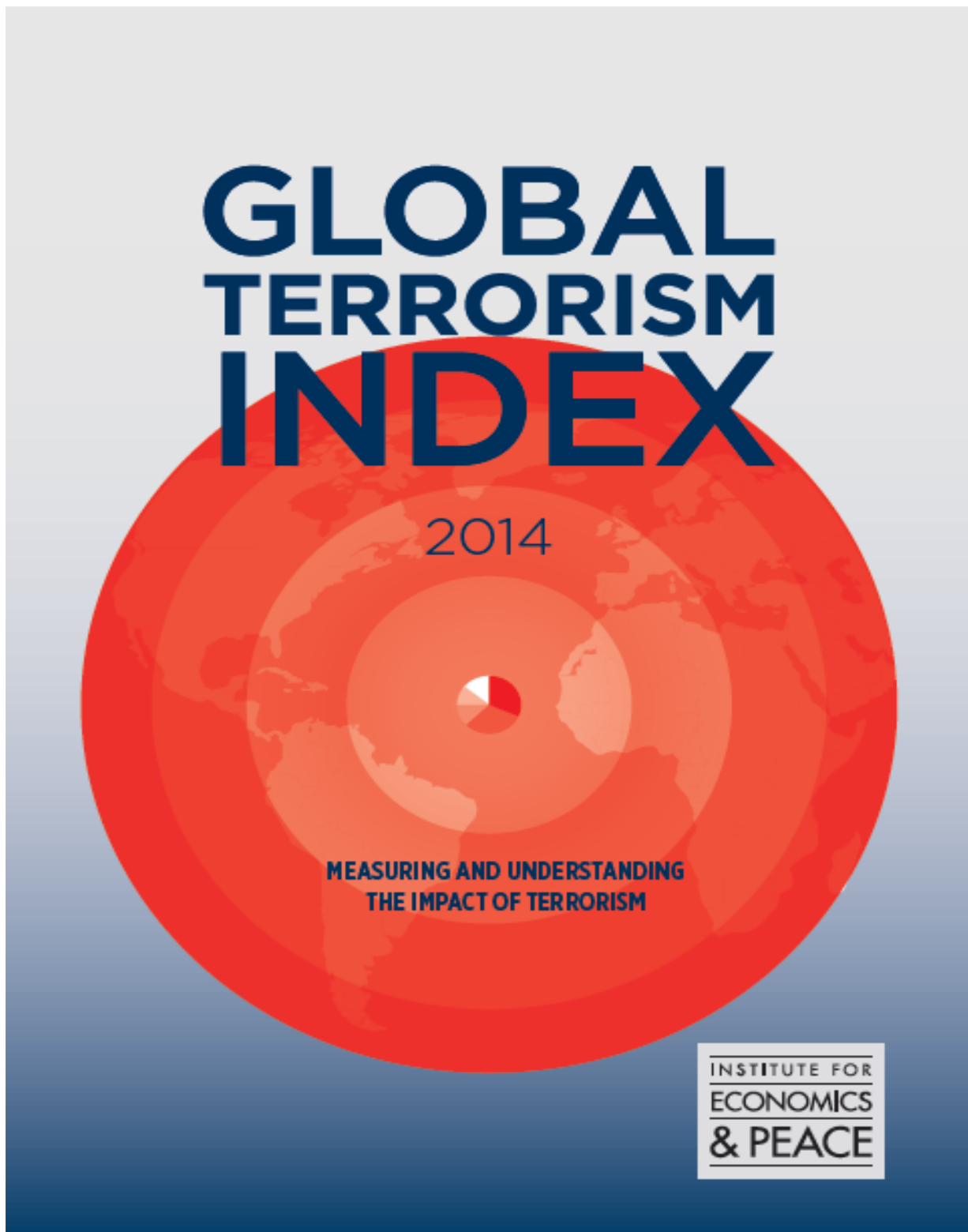


Malaysia's Performance in
Global Terrorism Index 2014



Top Line Report on Global Terrorism Index 2014

Introduction

Institute Economic and Peace (IEP) released the second edition of the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) 2014 on 18th November 2014 in London. The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) ranks countries by the impact of terrorist activities as well as analyzing the economic and social dimensions associated with terrorism. The index scores 162 countries, covering 99.6% of the world's population, and examines trends from 2000 to 2013. The indicators used include the number of terrorist incidents, fatalities, injuries and property damage.

The index is based on data from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) which is collected and collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START). The GTD is considered to be the most comprehensive dataset on terrorist activity globally and has codified over 125,000 terrorist incidents.

The report summarizes trends in terrorism over time and analyses its changing patterns in terms of geographic activity, methods of attack, organizations involved and the national economic and political context. The index has also been compared to a range of socio-economic indicators to determine the key factors most closely associated with terrorism.

The GTI score for a country in a given year is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year. The four factors counted in each country's yearly score are:

- a) Total number of terrorist incidents in a given year
- b) Total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year
- c) Total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a given year
- d) A measure of the total property damage from terrorist incidents in a given year.

Highlights From Global Terrorism Index 2014

Over 80% of the deaths from terrorist attacks in 2013 were in just five countries: Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Syria. Iraq continues to be the country most impacted by terrorism with 2,492 attacks killing 6,362 people, which represents a 164% increase from 2012. ISIL was responsible for most of the deaths in the country.

Terrorism has also grown significantly in intensity and breadth outside of these five countries. In 2013 there were 3,721 attacks recorded in the rest of the world killing 3,236 people, an increase of over 50% YOY. A total of 60 countries recorded deaths from terrorist attacks in 2013.

There are three statistically significant factors associated with terrorism: state sponsored violence, group grievances and high levels of criminality. Interestingly, poverty rates, levels of school attendance and most economic factors have no association with terrorism. The strong relationship between terrorism and other forms of violence underlines how the persistent targeting of police forces and the instability generated by terrorist activity can undermine the rule of law.

The two most successful strategies for ending terrorist groups since the late 1960s have been either policing or the initiation of a political process; 80% of organizations that ceased operations ended this way. Only 10% of terrorist organizations ended due to having achieved their goals while 7% were eliminated by full military engagement.

The GTI also provides guidance for assessing the risk of the potential of future attacks in countries where there are currently low levels of activity. Based on measuring various political, violence and group relationship indicators, countries at risk of substantial increases in terrorism have been identified. At least 13 countries are facing a greater risk of substantial terrorist activity: Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Iran, Israel, Mali, Mexico, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

Since 2000, around 7% of all terrorist incidents and 5% of all fatalities have occurred in OECD countries resulting in 4,861 deaths from 3,151 attacks. OECD-based terrorism in 2013 was slightly down from 130 deaths and 333 incidents in 2012 to 113 deaths and 311 incidents in 2013.

Many more people die in homicides than in terrorist attacks, with an individual being 40 times more likely to be a victim of homicide than be killed by terrorism. In the UK an individual is 188 times more likely to be victim of a homicide, and in US 64 times more likely.

Highlights on Malaysia

Malaysia is ranked 48th out of 162 countries (90th out of 158 countries) (1st being most affected by terrorism and 158th being not impacted) with an index score of 3.04 (0.42) in the 2014 Global Terrorism Index.

Malaysia is ranked 5th ahead of Myanmar, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand in the **ASEAN region** on the terrorism index and 12th among **Asia Pacific countries**. South Korea, Vietnam, North Korea, and Singapore are the least affected by incidence of terrorism (Tables 1 and 2).

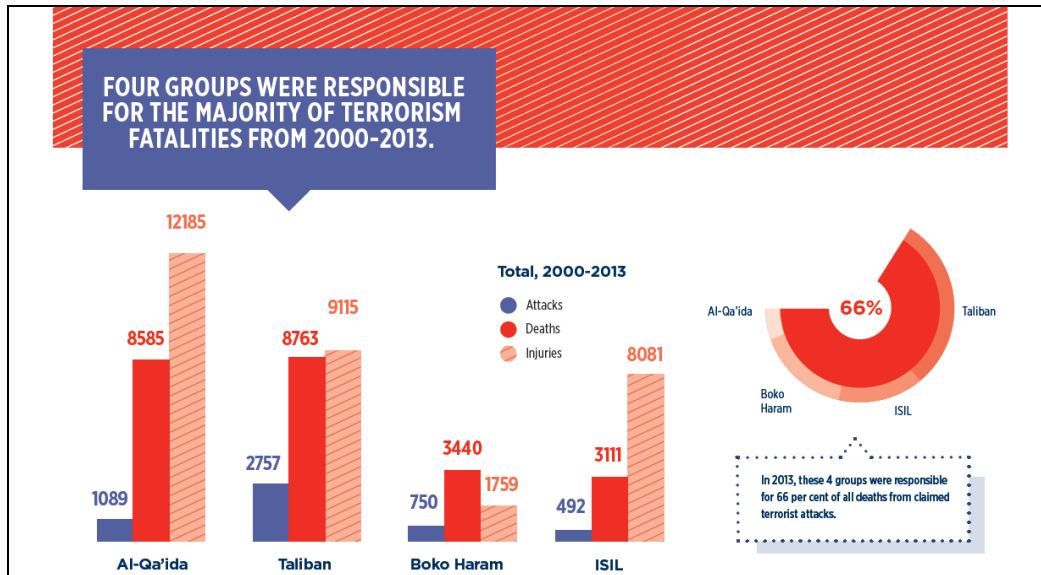
Table 1: Global Terrorism Index in ASEAN

Countries	Ranked	Overall Score
Vietnam	124	0
Singapore	124	0
Laos	113	0.08
Cambodia	98	0.31
Malaysia	48	3.04
Myanmar	35	4.24
Indonesia	31	4.67
Thailand	10	7.19
Philippines	9	7.29

Table 2: Global Terrorism Index in the Asia Pacific Region

Countries	Ranked	Overall Score
Afghanistan	2	9.39
Pakistan	3	9.37
India	6	7.86
Philippines	9	7.29
Thailand	10	7.19
Bangladesh	23	5.25
Nepal	24	5.23
China	25	5.21
Indonesia	31	4.67
Myanmar	35	4.24
Sri Lanka	36	4.01
Malaysia	48	3.04
Cambodia	98	0.31
Taiwan	98	0.31
Bhutan	109	0.16
Laos	113	0.08
Japan	121	0.01
New Zealand	124	0
North Korea	124	0
Singapore	124	0
Vietnam	124	0
South Korea	124	0

Four Groups Were Responsible For The Majority of terrorism Fatalities From 2000-2013.



Causes of Terrorism

While drivers of terrorist activity are often complex, countries with higher levels of terrorism were found to have three statistically significant factors:

- Greater social hostilities between different ethnic, religious and linguistic groups, lack of intergroup cohesion and high levels of group grievances.
- Presence of state sponsored violence such as extrajudicial killings, political terror and gross human rights abuses.
- Higher levels of other forms of violence including deaths from organized conflict, likelihood of violent demonstrations, levels of violent crime and perceptions of criminality.

Countries at Risk

Based on the research of the drivers of terrorist activity, IEP has identified 13 countries that face a greater risk of terrorist activity from current levels:

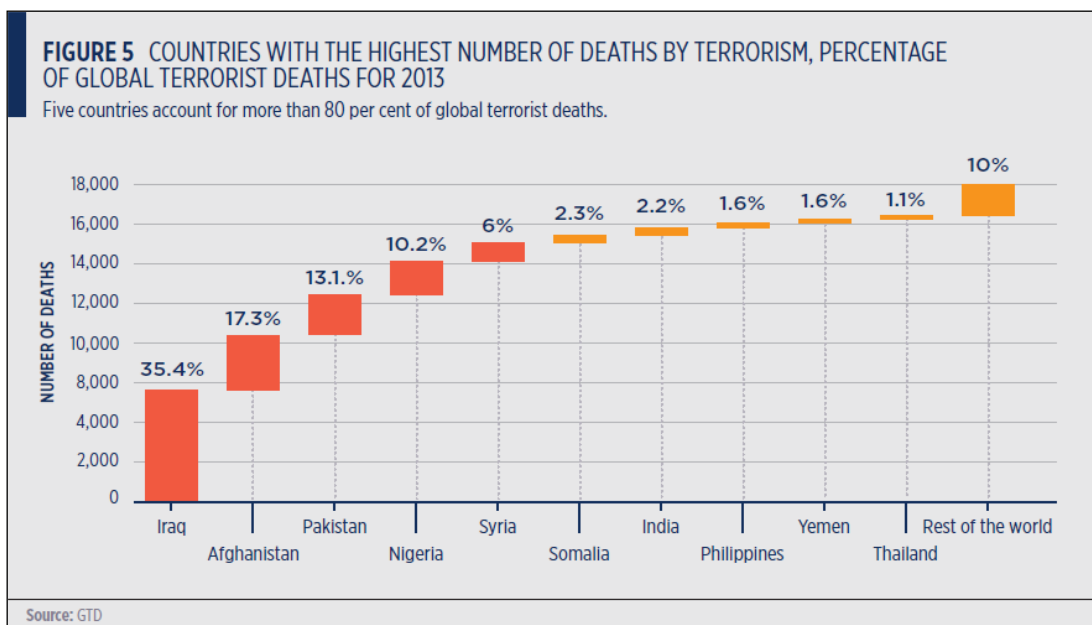
- Angola
- Bangladesh
- Burundi
- Central African Rep
- Cote D'Ivoire
- Ethiopia
- Iran
- Israel
- Mali
- Mexico
- Myanmar
- Sri Lanka
- Uganda

The GTI score for a country in a given year is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year. The four factors counted in each country's yearly score are:

- e) Total number of terrorist incidents in a given year
- f) Total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year
- g) Total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a given year
- h) A measure of the total property damage from terrorist incidents in a given year.

10 Countries Most Impacted By Terrorism

The ten countries ranked at the top 10 of the 2014 Global Terrorism Index have all suffered from terrorism for many years. Every one of the ten most affected countries, with the exception of Syria, has had terrorist attacks consecutively for at least fifteen years. In 2013 the most impacted five countries accounted for more than 80 per cent of all terrorist deaths.



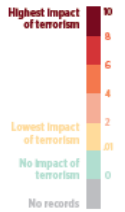
Appendix 1: Global Terrorism Index 2014

GTI RANK	COUNTRY	2014 GTI SCORE (OUT OF 10)	GTI RANK	COUNTRY	2014 GTI SCORE (OUT OF 10)	GTI RANK	COUNTRY	2014 GTI SCORE (OUT OF 10)	
1	Iraq	10	25	China	5.21	117	Azerbaijan	0.06	
2	Afghanistan	9.39	26	Central African Republic	5.19	118	Chad	0.05	
3	Pakistan	9.37	27	United Kingdom	5.17	119	Kuwait	0.04	
4	Nigeria	8.58	28	Iran	4.9	119	Panama	0.04	
5	Syria	8.12	29	Greece	4.73	121	Equatorial Guinea	0.01	
6	India	7.86	30	United States	4.71	121	Japan	0.01	
7	Somalia	7.41	31	Indonesia	4.67	121	Lesotho	0.01	
8	Yemen	7.31	32	Israel	4.66	124	Benin	0	
9	Philippines	7.29	32	Mexico	4.66	124	Botswana	0	
10	Thailand	7.19	34	Bahrain	4.41	124	Costa Rica	0	
11	Russia	6.76	35	Myanmar	4.24	124	Cuba	0	
12	Kenya	6.58	36	Mozambique	4.01	124	Djibouti	0	
13	Egypt	6.5	36	Sri Lanka	4.01	124	El Salvador	0	
14	Lebanon	6.4	38	Rwanda	4	124	Finland	0	
15	Libya	6.25	39	Burundi	3.97	124	Gabon	0	
16	Colombia	6.24	40	Cote d'Ivoire	3.76	124	Gambia	0	
17	Turkey	5.98	41	Tanzania	3.71	124	Ghana	0	
18	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	5.9	42	Ethiopia	3.7	124	Guyana	0	
19	Sudan	5.77	43	Paraguay	3.63	124	Haiti	0	
20	South Sudan	5.6	44	Norway	3.57	124	Jamaica	0	
21	Algeria	5.52	45	Senegal	3.55	124	Latvia	0	
22	Mali	5.29	46	Tunisia	3.29	124	Lithuania	0	
23	Bangladesh	5.25	47	Ireland	3.09	124	Malawi	0	
24	Nepal	5.23	48	Malaysia	3.04	124	Mauritius	0	
			48	South Africa	3.04	124	Mongolia	0	
			50	Peru	2.96	124	Namibia	0	
			51	Ukraine	2.95	124	New Zealand	0	
			52	Uganda	2.93	124	Nicaragua	0	
			53	Bahrain	2.85	124	North Korea	0	
			54	Kosovo	2.73	124	Oman	0	
			55	Saudi Arabia	2.71	124	Papua New Guinea	0	
			56	France	2.67	124	Poland	0	
			57	Guatemala	2.61	124	Qatar	0	
			58	Chile	2.59	124	Romania	0	
			58	Niger	2.59	124	Sierra Leone	0	
			60	Bulgaria	2.58	124	Singapore	0	
			60	Georgia	2.58	124	Slovakia	0	
			62	Italy	2.55	124	Slovenia	0	
			63	Eritrea	2.45	124	South Korea	0	
			64	Honduras	2.38	124	Swaziland	0	
			65	Kazakhstan	2.37	124	Timor-Leste	0	
			66	Cyprus	2.3	124	Togo	0	
			67	Morocco	2.11	124	Turkmenistan	0	
			68	Tajikistan	1.99	124	Uruguay	0	
			69	Spain	1.84	124	Vietnam	0	
			70	Jordan	1.76	124	Zambia	0	
			71	Argentina	1.73				
			72	Brazil	1.72				
			73	Republic of the Congo	1.59				
			74	Trinidad and Tobago	1.54				
			75	Cameroon	1.45				
			75	Macdonia (FYR)	1.45				
			77	Switzerland	1.34				
			78	Madagascar	1.26				
			79	Ecuador	1.18				
			80	Zimbabwe	1.16				
			81	Guinea	1.12				
			82	Sweden	1.07				
			83	Germany	1.02				
			84	Canada	0.95				
			85	Czech Republic	0.81				
			86	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.76				
			87	Burkina Faso	0.7				
			87	Montenegro	0.7				
			89	Netherlands	0.58				
			89	Serbia	0.58				
			91	Mauritania	0.56				
			92	Venezuela	0.54				
			93	Belgium	0.53				
			94	Dominican Republic	0.47				
			95	Angola	0.41				
			95	Australia	0.41				
			97	Guinea-Bissau	0.35				
			98	Cambodia	0.31				
			99	Taiwan	0.31				
			100	United Arab Emirates	0.29				
			101	Moldova	0.28				
			102	Armenia	0.27				
			103	Austria	0.24				
			103	Bolivia	0.24				
			105	Croatia	0.23				
			105	Portugal	0.23				
			107	Albania	0.19				
			107	Denmark	0.19				
			109	Bhutan	0.16				
			109	Estonia	0.16				
			111	Uzbekistan	0.14				
			112	Kyrgyzstan	0.1				
			113	Iceland	0.08				
			113	Laos	0.08				
			113	Liberia	0.08				
			116	Hungary	0.07				

GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX

CAPTURING THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM

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INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS & PEACE

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Iraq	10	20	Greece	4.73	57	Czech Republic	0.81	110	Iceland	0.08
2	Afghanistan	9.39	30	United States	4.71	58	Costa Rica	0.76	111	Laos	0.08
3	Pakistan	9.32	31	Indonesia	4.62	59	Burkina Faso	0.7	112	Liberia	0.08
4	Nigeria	8.58	32	Israel	4.66	60	Hungary	0.7	113	Hungary	0.07
5	Syria	8.12	33	Mexico	4.66	61	Netherlands	0.59	114	Azerbaijan	0.06
6	India	7.96	34	Bahrain	4.41	62	Italy	0.59	115	Chad	0.05
7	Somalia	7.41	35	Nepal	4.24	63	Eritrea	0.56	116	Rwanda	0.04
8	Yemen	7.28	36	Micronesia	4.01	64	Honduras	0.54	117	Panama	0.04
9	Philippines	7.29	37	Si Lanka	4.01	65	Kazakhstan	0.53	118	Equatorial Guinea	0.04
10	Thailand	7.19	38	Rwanda	4	66	Cyprus	0.47	119	Japan	0.04
11	Russia	6.76	39	Burundi	3.97	67	Morocco	0.41	120	Lesotho	0.04
12	Kenya	6.58	40	Col of Trade	3.76	68	Tajikistan	0.41	121	Burki	0
13	Egypt	6.5	41	Tanzania	3.71	69	Sudan	0.35	122	Bolivia	0
14	Lebanon	6.4	42	Ethiopia	3.7	70	Jordan	0.31	123	Costa Rica	0
15	Lithya	6.25	43	Paraguay	3.63	71	Argentina	0.31	124	Cuba	0
16	Colombia	6.24	44	Norway	3.57	72	Brazil	0.29	125	Ibri out	0
17	Turkey	5.88	45	Senegal	3.55	73	Republic of the Congo	0.29	126	El Salvador	0
18	Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.8	46	Taiwan	3.29	74	Trinidad and Tobago	0.27	127	Riased	0
19	Sudan	5.77	47	Ireland	3.09	75	Cameroon	0.24	128	Gabon	0
20	South Sudan	5.6	48	Malaysia	3.04	76	Macdonia (FYR)	0.24	129	Gambia	0
21	Algeria	5.52	49	South Africa	3.04	77	Switzerland	0.24	130	Ghana	0
22	Haiti	5.29	50	Pain	2.86	78	Madagascar	0.23	131	Guyana	0
23	Bangladesh	5.25	51	Ukraine	2.85	79	Ecuador	0.23	132	Haiti	0
24	Nepal	5.23	52	Uganda	2.83	80	Zimbabwe	0.2	133	Jamaica	0
25	China	5.21	53	Belarus	2.85	81	Ghana	0.2	134	Latvia	0
26	Central African Republic	5.19	54	Kosovo	2.73	82	Sweden	0.17	135	Lithuania	0
27	United Kingdom	5.17	55	Saudi Arabia	2.71	83	Greenway	0.17	136	Hawaii	0
28	Iran	4.9	56	France	2.67	84	Canada	0.16	137	Maritius	0

Appendix 2: Methodology of Global Terrorism Index

APPENDIX C: GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX METHODOLOGY

The GTI ranks 162 countries based on four indicators weighted over five years. The Occupied Palestinian Territories is the only region that records notable amounts of terrorism that is not included in the index.¹⁶

The GTI score for a country in a given year is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year.

The four factors counted in each country's yearly score, are:

- Total number of terrorist incidents in a given year
- Total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year
- Total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a given year
- A measure of the total property damage from terrorist incidents in a given year.

Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three and a five year weighted average is applied to try and reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time. The weightings shown in Table 12 was determined by consultation with the GTI Expert Panel.

The greatest weighting is attributed to a fatality. It should be noted the property damage measure is further disaggregated into four bands depending on the measured scope of the property damage inflicted by one incident. These bandings are shown in Table 13, whereby incidents causing less than US\$1 million are accorded a weighting of 1, between \$1 million and \$1 billion a 2, and more than \$1 billion a 3. It should be noted a great majority of incidents are coded in the GTD as 'unknown', thus scoring nil, with 'catastrophic' events being extremely rare.

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE OF A COUNTRY'S GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX SCORE

To assign a relative number to how a country has been directly impacted by terrorism in any given year, for every incident recorded the GTI calculates a weighted sum of all indicators. To illustrate, assume Table 14 depicts a hypothetical country's records for a given year.

Given these indicator values, the country for that year would be assessed as having an impact of terrorism of 195.5.

TABLE 12 INDICATOR WEIGHTS USED IN THE GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX

DIMENSION	WEIGHT
Total number of incidents	1
Total number of fatalities	3
Total number of injuries	0.5
Sum of property damages measure	Between 0 and 3 depending on severity

TABLE 13 PROPERTY DAMAGE LEVELS AS DEFINED IN THE GTD AND WEIGHTS USED IN THE GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX

CODE/WEIGHT	DAMAGE LEVEL
0	Unknown
1	Minor (likely < \$1 million)
2	Major (likely between \$1 million and \$1 billion)
3	Catastrophic (likely > \$1 billion)

TABLE 14 HYPOTHETICAL COUNTRY TERRORIST ATTACKS IN A GIVEN YEAR

DIMENSION	WEIGHT	NUMBER OF RECORDS FOR THE GIVEN YEAR	CALCULATED RAW SCORE
Total number of incidents	1	21	21
Total number of fatalities	3	36	108
Total number of injuries	0.5	53	26.5
Sum of property damages measure	2	20	40
Total raw score			195.5

FIVE YEAR WEIGHTED AVERAGE

To account for the lingering effect terrorist attacks have on a society in terms of fear and subsequent security response, the GTI takes into consideration the events of previous years as having a bearing on a country's score in the current year. For instance, the scale of the 2011 terrorist attacks in Norway will continue to have a psychological impact on the population for many years to come. The scoring system presented here is a simple attempt to account for this by weighting the country's previous scores using the values shown in Table 15.

LOGARITHMIC BANDING SCORES ON A SCALE OF 1-10

The impact of terrorism is not evenly distributed throughout the world, there are a handful of countries with very high levels of terrorism compared to many countries which experience only very small amounts, if not zero terrorism. Hence, the GTI uses a base 10 logarithmic banding system between 0 and 10 at 0.5 intervals.

As shown in Table 16, mapping the scores in this way yields the total number of 21 bands. This maps all values to a band of size 0.5 within the scale of 0-10. In order to band these scores the following method is used:

1. Define the Minimum GTI score across all countries as having a banded score of 0
2. Define the Maximum GTI score across all countries as having a banded score 10
3. Subtract the Minimum from the Maximum GTI scores and calculate r by:
 - a. $\text{root} = 2^{(10/\text{Highest GTI banded score} - \text{Lowest GTI banded score})} = 2^{(10-0)} = 20$
 - b. $\text{Range} = 2^{(10/\text{Highest recorded GTI raw score} - \text{Lowest recorded GTI raw score})}$
 - c. $r = \text{root} \sqrt{\text{Range}}$
 The mapped band cut-off value for bin n is calculated by n .

Following this method produces mapping of GTI scores to the set bands as defined in Table 16.

In following this method of scoring, weighting and banding, the GTI can be seen as a relative indicator of how terrorism impacts a country compared to all other countries in the GTD. This importantly recognises that there are diminishing returns to terrorism in terms of its psychological, economic, political and cultural impact. Simply, a terrorist incident killing one person is likely to have a greater psychological impact in a country with zero terrorist incidents than in a country like Iraq where terrorism is a regular, if not daily occurrence.

TABLE 15 TIME WEIGHTING OF HISTORICAL SCORES

YEAR	WEIGHT	% OF SCORE
Current year	16	52%
Previous year	8	26%
Two years ago	4	13%
Three years ago	2	6%
Four years ago	1	3%

TABLE 16 BANDS USED IN THE GTI

BAND NUMBER	BANDS	BAND CUT OFF VALUES
1	0	0.00
2	0.5	1.64
3	1	2.69
4	1.5	4.42
5	2	7.25
6	2.5	11.89
7	3	19.52
8	3.5	32.05
9	4	52.55
10	4.5	86.25
11	5	141.48
12	5.5	232.5
13	6	380.93
14	6.5	625.06
15	7	1025.63
16	7.5	1682.91
17	8	2763.41
18	8.5	4531.07
19	9	7434.84
20	9.5	12099.51
21	10	20017.65