

# **Codebook for Network Data on Individuals Involved with Terrorism and Counterterrorism**

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## **Abstract**

This codebook provides information on how to code information regarding individuals involved with contemporary terrorism and efforts to combat it. The attributes contained in the data describe individuals' general biographical data, such as date and place of birth, as well as more specific information regarding individuals' specific involvement in terrorism or counterterrorism, such as their affiliation with and role in particular extremist groups or government agencies. Although current sources of information on terrorism, such as U.S. and international sanction lists and media articles, focus primarily on Islamist extremism, the attributes outlined by this document are, with few exceptions, equally suited to the description of secular terror. In recognition of the ambiguity inherent to the subject matter, this codebook includes several 'double' entries, so that researchers can list individuals' full complement of conflicting names, dates of birth, citizenships, etc. The attributes discussed by this code book are: common name, alias(es), alias conflict(s), title, gender, date of birth, alternative date of birth, place of birth, alternative place of birth, national identification number, citizenship, alternative citizenship, region, nationality hostile to U.S., nationality U.S. diplomatic status, individual attitude toward U.S., religion, sect, ethnicity, progressive, position, enemy type, terrorist role, group affiliation, freedom status, date killed, date captured, last known location, date of first known terrorist involvement, bayat to AQ, Other information, specially designated national, sdn date, U.N. sanctions program, U.N. sanctions date, and attributes which provide links to specific sources.



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# 1 Introduction

Terrorism and counterterrorism are difficult topics of study because of their inherent secrecy and ambiguity. Consequently, reliable statistical datasets on the subject are almost entirely lacking (Frey, 2004, pp. 10-17), thereby forcing the vast bulk of terrorism and counterterrorism researchers to rely on case study methodologies (Silke, 2004). However, critics characterize such inquiries as non-scientific (Sageman, 2008) and argue that case studies are unreliable because they rely primarily on unsubstantiated anecdotes and anonymous interviews with politically motivated intelligence insiders as evidence (Silke, 2004; Williams M.G., 2003, pp. 83-85). Finally, a third class of researchers, whose approach has only recently gained prominence in the terrorism literature, has attempted to study the phenomenon from a network perspective (e.g., Krebs, 2002; Sageman, 2004; Rodriguez, 2005; and Sageman 2008). This codebook builds on this final approach and offers a system for characterizing attribute data for individuals involved in terrorism and counterterrorism.

Given the prominence of events such as the 9/11 attacks on New York and Washington, D.C. in 2001, the bombing of the Atocha train station in Madrid in 2004, the attacks on London's mass transit system in 2005, and the bombing of the Mumbai railway system in 2006, it is unsurprising that contemporary sources of information on terrorism, including government sanctioning lists and media publications, focus primarily the perpetrators of these prominent attacks, namely Islamist extremists. The attributes described by this codebook were designed in recognition of the data considerations associated with such individuals and the limitations of open source data. Because sources often conflict on even basic biographical information, such as date and place of birth, the data includes both primary and alternative attributes to allow researchers to include all available information on a given individual. Although designed to deal specifically with Islamist extremism, the attributes described are, with few exceptions, equally well suited to the characterization of secular terrorism.

## 2 Informational Attributes

### 2.1 Common Name

This string attribute lists the primary name used to identify each individual included in the data. This name typically takes the conventional long form, for two reasons. First, Arabic names constitute a significant percentage of those included in this data, but the complicated conventions which underlie Arabic nomenclature typically produce names which sound repetitive to Western ears (Beeston, 1971; Appelton, 2003). If names were not presented in their long form, it would be nearly impossible to distinguish between individuals such as Mohammad Shafiq Mohammadi and Mohammad Sadiq Amir Mohammad, two similarly named but distinct individuals, both of whom served under the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. Second, even though many individuals involved with terrorism are best known by their aliases, there are few rules surrounding the assignment of pseudonyms, and it is common for distinct people to share the same name.<sup>1</sup> For

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<sup>1</sup> A veteran of al-Qaida's Afghan training camps, who writes under the pseudonym Omar Nasiri, discusses the reasons for alias conflicts. Al-Qaida recruits are forbidden from using their real names during their training.

example, the militant Indonesian Islamist Muhammad ‘Abdallah Salih Sughayr is often known as Abu Bakr (INTERPOL, 2008), but this same alias is also used by Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani, who was indicted by the U.S. for his role in the East African embassy bombings of 1998 (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2008), and also by Abdul Nacer Benbrika, an Australian citizen of Algerian birth who was indicted in Melbourne in November 2005 for involvement in an extremist group (British Broadcasting Corporation [BBC], 2005). In short, even when an individual’s alias is better known than their real name, aliases are a poorly suited to serving as a unique identifier because these pseudonyms are not distinctive. Therefore, common names take the conventional long form in order to avoid as much conflation of names as is possible.

## 2.2 Alias(es)

This string attribute lists the other names by which an individual is known. Because different sources observe different rules for transliterating names into English from non-Roman alphabets (e.g. Arabic and Cyrillic alphabets),<sup>2</sup> this attribute also contains numerous alternate spellings. For example, this attribute lists Usama Muhammed Awad Bin Laden not only by the alias Abu Abdallah Abd Al-Hakim, but also as “Osama bin Laden” and the myriad other variations of his primary name.

## 2.3 Alias Conflict(s)

This string attribute lists the common names of other individuals who share an individual’s aliases. The goal of this attribute is to highlight with whom an individual is most likely to be confused.<sup>3</sup>

## 2.4 Title

This categorical attribute lists honorific appellations which each individual has received. For men, the default value is “Mr.” For women, the default value is “Ms.”, unless the woman is known to be married, in which case the value is “Mrs.” The other possible values are:

- “Dr.” (for any individual who has earned a medical degree or a doctorate of philosophy);
- “Admiral” (for highest ranking naval officers);
- “General” (for highest ranking army officers);
- “Colonel” (for army officers one rank below general);
- “Prime Minister”;
- “Deputy Prime Minister”;
- “President”;

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Instead, upon arriving at the camp, each recruit chooses the name which they will use throughout their training. The only prohibition is that no other man *currently* training at the camp can use the same name. Because names derived from the Koran and Islamic history are popular, there is a fair amount of repetition as new recruits choose the same names as recent graduates of the camps (Nasiri, 2006).

<sup>2</sup> The American Library Association and the Library of Congress have produced a resource which is among the most comprehensive texts available on the transliteration of non-Roman scripts. It includes information on 56 languages (American Library Association and Library of Congress, 1997), but, strictly speaking, the transliteration issues associated with this data are even more complicated than the *Romanization Tables* suggest, because few sources follow strict or consistent guidelines in their efforts toward Romanization.

<sup>3</sup> See note 1.



“Vice President”;  
“Imam” (a religious title within Islam);  
“Emir” (an Arabic language honorific which designates high respect);  
“Sheikh” (an Arabic language honorific, which literally translates as ‘elder’);  
“Chief” (a title denoting tribal leadership);  
and the following titles used by the Taliban regime of Afghanistan:  
“Alhaj”;  
“Maulavi”;  
“Haji” (for those who have completed the pilgrimage to Mecca required of all devout Muslims);  
“Mullah”;  
“Qari”;  
“Eng”;  
“Other”; and  
“Unknown”.

## **2.5 Gender**

This categorical attribute identifies an individual’s sex. Possible values are:

“Male”;  
“Female”;  
“Other” (for individuals who are neither entirely male nor entirely female); and  
“Unknown” (for individuals about whom gender information is unavailable).

## **2.6 Date of Birth**

As with all date attributes in this data, date of birth is in YYYY\_MM\_DD format, so that August 9, 1977, would appear as 1977\_08\_09. However, because only an approximate date of birth is known for many individuals in the data, this attribute specifies information only to the greatest extent possible. If only the year of an individual’s birth is known, this attribute specifies YYYY; if the year and month of an individual’s birth is known, this attribute specifies YYYY\_MM.

## **2.7 Alternative Date of Birth**

Because many individuals included in the data have taken great pains to obscure information about themselves, the data often contain multiple dates of birth. This attribute records all dates of birth used other than the primary date of birth. When multiple alternative dates of birth exist for the same individual, each date is separated by a semi-colon (;). Therefore, even though all dates follow the same format used in “Date of Birth,” the information should be considered as a text string, rather than a continuous date. However, this attribute is not applicable for individuals with one known birth date or with no known birth date; such entries are recorded by the abbreviation “NA.”

## **2.8 Place of Birth**

This string attribute records an individual’s place of birth, to the greatest degree of specificity known. Some individuals’ places of birth are recorded to the city, town, or village level, while

others are known only by sub-national region, and others still only by country. When no information is available regarding an individual's place of birth, the entry is recorded as "Unknown."

## 2.9 Alternative Place of Birth

This string attribute lists all known places of birth other than the accepted place of birth. This attribute sometimes contains multiple alternatives. When this occurs, the locations are separated by a semi-colon (;). This attribute is not applicable to individuals with one or no known place of birth; such entries are recorded with the abbreviation "NA."

## 2.10 Citizenship

This categorical attribute lists an individual's recognized country of citizenship. However, because it can be difficult to differentiate sovereign nations from unrecognized territories, this attribute can take the value only of nations which have been recognized by the entire international community. Membership in the United Nations (U.N.) is the standard which has been used to determine international recognition; each of that organization's 192 member countries is a possible value for the citizenship attribute (United Nations, 2006 A). Additionally, "Holy See" and "Palestine" are possible values for this attribute, because the Holy See (Vatican City) and the Palestinian Authority have both received permanent observer status with the U.N. (United Nations, 2006 B; United Nations, 2006 C). Therefore, when no other contradicting information is available, this attribute lists the citizenship of individuals living in Vatican City as "Holy See" and also lists the citizenship of individuals who are members of the Palestinian Authority or who work to establish an independent Palestinian state as "Palestine." Possible values for this attribute are:

Afghanistan	Greece	Oman
Albania	Grenada	Pakistan
Algeria	Guatemala	Palau
Andorra	Guinea	Palestine
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Panama
Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	Papua New Guinea
Argentina	Haiti	Paraguay
Armenia	Holy See	Peru
Australia	Honduras	Philippines
Austria	Hungary	Poland
Azerbaijan	Iceland	Portugal
Bahamas	India	Qatar
Bahrain	Indonesia	Romania
Bangladesh	Iran	Russian Federation
Barbados	Iraq	Rwanda
Belarus	Ireland	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belgium	Israel	Saint Lucia
Belize	Italy	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Benin	Jamaica	Samoa
Bhutan	Japan	San Marino
Bolivia	Jordan	Sao Tome and Principe
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Saudi Arabia
Botswana	Kenya	Senegal
Brazil	Kiribati	Serbia
Brunei Darussalam	Korea (Dem Rep.)	Seychelles
Bulgaria	Korea (Rep.)	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Kuwait	Singapore
Burundi	Kyrgyzstan	Slovakia
Cambodia	Laos	Slovenia
Cameroon	Latvia	Solomon Islands
Canada	Lebanon	Somalia
Cape Verde	Lesotho	South Africa
Central African Republic	Liberia	Spain
Chad	Libya	Sri Lanka
Chile	Liechtenstein	Sudan
China	Lithuania	Suriname
Colombia	Luxembourg	Swaziland
Comoros	Macedonia	Sweden
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	Madagascar	Switzerland
Congo (Rep.)	Malawi	Syrian Arab Republic
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Tajikistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Maldives	Tanzania (United Rep.)
Croatia	Mali	Thailand
Cuba	Malta	Timor-Leste
Cyprus	Marshall Islands	Togo
Czech Republic	Mauritania	Tonga
Denmark	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Djibouti	Mexico	Tunisia
Dominica	Micronesia (Fed. States)	Turkey
Dominican Republic	Moldova	Turkmenistan
Ecuador	Monaco	Tuvalu
Egypt	Mongolia	Uganda
El Salvador	Montenegro	Ukraine
Equatorial Guinea	Morocco	United Arab Emirates
Eritrea	Mozambique	United Kingdom
Estonia	Myanmar	United States
Ethiopia	Namibia	Uruguay
Fiji	Nauru	Uzbekistan
Finland	Nepal	Vanuatu
France	Netherlands	Venezuela
Gabon	New Zealand	Viet Nam

Gambia	Nicaragua	Yemen
Georgia	Niger	Zambia
Germany	Nigeria	Zimbabwe
Ghana	Norway	Other
		Unknown

### 2.10.1 *Classification of Citizenship for Self-Proclaimed Nations*

Self-proclaimed nations which lack unanimous international recognition, e.g. Transnistria and Somaliland, are not possible values. Researchers should classify weakly recognized states according to the following table:

Abkhazia	Georgia	Abkhazia declared itself independent from Georgia in 1999, but neither the U.N. nor Tbilisi recognize the region's autonomy. Georgia retains official sovereignty over the region (BBC, 2008, June 30).
Chechnya	Russian Federation	According to a constitution adopted in 2003, Chechnya has a large degree of autonomy, but remains a part of the Russian Federation (BBC, 2008, March 12 A).
Dagestan	Russian Federation	In 1999, Islamist militants, many of whom spilled into the region from neighboring Chechnya, claimed an independent Muslim state within Dagestan. However, no state ever recognized this new theocracy, and the U.N. continues to recognize the Russian Federation's sovereignty over the region (BBC, 2008, March 12 B).
Kosovo	Serbia	In February 2008, Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia. Although the new republic received immediate recognition from the United States and many European powers, Russia, which remains closely allied with Serbia, has used its influence to block formal recognition by the U.N. Therefore, for the purposes of this analysis, Serbia has sovereignty of Kosovo (BBC, 2008, June 21).
Nagorono-Karabakh	Azerbaijan	Ethnic Armenians declared Karabakh an independent republic near the end of 1991. Although these ethnic forces continue to exercise de facto control over the region, the Russian Federation still holds formal sovereignty over Nagorono-Karabakh (BBC, 2008, July 23).
Somaliland	Somalia	Somaliland declared itself independent of Somalia in 1991, but the U.N. does not recognize the division (BBC, 2008, July 2 A).
South Ossetia	Georgia	South Ossetia declared its intentions toward independence from Georgia in 1990, but has only been recognized by the Russian Federation. According to the U.N. this territory remains under Georgian sovereignty (BBC, 2008, August 27).

Taiwan	China	<p>Although it remains unable to exercise control over Taiwan, the People's Republic of China claims formal sovereignty over the island. The PRC has also insisted that nations cannot have formal diplomatic relations with both it and Taiwan. Consequently, Taiwan has formal relationships with very few countries; indeed, even the United Nations, of which Taiwan was a founding member, chose to recognize the PRC at the expense of Taiwan (CIA, 2008, September 4 A; BBC, 2008, July 30). Therefore, even though Taiwan has strong informal relationships with numerous powers and functional sovereignty over its territory, this data will consider residents of the island as citizens of China.</p>
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Tibet	China	<p>The Dali Lama, who continues to serve as Tibet's spiritual leader from his exile in India, has argued that Tibet is an independent nation since the People's Republic of China first deployed troops to enforce its claim over the region in 1950. Despite periodic uprisings, the region remains under Chinese control and no nation has recognized Tibet as an independent state. Therefore, the data considers residents of the region as citizens of China (BBC, 2008, April 23).</p>
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Transnistria	Moldova	<p>Transnistria, which sits on the western edge of Moldova next to Ukraine, declared itself independent in 1992. The 'country' has received recognition from only Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which are themselves unrecognized break-away republics. In terms of official sovereignty, Transnistria remains part of Moldova (U.S. Department of State, 2005; BBC, 2008, July 26).</p>
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Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC)	Cyprus	<p>In 1974, Greece deployed troops to Cyprus in an attempt to seize the island. Fearing marginalization of its own power and in support of Cypriots of Turkish descent, Turkey deployed forces to meet the invasion and quickly seized the northern half of the island. In 1983, the Turkish-controlled areas declared the formation of an independent state: the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Turkey is the only state to recognize the TRNC; according to the U.N., which maintains a military presence at the border between the Greek and Turkish areas, Cyprus maintains sovereignty over the entire island (CIA, 2008, August 21 A)</p>
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Puntland	Somalia	<p>In 1998, Puntland, which occupies the very tip of the Horn of Africa, declared itself as an autonomous state in 1998. Unlike Somalia's other break-away region, Somaliland, Puntland does not seek independence, but instead desires to be a state within a Somalia. Consequently, Puntland lacks any form of international recognition, and is considered part of Somalia (BBC, 2008, January 15 A).</p>
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Western Sahara	Morocco	<p>In 1976, Morocco forcibly annexed nearly two-thirds of the region formerly known as Spanish Sahara. The remaining third fell under Moroccan control three years later, when Mauritania withdrew from the region. Since that time, the Polisario Front has contested the legitimacy of Morocco's sovereignty; the organization established a government in exile and conducted a sporadic guerilla war. As of 2007, both the Polisario Front and the Moroccan government had offered plans for the region's autonomy, but the issue remains unresolved; residents have been unable to vote for a final solution, because a referendum organized by the U.N. has been repeatedly delayed. As of September 2008, Morocco continued to exercise formal sovereignty over the region (CIA, 2008, August B; BBC, 2008, March 13).</p>
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As with self-proclaimed nations, dependent territories, such as Aruba, which remains under Dutch sovereignty, are not possible values. The following table, which excludes uninhabited regions, indicates how to classify the citizenship of individuals hailing from dependent territories.

**2.10.2      *Classification of Citizenship for Dependent Territories***

Akrotiri	United Kingdom	<p>Located on the island of Cyprus, Akrotiri is one of two military base areas permanently ceded to the United Kingdom (CIA, 2008, September 4 B).</p>
American Samoa	United States	<p>The United States has held sovereignty over the eastern half of the Samoan Islands since the signing of an 1899 treaty that divided the islands between the U.S. and Germany, both of which previously claimed the entire island chain (CIA, 2008, September 4 C).</p>
Anguilla	United Kingdom	<p>The British first settled the island in 1650. In 1971, after a brief revolt, the island was allowed to succeed from the dependency it had shared with St. Kitts and Nevis. Since that time, Anguilla has functioned as a separate British dependency (CIA, 2008, September 4 D).</p>
Aruba	Netherlands	<p>Originally claimed by Spain in 1499, Aruba was purchased by the Netherlands in the 1630s. Aruba remained a part of the Netherlands Antilles until the mid-1980s, when the island seceded and became a separate entity within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The island now has full control over internal matters, but relies on the Netherlands for foreign policy and security. Aruba halted all moves toward full independence in 1990 (CIA, 2008, September 4 E).</p>

Bermuda	United Kingdom	The Island has been under British control since it was founded by colonists whose ship wrecked on the island's shores in route to Virginia in 1609. In the mid 1990s, the island held a referendum on it independence, but the measure was soundly defeated, and Bermuda remains a territory of the United Kingdom (CIA, 2008, September 4 F).
British Indian Ocean Territory (incl. Diego Garcia)	United Kingdom	This series of small, islands in the Chagos Archipelago are largely uninhabited, but Diego Garcia, the southernmost island in the chain, is home to a strategically important airbase jointly maintained by the United States and the United Kingdom (CIA, 2008, September 4 G).
British Virgin Islands	United Kingdom	Although closely tied to the U.S. Virgin Islands, especially in economic terms, the British Virgin Islands remain under the sovereignty of the United Kingdom (CIA, 2008, September 4 H).
Cayman Islands	United Kingdom	Following the dissolution of the British-administered Federation of the West Indies in 1962, the Caymans chose to remain under British control, all be it with a very high degree of autonomy over internal affairs (CIA, 2008, September 4 I).
Ceuta	Spain	Located in North Africa, Ceuta is one of two Spanish cities located along the coast of Morocco. These cities represent the last vestige of Europe's colonization of North Africa, and have been under Spanish control for more than 500 years. However, Morocco views Spain's continued presence in North Africa as an insult and also claims sovereignty over the islands, but as of yet, has been unable or unwilling to enforce this claim. In practical terms, the cities remain as part of Spain (BBC, 2008, July 2 B).
Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey)	United Kingdom	Like the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands share a complicated relationship with the United Kingdom. Despite their proximity to Great Britain, the islands are not part of the United Kingdom; instead, they are British Crown Dependencies, which have control over internal matters, but still depend on the U.K. for foreign policy and defense (CIA, 2008, September 4 J; CIA, 2008, September 4 K).
Christmas Island	Australia	Formerly part of the British Empire, Christmas Island was ceded to Australia in 1958 (CIA, 2008, August 21 C).
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Australia	Known primarily for coconut production, these sparsely inhabited islands were ceded to Australia by the United Kingdom in 1955 (CIA, 2008, September 4 L).

Cook Islands	New Zealand	This group of small islands in the South Pacific passed through periods of control by the United Kingdom, then New Zealand, before gaining self government in 1965. However, the Cook Islands remain in free association with New Zealand, and Cook Islanders have citizenship in New Zealand. (CIA, 2008, September 4 M).
Dhekilia	United Kingdom	Located on the island of Cyprus, Dhekilia is one of two military base areas permanently ceded to the United Kingdom (CIA, 2008, September 4 N).
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	United Kingdom	Although Argentina disputes Britain's claim to the islands, the United Kingdom forcibly reiterated its sovereignty over the islands by defeating Argentine forces during the Falklands War of 1982 (CIA, 2008, September 4 O).
Faroe Islands	Denmark	Originally settled by Vikings as early as the 9th century, the Faroe Islands have been under Danish control since the 14 <sup>th</sup> century, although the Faroes achieved a high degree of autonomy over internal affairs in the late 1940s (CIA, 2008, September 4 P).
French Guiana	France	This South American region was settled by the Dutch and the Spanish, as well as the French, who used islands on the northern shore as penal colonies. Like Guadeloupe and Martinique, French Guiana is part of France in the same way that outlying Hawaii and Alaska are part of the United States. Residents of French Guiana are full French citizens (BBC, 2008, April 1).
French Polynesia	France	These islands have been a French possession since the 19th Century, when France began annexing Pacific islands in the Pacific. Although French Polynesia has gained increasing autonomy over the last several years, the islands remain a French territory (CIA, 2008, September 4 Q).
Gibraltar	United Kingdom	Located near the southern tip of Spain, Gibraltar has long been strategically important as the gateway to the Mediterranean Sea. The peninsula has been under British sovereignty since 1713, when Spain was forced to cede the territory by the Treaty of Utrecht. In modern times, Gibraltarians have voted overwhelmingly to remain as an overseas territory of the United Kingdom (CIA, 2008, September 4 R).
Greenland	Denmark	Although Greenland attained autonomy over domestic affairs in 1979, the island remains under the formal sovereignty of the Kingdom of Denmark, which controls Greenland's foreign affairs and provides defense (CIA, September 4 S).



Guadeloupe	France	<p>This Caribbean island shares a colonial history similar to that of St. Barthelemy and St. Martin. Guadeloupe was discovered by Columbus, settled by the French, and has been variously occupied by the Swedish and the English, only to be ultimately restored to French control. Guadeloupe became an overseas department of France in the 1940s, and then a full-fledged region of France in the early 1980s. The island is considered part of France in the same way that Hawaii is considered part of the United States; therefore, residents of Guadeloupe are full French citizens (BBC, 2008, April 22 A).</p>
Guam	United States	<p>The United States has held sovereignty over Guam since 1898, when Spain ceded the island in the settlement of the Spanish American War. Guam continues to serve as home to one of the United State's most strategically important bases in the Pacific region (CIA, 2008, September 4 T).</p>
Hong Kong	China	<p>Since 1997, when the British handed control of the islands over to the People's Republic of China (PRC), Hong Kong has been a Special Administrative Region (SAR) within China. The PRC maintains formal sovereignty over the region, but Hong Kong maintains a free market economy, rather than the socialist economic system imposed throughout the rest of the country (CIA, 2008, August 21 D).</p>
Isle of Man	United Kingdom	<p>Originally part of a Norse Kingdom, the island fell under Scottish control in the 13th Century, then under British authority in 1765. The Isle of Mann's relationship to the United Kingdom is complex; the island is a British Crown Dependency, making the U.K. responsible for its foreign affairs and defense, but despite its proximity to Britain, the Isle of Man is not part of the United Kingdom and maintains autonomy in domestic policy (CIA, 2008, September 4 U).</p>
Macao	China	<p>In 1999, Portugal, which had controlled Macao since the 16th century, ceded the territory to the People's Republic of China. As with Hong Kong, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR), which was not subject to China's socialist economic system (CIA, 2008 E).</p>
Martinique	France	<p>Settled by Frenchmen from Saint Kitts in 1635, Martinique quickly became among the most profitable of France's colonies in the Caribbean, owing largely to sugarcane production. In the 1940s, the French legislature voted to change the island's status from that of a colony, to that of a department of France, and then later a region within France. The island is part of France in the same way that Hawaii is part of the United States; residents of Martinique have full</p>

French citizenship, and the Caribbean island is part of the European Union (BBC, 2008, February 14).

Mayotte	France	Located between Madagascar and the east coast of Africa, the island voted to remain a French possession in 1974 (CIA, 2008, September 4 V).
Melilla	Spain	<p>Located in North Africa, Melilla is one of two Spanish cities located along the coast of Morocco. These cities represent the last vestige of Europe's colonization of North Africa, and have been under Spanish control for more than 500 years. However, Morocco views Spain's continued presence in North Africa as an insult and also claims sovereignty over the islands, but as of yet, has been unable or unwilling to enforce this claim. In practical terms, the cities remain part of Spain (BBC, 2008, July 2 B).</p> <p>Although the island alternated between British and French control during the early colonial period, Montserrat has been a British possession since 1783. The island gained notoriety as the site of volcanic activity in 1995, and the island's population has dwindled since then, as residents have left in search of safety (CIA, 2008, September 4 W).</p>
Montserrat	United Kingdom	
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands	<p>The Dutch first colonized this group of Caribbean islands in the 17th century. While the Netherlands remain responsible for foreign affairs and defense, the islands gained autonomy over internal affairs in 1954, when, as a group, they became an independent entity within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. However, the status of the islands is about change. Sint Maarten, which draws large revenues from tourism, and Curacao, which draws large revenues from oil refiners based on the island, have complained that they shoulder a disproportionately large economic burden by supporting the islands with lesser economies. In turn, the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba complain that the government overlooks their concerns in favor of the economic powerhouses. Following a series of referendums in 2005, the islands agreed to a new geo-political division. In December of 2008, the Netherlands Antilles will dissolve; Curacao and Sint Maarten will each become an autonomous territory within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the less prosperous islands will be considered as cities of the Netherlands. None of the islands will become fully independent (CIA, 2008, September 4 X; BBC, 2008, April 22 B).</p>

New Caledonia	France	Both the French and the English settled this South Pacific island during the 19th century, but by 1853, the island had officially become a French possession. Beginning in the 1850s, New Caledonia served as a French penal colony. The island began to seek independence in the 1980s and 1990s, and in 1998, France agreed to pass increasing amount of sovereignty to the island over the next 20 years. Beginning in 2013, France is obligated to hold referenda to determine if the island will become independent. Until the outcome of those votes is settled, the New Caledonia is a territory of France (CIA, 2008, September 4 Y).
Niue	New Zealand	This small South Pacific island sits near the Cook Islands, but maintains its own distinct language and culture. Consequently, the United Kingdom, and later New Zealand, chose to administer the island as a separate territory. In 1974, Niue became self-governing; it maintains free association with New Zealand, which has responsibility for Niue's foreign policy and defense. As a result of this association, all residents of Niue are citizens of New Zealand, which has caused the island's population to dwindle, as Niueans flock to New Zealand to pursue economic opportunities absent on the small island (CIA, 2008, September 4 Z; BBC, 2008, July 2 C).
Norfolk Island	Australia	The United Kingdom ceded the island to Australia in the 1950s. Two attempts by Britain to establish the island as a penal colony in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century failed, so most of the current residents are descendants of the H.M.S. Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian wives, who resettled to Norfolk Island from Pitcairn Island in 1856 (CIA, 2008, September 4 AA).
Northern Marianas Islands	United States	Formerly part of the UN Territory Trust of the Pacific, the islands chose to forgo independence in the 1970s and instead began to pursue a closer relationship with the United States. In 1976, the Northern Marianas officially became a commonwealth in association with the United States; the islands have autonomy in internal affairs, but rely on the U.S. to provide foreign policy and defense (CIA, 2008, September 4 AB).
Palau	United States	The tiny island of Palau entered a pact of free association with the United States in October 1994. Therefore, because the country is not a member of the United Nations, this agreement serves as the rationale for including residents of Palau as citizens of the United States (CIA, 2008, September 4 AC).

Pitcairn Islands	United Kingdom	<p>This tiny south Pacific island is best known as the location where the mutineers of the H.M.S. Bounty first settled with their Tahitian wives. Pitcairn Island is also the last remnant of the British empire in the South Pacific. With a current population of less than 50 people, the island's future is unsure (CIA, 2008, September 4 AD).</p>
Puerto Rico	United States	<p>The island was among the first landmasses in the new world claimed by European powers, having been claimed for Spain by Columbus during his second voyage. In 1898, Puerto Rico fell under U.S. control, when Spain was forced to cede the island as part of the settlement of the Spanish American War. Puerto Ricans have held U.S. citizenship since 1917, and as recently as 1998, voters declined to change Puerto Rico's relationship with the U.S. (CIA, 2008, September 4, AE).</p>
Reunion	France	<p>Located in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, densely populated Reunion island has been a French possession since the 1640s. In the 1940s, the island became an overseas department of France, and then later an overseas region of France. The island is part of France in the same way that Hawaii is part of the United States. Residents of Reunion have full French citizenship (BBC, 2008, January 15 B).</p>
Saint Helena	United Kingdom	<p>Famous as the site of Napoleon's exile after the Battle of Waterloo, Saint Helena remains a British possession. The tiny island also lends its name to the British Overseas Territory of which the island is part. Ascension Island, which sits half-way between Africa and South America, and Tristan da Cunha, which sits south of St. Helena island, are also part of the territory, and are likewise under British control (CIA, 2008, September 4 AF).</p>
St. Barthelme	France	<p>The small island has a mixed colonial history. Originally claimed by the Spanish when Columbus 'discovered' the island in 1493, it was settled by the French in 1648, only to be sold to Sweden in 1784, and then repurchased by France in 1878. From that time forward, the island was administered by Guadeloupe, an overseas region of France, until 2003, when the residents of St. Barthelme voted to secede. Since 2007, St. Bart's has been an overseas French collectivity, rather than an integrated part of the France (CIA, 2008, September 4 AG).</p>

St. Martin	France	The island was originally claimed by the Spanish, when Columbus ‘discovered’ it in 1493, but the Dutch were the first to colonize St. Martin in the 1630s. Following a period of conflict, Spain relinquished its claim, and left the island to France and the Netherlands, which divided the island into a northern French region and a southern Dutch region (Sint Maarten) in 1648. The French region was under the administration of Guadeloupe, an overseas region of France, until 2003, when the population of Saint Martin voted to secede from Guadeloupe. In 2007, St. Martin became a separate overseas French collectivity (CIA, 2008, September 4 AH).
St. Pierre and Miquelon	France	These small islands sit just south of Newfoundland, Canada; they were settled by the French in the 17th century. Today, St. Pierre and Miquelon represent the last remnant of France's once mighty presence in North America. The islands remain an overseas collectivity of France (CIA, 2008, September 4 AI).
Svalbard	Norway	Located just south of the Arctic Sea, these islands were settled by Norwegians in the 12th century, but it wasn't until 1920 that Norway's sovereignty over Svalbard was officially recognized. The islands remain a territory of Norway (CIA, 2008, September 4 AJ).
Tokelau	New Zealand	This group of small islands in the South Pacific was a British protectorate until 1925, when the United Kingdom transferred sovereignty to the newly independent state of New Zealand. In recent years, Tokelau has held referenda on independence, but there were insufficient votes to justify separating from New Zealand (CIA, 2008, September 4 AK).
Turks and Caicos Islands	United Kingdom	The islands were slated to gain independence in the early 1980s, but the policy was reversed, and the Turks and Caicos remain an overseas territory of the United Kingdom (CIA, 2008, September 4 AL).
US Virgin Islands	United States	Formerly a Dutch colony, the US portion of the virgin islands fell under American control in 1917, when the U.S. purchased the territory from Denmark (CIA, 2008, September 4 AM).
Wallis and Futuna	France	Although the islands were discovered by the English and Dutch, the French assumed sovereignty over the area in the mid-1800s, declaring the area a protectorate of France. In the late 1950s, the islands passed a referendum and chose to become a French protectorate (CIA, 2008, September 4 AN).

Zanzibar            Tanzania

Located in the Indian Ocean, east of mainland Tanzania, the island of Zanzibar has long been famous for its role in the spice trade. In addition to the native Bantus, the island has also been settled by Arabs, who declared Zanzibar as a separate sultanate in the 1830s. In the 1860s, the island came under significant European influence when the British claimed the island as a protectorate. Zanzibar regained independence in 1963, but ethnic strife between the African majority and the ruling Arab minority soon exploded, and the island saw a bloody coup as the Africans swept into power. The island then entered into a political union with Tanganyika on the mainland, thereby giving birth to modern-day Tanzania. Although the island retained significant amounts of autonomy, many within the island's Arab community continue to call for complete independence. Violence and allegations of vote-rigging continue to occasionally plague the island. Unless these tensions explode into a full-fledged war for independence, Zanzibar is likely to remain part of Tanzania (BBC, 2008, July 2 D).

### **2.11 Alternative Citizenship**

Many individuals in the data are dual citizens. In an attempt to disguise their identities and evade capture, many others carry multiple passports from multiple countries, thereby granting these individuals the appearance of multiple citizenships. This attribute lists the alternative nationalities derived from these two sources. Because the attribute often contains multiple entries—for example, Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar, a leading figure in Indian organized crime and a financial backer of Al Qaida and other Islamist extremist groups, is an Indian citizen who also holds passports from the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, and Yemen—this attribute should be considered as a text string, rather than a categorical variable. When, as in the case of Kaskar, individuals have multiple alternative citizenships, the entries are separated by a semi-colon (;). Although a string attribute because of the possibility of multiple entries, this attribute can only take the values listed under citizenship.

### **2.12 Region**

This categorical variable lists the multi-national region of the world from which an individual hails. Values are based on individuals' location, rather than their primary citizenship. Therefore, there are individuals whose citizenship may not appear to match their region at first blush. For example, Cayman Islanders are citizens of the United Kingdom, but the region attribute lists them as part of "Latin America and the Caribbean" because the island sits in the Caribbean. Regions were assigned according to the regional scheme utilized by the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*; in instances when the WDI did not assign a region to a listed country or territory, a judgment was made based on geography. The following list describes how the data characterizes regions:

"East Asia and the Pacific" (for Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea (Dem. Rep.), Korea (Rep.), Lao PDR, Macao,

Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Fed. Sts.), Mongolia, Myanmar (Burma), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam);

“Europe and Central Asia” (for Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Channel Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Holy See (Vatican City), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia FYR, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan);

“Latin America and the Caribbean” (for Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, the Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the Virgin Islands);

“Middle East and North Africa” (for Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza (Palestine), Yemen);

“North America” (for Bermuda, Canada, and the United States);

“South Asia” (for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka); and

“Sub-Saharan Africa” (for Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

### **2.13 Nationality Hostile to U.S. Interests?**

This continuous attribute contains information on the prevailing viewpoint which an individual's nationality has toward the United States. The goal of the attribute is to capture popular opinion toward America. The value of this attribute is unrelated to a nation's formal diplomatic relationship with the U.S.; therefore, it is possible for nations to have formal allegiances to the U.S., while the public remains hostile toward America, as is the case in Pakistan, Egypt, and some other nations. Similarly, because the attribute examines attitudes at the national, rather than the individual, level, it is possible for extremists to hail from non-hostile countries, and for

individuals with positive attitudes toward America to hail from hostile countries. Values are based on the results of Gallup Polls conducted between July 2005 and January 2008 and are set equal to the percentage of the polled population who disapproved of the job performance of American leaders (Ray, 2008). Higher scores indicate greater levels of anti-American sentiment. Values for each country are:

Country	Hostility Rating	Country	Hostility Rating	Country	Hostility Rating
Afghanistan	40	Greece	68	Oman	9999999.999
Albania	17	Grenada	9999999.999	Pakistan	49
Algeria	70	Guatemala	28	Palau	9999999.999
Andorra	9999999.999	Guinea	9999999.999	Palestine	83
Angola	27	Guinea-Bissau	9999999.999	Panama	17
Antigua and Barbuda	9999999.999	Guyana	8	Papua New Guinea	9999999.999
Argentina	70	Haiti	37	Paraguay	25
Armenia	44	Holy See	9999999.999	Peru	34
Australia	61	Honduras	28	Philippines	23
Austria	64	Hungary	34	Poland	26
Azerbaijan	46	Iceland	9999999.999	Portugal	30
Bahamas	9999999.999	India	23	Qatar	9999999.999
Bahrain	9999999.999	Indonesia	42	Romania	21
				Russian Federation	63
Bangladesh	63	Iran	60	Rwanda	10
Barbados	9999999.999	Iraq	9999999.999	Saint Kitts and Nevis	9999999.999
				Saint Lucia	9999999.999
Belarus	52	Ireland	42	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9999999.999
Belgium	65	Israel	24	Samoa	9999999.999
				San Marino	9999999.999
Belize	42	Italy	45	Sao Tome and Principe	9999999.999
Benin	26	Jamaica	30	Saudi Arabia	78
Bhutan	9999999.999	Japan	56	Senegal	24
				Serbia	55
Bolivia	49	Jordan	63	Seychelles	9999999.999
Bosnia	48	Kazakhstan	45	Sierra Leone	8
Botswana	33	Kenya	16	Singapore	9
Brazil	52	Kiribati	9999999.999	Slovakia	76
Brunei		Korea (Dem. Rep.)	9999999.999		
Darussalam	9999999.999	Korea (Rep.)	55		
Bulgaria	31	Kuwait	68		
Burkina Faso	17	Kyrgyzstan	41		
Burundi	15				



Country	Hostility Rating	Country	Hostility Rating	Country	Hostility Rating
Cambodia	1	Lao People's Democratic Republic	49	Slovenia	60
Cameroon	27	Latvia	55	Solomon Islands	9999999.999
Canada	63	Lebanon	64	Somalia	9999999.999
Cape Verde	9999999.999	Lesotho	9999999.999	South Africa	15
Central African Republic	7	Liberia	53	Spain	60
Chad	32	Libya	9999999.999	Sri Lanka	18
Chile	54	Liechtenstein	9999999.999	Sudan	59
China	9999999.999	Lithuania	31	Suriname	9999999.999
Colombia	40	Luxembourg	9999999.999	Swaziland	9999999.999
Comoros	9999999.999	Macedonia	45	Sweden	56
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	27	Madagascar	10	Switzerland	74
Congo (Rep.)	9999999.999	Malawi	11	Syrian Arab Republic	9999999.999
Costa Rica	36	Malaysia	55	Tajikistan	51
Cote d'Ivoire	9999999.999	Maldives	9999999.999	Tanzania (United Rep.)	21
Croatia	50	Mali	16	Thailand	30
Cuba	78	Malta	9999999.999	Timor-Leste	9999999.999
Cyprus	80	Marshall Islands	9999999.999	Togo	18
Czech Republic	32	Mauritania	42	Tonga	9999999.999
Denmark	59	Mauritius	9999999.999	Trinidad and Tobago	21
Djibouti	9999999.999	Mexico	53	Tunisia	68
Dominica	9999999.999	Micronesia (Fed. States)	9999999.999	Turkey	67
Dominican Republic	42	Moldova	24	Turkmenistan	9999999.999
Ecuador	38	Monaco	9999999.999	Tuvalu	9999999.999
Egypt	72	Mongolia	9	UAE	77
El Salvador	27	Montenegro	38	Uganda	12

Country	Hostility Rating	Country	Hostility Rating	Country	Hostility Rating
Equatorial Guinea	9999999.999	Morocco	20	Ukraine	51
Eritrea	9999999.999	Mozambique	19	United Kingdom	66
Estonia	53	Myanmar	11	United States	67
Ethiopia	25	Namibia	44	Uruguay	44
Fiji	9999999.999	Nauru	9999999.999	Uzbekistan	11
Finland	54	Nepal	20	Vanuatu	9999999.999
France	78	Netherlands	68	Venezuela	43
Gabon	9999999.999	New Zealand	74	Vietnam	59
Gambia	9999999.999	Nicaragua	22	Yemen	85
Georgia	36	Niger	37	Zambia	15
Germany	78	Nigeria	13	Zimbabwe	16
Ghana	10	Norway	55	Other	9999999.999
				Unknown	9999999.999

## 2.14 Nationality U.S. Diplomatic Status

This categorical attribute contains information on the diplomatic relationship which an individual's country of citizenship shares with the United States. The existence of formal allegiances should not be interpreted to indicate that public opinion in an allied country is in favor of the United States. Possible values for this attribute are:

“U.S. Citizen” (for individuals whose primary citizenship is the United States);

“NATO Member” (for individuals whose primary citizenship is from one of the 25 member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom) (North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO], 2008, February 15);

“EAPC Member” (for individuals whose primary citizenship is from one the 24 non-NATO members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, an international organization which “provides the overall political framework or NATO's cooperation with Partner countries and the bilateral relationships developed between NATO and individual Partner countries with the Partnership for Peace programme (sic)” (NATO, 2008, April 29): Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Macedonia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan) (NATO, 2008, June 24);

“MNNA” (for individuals whose primary citizenship is from one of the 14 countries which have been formally designated as “Major Non-NATO Allies” by U.S. Federal Code: Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea (Rep.), Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand) (Title 22 of U.S. Code)<sup>4</sup>

“No Relations” (for individuals whose primary citizenship is from Palestine, with which the U.S. cannot have relations because the area lacks diplomatic recognition, or one of the four recognized independent states with which the U.S. has no formal diplomatic relationship: Bhutan, Cuba, Iran, and Korea (Dem. Rep.)) (U.S. Department of State, 2008, August 19);

“Non-Allied Independent State” (for individuals whose primary citizenship is from one of the approximately 135 nations with which the U.S. has formal diplomatic relations, but no formal defense treaty: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Rep.), Congo (Dem. Rep.), Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See (the Vatican), Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Fed. States), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe ) (U.S. Department of State, 2008, August 19);

“Other” (for any individual whose citizenship is know, but whose nationality does not fit into the categories listed above); and

“Unknown” (for individuals on which no citizenship information is available).

## **2.15 National Identification Number**

This string attribute records any government issued identification numbers, such as passport numbers, driver’s license numbers, state fiscal codes, and social security numbers, that are associated with an individual. Many individuals, especially those with multiple citizenships, have multiple identification numbers. For example, Dawood Ibrahim Kaskar has held no fewer than 12 passports from four countries. In such cases, a semi-colon (;) separates each national identification number. Because sources differ widely in the nomenclature used to identify

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<sup>4</sup> In addition to the 14 countries listed here, U.S. code also stipulates that Taiwan will be treated as an MNNA, even though the island has no formal diplomatic relationship with the U.S. Because the data treats residents of Taiwan as Chinese citizens, China’s status as a non-allied independent state should apply to all Taiwanese citizens.

individuals, the unwavering consistency of national ID numbers dictate that this attribute is best suited to reconcile any seemingly ‘new’ names that researchers may wish to add to the data with the existing names, provided that such numbers are known.

## 2.16 Last Known Location

This string attribute records an individual’s last known address to the greatest degree of specificity possible. Some entries contain a street address; some contain the name of a city, town, or village; some contain the name of a sub-national region; some contain only the name of a country, and finally some contain the name of a multi-national region, such as the Tri-Border Area (TBA—the region where Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina meet) or the Afghanistan/Pakistan border area. For many individuals in the database, no reliable information is available on their last whereabouts; such missing entries are coded as “Unknown.” Unfortunately, a paucity of data makes it impossible to accurately correlate these locations with arrival and departure dates.

## 2.17 Religion

This categorical attribute contains information on the major religion to which an individual is known or suspected to belong. Distinctions between branches of the same major religion, such as those that exist between Shia and Sunni Muslims and between Protestant and Catholic Christians, are absent from this attribute. Similarly, this attribute does not distinguish between individuals’ differing levels of devotion, so that a nominal Catholic, who attends mass only at Christmas and Easter, and a devout Protestant minister, who preaches every Sunday, would both be listed simply as “Christian.” Possible values for this attribute are derived from the *World Christian Encyclopedia* (see Table 1.1, p. 4).<sup>5</sup> They are:

“Atheist/Non-religious”;  
“Baha’i”;  
“Buddhist”;  
“Chinese Folk Religionist”;  
“Christian”;  
“Confucianist”;  
“Ethnoreligionist”;  
“Hindu”;  
“Jain”;  
“Jewish”;  
“Mandean”;  
“Muslim”;  
“New Religionist”;  
“Shintoist”;  
“Sikh”;  
“Spiritist”;  
“Taoist” and

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<sup>5</sup> This table includes separate entries for “Atheist” and “Non-religious.” These categories have been merged into a single category in the data.

“Zoroastrian”.

## 2.18 Sect

This categorical attribute identifies the sub-branch of religion to which an individual is known or suspected to subscribe. As with the “Religion,” this attribute makes no distinctions between levels of devotion. Additional divisions certainly exist within each of the sects included in this attribute; for example, Sunni Islam is farther divided into five major Fiqh (schools of Islamic jurisprudence): Hanafi, Hanbali, Maliki, and Shafi’i, and there are movements, such as Wahhabism and Deobandi, within these Fiqh (Barrat, Kurian, and Johnson, p. 4). Information on these intra-sect divisions would be an interesting addition to inquiries regarding the role of religion in terrorism, but a paucity of information makes the inclusion of sub-sectarian affiliations incredibly impractical. Indeed, even information at the sect level is often difficult to find. Therefore, possible values for this attribute are limited to the “major religious blocs” described by the *World Christian Encyclopedia* (Table 1.1, p. 4):

Within Atheism:

“NA” (there are no religious doctrinal divisions within this belief system).

Within the Baha’i faith:

“NA”.

Within Buddhism:

“Mahayana”;

“Theravada”; and

“Lamaist” (also sometimes referred to as Tibetan Buddhism).

Within Chinese Folk Religion:

“NA” (although there are diverse forms of this religion, they have not been rigorously classified and they often overlap with each other and with other faiths, e.g. Confucianism and Buddhism).

Within Christianity:

“Catholic”;

“Independent”;

“Protestant”;

“Orthodox”; and

“Anglican”.

Within Confucianism:

“NA”.

Within Ethnoreligion:

“Animists”; and

“Shamanists”.

Within Hinduism:

“Vaishnavite”;  
“Shaivite”;  
“Neo-Hindu”; and  
“Reform Hindu”.

Within Jainism:  
“NA”.

Within Judaism:  
“Ashkenazi”;  
“Oriental Jew”;  
“Sefardic”; and  
“Karaites”.

Within Mandeanism:  
“NA”.

Within the Muslim faith:  
“Shia”;  
“Sunni”;  
“Sufi”; and  
“Islamic Schismatic” (to include Ahmadis, Black Muslims, Karijites, the Druze, and Yazidis).

Within New Religionists:  
“NA” (This classification includes all faiths created or rediscovered since the dawn of the twentieth century; while these religions display an overwhelming variety of beliefs and practices, ‘new religions’ are difficult to classify because they are poorly understood by outsiders and typically have followings too small to make classification practical).

Within Shintoism:  
“NA”.

Within Sikhism:  
“NA”.

Within Spiritism:  
“Afro-American Spiritist”;  
“Afro-Brazilian Cultist”;  
“High Spiritist”; and  
“Afro-Caribbean Religionist.”

Within Taoism:  
“NA.”

Within Zoroastrianism:

“NA”.

“Other” (for any individual whose specified sect lies outside of the listed values for this attribute); and

“Unknown” (for individuals on whom no information is available).

## **2.19 Ethnicity**

This string attribute lists the non-religious or hereditary cultural group to which an individual belongs. Because it is often difficult to determine distinctions between ethnic groups and sub-groups, it would be difficult to create useful categorical values for this attribute. Therefore, the information is recorded as a string. For individuals who are not members of a distinct ethnic group, this attribute is filled with the abbreviation “NA,” for not applicable.

## **2.20 Progressive**

The categorical attribute seeks to determine if individuals are actively involved in efforts to improve women’s rights, education, and other forms of egalitarian reform/development. However, it is impossible to describe individual’s reformist tendencies without entering into territory that is both politically charged and linguistically ambiguous. Therefore, the terminology used to describe the various categories is inherently subjective. Possible values for this attribute are:

“Progressive” (for individuals who strive toward reform);

“Neutral” (for individuals who adopt no position on the issue);

“Reactionary” (for individuals who actively work against reform);

“Other” (for individuals who do not fit into the values listed for this attribute); and

“Unknown” (for individuals on whom no information is available).

## **2.21 Position**

This string attribute contains information on an individual’s specific job role(s) within their organization(s). Many individuals are or have been involved with multiple organizations. In such cases, the attribute lists multiple positions, each separated by a semi-colon (;). A paucity of information makes it difficult to determine the start and end dates associated with an individual’s position(s). Therefore, when individuals have multiple positions, it can indicate that they simultaneously play multiple roles, or it can indicate that the individual has switched positions over time. When information on formal position is unavailable, this attribute is listed as “unknown.”

## **2.22 Attitude Toward US**

This categorical attribute contains information on an individual’s level of hostility toward the United States. Values are determined based on personal actions, rather than nationality, so that it becomes possible for individuals to be hostile toward the United States even if they are citizens

of a formally allied nation where the public opinion of the U.S. is positive, and vice versa. Possible values are:

“US Enemy”;  
“US Friendly”;  
“US Neutral”;  
“Other”; and  
“Unknown”.

### **2.23 Enemy Type**

This categorical attribute identifies the type of threat that an individual poses to the United States. Possible values are:

“Terrorist” (for those who facilitate, finance, or actively participate in terrorist attacks);  
“WMD Proliferator” (for those involved in the acquisition or distribution of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) weapons);  
“Hussein Regime” (for those associated with the Iraqi government under Saddam Hussein);  
“Non-enemy” (for individuals who are US Friendly or US Neutral);  
“Other” (for individuals who are US enemies, but who do not fall into the other possible categories for this attribute); and  
“Unknown” (for individuals on whom no information is available).

### **2.24 Terrorist Role**

This categorical attribute contains information on terrorists’ roles within their organizations. When individuals play multiple roles, those roles are listed alphabetically and are separated by a semi-colon (;). Possible values are:

“Facilitator” (for those who provide material support and/or recruiting assistance to terrorist organizations);  
“Financier” (for those who provide monetary support to terrorist organizations, either through direct contributions, or through financial expertise in areas such as money laundering);  
“Leader” (for those who occupy senior positions within terrorist organizations [Note: organizations can have more than a single leader]);  
“Operative” (for those who lack specialized roles, such as leader or financier, but who are known to be involved in terrorist organizations);  
“Religious Ideologue” (for those whose primary role is to provide theological guidance to a terrorist organizations);  
“Non-terrorist” (the default value for individuals who are not involved in terrorism);  
“Other” (for those whose role does not fit any of the other categorical values); and  
“Unknown” (for those on whom no reliable information regarding their role in a terrorist organization is available).



## **2.25 Group Affiliation**

This string attribute lists the organizations to which an individual is known to have ties. Because many individuals participate in multiple organizations, this attribute frequently contains multiple values for the same person. In such cases, these multiple entries are separated by a semi-colon (;). Unfortunately, a paucity of data makes it impossible to correlate group affiliation with exact membership dates. When individuals have multiple group affiliations, it can indicate that they participate in multiple organizations simultaneously, or it can indicate that they terminated membership in one group only to join another.

## **2.26 Freedom Status**

This categorical variable provides information on whether or not an individual is currently an active part of the network. Possible values are:

“At Large” (the default value; it indicates that an individual is known or suspected to still be alive and active);

“Captured” (for individuals who are currently arrested or detained by government officials from any country); and

“Deceased” (for individuals who are no longer living).

“Other” (for individuals whose status does not fit into any of the other categories); and

“Unknown,” (for individuals on whom no relevant information is available).

## **2.27 Date Killed**

This date attribute provides information on when individuals whose “Freedom Status” is “deceased” were removed from the network because they died.

## **2.28 Date Captured**

This date attribute provides information on when individuals whose “Freedom Status” is “Captured” were removed from the network because they were apprehended by government forces. Individuals who were captured and then later released are listed as “At Large.” For such individuals, information on the dates of their incarceration and release has been included in the attribute labeled “other information” whenever possible.

## **2.29 Date of First Known Terrorist Involvement**

This date attribute provides information on when an individual was known to have become active in terrorism. In practice, there is very little reliable information on the subject. In order to ‘evolve’ the network by including individuals who did not originally participate in terrorism, the ‘SDN Date’ and ‘UN Sanction Date’ attributes should be used. Although these attributes do not contain information on an individual’s first date of involvement in terror, they do contain information on when an individual was first officially designated as a terrorist or criminal.

### **2.30 Bayat to AQ**

This date attribute provides information, to the greatest degree of known specificity, on which an individual swore *Bayat*, a formal oath of allegiance, to Usama Bin Laden. However, this formal affiliation should not be conflated with the “operative” attribute listed under “Terrorist Role,” because many of the most prominent al Qaida operatives never swore *Bayat* to Bin Laden. For example, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who the 9/11 Commission Report identifies as “the principal architect of the 9/11 attacks,” (National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States [9/11 Commission], p. 145) never swore *Bayat* to al-Qaida because he hoped to maintain at least a vestige of independence (9/11 Commission, p. 150).

### **2.31 Other Information**

This string attribute serves as a ‘notes’ column; it contains additional qualitative information which researchers may find valuable, either for general context, or as the basis of new attributes in their own research.

### **2.32 Specially Designated National**

The United States Treasury Department maintains some of the world’s most detailed lists of sanctioned individuals, so that it can freeze the assets of those who consistently violate U.S. and/or international law. Treasury labels such people “Specially Designated Nationals” and assigns them to a specific sanction list based on the nature of their violations. This attribute lists the sanction programs to which individuals included in this data are subject. Possible values are:

“IRAQ” (for individuals who were sanctioned for their involvement with the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq) (U.S. Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control [OFAT], 2004, November 30);  
“NPWMD” (for individuals who have violated international norms and international law related to the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction) (OFAT, 2008, August 12);

“SDGT” (for individuals who have been labeled Specially Designated Global Terrorists because they are known “to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of U.S. National or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States”) (Bush, 2001, September 23);

“SDNTK” (for individuals who have been labeled Specially Designated Narcotics Trafficking Kingpins; although Treasury has listed several individuals under this sanctions program, very few of them are involved with terror; thus this label is seldom used in this data) (OFAT, 2008, August 5);

“SDT” (for individuals who were labeled “Specially Designated Terrorists,” an older distinction that predates SDGTs);

“SUDAN” (for individuals involved in the ongoing conflict in and around Darfur) (OFAT, 2008, July 25); and

“SYRIA” (for individuals who have participated in Syria’s attempts to interfere with Lebanese sovereignty) (OFAT, 2006, April 26);

“NA” (for individuals who have not been sanctioned by the U.S. Treasury);

“Other” (for individuals who have been sanctioned by the U.S. Treasury, but who do not fit into any of the other categories for this attribute); and

“Unknown” (for individuals on whom no relevant information is available).

### **2.33 SDN Date**

This date attribute lists the date on which the U.S. Treasury listed an individual as a “Specially Designated National” (SDN). Because terrorism and related phenomena are clandestine, it is often impossible to know when individuals first became involved with illicit activities. In such cases, this attribute indicates when individuals on the SDN list should first be included in the network by providing the date when they were formally designated as terrorists.

### **2.34 UN Sanctions Program**

The U.S. Treasury is not the only organization which formally designates individuals for their involvement in illicit activities. The United Nations also maintains a list of sanctioned individuals. While this list overlaps significantly with the SDN list, the two organizations have different metrics for inclusion; therefore, each list contains information absent from the other. Possible values for “UN Sanctions Program” are:

“Al Qaida/Taliban Sanctions” (for individuals sanctioned under UN Res. 1267 of 1999 and all subsequent Al Qaida/Taliban sanction programs) (United Nations, 1999);<sup>6</sup>

“Sudan Sanctions” (for individuals listed Under UN Res. 1672 of 2006 and all subsequent Sudan sanction programs) (United Nations Department of Public Information, 2006, April 23);

“Iraq Sanctions” (for individuals listed under UN Res. 1483 of 2003 and all subsequent Iraq sanction programs) (United Nations, 2003); and

“Iranian Nuclear Sanctions” (for individuals listed under “UN Res. 1737 of 2006 and all subsequent Iranian Nuclear sanction programs) (United Nations, 2006).

“N/A” (for individuals who have not been sanctioned by the U.N.);

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<sup>6</sup> The United Nations is unlikely to ever produce a list of sanctioned ‘terrorists’ because the member states of the Organizations of the Islamic Conference [OIC] insist that any internationally recognized definition of terrorism include a distinction between ‘terrorism’ and ‘legitimate struggles for self-determination.’ The organization views the Palestinian cause as an example of the later and refuses to decry any actions committed in that struggle as terrorism. Therefore, the al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions are as close as the U.N. will ever come to producing a list of sanctioned terrorists, and while the U.N. list includes many Taliban members absent from the American sanctions, members of organizations such as Hizballah and HAMAS are notably absent from the U.N.’s current roster of terrorists

“Other” (for individuals who have been sanctioned by the U.N., but who do not fall into any of the other categories for this attribute); and

“Unknown” (for individuals on whom no information is available).

### **2.35 UN Sanction Date**

As with SDN Date, this attribute can be used to indicate when an individual should first be included in the network. The UN Sanction lists overlap significantly with the SDN. In such cases, the earliest sanction date should be used to indicate when an individual should be included in the network.

## **3 Source Attributes**

In an effort toward transparency, the remaining attributes list the sources used to construct the data. Depending on researcher’s specific interests, this information can provide either a check on sources or a starting place for additional research.

### **3.1 Interpol Notice**

This attribute provides a link to the “wanted” poster and/or the assets freeze notice listed for an individual by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

### **3.2 Treasury Notice**

This attribute provides a link to the most informative notice or press release from the U.S. Treasury. Typically, these documents discuss *why* an individual was placed on Specially Designated Nationals list. Therefore, these notices are excellent sources of information on individuals’ organizational affiliation and the illicit activities with which they are involved.

### **3.3 Treasury Notice 2**

Because individuals are often mentioned in more than one notice or press release disseminated by the U.S. Treasury, this attribute lists any additional notices pertinent to a given individual. Typically, these notices provides less information than the notices listed under attribute 3.2.

### **3.4 FBI Poster**

For individuals who have been included on the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s list of most wanted terrorists, this attribute includes a link to their wanted poster.

### **3.5 DIA Poster**

The Defense Intelligence Agency has released a series of terrorist recognition cards to publicize information on wanted terrorists. This attribute provides a link to these posters for the relevant individuals.

### **3.6 Other Gov Source**

This attribute provides links to any documents, other than U.S. Treasury releases and FBI posters, which were used as sources on an individual.

### **3.7 UN Document**

Like the U.S. Treasury, the United Nations maintains lists of sanctioned individuals. This attribute contains a link to UN documents detailing an individual's inclusion on UN sanction lists.

### **3.8 Media Sources**

Single sources rarely, if ever, provide complete information on individuals involved with terrorism. Therefore, it is often necessary to augment data from government sources with information available in the public domain. This attribute contains links to the media sources which help to fill-in incomplete information on individuals included in the data.

### **3.9 Last Updated**

This attribute provides the date on which the information pertaining to an individual was last updated. As with all dates in this data, it takes a yyyy\_mm\_dd format.

### **3.10 Picture**

Sources sometimes contain photographs of individuals included in the database. This attribute provides a link to a source containing one of these pictures.

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