

INFSCI 2415 - Information Visualization

Final Project

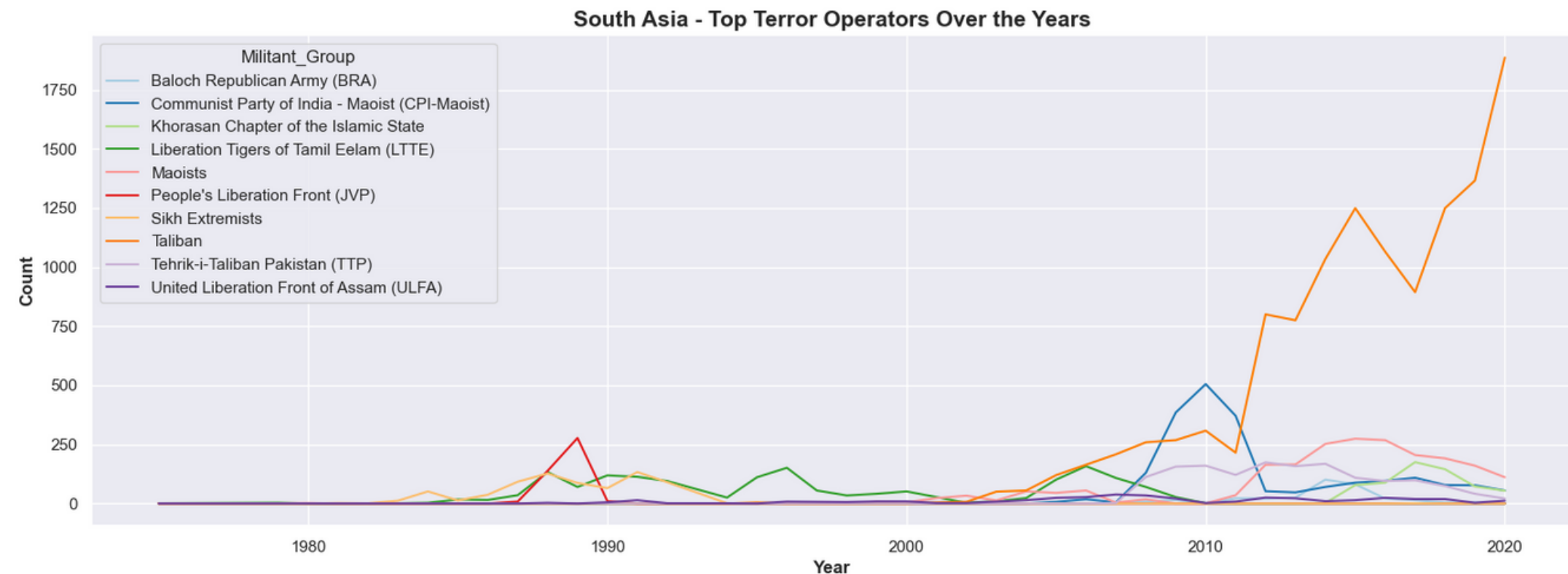
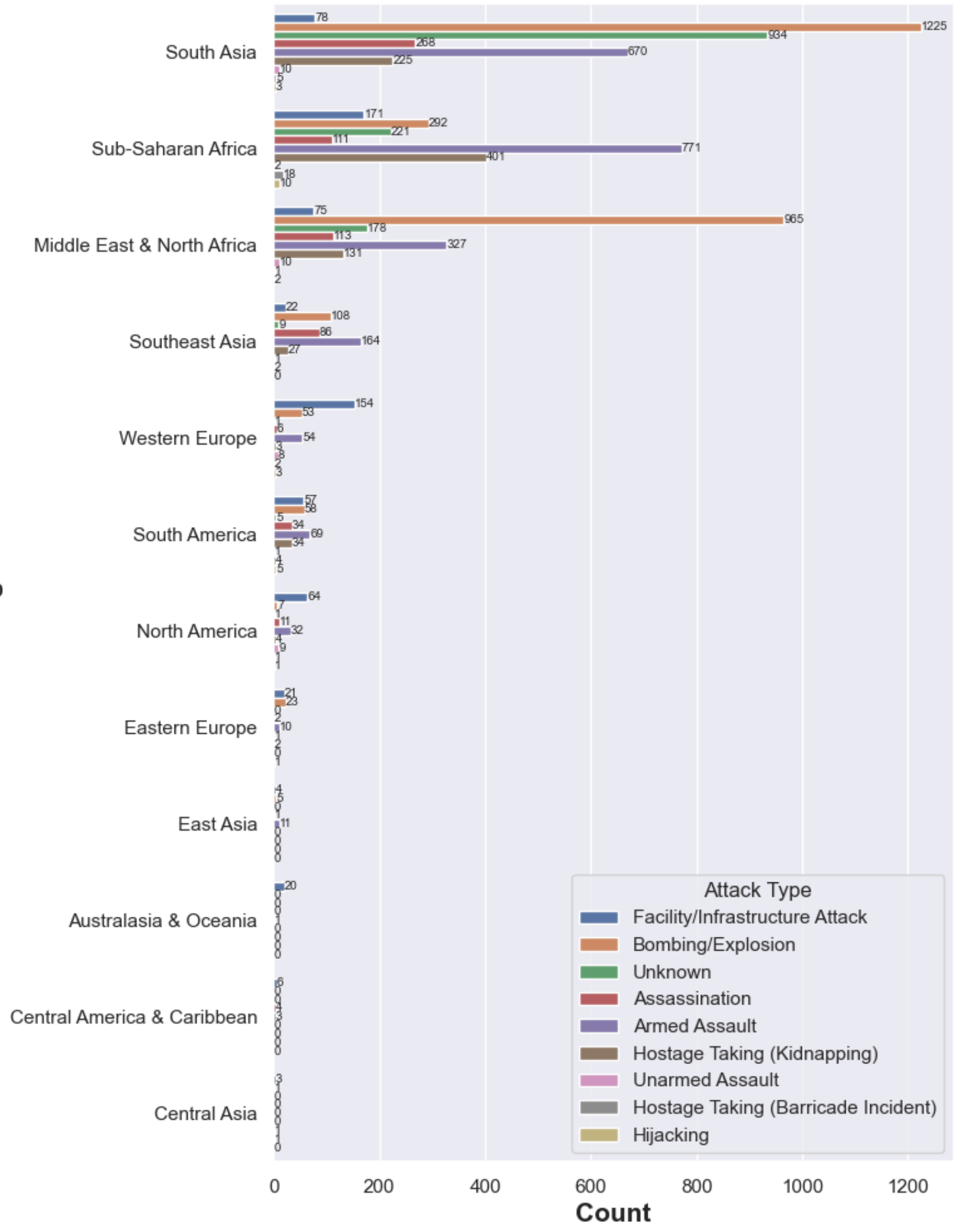
Significance Statement

- The dataset contains data of over 150 countries, over the time range of 1970 to 2020.
- The visualizations can be used to study the impact of terrorism over the years, and with more regional focus, especially for crafting clear and succinct intelligence reports.
- Predictive diagnostics can be applied using this data, to prevent further terrorism incidents, as terrorism is susceptible to changing governments, geopolitics, global economy, etc.

Key Findings

- The graphs display terror statistics of 1) terror incidents across regions in 2020, and 2) top ten militant groups operating in South Asia over the time interval of 1980-2020.
- It can be observed that it is very region-focused, thus allowing for comparative analysis among the different regions of the world.
- The primary observation finds that South Asia has been the biggest victim of terror incidents.
- Among the different attack types, bombing/explosion stands out the maximum in South Asia, Middle East and North Africa, and Eastern Europe.
- In the West (North America and Western Europe), it can be observed that Facility/Infrastructure Attacks are the maximum.
- Terrorism incidents ideally would have started in South Asia around 1982.
- The actions of Maoists peaked around 1989, with around 300 incidents, and of CPI-Maoists peaked in 2010, with around 500 incidents.
- Taliban's actions picked up around 2003 and is the highest in 2020 with around 1900 incidents.

Terrorist Attacks in 2020



Data Source: Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/>

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