

## Big Allied and Dangerous (BAAD)

The Big Allied and Dangerous (BAAD) project focuses on the creation and maintenance of a comprehensive database of terrorist organizational characteristics that can be linked to data on terrorist acts, insurgencies and country-level characteristics.

### BAAD DATASETS

BAAD Version 1.0 (BAAD1) contains a single snapshot of 395 terrorist organizations active (meaning they perpetrated at least one attack) between 1998 and 2005. This dataset grew from the information originally hosted by the Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism in their Terrorism Knowledge Base. The case-by-variables dataset is available for download.

BAAD Version 2.0 (BAAD2) improves upon BAAD1 by:

- providing time series data in yearly slices,
- expanding the time period forward through 2014
- increasing the number and depth of variables collected and coded
- expanding the number of entities covered to include insurgent organizations
- providing a “cross-walk” that enables researchers to link BAAD2 characteristics data to other data sources.

Coding is complete for insurgent organizations and terrorist organizations that have perpetrated more than 10 fatalities. Coding of smaller terrorist organizations is still ongoing.

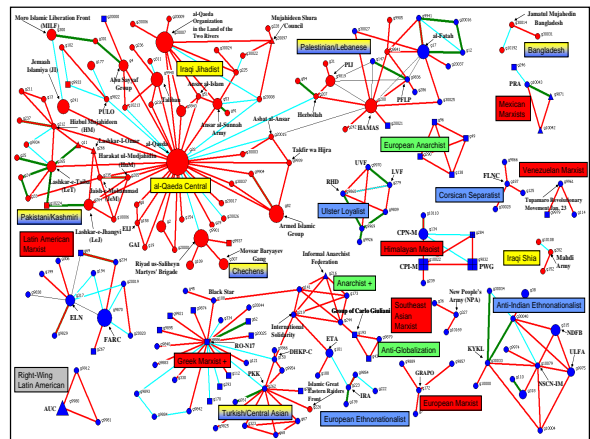
BAAD2 is made up of three major components: organizational variables, social network data, and the terrorist organization identification system. The organizational variables include: group name, aliases, homebase, ideology, size, age, structure and leadership, financial and material support, electoral and political involvement, territorial control, provision of social services, counterterrorism efforts directed at the organization, and variables explaining group transition or demise.

### SOCIAL NETWORK DATA

BAAD2’s social network data characterizes relationships (1) between violent non-state organizations and (2) between countries and violent non-state organizations. Relationships are coded for categories such as: suspected ally, ally, faction, splinter group, rival, enemy, target, and state sponsor. This data can then be used to create dynamic visualizations to show the networks as they evolve over the period covered in the dataset.

### TERRORIST ORGANIZATION IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

The Terrorist Organization (TORG) identification system, which currently contains entries for more than 2,800 primary entities and more than 3,400 aliases, is designed to provide an authoritative list of primary terrorist entities and associated aliases across time.



For each primary entity, TORG includes the primary “homebase” country code (both the Correlates of War coding system and the ISO country coding system), age of founding and associated ID numbers from allied datasets, including the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), the Minorities at Risk-Organizational Behavior (MAROB) dataset, the Profiles of Incidents Involving CBRN by Non-state Actors (POICN) dataset, and the Uppsala Conflict Program (UCDP) datasets.

- Using country codes, it is also possible to link data in BAAD2 to information from a wide range of country characteristic datasets, including the Quality of Governance (QoG) dataset that has harmonized information from 70 sources.
- Using the TORG “crosswalk” yearly summaries of, for instance, incident and fatality counts may be extracted from the GTD, participation in CBRN activities may be included from POICN, and country-level characteristics for a given year may be drawn from variables in the QoG.

The TORG system is designed to help researchers broaden the range of factors that may be included in models of terrorist organizational behavior and to bring information on terrorism and terrorist organizations into studies of war, insurgency and non-lethal forms of political violence.

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