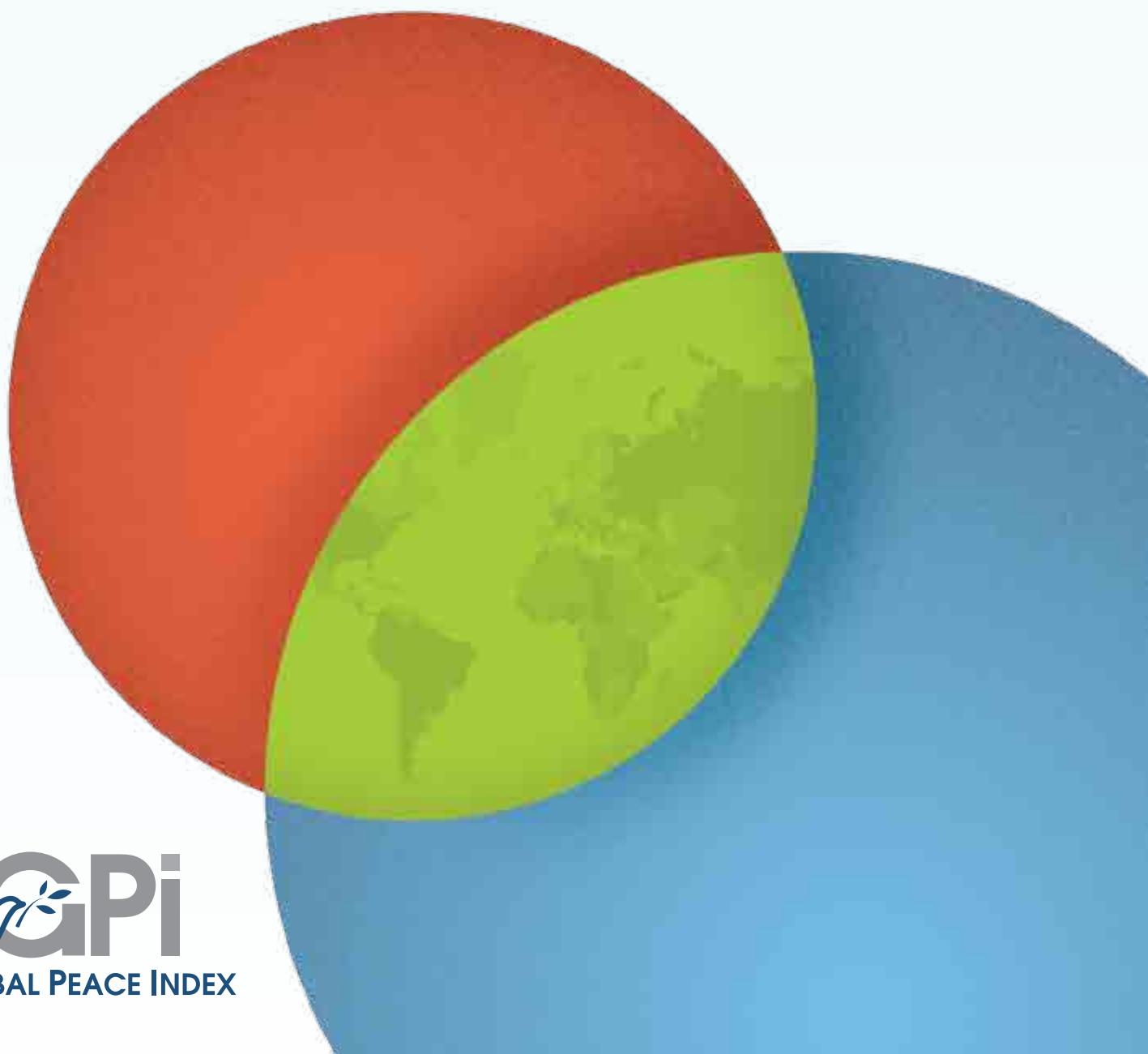


GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

2012



THE INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS AND PEACE

QUANTIFYING PEACE
AND ITS BENEFITS

The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit research organization dedicated to shifting the world's focus to peace as a positive, achievable, and tangible measure of human well-being and progress.

IEP achieves its goals by developing new conceptual frameworks to define peacefulness; providing metrics for measurement; uncovering the relationship between peace, business and prosperity; and by promoting a better understanding of the cultural, economic and political factors that drive peacefulness.

IEP has offices in Sydney, New York, and Washington, D.C. It works with a wide range of partners internationally and collaborates with intergovernmental organizations on measuring and communicating the economic value of peace.

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GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

2012

This is the sixth edition of the Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks nations according to their level of peacefulness. It is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, which gauge three broad themes: the level of safety and security in society; the extent of domestic or international conflict; and the degree of militarisation. The 2012 GPI has been expanded to rank 158 independent states and updated with the latest available figures and information.

This year's report is divided into three main sections; the first is the methodology, results and findings from the 2012 index, the second is an analysis of trends in peacefulness since the inception of the GPI in 2007, and the final section is IEP's first attempt at defining a Positive Peace Index.

The methodology, results and findings section provides highlights for the ten most and least peaceful countries, as well as for the five most improved and five most deteriorated over the one-year period. Indicator sources and weights are provided along with explanation on the changes to the methodology.

The trends in peacefulness analysis tracks key global trends in peace over the past six years and utilises the GPI's comprehensive 23 indicator dataset to understand nuanced changes in the many multidimensional aspects of peace. The data has been evaluated against many other socio-economic factors to understand key correlations and associations with

peaceful environments.

In the spirit of deepening knowledge and understanding of the relative peacefulness of nations, IEP has developed the first known attempt to quantify measures of positive peace through the Positive Peace Index (PPI). This study measures the strength of the attitudes, institutions, and structures within nations which sustain peace. This provides a framework to determine a nation's institutional capacity and resilience to fundamentally create and maintain a peaceful society.

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METHODOLOGY RESULTS & FINDINGS



HIGHLIGHTS

THE MAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN 2012

Calculating the 2012 Global Peace Index (GPI) by examining 23 indicators across 158 countries reveals that the world has become slightly more peaceful in the past year. This follows two consecutive years when an overall decline in peacefulness was observed; many countries experienced growing instability and heightened disharmony linked to rapid rises in food, fuel, and commodity prices and the global economic downturn.

There were improvements in the overall scores across all regions, apart from the Middle East and North Africa, where many countries experienced waves of uprisings, protests and revolutions, sparked by the Arab Spring. GPI scores deteriorated most sharply in Syria, Egypt and Tunisia. The Asia-Pacific region experienced the largest average rise in peacefulness, with the most significant gains in Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Philippines and Nepal. Sub-Saharan

SYRIA'S DESCENT INTO CIVIL WAR CAUSED ITS SCORE TO DETERIORATE BY THE LARGEST MARGIN AND IT DROPPED BY 31 PLACES, TO 147TH POSITION.

Africa became slightly more peaceful, with notable improvements in Zimbabwe, Madagascar and Gabon and, for the first time since the GPI was launched in 2007, it is not the least peaceful region—that dubious honour falls to the Middle East and North Africa this year.

Iceland is, for the second successive year, the country most at peace, followed by Denmark and New Zealand. Small, stable democracies again dominate the top ten. Qatar is the highest-placed Middle-Eastern country (and non-democracy), in 12th position. Bhutan moved into the top 20 for the first time, mainly as a result of easing tensions surrounding ethnic Nepali refugees. Norway dropped out of the top ten to 18th position, the result of the violent attack by Anders Breivik in July 2011, killing 77 and injuring more than 300. Norway also saw

deteriorations in several measures of militarisation. Sri Lanka experienced the greatest improvement in its overall peacefulness, following the ending of decades of civil war.

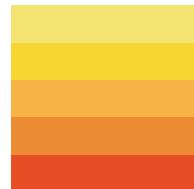
War-ravaged Somalia remains the country least at peace in 2012 for the second successive year, with ongoing conflict in several regions (with the notable exception of Somaliland). Afghanistan's score deteriorated and it dropped to the second-lowest position. Syria's descent into civil war caused its score to deteriorate by the largest margin and it dropped by 31 places, to 147th position.

Among the GPI indicators, 'Level of perceived criminality in society' registered the largest year-on-year change from the 2011 GPI, showing a substantial deterioration. The five indicators showing the most significant year-on-year deterioration were all measures of the security situation and reflected the upheaval and turmoil that has rippled across the Arab world and beyond.

The Political Terror Scale showed the greatest improvement and there were gains in several indicators of militarisation as defence budgets were squeezed.

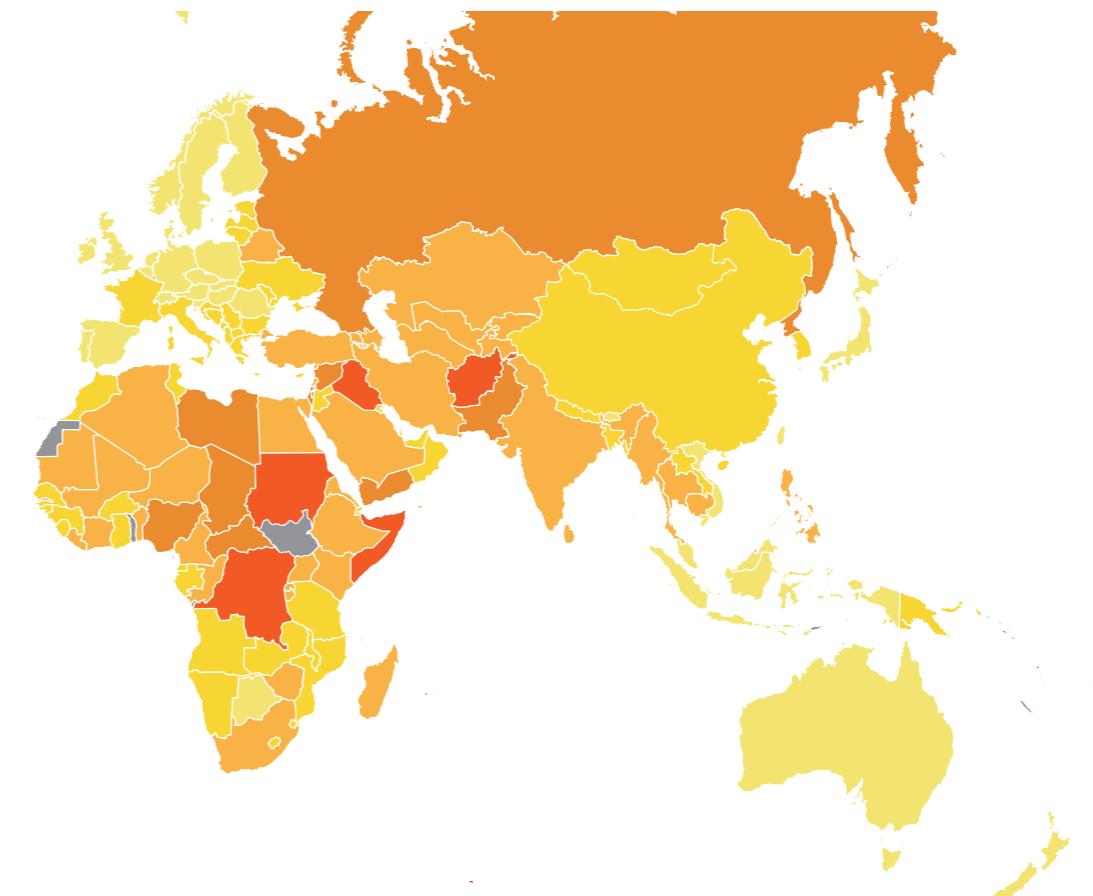
2012 GLOBAL PEACE INDEX RANKINGS

MOST PEACEFUL



LEAST PEACEFUL

NO DATA



| RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE |
|------|----------------|-------|------|------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Iceland | 1.113 | 29 | United Kingdom | 1.609 |
| 2 | Denmark | 1.239 | 30 | Chile | 1.616 |
| 2 | New Zealand | 1.239 | 31 | Botswana | 1.621 |
| 4 | Canada | 1.317 | 32 | Romania | 1.627 |
| 5 | Japan | 1.326 | 33 | Uruguay | 1.628 |
| 6 | Austria | 1.328 | 34 | Vietnam | 1.641 |
| 6 | Ireland | 1.328 | 35 | Croatia | 1.648 |
| 8 | Slovenia | 1.330 | 36 | Costa Rica | 1.659 |
| 9 | Finland | 1.348 | 37 | Laos | 1.662 |
| 10 | Switzerland | 1.349 | 38 | Italy | 1.690 |
| 11 | Belgium | 1.376 | 39 | Bulgaria | 1.699 |
| 12 | Qatar | 1.395 | 40 | France | 1.710 |
| 13 | Czech Republic | 1.396 | 41 | Estonia | 1.715 |
| 14 | Sweden | 1.419 | 42 | South Korea | 1.734 |
| 15 | Germany | 1.424 | 43 | Lithuania | 1.741 |
| 16 | Portugal | 1.470 | 44 | Argentina | 1.763 |
| 17 | Hungary | 1.476 | 45 | Latvia | 1.774 |
| 18 | Norway | 1.480 | 46 | United Arab Emirates | 1.785 |
| 19 | Bhutan | 1.481 | 47 | Kuwait | 1.792 |
| 20 | Malaysia | 1.485 | 48 | Mozambique | 1.796 |
| 21 | Mauritius | 1.487 | 49 | Namibia | 1.804 |
| 22 | Australia | 1.494 | 50 | Ghana | 1.807 |
| 23 | Singapore | 1.521 | 51 | Zambia | 1.830 |
| 24 | Poland | 1.524 | 52 | Sierra Leone | 1.855 |
| 25 | Spain | 1.548 | 53 | Lesotho | 1.864 |
| 26 | Slovakia | 1.590 | 54 | Morocco | 1.867 |
| 27 | Taiwan | 1.602 | 55 | Tanzania | 1.873 |
| 28 | Netherlands | 1.606 | 56 | Burkina Faso | 1.881 |
| | | | 56 | Djibouti | 1.881 |
| | | | 58 | Mongolia | 1.884 |
| | | | 59 | Oman | 1.887 |
| | | | 60 | Malawi | 1.894 |
| | | | 61 | Panama | 1.899 |
| | | | 62 | Jordan | 1.905 |
| | | | 63 | Indonesia | 1.913 |
| | | | 64 | Serbia | 1.920 |
| | | | 65 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.923 |
| | | | 66 | Albania | 1.927 |
| | | | 66 | Moldova | 1.927 |
| | | | 68 | Macedonia (FYR) | 1.935 |
| | | | 69 | Guyana | 1.937 |
| | | | 70 | Cuba | 1.951 |
| | | | 71 | Ukraine | 1.953 |
| | | | 72 | Tunisia | 1.955 |
| | | | 73 | Cyprus | 1.957 |
| | | | 74 | Gambia | 1.961 |
| | | | 75 | Gabon | 1.972 |
| | | | 76 | Paraguay | 1.973 |
| | | | 77 | Greece | 1.976 |
| | | | 78 | Senegal | 1.994 |
| | | | 79 | Peru | 1.995 |
| | | | 80 | Nepal | 2.001 |
| | | | 81 | Montenegro | 2.006 |
| | | | 81 | Nicaragua | 2.006 |
| | | | 83 | Brazil | 2.017 |
| | | | 84 | Bolivia | 2.021 |

| RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-------|------|--------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|-------|------|-----------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|--------------------|-------|-----|--------------|-------|-----|----------------------------------|-------|-----|---------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|----------|-------|-----|---------|-------|
| 85 | Ecuador | 2.028 | 109 | Belarus | 2.208 | 137 | Ethiopia | 2.504 | 85 | Swaziland | 2.028 | 110 | Uzbekistan | 2.219 | 138 | Burundi | 2.524 | 87 | Equatorial Guinea | 2.039 | 111 | Egypt | 2.220 | 139 | Myanmar | 2.525 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | United States of America | 2.058 | 111 | El Salvador | 2.220 | 140 | Zimbabwe | 2.538 | 89 | China | 2.061 | 113 | Jamaica | 2.222 | 141 | Georgia | 2.541 | 90 | Dominican Republic | 2.068 | 114 | Benin | 2.231 | 142 | India | 2.549 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | Bangladesh | 2.071 | 115 | Armenia | 2.238 | 143 | Yemen | 2.601 | 92 | Guinea | 2.073 | 116 | Niger | 2.241 | 144 | Colombia | 2.625 | 93 | Papua New Guinea | 2.076 | 117 | Turkmenistan | 2.242 | 145 | Chad | 2.671 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.082 | 118 | Bahrain | 2.247 | 146 | Nigeria | 2.801 | 95 | Angola | 2.105 | 122 | Eritrea | 2.264 | 150 | Israel | 2.842 | 95 | Guinea-Bissau | 2.105 | 123 | Venezuela | 2.278 | 151 | Central African Republic | 2.872 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97 | Cameroon | 2.113 | 124 | Guatemala | 2.287 | 152 | North Korea | 2.932 | 98 | Uganda | 2.121 | 125 | Mauritania | 2.301 | 153 | Russia | 2.938 | 99 | Madagascar | 2.124 | 126 | Thailand | 2.303 | 154 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 3.073 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Tajikistan | 2.124 | 127 | South Africa | 2.321 | 155 | Iran | 2.324 | 102 | Liberia | 2.131 | 128 | Iran | 2.324 | 156 | Iraq | 3.192 | 102 | Mali | 2.132 | 129 | Honduras | 2.339 | 157 | Sudan | 3.193 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | Sri Lanka | 2.145 | 130 | Turkey | 2.344 | 158 | Afghanistan | 3.252 | 104 | Republic of Congo | 2.148 | 131 | Kyrgyz Republic | 2.359 | 159 | Philippines | 2.415 | 105 | Kazakhstan | 2.151 | 133 | Philippines | 2.415 | 106 | Saudi Arabia | 2.178 | 134 | Cote d'Ivoire | 2.419 | 107 | Haiti | 2.179 | 135 | Mexico | 2.445 | 108 | Cambodia | 2.207 | 136 | Lebanon | 2.459 |

CONSTRUCTING THE INDEX

MEASURING STATES OF PEACE

Peace is notoriously difficult to define. Perhaps 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 have achieved a state of peace, which has been described as a “negative peace”.

In attempting to gauge peacefulness, the GPI investigates the extent to which countries are involved in ongoing domestic and international conflicts. It also seeks to evaluate the level of harmony or discord

AN ADDITIONAL AIM OF THE GPI IS TO EXPLORE THE CONCEPT OF A “POSITIVE PEACE”

within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as safety and security in society. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal incidences of terrorist acts and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Eight further 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, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

An additional aim of the GPI is to explore the concept of a “positive peace”. Various studies have proposed that a culture of peace might be based on human rights, gender equality, democratic participation, tolerant solidarity, open communication and international security. However, these links between peace and its causes tend to be presumed, rather than systematically measured. This report also examines relationships between the GPI and reliable international measures, including democracy and transparency, education and material wellbeing. As such, it seeks to understand the relative importance of

a range of potential determinants, or “drivers”, which may influence the creation and nurturance of peaceful societies, both internally and externally.

THE RESEARCH TEAM

The GPI was founded by Steve Killelea, an Australian technology entrepreneur and philanthropist. It is produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace. The GPI is collated and calculated by the Economist Intelligence Unit, with whom sections of this report are written in co-operation.

An international panel of independent experts played a key role in establishing the Global Peace Index in 2007—in selecting the indicators that best assess a nation’s level of peace and in assigning a weighting to each of them. The panel has overseen each edition of the GPI; this year, it included:

Professor Kevin P. Clements, chairperson

Foundation Chair of Peace and Conflict Studies and Director, National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Dr Ian Anthony

Research co-ordinator 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

Mr Nick Grono

Deputy President International Crisis Group (ICG), Brussels, Belgium

Dr Toshiya Hoshino

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

Dr Manuela Mesa

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

Peace Research (AIPAZ), Madrid, Spain

Dr Ekaterina Stepanova

Head, Unit on Peace and Conflict Studies, Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

THE INDICATORS

The GPI comprises 23 indicators measuring the absence of violence or fear of violence. Selected with the assistance of an international panel of independent experts. All scores for each indicator are “banded”, either on a scale of 1-5 (for qualitative indicators) or 1-9 (for quantitative data). The Economist Intelligence Unit’s team of country analysts has scored eight of the nine qualitative indicators. They have also provided estimates where there have been gaps in the quantitative data. A detailed explanation of the scoring criteria used for each indicator is supplied in Annex A.

ONGOING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

Number of external and internal conflicts fought

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), University of Uppsala, Sweden and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at PRIO (International Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)

UCDP, University of Uppsala, Sweden and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at PRIO

Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)

International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Armed Conflict Database

Level of organised conflict (internal)

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

Relations with neighbouring countries

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

SOCIAL SAFETY AND SECURITY

Level of perceived criminality in society

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

Number of refugees and displaced people as a percentage of the population

UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

Political instability

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

Political Terror Scale

Qualitative assessment of Amnesty International and US Department of State yearly reports

Terrorist acts

Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland and Institute for Economics and Peace

Number of homicides per 100,000 people

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Level of violent crime

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

Likelihood of violent demonstrations

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

Number of jailed population per 100,000 people

International Centre for Prison Studies, University of Essex

Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people

UNODC

MILITARISATION

Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP

IISS, The Military Balance

Number of armed-services personnel per 100,000 people

IISS, *The Military Balance*

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

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

(SIPRI) Arms Transfers Database

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

SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions

United Nations Committee on Contributions and Institute for Economics and Peace

Aggregate weighted number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

IISS, *The Military Balance* and Institute for Economics and Peace

Ease of access to small arms and light weapons

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

Military capability/sophistication

Qualitative assessment by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts

CHANGES TO THE METHODOLOGY 2012

The advisory panel that oversees the compilation of the GPI agreed to include five additional countries in the 2012 edition: Benin, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho and Mauritius. This brings the total coverage in the 2012 GPI to 158 nations, encompassing more than 99% of the world's population.

Subsequent editions of the GPI will include other nations, but not micro-states; the panel and the compilers agreed that countries covered by the GPI must either have a population of more than 1 million or a land area greater than 20,000 square kilometers.

The panel recommended that the Global Terrorism Database, an authoritative and up-to-date quantitative measure of terrorist acts compiled by the University of

Maryland, would be a useful addition to the GPI. This year it has been included (named Terrorist acts) and it replaces the qualitative indicator Potential for terrorist acts, which was scored by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts. The weighting of this indicator was increased from 1 to 2.

The remaining eight qualitative indicators that are scored by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts refer to the period 16th March 2011 to 15th March 2012, in line with the approach last year, when the review period was amended to take account of the events that unfolded in the Middle East and North Africa last spring.

The panel recommended that the weighting of 'Level of perceived criminality' in society should be reduced from 4 to 3. The scoring system for 'Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP' was adjusted from bandings of 0.5 to a sliding scale of 0.1 to provide a more precise coverage.

THIS BRINGS THE TOTAL COVERAGE IN THE 2012 GPI TO 158 NATIONS, ENCOMPASSING MORE THAN 99% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

The scores for 10 countries for 'Number of homicides per 100,000' people were "smoothed" owing to the availability of new and more reliable data. This has reduced some substantial movements in scores that may not accurately reflect conditions in a country and could lead to false assumptions being made.

Data for 'Number of external and internal conflicts fought' remains the same as those used in the 2011 GPI owing to methodological issues concerning the latest data.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Western Europe remains markedly the most peaceful region, with the majority of the countries in this group ranking in the top 20 overall. The average GPI score in 2011 for the region improved slightly, after deteriorations in the two previous years associated with the global financial and economic crisis. Between 2007 (the first year of the GPI) and 2009 the region became more peaceful. Norway dropped out of the top ten for the first time, to 18th position, the result of the violent attack by Anders Breivik in July 2011, killing 77 and injuring more than 300. There were also deteriorations in several GPI gauges of the country's militarisation. Three Nordic nations are again ranked in the GPI's top ten, with high levels of safety and security indicating broadly harmonious societies, free from civil conflict.

Sweden ranks lower than its Scandinavian neighbours (14th) on account of its thriving arms-manufacturing industry and the volume of exports of conventional weapons. As in previous editions of the GPI, the majority of the Western European nations recorded only small year-on-year changes to their scores. Spain experienced the largest improvement, in part owing to the Basque separatist group, ETA, announcing a "definitive cessation" to its campaign of bombings and shootings, which lasted for more than 40 years and killed more than 800 people. The Political Terror Scale also registered an improvement in Spain and there was a drop in military expenditure as austerity measures kicked in. Switzerland's score improved by the second-largest margin in the region and the country moved into the top ten for the first time.

| WESTERN EUROPE | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Iceland | 1 | 1.11 | 1 |
| Denmark | 2 | 1.24 | 2 |
| Austria | 6 | 1.33 | 3 |
| Ireland | 6 | 1.33 | 3 |
| Finland | 9 | 1.35 | 5 |
| Switzerland | 10 | 1.35 | 6 |

| WESTERN EUROPE | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Belgium | 11 | 1.38 | 7 |
| Sweden | 14 | 1.42 | 8 |
| Germany | 15 | 1.42 | 9 |
| Portugal | 16 | 1.47 | 10 |
| Norway | 18 | 1.48 | 11 |
| Spain | 25 | 1.55 | 12 |
| Netherlands | 28 | 1.61 | 13 |
| United Kingdom | 29 | 1.61 | 14 |
| Italy | 38 | 1.69 | 15 |
| France | 40 | 1.71 | 16 |
| Cyprus | 73 | 1.96 | 17 |
| Greece | 77 | 1.98 | 18 |
| AVERAGE | 23 | 1.50 | |

Greece's score deteriorated for the fourth successive year, and by the second-largest margin in the region, behind Norway, with an increasing risk of demonstrations and rises in the level of violent crime linked to the ongoing sovereign debt crisis and spiralling unemployment. It tumbled to 77th position, replacing Cyprus as the lowest-ranked nation in the region, in spite of an austerity-induced sharp drop in military expenditure. Very large numbers of heavy weapons per head in both Greece and Cyprus continue to contribute to their relatively high overall scores and low ranks. The UK and France have been accorded low positions compared with their neighbouring countries in previous editions of the GPI, owing to their sophisticated military spheres, substantial arms exports, involvement in external conflicts and relatively high homicide rates. This year, the UK's score improved slightly, although it dropped to 29th place, with falls in military expenditure and an improvement in its rank in the Political Terror Scale just outweighing mounting political instability, an increased likelihood of violent demonstrations and a rise in violent crime linked to a spate of riots and disturbances in August 2011.

North America experienced a slight improvement, continuing a trend since 2007. There

was an upturn in Canada's score and ranking (to fourth position) as a result of a reduction in the number of deaths from external conflict (fewer casualties among Canadian troops stationed in Afghanistan). The US's overall score also improved slightly, although it slipped seven places to 88th position as a result of larger gains in several countries previously ranked below it. The US's fairly low rank largely reflects much higher levels of militarisation and involvement in external conflicts than its northern neighbour. Several measures of societal safety and security also receive higher scores, including the proportion of people in jail.

| NORTH AMERICA | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Canada | 4 | 1.32 | 1 |
| United States of America | 88 | 2.06 | 2 |
| AVERAGE | 46 | 1.69 | |

Central and Eastern Europe remains, on average, the third-most peaceful region, after North America, and the situation improved for the second successive year and by a greater extent than in Western Europe. The newest members of the EU are ranked highest, with Slovenia consolidating its position in the top ten (8th position), although the Czech Republic slipped to 13th place.

Non-EU countries in the Balkans are ranked between 34th and 78th in the 2012 GPI and nations in the Caucasus and Central Asia occupy the lower reaches of the index, as before.

BULGARIA'S SCORE IMPROVED MOST MARKEDLY IN THE REGION, MAINLY AS A RESULT OF CONTRACTIONS IN ITS MILITARY SPHERE BROUGHT ON BY BUDGETARY PRESSURES.

Bulgaria's score improved most markedly in the region, mainly as a result of contractions in its military sphere brought on by budgetary pressures. Serbia's overall score underwent the second-largest improvement in the region, amid increased political stability led by the reformist (now former) president,

Boris Tadic; a pro-EU coalition presided over a modest economic recovery in 2011. There were also improvements in some of Serbia's GPI measures of militarisation.

Tajikistan heads the Caucasian and Central Asian nations for the first time, in 99th position, amid an improving security situation and a decline in military expenditure to a very low level. Kyrgyz Republic experienced the largest deterioration in peacefulness, with a decline in respect for human rights (the Political Terror Scale) linked to the revolution in April 2010 and subsequent clashes between Kyrgyz and Uzbek ethnic communities in the southern cities of Osh and Jalalabad. There was also an increase in the country's jailed population to 267 per 100,000, a lower proportion of its population than in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, but higher than in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

| CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Slovenia | 8 | 1.33 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 13 | 1.40 | 2 |
| Hungary | 17 | 1.48 | 3 |
| Poland | 24 | 1.52 | 4 |
| Slovakia | 26 | 1.59 | 5 |
| Romania | 32 | 1.63 | 6 |
| Croatia | 35 | 1.65 | 7 |
| Bulgaria | 39 | 1.70 | 8 |
| Estonia | 41 | 1.72 | 9 |
| Lithuania | 43 | 1.74 | 10 |
| Latvia | 45 | 1.77 | 11 |
| Serbia | 64 | 1.92 | 12 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 65 | 1.92 | 13 |
| Albania | 66 | 1.93 | 14 |
| Moldova | 66 | 1.93 | 14 |
| Macedonia (FYR) | 68 | 1.94 | 16 |
| Ukraine | 71 | 1.95 | 17 |
| Montenegro | 81 | 2.01 | 18 |
| Tajikistan | 99 | 2.12 | 19 |

| CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Kazakhstan | 105 | 2.15 | 20 |
| Belarus | 109 | 2.21 | 21 |
| Uzbekistan | 110 | 2.22 | 22 |
| Armenia | 115 | 2.24 | 23 |
| Turkmenistan | 117 | 2.24 | 24 |
| Turkey | 130 | 2.34 | 25 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 131 | 2.36 | 26 |
| Azerbaijan | 132 | 2.36 | 27 |
| Georgia | 141 | 2.54 | 28 |
| Russia | 153 | 2.94 | 29 |
| AVERAGE | 74 | 1.96 | |

The **Asia Pacific** region is on average the fourth-most peaceful region. Its overall GPI score improved by the largest extent from last year, with the average for the 25 nations falling from 2.07 to 2.01, following a slight improvement in the 2011 edition. Asia Pacific countries exhibit wide variation in the GPI; the OECD nations rank highly, with New Zealand coming joint-second overall and Japan fifth, a two-pronged impact of very strong scores for overall domestic peace and low levels of militarisation. Bhutan experienced a robust gain in its GPI score and it rose into the top 20 for the first time, (19th place), above Malaysia, mainly because of the easing of the ethnic-Nepali refugee situation.

The divide in South-East Asia remained marked, with Taiwan and Vietnam in the top 35 and Cambodia, Thailand and Philippines ranked below 100th. Cambodia's score improved solidly from a sharp deterioration the previous year, amid growing political stability under the ruling Cambodian Peoples' Party, which secured a victory in elections to the Senate in late January 2012. There were also fewer violent crimes and a fall in the homicide rate.

With the exception of Bhutan, South Asian nations occupy the lower half of the regional table, headed by Nepal, which rose to 80th place amid an easing of the security situation and a more stable political

scene. Ongoing internal conflicts and related security concerns in Afghanistan and Pakistan explain their continued presence in the bottom ten of the GPI. The lowly positions of North Korea (152nd) and Myanmar (139th) reflect tense security situations and very high levels of militarisation, although both experienced improvements and more benign environments in 2011.

| ASIA-PACIFIC | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| New Zealand | 2 | 1.24 | 1 |
| Japan | 5 | 1.33 | 2 |
| Bhutan | 19 | 1.48 | 3 |
| Malaysia | 20 | 1.49 | 4 |
| Australia | 22 | 1.49 | 5 |
| Singapore | 23 | 1.52 | 6 |
| Taiwan | 27 | 1.60 | 7 |
| Vietnam | 34 | 1.64 | 8 |
| Laos | 37 | 1.66 | 9 |
| South Korea | 42 | 1.73 | 10 |
| Mongolia | 58 | 1.88 | 11 |
| Indonesia | 63 | 1.91 | 12 |
| Nepal | 80 | 2.00 | 13 |
| China | 89 | 2.06 | 14 |
| Bangladesh | 91 | 2.07 | 15 |
| Papua New Guinea | 93 | 2.08 | 16 |
| Sri Lanka | 103 | 2.15 | 17 |
| Cambodia | 108 | 2.21 | 18 |
| Thailand | 126 | 2.30 | 19 |
| Philippines | 133 | 2.42 | 20 |
| Myanmar | 139 | 2.53 | 21 |
| India | 142 | 2.55 | 22 |
| Pakistan | 149 | 2.83 | 23 |
| North Korea | 152 | 2.93 | 24 |
| Afghanistan | 157 | 3.25 | 25 |
| AVERAGE | 77 | 2.01 | |

Latin America also experienced an overall gain in peacefulness, with 16 of the 23 nations seeing improvements to their GPI scores. Chile is ranked highest, above Uruguay, with a decline in military

expenditure and gains in its human-rights situation (Political Terror Scale) and the homicide rate.

Costa Rica's high ranking (36th) in the GPI 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.

Venezuela's rise in peacefulness (it was the second-biggest "improver" after Guyana) reflected warming relations with neighbouring countries, particularly a rapprochement between the president, Hugo Chávez, and his Colombian counterpart, Juan Manuel Santos, who was elected president in June 2010. There was also a steep decline in military expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Mexico's GPI score deteriorated significantly again and it slipped to 135th position amid mounting drug-related violence and widespread crime that spread to areas that were previously relatively unscathed. During 2011 the majority of murders were concentrated in Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Guerrero and Sinaloa. The efficacy of the government's military crackdown is being increasingly questioned by civil society and it is likely to become one of the presidential campaign issues. Rates of kidnapping in some states are among the highest in the world.

| LATIN AMERICA | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Chile | 30 | 1.62 | 1 |
| Uruguay | 33 | 1.63 | 2 |
| Costa Rica | 36 | 1.66 | 3 |
| Argentina | 44 | 1.76 | 4 |
| Panama | 61 | 1.90 | 5 |
| Guyana | 69 | 1.94 | 6 |
| Cuba | 70 | 1.95 | 7 |
| Paraguay | 76 | 1.97 | 8 |
| Peru | 79 | 2.00 | 9 |
| Nicaragua | 81 | 2.01 | 10 |
| Brazil | 83 | 2.02 | 11 |
| Bolivia | 84 | 2.02 | 12 |
| Ecuador | 85 | 2.03 | 13 |
| Dominican Republic | 90 | 2.07 | 14 |

| LATIN AMERICA | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Trinidad and Tobago | 94 | 2.08 | 15 |
| Haiti | 107 | 2.18 | 16 |
| El Salvador | 111 | 2.22 | 17 |
| Jamaica | 113 | 2.22 | 18 |
| Venezuela | 123 | 2.28 | 19 |
| Guatemala | 124 | 2.29 | 20 |
| Honduras | 129 | 2.34 | 21 |
| Mexico | 135 | 2.45 | 22 |
| Colombia | 144 | 2.63 | 23 |
| AVERAGE | 87 | 2.05 | |

Sub-Saharan Africa experienced a modest rise in peacefulness and, for the first time since the GPI was launched in 2007, it was not ranked the least peaceful region. This was primarily the consequence of a second successive sharp deterioration in the overall score for the Middle East and North Africa region. There were improvements in 23 of the 38 (60%) countries surveyed. Zimbabwe underwent the greatest improvement—a tense security situation eased amid a more stable political scene under the unity government and a gradual economic recovery from near collapse. Madagascar also experienced a more peaceful year as a recovery from the deep political crisis that followed the overthrow of the president, Marc Ravalomanana, in March 2009 gained momentum. Mauritius, included in the GPI for the first time this year, is the highest-ranked nation in the region, supplanting Botswana, which topped the regional table for the past four years. Botswana climbed six places to 31st in the 2012 GPI, following a reduction in its score for numbers of internal security officers and police per 100,000 population and an improvement in its human-rights situation (Political Terror Scale).

Gabon experienced the third-largest rise in peacefulness, with a drop in the Political Terror Scale and a reduced likelihood of violent demonstrations, linked, in part, to the landslide win of the governing Parti Démocratique Gabonais (PDG) in the December 2011 legislative elections and the strengthening of

the position of the president, Ali Bongo Ondimba. Improvements to five GPI indicators point to a more peaceful environment in Chad in 2011—a fall in the number of refugees and internally displaced people reflects the easing of the conflict and humanitarian disaster in Darfur. Nevertheless, risk of civil unrest remains and many of the country's measures of societal safety and security remain at high levels, hence its low rank (145th).

Among Sub-Saharan nations, Malawi experienced the largest decline in its GPI score and rank (falling 19 places to 60th position), largely as a result of a police crackdown on mass protests in July 2011 that left at least 18 people dead. Nigeria underwent the second-largest deterioration, with a sharp rise in the measure of internal conflict in response to the wave of deadly attacks in the north of the country by the radical Islamist group, Boko Haram. A suicide bombing of UN headquarters in Abuja in August 2011 killed 23 people. At least 186—and possibly more than 200—people were killed on January 20th in the northern city of Kano in a co-ordinated series of bomb and gun attacks. The carnage in Nigeria's second-largest city was the most deadly strike by the fanatical sect since it began an uprising in 2009 to topple democracy and impose Islamic rule in the multi-ethnic and religiously diverse nation. War-torn Somalia remained the lowest-ranked country in the region.

| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mauritius | 21 | 1.49 | 1 |
| Botswana | 31 | 1.62 | 2 |
| Mozambique | 48 | 1.80 | 3 |
| Namibia | 49 | 1.80 | 4 |
| Ghana | 50 | 1.81 | 5 |
| Zambia | 51 | 1.83 | 6 |
| Sierra Leone | 52 | 1.86 | 7 |
| Lesotho | 53 | 1.86 | 8 |
| Tanzania | 55 | 1.87 | 9 |
| Burkina Faso | 56 | 1.88 | 10 |
| Djibouti | 56 | 1.88 | 10 |
| AVERAGE | 97 | 2.20 | |

| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Malawi | 60 | 1.89 | 12 |
| Gambia | 74 | 1.96 | 13 |
| Gabon | 75 | 1.97 | 14 |
| Senegal | 78 | 1.99 | 15 |
| Swaziland | 85 | 2.03 | 16 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 87 | 2.04 | 17 |
| Guinea | 92 | 2.07 | 18 |
| Angola | 95 | 2.11 | 19 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 95 | 2.11 | 19 |
| Cameroon | 97 | 2.11 | 21 |
| Uganda | 98 | 2.12 | 22 |
| Madagascar | 99 | 2.12 | 23 |
| Liberia | 101 | 2.13 | 24 |
| Mali | 102 | 2.13 | 25 |
| Republic of the Congo | 104 | 2.15 | 26 |
| Benin | 114 | 2.23 | 27 |
| Niger | 116 | 2.24 | 28 |
| Rwanda | 119 | 2.25 | 29 |
| Kenya | 120 | 2.25 | 30 |
| Eritrea | 122 | 2.26 | 31 |
| Mauritania | 125 | 2.30 | 32 |
| South Africa | 127 | 2.32 | 33 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 134 | 2.42 | 34 |
| Ethiopia | 137 | 2.50 | 35 |
| Burundi | 138 | 2.52 | 36 |
| Zimbabwe | 140 | 2.54 | 37 |
| Chad | 145 | 2.67 | 38 |
| Nigeria | 146 | 2.80 | 39 |
| Central African Republic | 151 | 2.87 | 40 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 154 | 3.07 | 41 |
| Sudan | 156 | 3.19 | 42 |
| Somalia | 158 | 3.39 | 43 |
| AVERAGE | 97 | 2.20 | |

The Middle East and North Africa was the only region to experience a decline in peacefulness, with a downturn largely reflecting upheaval and instability associated with the Arab Spring, which was sparked in Tunisia in December 2010. Huge, sustained public protests toppled the long-time president, Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, a month later and rippled across the entire region and beyond during 2011. Deteriorations in perceived criminality in society were registered in six of the 16 countries and there were no improvements in that indicator. Violent demonstrations also became more likely in six countries across the region. There were several instances of improvement in this indicator (in Libya, Iraq and Bahrain, for example, albeit from elevated levels last year). The popular uprising in Syria, a brutal crackdown by the Assad regime and an increasingly violent insurgency, were reflected in a steep deterioration in most GPI measures of the security situation (by far the biggest fall of the 158 countries surveyed), while further significant declines in peacefulness were also detected in post-revolution Egypt and Tunisia. Libya, which plummeted from a relatively high position (46th in the 2009 GPI) amid the descent into civil war, experienced a modest slide in peacefulness in 2011-12. There were also deteriorations in Kuwait, Morocco, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Qatar is again the nation ranked most at peace in the region (12th position); most indicators of safety and security in society are accorded very low scores and measures of ongoing conflict and militarisation are scored considerably lower than for the majority of its neighbouring countries, although the Emirates' military expenditure as a percentage of GDP is the highest of the top 20. Algeria experienced the largest year-on-year improvement in peacefulness, benefiting from warming relations with Libya's National Transitional Council after initial scepticism and signs of reconciliation with Morocco. Several political reforms have been announced by the president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, including authorizing 17 new political parties to hold constituent congresses. They are reflected in a rise in the political stability indicator. The country has so far largely avoided mass protest and social unrest.

| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | OVERALL RANK | OVERALL SCORE | REGIONAL RANK |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Qatar | 12 | 1.40 | 1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 46 | 1.79 | 2 |
| Kuwait | 47 | 1.79 | 3 |
| Morocco | 54 | 1.87 | 4 |
| Oman | 59 | 1.89 | 5 |
| Jordan | 62 | 1.91 | 6 |
| Tunisia | 72 | 1.96 | 7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 106 | 2.18 | 8 |
| Egypt | 111 | 2.22 | 9 |
| Bahrain | 118 | 2.25 | 10 |
| Algeria | 121 | 2.26 | 11 |
| Iran | 128 | 2.32 | 12 |
| Lebanon | 136 | 2.46 | 13 |
| Yemen | 143 | 2.60 | 14 |
| Libya | 147 | 2.83 | 15 |
| Syria | 147 | 2.83 | 15 |
| Israel | 150 | 2.84 | 17 |
| Iraq | 155 | 3.19 | 18 |
| AVERAGE | 101 | 2.25 | |

THE TEN COUNTRIES MOST AT PEACE

Iceland is classified the most peaceful nation of 158 surveyed in the 2012 GPI, followed by Denmark and New Zealand.

ICELAND: 1ST PLACE 1.113

Iceland is in first place for the second successive year. The slight improvement in Iceland's score this year reflects a drop in the measure of military capability and sophistication to the lowest possible level, with ongoing austerity measures in the wake of the collapse of the country's three main commercial banks and

the currency in late 2008. The Icelandic Defence Agency (IDA), which was launched in 2008 with a budget of US\$20 million, has now been disbanded. All of Iceland's GPI gauges of militarisation are now accorded "very low" scores; there is no standing army, and military expenditure was just 1.1% of GDP. The modest budget is mainly channelled to the Coast Guard, which operates a small number of ships and helicopters. A member of NATO since its inception in

THE PROPORTION OF CITIZENS WHO ARE IN JAIL IS ONE OF THE LOWEST IN THE WORLD, DROPPING TO 47 PER 100,000 IN 2011.

1949, Iceland participates in international peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Palestine and the Balkans, although economic difficulties have led to budget cuts.

Icelandic society is essentially harmonious, 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 is one of the lowest in the world, dropping to 47 per 100,000 in 2011. The political scene has been stable under the centre-left coalition of the Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) and the Left-Green Movement (LGM), led since April 2009 by the reformist prime minister, Johanna Sigurdardottir. The government has been boosted by a steady economic recovery in 2011, the passage of the 2012 budget and a reshuffle in January 2012, which included the removal of the most controversial minister in the previous government, Jon Bjarnason.

DENMARK: 2ND PLACE 1.239

Denmark's GPI score improved for the second successive year, contributing to a rise to joint second place, alongside New Zealand. This partly reflects a fall in military spending (to a relatively modest 1.3% of GDP) at a time of government budget constraints. This continues a trend: the current Danish defence agreement reduces the number of the country's F-16 fighter aircraft from 48 to 30 and the process of procuring new F-35 fighters was put on hold in March

2010. Denmark's military nevertheless remains fairly sophisticated (certainly compared with Iceland) and the country aims to continue to support international missions, such as those in Afghanistan and Libya, through stronger co-operation with NATO allies.

Most GPI indicators relating to safety and security in society are accorded very low scores. Denmark is free from internal conflict and it enjoys good relations with neighbouring countries. Rates of violent crime and homicide are very low, violent demonstrations are highly unlikely and just 74 people per 100,000 are in jail, one of the lowest proportions in Europe. While the new centre-left coalition government has not had the smoothest of starts since taking power in October 2011, it is stable and not under threat.

2. NEW ZEALAND: 2ND PLACE

1.239

New Zealand remains at second place in the 2012 GPI. Its overall score improved slightly in response to a reduction in the size of the jailed population in 2011, although, at 199 per 100,000, it remains notably higher than most other OECD countries (58 in Japan, 73 in Norway and 111 in France in 2011). Offsetting this was a marginal rise in military expenditure, to a still very modest 1% of GDP. The 2010 Defence White Paper pledged to maintain and enhance existing capabilities and to provide additional services, such as maritime air patrols, although there were no promises of significant increases to the defence budget. Most measures of militarisation are scored very low, although military capability / sophistication is adjudged to be moderate, on a par with most OECD countries.

The majority of the GPI's gauges of safety and security suggest that New Zealand society is broadly harmonious; violent demonstrations are highly unlikely, while homicides and terrorist acts are very rare. The political scene remained stable, with the centre-right National Party returned to power and securing a record-high 59 seats in parliament, amid strong approval for the prime minister, John Key, and confidence in the government's handling of the economy, which grew by 1.2% in 2011. New

Zealand maintained harmonious relations with most neighbouring countries, notably Australia, links with which are underpinned by the 1983 Closer Economic Relations (CER) agreement. The two governments are negotiating a protocol on a common border, pension portability and joint investment, all of which would move the countries closer to their goal of forming a single economic market.

CANADA: 4TH PLACE

1.317

Canada's GPI score improved slightly for the second successive year and it rose to 4th position, although this was also a consequence of Japan's slide from 3rd in the 2011 GPI. The barometer of the number of deaths in external conflict declined, reflecting fewer fatalities suffered by Canadian troops in Afghanistan in 2010, compared with the previous year. Canada has played a key role in NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), with more than 2,500 troops stationed near Kandahar, which accounts for higher scores for the number of internal and external conflicts fought and the estimated number of deaths from external conflict (158 since 2002) than the other countries in the top ten of the GPI. The controversial deployment ended in July 2011, although a separate training mission, involving some 950 troops will be based in Kabul until 2014.

Offsetting this gain was a rise in the number of internal security officers and police under the minority conservative administration. There were more than 69,000 active police officers in Canada in 2010, an increase of almost 2,000 from the previous year equating to 203 per 100,000 population, the highest rate since 1981. Most of Canada's measures of societal safety and security are accorded very low scores. The proportion of the population in jail is higher than the Scandinavian nations, at 117 per 100,000 people in 2011, but lower than in New Zealand and much lower than the US. Access to small arms and light weapons has been restricted since the 1995 Firearms Act and they are far less readily available than in the US, but more so than in Japan and several Western European countries.

JAPAN: 5TH PLACE

1.326

Japan slipped to 5th position in the 2012 GPI, as a result of an increase in the number of heavy weapons and a slight rise in military spending as a proportion of GDP. There was also a rise in the Political Terror Scale for the first time since 2004 from a very low level—the result of concerns raised in Amnesty International's 2010 annual report. Despite the ban on maintaining war potential that was enshrined in Japan's 1946 constitution, the country's Self-Defence Forces (SDF) are sophisticated and capable and in late 2010 the government unveiled plans to boost its southern forces over the next decade to counter China's military rise. It will also strengthen its missile defences against the threat from a nuclear-armed North Korea. In December 2011 the government announced a relaxation of Japan's self-imposed ban on arms exports, saying it will allow the country to supply military equipment for humanitarian missions.

While the prime minister, Naoto Kan, stepped down in August amid sustained criticism of his handling of the Fukushima nuclear crisis, his successor, Yoshihiko Noda of the ruling Democratic Party of Japan enjoyed high approval ratings and political stability was maintained (accorded the lowest possible score). Japan remained free from civil unrest in 2011, while violent crime and homicides are rare and terrorist acts highly unlikely. Stringent laws prohibit the possession of firearms, all of which feed into a high overall position in the GPI.

AUSTRIA: 6TH PLACE

1.328

Austria's overall score improved very slightly from last year, but it dropped by one ranking place as a result of a more substantial gain in Canada's score. The compilers of the Political Terror Scale report a more benign environment in Austria in 2010 (the most recent year for which data are available) and there was a drop in military spending to a mere 0.6% of GDP, one of the lowest levels in the world. Budget cuts over

recent years have led to substantial reductions in the fleet of armoured vehicles and artillery, although the controversial procurement of Eurofighter Typhoon interceptors went ahead and the Joint-Command Air Force now has 15 of the jets, which contributes to a "moderate" score for the country's military capability and sophistication.

Offsetting the improvements in two indicators was a rise in the number of internal security officers and police in Austria for the second successive year, according to the most recent UNODC survey. Nevertheless, the number of police officers per head remains one of the lowest in the OECD. There was also a rise in the likelihood of violent demonstrations, partly reflecting the protests against internet restrictions (the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, ACTA) in several Austrian cities in February 2012. Most other measures of safety and security in society are accorded very low scores, notably the level of violent crime and the homicide rate, which remain among the lowest of the 158 nations surveyed.

IRELAND: 6TH PLACE

1.328

Ireland's score improved considerably and it re-entered the top ten in the 2012 GPI, after two successive deteriorations linked to the economic and political crises. The political scene stabilised after a new coalition government, comprising the centre-right Fine Gael and the centre-left Labour Party and led by Enda Kenny, the prime minister, took power in March 2011. It displayed levels of energy, cohesion and purposefulness that were conspicuous by their absence in the outgoing government. The Irish public responded favourably and has been broadly generous in giving the new government the benefit of the doubt as it struggles to implement austerity measures that will entail several years of tax rises and spending cuts.

Signs of life in the economy—it grew by 0.7% in 2011, the first expansion since 2007—probably contributed to a reduced number of violent demonstrations during 2011, although they are considered to be more likely in Ireland than in most other countries in the top ten of the GPI. Other

measures of safety and security point to a largely harmonious society, with a high level of trust in other citizens, a very low homicide rate and a very small proportion of the population in jail.

IRELAND'S HISTORICALLY NEUTRAL STANCE HAS REQUIRED ONLY A SMALL PROFESSIONAL DEFENCE FORCE AND THE COUNTRY'S MEASURES OF MILITARISATION ARE ACCORDED VERY LOW SCORES.

Ireland's historically neutral stance has required only a small professional defence force and the country's measures of militarisation are accorded very low scores. Military expenditure fell to just 1.2% of GDP in 2011, one of the lowest levels among OECD countries. The armed forces have been asked to cut US\$147 million from their spending plans from 2011-14 as part of a wider package of government cutbacks.

SLOVENIA: 8TH PLACE

1.330

Slovenia moved up to 8th position in the 2012 GPI as a result of improvements to two indicators in its military sphere. Budgetary constraints caused military expenditure to fall to just 1.4% of GDP in 2011 and plans to modernise equipment were put on hold, leading to a drop in the score for military capability / sophistication. The air force lacks any fighter aircraft, with air policing supplied by the Italian air force. A small contingent of soldiers joined NATO's ISAF operation in Afghanistan in 2004 and 87 remained in Herat in 2011, which became an increasingly controversial political issue. Other international military deployments are restricted to various NATO and UN peacekeeping missions, most notably in Kosovo.

Several measures of safety and security in Slovenian society receive the lowest possible scores, including the level of violent crime, the proportion of the population in jail and the rate of homicides, although violent demonstrations are considered to be more likely than in neighbouring Austria. While Slovenia's centre-left coalition lost a vote of

confidence in September 2011, it remained in power as a caretaker government and a new centre-left party—Positive Slovenia—won elections in December and the score for political instability remained very low. It remains the lowest of the Balkan countries by some margin and it is matched only by Slovakia in the Central and Eastern Europe region. Despite gradual progress on settling their long-running border dispute, relations with Croatia remained difficult in 2011 and several other issues related to the Yugoslav succession remain unresolved, including the financing of radioactive-waste disposal at the jointly owned nuclear-power plant at Krško. Slovenia's tally for relations with neighbouring countries therefore remains higher than that of most countries in the top ten of the GPI.

FINLAND: 9TH PLACE**1.348**

Finland's overall score improved slightly as a result of a drop in military expenditure, to 1.4% of GDP in 2011, but it slipped to 9th position as a result of a more substantial improvement in Ireland's GPI tally. Like many other European countries, defence expenditure has come under pressure and Finland has embarked on a wide-ranging review that may include the closure of bases. Since the end of the cold war, Finland has adopted a policy of strategic non-alignment and chosen not to apply for NATO membership, despite the fact that the three former Soviet Baltic states joined in 2004. The majority of Finland's measures of militarisation are accorded low scores in a broad international comparison, with a small number of troops per head of population and fairly low volumes of imports and exports of conventional weapons. There is a growing emphasis on participation in international defence partnerships, which will probably extend to procurement, and 195 soldiers are deployed in Afghanistan as part of the NATO-led force. The number of heavy weapons per head is relatively high, on a par with Sweden, but notably higher than New Zealand, Japan and Ireland.

Most measures of safety and security in society are accorded very low scores; only 59 per 100,000

of Finland's population were in jail in 2011; among the top ten nations, only Iceland and Japan are lower. The country remains free of civil unrest and, while the six-party coalition government that was formed in June 2011 represents a broader spectrum of opinion than is usual, it is stable and expected to last out its four-year term. Relations with neighbouring countries are harmonious and violent crime is very rare—the score is unchanged from last year—although the homicide rate remains higher than in the other Nordic countries. Terrorist acts are rare and are considered to be highly unlikely.

SWITZERLAND: 10TH PLACE**1.349**

Switzerland moved into the top ten of the GPI for the first time, primarily as a result of contractions in its military sphere. While the country has a tradition of neutrality that dates from the Treaty of Paris in 1815, Switzerland maintains a significant defence industry and exports of conventional weapons per head of population are the highest in Europe. However, the volume has declined since restrictions banning sales to countries involved in armed conflict or which "systematically and severely violate human rights" were introduced in 2009. Military expenditure was reduced to 1.2% of GDP in 2011, continuing a trend that began in 2003 when a sweeping reform programme, known as Army XXI, was introduced. This is also reflected in a decline in the GPI gauge of the number of heavy weapons per head in Switzerland last year. The recent procurement of new Swedish Gripen fighter jets in a US\$3.4 billion deal may be undermined by the new government, which has demanded savings. Military capability and sophistication is scored as "moderate" and, while restricted, access to light weapons is easier than in Iceland and New Zealand.

Switzerland's measures of safety and security confirm that society is broadly harmonious, with very low levels of violent crime, homicides and terrorist acts. The compilers of the Political Terror Scale consider that Switzerland has become a more benign environment: its score improved to the lowest

position. In the general election of October 2011, there was no significant change in the balance of power, with the centre-right Swiss People's Party (SVP) retaining most seats. While the euro debt crisis and the strength of the Swiss franc pose threats, the fundamentals of the economy are strong and violent demonstrations remained highly unlikely in 2011 and early 2012.

**THE TEN COUNTRIES
LEAST AT PEACE**

War-torn Somalia is classified the least at peace out of 158 countries, followed by Afghanistan.

SOMALIA: 158TH PLACE**3.392**

Somalia is rooted at the foot of the GPI for the second successive year—the country's overall score deteriorated as a result of a fall in the gauge of political stability. This partly reflects the resignation of the prime minister, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmajo, in June 2011 amid further challenges to the transition to democratically elected government. The mandate of Somalia's dysfunctional institutions—the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the Federal Transitional Parliament (FTP)—was duly extended until August 2012. Mr Farmajo's departure sparked demonstrations in the streets of the capital, Mogadishu; he was widely considered to be one of the most capable prime ministers that Somalia has had for years. While the TFG gained a foothold in parts of southern Somalia with the support of African Union troops, it still controlled only part of Mogadishu in early 2012.

Somalia has not had a nationally functioning state government since its descent into civil war in 1991 and in 2011 the violent confrontation between the TFG and Islamist rebel groups, Hizbul Islam and al-Shabaab, continued for the sixth successive year. Outbreaks of fierce fighting frequently engulfed parts of Mogadishu and towns across southern Somalia, including Beledweyne and Bulo Hawo, resulting in

hundreds of deaths. Following several high-profile kidnappings by al-Shabaab in northern Kenya, in October 2011 Kenyan forces launched revenge attacks. Several hundred Ethiopian troops returned to Somalia in December. The International Maritime Bureau reported a growing number of violent pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia in 2011, with 237 incidents, compared with 219 in 2010, although the number of successful hijackings fell.

On July 20th 2011 the UN declared famine in Somalia after four years of drought. During 2011 war and famine caused around 286,000 Somalis to flee the country and around 330,000 to be internally displaced. Figures from the UNHCR and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre suggest that around 1.9 million Somalis have been displaced by the ongoing conflicts. This amounts to more than 20% of the population, giving Somalia the worse possible GPI score. 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.

AFGHANISTAN: 157TH PLACE**3.252**

Embroiled in conflict and instability for much of the past two decades, Afghanistan remained far from peaceful during in the past year: the country's GPI score deteriorated and only Somalia is ranked lower. The UN estimates that 3,021 civilians were killed during 2011 (up from 2,790 in 2010), making it the deadliest period for civilians since 2001. Militants carried out suicide attacks, deployed roadside bombs and conducted large-scale attacks on public places, 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. In June a hospital in Azra district was destroyed, killing 27 people and injuring 53. In December at least 58 were killed in twin attacks on a Shia shrine in the capital, Kabul, and a Shia mosque in Mazar-i-Sharif. Casualties among the NATO-

led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) dropped to 566 in 2011, compared with 711 in 2010 and 521 in 2009.

Most indicators of societal safety and security, such as terrorist acts and levels of violent crime rates, are accorded very high GPI scores, although the Political Terror Scale tally dropped slightly. Violent demonstrations became less likely, having been at an elevated level of risk last year. Offsetting these improvements were deteriorations in two indicators in Afghanistan's military sphere. There was a rise

MOST INDICATORS OF SOCIETAL SAFETY AND SECURITY, SUCH AS TERRORIST ACTS AND LEVELS OF VIOLENT CRIME RATES, ARE ACCORDED VERY HIGH GPI SCORES, ALTHOUGH THE POLITICAL TERROR SCALE TALLY DROPPED SLIGHTLY.

in the number of internal security officers and police; the Afghan National Police is being steadily strengthened with support from NATO states and amounted to 126,000 active staff in mid-2011, with 160,000 expected by 2014. Development of the ANA continued, the intention being that it will reach full capacity in time for the planned withdrawal of NATO forces at the end of 2014, which was reflected in a rise in military expenditure as a proportion of GDP.

The GPI measure of the number of displaced people (including refugees) increased for the second successive year, to over 3 million, which amounts to 11.4% of the population, one of the highest proportions in the world. According to the IDP taskforce, 448,000 people were displaced by armed conflict, human-rights abuses and other general violence at the end of 2011. The number of conflict-induced IDPs has been rising steadily since 2007, increasing by 27% in 2011 and almost doubling since 2008, according to the UNHCR.

Afghanistan's political scene became even more unstable in 2011 following a deteriorating security situation and several high-profile assassinations. The leader of the Kandahar Provincial Council and a major political power-broker, Ahmed Wali Karzai, was killed on July 12th, and the head of the High Peace Council, Burhanuddin Rabbani, was killed on September 20th. Parliament was at an impasse

for much of 2011 owing to an ongoing controversy surrounding the September 2010 parliamentary election.

SUDAN: 156TH PLACE

3.193

Sudan's GPI tally improved slightly as a result of a gradual easing of the refugee crisis in Darfur during 2010; the UNHCR reported that the number of refugees and IDPs dropped to 10.5% of Sudan's population, with a consequent decline in the GPI indicator from the highest possible level. The UN estimates that up to 300,000 people have died and around 2.7 million have been forced to flee their homes from the combined effects of war, famine and disease in Darfur since 2003. Hopes of an end to the Darfur conflict were high in March 2011, when the main rebel force, the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), signed a peace accord with the government, but a failure to agree on specifics was accompanied by renewed violent clashes with smaller rebel groups.

South Sudan became an independent nation on 9th July 2011, but a violent dispute over the border in the oil-rich Abyei province rumbled on, with dozens of fatalities and many thousands of people forced to leave their homes. Violent conflicts also erupted in the Sudanese provinces of South Kordofan and Blue Nile between the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-North, and inter-ethnic conflict over livestock and natural resources intensified in parts of South Sudan. Most of the GPI gauges of ongoing conflict therefore remained at very high levels.

The measure of political stability deteriorated, having improved last year in response to the first comprehensive and (partly) contested elections in a quarter of a century. The downgrade reflects mounting tensions within the ruling National Congress Party (NCP), headed by the president, Omar al-Bashir, over allowing the south to secede. The loss of 75% of the country's oil reserves and 20% of its population presents severe economic challenges, and the ensuing austerity is provoking unrest, possibly inspired by the events of the Arab Spring.

Sudan's scores for the Political Terror Scale remain at the highest possible level, unchanged since 2002. Perceptions of criminality and the level of violent crime, however, receive more moderate scores than most countries in the lowest reaches of the GPI, notably Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan, which reflects Sudan's size and the fact that, while parts of the country are in turmoil, other areas, including the capital, Khartoum, are stable. Most GPI tallies in the military sphere receive low scores—military expenditure rose in 2010, but to a relatively modest 1.5% of GDP.

IRAQ: 155TH PLACE

3.192

Iraq's GPI score improved in 2011, with a modest fall in the intensity of internal conflict and a reduced likelihood of violent demonstrations, although it remained among the five lowest-ranked countries. The US military support for Iraq's government ended in mid-December 2011 when the last contingent of 47,000 troops withdrew. While the country's overall security situation can be said to have eased for the second year running, the measure of internal conflict is still at a high level; sectarian tension and violence remain widespread and the Iraq Body Count recorded 4,087 civilian deaths from violence in 2011, a slight rise from last year. Sunni militant groups launched bomb attacks on governmental institutions and security forces across the country, notably in Anbar, Diyala, Salah ad Din and Baghdad. The number of homicides per 1,000 people, the level of violent crime, the perceptions of criminality, the likelihood of violent demonstrations and the potential for terrorist acts all receive the highest possible scores (unchanged from last year).

A growing number of Iraq's many internally displaced people were able to return home in 2010 and 2011, which also contributed to the improvement in Iraq's GPI score. This partly reflects the return of Iraqis from an increasingly unstable Syria (around one million Iraqis are thought to live there, with another 475,000 in Jordan). The UNHCR estimates that refugees and IDPs amounted to 9.4% of the

population in 2010-11, down from 15.4% the previous year, but still one of the highest levels in the world.

The political scene became more unstable, with the unity government, led by Nouri al-Maliki, the prime minister, weak and divided. In December an arrest warrant was issued for vice-president Tareq al-Hashemi, who is accused of involvement in terrorism and the Al-Iraqiya bloc boycotted parliament and the cabinet. Iraq remains 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 are very easily obtained. Military expenditure fell to 3.1% of GDP in 2011, which partly reflects the government's decision to delay the purchase of Lockheed Martin F-16 fighter jets and divert US\$900 million of allocated funds into the country's food-ration programme.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: 154TH PLACE

3.073

The Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) score deteriorated in 2011 for the second successive year and the country slipped to 154th position. Violent demonstrations became more likely and levels of violent crime ratcheted up amid an escalation of violent conflict in the east of the country and in the capital, Kinshasa, and other cities ahead of elections. Clashes in North and South Kivu between the Hutu rebels of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), allied with smaller groups including the Mai-Mayi and the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC, the national army), left scores dead and forced thousands to leave their homes. There were also deadly clashes between the FARDC and Ituri militias near the Ugandan border, causing around 30,000 people to flee the town of Gety. The disturbances in Kinshasa were sparked by an attempted coup in February, in which 19 were killed. Violence marred the run-up to

presidential and parliamentary elections in November, with 25 reportedly killed on the election weekend, and although Joseph Kabila was reinstated as president, the political scene clearly became more volatile over the year.

Ongoing conflicts and instability, high rates of crime and an estimated 2.1 million displaced people and refugees are the disastrous consequence of decades of misrule in DRC, including a civil war between 1998 and 2003 that caused as many as 3 million deaths through fighting or disease and malnutrition. DRC's relations with neighbouring countries are again accorded a moderate score, which reflects strong links with Rwanda and Zambia. Relations with Angola remained tense, however, with an ongoing dispute over the two countries' maritime border and offshore oil. Most indicators in the military sphere are accorded low scores, although the rise in military expenditure to 1.4% of GDP may reflect plans for greater military collaboration with China, which has recently signed a multi-billion-US-dollar infrastructure-for-minerals deal with DRC.

RUSSIA: 153RD PLACE

2.938

Russia's score improved slightly in the 2012 GPI as a result of gains in two indicators: a drop in military expenditure as a proportion of GDP and a reduction in the jailed population for the fourth successive year. Nevertheless, 534 per 100,000 remains high by international comparison—only Georgia, Eritrea, Rwanda and the US incarcerate a higher proportion of their population. Military expenditure dropped to 2.3% of GDP following a sharp rise in the wake of the brief war with Georgia in August 2008, when military reform and modernisation became a national priority. Russia's lowly position in the GPI (153rd of 158 nations) can in large part be attributed to its powerful and sophisticated military sphere and defence industry. Exports of major conventional weapons, the number of heavy weapons per head and the size of the police force relative to the population are, for example, among the highest of any country.

Ongoing conflicts in the North Caucasus and the

related terrorist threat are also key factors, along with a low ranking in the Political Terror Scale and a high homicide rate. The secession conflict between Islamic militants and Russia's central and regional government in Dagestan continued at a highly violent level, with shootings, bombings and ambushes against security forces and local authorities claiming more than 400 lives, a rise of around 20% compared with 2010. Violent conflict was also recorded in Ingushetia, Chechnya and Kabardino-Balkaria. Russia's score for the GPI indicator of internal conflict remained "moderate" in 2011-12, in spite of events in the North Caucasus, reflecting the fact that large areas of the country are free of conflict.

NORTH KOREA: 152ND PLACE

2.932

North Korea is among the ten lowest-ranked nations in the GPI for the second year running, although its score improved as a result of a reduced likelihood of violent demonstrations and a drop in the level of violent crime. This follows a sharp decline in peacefulness in North Korea that was registered by the 2011 GPI in response to reports of a dramatic escalation in violence and brutality at the hands of the regime. Public executions tripled, with capital offences reportedly including robbery, people-trafficking, the illicit use of mobile phones and unauthorised possession of US dollars. There was speculation that the reign of terror was instituted to enforce the succession of Kim Jong-eun, Kim Jong-il's third son, and there has been no evidence of any deviation from the traditional, hard-line approach since Kim Jong-eun assumed power after his father's death in December.

Pyongyang's relations with neighbouring South Korea remained very tense in 2011 and early 2012 in the wake of the sinking of a South Korean naval vessel, the Cheonan, and missile salvos at Yeonpyeong, one of five South Korean islands in the West (Yellow) Sea, close to North Korea, in 2010. Relations with China and Japan were also strained. North Korea is a highly militarised state: military expenditure is estimated at 20% of GDP, by far the

greatest proportion of the 158 countries surveyed and almost three times that of Saudi Arabia, the next largest at 7.7%. North Korea's scores for its military capability and sophistication and stock of heavy weapons are also high, remaining at last year's elevated level, following a South Korean report suggesting that the country had increased its investment in tanks and special forces, which number 200,000.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: 151ST PLACE

2.872

The Central African Republic's (CAR) score deteriorated for the second year running and it dropped to 151st place of 158 nations (last year it was 144th of 153). There was a rise in the number of refugees and internally displaced people as a result of violence and instability that continues to permeate several parts of the country. This includes clashes between a rebel group that has not signed up to the peace process—Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix (CPJP)—and the national army, the Forces Armées Centrafricaines (FACA). A peace deal was signed by the CPJP and the government in June 2011, but fighting erupted again in September, with 43 people reportedly killed near the eastern town of Bria. The UNHCR estimates that 130,000 CAR refugees have sought refuge in Chad, Cameroon and Sudan, while around 176,000 IDPs remain within the country, living in constant fear of violence from clashes between groups. Attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in the far south explain the high scores that are accorded to most of the CAR's measures of ongoing conflict and societal safety and security.

The political scene remained uncertain, following the disputed re-election of François Bozizé in early 2011. While his ruling party, Kwa Na Kwa, secured an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly (76 of 105 seats), Mr Bozizé's new cabinet fell short of hopes for an inclusive unity government, making a return to political stability unlikely, even with

renewed donor engagement. Small arms and light weapons are easily obtained in the Central African Republic, but other measures of militarisation are accorded very low scores—the army comprises just 2,150 trained soldiers.

ISRAEL: 150TH PLACE

2.842

Israel's score improved for the third successive year, although it remained among the ten lowest-ranked nations, at 150th place. The upturn reflects falls in two of the GPI measures of the country's military sphere: the volume of imports of major conventional weapons and the number of armed service personnel per head of population, albeit from some of the highest levels in the world. While Israel's military is powerful and highly sophisticated and expenditure stayed above 6% of GDP in 2010, the budget (and the government of the right-wing prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu) came under pressure in 2011 following a series of mass protests and industrial action over spiralling food, fuel and housing costs. The demands for economic reforms, and even Netanyahu's resignation, dramatically shifted the national debate to the economy, eclipsing even the usually dominant security issue, which is reflected in a rise in the GPI political instability score.

While there were fewer deaths recorded from organised internal conflict, the conflict between Israeli forces and the Islamist Resistance Movement, (Hamas), (which has controlled Gaza since June 2007) remained violent and other GPI measures of conflict retained high scores. Throughout 2011 Hamas and other militants launched rocket attacks on southern Israel from Gaza and the Israeli forces retaliated with air strikes. Violence escalated in March and April, with Israeli forces mounting the heaviest attacks since 2009, with around 40 Palestinian casualties. A terrorist attack by affiliates of the Popular Resistance Committees on August 18th killed eight Israelis and injured dozens.

Israel's indicators of societal safety and security present a mixed picture, as before. On the one hand, the level of violent crime and homicide rate are low

and violent demonstrations are unlikely to occur. On the other hand, the incidence of terrorist acts is high and relations with neighbouring countries are tense—Israel remains in a formal “state of war” with its northern neighbours, Syria and Lebanon, and relations with much of the Arab world and Iran remain highly strained.

PAKISTAN: 149TH PLACE

2.833

Pakistan's GPI score improved modestly in 2011, in part because of a further easing of the overall security situation from the violence verging on civil war that engulfed much of the country in 2009. According to the Institute for Conflict Management, terrorism-related violence caused 6,142 deaths in Pakistan in 2011, down from 7,435 last year and 11,585 in 2009. Fewer suicide-bombing attacks and a reduction in sectarian violence were reflected in lower tallies for three GPI indicators: terrorist acts, the level of organised internal conflict and estimated deaths from internal conflict. Nevertheless, they, and most other measures of conflict and societal safety and security remained at elevated levels. Terrorist-engineered explosions and “target killings” rocked many towns and cities. The government launched two major offensives against Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP, an alliance of around a dozen militant Islamist groups based in the country) in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), the most volatile region, which reportedly killed more than 200 militants and forced at least 100,000 to flee their homes.

Conflict between various militant separatists and the government over the status of Balochistan continued and ethnic violence escalated in Sindh province; the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan estimates that as many as 1,400 people were killed in Karachi alone in the first eight months of 2011. The political scene remained highly unstable in 2011, with growing tensions between the weak coalition government and the army. In December speculation mounted that a military coup was in the offing after the prime minister, Yusuf Raza Gilani, made public remarks implying that the army was

plotting to overthrow the government by accusing its commanders of acting as a “state within a state”.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA REMAINED FRAUGHT.

Mr Gilani came under further pressure in January 2012, when the Supreme Court threatened to dismiss him because of his failure to comply with its order to reopen corruption cases pending against the president, Asif Ali Zardari. Relations with neighbouring Afghanistan and India remained fraught and the compilers of the Political Terror Scale ratcheted up Pakistan's status to “level 5” for the first time, as “terror has expanded to the whole population”. Pakistan's nuclear-armed military is highly capable and sophisticated and defence expenditure rose to 3.2% of GDP in 2011. Small arms and light weapons are very easily obtained, although most of Pakistan's other GPI measures of militarisation are accorded relatively low scores, unchanged from last year.

RISERS AND FALLERS

| COUNTRY | SCORE, 2012 | CHANGE IN SCORE, 2011-12 | RANK, 2012 | CHANGE IN RANK, 2011-12* |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| TOP 5 RISERS | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 2.145 | -0.292 | 103 | ▲27 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.538 | -0.186 | 140 | - |
| Bhutan | 1.481 | -0.182 | 19 | ▲11 |
| Guyana | 1.937 | -0.178 | 69 | ▲21 |
| Philippines | 2.415 | -0.157 | 133 | ▲2 |
| TOP 5 FALLERS | | | | |
| Syria | 2.830 | +0.523 | 147 | ▼31 |
| Egypt | 2.220 | +0.215 | 111 | ▼40 |
| Tunisia | 1.955 | +0.193 | 72 | ▼29 |
| Oman | 1.887 | +0.150 | 59 | ▼20 |
| Malawi | 1.894 | +0.146 | 60 | ▼19 |

Sri Lanka's GPI score experienced the largest year-on-year improvement (rise in peacefulness) of the 158 nations surveyed and it climbed 27 places to a still-low 103rd position. Zimbabwe's score improved by the second-largest margin and Bhutan's the third-largest.

Syria's score deteriorated to the largest extent from the 2011 GPI, reflecting a wave of popular protests, a brutal crackdown by the army and an eruption of violent conflict that resulted in an estimated 9,000 dead by March 2012. Post-revolution Egypt and Tunisia deteriorated by the second and third-largest margins, respectively.

*The 2011 Global Peace Index included only 153 countries, while the 2012 GPI includes 158, which affects changes in ranking.

TOP-FIVE NATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PEACEFULNESS

SRI LANKA

103rd

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: -0.292

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: ▲27

Sri Lanka's score improved markedly for the second successive year in the aftermath of the defeat of the Tamil Tigers and the ending of two decades of civil war in May 2009. The GPI indicator of the number of deaths from organised (internal) conflict fell sharply in response to the fact that there were no casualties in 2010, compared with 15,565 in 2009. There were related declines in the homicide rate, the frequency of terrorist acts and the Political Terror Scale. In August 2011 the president, Mahinda Rajapaksa, announced the lifting of the state of emergency imposed since 1963 to confront the threat from Tamil Separatists. The level of internal conflict nevertheless remains “moderate”, reflecting signs of intermittent violence and reports of continued abductions and disappearances, including two cases in the northern city of Jaffna in December 2011. Military expenditure declined in 2011 as a proportion of GDP amid pressures to cut the country's deficit. Nevertheless, a rise in defence spending appears likely in 2012, justified by security officials to repay loans on military hardware acquired to fight the Tamil Tigers.

ZIMBABWE

140th

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: -0.186

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: 0

Zimbabwe's score advanced strongly as a result of improvements to five of its GPI measures, including a drop in the homicide rate (albeit from a very high level), and a decline in the number of refugees and internally displaced people. The advances in several measures of societal safety and security coincided with a gradual improvement in the economy from a

dire state, since a power-sharing government between the president, Robert Mugabe, and the opposition was established in February 2009—in particular, inflation is now at single-digit levels, while economic growth has been relatively strong, led by the agriculture and mining sectors. State finances nevertheless remain constrained after a decade-long economic crisis to 2008. Zimbabwe's military expenditure contracted year on year to 2.5% of GDP. While Zimbabwe's score improved, there was no improvement in rank due to the inclusion of five new countries which rank higher than 140.

BHUTAN

19th

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: **-0.182**

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: **▲ 11**

A substantial improvement in Bhutan's score saw it leap 11 places into the top 20 of the GPI for the first time. Most of the GPI measures that registered gains related to an easing of the thorny issue of ethnic-Nepali refugees, more than 100,000 of whom were forced from their homes in Bhutan to camps in Eastern Nepal amid violent inter-ethnic conflict in the early 1990s. Their eventual resettlement with the assistance of the UNHCR to other countries, including the US (the 50,000th refugee originating from Bhutan arrived there in August 2011), was reflected in the GPI gauge of refugees and IDPs as a proportion of overall population, although it remains higher than most other countries. Additionally, there were no reports of large-scale violent demonstrations in the year to March 2012 and violent attacks by ethnic-Nepali refugees, which might have triggered retaliatory protests, appear to have diminished. The political scene has stabilised and Bhutan continues to consolidate its position as a parliamentary democracy. The country held its first local-government elections in June 2011; voter turnout was around 50%. Divisions between the two houses of parliament persist, but recent parliamentary debate has demonstrated that the two chambers are capable of compromise.

GUYANA

69th

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: **-0.178**

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: **▲ 21**

Guyana's score improved robustly in 2011 and the country rose 21 places, to 69th position. The surge up the GPI ranking is greater than that for Zimbabwe because there is a much narrower spread of scores among mid-ranking nations than the lowest-ranked ones. The compilers of the Political Terror Scale suggest that the human-rights environment became more benign and there was a drop in the homicide rate to a still-high level of 18.4 per 100,000. Military expenditure fell to 1.4% of GDP in 2011; the country's very low level of investment in its military sphere has left the armed forces "weak and ill-equipped" according to Jane's Defence Review, with just 1,100 active troops. This prompted a downward revision of the GPI score for military capability / sophistication to the lowest possible level.

PHILIPPINES

133rd

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: **-0.157**

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: **▲ 2**

The robust rise in the Philippines' score stems from improvements to four indicators: the homicide rate, the number of deaths from internal conflict, the likelihood of violent demonstrations and the incidence of terrorist acts (although this is not directly comparable with last year's score, owing to a change in the methodology). All were previously at moderate or high levels to reflect the violent conflict between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), which engulfed the southern province of Mindanao in mid-2007. The conflict eased in December 2009 when peace talks were resumed just weeks after a massacre of 57 people who were travelling to file election-nomination papers in Mindanao. However, violence rumbled on in Sulu province during 2011, characterised by bombings and attacks by the Islamist Abu Sayyaf Group.

TOP-FIVE NATIONAL DETERIORATIONS IN PEACEFULNESS

SYRIA

147th

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: **+0.523**

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: **▼ 31**

Emboldened by dramatic revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt, a small number of protesters gathered in Syria's capital, Damascus, in mid-March 2011 to demand the release of political prisoners. Around 35 of the protestors were arrested, which sparked further pro-democracy protests in Deraa, which later spread to other cities. In a brutal crackdown, the Assad regime sent tanks into Deraa, Banias, Jisr al-Shughour, Homs, Hama, Deir-el-Zour and Lattakia. The regime claims to be targeting "terrorist groups", but there are reports that security forces and the Shabiha militia, a smuggling group from the Assad family's Alawi sect, are killing people indiscriminately. This has been exacerbated by other violent groups, with Islamists and criminal gangs accused. By March 2012 the UN estimated that more than 9,000 Syrians had been killed in violence that in places could be described as a descent into civil war. Not surprisingly, the majority of Syria's measures of ongoing conflict and societal safety and security registered sharp declines in their scores and the country plunged 31 places to 147th position in the 2012 GPI.

Egypt

111th

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: **+0.215**

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: **▼ 40**

Egypt has experienced a turbulent year in the wake of the revolution that toppled the long-serving president, Hosni Mubarak, on February 11th 2011. There has been criticism and sometimes violent protests about the pace of reform under the interim government,

headed by the prime minister, Kamal el-Ganzouri. Clashes between pro-democracy demonstrators and the military police occurred across the country, with scores of casualties. The deteriorating security situation and rising crime rates (there have been more frequent reports of robberies, car-jackings and thuggery, which are reflected in declines in several GPI indicators) have been attributed to the Mubarak regime's decision to release prisoners from jail during the revolution in an attempt to sow fear, but it is also demonstrative of the ineffectiveness of the army and police in restoring order. There has been a resurgence in sectarian violence, with rising tensions between Muslims and the country's Coptic Christian minority and Egypt's relations with neighbouring countries have worsened (notably with Israel). All of this fed into a sharp deterioration in Egypt's overall GPI score for the second year running and the country slid 40 places to 111th position.

TUNISIA

72nd

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: **+0.193**

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: **▼ 29**

The revolution in Tunisia that sparked the Arab Spring in December 2010 and early 2011 not surprisingly brought with it a period of turbulence and uncertainty and there was a decline in the level of peacefulness. Tunisia's GPI tally deteriorated by the third-largest margin of the 158 countries surveyed and the country dropped 29 places to a still relatively high 72nd position. (Prior to the revolution, Tunisia was one of the highest-ranked nations in the Middle East and North Africa.) Political instability increased considerably, with the first two interim governments proved unpopular as they comprised many former regime members. The third interim government, which was stripped of most of the former regime members, was able to prepare for elections in October, but support for the unelected body remained fragile. The election of the National Constituent Assembly in October 2011 ushered in further instability in the form of clashes between radical Islamist groups

wanting a system of Sharia law for the constitution and between secularists.

The number of violent demonstrations increased considerably between mid-March 2011 and the October elections. They subsequently subsided, but there were several violent protests in the south and the west of the country, triggered by very high levels of unemployment and poverty. Violent crime also rose sharply amid the security vacuum caused when many police officers thought to be corrupt under the regime were relieved of their posts. There were numerous reports of lootings in offices, cars and properties associated with the regime, which appeared to have abated later in the year.

OMAN 59th

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: +0.150

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: ▼ 20

Oman's slide of 20 places to 59th position in the 2012 GPI reflects the Arab Spring-inspired protests and disturbances that began in February 2011 and continued for several months. There were deteriorations in three GPI indicators of societal safety and security, from low (benign) levels: the level of internal conflict, the likelihood of violent demonstrations and perceptions of criminality. The number of security officers and police per head of population also rose, to a "high" level. Protestors demanded political and social reforms, as well as an end to corruption and many demonstrations took place around the industrial city of Sohar, home to diverse industries intended to reduce Oman's dependence on oil. The army was also called in to clear demonstrators from Muscat and Salalah in April and May, but violence subsided after various economic and political concessions were announced by Sultan Qaboos bin Said al-Said, the most important of which was the granting of legislative powers to the Majlis al-Shura (Consultative Council), which was, until then, an advisory body.

MALAWI 60th

CHANGE IN SCORE 2011-12: +0.146

CHANGE IN RANK 2011-12: ▼ 19

Malawi's relatively peaceful state (it was ranked 39th in the 2011 GPI, the second-highest of the Sub-Saharan nations surveyed) shattered in 2011. At least 18 people were killed when police cracked down on protests across urban Malawi on July 20th-21st. The protests, organised by Malawi's influential civil society organisations (CSOs), saw thousands take to the streets to voice their discontent over a host of issues that have emerged during the second term of the president, Bingu wa Mutharika. These include: acute fuel and foreign-exchange shortages since September 2010; worsening electricity shortages; extravagant expenditure by senior government members; intolerance of dissent, which has created a culture of fear; widespread corruption; the enactment of a law that bans injunctions against the government and a deterioration in government-donor relations, which has jeopardised aid inflows. Violent clashes occurred in several cities: the administrative capital, Lilongwe; the commercial capital, Blantyre; and the northern cities of Karonga and Mzuzu—clearly indicating that this was not an isolated incident of unrest. Although an uneasy calm returned, the underlying issues remain unresolved. The unrest is reflected in a deterioration of four GPI indicators: political instability, the likelihood of violent demonstrations, the homicide rate and political terror.

GPI INDICATORS: ANNUAL CHANGES

Taking the average scores for each of the 23 GPI indicators and comparing them with those from the 153 countries analysed in the 2011 GPI, the Political Terror Scale, which measures levels of political violence and terror worldwide in 2010, registered the largest annual improvement.

There were also improvements to three indicators in the military sphere, including a decline in military expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2011, as many countries hit by economic headwinds moved to reduce budget deficits. Six of the world's top military spenders: Brazil, France, Germany, India, the UK and the US, cut their defence budgets in 2011.

Level of perceived criminality in society was the indicator exhibiting the greatest deterioration, followed by the gauge of the likelihood of violent demonstrations. The five indicators showing the largest deteriorations were all measures of safety and security in society and appear to reflect the upheavals and turbulence that have shaken the Arab world since December 2010 and have since rippled out well beyond that region.

| TOP-FIVE IMPROVEMENTS | CHANGE |
|--|--------|
| Political Terror Scale | -0.062 |
| Terrorist acts | -0.049 |
| Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP | -0.045 |
| Military capability/sophistication | -0.033 |
| Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people | -0.026 |

| TOP-FIVE DETERIORATIONS | CHANGE |
|---|--------|
| Level of perceived criminality in society | +0.067 |
| Likelihood of violent demonstrations | +0.042 |
| Number of homicides per 100,000 people | +0.036 |
| Level of organised conflict (internal) | +0.033 |
| Level of violent crime | +0.020 |

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

WEIGHTING THE INDEX

When the GPI was launched in 2007 the advisory panel of independent experts apportioned scores based on the relative importance of each of the indicators on a 1-5 scale. 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).

| INDICATOR | WEIGHT (%) | WEIGHT (1 TO 5) |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Internal Peace | 60% | 3 |
| External Peace | 40% | 3 |
| INTERNAL PEACE | | |
| Level of perceived criminality in society | | 4 |
| Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people | | 4 |
| Number of homicides per 100,000 people | | 5 |
| Number of jailed population per 100,000 people | | 3 |
| Ease of access to small weapons and light weapons | | 3 |
| Level of organised conflict (internal) | | 5 |
| Likelihood of violent demonstrations | | 3 |
| Level of violent crime | | 4 |
| Political instability | | 4 |
| Political Terror Scale | | 4 |
| Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (imports) per 100,000 people | | 2 |
| Terrorist acts | | 2 |
| Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal) | | 5 |
| EXTERNAL PEACE | | |
| Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP | | 2 |
| Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people | | 2 |
| Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions | | 2 |
| Aggregate weighted 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 |

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 by 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. The weights have been reviewed by the advisory panel prior to the compilation of each edition of the GPI.

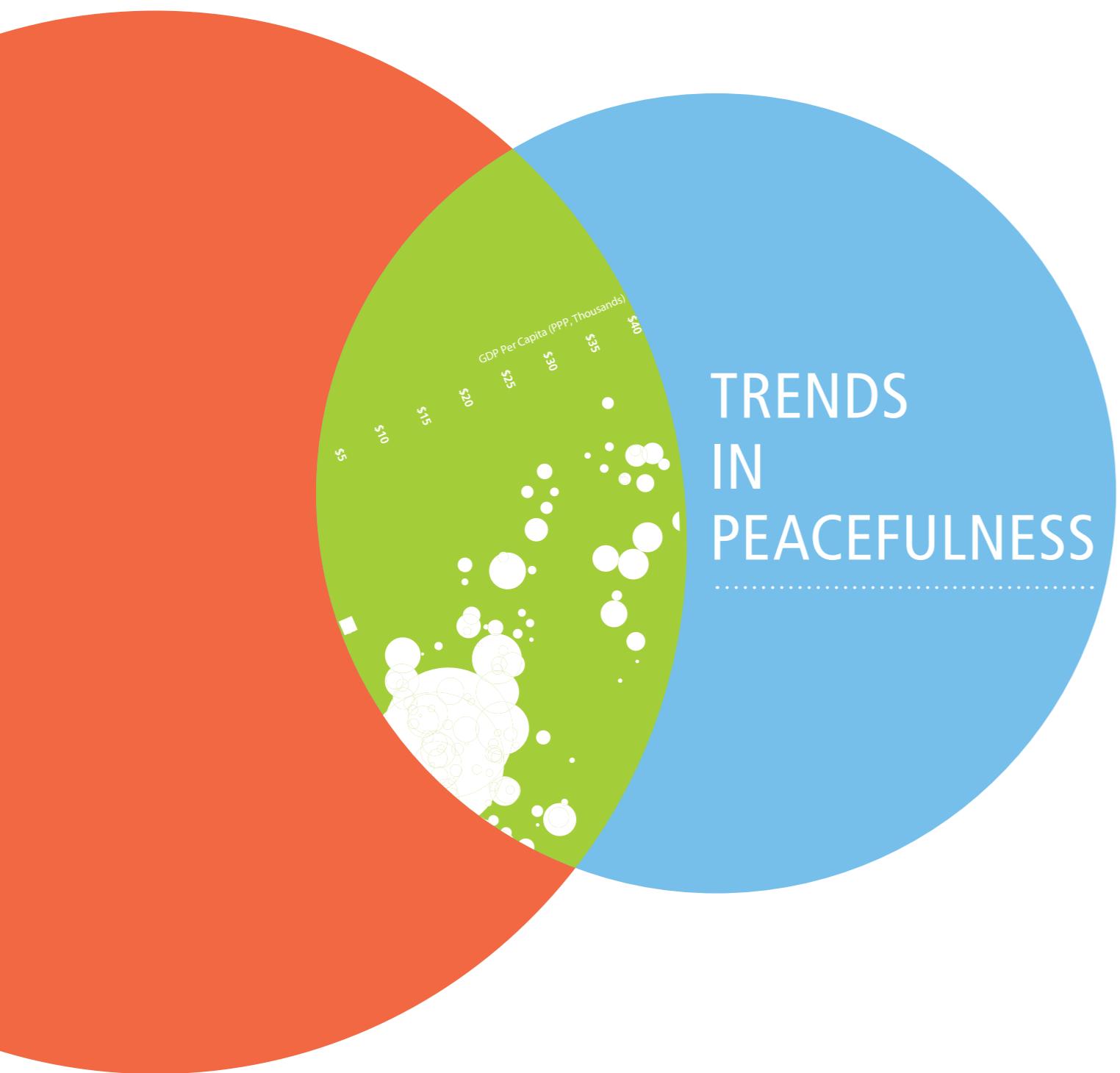
QUALITATIVE SCORING: THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT'S APPROACH

The Economist Intelligence Unit employs more than 100 full-time country experts and economists, supported by 650 in-country contributors. Analysts generally focus on two or three countries and, in conjunction with local contributors, develop a deep knowledge of a nation's political scene, the performance of its economy and the society in general.

Eight of the GPI's 23 indicators are scored qualitatively by the Economist Intelligence Unit's country analysts. Scoring follows a strict process to ensure reliability, consistency and comparability:

1. Individual country analysts score qualitative indicators.
2. Country analysts meet with their respective regional teams to collectively assess indicators and to ensure consistency and comparability within the region.
3. Indicator scores are checked by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Custom Research team (which has responsibility for the GPI) to ensure global comparability.
4. If an indicator score is found to be questionable, the Custom Research team, and the appropriate Regional Director and country analyst discuss and make a judgment on the score.
5. Scores are assessed by the external advisory panel before finalising the GPI.
6. If the advisory panel finds an indicator score to be questionable, the Custom Research team, and the appropriate Regional Director and country analyst discuss and make a final judgment on the score.

Because of the large scope of the GPI, occasionally data for quantitative indicators do not extend to all nations. In this case, country analysts are asked to suggest an alternative data source or provide an estimate to fill any gap. This score is checked by the Regional Director to ensure reliability and consistency within the region, and by the Custom Research team to ensure global comparability. Again, indicators are assessed by the external advisory panel before finalisation.



HIGHLIGHTS

First released in 2007, the GPI now contains six years of historical data. Some of the data sets contained in the Index have been collected over a longer period of time and in our analysis we have been able to highlight some trends spanning a period up to 20 years.

This section of the 2012 Global Peace Index report highlights some interesting trends in peace. It should be noted however that due to a change in GPI methodology in 2009 some of the trends have only been calculated from 2009 onwards. A deeper trend analysis will be conducted by IEP in the future to understand the changing texture of peace.

The major findings of the analysis are:

- The average level of peacefulness in 2012 is approximately the same as it was in 2007. However there were changing levels year to year during this period, with peacefulness improving from 2007 to 2009, then declining from 2009 to 2011 and improving again from 2011 to 2012.
- Over the past six years, external peace has improved whilst internal peace has worsened.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is no longer the least peaceful region in the world.
 - » It has experienced the largest regional improvement in the world in 'Relations with neighbouring states' from 2009 to 2012.
 - » It performs better than Latin America on 'Perceptions of criminality'.
 - » It records a smaller number of deaths from internal conflict than both Asia Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa regions.
- The Middle East and North Africa region is now less peaceful, owing to the events of the Arab Spring over the past year and a half.
- There is a notable 'tipping point' after which relatively small gains in peacefulness seem to be associated with large falls in corruption and large increases in GDP per capita.
- There is a substantial gap in peacefulness between democracies and other government types. Flawed democracies perform substantially better than hybrid and authoritarian regimes.

TRENDS IN PEACEFULNESS FROM 2009-2012

| COUNTRY | SCORE CHANGE | % CHANGE | COUNTRY | SCORE CHANGE | % CHANGE | COUNTRY | SCORE CHANGE | % CHANGE | COUNTRY | SCORE CHANGE | % CHANGE |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Sri Lanka | -0.34 | -13.66% | Vietnam | -0.02 | -1.38% | Mali | 0.05 | 2.21% | Sweden | 0.15 | 11.84% |
| Lebanon | -0.26 | -9.52% | Botswana | -0.02 | -1.36% | Ghana | 0.05 | 2.65% | El Salvador | 0.15 | 7.32% |
| Chad | -0.21 | -7.26% | Colombia | -0.02 | -0.78% | Trinidad and Tobago | 0.05 | 2.32% | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.17 | 9.56% |
| Zimbabwe | -0.20 | -7.26% | Uganda | -0.02 | -0.88% | Zambia | 0.05 | 2.83% | Dominican Republic | 0.18 | 9.43% |
| Georgia | -0.19 | -7.11% | Kenya | -0.01 | -0.64% | Slovakia | 0.05 | 3.35% | Malawi | 0.18 | 10.70% |
| Israel | -0.19 | -6.37% | Singapore | -0.01 | -0.79% | Lithuania | 0.05 | 3.20% | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 0.18 | 6.38% |
| Bhutan | -0.19 | -11.16% | Brazil | 0.00 | -0.25% | Estonia | 0.05 | 3.28% | Russia | 0.19 | 6.83% |
| Ecuador | -0.18 | -8.25% | Ireland | 0.00 | -0.36% | Japan | 0.05 | 4.29% | Greece | 0.20 | 11.11% |
| Mauritania | -0.18 | -7.14% | Burundi | 0.00 | -0.19% | Morocco | 0.06 | 3.08% | Nigeria | 0.20 | 7.64% |
| Guyana | -0.16 | -7.68% | Angola | 0.00 | 0.00% | Paraguay | 0.06 | 2.97% | Nicaragua | 0.20 | 11.37% |
| Mongolia | -0.16 | -7.66% | Latvia | 0.00 | 0.03% | Indonesia | 0.06 | 3.27% | Madagascar | 0.21 | 11.10% |
| Haiti | -0.15 | -6.48% | Albania | 0.00 | 0.09% | Nepal | 0.06 | 3.19% | Gabon | 0.21 | 12.13% |
| Iraq | -0.15 | -4.46% | Qatar | 0.00 | 0.17% | Czech Republic | 0.07 | 5.16% | North Korea | 0.21 | 7.90% |
| South Africa | -0.12 | -4.77% | Moldova | 0.00 | 0.13% | Guatemala | 0.07 | 3.11% | Iran | 0.22 | 10.46% |
| Iceland | -0.11 | -9.20% | Canada | 0.01 | 0.46% | Uruguay | 0.07 | 4.59% | Cyprus | 0.22 | 12.67% |
| Macedonia (FYR) | -0.10 | -5.11% | Slovenia | 0.01 | 0.55% | Jordan | 0.07 | 4.04% | Rwanda | 0.22 | 11.00% |
| Venezuela | -0.10 | -4.33% | Senegal | 0.01 | 0.49% | Honduras | 0.07 | 3.26% | Mexico | 0.24 | 10.67% |
| Hungary | -0.10 | -6.31% | Saudi Arabia | 0.01 | 0.50% | Tanzania | 0.07 | 4.15% | Yemen | 0.24 | 10.08% |
| Croatia | -0.09 | -5.33% | Papua New Guinea | 0.02 | 0.82% | Netherlands | 0.08 | 4.91% | Equatorial Guinea | 0.24 | 13.22% |
| Argentina | -0.09 | -4.75% | Uzbekistan | 0.02 | 0.77% | Austria | 0.08 | 6.10% | Tunisia | 0.26 | 15.10% |
| Malaysia | -0.08 | -4.89% | Belgium | 0.02 | 1.25% | Cote d'Ivoire | 0.08 | 3.29% | Norway | 0.26 | 21.61% |
| Bulgaria | -0.08 | -4.23% | Australia | 0.02 | 1.23% | Costa Rica | 0.08 | 5.19% | Sudan | 0.27 | 9.27% |
| Poland | -0.08 | -4.70% | Denmark | 0.02 | 1.79% | Philippines | 0.09 | 3.78% | Bahrain | 0.37 | 19.50% |
| Ukraine | -0.06 | -2.86% | Peru | 0.02 | 1.20% | Cuba | 0.09 | 5.09% | Oman | 0.37 | 24.16% |
| Republic of the Congo | -0.05 | -2.45% | Myanmar | 0.02 | 0.97% | Panama | 0.10 | 5.59% | Egypt | 0.45 | 25.19% |
| Thailand | -0.05 | -2.14% | Bangladesh | 0.03 | 1.27% | Belarus | 0.11 | 5.01% | Syria | 0.78 | 38.10% |
| Taiwan | -0.05 | -3.01% | Finland | 0.03 | 1.97% | South Korea | 0.11 | 6.55% | Libya | 1.12 | 65.54% |
| Ethiopia | -0.05 | -1.83% | Cambodia | 0.03 | 1.31% | Jamaica | 0.11 | 5.28% | | | |
| Turkey | -0.05 | -1.90% | Bolivia | 0.03 | 1.55% | Kuwait | 0.11 | 6.67% | | | |
| Switzerland | -0.04 | -3.13% | Mozambique | 0.03 | 1.75% | United Arab Emirates | 0.12 | 7.05% | | | |
| Montenegro | -0.04 | -1.95% | Germany | 0.03 | 2.35% | Portugal | 0.12 | 9.04% | | | |
| Laos | -0.04 | -2.28% | Azerbaijan | 0.03 | 1.43% | India | 0.13 | 5.26% | | | |
| United Kingdom | -0.04 | -2.28% | Romania | 0.04 | 2.29% | France | 0.13 | 8.25% | | | |
| Namibia | -0.04 | -1.98% | New Zealand | 0.04 | 3.13% | Turkmenistan | 0.13 | 6.23% | | | |
| Afghanistan | -0.03 | -1.00% | Cameroon | 0.04 | 1.96% | Kazakhstan | 0.13 | 6.58% | | | |
| Serbia | -0.03 | -1.58% | Italy | 0.04 | 2.54% | Somalia | 0.13 | 4.13% | | | |
| Spain | -0.03 | -1.84% | United States of America | 0.04 | 2.14% | Chile | 0.14 | 9.17% | | | |
| Pakistan | -0.03 | -0.93% | Algeria | 0.04 | 1.95% | Central African Republic | 0.14 | 5.08% | | | |
| Burkina Faso | -0.02 | -1.27% | | | | China | 0.14 | 7.32% | | | |

METHODOLOGY OF TRENDS ANALYSIS

The majority of indicators in the Global Peace Index have remained the same since its inception in 2007. However, some indicators have changed during this time, and the data collection and aggregation methods have been adjusted where possible for the changes in these indicators.

In 2009 the two indicators related to troops and peacekeeping deployments were changed into a single indicator measuring financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions. The Refugee indicator was also changed to include internally displaced persons as well as refugees.

In 2010 the heavy weapons indicator was adjusted to better account for the uneven impact of different types of heavy weapons.

In 2012, 'Potential for terrorist acts' was changed from a qualitative assessment of the potential of future terrorist incidents to a quantitative indicator based on the prior impact of terrorism.

Where possible these indicators have been taken back and used to calculate new GPI scores for previous years, however, this was not possible in all occasions. Given that the changed indicators comprise a relatively small percentage of the total GPI score, it is still possible to calculate an overall trend score with a high degree of accuracy.

TWENTY-YEAR TRENDS

Since the end of the Cold War there has been a marked decline in global armed conflict, although this trend has somewhat reversed during the last six years with the advent of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. However, the long term trend is evident with other broader measures of militarisation used in the GPI improving during this period. When viewed over 20 years both interstate and intrastate warfare has fallen substantially. However, while this trend has continued with interstate warfare the last six years have seen violence within states increase.

In order to fully understand trends in peacefulness, it is necessary to study much more than just organised conflict. Whilst armed conflict has declined, many other measures of peacefulness have varied considerably in the post-cold war period. Terrorism has emerged as a serious threat in the early 21st century, with deaths from terrorism increasing five fold from 2003 to 2007. Political terror also intensified in some regions whilst receding in others and perceptions of criminality increased, even as violent crime decreased.

There were also notable movements in some of the factors which are associated with maintaining peaceful societies. The emergence of new democracies after the fall of the cold war has slowed to a trickle, and has even reversed course in some areas. Nascent democratic movements in the middle east hang in the balance.

Studying the movements in the GPI allows for a much more thorough and nuanced understanding of trends in peacefulness. Whilst data for the GPI as a whole is only available back until 2007, data for some of the indicators is available back to the immediate aftermath of the end of the cold war.

Examining these twenty year trends for some key datasets helps to define movements which are greater than the six years of GPI data.

As background for the six year GPI trend analysis, four long term trends have been examined below: military expenditure as a percentage of GDP, battle-related deaths, fatalities from terrorism, and the percentage of 'free' countries in the world.

CHART 2.1: MILITARY EXPENDITURE AS % OF GDP BY REGION, 1991-2010 SOURCE: WORLD BANK, WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
Aside from North America, military expenditure as a percentage of GDP has declined in every region since 1991.

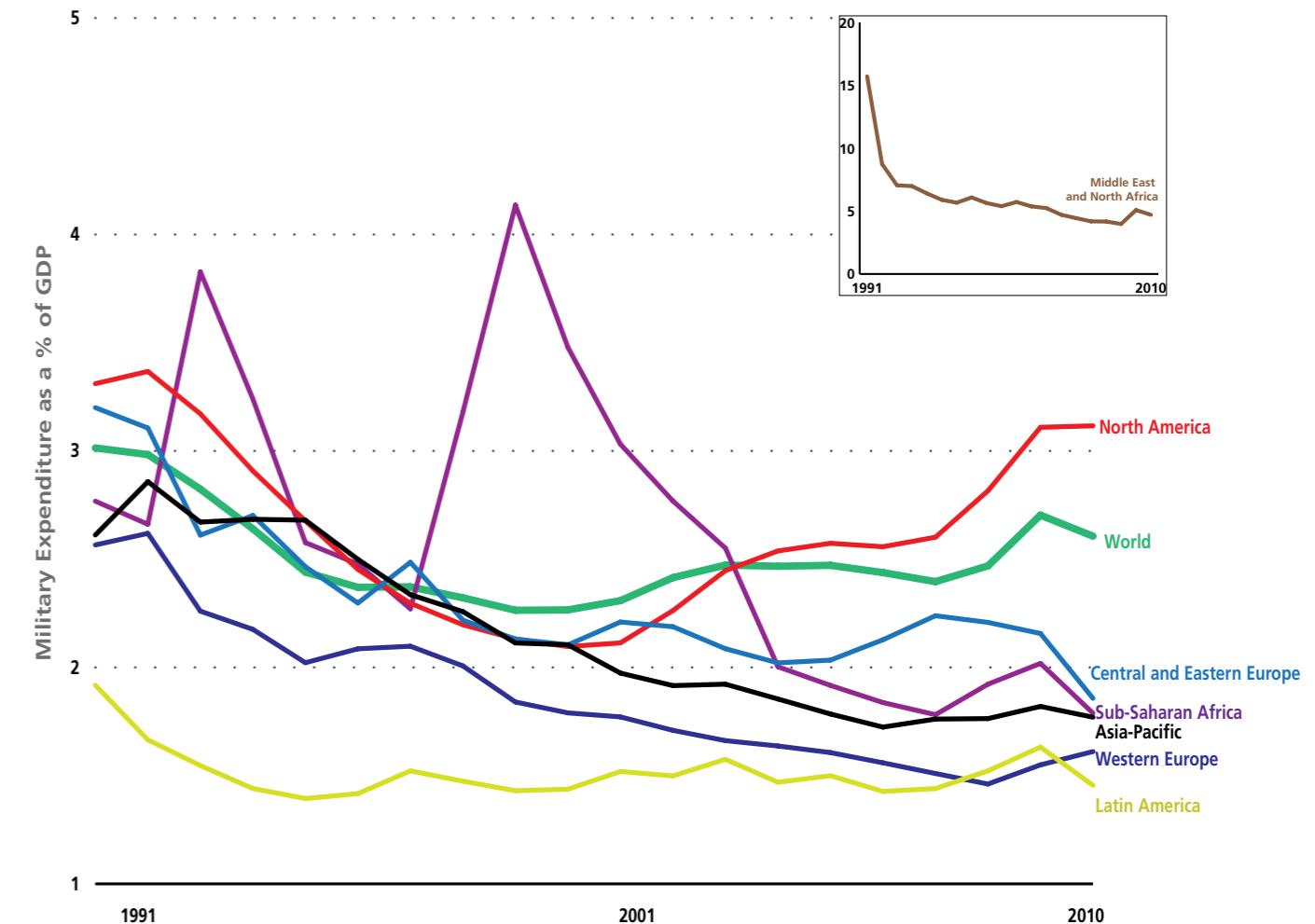


Chart 2.1 shows military expenditure as a % of GDP by region from 1991 to 2010. Military expenditure as a percentage of Gross World Product (GWP) has fallen from approximately 3% in 1991 to around 2.51% in 2010. It was under 2.5% between 1995 and 2001, but began to rise again as a result of conflict in Afghanistan and Iraq. Every region in the world bar North America experienced a downward trend in military expenditure as a % of GDP over the entire period. Military expenditure in the US declined sharply between 1991 and 2000, falling from 4.5% to 3%. However, it has dramatically increased in recent

years, and has now returned to cold war levels. The biggest decrease in military expenditure occurred in the Middle East and North Africa, where it dropped from around 15% of GDP in 1991 to less than 5% of GDP in 2010.

CHART 2.2: BATTLE-RELATED DEATHS (BY AREA WHERE THE DEATH OCCURRED), 1991-2010

SOURCE: WORLD BANK, WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

There have been three major spikes in battle related deaths since 2010.

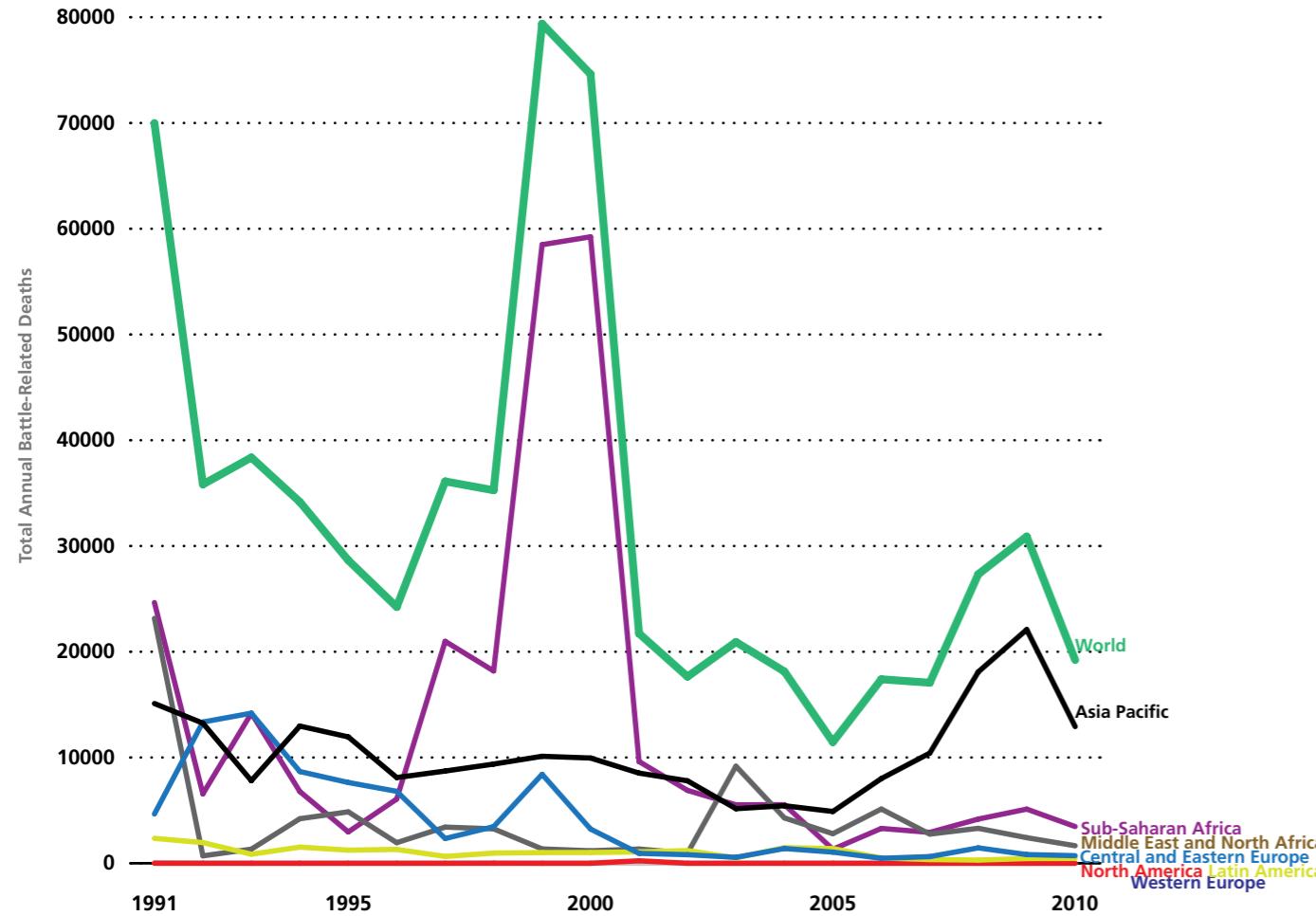


Chart 2.2 highlights that battle related deaths have continued to fall, from well over 100,000 in 1991 to approximately 50,000 in 2010. This downward trend was interrupted by three notable upward spikes. The first spike was the result of the conflict in the Balkans in the mid-90s, the second was caused by the Rwandan genocide and associated conflict in Africa, and the third is a product of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Perhaps the most notable trend in conflict related deaths over this period is that the combined number of deaths in North America, South America, Europe, and Sub-Saharan Africa is now

less than 10,000. Whilst there are still some high intensity conflicts, they are situated in certain regional hotspots. The majority of the world's population have not experienced high intensity conflict in the last twenty years.

CHART 2.3: TERRORISM FATALITIES, 1991-2010

SOURCE: NATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR THE STUDY OF TERRORISM AND RESPONSES TO TERRORISM, GLOBAL TERRORISM DATABASE

The number of terrorism related deaths has been increasing since the turn of the century.

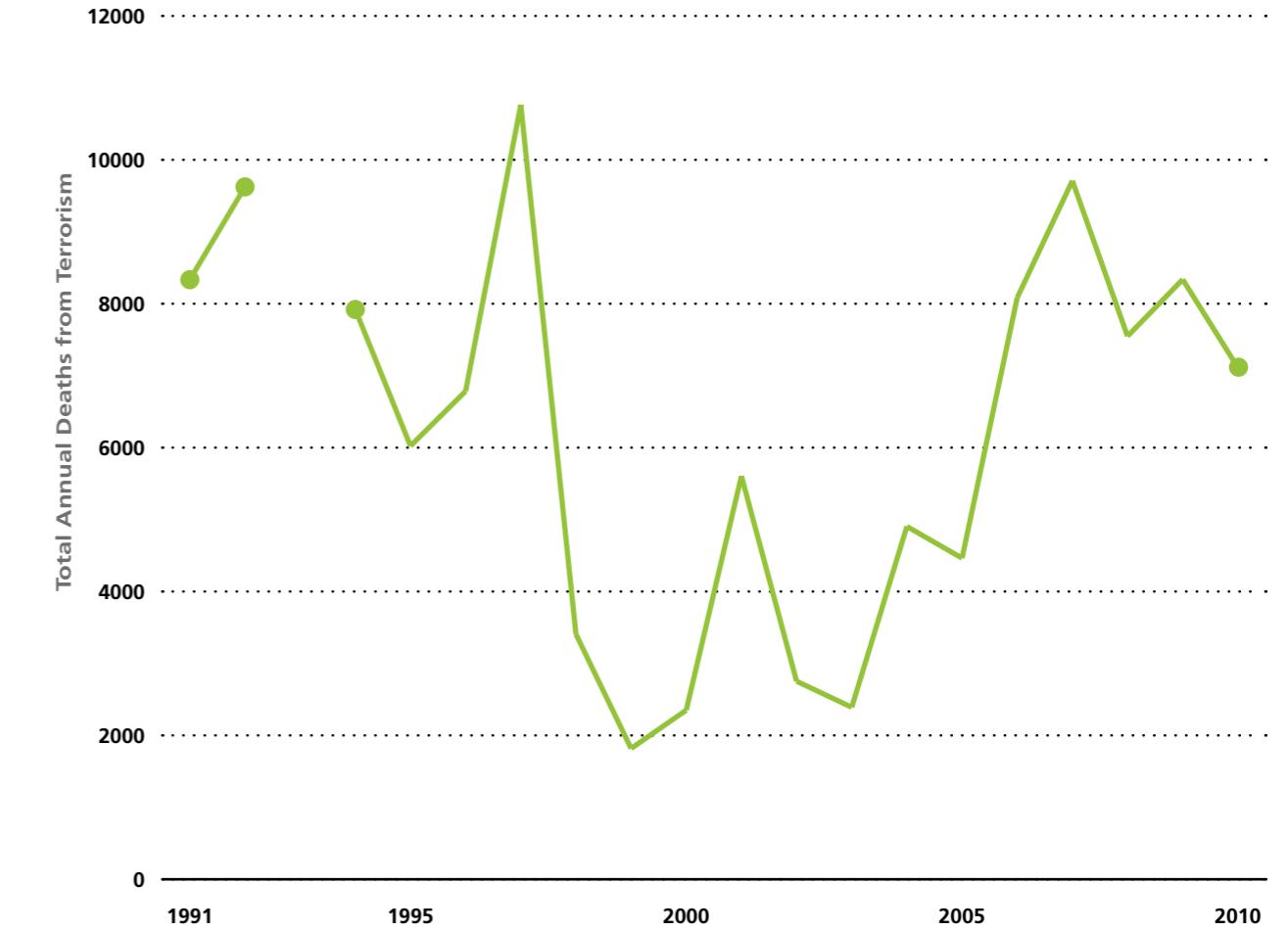


Chart 2.3 shows the number of fatalities from terrorism from 1991 to 2010. Although terrorism leapt to the world's attention after the terrorist attacks of September 11th, 2001, there were actually 10 years during this time period which had a higher number of fatalities than 2001.

Terrorism deaths peaked in 1997 as a result of conflict related terrorism in numerous countries around the world. There have also been a high number of fatalities in the last five years, the vast majority of which occurred in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan and India. If terrorist deaths in active and post-conflict areas are removed, then the trend has

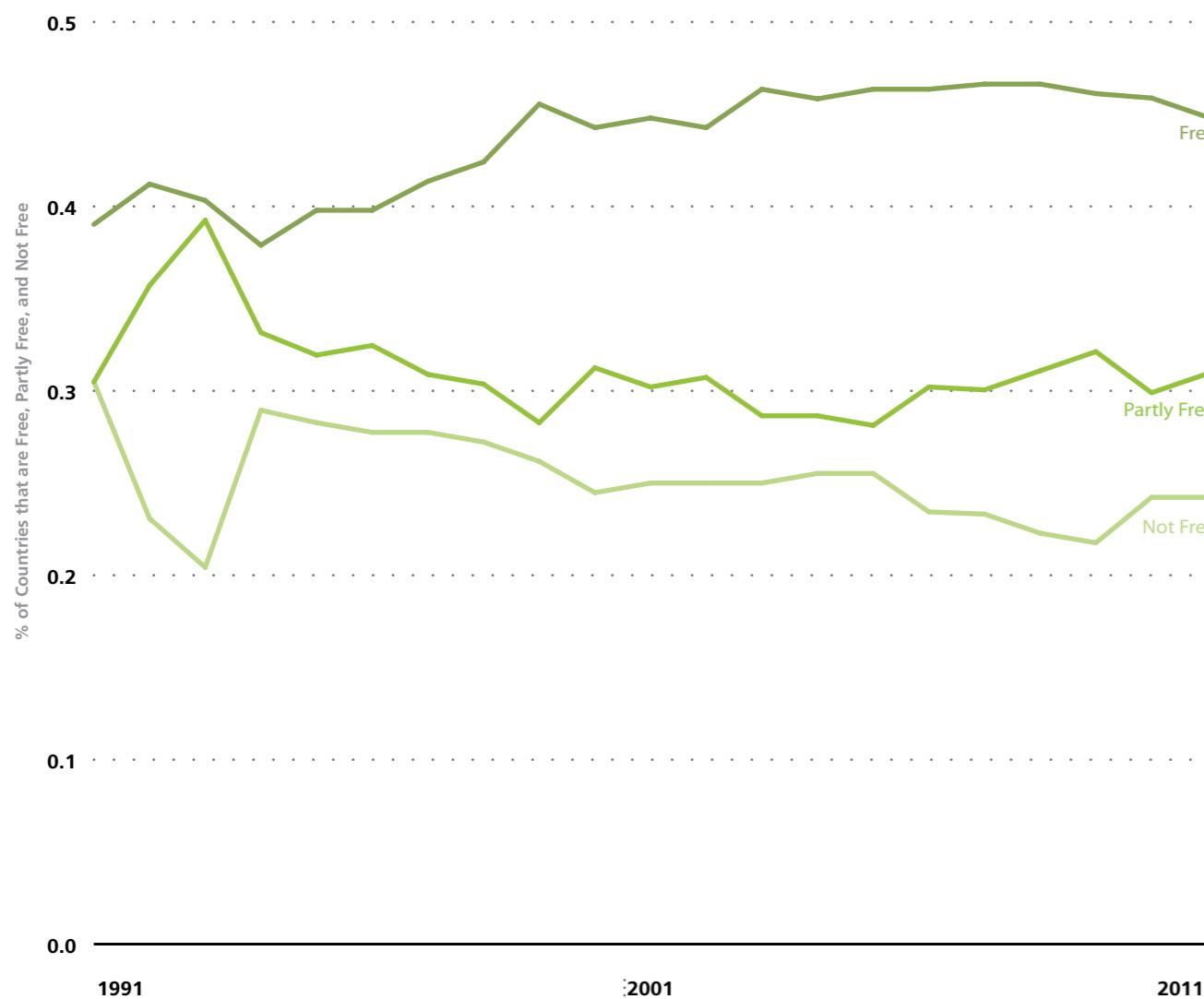
been consistently downward since 2001.

If the world has become more peaceful during the last twenty years, then the multidimensional factors of peace also should have improved during this period.

CHART 2.4: PERCENTAGE OF COUNTRIES RATED AS FREE,
PARTIALLY FREE, AND NOT FREE IN THE FREEDOM HOUSE
FREEDOM IN THE WORLD SURVEY, 1991-2010

SOURCE: FREEDOM HOUSE, FREEDOM IN THE WORLD SURVEY

The percentage of free countries has increased by about 5
percentage points since 1991.



Although data is not available back to 1991 for all the drivers, it is available for some socio-economic factors. Chart 2.4 above shows Freedom House's Freedom Index, which is another measure of human progress and development that has over 20 years of data. The Freedom Index divides the countries of the world into three categories: Free, Partly-Free, and Not Free. Since the end of the Cold War and the spread of democracy in the formerly communist states, the

percentage of countries rated as 'free' has increased from under 40% to just over 45% in 2010. The percentage of 'partly free' and 'not free' has declined slightly over this period, although the last five years have seen a number of countries classified as 'partly free' fall to 'not free' status.

OVERALL TREND 2007-2012

CHART 2.5: GPI AVERAGE SCORE, 2007-2012, UNWEIGHTED AND
POPULATION WEIGHTED

If a population weighted system is used, the world has become less peaceful over the last six years.

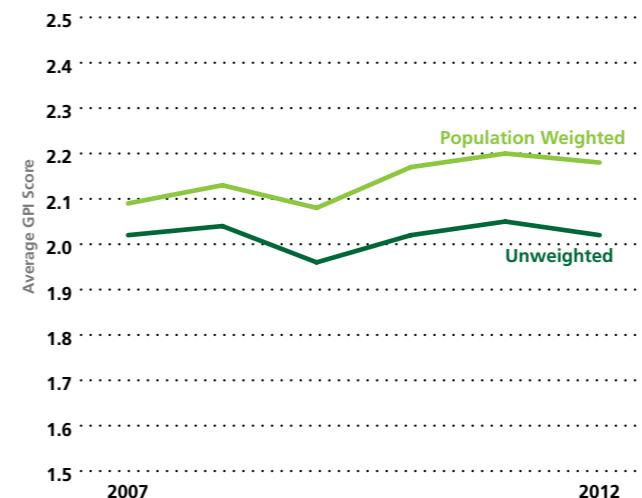
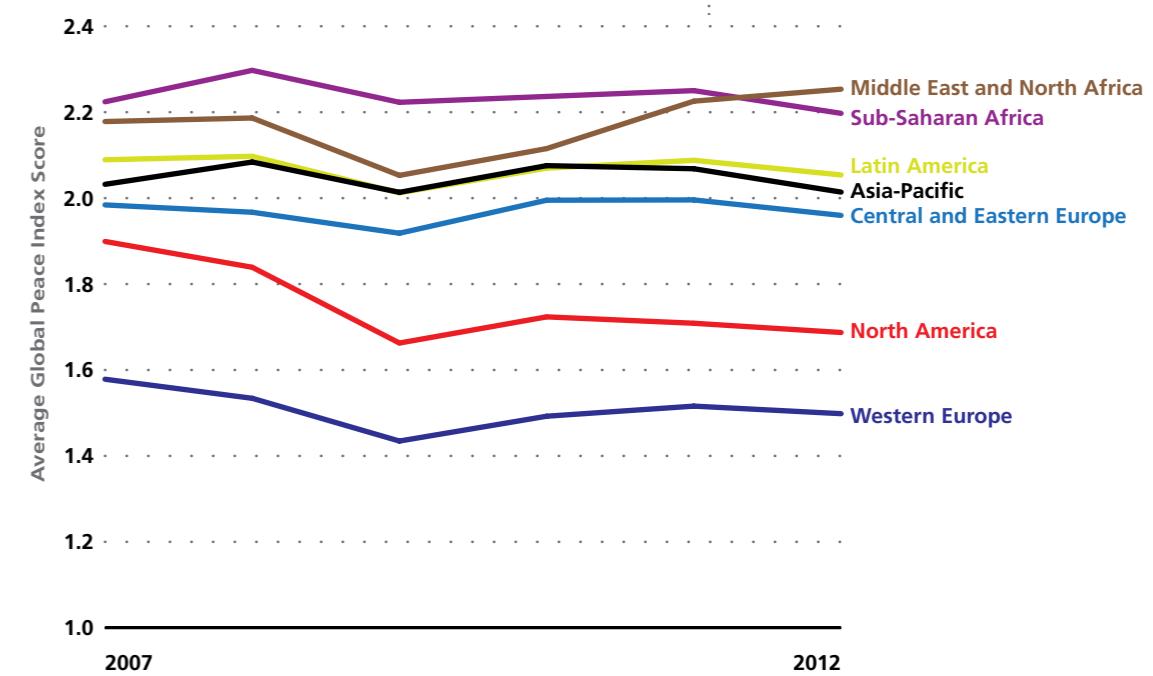


CHART 2.6: REGIONAL CHANGE IN GPI SCORE, 2007-2012

Sub-Saharan Africa is no longer the world's least peaceful region.



As seen in chart 2.5, the average country level peacefulness in the world has barely changed in the last six years. However, if a population weighting method is used then peace has decreased over the last six years. The greater part of this trend is driven by changes in India and China, which together account for around 37% of the total global population. Both China and India have become less peaceful over the last six years.

BY REGION

As noted in the methodology, results, and findings section, 2012 marks the first occasion in the GPI's history that Sub-Saharan Africa is not the least peaceful region in the world, a distinction which is now held by the Middle East and North Africa region. Although the Middle East region has been becoming less peaceful since 2009, the trend became most noticeable after 2010, owing chiefly to the Arab Spring.

At the other end of the spectrum, Western Europe remains the most peaceful region in the world by a large margin. Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia Pacific all have average scores which have remained clustered around 2.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Perhaps the most notable regional development is that Sub-Saharan Africa is no longer the world's least peaceful region as of 2012. Although this is primarily due to the deterioration of peacefulness in the Middle East and North Africa, there are a number of areas where Sub-Saharan Africa is becoming more peaceful.

Table 2.1 below shows the change in score of all the Sub-Saharan countries from 2009 to 2012.

Thirteen countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have become more peaceful since 2009. Of these, Chad's peacefulness increased the most, followed by Zimbabwe, Mauritania, and South Africa.

TABLE 2.1: CHANGES IN PEACEFULNESS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2009-2012

13 countries have become more peaceful since 2009.

| COUNTRY | 2009 | 2012 | CHANGE |
|--------------------------|------|------|--------|
| Chad | 2.88 | 2.67 | -0.21 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.74 | 2.54 | -0.20 |
| Mauritania | 2.48 | 2.30 | -0.18 |
| South Africa | 2.44 | 2.32 | -0.12 |
| Republic of the Congo | 2.20 | 2.15 | -0.05 |
| Ethiopia | 2.55 | 2.50 | -0.05 |
| Namibia | 1.84 | 1.80 | -0.04 |
| Burkina Faso | 1.91 | 1.88 | -0.02 |
| Botswana | 1.64 | 1.62 | -0.02 |
| Uganda | 2.14 | 2.12 | -0.02 |
| Kenya | 2.27 | 2.25 | -0.01 |
| Burundi | 2.53 | 2.52 | -0.005 |
| Angola | 2.10 | 2.10 | 0.000 |
| Senegal | 1.98 | 1.99 | 0.01 |
| Mozambique | 1.77 | 1.80 | 0.03 |
| Cameroon | 2.07 | 2.11 | 0.04 |
| Mali | 2.09 | 2.13 | 0.05 |
| Ghana | 1.76 | 1.81 | 0.05 |
| Zambia | 1.78 | 1.83 | 0.05 |
| Tanzania | 1.80 | 1.87 | 0.07 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2.34 | 2.42 | 0.08 |
| Somalia | 3.26 | 3.39 | 0.13 |
| Central African Republic | 2.73 | 2.87 | 0.14 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Malawi | 1.71 | 1.89 | 0.18 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2.89 | 3.07 | 0.18 |
| Nigeria | 2.60 | 2.80 | 0.20 |
| Madagascar | 1.91 | 2.12 | 0.21 |
| Gabon | 1.76 | 1.97 | 0.21 |
| Rwanda | 2.03 | 2.25 | 0.22 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.80 | 2.04 | 0.24 |
| Sudan | 2.92 | 3.19 | 0.27 |

CHANGES IN PEACEFULNESS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2009-2012

Table 2.2 shows the change in indicator scores (five risers, five fallers) in Sub-Saharan Africa from 2009 to 2012. It should be noted that the 'Number of homicides' indicator technically increased the most over the period, changing by 0.903 however it has been excluded from table 2.2 as improved data collection has resulted in a rapid increase in the numbers. Although this makes comparisons for homicides in Sub-Saharan Africa difficult it will improve the accuracy of this indicator in the future.

TABLE 2.2: TOP 5 RISERS AND FALLERS BY INDICATOR, 2009-2012
Access to small arms and light weapons improved the most over this period.

| INDICATOR | SCORE CHANGE |
|--|--------------|
| Access to Small arms and light weapons | -0.225 |
| Relations with neighbouring states | -0.214 |
| Political Terror Scale | -0.198 |
| Deaths from internal conflict | -0.121 |
| Perception of criminality | -0.087 |
| Number of internally displaced people | 0.269 |
| UN peacekeeping funding | 0.198 |
| Violent crime | 0.138 |
| Likelihood of violent demonstrations | 0.125 |
| Political instability | 0.088 |

TABLE 2.3: COMPARISON OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TO OTHER REGIONS ON SELECTED INDICATORS, 2012

Sub-Saharan Africa now has the 4th best 'Relations with neighbouring states' of any region.

| REGION | PERCEPTION OF CRIMINALITY | DEATHS FROM INTERNAL CONFLICT | POLITICAL TERROR SCALE | RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES | ACCESS TO SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 3.53 | 1.39 | 3.09 | 2.45 | 3.71 |
| Asia Pacific | 2.92 | 1.60 | 3.00 | 2.46 | 2.72 |
| Central and Eastern Europe | 2.86 | 1.07 | 2.19 | 2.55 | 3.07 |
| Latin America | 3.67 | 1.30 | 2.63 | 1.85 | 3.49 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 3.31 | 1.72 | 3.03 | 3.00 | 3.06 |
| North America | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.75 | 2.50 |
| Western Europe | 2.33 | 1.00 | 1.28 | 1.17 | 1.94 |
| GLOBAL AVERAGE | 3.14 | 1.33 | 2.59 | 2.28 | 3.11 |

Table 2.3 shows the 2012 GPI scores for each region on the five indicators where Sub-Saharan Africa improved the most from 2009. Regions with poorer scores than Sub-Saharan Africa are highlighted in red.

Although Sub-Saharan Africa still performs below the global average on all five of these indicators, there are a number of surprising results. 'Perceptions of criminality' are now higher in Latin America than in Sub-Saharan Africa. The 'Number of deaths from internal conflict' is worse in both Asia Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa, than in Sub-Saharan Africa. 'Relations with neighbouring states' are now better than in Central and Eastern Europe.

Chart 2.7 shows the change in 'Relations with neighbouring states' by region from 2009 to 2012.

The biggest increase in peacefulness in Sub-Saharan Africa was in relation to 'Access to small arms and light weapons', although Sub-Saharan Africa's score is still well above any region other than Latin America.

There is an improvement in peacefulness pertaining to a decrease in the average Political Terror Scale score. This is perhaps the most interesting result, as the Political Terror Scale is the GPI indicator that correlates most closely with the GPI itself over the period 2007-2012. It is likely that this decrease in

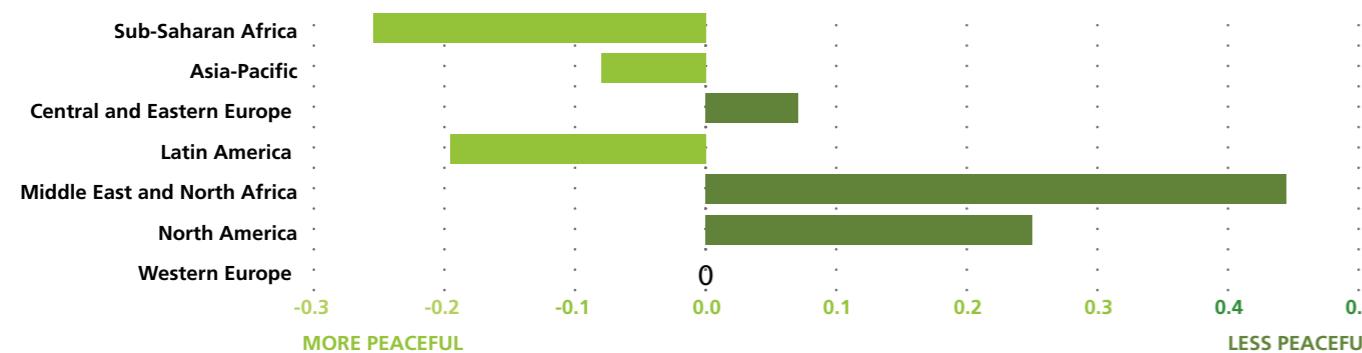
state repression will have spill-over effects which positively influence other internal peace indicators. If this is the case, we should expect to see peacefulness continue to increase in Sub-Saharan Africa in the next few years. The improvement on relations with neighbouring states is also significant, as it shows that gains to peacefulness are occurring across both internal and external indicators. Improving relations with neighbouring states lessens the likelihood of conflict in the Sub-Saharan region. This should in turn positively influence a number of other external peace indicators. Whilst the external relations score in Sub-Saharan Africa is still above the global average, it is higher than three other regions.

Sub-Saharan Africa has also been improving on a number of the factors associated with peace. The most notable trend is highlighted in chart 2.8. Both gender and income inequality has been decreasing since 2009. The axis for gender inequality has been inverted to make the trend more easily understandable.

CHART 2.7: CHANGE IN RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES

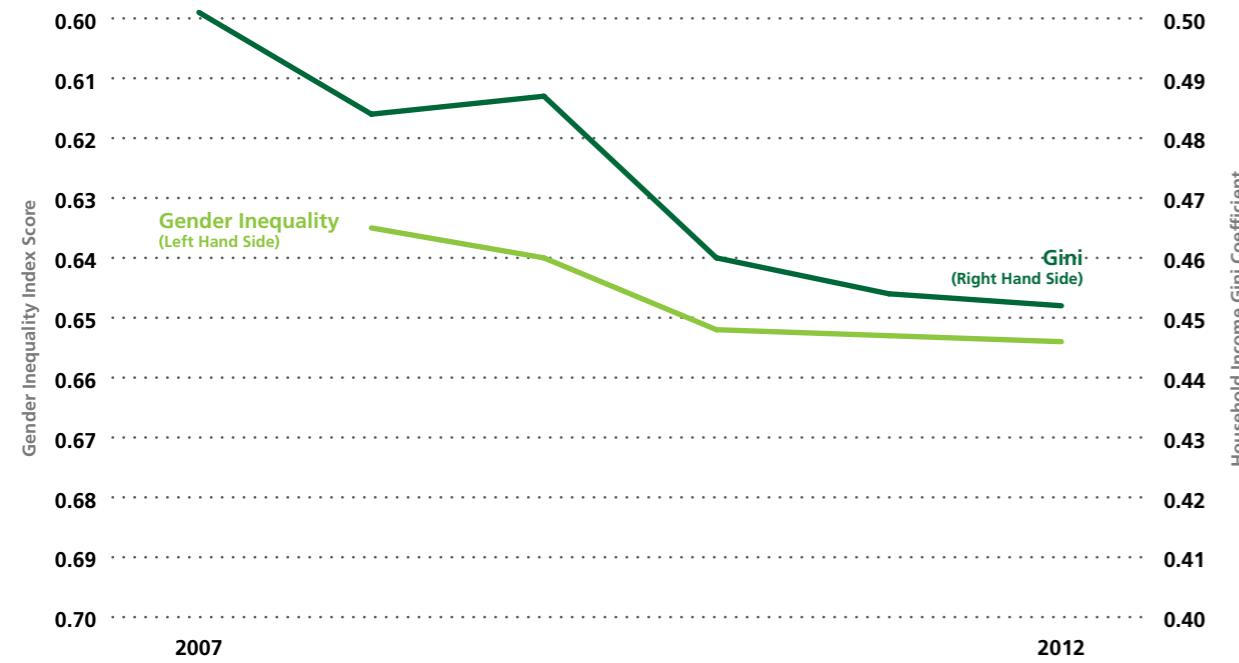
BY REGION, 2009-2012

Relations between neighbouring states improved the most in Sub-Saharan Africa.



**CHART 2.8: CHANGE IN INCOME AND GENDER INEQUALITY,
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2009-2012 STATES BY REGION, 2009-2012**

Both income and gender inequality have decreased in Sub-Saharan Africa in the last four years.



The Gini coefficient measures the distribution of income throughout a society. A Gini score of one would represent perfect inequality, where one person controlled all the income of a nation, whilst a score of zero would represent perfect equality. Whilst it has been decreasing over the past six years, the Sub-Saharan Africa average Gini is still above the average

of all the GPI countries (.41).

The Gender Gap Index is the proxy used for gender inequality. It measures female participation across four domains: economics, education, health, and political participation. The average gender inequality score in Sub-Saharan Africa is now approaching the global average (.67).

CHART 2.9: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA'S PERFORMANCE ON THE

DEMOCRACY INDEX, 2011

Political Culture in Sub-Saharan Africa is almost equal to the global average

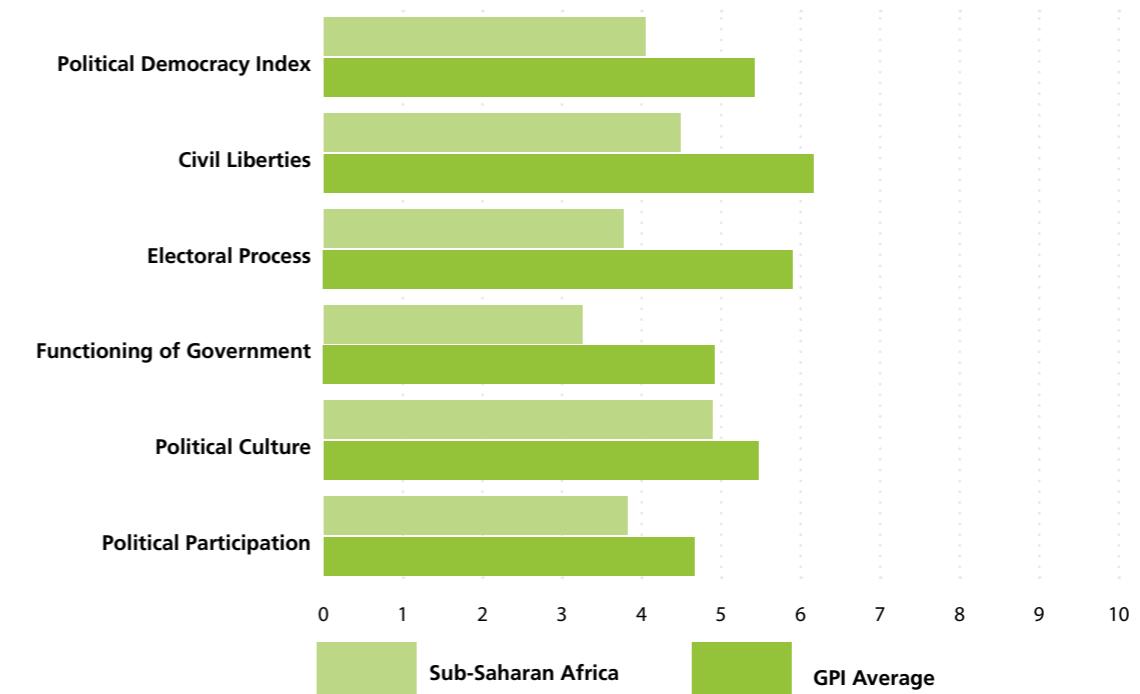


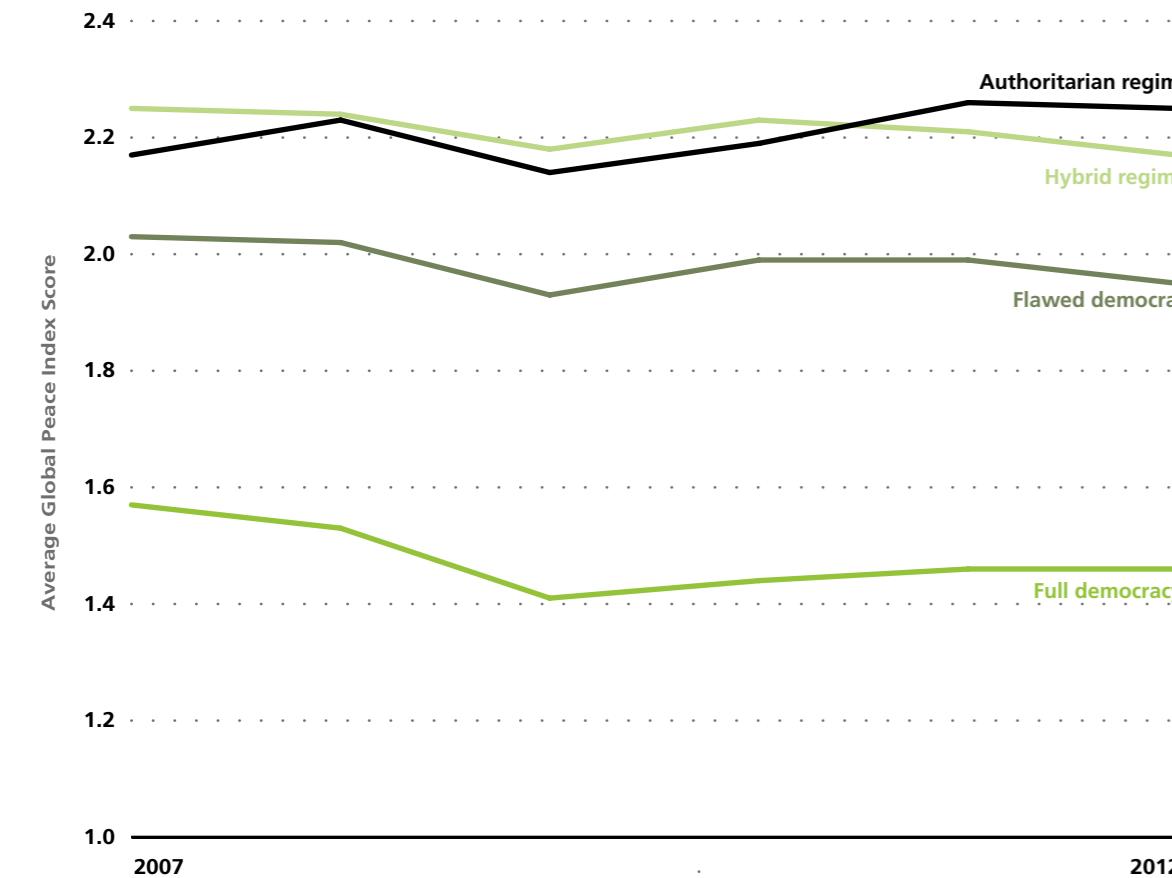
Chart 2.9 shows the performance of Sub-Saharan Africa on the EIU's Democracy Index and its sub-indices. All of these sub-indices have correlated strongly with the GPI for every year that the Democracy Index has been released (2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011).

Although Sub-Saharan Africa still performs worse than the Global Average on every indicator in the Democracy Index, the gap is closing. The greatest differential is related to the electoral process and the functioning of government, whilst political participation and political culture are closest to the global average. Political Culture is a reflection of the popularity and acceptance of democracy as an ideology. It looks at the proportion of the population that feels as if democracy is both viable and desirable.

BY GOVERNMENT TYPE

CHART 2.10: CHANGE IN GPI SCORE BY GOVERNMENT TYPE, 2007-2012

Full democracies are considerably more peaceful than any other government type.



The large gap between full democracies and other governance systems has remained constant throughout the history of the GPI. There has, however, been a slight average increase in peace in the flawed democracies in the past three years. It is too early to suggest that this trend will continue into the future.

During the first year of the GPI, the average score for authoritarian regimes was slightly lower than that of hybrid regimes. However, the gap has now reversed with hybrid regimes now being slightly more peaceful on average than authoritarian regimes.

INTERNAL PEACEFULNESS

Given that all but one of the changes to the methodology of the GPI occurred in external indicators, it would be possibly misleading to isolate changes in external peacefulness. However, as the indicators comprising internal peace have remained essentially unchanged during this period, a comparison of changes in internal peace by region is possible.

CHART 2.11: CHANGE IN INTERNAL PEACEFULNESS BY REGION

North America and Western Europe recorded the biggest positive changes in internal peacefulness.

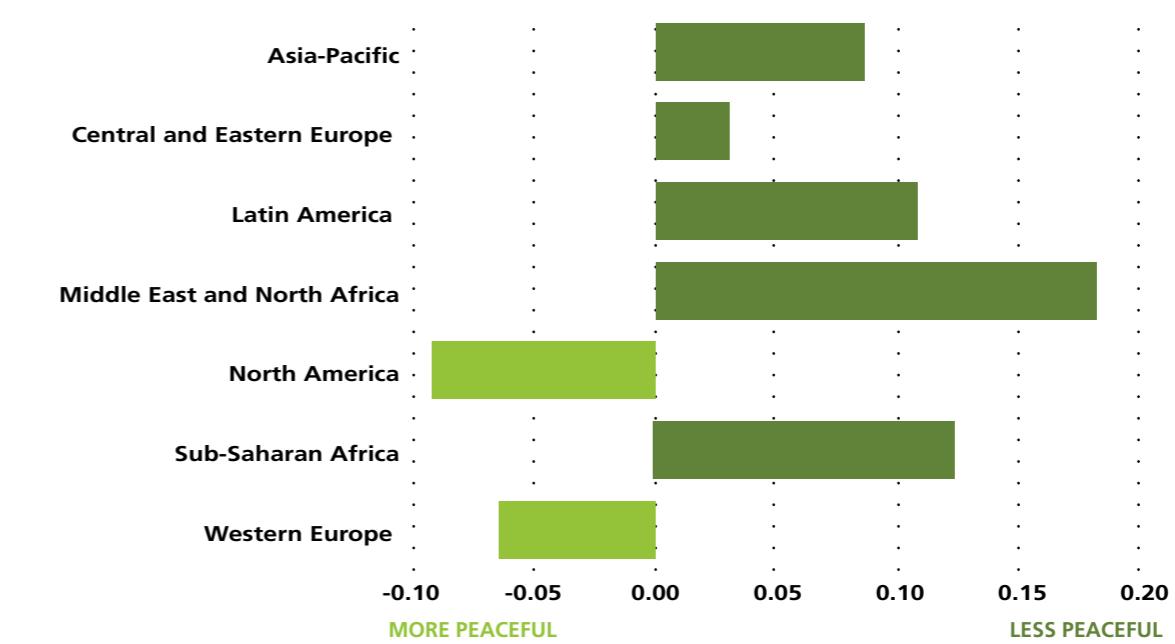


Chart 2.11 above highlights that Western Europe and North America increased their internal peacefulness over the period 2007-2012, a somewhat surprising result as they were already starting from relative high levels of internal peacefulness. The fall in internal peacefulness in the Middle East and North Africa is not particularly surprising, given the turmoil associated with the Arab Spring. However, the movement in Latin America was not prefaced by an obvious continent wide political discontent. Of the 21 Latin American countries included in the GPI since

2007, 16 saw their internal peacefulness decreased. The most prominent movement was in Mexico as a result of violence associated with the drug war, but there were also large movements in Panama, Paraguay, and Chile.

RISERS AND FALLERS

Table 2.4 below shows the five biggest risers and fallers in the GPI since 2009. This trend has not been taken back to 2007 as variations in the methodology and number of indicators distorted the scores for individual countries.

TABLE 2.4: TOP FIVE RISERS AND FALLERS, 2009-2012
All five of the biggest fallers in peacefulness are Arab Spring countries.

| COUNTRY | CHANGE |
|-------------|--------|
| ▲ Sri Lanka | -0.34 |
| ▲ Lebanon | -0.26 |
| ▲ Chad | -0.21 |
| ▲ Zimbabwe | -0.20 |
| ▲ Georgia | -0.19 |
| ▼ Bahrain | 0.37 |
| ▼ Oman | 0.37 |
| ▼ Egypt | 0.45 |
| ▼ Syria | 0.78 |
| ▼ Libya | 1.12 |

All five of the biggest risers were countries emerging from conflicts: Sri Lanka saw the end of a devastating civil war, Lebanon concluded its conflict with Israel, Chad dealt with the fallout from an attempted rebel takeover, Zimbabwe began to recover after its power-sharing agreement was reached, and Georgia's conflict with Russia came to an end.

By contrast, all five of the biggest fallers were caught up in the events of the Arab Spring, with Syria and Libya being impacted the most. The Gaddafi regime was eventually overthrown after NATO forces intervened in 2011, whilst a conflict that verges on civil war still threatens Syria.

INDICATOR TRENDS

Table 2.5 shows the movement on GPI indicators from 2009 to 2012. The numbers for the quantitative indicators are based on the raw data rather than the banded GPI scores. Indicators whose methodology changed during this period were excluded from consideration.

Of the qualitative indicators, 'Military capability' saw the greatest average improvement in peacefulness, whilst 'Likelihood of violent demonstrations' saw the greatest fall in peacefulness. This was in large part due to the events of the Arab Spring.

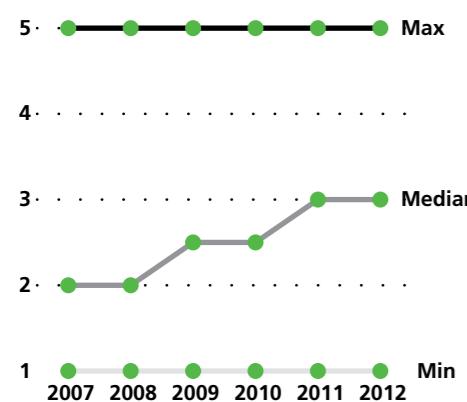
It is not possible to directly compare changes in the raw scores of quantitative indicators. However, there are a number of notable changes. The average number of homicides per 100,000 has almost doubled, although it is more than likely that most of this effect is attributable to better and more comprehensive data collection. Whilst the number of armed service personnel per 100,000 has decreased, the number of police officers has risen. Somewhat similarly, deaths from internal conflict have risen whilst deaths from external conflict have decreased. In general, external peace has improved whilst internal peace has deteriorated.

TABLE 2.5: GPI INDICATORS MOVEMENTS, 2009-2012
The scores on the majority of indicators have worsened in the last four years.

| QUALITATIVE INDICATORS | 2009 | 2012 | CHANGE |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Political Terror Scale | 2.69 | 2.60 | -0.08 |
| Military capability/sophistication | 2.58 | 2.57 | -0.02 |
| Ease of access to small arms and light weapons | 3.08 | 3.09 | 0.01 |
| Relations with neighbouring countries | 2.27 | 2.28 | 0.02 |
| Political instability | 2.45 | 2.50 | 0.05 |
| Level of organised conflict (internal) | 2.32 | 2.42 | 0.10 |
| Level of violent crime | 2.63 | 2.76 | 0.13 |
| Perceptions of criminality in society | 3.00 | 3.14 | 0.14 |
| Likelihood of violent demonstrations | 2.72 | 2.94 | 0.22 |
| QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS | 2009 | 2012 | CHANGE |
| Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external) | 43.23 | 13.08 | -30.15 |
| Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people | 479.42 | 463.23 | -16.18 |
| Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP | 2.60 | 1.87 | -0.73 |
| UN Peacekeeping Funding | 1.30 | 1.36 | 0.05 |
| Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people | 1.71 | 1.78 | 0.08 |
| Number of external and internal conflicts fought | 0.78 | 0.93 | 0.15 |
| Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population | 0.44 | 1.20 | 0.76 |
| Number of homicides per 100,000 people | 4.83 | 10.09 | 5.26 |
| Number of jailed population per 100,000 people | 152.97 | 160.91 | 7.94 |
| Number of internal security officers and police 100,000 people | 326.29 | 354.46 | 28.17 |
| Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal) | 781.90 | 818.97 | 37.08 |

Although the variance for most indicators did not change significantly between 2007 and 2012, there were a few instances where there was interesting variation between and within the minimum, maximum, and median values in the indicators.

CHART 2.12: LEVEL OF VIOLENT CRIME



The ‘Level of violent crime’ is a qualitative indicator compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). The indicator contributes 5.33% to the overall GPI score. The scoring range is between 1 (very low) and 5 (very high).

The range of scores for the level of violent crime indicator has remained unchanged with scores spanning all possible values from 1 to 5.

Although the median value has increased 1 whole point, this is primarily due to the addition of new countries to the GPI. These additions to the GPI are countries which score poorly. For example, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan have all consistently received a score of 4 since their inclusion. Other countries like Nepal, Lesotho, Liberia and Sierra Leone received scores of 3 or 3.5. Hence, the inclusion of these countries, which have relatively higher levels of violent crime, has pushed the median up.

Some countries have seen improvements: the United Arab Emirates has seen its score drop from 2 to 1 during the 2007-2012 time period which stands in contrast to the rest of the Middle East and North Africa region which saw the largest increase in scores. Cambodia and Costa Rica also saw improvements in

their level of crime indicator scores.

CHART 2.13: LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS



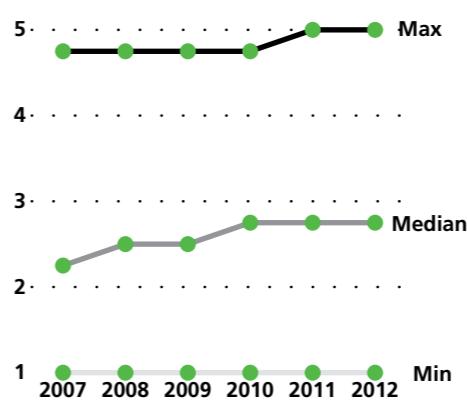
The ‘Likelihood of violent demonstrations’ is a qualitative indicator compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). The indicator contributes 4% to the overall GPI score. The scoring range is between 1 (very low) to 5 (very high).

The range of scores for likelihood of violent demonstrations indicator has remained unchanged with scores spanning all possible values from 1 to 5.

All regions saw an increase in their scores with the Middle East and North Africa seeing the biggest change between 2010 and 2011 as a result of the Arab Spring protests.

Although many countries saw their scores increase by 0.5 or 1, the median was pushed up further by the inclusion of new countries. As was the case with the ‘Level of violent crime’ indicator, these new countries often received relatively high scores.

CHART 2.14: POLITICAL INSTABILITY

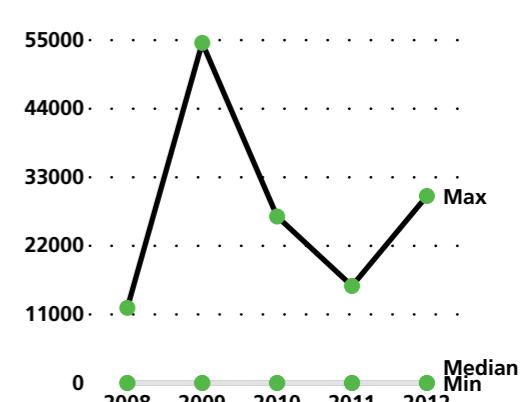


The ‘Political instability’ indicator is a qualitative indicator compiled by EIU analysts. A score of 1 means stable, whilst a score of 5 means a country is politically unstable.

Unlike other qualitative indicators, the political instability has had its range increase between 2010 and 2011. Moreover, the median value has also increased 0.5 during the six-year period. Whilst some regions of the world have seen slight reductions in their score (Asia Pacific), Central, Eastern and Western Europe saw slight increase in their political instability score. Similarly, the Middle East and North Africa saw a steep increase in 2010 and 2011.

Madagascar has the largest change in its score going from 1.75 to 4.75 following the Malagasy political crisis which saw a wave of protests, riots and lootings. Libya also had a large change in score, going from 2.25 to 5 after the overthrow of former dictator Muammar Gaddafi.

CHART 2.15: NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ORGANISED CONFLICT (INTERNAL)



The ‘Number of deaths from organised internal conflict’ indicator has remained consistently low for the majority of the world. During the six-year period, at most only 30 countries had a banded score of 2 or more, i.e. greater than 24 deaths from conflict. It is a quantitative indicator.

The extreme fluctuations in the maximum value reflect the major conflicts which were occurring during the relevant time period: Iraq (2008-2009), Sri Lanka (2010-2011) and Libya (2012). Other major conflicts which resulted in a large number of casualties occurred in Mexico, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The ‘Number of deaths from organised internal conflict’ contributes 6.67% to the overall GPI. In terms of banded scores most countries which have experienced cessation of internal conflict have marginally improved their scores. Iraq, Israel, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka have all improved. On the other hand, countries like Mexico, Libya and Pakistan have seen their peace decline reflecting the precarious situation of these countries. Mexico has gone from a 1 to a 5 in two years whilst Libya has done this in just one year.

CORRELATION TRENDS

The existence of six years of data has allowed IEP to analyse which correlates of peace have the most robust relationship with the GPI, and also to assess which of the 23 indicators in the GPI has been the best predictor of GPI performance over the last six years.

Table 2.6 below shows the correlation between the GPI indicators. The Political Terror Scale has the strongest overall correlation with the Global Peace Index, at .8212. The correlation scatterplot below does show that this relationship may have some predictive power.

TABLE 2.6: CORRELATION BETWEEN GPI INDICATORS AND GPI OVERALL SCORE, COMBINED DATA 2007-2012
Of all the GPI indicators, the Political Terror Scale has the strongest correlation with the index as a whole.

| INDICATOR | R |
|--|---------|
| Political Terror Scale | 0.8212 |
| Level of organized internal conflict | 0.8210 |
| Access to small arms | 0.7161 |
| Perception of criminality | 0.7134 |
| Relations with neighbouring countries | 0.6616 |
| Likelihood of violent demonstrations | 0.6429 |
| Violent crime | 0.6179 |
| Terrorist acts | 0.6106 |
| Political instability | 0.5235 |
| Deaths from organized conflict (internal) | 0.3882 |
| Internally displaced people as % of the population | 0.3626 |
| Homicide rate | 0.3260 |
| Number of external and internal conflicts fought | 0.2944 |
| Peacekeeping Funding | 0.2846 |
| Military expenditure as a % of GDP | 0.2504 |
| Armed forces personnel | 0.1889 |
| Number of deaths from external conflict | 0.0813 |
| Incarceration rate | 0.0562 |
| Number of police officers | 0.0491 |
| Military capability | -0.0388 |
| Weapons imports | -0.1583 |

Chart 2.16 shows the relationship between the Political Terror Scale and the GPI. Most interestingly, whilst good performance on the Political Terror Scale is a good predictor of peacefulness, the same relationship does not apply in reverse. Every country which scores a 1 on the Political Terror Scale has a GPI score less than 2. By contrast, there are a number of countries with scores less than 2 which have Political Terror Scale scores greater than 3.5. All the countries with low levels of political terror are peaceful, but not all peaceful countries have low levels of political terror.

CHART 2.16: GPI VS POLITICAL TERROR SCALE, FIVE YEARS OF DATA
All the countries with low levels of political terror are peaceful, but not all peaceful countries have low levels of political terror.

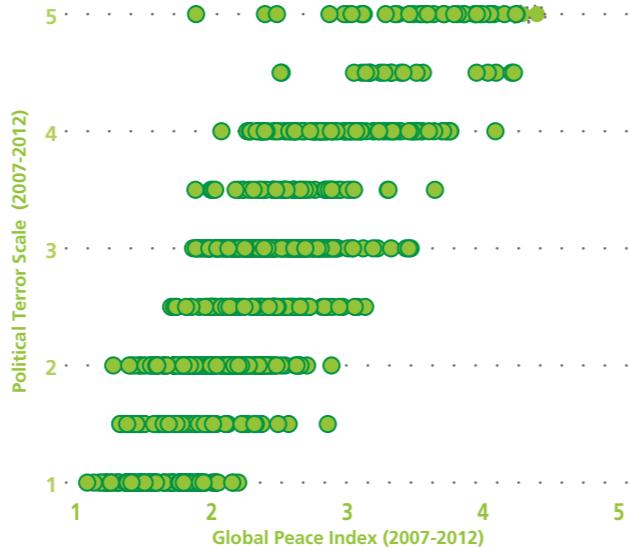


Table 2.7 shows the correlation coefficient for the various multidimensional factors of peace over the six years of the GPI. Many of these factors have consistently correlated strongly with the GPI, and the combined correlation demonstrates the robustness of this relationship. A number of factors have exhibited a close and robust relationship with the GPI over time, most notably corruption perceptions but also functioning of government, freedom of the press, and civil liberties. Notably, when the log of GDP per capita is taken and correlated against the GPI, the strength of the correlation increases from -.51 to -.58.

TABLE 2.7: CORRELATION BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND THE GPI, COMBINED DATA 2007-2012
Corruption, governance, economic opportunity and education are all closely correlated with peacefulness.

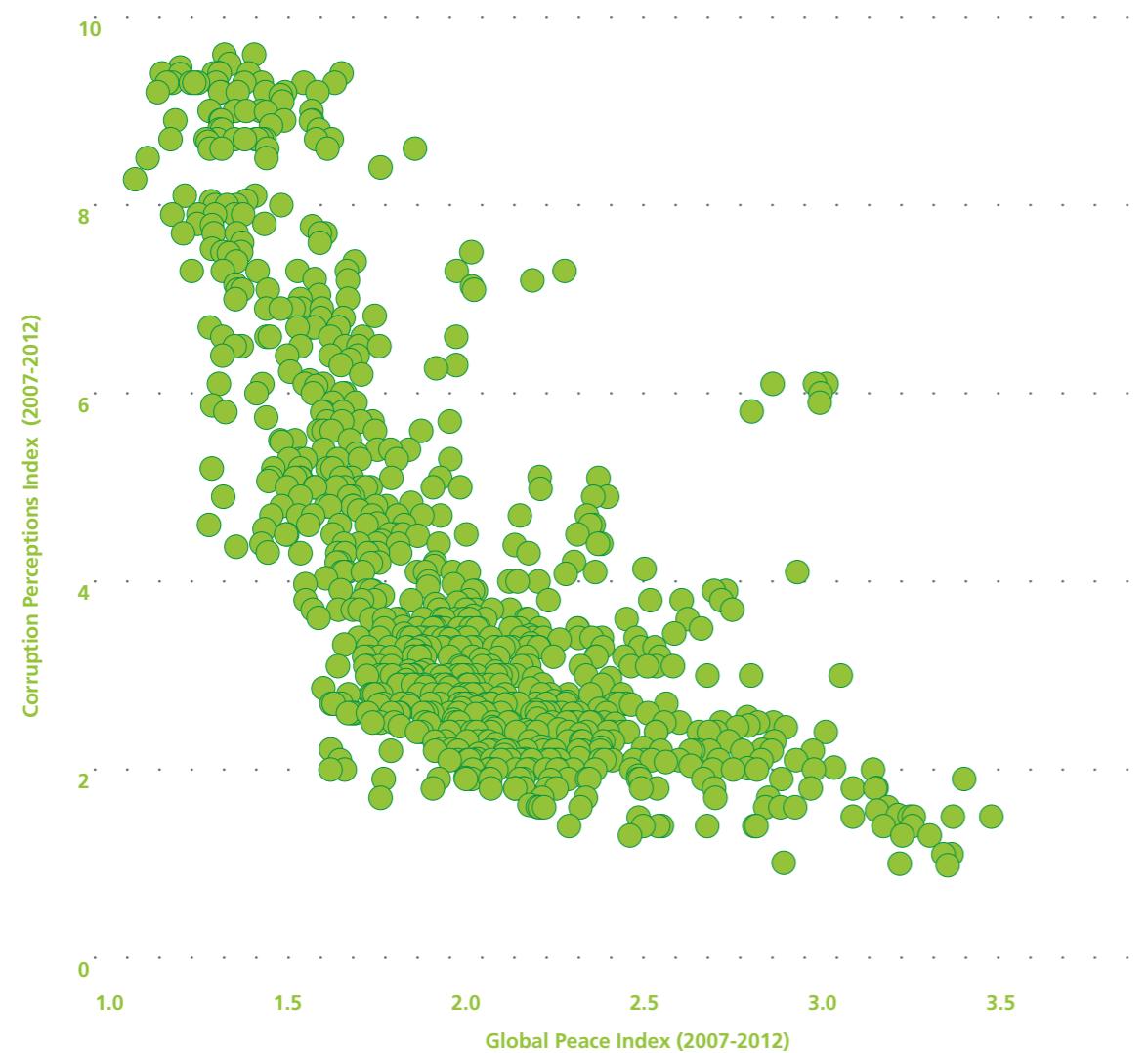
| SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS | R |
|---|-------|
| Corruption Perceptions Index | -0.71 |
| Political culture | -0.65 |
| Functioning of government | -0.65 |
| Political Democracy Index | -0.64 |
| The extent of regional integration | 0.62 |
| Hostility to foreigners/private property | 0.62 |
| Civil liberties | -0.58 |
| Mean years of schooling | -0.55 |
| Freedom of the Press Index | 0.52 |
| Infant mortality per 1,000 live births | 0.52 |
| GDP per capita | -0.51 |
| Electoral process | -0.51 |
| Secondary school enrolment ration (% Net) | -0.49 |
| Life expectancy | -0.49 |
| Higher education enrolment (% Gross) | -0.47 |
| Political participation | -0.47 |
| Gender inequality | -0.47 |
| Primary school enrolment ratio (% Net) | -0.46 |
| Adult literacy rate (% of population over 15) | -0.44 |
| Willingness to fight | 0.38 |
| Number of visitors as % domestic population | -0.33 |
| Gini Index | 0.33 |
| 15-34 year old males as % of adult population | 0.33 |
| Women in parliament | -0.30 |
| Current education spending | -0.30 |
| Unemployment % | 0.21 |
| Net migration (% of population) | -0.18 |
| Exports + imports | -0.15 |
| Foreign direct investment (flow) % of GDP | -0.12 |
| Nominal GDP (US\$ bn) | -0.10 |
| Nominal GDP (US\$ PPP bn) | -0.04 |
| Gender ratio of population: men/women | 0.00 |

Both the Corruption Perception Index and per capita GDP have a similar looking relationship with the Global Peace Index. There appears to be a ‘tipping point’ for countries with a score of around 2 on the GPI. This meant that at a score of 2 on the peace index, small positive changes in peace had large positive impacts on corruption or per capita GDP. Similarly once past the score of 2 on the GPI small negative changes in corruption or per capita GDP were associated with large decreases in peace. Both of these datasets were also exhibited statistically significant relationships with the GPI at the 5% level when the change in GPI score over the last five years was regressed against the change in these two datasets.

CORRUPTION

CHART 2.17: GPI VS CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Full democracies are considerably more peaceful than any other government type.



Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) attempts to assess the level of public sector corruption in a given country. Because corruption is often hidden and hard to assess, various proxy measures and survey data are used in order to construct the CPI. The CPI looks at measures of public sector corruption like embezzlement, kickbacks, bribery, and the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.

Chart 2.17 shows that there appears to be a

clear, logarithmic relationship between peace and corruption. The one major outlying country which has relatively low levels of corruption but also low peacefulness is Israel, a country whose GPI score is dominated by external components related to conflicts with neighbours and measures of militarisation.

CHART 2.18: GPI VS CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PEACE

External Peace does not correlate against the CPI, while Internal Peace correlates strongly.

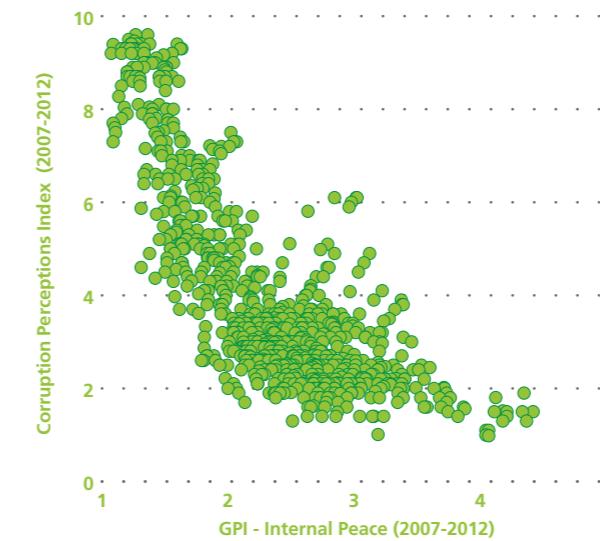


Chart 2.18 shows the Corruption Perceptions Index correlated against Internal Peace and External Peace respectively. The correlation with external peacefulness is effectively zero, whilst the correlation with internal peacefulness is almost identical to the correlation with the GPI. This is partially the result of external peacefulness having a much smaller range than internal peacefulness, (from 1 to 3.1), but this does not completely explain the dramatic difference in the correlation strength between internal and external peacefulness.

Chart 2.19 shows the approximate log relationship between GPI and corruption. When the log of the corruption score is correlated against the GPI, a linear relationship emerges.

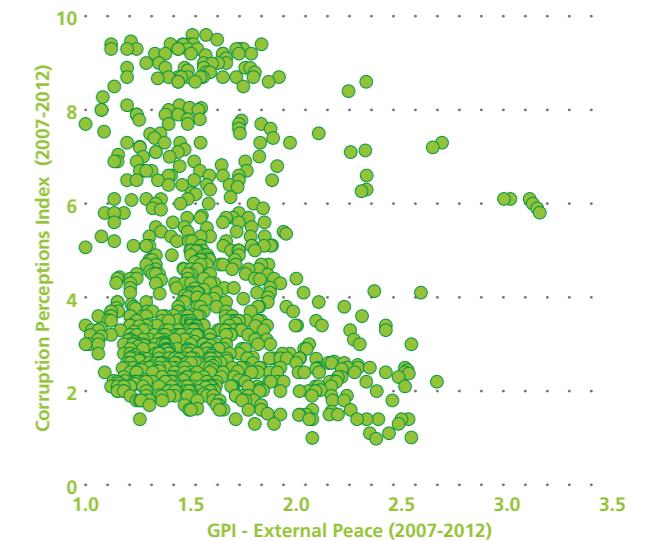
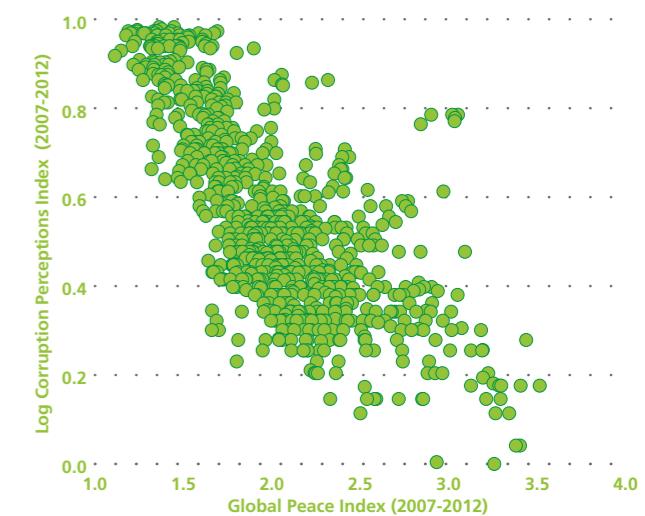


CHART 2.19: LOG GPI VS LOG CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX

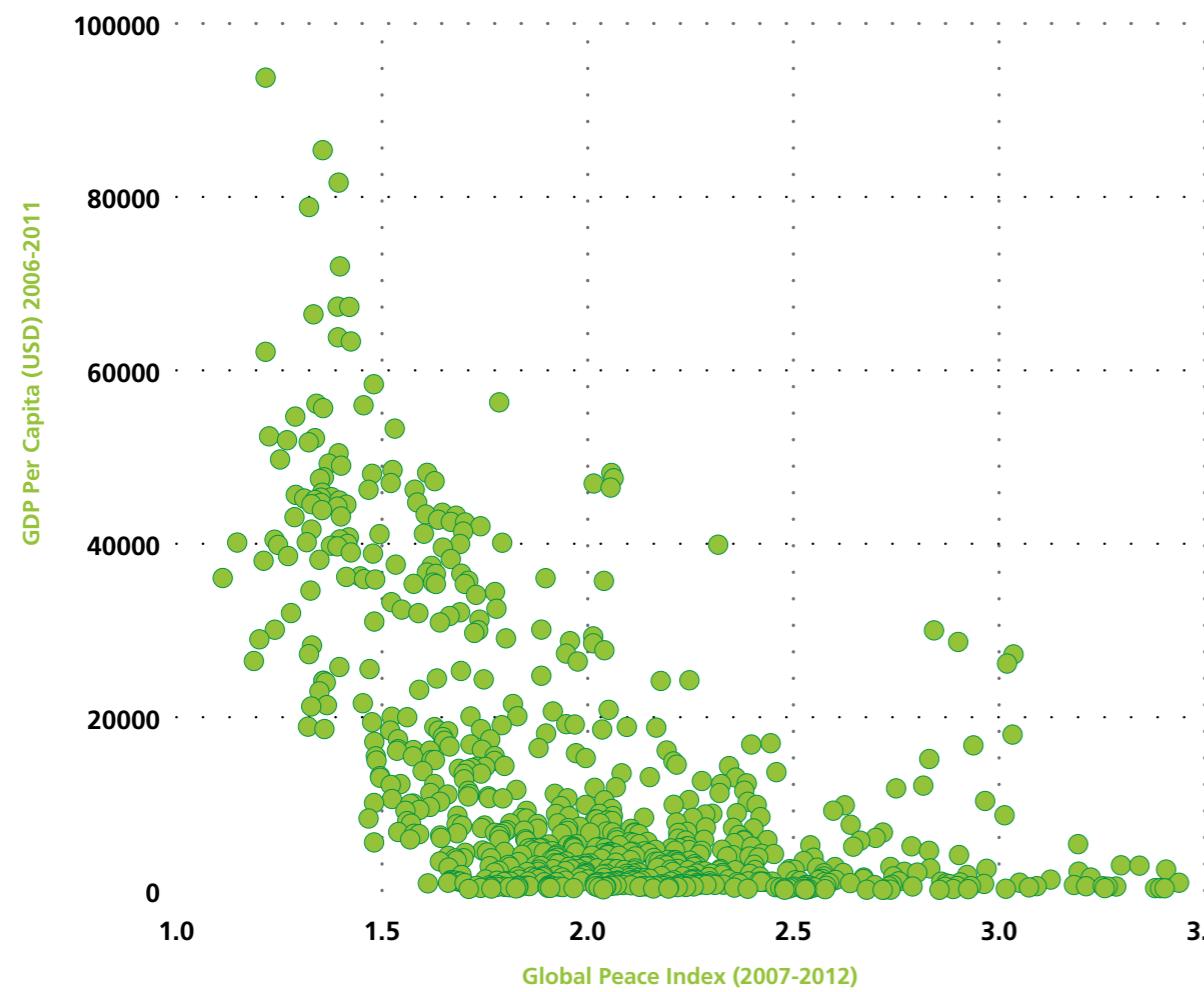
Taking the log of the CPI and correlating it against the GPI reveals a linear relationship between peace and corruption.



GDP PER CAPITA

CHART 2.20: GPI VS GDP PER CAPITA (US DOLLARS)

There is a strong correlation between the GPI and GDP per capita.

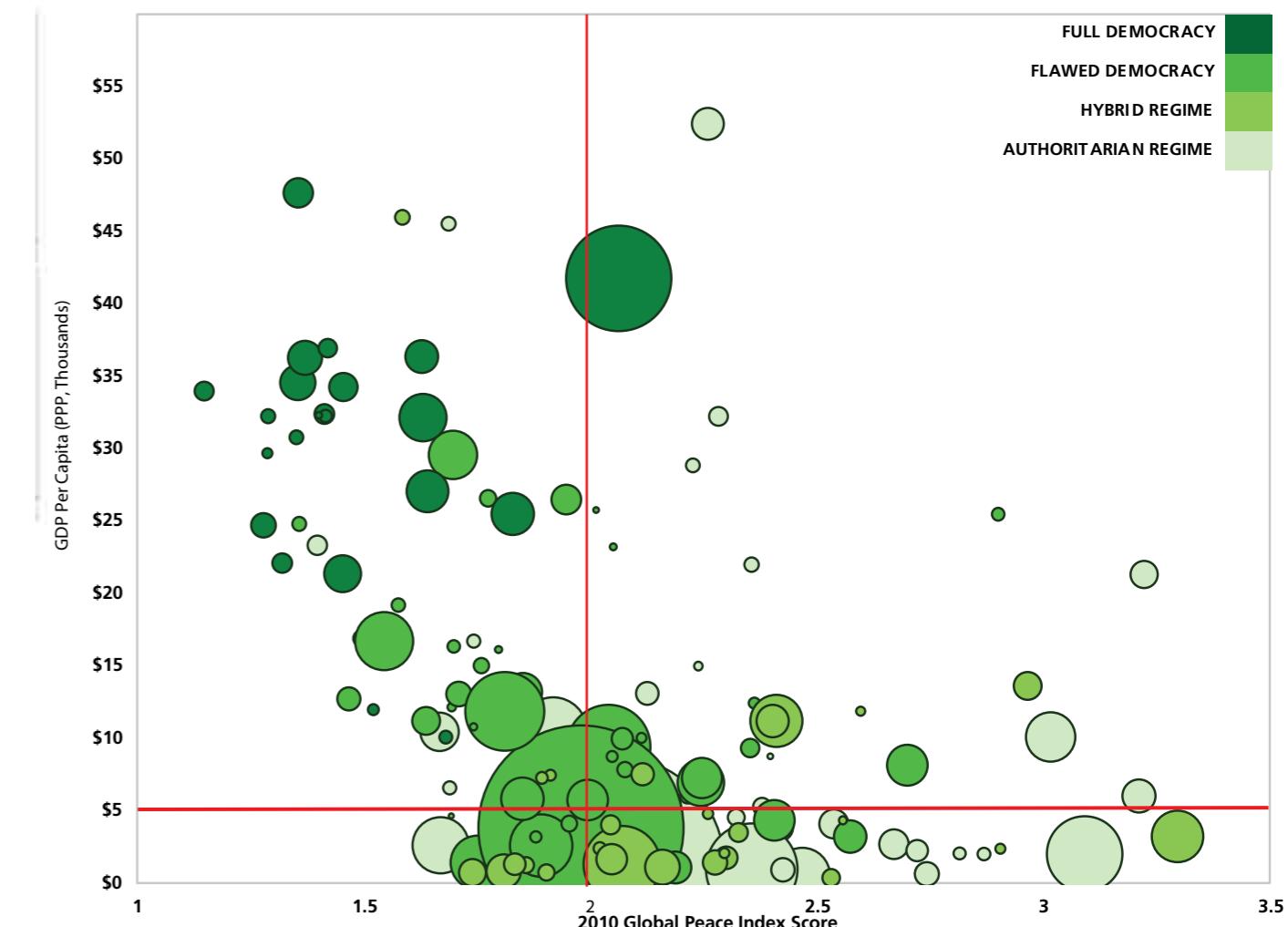


There appears to be a similar relationship between the GPI and GDP per capita. Countries with GPI scores less than 2 tend to have large increases in GDP for small increases in peacefulness, whilst countries less peaceful than this turning point seem to have little variance in their GDP per capita figures. The outlying countries on this scatter plot are all resource rich. Further exploring the GDP per capita correlation by inserting governance and population data reveals some interesting trends. For the sake of clarity, the

following bubble charts only use one year's worth of PPP GDP per capita data (from 2010). The most successful form of government in relation to peace and GDP per capita income is democracy as can be seen in the chart. Both authoritarian and hybrid regimes perform most poorly with flawed democracies sitting between the two groups. It is interesting to note that flawed democracies are on the cusp of or just over the peace/GDP tipping point, and most hybrid regimes sitting below the peace/GDP threshold.

CHART 2.21: GPI VS GDP PER CAPITA (US DOLLARS) BY GOVERNMENT TYPE, BUBBLE SIZE IS PROPORTINAL TO POPULATION SIZE.

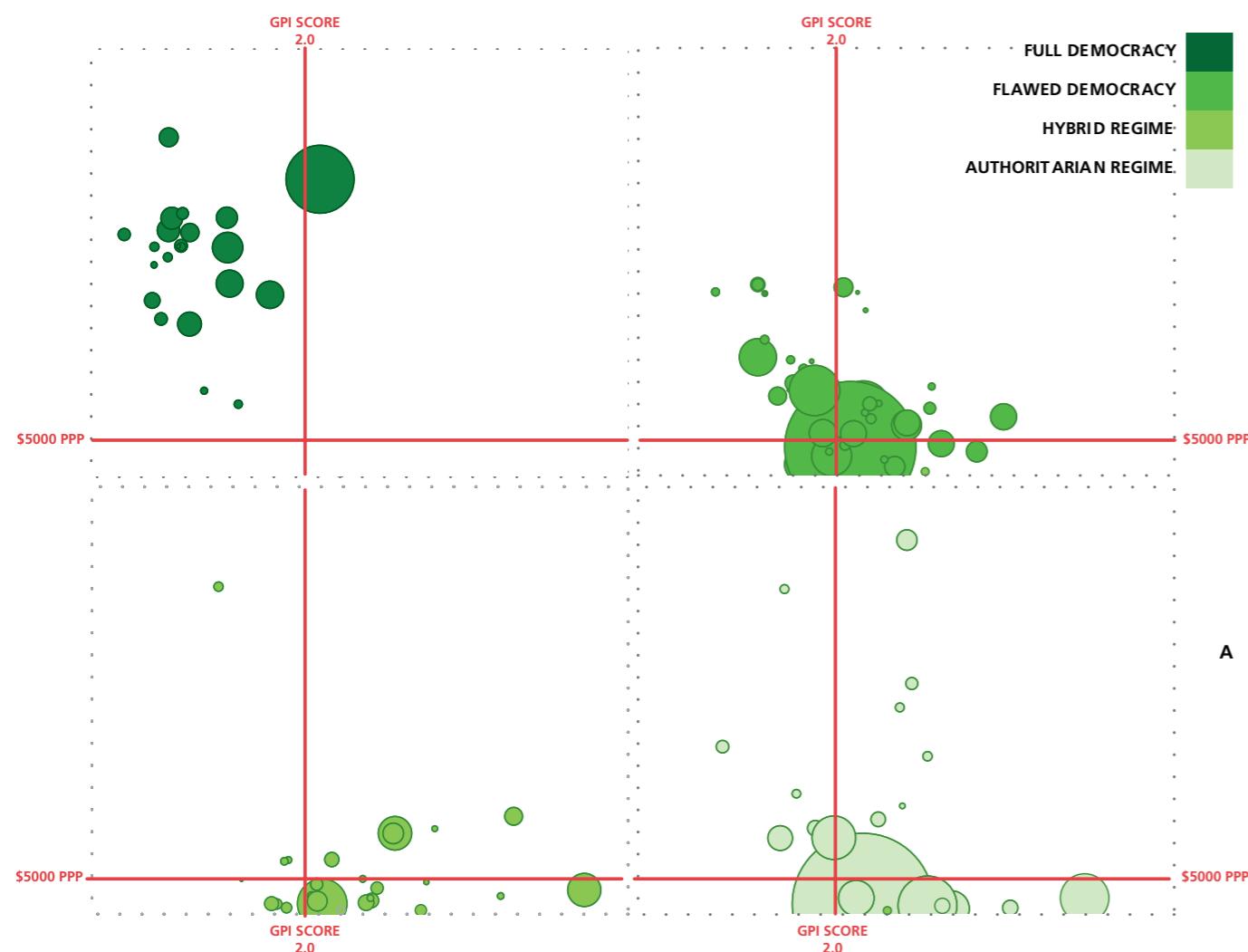
Full democracies are considerably more peaceful than any other government type.



However, there is a large amount of variance amongst the authoritarian regimes across population, peacefulness, and GDP per capita. A number of the smaller authoritarian regimes have very high GDP per capita, and a few are both relatively rich and relatively peaceful. Conversely, a number of larger authoritarian regimes have broken past the peace threshold, but remain relatively poor, with GDPs per capita of less than \$5000 in PPP terms.

CHART 2.22: GPI VS GDP PER CAPITA BY REGION

Full democracies are considerably more peaceful than any other government type and are generally wealthier.

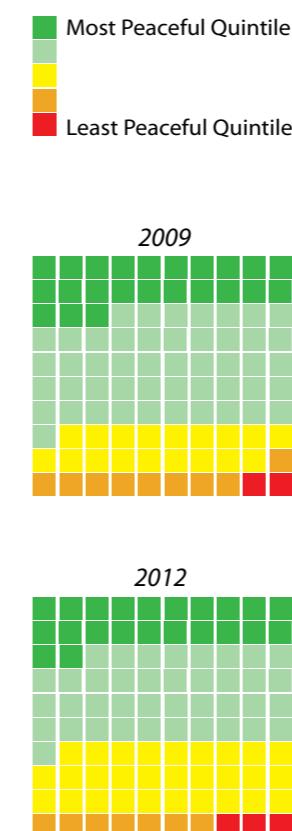


FULL DEMOCRACY
FLAWED DEMOCRACY
HYBRID REGIME
AUTHORITARIAN REGIME

QUINTILE ANALYSIS

Whilst the overall trend in peacefulness has shown little deviation in terms of the global average, there have been a number of changes that have occurred at the quintile level. For the purposes of this report, the range of scores from the 2008 GPI was divided into five equal segments. Chart 2.23 below shows the percentage of GPI countries that were found in each quintile in 2009, and then again in 2012. Even though the average score in 2009 and 2012 was fairly similar, there are now more countries in the middle quintile.

CHART 2.23: % OF COUNTRIES THAT ARE PEACEFUL BY QUINTILE
Although there was no change in overall average peacefulness from 2009 to 2012, there are now more countries in the middle quintile. Each square represents 1% of total GPI countries.



The GPI has now had a uniform set of indicators since 2009, although there have been some small methodological changes since then.

Table 2.8 highlights the distribution of scores in a heat-map format for each quintile, from 2009 to 2012. Four countries moved from the second to the first quintile over this time period, with Bhutan having the most pronounced rise. Four countries also fell out of the first quintile and into the second, with Oman having the biggest fall. This was in large part due to the fall out of the Arab Spring uprising.

TABLE 2.8: PEACE TRENDS BY QUINTILE, 2009-2012

| COUNTRY | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Iceland | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.15 | 1.11 |
| Denmark | 1.22 | 1.34 | 1.29 | 1.24 |
| New Zealand | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.24 |
| Canada | 1.31 | 1.39 | 1.35 | 1.32 |
| Japan | 1.27 | 1.25 | 1.29 | 1.33 |
| Ireland | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.37 | 1.33 |
| Austria | 1.25 | 1.29 | 1.34 | 1.33 |
| Slovenia | 1.32 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.33 |
| Finland | 1.32 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Switzerland | 1.39 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.35 |
| Belgium | 1.36 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.38 |
| Qatar | 1.39 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.39 |
| Czech Republic | 1.33 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 1.40 |
| Sweden | 1.27 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.42 |
| Germany | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1.42 |
| Portugal | 1.35 | 1.37 | 1.45 | 1.47 |
| Hungary | 1.58 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| Norway | 1.22 | 1.32 | 1.36 | 1.48 |
| Bhutan | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.48 |
| Malaysia | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.47 | 1.48 |
| Mauritius | | | | 1.49 |
| Australia | 1.48 | 1.47 | 1.46 | 1.49 |
| Singapore | 1.53 | 1.62 | 1.59 | 1.52 |
| Poland | 1.60 | 1.62 | 1.54 | 1.52 |
| Spain | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.64 | 1.55 |
| Slovakia | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.58 | 1.59 |
| Taiwan | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.64 | 1.60 |
| Netherlands | 1.53 | 1.61 | 1.63 | 1.61 |
| United Kingdom | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.63 | 1.61 |
| Chile | 1.48 | 1.62 | 1.71 | 1.62 |

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Botswana | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.69 | 1.62 |
| Romania | 1.59 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.63 |
| Uruguay | 1.56 | 1.57 | 1.52 | 1.63 |
| Vietnam | 1.66 | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.64 |

Whilst only one country (Ecuador) moved from the third quintile into the second, 12 moved from the second to the third.

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Croatia | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.70 | 1.65 |
| Costa Rica | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1.66 |
| Laos | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.69 | 1.66 |
| Italy | 1.65 | 1.70 | 1.77 | 1.69 |
| Bulgaria | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.85 | 1.70 |
| France | 1.58 | 1.64 | 1.70 | 1.71 |
| Estonia | 1.66 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.72 |
| South Korea | 1.63 | 1.72 | 1.83 | 1.73 |
| Lithuania | 1.69 | 1.71 | 1.76 | 1.74 |
| Argentina | 1.85 | 1.88 | 1.85 | 1.76 |
| Latvia | 1.77 | 1.83 | 1.79 | 1.77 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.67 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.78 |
| Kuwait | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.79 |
| Mozambique | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.80 |
| Namibia | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.80 |
| Ghana | 1.76 | 1.78 | 1.75 | 1.81 |
| Zambia | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 1.83 |
| Sierra Leone | | 1.83 | 1.90 | 1.86 |
| Lesotho | | | | 1.86 |
| Morocco | 1.81 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.87 |
| Tanzania | 1.80 | 1.83 | 1.86 | 1.87 |
| Djibouti | | | | 1.88 |
| Burkina Faso | 1.91 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.88 |
| Mongolia | 2.04 | 2.10 | 1.88 | 1.88 |
| Oman | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.74 | 1.89 |
| Malawi | 1.71 | 1.83 | 1.74 | 1.89 |
| Panama | 1.80 | 1.88 | 1.81 | 1.90 |
| Jordan | 1.83 | 1.95 | 1.92 | 1.91 |
| Indonesia | 1.85 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 1.91 |
| Serbia | 1.95 | 2.07 | 2.07 | 1.92 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.76 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.92 |

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Albania | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.91 | 1.93 |
| Moldova | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.89 | 1.93 |
| Macedonia | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1.93 |
| Guyana | 2.10 | 2.09 | 2.11 | 1.94 |
| Cuba | 1.86 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 1.95 |
| Ukraine | 2.01 | 2.12 | 1.99 | 1.95 |
| Tunisia | 1.70 | 1.68 | 1.76 | 1.95 |
| Cyprus | 1.74 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.96 |
| Gambia | | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.96 |
| Gabon | 1.76 | 1.98 | 2.06 | 1.97 |
| Paraguay | 1.92 | 2.00 | 1.95 | 1.97 |
| Greece | 1.78 | 1.89 | 1.95 | 1.98 |
| Senegal | 1.98 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 1.99 |
| Peru | 1.97 | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.00 |
| Nepal | 1.94 | 2.04 | 2.15 | 2.00 |
| Montenegro | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.11 | 2.01 |
| Nicaragua | 1.80 | 1.92 | 2.02 | 2.01 |
| Brazil | 2.02 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.02 |
| Bolivia | 1.99 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.02 |
| Swaziland | | 1.98 | 2.00 | 2.03 |
| Ecuador | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.12 | 2.03 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1.80 | 1.95 | 2.04 | 2.04 |
| United States of America | 2.01 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.06 |
| China | 1.92 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.06 |
| Dominican Republic | 1.89 | 2.04 | 2.12 | 2.07 |
| Bangladesh | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.07 |
| Guinea | | | 2.13 | 2.07 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.06 | 2.11 | 2.14 | 2.08 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2.04 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.08 |
| Angola | 2.10 | 2.06 | 2.11 | 2.10 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | 2.11 |
| Cameroon | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.10 | 2.11 |
| Uganda | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.12 |
| Madagascar | 1.91 | 2.02 | 2.24 | 2.12 |
| Tajikistan | | | 2.22 | 2.12 |
| Liberia | | 2.20 | 2.16 | 2.13 |
| Mali | 2.09 | 2.25 | 2.19 | 2.13 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.48 | 2.62 | 2.41 | 2.15 |
| Republic of the Congo | 2.20 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 2.15 |
| Kazakhstan | 2.02 | 2.11 | 2.14 | 2.15 |

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|
| Saudi Arabia | 2.17 | 2.22 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| Haiti | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.18 |
| Cambodia | 2.18 | 2.26 | 2.30 | 2.21 |
| Belarus | 2.10 | 2.24 | 2.28 | 2.21 |
| Uzbekistan | 2.20 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.22 |
| Egypt | 1.77 | 1.78 | 2.02 | 2.22 |
| El Salvador | 2.07 | 2.20 | 2.22 | 2.22 |
| Jamaica | 2.11 | 2.14 | 2.24 | 2.22 |
| Benin | | | | 2.23 |
| Armenia | | 2.27 | 2.26 | 2.24 |
| Niger | | | 2.36 | 2.24 |
| Turkmenistan | 2.11 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.24 |
| Bahrain | 1.88 | 1.97 | 2.40 | 2.25 |
| Rwanda | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.19 | 2.25 |
| Kenya | 2.27 | 2.37 | 2.28 | 2.25 |
| Algeria | 2.21 | 2.28 | 2.42 | 2.26 |
| Eritrea | | | 2.23 | 2.26 |
| Venezuela | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.28 |
| Guatemala | 2.22 | 2.26 | 2.40 | 2.29 |
| Mauritania | 2.48 | 2.39 | 2.43 | 2.30 |
| Thailand | 2.35 | 2.39 | 2.25 | 2.30 |
| South Africa | 2.44 | 2.38 | 2.35 | 2.32 |
| Iran | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.36 | 2.32 |
| Honduras | 2.26 | 2.39 | 2.33 | 2.34 |
| Turkey | 2.39 | 2.42 | 2.41 | 2.34 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | | | 2.30 | 2.36 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.33 | 2.37 | 2.38 | 2.36 |
| Philippines | 2.33 | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.41 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2.34 | 2.30 | 2.42 | 2.42 |
| Mexico | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.36 | 2.44 |
| Lebanon | 2.72 | 2.64 | 2.60 | 2.46 |
| Ethiopia | 2.55 | 2.46 | 2.47 | 2.50 |
| Burundi | 2.53 | 2.58 | 2.53 | 2.52 |
| Myanmar | 2.50 | 2.58 | 2.54 | 2.52 |
| Zimbabwe | 2.74 | 2.68 | 2.72 | 2.54 |
| Georgia | 2.74 | 2.97 | 2.56 | 2.54 |
| India | 2.42 | 2.52 | 2.57 | 2.55 |

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Yemen | 2.36 | 2.56 | 2.67 | 2.60 |
| Colombia | 2.65 | 2.79 | 2.70 | 2.62 |
| Chad | 2.88 | 2.96 | 2.74 | 2.67 |
| Nigeria | 2.60 | 2.76 | 2.74 | 2.80 |

Both Syria and Libya have experienced tremendous conflict and upheaval since the beginning of the Arab Spring, with the Gaddafi regime being overthrown in Libya and an as yet unresolved uprising still gripping Syria.

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Syria | 2.05 | 2.27 | 2.32 | 2.83 |
| Libya | 1.71 | 1.84 | 2.82 | 2.83 |
| Pakistan | 2.86 | 3.05 | 2.91 | 2.83 |
| Israel | 3.04 | 3.02 | 2.90 | 2.84 |
| Central African Republic | 2.73 | 2.79 | 2.87 | 2.87 |
| North Korea | 2.72 | 2.86 | 3.09 | 2.93 |
| Russia | 2.75 | 3.01 | 2.97 | 2.94 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2.89 | 2. | | |



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Positive Peace Index (PPI) is a measure of the strength of the attitudes, institutions, and structures of 108 nations to determine their capacity to create and maintain a peaceful society. The PPI is based on a statistical framework which groups these attributes into eight key categories known as the 'Pillars of Peace'. These pillars have been identified as describing what underpins a peaceful society. This approach stands in contrast to the extensive quantitative conflict literature which is predominately focused on understanding the causes for the outbreak of war or civil unrest.

The PPI is different from the GPI as it uses the definition 'absence of violence or fear of violence' to measure peace. While understanding the relative levels and types of violence present in the world is useful, this on its own will not identify the economic, political, and cultural factors that shape a peaceful society. In contrast to negative peace, positive peace is about the appropriate attitudes, institutions, and structures which when strengthened, lead to a more peaceful society. The imperative of deepening understanding how to create peace has been highlighted by the recent state-building experiences such as in Iraq and Afghanistan. Both of these nations are still rooted at the bottom of the GPI.

One of the most notable observations is that the same attributes associated with peace are also associated with many other positive social and economic outcomes such as high levels of education, higher GDP per capita, low levels of corruption and high social cohesion. Seen in this light, the Pillars of Peace provide a foundation for thinking about how to establish the optimal environment for human wellbeing and potential to flourish.

This analysis allows the comparison of the GPI to the PPI to determine if nations have a positive peace surplus or deficit. This gap is the difference in ranking between the two indices and provides a basic estimate of a nation's potential to improve or decline in peace. If the ranking is lower on the GPI than the PPI then there is an opportunity for an improvement in peace as the society has the attitudes, institutions, and structures that are associated with higher levels

of peace. Similarly, the inverse scenario suggests a fall in peacefulness may be more likely to occur. This is referred to as a positive peace deficit, where the PPI ranking is substantially lower than the GPI ranking, highlighting the weakness of the necessary pillars to sustain peace in a society.

Key observations from the research are:

- The top five nations on the PPI are all Nordic nations which all score highly in the GPI.
- There are only two countries that are not high income in the top 30. These are Chile and Lithuania; both upper middle income nations.
- The bottom ten is dominated by seven Sub-Saharan African nations. The other three are from the Asia Pacific region.
- North America and Western Europe are the most positively peaceful regions. Sub-Saharan Africa is the least positively peaceful region.
- Singapore is the only hybrid regime in the top 20 and France is the only flawed democracy in the top 20.
- The bottom ten nations on the PPI lag most on the equitable distribution of resources and levels of education compared to the world average.
- The top ten nations perform very well on lower levels of corruption and well-functioning government.
- Case study shows levels of violence in some of the nations with the biggest PPI deficits are narrowing due to increased political destabilization. Some examples are Syria, Egypt and Madagascar. Madagascar would have had the highest positive peace deficit in the world in 2007.
- Full democracies have the highest average levels of peace both on the GPI and the PPI.
- Flawed democracies have the largest positive peace surplus in terms of rank, indicating violence tends to be high in comparison to the measured institutions and structures which score comparatively better.

Region Specific Highlights:

- Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa have equally low scores on measures of Well-Functioning Government.
- Sub-Saharan Africa scores worst on all three indicators of Equitable Distribution of Resources
- Central and Eastern Europe score worse than the Asia Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa on Sound Business Environment measures.
- The Middle East and North Africa on average scores lowest on Acceptance of the Rights Others measures.
- Good Relations with Neighbours is the only positive peace indicator where North America does not score the highest score.
- The Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa have the poorest scores on Free Flow of Information.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is lagging on mean years of schooling and secondary school enrolment rates. Latin America, Middle East and North Africa and the Asia Pacific all have the similar scores on key peace-related education measures.
- Latin America has the second highest levels of corruption after Sub-Saharan Africa.

The lower ranked nations in the PPI tend to be lower income nations with hybrid or authoritarian regimes. Hybrid regimes are on average slightly less peaceful than authoritarian regimes although they have similar scores on the PPI. Interestingly, the average positive peace score is similar in four of the regions of the world, Central and Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa.

The eight domains in the PPI are consistently associated with peaceful environments and can be seen as both interdependent and positively reinforcing of each other. This means the strength of any one ‘pillar’ has the potential to either positively or negatively influence peace. Due to the inter-dependence within the PPI, the weakening or strengthening of any one ‘pillar’ will also weaken or strengthen the presence of the other ‘pillars’. This is analogous to a brick wall, take out one brick and the

strength of the entire wall is materially impacted.

The framework described in this paper does not aim at isolating causality; rather it describes the ‘optimum’ environment for peace to flourish. This means that peace-building efforts should aim at enhancing and building these structures as much as possible while dealing with tactical issues such as violence containment as they arise.

INTRODUCTION

The GPI represents one of the first rigorous attempts to measure the relative levels of the peacefulness of nations. By aggregating and generating a comprehensive and reliable dataset which measures direct violence, the GPI adds to the current stock of harmonized cross-country data. Since 2007 it has informed policymakers, academics, and civil society organisations about the objective state of direct violence in countries covering over 99% of the world’s population. The purpose of this research is to better understand the cultural, economic, and political conditions associated with peaceful environments.

Up until now, the GPI has focused on measuring what is termed ‘negative peace’, which was described by Johan Galtung as the “absence of violence” and the “absence of the fear of violence”.¹ Hence the GPI utilises 23 indicators of safety and security in society, militarisation, and ongoing domestic and international conflict to determine the multidimensional nature of negative peace in 158 countries.² This means nations with a high ranking in the GPI are considered more peaceful because they are relatively safer and more secure than countries lower in the rankings.

In contrast to negative peace, Galtung described a second dimension called positive peace. Broadly understood, positive peace is derived from preventative solutions which are optimistic and facilitate a more integrated society.³ According to Galtung, this results in ‘cooperation for mutual benefit, and where individuals and society are in harmony’.⁴ From this conceptual basis, IEP defines positive peace as “the set of attitudes, institutions and structures which when strengthened, lead to a more peaceful society.”

IEP has empirically derived the key indicators and weightings of positive peace via statistical analysis of six years of GPI data. The indicators used in the PPI attempt to comprehensively cover the multidimensional factors associated with positive peace. Over 300 cross-country datasets were compiled and statistically tested against the GPI to determine the strength of their association. The key factors identified are referred to as ‘Pillars of Peace’ and make up eight separate domains of the PPI.

These domains are:

- Well-functioning government
- Sound business environment
- Equitable distribution of resources
- Acceptance of the rights of others
- Good relations with neighbours
- Free flow of information
- High levels of education
- Low levels of corruption

From this framework, IEP has developed the PPI. There are a total of 21 indicators used in the PPI, each of these indicators have had their weightings determined empirically by the strength of the correlation or statistical association with the GPI. The PPI indicators are all publicly available datasets from large intergovernmental organisations, research institutes, and civil society organisations.

WHY A POSITIVE PEACE INDEX?

In contrast to negative peace, positive peace can inform our understanding of the appropriate attitudes, institutions, and structures which when strengthened, lead to a nation's capacity to harmoniously and non-violently resolve conflict. The approach in this paper stands in contrast to the extensive quantitative conflict literature which is predominately focused on understanding the causes for outbreak of war as a key dependent variable.⁵ The output of the PPI can be used for comparative studies which will further inform the understanding of the key economic, political and cultural factors that can improve peace and resilience of all societies, not just fragile states.

By seeking to identify institutions which help a society move away from violence it is hoped a more holistic picture of the key factors which drive peace can be identified. While a focus on 'trigger' factors or individual case studies is insightful they cannot reveal global or regional trends or help in identifying longer term causes of conflict. As the 2009/2010 Human Security Report identifies, there is still a "...remarkable lack of consensus in the research findings on the causes of war and peace...also the inability of conflict models to predict the outbreak of conflicts."⁶ To date, there are only a small number of robust findings which have widespread consensus in the research community. According to Hegre and Sambanis⁷ only three key findings have broad agreement on the causes of civil war:

- The lower a country's average income, the higher the risk of war.
- War is more likely if a country has already experienced a war, the more recent the war the more likely the risk.
- The risk of war increases as a country's size increases.

While some dispute the number of robust findings, it is clear there are conflicting empirical conclusions as to the causes of conflict. In contrast, by measuring positive peace it is possible to determine another way to better understand how to reduce violence, but more importantly how to build the resilience within societies so they are less likely to fall into conflict. It is hoped this research can influence debate on how international institutions can facilitate a more holistic

and positive approach to peace and state building.

The composite index approach of the PPI was chosen because positive peace is a latent and multidimensional concept which is represented in different social, political and economic forms.

WHAT IS PEACE?

While there are many nuanced definitions of peace, this paper uses two concepts, both of which have a rich history in peace studies. These two types of peace are commonly referred to as 'positive' and 'negative' peace as defined by Johan Galtung. Negative peace is the absence of violence or fear of violence, an intuitive definition that most people will agree with. This was used in defining the measures for the GPI which include indicators that measure both the internal peacefulness of nations as well their external peace in relation to other states.

In an effort to determine positive peace, the IEP has used a statistical framework to derive what are the attitudes, institutions and structures that are associated with peace as measured by the GPI. This is the only known quantitative approach to defining positive peace and as such occupies a unique position in peace studies. The work provides a foundation for researchers to deepen their understanding of the empirical relationships between peace, social development and other development variables.

The empirical link between negative peace and the factors in the PPI index appear to hold in developing and developed contexts. Both negative and positive peace can be seen as the producer and product of forms of trust and cohesion that are a pre-requisite for well-functioning and prosperous societies. Countries higher in positive peace also tend to have many other fundamentally positive social and economic outcomes. For instance, IEP finds high peace countries have; higher per capita incomes, more equitable distribution of resources, better health and education outcomes, improved trust between citizens, greater social cohesion.

By moving countries away from direct violence and towards positive peace, this demonstrates that it is also possible to reap a significant social and economic dividend as a primary by-product of creating peace.

METHODOLOGY

The Positive Peace Index is similar to the GPI in that it is a composite index attempting to measure an unobserved multidimensional concept. The PPI is the first known attempt to build an empirically derived index aiming to measure the latent variable of positive peace from the definition of "the set of attitudes, institutions and structures which when strengthened, lead to a more peaceful society."

The starting point for developing the PPI was to correlate the GPI against over 300 cross-country harmonized datasets measuring a variety of economic, governance, social, attitudinal and political factors. This aggregation of data attempted to cover many known quantitative and qualitative datasets measuring factors at the nation-state level.⁸ Each dataset which was significantly correlated was then organised under eight distinct headings or factors, these have been previously referred to as the 'Pillars of Peace' and become the eight domains of the PPI. These structures were derived by empirical inspection and from the large body of qualitative and quantitative literature highlighting the importance of these factors. Rather than attempting to isolate singular factors associated with peace, this approach is focused on identifying the broad and complex associations that exist between the drivers of violence and a multitude of formal and informal cultural, economic, and political, variables.

Under each of the eight domains, the data sources most closely correlated with the GPI were then aggregated for each country. This resulted in the PPI having the following key features:

- 21 indicators under eight domains
- 108 countries covered
- Time series covering only 2010

The key domains of the Positive Peace Index are:

- Well-functioning government
- Sound business environment
- Equitable distribution of resources
- Acceptance of the rights of others
- Free flow of information

- Good relations with neighbours
- High levels of education
- Low levels of corruption.

INDICATORS

| POSITIVE PEACE DOMAIN | INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | WEIGHT | % OF TOTAL INDEX |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------|------------------|
| WELL-FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT | Government Effectiveness | World Bank, World Governance Indicators | 0.73 | 5.64% |
| | Rule of Law | World Bank, World Governance Indicators | 0.77 | 5.94% |
| | Political Culture | Economist Intelligence Unit, Political Democracy Index | 0.66 | 5.13% |
| SOUND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT | Global Competitiveness Report | World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Index | 0.60 | 4.63% |
| | Index of Economic Freedom - Business Freedom | Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom | 0.57 | 4.39% |
| | GDP Per Capita (PPP) | World Bank, World Governance Indicators | 0.58 | 4.51% |
| EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES | Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) ⁹ | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | 0.53 | 4.14% |
| | Life Expectancy | World Bank, World Development Indicators | 0.51 | 3.94% |
| | Infant Mortality | World Bank, World Development Indicators | 0.51 | 3.94% |
| ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS | CIRI Empowerment Index | CIRI Human Rights Dataset | 0.74 | 5.76% |
| | Gender Gap Index | World Economic Forum | 0.53 | 4.07% |
| | Intergroup Cohesion | Indices for Social Development, International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) | 0.80 | 6.19% |
| GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS | Interpersonal Safety and Trust | Indices for Social Development, International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) | 0.50 | 3.90% |
| | Extent of Regional Integration | Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) | 0.64 | 4.99% |
| FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION | Press Freedom Index | Freedom House | 0.60 | 4.65% |
| | World Press Freedom Index | Reporters Without Borders | 0.56 | 4.34% |
| | Internet Usage | International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and United Nations | 0.62 | 4.82% |
| HIGH LEVELS OF EDUCATION | Mean Years of Schooling | UNESCO, Institute of Statistics | 0.53 | 4.13% |
| | Secondary School Enrolment Rate | World Bank, World Development Indicators | 0.48 | 3.69% |
| LOW LEVELS OF CORRUPTION | Control of Corruption | World Bank, World Governance Indicators | 0.73 | 5.69% |
| | Corruption Perception Index | Transparency International | 0.71 | 5.52% |

INDICATOR WEIGHTINGS

All indicators are scored between one and five, with one being the most ‘positively peaceful’ score and five the least ‘positively peaceful’. This means countries which score closer to one are likely to have relatively more institutional capacity and resilience in comparison to nations which score closer to five.

The weightings are between 0.5 and 0.8 and have been derived by the strength of the indicator’s

statistical correlation to the 2011 GPI score. The stronger the correlation to the GPI, the higher the weighting portioned in the PPI. The lowest weighting is given to the Interpersonal Safety and Trust indicator which accounts for 3.9 per cent of the index. This is in comparison to the most heavily weighted factor of Intergroup Cohesion which is weighted at 0.80 and accounts for more than twice the portion of Interpersonal Safety and Trust at 6.2 per cent of the PPI.



POSITIVE PEACE INDICATORS

WELL-FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT

Well-Functioning Government is dependent upon levels of political participation, political culture, the separation of powers, the quality of democracy and public service delivery. It is dependent upon a multitude of formal and informal institutional variables, such as:

- The quality and quantity of public services
- The quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures
- The quality of policy formulation and implementation
- The credibility of a government's commitment to its policies.

GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS (SUB-INDEX) – WORLD BANK, WORLD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS (WGI)

Definition: Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.

Source: The full WGI data set compiles and summarises information from 30 existing data sources. The data aims to report the views and experiences of citizens, entrepreneurs, and experts in the public, private and NGO sectors from around the world, on the quality of various aspects of governance. The government effectiveness sub-indicator uses approximately 41 data points from a mix of the above sources.

RULE OF LAW (SUB INDEX) – WORLD BANK, WORLD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

Description: Rule of law captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

Source: The total WGI compile and summarise information from 30 existing data sources that report the views and experiences of citizens, entrepreneurs, and experts in the public, private and NGO sectors from around the world, on the quality of various aspects of governance. The rule of law sub-indicator uses approximately 76 data points from these sources.

POLITICAL CULTURE - ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT (EIU)

Description: The EIU's Democracy Index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. IEP has used the sub-index Political Culture in the PPI, as the other metrics in the Well-Functioning Government PPI indicator cover the measurement of the formal institutions of governance. Political Culture uses survey data from World Values Survey and other sources to determine the informal attitudes towards democracy.

Source: Composite index based on dichotomous and three-point scoring¹⁰ qualitative scoring system by country experts.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

The Equitable Distribution of Resources in society refers not just to income distribution but also to the evenness of the broader development process, such as whether people have access to basic needs like water, healthcare, transportation, education or access to just legal processes. Uneven distribution of resources can generate fundamental inefficiencies within the system as well as lead to alienation of groups and the depletion of human capital.

INEQUALITY ADJUSTED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (IHDI) - UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Definition: The HDI covers three basic dimensions; health, education and income. It is possible in the standard HDI for two countries to achieve the same score while very different results when measured by the equitability of the distribution of the resources. In contrast to the HDI, the IHDI takes into account not only the average achievements of a country on health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its citizens. This means it measures inequality in the key human development variables. Note, several countries in the PPI do not have a IHDI score. IEP has supplanted missing values with the standard HDI score as these tend to be close to IHDI scores. Those countries are: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Iran, Kuwait, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Qatar, Papua New Guinea and Saudi Arabia.

Source: UNDP

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Definition: Life expectancy at birth indicates 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.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

INFANT MORTALITY

Definition: Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

SOUND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

The Sound Business Environment structure refers to the strength of economic conditions as well as the formal institutions that support the operation of the private sector. Strong private sector conditions are essential for employment and economic growth and also ensure that there is a viable tax base upon which governments can fund other critical services which the private sector cannot.

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT - WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Definition: The Global Competitiveness Report attempts to provide a holistic overview of factors that are critical to driving productivity and competitiveness. It is made up of over 110 variables, of which two thirds come from the Executive Opinion Survey, and one third comes from publicly available sources. The variables are organised into twelve pillars, with each pillar representing an area considered as an important determinant of competitiveness.¹¹

Source: Data is based on executive opinion surveys (survey data) and publicly available data from various intergovernmental organisations.

INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM - BUSINESS FREEDOM SUB-INDICATOR, HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Definition: This indicator is derived from the Heritage Foundation's Index of Economic Freedom. Business Freedom is a sub indicator which measures an individual's ability to start, operate, and close a business.

Source: The Index relies on the following sources in determining business freedom scores, in order of priority: World Bank, Doing Business 2012; Economist Intelligence Unit, Country Report and Country Commerce, 2008–2011; U.S. Department of Commerce, Country Commercial Guide, 2008–2011; and official government publications of each country.¹²

GDP PER CAPITA (PPP) - WORLD BANK, WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Definition: GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS

Acceptance of the Rights of Others is a category designed to include both the formal institutions that ensure basic rights and freedoms as well as the informal social and cultural norms that relate to the behaviours of citizens. These factors relate to tolerance between the different ethnic, linguistic, religious, and socio-economic groups within a country.

CIRI EMPOWERMENT INDEX - CIRI HUMAN RIGHTS DATASET

Definition: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Empowerment Index is an additive index constructed from the Foreign Movement, Domestic Movement, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly & Association, Workers' Rights, Electoral Self-Determination, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It

ranges from 0, no government respect for these seven rights, to 14, full government respect for these seven rights.

Source: Constructed from the CIRI Human Rights Dataset which takes its primary source of information about human rights practices from the annual United States Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. Coders for CIRI use this source for all variables. Coders also use a second source, Amnesty International's Annual Report. Both reports can be found online for recent years. If there are discrepancies between the two sources, coders are instructed to treat the Amnesty International evaluation as authoritative.

GENDER GAP INDEX - WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

Definition: The Gender Gap Index is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual countries rather than the actual levels of the available resources and opportunities in those countries. The Index is constructed to rank countries on their gender gaps not on overall development level.

Source: The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four categories: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment. The data are from a variety of publicly available sources such as the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey.¹³

INTERGROUP COHESION - INDICES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES (ISS)

Definition: Intergroup cohesion refers to relations of cooperation and respect between identity groups in a society. This is a composite index that measures ethnic and sectarian tensions, and discrimination.

Source: There are 43, mostly survey based, data sources from Afrobarometer, Asian Barometer, International Crime and Victim Survey, Latinobarometer, World Development Indicators, World Values Survey. Also includes data from Interpol and the WHO.¹⁴

GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS

This domain refers to both the relations between communities within a nation and to the relationships between neighbouring states. This is based on the interdependent nature of the relationships investigated, as countries with positive external relations are more peaceful and also tend to be politically stable. This acknowledges the apparent close relationship between interpersonal and interstate violence.

INTERPERSONAL SAFETY AND TRUST - INDICES FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES (ISS)

Definition: The focus of this composite index is on perceptions and incidences of crime and personal transgressions. According to the Indices for Social Development "interpersonal norms of trust and security exist to the extent that individuals in a society feel they can rely on those whom they have not met before."¹⁵

Source: There are 43, mostly survey based, data sources from Afrobarometer, Asian Barometer, International Crime and Victim Survey, Latinobarometer, World Development Indicators, World Values Survey. Also includes data from Interpol and the WHO.¹⁵

EXTENT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION - ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT (EIU)

Definition: Extent of Regional Economic Integration. **Source/Methodology:** Qualitative Assessment on the level of membership of trade alliances by EIU country analysts on a one to five score.

5. Not a member of any regional trade grouping.
4. Formally may be a member of regional trade grouping, but in practice intra-bloc trade remains significantly restricted and any preferential access to major regional trade areas is limited.
3. The country is formally in a free trade area, but there are a large number of sectoral and other restrictions. Or the country enjoys a very high level of preferential access to a major regional trade area.
2. The country is part of a free trade area, and there are few sectoral restrictions. Or the country enjoys a very high level of preferential access to major regional trade area (i.e. NAFTA).
1. The country belongs to an economic union. There is freedom of movement for goods, capital and people (i.e. the E.U.).

FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

Free Flow of Information captures how easily citizens can gain access to information, whether the media is free and independent, as well as the extent to which citizens are informed and engaged in the political process. In this sense, free flow of information is an attempt to account for the degree of access to information as well as the independence of that information from vested political and economic interests.

PRESS FREEDOM INDEX - FREEDOM HOUSE

Definition: The Freedom of the Press Index is an annual survey of media independence in 197 countries and territories. The Index assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and internet freedom in every country in the world, analysing the events of each calendar year.¹⁶

Source: 23 methodology questions divided into three subcategories; the legal environment, the political environment, and the economic environment.¹⁷

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX - REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS (RWB)

Definition: The Reporters Without Borders Index measures the state of press freedom in the world. It reflects the degree of freedom of journalists and news organisations and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.

Source: The data informing the RWB report is based on a questionnaire sent to partner organisations of RWB and its 130 correspondents around the world, as well as to journalists, researchers, jurists and human rights activists.¹⁸

INTERNET USAGE - INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (ITU) AND UNITED NATIONS

Definition: Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network. Internet Users data is recorded per 100 of population.

Source: Data is from the ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database. Over 500 in-country and survey data sources are used.¹⁹ Data is updated annually.

HIGH LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Effective educational institutions play an important structural role in the most peaceful countries. A broad education base creates a larger pool of human capital which improves economic productivity, enables political participation and increases social capital. The PPI indicators in this domain capture basic outcomes in education.

MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING - UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS

Definition: Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics data on education attainment.

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT (% NET) - WORLD BANK, WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Definition: Net enrolment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

LOW LEVELS OF CORRUPTION

Two indices focusing on corruption, Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and the World Bank's World Governance Indicators Control of Corruption measure were chosen as the pre-eminent global measures of corruption.

CONTROL OF CORRUPTION - WORLD BANK, WORLD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

Definition: A sub-index of the World Governance Indicators. Captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

Source: Based on 31 sources of expert and survey data.²⁰

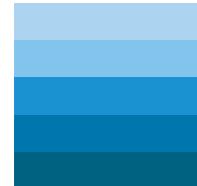
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX - TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

Definition: The CPI ranks countries according to their perceived levels of public-sector corruption.

Source: The data sources for the Transparency International CPI vary each year but draw upon different assessments and business opinion surveys carried out by independent institutions. The surveys and assessments used to compile the index include questions relating to the bribery of public officials, kickbacks in public procurement, embezzlement of public funds, and questions that probe the strength and effectiveness of public-sector anti-corruption efforts.

RESULTS

MOST POSITIVE PEACE

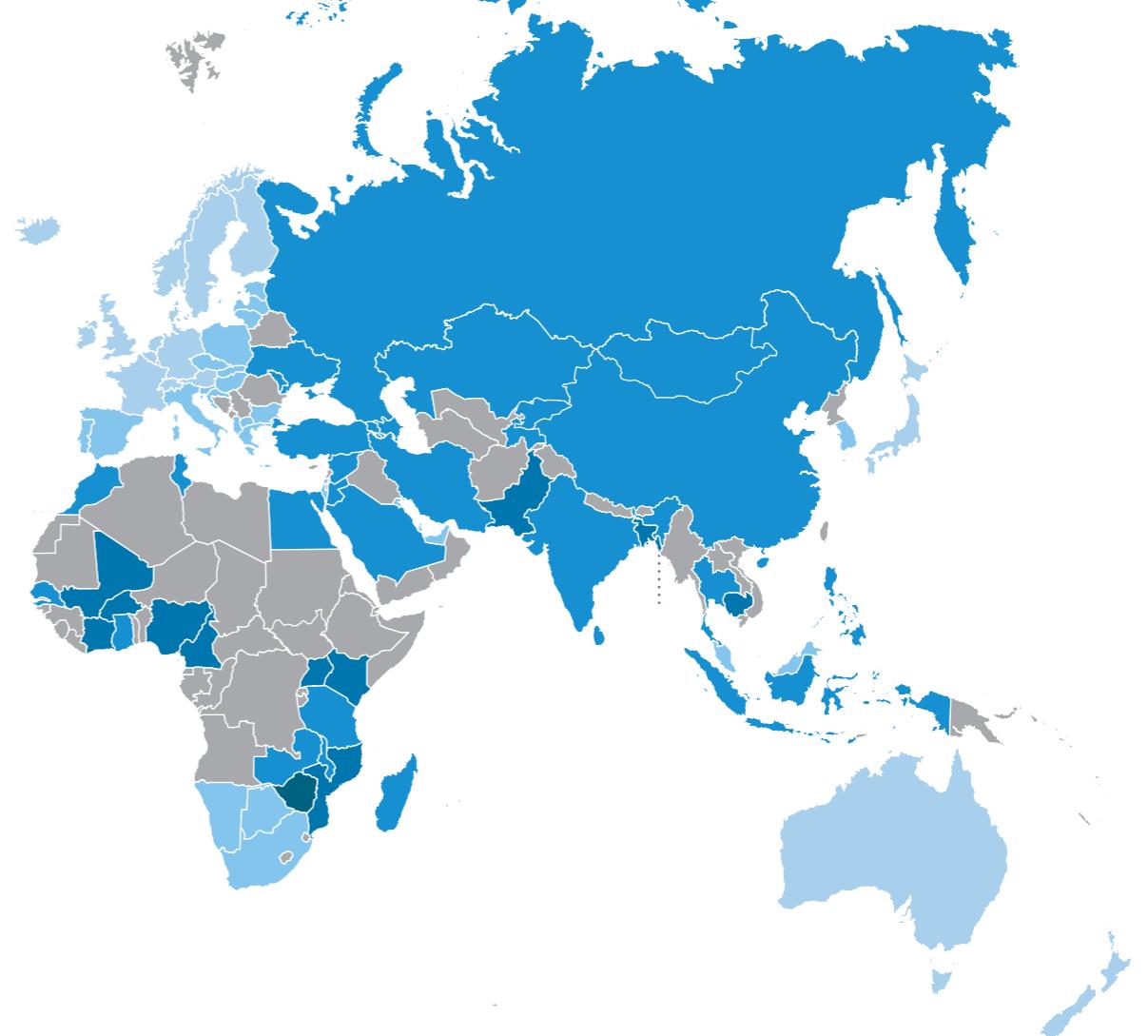


LEAST POSITIVE PEACE

NO DATA



| RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE |
|------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Sweden | 1.170 |
| 2 | Norway | 1.174 |
| 2 | Finland | 1.240 |
| 4 | Denmark | 1.267 |
| 5 | Iceland | 1.328 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 1.381 |
| 6 | Switzerland | 1.382 |
| 8 | Canada | 1.383 |
| 9 | New Zealand | 1.412 |
| 10 | Ireland | 1.472 |
| 11 | Germany | 1.491 |
| 12 | Australia | 1.507 |
| 13 | Belgium | 1.520 |
| 14 | United Kingdom | 1.521 |
| 15 | Austria | 1.522 |
| 16 | United States of America | 1.545 |
| 17 | Japan | 1.634 |
| 18 | France | 1.707 |
| 19 | Singapore | 1.747 |
| 20 | Spain | 1.829 |
| 21 | Estonia | 1.838 |
| 22 | Slovenia | 1.839 |
| 23 | Czech Republic | 1.913 |
| 24 | Portugal | 1.931 |
| 25 | Cyprus | 2.003 |
| 26 | South Korea | 2.009 |
| 27 | Chile | 2.058 |
| 28 | Hungary | 2.088 |
| 29 | Lithuania | 2.139 |
| 30 | Slovakia | 2.141 |
| 31 | Italy | 2.157 |
| 32 | Qatar | 2.181 |
| 33 | Poland | 2.185 |
| 34 | Latvia | 2.187 |
| 35 | Uruguay | 2.200 |
| 36 | Greece | 2.216 |
| 37 | United Arab Emirates | 2.242 |
| 38 | Costa Rica | 2.296 |
| 39 | Israel | 2.353 |
| 40 | Croatia | 2.421 |
| 41 | Bulgaria | 2.516 |
| 42 | Kuwait | 2.547 |
| 43 | Botswana | 2.561 |
| 44 | Jamaica | 2.585 |
| 45 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.589 |
| 46 | Bahrain | 2.592 |
| 47 | Malaysia | 2.595 |
| 48 | Argentina | 2.630 |
| 49 | Macedonia | 2.677 |
| 50 | Albania | 2.684 |
| 51 | South Africa | 2.698 |
| 52 | Panama | 2.700 |
| 53 | Namibia | 2.783 |
| 54 | Brazil | 2.784 |
| 55 | Mexico | 2.785 |
| 56 | Georgia | 2.828 |
| 56 | Peru | 2.829 |
| 58 | El Salvador | 2.858 |
| 59 | Dominican Republic | 2.885 |
| 60 | Colombia | 2.889 |
| 61 | Turkey | 2.910 |
| 62 | Tunisia | 2.915 |



| RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE | RANK | COUNTRY | SCORE |
|------|--------------|-------|------|--------------|-------|------|---------------|-------|
| 63 | Saudi Arabia | 2.924 | 84 | Bolivia | 3.208 | 105 | Pakistan | 3.808 |
| 64 | Guyana | 2.939 | 85 | Honduras | 3.210 | 106 | Nigeria | 3.845 |
| 65 | Mongolia | 2.942 | 85 | Guatemala | 3.223 | 107 | Côte d'Ivoire | 3.881 |
| 66 | Thailand | 2.982 | 87 | India | 3.297 | 108 | Zimbabwe | 4.016 |
| 66 | Jordan | 2.997 | 88 | Senegal | 3.338 | | | |
| 68 | Moldova | 2.998 | 89 | Venezuela | 3.346 | | | |
| 69 | Ukraine | 3.001 | 90 | Malawi | 3.374 | | | |
| 70 | Kazakhstan | 3.019 | 91 | Tanzania | 3.385 | | | |
| 71 | Ghana | 3.021 | 92 | Zambia | 3.395 | | | |
| 72 | Armenia | 3.027 | 93 | Syria | 3.400 | | | |
| 73 | Nicaragua | 3.102 | 94 | Madagascar | 3.400 | | | |
| 74 | Morocco | 3.104 | 95 | Iran | 3.427 | | | |
| 75 | Azerbaijan | 3.108 | 95 | Kenya | 3.459 | | | |
| 76 | Egypt | 3.112 | 97 | Mozambique | 3.485 | | | |
| 77 | Ecuador | 3.114 | 98 | Mali | 3.495 | | | |
| 78 | China | 3.114 | 99 | Bangladesh | 3.526 | | | |
| 79 | Philippines | 3.117 | 99 | Cambodia | 3.528 | | | |
| 80 | Paraguay | 3.118 | 101 | Uganda | 3.542 | | | |
| 81 | Russia | 3.128 | 102 | Burkina Faso | 3.589 | | | |
| 81 | Sri Lanka | 3.147 | 103 | Cameroon | 3.760 | | | |
| 83 | Indonesia | 3.150 | 104 | Ethiopia | 3.761 | | | |

Due to the small difference in scores between some nations the results are best understood in groups of ten, as in the top ten, 11 to 20 and so on.

Key observations from the results are:

- The top five nations are all Nordic nations which all score highly in the GPI.
- There are only two countries that are not high income in the top 30, Chile and Lithuania. Both are upper middle income nations.
- The bottom ten nations are dominated by seven Sub-Saharan African nations. The remaining three are from the Asia Pacific region.
- North America and Western Europe are the most positively peaceful regions on average.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the least positively peaceful region on average.
- Positive peace is close to equal in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa.
- Singapore is the only hybrid regime in the top 20.
- France is the only flawed democracy in the top 20.

TABLE 3.1: TOP TEN POSITIVE PEACE COUNTRIES

All of the top positive peace nations are in the high income category and are full democracies.

| PPI RANK | COUNTRY | PPI SCORE | 2011 GPI SCORE | GPI RANK |
|----------|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 1 | Sweden | 1.170 | 1.401 | 13 |
| 2 | Norway | 1.174 | 1.356 | 9 |
| 3 | Finland | 1.240 | 1.352 | 7 |
| 4 | Denmark | 1.267 | 1.289 | 4 |
| 5 | Iceland | 1.328 | 1.148 | 1 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 1.381 | 1.628 | 25 |
| 7 | Switzerland | 1.382 | 1.421 | 16 |
| 8 | Canada | 1.383 | 1.355 | 8 |
| 9 | New Zealand | 1.412 | 1.279 | 2 |
| 10 | Ireland | 1.472 | 1.370 | 11 |

TABLE 3.2: BOTTOM TEN POSITIVE PEACE COUNTRIES

The bottom ten positive peace countries are a mix of low and lower middle income countries and authoritarian and hybrid government regimes.

| PPI RANK | COUNTRY | PPI SCORE | 2011 GPI SCORE | GPI RANK |
|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 99 | Bangladesh | 3.526 | 2.070 | 70 |
| 100 | Cambodia | 3.528 | 2.301 | 86 |
| 101 | Uganda | 3.542 | 2.159 | 77 |
| 102 | Burkina Faso | 3.589 | 1.832 | 45 |
| 103 | Cameroon | 3.760 | 2.104 | 72 |
| 104 | Ethiopia | 3.761 | 2.468 | 99 |
| 105 | Pakistan | 3.808 | 2.905 | 107 |
| 106 | Nigeria | 3.845 | 2.743 | 105 |
| 107 | Cote d'Ivoire | 3.881 | 2.417 | 98 |
| 108 | Zimbabwe | 4.016 | 2.722 | 104 |

CHART 3.1: POSITIVE PEACE AVERAGES BY REGION

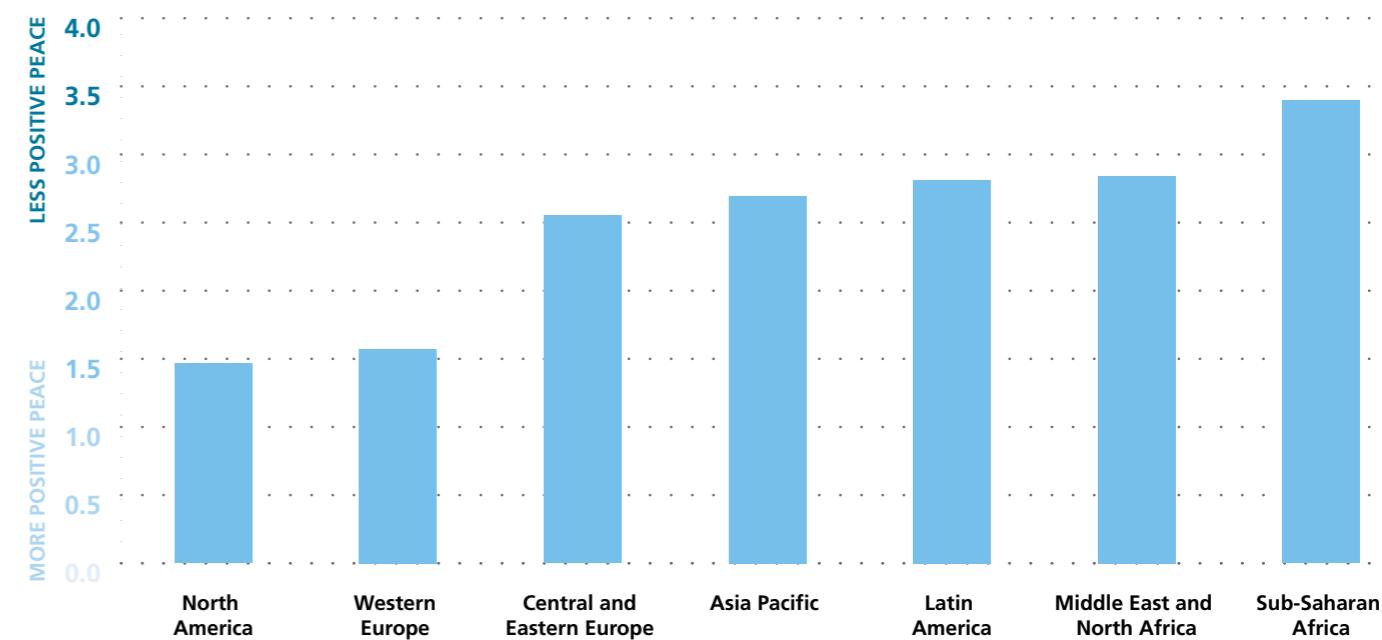
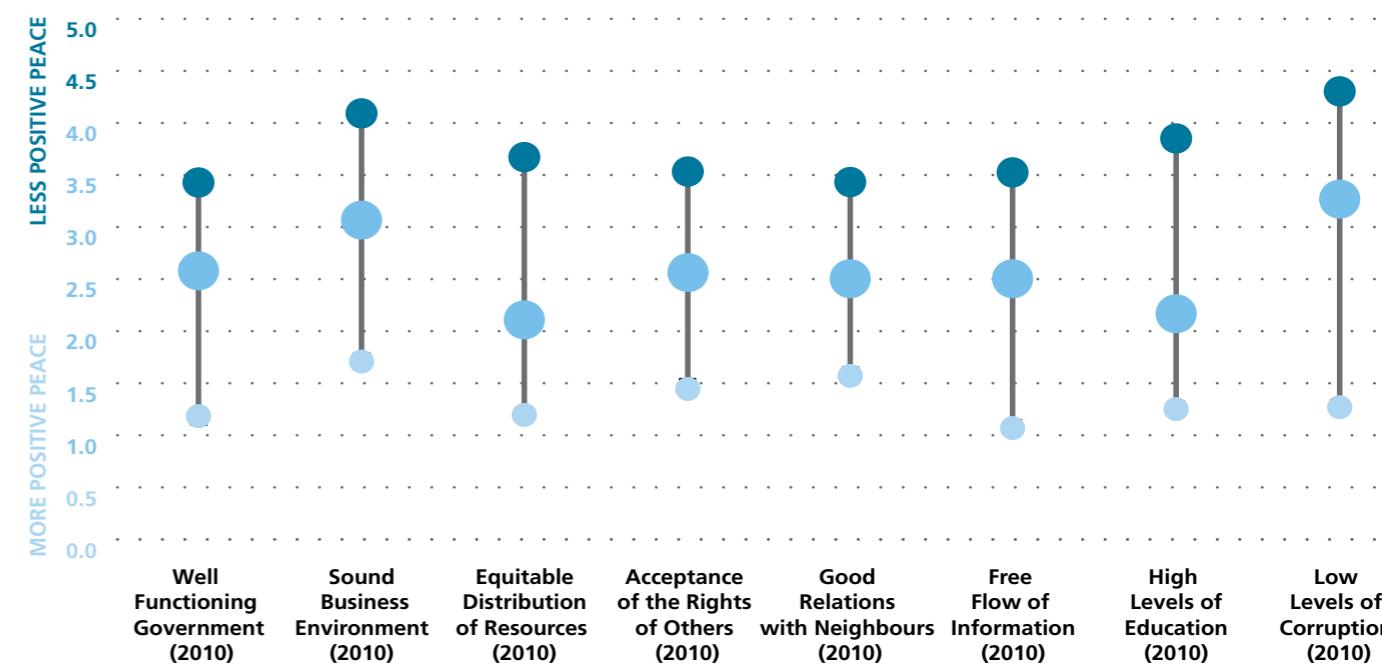


CHART 3.2: THE WORLD AVERAGE FOR EACH PILLAR OF PEACE IN THE PPI

The bottom ten nations lag most on the equitable distribution of resources and levels of education compared to the world average, while the top ten nations are well ahead of the world average on levels of corruption and well-functioning government.



BOTTOM TEN AVERAGE
WORLD AVERAGE
TOP TEN AVERAGE

TABLE 3.3: PILLARS OF PEACE SCORES BY COUNTRY

Country scores on the PPI on each pillar of peace. A darker blue represents a score in a lower quintile.

| COUNTRY BY RANK | WELL-FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT (2010) | SOUND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (2010) | EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES (2010) | ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS (2010) | GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS (2010) | FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION (2010) | HIGH LEVELS OF EDUCATION (2010) | LOW LEVELS OF CORRUPTION (2010) |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | 1.06 | 1.60 | 1.17 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.00 | 1.18 | 1.13 |
| Norway | 1.15 | 1.47 | 1.10 | 1.26 | 1.17 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.42 |
| Finland | 1.00 | 1.69 | 1.26 | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.00 | 1.41 | 1.21 |
| Denmark | 1.02 | 1.59 | 1.29 | 1.65 | 1.23 | 1.04 | 1.41 | 1.02 |
| Iceland | 1.25 | 1.93 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.77 | 1.00 | 1.39 | 1.35 |
| Netherlands | 1.28 | 1.79 | 1.21 | 1.82 | 1.43 | 1.06 | 1.26 | 1.27 |
| Switzerland | 1.12 | 1.67 | 1.17 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.05 | 1.50 | 1.28 |
| Canada | 1.17 | 1.61 | 1.23 | 1.56 | 1.82 | 1.23 | 1.20 | 1.35 |
| New Zealand | 1.22 | 2.00 | 1.09 | 1.55 | 2.53 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.01 |
| Ireland | 1.42 | 1.85 | 1.26 | 1.45 | 1.61 | 1.34 | 1.18 | 1.67 |
| Germany | 1.39 | 1.76 | 1.25 | 1.97 | 1.43 | 1.15 | 1.08 | 1.69 |
| Australia | 1.20 | 1.80 | 1.11 | 1.78 | 2.61 | 1.27 | 1.11 | 1.36 |
| Belgium | 1.55 | 1.84 | 1.28 | 1.63 | 1.29 | 1.11 | 1.36 | 2.04 |
| United Kingdom | 1.37 | 1.76 | 1.32 | 1.72 | 1.53 | 1.21 | 1.58 | 1.85 |
| Austria | 1.29 | 2.07 | 1.28 | 1.77 | 1.38 | 1.26 | 1.50 | 1.68 |
| United States of America | 1.46 | 1.38 | 1.35 | 1.77 | 2.01 | 1.23 | 1.17 | 2.08 |
| Japan | 1.65 | 1.91 | 1.04 | 1.88 | 2.31 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.95 |
| France | 1.55 | 2.00 | 1.24 | 2.15 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.39 | 2.10 |
| Singapore | 1.27 | 1.18 | 1.13 | 2.65 | 2.30 | 2.54 | 1.66 | 1.13 |
| Spain | 1.82 | 2.49 | 1.25 | 1.80 | 1.54 | 1.66 | 1.40 | 2.48 |
| Estonia | 1.77 | 2.67 | 1.57 | 2.08 | 1.68 | 1.20 | 1.13 | 2.39 |
| Slovenia | 1.99 | 2.44 | 1.34 | 1.77 | 1.35 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 2.35 |
| Czech Republic | 1.78 | 2.74 | 1.38 | 2.02 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 1.17 | 3.07 |
| Portugal | 1.79 | 2.65 | 1.47 | 1.84 | 1.56 | 1.78 | 1.80 | 2.53 |
| Cyprus | 1.96 | 2.46 | 1.43 | 2.21 | 1.93 | 1.96 | 1.52 | 2.36 |
| South Korea | 1.83 | 2.07 | 1.37 | 2.40 | 2.32 | 1.47 | 1.83 | 2.89 |
| Chile | 1.91 | 2.98 | 1.61 | 1.92 | 2.43 | 1.85 | 1.72 | 2.17 |
| Hungary | 2.11 | 2.91 | 1.60 | 2.30 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.23 | 3.01 |
| Lithuania | 2.22 | 2.84 | 1.71 | 2.21 | 1.82 | 1.53 | 1.33 | 3.18 |
| Slovakia | 2.40 | 2.90 | 1.53 | 2.32 | 1.61 | 1.44 | 1.36 | 3.22 |
| Italy | 2.20 | 2.60 | 1.29 | 2.22 | 1.72 | 2.05 | 1.51 | 3.41 |
| Qatar | 2.17 | 1.71 | 1.36 | 3.30 | 1.75 | 2.56 | 2.25 | 1.95 |
| Poland | 2.55 | 3.10 | 1.58 | 2.04 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 1.48 | 3.04 |

| COUNTRY BY RANK | WELL-FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT (2010) | SOUND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (2010) | EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES (2010) | ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS (2010) | GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS (2010) | FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION (2010) | HIGH LEVELS OF EDUCATION (2010) | LOW LEVELS OF CORRUPTION (2010) |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Latvia | 2.32 | 3.15 | 1.74 | 2.03 | 1.75 | 1.54 | 1.44 | 3.25 |
| Uruguay | 2.06 | 3.31 | 1.71 | 1.88 | 2.87 | 1.77 | 2.00 | 2.23 |
| Greece | 2.19 | 2.73 | 1.31 | 2.44 | 1.65 | 2.09 | 1.38 | 3.50 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.46 | 1.83 | 1.38 | 3.13 | 2.00 | 2.41 | 1.70 | 2.39 |
| Costa Rica | 2.30 | 3.35 | 1.71 | 2.06 | 2.33 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 2.82 |
| Israel | 1.85 | 2.58 | 1.27 | 3.64 | 3.27 | 1.74 | 1.35 | 2.62 |
| Honduras | 3.42 | 3.65 | 2.29 | 2.67 | 2.85 | 3.54 | 2.84 | 4.25 |
| Guatemala | 3.47 | 3.75 | 2.49 | 2.84 | 2.87 | 3.08 | 3.41 | 3.88 |
| India | 2.87 | 3.89 | 2.92 | 3.40 | 3.07 | 3.03 | 3.30 | 3.80 |
| Senegal | 3.01 | 3.73 | 3.39 | 2.85 | 2.73 | 3.24 | 4.10 | 3.97 |
| Venezuela | 3.72 | 3.83 | 1.99 | 2.99 | 3.55 | 3.30 | 2.51 | 4.55 |
| Malawi | 2.93 | 4.22 | 3.72 | 2.41 | 3.28 | 3.22 | 3.98 | 3.82 |
| Tanzania | 3.06 | 4.12 | 3.43 | 2.80 | 2.98 | 3.08 | 3.88 | 4.01 |
| Zambia | 3.04 | 3.82 | 4.01 | 2.77 | 3.27 | 3.34 | 3.17 | 3.97 |
| Syria | 3.08 | 3.74 | 2.05 | 3.68 | 2.61 | 4.29 | 2.89 | 4.30 |
| Madagascar | 3.21 | 3.78 | 2.96 | 2.84 | 3.55 | 3.53 | 3.78 | 3.81 |
| Iran | 3.69 | 3.22 | 1.84 | 3.83 | 3.46 | 3.97 | 2.31 | 4.36 |
| Kenya | 3.24 | 3.78 | 3.46 | 3.24 | 3.47 | 3.13 | 2.87 | 4.41 |
| Mozambique | 3.04 | 4.09 | 4.31 | 2.25 | 3.30 | 3.11 | 4.64 | 4.02 |
| Mali | 3.15 | 4.26 | 4.51 | 3.00 | 2.51 | 2.63 | 4.29 | 4.08 |
| Bangladesh | 3.45 | 3.91 | 2.75 | 3.35 | 3.05 | 3.56 | 3.62 | 4.34 |
| Cambodia | 3.43 | 4.23 | 2.96 | 2.84 | 3.18 | 3.63 | 3.48 | 4.54 |
| Uganda | 2.97 | 3.96 | 3.71 | 3.34 | 3.08 | 3.17 | 3.95 | 4.26 |
| Burkina Faso | 3.29 | 4.05 | 4.35 | 2.70 | 3.82 | 2.97 | 4.71 | 3.75 |
| Cameroon | 3.42 | 4.27 | 4.03 | 3.44 | 3.47 | 3.69 | 3.44 | 4.35 |
| Ethiopia | 3.11 | 3.87 | 3.70 | 3.64 | 3.53 | 3.99 | 4.35 | 4.14 |
| Pakistan | 3.42 | 3.67 | 3.13 | 4.48 | 3.78 | 3.65 | 3.80 | 4.38 |
| Nigeria | 3.88 | 3.94 | 4.16 | 4.05 | 3.14 | 3.19 | 3.84 | 4.31 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3.48 | 4.21 | 3.90 | 3.96 | 3.40 | 3.57 | 4.22 | 4.46 |
| Zimbabwe | 3.88 | 4.75 | 4.06 | 3.66 | 3.83 | 3.77 | 3.22 | 4.60 |
| WORLD AVERAGE | 2.59 | 3.07 | 2.11 | 2.57 | 2.52 | 2.50 | 2.19 | 3.28 |

Table 3.3 shows the Positive Peace Index scores for each pillar of peace or domain of the PPI. This shows the relative strengths and weaknesses of each country's positive peace. As would be expected, the top ten and bottom ten countries tend to score either consistently well or badly on each of the eight factors. However, in the middle of the PPI some more interesting facts emerge where some states score in the top quintile for some factors and in the bottom for others.

- Some notable facts to be drawn from this include:
 - New Zealand is the only country in the top ten with a score below the world average for one pillar of peace. This is in the Good Relations with Neighbours, in which there is a clear imbalance.
 - Australia also notably lags on the Good Relations with Neighbors score, due to a poor score on the extent of regional integration and interpersonal safety and trust measure.
 - Out the top 20 nations Singapore is the only country which scores relatively poorly on three domains of the PPI. Compared to other nations in the top 20 it is lagging on the Acceptance of the Rights of Others, Good Relations with Neighbours, and the Free Flow of Information.
 - The Czech Republic is comparatively lagging on the Levels of Corruption.
 - Qatar has a large imbalance in its positive peace score, scoring well below the world average on the Acceptance of the Rights of Others. It scores poorly on all three factors of the CIRI Empowerment measure, the Gender Gap Index and levels of Intergroup Cohesion as measured by the ISS. The United Arab Emirates also has a similar score on the same factor.
 - Israel scores well in all factors except for the Acceptance of the Rights of Others and Good Relations with Neighbours domains.
 - Jamaica has one of the most extreme imbalances in its positive peace profile. A middle ranked nation (44) on the PPI, its score on Good Relations with Neighbours is close to the bottom of the PPI. Interpersonal Safety and Trust and the Extent of

Regional Integration are both very low.

- Conversely South Africa and Georgia are examples of two middle ranked countries (51 and 56 respectively) which score in the top quintile for High Levels of Education. These are outlying scores in otherwise struggling positive peace environments. South Africa scores notably poorly on the Equitable Distribution of Resources.
- Saudi Arabia has a diverse positive peace profile, scoring relatively well on Sound Business Environment and Equitable Distribution of Resources but very poorly on Acceptance of the Rights of Others and Free Flow of Information.

POSITIVE PEACE GAP

The positive peace gap is the difference between a nation's GPI score and PPI score.²² The closer a nation is to the red line in figure 3.3, the closer the alignment between the PPI and GPI scores.

The divergence from the line is referred to as the 'Peace Gap'. A surplus means that the institutions, structures and attitudes of the country can support a higher level of peace than is being experienced, while the inverse, a deficit, signifies that the country may

be fragile due to weaker than expected institutional capacity.

Conceptually, the nations in the lower third (bottom right of figure one) have a relatively high level of violence but a comparatively high level of institutional capacity to deal with shocks and potential to become a more peaceful society. Three notable examples are Bahrain, Israel, and the United States which have the largest positive peace surpluses.

CHART 3.3: POSITIVE PEACE GAP - THE GPI SCORE COMPARED TO THE PPI SCORE.

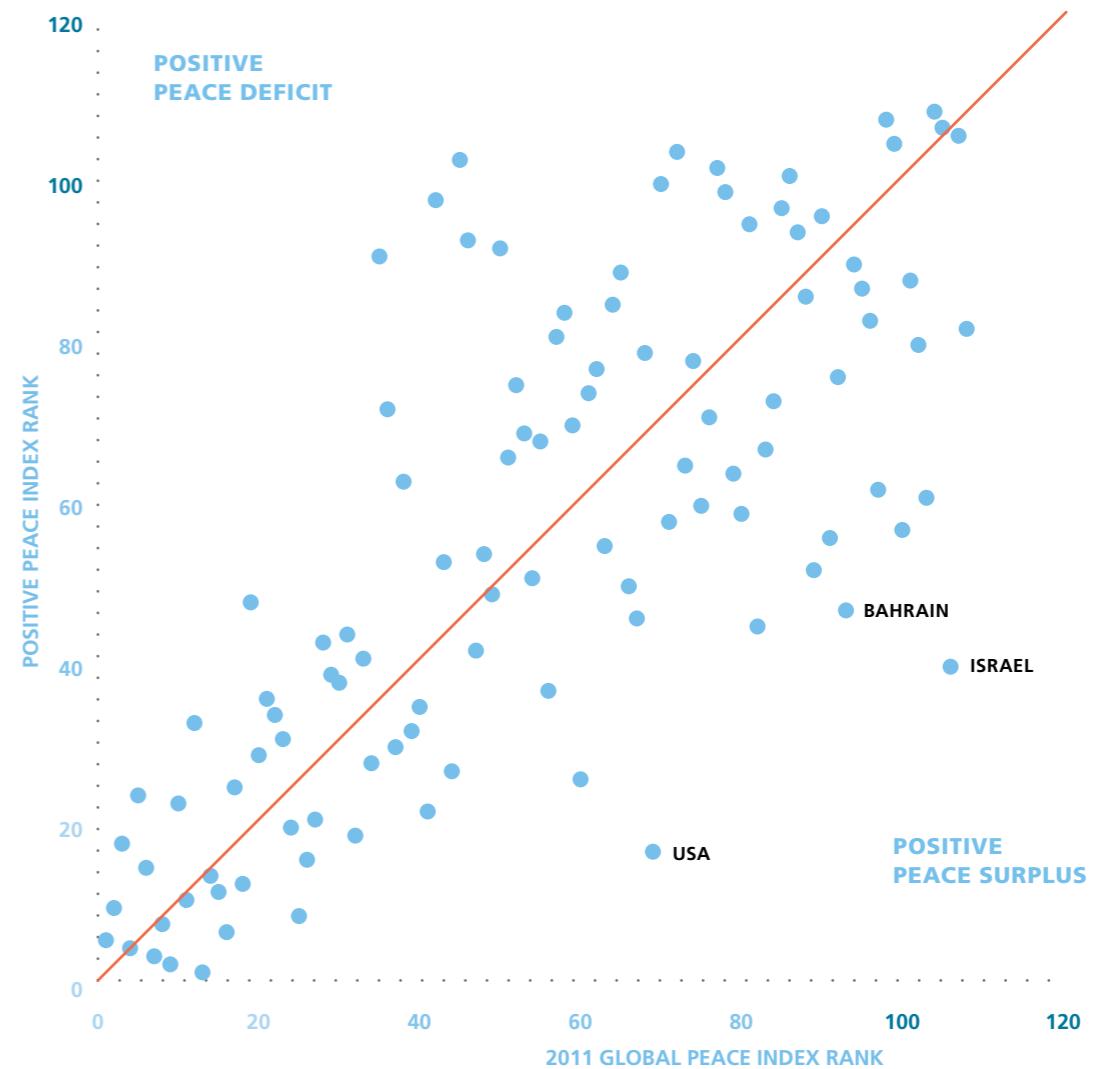
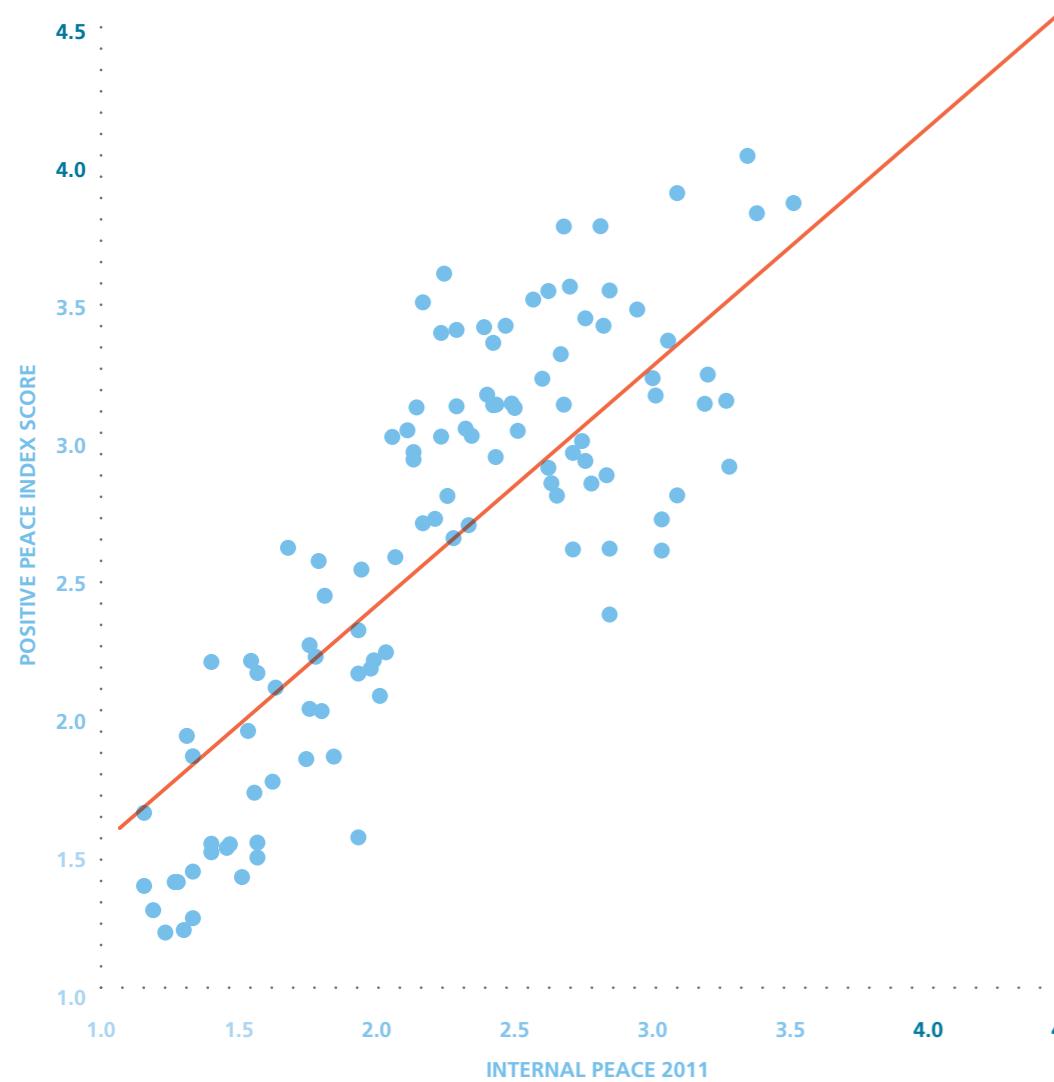


CHART 3.4: POSITIVE PEACE RANK CORRELATION TO INTERNAL GPI SCORE.

The positive peace score is highly correlated with the internal peace score (0.84).



As shown in table 3.4, the top ten positive peace deficit countries are mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa with three Asia Pacific countries, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Malaysia making up the ten. This highlights a common trend in these nations where they are relatively peaceful but theoretically lack the institutions to adequately deal with external shocks or move closer to peace. This suggests that while these countries have relatively moderate levels of violence, they comparatively lack positive peace. Without

higher positive peace they are unlikely to see declines in violence, while also remaining vulnerable to external shock or violence.

The stand-out example of the relationship between negative and positive peace is Tunisia which was the eleventh-ranked positive peace deficit country on 2010 data. It has since seen a significant increase in violence with the outbreak of the Arab Spring in late 2010. In the 2012 GPI, Tunisia's outright GPI rank has fallen to 72nd.

"The top ten positive peace deficit countries are mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa...These nations are relatively peaceful but lack the institutions to adequately deal with external shocks."

TABLE 3.4: TOP 10 POSITIVE PEACE DEFICIT COUNTRIES

| POSITIVE PEACE DEFICIT | COUNTRY | GPI RANK | PPI RANK | REGION | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| -57 | Burkina Faso | 45 | 102 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income | Authoritarian regime |
| -55 | Malawi | 35 | 90 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| -55 | Mozambique | 42 | 97 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| -46 | Zambia | 46 | 92 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| -41 | Tanzania | 50 | 91 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| -35 | Ghana | 36 | 71 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income | Flawed democracy |
| -31 | Cameroon | 72 | 103 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| -29 | Bangladesh | 70 | 99 | Asia Pacific | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| -28 | Malaysia | 19 | 47 | Asia Pacific | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| -25 | Indonesia | 58 | 83 | Asia Pacific | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |

"The positive peace surplus countries are more diverse both geographically and in terms of their type of government. Many of the countries are in high income or upper middle income groups. These countries have greater institutional capacity to deal with external shocks and reduce their level of violence."

TABLE 3.5: TOP 10 POSITIVE PEACE SURPLUS COUNTRIES

| POSITIVE PEACE SURPLUS | COUNTRY | GPI RANK | PPI RANK | REGION | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 67 | Israel | 106 | 39 | Middle East and North Africa | High income | Flawed democracy |
| 53 | United States of America | 69 | 16 | North America | High income | Full democracy |
| 47 | Bahrain | 93 | 46 | Middle East and North Africa | High income | Authoritarian regime |
| 44 | Georgia | 100 | 56 | Central and Eastern Europe | Lower middle income | Hybrid regime |
| 43 | Colombia | 103 | 60 | Latin America | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| 38 | Jamaica | 82 | 44 | Latin America | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| 38 | South Africa | 89 | 51 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| 36 | Mexico | 91 | 55 | Latin America | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| 36 | Turkey | 97 | 61 | Central and Eastern Europe | Upper middle income | Hybrid regime |
| 35 | Cyprus | 60 | 25 | Western Europe | High income | Flawed democracy |

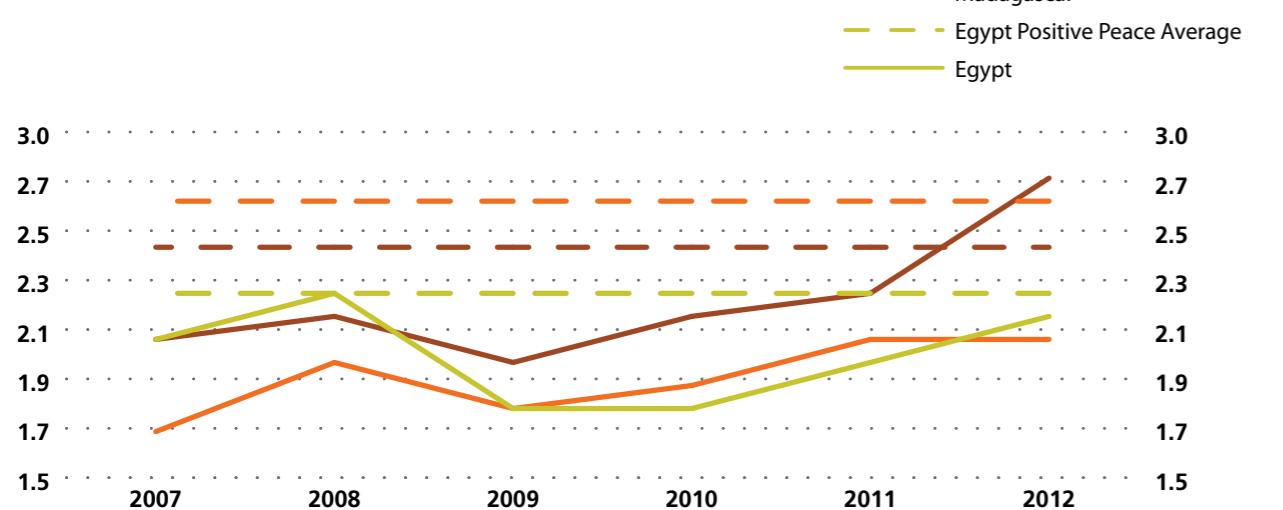
POSITIVE PEACE DEFICIT CASE STUDY

Three countries which have fallen significantly on the GPI in recent years are Egypt, Madagascar, and Syria, which have all seen serious increases in the level of violence over the four years since 2008. As can be seen in chart 3.5, the six year trend in the GPI score is plotted against the 2010 Positive Peace Index score adjusted and held constant for the six year period. This allows one to compare the level of violence or negative peace to the level of positive peace.

What is clear is the solid lines, indicating negative peace, have been converging or overlapping with the dotted lines which show the level of positive peace.

CHART 3.5. THREE POSITIVE PEACE DEFICIT COUNTRIES TO HAVE FALLEN DRAMATICALLY IN THE GPI

Madagascar would have had the highest positive peace deficit in the world in 2007.



The closer these two lines, the closer the positive peace gap will be. It is assumed the 2010 positive peace data is fairly representative of the previous years as these institutions are thought to change slowly over time.

This shows that the levels of violence are ‘catching up’ with the lower levels of positive peace. In 2008 these countries were amongst the highest positive peace deficits countries in the world. This would indicate that the set of attitudes, structures, and institutions that are in place are not adequate to maintain the current level of peace.

CHART 3.6. EGYPT POSITIVE PEACE SCORES COMPARED TO THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

Egypt lags in Acceptance of the Rights of Others, Levels of Corruption and Free Flow of Information compared to the global average.

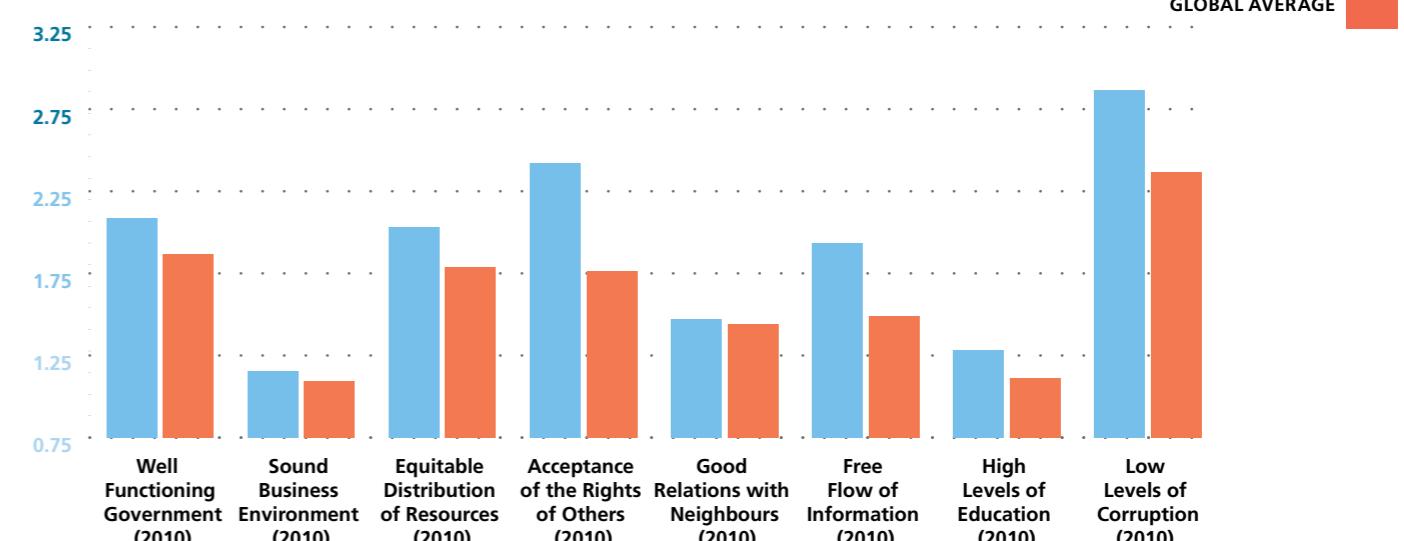


CHART 3.7 MADAGASCAR POSITIVE PEACE SCORES COMPARED TO THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

Madagascar lags in all of the positive peace indicators, but mostly in Education, Free Flow of Information and Relations with Neighbours.

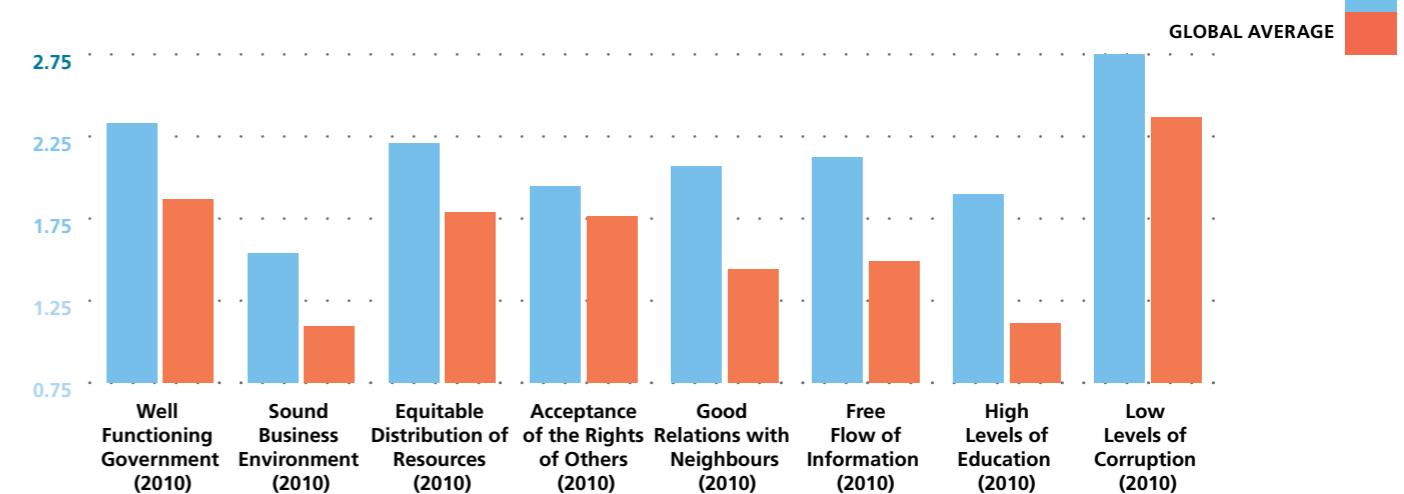
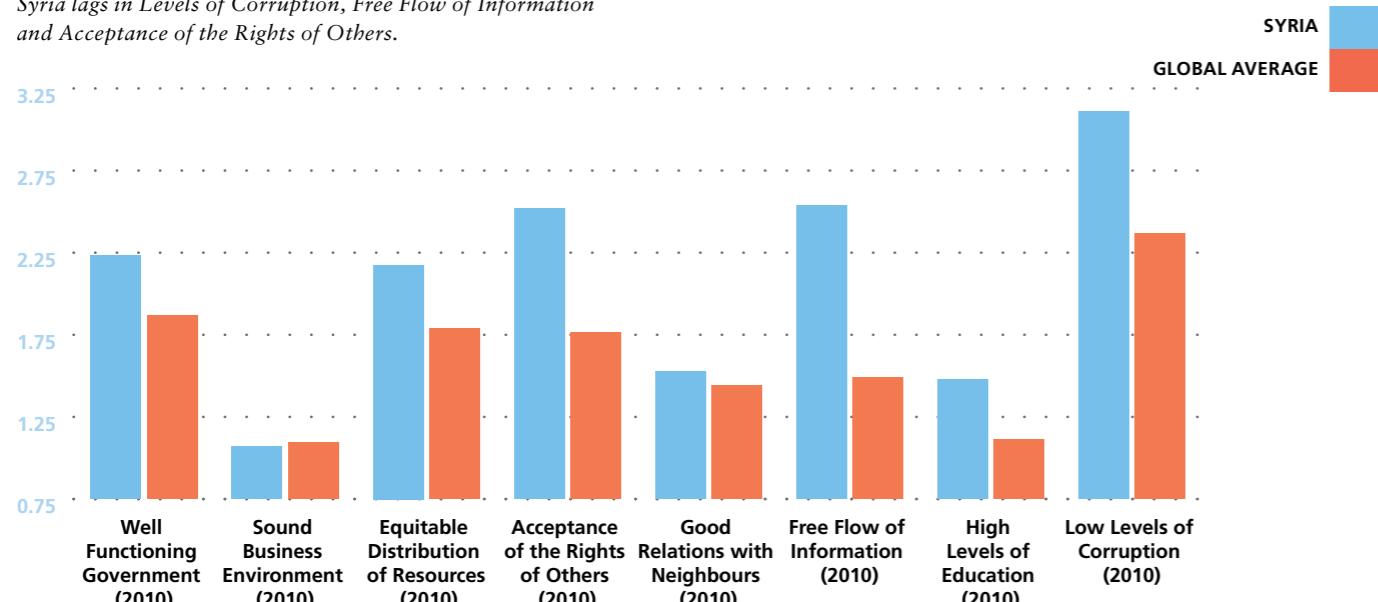


FIGURE 3.8: SYRIA POSITIVE PEACE SCORES COMPARED TO THE GLOBAL AVERAGE
Syria lags in Levels of Corruption, Free Flow of Information and Acceptance of the Rights of Others.



POSITIVE PEACE BY REGION

CHART 3.9. PPI COMPARED TO GPI BY REGION.
The positive peace gap widens for countries outside of the top 40 of the GPI and PPI

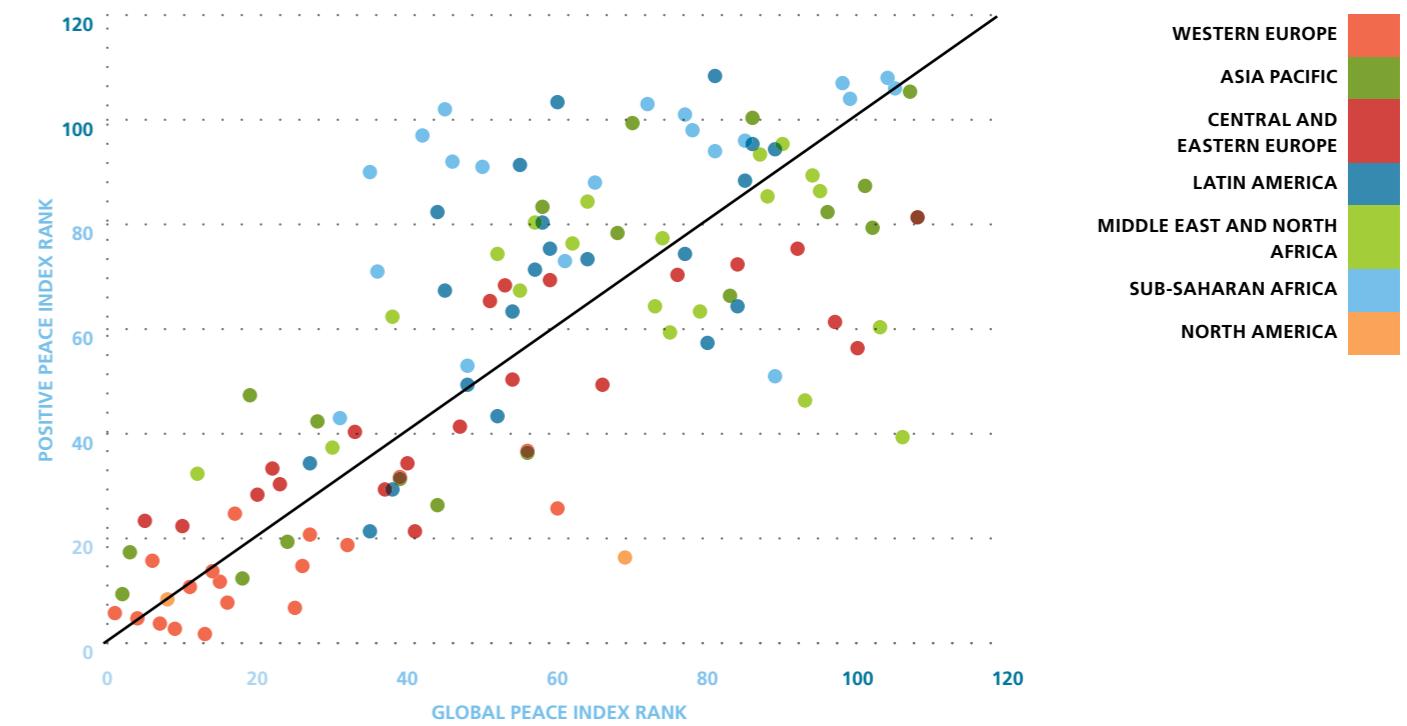


CHART 3.10: TOTAL POSITIVE PEACE GAP BY REGION
The majority of the world's positive peace deficit is in Sub-Saharan Africa.

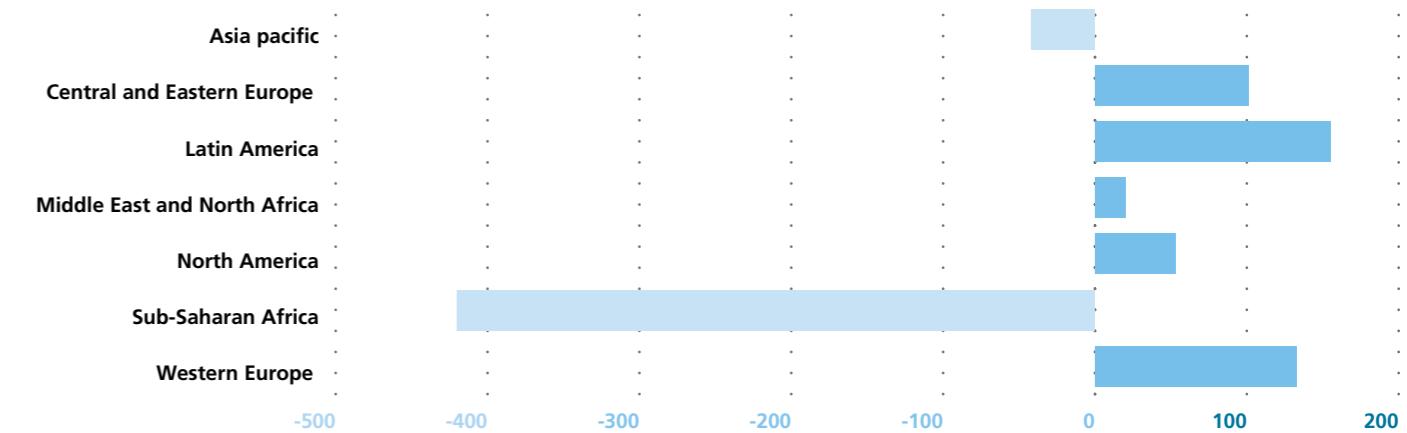


Chart 3.10 shows the majority of the world's positive peace deficit is in Sub-Saharan Africa, indicating institutional capacity to move countries further away from conflict and vulnerability to conflict remains lowest there. The only other region with a positive

peace deficit on average is the Asia Pacific region which has large positive peace deficit countries in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

**WESTERN
EUROPE**

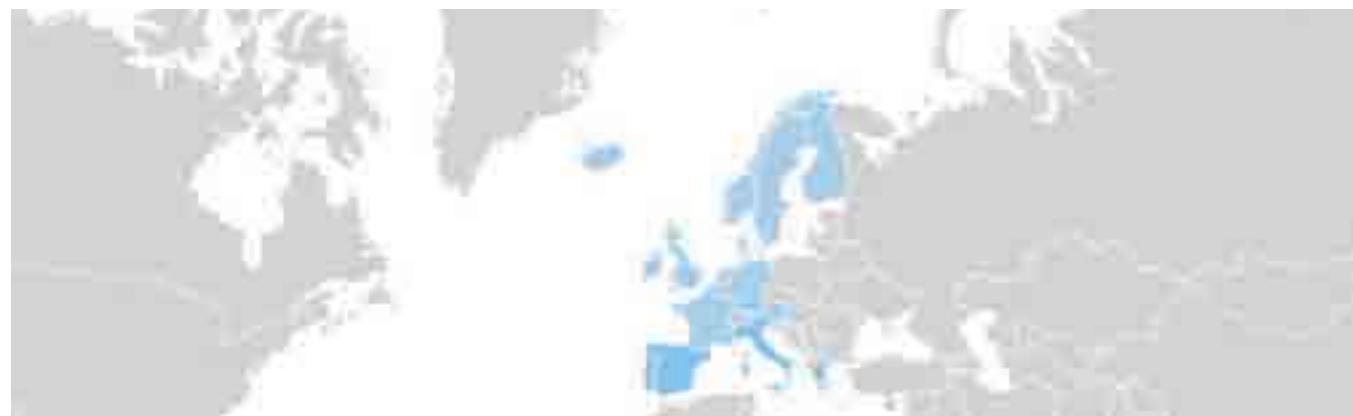


TABLE 3.6. WESTERN EUROPE PPI RANKINGS

| COUNTRY | REGIONAL RANK | 2011 GPI RANK | PPI RANK | PPI SCORE | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| Sweden | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1.170 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Norway | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1.174 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Finland | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1.240 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Denmark | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1.267 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Iceland | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1.328 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Netherlands | 6 | 25 | 6 | 1.381 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Switzerland | 7 | 16 | 7 | 1.382 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Ireland | 8 | 11 | 10 | 1.472 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Germany | 9 | 15 | 11 | 1.491 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Belgium | 10 | 14 | 13 | 1.520 | High Income | Full democracy |
| United Kingdom | 11 | 26 | 14 | 1.521 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Austria | 12 | 6 | 15 | 1.522 | High Income | Full democracy |
| France | 13 | 32 | 18 | 1.707 | High Income | Flawed democracy |
| Spain | 14 | 27 | 20 | 1.829 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Portugal | 15 | 17 | 24 | 1.931 | High Income | Full democracy |
| Cyprus | 16 | 60 | 25 | 2.003 | High Income | Flawed democracy |
| Italy | 17 | 39 | 31 | 2.157 | High Income | Flawed democracy |
| Greece | 18 | 56 | 36 | 2.216 | High Income | Flawed democracy |

**CENTRAL AND
EASTERN EUROPE**



TABLE 3.7: CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE PPI RANKINGS

| COUNTRY | REGIONAL RANK | 2011 GPI RANK | PPI RANK | PPI SCORE | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Estonia | 1 | 41 | 21 | 1.838 | High income | Flawed democracy |
| Slovenia | 2 | 10 | 22 | 1.839 | High income | Flawed democracy |
| Czech Republic | 3 | 5 | 23 | 1.913 | High income | Full democracy |
| Hungary | 4 | 20 | 28 | 2.088 | High income | Flawed democracy |
| Lithuania | 5 | 37 | 29 | 2.139 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Slovakia | 6 | 23 | 30 | 2.141 | High income | Flawed democracy |
| Poland | 7 | 22 | 33 | 2.185 | High income | Flawed democracy |
| Latvia | 8 | 40 | 34 | 2.187 | High income | Flawed democracy |
| Croatia | 9 | 33 | 40 | 2.421 | High income | Flawed democracy |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 47 | 41 | 2.516 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Macedonia | 11 | 66 | 49 | 2.677 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Albania | 12 | 54 | 50 | 2.684 | Upper middle income | Hybrid regime |
| Georgia | 13 | 100 | 56 | 2.828 | Lower middle income | Hybrid regime |
| Turkey | 14 | 97 | 61 | 2.910 | Upper middle income | Hybrid regime |
| Mongolia | 15 | 51 | 65 | 2.942 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Moldova | 16 | 53 | 68 | 2.998 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Ukraine | 17 | 59 | 69 | 3.001 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Kazakhstan | 18 | 76 | 70 | 3.019 | Upper middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Armenia | 19 | 84 | 72 | 3.027 | Lower middle income | Hybrid regime |
| Azerbaijan | 20 | 92 | 75 | 3.108 | Upper middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Russia | 21 | 108 | 81 | 3.128 | Upper middle income | Hybrid regime |

**ASIA
PACIFIC**



TABLE 3.8: ASIA PACIFIC PPI RANKINGS

| COUNTRY | REGIONAL RANK | 2011 GPI RANK | PPI RANK | PPI SCORE | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| New Zealand | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1.412 | High income | Full democracy |
| Australia | 2 | 18 | 12 | 1.507 | High income | Full democracy |
| Japan | 3 | 3 | 17 | 1.634 | High income | Full democracy |
| Singapore | 4 | 24 | 19 | 1.747 | High income | Hybrid regime |
| South Korea | 5 | 44 | 26 | 2.009 | High income | Full democracy |
| Kuwait | 6 | 28 | 42 | 2.547 | Low income | Authoritarian regime |
| Malaysia | 7 | 19 | 47 | 2.595 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Thailand | 8 | 83 | 66 | 2.982 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| China | 9 | 68 | 78 | 3.114 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Philippines | 10 | 102 | 79 | 3.117 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Sri Lanka | 11 | 96 | 82 | 3.147 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Indonesia | 12 | 58 | 83 | 3.150 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| India | 13 | 101 | 87 | 3.297 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Bangladesh | 14 | 70 | 99 | 3.526 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Cambodia | 15 | 86 | 100 | 3.528 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Pakistan | 16 | 107 | 105 | 3.808 | Lower middle income | Hybrid regime |

LATIN AMERICA



TABLE 3.9. LATIN AMERICA PPI RANKINGS

| COUNTRY | REGIONAL RANK | 2011 GPI RANK | PPI RANK | PPI SCORE | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| Chile | 1 | 34 | 27 | 2.058 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Uruguay | 2 | 21 | 35 | 2.200 | Upper middle income | Full democracy |
| Costa Rica | 3 | 29 | 38 | 2.296 | Upper middle income | Full democracy |
| Jamaica | 4 | 82 | 44 | 2.585 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 5 | 67 | 45 | 2.589 | High Income | Flawed democracy |
| Argentina | 6 | 49 | 48 | 2.630 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Panama | 7 | 43 | 52 | 2.700 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Brazil | 8 | 63 | 54 | 2.784 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Mexico | 9 | 91 | 55 | 2.785 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Peru | 10 | 71 | 57 | 2.829 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| El Salvador | 11 | 80 | 58 | 2.858 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Dominican Republic | 12 | 75 | 59 | 2.885 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Colombia | 13 | 103 | 60 | 2.889 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Guyana | 14 | 73 | 64 | 2.939 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Ecuador | 15 | 74 | 77 | 3.114 | Lower middle income | Hybrid regime |
| Paraguay | 16 | 57 | 80 | 3.118 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Bolivia | 17 | 64 | 84 | 3.208 | Lower middle income | Hybrid regime |
| Honduras | 18 | 88 | 85 | 3.210 | Lower middle income | Hybrid regime |
| Guatemala | 19 | 95 | 86 | 3.223 | Lower middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Venezuela | 20 | 94 | 89 | 3.346 | Upper middle income | Hybrid regime |

MIDDLE EAST
AND NORTH AFRICA



TABLE 3.10: MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA PPI RANKINGS

| COUNTRY | REGIONAL RANK | 2011 GPI RANK | PPI RANK | PPI SCORE | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Qatar | 1 | 12 | 32 | 2.181 | High Income | Authoritarian regime |
| United Arab Emirates | 2 | 30 | 37 | 2.242 | High Income | Authoritarian regime |
| Israel | 3 | 106 | 39 | 2.353 | High Income | Flawed democracy |
| Bahrain | 4 | 93 | 46 | 2.592 | High Income | Authoritarian regime |
| Tunisia | 5 | 38 | 62 | 2.915 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Saudi Arabia | 6 | 79 | 63 | 2.924 | High Income | Authoritarian regime |
| Jordan | 7 | 55 | 67 | 2.997 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Morocco | 8 | 52 | 74 | 3.104 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Egypt | 9 | 62 | 76 | 3.112 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Syria | 10 | 87 | 93 | 3.400 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Iran | 11 | 90 | 95 | 3.427 | Upper middle income | Authoritarian regime |

NORTH AMERICA



TABLE 3.11: NORTH AMERICA PPI RANKINGS

| COUNTRY | REGIONAL RANK | 2011 GPI RANK | PPI RANK | PPI SCORE | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Canada | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1.383 | High income | Full democracy |
| United States of America | 2 | 69 | 16 | 1.545 | High income | Full democracy |

**SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA**



TABLE 3.12: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA PPI RANKINGS

| COUNTRY | REGIONAL RANK | 2011 GPI RANK | PPI RANK | PPI SCORE | INCOME GROUP | GOVERNMENT TYPE |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Botswana | 1 | 31 | 43 | 2.561 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| South Africa | 2 | 89 | 51 | 2.698 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Namibia | 3 | 48 | 53 | 2.783 | Upper middle income | Flawed democracy |
| Ghana | 4 | 36 | 71 | 3.021 | Low income | Flawed democracy |
| Nicaragua | 5 | 61 | 73 | 3.102 | Low income | Authoritarian regime |
| Senegal | 6 | 65 | 88 | 3.338 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Malawi | 7 | 35 | 90 | 3.374 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Tanzania | 8 | 50 | 91 | 3.385 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Zambia | 9 | 46 | 92 | 3.395 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Madagascar | 10 | 81 | 94 | 3.400 | Low income | Authoritarian regime |
| Kenya | 11 | 85 | 96 | 3.459 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Mozambique | 12 | 42 | 97 | 3.485 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Mali | 13 | 78 | 98 | 3.495 | Low income | Authoritarian regime |
| Uganda | 14 | 77 | 101 | 3.542 | Low income | Hybrid regime |
| Burkina Faso | 15 | 45 | 102 | 3.589 | Low income | Authoritarian regime |
| Cameroon | 16 | 72 | 103 | 3.760 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Ethiopia | 17 | 99 | 104 | 3.761 | Low income | Authoritarian regime |
| Nigeria | 18 | 105 | 106 | 3.845 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 19 | 98 | 107 | 3.881 | Lower middle income | Authoritarian regime |
| Zimbabwe | 20 | 104 | 108 | 4.016 | Low income | Authoritarian regime |

**POSITIVE PEACE
BY INCOME GROUP**

LOW INCOME COUNTRIES HAVE A HIGH POSITIVE PEACE DEFICIT ON AVERAGE, BUT THERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UPPER MIDDLE AND HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES SUGGESTING POSITIVE PEACE IS ONLY ASSOCIATED WITH INCOME AT A CERTAIN THRESHOLD.

- There is a graduated relationship between positive peace and income. High income countries tend to be the most peaceful and low incomes countries tend to be the least peaceful.
- The smallest gap is between the high income group and upper middle income group.
- There is a large positive peace deficit for low income countries and a small net positive peace deficit for lower middle income countries.

CHART 3.12: PPI BY INCOME GROUP

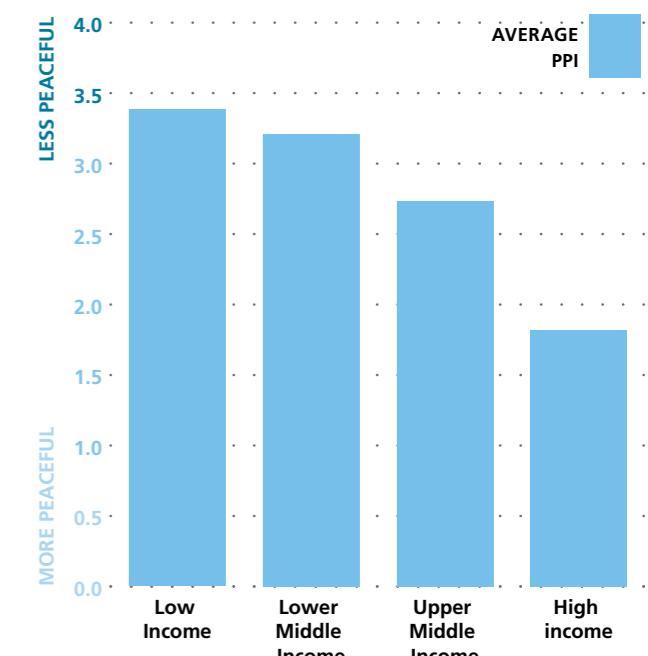


CHART 3.11: GPI BY INCOME GROUP

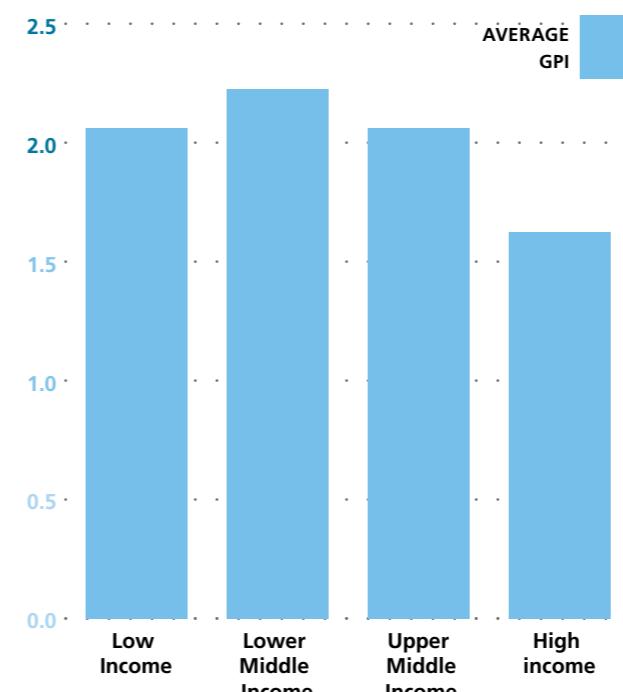
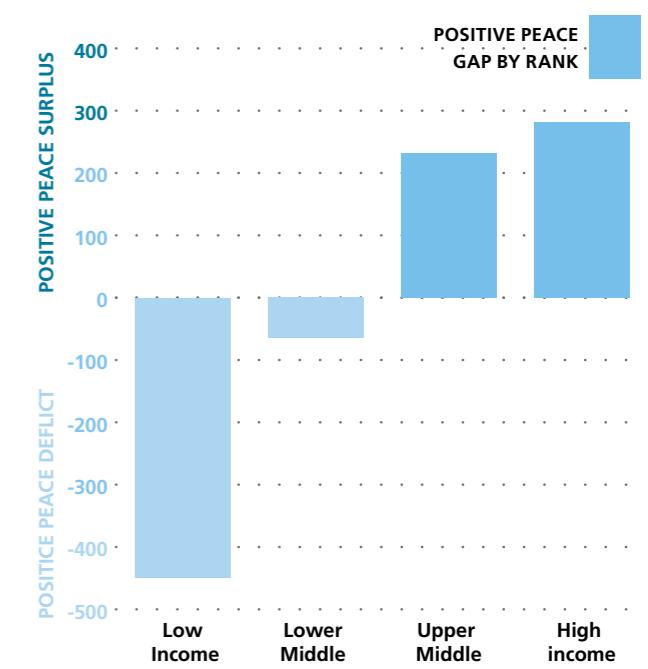


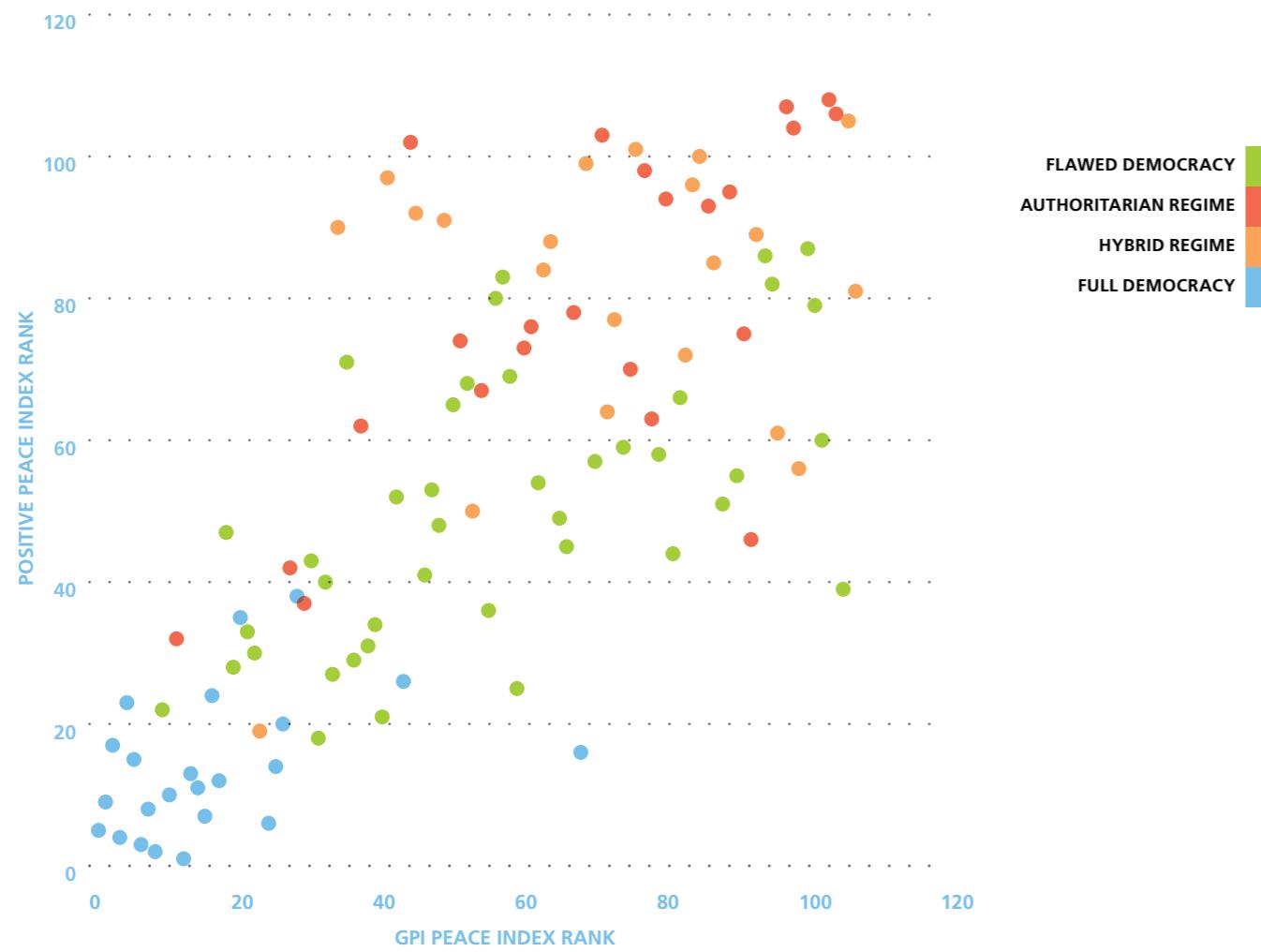
CHART 3.13: INCOME GROUP PEACE GAP BY RANK



POSITIVE PEACE BY GOVERNMENT TYPE

CHART 3.14: GPI VS. PPI BY GOVERNMENT TYPE

It is clear full democracies have the highest levels of peace on both the GPI and PPI and the lowest average peace gap.



AUTHORITARIAN AND HYBRID REGIMES ON AVERAGE HAVE THE SAME LEVELS OF POSITIVE PEACE DEFICITS WHEREAS FLAWED DEMOCRACIES ON AVERAGE HAVE A POSITIVE PEACE SURPLUS. THIS SUGGESTS COMPARATIVE TO OTHER GOVERNANCE TYPES, THERE COULD BE A POTENTIAL FOR FLAWED DEMOCRACIES TO INCREASE IN PEACE AND CONVERSELY, DOWNSIDE RISKS FOR AUTHORITARIAN AND HYBRID REGIMES.

- Full democracies on average clearly have the best average PPI and GPI scores. They also have the smallest average positive peace deficit.
- Hybrid regimes are on average slightly less peaceful on the GPI than authoritarian regimes. They have the same average PPI score and close to the same average positive peace deficit.
- Flawed democracies notably have the largest positive peace surplus which is noted above.

CHART 3.15: GPI AVERAGE BY GOVERNMENT TYPE

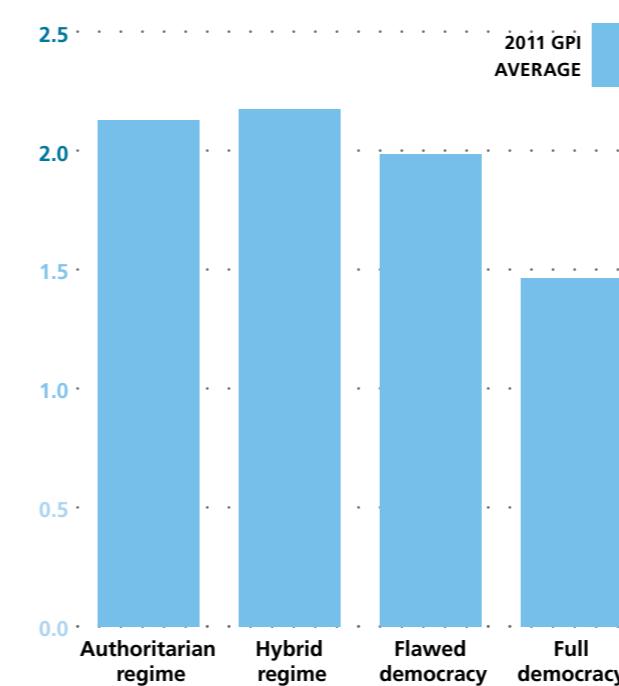


CHART 3.16: PPI AVERAGE BY GOVERNMENT TYPE

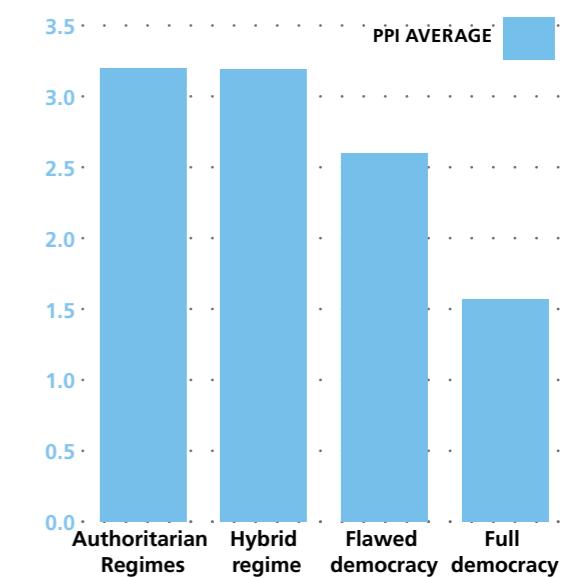
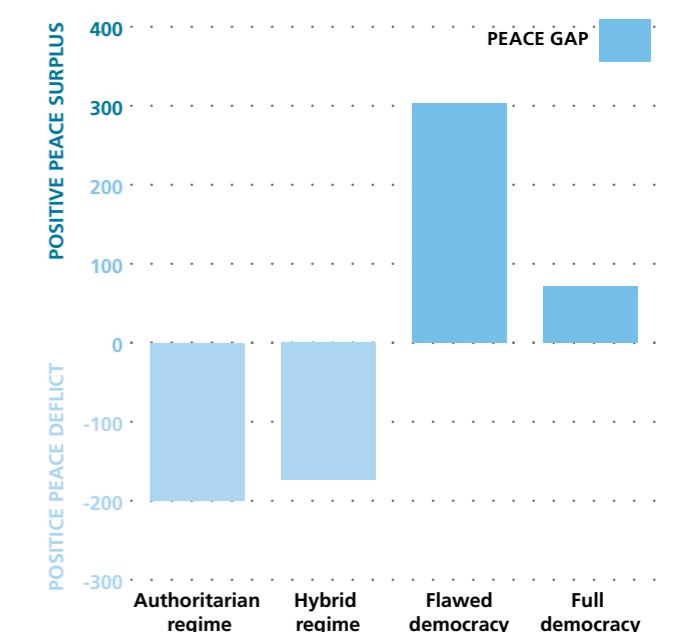


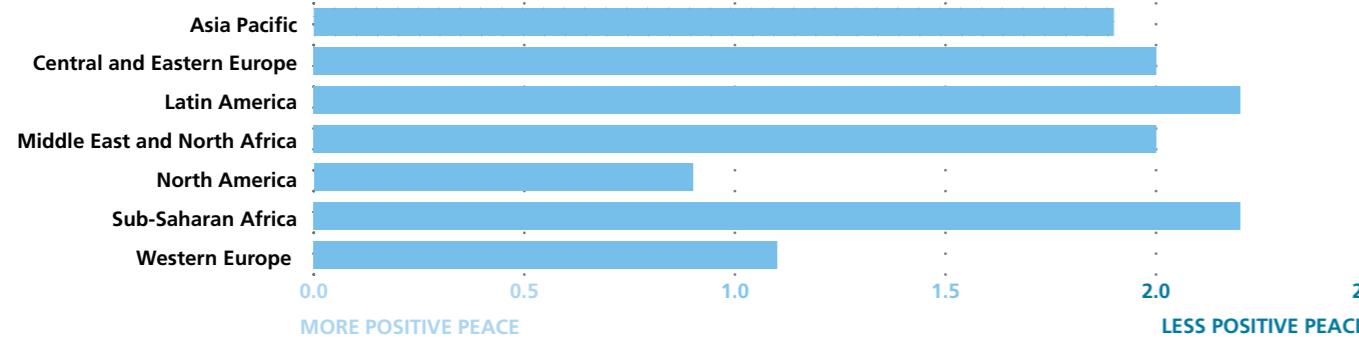
CHART 3.17: PEACE GAP BY GOVERNMENT TYPE



POSITIVE PEACE BY INDICATOR DOMAIN

CHART 3.18. WELL-FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENT SCORE BY REGION

Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa are the poorest performers on Well-Functioning Government.



**CHART 3.19. EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES
SCORE BY REGION**

Sub-Saharan Africa is the worst performer on the three indicators of Equitable Distribution of Resources.

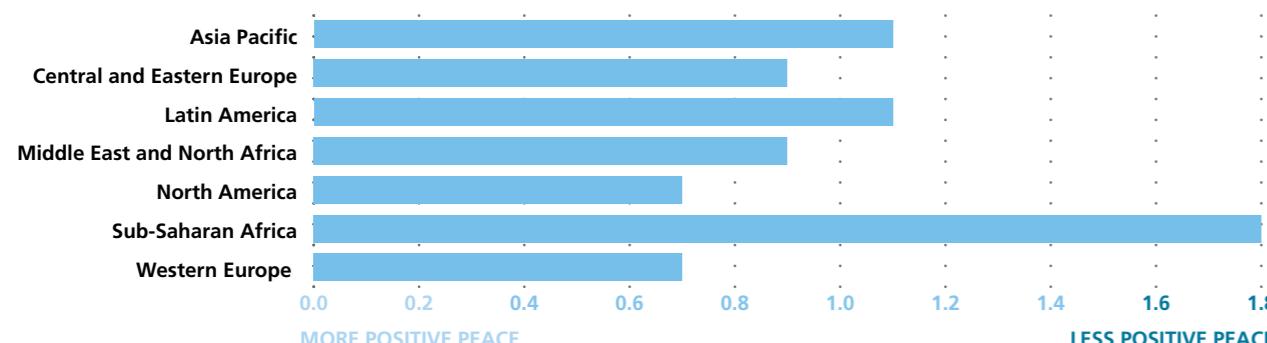
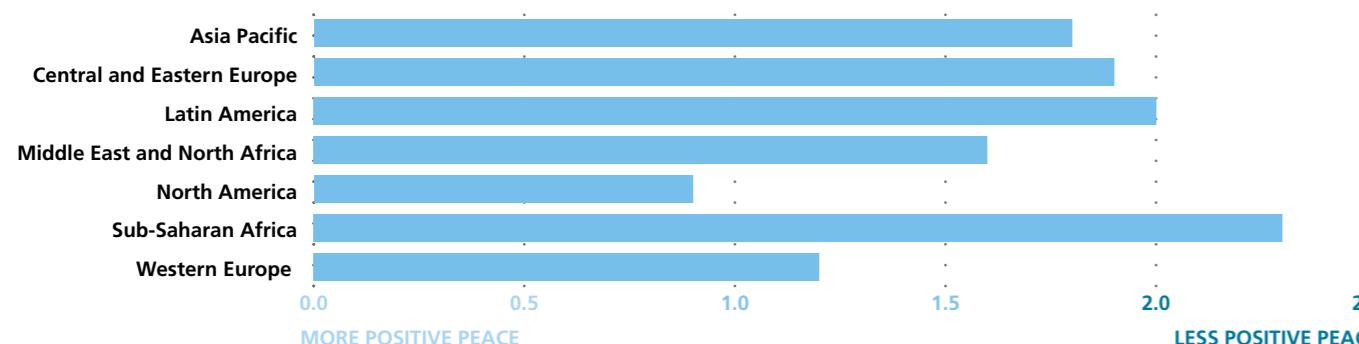


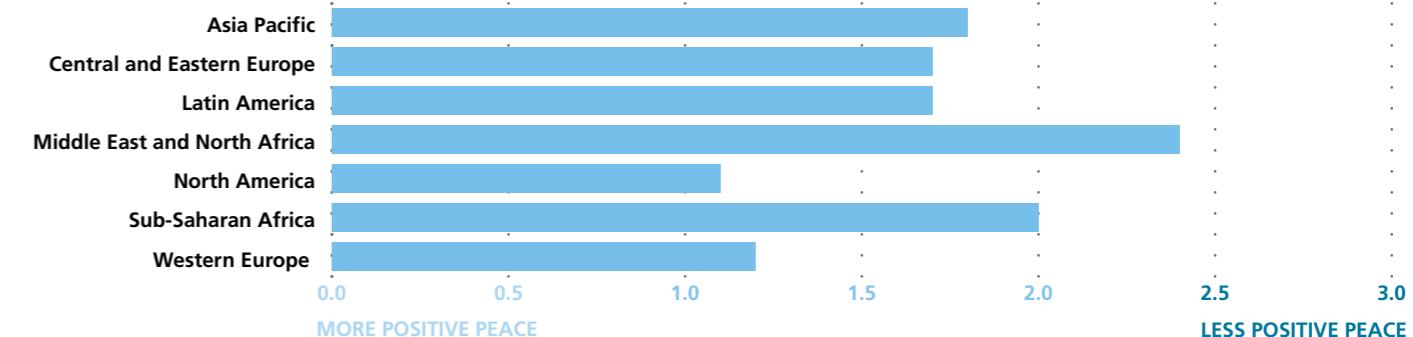
CHART 3.20 SOUND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT SCORE BY REGION

Central and Eastern Europe score more poorly than the Asia Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa on Sound Business Environment measures.



**CHART 3.21: ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS SCORE
BY REGION**

The Middle East and North Africa has the poorest performance on Acceptance of the Rights of Others measures.



**CHART 3.22: GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS SCORE
BY REGION**

Good Relations with Neighbours is the only positive peace indicator where North America is not the highest performer.

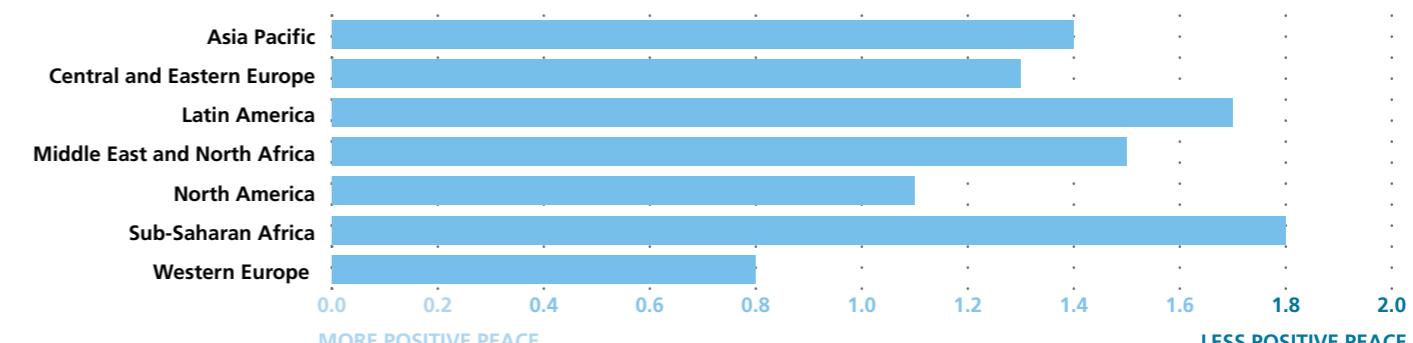


CHART 3.24: HIGH LEVELS OF EDUCATION SCORE BY REGION

Sub-Saharan Africa is lagging on mean years of schooling and secondary school enrolment rates. Latin America, Middle East and North Africa and the Asia Pacific all have similar scores.

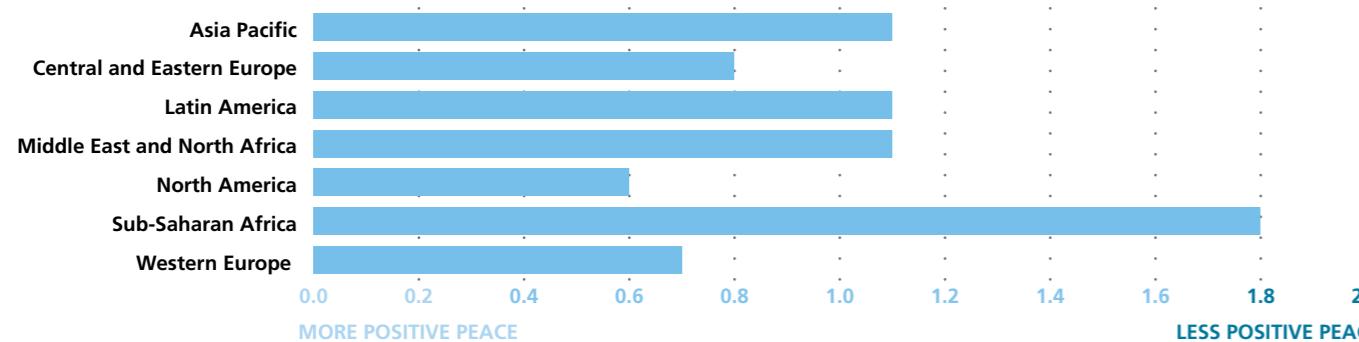
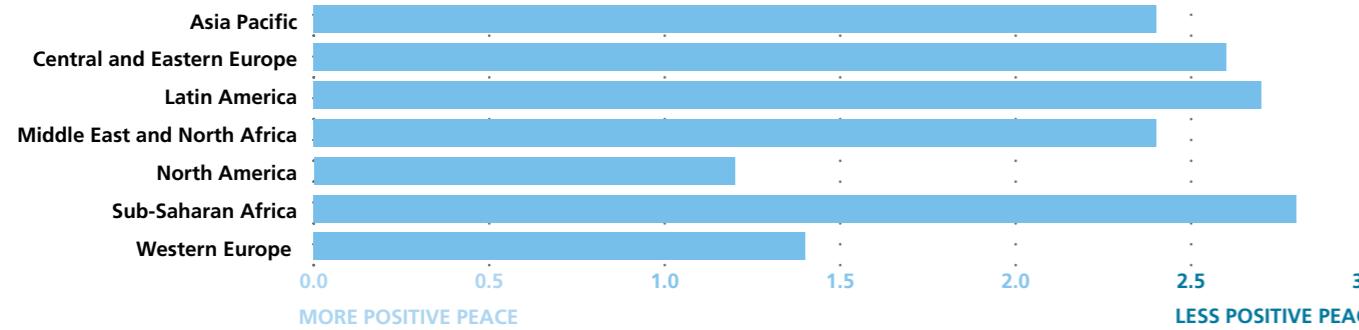


CHART 3.25: LOW LEVELS OF CORRUPTION SCORE BY REGION

Latin America has the second highest levels of corruption after Sub-Saharan Africa.



TRENDS IN INDIVIDUAL POSITIVE PEACE INDICATORS

Several data points in the PPI have a time series going back several years, allowing one to visualise broad global and regional trends. The entire PPI cannot be taken back consistently as some data points, such as the United Nation's IHDI only go back as far as 2010 and is limited by number of countries covered.

CHART 3.26: ACCEPTANCE OF THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS – ISS'S INTERGROUP COHESION 1990 - 2010

The data suggests intergroup cohesion as measured by the ISS has fallen since 2000.

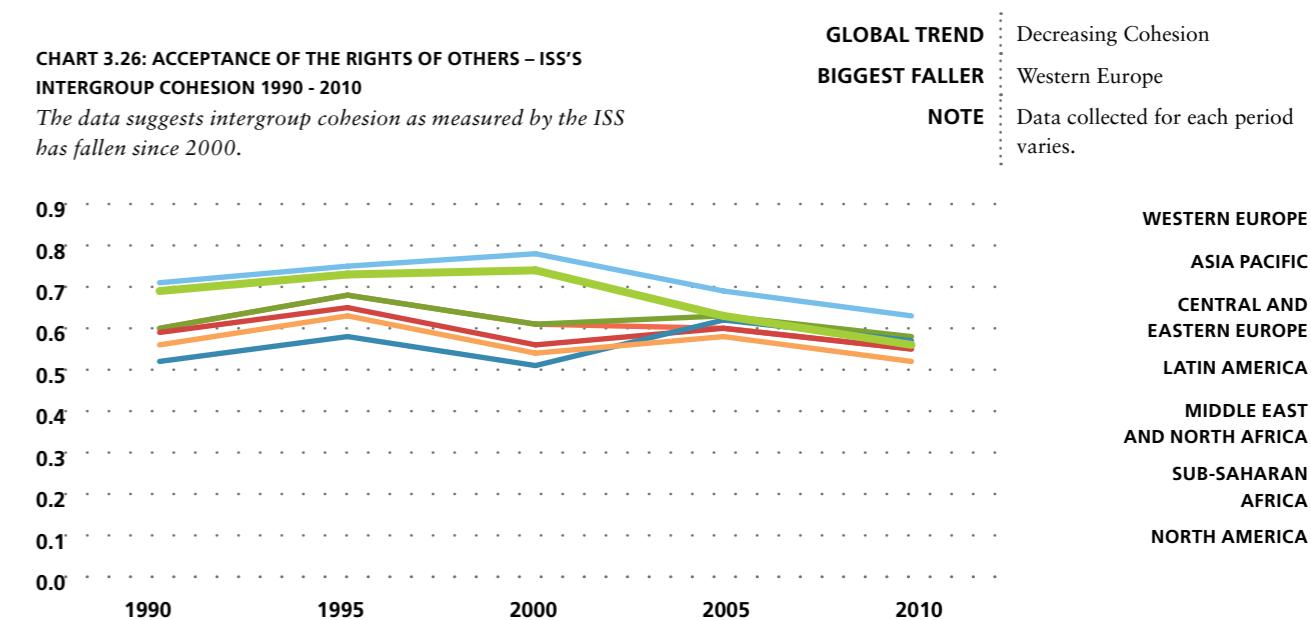


CHART 3.27: FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION – INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

Press Freedom has been decreasing globally since 2008. The biggest loss in press freedom over the period is in Sub-Saharan Africa.

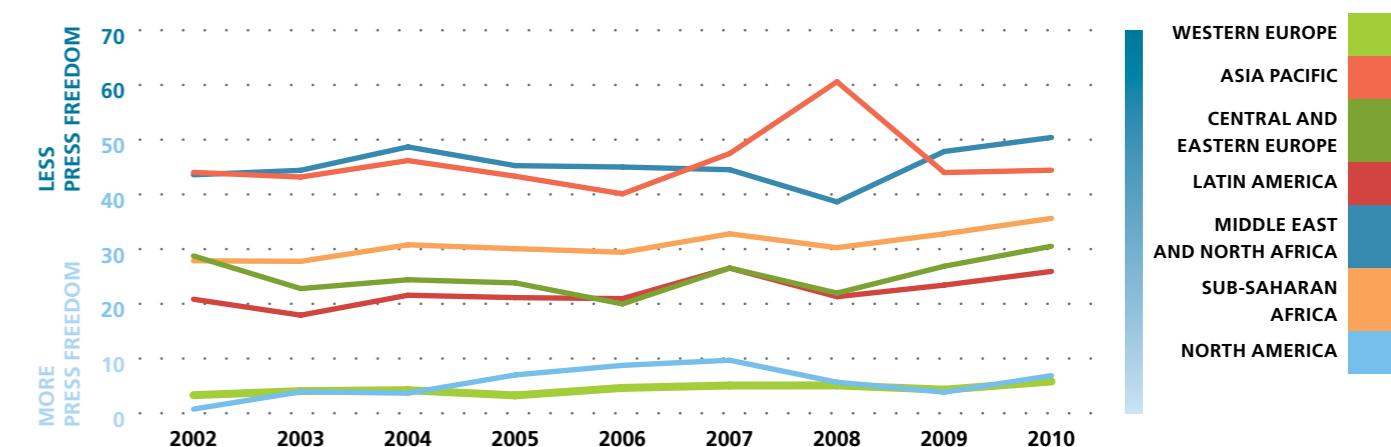


FIGURE 3.28: LOW LEVELS OF CORRUPTION – WGI - CONTROL OF CORRUPTION (1996 – 2009)

Corruption in Central and Eastern Europe has been steadily falling while it has increased in the Asia Pacific since 1996.

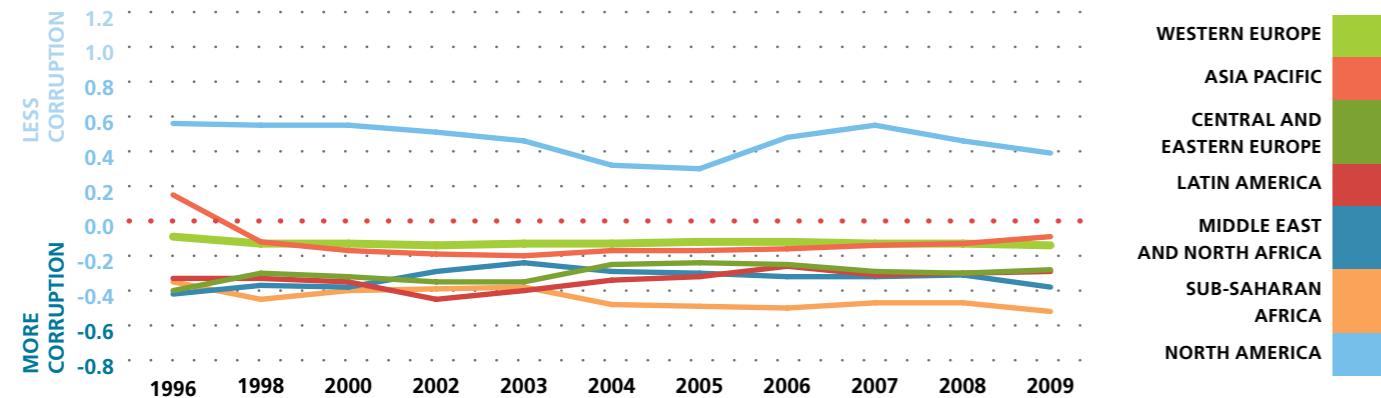
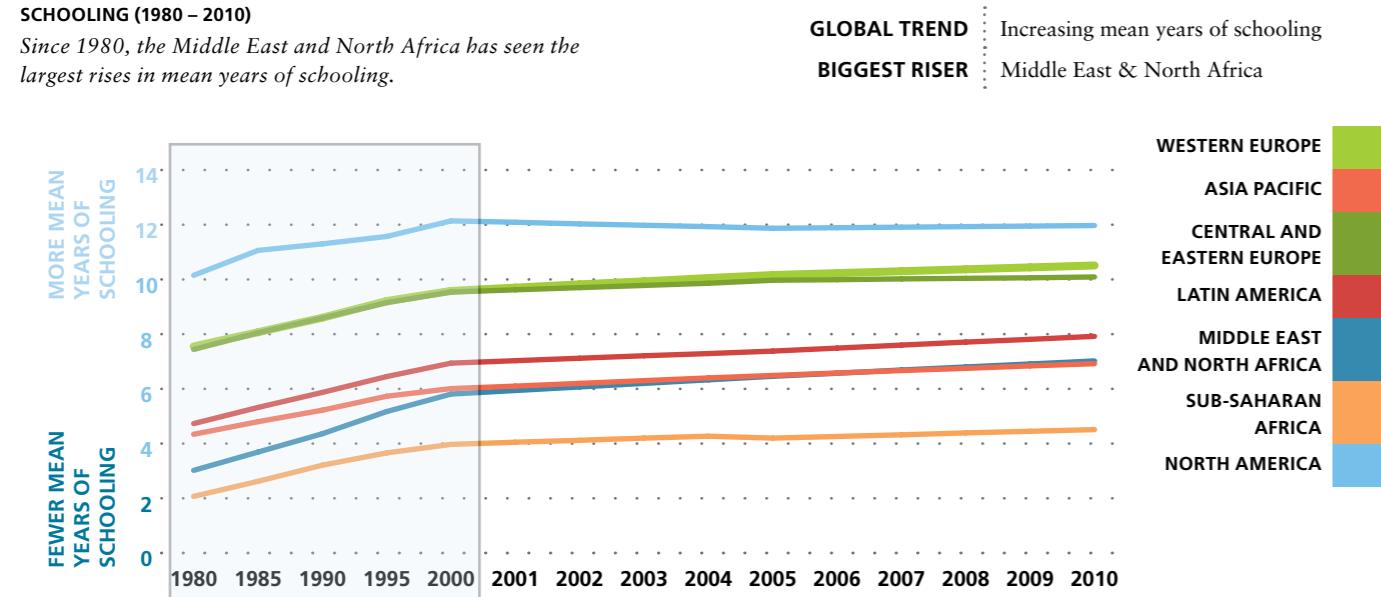


CHART 3.29: HIGH LEVELS OF EDUCATION – MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING (1980 – 2010)

Since 1980, the Middle East and North Africa has seen the largest rises in mean years of schooling.



| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| GLOBAL TREND | Slight increase in corruption |
| BIGGEST RISER | Central & Eastern Europe (falling corruption) |
| BIGGEST FALLER | Asia-Pacific (increasing corruption) |
| NOTE | Does not consider standard errors |

CONCLUSION

In contrast to the Global Peace Index which measures negative peace, this study is the first attempt by the Institute for Economics and Peace to build a Positive Peace Index from six years of GPI data for over 108 countries. Defining positive peace as “the set of attitudes, institutions and structures which when strengthened, lead to a more peaceful society” it is possible to empirically derive key indicators and weightings of positive peace via analysis of six years of GPI data. The outcome is the first known attempt to build a statistically derived comprehensive composite index of positive peace.

The results of the PPI enable to conceptualise a nation’s multidimensional institutional capacity and resilience to deal with external shocks and avoid conflict. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the nations at the top of the PPI tend to be high on the GPI, in the high income category, and full democracies as defined by the EIU Democracy Index. On average, North America and Western Europe are the most positively peaceful regions, with Sub-Saharan Africa clearly well behind on positive peace. Interestingly, the average positive peace score is close to equal in Central and Eastern Europe, the Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa. This suggests these diverse regions on average face similar challenges in terms building resilience and institutional capacity.

The lower ranked nations in the PPI tend to be lower income nations with hybrid or authoritarian regimes. Despite the fact that hybrid regimes are on average slightly less peaceful than authoritarian regimes on the GPI, they tend to have the same average PPI score. Evidently, the countries facing governance or economic constraints will have ongoing challenges in boosting their levels of positive peace. Additionally, with the available trend data showing purported declines in intergroup cohesion, slight increases in corruption and declines in press freedom, there may be future challenges to boosting positive peace.

This analysis has enabled a comparison between a nation’s positive peace score and GPI score, which measures negative peace. The difference between the GPI and PPI rank has been referred to as the

peace gap, with a surplus indicating a high level of institutional capacity to support lower levels of violence as measured by the GPI. Countries with a peace deficit have a comparatively greater vulnerability to external shocks and a higher risk of an increased level of violence. On average, the majority of the world’s positive peace deficit is in Sub-Saharan Africa with the peace gap greatest for low income countries.

Countries such as Egypt, Madagascar and Syria are clear examples of countries with peace deficits in 2008 which subsequently experienced large increases in violence over the next four years. Their respective falls on the GPI ranking leads to the GPI and PPI scores converging, showing levels of violence ‘catching up’ with levels of positive peace. In 2008, these countries would have had amongst the highest positive peace deficits in the world, indicating the set of attitudes, structures, and institutions in place compared to other countries were not adequately aligned to facilitate a peaceful resolution of conflict.

Ultimately, the analysis presented here is a first attempt at quantifying positive peace. It is hoped to be further complemented by qualitative country-specific research.

ANNEX A

GPI INDICATOR SOURCES, DEFINITIONS AND SCORING CRITERIA

The information below details the sources, definitions and scoring criteria of the 23 indicators that form the Global Peace Index. All scores for each indicator are “banded”, either on a scale of 1-5 (for qualitative indicators) or 1-9 (for quantitative data). However, those in the latter group have then been converted to a 1-5 scale for comparability when compiling the final index. Where there are gaps in data, the Economist Intelligence Unit’s analysts have estimated scores. The latest available data are always used.

INTERNAL PEACE: 60%

LEVEL OF PERCEIVED CRIMINALITY IN SOCIETY

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 3 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of the level of perceived criminality in society, ranked from 1-5 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit’s Country Analysis team. Country analysts are asked to assess this indicator on an annual basis, for the period March to March.

SCORING CRITERIA

- 1=Very low: the majority of other citizens can be trusted. Very low levels of domestic security.
- 2= Low: an overall positive climate of trust with other citizens.
- 3=Moderate: reasonable degree of trust in other citizens.
- 4= High: high levels of distrust in other citizens. High levels of domestic security.
- 5= Very high: 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.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|-----|----------|------|-----------|
| Very Low | Low | Moderate | High | Very High |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

The weighting for this indicator has decreased this year from 4 to 3.

NUMBER OF INTERNAL SECURITY OFFICERS AND POLICE PER 100,000 PEOPLE

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 3 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | 12th UNODC Survey |
| Year | 2004-09, depending upon data availability |

ALTERNATE SOURCE

Economist Intelligence Unit. Where data is not provided, the Economist Intelligence Unit’s analysts have filled them based on likely scores from the set bands of the actual data.

DEFINITION

This indicator comes from the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS), and refers to the civil police force. Police Personnel means personnel in public agencies whose principal functions are the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. It is distinct from national guards or local militia.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0 - 199.8 | 199.9 - | 399.9 - | 599.9 - | > 799.9 |
| 399.8 | 599.8 | 799.8 | | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

For Jordan, data for “paramilitary under the command of the Ministry of Interior” provided by the IISS Military Balance 2011 was used to estimate the total number of internal security and police officers.

NUMBER OF HOMICIDES PER 100,000 PEOPLE

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 4 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | 12th UNODC Survey |
| Year | 2004-10, depending upon data availability |

ALTERNATE SOURCE

Economist Intelligence Unit. Where data is not provided, the EIU’s analysts have filled them based on likely scores from the set bands of the actual data.

DEFINITION

Intentional homicide refers to death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide. 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.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|------|
| 0 - 1.99 | 2 - 5.99 | 6 - 9.99 | 10 - 19.99 | > 20 |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

This year’s GPI smoothes data for Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Sierra Leone, and Uganda. This was due to new and more reliable data becoming available. Smoothing the data over a period of two to three years means that these countries’ scores for this indicator do not move substantially in just one year, which could lead to false assumptions being made about an improvement or deterioration in score.

NUMBER OF JAILED POPULATION PER 100,000 PEOPLE

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 3 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | International Centre for Prison Studies, World Prison Population List (9th edition) |
| Year | 2002-11, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

Figures are from the International Centre for Prison Studies, 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. Prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population are based on estimates of the national population.

In order to compare prison population rates, and to estimate the number of persons held in prison in the countries for which information is not available, median rates have been used by the International Center for Prison Studies to minimise the effect of countries with rates that are untypically high or low. Indeed, comparability can be compromised by different practice in different countries, for example with regard to pre-trial detainees and juveniles, but also 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.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 0 - 109.74 | 109.75 - | 199.5 | 289.25 - | 379.0 - |
| | 199.4 | -289.24 | 378.9 | 468.74 |
| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | |
| 468.75 - | 558.5 - | 648.25 - | > 738 | |
| 558.4 | 648.24 | 737.9 | | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

The data provided by World Prison Briefs are not annual averages but indicate the number of jailed population per 100,000 inhabitants in a particular month during the year. The year and month may differ from country to country.

EASE OF ACCESS TO SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 3 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of the accessibility of small arms and light weapons (SALW), ranked from 1-5 (very limited access to very easy access) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

Country analysts are asked to assess this indicator on an annual basis, for the period March to March.

SCORING CRITERIA

1 = Very limited access: the country has developed policy instruments and best practices, such as firearm licences, strengthening of export controls, codes of conduct, firearms or ammunition marking.

2 = Limited access: the regulation implies that it is difficult, time-consuming and costly to obtain firearms. Domestic firearms regulation also reduces the ease with which legal arms are diverted to illicit markets.

3 = Moderate access: there are regulations and commitment to ensure controls on civilian possession of firearms, although inadequate controls are not sufficient to stem the flow of illegal weapons.

4 = Easy access: there are basic regulations, but they are not effectively enforced. Obtaining firearms is straightforward.

5 = Very easy access: there is no regulation of civilian possession, ownership, storage, carriage and use of firearms

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Very limited access | Limited access | Moderate access | Easy access | Very easy access |

LEVEL OF ORGANISED CONFLICT (INTERNAL)

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 5 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of the intensity of conflicts within the country, ranked from 1-5 (no conflict to severe crisis) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

Country analysts are asked to assess this indicator on an annual basis, for the period March to March.

SCORING CRITERIA

- 1 = No conflict
- 2 = Latent conflict: positional differences over definable values of national importance.
- 3 = Manifest conflict: explicit threats of violence. Imposition of economic sanctions by other countries.
- 4 = Crisis: a tense situation across most of the country. At least one group uses violent force in sporadic incidents.
- 5 = Severe crisis: civil war - violent force is used with a certain continuity in an organized and systematic way throughout the country.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| No conflict | Latent conflict | Manifest conflict | Crisis | Severe crisis |

LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 3 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of the likelihood of violent demonstration ranked from 1-5 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team, based on the question "Are violent demonstrations or violent civil/labour unrest likely to pose a threat to property or the conduct of business over the next two years?".

Country analysts assess this question on a quarterly basis. The score provided for March 2011 - March 2012 is the average of the scores given for each quarter.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|----|-----------------------|-----|--------------|
| Strongly no | No | Somewhat of a problem | Yes | Strongly yes |

LEVEL OF VIOLENT CRIME

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 4 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of the likelihood of violent crime ranked from 1 to 5 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team based on the question "Is violent crime likely to pose a significant problem for government and/or business over the next two years?".

Country analysts assess this question on a quarterly basis. The score provided for March 2011 - March 2012 is the average of the scores given for each quarter.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------|----|-----------------------|-----|--------------|
| Strongly no | No | Somewhat of a problem | Yes | Strongly yes |

POLITICAL INSTABILITY

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 4 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of political instability ranked from 0 to 100 (very low to very high instability) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team, based on the question "Are political institutions sufficiently stable to support the needs of businesses and investors?". This indicator aggregates 5 other questions on social unrest, orderly transfers, opposition stance, excessive executive authority, and an international tension sub-index (each of which is ranked from 0 to 20).

Country analysts assess this question on a quarterly basis. The score provided for March 2011 - March 2012 is the average of the scores given for each quarter.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 0 - 20 | 20.5 - 40 | 40.5 - 60 | 60.5 - 80 | 80.5 - 100 |

POLITICAL TERROR SCALE

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 4 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Wood, R., Political Terror Scale 1976-2011. Data retrieved from http://www.politicalterrorscale.org |
| Year | 2010 |

DEFINITION

The Political Terror Scale measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year based on a 5-level "terror scale". The data used in compiling this index comes from two different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International and the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. The average of the two scores is taken for our assessment.

SCORING CRITERIA

- 1 = Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
- 2 = There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
- 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.
- 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 terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
- 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.

POLITICAL TERROR SCALE (CONT.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Secure rule of law | Limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity | Extensive political imprisonment |
| 4 | 5 | |
| Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population | Terror has expanded to the whole population | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Renamed Political Terror Scale from 'Level of disrespect of human rights (Political Terror Scale)'.

VOLUME OF TRANSFERS OF MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS, AS RECIPIENT (IMPORTS) PER 100,000 PEOPLE

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 2 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | SIPRI Arms Transfers Database; |
| Year | 2006-10 |

DEFINITION

Measures the total volume of major conventional weapons imported by a country between 2006 and 2010, divided by the average population in this time period at the 100,000 people level (population data supplied by the Economist Intelligence Unit).

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.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0 - 7.596 | 7.597 - 15.193 | 15.193 - 22.789 | 22.789 - 30.385 | 30.385 - 37.980 |
| 15.192 | | 22.788 | 30.384 | 37.980 |
| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | |
| 37.981 - | 45.577 - | 53.173 - | > 60.769 | |
| 45.576 | 53.172 | 60.768 | | |

TERRORIST ACTS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 2 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START). Global Terrorism Database (2011), Institute for Economics and Peace |
| Year | 2012 |

DEFINITION

This indicator is a weighted average score relying on different types of attacks. Terrorism incidents are defined as “intentional acts of violence or threat of violence by a non-state actor”. For all incidents listed, at least two of the following three criteria must be present:

1. The act must be aimed at attaining a political, economic, religious, or social goal.
2. There must be evidence of an intention to coerce, intimidate, or convey some other message to a larger audience (or audiences) than the immediate victims.
3. The action must be outside the context of legitimate warfare activities.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 0 - 3.369 | 3.370 - | 11.362 - | 38.301 - | 129.110 - |
| | 11.361 | 38.300 | 129.109 | 435.210 |
| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | |
| 435.211 - | 1,467.034 - | 4,945.158 - | 16,669.411 | |
| 1,467.033 | 4,945.157 | 16,669.410 | | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

As recommended by the expert panel, this indicator which uses the Global Terrorism Database has replaced the qualitative indicator ‘Potential for Terrorist Acts’. The weighting of this indicator has increased from 1 to 2 .

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ORGANISED CONFLICT (INTERNAL)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 5 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | International Institute for Strategic Studies Armed Conflict Database (IISS ACD) |
| Year | 2010-11 |

ALTERNATE SOURCE

EIU. When no data was provided by the IISS ACD, then EIU analysts have scored the figures available for 2010 and 2011 according to the set bands of the actual data.

DEFINITION

This indicator uses the UCDP’s definition of conflict. 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”. It excludes fatalities that took place during UN-mandated peacekeeping missions during 2010-11.

Statistics are compiled from the most recent edition of the IISS ACD, which has the following definition of armed conflict-related fatalities: ‘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.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 - 24.8 | 24.9 - | 999.9 - | 4,999.9 - | > 9,999.9 |
| | 999.8 | 4,999.8 | 9,999.8 | |

EXTERNAL PEACE : 40%**MILITARY EXPENDITURE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP**

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 2 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2012 |
| Year | 2010-11 |

ALTERNATE SOURCE

When no data was provided, several alternative sources were used: National Public Expenditure Accounts, SIPRI information, and the Military Balance 2011. Alternative data are from 2007 to 2010, depending upon data availability.

DEFINITION

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. Published EIU data on nominal GDP (or the World Bank when unavailable) was used to arrive at the value of military expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

SCORING CRITERIA

A sliding scale from 1 through 5 with bandings set at the 0.1 level of detail is used for this indicator.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|
| 0 - 3.11 | 3.12-6.39 | 6.4-9.67 | 9.68- | >12.97 |
| | | | 12.96 | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

This year’s scoring system for this indicator has changed to become more precise. Instead of using bandings at the 0.5 level, bandings at the 0.1 level are now used.

Iceland has no armed force. Budget is mainly for Coast Guards.

For GDP data on Afghanistan and Montenegro, the latest figures provided by the World Bank (2010) have been used.

NUMBER OF ARMED SERVICES PERSONNEL PER 100,000 PEOPLE

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 2 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | The International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance 2012 |
| Year | 2010-11 |

ALTERNATE SOURCE

When no data was provided, two alternative sources were used: FIRST database - SIPRI BICC, and the Military Balance 2011. Alternative data are from 2009-10. World Bank population data used if unavailable from the EIU.

DEFINITION

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). Population data provided by the EIU.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0 - 660.94 | 660.95 - | 1,311.91 - | 1,962.86 - | 2,613.82 - |
| | 1,311.90 | 1,962.85 | 2,613.81 | 3,264.76 |
| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 | |
| 3,264.77 | 3,915.73 - | 4,566.68 - | >5,217.64 | |
| 3,915.72 | 4,566.67 | 5,217.63 | | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Israel’s reservist force is used to calculate Israel’s number of armed services personnel.

**FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION
TO UN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS**

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 2 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | Institute for Economics and Peace; United Nations Committee on Contributions |
| Year | 2008-10 |

DEFINITION

Calculates the percentage of countries' "outstanding payments versus their annual assessment to the budget of the current peacekeeping missions" over an average of three years. This ratio is derived from United Nations Committee on Contributions Status reports.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|----------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0 - 1.71 | 1.72 - 3.43 | 3.44 - | 5.16 - | 6.88 - |
| | | 5.15 | 6.87 | 8.59 |

| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 8.60 - | 10.32 - | 12.04 - | >13.76 |
| 10.31 | 12.03 | 13.75 | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

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.

**AGGREGATE WEIGHTED NUMBER
OF HEAVY WEAPONS PER 100,000 PEOPLE**

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 3 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | Institute of Economics and Peace; SIPRI; United Nations |
| Year | 2010 |

DEFINITION

This indicator is based on a categorised system for rating the destructive capability of heavy weapons. There are five categories of weapons, each of which receive a certain number of weighted points. The total is then divided by the population at the 100,000 level. 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 and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Population data is supplied by the EIU.

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 0 - 23.62 | 23.63 - | 47.26 - | 70.89 - | 118.16 - |
| | 47.25 | 70.88 | 118.15 | 141.78 |

| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 141.79 - | 165.42 - | 189.06 - | >212.69 |
| 165.41 | 189.05 | 212.68 | |

**VOLUME OF TRANSFERS OF
MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS AS
SUPPLIER (EXPORTS) PER 100,000 PEOPLE**

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 3 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | SIPRI Arms Transfers Database; |
| Year | 2006-10 |

DEFINITION

Measures the total volume of major conventional weapons exported by a country between 2006 and 2010 divided by the average population during this time period (population data supplied by the EIU).

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 and engines.

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 0 - 2.972 | 2.973 - | 5.945 - | 8.918 - | 11.891 - |
| | 5.944 | 8.917 | 11.890 | 14.863 |

| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 14.864 - | 17.836 - | 20.809 - | > 23.782 |
| 17.835 | 20.808 | 23.781 | |

**MILITARY CAPABILITY/
SOPHISTICATION**

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 2 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of the grade of sophistication and the extent of military research and development (R&D), ranked from 1-5 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

Country analysts are asked to assess this indicator on an annual basis, for the period March to March.

SCORING CRITERIA

1 = Very low: no investment in military R&D. Principal equipment is very old or obsolete.

2 = Low: minimal investment in military R&D. High percentage of old and unsophisticated equipment.

3 = Moderate: the country invests a small part of its military expenditure in R&D. Principal equipment is a mixture of new and old and moderately sophisticated.

4 = High: substantial investments in military R&D and in maintenance. Principal equipment is relatively modern and sophisticated and is well maintained.

5 = Very high: huge investment in military R&D and armament production projects. Principal equipment is new and highly sophisticated.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|-----|----------|------|-----------|
| Very low | Low | Moderate | High | Very high |

NUMBER OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PEOPLE AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 4 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2010; The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre |
| Year | 2010 |

DEFINITION

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.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 - 1.50 | 1.51 - 3.02 | 3.03 - 4.54 | 4.55 - 6.06 | 6.07 - 7.58 |
| 7.59 - 9.10 | 9.11 - 10.62 | 10.63 - 12.14 | >12.15 | |

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 5 |
| Type | Qualitative |
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

Assessment of the intensity of contentiousness of neighbours, ranked from 1-5 (peaceful to very aggressive) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

Country analysts are asked to assess this indicator on an annual basis, for the period March to March.

SCORING CRITERIA

- 1 = Peaceful: none of the neighbours has attacked the country since 1950.
- 2 = Low: the relationship with neighbours is generally good, but aggressiveness is manifest in politicians' speeches or in protectionist measures
- 3 = Moderate: there are serious tensions and consequent economic and diplomatic restrictions from other countries
- 4 = Aggressive: open conflicts with violence and protests
- 5 = Very aggressive: frequent invasions by neighbouring countries.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|-----|----------|------------|-----------------|
| Peaceful | Low | Moderate | Aggressive | Very aggressive |

NUMBER OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONFLICTS FOUGHT

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 5 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | UCDP/PRIOR Armed Conflict Dataset v.4-2011 |
| Year | 2004-09 |

ALTERNATE SOURCE

Economist Intelligence Unit. Where there are data gaps, the EIU's analysts have filled them based on likely scores from the set bands of the actual data.

DEFINITION

This indicator measures conflicts, as defined by UCDP, which began in 2004 and were extant in 2004-09, 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".

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |
|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| 0 - 0.5874 | 0.5875 - 1.075 | 1.075 - 1.5625 | 1.5625 - 2.05 | 2.05 - |
| | | 1.074 | 1.5624 | 2.04 |

| 3.5 | 4 | 4.5 | 5 |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----|
| 2.5375 - 3.024 | 3.025 - 3.5124 | 3.5125 - 3.99 | > 4 |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

This year's GPI has not updated the figures for this indicator from the previous year, due to methodological issues surrounding the new data.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ORGANISED CONFLICT (EXTERNAL)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Weight (1 to 5) | 5 |
| Type | Quantitative |
| Main source | UCDP/PRIOR Armed Conflict Dataset v.4-2011 |
| Year | 2010-11 |

ALTERNATE SOURCE

When no data was provided, several alternative sources have been used: International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Armed Conflict Database; the Iraq Coalition Casualty Count, and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

DEFINITION

This indicator uses the UCDP's definition of conflict (see above). It excludes fatalities that took place during UN-mandated peacekeeping missions during 2010-11. Calculating each country's external conflict-related deaths during 2010-11 involved consulting several sources.

SCORING CRITERIA

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| 0 - 24.8 | 24.9 - 999.9 | 999.9 - 4,999.9 | 4,999.9 - > 9,999.9 | |
| | 999.8 | 4,999.8 | 9,999.8 | |

ADDITIONAL NOTES

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"), statistics of fatalities provided by icasualties.org were used. 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 Nagorno Karabakh, and relating to the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, the Armed Conflict Database compiled by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, adcd.iss.org is used.

ANNEX B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

DEMOCRACY AND TRANSPARENCY

DEMOCRACY INDEX

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit, Democracy Index 2011 |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Qualitative assessment of the state of democracy in a country. Ranked from 1 to 10 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team. The overall Democracy index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture.

ELECTORAL PROCESS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit, Democracy Index 2011 |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Qualitative assessment of whether elections are competitive in that electors are free to vote and are offered a range of choices. Ranked from 1 to 10 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit, Democracy Index 2011 |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

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. Ranked from 1 to 10 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit, Democracy Index 2011 |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Qualitative assessment of voter participation/turn-out for national elections, citizens' engagement with politics. Ranked from 1 to 10 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

POLITICAL CULTURE

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit, Democracy Index 2011 |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Qualitative assessment of the degree of societal consensus and cohesion to underpin a stable, functioning democracy; as well as the level of separation of church and state. Ranked from 1 to 10 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit, Democracy Index 2011 |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

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 from 1 to 10 (very low to very high).

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Main source | Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

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

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Main source | Inter-parliamentary Union |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Percentage of the total number of representatives in the lower house.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Figures are based on information provided by national parliaments by December 31st 2011 (except for the Democratic Republic of Congo for which no data was available for December at the time of collection; so October 2011 31st data was used).

GENDER INEQUALITY

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2011 |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

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.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2007 data used for Belarus and Uzbekistan.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Main source | Reporters Without Borders, World Press Freedom Index |
| Year | 2011-12 |

DEFINITION

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.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

A different scoring system has been used for the Press Freedom Index this year. Reporters without Borders states that "In order to have a bigger spread in the scores and increase the differentiation between countries, this year's questionnaire had more answers assigning negative points. That is why countries at the top of the index have negative scores this year. Although the point system has produced a broader distribution of scores than in 2010, each country's evolution over the years can still be plotted by comparing its position in the index rather than its score."

INTERNATIONAL OPENNESS

EXPORTS + IMPORTS AS A % OF GDP

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Measure of merchandise goods exports free on board and merchandise goods imports free on board.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2010 data used for Mongolia and North Korea.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FLOW) AS A % OF GDP

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Net flows of direct investment capital by non-residents into the country, as a percentage of GDP.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2010 data used for Central African Republic, Djibouti, and North Korea.

NUMBER OF VISITORS AS A % OF DOMESTIC POPULATION

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | UNWTO Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files; Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2009-10, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

Number of visitors as a percentage of the domestic population (population data supplied by the Economist Intelligence Unit). Arrivals data correspond to international visitors to the economic territory of the country. International inbound tourists (overnight visitors) are the number of tourists who travel to a country other than that in which they usually reside, and outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited. When data on number of tourists are not available, the number of visitors, which includes tourists,

same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members, is shown instead.

NET MIGRATION AS A % OF TOTAL POPULATION

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) |
| Year | 2010 |

DEFINITION

Measure of merchandise goods exports free on board and merchandise goods imports free on board.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2010 data used for Mongolia and North Korea.

DEMOGRAPHICS

15-34 YEAR-OLD MALES AS A % OF ADULT POPULATION

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | U.S. Census Bureau, International Database (IDB) |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Male population 15-34 year olds as a proportion of the adult population.

GENDER RATIO OF POPULATION: WOMEN/MEN

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Main source | UN Statistics Division |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Male population divided by the female population.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2010 data used for Taiwan.

REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK/CONDITIONS

EXTENT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Qualitative assessment of the level of membership of trade alliances, as NAFTA, ASEAN, etc. Ranked from 1 to 5 (very high integration to very low) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team. Country analysts assess this indicator on an annual basis.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Scoring criteria:

1 = Very high: the country belongs to an economic union. There is freedom of movement for goods, people and capital (eg the European Union).

2 = High: the country is a part of a free trade area (eg NAFTA), and there are few sectoral restrictions. Or the country enjoys a very high level of preferential access to a major regional trade area.

3 = Moderate: the country is formally part of a free trade area, but there are a large number of sectoral and other restrictions (eg Mercosur or ASEAN). Or the country enjoys considerable preferential access to a major regional trade area.

4 = Low: formally may be a member of a trade regional grouping, but in practice, intra-bloc trade remains significantly restricted and any preferential access to major regional trade areas is limited.

5 = Very low: not member of any regional trade grouping.

EDUCATION

CURRENT EDUCATION SPENDING AS A % OF GDP

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Main source | UNESCO, Institute for Statistics |
| Year | 2001-11, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

Total public spending on education as % of GDP.

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT RATIO

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) |
| Year | 2001-10, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

The 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

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Main source | World Bank - World Development Indicators (WDI) |
| Year | 2001-10, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

The 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

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) |
| Year | 2002-10, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

The 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

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Main source | UNESCO, Institute for Statistics |
| Year | 2001-11, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

School life expectancy (years), primary to tertiary.

ADULT LITERACY RATE

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Main source | UNESCO, Institute for Statistics |
| Year | 2005-09, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

Refers to the % of population over the age of 15. Data are based on national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

The UNDP's Human Development Report is used as an alternate source when no data available from UNESCO.

CULTURE

HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS/ PRIVATE PROPERTY

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Qualitative assessment of the extent to which demonstrations/civil unrest or parties in armed conflict have specifically shown hostility to foreigners or private ownership. Ranked from 1 to 5 (virtually no hostility to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

Country analysts assess this question on a quarterly basis. The score provided is the average of the scores given for each quarter.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Scoring criteria:

1 = Virtually no hostility to foreigners and/or private ownership.

2 = Low hostility to foreigners and/or private ownership.

3 = Moderate hostility to foreigners and/or private ownership.

4 = High hostility to foreigners and/or private ownership.

5 = Very high hostility to foreigners and/or private ownership.

WILLINGNESS TO FIGHT

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Qualitative assessment of the willingness of citizens to fight in wars. Ranked from 1 to 5 (very low to very high) by the Economist Intelligence Unit's Country Analysis team.

Country analysts assess this indicator on an annual basis.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

1 = Very low: no compulsory military service or conscription. A small standing army. Mass demonstrations against any government attempt to engage in warfare abroad.

2 = Low: no compulsory military service. Conscription exists, but generally unpopular. Some protests and demonstrations against any attempt to wage war abroad.

3 = Moderate: compulsory military service for up to one year. Conscription exists but only moderately supported. Relatively few supporting civilian forces.

4 = High: compulsory military service for 1-2 years and conscription generally accepted but not popular. Most military in standing forces.

5 = Very high: compulsory military service for more than two years and conscription historically entrenched. Large territorial army. Unwillingness to stage anti-war demonstrations against government.

MATERIAL**WELL-BEING****NOMINAL GDP
(US\$PPP BN)**

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Nominal gross domestic product at 2005 US\$ purchasing power parities. 2010 data used for Montenegro. Analysis team.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Nominal gross domestic product at 2005 US\$ purchasing power parities. 2010 data used for Montenegro. 2009 data used for Afghanistan, North Korea and Somalia.

**NOMINAL GDP
(US\$ BN)**

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Nominal gross domestic product US\$ market prices.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2010 data used for Montenegro. 2009 data used for Afghanistan, North Korea and Somalia.

GDP PER CAPITA

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Nominal gross domestic product (US\$) per capita.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2010 data used for Montenegro. 2009 data used for Afghanistan, North Korea and Somalia.

GINI COEFFICIENT

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Main source | UNDP, Human Development Report 2011 |
| Year | 2000-10, depending upon data availability |

DEFINITION

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.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

When data was missing, the World Bank was used as an alternate source, as well as estimates from the Economist Intelligence Unit's country analysts.

UNEMPLOYMENT (%)

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Main source | Economist Intelligence Unit |
| Year | 2011 |

DEFINITION

Recorded official unemployment as a percentage of total labour force. The 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.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

When no data was available, the ILO was used as an alternate source (2000-11, year depending upon data availability).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) |
| Year | 2009 |

DEFINITION

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 RATE

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Main source | World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) |
| Year | 2010 |

DEFINITION

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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ENDNOTES

¹ The definition of violence is adapted from the World Health Organization: ‘the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, destruction of property, maldevelopment, or deprivation’.

² Refer to Annex A for a full list of GPI indicators.

³ Galtung, J. (1985). Twenty-Five Years of Peace Research: Ten Challenges and Some Responses. *Journal of Peace Research*, 22 (2), 141-158.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Human Security Report 2009-2010, The Causes of Peace and the Shrinking Costs of War, Human Security Report Project, Oxford University Press pp36

⁶ Ibid. pp35

⁷ Hegre and Sambanis, “Sensitivity Analysis of Empirical Results on Civil War Onset,” *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 50, no. 3 (August 2006): 508-535

⁸ Significance (or significance threshold) is the qualitative level at which IEP considers that a relationship between two variables is meaningful. Statistical significance (significance level) indicates something that passes the appropriate statistical test (for correlation, the t-test which distinguishes the correlation from zero). All correlations presented, other than societal attitudes, have a determined level of significance > 0.5 or < -0.5. The threshold for a meaningful correlation from global surveys was considered more appropriate at > 0.4 or < -0.4.

⁹ Some data points for the Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index are missing, so the standard HDI measure has been supplemented for countries missing the IHDI. Those countries are: Afghanistan, Malaysia, Japan, Botswana, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Libya, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar, Myanmar, Kuwait, Equatorial Guinea, Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

¹⁰ A dichotomous 1-0 scoring system (1 for a yes and 0 for a no answer), a three point system allows for 0.5 scores.

¹¹ World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Report is available here: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GCR_Report_2011-12.pdf methodology section on pp 48 for further detail.

¹² Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom, business freedom sub indicator methodology can be found here: <http://www.heritage.org/index/business-freedom>

¹³ World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2011. URL: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2011.pdf

¹⁴ Indices of Social Development, URL: <http://www.IndSocDev.org/>

¹⁵ Indices of Social Development, URL: <http://www.IndSocDev.org/>

¹⁶ Freedom House, Freedom of the Press Index: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2012%20Methodology.pdf>

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Reporters Without Borders, World Press Freedom 2012 Index. URL: http://en.rsf.org/IMG/CLASSEMENT_2012/C_GENERAL_ANG.pdf Methodology available here: http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/note_methodo_en.pdf

¹⁹ For the full list of sources informing the World Communication/ICT Indicators database refer to the United Nations URL: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srld=605>

²⁰ Control of Corruption, World Bank, World Governance Indicators URL: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/cc.pdf>

²¹ Transparency International Corruptions Perceptions Index URL: <http://www.transparency.org/content/download/64426/1030807>

²² Note this is only the GPI rank calculated for the 108 positive peace countries. Actual full GPI ranks are likely to differ.

²³ The PPI scores have been brought on average closer to the GPI score by subtracting the difference between the global GPI average and the global PPI average.



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