

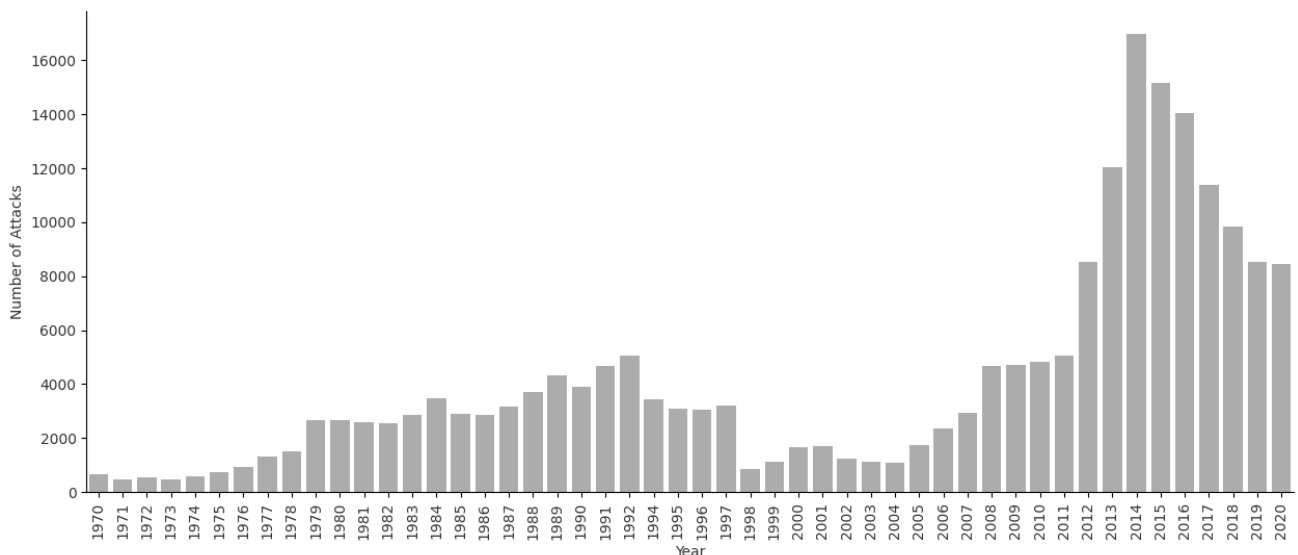
Report – Global Terrorism (1970- 2020)

Welcome to my Exploratory Data Analysis project on Global Terrorism spanning the years 1970 to 2020. In this comprehensive analysis, I delve into the patterns, trends, and impacts of terrorist activities worldwide, aiming to shed light on the multifaceted nature of this pressing global issue.

Over the span of five decades, a staggering total of **209,706** terrorist activities have been recorded, showcasing the widespread and enduring nature of this phenomenon. The cost of property damaged due to terrorist attacks during this period amounted to a staggering **\$8,465,708,617** (unaccounted for inflation), underlining not only the human toll but also the significant economic ramifications of such incidents.

Highlighting the complex dynamics of terrorism, a total of **\$590,010,636** (unaccounted for inflation) was paid in ransom over the analyzed period, reflecting the challenging negotiations and strategies employed in addressing hostage situations.

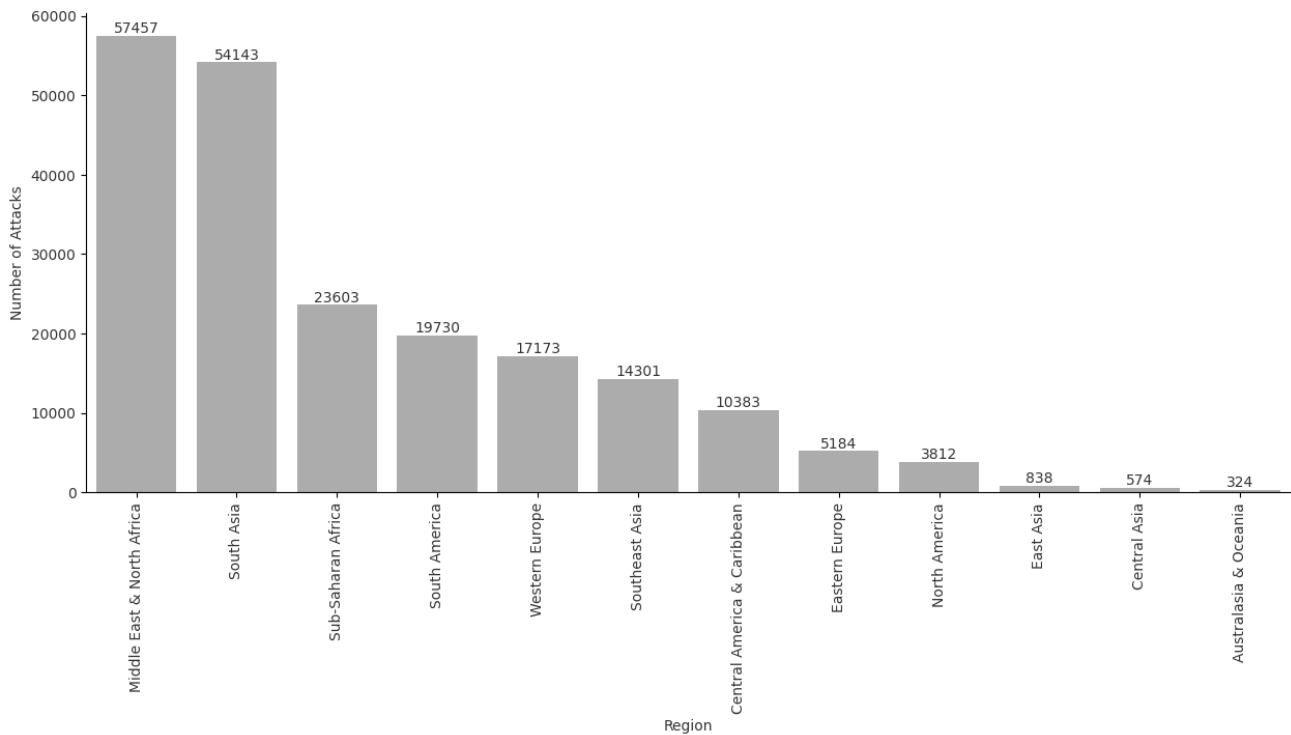
Number of Terrorist Attacks (1970- 2020)



The above graph illustrates a notable surge in the frequency of attacks, commencing from the early 2000s and reaching its zenith around 2014. Subsequent to this apex, a discernible downturn in terrorist activities is observed, although the figures persist at elevated levels when contrasted with the pre-2000 era.

Prior to the turn of the millennium, the incidence of terrorist attacks was comparatively lower, with a pattern characterized by relative consistency. This contrast underscores the marked shift in global security dynamics over the examined period, highlighting the evolving nature and enduring impact of terrorism on a global scale.

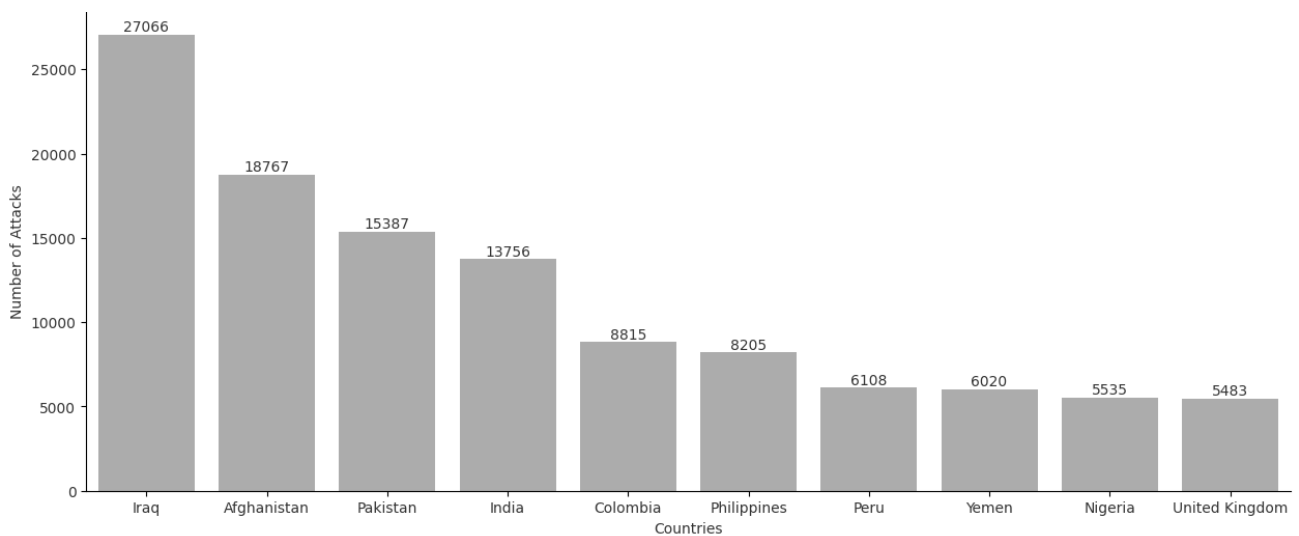
Number of Attacks by Region (1970- 2020)



The Middle East & North African region emerges as the epicentre of terrorist activity, bearing the highest incidence of attacks and thus signifying it as the most profoundly impacted area by acts of terrorism. Following closely in terms of frequency of such attacks is South Asia, indicating a significant level of instability and unrest in this region.

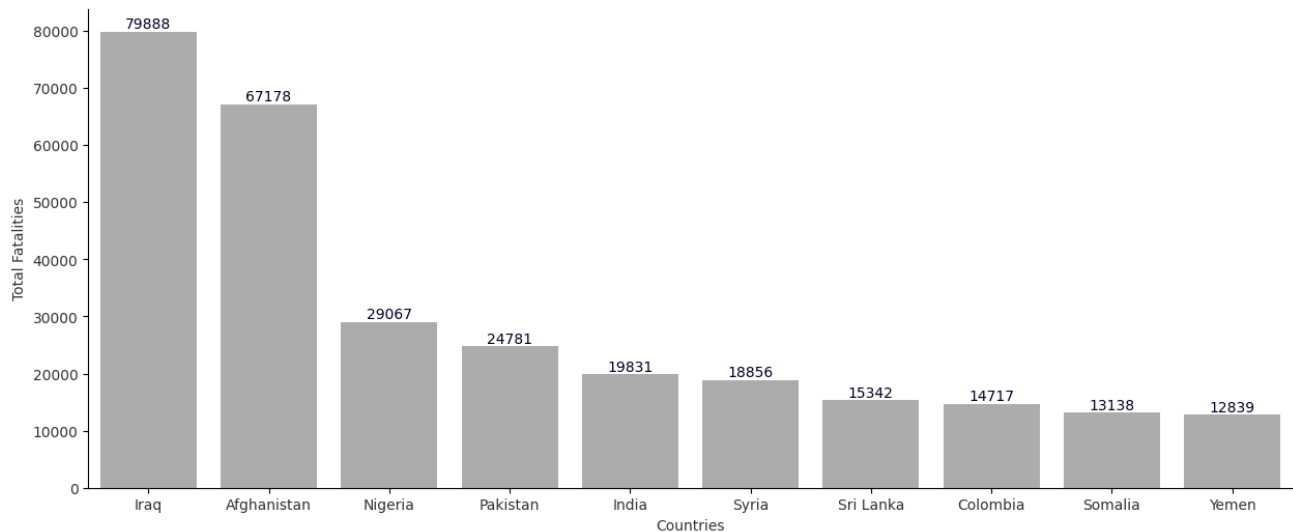
Conversely, East Asia, Central Asia, and the Australasia & Oceanian region demonstrate comparatively lower levels of susceptibility to terrorist activities.

Most Attacked Countries (1970- 2020)



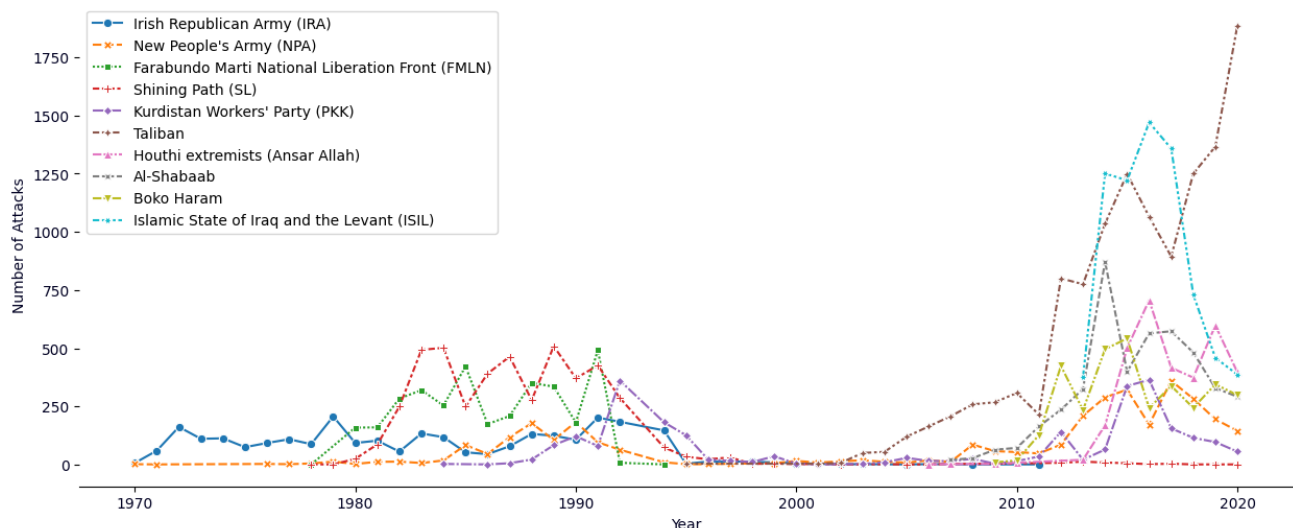
Iraq emerges as the most heavily afflicted country with the highest incidence of attacks. Following closely behind Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India sequentially rank in terms of the frequency of attacks, portraying a regional clustering of significant security challenges and persistent threats.

Countries That Suffered Most Fatalities (1970- 2020)



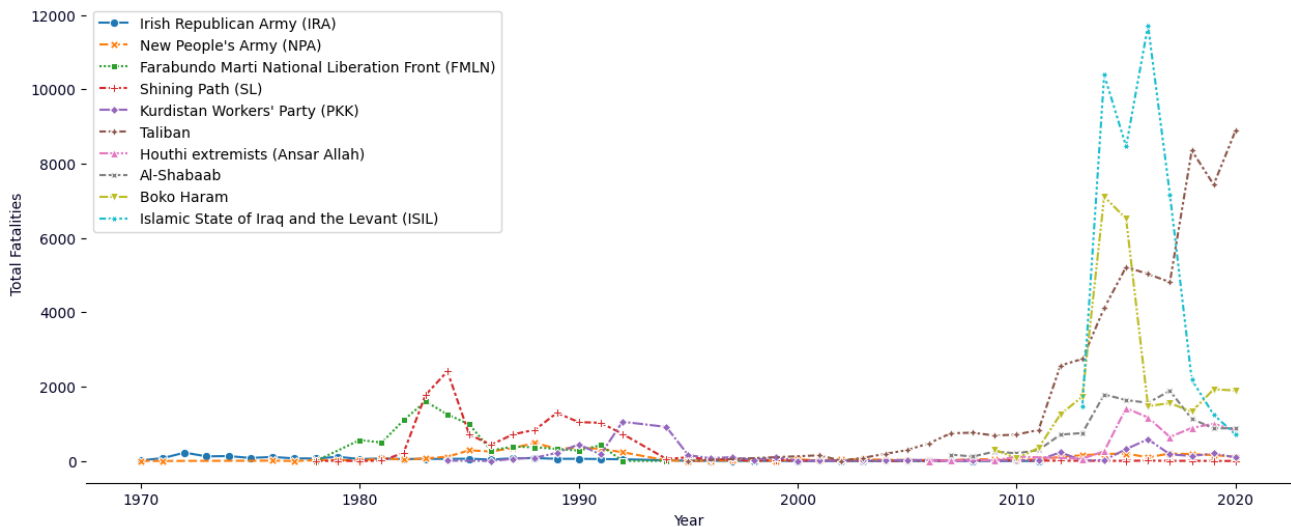
Iraq stands out with the highest number of fatalities, underscoring its status as the most profoundly impacted country. Following closely behind is Afghanistan, with a comparable toll of casualties, reflecting the nature of violence and instability in the region.

Most Active Terrorist Groups (1970- 2020)



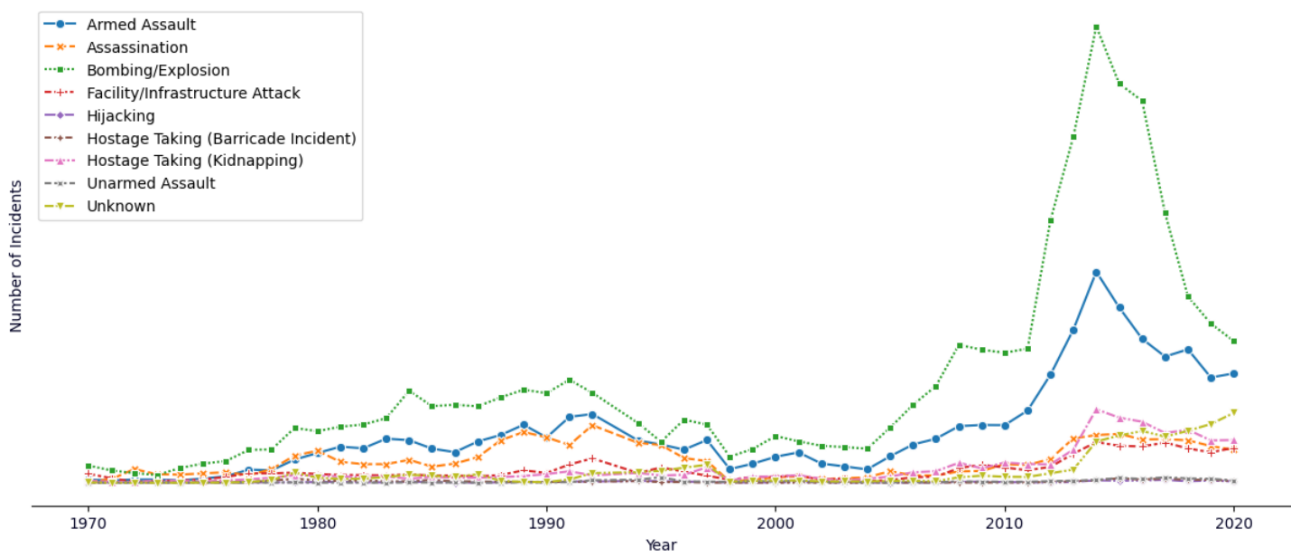
The Irish Republican Army (IRA) held the mantle of the most active terrorist group between 1970 and 1980. Throughout the decade spanning from 1980 to 1990, The Shining Path and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) maintained their prominence as the most active groups. Emerging as a significant force in 1985, the Taliban has since solidified its position as the most active terrorist group in present times.

Deadliest Terrorist Groups (1970- 2020)



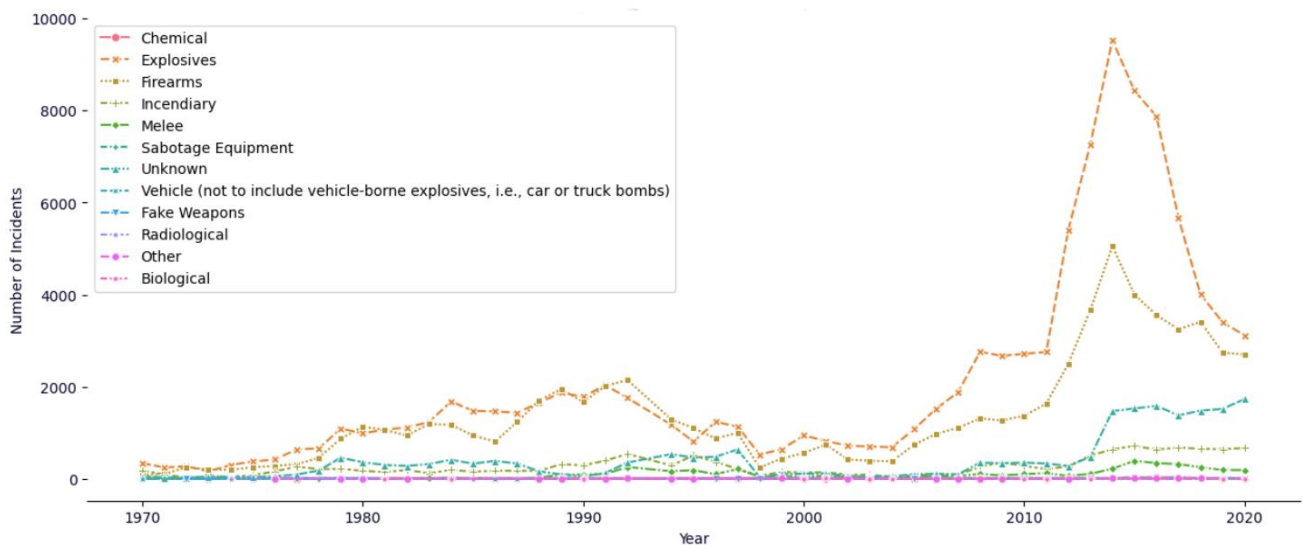
The Shining Path and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) emerged as the deadliest groups from 1980 to 1990. The Taliban began to pose a significant threat in the early 2000s. Between 2010 and 2020, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Boko Haram, and the Taliban maintained their status as the deadliest groups. While the number of fatalities caused by ISIL and Boko Haram has decreased from their peaks, the Taliban reached its highest level of fatalities in 2020.

Common Methods of Attack (1970- 2020)



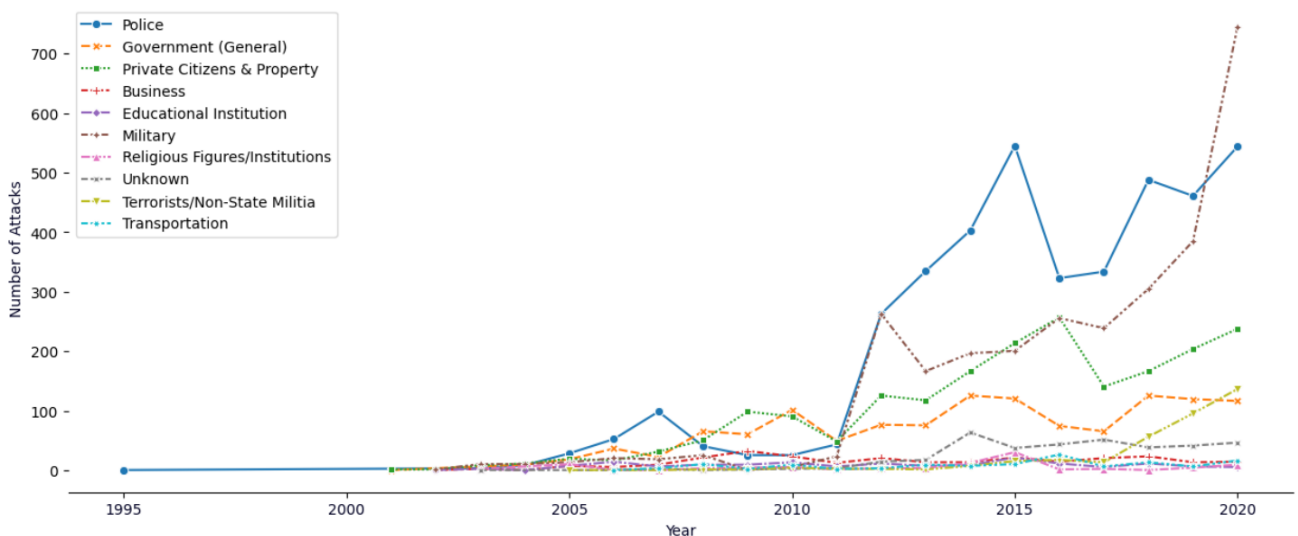
Bombing/Explosion and Armed Assault emerged as the predominant methods of attack between 1970 and 2020. Additionally, Assassination was prevalent from 1980 to 1995.

Commonly Used Weapon Types (1970- 2020)



Explosives and firearms continue to be the prevailing weapons of choice in terrorist attacks. However, the deployment of biological, chemical and radiological weapons in such attacks is a particularly concerning development.

Taliban's Most Frequent Targets (1970- 2020)



The depicted graph highlights that the Taliban predominantly targets Police and Military institutions. Additionally, Private Citizens and Property, Terrorists/Non-state Militia, and Government (General) entities are also frequently subjected to their attacks.

Ending Note

From the noticeable surge in attacks in the early 2000s to the regional clustering of significant security challenges, this analysis underscores the evolving nature of terrorism and its enduring impact on global

security dynamics. Regions like the Middle East & North Africa and South Asia have been particularly affected, while others show relatively lower levels of susceptibility.

Individual countries like Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan bear the brunt of these attacks, with the Taliban emerging as a prominent and persistent threat over the years. The evolution of terrorist groups and tactics, from the IRA in the 1970s to the emergence of ISIL and Boko Haram in recent years, highlights the adaptive nature of extremist organizations.

Despite the prevailing methods of attack involving explosives and firearms, the potential use of biological, chemical, and radiological weapons underscores the need for continued vigilance and robust counterterrorism efforts.

Data Source & Disclaimer

The analysis presented herein owes its foundation to the data extracted from the Global Terrorism Database. It is worth noting that the reliability and comprehensiveness of this data are contingent upon its sourcing from news reports. Consequently, it is crucial to acknowledge the possibility of underreporting of attacks and fatalities, particularly in regions with limited media coverage, especially during the earlier years of the dataset.