



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The results of the Global Peace Index (GPI) for 2010 suggest that the world has become slightly less peaceful in the past year. The GPI, which gauges ongoing domestic and international conflict, safety and security in society and militarisation in 149 countries, registered overall increases in several indicators, including the likelihood of violent demonstrations and perceptions of criminality. In some nations, an intensification of conflicts and growing instability appears to be linked to the global economic downturn in late 2008 and early 2009.*

This is the fourth edition of the Global Peace Index (GPI). It has been expanded to rank 149 independent states and updated with the latest-available figures and information for 2008-09. The index is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from respected sources, which combine internal and external factors ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. These indicators were selected by an international panel of academics, business people, philanthropists and members of peace institutions.

As before, we have explored the possibility of correlations between the GPI and other economic and societal indicators—including measures of democracy and transparency, education and material wellbeing. The GPI brings a snapshot of relative peacefulness among nations while continuing to contribute to an understanding of what factors help create or sustain more peaceful societies.

The GPI was founded by Steve Killelea, an Australian international technology entrepreneur and philanthropist. It forms part of the Institute for Economics and Peace, a new global think tank dedicated to the research and education of the relationship between economic development, business and peace. The GPI is collated and calculated by the Economist Intelligence Unit, with whom this report is written in co-operation.

## HIGHLIGHTS

New Zealand is ranked as the country most at peace for the second consecutive year, followed by Iceland and Japan. Small, stable and democratic countries are consistently ranked highest; 15 of the top 20 countries are western or central European countries. This is an increase from 14 last year, and reflects an improvement in Hungary's score. Qatar and Australia remained in the top 20 – in 15th and 19th places respectively. All five Scandinavian countries are in the top ten of the GPI, although with the exception of Iceland, each experienced slight deteriorations in their scores and ranks. Island nations generally fare well, with the notable exception of Sri Lanka.

For the fourth year running, the country ranked least at peace is Iraq. Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan follow; countries that are in a state of ongoing conflict and upheaval. The average score for the countries surveyed in the 2010 GPI is 2.02 (based on a 1-5 scale), a slight rise (less at peace) compared with last year, when the average stood at 1.964. There is little variance (0.307) between the overall scores of the top 20 countries (from 1.188 for New Zealand to 1.495 for Hungary), unchanged from last year. The 20 lowest-ranked countries exhibit a far greater spread of 0.832 (from 2.574 for the Philippines to 3.406 for Iraq), a slight fall (improvement) from 0.856 last year.

### Changes to the methodology for 2010

The international panel of peace experts that oversees the compilation of the Global Peace Index chose to include five additional countries in the 2010 edition: Armenia, The Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Swaziland. This brings the total number of countries covered to 149, encompassing around 99%

of the world's population and over 87% of the planet's land mass.

As in the 2009 GPI the UN deployments indicator has been replaced with a measure of financial support to UN peacekeeping missions as all UN member states share the cost of mounting for these operations. The indicator calculates the percentage of countries' "outstanding payments versus their annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping missions" (see annex A for a full definition).

Following discussion by the international panel of peace experts regarding a break in data collection for the aggregate number of heavy weapons indicator, previously collated by the Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC), the Institute for Economics and Peace, in conjunction with SIPRI, developed a new categorized system for rating the destructive capability of heavy weapons. See definition on page 54.

The international panel of peace experts decided to refine the indicator measuring numbers of refugees by including internally displaced persons by country or territory of origin, as a percentage of the country's total population for the first time in 2010. Data were sourced from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

## BACKGROUND

### Defining peace

The concept of peace is notoriously difficult to define. The simplest way of approaching it is in terms of harmony achieved by the absence of war or conflict. Applied to nations, this would suggest that those not involved in violent conflicts with neighbouring states or suffering internal wars would have achieved a state of peace. This is what Johan Galtung<sup>1</sup> defined as a “negative peace”—an absence of violence. The concept of negative peace is immediately intuitive and empirically measurable, and can be used as a starting point to elaborate its counterpart concept, “positive peace”: having established what constitutes an absence of violence, is it possible to identify which structures and institutions create and maintain peace? The Global Peace Index is a first step in this direction; a measurement of peace as the “absence of violence” that seeks to determine what cultural attributes and institutions are associated with states of peace.

In 1999 the UN General Assembly launched a programme of action to build a “culture of peace” for the world’s children, which envisaged working towards a positive peace of justice, tolerance and plenty. The UN defined a culture of peace as involving values, attitudes and behaviours that:

- Reject violence
- Endeavour to prevent conflicts by addressing root causes
- Aim at solving problems through dialogue and negotiation

It is proposed that such a culture of peace would be furthered by actions promoting education for peace and sustainable

development, which it suggested was based on human rights, gender equality, democratic participation, tolerant solidarity, open communication and international security. However, these links between the concept of peace and the causes of them were presumed rather than systematically measured. For example, while Doyle<sup>2</sup> and advocates of his liberal peace theory have held that democratic states rarely attack each other, the ongoing war in Iraq demonstrates how some democratic countries can be militant or belligerent—the justification for war often being that peace is ultimately secured through violence or the threat of violence.

### Measuring states of peace

The difficulties in defining the concept of peace may partly explain why there have been so few attempts to measure states of peace across nations. This project has approached the task on two fronts—the first aim is to produce a scoring model and global peace index that ranks 149 nations by their relative states of peace using 23 indicators. The indicators have been selected as being the best available datasets that reflect the incidence or absence of peace, and contain both quantitative data and qualitative scores from a range of trusted sources. The second aim is to use the underlying data and results from the Global Peace Index to undertake investigations into the relative importance of a range of potential determinants or “drivers” that may influence the creation and nurturance of peaceful societies, both internally and externally.

<sup>1</sup> Galtung, Johan. *Peace by Peaceful Means: peace and conflict, development and civilization*. Oslo: International Peace Research Institute, 1996

<sup>2</sup> Doyle, Michael. *Kant, Liberal Legacies, and Foreign Affairs*. *Philosophy and Public Affairs* (1983) 205, 207-208

### **The research team**

As with all composite indexes of this type, there are issues of bias and arbitrariness in the factors that are chosen to assess peace and, as seriously, in assigning weights to the different indicators (measured on a comparable and meaningful scale) to produce a single synthetic measure. In order to minimise these slants, the choices of indicators and the weights assigned to them were agreed following close and extensive consultation with the following international advisory panel of experts in 2010:

**Professor Kevin P. Clements, Chairperson**  
Foundation Chair of Peace and Conflict Studies and Director, National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies  
University of Otago, New Zealand

**Dr Ian Anthony**  
Research Coordinator and Leader of the Arms Control and Non-proliferation Programme,  
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden

### **Professor Sultan Barakat**

Director, Post-war Reconstruction and Development Unit (PRDU),  
Department of Politics, University of York,  
United Kingdom

### **Dr Nick Grono**

Deputy President  
International Crisis Group (ICG), Belgium

### **Dr Ronald J. Horvath**

Honorary Associate Professor, School of Geosciences,  
University of Sydney, Australia

### **Dr Manuela Mesa**

Director, Centre for Education and Peace Research (CEIPAZ) and President,  
Spanish Association for Peace Research (AIPAZ), Spain

### **Dr Toshiya Hoshino**

Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy  
Osaka University, Japan



## METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

### The indicators

Twenty-three indicators of the existence or absence of peace were chosen by the panel (see page 9), which are divided into three broad categories:

#### Ongoing domestic and international conflict Safety and security in society Militarisation

All scores for each indicator are “banded”, either on a scale of 1-5 (for qualitative indicators) or 1-10 (for quantitative data, such as military expenditure or the jailed population, which have then been converted to a 1-5 scale for comparability when compiling the final index). Qualitative indicators in the index have been scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit’s extensive team of country analysts, and gaps in the quantitative data have been filled by estimates by the same team.

Indicators consisting of quantitative data such as military expenditure or jailed population have been measured on the basis of the distribution of values across all countries between the maximum and minimum values (we assume that the 149 countries measured for the Global Peace Index (GPI) are a representative sample of all countries). Since the 2008 GPI the data for each indicator has been divided into ten bands based on the full range of the data set and a country’s corresponding score results in its ranking position.

A detailed explanation of the scoring criteria used for each indicator is supplied in the Annex A to this paper.

### Measures of ongoing domestic and international conflict

The Global Peace Index is intended as a review of the state of peace in nations over the previous calendar year, although several indicators are based on data covering the previous two years (2008-09 in the case of the 2010 GPI). The advisory panel decided against including data reflecting a country’s longer-term historical experience of domestic and international conflict on the grounds that the GPI uses authoritative statistics on ongoing civil and trans-national wars collated by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program and the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo. These, combined with two indicators scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit’s analysts, comprise five of the 23 indicators:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2003-08
- Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)
- Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)
- Level of organised conflict (internal)
- Relations with neighbouring countries

### Measures of societal safety and security

Ten of the indicators assess the levels of safety and security in a society (country), ranging from the perception of criminality in society, to the level of respect for human rights and the rate of homicides and violent crimes. Crime data is from the UN Office of Drugs and Crime. The difficulties of comparing international crime statistics are discussed in detail in Annex A. Five of these indicators have been scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit's team of country analysts:

- Perceptions of criminality in society
- Number of refugees and displaced people as a percentage of the population
- Political instability
- Level of respect for human rights (Political Terror Scale)
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people
- Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people

### Measures of militarisation

Eight of the indicators are related to a country's military build-up—reflecting the assertion that the level of militarisation and access to weapons is directly linked to how at peace a country feels internationally. Comparable data are readily available from sources such as the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS):

- Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP

- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of transfers (imports) of major conventional weapons per 100,000 people
- Volume of transfers (exports) of major conventional weapons per 100,000 people
- Budget support for UN peacekeeping missions: percentage of outstanding payments versus annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Ease of access to small arms and light weapons
- Military capability/sophistication

### Weighting the index

The advisory panel apportioned scores based on the relative importance of each of the indicators on a 1-5 scale. The consensus scores for each indicator are given in Table 1.

Two sub-component weighted indices were then calculated from the GPI group of indicators:

- 1) a measure of how at peace internally a country is;
- 2) a measure of how at peace externally a country is (its state of peace beyond its borders).

The overall composite score and index was then formulated by applying a weight of 60% to the measure of internal peace and 40% for external peace. The heavier weight applied to internal peace was agreed within the advisory panel, following robust debate. The decision was based on the innovative notion that a greater level of internal peace is likely to lead to, or at least correlate with, lower external conflict.

Indicator	Weight (1 to 5)
<b>Internal Peace</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>External Peace</b>	<b>40%</b>
Perceptions of criminality in society	4
Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	4
Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	3
Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	3
Level of organised conflict (internal)	5
Likelihood of violent demonstrations	3
Level of violent crime	4
Political instability	4
Level of disrespect for human rights (Political Terror Scale)	4
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (Imports) per 100,000 people	2
Potential for terrorist acts	1
Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)	5
Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP	2
Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	2
Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	2
Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	3
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people	3
Military capability/sophistication	2
Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population	4
Relations with neighbouring countries	5
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2003-08	5
Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)	5

*Table 1*

## ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

### Global Peace Index Ratings

Table 2 contains the GPI rankings for 149 countries in 2010. Those countries shaded green are in the top 20%; those shaded in red are in the bottom 20%. All comparisons in country ranks with the 2009 GPI have been made on the basis of the 144 countries that were included last year, thus excluding the five countries added in 2010.

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	New Zealand	1.188	36	Bhutan	1.665
2	Iceland	1.212	37	Tunisia	1.678
3	Japan	1.247	38	Vietnam	1.691
4	Austria	1.290	39	Kuwait	1.693
5	Norway	1.322	40	Italy	1.701
6	Ireland	1.337	41	Croatia	1.707
7	Denmark	1.341	42	Lithuania	1.713
7	Luxembourg	1.341	43	South Korea	1.715
9	Finland	1.352	44	United Arab Emirates	1.739
10	Sweden	1.354	45	Romania	1.749
11	Slovenia	1.358	46	Estonia	1.751
12	Czech Republic	1.360	47	Mozambique	1.779
13	Portugal	1.366	48	Ghana	1.781
14	Canada	1.392	49	Egypt	1.784
15	Qatar	1.394	50	Bulgaria	1.785
16	Germany	1.398	51	Zambia	1.813
17	Belgium	1.400	51	Malawi	1.813
18	Switzerland	1.424	53	Sierra Leone	1.818
19	Australia	1.467	54	Latvia	1.827
20	Hungary	1.495	55	Tanzania	1.832
21	Slovakia	1.536	56	Libya	1.839
22	Malaysia	1.539	57	Burkina Faso	1.852
23	Oman	1.561	58	Morocco	1.861
24	Uruguay	1.568	59	Namibia	1.864
25	Spain	1.588	60	Bosnia and Hercegovina	1.873
26	Costa Rica	1.590	61	Panama	1.878
27	Netherlands	1.610	62	Greece	1.887
28	Chile	1.616	63	The Gambia	1.890
29	Poland	1.618	64	Nicaragua	1.924
30	Singapore	1.624	65	Albania	1.925
31	United Kingdom	1.631	66	Moldova	1.938
32	France	1.636	67	Indonesia	1.946
33	Botswana	1.641	68	Equatorial Guinea	1.948
34	Laos	1.661	68	Jordan	1.948
35	Taiwan	1.664	70	Bahrain	1.956

Table 2 (continued over page)

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
71	Argentina	1.962	111	Cambodia	2.252
72	Cuba	1.964	112	Guatemala	2.258
73	Swaziland	1.966	113	Armenia	2.266
74	Gabon	1.981	114	Haiti	2.270
75	Rwanda	2.012	115	Syria	2.274
76	Cyprus	2.013	116	Algeria	2.277
77	Madagascar	2.019	117	Turkmenistan	2.295
77	Paraguay	2.019	118	Cote d' Ivoire	2.297
79	Senegal	2.031	119	Azerbaijan	2.367
80	China	2.034	120	Kenya	2.369
81	Bolivia	2.037	121	South Africa	2.380
82	Nepal	2.044	122	Venezuela	2.387
83	Brazil	2.048	123	Mauritania	2.389
83	Macedonia	2.048	124	Thailand	2.393
85	United States of America	2.056	125	Honduras	2.395
86	Angola	2.057	126	Turkey	2.420
87	Bangladesh	2.058	127	Ethiopia	2.444
88	Montenegro	2.060	128	India	2.516
89	Peru	2.067	129	Yemen	2.573
90	Serbia	2.071	130	Philippines	2.574
91	Guyana	2.095	131	Burundi	2.577
92	Mongolia	2.101	132	Myanmar	2.580
93	Dominican Republic	2.103	133	Sri Lanka	2.621
94	Trinidad and Tobago	2.107	134	Lebanon	2.639
95	Kazakhstan	2.113	135	Zimbabwe	2.678
95	Papua New Guinea	2.113	136	Central African Republic	2.753
97	Ukraine	2.115	137	Nigeria	2.756
98	Jamaica	2.138	138	Colombia	2.787
99	Liberia	2.148	139	North Korea	2.855
100	Uganda	2.165	140	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.925
101	Ecuador	2.185	141	Chad	2.964
102	Congo (Brazzaville)	2.192	142	Georgia	2.970
103	El Salvador	2.195	143	Russia	3.013
104	Iran	2.202	144	Israel	3.019
105	Belarus	2.204	145	Pakistan	3.050
106	Cameroon	2.210	146	Sudan	3.125
107	Mexico	2.216	147	Afghanistan	3.252
107	Saudi Arabia	2.216	148	Somalia	3.390
109	Mali	2.240	149	Iraq	3.406
110	Uzbekistan	2.242			

## ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

### A regional overview

Western Europe is markedly the most peaceful region, with the majority of the countries in this group ranking in the top 20 overall. All five Scandinavian nations are ranked in the GPI's top ten, with high levels of safety and security indicating broadly harmonious societies, free from civil conflict. Scores in the Nordic nations' military spheres tend to be relatively high, however. Only Iceland and the United Kingdom experienced improving scores from last year, with Iceland's political scene returning to stability after the financial turmoil of late 2008. Greece's score again deteriorated, dropping by 0.109 and four places amid growing political instability and increasing numbers of violent demonstrations linked to the ongoing fiscal crisis. Very large numbers of heavy weapons per head in both Greece and Cyprus contribute to their relatively high overall scores and low ranks. The United Kingdom and France rank higher (31st and 32nd respectively) although their sophisticated military spheres, substantial arms exports, involvement in external conflicts and relatively high homicide rates impact on their peacefulness.

Western Europe	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Regional Rank
Iceland	2	1.212	1
Austria	4	1.290	2
Norway	5	1.322	3
Ireland	6	1.337	4
Denmark	7	1.341	5
Luxembourg	7	1.341	5
Finland	9	1.352	7
Sweden	10	1.354	8
Portugal	13	1.366	9
Germany	16	1.398	10
Belgium	17	1.400	11
Switzerland	18	1.424	12
Spain	25	1.588	13
Netherlands	27	1.610	14
United Kingdom	31	1.631	15
France	32	1.636	16
Italy	40	1.701	17
Greece	62	1.887	18
Cyprus	76	2.013	19
<b>Average</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.484</b>	

Central and Eastern Europe remains, on average, the third most peaceful region, after North America. The recent members of the European Union are ranked highest, with Slovenia and the Czech Republic leading the way in 11th and 12th place respectively. Non-EU countries in the Balkans are ranked between 60th and 90th in the 2010 GPI and nations in the Caucasus and Central Asia occupy the lower reaches of the index, as before. Hungary's score improved and it climbed seven places to reach the top 20, reflecting a sharp fall in the homicide rate and increased respect for human rights. Croatia also fared well, with a robust score increase and a rise of eight places to 41st position, amid growing political stability and improved relations with neighbouring countries as it closed in on accession to the EU.

The three Baltic nations all experienced deteriorations in their GPI scores for the second successive year, mirroring their ongoing economic difficulties and related political tensions. Estonia fared worst, with an increasing threat of violent demonstrations, a rising homicide rate and military expansion. Romania's score also deteriorated sharply and it dropped 14 places in the overall ranking. Kazakhstan heads the Caucasian and Central Asian nations, in 95th position. These countries all experienced deteriorations in their scores and ranking positions from last year, with particularly large score rises for Russia and Georgia, which were embroiled in conflict in 2008. Increasing political instability was frequently a contributing factor to the rising scores in this part of the region.

Central and Eastern Europe	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Regional Rank
Slovenia	11	1.358	1
Czech Republic	12	1.360	2
Hungary	20	1.495	3
Slovakia	21	1.536	4
Poland	29	1.618	5
Croatia	41	1.707	6
Lithuania	42	1.713	7
Romania	45	1.749	8
Estonia	46	1.751	9
Bulgaria	50	1.785	10
Latvia	54	1.827	11
Bosnia and Hercegovina	60	1.873	12
Albania	65	1.925	13
Moldova	66	1.938	14
Macedonia	83	2.048	15
Montenegro	88	2.060	16
Serbia	90	2.071	17
Kazakhstan	95	2.113	18
Ukraine	97	2.115	19
Belarus	105	2.204	20
Uzbekistan	110	2.242	21
Armenia	113	2.266	22
Turkmenistan	117	2.295	23
Azerbaijan	119	2.367	24
Turkey	126	2.420	25
Georgia	142	2.970	26
Russia	143	3.013	27
<b>Average</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1.993</b>	

## ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

The **Asia Pacific** region is on average the fourth most peaceful region, but it exhibits wide variation. The region's OECD nations rank highly, with New Zealand coming first overall and Japan third, a two-pronged impact of very strong scores for overall domestic peace and low levels of militarisation. Laos and Malaysia experienced improvements in their GPI scores from last year, with greater levels of respect for human rights and increased political stability contributing factors in both countries. Malaysia rose four places to 22nd position, supplanting Singapore as the highest ranked south-east Asian nation. As last year, there is a marked divide in south-east Asia, with Taiwan, Vietnam and Indonesia all in the top 70, while Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines are all ranked below 110th. Scores in all three countries deteriorated last year, with growing political instability a common theme. The Philippines' tally rose sharply, amid a worsening security situation in several parts of the archipelago, notably a violent conflict between the Islamist Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) and the government on the island of Jolo in the Sulu archipelago.

South Asian nations occupy the lower half of the regional table, headed by Nepal, in 82nd place. Ongoing internal conflicts and related security concerns in Afghanistan and Pakistan contribute to their low rankings – Pakistan's overall score deteriorated steadily for the second successive year and it slid three places into the bottom five. The lowly positions of North Korea and Myanmar reflect high scores in the broad categories of conflict and security and very high levels of militarisation.

Thailand and the Philippines are ranked higher than these nations, but their relatively low scores reflect elevated levels of crime and internal disharmony.

Asia-Pacific	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Regional Rank
New Zealand	1	1.188	1
Japan	3	1.247	2
Australia	19	1.467	3
Malaysia	22	1.539	4
Singapore	30	1.624	5
Laos	34	1.661	6
Taiwan	35	1.664	7
Bhutan	36	1.665	8
Vietnam	38	1.691	9
South Korea	43	1.715	10
Indonesia	67	1.946	11
China	80	2.034	12
Nepal	82	2.044	13
Bangladesh	87	2.058	14
Mongolia	92	2.101	15
Papua New Guinea	95	2.113	16
Cambodia	111	2.252	17
Thailand	124	2.393	18
India	128	2.516	19
Philippines	130	2.574	20
Myanmar	132	2.580	21
Sri Lanka	133	2.621	22
North Korea	139	2.855	23
Pakistan	145	3.050	24
Afghanistan	147	3.252	25
<b>Average</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2.074</b>	

Latin America's average GPI score is slightly higher than that of the Asia-Pacific, suggesting it is a marginally less peaceful region. Uruguay is ranked highest in 24th place, overtaking Chile and moving up one position from last year, although its score changed only slightly. Rises in some of Chile's measures of militarisation contributed to a worsening of its score, as did a rise in its homicide rate. Costa Rica's high ranking in the GPI (it rose 3 places in 2010 to 26th) partly reflects very low scores for almost all its measures of militarisation, in step with the abolition of the country's army at the end of the civil war in 1948. Costa Rica's relations with neighbouring countries are adjudged to have improved last year and violent crime was perceived to have fallen to a relatively low level (Cuba continues to receive the lowest score in Latin America for this indicator). The Dominican Republic's overall tally fell sharply, with growing political instability, a heightened likelihood of violent demonstrations and a worsening human rights situation. Honduras' score also dropped considerably and it fell eight places to 125th position. Several measures of the Central American nation's societal safety and security registered increases amid rising tensions triggered by a military coup in June that ousted the president, Manuel Zelaya. Colombia remains the lowest-ranked country in the region, with very high scores in the majority of its measures of safety and security and fairly high levels of militarisation.

Latin America	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Regional Rank
Uruguay	24	1.568	1
Costa Rica	26	1.590	2
Chile	28	1.616	3
Panama	61	1.878	4
Nicaragua	64	1.924	5
Argentina	71	1.962	6
Cuba	72	1.964	7
Paraguay	78	2.019	8
Bolivia	81	2.037	9
Brazil	83	2.048	10
Peru	89	2.067	11
Guyana	91	2.095	12
Dominican Republic	93	2.103	13
Trinidad and Tobago	94	2.107	14
Jamaica	98	2.138	15
Ecuador	101	2.185	16
El Salvador	103	2.195	17
Mexico	107	2.216	18
Guatemala	112	2.258	19
Haiti	114	2.270	20
Venezuela	122	2.387	21
Honduras	125	2.395	22
Colombia	138	2.787	23
<b>Average</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2.079</b>	

## ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

**Qatar** is the nation ranked most at peace of the 18 that constitute the **Middle East and North Africa** region. The Emirate moved up two places to 15th position in the 2010 GPI. Qatar's indicators of safety and security are broadly accorded very low scores and its military is smaller, less active and less sophisticated than that of its neighbouring countries. Tunisia's score improved, with an increasingly stable political scene following the comfortable victory for the president, Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, and his party, the Rassemblement constitutionnel démocratique (RCD), in the presidential and legislative elections that took place in October 2009. Syria's low rank reflects high scores for several measures of safety and security and militarisation, and relations with its neighbouring countries remained tense. Yemen's score fell sharply for the second successive year and it dropped to 129th place amid intensifying conflict, with the government facing violent attacks from the separatist Southern Mobility Movement (SMM), al-Houthi rebels and Islamist insurgents with links to al-Qaeda. War-ravaged Iraq remains the lowest-ranked nation, and its score deteriorated slightly last year.

Middle East and North Africa	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Regional Rank
Qatar	15	1.394	1
Oman	23	1.561	2
Tunisia	37	1.678	3
Kuwait	39	1.693	4
United Arab Emirates	44	1.739	5
Egypt	49	1.784	6
Libya	56	1.839	7
Morocco	58	1.861	8
Jordan	68	1.948	9
Bahrain	70	1.956	10
Iran	104	2.202	11
Saudi Arabia	107	2.216	12
Syria	115	2.274	13
Algeria	116	2.277	14
Yemen	129	2.573	15
Lebanon	134	2.639	16
Israel	144	3.019	17
Iraq	149	3.406	18
<b>Average</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2.115</b>	

**Sub-Saharan Africa** is the region least at peace, with an average GPI score of 2.23. Four war-torn countries: Somalia, Sudan, Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continue to occupy the lowest ten positions in the index and each experienced deteriorations in their scores. Botswana fares best, in 33rd position and a reduction in the proportion of its population in jail contributed to a slight improvement in its score. The country's military capability is limited, it is free of internal conflict and low scores for most measures of safety and security point to a relatively harmonious society, although the homicide rate is high. Sierra Leone, included in the GPI for the first time this year, is the sixth highest-placed sub-Saharan African country, which reflects its conflict-free status and its very light military presence. Many of Sierra Leone's indicators of safety and security receive moderate scores, generally lower than in Nigeria, but higher than in Burkina Faso, which was one of the few nations in the region to experience an improvement in its score from last year. Angola's GPI score improved for the fourth successive year, with greater respect for human rights (according to Dalton and Gibney's measure) and reduced military spending.

Three of the world's major military-diplomatic powers (the European Union could be considered the 4th) continue to register relatively low ranks, with China at 80th, the US at 85th and Russia at 143rd. A deterioration in China's score came amid a worsening security situation in parts of the country, notably Xinjiang province, where violent conflict prompted rises in several measures of societal safety.

Sub-Saharan Africa	Overall Rank	Overall Score	Regional Rank
Botswana	33	1.641	1
Mozambique	47	1.779	2
Ghana	48	1.781	3
Zambia	51	1.813	4
Malawi	51	1.813	4
Sierra Leone	53	1.818	6
Tanzania	55	1.832	7
Burkina Faso	57	1.852	8
Namibia	59	1.864	9
The Gambia	63	1.890	10
Equatorial Guinea	69	1.948	11
Swaziland	73	1.966	12
Gabon	74	1.981	13
Rwanda	75	2.012	14
Madagascar	77	2.019	15
Senegal	79	2.031	16
Angola	86	2.057	17
Liberia	99	2.148	18
Uganda	100	2.165	19
Congo (Brazzaville)	102	2.192	20
Cameroon	106	2.210	21
Mali	109	2.240	22
Cote d' Ivoire	118	2.297	23
Kenya	120	2.369	24
South Africa	121	2.380	25
Mauritania	123	2.389	26
Ethiopia	127	2.444	27
Burundi	131	2.577	28
Zimbabwe	135	2.678	29
Central African Republic	136	2.753	30
Nigeria	137	2.756	31
DRC	140	2.925	32
Chad	141	2.964	33
Sudan	146	3.125	34
Somalia	148	3.390	35
<b>Average</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2.231</b>	

## THE TEN COUNTRIES MOST AT PEACE

### **New Zealand: 1st place**

*Score: 1.188*

New Zealand is ranked the nation most at peace for the second successive year. Its overall score fell slightly compared with 2009 in response to an improvement in political stability. This reflects the strong popular mandate for the centre-right National Party and its robust parliamentary majority. In November 2009, a year after it ended the Labour Party's nine-year period in office, the centre-right National Party extended its lead in opinion polls. The personal approval rating of the prime minister, John Key, remained very strong, and confidence in the government and its handling of the economy rose during the year; New Zealand emerged from recession in the second quarter of 2009.

Most aspects of safety and security in New Zealand's society receive the lowest possible scores in the 2010 GPI, including the likelihood of violent demonstrations, the homicide rate and the level of respect for human rights (unchanged from last year), although the proportion of the population in jail remains higher than any of the Nordic nations. New Zealand maintains harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, notably Australia, links with which are underpinned by the 1983 Closer Economic Relations (CER) agreement. A Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement allows citizens of New Zealand and Australia to travel, work and live freely in either country and the two governments are in talks about creating a common border, pension portability and a joint investment protocol. Relations with Fiji have been less cordial since the military coup there in 2006, but New Zealand's score for relations with neighbouring countries has remained at the lowest possible level this year.

The majority of New Zealand's measures of militarisation continue to receive very low scores, including military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed services personnel per head. The qualitative score for the country's military capability/sophistication is on a par with most OECD countries, although higher than that accorded to neutral Ireland.

### **Iceland: 2nd place**

*Score: 1.212*

Iceland rises from 4th position in the 2009 GPI to 2nd place this year, which partly reflects an improvement in its score for political stability following a general election on 25th April 2009. This ended more than four months of uncertainty that followed the fall of the government led by Geir Haarde of the centre-right Independence Party. It had been the focus of 14 weeks of demonstrations and protests after the unprecedented collapse of Iceland's financial system and currency in September and October 2008. A coalition of the centre-left Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) and the Left-Green Movement (LGM), led by the reformist prime minister, Johanna Sigurdardottir, emerged victorious and a new government was formally installed on May 10th 2009 with a narrow overall majority in the Althingi (parliament). Ms Sigurdardottir has had to work closely with the LGM leader and minister of finance, Steingrimur Sigfusson, in introducing various unpopular measures viewed as necessary to deal with the crisis, but the coalition has held firm.

The street protests in Reykjavik in late 2008 brought about a slight rise in the measure of the likelihood of violent demonstrations last year (from the lowest possible level) and the score is unchanged for the 2010

GPI. Icelandic society remains essentially harmonious, however, with measures of safety and security including violent crime, internal conflict and the number of homicides all accorded very low scores. The proportion of citizens who are in jail remains one of the lowest in the world, in spite of an increase in 2009.

A member of NATO since its inception in 1949, Iceland has no standing army and the proportion of GDP spent on the military is the lowest of any European nation. The GPI score for military capability/sophistication is relatively high, however, on account of the island's well equipped Coast Guard.

In April 2007 the Icelandic government signed peacetime security co-operation agreements with its Norwegian and Danish counterparts, which mainly focus on monitoring the North Atlantic. Iceland participates in international peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Palestine and the Balkans. There are no plans at present to withdraw from any of these, but current economic difficulties will lead to efforts to save money on foreign aid and defence and this will cause some reduction of Iceland's international role.

### **Japan: 3rd place**

*Score: 1.247*

Japan's rise to 3rd position in the 2010 GPI partly reflects a reduction in its score for military capability and sophistication from a very high level. Japan's new prime minister, Yukio Hatoyama, who led the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) to a resounding victory in parliamentary elections on August 30th 2009 and ended the 50-year dominance of the political scene by the centre-right Liberal Democratic Party, has inherited a very weak fiscal position that has been made worse by

the recent recession and various stimulus packages. The budget deficit is expected to reach 8% of GDP in 2010 and military spending will be squeezed.

While Japan's Self-Defence Forces (SDF) remain sophisticated and capable, the majority of the country's indicators of militarisation are accorded very low scores; military expenditure remains below 1% of GDP as a result of the ban on maintaining war potential that was enshrined in the 1946 constitution.

The SDF have increasingly been deployed on international humanitarian and peacekeeping missions, including, controversially within Japan, to Iraq in December 2003. They were withdrawn from Iraq in July 2006 and in January 2010 Japan's defence minister ordered the end of a naval refuelling mission in the Indian Ocean that has supported the US-led war in Afghanistan since 2001. Japan's relations with neighbouring countries remain relatively poor on account of ongoing tensions with North Korea and China, giving Japan a notably higher score for this indicator than the other nations in the top ten.

Japan remained free from civil unrest in 2009, while violent crime and homicides are rare and terrorist acts highly unlikely. Respect for human rights is high and stringent laws prohibit the possession of firearms, all of which feed into a high overall position in the GPI, which this year is also associated with deteriorations in the scores and ranks of Denmark and Norway.

## THE TEN COUNTRIES MOST AT PEACE

### **Austria: 4th place**

*Score: 1.290*

Neutral since the end of Soviet occupation of part of the country in 1955, Austria remains free of civil unrest and it continues to enjoy very good relations with neighbouring states. Austria's overall score in the 2010 GPI deteriorated slightly from last year, but it rose by one position to 4th partly as a result of worsening scores for Denmark and Norway. Violent demonstrations were deemed slightly more likely to occur in 2009 (the indicator ratcheted up from the lowest possible level), partly in response to a series of protests and strikes that began at the University of Vienna on October 17th. Thousands took to the streets demanding improvements to universities, which they described as chronically underfunded at a time of rapidly growing demand for higher education. The indicator of violent crime also rose slightly, although it remains among the lowest of the 149 countries surveyed, along with the homicide rate.

Offsetting the rise in these two indicators was a drop in Austria's score for political instability in 2009, which reflects the relatively co-operative atmosphere of the current grand coalition government of the Social Democratic Party (SPÖ) and the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), which dates from the last federal election in September 2008. The previous SPÖ-ÖVP coalition was characterised by tense relations and constant bickering between the two parties, in part because the ÖVP refused to accept its role as the "junior" coalition partner and managed to control the most high-profile ministries.

There was an increase in the volume of Austria's imports of major conventional

weapons in 2004-08 compared with the 2003-07 period, which partly reflects deliveries to the Austrian Joint Command-Air Force of 15 Typhoon interceptor aircraft from the European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company (EADS). Controversy surrounded the procurement since it was initiated by a centre-right government in 2003 amid strong opposition from the Social Democrats (SPÖ) and the Greens. The SPÖ pushed for the cancellation of the contract but eventually a cost-saving deal for 15 fighters rather than the original 18, six of which were second-hand was agreed. The first Typhoon was delivered in July 2007 and the final one was handed over in September 2009. The majority of Austria's measures of militarisation are accorded low scores, including military expenditure, which remained below 1% of GDP in 2008.

### **Norway: 5th place**

*Score: 1.322*

Norway's score deteriorated slightly from last year, contributing to a slide of two places to 5th position in the 2010 GPI. Imports of major conventional weapons increased sharply in the 2004-08 period, according to SIPRI, which is linked to the ongoing modernisation of the country's naval forces and its coast guard, including the delivery of five new Spanish-built frigates. The number of conflicts involving Norway also registered a rise last year, as it records conflicts that started in 2003 and were extant during the 2003-08 period. Norway's contribution to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to provide military support to the government of Afghanistan in the intra-state conflict with the Taleban that began in 2003 falls into this category, as does the

deployment of 150 troops to Iraq in 2003 as part of the US-led Multi-National Force. Increases in these two scores were offset by a significant drop in Norway's exports of heavy conventional weapons in 2004-08, to the lowest possible level. Norway's other measures of militarisation receive low scores in a broad international comparison, with military expenditure dropping slightly to 1.3% of GDP. Access to small arms and light weapons remains highly restricted.

Relations between Norway and its neighbouring Scandinavian countries, with which it shares a strong cultural and linguistic heritage, are very good, with close co-operation remaining a cornerstone of Norway's foreign policy. Most GPI indicators relating to safety and security point to a harmonious society: violent crime is rare, human rights are accorded great respect, the political scene is stable and violent demonstrations are highly unlikely to occur. There are more security officers and police per head in Norway than in Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

### **Ireland: 6th place**

*Score: 1.337*

Ireland's score deteriorated slightly from last year, although it rose by six places to 6th in the 2010 GPI, which was mainly owing to larger year-on-year deteriorations in the scores of nations previously ranked above it, notably Denmark, Sweden and Slovenia. Ireland experienced a rise in its measure of internal and external conflicts, which reflects the deployment of a small contingent of Ireland's Permanent Defence Force to Afghanistan as part of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to provide military support to the

Afghan government in the intra-state conflict with the Taliban that began in 2003. Seven Irish troops remain in Afghanistan, working in planning and administrative roles at ISAF headquarters in Kabul, but their deployment has been controversial, with some arguing it is a breach of Ireland's neutrality and "Triple Lock" mechanism. This is intended to ensure that Irish soldiers only participate in overseas operations, including those carried out under European policy, subject to a government decision and where there is UN authorisation.

Ireland's historically neutral stance has required only a small professional defence force and the country's military expenditure is just 0.6% of GDP, one of the lowest levels of the 149 countries surveyed. Military capability and sophistication is also limited – Ireland is accorded a lower score for this indicator than any of the other top-ten ranked nations in the 2010 GPI.

Ireland is politically stable and it enjoys very good relations with neighbouring countries. Its measures of safety and security largely point to a harmonious society, with a very high level of trust in other citizens and a very low homicide rate. Violent crime is low and violent demonstrations rare, although both indicators are accorded higher scores than in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Japan.

### **Denmark: equal 7th place**

*Score: 1.341*

Denmark's GPI score deteriorated slightly from last year, which contributed to a fall of five places in the rankings to 7th position. The indicator charting the level of respect for human rights (the Political Terror Scale – an analysis of US State Department and Amnesty International reports on the 149 countries in 2008) slid from a very high level

## THE TEN COUNTRIES MOST AT PEACE

(1) in Denmark for the first time since the GPI has been compiled. The number of conflicts involving Denmark also registered a rise last year, as the GPI indicator records conflicts that started in 2003 and were extant during the 2003-08 period. Denmark's contribution to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to provide military support to the government of Afghanistan in the conflict with the Taleban that began in 2003 falls into this category, as does the government's deployment of around 500 troops to Iraq in 2003 as part of the US-led Multi-National Force.

Although Denmark abandoned its policy of neutrality in 1949 to become a member of NATO, it has maintained a relatively modest level of defence expenditure and refuses to allow nuclear weapons on its soil in peacetime. Exports of major conventional weapons are minimal, and considerably lower than Sweden, although the aggregate number of heavy weapons per head (now weighted by their destructive capability) is higher than in Iceland, Luxembourg and Japan.

Most GPI indicators relating to safety and security in society are accorded very low scores. Denmark is free from internal conflict, politically stable and it enjoys good relations with neighbouring countries. Rates of violent crime and homicide are very low, violent demonstrations are highly unlikely and the proportion of the population in jail is among the lowest in Europe, although terrorist acts are adjudged to be more likely than in other Scandinavian nations.

### **Luxembourg: equal 7th place**

*Score: 1.341*

Luxembourg's position in the top ten partly reflects its ongoing political stability (the Christian Social People's Party, CSV has been in power continuously since 1919 with the exception of a single term of five years in 1974-79) and very good relations with neighbouring France, Germany and Belgium. Measures of safety and security in society such as the likelihood of violent demonstrations and the homicide rate receive the lowest possible scores. Violent crime is low, but higher than the Nordic countries and Japan, while the jailed population is greater than other top-ten countries. Citizens are broadly trusting of each other and access to light weapons is restricted, but these scores are again higher than those recorded in the Scandinavian countries.

Luxembourg's measures of militarisation clearly boost the country's score – at 0.4% of GDP, military expenditure is almost the lowest in the world. The number of armed service personnel per head is also very low; the armed forces consist of just 900 regular soldiers (400 volunteers and 500 soldiers), organised into a single light infantry battalion. A part of this battalion has been integrated into the reconnaissance company of the Belgian division of Eurocorps, a body also made up of units from the French, German and Spanish armies. There is no air force, but a transport aircraft is to be purchased to help with the army's humanitarian work. Levels of imports and exports of major conventional weapons are, not surprisingly, very low. Luxembourg's score is unchanged from last year, but the country rises to joint 7th in the 2010 GPI, which is the result of deteriorations in the scores of nations previously ranked above it, notably Sweden, Slovenia and the Czech Republic.

### Finland: 9th place

Score: 1.352

Finland's overall score increased slightly last year, although its rank was unchanged at 9th position. Finland's political scene is stable and the country remains free of civil unrest. Relations with neighbouring countries are harmonious and violent crime is very rare—the score unchanged from last year—although the homicide rate remains higher than in the other Nordic countries. Other measures of safety and security in society including the proportion of the population in jail and perceptions of criminality are low, while human rights are accorded a very high level of respect. The potential for terrorist acts declined in 2009, falling for the second successive year to the lowest possible score, bringing Finland into line with Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

The majority of Finland's measures of militarisation are accorded low scores in a broad international comparison, with military spending at 1.3% of GDP in 2008 (latest available figure), a low proportion of the population that are soldiers, and fairly low volumes of imports and exports of conventional weapons. Since the end of the cold war, Finland has professed a policy of strategic non-alignment and chosen not to apply for NATO membership, despite the fact that the three Baltic States joined in 2004. The government adopted an essentially neutral approach to the conflict in Iraq. Finland is involved in the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme and it has supplied some 95 troops to the NATO-led force in Afghanistan. The number of heavy weapons per head of population is relatively high in Finland – on a par with Sweden but notably higher than New Zealand, Japan and Ireland.

### Sweden: 10th place

Score: 1.354

Sweden's overall score rose from last year and it fell four places in the rankings to 10th place. Contributing to the deteriorating score was an upward shift in the indicator measuring internal and external conflicts, albeit from a very low level. This reflects Sweden's contribution to the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to provide military support to the government of Afghanistan in the conflict with the Taliban that began in 2003. Some 500 troops were deployed to northern Afghanistan in 2003 and around that number remained near Mazar I Sharif in 2009. The mission is controversial in traditionally non-aligned and neutral Sweden, with calls for more development assistance rather than a military presence, especially after the deaths of two Swedish soldiers in February 2010. Sweden has a thriving arms-manufacturing industry and exports of major conventional weapons remain very high (unchanged from the 2009 GPI) compared with all other countries in the top ten. The number of heavy weapons per head is also fairly high (scored at 2.5) but military spending is relatively low, at 1.4% of GDP.

In terms of its measures of safety and security in society, Sweden performs strongly – it is politically stable, free from civil unrest and it enjoys harmonious relations with neighbouring countries. Human rights are accorded a very high level of respect and the jailed population is one of the lowest in the world. Violent crime and violent demonstrations remain highly unlikely and the homicide rate is very low. Access to small arms and light weapons is limited, although less so than Norway and Iceland.

## THE TEN COUNTRIES LEAST AT PEACE

War-torn Iraq remains classified as the least peaceful at peace out of 149 countries, followed by Somalia.

### **Iraq: 149th place**

*Score: 3.406*

War-torn Iraq remains the lowest-ranked nation of the GPI, with ongoing violent conflict between the government, supported by US-led coalition forces, and al-Qaeda in Iraq and several insurgent groups. The indicator for the level of organised conflict within the country stays at the highest possible score (5) in this year's GPI; 4,644 civilians were killed in 2009, according to Iraq Body Count (IBC), down from 9,217 in 2008. For the first time since 2006 there was no significant in-year decline, however, with as many civilians killed in the second half of 2009 as the first half of the year (according to IBC). Iraq's score for political stability improved for the second year running, albeit from a low base, in line with the continued enhancement of the position of the prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki. He was boosted by his Daawa Party's impressive performance in the January 2009 provincial elections, which owed much to his strategy of portraying himself as a nationalist "strong man". Nevertheless, the political scene remains unstable and Mr al-Maliki's nationalist stance has led to growing tensions between the central government and the Kurdish parties, which have become increasingly impatient at the failure to resolve the status of the northern province of Kirkuk and several other "disputed" areas.

Although Iraq's overall security situation can be said to have eased in 2009, tension and violence remain widespread and the GPI's measures of safety and security in society

mirror this: the level of trust in other citizens, the homicide rate, the level of violent crime and the potential for terrorist acts all receive the highest possible scores (unchanged from last year). A very high proportion of population is displaced (15.4%, the third-highest in the world, according to data from the UNHCR and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre). Some 1m Iraqis are thought to live in Syria, with another 475,000 in Jordan. "Sectarian cleansing"—most notably in the capital, Baghdad, but also elsewhere—by insurgent and militia groups has led to an estimated 2.8m internally displaced persons (IDPs). Fearful of reprisals, or in the face of explicit threats, most IDPs have withdrawn from mixed areas to those that are more religiously homogenous.

Iraq is a highly militarised country, the legacy of Saddam Hussein's steady build-up of forces from his time as head of security in the ruling Ba'ath Party in the 1970s. Small arms and light weapons remain very easily accessed. Military expenditure rose to 2.5% of GDP in 2008-09, in line with the Iraqi Army's purchase of sophisticated US weaponry, including General Dynamics Abrams tanks, Stryker armoured vehicles and Bell armed transport helicopters. In December 2009 a US\$2.4bn contract to buy Ukrainian-made tanks and armed personnel carriers was signed by the Iraqi government.

### **Somalia: 148th place**

*Score: 3.390*

Much of Somalia remained mired in conflict in 2009 – the country has not had a nationally functioning state government since its descent into civil war in 1991. The GPI indicator of internal conflict again registered the highest possible score, as the

violent confrontation between the UN-backed Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and Islamist rebel groups, Hizbul Islam and al-Shabaab continued for the fourth successive year. Outbreaks of fierce fighting frequently engulfed parts of the capital, Mogadishu, and towns across southern Somalia in 2009. The ability of the peacekeeping force, the African Union Mission in Somalia (Amisom), to protect government installations and strategic positions against sustained attack has remained crucial to the TFG's survival, but the political scene remained highly unstable last year. Islamist militia maintained control of most neighbourhoods in Mogadishu, as well as much of the south and centre of the country. A conflict between the self-proclaimed independent state of Somaliland and Puntland, northern Somalia that began in 1998 simmered on in 2009.

Figures from the UNHCR and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre suggest that around 1.9m Somalis have been displaced by the ongoing conflicts. This amounts to more than 20% of the population, giving Somalia the highest possible score (5) for this indicator, along with Bhutan, Cyprus, Iraq and Sudan. The deteriorating security situation has coincided with a growing number of violent pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia (217 were recorded by the International Maritime Bureau in 2009, up from 111 the previous year). Almost all of Somalia's measures of societal safety and security are accorded very high scores. The exceptions are police numbers per head and the proportion of the population in jail, on account of the country's lack of civil institutions. Although no accurate figures exist for defence spending by the transitional government, it is believed to have increased

substantially in 2009 in response to the raised threat, and as a result of the international community finding a way around the arms embargo on the country to prop up the ailing regime.

### **Afghanistan: 147th place**

*Score: 3.252*

Embroiled in conflict and instability for much of the past two decades, Afghanistan remained far from peaceful during 2009. The UN estimates that more than 2,400 civilians were killed amid continued confrontation between the NATO-supported Afghan National Army (ANA) and a Taliban-backed insurgency that has spread well beyond its stronghold in the south and east of the country. Casualties among the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) rose to 520 in 2009, up from 295 the previous year, triggering an increase in the GPI measure of deaths in organised conflict to the highest possible level (5). Most measures of safety and security in Afghanistan retain scores of 5, reflecting frequent terrorist acts, high crime and homicide rates and very low levels of trust between civilians. Violent demonstrations are accorded a lower score, deemed to be less likely than in Bangladesh and Iraq. An estimated 3m Afghan refugees have returned home since 2002, mainly from settlements in neighbouring Pakistan. Around 1.7m are still registered in camps in Pakistan and the UN estimates at least two million Afghan citizens are still displaced. This amounts to 7.5% of the population, one of the highest proportions of 149 countries surveyed.

Afghanistan's political scene became slightly more stable in 2009, in recognition of Hamid Karzai's eventual victory in the presidential

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election that was held in August. He is expected to remain in power for the next five years, bringing a degree of consistency in policy that has been cautiously welcomed in the US, neighbouring countries and nations contributing to the ISAF. Nevertheless, there was widespread concern about allegations of fraud and the controversy that dogged the election. The GPI indicator of Afghanistan's relations with neighbouring countries also registered an improvement in 2009, although they remain tense, which contributed to a drop in the nation's overall score and an upward shift to 147th position. Ties with India have strengthened slightly, underlined by the country's US\$1.1bn effort to help in Afghanistan's reconstruction. In January 2009 a new 200km Indian-built road opened, linking Zaranj on the Iranian border to Herat, Kandahar and Kabul. Relations with Iran, which have been warm since 2001, also improved in 2009, amid better trade links that have been facilitated by new road infrastructure in eastern Iran.

### **Sudan: 146th place**

*Score: 3.125*

Continued conflict and a deepening humanitarian crisis in Sudan's western region of Darfur, as well as an intensification of tensions in the south contributed to a deterioration of the country's already high score. Terrorist acts and violent demonstrations became more frequent in 2009, although their GPI scores remained lower than in Somalia and Iraq. The measure of organised conflict in Sudan stayed at the highest possible level. Violent clashes between the Murle, Lou-Nuer and Jikany-Luer ethnic groups in Jonglei Sate, southern Sudan over grazing rights left around 2,000 casualties

and some 250,000 people displaced. The conflict in Darfur between several rebel movements and the Sudanese government and Janjaweed militias remained violent, notably in and around the town of Umm Baru, in spite of the resumption of peace talks between the government and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), the most powerful rebel group, in Doha, Qatar. In late July the UN Security Council extended the mandate of the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) for another year and increased the number of peacekeepers to 14,600. The conflict between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the government over the status of southern Sudan rumbled on in 2009; heavy fighting broke out in Abyei and Malakal over the demarcation of boundaries of the oil-rich region.

The UN estimates that up to 300,000 people have died from the combined effects of war, famine and disease since the conflict in Darfur began in 2003. Sudan's government put the death toll at 10,000. Almost 2.7m people are estimated to have fled their homes in Darfur alone, while refugees and internally displaced people across the country as a whole are estimated to number almost 5.3m, 12.8% of the population – the fourth highest proportion in the 2010 GPI. In the military sphere, small arms and light weapons remain highly accessible and Sudan's score for military capability and sophistication rose amid reports that both the ruling National Congress Party (NCP) Sudanese government and the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) have been retooling their forces in preparation for potential conflict over a planned referendum on independence in 2011. The GPI indicator of political stability improved slightly to a score of 3.75 in 2009,

which partly reflects the uninterrupted rule of the president, Omar al-Bashir, who was charged with war crimes in Darfur by the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 2008. Sudan's relations with its neighbours are tense, but they are adjudged to have improved slightly (from the highest possible score) in 2009, following the resumption of diplomatic relations with Chad in late 2008.

### **Pakistan: 145th place**

*Score: 3.050*

A sharp rise in Pakistan's GPI indicator of the number of people killed in internal conflict and upward shifts in scores for the potential of terrorist acts, the likelihood of violent demonstrations and the homicide rate underline the extent to which the country became embroiled in violence that verged on civil war in 2009. Frequent suicide bombings and attacks by Islamist insurgents occurred throughout the year and across the country, including the heavily policed capital, Islamabad, where the office of a UN agency was hit. Major offensives by the Pakistani army against Tehrik-i-Taleban Pakistan (TTP, the local offshoot of the militant fundamentalist Taleban movement) in Swat valley in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and in South Waziristan (Federally Administered Tribal Areas, FATA) forced more than two million people to flee their homes. Conflict also increasingly afflicted Baluchistan, parts of Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009. According to the India-based Institute for Conflict Management, terrorism-related violence caused 11,585 deaths in Pakistan in 2009 (2,307 of whom were civilians), compared with 6,715 a year earlier and 189 in 2003,

when the country was already being viewed as unstable.

Pakistan's overall score deteriorated substantially, and it dropped by three places to 145th in the 2010 GPI. That its score and rank did not fall further is in part because of an improvement in the measure of relations with neighbouring countries, albeit from the lowest possible level, and a slight rise in political stability. This reflects a slightly improved position with India a year on from attacks by militant Islamists linked to Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba on Mumbai, in late November 2008. Overall, government-level relations between India and Pakistan are much stronger than in the past, and the fact that India's recent general election resulted in another government led by the Indian National Congress party means that Indian policy towards Pakistan will remain stable. When he reinstated the Supreme Court chief justice, Iftikhar Chaudhry, who was sacked in 2007, the president, Asif Ali Zardari, addressed the key source of recent political tensions, resolving a stand-off between the Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) and Mr Zardari's Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

### **Israel: 144th place**

*Score: 3.019*

Israel's score improved in 2009, leading to a rise of 2 places to 144th in the 2010 GPI. A fall in fatalities associated with external conflicts in 2009 reflected a much more peaceful year on the Gaza and Lebanon fronts, with a tense truce holding between the Islamist group, Hamas, (which has controlled Gaza since June 2007) and Israeli forces. Easing domestic tensions also triggered a drop in the likelihood of terrorist acts and a sense

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of lower levels of criminality in Israeli society. Nevertheless, Israel remains in a formal “state of war” with its northern neighbours, Syria and Lebanon, and relations remain tense with much of the Arab world and Iran, with an ongoing risk of further military conflict with Hamas or Hizbullah, the Lebanese Shia group. Israel’s GPI measures of internal conflict and relations with neighbouring countries both receive scores of 4, unchanged from last year.

Partly offsetting these improvements are an increasing likelihood of violent demonstrations, amid Palestinian anger over the continued construction of Jewish settlements in East Jerusalem and the West Bank, which were endorsed by the new prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu. There was also a substantial fall in the level of respect for human rights to a score of 5, although this indicator refers to 2008 and so includes the incursion of the Israel Defence Force into Gaza – a conflict that resulted in an estimated 1,417 Palestinian casualties (official Israeli sources put the death toll at 1,166) and 13 Israeli fatalities. Military expenditure rose marginally to 7.3% of GDP although the GPI score remained unchanged at 3. The IDF is highly capable and sophisticated and Israel remains a major manufacturer of arms; exports rose in 2008-09 according to the most recent figures from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, further contributing to a very high score for Israel’s measures of militarisation.

### **Russia: 143rd place**

*Score: 3.013*

Russia’s score deteriorated sharply in 2009, causing a slide of two places to 143rd place.

This is partly explained by the ripple effect on several GPI conflict indicators of a brief, intense war with Georgia in August 2008. The effort by Georgian troops to retake Georgia’s breakaway territory of South Ossetia prompted a devastating response from Russian forces. The offensive extended deep into Georgia and left around 370 Georgians and 80 Russians dead. Violent demonstrations were adjudged to have become more likely in Russia in 2009 than the previous year, with intensifying secessionist conflicts in the North Caucasus, particularly in Dagestan and Ingushetia. In April Russia formally ended its ten year “counter-terrorism” operation against Chechen rebels, one month after President Medvedev said life in the republic had “normalised to a large degree”. Outbreaks of violence continued as the year progressed, however, and militant Islamists from the region were blamed for a bomb blast that derailed an express train between Moscow and St Petersburg on 27th November, killing 26. The sharp economic downturn since late 2008 led to some social protests across Russia, the most serious of which took place in Vladivostok in early 2009.

Rates of homicide and violent crime remain high and Russians continue to perceive high levels of criminality (all three indicators are accorded scores of unchanged from last year). The International Centre for Prison Studies records that the proportion of the Russian population in jail fell slightly in 2009, but it remains very high and retains its score of 5 (second only to the US in the 149 countries surveyed). Russia’s military capability has shrunk greatly since the Soviet era, but it remains powerful and sophisticated, with

more heavy weapons per head of population than most of the 149 countries surveyed. Although military expenditure has shrunk considerably in the past decade, it remains fairly high (certainly by European standards) at 2.4% of GDP. Russia is also a leading manufacturer of arms and exports of major conventional weapons remain very high.

### **Georgia: 142nd place**

*Score: 2.970*

Georgia's slide into the bottom ten countries in the GPI comes in the wake of the brief but intense war with Russia that took place in August 2008. Around 450 Georgians and Russians died in the conflict, which ended with Russia taking control of the breakaway province of South Ossetia. Georgia's indicators of conflict, not surprisingly, show worsening scores. The country's human rights situation deteriorated during the conflict and in the aftermath political instability rose as opponents of the president, Mikheil Saakashvili, angrily questioned his decision to attempt to regain South Ossetia, which had declared its independence earlier in 2008, by force. This took the form of sustained street protests by opposition parties in the capital, Tbilisi, in spring 2009, aimed at forcing Mr Saakashvili to resign.

Georgia's indicator of relations with neighbouring countries remained at the highest possible score (5) in 2009, reflecting ongoing tensions with Russia. The freeze that followed the breaking of diplomatic ties between the countries continued throughout 2009, not least because Mr Saakashvili—whom Russia wants tried as a war criminal for his alleged actions in South Ossetia—clung on to power. An increase in Georgia's military spending to 8.1% of

GDP also contributed to Georgia's fall in the GPI rankings – the proportion is one of the highest among the 149 nations surveyed.

### **Chad: 141st place**

*Score: 2.964*

Chad's score deteriorated moderately in the 2010 GPI, although the nation rose two places to 141st position because of greater year-on-year deteriorations in the scores and ranks of other countries, notably Georgia and Russia. Two of Chad's indicators of ongoing domestic conflict declined from very high levels in 2008: fewer conflict-related deaths and a reduction in the potential for terrorist acts, which are associated with a fall in the intensity of the conflict between several rebel coalitions and the government. There was also a decline in the homicide rate. The conflict, which has raged since 2005, linked to the genocide and humanitarian crisis in Darfur, escalated in early 2008, but subsided last year following the defeat of rebels grouped as the Union des forces de la résistance (UFR) at Am-Dam in May. The UFR posed a significant threat to the president, Idriss Déby, in 2009 and his survival is reflected in an improvement in Chad's measure of political stability.

Nevertheless, insurgents continued to pose a serious threat to security in 2009, mounting sporadic attacks from their rear bases in Sudan, and most of Chad's measures of societal safety and security continued to receive very high scores. The human rights situation deteriorated to the worst possible level, according to Dalton and Gibney's index, and the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) rose to an estimated 223,000. The indicator of

## THE TEN COUNTRIES LEAST AT PEACE

Chad's relations with neighbouring countries continued to register "very aggressive" (5) reflecting continuing tensions with Sudan and CAR, despite the restoration of diplomatic relations with Sudan in late 2008 and the signing of the Doha Agreement in May 2009, which stipulated an end to violent activities directed against each other. Chad's military expenditure rose to 1.9% of GDP in 2009. Small arms and light weapons are very readily accessible, but other measures of militarisation are accorded low scores, unchanged from last year.

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo: 140th place**

*Score: 2.925*

The Democratic Republic of Congo's score was little changed in the 2010 GPI, which partly reflects the fact that continued violent conflict in several regions has left most of the country's indicators of safety and security at the highest possible levels. Armed clashes between the Congrès national pour la défense du peuple (CNDP) led by Laurent Nkunda, a renegade Tutsi general, and the national army, Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC), continued in North and South Kivu during 2009. The humanitarian fallout from fighting in the east of the country has again been devastating. In early July the UN reported that 300,000 people had been displaced by the recent fighting in North Kivu and 100,000 in South Kivu. By the end of the month a further 60,000 people had been displaced in South Kivu, and the UN and other international agencies stepped up humanitarian relief. In addition, both the FARDC and FDLR have carried out atrocities against civilians, including innumerable instances of rape. The UNHCR estimates

that in 2009 DRC's refugees and internally displaced people reached 2.5m, the disastrous consequence of decades of misrule and violent conflict, including a civil war between 1998 and 2003 that caused as many as 3m deaths. Only Sudan has a larger number of displaced people (5.3m).

DRC's relations with neighbouring countries are accorded a moderate score (3), which partly reflects slowly improving ties with Rwanda. Joseph Kabila, DRC's president and the Rwandan president, Paul Kagame, held their first ever bilateral summit meeting in Goma in August. They discussed the current military operation against the FDLR, agreed on the joint exploitation of Lake Kivu's gas reserves, and pledged to establish a bilateral commission. Relations with Angola deteriorated in 2009 because of a dispute between the two countries over their maritime border and offshore oil. In terms of the military sphere, small arms and light weapons are very readily accessible, but other measures are accorded very low scores, unchanged from last year.

## RISERS AND FALLERS

In order to ensure that the Global Peace Index is as accurate a measure as possible, the team compiling it are open to periodic refinements, subject to the agreement of the international panel of peace experts. For the 2008 GPI, for example, it was decided to place all the scores across the 23 indicators in bands, using either a scale of 1-5 or 1-10, to counter the volatility observed in the “raw” quantitative scores that had previously been “normalized”. In the same spirit, the team has decided to focus our analysis of variations in the index on year-on-year changes in countries’ scores, rather than their rankings, for the 2010 GPI and subsequent editions. We feel that this provides a more accurate, and more easily justifiable, reflection of changes in peacefulness “on the ground”.

Ethiopia’s GPI score experienced the largest year-on-year decline (rise in peacefulness) of the 149 surveyed and it climbed five places to 128th position. Mauritania’s score dropped by the second-largest amount and Hungary’s the third-largest. Cyprus’s score underwent the greatest gain from the 2009 GPI (decline in peacefulness) although this was largely the consequence of improvements in methodological and data, notably to the means of measuring the number of refugees and internally displaced peoples. Russia’s score increased by the second-largest amount and the Philippines’ tally exhibited the third-greatest positive variation. The majority of the largest variations (positive and negative) in GPI scores from last year occurred in the countries grouped in the lower reaches – below 100th position.

Countries with the greatest change in Global Peace Index scores, 2009–10<sup>3</sup>

Country	Score, 2010	Ch. in score, 2009-10	Rank, 2010	Ch. in rank 2009-10
<b>Top 5 risers</b>				
Ethiopia	2.444	-0.107	127	+6
Mauritania	2.389	-0.088	123	+6
Hungary	1.495	-0.080	20	+7
Lebanon	2.639	-0.078	134	+3
Haiti	2.270	-0.060	114	+7
<b>Top 5 fallers</b>				
Cyprus	2.013	0.276	76	-25
Russia	3.013	0.264	143	-2
Philippines	2.574	0.247	130	-10
Georgia	2.970	0.234	142	-3
Syria	2.274	0.225	115	-18

<sup>3</sup> Changes in rank are based on a comparison with the 144 countries in the 2009 GPI

## THE TOP FIVE RISERS IN THE 2010 GPI

### Ethiopia

*Rank: 127*

*Change in score 2009-10: -0.107*

*Change in rank 2009-10: +6*

A sharp drop in the number of Ethiopian fatalities resulting from external conflict was a key contributor to the country's improved score and ranking position in the 2010 GPI. This reflects the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from neighbouring Somalia in January 2009 under a peace plan brokered in 2008 in Djibouti between moderate Islamists and Somalia's UN-backed Transitional Federal Government (TFG). The Ethiopian National Defence Force entered Somalia in December 2006 to support the TFG in its fight against Islamist opponents, which had seized control of the capital, Mogadishu. The Islamist rebels were weakened, but many Somalis strongly resented the Ethiopian presence and it failed to bring stability. Ethiopia's human and financial costs mounted as Islamist rebels rebuilt their forces and waged guerrilla warfare across southern Somalia. A drop in Ethiopia's military spending was also a factor in the country's improved position in the GPI - it declined to 1.2% of GDP, according to the International Institute of Strategic Studies, which is low by East African standards. Respect for human rights was considered to have risen in Ethiopia compared with last year, from a low base.

### Mauritania

*Rank: 123*

*Change in score 2009-10: -0.088*

*Change in rank 2009-10: +6*

Mauritania's marked fall in its GPI score broadly reflects improvements in several of the country's measures of safety and security in society following the restoration of democracy in 2009. Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, the former general and head of the military junta, secured victory in Mauritania's presidential election in July, although opposition parties contested the result. Consequently, the measure of political stability, which last year deteriorated in response to the coup d'état in August 2008, improved. For the same reason, the indicator of internal conflict fell and violent demonstrations were adjudged to have become less likely in 2009. Relations with neighbouring countries also recovered, particularly with Senegal, which was instrumental in facilitating talks that led to the participation of groups opposed to the military junta in the presidential election. Mauritania has stepped up military co-operation with neighbouring Mali and Algeria to police their porous borders and counter the threat from al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Furthermore, sanctions against the country, imposed in response to the August 2008 coup, have now been lifted and Mauritania has rejoined the African Union.

Offsetting these gains are deteriorations in indicators gauging terrorist acts and the number of homicides, reflecting a marked

increase in the threat posed by AQIM. In August a suicide bomber attacked the French embassy, injuring three staff. It marked the first suicide bombing in Mauritania. The measure of military capability and sophistication also rose, in line with investment to counter AQIM and to appease the powerful defence lobby on whose support the president depends for his survival in office.

### **Hungary**

*Rank: 20*

*Change in score 2009-10: -0.080*

*Change in rank 2009-10: +7*

A reduction in Hungary's homicide rate, as reported by the UN Survey of Criminal Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, contributes to improvement in the country's overall score. The drop brings Hungary into line with most central and western European countries, which are accorded the lowest possible score (1) for this indicator. Homicide rates in Finland and the Baltic nations remain higher than elsewhere in the region. An increased level of respect for human rights is the other factor (the score slid to 1.5) contributing to Hungary's rise of seven places in the index to 20th position. This partly reflects efforts by the government to strengthen measures against ill-treatment, notably the amendment of the Police Act in 2008 to create an independent Police Complaints Commission. In July 2008 József Bencze, the National Police Chief, announced the introduction of a 13-point code of ethics covering basic rules of conduct for officers, including the lawful use of force, discrimination and public trust.

### **Lebanon**

*Rank: 134*

*Change in score 2009-10: -0.078*

*Change in rank 2009-10: +3*

Lebanon's improved standing in the 2010 GPI reflects drops in several indicators gauging safety and security in society and lower scores for measures of conflict, which had spiked in 2008 amid violent clashes between Hizbullah, a Shia political-military movement, and pro-government factions. The political scene stabilised in late 2009 (but remained tense) and enabled the eventual formation of a "government of national unity" in November, five months after Saad Hariri's "March 14th" coalition emerged victorious in the general election. Cautious optimism over the new government and better relations with Syria, have partly eased concerns about domestic security, although these remain high (4) on account of the ongoing strength of sectarian militias. The threat of violent demonstrations receded in 2009 and the human rights situation slightly improved – it had deteriorated in 2008 amid the factional violence and political uncertainty.

## THE TOP FIVE RISERS IN THE 2010 GPI

### Haiti

*Rank: 114*

*Change in score 2009-10: -0.060*

*Change in rank 2009-10: +7*

Violent demonstrations were less frequent in Haiti in 2009 than they had been the previous year, when protests over rises in commodity prices that began in Les Cayes on 3 April quickly spread to other parts of the country. In the riots that ensued at least six people were killed, including a Nigerian peacekeeper who was dragged from his car and shot. A drop in fatalities linked to internal conflict also contributed to the overall improvement in Haiti's position in the 2010 GPI, along with an advancement in its human rights situation. This came amid efforts by the UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and others to help the government strengthen institutions, including the justice system. New legislation on the status of magistrates and the Superior Council, overseeing their functions, reinforced the independence of the judiciary, although Amnesty International reported that structural and institutional weaknesses, aggravated by corruption and a lack of resources, continued to fuel human rights violations. The Independent Commission for Supporting Investigations into the Murders of Journalists (CIAPEAJ) was established - a joint initiative by the Haitian President and SOS Journalistes, an NGO working to protect journalists' rights. The effects of the disaster in Haiti in early 2010 have not been reflected in 2009 scores and will have an effect in the 2011 GPI.

## THE TOP FIVE FALLERS IN THE 2010 GPI

### Cyprus

*Rank: 76*

*Change in score 2009-10: 0.276*

*Change in rank 2009-10: -25*

Cyprus's sharply rising score and plunge in rank are the result of improvements in the methodologies for calculating two indicators: the aggregate number of heavy weapons per head and the proportion of the population that are internally displaced people and refugees. The latter category amounts to around 200,000 Greek and Turkish Cypriots who were displaced during the partition of the island in 1974 and remain so. As a result, 25% of the population is displaced, by some way the largest proportion in the GPI.<sup>4</sup>

There are more heavy weapons (weighted by destructive capability) per head in Cyprus than any other country surveyed apart from Libya and Israel.<sup>4</sup> The Cyprus National Guard was established in 1964 following the breakdown of social and political relations between the island's Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities and the first troops of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (Unficyp), which remains to this day, were dispatched in 1964. Finding itself heavily outnumbered by Turkish Forces after their invasion of the north of the island in 1974, the Cyprus National Guard steadily expanded, including an air defence system and a maritime wing. It is relatively sophisticated and capable (accorded a score of 3), but less so than the military forces of neighbouring Greece, Turkey and Israel. Cyprus's other measures of militarisation, such as imports of major conventional weapons and military expenditure as a proportion of GDP are accorded fairly low scores.

### Russia

*Rank: 143*

*Change in score 2009-10: 0.264*

*Change in rank 2009-10: -2*

The impact of Russia's brief, intense war with Georgia in August 2008 over control of South Ossetia that left 370 Georgians and 80 Russians dead is registered by several indicators in the 2010 GPI. Violent demonstrations picked up in 2009, linked to intensifying secessionist conflicts in the North Caucasus, particularly in Dagestan and Ingushetia. Sporadic clashes occurred in Chechnya, despite Russia's formal ending of its ten year "counter-terrorism" operation against Chechen rebels. Militant Islamists from the region were blamed for a bomb blast that derailed an express train between Moscow and St Petersburg on 27th November, killing 26. Protests associated with Russia's sharp economic downturn flared up in early 2009, the most serious of which flared up in Vladivostok. A slight rise in political instability, linked to tensions and policy differences over tackling the country's economic challenges emerging between the President, Dmitry Medvedev and the prime minister, Vladimir Putin, also contributed to the deterioration in Russia's GPI score.

<sup>4</sup> For a full table see Annex I in the 2010 GPI Discussion Paper, Institute for Economics and Peace

## THE TOP FIVE FALLERS IN THE 2009 GPI

### Philippines

Rank: 130

Change in score 2009-10: 0.247

Change in rank 2009-10: -10

The Philippines' slide in the GPI rankings to 131st position echoes rises in the archipelago's indicators of internal conflict and crime. Several regions experienced a worsening security situation in 2009.

A violent conflict between the Islamist Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) and the government centred on Sulu, in the southwest of the Mindanao archipelago, escalated, with 163 conflict-related fatalities in 2009, compared with 82 during the previous year. The ASG continued to use kidnapping to raise its profile and hostages as bargaining tools. An ongoing contretemps between the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, the New People's Army (NPA) and the government remained violent and peace talks, initiated by Norway, were postponed. Perceptions of criminality in Filipino society rose to a score of 4, defined as "high levels of distrust in other citizens". Violent crime is high in many districts and armed guards are routinely deployed to defend private property. Kidnap-for-ransom is also a high risk, especially among the ethnic-Chinese community, which is perceived as wealthy and willing to pay a ransom to secure the release of an abducted relative. The homicide rate escalated, according to UNODC, and the proportion of the population in jail ratcheted up in 2009 to a score of 3 (fairly high, by regional standards).

### Georgia

Rank: 142

Change in score 2009-10: 0.234

Change in rank 2009-10: -3

Georgia's slide into the bottom ten countries in the GPI comes in the wake of the brief but intense war with Russia that erupted in August 2008. Some 450 people died in the conflict and tens of thousands were displaced.

In addition to the people displaced in 2008, some 220,000 people from Georgia's secessionist territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia are still waiting for a solution to their displacement following conflicts which broke out in the early 1990s. Georgia's human rights situation deteriorated amid the conflict and political instability rose in its aftermath as opponents of the president, Mikheil Saakashvili, angrily questioned his decision to attempt to regain South Ossetia, which had declared its independence earlier in 2008, by force. This took the form of sustained street protests by opposition parties in the capital, Tbilisi, in spring 2009, aimed at forcing Mr Saakashvili to resign. Rising imports of heavy weapons and an escalation in Georgia's military spending to 8.1% of GDP to the nation's rising score – the proportion is one of the highest of the 149 nations surveyed.

## Syria

*Rank: 115*

*Change in score 2009-10: 0.225*

*Change in rank 2009-10: -18*

The substantial year-on-year rise in Syria's GPI score is in large part related to the indicator gauging the number of heavy weapons per head. Using a new system of calculation, which has been developed for the 2010 GPI by the Institute of Economics and Peace in conjunction with SIPRI and weights weaponry by its destructive capacity, Syria emerges with one of the highest scores, with only Cyprus, Israel and Libya harbouring more heavy weapons per head. Syria's armed forces have long played an important role in the country's political scene, leading coups d'état in the past, including the one that brought the then lieutenant-general, Hafez al-Assad, to power in 1970. Al-Assad combined populist measures with a ruthless suppression of his enemies and established an array of overlapping intelligence services and a powerful military force to secure his rule in a turbulent region. The majority of Syria's military hardware was purchased from the Soviet Union, a key ally, and Russia remains the leading supplier, although Syria's imports of major conventional weapons are accorded a low score by regional standards, amid ongoing budget constraints.

A rise in the homicide rate and a worsening human rights situation (according to the Political Terror Scale) also contributed to the rise in Syria's overall score in the 2010 GPI. The rise in the Political Terror Scale score for Syria to 4 reflects allegations of repression of citizens' abilities to change their government, torture and physical abuse of prisoners and detainees, violations of citizens' privacy rights and restrictions on freedoms of speech, assembly, and association.

## GPI ANALYSIS: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL INDICATORS

The Global Peace Index (GPI) is a numerical measure of how at peace a country is with itself and other countries. It provides a foundation from which one can further investigate the absence or incidence of peace, by, for example, examining whether other economic or societal indicators show a statistical correlation. In addition to the collation of data and scores for the GPI's 23 indicators, the Economist Intelligence Unit has updated for the fourth year its secondary dataset of 33 indicators including those that attempt to gauge democracy, government competence and efficacy; the strength of institutions and the political process; international openness; demographics; regional integration; religion and culture; education and material well-being. Definitions of all 33 indicators are provided in Annex B on page 60.

The 33 indicators were selected on the basis of the credibility of their sources and the consistency and international breadth of their data. The table opposite lists each of the indicators in the two groups: the GPI and the pool of potential drivers. Correlation coefficients of the GPI scores and ranks, as well as scores for the internal and external measures of peace are given against each indicator. The correlation coefficients are calculated across the entire sample (149 countries). Values shaded in red are those where  $r > 0.5$  or  $r < -0.5$ , which we have taken to be a statistically significant correlation.

## Correlation Coefficients

	OVERALL SCORE	OVERALL RANK	Internal Peace	External Peace
OVERALL SCORE	1.00	0.96	0.96	0.59
OVERALL RANK	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.50
Internal Peace	0.96	0.94	1.00	0.32
External Peace	0.59	0.50	0.32	1.00
Perceptions of criminality in society	0.73	0.73	0.78	0.22
Number of internal security officers and police 100,000 people	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	0.62	0.64	0.74	-0.03
Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.21
Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.17
Level of organised conflict (internal)	0.84	0.81	0.83	0.43
Likelihood of violent demonstrations	0.65	0.67	0.72	0.13
Level of violent crime	0.63	0.67	0.76	-0.04
Political instability	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.28
Respect for human rights	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.41
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (Imports) per 100,000 people	-0.07	-0.12	-0.16	0.21
Potential for terrorist acts	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.35
Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)	0.66	0.56	0.63	0.40
Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.41	0.34	0.29	0.51
Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.51
UN Funding	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.04
Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	-0.04	-0.05	-0.21	0.44
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people	-0.05	-0.09	-0.17	0.29
Military capability/sophistication	-0.05	-0.06	-0.21	0.42
Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population	0.47	0.35	0.37	0.47
Relations with neighbouring countries	0.68	0.66	0.54	0.70
Number of external and internal conflicts fought	0.27	0.23	0.11	0.57
Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)	0.17	0.12	0.05	0.40
Political Democracy Index	-0.56	-0.56	-0.57	-0.23
Electoral process	-0.38	-0.38	-0.38	-0.16
Functioning of government	-0.64	-0.63	-0.64	-0.29
Political participation	-0.46	-0.47	-0.50	-0.12
Political culture	-0.63	-0.63	-0.67	-0.19
Civil liberties	-0.49	-0.49	-0.48	-0.26
Corruption perceptions (CPI score: 10 = highly clean, 0 = highly corrupt)	-0.70	-0.75	-0.78	-0.12
Women in parliament (as a percentage of the total number of representatives in the lower house)	-0.32	-0.34	-0.29	-0.24
Freedom of the press	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.27
Exports + Imports % of GDP	-0.08	-0.10	-0.09	-0.01
Foreign Direct Investment (flow) % of GDP	-0.13	-0.14	-0.11	-0.13
Number of visitors as % of domestic population	-0.43	-0.45	-0.48	-0.05
Net Migration (% of total population)	-0.25	-0.32	-0.29	-0.01
15-34 year old males as a % of adult population	0.42	0.45	0.53	-0.09
Gender ratio of population: women/men	-0.08	-0.09	-0.10	0.03
Gender Inequality	-0.41	-0.41	-0.39	-0.21
The extent of regional integration	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.29
Current education spending (% of GDP)	-0.18	-0.18	-0.17	-0.11
Primary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	-0.45	-0.39	-0.49	-0.09
Secondary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	-0.49	-0.48	-0.61	0.11
Higher education enrolment (% Gross)	-0.45	-0.47	-0.55	0.09
Mean years of schooling	-0.58	-0.57	-0.66	-0.04
Adult literacy rate (% of pop over 15)	-0.45	-0.41	-0.51	-0.04
Hostility to foreigners/private property	0.59	0.58	0.61	0.20
Importance of religion in national life	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.15
Willingness to fight	0.40	0.41	0.30	0.47
Nominal GDP (US\$PPP bn)	-0.05	-0.04	-0.11	0.15
Nominal GDP (US\$bn)	-0.11	-0.10	-0.17	0.13
GDP per capital	-0.57	-0.61	-0.64	-0.06
Gini Index	0.32	0.36	0.45	-0.19
Unemployment %	0.18	0.15	0.18	0.10
Life expectancy	-0.52	-0.52	-0.62	0.04
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	0.53	0.51	0.62	0.02

## GPI ANALYSIS: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL INDICATORS

The extension of the GPI to 149 countries in 2010 has broadly reinforced findings from previous years. The majority of the data series exhibiting correlation coefficients with the GPI overall score where  $r > 0.5$  in 2009 have maintained their significance threshold this year. In 2010 11 of the 33 economic and societal indicators show correlation coefficients with the overall GPI score greater than  $r = 0.5$ , compared with 12 in 2009.

The GPI continues to be strongly determined by the internal measure of peace ( $r = 0.96$ ); the correlation between it and the external measure of peace is weaker ( $r=0.59$ ).

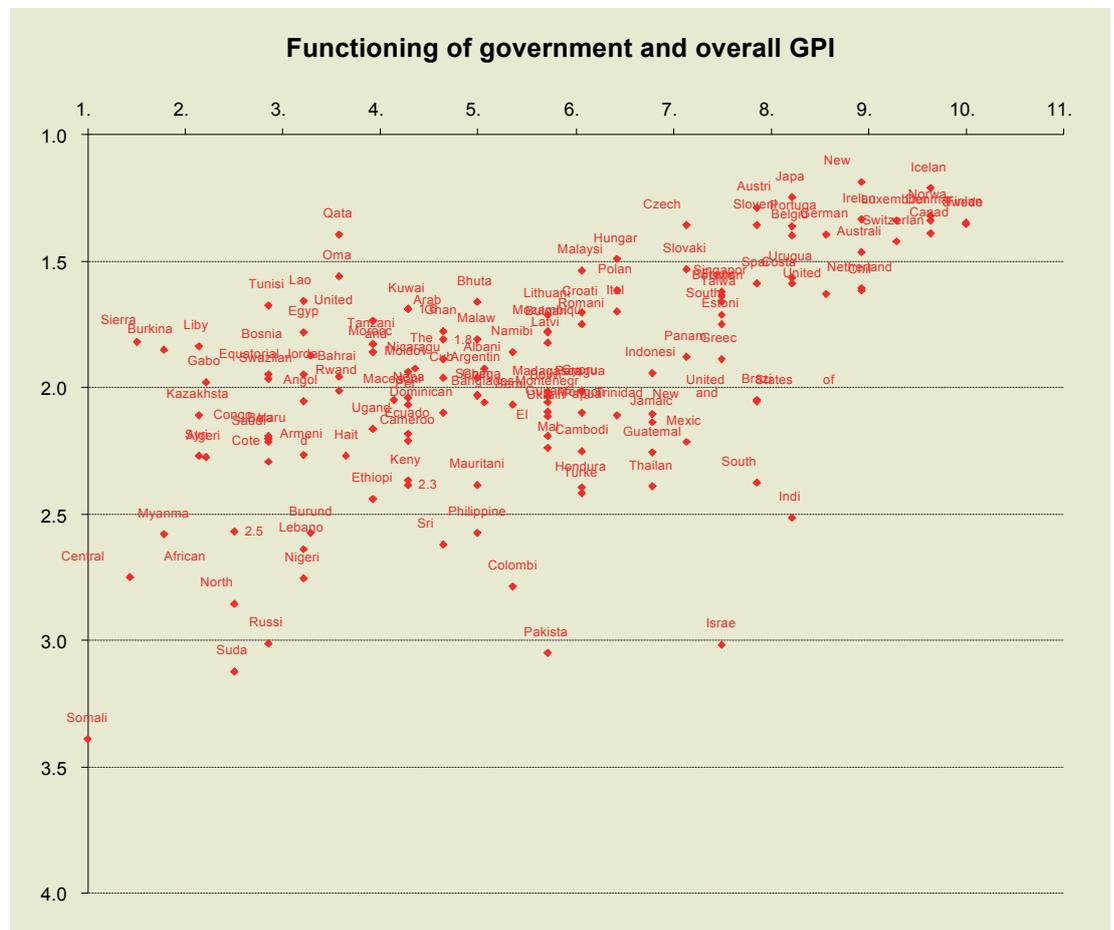
## Measures of governance and democracy

Of the 33 societal indicators, the composite measure of political democracy retains a correlation against the GPI of  $r = -0.56$ . Unsurprisingly, a number of that index's sub-components calculate as having a reasonable correlation with the overall scores and rankings.



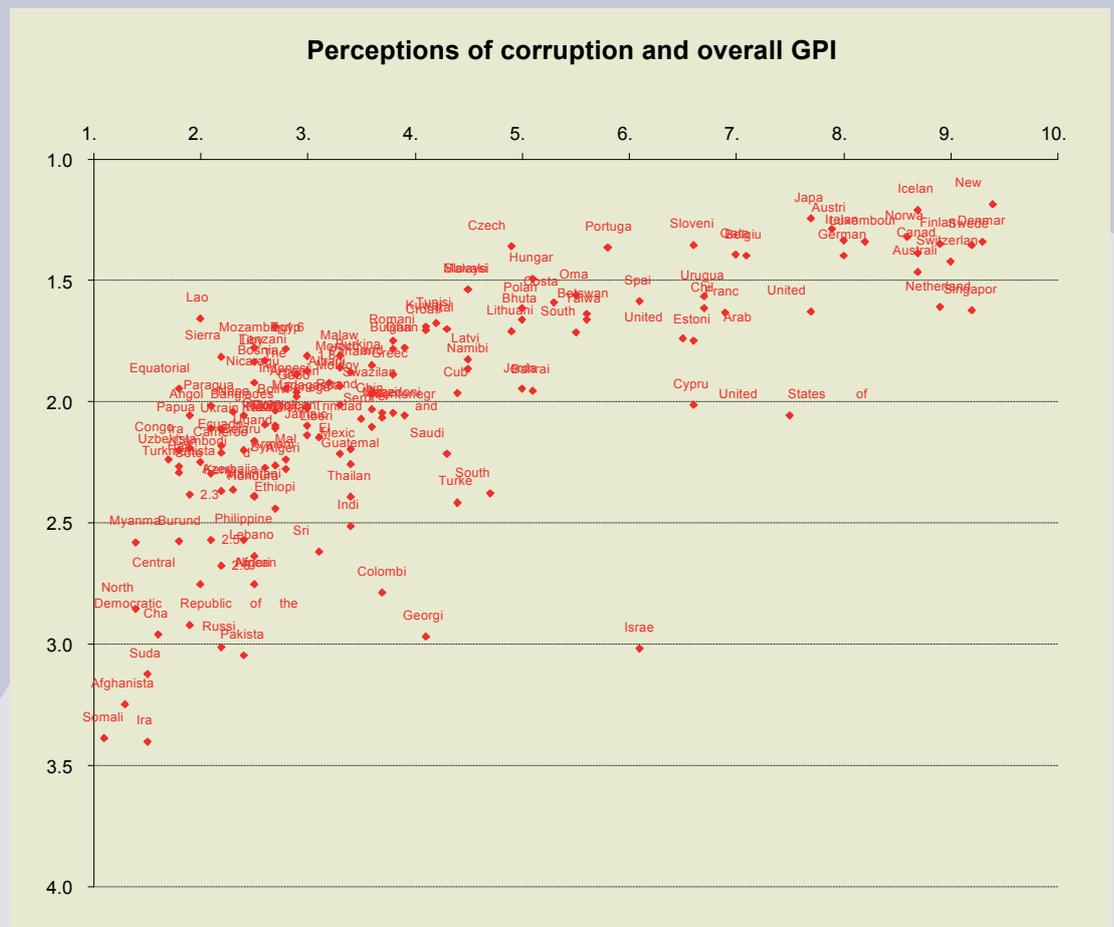
## GPI ANALYSIS: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL INDICATORS

An index measuring the functioning of government (a qualitative assessment of whether freely elected representatives determine government policy and whether there is an effective system of checks and balances on the exercise of government authority) exhibits a correlation coefficient with the GPI of  $r = -0.64$ , down from  $r = -0.65$  last year. By contrast, the index measuring electoral process again gives a correlation coefficient with the GPI below the threshold, at  $r = -0.38$ . The index gauging freedom of the press, compiled by Reporters Without Borders, shows a correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.52$ , a rise from 2009. Interestingly, the external peace measure is not significantly correlated to any indexes relating to our measures of democracy.



## Corruption

An index gauging perceptions of corruption in countries, compiled by Transparency International, continues to show the strongest correlation with the overall GPI score and the internal peace index scores ( $r = 0.70$  and  $r = 0.78$  respectively) although the coefficient drops from  $r = 0.71$  last year. It is even higher when measured against our internal measure of peace.



## Indicators of international openness and demographics

The four indicators measuring international openness: exports and imports as a percentage of GDP, foreign direct investment as a percentage of GDP, the number of visitors and net migration as a proportion of the population still exhibit no significant correlation with the GPI. The same is true of the three demographic indicators: gender inequality, the gender ratio of the population and 15-34 year-old males as a proportion of the population, although the latter index exhibits a correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.53$  with the measure of internal peace.

# GPI ANALYSIS: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL INDICATORS

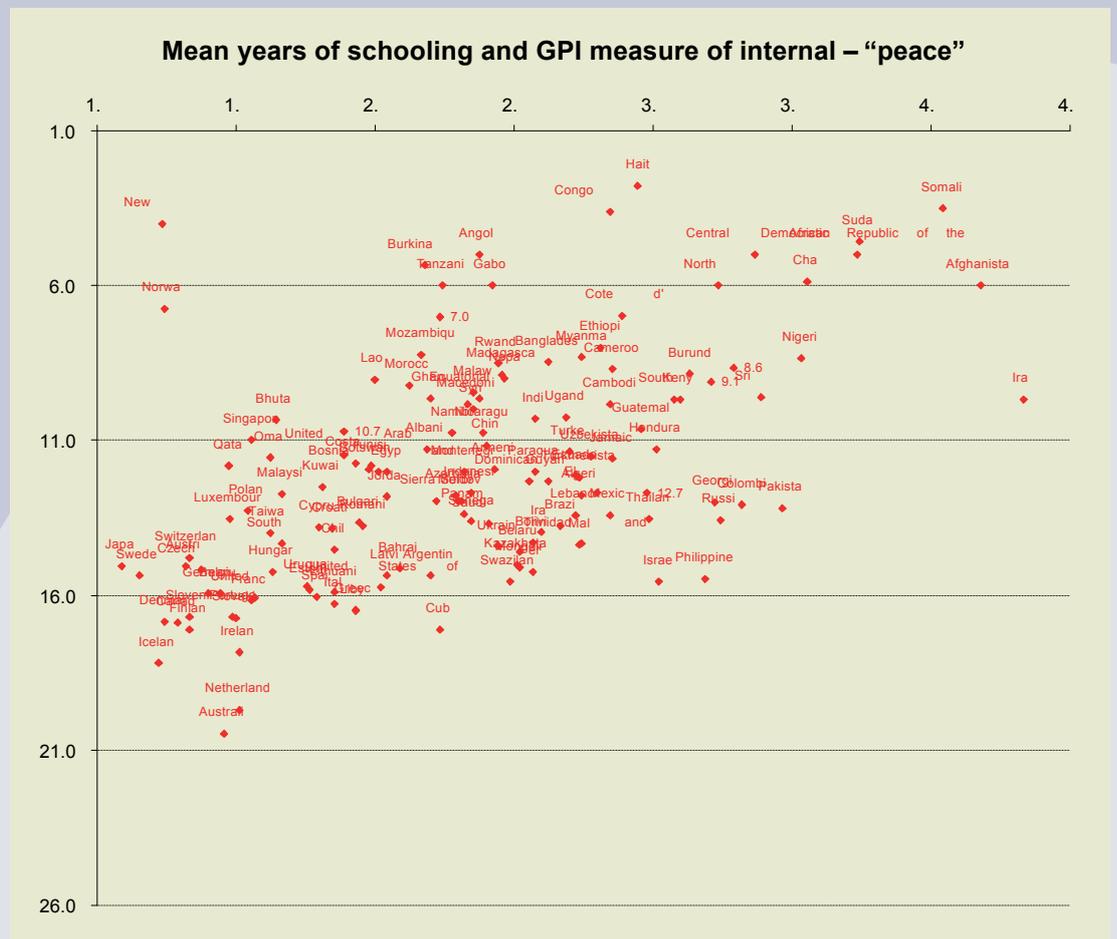
## Regional integration

An index measuring the extent to which countries are regionally integrated shows a correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.62$ , down from  $r = 0.64$  in 2009. As before, there is also a correlation ( $r = 0.62$ ) with the internal measure of peace. This is surprising, as the regional integration score is a qualitative assessment of a country's relations with its neighbours, and therefore an external metric. It is perhaps explained by the high levels of regional integration among countries in Western Europe and their generally high ranks in the GPI.



## Education

Five of the six indexes relating to education: current educational spending, primary and secondary school enrolment ratios, enrolment in higher education and adult literacy surprisingly all exhibited declines in their correlation coefficients with the overall GPI last year. The measure of mean years of schooling continued to exhibit a correlation with the overall GPI, however, with a coefficient of  $r = -0.58$ . Against the measure of internal peace, the correlation coefficients declined less steeply and remained above  $r = 0.5$ , with the strongest correlation again shown by the measure of mean years of schooling ( $r = -0.66$ ) and a strengthened correlation with secondary school enrolment.



## Society

Two societal, qualitative assessments scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit’s team of analysts also appear to have a reasonable correlation to the overall score. “Hostility to foreigners and private property” attempts to measure societies’ and governments’ attitude to foreigners and their investments in any given country. There is a correlation coefficient

## GPI ANALYSIS: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL INDICATORS

of  $r = 0.59$  with the GPI, down from  $r = 0.63$  last year. The measure of the importance of religion in national life, both for households and its influence on government policy showed a strengthening correlation with the GPI compared with last year, but the coefficient remained below  $r = 0.5$ .

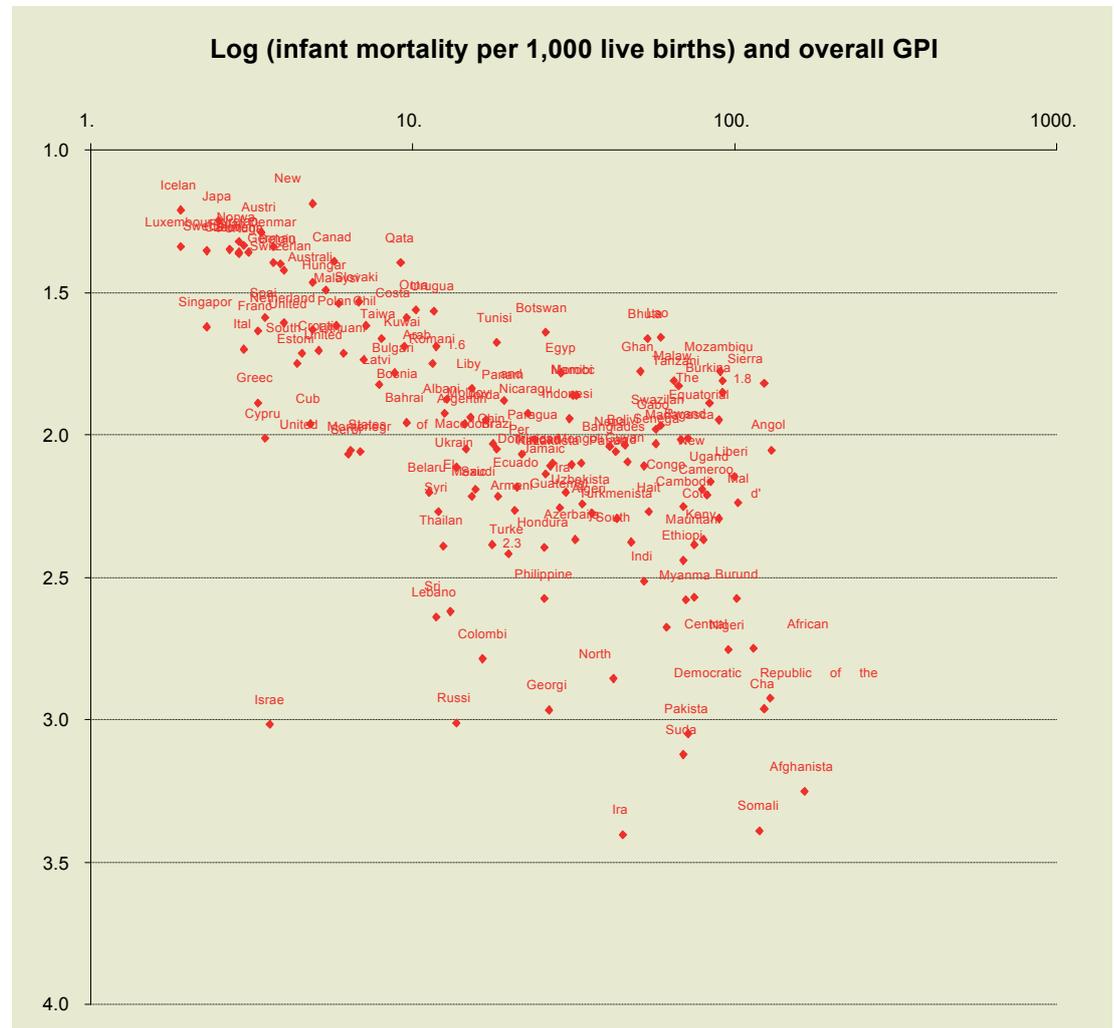
### Health and wellbeing

The measure of GDP per head continued to show a correlation with the GPI (for the fourth successive year), although its coefficient weakened to  $r = 0.57$  from  $r = 0.58$  in 2009. The relationship is more pronounced against the measure of internal peace ( $r = -0.64$ ). There appears to be no relationship, however, to the measure of external peace.





## GPI ANALYSIS: EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL INDICATORS



Infant mortality (shown as a log scale) also shows a correlation with the overall GPI score ( $r = 0.53$ ), which is stronger against the measure internal peace ( $r = 0.62$ ), as last year.

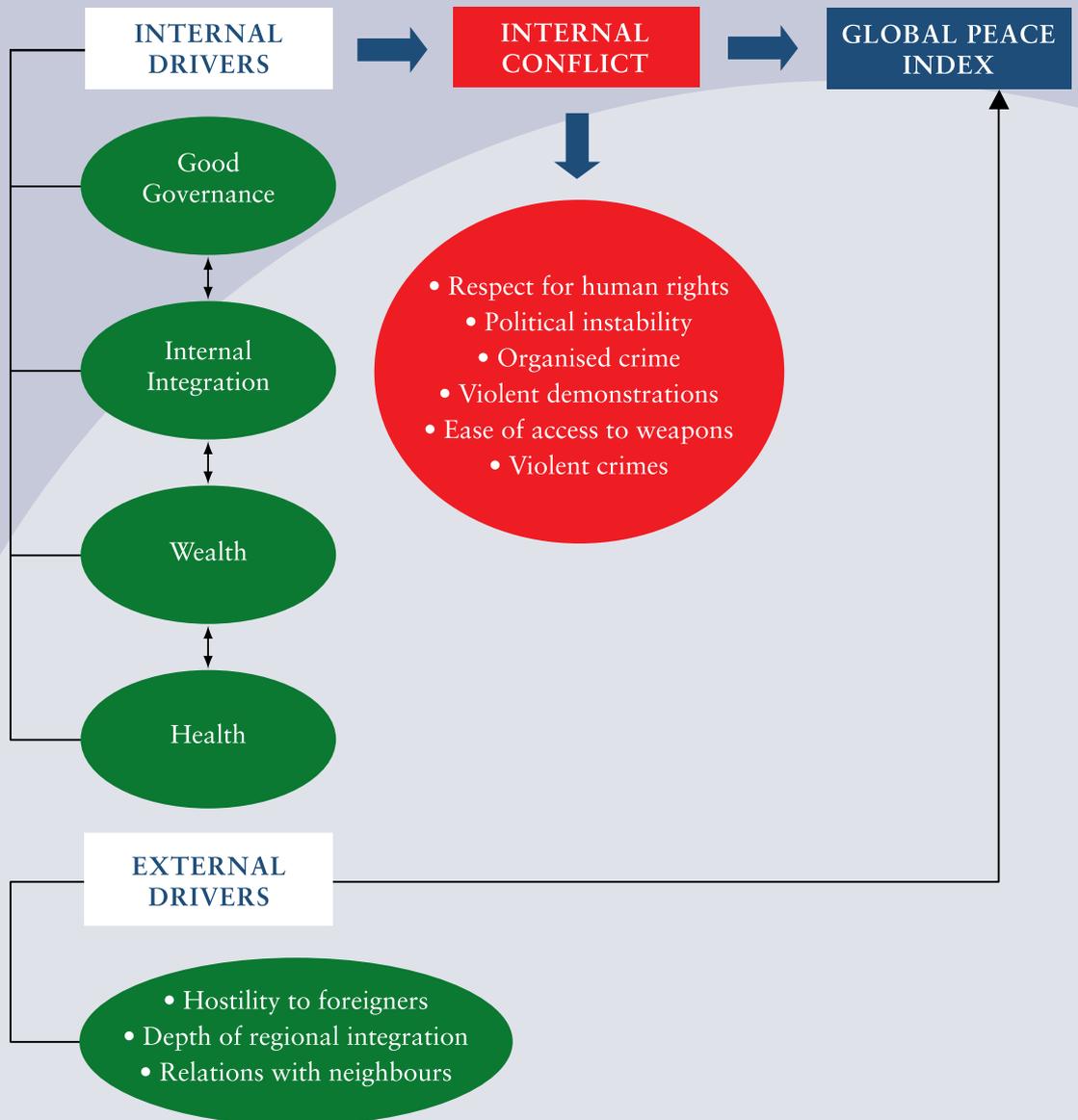
None of the other metrics on material wellbeing and health show correlation coefficients greater or less than  $r = 0.5$ . The Gini-coefficient, a measure of income distribution, comes close against the internal measure of peace ( $r = 0.45$ ). Once again, despite the inclusion of 149 countries, it cannot be described as a significant correlation based on our threshold. There are, nevertheless, some problems with the Gini coefficient; there is a considerable lag in the publication of statistics for many countries suffers, forcing the Economist Intelligence Unit to estimate the coefficient for a sizeable proportion of the 149 in the GPI. These problems of measurement look likely to persist for the foreseeable future, and the use of other measures of income inequality may be desirable.

For each of the calculations carried out there are some notable outliers, some consistent with each measure. These can be seen on the scatter plots, as those countries frequently deviating from the general trend. Commonly listed countries include on the peaceful side, Qatar and, less peacefully, Iraq, Sudan, Israel, Colombia, Lebanon and the US. As outliers they weaken the overall results, but also appear not to be following the general trends established for other

countries. There are clearly other factors relating to these countries that are not being captured by the chosen set of determinants.

It should be noted that we continue to establish little in the way of significant correlations to the measure of external peace. This is probably attributable to the previously noted observation that there have been very few interstate conflicts within this group of 149 countries during the period under review.

Based on these preliminary investigations, an ordering of influences and drivers would look like the following, similar to those established in previous years.



Based on the last four years of research carried out on the GPI against 33 societal and economic indicators, peaceful societies can be described as those exhibiting very low levels of internal conflict with efficient, accountable governments, strong economies, cohesive/integrated populations and good relations within the international community.

## ANNEX A

Where there are gaps in data, the Economist Intelligence Unit's analysts have estimated scores.

### Measures of ongoing domestic and international conflict

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
1	<b>Number of external and internal conflicts fought</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), University of Uppsala, Sweden	2003-08	This indicator measures conflicts, as defined by UCDP, which began in 2003 and were extant in 2003-08, irrespective of whether or not they ended during that period. UCDP defines conflict as: "a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year"
2	<b>Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Armed Conflict Database, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia (IIFFMCG), South Asia Terrorism Portal	2009	This indicator uses the UCDP's definition of conflict (see above). It excludes fatalities that took place during UN-mandated peacekeeping missions during 2008-09. Calculating each country's external-conflict-related deaths during 2008-09 involved consulting several sources. For countries involved in the conflict in Afghanistan as part of the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (which UCDP describe as "providing secondary warring support to the government of Afghanistan in the intra-state conflict with the Taliban that began in 2003"), we referred to statistics of fatalities provided by icasualties.org. This was also the source for the number of fatalities recorded among US and UK troops serving in the conflict in Iraq. For fatalities relating to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Ngorno Karabakh we referred to the Armed Conflict Database compiled by the International Institute of Strategic Studies <a href="http://www.acd.iiss.org/">www.acd.iiss.org/</a> . For fatalities relating to the conflict between Russia and Georgia over control of South Ossetia we referred to the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia (IIFFMCG) <a href="http://www.ceiig.ch/pdf/IIFFMCG_Volume_I.pdf">www.ceiig.ch/pdf/IIFFMCG_Volume_I.pdf</a> For fatalities relating to the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir we referred to statistics published by the South Asia Terrorism Portal: <a href="http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/">www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/</a>

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
3	<b>Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)</b>	International Institute for Strategic Studies, Armed Conflict Database (IISS ACD)	2009	<p>Statistics are compiled from the most recent edition of the IISS ACD, which has the following definition of armed conflict-related fatalities:</p> <p>Fatality statistics relate to military and civilian lives lost as a direct result of an armed conflict. The figures relate to the country which is the main area of conflict. For some conflicts no reliable statistics are available. Estimates of war fatalities vary according to source, sometimes by a wide margin. In compiling data on fatalities, the IISS has used its best estimates and takes full responsibility for these figures. Some overall fatality figures have been revised in light of new information. Changes in fatality figures may therefore occur as a result of such revisions as well as because of increased fatalities. Fatality figures for terrorism may include deaths inflicted by the government forces in counter-terrorism operations. For additional information on this indicator see note on page 55.</p>
4	<b>Level of organised conflict (internal)</b>	Economist Intelligence Unit	2009	Qualitative assessment of the intensity of conflicts within the country. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts
5	<b>Relations with neighbouring countries</b>	Economist Intelligence Unit	2009	Qualitative assessment of relations with neighbouring countries. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts

## ANNEX A

### Measures of safety and security in countries

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
6	Level of perceived criminality in society	Economist Intelligence Unit	2009	Qualitative assessment of perceived criminality. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts. See additional notes on scoring criteria on page 55.
7	Number of refugees and displaced people as a percentage of the population	UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2009 and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	2008-09	Refugee population by country or territory of origin, plus the number of a country's internally displaced people (IDPs) as a percentage of the country's total population.
8	Political instability	Economist Intelligence Unit		<p>This indicator addresses the degree to which political institutions are sufficiently stable to support the needs of its citizens, businesses and overseas investors. It is a composite indicator based on the scores, 1 to 5 for each of the following issues:</p> <p>What is the risk of significant social unrest during the next two years? How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another? How likely is it that an opposition party or group will come to power and cause a significant deterioration in business operating conditions? Is excessive power concentrated or likely to be concentrated, in the executive so that executive authority lacks accountability and possesses excessive discretion? Is there a risk that international disputes/ tensions will negatively affect the economy and/or polity?</p>
9	Level of respect for human rights (Political Terror Scale)	Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Wood, R., Political Terror Scale 1976-2009. Data retrieved, from the Political Terror Scale Web site: <a href="http://www.politicalterror scale.org">http://www.politicalterror scale.org</a>	2008	Countries are coded on a scale of 1-5 according to their level of respect for human rights the previous year, according to the description provided in the Amnesty International and US Department County Reports. The average of the two scores is taken for our assessment. For additional information on this indicator see note on page 56.
10	Potential for Terrorist Acts	Economist Intelligence Unit	2009	Qualitative assessment of the potential for terrorist acts. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts.
11	Number of homicides per 100,000 people	UNODC, Criminal Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS)	2004-08	Intentional homicide refers to death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide For additional information on this indicator see note on page 56.

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
12	Level of violent crime	Economist Intelligence Unit	2009	Qualitative assessment of the level of violent crime. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts.
13	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	Economist Intelligence Unit	2009	Qualitative assessment of the level of violent demonstrations. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts.
14	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	International Centre for Prison Studies, King's College London: World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition)	2009	For additional information on this indicator see note on page 57.
15	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	UNODC, 10th, 9th (and 8th) UN Survey of Criminal Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS)	2008, 2006, 2004 and 2002 (dependent on availability)	Refers to the civil police force as distinct from national guards or local militia.

### Measures of militarisation

	Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition / coding
16	Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP	The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2010; National Public Expenditure Accounts; SIPRI; EIU analysts	2008-09 (dependent on availability)	Cash outlays of central or federal government to meet the costs of national armed forces—including strategic, land, naval, air, command, administration and support forces as well as paramilitary forces, customs forces and border guards if these are trained and equipped as a military force. We use our own published data on nominal GDP to arrive at the value of military expenditure as a percentage of GDP.
17	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2010	2008-09 (dependent on availability)	Active armed services personnel comprise all servicemen and women on full-time duty in the army, navy, air force and joint forces (including conscripts and long-term assignments from the Reserves).
18	Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons (imports) per 100,000 people	SIPRI Arms Transfers Project database	2004-08	The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database covers all international sales and gifts of major conventional weapons and the technology necessary for the production of them. The transfer equipment or technology is from one country, rebel force or international organisation to another country, rebel force or international organisation. Major conventional weapons include: aircraft, armoured vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, ships, engines.

## ANNEX A

19	<b>Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) per 100,000 people</b>	SIPRI Arms Transfers Project database	2004-08	The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database As above.
20	<b>Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions</b>	Institute of Economics and Peace	2007-09	Calculation of percentage of countries' outstanding contributions versus their annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping missions over an average of three years. This ratio is derived from the United Nations Committee on Contributions Status reports. For additional information on this indicator see note on page 58.
21	<b>Aggregate weighted number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people</b>	Institute of Economics and Peace	2009	The Institute for Economics and Peace, in conjunction with SIPRI, developed a categorized system for rating the destructive capability of heavy weapons. The five weapons categories are weighted as follows: each armoured vehicle and artillery piece - 1 point; each tank - 5 points; each combat aircraft and combat helicopter - 20 points; each warship - 100 points; and each aircraft carrier and nuclear submarine - 1000 points. Holdings are those of government forces and do not include holdings of armed opposition groups. Heavy weapons numbers were determined using a combination of: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2009 and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, 2009
22	<b>Ease of access to small arms and light weapons</b>	Economist Intelligence Unit		Qualitative assessment of the ease of access to small arms and light weapons. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts
23	<b>Military capability / sophistication</b>	Economist Intelligence Unit		Qualitative assessment of the grade of sophistication and the extent of military research and development (R&D) Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE INDICATORS USED IN THE GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

### 3. Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset records the number of battle deaths per conflict, defined as: “a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year”. EIU analysts, then, have scored the figures available for 2007 and 2008 according to the following bands.

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 24	25 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 - 9,999	> 10,000

### 6. Level of perceived criminality in society

A qualitative assessment ranked from 1-5 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit’s Country Analysis team.

**Very low (1):** The majority of other citizens can be trusted. Very low levels of domestic security.

**Low (2):** An overall positive climate of trust with other citizens.

**Moderate (3):** Reasonable degree of trust in other citizens.

**High (4):** High levels of distrust in other citizens. High levels of domestic security.

**Very high (5):** Very high levels of distrust in other citizens - people are extremely cautious in their dealings with others. Large number of gated communities, high prevalence of security guards.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE INDICATORS USED IN THE GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

### 9. Respect for Human Rights (Political Terror Scale)

Mark Gibney and Matthew Dalton, from University of North Carolina, have coded countries on a 1 to 5 scale according to their level of terror their previous year, based on the description provided in the Amnesty International Yearbook (in this case the 2009 Yearbook, referring to 2008 data). There is an additional index coded on a 1 to 5 scale based on a close analysis of Country Reports from the US State Department. Amnesty International scores have been used where available, with US State Department scores used to fill missing data.

- Level 1: Countries under a secure rule of law. People are not imprisoned for their views and torture is rare or exceptional.
- Level 2: There is a limited amount of imprisonment for non-violent political activity. However, few persons are affected and torture and beatings are exceptional. Politically-motivated murder is rare.
- Level 3: There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
- Level 4: Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level political terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
- Level 5: Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

### 11. Number of homicides per 100,000 people

This indicator has been compiled using UNODC figures from the 10th, 9th (and 8th) UN Survey of Criminal Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS) rather than Interpol data. The figures refer to the total number of penal code offences or their equivalent, but excluding minor road traffic and other petty offences, brought to the attention of the police or other law enforcement agencies and recorded by one of those agencies. The original Interpol figures reviewed for the first iteration of the Global peace Index were for 1998/99 and the consensus among experts on the analysis of criminal justice is that the UNODC figures are more reliable—they are compiled from a standard questionnaire sent to national officials via the UN statistical office. However, the UN acknowledges that international comparisons of crime statistics are beset by methodological difficulties:

- Different definitions for specific crime types: The category in which any incident of victimization is recorded relies on the legal definition of crime in any country. Should that definition be different, which is often the case, comparisons will not be made of exactly the same crime type. This is particularly the case in crimes that require some discretion from a police officer or relevant authority when they are identified. For example, the definitional difference between serious or common assault in different legal jurisdictions may be different, and this will be reflected in the total number of incidents recorded.

- Different levels of reporting and traditions of policing: This relates closely to levels of development in a society, most clearly reflected in accessibility to the police. Factors such as the number of police stations or telephones impact upon reporting levels. The level of insurance coverage in a community is also a key indicator of the likelihood of citizens approaching the police as their claim for compensation may require such notification. In addition, in societies where the police are or have been mistrusted by the population, most specifically during periods of authoritarian rule, reporting levels are likely to be lower than in cases where the police are regarded as important members of the community.
- Different social, economic and political contexts: Comparing crime data from societies that are fundamentally different may ignore key issues present in the society that impact upon levels of reporting. For example, different social norms in some countries may make it difficult for women to report cases of rape or sexual abuse, while in others, women are encouraged to come forward.

The International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) is perhaps a more sensitive and accurate measure of crime—and arguably offers a picture of how the public views the criminal justice system—but is currently limited to a few, mainly industrialised, countries so these data are not included.

Where data are not present, The Economist Intelligence Unit’s analysts have estimated figures based on their deep knowledge of each country. All the figures for homicides per 100,000 people have been banded as:

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 1.9	2 - 5.9	6 - 9.9	10 - 19.9	> 20

#### 14. Number of jailed population per 100,000 people

Figures are from the International Centre for Prison Studies, King’s College, University of London and are compiled from a variety of sources. In almost all cases the original source is the national prison administration of the country concerned, or else the Ministry responsible for the prison administration. The International Centre for Prison Studies warns that because prison population rates (per 100,000 of the national population) are based on estimates of the national population they should not be regarded as precise. Comparability is compromised by different practice in different countries, for example with regard to whether all pre-trial detainees and juveniles are held under the authority of the prison administration, and also whether the prison administration is responsible for psychiatrically ill offenders and offenders being detained for treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction. People held in custody are usually omitted from national totals if they are not under the authority of the prison administration.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE INDICATORS USED IN THE GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

The data have been banded for scoring accordingly:

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 69	70 - 139	140 - 209	210 - 279	> 280

### 15. Number of internal security officers and police 100,000 people

The original figures have been taken from UNODC, 10th, 9th and 8th UN Surveys of Criminal Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCTS) and refer to the civil police force as distinct from national guards or local militia. Where there are gaps, then, EIU analysts have filled the gaps based on likely scores from our set bands of the actual data.

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 199	200 - 399	400 - 599	600 - 799	> 800

### 20. Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions

The indicator calculates the percentage of countries' "outstanding payments versus their annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping missions".

All United Nations Member States share the costs of United Nations peacekeeping operations. The General Assembly apportions these expenses based on a special scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping. This scale takes into account the relative economic wealth of Member States, with the permanent members of the Security Council required to pay a larger share because of their special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

### 22. Ease of access to small arms and light weapons

A qualitative assessment of the accessibility of small arms and light weapons (SALW), ranked 1-5 (very low–very high) by EIU analysts. Very limited access is scored if the country has developed policy instruments and best practices, such as firearm licences, strengthening of export controls, codes of conduct, firearms or ammunition marking. Very easy access, on the contrary, is characterized by the lack of regulation of civilian possession, ownership, storage, carriage and use of firearms.



## New developments to the scoring criteria for the Global Peace Index

This year, the team has continued to employ a banding system for several indicators based on the range of the data sets used for the index in 2008. The scoring criteria for each of the affected series are given below:

### Number of jailed population per 100,000 people

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 199.5	199.6 - 379.0	379.1 - 558.5	558.6 - 738.0	>738.0

### Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (Imports) per 100,000 people

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 15.2	15.3 - 30.4	30.5 - 38.0	38.1 - 60.8	>60.8

### Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 3.3	3.4 - 6.6	6.7 - 9.8	9.9 - 13.1	>13.1

### Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 1,311.9	1,312 - 2,613.8	2,613.9 - 3,915.7	3,915.8 - 5,217.6	>5,217.6

### Funding for UN Peacekeeping Missions

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 3.4	3.5 - 6.9	7.0 - 10.3	10.4 - 13.8	>13.8

### Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 62.9	63.0 - 125.7	125.8 - 188.5	188.5 - 251.3	>251.3

### Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 5.9	5.9 - 11.9	12.0 - 17.8	17.9 - 23.8	>23.8

### Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population

1	2	3	4	5
0.0 - 3.0	3.1 - 6.1	6.2 - 9.1	9.2 - 12.2	>12.2

### Number of external and internal conflicts fought

1	2	3	4	5
0 - 1.1	1.2 - 2.1	2.2 - 3.0	3.1 - 4.0	>4.0

ANNEX B  
OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL INDICATORS

Democracy and Transparency

Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition
Electoral process	EIU Democracy Index	2008	Qualitative assessment of whether elections are competitive in that electors are free to vote and are offered a range of choices. Ranked 1- 10 (very low to very high).
Functioning of government	EIU Democracy Index	2008	Qualitative assessment of whether freely elected representatives determine government policy? Is there an effective system of checks and balances on the exercise of government authority? Ranked 1- 10 (very low to very high).
Political participation	EIU Democracy Index	2008	Qualitative assessment of voter participation/turn-out for national elections, citizens' engagement with politics. Ranked 1- 10 (very low to very high).
Political culture	EIU Democracy Index	2008	Qualitative assessment of the degree of societal consensus and cohesion to underpin a stable, functioning democracy; score the level of separation of church and state. Ranked 1- 10 (very low to very high).
Civil liberties	EIU Democracy Index	2008	Qualitative assessment of the prevalence of civil liberties. Is there a free electronic media? Is there a free print media? Is there freedom of expression and protest? Are citizens free to form professional organisations and trade unions? Ranked 1- 10 (very low to very high).
Corruption perceptions	Transparency International, Corruption Perception Index	2009	The Index draws on multiple expert opinion surveys that poll perceptions of public sector corruption scoring countries on a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 indicating high levels of perceived corruption and 10 indicating low levels of perceived corruption.
Women in parliament (as a percentage of the total number of representatives in the lower house)	Inter-parliamentary Union	2009	Figures are based on information provided by national parliaments by 31st December 2006.
Gender inequality	Gender Gap Index, World Economic Forum	2009	A composite index that assesses countries on how well they are dividing their resources and opportunities among their male and female populations, regardless of the overall levels of these resources and opportunities.
Freedom of the press	Reporters without borders	1/9/2008 - 1/9/2009	The index measures the state of press freedom in the world, reflecting the degree of freedom journalists and news organisations enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the state to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.

## International openness

Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition
Exports + Imports as a % of GDP	EIU	2009	Measure of merchandise goods exports free on board and merchandise goods imports free on board.
Foreign Direct Investment (flow) as a % of GDP	EIU	2009	Net flows of direct investment capital by non-residents into the country, as a percentage of GDP.
Number of visitors as a % of domestic population	UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics, Data	2007, 2006 dependent on availability	Arrivals data correspond to international visitors to the economic territory of the country and include both tourists and same-day non-resident visitors.
Net Migration as a % of total population	World Bank, World Development Indicators. Data refer to 2000-2005	2000-05	Net migration is the net average annual number of migrants during the period 2000-05 that is the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants, including both citizen and non citizens.

## Demographics

Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition
15-34 year-old males as a % of adult population	UN World Population Prospects	2008	Male population 15-34 year olds as a proportion of the adult population.
Gender ratio of population: women/men	UN World Population Prospects	2008	Male population divided by the female population

## Regional & international framework/conditions

Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition
Extent of regional integration	EIU	2009	Qualitative assessment of the level of membership of trade alliances, as NAFTA, ANSEAN, etc. Ranked 1-5 (Very low-very high ) by EIU analysts

## ANNEX B POTENTIAL DETERMINANTS OF PEACE

### Education

Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition
Current education spending (as a % of GDP)	UNESCO, data refer to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, when no value is available	2007-08 (depending on availability)	Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)
Primary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	2007-08 (depending on availability)	Net enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age
Secondary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	2007-08 (depending on availability)	Net enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age
Higher education enrolment (% Gross)	World Bank, World Development Indicators	2007-08 (depending on availability)	Gross enrolment ratio is the ratio of total enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown
Mean years of schooling	UNESCO, data refer to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, when no estimate is available	2009 and earlier years (depending on availability)	School life expectancy (years), primary to tertiary
Adult literacy rate (% of population over the age of 15)	UNESCO, data refer to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2007-08	Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys.

### Culture

Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition
Hostility to foreigners/private property	EIU	2009	Scored 1-5 by EIU analysts
Importance of religion in national life	EIU	2009	Qualitative assessment of the level of importance of religion in politics and social life. Ranked 1-5 (very low to very high) by EIU analysts
Willingness to fight	EIU	2009	Qualitative assessment of the willingness of citizens to fight in wars. Ranked 1- 5 (very low to very high) by EIU analysts

## Material well being

Indicator	Central Source	Year	Definition
Nominal GDP (US\$PPP bn)	EIU	2009	Nominal gross domestic product at 2005 US\$ purchasing power parities
Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	EIU	2009	Nominal gross domestic product US\$ market prices
GDP per capita	EIU	2009	Nominal gross domestic product (US\$) per capita
Gini coefficient	UN Human Development Index 2009; World Bank, World Development Indicators; EIU estimates	Latest available year	The Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution
Unemployment %	EIU	2009	ILO defines the unemployed as members of the economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntary left work
Life expectancy	World Bank, World Development Indicators	2008	Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	World Bank, World Development Indicators	2006	Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year

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