

# GLOBAL TERRORISM DATABASE

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## GTD Variables & Inclusion Criteria

June 2011

**START**  National Consortium for the  
Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism

A CENTER OF EXCELLENCE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY BASED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

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## INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to reflect the collection and coding decisions for the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). It reflects the results of a deliberative and consultative process that was undertaken by the [GTD Advisory Board](#) primarily between January and May 2006.

This codebook is divided into four broad areas. First, this introduction explains how the current GTD differs from previous versions of the GTD. The introduction describes key decisions made during the development of the GTD in order to be as transparent as possible in coding methodology, with a commitment to creating a highly comprehensive terrorism incident data set. This latter consideration gave rise to the GTD's inclusion criteria and other definitional filtering mechanisms— tools also explored in the introduction. Because the GTD is a terrorism *incident* database, the introduction concludes by defining single incident determination.

Second, the codebook outlines the 15 categories of variables that constitute the GTD and the possible values of each of the variables. Third, users familiar with the GTD's [Data Collection Methodology](#) are aware that incidents of terrorism from 1993 are not present in the GTD. In an effort to ameliorate this gap, Appendix I provides country level statistics for incidents of terrorism for that year.

### ***Codebook for GTD***

As of May 2009, START has merged the two previously separate GTD data sets (“GTD1,” 1970-1997 and “GTD2,” 1998- March 2008) into one comprehensive file. Information on this merger can be found on the GTD website, specifically the [Data Collection Methodology](#) section. Since then, ongoing data collection has continued and the June 2011 version of the GTD includes incidents through 2010.

Thus, this GTD Codebook supersedes prior codebooks. With only minor exceptions, however, the user will note that variables and variable values applied in the current GTD are consistent with those used in former versions of the GTD. The following exceptions exist:

- The replacement of “Target” variable names with “Target/Victim” variable names in the database documentation to clarify that the intentionality of the casualties cannot always be determined with complete certainty.
- The addition of “Unarmed Assault” as a value for the “Attack Type” variable.
- The addition of “Violent Political Parties” as a value for the “Target/Victim Type” variable.
- Due to the rarity of relevant incidents, the removal of “Agriculture” as a value for the “Target/Victim Type” variable. It is now subsumed under appropriate extant values.

- The coding of incidents that occurred in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as separate from Israel.
- The removal of the “Target/Victim Entity” variables (*entity1, entity2, entity3*) due to redundancy with “Target/Victim Type” variables (*targtype1, targtype2, targtype3*).
- The replacement of “Perpetrator Group(s) Suspected/Unconfirmed” (*guncertain*) with group-specific versions of the same variable (*guncertain1, guncertain2, guncertain3*).

These changes have been applied retroactively to all relevant GTD data.

### ***Context for Codebook Development***

The development of the criteria for inclusion of incidents in the GTD, as well as coding practices, reflect various assumptions and constraints which guided the process:

**Legacy issues** – Prior to May 2009 the GTD was bifurcated into two distinct data sets. First of these was the “GTD1” which included incidents of terrorism from 1970 through 1997, while the “GTD2” included terrorism incidents from 1998 through 2004. In order to provide a consistently coded, merged database—what is today simply referred to as the “GTD”—the GTD2 data needed to preserve the basic information structure of GTD1. Nonetheless, the [GTD Advisory Board](#) identified several variables for which existing data collection and coding schemes could be improved.

Users of the GTD should note that while the GTD now consists of incidents of terrorism from 1970-2010, some fields present in most post-1997 incidents are not available for incidents before 1998. In the 15 fields in which this exception may occur, the Codebook observes:

*Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.*

**Transparency** – The criteria and coding system were designed to be completely transparent and available to all future users of the database. As such, the commitment was made to describe coding decisions wherever possible.

**Inclusiveness** – It was recognized at the outset that researchers and public officials ascribe to varying definitions of terrorism. Therefore the approach that was adopted was to collect and structure data such that it would be useful to as broad an audience as possible. The method chosen to achieve this was to err on the side of inclusiveness in our criteria, but to include in the database filtering mechanisms through which users can truncate the data set according to the definition of terrorism that meets their needs. In such scenarios, the user can filter the data according to specific components of established definitions of terrorism. Capable of being employed in the [GTD’s Advanced Search](#) page, these filtering means are explored next.

## ***GTD Inclusion Criteria***

In order to consider an incident for inclusion in the GTD, *all three* of the following attributes must be present:

- ***The incident must be intentional*** – the result of a conscious calculation on the part of a perpetrator.
- ***The incident must entail some level of violence or threat<sup>1</sup> of violence*** -including property violence as well as violence against people.
- ***The perpetrators of the incidents must be sub-national actors.*** This database does not include acts of state terrorism.

In addition, *at least two* of the following three criteria must be present for an incident to be included in the GTD:

***Criterion 1: The act must be aimed at attaining a political, economic, religious, or social goal.*** In terms of economic goals, the exclusive pursuit of profit does not satisfy this criterion. It must involve the pursuit of more profound, systemic economic change.

***Criterion 2: There must be evidence of an intention to coerce, intimidate, or convey some other message to a larger audience (or audiences) than the immediate victims.*** It is the act taken as a totality that is considered, irrespective if every individual involved in carrying out the act was aware of this intention. As long as any of the planners or decision-makers behind the attack intended to coerce, intimidate or publicize, the intentionality criterion is met.

***Criterion 3: The action must be outside the context of legitimate warfare activities.*** That is, the act must be outside the parameters permitted by international humanitarian law (particularly the prohibition against deliberately targeting civilians or non-combatants).

Each of these latter three criteria filters can be employed by the user via the [GTD's Advanced Search Page](#).

### ***Additional Filtering Mechanism: "Doubt Terrorism Proper?"***

Users of the GTD can further govern the parameters of their search results by employing an additional terrorism definitional filter. The existence of a "Doubt Terrorism Proper?" field records reservation, in the eyes of GTD analysts, that the incident in question is truly terrorism. Such uncertainty, however, was not deemed to be sufficient to disqualify the incident from inclusion into the GTD. Furthermore, such a determination

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<sup>1</sup> In this context "threat" refers to an indication of imminent danger and does not include verbal or written claims of violence or intent that do not coincide with kinetic action toward harm for which the perpetrator is physically present.

of doubt is subsequently coded by GTD analysts as conforming to one of four possible alternative designations: 1) Insurgency/Guerilla Action; 2) Internecine Conflict Action; 3) Mass Murder; or 4) Purely Criminal Act. As is the case with the criteria filters outlined above, the “Doubt Terrorism Proper” is available for use on the [GTD’s Advance Search Page](#). Note that the “Doubt Terrorism Proper” determination was only made for incidents that occurred after 1997.

### ***Single Incident Determination***

Incidents occurring in both the same geographic and temporal point will be regarded as a single incident, but if either the *time* of occurrence of incidents or their *locations* are *discontinuous*, the events will be regarded as separate incidents.

Examples:

- *Four truck bombs explode nearly simultaneously in different parts of a major city.* This represents four incidents.
- *A bomb goes off, and while police are working on the scene the next day, they are attacked by terrorists with automatic weapons.* These are two separate incidents, as they were not continuous, given the time lag between the two events.
- *A group of militants shoot and kill five guards at a perimeter checkpoint of a petroleum refinery and then proceeds to set explosives and destroy the refinery.* This is one incident since it occurred in a single location (the petroleum refinery) and was one continuous event.
- *A group of hijackers diverts a plane to Senegal and, while at an airport in Senegal, shoots two Senegalese policemen.* This is one incident, since the hijacking was still in progress at the time of the shooting and hence the two events occurred at the same time in the same place.

If the information available for such complex events does not specify the time lag between or the exact locations of multiple terrorist activities, the event is a single incident.

## **DATABASE VARIABLES**

### **I. GTD ID**

*(eventid)*

*Numeric Variable*

Incidents from the GTD follow a 12-digit Event ID system.

- First 8 numbers – date recorded “yyyymmdd”.
- Next 2 numbers – always zero zero “00”.
- Last two numbers – case number for the given day (01, 02 etc). This is “01” unless there is more than one case occurring on the same date.

For example, an incident in the GTD occurring on 25 July 1993 would be numbered as “199307250001”. An additional GTD case recorded for the same day would be “199307250002”. The next GTD case recorded for that day would be “199307250003”, etc.

### **II. Incident Date**

#### **A. Year**

*(iyear)*

*Numeric Variable*

This field contains the year in which the incident occurred. In the case of incident(s) occurring over an extended period, the field will record the year when the incident was initiated.

When the year of the incident is unknown, this will be recorded as “0”.

#### **B. Month**

*(imonth)*

*Numeric Variable*

This field contains the number of the month in which the incident occurred. In the case of incident(s) occurring over an extended period, the field will record the month when the incident was initiated.

When the exact month of the incident is unknown, this will be recorded as “0”.

#### **C. Day**

*(iday)*  
*Numeric Variable*

This field contains the numeric day of the month on which the incident occurred. In the case of incident(s) occurring over an extended period, the field will record the day when the incident was initiated.

When the exact day of the incident is unknown, the field is recorded as "0".

D. Approximate Date

*(approxdate)*  
*Text Variable*

Whenever the exact date of the incident is not known or remains unclear, this field is used to record the approximate date of the incident.

- If the *day* of the incident is not known, then the value for "Day" is "0". For example, if an incident occurred in June 1978 and the exact day is not known, then the value for the "Day" field is "0" and the value for the "Approximate Date" field is "June 1978".
- If the month is not known, then the value for the "Month" field is "0". For example, if an incident occurred in the first half of 1978, and the values for the day and the month are not known, then the value for the "Day" and "Month" fields will both be "0" and the value for the "Approximate Date" field is "first half of 1978".

E. Extended Incident?

*(extended)*  
*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = "Yes"     The duration of an incident extended more than 24 hours.  
0 = "No"     The duration of an incident extended less than 24 hours.

F. Date of Extended Incident Resolution

*(resolution)*  
*Numeric Date Variable*

This field only applies if "Extended Incident?" is "Yes" and records the date in which the incident was resolved (hostages released by perpetrators; hostages killed; successful rescue, etc.)

### III. Incident Location

#### A. Country

(*country*; *country\_txt*)

*Categorical Variable*

This field identifies the *country* or *location* where the incident occurred. This includes non-independent states, dependencies, and territories, such as Northern Ireland and Corsica. If an incident occurs in an autonomous or geographically non-contiguous area, it is listed separately from the “home” country. However, separatist regions, such as Kashmir, Chechnya, South Ossetia, Transnistria, or Republic of Cabinda, are coded as part of the “home” country.

Note: A systematic effort has been applied to code West Bank and Gaza Strip separately from Israel. If an incident took place in a city located in the West Bank or Gaza Strip, it was coded accordingly. This marks a departure from prior versions of GTD1.

When an incident occurred in international waters or airspace, the country of departure is listed as the country of the incident. If the departure point is not identified, the incident is coded as “International.”

In cases where hostages were taken, the country where the incident began is recorded as the incident location, and a separate field captures the country where the incident was resolved or ended.

In the case where the country in which an incident occurred cannot be identified, it is coded as “Unknown.”

Note that the political circumstances of many countries have changed over time. In a number of cases, countries that represented the location of terrorist attacks no longer exist; examples include West Germany, the USSR and Yugoslavia. In these cases the country name for the year the event occurred is recorded. As an example, a 1989 attack in Bonn would be recorded as taking place in West Germany (FRG). An identical attack in 1991 would be recorded as taking place in Germany.

Thus, the following change dates apply:

Eritrea – independence: 24 May 1993;  
Germany – unification: 3 October 1990;

**BREAKUP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA:**

Czech Republic – independence: 1 January 1993;  
Slovakia – independence: 1 January 1993;

**BREAKUP OF UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR):**

Russian Federation – independence: 24 August 1991;  
Armenia – independence: 21 September 1991;  
Azerbaijan – independence: 30 August 1991;  
Belarus – independence: 25 August 1991;  
Estonia – independence: 17 September 1991;  
Georgia – independence: 9 April 1991;  
Kazakhstan – independence: 16 December 1991;  
Kyrgyzstan – independence: 31 August 1991;  
Latvia – independence: 21 August 1991;  
Lithuania – independence: 17 September 1991;  
Moldova – independence: 27 August 1991;  
Tajikistan – independence: 9 September 1991;  
Turkmenistan – independence: 27 October 1991;  
Ukraine – independence: 24 August 1991;  
Uzbekistan – independence: 1 September 1991;  
USSR terminates: 26 December 1991 – 5 January 1992.

**BREAKUP OF YUGOSLAVIA:**

Bosnia and Herzegovina – independence: 11 April 1992;  
Croatia – independence: 25 June 1991;  
Kosovo – independence: 17 February 2008;  
Macedonia – independence: 8 September 1991;  
Yugoslavia becomes Serbia-Montenegro: 4 February 2003;  
Montenegro – independence: 3 June 2006;  
Serbia – independence: 3 June 2006  
Slovenia – independence: 1 January 1992.

Country (Location) Codes (Note: These codes are also used for the target/victim nationality fields and include some entries that are not proper countries.)

-99 = Unknown  
4 = Afghanistan  
5 = Albania  
6 = Algeria  
7 = Andorra  
8 = Angola  
10 = Antigua and Barbuda  
11 = Argentina

12 = Armenia  
14 = Australia  
15 = Austria  
16 = Azerbaijan  
17 = Bahamas  
18 = Bahrain  
19 = Bangladesh  
20 = Barbados  
21 = Belgium  
22 = Belize  
23 = Benin  
24 = Bermuda  
25 = Bhutan  
26 = Bolivia  
28 = Bosnia-Herzegovina  
29 = Botswana  
30 = Brazil  
31 = Brunei  
32 = Bulgaria  
33 = Burkina Faso  
34 = Burundi  
35 = Belarus  
36 = Cambodia  
37 = Cameroon  
38 = Canada  
40 = Cayman Islands  
41 = Central African Republic  
42 = Chad  
43 = Chile  
44 = China  
45 = Colombia  
46 = Comoros  
47 = Congo (Brazzaville)  
49 = Costa Rica  
50 = Croatia  
51 = Cuba  
53 = Cyprus  
54 = Czech Republic  
55 = Denmark  
56 = Djibouti  
57 = Dominica  
58 = Dominican Republic  
59 = Ecuador

60 = Egypt  
61 = El Salvador  
62 = Equatorial Guinea  
63 = Eritrea  
64 = Estonia  
65 = Ethiopia  
66 = Falkland Islands  
67 = Fiji  
68 = Finland  
69 = France  
70 = French Guiana  
71 = French Polynesia  
72 = Gabon  
73 = Gambia  
74 = Georgia  
75 = Germany  
76 = Ghana  
77 = Gibraltar  
78 = Greece  
79 = Greenland  
80 = Grenada  
81 = Guadeloupe  
83 = Guatemala  
84 = Guinea  
85 = Guinea-Bissau  
86 = Guyana  
87 = Haiti  
88 = Honduras  
89 = Hong Kong  
90 = Hungary  
91 = Iceland  
92 = India  
93 = Indonesia  
94 = Iran  
95 = Iraq  
96 = Ireland  
97 = Israel  
98 = Italy  
99 = Ivory Coast  
100 = Jamaica  
101 = Japan  
102 = Jordan  
103 = Kazakhstan

104 = Kenya  
106 = Kuwait  
107 = Kyrgyzstan  
108 = Laos  
109 = Latvia  
110 = Lebanon  
111 = Lesotho  
112 = Liberia  
113 = Libya  
115 = Lithuania  
116 = Luxembourg  
117 = Macau  
118 = Macedonia  
119 = Madagascar  
120 = Malawi  
121 = Malaysia  
122 = Maldives  
123 = Mali  
124 = Malta  
125 = Man, Isle of  
127 = Martinique  
128 = Mauritania  
129 = Mauritius  
130 = Mexico  
132 = Moldova  
134 = Mongolia  
136 = Morocco  
137 = Mozambique  
138 = Myanmar  
139 = Namibia  
141 = Nepal  
142 = Netherlands  
143 = New Caledonia  
144 = New Zealand  
145 = Nicaragua  
146 = Niger  
147 = Nigeria  
149 = North Korea  
151 = Norway  
152 = Oman  
153 = Pakistan  
155 = West Bank and Gaza Strip  
156 = Panama

157 = Papua New Guinea  
158 = Paraguay  
159 = Peru  
160 = Philippines  
161 = Poland  
162 = Portugal  
163 = Puerto Rico  
164 = Qatar  
166 = Romania  
167 = Russia  
168 = Rwanda  
173 = Saudi Arabia  
174 = Senegal  
175 = Serbia-Montenegro  
176 = Seychelles  
177 = Sierra Leone  
178 = Singapore  
179 = Slovak Republic  
180 = Slovenia  
181 = Solomon Islands  
182 = Somalia  
183 = South Africa  
184 = South Korea  
185 = Spain  
186 = Sri Lanka  
189 = St. Kitts and Nevis  
195 = Sudan  
196 = Suriname  
197 = Swaziland  
198 = Sweden  
199 = Switzerland  
200 = Syria  
201 = Taiwan  
202 = Tajikistan  
203 = Tanzania  
204 = Togo  
205 = Thailand  
207 = Trinidad and Tobago  
208 = Tunisia  
209 = Turkey  
213 = Uganda  
214 = Ukraine  
215 = United Arab Emirates

216 = Great Britain  
217 = United States  
218 = Uruguay  
219 = Uzbekistan  
220 = Vanuatu  
221 = Vatican City  
222 = Venezuela  
223 = Vietnam  
225 = Virgin Islands (U.S.)  
226 = Wallis and Futuna  
227 = Samoa (Western Samoa)  
228 = Yemen  
229 = Congo (Kinshasa)  
230 = Zambia  
231 = Zimbabwe  
233 = Northern Ireland  
235 = Yugoslavia  
236 = Czechoslovakia  
238 = Corsica  
296 = Kurdish  
311 = Roma (Gypsy)  
321 = Arab  
334 = Asian  
338 = African  
347 = Timor-Leste  
349 = Western Sahara  
351 = Commonwealth of Independent States  
359 = Soviet Union  
362 = West Germany (FRG)  
376 = Korea  
377 = North Yemen  
381 = Jewish  
383 = Peru/U.S.  
403 = Rhodesia  
406 = South Yemen  
422 = International  
428 = South Vietnam  
449 = Hindu  
499 = East Germany (GDR)  
512 = European  
520 = Sinhalese  
523 = Tuareg  
529 = Middle Eastern

532 = New Hebrides  
999 = Multinational  
1000 = Kashmir  
1001 = Serbia  
1002 = Montenegro  
1003 = Kosovo

B. Region

*(region; region\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

This field identifies the region in which the incident occurred. The regions are divided into the following 13 categories:

1= North America

Canada, Mexico, United States

2= Central America & Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Virgin Islands (U.S.)

3= South America

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

4= East Asia

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan

5= Southeast Asia

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, South Vietnam, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam

6= South Asia

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka

7= Central Asia

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

8= Western Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Corsica, Denmark, East Germany (GDR), Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Man, Isle of, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany (FRG)

9= Eastern Europe

Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Yugoslavia

10= Middle East & North Africa

Algeria, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, North Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Western Sahara, Yemen

11= Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

12= Russia & the Newly Independent States (NIS)

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Soviet Union, Ukraine

13= Australasia & Oceania

Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa (Western Samoa), Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

C. Province / Administrative Region / U.S. State

*(provstate)*

*Text Variable*

This variable records the name of the province, administrative region or U.S. State.

D. City

*(city)*

*Text Variable*

This field contains the name of the city in which the incident occurred.

E. Vicinity

*(vicinity)*

*Categorical Variable*

1 = "Yes"    The incident occurred in the vicinity of the city in question.

0 = "No"      The incident in the city itself.

F. Location Description

*(location)*

*Text Variable*

This field is used to specify additional information about the location of the incident.

**IV. Incident Information**

A. Incident Summary

*(summary)*

*Text Variable*

A narrative summary of the incident, noting the "when, where, who, what, how, and why."

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

B. Criteria

*Categorical Variables*

These variables record which of the inclusion criteria (in addition to the necessary criteria) are met. This allows users to filter out those incidents whose inclusion was based on a criterion which they believe does not constitute terrorism proper.

CRITERION 1: Political, Economic, Religious, or Social Goal (*crit1*)

The violent act must be aimed at attaining a political, economic, religious, or social goal. This criterion is not satisfied in those cases where the perpetrator(s) acted out of a pure profit motive or from an idiosyncratic personal motive unconnected with broader societal change.

1 = "Yes"      The incident meets Criterion 1.

0 = "No"      The incident does not meet Criterion 1.

CRITERION 2: Intention to Coerce, Intimidate or Publicize to Larger Audience(s) (*crit2*)

To satisfy this criterion there must be evidence of an intention to coerce, intimidate, or convey some other message to a larger audience (or audiences) than the immediate victims. Such evidence can include (but is not limited to) the following: pre- or post-attack statements by the perpetrator(s), past behavior by the perpetrators, or the particular nature of the target/victim, weapon, or attack type.

- 1 = "Yes"    The incident meets Criterion 2.  
0 = "No"     The incident does not meet Criterion 2.

### CRITERION 3: Outside International Humanitarian Law (*crit3*)

The action must be outside the context of legitimate warfare activities, i.e. the act must be outside the parameters permitted by international humanitarian law (*jus in bello*) as reflected in the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and elsewhere. Specifically, if an attack contravenes any of the following, this criterion is met:

- Persons who are not, or are no longer, taking part in hostilities shall be respected, protected and treated humanely. They shall be given appropriate care, without any discrimination.
- Captured combatants and other persons whose freedom has been restricted shall be treated humanely. They shall be protected against all acts of violence, in particular against torture. If put on trial, captured combatants shall enjoy the fundamental guarantees of a regular judicial procedure.
- The right of parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited. No superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering shall be inflicted.
- In order to spare the civilian population, armed forces shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and civilian objects on the one hand, and military objectives on the other. Neither the civilian population as such nor individual civilians or civilian objects shall be the targets of military attacks.

- 1 = "Yes"    The incident meets Criterion 3.  
0 = "No"     The incident does not meet Criterion 3.

### C. Doubt Terrorism Proper? (*doubtterr*)

### *Categorical Variable*

In certain cases there may be some uncertainty whether an incident meets all of the criteria for inclusion. In these ambiguous cases, where there is a strong possibility, but not certainty, that an incident represents an act of terrorism, the incident is included in GTD and is coded as "Yes" for this variable.

- 1 = "Yes"    There is doubt as to whether the incident is an act of terrorism.  
0 = "No"    There is essentially no doubt as to whether the incident is an act of terrorism.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997. Incidents occurring before 1998 are coded as "-9" for this variable.

#### D. Alternative Designation

*(alternative; alternative\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

This variable applies to only those cases coded as "Yes" for "Doubt Terrorism Proper?" (above). This variable identifies the most likely categorization of the incident other than terrorism.

- 1= Insurgency/Guerilla Action  
2= Purely Criminal Act  
3= Mass Murder  
4= Internecine Conflict Action

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

#### E. Part of Multiple Incident

*(multiple)*

*Categorical Variable*

In those cases where several attacks are connected, but where the various actions do not constitute a single incident (either the time of occurrence of incidents or their locations are discontinuous – see Single Incident Determination section above), then "Yes" is selected to denote that the particular attack was part of a "multiple" incident.

- 1 = "Yes"    The attack is part of a multiple incident.  
0 = "No"    The attack is not part of a multiple incident.

#### F. Situation of Multi-Party Conflict

*(conflict)*  
*Categorical Variable*

When there are multiple groups in conflict, and some of the groups might be committing terrorist acts, it is often difficult to attribute responsibility or to unequivocally discern various non-state actors. In this case, "Yes" is selected.

- 1 = "Yes"    The incident took place in the context of a multi-party conflict.  
0 = "No"     The incident did not take place in the context of a multi-party conflict.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997. Incidents occurring before 1998 are coded as "-9" for this variable.

## **V.    Attack Information**

### **A.    Successful Attack**

*(success)*  
*Categorical Variable*

Success of a terrorist strike is defined according to the tangible effects of the attack. For example, in a typical successful bombing, the bomb detonates and destroys property and/or kills individuals, whereas an unsuccessful bombing is one in which the bomb is discovered and defused or detonates early and kills the perpetrators. Success is *not* judged in terms of the larger goals of the perpetrators. For example, a bomb that exploded in a building would be counted as a success even if it did not, for example, succeed in bringing the building down or inducing government repression.

- 1 = "Yes"    The incident was successful.  
0 = "No"     The incident was not successful.

### **B.    Suicide Attack**

*(suicide)*  
*Categorical Variable*

This variable is coded "Yes" in those cases where there is evidence that the perpetrator did not intend to escape from the attack alive.

- 1 = "Yes"    The incident was a suicide attack.  
0 = "No"     The incident was not a suicide attack.

### C. Attack Type

*(attacktype1; attacktype1\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

Up to three attack types are recorded for each incident. This field captures the general method of attack and often reflects the broad class of tactics used. It consists of the following nine categories, which are defined below:

#### **1= ASSASSINATION**

An act whose primary objective is to kill one or more specific, prominent individuals. Usually carried out on persons of some note, such as high-ranking military officers, government officials, celebrities, etc. Not to include attacks on non-specific members of a targeted group. The killing of a police officer would be an armed assault unless there is reason to believe the attackers singled out a particularly prominent officer for assassination.

#### **2= ARMED ASSAULT**

An attack whose primary objective is to cause physical harm or death directly to human beings by any means other than an explosive.

#### **3= BOMBING/EXPLOSION**

An attack where the primary effects are caused by an energetically unstable material undergoing rapid decomposition (either deflagration or detonation) and releasing a pressure wave that causes physical damage to the surrounding environment. Can include either high or low explosives but does not include a nuclear explosive device that releases energy from fission and/or fusion, or an incendiary device where decomposition takes place at a much slower rate.

#### **4= HIJACKING**

An act whose primary objective is to take control of a vehicle such as an aircraft, boat, bus, etc. for the purpose of diverting it to an unprogrammed destination, obtain payment of a ransom, force the release of prisoners, or some other political objective. Hijackings are distinct from Hostage Taking because the target is a vehicle, regardless of whether there are people/passengers in the vehicle.

#### **5= HOSTAGE TAKING (BARRICADE INCIDENT)**

An act whose primary objective is to obtain political or other concessions in return for the release of prisoners (hostages). Such attacks are distinguished from kidnapping since the incident occurs and usually plays out at the target location with little or no intention to hold the hostages for an extended period in a separate clandestine location.

#### **6= HOSTAGE TAKING (KIDNAPPING)**

As for Barricade Incident above, but distinguished by the intention to move and hold the hostages in a clandestine location. Usually in kidnappings the victims are selected beforehand.

**7= FACILITY / INFRASTRUCTURE ATTACK**

An act, excluding the use of an explosive, whose primary objective is to cause damage to a non-human target, such as a building, monument, train, pipeline, etc. Such attacks consist of actions primarily aimed at damaging property, or at causing a diminution in the functioning of a useful system (mass disruption) yet not causing direct harm to people. Such attacks include arson and various forms of sabotage. Can include acts that intend to cause harm to people as a result of the harm done to objects (e.g., blowing up a dam so that the ensuing flood will kill residents downstream). Can include acts which aim to harm an installation, yet also cause harm to people incidentally.

**8=UNARMED ASSAULT**

An attack whose primary objective is to cause physical harm or death directly to human beings by any means other than explosive, firearm, incendiary, or sharp instrument (knife, etc.).

**9= UNKNOWN**

The attack type cannot be determined from the available information.

D. Second Attack Type

*(attacktype2; attacktype2\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = Assassination
- 2 = Armed Assault
- 3 = Bombing/Explosion
- 4 = Hijacking
- 5 = Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident)
- 6 = Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)
- 7 = Facility/Infrastructure Attack
- 8 = Unarmed Assault

Full description of each Attack Type provided above under section C, Attack Type.

E. Third Attack Type

*(attacktype3; attacktype3\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = Assassination
- 2 = Armed Assault
- 3 = Bombing/Explosion
- 4 = Hijacking
- 5 = Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident)
- 6 = Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)
- 7 = Facility/Infrastructure Attack
- 8 = Unarmed Assault

Full description of each Attack Type provided above under section C, Attack Type.

## **VI. Target/Victim Information**

Information on up to three targets/victims is recorded for each incident. The target/victim information fields coded for each of the three targets/victims include type, entity, name of entity, specific target/victim, and nationality of the target/victim. The field contains information on both intended targets and incidental bystanders, and therefore, intentionality should be carefully considered.

### **A. Target/Victim Type**

*(targtype1; targtype1\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

The target/victim type field captures the general type of target/victim. It consists of the following 22 categories, which are subsequently defined:

#### **1= BUSINESS**

Businesses are defined as individuals or organizations engaged in commercial or mercantile activity as a means of livelihood. Any attack on a business or private citizens patronizing a business such as a restaurant, gas station, music store, bar, café, etc.

Includes attacks carried out against corporate offices or employees of firms like mining companies, or oil corporations. Furthermore, includes attacks conducted on business people or corporate officers. Included in this value as well are hospitals and chambers of commerce and cooperatives.

Does not include attacks carried out in public or quasi-public areas such as “business district or commercial area”, (these attacks are captured under “Private Citizens and Property”, see below.)

#### **2= GOVERNMENT (GENERAL)**

Any attack on a government building; government member, former members, including members of political parties, their convoys, or events sponsored by political parties; political movements; or a government sponsored institution where the attack is expressly carried out to harm the government.

This value includes attacks on judges, public attorneys (e.g., prosecutors), courts and court systems, politicians, royalty, head of state, government employees (unless police or military), election-related attacks, intelligence agencies and spies.

### **3= POLICE**

This value includes attacks on members of the police force or police installations; this includes police boxes, patrols headquarters, academies, cars, checkpoints, etc.

Includes attacks against jails or prison facilities, or jail or prison staff or guards. Also includes attacks against private security guards and security forces.

### **4= MILITARY**

Includes attacks against army units, patrols, barracks, and convoys, jeeps, etc. Also includes attacks on recruiting sites, and soldiers engaged in internal policing functions such as at checkpoints and in anti-narcotics activities.

Excludes attacks against militia and guerrillas, these types of attacks are coded as "Terrorist" see below.

### **5= ABORTION RELATED**

Attacks on abortion clinics, employees, patrons, or security personnel stationed at clinics.

### **6= AIRPORTS & AIRLINES**

An attack that was carried out either against an airplane or against an airport. Attacks against airline employees while on board are also included in this value.

Includes attacks conducted against airport business offices and executives. Attacks where airplanes were used to carry out the attack (such as three of the four 9/11 attacks) are not included.

### **7= GOVERNMENT (DIPLOMATIC)**

Attacks carried out against foreign missions, including embassies, consulates, etc.

This value includes cultural centers that have diplomatic functions, and attacks against diplomatic staff and their families and property.

## **8= EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**

Attacks against schools, teachers, or guards protecting school sites. Includes attacks against university professors, teaching staff and school buses. Moreover, includes attacks against religious schools in this value.

As noted below in the “Private Citizens and Property” value, the GTD has several attacks against students. If attacks involving students are not expressly against a school, university or other educational institution or are carried out in an educational setting, they are coded as private citizens and property.

Excludes attacks against military schools (attacks on military schools are coded as “Military,” see below).

## **9= FOOD OR WATER SUPPLY**

Attacks on food or water supplies or reserves are included in this value.

## **10= JOURNALISTS & MEDIA**

Includes, attacks on reporters, news assistants, photographers, publishers, as well as attacks on media headquarters and offices.

Attacks on transmission facilities such as antennae or transmission towers are included in this value (while attacks on broadcast infrastructure are coded as “Telecommunications,” see below).

## **11= MARITIME (INCLUDES PORTS AND MARITIME FACILITIES)**

Implies civilian maritime. Includes attacks against fishing ships, oil tankers, ferries, yachts, etc. (Attacks on fishermen are coded as “Private Citizens and Property,” see below).

## **12= NGO**

Includes attacks on offices and employees of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). NGOs here are defined as primarily large multinational non-governmental organizations. These include the Red Cross and Doctors without Borders. Peacekeepers also belong to this value.

Does not include labor unions, social clubs, student groups, and other non-NGO (such cases are coded as “Other”, see immediately below).

## **13= OTHER**

This value includes acts of terrorism committed against targets which do not fit into other categories.

## **14= PRIVATE CITIZENS & PROPERTY**

This value includes attacks on individuals, the public in general or attacks in public areas including markets, commercial streets, busy intersections and pedestrian malls.

Also includes ambiguous cases where the target/victim was a named individual, or where the target/victim of an attack could be identified by name, age, occupation, gender or nationality. This value also includes ceremonial events, such as weddings and funerals.

The GTD contains a number of attacks against students. If these attacks are not expressly against a school, university or other educational institution or are not carried out in an educational setting, these attacks are coded using this value. Also, includes incidents involving political supporters as private citizens and property, provided that these supporters are not part of a government-sponsored event. Finally, this value includes police informers.

Does not include attacks causing civilian casualties in businesses such as restaurants, cafes or movie theaters (these categories are coded as "Business" see above).

#### **15= RELIGIOUS FIGURES/INSTITUTIONS**

This value includes attacks on religious leaders, (Imams, priests, bishops, etc.), religious institutions (mosques, churches), religious places or objects (shrines, relics, etc.). This value also includes attacks on organizations that are affiliated with religious entities that are not NGOs, businesses or schools.

Attacks on religious pilgrims are considered "Private Citizens and Property;" attacks on missionaries are considered religious figures.

#### **16= TELECOMMUNICATION**

This includes attacks on facilities and infrastructure for the transmission of information. More specifically this value includes things like cell phone towers, telephone booths, television transmitters, radio, and microwave towers.

#### **17= TERRORISTS**

Terrorists or members of identified terrorist groups are included in this value. Membership is broadly defined and includes informants for terrorist groups, but excludes former terrorists.

This value also includes cases involving the targeting of militias and guerillas.

#### **18= TOURISTS**

This value includes the targeting of tour buses, tourists, or “tours.” Tourists are persons who travel primarily for the purposes of leisure or amusement. Government tourist offices are included in this value.

The attack must clearly target tourists, not just an assault on a business or transportation system used by tourists.

#### **19= TRANSPORTATION (OTHER THAN AVIATION)**

Attacks on public transportation systems are included in this value. This can include efforts to assault public buses, minibuses, trains, metro/subways, highways (if the highway itself is the target of the attack), bridges, roads, etc.

The GTD contains a number of attacks on generic terms such as “cars” or “vehicles.” These attacks are assumed to be against “Private Citizens and Property” unless shown to be against public transportation systems. In this regard, buses are assumed to be public transportation unless otherwise noted.

#### **20= UNKNOWN**

The target type cannot be determined from the available information.

#### **21= UTILITIES**

This value pertains to facilities for the transmission or generation of energy. For example, power lines, oil pipelines, electrical transformers, high tension lines, gas and electric substations, are all included in this value. This value also includes lampposts or street lights.

Attacks on officers, employees or facilities of utility companies excluding the type of facilities above are coded as business.

#### **22= VIOLENT POLITICAL PARTIES**

This value pertains to entities that are both political parties (and thus, coded as “government” in this coding scheme) *and* terrorists. It is operationally defined as groups that engage in electoral politics and appear as “Perpetrators” in the GTD.

### **B. Name of Entity**

*(corp1)*

*Text Variable*

This is the name of the corporate entity or government agency that was targeted. If no specific entity was targeted, this field is left blank. If the element targeted is unspecified, “Unknown” is listed.

C. Specific Target/Victim

*(target1)*

*Text Variable*

This is the specific person, building, installation, etc., that was targeted and/or victimized, and is a part of the entity named above. (For example, if the U.S. Embassy in Country X was attacked the “Name of Entity” would be “U.S. Department of State” and the “Specific Target/Victim” would be “U.S. Embassy in Country X.”) However, if the target includes multiple victims (e.g., in a kidnapping or assassination), only the first victim’s name is recorded in this field, with remaining names recorded in the “Additional Notes” field.

D. Nationality of Target/Victim

*(natlty1; natlty1\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

This is the nationality of the target that was attacked, and is not necessarily the same as the country in which the incident occurred, although in most cases it is. For hijacking incidents, the nationality of the plane is recorded and not that of the passengers. For numeric nationality codes, please see the country codes in section III-A.

E. Second Target/Victim Type

*(targtype2; targtype2\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = Business
- 2 = Government (General)
- 3 = Police
- 4 = Military
- 5 = Abortion Related
- 6 = Airports & Airlines
- 7 = Government (Diplomatic)
- 8 = Educational Institution
- 9 = Food or Water Supply
- 10 = Journalists & Media
- 11 = Maritime
- 12 = NGO
- 13 = Other
- 14 = Private Citizens & Property
- 15 = Religious Figures/Institutions
- 16 = Telecommunication

- 17 = Terrorists
- 18 = Tourists
- 19 = Transportation
- 20 = Unknown
- 21 = Utilities
- 22 = Violent Political Party

Conventions follow “Target/Victim Type” field.

F. Name of Second Entity

*(corp2)*  
*Text Variable*

Conventions follow “Name of Entity” field.

G. Second Specific Target/Victim

*(target2)*  
*Text Variable*

Conventions follow “Specific Target/Victim” field.

H. Nationality of Second Target/Victim

*(natlty2; natlty2\_txt)*  
*Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Nationality of Target/Victim” field. For numeric nationality codes, please see the country codes in section III-A.

I. Third Target/Victim Type

*(targtype3; targtype3\_txt)*  
*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = Business
- 2 = Government (General)
- 3 = Police
- 4 = Military
- 5 = Abortion Related
- 6 = Airports & Airlines
- 7 = Government (Diplomatic)
- 8 = Educational Institution
- 9 = Food or Water Supply
- 10 = Journalists & Media
- 11 = Maritime

- 12 = NGO
- 13 = Other
- 14 = Private Citizens & Property
- 15 = Religious Figures/Institutions
- 16 = Telecommunication
- 17 = Terrorists
- 18 = Tourists
- 19 = Transportation
- 20 = Unknown
- 21 = Utilities
- 22 = Violent Political Party

Conventions follow “Target/Victim Type” field.

J. Name of Third Entity

*(corp3)*  
*Text Variable*

Conventions follow “Name of Entity” field.

K. Third Specific Target/Victim

*(target3)*  
*Text Variable*

Conventions follow “Specific Target/Victim” field.

L. Nationality of Third Target/Victim

*(natlty3; natlty3\_txt)*  
*Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Nationality of Target/Victim” field. For numeric nationality codes, please see the country codes in section III-A.

## VII. **Perpetrator Information**

Information on up to three perpetrators is recorded for each incident. This includes the perpetrator group name and the perpetrator group sub-name, in addition to the specific motive of the attack and a record of whether or not the attribution of responsibility is unconfirmed.

A. Perpetrator Group Name

*(gname)*  
*Text Variable*

This field contains the name of the group that carried out the attack. In order to ensure consistency in the usage of group names for the database, the GTD database uses a standardized list of group names that have been established by project staff to serve as a reference for all subsequent entries.

B. Perpetrator Sub-Group Name

*(gsubname)*  
*Text Variable*

This field contains any additional qualifiers or details about the name of the group that carried out the attack. This includes but is not limited to the name of the specific faction when available.

C. Second Perpetrator Group Name

*(gname2)*  
*Text Variable*

This field is used to record the name of the second perpetrator when responsibility for the attack is attributed to more than one perpetrator. Conventions follow “Perpetrator Group” field.

D. Second Perpetrator Sub-Group Name

*(gsubname2)*  
*Text Variable*

This field is used to record additional qualifiers or details about the second perpetrator group name when responsibility for the attack is attributed to more than one perpetrator. Conventions follow “Perpetrator Sub-Group Name” field.

E. Third Perpetrator Group Name

*(gname3)*  
*Text Variable*

This field is used to record the name of the third perpetrator when responsibility for the attack is attributed to more than two perpetrators. Conventions follow “Perpetrator Group” field.

F. Third Perpetrator Sub-Group Name

*(gsubname3)*  
*Text Variable*

This field is used to record additional qualifiers of details about the third perpetrator group name when responsibility for the attack is attributed to

more than two perpetrators. Conventions follow “Perpetrator Sub-Group Name” field.

G. Specific Motive

*(motive)*

*Text Variable*

When reports explicitly mention a specific motive for the attack, this motive is recorded in the “Specific Motive” field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

H. First Perpetrator Group Suspected/Unconfirmed?

*(guncertain1)*

*Categorical Variable*

“Yes” is used in circumstances where a government official is reported to be expressing a suspicion, or educated guess or other unconfirmed / speculative position regarding the identity of the terrorist group mounting the attack. Cases where credible, non-government analysts identify probable perpetrators receive a “No” in this field.

Cases where a terrorist group claims responsibility for the attack are recorded as “No” unless the source specifically notes that authorities doubt the veracity of the claim.

Cases where a government official expresses a definite position on the perpetrator based on intelligence or other information are recorded as “No”.

- 1 = "Yes"    The first perpetrator attribution for the incident is unconfirmed.  
0 = "No"    The first perpetrator attribution for the incident is not unconfirmed.

I. Second Perpetrator Group Suspected/Unconfirmed?

*(guncertain2)*

*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = "Yes"    The second perpetrator attribution for the incident is unconfirmed.  
0 = "No"    The second perpetrator attribution for the incident is not unconfirmed.

Conventions follow “First Perpetrator Group Suspected/Unconfirmed?”

J. Third Perpetrator Group Suspected/Unconfirmed?

*(guncertain3)*

*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = "Yes"     The third perpetrator attribution for the incident is unconfirmed.
- 0 = "No"     The third perpetrator attribution for the incident is not unconfirmed.

Conventions follow "First Perpetrator Group Suspected/Unconfirmed?"

## VIII. Perpetrator Statistics

A. Number of Perpetrators

*(nperps)*

*Numeric Variable*

This field indicates the total number of terrorists participating in the incident. (In the instance of multiple perpetrator groups participating in one case, the total number of perpetrators, across groups, is recorded). There are often discrepancies in information on this value.

Where several independent credible sources<sup>2</sup> report different numbers of attackers, the value of this variable reflects the number given by the majority of sources, unless there is reason to do otherwise. Where there is no majority figure among independent sources, the database records the lowest proffered perpetrator figure, unless there is clear reason to do otherwise. In cases where the number of perpetrators is stated vaguely, for example "...at least 11 attackers", then the lowest possible number is recorded, in this example, "11." "-99" or "Unknown" appears when the number of perpetrators is not reported.

B. Number of Perpetrators Captured

*(nperpcap)*

*Numeric Variable*

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<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of the database, a credible news source is defined as any information source that has a reputation for minimal systematic bias, especially those that are not affiliated with any interest group or government. Examples of credible news sources include the Associated Press, Reuters, Agence-France Presse, Deutsche Presse Agentur, etc. The information from two or more news sources is considered to be independent if the news sources have not derived the information from a common source. For example, if three reporters cite the same witness, this does not constitute three independent sources of information, or if one news source quotes another, then the two sources in this case are not independent.

This field records the number of perpetrators taken into custody. “-99” or “Unknown” appears when there is evidence of captured, but the number is not reported.

Divergent reports on the number of perpetrators captured are dealt with in same manner used for the Number of Perpetrators variable described above.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

## **IX. Perpetrator Claim of Responsibility**

### **A. Claim of Responsibility?**

*(claimed)*

*Categorical Variable*

This field is used to indicate whether a group or person(s) claimed responsibility for the attack. If marked “Yes”, it indicates that a person or a group did in fact claim responsibility. When there are multiple perpetrator groups involved, this field refers to the First Perpetrator Group (separate fields for the Second and Third groups follow below).

1 = "Yes"	A group or person claimed responsibility for the attack.
0 = "No"	No claim of responsibility was made.
-9 = "Unknown"	It is unknown whether or not a claim of responsibility was made.

### **B. Mode for Claim of Responsibility**

*(claimmode; claimmode\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

This records one of 10 modes used by claimants to claim responsibility and might be useful to verify authenticity, track trends in behavior, etc. If greater detail exists (for instance, a particularly novel or strange mode is used) this information is captured in the “Additional Notes” field.

Mode Values:

- 1 = Letter
- 2 = Call (post-incident)
- 3 = Call (pre-incident)
- 4 = E-mail
- 5 = Note left at scene

- 6 = Video
- 7 = Posted to website, blog, etc.
- 8 = Personal claim
- 9 = Other
- 10 = Unknown

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

C. Claim Confirmed?

*(claimconf)*  
*Categorical Variable*

"Yes" or "No", indicate whether or not the claim is confirmed. "Unknown" appears if this information is not available.

- 1 = "Yes"                    The claim of responsibility is confirmed.
- 0 = "No"                    The claim of responsibility is not confirmed.
- 9 = "Unknown"            It is unknown whether or not the claim of responsibility is confirmed.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

D. Second Group Claim of Responsibility?

*(claim2)*  
*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = "Yes"                    A group or person claimed responsibility for the attack.
- 0 = "No"                    No claim of responsibility was made.
- 9 = "Unknown"            It is unknown whether or not a claim of responsibility was made.

Conventions follow "Claim of Responsibility" field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

E. Mode for Second Group Claim of Responsibility

*(claimmode2; claimmode2\_txt)*  
*Categorical Variable*

Mode Values:

- 1 = Letter
- 2 = Call (post-incident)

- 3 = Call (pre-incident)
- 4 = E-mail
- 5 = Note left at scene
- 6 = Video
- 7 = Posted to website, blog, etc.
- 8 = Personal claim
- 9 = Other
- 10 = Unknown

Conventions follow “Mode for Claim of Responsibility” field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

F. Second Group Claim of Responsibility Confirmed?

*(claimconf2)*  
*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = "Yes"                    The claim of responsibility is confirmed.
- 0 = "No"                    The claim of responsibility is not confirmed.
- 9 = "Unknown"            It is unknown whether or not the claim of responsibility is confirmed.

Conventions follow “Claim of Responsibility Confirmed?” field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

G. Third Group Claim of Responsibility?

*(claim3)*  
*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = "Yes"                    A group or person claimed responsibility for the attack.
- 0 = "No"                    No claim of responsibility was made.
- 9 = “Unknown”            It is unknown whether or not a claim of responsibility was made.

Conventions follow “Claim of Responsibility” field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

H. Mode for Third Group Claim of Responsibility

*(claimmode3; claimmode3\_txt)*  
*Categorical Variable*

Mode Values:

- 1 = Letter
- 2 = Call (post-incident)
- 3 = Call (pre-incident)
- 4 = E-mail
- 5 = Note left at scene
- 6 = Video
- 7 = Posted to website, blog, etc.
- 8 = Personal claim
- 9 = Other
- 10 = Unknown

Conventions follow "Mode for Claim of Responsibility" field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

I. Third Group Claim of Responsibility Confirmed?

*(claimconf3)*

*Categorical Variable*

- 1 = "Yes"                      The claim of responsibility is confirmed.
- 0 = "No"                      The claim of responsibility is not confirmed.
- 9 = "Unknown"              It is unknown whether or not the claim of responsibility is confirmed.

Conventions follow "Claim of Responsibility Confirmed?" field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

J. Competing Claims of Responsibility?

*(compclaim)*

*Categorical Variable*

This field is used to indicate whether more than one group claimed separate responsibility for the attack. If marked "Yes", it indicates that the groups entered in conjunction with the case each claimed responsibility for the attack (i.e., they did not work together, but each independently tried to claim credit for the attack).

- 1 = "Yes"                      There are competing claims of responsibility for the attack.
- 0 = "No"                      There are not competing claims of responsibility for the attack.
- 9 = "Unknown"              It is unknown whether or not the claim of responsibility is confirmed.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

## **X. Weapon Information**

Information on up to four types and sub-types of the weapons used in an attack are recorded for each case, in addition to any information on specific weapon details reported.

### **A. Weapon Type**

*(weaptype1; weaptype1\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

This field records the general type of weapon used in the incident. It consists of the following 13 categories:

- 1 = Biological
- 2 = Chemical
- 3 = Radiological
- 4 = Nuclear
- 5 = Firearms
- 6 = Explosives/Bombs/Dynamite
- 7 = Fake Weapons
- 8 = Incendiary
- 9 = Melee
- 10 = Vehicle (not to include vehicle-borne explosives, i.e., car or truck bombs)
- 11 = Sabotage Equipment
- 12 = Other
- 13 = Unknown

### **B. Weapon Sub-type**

*(weapsubtype1; weapsubtype1\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

This field records a more specific value for most of the Weapon Types identified immediately above.

Values for Weapon Type and corresponding Sub-type

#### ***Biological***

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

**Chemical**

1 = Poisoning

**Radiological**

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

**Nuclear**

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

**Firearms**

2 = Automatic Weapon  
3 = Handgun  
4 = Rifle/Shotgun (non-automatic)  
5 = Unknown Gun Type  
6 = Other Gun Type

**Explosives/Bombs/Dynamite**

7 = Grenade  
8 = Land Mine  
9 = Letter Bomb  
10 = Pressure Trigger  
11 = Projectile (rockets, mortars, RPGs, etc.)  
12 = Remote Trigger  
13 = Suicide (carried bodily by human being)  
14 = Time Fuse  
15 = Vehicle  
16 = Unknown Explosive Type  
17 = Other Explosive Type

**Fake Weapons**

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

**Incendiary**

18 = Arson/Fire  
19 = Flame Thrower  
20 = Gasoline or Alcohol

**Melee**

21 = Blunt Object  
22 = Hands, Feet, Fists  
23 = Knife  
24 = Rope or Other Strangling Device  
25 = Sharp Object Other Than Knife  
26 = Suffocation

**Vehicle** (not to include vehicle-borne explosives, i.e., car or truck bombs)

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

***Sabotage Equipment***

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

***Other***

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

***Unknown***

[no corresponding weapon sub-types]

C. Second Weapon Type

*(weaptype2; weaptype2\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Weapon Type” field.

D. Second Weapon Sub-Type

*(weapsubtype2; weapsubtype2\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Weapon Sub-Type” field.

E. Third Weapon Type

*(weaptype3; weaptype3\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Weapon Type” field.

F. Third Weapon Sub-Type

*(weapsubtype3; weapsubtype3\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Weapon Sub-Type” field.

G. Fourth Weapon Type

*(weaptype4; weaptype4\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Weapon Type” field.

H. Fourth Weapon Sub-Type

*(weapsubtype4; weapsubtype4\_txt)*

### *Categorical Variable*

Conventions follow “Weapon Sub-Type” field.

#### I. Weapon Details

*(weapdetail)*

*Text Variable*

This field notes any pertinent information on the type of weapon(s) used in the incident. Such notes could include the novel use or means of concealing a weapon, specific weapon models, interesting details of the weapons’ origins, etc.

## **XI. Casualty Information**

### Note: Preservation of Statistical Accuracy

If several cases are linked together, the open-source reports sometimes list the number of casualties cumulatively. In such cases the preservation of statistical accuracy is preserved by the GTD by evenly distributing casualties across the linked incidents.

#### A. Total Number of Fatalities

*(nkill)*

*Numeric Variable*

This field stores the number of total confirmed fatalities for the incident. The number includes all victims *and* attackers who died as a direct result of the incident.

Where there is evidence of fatalities, but the number is not reported, “-99” or “Unknown” is the value given to this field.

Where several independent sources report different numbers of casualties, the database will usually reflect the number given by the most recent source, unless there is reason to do otherwise. Where there are several “most recent” sources published around the same time, then the majority figure will be used. Where there is no majority figure among independent sources, the database will record the lowest proffered fatality figure, unless there is clear reason to do otherwise.

#### B. Number of U.S. Fatalities

*(nkillus)*

*Numeric Variable*

Limited to only U.S. fatalities, this field follows the conventions of "Total Number of Fatalities" above.

C. Number of Perpetrator Fatalities

*(nkillter)*

*Numeric Variable*

Limited to only perpetrator fatalities, this field follows the conventions of "Total Number of Fatalities" field.

D. Total Number of Injured

*(nwound)*

*Numeric Variable*

This field records the number of confirmed non-fatal injuries. Conventions follow the "Total Number of Fatalities" field.

E. Number of U.S. Injured

*(nwoundus)*

*Numeric Variable*

Conventions follow the "Number of U.S. Fatalities" field.

F. Number of Perpetrators Injured

*(nwoundte)*

*Numeric Variable*

Conventions follow the "Number of Perpetrator Fatalities" field.

## **XII. Consequences**

A. Property Damage?

*(property)*

*Categorical Variable*

"Yes" appears if there is evidence of property damage during the incident.

1 = "Yes"

The incident resulted in property damage.

0 = "No"

The incident did not result in property damage.

-9 = "Unknown"

It is unknown whether or not the incident resulted in property damage

**B. Extent of Property Damage**

*(propextent; propextent\_txt)*

*Categorical Variable*

If “Property Damage?” is “Yes” then one of four categories describe the extent of the property damage:

- 1 = Catastrophic (likely > \$1 billion)
- 2 = Major (likely > \$1 million but < \$1 billion)
- 3 = Minor (likely < \$1 million)
- 4 = Unknown

**C. Value of Property Damage (in U.S. \$)**

*(propvalue)*

*Numeric Variable*

If “Property Damage?” is “Yes” then the exact U.S. dollar amount (at the time of the incident) of total damages is listed. If no dollar figure is reported, the field is blank. That is, a blank field here does *not* indicate that there was no property damage but, rather, that no precise estimate of the value was available. The value of damages only includes direct economic effects of the incident (i.e. cost of buildings, etc.) and not indirect economic costs (longer term effects on the company, industry, tourism, etc.). Protocols for recording inconsistent numbers, etc., listed above are followed (see, for example, “Number of Perpetrators”).

**D. Property Damage Comments**

*(propcomment)*

*Text Variable*

If “Property Damage?” is “Yes” then non-monetary or imprecise measures of damage may be described in this field.

**XIII. Hostage / Kidnapping Additional Information**

**A. Hostages or Kidnapping Victims?**

*(ishostkid)*

*Categorical Variable*

This field records whether or not the victims were taken hostage or kidnapped.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1 = "Yes"      | The victims were taken hostage or kidnapped.                              |
| 0 = "No"       | The victims were not taken hostage or kidnapped.                          |
| -9 = "Unknown" | It is unknown whether or not the victims were taken hostage or kidnapped. |

B. Total Number of Hostages/ Kidnapping Victims

*(nhostkid)*  
*Numeric Variable*

This field records the total number of hostages or kidnapping victims. As with the number of perpetrators, where several independent sources report different numbers of hostages, the GTD reflects the number given by the majority of sources, unless there is reason to do otherwise. Where there is no majority figure among independent sources, the database will record the lowest proffered hostage figure, unless there is clear reason to do otherwise. In cases where the number of hostages or kidnapping victims is stated vaguely, for example, "...at least 11 hostages", then the lowest possible number will be recorded, in this example "11." If the number of hostages is unknown or unidentified, this field records "-99" or "Unknown."

C. Number of U.S. Hostages/ Kidnapping Victims

*(nhostkidus)*  
*Numeric Variable*

Conventions follow the "Total Number of Hostages/ Kidnapping Victims" field, but only include U.S. hostage/kidnapping victims.

D. Hours of Kidnapping / Hostage Incident

*(nhours)*  
*Numeric Variable*

If the "Attack Type" is "Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)," "Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident)," or "Hijacking" then the duration of the incident is recorded *either* in this field *or* in the next field.

If the incident lasted for less than 24 hours, this field records the number of hours.

If the incident lasts for more than 24 hours (i.e., at least one day), then the number of days is recorded in the next field.

E. Days of Kidnapping / Hostage Incident

*(ndays)*

*Numeric Variable*

If the "Attack Type" is "Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)," "Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident)," or "Hijacking" and if the duration of the kidnapping / hostage incident last for more than 24 hours, this field records the duration of the incident in days. If information on hours and days is provided, the figure is rounded to the nearest day.

F. Country That Kidnappers/Hijackers Diverted To

*(divert)*

*Text Variable*

If the "Attack Type" is "Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)" or "Hijacking" then this field lists the country that the hijackers diverted the vehicle to. If the hijackers did not divert the vehicle to another country, this field is blank.

G. Country of Kidnapping/Hijacking Resolution

*(kidhijcountry)*

*Text Variable*

If the "Attack Type" is "Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)" or "Hijacking" then this field lists the country in which the incident was resolved or ended. If the incident was not resolved in another country, this field is blank.

H. Ransom Demanded?

*(ransom)*

*Categorical Variable*

"Yes" is recorded if the incident involved the demand of some form of ransom.

1 = "Yes"	The incident involved a demand of ransom.
0 = "No"	The incident did not involve a demand of ransom.
-9 = "Unknown"	It is unknown whether or not the incident involved a demand of ransom.

I. Total Ransom Amount Demanded

*(ransomamt)*  
*Numeric Variable*

If a ransom was demanded then the amount of ransom demanded is listed in U.S. dollars. If a ransom was demanded but the monetary figure was unknown then this field is recorded with “-99” or “Unknown.”

J. Ransom Amount Demanded from U.S. Sources

*(ransomamtus)*  
*Numeric Variable*

If a ransom was demanded from U.S. sources then this figure is listed in U.S. dollars. If a ransom was demanded from U.S. sources but the monetary figure was unknown then this field is recorded with “-99” or “Unknown.”

K. Total Ransom Amount Paid

*(ransompaid)*  
*Numeric Variable*

If a ransom amount was paid then this figure is listed in U.S. dollars. If a ransom was paid but the monetary figure was unspecified then this field is recorded with “-99” or “Unknown.”

L. Ransom Amount Paid By U.S. Sources

*(ransompaidus)*  
*Numeric Variable*

If a ransom amount was paid by U.S. sources then this figure is listed in U.S. dollars. If a ransom was paid by U.S. sources but the monetary figure was unspecified then this field is recorded with “-99” or “Unknown.”

M. Ransom Notes

*(ransomnote)*  
*Text Variable*

If a ransom was demanded this field may be used to record any specific comments relating to the ransom not captured in other fields.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

N. Kidnapping/Hostage Outcome

*(hostkidoutcome; hostkidoutcome\_txt)*  
*Categorical Variable*

If the “Attack Type” is “Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)” then this field applies.  
The seven values for this field are:

- 1 = Attempted Rescue
- 2 = Hostage(s) released by perpetrators
- 3 = Hostage(s) escaped (not during rescue attempt)
- 4 = Hostage(s) killed (not during rescue attempt)
- 5 = Successful Rescue
- 6 = Combination
- 7 = Unknown

If the hostages suffered a variety of the above fates, “Combination” is selected. Further details about the fate of hostages may be recorded in the “Additional Notes” field (see below).

**O. Number Released/Escaped/Rescued**

*(nreleased)*

*Numeric Variable*

If the “Attack Type” is “Hostage Taking (Kidnapping)” then this field will apply. This field records the number of hostages who survived the incident. All previous protocols for recording numbers apply, including using “-99” for “Unknown.”

As with the total number of kidnapping victims, where several independent sources report different numbers of hostages, the database will reflect the number given by the majority of sources, unless there is reason to do otherwise. Where there is no majority figure among independent sources, the database will record the lowest proffered hostage released/escaped/rescued figure, unless there is clear reason to do otherwise. In cases where the number of hostages released/escaped/rescued is stated vaguely, for example “...at least 11 hostages were released”, then the lowest possible number will be recorded, in this example “11”. If the number of hostages released/escaped/rescued is unknown or unidentified, this is recorded as “Unknown”.

**XIV. Additional Information**

*(addnotes)*

*Text Variable*

This field is used to capture the following information:

- Additional information that could not be captured in any of the above fields, such as details about hostage conditions or additional countries hijacked vehicles were diverted to.
- Supplemental important information not specific to the particular attack, such as multiple attacks in the same area or by the same perpetrator.
- Uncertainties about the data (such as differing reports of casualty numbers or perpetrators responsible).
- Unusual factors, such as a shift in tactics, the reappearance of an organization, the emergence of a new organization, an attack carried out on a historical date, or an escalation of a violent campaign.
- The fate (legal, health, or otherwise) of either victims or perpetrators where this is mentioned in GTD source documents.
- In addition, the instructions for several fields listed above have specific indications for placing additional information in this “Additional Notes” field, as needed:
  - *Specific Target/Victim*  
If the Target/Victim is multiple victims (e.g., in a kidnapping or assassination), only the first name is recorded in the “Specific Target/Victim” field, with remaining names recorded in the “Additional Notes” field.
  - *Perpetrator Individual(s) Name(s)*  
Names of individuals identified as planners, bomb-makers, etc., who are indirectly involved in an attack, may recorded in the “Additional Notes” field.
  - *Mode for Claim of Responsibility*  
If greater detail is needed than provided for the “Mode for Claim of Responsibility” field (for instance, a particularly novel or strange mode is used) this information may be captured in the “Additional Notes” field.
  - *Kidnapping/Hostage Outcome*  
If greater detail is available than the Kidnapping/Hostage Outcome field allows, then further details about the fate of hostages/kidnapped may be recorded in the “Additional Notes” field.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

## **XV. Source Information**

### **A. First Source Citation**

*(scite1)*  
*Text Variable*

This field cites the first source used to compile information on the specific incident.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

B. Second Source Citation

*(scite2)*  
*Text Variable*

This field cites the second source used to compile information on the specific incident.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

C. Third Source Citation

*(scite3)*  
*Text Variable*

This field cites the third source used to compile information on the specific incident.

Note: This field is presently only available with incidents occurring after 1997.

D. Data Collection Effort

*(dbsource)*  
*Text Variable*

This field identifies the original data collection effort in which each event was collected. Each value corresponds to a different data collection project or group. The three largest (PGIS, CETIS, and ISVG) correspond to the original collection efforts for GTD1, GTD2, and GTD3, respectively. The additional values correspond to retrospective data collection efforts undertaken by START as part of larger research projects at the center. The originating source in those projects was used to identify cases that were not in the GTD but could be identified in other reputable media sources. These cases were then researched, sourced and coded into updates to the GTD. For additional information about the GTD data collection efforts, contact the GTD team at [gtd@start.umd.edu](mailto:gtd@start.umd.edu).

## Data Collection Efforts for the Global Terrorism Database, 1970-2010.

Data Collection Effort	# of Events	Originating Sources
Anti-Abortion Project 2010	186	Cases from the National Abortion Federation and other data sources on anti-abortion attacks in the United States
Armenian Website	40	Australian Turkish Media Group
CAIN	1589	Conflict Archive on the Internet for Northern Ireland
CBRN Global Chronology	49	Mohtadi, Hamid and Antu Murshid. 2006. <i>A Global Chronology of Incidents of Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, and Nuclear Attacks: 1950-2005</i> . Minneapolis, MN: National Center for Food Protection and Defense.
CETIS	16205	Center for Terrorism and Intelligence Studies - Collected GTD2
Disorders and Terrorism Chronology	5	National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism (1976) <i>Report of the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism</i> . Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Justice.
Eco Project 2010	135	Cases on eco-terrorism within the United States
Hewitt Project	1013	Hewitt, Christopher. 2005. <i>Political Violence and Terrorism in Modern America: A Chronology</i> . Praeger Security International: Westport, CT.
Hijacking DB	54	Federal Aviation Administration. 1983. <i>Aircraft Hijackings and Other Criminal Acts Against Civil Aviation Statistical and Narrative Reports</i> . Washington, DC: Office of Civil Aviation Security.
HSI	99	Homeland Security Institute. 2005. <i>Underlying Reasons for Successful &amp; Unsuccessful Terrorist Attacks Against the U.S. Homeland &amp; Selected U.S. Interests Abroad</i> . Washington, D.C.
Hyland	74	Hyland, Francis P. 1991. <i>Armenian Terrorism: the Past, the Present, the Prospects</i> . Boulder-San Francisco-Oxford: Westview Press.
ISVG	13213	Institute for the Study of Violent Groups - Collects GTD3 (2008-present)
PGIS	63882	Pinkerton Global Intelligence Services - collected GTD1
Sageman	3	Cases from Marc Sageman's Book, <i>Understanding Terror Networks</i>
State Department 1997 Document	27	United States Department of State. 1997. <i>Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans</i> . Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Diplomatic Security.
UMD Algeria 2010	645	Multi-source comparison of events from Algeria between 1990 - 2008
UMD Assassinations Project	19	Multi-source search of high-profile assassinations
UMD Black Widows 2011	7	Multi-source comparison of events by the "Black Widows" attackers in Chechnya.
UMD Miscellaneous	12	Miscellaneous events from a variety of small data-improvement projects.
UMD South Africa	449	South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission. 1998. <i>Truth and Reconciliation Commission of South Africa Report</i> . Johannesburg, South Africa.
UMD Sri Lanka 2011	406	Multi-source comparison of events from Sri Lanka between 1970 and 2009

## APPENDIX I: COUNTRY LEVEL STATISTICS FOR 1993

Country	Number of Incidents	Percent	Number Killed	Number Injured	Number US Killed	Number US Injured
Afghanistan	20	0.40%	65	50	0	1
Albania	2	0.04%	0	2	0	0
Algeria	311	6.28%	602	126	0	0
Angola	34	0.69%	373	111	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
Argentina	15	0.30%	2	1	0	0
Armenia	6	0.12%	5	17	0	0
Australia	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
Austria	9	0.18%	0	5	0	0
Azerbaijan	4	0.08%	16	0	0	0
Bangladesh	47	0.95%	40	853	0	0
Belarus	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
Belgium	4	0.08%	2	3	0	0
Belize	1	0.02%	0	1	0	1
Bolivia	22	0.44%	2	1	0	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	0.12%	7	8	0	0
Brazil	24	0.48%	97	29	10	0
Burundi	5	0.10%	106	0	0	0
Cambodia	216	4.36%	279	483	0	1
Cameroon	4	0.08%	10	2	0	0
Canada	7	0.14%	0	0	0	0
Chad	13	0.26%	233	276	0	0
Chile	82	1.66%	13	31	0	0
China	21	0.42%	7	21	0	0
Colombia	225	4.54%	256	406	0	1
Comoros	2	0.04%	4	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	23	0.46%	106	5	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	12	0.24%	7	20	0	0
Corsica	67	1.35%	1	2	0	0
Costa Rica	3	0.06%	0	0	0	0
Croatia	4	0.08%	0	9	0	0
Cuba	5	0.10%	2	0	0	0
Cyprus	4	0.08%	0	16	0	0
Czech Republic	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
Denmark	6	0.12%	0	36	0	0
Djibouti	2	0.04%	0	7	0	0
Dominican Republic	2	0.04%	1	0	0	0
Ecuador	11	0.22%	13	7	0	0
Egypt	127	2.56%	132	214	3	3
El Salvador	33	0.67%	32	4	0	1
Estonia	5	0.10%	1	3	0	0

Ethiopia	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
France	52	1.05%	5	9	0	0
Georgia	45	0.91%	194	96	1	0
Germany	198	4.00%	27	181	0	5
Greece	30	0.61%	0	1	0	0
Guadeloupe	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	83	1.68%	27	9	0	2
Guinea	6	0.12%	12	50	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	0.02%	1	0	0	0
Haiti	67	1.35%	36	50	0	5
Honduras	5	0.10%	1	4	0	0
Hong Kong	4	0.08%	4	5	0	0
Hungary	3	0.06%	0	0	0	0
India	249	5.03%	1219	2546	0	0
Indonesia	3	0.06%	7	1	0	0
Iran	47	0.95%	78	41	0	0
Iraq	18	0.36%	33	59	0	0
Ireland	4	0.08%	1	1	0	0
Israel	240	4.84%	142	297	0	0
Italy	30	0.61%	14	126	0	0
Jamaica	20	0.40%	15	17	0	1
Japan	45	0.91%	1	1	0	0
Jordan	1	0.02%	1	0	0	0
Kenya	25	0.50%	53	17	0	1
Kuwait	5	0.10%	1	0	0	0
Laos	1	0.02%	0	2	0	0
Latvia	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	64	1.29%	51	174	0	0
Liberia	1	0.02%	0	1	0	1
Lithuania	3	0.06%	1	2	0	0
Malawi	1	0.02%	16	0	0	0
Malaysia	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
Mali	8	0.16%	5	0	0	0
Mauritania	1	0.02%	0	2	0	0
Mexico	17	0.34%	47	22	1	1
Mozambique	8	0.16%	3	10	0	0
Myanmar (Burma)	20	0.40%	147	70	0	0
Nepal	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	3	0.06%	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	53	1.07%	87	125	0	2
Niger	7	0.14%	5	0	0	0
Nigeria	17	0.34%	6	12	0	3
Northern Ireland	165	3.33%	73	175	0	0
Norway	7	0.14%	0	1	0	0
Pakistan	100	2.02%	228	302	0	0

Panama	18	0.36%	1	6	0	1
Papua New Guinea	7	0.14%	43	13	0	0
Paraguay	3	0.06%	3	0	0	0
Peru	334	6.74%	316	307	0	0
Philippines	198	4.00%	346	514	0	2
Poland	3	0.06%	0	3	0	2
Portugal	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
Romania	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
Russia	32	0.65%	203	841	1	5
Rwanda	13	0.26%	81	155	0	0
Senegal	6	0.12%	121	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	4	0.08%	30	9	0	0
Singapore	1	0.02%	0	1	0	0
Somalia	74	1.49%	115	293	28	124
South Africa	426	8.60%	1009	631	1	0
South Korea	4	0.08%	0	1	0	0
Spain	50	1.01%	19	37	0	0
Sri Lanka	29	0.59%	1268	380	0	0
Sudan	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
Suriname	4	0.08%	0	2	0	0
Swaziland	1	0.02%	0	1	0	0
Sweden	5	0.10%	0	1	0	0
Switzerland	12	0.24%	2	9	0	0
Taiwan	5	0.10%	34	57	0	0
Tajikistan	14	0.28%	373	19	0	0
Tanzania	6	0.12%	0	1	0	1
Thailand	67	1.35%	34	97	0	0
Togo	13	0.26%	1	11	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2	0.04%	0	0	0	0
Turkey	386	7.79%	1166	403	0	0
Uganda	4	0.08%	2	1	0	0
United Kingdom	59	1.19%	3	133	0	0
United States	28	0.57%	21	1066	0	1048
Uruguay	4	0.08%	1	0	0	0
Venezuela	49	0.99%	2	13	0	0
Vietnam	2	0.04%	0	1	0	0
Yemen	23	0.46%	12	7	0	2
Yugoslavia	5	0.10%	1	5	0	0
Zambia	1	0.02%	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4954</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>10,162</b>	<b>12176</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1214</b>