

Thus, a group that did not live long and was suppressed by authorities received few points. One that survived for decades and is still around or, for example, entered the political process, received more points.

We examined several independent variables:

- *Host-country income*: ranging from 3 (high income as measured by the World Bank) to 2 (upper middle), 1 (lower middle), and 0 (lower income)
- *Host-country freedom*: ranging from 2 (free) to 1 (partially free) and 0 (not free)
- *Peak size*: ranging from 3 (more than 10,000 members) to 2 (1,000 to 9,999 members), 1 (100 to 999 members), and 0 (99 or fewer members)
- *Is left-wing*: 1 if a group can be considered left-wing, 0 otherwise. Similarly for *is nationalist* and *is religious* (for right-wing groups, the value of each of those three variables is zero).
- *Breadth*: Following Figure 2.2 in Chapter Two, a terrorist group's goals were graded according to whether they were narrow or broad—that is, whether it would be easier or harder to accommodate. The status-quo goal was considered the narrowest, and this was scored as 0. This was followed by the policy-change goal (scored as 1), the territorial-change goal (2), the regime-change goal (3), the empire goal (4), and the social-revolution goal (5).

The best single-factor correlation was with the peak size, which alone explained 32 percent of the variance in outcome scores (i.e., $R^2 = 0.32$). No other single variable alone explained more than 4 percent of the variance. Remarkably, the addition of all other explanatory variables together improved the explanatory power only from 32 to 34 percent, or hardly at all.¹ For the sake of reference, Table C.1 presents the results with the peak-size variable only. And Table C.2 presents the results of all explanatory variables working together.

¹ The adjusted R^2 is 33 percent. Adjustment compensates for the truism that one can explain away all variance by throwing in enough explanatory factors.