armed Violence (AOAV), London, United Kingdom.

Scope: Impact of explosive weapons.

Access: Free.

Website: https://aoav.org.uk

E-Mail: See website.

Summary: The Explosive Violence Monitoring Project database provides researchers with data on explosive device incidents, including terrorism and other forms of conflict and low-intensity conflict. The project is hosted by Action on Armed Violence (AOAV), an independently funded research organisation. The database search criteria permit differentiation between deaths and injuries as well as civilian and armed actors. Perpetrators within the database include state and non-state actors. Explosive violence perpetrators within the database include for example, terrorist groups, militia, criminal gangs, internal security forces and specific countries.

7. Foreign Fighters Tab of the International Crimes Database (ICD)

Host Institution: T.M.C. Asser Instituut, The Hague, Netherlands.

Scope: Foreign Fighters Case Law.

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.internationalcrimesdatabase.org/ForeignFighters

E-Mail: editors@internationalcrimesdatabase.org

Summary: The Foreign Fighters Tab deals exclusively with foreign fighter case law. Specifically, it '...collect[s] cases of (individuals related to) (potential) foreign fighters, who could be defined as "individuals, driven mainly by ideology, religion and/or kinship, who leave their country of origin or their country of habitual residence to join a party engaged in an armed conflict."[3] Each Foreign Fighters Tab presents a detailed outline of foreign fighter case law event[s]. Details include procedural history, relevant legal facts, courts holdings and analysis, instruments cited and related cases. The Foreign Fighters Tab is sponsored by the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague (ICCT) and the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice. It is hosted and maintained by the T.M.C. Asser Instituut, The Hague, The Netherlands.

8. Global Registry of Violent Deaths (GReVD) [*Forthcoming*]

Host Institution: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Stockholm, Sweden.

Scope: Annual number of violent deaths worldwide.

Access: N/A.

Website: https://www.sipri.org/news/2019/new-initiative-measuring-violent-deaths-worldwide

E-Mail: https://www.sipri.org/about/contact

Summary: The forthcoming Global Registry of Violent Deaths (GReVD) will be a database of all violent deaths. It will be possible to query data on violent deaths based on global, national, regional levels and will drill down

to provincial city and municipality level. Key variables will include: location, time, victim, perpetrator and the type of violence. The GReVD source data will be derived from verifiable news and media reports.

9. How Terrorism Ends

Host Institution: [Book publication and data set] Audrey Kurth Cronin, *How Terrorism Ends: Understanding the Decline and Demise of Terrorist Campaigns.* Princeton University Press: New Jersey (NJ), United States. (2009).

Scope: Data sets on terrorist groups that have ended their use of violence.

Access: Book publication (requires purchase) with free access to associated website and data sets (see below).

Website: https://www.howterrorismends.com/data

E-Mail: cronin@american.edu

Summary: The data sets to support the book publication '*How Terrorism Ends: Understanding the Decline and Demise of Terrorist Campaigns*' provide 457 instances of terrorism groups that have ended, based on the author's definition of what constitutes a terrorist organisation. The data sets are available in .html format, STATA file, and .XLS format (MS Excel), and come with an accompanying codebook (MS Word). The data used to generate the data sets were sourced from the MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base (TKB) hosted by the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism in Oklahoma City, United States. The MIPT Knowledge Base was disbanded and ceased operating in March 2008.

10. PICSS Database of Anti-State Violence

Host Institution: Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security Studies (PICSS), Islamabad, Pakistan.

Scope: Anti-state violence Pakistan.

Access: Partly free, partly access on request.

Website: https://www.picss.net/picss-database-of-anti-state-violence-in-pakistan

E-Mail: info@picss.net

Summary: The PICSS Database of Anti-State Violence is a chronological database which includes incidents of suicide attacks, IED blasts, terrorism incidents and militant attacks, among others, in Pakistan. Data sets freely available from the database include terror trends within Pakistan, militant attacks, drone attacks and suicide attacks. The PICSS Database focuses mainly on violent militant attacks and the security forces' response actions. The PICSS database provides data for the *Pakistan Annual Security Assessment*.

11. RTV Dataset

Host Institution: Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX), Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oslo, Norway.

Scope: Right-wing terrorism and violence events data in Western Europe (1990–2018).

Access: Full data set – on application. Limited data set version free to download from website.

Website: https://www.sv.uio.no/c-rex/english/topics/online-resources/rtv-dataset/

E-Mail: j.a.ravndal@c-rex.uio.no

Summary: The RTV dataset contains acts of right-wing terrorism and violence within Western Europe, covering the period 1990–2018. A total of 757 events are recorded. The data set includes only the most severe types of right-wing terrorism and violence. Specifically, this includes 'attacks with a deadly or near-deadly outcome', 'attacks involving the active use of deadly weapons' and 'extensive plots and preparations for armed struggle'.[4]

12. Security Council Report – Chronology of Events (Afghanistan)

Host Institution: Security Council Report, New York (NY), United States.

Scope: UN Security Council press statements, briefings, resolutions, meetings and debates on Afghanistan 1953–2019.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/chronology/afghanistan.php

E-Mail: contact@securitycouncilreport.org

Summary: The Chronology of Events (Afghanistan) is produced by the Security Council Report, an independent organisation based in New York City, United States. The Chronology logs United Nation's Security Council issues relating to Afghanistan from 1953–2019. While covering the ongoing conflicts and wars within Afghanistan, the Chronology lists terrorist events in Afghanistan and consequent actions undertaken by the Security Council. These include press statements condemning terrorist attacks by the Taliban, such as suicide bombings and terrorist attacks. The Chronology of Events (Afghanistan) also provides links to Security Council briefings, UN Resolutions, meetings and debates relating to terrorist activity within Afghanistan.

13. Sources of Blame Attribution: Citizen Attitudes Towards Public Officials after 9/11 [Data Set]

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

Scope: Study to evaluate citizen attitudes towards U.S. public officials post 9/11.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.start.umd.edu/data-tools/sources-blame-attribution-citizen-attitudes-towards-public-officials-after-911

E-Mail: infostart@start.umd.edu

Summary: With the use of an Internet-based survey, this study and accompanying data set looks at U.S. citizen attitudes and blame towards three United States intelligence officials and their responsibility in relation to the terrorism events of 11 September 2001.

14. The Global CVE Data set

Host Institution: Caitin Ambrozik, United States. [Data set author]

Scope: Data set of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) efforts in 84 countries.

Access: Free.

Website: https://caitlinambrozik.com/database/

E-Mail: cem324@cornell.edu

Summary: The Global Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Data set[5] records CVE efforts and practices over a period of seven years (2010–2017), in 84 countries. Data to construct the data set is sourced from the *U.S. State Department Country Reports on Terrorism*. The Global CVE Data set uses eight indictors, including CVE National Strategy, CVE Programming and Government Participation, among others. An interactive CVE story map permits users to access city-level CVE programme information.

15. The International Crimes Database (ICD)

Host Institution: T.M.C. Asser Instituut, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Scope: International crimes adjudicated by national, international and internationalized courts.

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.internationalcrimesdatabase.org/Home

E-Mail: editors@internationalcrimesdatabase.org

Summary: The International Crimes Database (ICD) contains records on International Crimes determined by national, international and internationalized courts. Whereas the Foreign Fighters Tab (see above) focuses exclusively on foreign fighter case law, the International Crimes Database covers a broader range of international crimes such as genocide, war crimes, torture, piracy and terrorism.

16. xSub

Host Institution: [Journal publication and data-set] See: Zhukov, Yuri M., Christian Davenport, and Nadiya Kostyuk. 2019. "xSub: A New Portal for Cross-National Data on sub-national Violence." *Journal of Peace Research* (forthcoming).

Scope: Cross-national data on sub-national violence (1969–2017).

Access: Free.

Website: http://cross-sub.org

E-Mail: xsub-project@umich.edu

Summary: The xSub repository is a 'database of databases'. It is focussed on micro-level sub-national violence event data on armed conflict and contention worldwide. A small amount of references also relates to terrorism. The repository is generated from 21 data sources covering substantial data collections, but also data provided by individual scholars from 156 countries. The xSub project is supported by the Center for Political Studies and Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan, United States.

17. Terrorism – Our World in Data

Host Institution: Our World in Data, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom.

Scope: Broad range of quantitative data on terrorism worldwide.

Access: Free.

Website: https://ourworldindata.org/terrorism

E-Mail: info@ourworldindata.org

Summary: 'Terrorism – Our World in Data' is an online publication produced at the University of Oxford. It forms part of a wider range of social, economic, political, environmental and scientific issues covered by this website. The Terrorism section provides a series of narrative, graphical and quantitative data derived from various sources, including, among others, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), Aviation Security Network (ASN), Gallup Polls and Gallup Analytics and the World Values Survey.

18. 1993 Terrorism and Political Violence Data set

Host Institution: [Publication and data set] Acosta, Benjamin and Kristen Ramos, "Introducing the 1993 Terrorism and Political Violence Dataset." *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 40 (3), 232–247.

Scope: Universe of terrorism events data 1993.

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.1993terrorismdata.org

E-Mail: binyaminacosta@gmail.com

Summary: The Global Terrorism Database (GTD), was developed and hosted by START—The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Reponses to Terrorism at the University of Maryland, United States. Covering the period 1970–2014, the GTD digitised previously held terrorism event data sources that were either manually held or part computerised. Despite strenuous search efforts, source data previously held for the year 1993 was never found and consequently never included in the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). *The 1993 Terrorism and Political Violence Dataset* developed by Acosta and Ramos, seeks to fill the void created by the loss of a year's worth of data sources. The data set contains 4,206 unique terror attack incidents. The data set is available in both .XLS (MS Excel) and .PDF format.

19. Terrorism Threat Assessment 2018–2019 [Publication - Liesbeth van der Heide & Reinier Bergema]

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

Scope: Baseline Terrorism Threat Assessment 2018–2019.

Access: Free.

Website: https://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/ICCT_Terrorism_Threat_Assessment.pdf

E-Mail: info@icct.nl

Summary: *The Terrorism Threat Assessment 2018–2019* is a situational report providing both quantitative data and qualitative analysis. The report covers 32 countries and uses open-source data from a range of publicly accessible data sets and databases. These include, among others, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), EUROPOL'S TE-SAT, Government statistics and media sources. The authors categorise their assessment of terrorism into four categories: Terrorist Attacks, (Returning) Foreign Terrorist Fighters (RFTF), Prison & Prosecution and Terrorism Threat Assessments.

(ii) Commercial Databases

20. CORE Political Violence and Violent Organised Crime Report

Host Institution: Control Risks, London, United Kingdom.

Scope: Global incidents of war, terrorism, unrest and violent organised crime, with commercial relevance.

Access: Free. [Requires web-based form completion.]

Website: https://www.controlrisks.com/our-thinking/insights/reports/core-incident-report-q1-2019

E-Mail: https://www.controlrisks.com/contact-us

Summary: *The CORE Political Violence and Violent Organised Crime Report* is a new quarterly report produced by the specialist risk consultancy service Control Risks, London. The CORE Report provides data of commercial interest and relevance related to significant political violence incidents, terrorism, war and violent organised crime. A mixture of narrative commentary and graphical incident mapping data is presented. These cover, for example, number of incidents by category, regional and target distribution and tactics employed.

21. IntelCenter Identity Terrorist Facial Recognition (TFR)

Host Institution: IntelCenter, Alexandria, Virginia (VA), United States.

Scope: Terrorist Facial Recognition.

Access: Restricted subscription service.

Website: https://intelcenter.com/identity/index.html

E-Mail: info@intelcenter.com

Summary: The IntelCenter's Terrorist Facial Recognition (TFR) service is a commercially operating enterprise. Its services are restricted to government clients within the military, law enforcement and intelligence services. The TFR facial identity database holds in excess of 830,000 facial recognition entries.

22. Terrorism Frequency Report

Host Institution: POOL RE (Pool Reinsurance Company Limited) London, United Kingdom.

Scope: Significant acts of terrorism relevant to the terrorism (re-) insurance market.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.poolre.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Terrorism-Frequency-Report-March-2019.pdf

E-Mail: enquiries@poolre.co.uk

Summary: The Terrorism Frequency Report is a quarterly report presenting significant acts of terrorism relevant to the terrorism (re-) insurance market. Important terrorism trends and themes are identified in the reports. POOL RE also operates the TRAC (Terrorism Risk and Analysis Centre) Database. The TRAC Database provides data for the Terrorism Frequency Reports, in addition to the use of subject specialists and open-source material.

(iii) Governmental Databases

23. Anti-Money Laundering International Database (AMLID)

Host Institution: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, Austria.

Scope: Anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism laws and regulations.

Access: Free/Restricted.

Website: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/imolin-amlid.html?ref=menuside

E-Mail: gpml@unodc.org

Summary: The Anti-Money Laundering International Database (AMLID), was established by the International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN), under the auspices of the United Nations in 1998. AMLID is essentially a 'compendium of analysis of anti-money laundering laws and regulations'. Closely linked to anti-money laundering, the database also covers texts and materials related to terrorist financing and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT). Part of the database is freely accessible, providing terrorism-related legislation and regulations. The database is supported by a partnership of 11 governmental, non-governmental and anti-money laundering organisations.

24. Database and Assessment of Risks of Violent Extremists (DARE) project

Host Institution: Netherlands Institute for Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology (NIFP)—project lead.

Scope: The analysis of judicial data relating to terrorists and terrorist acts.

Access: Restricted.

Website: https://www.vera-2r.nl/research-and-development/dare/index.aspx

E-Mail: https://www.vera-2r.nl/contact/

Summary: The Database and Assessment of Risks of Violent Extremists (DARE) is a risk assessment database designed to train and support European judiciary in the use of VERA-2R, a risk assessment instrument. The DARE database uses a mixture of personal, psychosocial and contextual information underpinned by available judicial data on terrorists and the acts they commit. VERA-2R assesses risks related to terrorism and extremism. Used by six member states, professionals within their respective criminal justice systems apply VERA-2R to differing judicial contexts. As a risk tool member states are able to share relevant risk information. The DARE database was funded by the European Commission and continues in part to be funded by the Dutch Ministry for Justice and Security as well as other partners.

25. Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Database [*Forthcoming*]

Host Institution: The Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center, Florida (FL), United States.

Scope: Active criminal intelligence and criminal investigative information related to terrorism within the State of Florida, United States.

Access: Restricted.

Website: http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=0900-0999/0943/Sections/0943.0321.html

E-Mail: N/A.

Summary: The forthcoming Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Database, established under 2019 State of Florida statutes, will be hosted and developed by The Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center. The Intelligence Center will collect terrorism-related information, criminal intelligence and investigative information. This will be used to populate the Florida Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Database. Other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies will feed into and draw from the database. Key variables include: individuals/group plots, plans and coordination of terrorism acts. The database will be providing information on trends, patterns and correlations for both potential and actual terrorist activity that impacts upon, or affects, the State of Florida.

26. IMoLIN Case Law Database

Host Institution: International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, Austria.

Scope: International Money Laundering Case Law.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.imolin.org/imolin/cld/search.jspx

E-Mail: https://www.imolin.org/imolin/contact_form.html

Summary: The IMoLIN Case Law Database has been developed by the International Money Laundering Information Network. The IMoLIN Case Law Database contains some case law entries directly related to money laundering and terrorist financing.

27. NATO 9/11 – Chronology of Events

Host Institution: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Brussels, Belgium.

Scope: NATO press releases, press conferences, statement updates 11 September 2001–11 September 2011.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/events_77648.htm

E-Mail: N/A.

Summary: The NATO 9/11 Chronology of Events presents a series of NATO responses to the terrorism events of 11 September 2001. The responses cover the period September 11 2001 to the tenth anniversary of 9/11. The Chronology includes a mixture of statements, NATO updates, press conferences, audio recordings and photographs. The Chronology is available in English and French with select documents also available in German, Russian and Ukrainian.

28. The Counter-Terrorism Register (CTR)

Host Institution: Eurojust, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Scope: EU-wide database for judicial information on all types of terrorist attacks.

Access: Restricted.

Website: http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press/PressReleases/Pages/2019/2019-09-05.aspx

E-Mail: tvanlierop@eurojust.europa.eu

Summary: The Counter-Terrorism Register (CTR) is a centralised database developed by the European Union's Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation Eurojust, which focuses exclusively on judicial proceedings linked to terrorism. The CTR is able to establish links in proceedings against terrorist suspects across the European Union. In particular, the CTR is designed to allow the sharing of information on current terrorist investigations. It alerts authorities to prosecutions of individuals or terrorist groups and networks and acts as a centralised system registering terrorist convictions on an EU-wide basis.

29. The European Database of Terrorists

Host Institution: NIFP Custodial Institutions Agency of the Dutch Ministry of Justice, IKG Institute, University of Bielefeld, Germany and the Penitentiary Services of the Belgium Ministry of Justice.

Scope: The database maps factors related to engagement in terrorist activities.

Access: Restricted.

Website: https://www.vera-2r.nl/news/factsheet-european-database-terrorists.aspx

E-Mail: n.duits@dji.minjus.nl

Summary: The European Database of Terrorism specifically 'map[s] factors related to engagement in terrorist activities'. The database is a derivative of the EU-funded DARE project (see: The Database and Assessment of Risks of violent Extremists (DARE) above). The European Database of Terrorism is sourced from judicial documents from European trials of terrorists who have been convicted. The judicial documents consist of a mixture of personal and contextual information and information about specific terrorist act[s], all adhering to strict privacy requirements. Covering six European countries and 16 domains, the European Database of Terrorists contains a control group of non-terrorist violent offenders. This allows researchers to test the factors that relate to engaging in terrorist acts compared with non-terrorist criminal activity. EU funding for the European Database of Terrorists ended in October 2019. The project is currently seeking funding.

30. Victims of Overseas Terrorism Compensation Scheme Cases Resolved (CICA)

Host Institution: Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority, Glasgow, United Kingdom.

Scope: United Kingdom victims of terrorism compensation scheme data.

Access: Data not released—may require Freedom of Information (FOI) request.

Website: https://data.gov.uk/dataset/7cf413d8-f911-4477-bbcd-4cab57ac6523/victims-of-overseas-terrorism-compensation-scheme-cases-resolved-cica

E-Mail: N/A.

Summary: The data set 'Victims of Overseas Terrorism Compensation Scheme Cases Resolved (CICA)' is produced by the United Kingdom's Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority. The data set provides information relating to the outcome compensation applications for victims affected by an incident of terrorism overseas.

About the Compiler: **Neil G. Bowie** *is an independent scholar, specialising in the analysis of terrorism and counterterrorism. He holds a Ph.D. from the Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. Neil Bowie also holds degrees from the universities of Aberdeen, Strathclyde*

and from Edinburgh's Napier University. He can be reached at: neil.bowie1@btinternet.com

Notes

[1] See Gary Ackerman and Lauren E. Pinson, "Speaking Truth to Sources: Introducing a Method for the Quantitative Evaluation of Open Sources in Event Data," *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 39, nos. 7–8 (2016): p. 618.

[2] For further discussion on the issues of terrorism data and analysis, see: Omi Hodwitz, "Recognizing & Resolving Issues in Terrorism Research, Data Collection & Analysis", *RESOLVE,* October 2019; URL: https://resolvenet.org/. Also see: Sheehan, Ivan Sascha, "Assessing and Comparing Data Sources for Terrorism Research", in *Evidence-based Counterterrorism Policy,* edited by Cynthia Lum and Leslie W. Kennedy. New York: Springer, 2012, pp. 13–40.

[3] See: URL: http://internationalcrimesdatabase.org/ForeignFighters [accessed 29/01/2020].

[4] See: Ravndal, Jacob Aasland, "Right-Wing Terrorism and Violence in Western Europe: Introducing the RTV Dataset," *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol. 10, Issue 3 (June 2016). Online at: https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/perspectives-on-terrorism/archives/2016#volume-x-issue-3

[5] See: Ambrozik, Caitlin, "Countering Violent Extremism Globally: A New Global CVE Data set," *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol. 13, Issue 5 (October 2018). Online at: https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/perspectives-on-terrorism/archives/2019#volume-xiii-issue-5