Forecasting Civil Unrest

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Overview

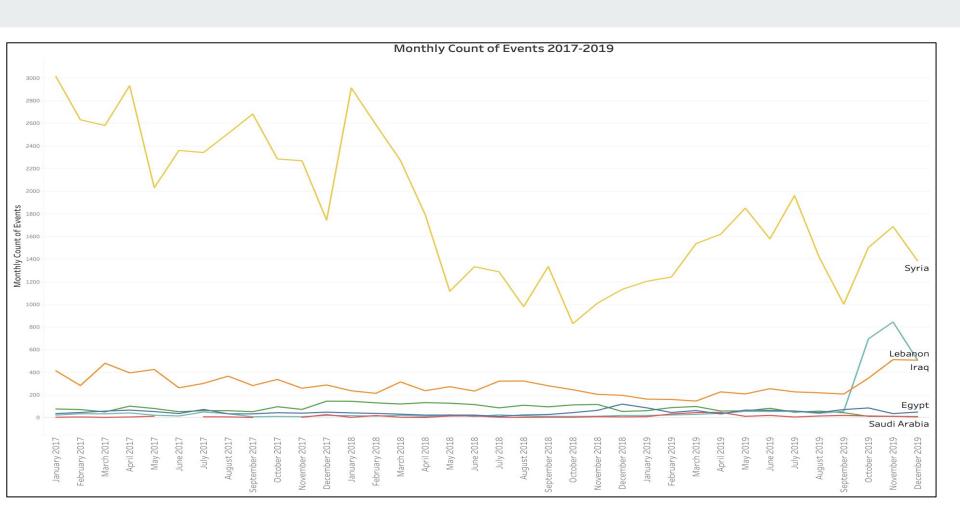
- The Arab-Spring was a series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s.
- What ensued lead to the death of Muammar Gaddafi in Libya, the Syrian Civil war, and rise of the Islamic State

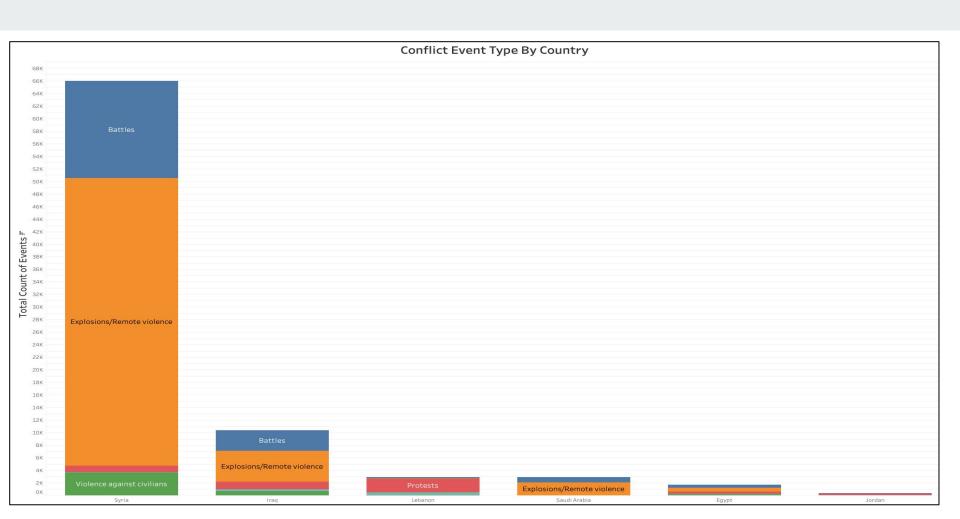
Problem Statement

- Is there any pattern we can learn to forecast social unrest events from the data in our day-to-day life, such as general social sentiment, economic, or political developments?
- Given a location (i.e. country, city), can we predict the weekly CU event counts accurately in advance?

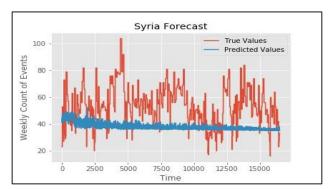
Countries Observed

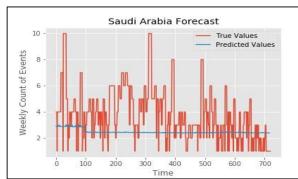
- Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria were chosen to forecast
- Social Unrest data was collected thought the Armed Conflict Location & Event Database (ACLED)
- <u>Tor Metrics</u> were used to analyze anonymous internet usage.
- Economic and political indicators collected from <u>TheGlobalEconomy.com</u>
 - Exchange Rate (USD)
 - Unemployment Rate
 - Political Stability Index (-2.5 weak, 2.5 strong)
 - Human rights and rule of law index 0 (high) 10 (low)

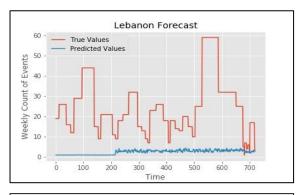


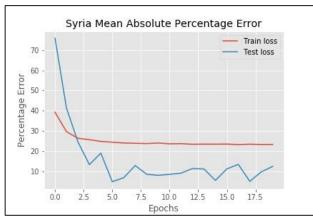


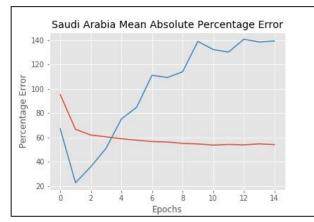
RESULTS

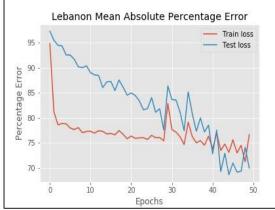




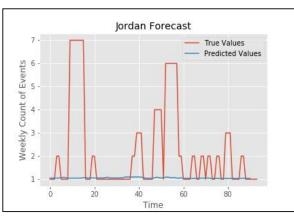


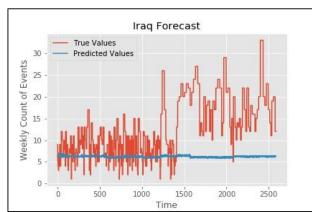


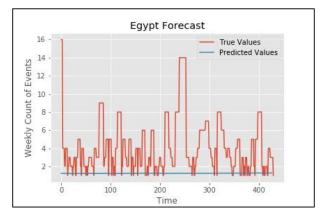


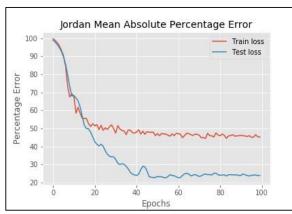


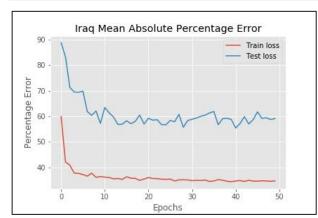
Results Continued

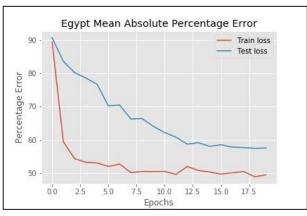












Conclusions

- Regarding Syria, there are some promising results by including data sources for predicting civil unrest and using LSTM models that effectively use sequential data.
- Forecasting other nations observed was unsuccessful, most likely due to smaller observations totals
- Including other heterogeneous data sources like social media will be included in future forecasts

Questions?