

Online Appendix for the Extended Data on Terrorist Groups

Table A1
Summary Statistics of Terrorist Groups Data

Variables	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
<i>year</i>	9285	1999	12.99	1970	2016
<i>end</i>	9285	0.04	0.19	0	1
<i>duration</i>	9285	12.76	10.87	1	47
<i>num_base</i>	9285	1.39	0.99	1	10
<i>mul_bases</i>	9285	0.24	0.43	0	1
<i>EAP</i>	9285	0.13	0.34	0	1
<i>ECA</i>	9285	0.18	0.39	0	1
<i>LAC</i>	9285	0.08	0.28	0	1
<i>MENA</i>	9285	0.21	0.41	0	1
<i>NA</i>	9285	0.04	0.19	0	1
<i>SAS</i>	9285	0.30	0.46	0	1
<i>SSA</i>	9285	0.14	0.34	0	1
<i>total_atks</i>	9182	5.18	35.44	0	1132
<i>terr_POP</i>	9167	0.26	2.65	0	179.6
<i>diversity</i>	9182	0.08	0.20	0	0.826
<i>left</i>	9132	0.24	0.43	0	1
<i>nat</i>	9132	0.47	0.50	0	1
<i>rel</i>	9132	0.26	0.44	0	1
<i>right</i>	9132	0.03	0.17	0	1
<i>size</i>	175	2113	3402	10	10000
<i>peak_size</i>	6772	1625	3218	10	10000
<i>ercsr</i>	9052	0.45	0.50	0	1
<i>pch</i>	9052	0.10	0.31	0	1
<i>sq</i>	9052	0.05	0.22	0	1
<i>tch</i>	9052	0.40	0.49	0	1
<i>shr_trans</i>	9125	0.08	0.25	0	1
<i>total_deaths</i>	9143	15.23	189.40	0	9132
<i>total_injuries</i>	9074	19.74	215.90	0	10213
<i>total_casualties</i>	9069	35.02	378.30	0	16855
<i>terr_deaths</i>	8950	2.58	58.52	0	2897
<i>terr_injuries</i>	8955	0.51	19.64	0	1206
<i>terr_casualties</i>	8830	3.12	74.35	0	3527
<i>nonterr_deaths</i>	8926	12.79	140.90	0	6235
<i>nonterr_injuries</i>	8921	19.19	210.40	0	10212
<i>nonterr_casualties</i>	8795	32.30	328.80	0	13789
<i>endstr</i>	9285	0.10	0.56	0	5
<i>terrctrl</i>	981	0.26	0.44	0	1
<i>lead_hierarch</i>	981	0.78	0.42	0	1
<i>drugtk</i>	982	0.16	0.37	0	1
<i>kidnap</i>	9182	0.10	0.30	0	1
<i>state_sponsor</i>	1480	0.79	0.41	0	1
<i>num_sponsor</i>	1480	2.20	2.22	0	12
<i>social_service</i>	9285	7.85	2.98	0	9
<i>public_service</i>	5471	0.91	0.29	0	1
<i>num_allies</i>	1092	1.38	2.31	0	19

<i>num_rivals</i>	1095	0.12	0.37	0	2
<i>num_enemies</i>	1092	0.15	0.41	0	3
<i>fate_leader</i>	6031	0.06	0.33	0	2

Notes: See the codebook for definition of variables.

Table A2						
Logit Regressions of Terrorist Group Failure, 1970–2016: Piecewise Constant of Time Duration						
Variables	Pooled Logit			Random Effects Logit		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
<i>log(size)</i>			−0.340*** (0.055)			−0.424*** (0.071)
<i>Left wing</i>	0.695*** (0.256)	0.695** (0.281)	0.350 (0.338)	0.964*** (0.348)	0.959** (0.378)	0.548 (0.389)
<i>Nationalist</i>	0.266 (0.217)	0.284 (0.240)	0.411 (0.289)	0.623** (0.316)	0.633* (0.340)	0.603* (0.366)
<i>Right wing</i>	1.260*** (0.337)	1.322*** (0.359)	1.133*** (0.400)	1.524*** (0.460)	1.580*** (0.492)	1.253*** (0.462)
<i>Trans. terr. share</i>	1.839*** (0.158)	1.895*** (0.172)	1.886*** (0.184)	1.688*** (0.217)	1.765*** (0.231)	1.767*** (0.244)
<i>Casual. per attack</i>		0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)		0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
<i>Attack diversity</i>	−1.734*** (0.407)	−1.649*** (0.423)	−1.153** (0.475)	−1.651*** (0.489)	−1.536*** (0.517)	−1.070* (0.546)
<i>Number of bases</i>	0.023 (0.062)	−0.019 (0.069)	−0.082 (0.092)	0.065 (0.117)	−0.011 (0.122)	−0.075 (0.106)
<i>log(GDP/POP)</i>		0.104 (0.125)	−0.094 (0.165)		0.259 (0.175)	−0.024 (0.205)
<i>log(POP)</i>	−0.047 (0.083)	−0.020 (0.086)	0.005 (0.117)	−0.039 (0.113)	0.012 (0.120)	−0.060 (0.145)
<i>Openness</i>			0.542 (0.457)			0.476 (0.497)
<i>Gov. spending</i>			−0.161 (1.324)			0.785 (2.000)
<i>Polity</i>	−0.071 (0.060)	−0.027 (0.066)	−0.123 (0.084)	−0.109 (0.076)	−0.057 (0.084)	−0.140 (0.096)
<i>Polity squared</i>	0.003 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.004 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.002 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)
<i>Ethnic frac.</i>	−2.873* (1.584)	−3.346* (1.745)	−3.719* (1.984)	−4.373* (2.318)	−4.358* (2.474)	−4.584* (2.627)
<i>Ethnic frac. sqrd</i>	3.910** (1.853)	4.368** (2.023)	3.688 (2.320)	5.790** (2.562)	6.015** (2.727)	5.176* (3.009)
<i>East Asia & Pac.</i>	−0.384 (0.371)	−0.445 (0.399)	0.006 (0.465)	−0.610 (0.481)	−0.586 (0.499)	0.279 (0.611)
<i>Europe & C. Asia</i>	0.321 (0.251)	0.280 (0.259)	0.548* (0.302)	0.511 (0.367)	0.440 (0.398)	0.742* (0.427)
<i>Lat. Amer. & Car</i>	0.665* (0.345)	0.558 (0.380)	0.877* (0.473)	1.017** (0.445)	0.908* (0.489)	1.181** (0.543)
<i>North America</i>	0.249 (0.326)	0.144 (0.350)	0.736* (0.411)	0.668 (0.575)	0.393 (0.602)	1.136* (0.635)
<i>South Asia</i>	−0.633* (0.373)	−0.562 (0.504)	−0.203 (0.663)	−1.189** (0.521)	−0.903 (0.665)	−0.009 (0.782)
<i>Sub-Sah. Africa</i>	−0.675 (0.521)	−0.788 (0.596)	0.440 (0.694)	−1.186* (0.647)	−1.210* (0.711)	0.413 (0.848)
<i>log(elevation)</i>	0.066 (0.133)	0.092 (0.152)	0.136 (0.192)	0.204 (0.210)	0.227 (0.224)	0.196 (0.238)
<i>Tropics</i>	−0.385 (0.326)	−0.189 (0.410)	0.036 (0.506)	−0.484 (0.424)	−0.164 (0.509)	0.141 (0.620)
<i>Landlocked</i>	0.236 (0.270)	0.449 (0.294)	0.246 (0.410)	0.227 (0.464)	0.586 (0.500)	0.137 (0.607)
<i>Duration var.</i>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>N of groups</i>	684	638	399	684	638	399
<i>N of obs.</i>	8637	8114	5226	8637	8114	5226

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Constant and duration variables are suppressed. The duration dependence pattern is specified as piecewise with dummy variables for 1970–1979, 1980–1989, 1990–1999, 2000–2009, and 2010–2016. Significance levels: *** is $<.01$, ** is $<.05$, and * is $<.10$.

Table A3						
Logit Regressions of Terrorist Group Failure, 1970–2016						
Variables	Holding sample size constant			Remove groups that are still active		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
<i>log(size)</i>			−0.305*** (0.055)			−0.297*** (0.072)
<i>Left wing</i>	0.452 (0.319)	0.457 (0.321)	0.369 (0.336)	−0.715*** (0.265)	−0.675** (0.290)	−0.718** (0.338)
<i>Nationalist</i>	0.344 (0.277)	0.355 (0.279)	0.413 (0.278)	−0.395* (0.235)	−0.336 (0.263)	−0.354 (0.329)
<i>Right wing</i>	0.869** (0.391)	0.863** (0.392)	1.023** (0.400)	−0.411 (0.345)	−0.327 (0.364)	−0.239 (0.420)
<i>Trans. terr. share</i>	1.821*** (0.178)	1.813*** (0.180)	1.701*** (0.184)	1.188*** (0.166)	1.259*** (0.180)	1.262*** (0.195)
<i>Casual. per attack</i>		0.000 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)		0.004** (0.001)	0.003* (0.002)
<i>Attack diversity</i>	−1.744*** (0.448)	−1.734*** (0.448)	−1.129** (0.475)	−1.737*** (0.426)	−1.671*** (0.443)	−1.072** (0.482)
<i>Number of bases</i>	−0.041 (0.077)	−0.045 (0.078)	−0.045 (0.082)	−0.165* (0.090)	−0.194** (0.098)	−0.130 (0.100)
<i>log(GDP/POP)</i>		0.081 (0.155)	−0.074 (0.157)		0.030 (0.142)	−0.130 (0.175)
<i>log(POP)</i>	−0.031 (0.099)	−0.039 (0.101)	−0.045 (0.110)	0.143 (0.093)	0.148 (0.097)	0.159 (0.112)
<i>Openness</i>			0.567 (0.382)			0.950*** (0.358)
<i>Gov. spending</i>			−0.428 (1.211)			−2.338 (1.813)
<i>Polity</i>	−0.101 (0.076)	−0.095 (0.075)	−0.143* (0.079)	0.034 (0.063)	0.078 (0.070)	0.036 (0.095)
<i>Polity squared</i>	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.005 (0.003)	−0.000 (0.003)	−0.002 (0.003)	−0.000 (0.004)
<i>Ethnic frac.</i>	−4.522** (1.901)	−4.535** (1.901)	−3.407* (1.910)	−4.145*** (1.586)	−4.682*** (1.696)	−4.897** (2.059)
<i>Ethnic frac. Sqrd</i>	4.483** (2.167)	4.502** (2.172)	3.271 (2.226)	6.402*** (1.814)	6.753*** (1.903)	6.354*** (2.236)
<i>East Asia & Pac.</i>	−0.276 (0.451)	−0.278 (0.446)	0.035 (0.442)	−0.789** (0.402)	−0.894** (0.439)	−0.446 (0.596)
<i>Europe & C. Asia</i>	0.438 (0.287)	0.404 (0.279)	0.530* (0.294)	0.170 (0.263)	0.111 (0.301)	0.641 (0.390)
<i>Lat. Amer. & Car</i>	0.365 (0.452)	0.341 (0.452)	0.755 (0.463)	0.409 (0.335)	0.272 (0.395)	0.841 (0.533)
<i>North America</i>	0.489 (0.417)	0.458 (0.411)	0.618 (0.410)	−0.350 (0.400)	−0.445 (0.438)	0.421 (0.514)
<i>South Asia</i>	−0.296 (0.471)	−0.115 (0.639)	−0.047 (0.616)	−0.595 (0.401)	−0.666 (0.505)	−0.125 (0.681)
<i>Sub-Sah. Africa</i>	−0.353 (0.698)	−0.283 (0.717)	0.387 (0.680)	−0.872* (0.448)	−0.931* (0.494)	0.614 (0.703)
<i>log(elevation)</i>	0.371* (0.192)	0.383* (0.197)	0.228 (0.193)	0.006 (0.152)	0.059 (0.181)	0.058 (0.208)
<i>Tropics</i>	0.371 (0.414)	0.491 (0.483)	0.144 (0.474)	−0.236 (0.320)	−0.073 (0.413)	−0.094 (0.569)
<i>Landlocked</i>	0.393 (0.354)	0.415 (0.366)	0.107 (0.405)	0.871** (0.355)	0.871** (0.378)	0.602 (0.481)
<i>Duration var.</i>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>N of groups</i>	399	399	399	295	276	226
<i>N of obs.</i>	5226	5226	5226	2508	2314	1901

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Constant and duration variables are suppressed. The duration dependence pattern is specified as quadratic. Significance levels: *** is <.01, ** is <.05, and * is <.10.

Table A4
Logit Regressions of Terrorist Group Failure: Different Time Periods

Variables	1970–2001			2002–2016		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
<i>log(size)</i>			–0.453*** (0.073)			–0.056 (0.088)
<i>Left wing</i>	0.443 (0.358)	0.311 (0.369)	0.057 (0.415)	1.064** (0.432)	1.307*** (0.491)	1.327** (0.611)
<i>Nationalist</i>	0.253 (0.324)	0.161 (0.330)	0.415 (0.382)	0.554* (0.317)	0.800** (0.386)	0.507 (0.514)
<i>Right wing</i>	0.836* (0.457)	0.797* (0.458)	0.651 (0.507)	1.642*** (0.527)	1.760*** (0.595)	1.791** (0.706)
<i>Trans. terr. share</i>	1.610*** (0.180)	1.691*** (0.193)	1.616*** (0.213)	1.583*** (0.358)	1.473*** (0.411)	1.700*** (0.465)
<i>Casual. per attack</i>		0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)		0.007*** (0.003)	0.007 (0.005)
<i>Attack diversity</i>	–1.852*** (0.487)	–1.789*** (0.507)	–1.055* (0.559)	–1.266* (0.704)	–1.087 (0.722)	–1.869** (0.916)
<i>Number of bases</i>	0.001 (0.077)	–0.019 (0.081)	–0.110 (0.109)	0.185* (0.100)	0.145 (0.124)	–0.001 (0.195)
<i>log(GDP/POP)</i>		0.101 (0.168)	–0.233 (0.238)		0.082 (0.188)	–0.102 (0.236)
<i>log(POP)</i>	–0.094 (0.105)	–0.064 (0.114)	0.041 (0.146)	–0.068 (0.134)	–0.024 (0.138)	–0.200 (0.225)
<i>Openness</i>			1.316*** (0.475)			–0.201 (0.887)
<i>Gov. spending</i>			–1.496 (1.371)			5.003 (3.877)
<i>Polity</i>	–0.074 (0.075)	–0.063 (0.083)	–0.112 (0.103)	–0.066 (0.097)	–0.104 (0.132)	–0.215 (0.173)
<i>Polity squared</i>	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	0.001 (0.005)	0.002 (0.006)	0.007 (0.008)
<i>Ethnic frac.</i>	–4.198** (1.877)	–4.521** (2.090)	–4.360* (2.314)	0.537 (2.787)	0.518 (3.061)	0.308 (4.701)
<i>Ethnic frac. sqrd</i>	5.442** (2.266)	5.560** (2.393)	4.253* (2.578)	–0.230 (3.122)	0.066 (3.409)	0.193 (5.031)
<i>East Asia & Pac.</i>	–0.168 (0.447)	–0.311 (0.493)	0.347 (0.581)	–0.830 (0.627)	–0.756 (0.671)	–0.666 (0.906)
<i>Europe & C. Asia</i>	0.451 (0.295)	0.424 (0.312)	1.097*** (0.392)	0.471 (0.449)	0.229 (0.488)	–0.199 (0.637)
<i>Lat. Amer. & Car</i>	0.931** (0.391)	0.822* (0.448)	1.613*** (0.535)	0.081 (0.781)	0.101 (0.805)	–1.104 (1.337)
<i>North America</i>	0.468 (0.376)	0.304 (0.408)	1.127** (0.505)	–0.012 (0.833)	–0.119 (0.859)	0.422 (1.111)
<i>South Asia</i>	–0.783 (0.551)	–0.692 (0.741)	–0.344 (0.941)	–0.381 (0.590)	–0.457 (0.690)	–0.025 (1.122)
<i>Sub–Sah. Africa</i>	–0.386 (0.649)	–0.330 (0.712)	1.620** (0.762)	–1.011 (0.939)	–1.187 (1.031)	–1.265 (1.595)
<i>log(elevation)</i>	0.114 (0.165)	0.176 (0.196)	0.172 (0.245)	0.180 (0.239)	0.067 (0.257)	0.051 (0.467)
<i>Tropics</i>	–0.456 (0.376)	–0.154 (0.484)	–0.413 (0.636)	0.677 (0.651)	0.501 (0.730)	1.337 (1.093)
<i>Landlocked</i>	0.132 (0.413)	0.342 (0.473)	0.586 (0.611)	–0.015 (0.400)	0.239 (0.456)	0.148 (0.706)
<i>Duration var.</i>	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
<i>N of groups</i>	390	373	292	490	456	243
<i>N of obs.</i>	4431	4126	3021	4206	3988	2205

Notes: Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Constant and duration variables are suppressed. The duration dependence pattern is specified as quadratic. Significance levels: *** is <.01, ** is <.05, and * is <.10.

Codebook for the Extended Data on Terrorist Groups

gname:

The name of the perpetrator terrorist group. Groups are identified from Global terrorism database (GTD) (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018) from 1970 to 2016. Group names are cleaned when there are typos. Also, a single name is used for groups that operate under two or more names. If group X, listed in Jones and Libicki (2008) or Blomberg, Gaibullov, and Sandler (2011) as having ended, claims responsibility for attacks after five years of its end, then we treat the earlier group X and the subsequent group X as different groups. We record the earlier group as "X_1" and the subsequent group as "X_2".

gid:

The identification number of a terrorist group.

year:

The years that a terrorist group is active. The major data sources include Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), GTD National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)(2018), and Terrorism Research & Analysis Consortium (TRAC) (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

end:

This dummy variable indicates whether a group ends in a given year.

1 = a group ends in that year

0 = a group is still active in that year

Major data sources include Crenshaw (2018), GTD National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

duration:

The duration in years of a terrorist group's existence since its formation.

base:

The base countries of a terrorist group. Major data sources include Crenshaw (2018) and Jones and Libicki (2008). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information. If a group has more than one base, then each is listed.

num_base:

The number of base countries for the terrorist group.

mul_bases:

This dummy variable denotes whether a terrorist group has multiple bases.

1 = yes

0 = no

EAP:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group locates in East Asia and Pacific.

1 = yes

0 = no

The regional classification is based on World Bank (2018).

ECA:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group locates in Europe and Central Asia.

1 = yes

0 = no

The regional classification is based on World Bank (2018).

LAC:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group locates in Latin America and Caribbean.

1 = yes

0 = no

The regional classification is based on World Bank (2018).

MENA:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group locates in Middle East and North Africa.

1 = yes

0 = no

The regional classification is based on World Bank (2018).

NA:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group locates in North America.

1 = yes

0 = no

The regional classification is based on World Bank (2018).

SAS:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group locates in South Asia.

1 = yes

0 = no

The regional classification is based on World Bank (2018).

SSA:

This dummy variable indicates whether a group locates in sub-Saharan Africa.

1 = yes

0 = no

The regional classification is based on World Bank (2018).

total_atks:

This variable indicates the number of attacks that a terrorist group launched in a given year. If there are more than one perpetrator groups for an attack, then only the first perpetrator group is recorded. This convention of group attribution is applied to all of the attack variables – e.g., diversity, terr casualties, nonterr deaths, and total injuries. The data source is GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018).

terr_POP:

Terrorist attacks per million people. The data sources are GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018) and World Bank (2018).

diversity:

Attack diversity. This variable is an index that calculated by one minus the Hirschman-Herfindahl index. More specifically,

$$\text{diversity} = 1 - \sum_i s_{ijt}^2,$$

where s_{ijt} is the share of the i th identified type of terrorist attack in total identified attacks for group j in year t . Nine types of attack (i.e., assassination, hijacking, kidnapping, barricade incident, bombing/explosion, armed assault, unarmed assault, facility/infrastructure attack, and unknown) are indicated in GTD, where the data are extracted (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018). Our diversity measure leaves out unknown attack types from the computations.

left:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group is a left wing group.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

Major data sources include Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

nat:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group is a nationalist/separatist group.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

Major data sources include Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

rel:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group is a religious fundamentalist group.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

Major data sources include Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

right:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group is a right-wing group.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

Major data sources include Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

size:

The strength of a terrorist group. Suppose the number of terrorists in a group is n .

size = 1 if $0 < n \leq 9$
= 10 if $10 \leq n \leq 99$
= 100 if $100 \leq n \leq 999$
= 1000 if $1000 \leq n \leq 9999$
= 10000 if $n > 9999$
= blank if n is unknown

Strength estimates are primarily obtained from Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), and SATP (2018). Minor sources some online sources.

peak_size:

The largest size that a terrorist group achieved. For many terrorist groups, a single peak size is indicated. However, in some instances, information indicates a variation in the peak strength over time. In such cases, the peak size is varied accordingly. Sources are those for size.

ercsr:

This dummy variable denotes whether a terrorist group seeks an empire, regime-change, or social-revolution goal.

1 = yes
0 = no
Blank = unknown

The primary data sources are Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

pch:

This dummy variable denotes whether a terrorist group seeks a policy-change goal.

1 = yes
0 = no
Blank = unknown

The primary data sources are Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

sq:

This dummy variable denotes whether a terrorist group seeks status quo. As indicated in Jones and Libicki (2008), if a group seeks status quo, then it opposes change to the existing regime or policies. If the change has been made, then the group seeks to return things to the original situation.

1 = yes
0 = no
Blank = unknown

The primary data sources are Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

tch:

This variable denotes whether a terrorist group seeks a territorial-change goal.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

The primary data sources are Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

shr_trans:

A terrorist group's share of transnational terrorist attacks in a given year. The split of transnational and domestic attacks are based on the method put forward by Enders, Sandler, and Gaibullov (2011). This share equals the group's transnational attacks as a ratio of transnational and domestic attacks. The data source is GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018).

total_deaths:

The total number of deaths caused by a terrorist group in a given year. When some deaths values are unknown but others are known for a terrorist group in a given year, we sum up all the known values. For a given year, we report this number as missing if all the deaths values are unknown. Thus, this variable provides a lower bound of deaths. The data source is GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018).

total_injuries:

The total number of injuries caused by a terrorist group in a given year. When some injuries values are unknown but others are known for a terrorist group in a given year, we sum up all the known values. For a given year, we report this number as missing if all the injuries values are unknown. Thus, this variable provides a lower bound of injuries. The data source is GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018).

total_casualties:

The total number of deaths and injuries caused by a terrorist group in a given year. It is the summation of total_deaths and total_injuries.

terr_deaths:

The total number of terrorist deaths caused by a terrorist group in a given year. When some deaths values are unknown but others are known for a terrorist group in a given year, we sum up all the known values. For a given year, we report this number as missing if all the deaths values are unknown. Thus, this variable provides a lower bound of terrorist deaths. The data source is GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018).

terr_injuries:

The total number of terrorist injuries caused by a terrorist group in a given year. When some injuries values are unknown but others are known for a terrorist group in a given year, we sum up all the known values. For a given year, we report this number as missing if all the injuries values are unknown. Thus, this variable provides a lower bound of terrorist injuries. The data source is GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018).

terr_casualties:

The total number of terrorist deaths and terrorist injuries caused by a terrorist group in a given year. It is the summation of terr_deaths and terr_injuries.

nonterr_deaths:

The total number of non-terrorist deaths caused by a terrorist group in a given year. It is the difference between total_deaths and terr_deaths.

nonterr_injuries:

The total number of non-terrorist injuries caused by a terrorist group in a given year. It is the difference between total_injuries and terr_injuries.

nonterr_casualties:

The total number of non-terrorist deaths and non-terrorist injuries caused by a terrorist group in a given year. It is the summation of nonterr_deaths and nonterr_injuries.

endstr:

This variable measures how a terrorist group ends.

- endstr = 0 if a group is active
- = 1 if a group is defeated by military force or police
- = 2 if a group splintered from within
- = 3 if a group joined the political process, or achieving its goals
- = 4 if a group merged with other groups
- = 5 if a group is inactive since 2012
- = blank if unknown

Data are primarily obtained from Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), Jones and Libicki (2008), SATP (2018), and TRAC (2018). Minor sources are news and media internet pages, used when the above sources did not have any information.

terrctrl:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group controls land for a given year.

- 1 = yes
- 0 = no
- Blank = unknown

The data source is Asal and Rethemeyer (2015).

lead_hierarch:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group has hierarchical leadership structure.

- 1 = yes
- 0 = no
- Blank = unknown

The data source is Asal and Rethemeyer (2015).

drugtk:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group traffics in drugs and/or grows or supplies drugs.

- 1 = yes
- 0 = no
- Blank = unknown

The data source is Asal and Rethemeyer (2015).

kidnap:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group engages in kidnappings in a given year.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

Data is extracted from GTD (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism 2018).

state_sponsor:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group has been provided with any kind of support by states in a given year.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

Data is obtained from San-Akca (2009, 2015, 2016).

num_sponsor:

This variable indicates the number of states that has provided any kind of support to a terrorist group in a given year. Data is obtained from San-Akca (2009, 2015, 2016).

social_service:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group provides social service in a given year.

1 = yes

0 = no

9 = unknown

Data sources are Asal and Rethemeyer (2015) and Wilkenfeld, Asal, and Pate (2011).

public_service:

This dummy variable indicates whether a terrorist group *has ever* provided social service.

1 = yes

0 = no

Blank = unknown

Data sources are Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Wilkenfeld, Asal, and Pate (2011), and Heger and Jung (2017). If different sources have different judgments on whether the same terrorist group provides social services, we are consistent with Heger and Jung's (2017) judgments.

num_allies:

The number of allies for a terrorist group in a given year. If terrorist groups have a collaborative relationship and work together in one way or another, then they are defined allies. The data source is Asal and Rethemeyer (2015).

num_rivals:

The number of rivals for a terrorist group in a given year. If terrorist groups compete with one or more other terrorist groups for the same goal, then they are defined rivals. The data source is Asal and Rethemeyer (2015).

num_enemies:

The number of enemies for a terrorist group in a given year. If terrorist groups attack other groups, then they are defined as enemies. The data source is Asal and Rethemeyer (2015).

fate_leader:

The fate of the top leader of a terrorist group in a given year.

fate_leader = 0 if nothing happens (i.e., no arrest and no death) to the top leader
= 1 if the top leader is arrested in a given year
= 2 if the top leader dies in a given year

Data are primarily obtained from Asal and Rethemeyer (2015), Crenshaw (2018), and SATP(2018). Minor sources include some online sources.

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