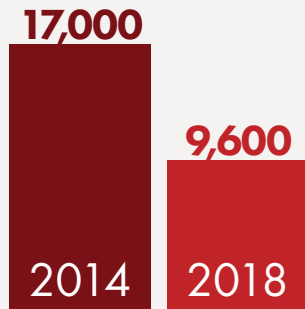


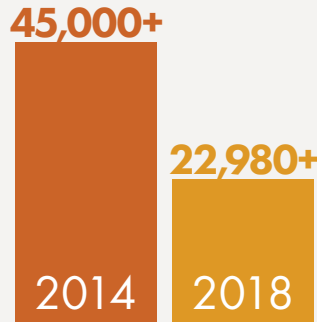
Global Terrorism in 2018

TERRORIST ATTACKS



▼ 43% DECREASE

NUMBER OF DEATHS



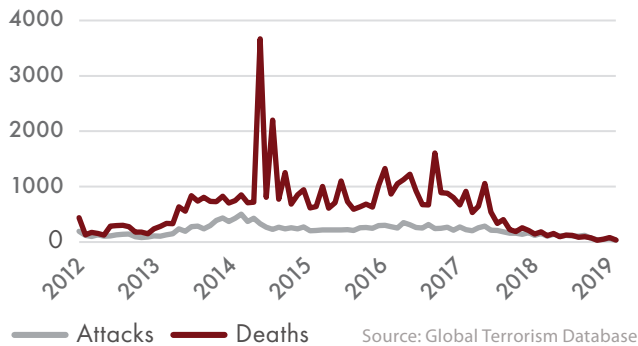
▼ 48% DECREASE

In 2018, there were more than 9,600 terrorist attacks around the world, which killed more than 22,980 people, including 7,290 perpetrators and 15,690 victims, according to the [Global Terrorism Database™](#).

2018 was the fourth consecutive year of declining global terrorism since terrorist violence peaked in 2014 at nearly 17,000 attacks and more than 45,000 total deaths. The total number of terrorist attacks worldwide decreased 43% between 2014 and 2018, and the total number of deaths decreased 48%. Regional trends varied substantially.

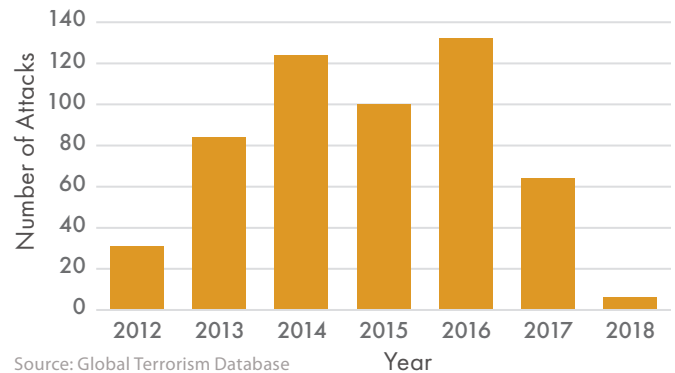
► Islamic State's Decline in Iraq and Expanding Global Impact

TERRORIST ATTACKS AND TOTAL DEATHS IN IRAQ, BY MONTH, 2012 – 2019 (Q1)



Global statistical trends were heavily impacted by patterns of terrorism in Iraq, which suffered more terrorist attacks than any other country each year from 2013 to 2017. The number of terrorist attacks in Iraq decreased 46% between 2017 and 2018 and the number of people killed in terrorist attacks decreased 78%.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN WHICH MORE THAN 10 VICTIMS WERE KILLED IN IRAQ, 2014 – 2018



For several years, there were numerous mass-casualty terrorist attacks in Iraq. For example, between 2014 and 2016 there were at least 100 attacks each year in which assailants killed more than 10 victims. In 2017, there were 64 such attacks, and in 2018 there were six.

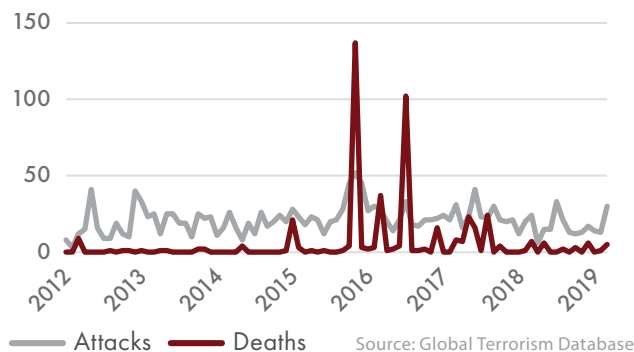
GEOGRAPHIC REACH OF ISLAMIC STATE-RELATED TERRORISM

While Islamic State declined in Iraq, the group's influence continued to expand geographically. Attacks carried out by Islamic State "core" operatives, affiliated organizations, or unaffiliated individuals who indicated allegiance to the group took place in 34 countries in 2018, bringing the total number of countries that have ever experienced Islamic State-related terrorist attacks to 53. Preliminary data for 2019 indicate that at least three additional countries—Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, and the Netherlands—experienced Islamic State-related attacks, bringing the total number of countries to 56.



► Fewer Mass Casualty Attacks in Western Europe

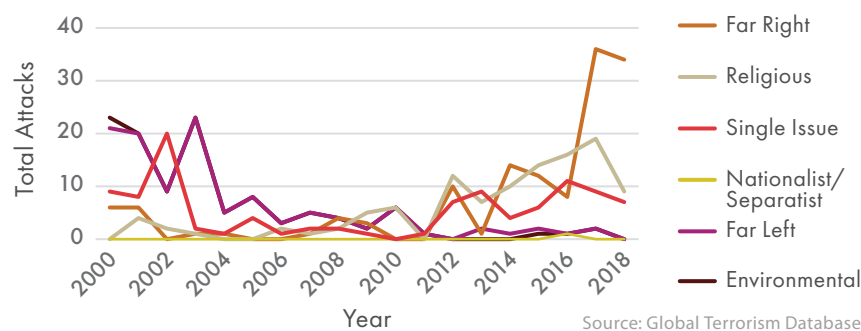
TERRORIST ATTACKS AND TOTAL DEATHS IN WESTERN EUROPE, BY MONTH, 2012 – 2019 (Q1)



In 2015, 2016, and 2017 there were multiple events in Western European countries in which assailants killed more than five people, including mass casualty attacks carried out by jihadists in Paris, Brussels, Nice, Berlin, Manchester, London, and Barcelona. In 2018, there were nine lethal terrorist attacks in Western Europe. The deadliest of these occurred in December, when an assailant who claimed allegiance to Islamic State attacked civilians at a Christmas market in Strasbourg, France, killing five people and injuring 11 others. The number of terrorist attacks in Western Europe decreased 31% between 2017 and 2018, while the number of deaths decreased 70%.

► Number of Attacks in the United States Highest since 1980s

TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES BY IDEOLOGY, 2000 – 2018



There were six lethal terrorist attacks in the United States in 2018, excluding one attack in which only the perpetrator died, compared to 18 in 2017. Although terrorism in the United States is ideologically and geographically diverse, all six lethal attacks shared in common far-right ideological elements including primarily white supremacy and in at least two cases, male supremacy.

Deadliest Single Attack in 2018

**BALUCHISTAN,
PAKISTAN**
JULY 2018



150
DEATHS

Assailants targeted an election rally for Siraj Raisani, who was among the 150 people killed in the attack. More than 180 others were injured. Islamic State-Khorasan claimed responsibility for the attack, and authorities identified the bomber as an Islamic State operative.

Deadliest Series of Attack in 2018

**BANDUNDU,
DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF
CONGO**
DECEMBER 2018



540+
DEATHS

Members of the Batende tribe attacked the Banunu community in four towns in Yumbi territory. The exceptionally violent attacks—which occurred in advance of an intensely disputed national election and contributed to the delay and suppression of voting—were a sudden escalation in a longstanding ethnic rivalry over territory and resources.

This fact sheet is a summary of “Miller, E. (2019, October). Global Terrorism in 2018. *START Background Report*. Retrieved from https://www.start.umd.edu/sites/default/files/publications/local_attachments/START_GTD_TerrorismIn2018_Oct2018.pdf”

The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the author and should not be interpreted as representing the official views or policies of the United States Government or any other funding agency.

Erin Miller is the primary author of this report. Please direct questions to eemiller@umd.edu.

The data presented here are drawn from START’s Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and reports from news media. The GTD contains information on more than 190,000 terrorist attacks that occurred around the world since 1970. For more information about the GTD, visit www.start.umd.edu/gtd.



START ►► The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) is a university-based research, education and training center comprised of an international network of scholars committed to the scientific study of terrorism, responses to terrorism and related phenomena. Led by the University of Maryland, START is a Department of Homeland Security Emeritus Center of Excellence that is supported by multiple federal agencies and departments. For more information, visit www.start.umd.edu or contact START at infostart@umd.edu.