CIDB Codebook

This document contains the coding rules for the Canadian Incident Database (CIDB). It is the result of a collaborative effort by researchers affiliated with the Terrorism, Security and Society (TSAS) network located at the University of British Colombia. The CIDB owes much of its early data to the pioneering work of Anthony Kellett and his *Terrorism In Canada* publication. Many of the variables used in the CIDB mirror those of the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) maintained by the University of Maryland. It is intended that the CIDB can work interchangeably with GTD to ensure researchers have access to not only Canadian-related incidents but also can compare this data with that from around the world.

This codebook outlines the variables used in the CIDB and defines the possible values to these variables. Originally authored in 2014, subsequent revisions to this codebook may be made by CIBD researchers and will be reflected below.

Defining Terrorism

The Canadian Criminal Code identifies a terrorist act to be committed "in whole or in part for a political, religious, or ideological purpose, objective, or cause" with the intention of intimidating the public "...with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government, or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act" (Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1985, s. 83.01). Terrorism represents a specific form of violent extremism that is criminal and political in nature.

In practice this means in order to consider an incident for inclusion in the CIDB as an act of terrorism, 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 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.

Terrorism is a more restrictive definition than violent extremism.

Defining Violent Extremism

Violent extremism is defined as serious threats, harm, murder, mayhem, and damage to property that are motivated and justified by extremist beliefs. (Events may be coded as both terrorism and violent extremism).

EventID

Year-Month-Date-Location ID-Event Type ID -Target ID - Record #

For example, a bombing of a government building that occurred December 18, 2013 in Nova Scotia would have the Incident ID# 2013121807E05T15001.

EventYear

Year of the incident

EventMonth

Month of the incident

EventDay

Day of the incident

EventTime

24 hour

The time the incident took place, or in cases where a bombing occurred and the explosive did not detonate, the time the device was found.

EventTime_Begin

Time the incident began (for events that occur over a time period)

EventTime_End

Time the incident ended (for events that occur over a time period)

EventDate_BeginYear

Year the incident began (for events that occur over a time period)

EventDate_BeginMonth

Month the incident began (for events that occur over a time period)

EventDate_BeginDay

Day the incident began (for events that occur over a time period)

EventDate_EndYear

Year the incident ended (for events that occur over a time period)

EventDate_EndMonth

Month the incident ended (for events that occur over a time period)

EventDate_EndDay

Day the incident ended (for events that occur over a time period)

IncidentDescription

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

NOTE: Location variables below describe where the incident took place. For plane bombings, the location was recorded for the city in which the flight began.[1]

Location_Country (text)

Country the incident took place.

Location_Province (string)

Province/territory/state the incident took place

> 01-Alberta
> 02-British Columbia
> 03-Manitoba
> 04-New Brunswick
> 05-Newfoundland and Labrador
> 06-Northwest Territories
> 07-Nova Scotia
> 08-Nunavut
> 09-Ontario
> 10-Prince Edward Island
> 11-Quebec
> 12-Saskatchewan
> 13-Yukon
> 88-Unknown

Location_City (text)

Motivation

Each perpetrator may have multiple motivations. The below motivations are not mutually exclusive; as appropriate, multiple motivations may be applied to a perpetrator.

Leftist Organization

Organization promotes economically leftist policies such as redistribution of wealth by the government and nationalization of industry. Most that fall into this category will primarily be communist and socialist organizations and their variants (Marxist, Leninist, Maoist). Examples include the New People's Army (NPA), the Red Brigades, or the Revolutionary Armed Forces of

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[1] Transit events (usually hijackings) pose a problem of localization if they begin in one location and end in another, quite distant, place. Since the ultimate stand-off typically occurs in the place of the attacker's choice, it was decided to list such incidents (of which, in fact, there has only been one) under the stand-off location. The lone Canadian political hijacking ended on Parliament Hill, and thus has been coded as an Ottawa incident, although it began in Montreal. This coding choice was reinforced by the fact that hijackings tend to take the name of their ending location rather than their point of origin (which is often indeterminate) - as such well known incidents as the Mogadishu and Entebbe hijackings attest. In the same tradition, the 7 April 1989 incident has become identified with Parliament Hill (Ottawa), rather than with Montreal" (Kellett et al., 1991, p. 31).

Columbia (FARC).

      1 = Does adhere to the ideology
      0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Rightist Organization

Organization promotes economically rightist policies such as extreme laissez-faire policies, small government, or policies that favor status quo economic elites. Often rightist groups are formed as a reaction to leftist groups, such as many anti-communist organizations in Central & South America. Examples include United Self-Defense Forces of Columbia (AUC) and Mountaineer Militia.

      1 = Does adhere to the ideology
      0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Religious Organization

Organization is guided by some form of religious principles. They may seek to incorporate religious policies into public life or exist to protect a distinct religious group. Examples include al-Qaeda, Jemaah Islamiya, Kach, and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

      1 = Does adhere to the ideology
      0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Ethnic Organization

Organization represents a certain ethnic group and advocates for that ethnic group. Examples include Fatah, Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA), and the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

      1 = Does adhere to the ideology
      0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Separatist Organization

Organization promotes the autonomy, independence, or annexation to another territory of a certain geographical area for a represented group. Often this ideology overlaps with religion or ethnic ideology. Examples include the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA), and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

      1 = Does adhere to the ideology
      0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Environmentalist Organization

Organization advocates policies for the conservation of environment or wildlife. Examples include the Earth Liberation Front (ELF), Animal Liberation Front (ALF), and Oxford Arson Group.

      1 = Does adhere to the ideology
      0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Supremacist Organization

Organization advocates for the inherent supremacy of a specific race over other inherently inferior races. Some extreme nationalist groups reach this level as well. Examples include the Ku Klux Klan, Aryan Nations, and Russian National Unity.

    1 = Does adhere to the ideology
    0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Anarchist Organization

Organization espouses anti-authority rhetoric and seeks to overthrow the state system for the purpose of living in society without state control. Examples include Solidarity with 17N, Informal Anarchist Federation, and Anti-State Action.

    1 = Does adhere to the ideology
    0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Anti-globalization Organization

Organization espouses beliefs that globalization is bad, often citing undue influences of the United States or "the West" in an oppressive global economy. Often coupled with anarchist or leftist ideologies. Examples include Revolutionary Nuclei and the Group of Carlo Giuliani.

    1 = Does adhere to the ideology
    0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Vigilante Organization

Organization holds a strong anti-crime goal, often speaking out against the government for not properly dealing with crime or attacking corrupt police. An example is People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD).

    1 = Does adhere to the ideology
    0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

Criminal

Organization holds a strong anti-crime goal, often speaking out against the government for not properly dealing with crime or attacking corrupt police.

    1 = Does adhere to the ideology
    0 = Does not adhere to the ideology

#Perpetrators

A numerical count of the number of perpetrators directly involved in the incident.

Émigré

Attack conducted by foreigners against a foreign target(s) in Canada

> 1 = Yes
> 0 = No

Perpetrators

Name of alleged or suspected group (or, if no group, the individual) that perpetrated the incident.

Event Type

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 use of a firearm, incendiary, or sharp instrument (knife, etc.). Not to include attacks involving the use of fists, rocks, sticks, or other handheld (less-than-lethal) weapons. Also includes attacks involving certain classes of explosive devices along with firearms, incendiaries, or sharp instruments. The explosive device subcategories that are included in this classification are grenades, projectiles, unknown or other explosive devices that are thrown, and suicide attacks in which the bombers are also using firearms or incendiary devices.

3 = Bombing/Explosion

An attack where the primary effects are caused by an energetically unstable material undergoing rapid decomposition and releasing a pressure wave that causes physical damage to the surrounding environment. Can include either high or low explosives (including a dirty bomb) 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.

If an attack involves certain classes of explosive devices along with firearms, incendiaries, or sharp objects, then the attack is coded as an armed assault only. The explosive device subcategories that are included in this classification are grenades, projectiles, and unknown or other explosive devices that are thrown in which the bombers are also using firearms or incendiary devices.

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, force the release of prisoners, or some other political objective. Obtaining payment of a ransom should not the sole purpose of a Hijacking, but can be one element of the incident so long as additional objectives have also been stated. 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 take control of hostages for the purpose of achieving a political objective through concessions or through disruption of normal operations. 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)

An act whose primary objective is to take control of hostages for the purpose of achieving a political objective through concessions or through disruption of normal operations. Kidnappings are distinguished from Barricade Incidents (above) in that they involve moving and holding the hostages in another location.

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 include arson and various forms of sabotage (e.g., sabotaging a train track is a facility/infrastructure attack, even if passengers are killed). Facility/infrastructure attacks can include acts which aim to harm an installation, yet also cause harm to people incidentally (e.g. an arson attack primarily aimed at damaging a building, but causes injuries or fatalities).

8 = Theft

Items stolen for a political purpose (such as to finance an extremist group or to obtain weapons/materials for an extremist group)

9 = Threat

A message, written or verbal (e.g., phone call), was sent to the target indicating that the perpetrator was going commit a violent action against the target at some future time (often unless the target submits to the perpetrator's demands), but the violent action did not take place.

10 = 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.).

11 = UNKNOWN

The attack type cannot be determined from the available information

Weapon Type1

Indicates weapon used in incident. If multiple weapons, indicates primary weapon used (weapon type2 below indicates second weapon used).

1 = Chemical

2 = Biological

3 = Radiological

4 = Nuclear

5= Firearms

Handguns, shotguns, machine guns, military guns. Includes any weapon classifiable as "small arms." Excludes mortars, artillery, and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs). Also classified into three subtypes (*GTD Codebook, p. 27*)
- Automatic Weapon (including semi-automatic)
- Handgun
- Rifle/Shotgun
- Unknown Gun Type
- Other Gun Type

6 = Explosives/bombs/ dynamite

Improvised explosive devices (IEDs), unspecified "explosive devices," and manufactured and improvised bombs. Includes military explosives.

7= Fake Weapons

A device without an explosive, detonator, or firing mechanism (e.g., a bag with wires, a bomb without a trigger, a plastic gun, or an inert white powder in an envelope).

8= Incendiary

An incendiary weapon burns but does not explode. A Molotov cocktail is an incendiary device, not a firebomb, because it does not explode. An incendiary device, even if

homemade, cannot be an improvised explosive device (IED) because it is not an explosive. A firebomb is an explosive device with incendiary effects.

9= Primitive/Melee

Includes bare hands, spears, arrows, rocks, swords, knives, any and all blunt objects, exotic bladed weapons, nooses, wires, hand tools, etc.

10= Vehicle

Note: A bomb placed on or in a car specifically to kill the driver or another occupant is not considered a vehicle bomb. To qualify as a vehicle bomb, the vehicle itself must be part of the weapon (i.e., the weapon delivery device and a potential source of shrapnel).

11= Sabotage equipment

12= Other

Electrocution or other generally unconventional or unusual means of death, wounding, damage, or destruction that does not fit in any of other categories.

13= Unknown

Weapon Subtype1

Biological

 [no subtypes]

Chemical

 1= poisoning

Radiological

 [no subtypes]

Nuclear

 [no subtypes]

Firearms

 2 = Automatic Weapon (including semi-auto)

 3 = Handgun

4 = Rifle/shotgun

5 = Unknown Gun Type

6 = Other Gun Type

Explosives/bombs/ dynamite

7 = Grenade (not RPG)**.** A small weapon that contains an explosive and is thrown by hand or projected.

8 = Mine. An explosive buried under ground with a pressure trigger or buried and command-detonated in place. If the context indicates or implies the explosive is homemade, it is also considered an **IED**.

Cautionary Note: Incidents involving landmines are not always terrorism. In some cases, landmines may be left over in former war zones (e.g., Cambodia, Mozambique, Balkans), and without specific information indicating terrorists placed the landmine, the event is not catalogued.

9 = Mail Bomb

An explosive device placed in a letter or a package. A letter bomb is usually triggered when the package is opened, but it may also be triggered by a timer. It is also considered to be an **IED**.

10 = Pressure Trigger

11 = Projectile (rockets, mortars, RPGs)

A rocket lacks a post-launch guidance system. A missile has the capability to continue to track a target after launching. If the missile or rocket is homemade, it is also considered to be an **IED**.

12 = Remote Device

13 = Suicide

14 = Time Fuse

15 = Vehicle

Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED). It is also considered to be an **IED**.

16 = Unknown Explosive Type

17 = Other Explosive Type

Fake weapons

[no subtypes]

Incendiary

18 = Arson/Fire

19 = Flamethrower

20 = Gasoline or Alcohol

Melee

21 = Blunt Object

22 = Hands, Feet, Fists

23 = Knife or Other Sharp Object

24 = Rope

25 = Unknown

Vehicle

[no subtypes]

Sabotage

[no subtypes]

Other

[no subtypes]

Unknown

[no subtypes]

Weapon Type1
As above.

Weapon Subtype2
As above.

Target

Unless otherwise indicated, this section is from the GTD Codebook (2013) p. 29-34.

1 = Airports & Aircraft

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

2 = 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.

This includes attacks carried out against corporate offices or employees of firms like mining companies, or oil corporations. Further, includes attacks conducted on business people or corporate officers.

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

3 = 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 (when the relationship is relevant to the motive of the attack) and property. The United Nations is a diplomatic target.

4 = 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 in the "Private Citizens and Property" value, there are 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 above).

5 = Food or Water Supply

Attacks on food or water supplies or reserves are included in this value. This generally includes attacks aimed at the infrastructure related to food and water for human consumption.

6 = Government

Any attack on a government building; government member, former members, including members of political parties in official capacities, 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, or family members of government officials when the relationship is relevant to the motive of the attack.

This value does not include attacks on political candidates for office or members of political parties that do not hold an elected office (these attacks are captured in "Private Citizens and Property").

7 = Healthcare/hospital

Hospitals, health clinics, doctors' offices and other patient treatment facilities.

8 = 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, or broadcast infrastructure are coded as "Telecommunications," see below.

9 = Maritime (includes ports and maritime facilities)

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

10 = Military

Includes attacks against military units, patrols, barracks, convoys, jeeps, and aircraft. Also includes attacks on recruiting sites, and soldiers engaged in internal policing functions such as at checkpoints and in anti-narcotics activities. This category also includes peacekeeping units that conduct military operations (e.g., AMISOM).

11 = Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)/ Humanitarian Aid

Humanitarian aid groups provide assistance and resources to groups in need (e.g., Habitat for Humanity, Salvation Army, food banks, etc.). Non-governmental organizations may often provide aid, but they focus on international development or assistance rather than a single domestic or indigenous issue or problem (e.g., Red Cross, Red Crescent, Doctors Without Borders, etc.)

Non-profit refers to groups such as National Rifle Association (NRA), NAACP, National Women's Association (NWA), etc. that are organized around a single-focus interest and are neither a political party or political entity nor primarily a humanitarian aid or charity group.

12 = Other

Any facility that does not fit elsewhere on this list, including raw materials.

13 = 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.

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.

For 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/Non-State Militias

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 or surrendered 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. Travel agencies are coded as business targets.

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.

For 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 faculties coded above are coded as business.

Target Subtype
Business
>1 = Gas/oil
>2 = Restaurant/Bar/Café
>3 = Bank/Commerce
>4 = Multinational Corporations
>5 = Industrial/Textiles/Factories
>6 = Medical/Pharmaceutical
>7 = Retail/Grocery/Bakery (including cell phone shops and generic shops)
>8 = Hotel/Resort
>9 = Farm/Ranch
>10 = Mining
>11 = Entertainment/Cultural/Stadiums/Casinos
>12 = Construction
>13 = Private Security Companies/Firms

Government

> 14 = Judges/Attorneys/Courts
> 15 = Politicians/Political Parties/Political Movements/Political Party Meetings/Rallies
> 16 = Royalty
> 17 = Head of State
> 18 = Government employees (excluding police/military)
> 19 = Election Related
> 20 = Intelligence
> 21 = Government Buildings/Facilities

Police

> 22 = Police Buildings (Headquarters/Stations/School)
> 23 = Police Patrol (including vehicles and convoys)
> 24 = Police Checkpoint
> 25 = Police Security Forces/Officers
> 26 = Prisons/Jails

Military

> 27 = Military Barracks/Base/Headquarters/Check Post
> 28 = Military Recruiting Station/Academy
> 29 = Military Units/Patrols/Convoys
> 30 = Navy
> 31 = Air
> 32 = Coast Guard
> 33 = Army
> 34 = Soldiers/Troops/Officers/Forces
> 35 = Military Transportation/Vehicles (excluding specific mentions of convoys)
> 36 = Military Check-point
> 37 = North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Related
> 38 = Marine
> 39 = Paramilitary

Healthcare/Hospital/Abortion relatd

> 40 = Hospital/clinics
> 41 = Doctor/Nurse/Other Healthcare Staff

Airports and Aircraft

> 42 = Aircraft (not at an airport)
> 43 = Airline Officer/Personnel
> 44 = Airport

Diplomatic

> 45 = Diplomats/Families/Individuals (outside of embassy)
> 46 = Embassies/Consulates
> 47 = United Nations Related (Peacekeepers/Aid Agencies/Compounds)

Educational Institutions

> 48 = Teachers/Professors/Instructors
> 49 = Schools/Universities/Educational Buildings

50 = Other Personnel

Food or Water Supply
51 = Food Supply
52 = Water Supply

Journalists & Media
53 = Newspaper Journalists/Staff/Facilities
54 = Radio Journalists/Staff/Facilities
55 = Television Journalists/Staff/Facilities
56 = Other (including online news agencies)

Maritime
57 = Civilian Maritime
58 = Commercial Maritime
59 = Oil Tankers
60 = Ports

NGO's
61 = Domestic NGO
62 = International NGO

Other
63 = Ambulances
64 = Fire Fighters/Trucks
65 = Refugee Camps
66 = Demilitarized Zones (including Green Zone)

Private Citizens and Property
67 = Unnamed Civilians/Unspecified
68 = Named civilians
69 = Religion Identified
70 = Students
71 = Race/Ethnicity Identified
72 = Farmers
73 = Vehicles/Transportation
74 = Marketplace/Plaza/Square (where many people gather/crowd)
75 = Village/Cities/Towns/Suburb (large areas)
76 = Houses/Apartments/Residence
77 = Laborers (General)/Specific Jobs
78 = Processions/Gatherings (Funerals/Weddings/Birthdays/Religious)
79 = Public Areas (e.g., Public garden, parking lot, garage, beach, public buildings, camps)
80 = Memorials/Cemeteries/Monuments
81 = Museums/Cultural Centers/Cultural Houses
82 = Labor Union Related
83 = Protestors
84 = Political Party Members/

Religious Figures/Institutions

85 = Religious Figures
86 = Places of Worship
87 = Affiliated Institutions

Telecommunication

88 = Radio
89 = Television
90 = Telephone/Telegraph
91 = Internet Infrastructure
92 = Multiple Telecommunication Targets

Terrorist/Non-State Militia

93 = Terrorist Organization
94 = Non-State Militia

Tourists

95 = Tourism Travel Agency
96 = Tour Bus/Van/Vehicle
97 = Tourists
98 = Other Facilities

Transportation

99 = Bus (excluding tourist)
100 = Train/Train Tracks/ Trolley
101 = Bus Station/Stop
102 = Subway
103 = Bridge/Car Tunnel
104 = Highway/Road/Toll/Traffic Signal
105 = Taxi/Rickshaw

Unknown

[No corresponding target subtypes]

Utilities

106 = Electrical transformers/substations/ power lines
107 = Gas substations
108 = Gas pipelines
109 = Oil derricks (land or sea)
110 = Oil pipeline
111 = Oil refinery/upgrader

Definitions of Successfully Executed Incidents

Success of a terrorist strike is defined according to the tangible effects of the attack. 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 succeed in bringing the building down or inducing government repression.

The definition of a successful attack depends on the type of attack. Essentially, the key question is whether or not the attack type took place. If a case has multiple attack types, success is based on the most serious attack type (see hierarchy above).

ASSASSINATION

In order for an assassination to be successful, the target of the assassination must be killed. For example, even if an attack kills numerous people but not the target, it is an unsuccessful assassination.

ARMED ASSAULT

An armed assault is determined to be successful if the assault takes place and if a target is hit (including people and/or property). Unsuccessful armed assaults are those in which the perpetrators attack and do not hit the target. An armed assault is also unsuccessful if the perpetrators are apprehended on their way to commit the assault. To make this determination, however, there must be information to indicate that an actual assault was imminent.

BOMBING/EXPLOSION

A bombing is successful if the bomb or explosive device detonates. Bombings are considered unsuccessful if they do not detonate. The success or failure of the bombing is not based on whether it hit the intended target.

HIJACKING

A hijacking is successful if the hijackers assume control of the vehicle at any point, whereas a hijacking is unsuccessful if the hijackers fail to assume control of the vehicle. The success or failure of the hijacking is not based on whether the vehicle reached the intended destination of the hijackers.

HOSTAGE TAKING (BARRICADE INCIDENT)

A barricade incident is successful if the hostage takers assume control of the individuals at any point, whereas a barricade incident is unsuccessful if the hostage takers fail to assume control of the individuals.

HOSTAGE TAKING (KIDNAPPING)

A kidnapping is successful if the kidnappers assume control of the individuals at any point, whereas a kidnapping is unsuccessful if the kidnappers fail to assume control of the individuals.

FACILITY / INFRASTRUCTURE ATTACK

A facility attack is determined to be successful if the facility is damaged. If the facility has not been damaged, then the attack is unsuccessful.

UNARMED ASSAULT

An unarmed assault is determined to be successful there is a victim that who has been injured. Unarmed assaults that are unsuccessful are those in which the perpetrators do not injure anyone. An unarmed assault is also unsuccessful if the perpetrators are apprehended when on their way to commit the assault. To make this determination, however, there must be information to indicate that an assault was imminent.

Canadian Target

Variable coded yes in those cases where there is evidence that the target (or intended target) was: (1) located in Canada; (2) a Canadian citizen; (3) a Canadian corporation; or (3) any other target that can be reasonably assumed to be Canadian.

> 0 = No
> 1 = Yes

Suicide Attack

Variable coded yes in those cases where there is evidence that the perpetrator did not intend to escape from the attack alive.

> 0 = No
> 1 = Yes

Fatalities

Number of individuals who were killed as a result of the incident.

Injuries

Number of individuals who were injured as a result of the incident.

Perpetrator Fatalities

Number of perpetrators who were killed as a result of the incident.

Perpetrator Injuries

Number of perpetrators who were injured as a result of the incident.

Incident Successful

The attack was successfully executed, as defined by the criteria in the description of variables.
> 0 = No
> 1 = Yes

Hoax

Hoaxes are understood as a low-resource mode of low-severity terrorism, whereby perpetrators: 1) use benign materials to give the impression that a terrorist act is, or has been, underway (hoax devices); 2) threaten a future terrorist act, without the intention to actually carry out this act (hoax

warnings); 3) claim responsibility for incidents they did not cause (hoax claims of responsibility); or 4) exploit false claims or staged activities as a means of facilitating an act of "serious" terrorism (instrumental hoaxes).

> 0 = No
> 1 = Yes

Canadian Victim

The incident involved one or more Canadian victims (either a fatality or injury)

> 0 = No
> 1 = Yes

Canadian Perpetrator

If an individual: must hold Canadian citizenship or be a permanent resident of Canada. If a group: must have a base of operations in Canada.

> 0 = No
> 1 = Yes

Doubt Terrorism Proper?

The incident does not necessarily meet all the criteria for being a terrorism or extremist event, however there is a high probability of being one of these events.

> 0 = No
> 1 = Yes

Doubt Terrorism Alternative Designation

Incidents coded as "doubt terrorism proper" are further coded to identify the potential alternative category that the event could fall under.

> 1 = Insurgency/Guerilla Action
> 2 = Other Crime Type
> 3 = Inter/Intra-Group Conflict
> 4 = Lack of Intentionality
> 5 = State Actor

References

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