DATA ANALYSIS WITH POWER BI

POWER BI POWERED GLOBAL TERRORISM

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GLOBAL TERRORISM

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a
Comprehensive Study Analysing the Impact of
Terrorism For 163 Countries Covering 99.7
Percent of The Word's Population. The GTI
Report Is Produced by the Institute for Economics
and Peace (IEP) Using Data from Terrorism
Tracker And Other Sources

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CHAPTER 1

RESULTS

Deaths from terrorism fell to 6,701 in 2022, representing a nine per cent decrease from the prior year. If Afghanistan was omitted, then terrorism deaths would have increased by four per cent in 2022.Attacks also decreased, by 28 per cent to 3,955, largely due to a fall in the intensity of conflict in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Terrorist attacks have become more deadly, killing on average 26 per cent more people per attack. The death rate rose to 1.7 people per attack in 2022, compared to 1.3 deaths per attack in 2021. This is the first increase in the lethality rate in five years. Terrorism deaths fell by 866 in Afghanistan in 2022, a 58 per cent improvement. This was after the Taliban gained control of the government in 2021 and ceased to be classified as a terrorist organisation. The Balochistan Liberation Army in Pakistan is the fastest growing terrorist organisation and was responsible for 233 deaths in 2022, a ninefold increase.Sub-Saharan Africa recorded the largest increase in terrorism deaths in 2022, while South Asia and MENA recorded the largest falls. A Afghanistan remained the country with

the highest impact from terrorism for the fourth year, followed by Burkina Faso and Somalia.

The Sahel is the most impacted area of the world, representing 43 per cent of global terrorism deaths. The Sahel recorded seven per cent more deaths than the prior year a Four of the ten most impacted countries for terrorism in 2022 were in the Sahel region. Burkina Faso and Mali recorded substantial increases in terrorism deaths, increasing by 376 and 340 respectively. A Burkina Faso had the largest increase in terrorism deaths, increasing from 759 to 1,135 deaths. This was followed by Pakistan where terrorism deaths increased from 292 in 2021 to 643 in 2022and its affiliates remained the world's deadliest terrorist group in 2022. This is despite deaths attributed to the group and its affiliates declining by 16 per cent from 2,194 to 1,833 deaths, however its lethality rate per attack increased from 2.5 in 2021 to 2.9 in 2022.

IS maintained its level of terrorist activity in Syria with approximately the same number of attacks, however these attacks resulted in more terrorism deaths by the group which increased to 344 In 2022, the number of countries suffering from terrorism deaths remained roughly the same, with 25

countries recording reductions, while 24 countries recorded increasesthe 3,955 terrorist attacks recorded in 2022, 33 per cent were not attributed to a group in 2022, over 88 per cent of terror attacks, and 98 per cent of deaths, occurred in conflict zones

CHAPTER 2

Trends in Terrorism

Deaths from terrorism have fallen by over a third since its peak in 2015, with two of the largest decreases occurring in Iraq and Nigeria. The number of countries experiencing deaths has quarters or 121 countries recorded no deaths from terrorism in 2022, the highest number since remained constant for the last three years, ranging from 43 in 2020 to 42 in 2022. This is down from the peak of 56 countries in 2015Of the 163 countries included in the analysis, nearly three 2007. In 2022, the 15 countries most impacted by terrorism were all suffering from conflict. A Terrorist activity has been concentrated in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, with both the regions recording more terrorism deaths than MENA for the last four years. In MENA, deaths from terrorism have fallen by 42 per cent in the last three years and 32 per cent in the last year. As the conflict in Syria subsided, IS and its affiliates have

shifted their focus to sub-Saharan Africa, and specifically the Sahel region. A Deaths from terrorism in the Sahel accounted for 43 per cent of total terrorism deaths globally in 2022, compared to just one per cent in 2007. A According to the World Risk Poll, Afghanistan and Burkina Faso are the countries most concerned by war and terrorism, with 62 per cent and 30 per cent of respondents selecting war and terrorism as the greatest threat to their daily safety, respectively.

Six of the ten countries most impacted by terrorism are also amongst the 25 countries with the worst ecological threats and lowest resilience in the 2022 Ecological Threat Report, highlighting interdependency between ecological degradation and conflict Of the 830 million people facing food insecurity globally, 58 per cent live in the 20 countries most affected by terrorism. There were two attacks by Islamic extremists in Europe. This is the lowest level since 2010. In total there were 79 attacks in Europe in 2022. Ten of these attacks occurred in Türkiye. The US recorded a significant improvement in its GTI score in 2022, recording its best score since 2011, although terrorism deaths did increase in 2022. Ideology continues to be the most prominent motivation behind terrorism in the West. There were 15 ideologically

motivated attacks, compared with just three religiously-motivated attacks. A 2022 was the first year since 2014 that the UK has not had a death from terrorism. An Attacks in Syria almost halved in 2022, from 354 in 2021 to 197; while terrorism deaths remained relatively static at 447 in 2022, Canada recorded no attacks or deaths for the first time since 2013

CHAPTER 3

TEN YEARS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX, TERRORISM AND PEACE IN MENA (2012-2022)

The MENA region has seen a substantial decreasterrorism over the past six years, with the proportion of global terrorism deaths in the region dropping from 57 per cent in 2016 to just 12 per cent in 2022. A Despite the decrease in terrorism, MENA remains the least peaceful region in the world,
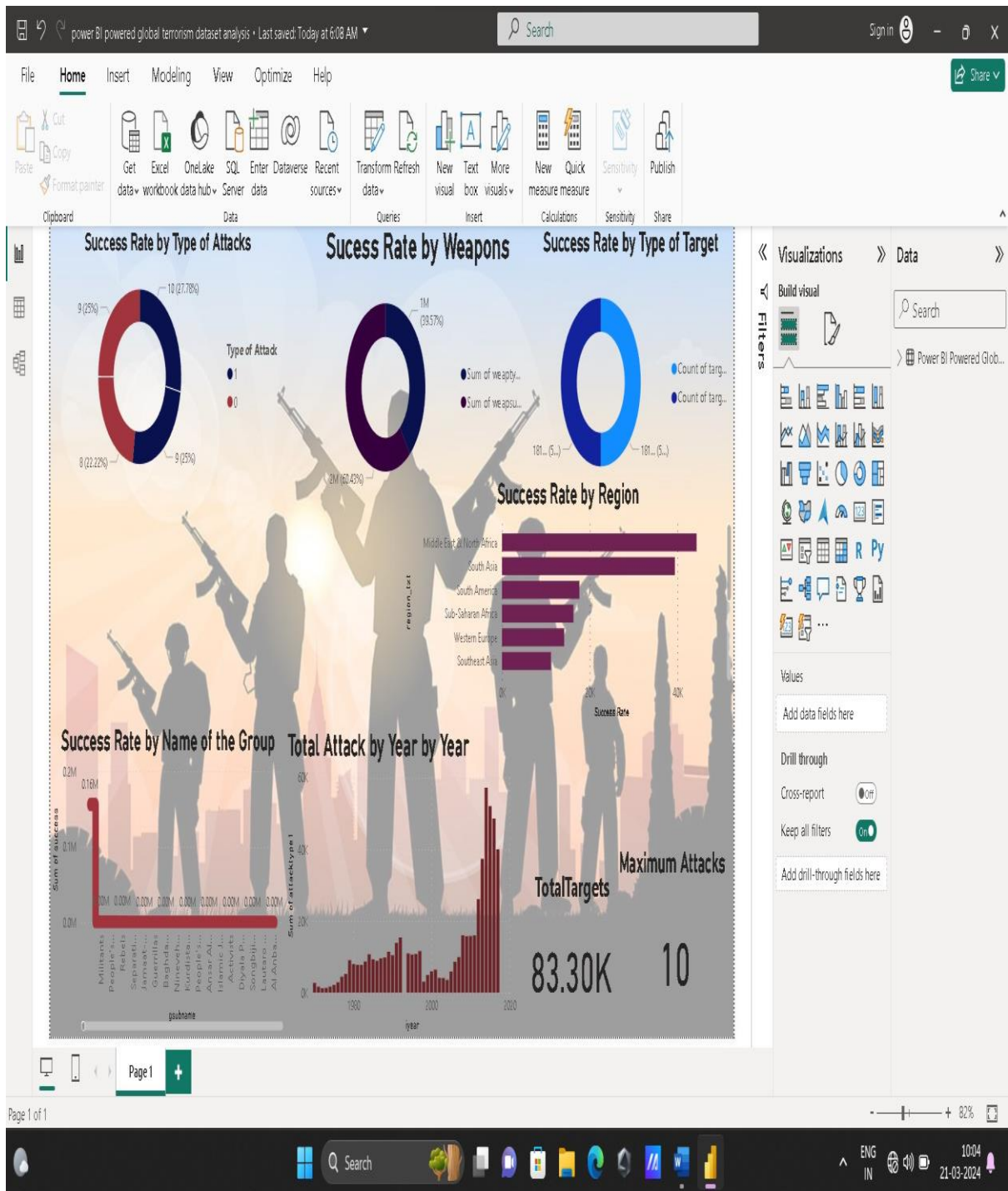
according to the 2022 Global Peace Index. This trend is driven by prolonged con-flicts in the region, affecting the countries' ability to establish the foundations for Positive Peace. A Suicide attacks in MENA have fallen dramatically. In 2016, suicide bombings led to 1,947 deaths. In 2022, MENA recorded only six suicide bombings that killed eight people. Other types of terrorist attacks in MENA have seen only small changes in the last decade. The use of firearms has risen by 12 per cent, while the use of explosives has decreased by 14 per cent. AAttacks targeting military and police have increased by 19 per cent since 2012. They are now the most common target, with 64 per cent of attacks directed at the military and police. This compares to an 11 per cent decline in attacks on civilians, to 17 per cent. A Syria has recorded the most terrorism deaths in MENA since 2020, while Iraq continues to record the most attacks. AImpact of terrorism varies significantly within MENA. The countries most impacted by terrorism include Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt, Algeria and Libya; while other countries have not recorded a terrorist attack in the last five years, such as Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Morocco

CHAPTER 4
THE SEHEL

The Sahel has become increasingly more violent over the past 16 years, with terrorism deaths rising by over 2,000 per cent between 2007 and 2022. This increase in violence shows no sign of abating. The underlying drivers are complex and systemic including weak governance, ethnic polarisation, ecological insecurity, abuses by state security, pastoral conflict, the growth of transnational SalafiIslam ideology, political instability, transnational crime, food insecurity and geopolitical competition. In conflict environments, terrorist groups prefer to target police, military and government institutions. A Most terrorist the increases in terrorist activity in Togo and Benin are part of a larger increase spreading from the Sahel to coastal West Africa, like urges seen in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso over the past few years. A Governments in the state's worst affected by terrorism have experienced multiple coups and coup attempts. A Violence against civilians is surging in Mali following the exit of French forces.

DASHBOARD

CONCLUSION

The project "Power BI Powered Global Terrorism Dataset Analysis" using Power BI has successfully demonstrated the potential of data analytics in the banking sector. The real-time analysis of customer data has provided valuable insights into customer behaviour, preferences, and trends, thereby facilitating informed decision-making. The interactive dashboards and reports have offered a comprehensive view of customer data, enabling the identification of patterns and correlations. This has not only improved the efficiency of data analysis but also enhanced the bank's ability to provide personalized services to its customers. The project has also highlighted the importance of data visualization in making complex data more understandable and accessible. The use of Power BI has made it possible to present data in a visually appealing and easy-to-understand format, thereby aiding in better decision-making.

FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of this project is vast. With the advent of advanced analytics and machine learning, Power BI can be leveraged to predict future trends based on historical data. Integrating these predictive analytics into the project could enable the bank to anticipate customer needs and proactively offer solutions. Furthermore, Power BI capability to integrate with various data sources opens up the possibility of incorporating more diverse datasets for a more holistic view of customers. As data privacy and security become increasingly important, future iterations of this project should focus on implementing robust data governance strategies. This would ensure the secure handling of sensitive customer data while complying with data protection regulations. Additionally, the project could explore the integration of real-time data streams to provide even more timely and relevant insights. This could potentially transform the way banks interact with their customers, leading to improved customer satisfaction and loyalty.

GITHUB LINK:

https://github.com/sharanyabs/global-terrorism1.git