

Online Appendix

Female Fighters and Deadliness of Terrorist Campaigns in Civil War

Below we reported a list of the groups we were able to identify as deploying female fighters in terrorist operations in our sample.

List of Rebel Groups employing female perpetrators of Terrorist Attacks and Countries of operation

1. AMB, Israel
2. AQIM, Algeria
3. ASG, Philippines
4. Al-Gamaa al-Islamiyya, Egypt
5. Al-Qaida (The Base), US, others
6. Al-Shabaab, Somalia
7. Boko Haram, Nigeria
8. CPI-M, India
9. CPN-M, Nepal
10. Chechen Rebels (Chechen Republic of Ichkeria), Russia (Soviet Union)
11. ELN, Colombia
12. FARC, Colombia
13. Fatah, Israel
14. Forces of the Caucasus Emirate, Russia
15. GAM, Indonesia
16. GIA, Algeria
17. Hamas, Israel
18. Hezbollah, Israel
19. Hizb-i Islami-yi Afghanistan, Afghanistan
20. Hizb-i Islami-yi Afghanistan - Khalis faction, Afghanistan
21. ISI, Iraq
22. Jondullah, Iran
23. KR, Cambodia
24. LTTE, Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
25. Lord's Resistance Army, Uganda
26. MCC, India

27. NLFT, India
28. PFLP, Israel
29. PIJ, Israel
30. PKK, Turkey
31. PWG, India
32. RUF, Sierra Leone
33. Sendero Luminoso, Peru
34. TTP, Pakistan
35. Taleban, Afghanistan
36. ULFA, India

To rule out that more females are used in terrorist operations as a result of the troops size of rebels and of rebels' military power vis a vis the government, we examine Kernel-weighted local polynomials smoothing with prevalence of females in terrorist operations as a regressor and rebels' military strength and fighting capacity as responses (Figures 1 and 2 below). The results Figure 1 and Figure 2 show that the expected values of prevalence of female fighters in terrorist operations remain fairly stable showing no evidence of a general decrease in of the use of females as perpetrators of terrorist attacks when rebels possess more military troops or are militarily stronger relative to the government.

Figure 1. Prevalence of female fighters and rebels' fighting capacity.

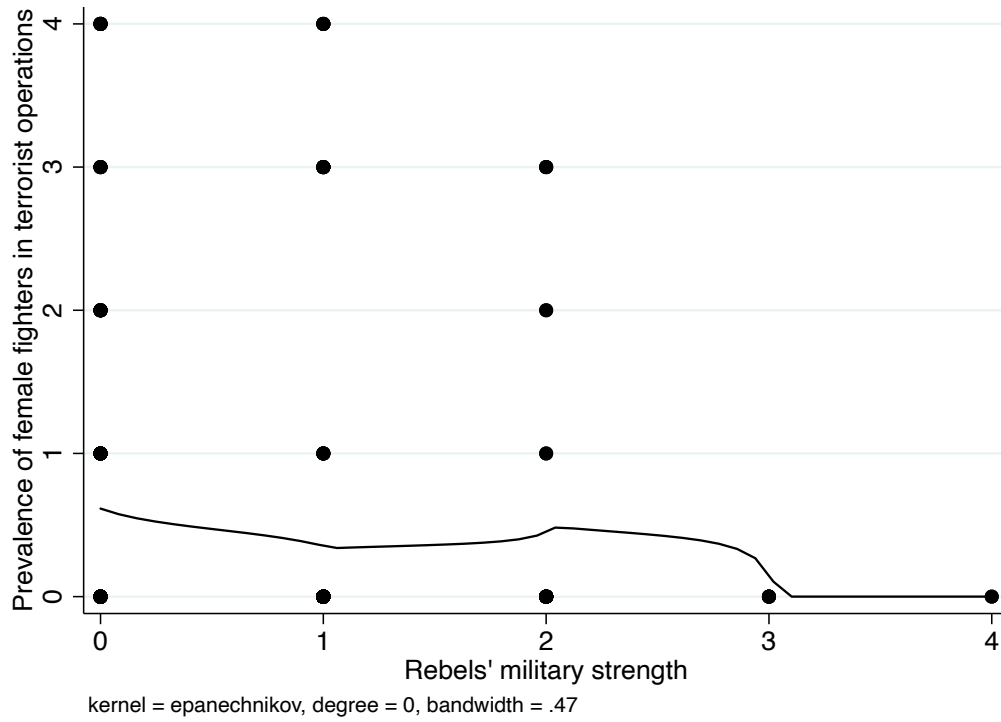
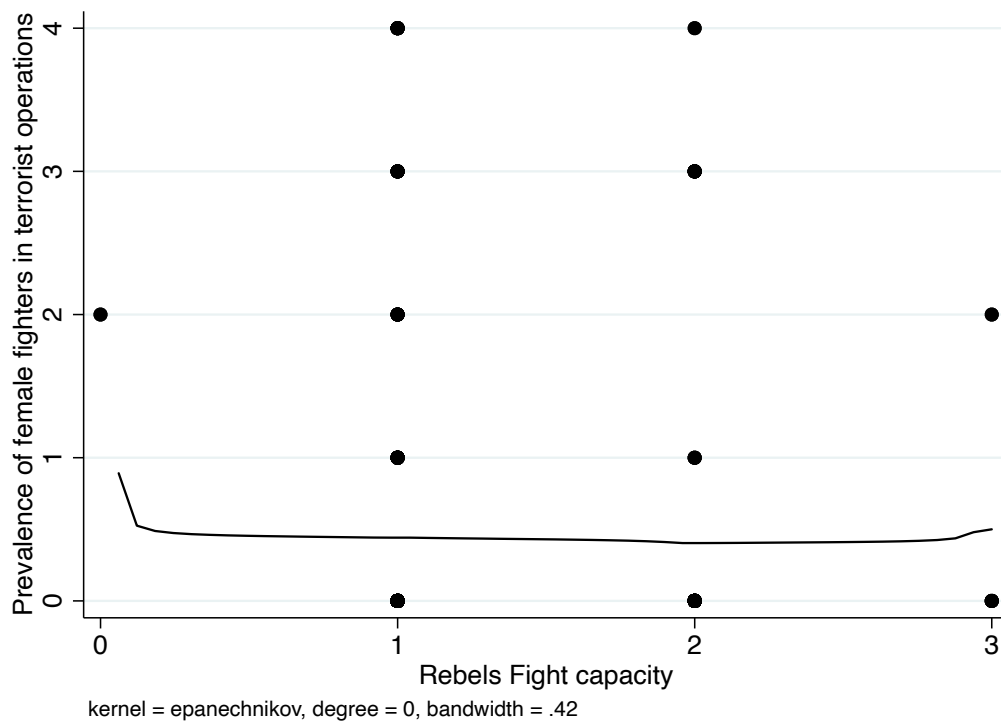


Figure 2. Prevalence of female fighters and rebels' fighting capacity.



We examine cross tabulations between the existence of females in terrorist operations and different ideologies (see Tables 1-3 below). These tables show that the percentages of groups using female fighters in terrorist operations are fairly similar across leftist and radical Islamist rebel groups (54.55% and 46.15% respectively). Nationalist rebel groups seem less prone to use females in terrorist attacks: only around the 15 % of them include females in terrorist operations.”

Table 1 – Cross tabulation of existence of female fighters in terrorist operations and left-wing rebel groups.

	Existence of female fighters' in terrorist operations		
Left-wing	0	1	Total
0	133 84.71%	24 15.29%	157 100%
1	10 45.45%	12 54.55%	22 100%
Total	143 79.89%	36 20.11%	179 100%

Table 2 – Cross tabulation of existence of female fighters in terrorist operations and radical Islamist rebel groups.

	Existence of female fighters' in terrorist operations		
Islamist	0	1	Total
0	122 87.14%	18 12.86%	140 100%
1	21 53.85%	18 46.15%	39 100%
Total	143 79.89%	36 20.11%	179 100%

Table 3 – Cross tabulation of existence of female fighters in terrorist operations and nationalist rebel groups

	Existence of female fighters' in terrorist operations		
Nationalist	0	1	Total
0	69 75.00%	23 25.00%	92 100%
1	74 85.06%	13 14.94%	87 100%
Total	143 79.89%	36 20.11%	179 100%

Figure 3. Mediation model testing reverse causality.

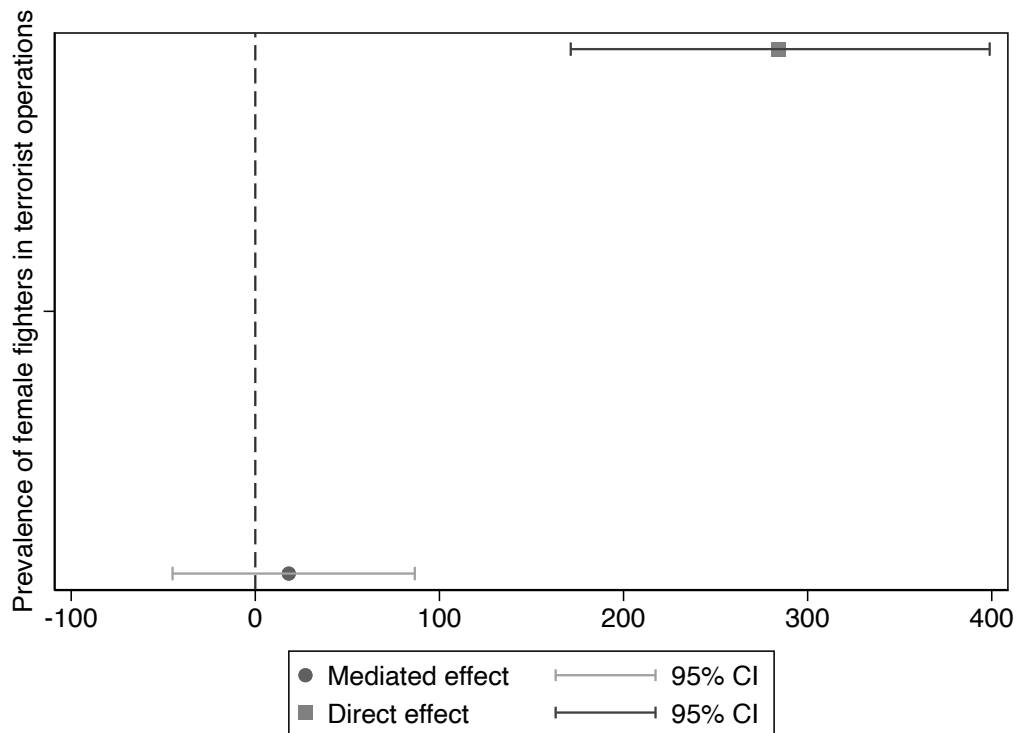


Figure 4. Bivariate mediation model to test for overspecification.

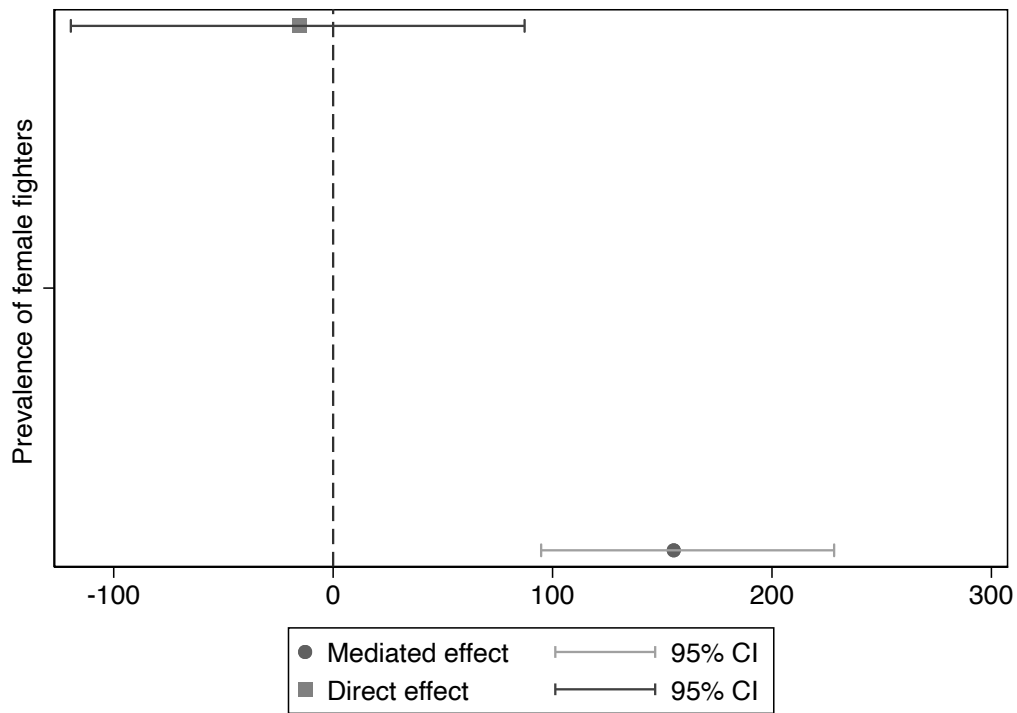


Figure 5. Mediation model with alternative treatment: high casualty targets.

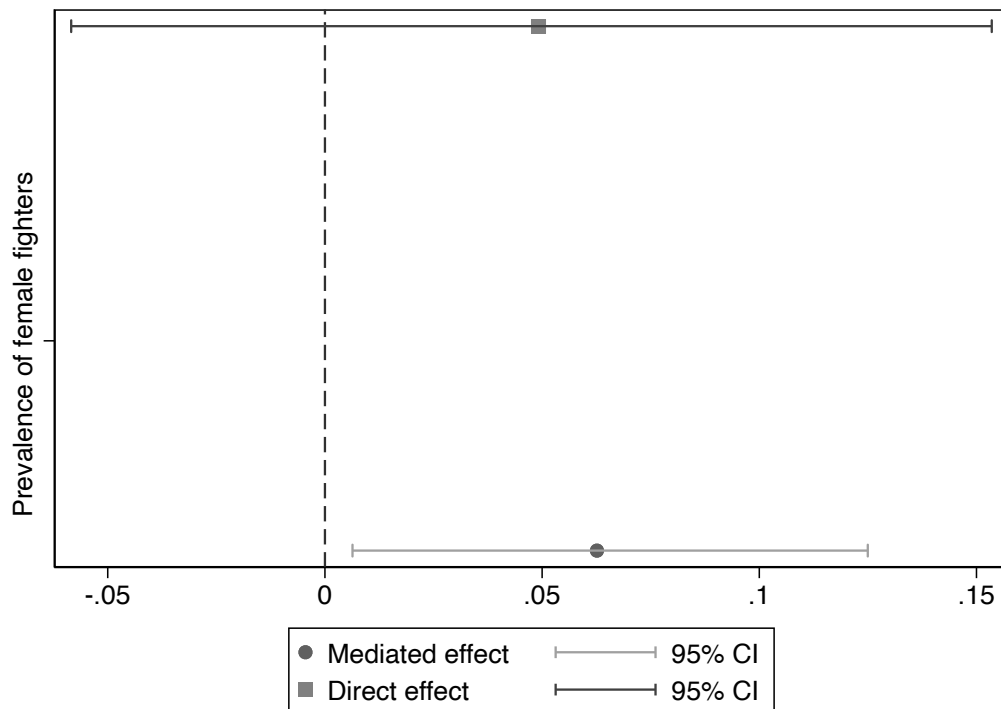


Figure 6. Mediation model with alternative treatment: high casualty underground attacks.

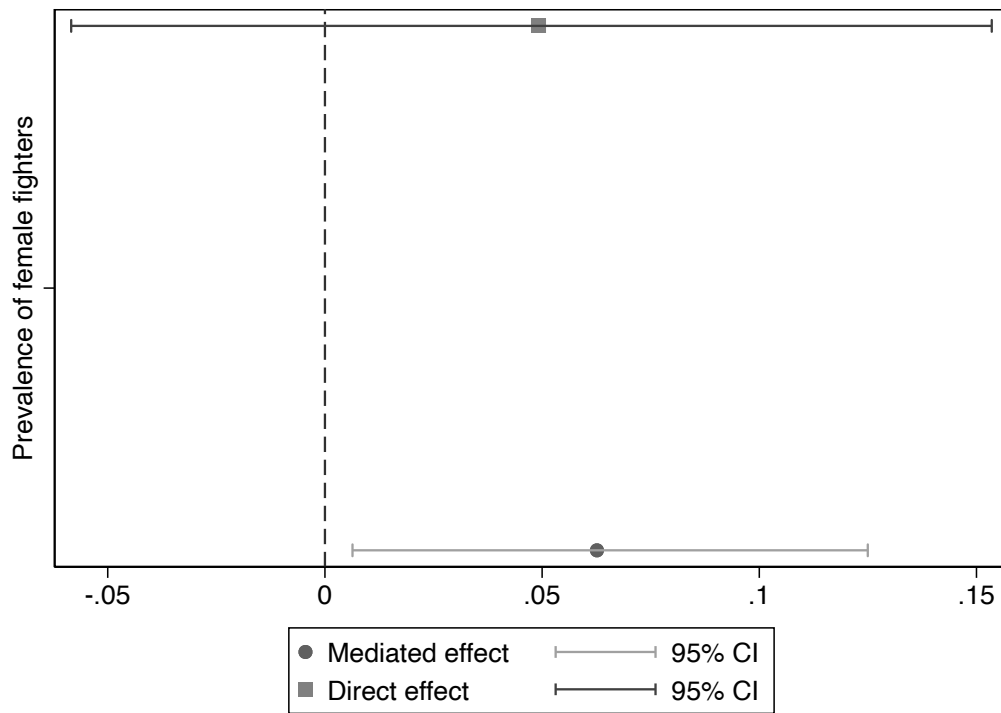


Figure 7. Mediation model with alternative treatment: highly destructive explosive.

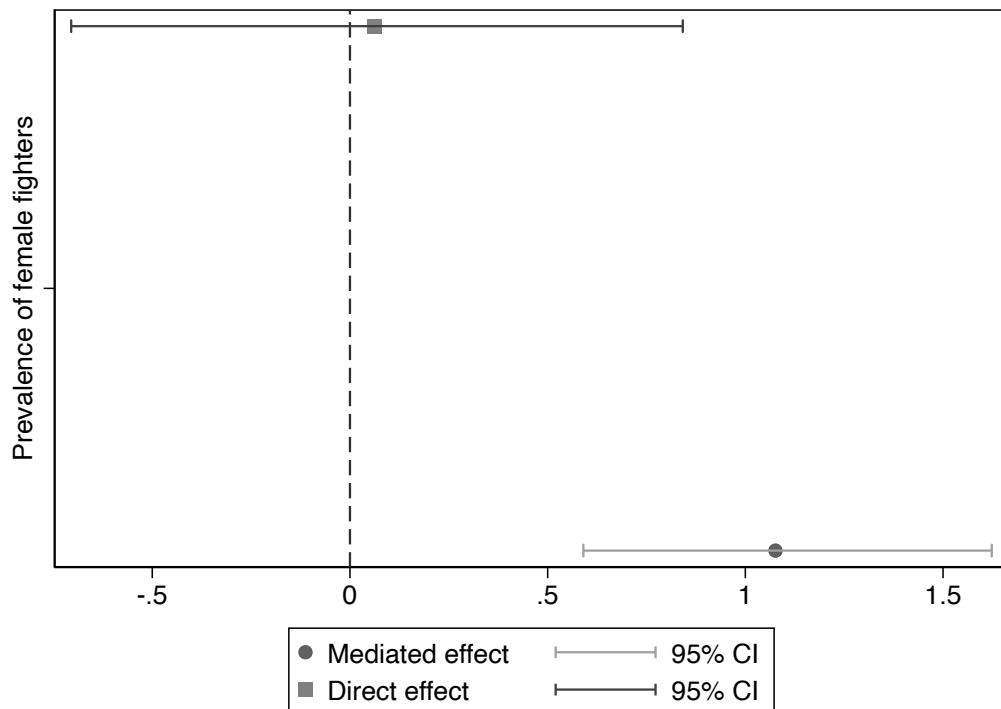


Figure 8. Mediation model with alternative control for competition.

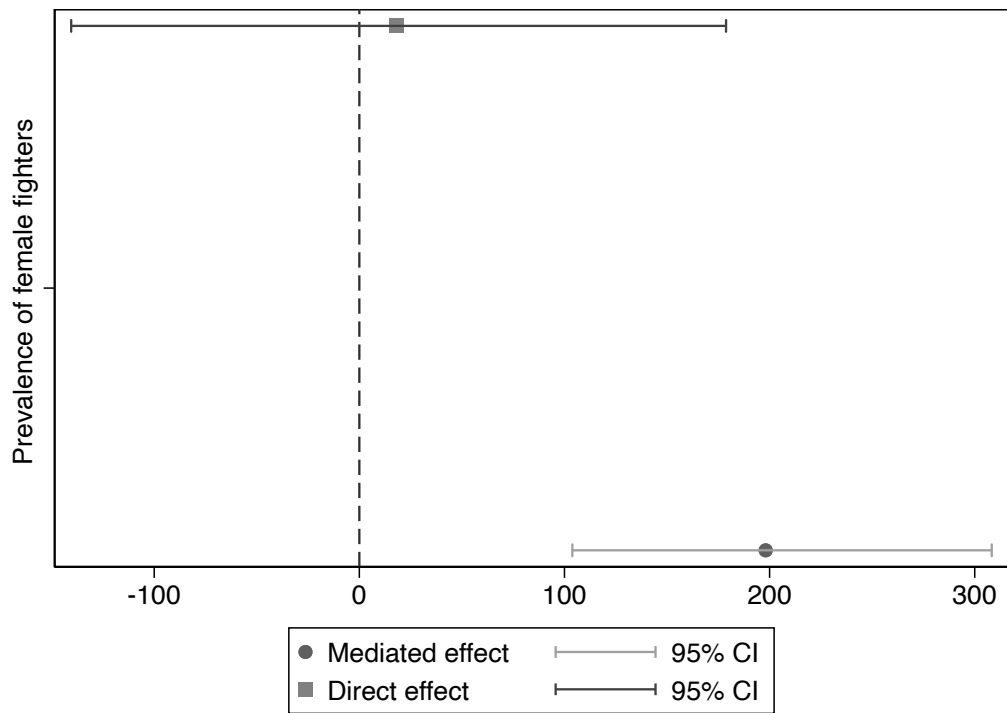
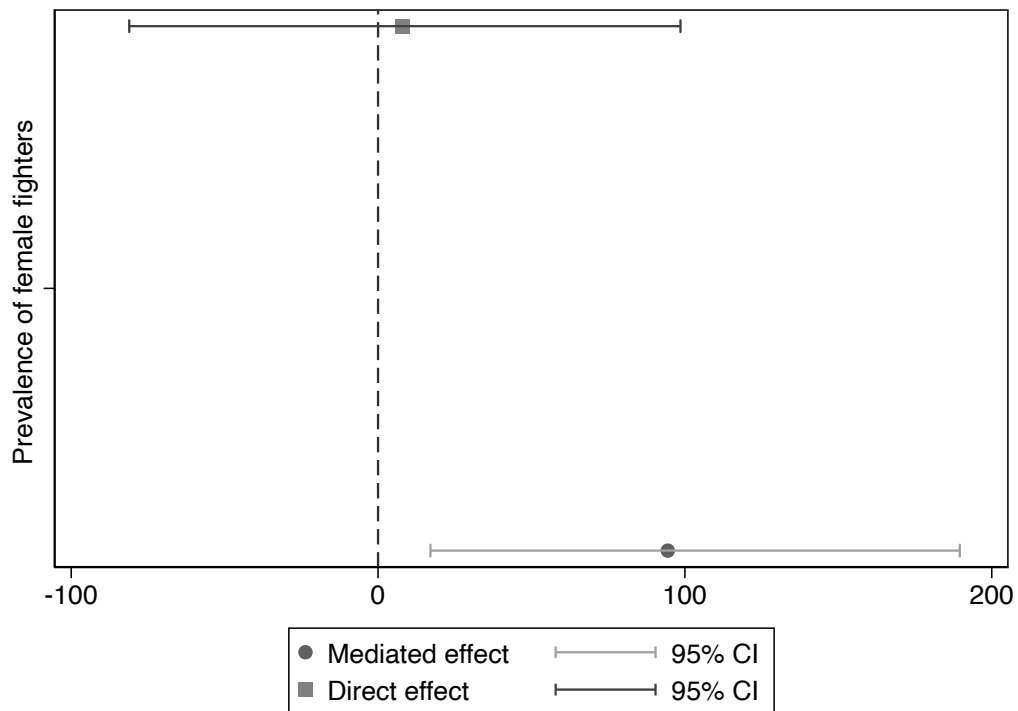


Figure 9. Mediation model with alternative sample: large scale conflict only



We build a dichotomous variable equal to 0 when no female fighters are used in terrorist operations and equal to 1 when female fighters are used in terrorist operations. We report the results below. The results remain consistent.

Figure 10. Mediation models with dichotomous measure from presence of female fighters in terrorist attack.

