Global Terrorism Database

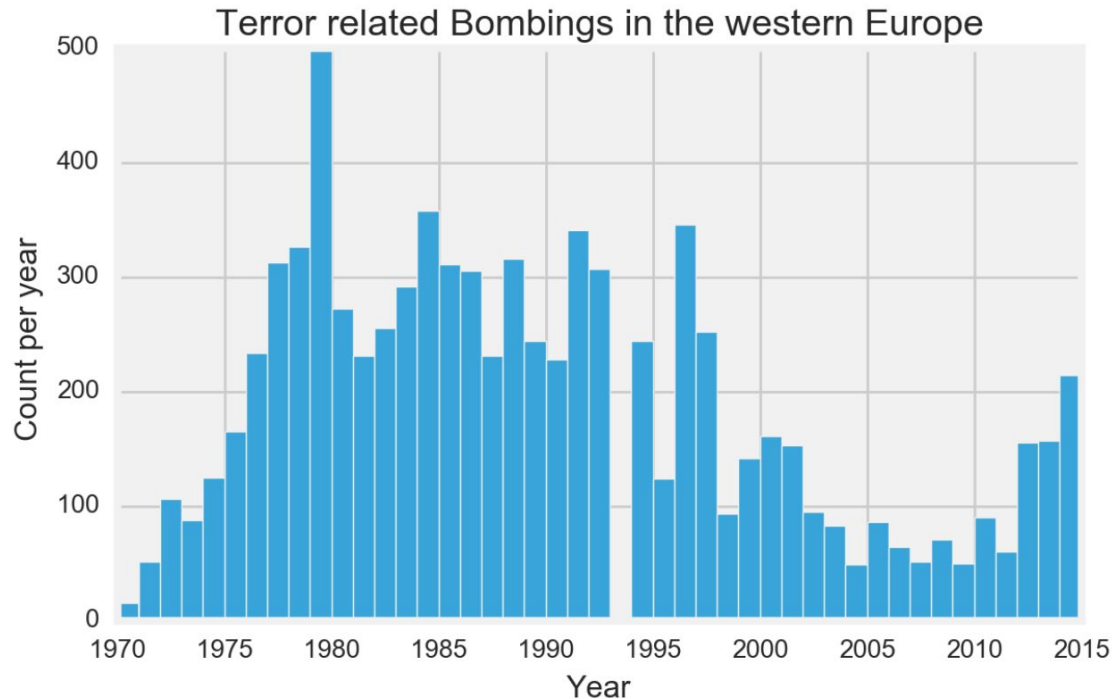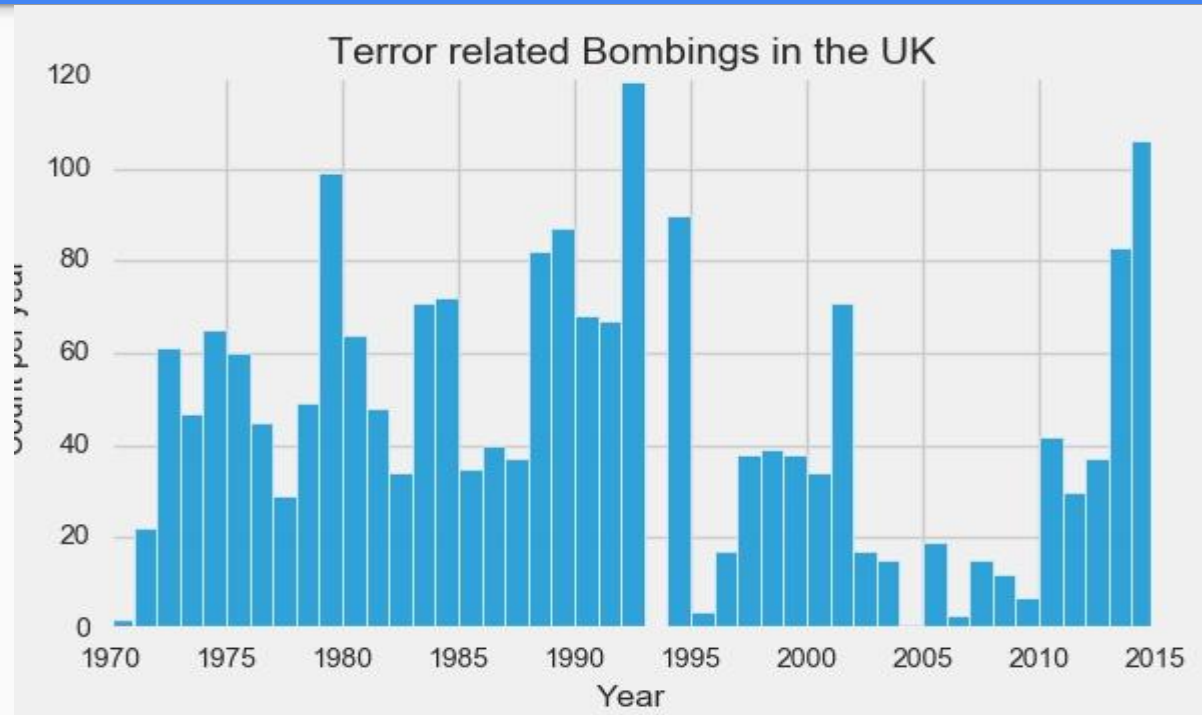Philip Bradfield
January 19, 2017

Agenda:

1. Bayesian analysis of UK and France - Terror Related Bombings (TRB)
2. '9-11' a 'spurious' data point.
3. Missing 1993 data - USA deaths due to terror (Domestic & World Wide)
4. Bonus

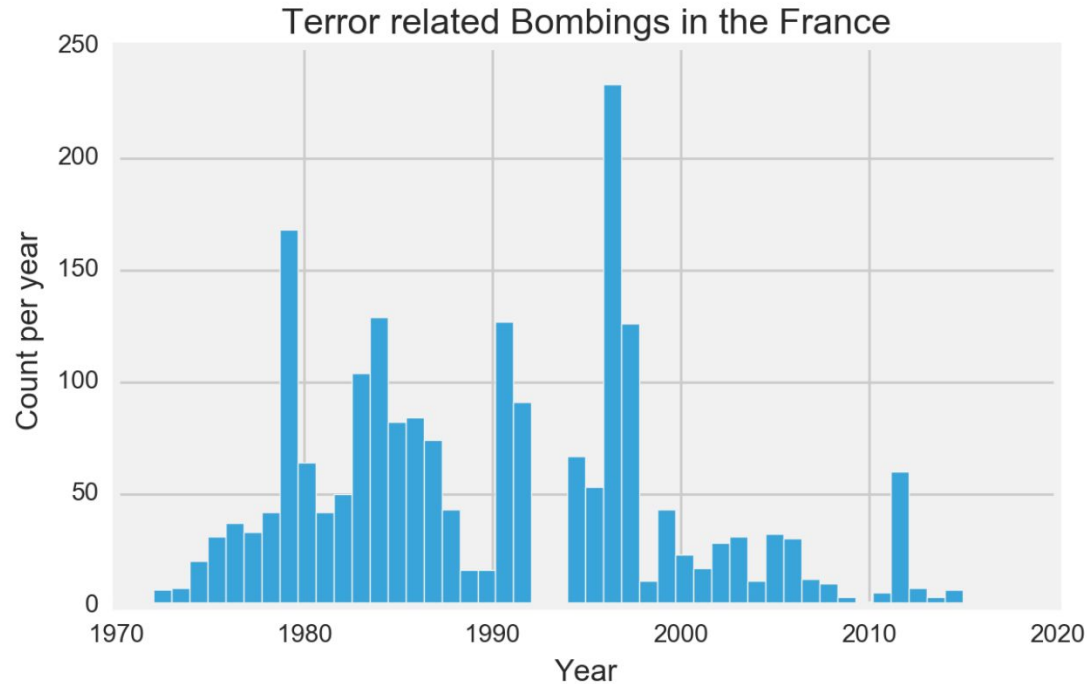# Western Europe - Terror related Bombings
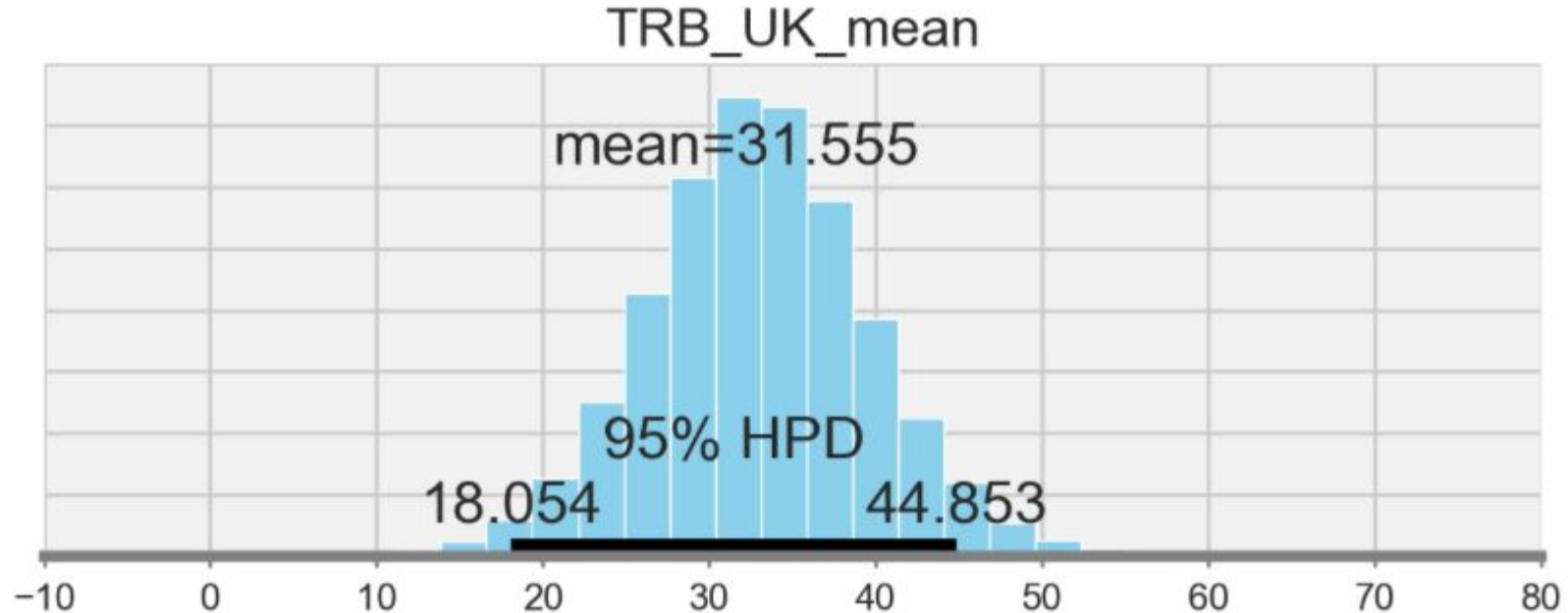## Bayesian posterior estimation - difference in France & UK
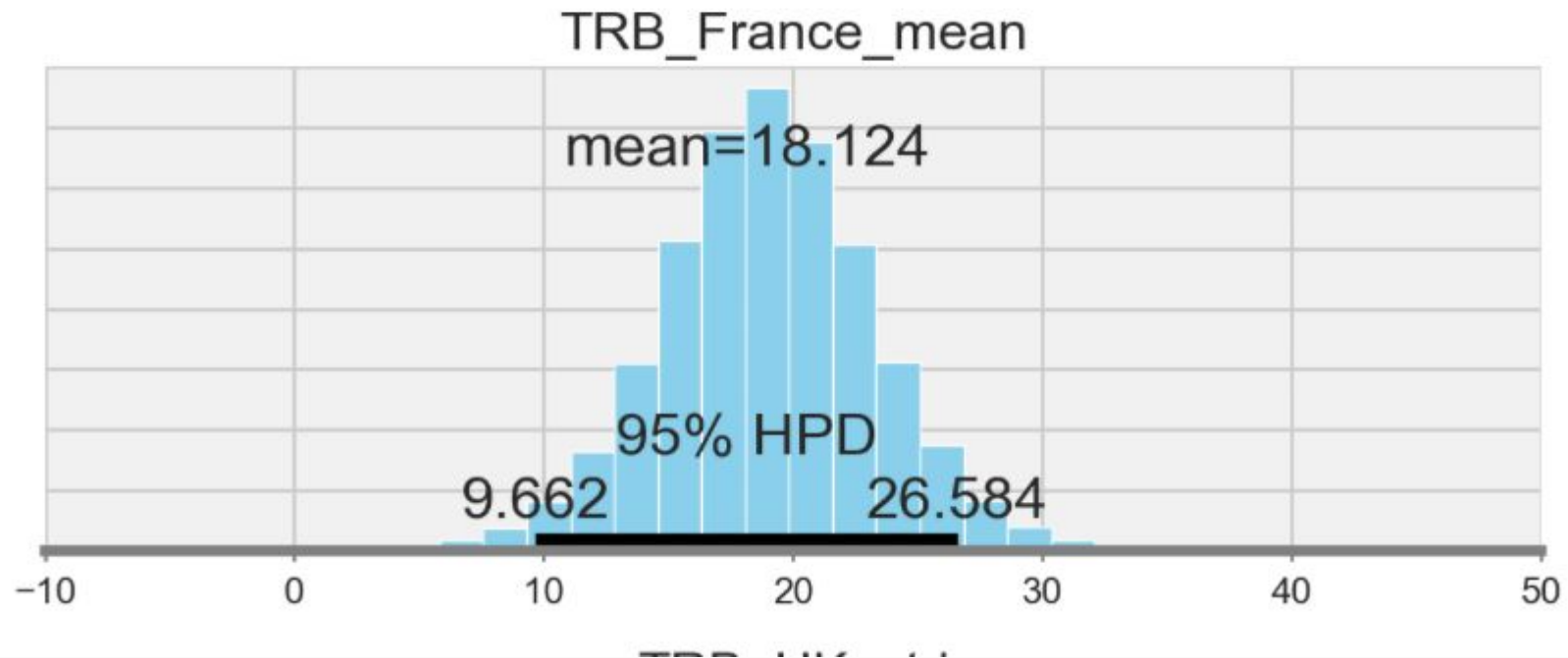

Terror related Bombings in the western Europe

UK - Terror related Bombings

Terror related Bombings in the UK

France - Terror related Bombings

Terror related Bombings in the France

UK - Terror related Bombings - mean

TRB_UK_mean

mean=31.555

95% HPD

18.054   44.853
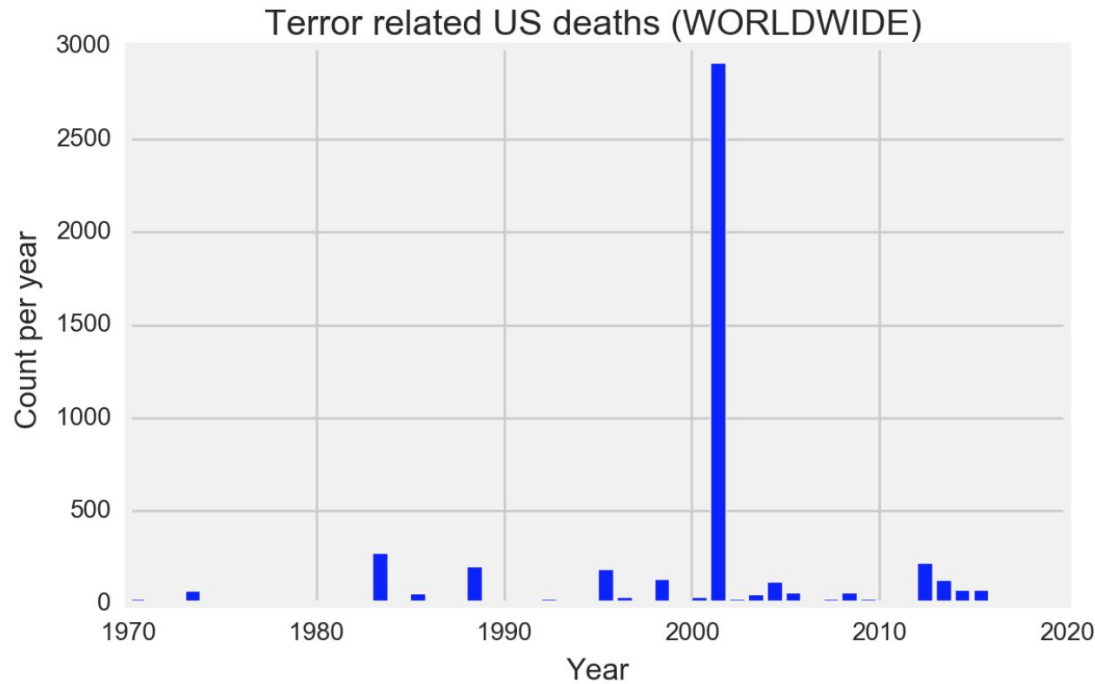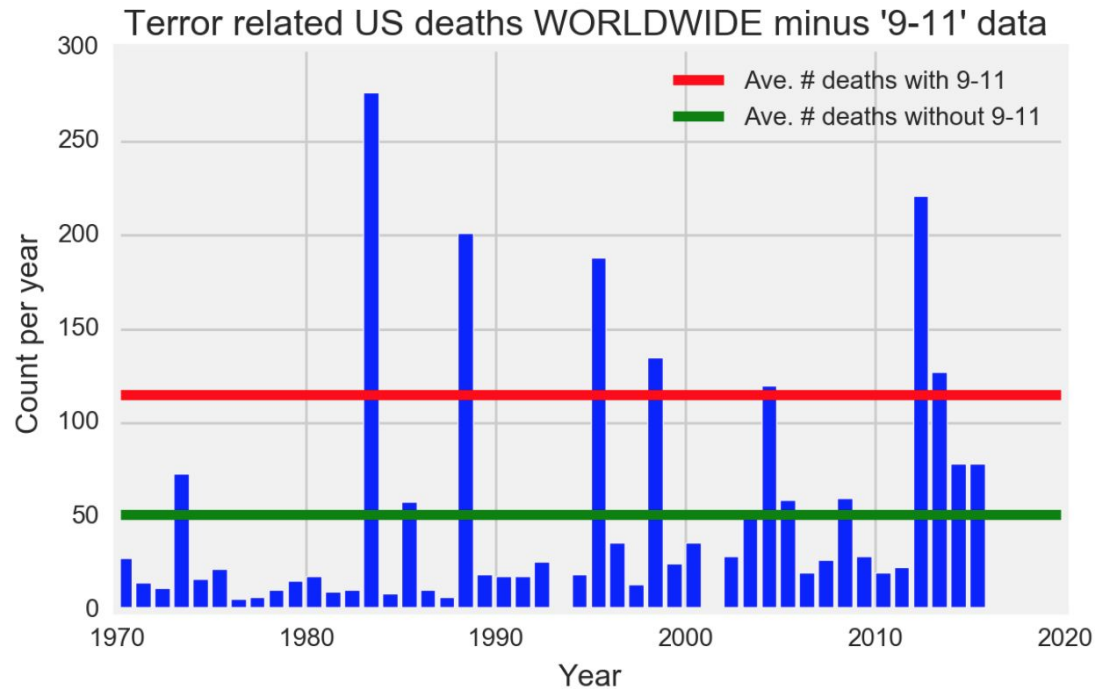
France - Terror related Bombings - mean

Difference of means of UK and France

USA - Terror related deaths - World Wide
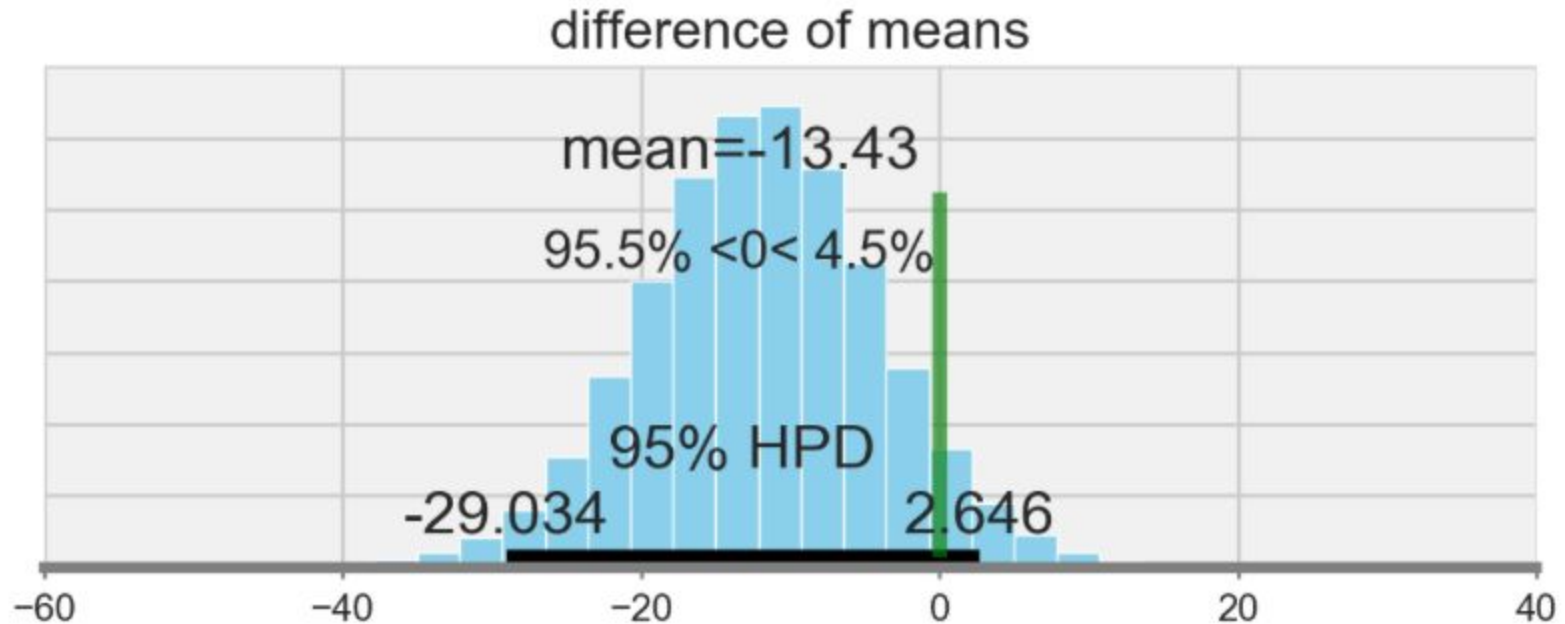
Terror related US deaths (WORLDWIDE)

USA Terror related deaths - World Wide

Terror related US deaths WORLDWIDE minus '9-11' data

USA Terror related deaths - Domestic - with 9-11 data

USA terror deaths (DOMESTIC) with 9-11 data

USA Terror deaths domestic - minus 9-11
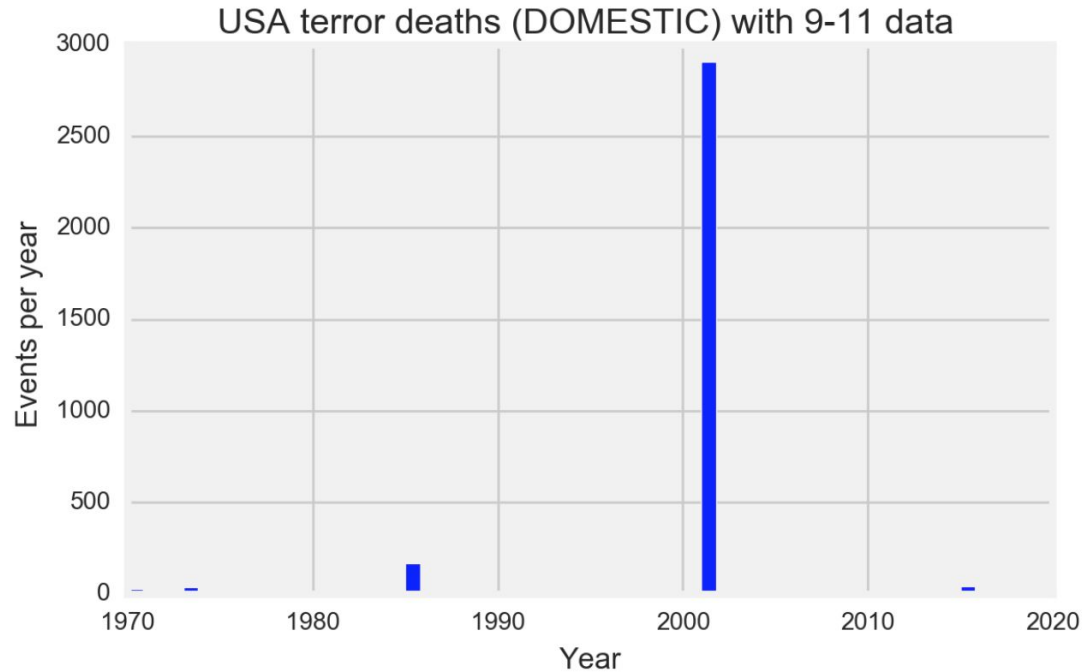
USA terror deaths (DOMESTIC) Minus 9-11 data
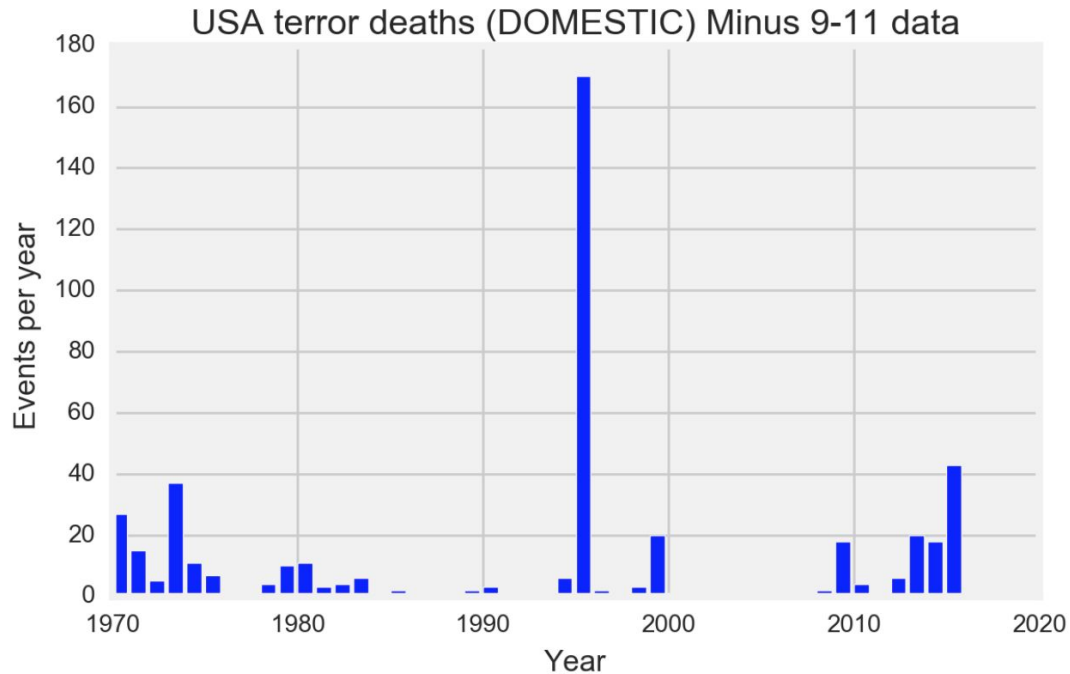
1993 - Missing Data -
USA terror deaths (not including 9-11)

World Wide - Mean - ~ 51 deaths

Interpolating - (average of 1992 and 1994) - 23.5 deaths

From the GTD (See the appendix) - 21 deaths

Domestic - Mean - ~ 10 deaths

Interpolating -(average of 1992 and 1994) - 3 deaths

From Wikipedia - 9 deaths

Bonus: math wording suggestion for clarity...

Someone tells you that they had a million dollars and they now have increased that by 300%.

Quickly, tell me how much do they have?

Answer

The answer is four million dollars.

The point is this. Once you have gone beyond a 100% increase (a doubling) don't use percentages. Use multiplication. Ex.. three times as much. Most people can quickly understand multiplying by a simple number. Using "three hundred percent increase" will make many, if not most, people think three times as much when it is four times as much.