GLOBAL TERRORISM DATABASE ANALYSIS

REPORT

Prepared by

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ABOUT TERRORISM

Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political, religious, or ideological goals. It aims to create fear and instability, often to coerce governments or societies into making changes.
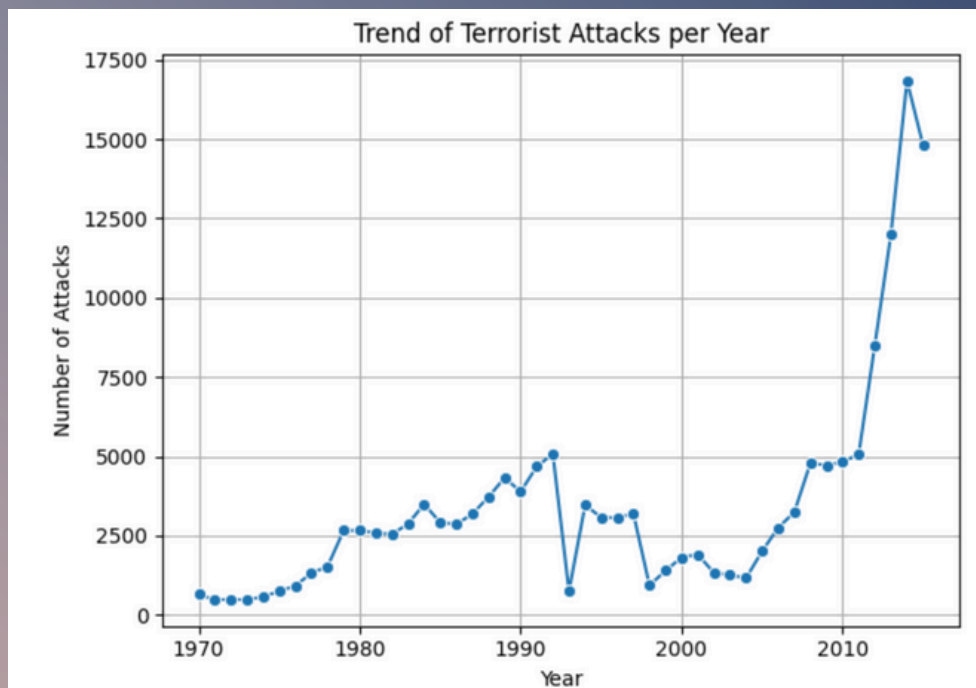
GLOBAL IMPACT

- Loss of innocent lives.
- Psychological trauma in affected populations.
- Economic disruption and reduced tourism.
- Increased security measures and international tensions.

OBJECTIVE

This project analyzes global terrorism trends from the GTD dataset, focusing on temporal patterns, geographic distribution, attack and target types, perpetrator profiling, and casualty impact, to uncover actionable insights.
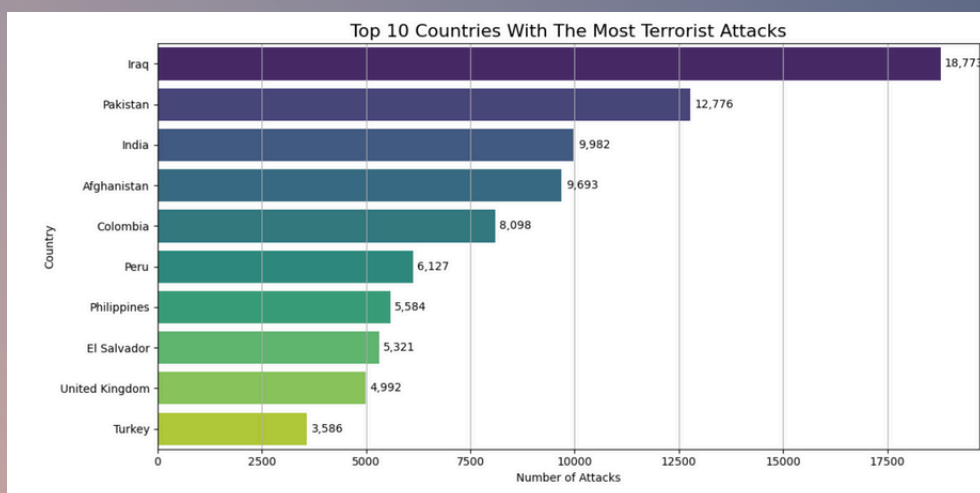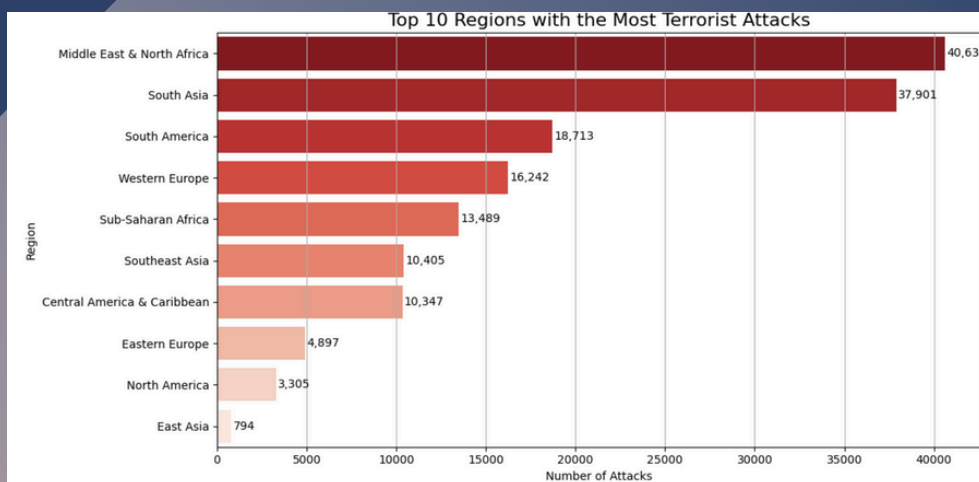
TREND ANALYSIS

- Terrorist incidents have fluctuated significantly over the years.
- A sharp rise in attacks occurred from 2004 to 2014, peaking around 2014.
- Post-2014, a decline is observed — likely due to intensified counter-terrorism efforts and geopolitical shifts.

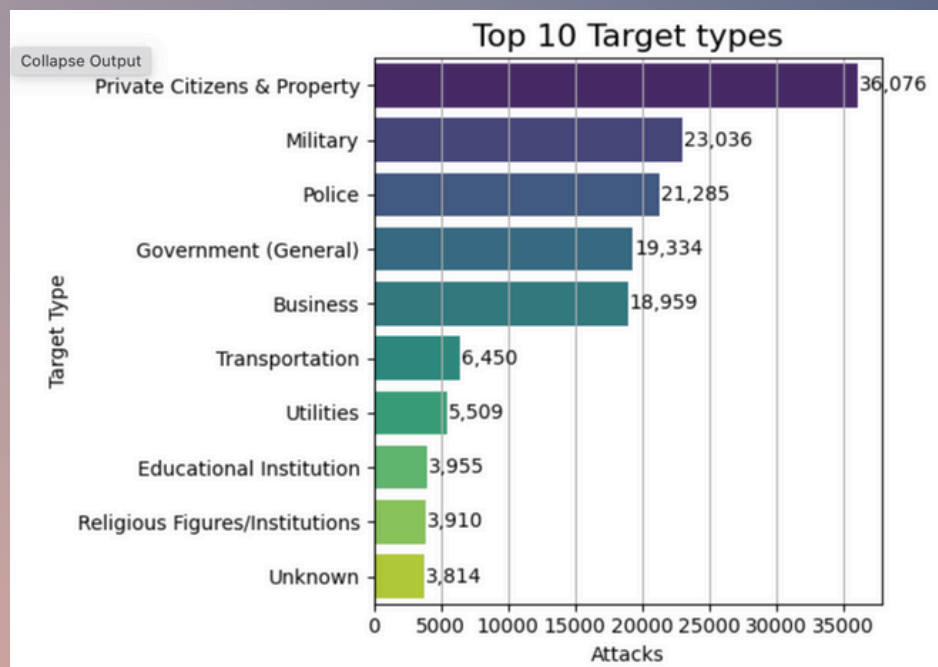

Trend of Terrorist Attacks per Year

GEOGRAPHICAL INSIGHTS
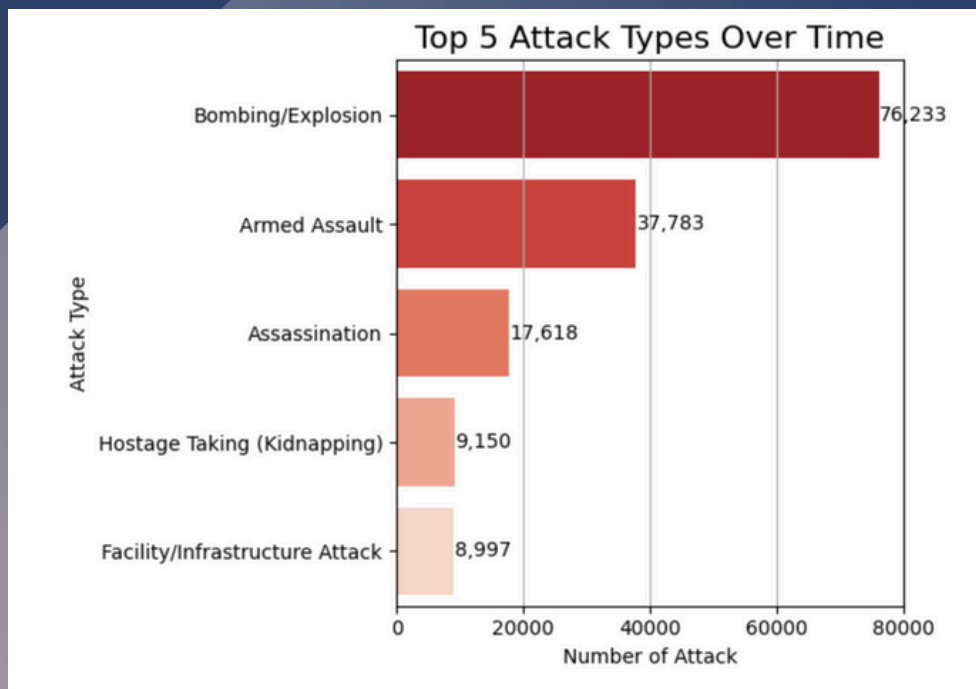
- Middle East & North Africa, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa were the most affected regions.
- Countries like Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, and Nigeria reported the highest number of incidents.
- Conflicts, political instability, and weak governance make these areas vulnerable.

Top 10 Regions with the Most Terrorist Attacks

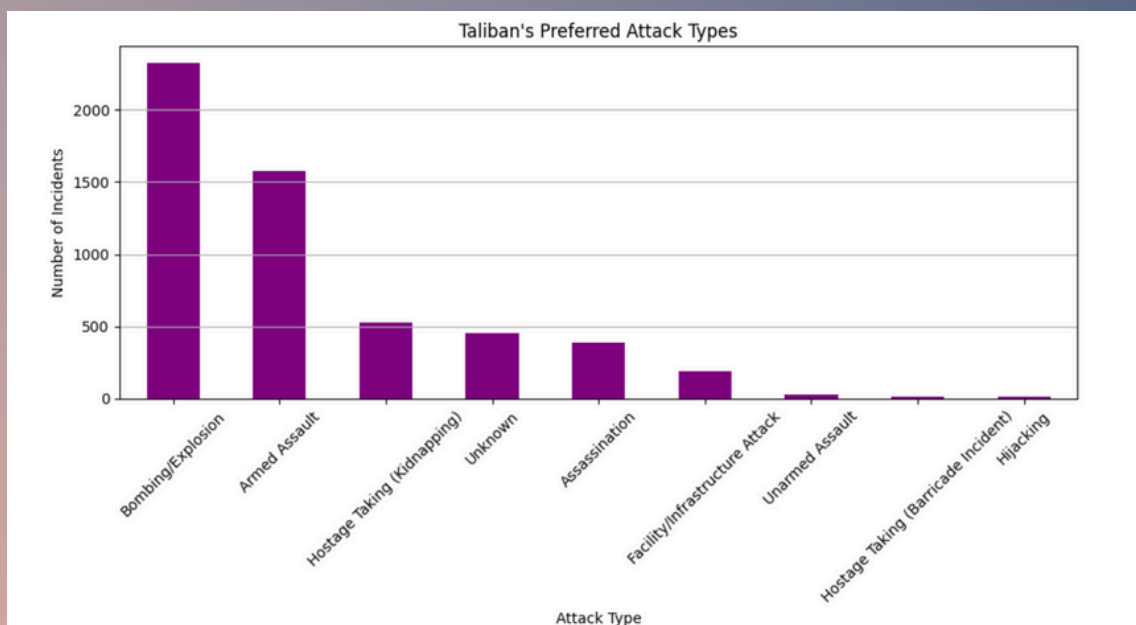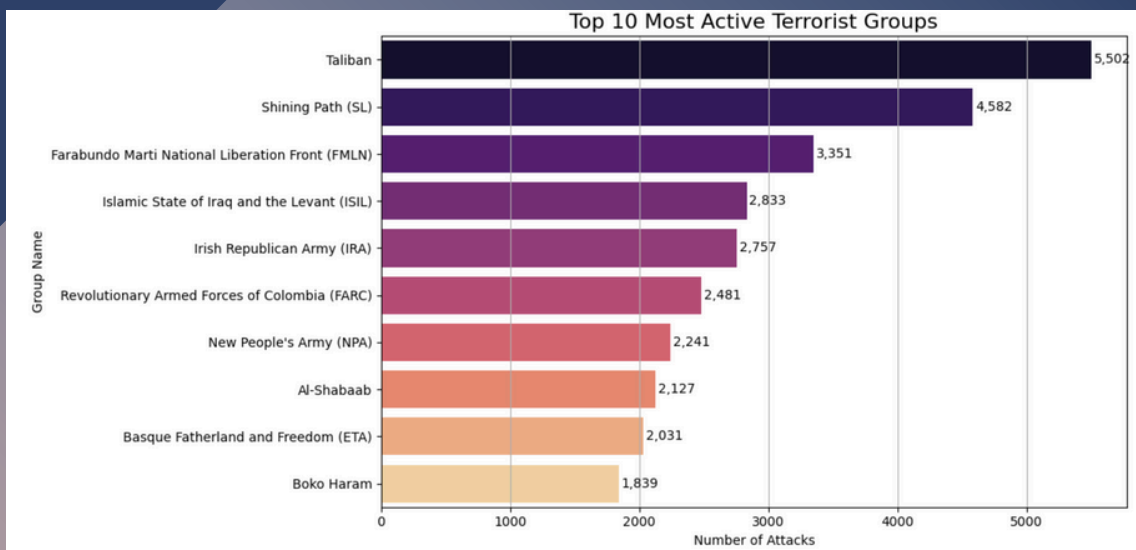Top 10 Countries With The Most Terrorist Attacks

ATTACKS TYPES AND TARGETS

- Bombings/Explosions and Armed Assaults were the most common attack methods.
- Private citizens, military, and government personnel were frequent targets.
- This reflects a strategy to create widespread fear and disrupt national stability.

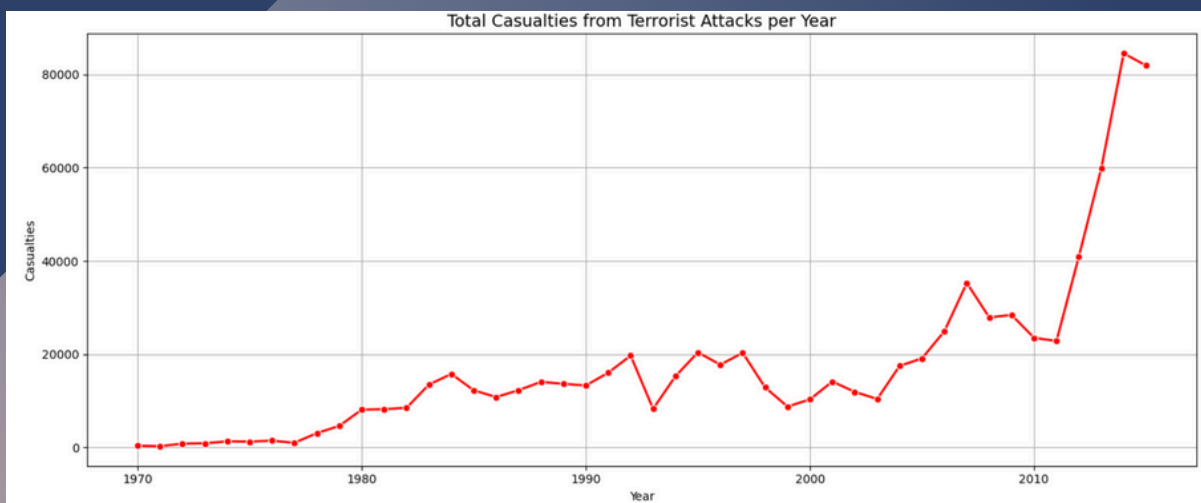Top 5 Attack Types Over Time

Top 10 Target types

PERPETRATOR ANALYSIS

- Groups like the Taliban, ISIS, and Boko Haram were among the most active.
- Each group showed unique attack preferences (e.g., Taliban preferred Bombings and armed assaults).
- Some attacks remain unattributed, highlighting challenges in intelligence and data gaps.

Top 10 Most Active Terrorist Groups

Group Name	Number of Attacks
Taliban	5,502
Shining Path (SL)	4,582
Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)	3,351
Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)	2,833
Irish Republican Army (IRA)	2,757
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)	2,481
New People's Army (NPA)	2,241
Al-Shabaab	2,127
Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA)	2,031
Boko Haram	1,839

Taliban's Preferred Attack Types

Attack Types (x-axis): Bombing/Explosion, Armed Assault, Hostage Taking (Kidnapping), Unknown, Assassination, Facility/Infrastructure Attack, Unarmed Assault, Hostage Taking (Barricade Incident), Hijacking

Number of Incidents (y-axis)

CASUALTY AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

- The total casualties varied widely year to year, with spikes aligning with major conflicts.
- Countries like Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Syria reported the highest casualty counts
- after 2011, Casualty also happened in a large numbers.

Total Casualties from Terrorist Attacks per Year

```
country_txt
Iraq             173906.0
Pakistan          59745.0
Afghanistan       58654.0
India             47655.8
Sri Lanka         32498.0
Nigeria           26644.0
Colombia          25351.0
Philippines       20891.0
Algeria           20201.0
Syria             20153.0
Name: casualties, dtype: float64
```

RECOMMENDATION

- Prioritize High-Risk Countries like Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria, and Syria consistently suffer the most casualties. These regions should be the focus of enhanced international counter-terrorism support, humanitarian aid, and post-conflict recovery programs.

- Since a large proportion of casualties involve civilians, governments and agencies must invest in early warning systems, public awareness, and infrastructure protection.

- Improve Intelligence on High-Casualty Methods

- Support Victim Recovery Programs- Beyond physical harm, terrorism causes long-term psychological and economic damage. Expanding trauma counseling, compensation schemes, and local economic rebuilding will help restore affected communities.

- Monitor Emerging Hotspots- Some countries show an increasing trend in casualties despite not being traditionally high-risk. Continuous monitoring and proactive intervention can prevent escalation.

KEY VISUALS AND TOOL USED

- Bar charts, line plots, and heatmaps to show trends and patterns.
- Seaborn and Matplotlib for rich visualizations.
- Grouped and cleaned data using Pandas, handling over 150,000 incidents.
- Used canva and chatgpt for making attractive pdf.

CONCLUSION

- Terrorism is complex, regional, and evolving.
- Data-driven analysis can help governments, researchers, and policy makers better understand risk areas and strategize interventions.

THANK YOU

This project has deepened my understanding of the global impact of terrorism. Thank you for taking the time to review this work

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