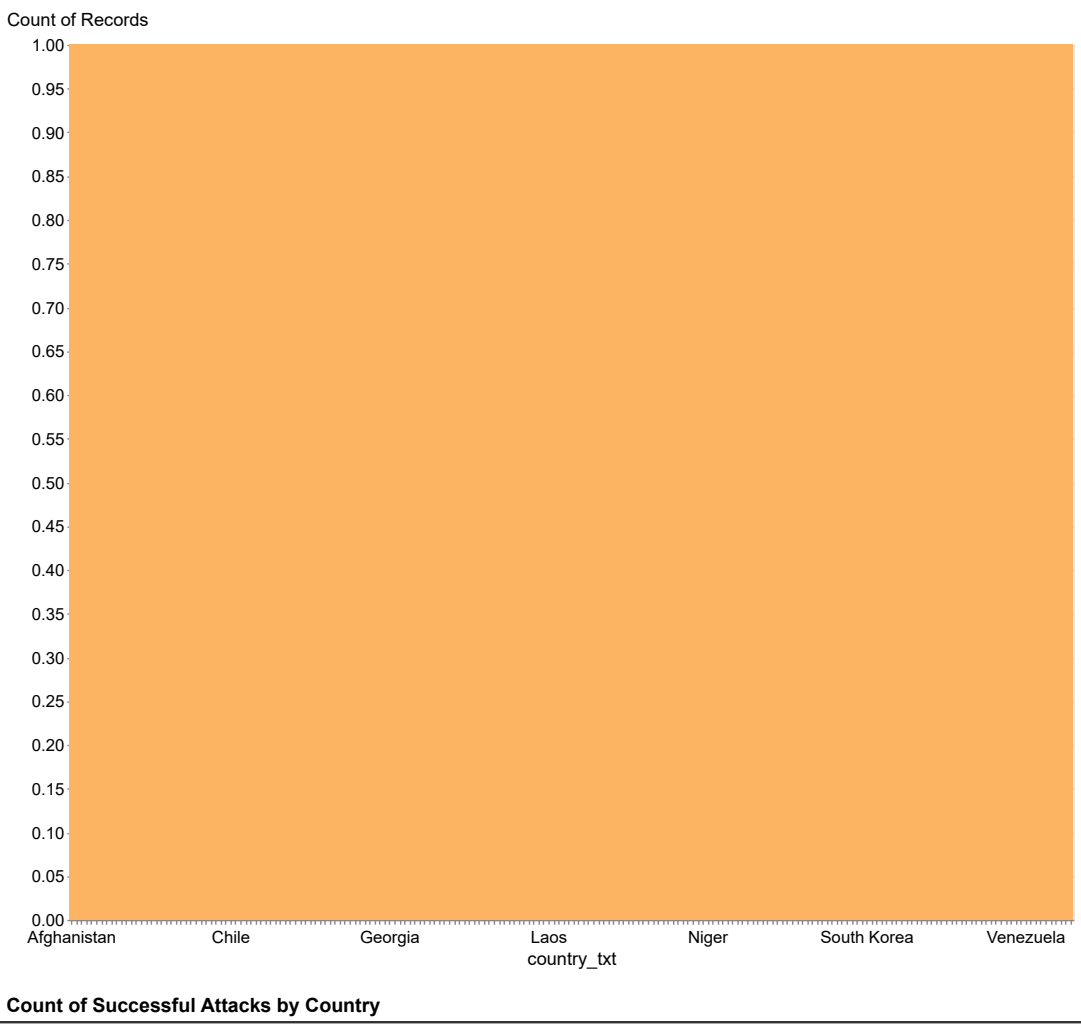
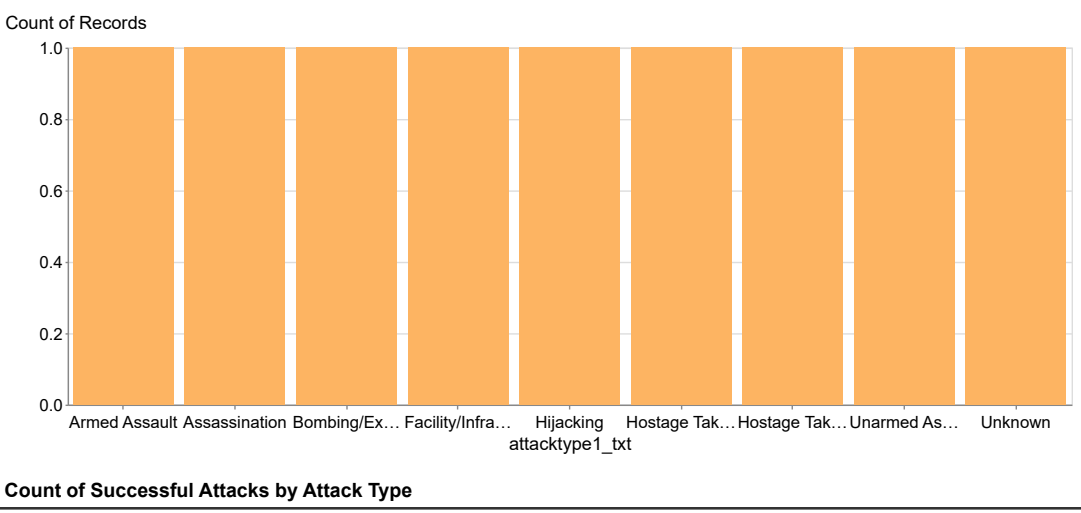


The dataset contains 202 countries with varying levels of success, where Afghanistan leads with a notable high figure of 10,040, while several countries like Indonesia (1) and Sudan (1) exhibit extremely low success rates, indicating significant outliers. The median success value is approximately 482, suggesting that many countries cluster around lower success rates, with a few high performers skewing the average. The spread of success values, as indicated by the interquartile range, highlights a disparity in outcomes, with a notable concentration of countries achieving success below 500, where development may focus on addressing the underlying factors contributing to these outcomes, particularly in countries with low success rates, to foster more equitable growth.



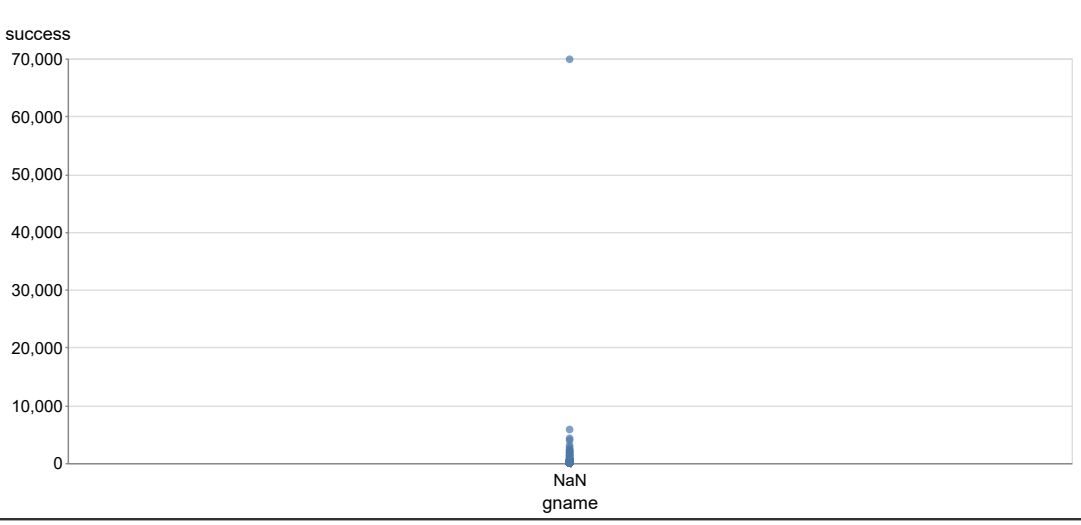
Count of Successful Attacks by Country

The data reveals that "Bomchonghospo" is the most prevalent attack type, with 19,143 incidents, followed by "Armed Assault" at 18,743 and "Assassination" at 16,219. "Kidnapping" and "Unarmed As..." incidents are outliers with only 191, 291, and 8 occurrences, respectively, indicating a significant decline in these types of attacks. The spread of incidents suggests a concentration in violent attacks, particularly bombings, while the low numbers for kidnapping and unarmed incidents may reflect improved security measures or changes in incident reporting. Future developments may focus on addressing the high frequency of bombings and armed assaults, while continuing to monitor the rare but critical incidents of kidnapping and unarmed attacks.



Count of Successful Attacks by Attack Type

The dataset contains 2,191 entries of group names (success) and their corresponding success rates, with a notable concentration of low success values. The median success rate is 1.7, indicating that many groups have limited impact. The spread of success rates is significant, with a maximum success rate of 70, suggesting a few outliers that may represent highly effective groups. Notably, 2,100 groups (approximately 95%) have a success rate of 1 or 2, indicating a potential trend of low effectiveness among the majority. Future developments may focus on understanding the factors contributing to the success of the top-performing groups, as well as addressing the challenges faced by the majority.



Count of Successful Attacks by Group

The data reveals significant regional disparities in success, with the Middle East and North Africa leading at 42,771, followed by North Asia at 19,776 and North America at 12,223. Notably, Oceania has the lowest success figure at 1, indicating a potential outlier in the dataset. The spread of success figures ranges from 1 to 42,771, highlighting a substantial variation across regions. Future developments may focus on addressing the stark contrast, particularly in underperforming regions like Oceania and Central Asia, which recorded 472.



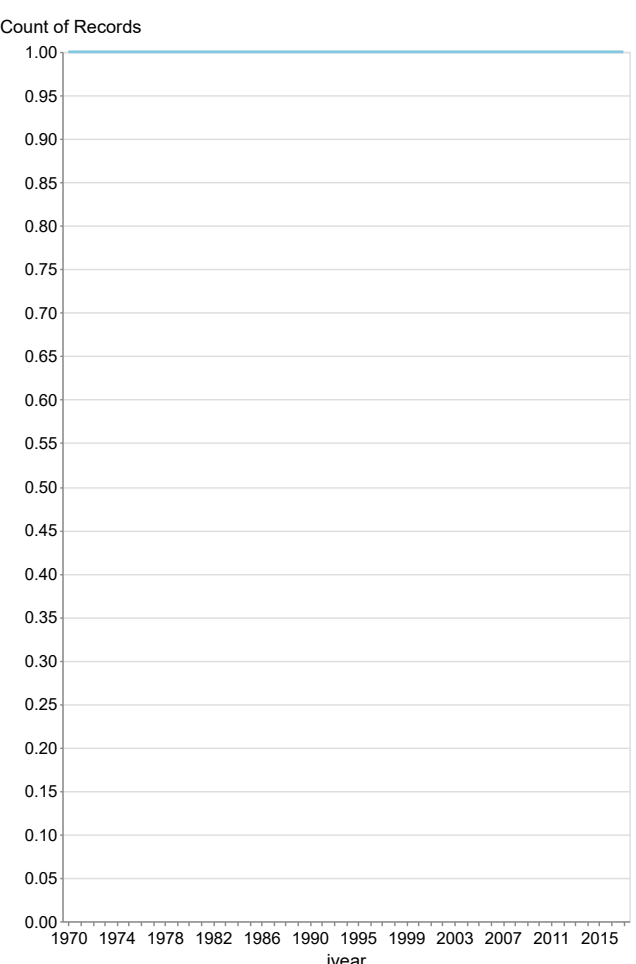
Count of Successful Attacks by Region

The dataset contains 1,983 entries of cities with a corresponding success rate, with a notable outlier for 'La Troche' at 19,143. The majority of cities have a success rate of 1, indicating a low level of success, with only a few cities, such as 'Hijacking' and 'Assassination', achieving success rates of 2. The data exhibits a significant right skew, with a small number of outliers contributing to higher success rates, particularly for the 'Assassination' category. Future developments may focus on understanding the factors contributing to these outliers and applying strategies to identify the success stories of cities with lower metrics.



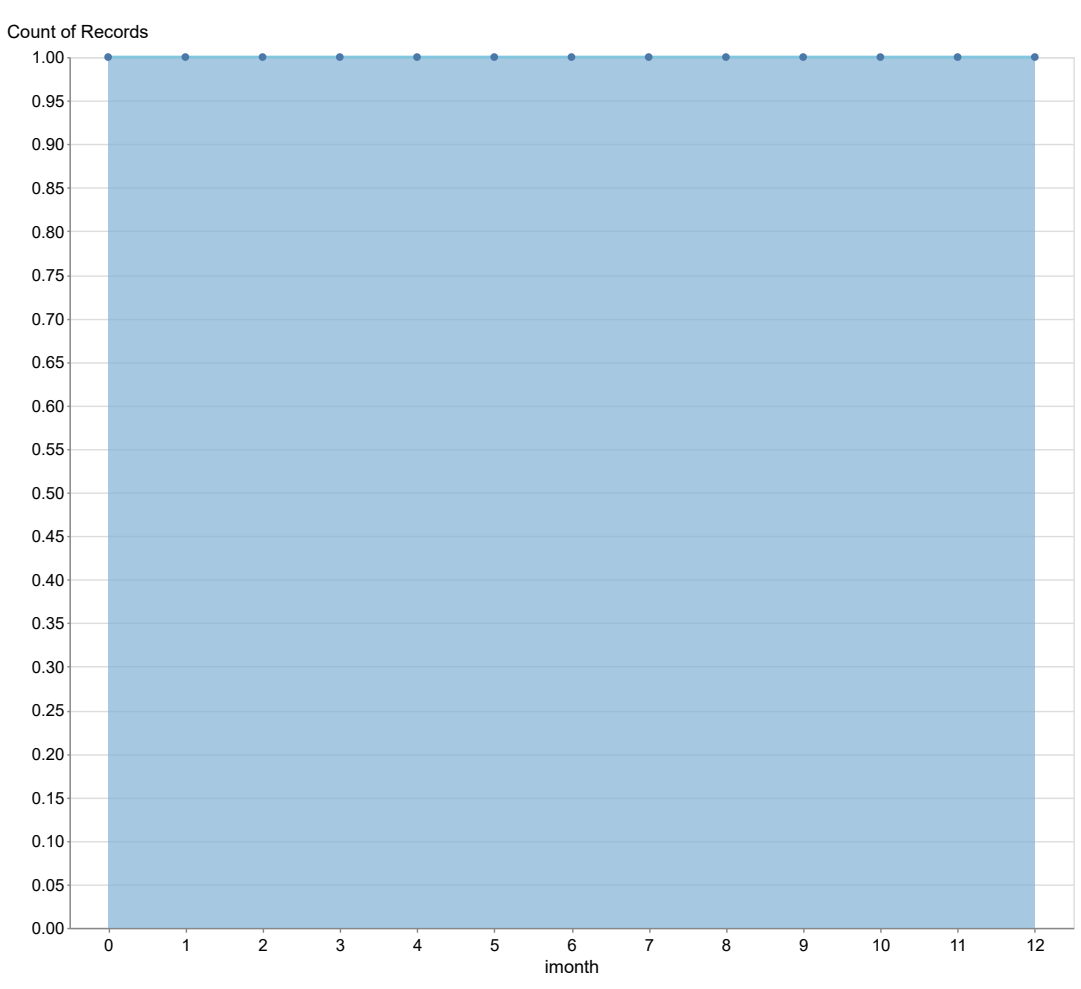
Count of Successful Attacks by City

The data shows a general upward trend in success from 1980 to 2011, with notable increases in the years 2002 (19,040) and 2003 (19,030), which represent significant outliers compared to previous years. The highest success recorded was in 2014 at 19,776, followed by a decline in 2015 (12,223) and a further drop in 2016 (1,000), indicating potential volatility in the data. The years 1980 to 2001 show a relatively stable range between 1000 and 4200, while the period from 2002 to 2011 exhibits more pronounced fluctuations, where development may depend on addressing the factors contributing to the sharp increases and subsequent declines observed in the later years.



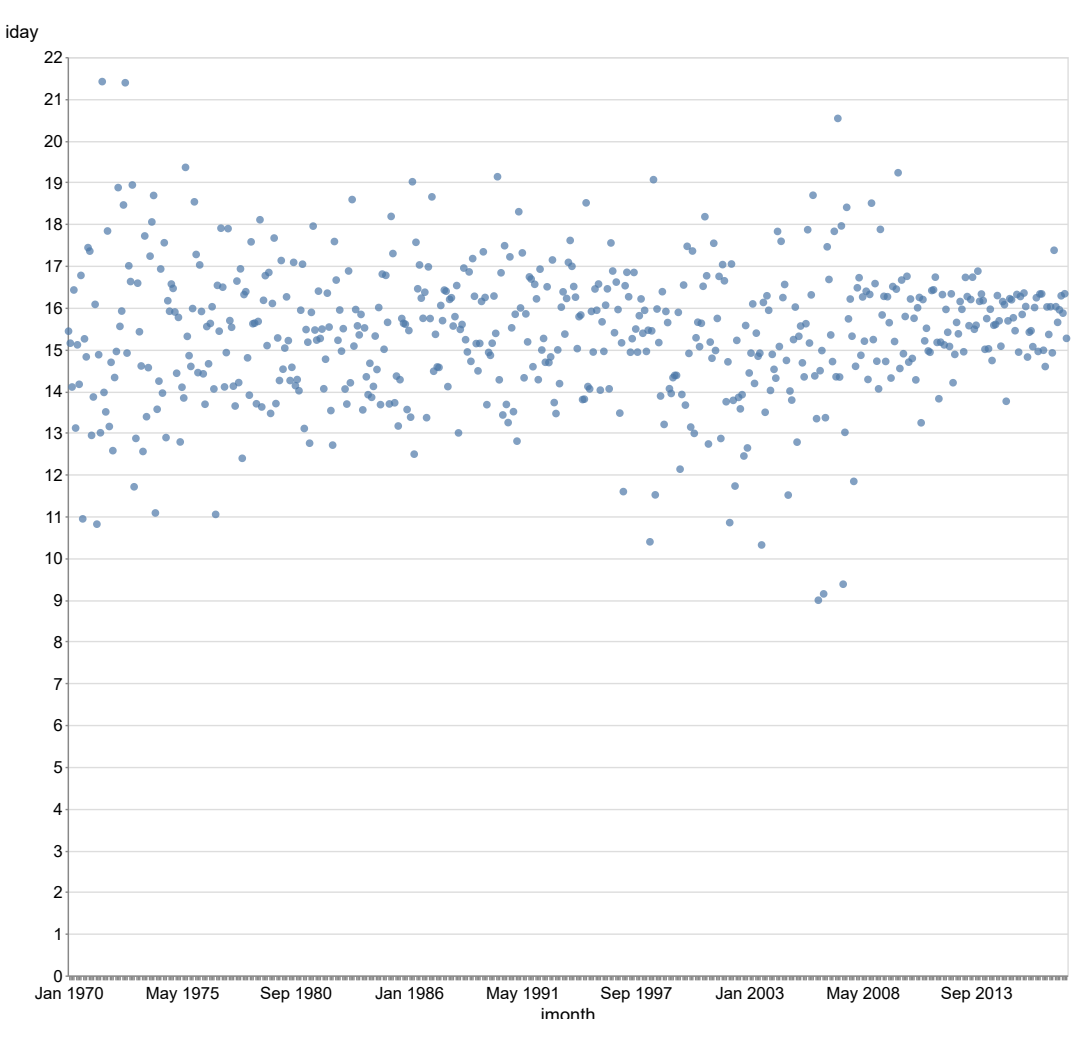
Trend of Successful Attacks Over Years

The data shows a general upward trend in success from month 0 (1) to month 6 (19,098), followed by fluctuations in subsequent months, with a notable peak at month 5 and a decline to 1 by month 12. The highest success figure is recorded in month 6, while the lowest is in month 12, indicating a significant increase in success over the initial months. Anomalies include a sharp drop in success from month 10 (19,098) to month 11 (1,000) and a subsequent rise in month 12 (1,000), suggesting potential volatility in performance. Overall, the data indicates a need for further investigation into the factors influencing these fluctuations, particularly around months 5 and 6.



Monthly Trend of Successful Attacks

The dataset spans from January 1980 to December 2011, with average daily values showing fluctuations between approximately 15.71 in 1980 and 16.33 in December 2011. The overall trend shows a gradual increase in average daily values over time, with notable peaks in April 1980 and November 2011. Outliers include the lowest value of 15.71 in May 1980 and the highest value of 16.33 in April 1980, indicating potential anomalies in these months. Future developments may target a continued upward trend, but further analysis is needed to understand the underlying factors influencing these fluctuations.



Trend of Successful Attacks Over Years