

Sources

The main data sources used:

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), Uppsala University/Centre for the Study of Civil War, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) dataset, 2006.

Referred to as the UCDP/PRIO dataset, 2006.

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THE WORLD BY REGION

Population data collated from The World Bank, Data & Statistics, Quick Query: World Development Indicators 2005 (accessed 26 September 2007).

1 When States Go to War

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NUMBER AND TYPE OF STATE-BASED ARMED CONFLICTS, 1946–2005

UCDP/PRIO dataset, 2006.

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REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STATE-BASED CONFLICTS, 2005

UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

REGIONAL TRENDS, 1946–2005

UCDP/PRIO dataset, 2006.

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INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS, 1946–2005

PRIO, 2006.

THE MOST WAR-PRONE STATES

The data are similar to that in a table in the *Human Security Report 2005*. However, the time-span and the coding rules differ slightly.

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STATE-BASED CONFLICTS ON HOME SOIL, 1946–2005

UCDP/PRIO dataset, 2006.

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TIME SPENT IN CONFLICT, 1946–2005

PRIO, 2006.

2 Warlords and Killing Fields

Data for all of the graphics in this section are from the UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006. The Political Instability Task Force data on genocides and politicides discussed in the text is compiled by Barbara Harff.

See Barbara Harff, 'Genocide', www.humansecurityreport.info

3 Counting the Dead

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BATTLE-DEATHS IN STATE-BASED CONFLICTS, 1946–2005

Lacina/Gleditsch dataset, 2006.

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BATTLES-DEATHS IN NON-STATE CONFLICTS, 2002–2005

DEATHS FROM POLITICAL VIOLENCE, 2005

DEATHS FROM POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN EACH REGION, 2005

UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

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BATTLE-DEATHS IN STATE-BASED CONFLICTS, 1946–2005

Lacina/Gleditsch dataset, 2006 and UCDP/PRIO dataset, 2006.

THE MOST DEADLY CONFLICTS, 1946–2005

Lacina/Gleditsch dataset, 2006.

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DEATHS FROM POLITICAL VIOLENCE, 2005

UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

4 Measuring Human Rights Abuse

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DISPLACED PEOPLE, 2005

NUMBER OF REFUGEES AND IDPS WORLDWIDE, 1970–2005

Data from various sources collated by Phil Orchard, University of British Columbia, 2007.

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POLITICAL TERROR SCALE, 1980–2005

Linda Cornett and Mark Gibney, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina Asheville. See <http://www.unca.edu/politicalscience/images/colloquium/faculty-staff/gibney.html>

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HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

Political Terror Scale data from Linda Cornett and Mark Gibney, University of North Carolina Asheville, 2006.

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CHILD SOLDIERS

Information on the use of child soldiers in combat from the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, *Global Report 2004*, www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=966 (accessed 9 July 2007).

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5 Causes of War, Causes of Peace

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STATE-BASED ARMED CONFLICTS AND UN PEACEKEEPING, 1946–2005

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Data on the number of peacekeeping missions from the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, www.un.org/depts/dpko/dpko/index.asp (accessed 25 January 2007).

THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY, 1946–2005

The Polity IV Project. See Monty G. Marshall and Jack Goldstone, "Global Report on Conflict, Governance and State Fragility 2007," *Foreign Policy Bulletin* (Winter 2007): 3–21.

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CONFLICTS BEGINNING AND ENDING, 1950–2005

UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

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Data on World Bank Income Bands 2005, web.worldbank.org/wbsite/external/datastatistics0,,contentmdk:20420458~menupk:64133156~pagepk:64133150~pipk:64133175~thesitepk:239419,00.html (accessed 2 October 2006).

Conflict data from the UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

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CONFLICT AND REGIME TYPE, 2005

Data on regime type from the Polity IV Project.

Conflict data from the UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

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PEACEKEEPING AND ARMED CONFLICT

Battle-death data from the Lacina/Gleditsch dataset, 2006.

Data on UN peacekeeping operations

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Data on the number of uniformed UN peacekeepers from the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, "Ranking of Military and Police Contributions to UN Operations, 31 December 2005", www.un.org/depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2005/dec2005_2.pdf (accessed 17 July 2007)

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DATA TABLE

Number of international armed conflicts and number of years in state-based armed conflict: PRIO, 2006.

Number of conflicts 2005: UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

Battle-deaths: Lacina/Gleditsch dataset, 2006.

Number of years in non-state armed conflict and number of conflicts: UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

Campaigns of one-sided violence: UCDP/HSRP dataset, 2006.

Political Terror Scale: Linda Cornett and Mark Gibney, University of North Carolina Asheville, 2006.

Refugees and IDPs: Various sources collated by Phil Orchard, University of British Columbia, 2007.

Child soldiers: Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers.

Regime type: Polity IV Project.

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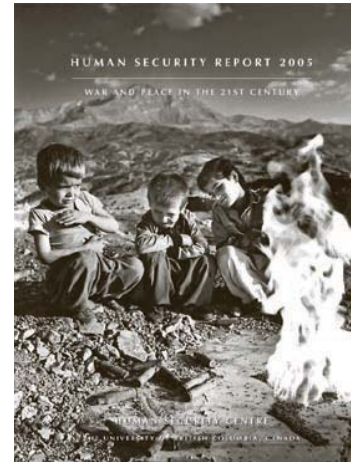
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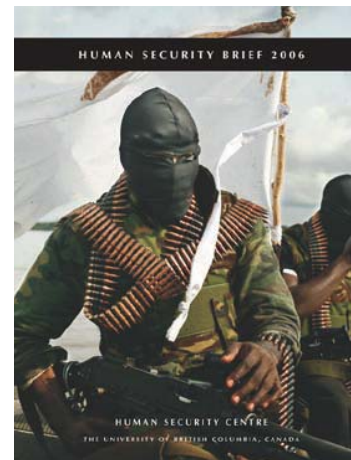
Documents a dramatic decline in the number of wars, genocides and human rights abuse over the past decade. Published by Oxford University Press, the *Report* argues that the single most compelling explanation for these changes is found in the unprecedented upsurge of international activism, spearheaded by the UN, which took place in the wake of the Cold War.

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Human Security Brief 2006

Updates the *Human Security Report 2005's* conflict trend data and documents continuing declines in the number of genocides and other mass slaughters of civilians, and a drop in refugee numbers and military coups. Sub-Saharan Africa saw the greatest decrease in political violence in the period under review. Less encouraging was the finding that four of the world's six regions have experienced an increase in the number of conflicts since 2002.

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Notes on Terminology

Anocracy: see Democracy.

Armed conflict: political violence between two parties involving armed force, and causing at least 25 reported battle-deaths a year.

Armed group: any political group (other than a state) which employs armed force.

Autocracy: see Democracy

Battle-death: a death that is directly related to combat during an armed conflict. Can be a death of either a combatant or a civilian caught in crossfire. Does not include deaths from war-exacerbated disease.

Child soldier: individual aged under 18 in the armed forces of the state or of an armed group, whether or not the child is armed or is used in combat.

Civil war: an intra-state conflict causing at least 1,000 reported battle-deaths in a calendar year.

Civilian: an individual not in the armed forces of the state or of a non-state group; a non-combatant.

Combatant: an active and armed participant in an armed conflict, who may or may not be in uniform.

Conflict: in this atlas, always means an armed conflict. See also War.

Democracy, autocracy, anocracy: as used in the graph on p 44 and the map-spread on pp 48–49, a democracy is a state with well-established procedures for political participation, and with a freely elected chief executive who is subject to substantial checks and balances. An autocracy suppresses or sharply restricts political participation; selects its chief executive from within the political elite; and is governed with few or no legislative or judicial checks. An anocracy is neither fully democratic nor fully autocratic, and may be in transition from one to the other.

Displaced people: see Refugee.

Ethnic cleansing: the deliberate, organized and usually violent expulsion of people from an area because of their perceived ethnicity.

Extra-state conflict: an armed conflict involving a state which takes place outside its geographical borders. Most have been colonial wars.

Genocide: acts intended to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, racial or religious group: see pp 19–20. See also Politicide.

Home soil: a state or its territorial waters.

Human rights abuse: organized or sustained breach of human rights, such as torture or imprisonment without trial.

Income-band: the World Bank divides states into four groups by average income: see pp 46–47.

Internally displaced person (IDP): See Refugee.

International conflict: an armed conflict involving more than one state.

International war: an international conflict causing 1,000 or more reported battle-deaths in a calendar year.

Internationalized intra-state conflict: a conflict inside a state in which one or more outside states have sent their own armed forces to support one side or another.

Inter-state conflict: an armed conflict between two or more states.

Intra-state conflict: an armed conflict inside a state. See Civil war.

Militia: normally refers to the armed forces of insurgents, warlords, political parties or non-state groups. Also sometimes used for some armed forces associated with the state, usually those who are non-professional, part-time or raised during an emergency.

Non-state conflict: an armed conflict, usually between warlords or political, religious or ethnic groups, which does not actively involve the state. See also State-based conflict.

One-sided violence: organized and sustained attacks on defenseless civilians, by the state or by an armed group, causing at least 25 reported deaths in a calendar year.

Peacebuilding: measures designed to reduce tension or build confidence between opposing states or political, religious or ethnic groups, in order to prevent the start or resumption of armed conflict.

Peacekeeping: activities carried out primarily by foreign military personnel, usually under the mandate of the UN or a regional security organization, intended to maintain the peace in a post-conflict environment.

Peacemaking: a range of political and diplomatic activities intended to halt ongoing conflicts.

Political Stability and Absence of Violence Index: a World Bank ranking of states by the probability that their governments will be destabilized or overthrown unconstitutionally or violently. See pp 37–39.

Political Terror Scale (PTS): a University of North Carolina ranking of states by their human rights violations. See pp 37–39.

Political violence: organized or systematic violence whose motive is primarily political rather than criminal (though an overlap exists). “Deadly political violence” is where such violence causes death. If it causes at least 25 reported deaths a year, it becomes either an armed conflict or a campaign of one-sided violence.

Politicide: acts intended to destroy, in whole or in part, a group defined by its political views. See also Genocide.

Poor, rich: comparative terms, based on income and/or wealth. States in the lowest World Bank income-band (see Income-band) are often referred to as poor, and in the highest band as rich.

Proxy war: a civil war, and occasionally an inter-state war, in which one or both sides are covertly or openly controlled or supported, financially, militarily or diplomatically, by an outside state which is not itself directly involved in the fighting.

Refugee: someone who is outside their country of nationality and is unwilling to return because of a well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, social status or political opinion. An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who has fled home for similar reasons, or because of a conflict or natural disaster, but has not crossed an international border. The term “displaced people” includes both refugees and IDPs.

Region: the six regions used in this atlas are shown on pp 6–7. They differ slightly from the regions normally used by the World Bank and the United Nations.

Reported death: the figures given in this atlas are “reported deaths”: deaths which have been documented by a reliable source, and which can be attributed to a specific armed conflict or campaign of one-sided violence. Counts of reported deaths are almost always lower, and sometimes much lower, than estimates of total deaths.

State-based conflict: an armed conflict in which one or more parties is a state. For the four main types of state-based conflict, see p 10. See also Non-state conflict.

Terrorism: the use of organized violence against civilians to create fear or terror for political or ideological goals.

Uppsala: the Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Uppsala University, Sweden, maintains many of the annual datasets on which this atlas is based.

War: an armed conflict causing 1,000 or more reported battle-deaths in a calendar year.

War-exacerbated: disease and malnutrition often increase, sometimes substantially so, during and after armed conflict. The resulting mortality is sometimes described as war-induced or (more correctly) war-exacerbated. These “indirect deaths” are often more numerous, sometimes far more so, than battle-deaths (also known as “direct deaths”).

Warlord: leader of an armed group whose power derives more from armed force than from political legitimacy.

Further information

For more information about the data included in this miniatlas, visit the Human Security Report Project website at www.hsrgroup.org or send an email to humansi@sfu.ca

For more information about World Bank publications, visit <http://www.worldbank.org/publications> or email books@worldbank.org

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