START
NATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR THE STUDY OF TERRORISM AND RESPONSES TO TERRORISM
A CENTER OF EXCELLENCE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY LED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

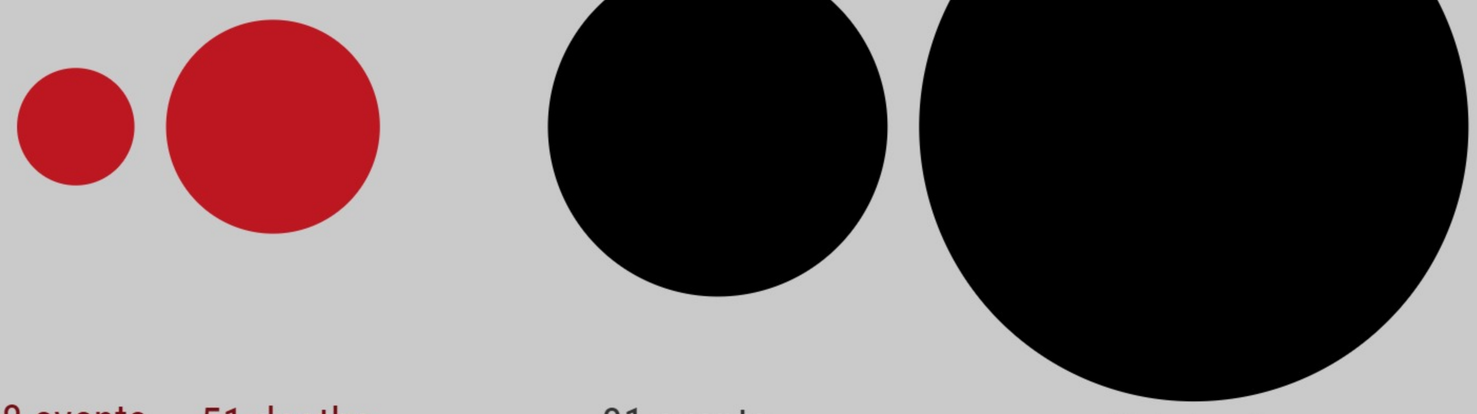
ISLAMIST AND FAR-RIGHT HOMICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES

This data comes from the Extremist Crime Database, a relational database that includes information on all publicly known violent and financial crimes committed in the United States by Islamist extremists, violent far-right extremists and extremists associated with the Animal and Earth Liberation Fronts (ELF and ALF). This analysis compares homicides committed by Islamist and far-right extremists; there were no known ELF or ALF homicide events in this time period.

From 1990-2016*, Islamist extremists killed nearly seven times more people than far-right extremists killed, in one-fifth as many incidents. However, if you remove two outlier events – the September 11th terrorist attacks and the Oklahoma City Bombing – far-right extremists have killed more than twice as many people (272) as Islamist extremists (130).

Homicide Events and Deaths by Ideology

9/12/2001-2014



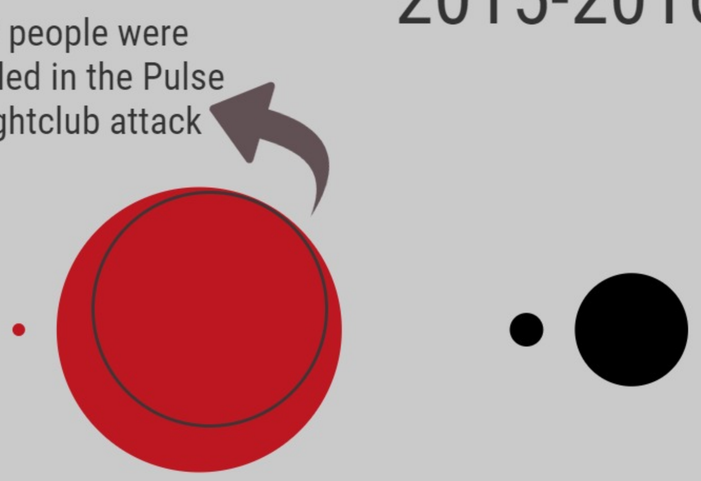
28 events 51 deaths

Islamist Extremism

81 events 131 deaths

Far-Right Extremism

2015-2016*



3 events 68 deaths

Islamist Extremism

8 events 27 deaths

Far-Right Extremism

*Preliminary data

Locations

Most Islamist extremist attacks occurred in the South (56.5%) and far-right extremist attacks occurred in the West (34.7%), 1990-2014.

Law Enforcement and Military Deaths

1990-2015**

Islamist Extremists killed...	*Far-right extremists killed...*
7 law enforcement officers in **5** events	**57** law enforcement officers in **46** events
18 military personnel in **3** events	**0** military personnel in **0** events

**Excludes the 1995 Oklahoma City Bombing and September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks

The Extremist Crime Database is led by researchers at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, Seattle University and Indiana University – Purdue University, Indianapolis. The analysis presented here was compiled by William S. Parkin, Jeff Gruenewald, Brent Klein, Joshua D. Freilich and Steven Chermak. The ECDB is supported by the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate's Office of University Programs and the Department of Justice. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice or START.