30 Terrorism Databases and Data Sets: a New Inventory

by Neil G. Bowie

Introduction

This Research Note is a follow up on an similar one, published under the title 'Terrorism Events Data: An Inventory of Databases and Data Sets, 1968-2017' in *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Vol. XI, Issue 4 (2017) (URL: http://www.terrorismanalysts.com/pt/index.php/pot/article/view/622/1226)

While the previous inventory covered 60 databases and data sets, this one describes 30 in the same three categories:

(i) Academic, Think Tank and Independent Databases (n =21)

(ii) Commercial Databases (n = 5) and

(iii) Governmental Databases (n =4).

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

The present inventory, as well as the previous one, reflects the increasing availability of quantitative terrorism related data. The format for some of these databases and data sets has changed considerably over the years. The simple chronological design and linear nature of early terrorism events data sets from the late 1960's has been transformed by technology into an array of 21st century relational database systems, with sophisticated front-end web-based interfaces. However, the integrity of terrorism data must be *the* cardinal principal before the application of smart user interfaces. In other words, one should not confuse attractive visual databases on terrorism data with greater accuracy and authority. Classic simple data sets built on sound methodological design (e.g. items 6, 10 and 15 below) can have as much quantitative and qualitative value when compared with more modern web-based counterparts.

Thorough and rigorous design methodology and validity checks produce data that researchers can have confidence in. When researchers can combine the trinity of rigour, database functionality and sophisticated web-based design, the results can be an authoritative and powerful database system (e.g. item 17).

The terrorism databases and data sets outlined below present an eclectic mix of generalised terrorism events data and more niche subject areas of terrorism and political violence. Many are generated from open source data (e.g. items 1, 9 and 14). Increasingly, some commercially based organisations are providing subscription-based services that charges clients for terrorism related information and data (e.g. items 22, 25 and 26). These commercially based services often provide clients with bespoke terrorism intelligence and data required by companies operating or setting up businesses within terrorism and conflict affected regions of the world. The paucity of local terrorism and intelligence data gatherers in these regions provide an opportunity for specialist companies such as *Control Risks* (item 22) to fill a vacuum that generalised terrorism databases and data sets do not cover.

Development of new terrorism database systems is not the sole domain of universities, think-tanks and commercial providers. American and European governments have a long-established tradition in developing their own terrorism database systems. However, the recent creation by the Government of Pakistan of its own National Counter Terrorism Database (item 28) indicates a move by some governments outside the northern hemisphere to generate their own 'home-grown' database systems. Consequently, country co-operation between national counter-terrorism database systems in conjunction with trusted reciprocating partners, can provide intelligence and law enforcement agencies with richer intelligence data.

The entries below offer a representative cross-section of terrorism databases and terrorism data sets that should

be of use to researchers in terrorism studies. The list is not definitive. Additional terrorism databases and data sets will be listed in a future Research Note in this journal by the same compiler. Hopefully, by then there should be also some databases on counter-terrorist operations available – currently one of the lacunae in the field.

In most cases, the entries are clickable links to the data storage sites. All website links have been validated as of 7 October 2018.

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

I. Academic, Think-Tank and Independent Databases

1. **Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK) Reports on Political Violence (Bangladesh)**

Host Institution: Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Scope: Political violence incidents in Bangladesh between political parties, within political parties and clashes with law enforcement agencies.

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.askbd.org/ask/2018/01/17/political-violence-january-december-2017/

E-Mail: http://www.askbd.org/ask/contact/

Summary: Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK), a legal aid and human rights organisation based in Dhaka, produces a series of monthly political violence incidents occurring within Bangladesh. The political violence incident reports provide data on intra and inter political party violence as well as law enforcement clashes with political parties. They are compiled by the ASK Documentation Unit. Variables include number of incidents, number of injuries and individuals killed.

2. **The BFRS Political Violence in Pakistan Data Set**

Host Institution: The Empirical Studies of Conflict Project (ESOC), Princeton University, New Jersey (NJ), United States.

Scope: Incidents of political violence in Pakistan (1988-2011).

Access: Free.

Website: https://esoc.princeton.edu/files/bfrs-political-violence-pakistan-dataset

E-Mail: https://esoc.princeton.edu/contact

Summary: The BFRS Political Violence in Pakistan Data Set codes incidents of political violence in Pakistan for the period 1988-2011. Key incident variables include: location, type of violence, perpetrator (if known), consequences and cause.

3. **Electoral Political Violence Monitoring Factsheets – Democracy Resource Center, Nepal**

Host Institution: Democracy Resource Center, Nepal (DRC-N) Kumaripati, Lalitpur, Nepal.

Scope: Electoral Political Violence Monitoring, Nepal.

Access: Free.

Website: http://democracyresource.org/political-violence-monitoring/

E-Mail: info@democracyresource.org

Summary: The Democracy Resource Center, Nepal (DRC-N) is a non-profit, non-political organisation focussed on promoting democracy in Nepal. The DRC-N also produces a series of analysis update reports on electoral political violence within Nepal. These factsheet updates contain a mixture of qualitative analysis and quantitative data, with accompanying graphics.

4.   **Esri Story Maps – Terrorist Attacks**

Host Institution: Esri Story Maps and Peace Tech Lab, United States.

Scope: Terrorist attacks worldwide (2016 – present day).

Access: Free.

Website: https://storymaps.esri.com/stories/terrorist-attacks/

E-Mail: https://www.esri.com/en-us/contact#c=gb&t=0

Summary: The Esri Story Maps provide an interactive chronological map of terrorist attacks worldwide from 2016 until the present day. The project is a joint initiative between Esri Story Maps and Peace Tech Lab. Data used to populate the maps is crowd-sourced from the web site Wikipedia. The web site acknowledges the subjective nature of the definition of terrorism.

5.   **Global Conflict Tracker**

Host Institution: Council on Foreign Relations, Washington, D.C., United States

Scope: Global conflicts, including transnational terrorism

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker#!/global-conflict-tracker

E-Mail: communications@cfr.org

Summary: The Council on Foreign Relations Global Conflict Tracker allows users to track key global conflicts. This ranges, for example, from Transnational Terrorism in the Middle East to Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. In addition, a broad range of other conflict information is provided, accompanied by commentary and data. Filtering permits users to query the tracker by impact on U.S. interests, region, conflict status and type of conflict.

6.   **High Casualty Terrorist Bombings, 1989-2017**

Host Institution: Center for Systemic Peace, Vienna, Austria.

Scope: High Casualty Terrorist Bombings n > = 15, 1989-2017

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html

E-Mail: contact@systemicpeace.org

Summary: The High Casualty Terrorist Bombings, 1989-2017 (HCTB) data set records bomb attacks directed at civilian and political non-combatant targets instigated by non-state actors. The minimum level entry to the data set is 15 deaths or more. The data set, listed in a spreadsheet, contains 1,272 incidents.

7.   **Jihadist Foreign Fighters Monitor (JihFFMON)**

Host Institution: The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Scope: Dutch and Swiss jihadists who have travelled and remain(ed) in Syria and Iraq.

Access: Free.

Website: https://dwh.hcss.nl/apps/ftf_monitor/

E-Mail: reinierbergema@hcss.nl

Summary: The Jihadist Foreign Fighters Monitor (JihFFMON) is an interactive tool allowing users to analyse Dutch and Swiss Jihadist foreign fighters who have travelled to Syria and Iraq. The JihFFMON monitor provides graphical data, filtering functions and statistical data as well as hyperlinks to related documents on travelling jihadi foreign fighters and returnees.

8.   **The Kivu Security Tracker (KST)**

Host Institution: Congo Research Group, Center on International Cooperation, New York University, New York City (NYC), United States and Human Rights Watch.

Scope: Violence by state security forces and armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

Access: Free.

Website: https://kivusecurity.org/map

E-Mail: info@kivusecurity.org

Summary: The Kivu Security Tracker is an interactive website that maps violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo by state security forces and armed groups. A series of interactive maps (with narrative), graphs and reports provide researchers with both quantitative and qualitative data. The data sets can be used for trend analysis and causal analysis of violations covered by international human rights and humanitarian law. Key incident variables include: violent death, mass rape, political repression and kidnapping (for ransom).

9.   **LADB – Latin American Digest Beat**

Host Institution: Latin American Digest Beat, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico (NM), United States.

Scope: Social, political and economic issues in South America, including terrorism and political violence incidents.

Access: Log-in required.

Website: http://ladb.unm.edu/

E-Mail: ladb@unm.edu

Summary: LADB – the Latin American Digest Beat, provides a database of over 28,000 articles drawn from a wide array of journals and news media sources on material relating to South America. Key searches on 'Political Violence' and 'Terrorism' within the archive provides hundreds of entries on political violence and terrorism incidents in South America.

10. **Major Episodes of Political Violence, 1946-2017 (War List)**

Host Institution: Center for Systemic Peace, Vienna, Austria.

Scope: Major episodes of political violence worldwide 1946-2017.

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html

E-Mail: contact@systemicpeace.org

Summary: The Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV) data sets records major armed conflict for the period 1946-2017. A major episode of political violence is defined as a minimum of 500 'directly related' deaths. as a result of systematic, intense and sustained political violence. Episodes of political violence in the MEPV can include, for example inter-state, intra-state or communal events.

11. Muslim Public Opinion on U.S. Policy, Attacks on Civilians, and al Qaeda

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

Scope: Muslim public opinion in the larger society on U.S. policy, attacks on civilians and on al Qaeda since 9/11.

Access: Free.

Website: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl%3A1902.1/16069

E-Mail: infostart@start.umd.edu

Summary: This series of survey data sets, undertaken by *WorldPublicOpinion* in Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan and Indonesia, attempts to assess Muslim public opinion on Islamic groups, including al Qaeda in the post-9/11 era. Among the broad range of key research questions this study assesses, are the views of the larger Muslim societies, their prevailing narratives and their understanding of U.S. efforts to combat terrorism. The research is undertaken by *WorldPublicOpinion.org* with the principle support from academic staff at the University of Maryland's START consortium.

12. The Nigeria Security Tracker (NST)

Host Institution: Council on Foreign Relations, Washington, D.C., United States.

Scope: Political violence within Nigeria.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.cfr.org/nigeria/nigeria-security-tracker/p29483

E-Mail: communications@cfr.org

Summary: The Nigeria Security Tracker (NST), hosted by the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), records acts of political violence in Nigeria. Source data are derived from weekly surveys of both local Nigerian media reports and international news sources. The NST began monitoring in May 2011. The data and information are mapped onto a graphical interface. This includes an interactive map of Nigeria accompanied by commentary, statistical data and graphs. Much of the NST's data is linked to underlying political, economic and social problems within Nigeria. For example, the weekly tracker includes the activities of militant Islamist groups such as Boko Haram, ethnic group violence and state violence against groups and individuals.

13. Nuclear Facilities Attack Database (NuFAD)

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

Scope: Global coverage of assaults, sabotages and unarmed breaches of nuclear facilities.

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.start.umd.edu/nuclear-facilities-attack-database-nufad

E-Mail: infostart@start.umd.edu

Summary: Developed and operated by START, the Nuclear Facilities Attack Database (NuFAD) is an interactive open source database covering the years 1961-2014. This interactive database recorded 80 incidents of sabotage, assaults and unarmed breaches relating to radiological threats and threats to nuclear facilities. An interactive map, timeline and filtering systems provides users with a series of criteria while an accompanying narrative describes each incident.

14. Odhikar Statistical Data Sets on Political Violence (Bangladesh)

Host Institution: Odhikar, Bangladesh.

Scope: Statistics on Political Violence 2001 – May 2018.

Access: Free.

Website: http://odhikar.org/statistics/statistics-on-political-violence/

E-Mail: http://odhikar.org/contact-us/

Summary: Odhikar, a human rights organisation based in Bangladesh, produces a series of data sets on human rights issues, including incidents of political violence in Bangladesh from 2001-2018. The data sets present data on individuals killed in acts of political violence in Bangladesh as well as data on intra-party clashes between the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and the Awami League (AL).

15. The Pakistan Geo-Referenced WITS Data (2004-2009)

Host Institution: The Empirical Studies of Conflict Project (ESOC), Princeton University, New Jersey (NJ), United States.

Scope: Incidents of terrorism in Pakistan (civilian and non-combatant) 2004-2009.

Access: Free.

Website: https://esoc.princeton.edu/files/pakistan-geo-referenced-wits-data-2004-2009

E-Mail: https://esoc.princeton.edu/contact

Summary: The Pakistan Geo-Referenced WITS data set contains geo-referenced incidents of terrorism recorded in what was formerly the United States Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS) database. The incidents covering the period 2004-2009 record acts of violence in Pakistan involving non-combatants and civilians.

16. Pew Research Center - Data Surveys on Terrorism

Host Institution: Pew Research Center, Washington, D.C. United States

Scope: Broad ranging public surveys on terrorism related themes.

Access: Free.

Website: http://www.pewresearch.org/topics/terrorism/

E-Mail: info@pewresearch.org

Summary: The Pew Research Center is a non-partisan organisation, headquartered in Washington D.C. It is a 'fact tank' covering a wide array of topics, including social, political, scientific and religious issues. Its key work focuses on public opinion polls and trends research as well as empirical analysis and demography. The Pew Research Center also collates data on terrorism issues related to the United States, e.g., American citizens' concern on ISIS, American attitudes in the post 9/11 period and American Muslims views on groups such as al Qaeda. The reports include narrative commentary, statistical data and graphic information.

17. Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS)

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

Scope: Identified individuals involved in violent and non-violent extremist incidents within the United States (1948-2016).

Access: Free. Requires legal terms and conditions agreement to be completed.

Website: http://www.start.umd.edu/data-tools/profiles-individual-radicalization-united-states-pirus

E-Mail: pirus@start.umd.edu

Summary: The Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) data set contains open source data on 1,800 violent and non-violent extremists with far left, far right and Islamist ideologies, as well as single-issue perpetrators. The data presents information on individuals, their attributes, backgrounds and the processes by which they were radicalised. In addition to the core PIRUS data set, users can access a highly sophisticated data visualization tool.

18. Profiles of Perpetrators of Terrorism in the United States (PPT-US)

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

Scope: Terrorist activity against the United States homeland: 1970-2016.

Access: Free.

Website: https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl%3A1902.1/17702

E-Mail: infostart@start.umd.edu

Summary: The PPT-US data set records incidents of terrorist activity by organisations, targeting the United States homeland for the period 1970-2016. An extensive array of variables is included in the PPT-US, including: terrorist incident, perpetrators (organisations) goals, ideology, alliances, networks and financial resources.

19. SPLC Southern Poverty Law Center Extremist Files Database

Host Institution: SPLC Southern Poverty Law Center, Montgomery, Alabama (AL), United States.

Scope: Profiles of key radical-right individuals in the United States.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files

E-mail: https://www.splcenter.org/contact-us/general

Summary: The SPLC Southern Poverty Law Center is a legal advocacy organisation (non-profit) based in Montgomery, Alabama (AL), US. The SPLC maintains the Extremist Files Database detailing profiles of prominent radical right individuals and organisations. The profiles include detailed narratives on the

backgrounds of named individuals. In addition, the database also provides search functions on extremist groups and ideologies within the United States.

20. Terrorism Against Israel (1920-Present)

Host Institution: Jewish Virtual Library a project of AICE (The American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise), Maryland (MD), United States.

Scope: Terrorism incidents against Israel since 1920.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/terrorism-against-israel

E-Mail: https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/contact-us

Summary: The Jewish Virtual Library (JVL) is a project of The American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise (AICE). The JVL publishes an extensive set of data on terrorism incidents against Israel, covering also the period before the country came into existence. The figures dating back to 1920, include data and statistics on fatal attacks, trends in anti-Israeli terrorism, major attacks worldwide (against Israel) and counter-terrorism.

21. Terrorist and Extremist Organisations (TEO) Database

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

Scope: Terrorist and extremist organisations.

Access: Contact START.

Website: http://www.start.umd.edu/research-projects/terrorist-and-extremist-organizations-teo-database

E-Mail: infostart@start.umd.edu

Summary: The Terrorist Extremists Organisations (TEO) Database project attempts to gain better insights into the process of individuals forming into groups and organisations to pursue common objectives using terrorism and violence as a tactical method. The project analysed the formation of organisations, the bonds that keep them together, their tactical use of terror and violence, how they survive and how organisations wither away and cease.

II. Commercial Databases

22. Control Risks Risk Maps

Host Institution: Control Risks, London, United Kingdom

Scope: Global series of forecast maps on political and security risks

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.controlrisks.com/riskmap-2018/maps

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

Summary: The Control Risks *RiskMap* series provides a set of forecasts on worldwide political and security risk in high resolution map format. The nine maps cover a wide array of political and security themes. These include, for example, political and security risk, terrorism and militancy, kidnap, travel risk and maritime piracy. Each map contains accompanying keys, rating security and political risk and theme related keys.

23. The United States Sanctions Tracker

Host Institution: Enigma Public, United States.

Scope: United States Government sanctions, 1994 - Present.

Access: Free.

Website: https://labs.enigma.com/sanctions-tracker/

E-Mail: https://www.enigma.com/contact

Summary: The United States Sanctions Tracker is an interactive website providing narratives, data and graphics on U.S. sanctions against countries, companies, Specially Designated Individuals (SDN's), organisations and industries, dating back to 1994. The tracker provides a list of thematic sanctions issues, including terrorism. Terrorism data for the tracker is sourced, among others, from the Specially Designated Terrorist (SDT) and the Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (SDGT). An interactive timeline map provides information on key sanctions-related topics: terrorism, narcotics trafficking, Iran, Ukraine/Russia and North Korea. The tracker allows users to identify the U.S. Presidential administrations (from Clinton to Trump) that have invoked specific sanctions. The tracker does not include embargoes, nor does it cover all U.S. sanctions.

24. Gallup Polls on Terrorism-related Topics

Host Institution: Gallup, Washington, D.C., United States.

Scope: Survey polls on terrorism-related topics.

Access: Free.

Website: https://news.gallup.com/topic/terrorism.aspx

E-Mail: https://news.gallup.com/contact.aspx

Summary: The Gallup survey polls provide a comprehensive selection of surveys on topical issues related to terrorism. For example, the public's worries about terror attacks on the United States, about visa controls and about the relationship between religion and terrorism are covered. Narrative comments, statistical data and graphs as well as information on the methodology used for each survey is also provided.

25. Maplecroft Terrorism Dashboard (MTD)

Host Institution: Verisk Maplecroft, Bath, United Kingdom.

Scope: Terrorism Incidents Worldwide.

Access: Contact Verisk Maplecroft.

Website: https://www.maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/08/06/maplecroft-terrorism-dashboard-maps-over-12000-terror-attacks-over-last-20-months/

E-Mail: info@maplecroft.com

Summary: The Maplecroft Terrorism Dashboard (MTD) was a proprietary geo-coded dashboard of incidents of terrorism worldwide. Developed in 2012, the dashboard provided interactive mapping to facilitate geographic trend analysis of terrorism incidents. In addition to the 12,000 incidents coded on the MTD, the company planned to incorporate retrospectively all incidents from the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), developed and built by the U.S. National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC). The current operating status of the MTD is unknown.

26. **Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium (TRAC) Database**

Host Institution: Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium (TRAC), United States.

Scope: Database of terrorism group profiles and related terrorism intelligence.

Access: Subscription based.

Website: https://www.trackingterrorism.org/

E-Mail: https://www.trackingterrorism.org/contact-us

Summary: The Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium (TRAC) is a subscription-based service offering use of its database and related terrorism resources. The TRAC database provides information on terrorist group profiles, ideologies, operations, maps as well as terrorist groups. The TRAC database also encompasses 'chatter categories', videos and research publications. The database operates in real-time.

III. Government Databases

27. **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Terrorism Most Wanted Lists**

Host Institution: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D.C., United States.

Scope: FBI Most Wanted – Terrorism.

Access: Free.

Website: https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorism

E-Mail: https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/

Summary: The United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) produces a series of interactive lists on 'Most Wanted Terrorists', 'Domestic Terrorism' and 'Seeking Information – Terrorism'. Users can filter by category and search information covering the period 2010-2018. Detailed profile information pertaining to named individuals is provided, including, for example, alleged terrorist group connection, alleged terrorism incident(s) indictments, photographs and warnings to the public.

28. **National Counter Terrorism Database (NCTD), Pakistan** [under development]

Host Institution: National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), Islamabad, Pakistan.

Scope: Database to counter terrorism and extremism in Pakistan.

Access: Restricted.

Website: https://nacta.gov.pk/national-counter-terrorism-database/

E-Mail: https://nacta.gov.pk/ [Contact form]

Summary: The National Counter Terrorism Database (NCTD) is currently being developed by the Pakistan National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA). The NCTD will log: incidents of terrorism, individuals detained, proscribed and wanted persons, as well as under-trial prisoners. Further parts of the real-time NCTD will hold information on Madaris (Muslim schools with emphasis on Islamic studies) , Masajid (Mosques), terror-alerts and profiles of convicted terrorists and extremists.

29. **Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) Sanctions List Search Tool**

Host Institution: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., United States.

Scope: U.S. Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) and Consolidated Sanctions List.

Access: Free.

Website: https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov/

E-Mail: https://home.treasury.gov/utility/contact

Summary: The Sanctions List Search Tool, is operated by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) within the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The tool allows users to search Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) and the Consolidated Sanctions List against a range of subject areas including identified terrorists and drug traffickers. It includes the names of countries, such as Iran, Sudan and Cuba that OFAC has applied economic sanctions against. The Sanctions List Search Tool includes information on groups of individuals, including designated terrorists.

30. **Terrorism in Great Britain: the Statistics.** [June 2018]

Host Institution: [Publication] United Kingdom Parliament, House of Commons Library, London, U.K. (Authors: Graeme Allan and Noel Dempsey).

Scope: Terrorism statistics for Great Britain 2001 – present.

Access: Free.

Website: http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7613/CBP-7613.pdf

E-Mail: papers@parliament.uk

Summary: *Terrorism in Great Britain: the Statistics*, is a briefing paper produced by the UK House of Commons' research service for Members of Parliament (MP's) and their support staff. The briefing publishes statistics on terrorism in Great Britain issued by the U.K. Home Office as well as other sources, including the START Global Terrorism Database (GTD) of the University of Maryland. Key statistical data include: deaths due to terrorism, terrorism arrests, prosecutions and convictions for acts of terrorism and number of foreign fighters present in Syria.

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