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Россия заняла четвертое место с конца в списке самых миролюбивых стран

Норвегия возглавила рейтинг самых миролюбивых стран мира, составленный исследовательской компанией Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) - подразделением влиятельного журнала The Economist.

121 страна мира оценивалась авторами исследования по пятибалльной системе, где 1 балл означал полностью миролюбивую внешнюю и внутреннюю политику, а 5 - крайне агрессивную.

В число факторов, учитываемых при определении "индекса миролюбивости", в частности входили:

- § число сотрудников правоохранительных органов и военнослужащих на 100 тысяч жителей,
- § процент расходов на оборону в бюджете страны,
- § численность заключенных в тюрьмах,
- § уровень преступности,
- § сообщения о применении силы при разгоне акций протеста.

Лидер рейтинга самых миролюбивых стран - Норвегия - получила 1,357 балла. Единственный наивысший балл за агрессию эта страна получила в категории "число военнослужащих, принимающих участие в миротворческих операциях ООН".

На втором месте оказалась Новая Зеландия с 1,363 балла, также направляющая своих военных в миротворческие контингенты ООН.

Третья строчка досталась Дании, набравшей 1,377 балла.

На четвертом месте расположилась Ирландия (1,396 балла), а замыкает пятерку лидеров Япония (1,413 балла).

Россия, занимает в рейтинге миролюбивых стран 118 место из 121, набрав 2,903 балла.

4 балла за агрессивность Россия набрала за число сотрудников правоохранительных органов на 100 тысяч человек, уровень преступности, нарушения прав человека, внутренние вооруженные конфликты, а также численность и техническую оснащенность армии.

Самым мирным государством из стран бывшего СССР, по мнению составителей Global Peace Index, является Эстония, набравшая 1,684 балла и занявшая 28 место. На результат этой страны повлияло значительное число заключенных тюрем - 333 человека на каждые 100 тысяч жителей.

США в рейтинге миролюбивых стран заняли 96 место, набрав 2,317 балла. Наивысшие баллы за агрессивность эта страна получила за число заключенных - 750 человек на 100 тысяч жителей, что является самым высоким в мире показателем, активное участие в военных операциях за пределами страны, в том числе и проводимых под эгидой ООН, а также за численность и оснащенность вооруженных сил.

Иран, занимающий 97 место, отстал от США лишь на 0,004 балла.

Самыми агрессивными странами мира, по версии составителей Global Peace Index, являются:

- § Ирак (3,437 балла),
- § Судан (3,182 балла) и
- § Израиль (3,033 балла).



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Global Peace Index Rankings

The table below provides the GPI rankings for the 140 countries analysed in 2008 and the 121 countries analysed in 2007, as well as year-on-year comparison. Countries most at peace are ranked first. **A lower score indicates a more peaceful country.** You can click on a country to see the detail of its peace indicators and drivers.

Global Peace Index 2007

	2008	2007	Compare
Country	Rank	Score	
Norway	1	1.357	
New Zealand	2	1.363	
Denmark	3	1.377	
Ireland	4	1.396	
Japan	5	1.413	
Finland	6	1.447	
Sweden	7	1.478	
Canada	8	1.481	
Portugal	9	1.481	
Austria	10	1.483	
Belgium	11	1.498	
Germany	12	1.523	
Czech Republic	13	1.524	
Switzerland	14	1.526	
Slovenia	15	1.539	
Chile	16	1.568	
Slovakia	17	1.571	
Hungary	18	1.575	
Bhutan	19	1.611	
Netherlands	20	1.620	
Spain	21	1.633	

 Oman	22	1.641
 Hong Kong	23	1.657
 Uruguay	24	1.661
 Australia	25	1.664
 Romania	26	1.682
 Poland	27	1.683
 Estonia	28	1.684
 Singapore	29	1.692
 Qatar	30	1.702
 Costa Rica	31	1.702
 South Korea	32	1.719
 Italy	33	1.724
 France	34	1.729
 Vietnam	35	1.729
 Taiwan	36	1.731
 Malaysia	37	1.744
 United Arab Emirates	38	1.747
 Tunisia	39	1.762
 Ghana	40	1.765
 Madagascar	41	1.766
 Botswana	42	1.786
 Lithuania	43	1.788
 Greece	44	1.791
 Panama	45	1.798
 Kuwait	46	1.818
 Latvia	47	1.848
 Morocco	48	1.893
 United Kingdom	49	1.898
 Mozambique	50	1.909
 Cyprus	51	1.915
 Argentina	52	1.923
 Zambia	53	1.930
 Bulgaria	54	1.936
 Paraguay	55	1.946
 Gabon	56	1.952
 Tanzania	57	1.966
 Libya	58	1.967
 Cuba	59	1.968
 China	60	1.980
 Kazakhstan	61	1.995

 Bahrain	62	1.995
 Jordan	63	1.997
 Namibia	64	2.003
 Senegal	65	2.017
 Nicaragua	66	2.020
 Croatia	67	2.030
 Malawi	68	2.038
 Bolivia	69	2.052
 Peru	70	2.056
 Equatorial Guinea	71	2.059
 Moldova	72	2.059
 Egypt	73	2.068
 Dominican Republic	74	2.071
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	2.089
 Cameroon	76	2.093
 Syria	77	2.106
 Indonesia	78	2.111
 Mexico	79	2.125
 Ukraine	80	2.150
 Jamaica	81	2.164
 Macedonia	82	2.170
 Brazil	83	2.173
 Serbia	84	2.181
 Cambodia	85	2.197
 Bangladesh	86	2.219
 Ecuador	87	2.219
 Papua New Guinea	88	2.223
 El Salvador	89	2.244
 Saudi Arabia	90	2.246
 Kenya	91	2.258
 Turkey	92	2.272
 Guatemala	93	2.285
 Trinidad and Tobago	94	2.286
 Yemen	95	2.309
 United States of America	96	2.317
 Iran	97	2.320
 Honduras	98	2.390
 South Africa	99	2.399
 Philippines	100	2.428
 Azerbaijan	101	2.448

 Venezuela	102	2.453
 Ethiopia	103	2.479
 Uganda	104	2.489
 Thailand	105	2.491
 Zimbabwe	106	2.495
 Algeria	107	2.503
 Myanmar	108	2.524
 India	109	2.530
 Uzbekistan	110	2.542
 Sri Lanka	111	2.575
 Angola	112	2.587
 Cote d'Ivoire	113	2.638
 Lebanon	114	2.662
 Pakistan	115	2.697
 Colombia	116	2.770
 Nigeria	117	2.898
 Russia	118	2.903
 Israel	119	3.033
 Sudan	120	3.182
 Iraq	121	3.437

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Russia

Global Peace Index 2007

	2008	2007
Overall peace index		
Rank		118
Score		2.903
<p>Peace Index scores from 1 to 5 where 1 = most peaceful. Ranked out of 121 countries where rank 1 = most peaceful country. Click on an indicator or driver title for more detailed information</p>		
Indicator information		
Level of distrust in other citizens		4
Number of internal security officers and police 100,000 people		4
Number of homicides per 100,000 people		4
Number of jailed population per 100,000 people		4.31
Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction		3
Level of organised conflict (internal)		4
Likelihood of violent demonstrations		2
Level of violent crime		3
Political instability		2.5
Respect for human rights		4
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (Imports) per 100,000 people		1
Potential for terrorist acts		2
Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)		3
Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP		2.638
Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people		2.186
UN Deployments 2006-07 (percentage of total forces)		4.998
Non-UN Deployments 2006-07 (percentage of total forces)		1.021
Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people		1.492

Military capability/sophistication	4
Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population	1.035
Relations with neighbouring countries	3
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2000-05	2
Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)	1
Driver information	
democracy and transparency	
Political Democracy Index	5
Electoral process	7
Functioning of government	3.2
Political participation	5.6
Political culture	3.8
Civil liberties	5.6
Corruption perceptions (CPI score: 10 = highly clean, 0 = highly corrupt)	2.5
Women in parliament (as a percentage of the total number of representatives in the lower house)	9.8
Freedom of the press	52.5
international openness	
Exports + Imports % of GDP	58.77
Foreign Direct Investment (flow) % of GDP	2%
Number of visitors as % of domestic population	0.2%
Net Migration (% of total population)	0.02%
demographics	
15-34 year old males as a % of total population	15.9%
Gender ratio of population: women/men	115.7
regional & international framework/conditions	
The extent of regional integration	2
education	
Current education spending (% of GDP)	3.1%
Primary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	92%
Secondary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	91%
Higher education enrolment (% Gross)	69.8%
Mean years of schooling	13.2
Adult literacy rate (% of pop over 15)	99.4%
culture	
Hostility to foreigners/private property	2
Importance of religion in national life	2
Willingness to fight	4
material well-being	
Nominal GDP (US\$PPP bn)	1579.2
Nominal GDP (US\$bn)	763.6

GDP per capita	4104
Gini-coefficient	31
Life expectancy	65.7
Unemployment %	7.8%
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	16
Total Population (millions)	142.8
other	
Number of paramilitary personnel per 100,000 people	291

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Australia

Global Peace Index 2007

	2008	2007
Overall peace index		
Rank		25
Score		1.664
<p>Peace Index scores from 1 to 5 where 1 = most peaceful. Ranked out of 121 countries where rank 1 = most peaceful country. Click on an indicator or driver title for more detailed information</p>		
Indicator information		
Level of distrust in other citizens		2
Number of internal security officers and police 100,000 people		2
Number of homicides per 100,000 people		1
Number of jailed population per 100,000 people		1.537
Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction		2
Level of organised conflict (internal)		1
Likelihood of violent demonstrations		2
Level of violent crime		2
Political instability		1
Respect for human rights		1
Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (Imports) per 100,000 people		1.842
Potential for terrorist acts		3
Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)		1
Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP		1.876
Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people		1.429
UN Deployments 2006-07 (percentage of total forces)		4.993
Non-UN Deployments 2006-07 (percentage of total forces)		2.648
Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people		1.096

Military capability/sophistication	4
Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population	1
Relations with neighbouring countries	1
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2000-05	3
Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)	1
Driver information	
democracy and transparency	
Political Democracy Index	9.1
Electoral process	10
Functioning of government	8.9
Political participation	7.8
Political culture	8.8
Civil liberties	10
Corruption perceptions (CPI score: 10 = highly clean, 0 = highly corrupt)	8.7
Women in parliament (as a percentage of the total number of representatives in the lower house)	24.7
Freedom of the press	9
international openness	
Exports + Imports % of GDP	40.6
Foreign Direct Investment (flow) % of GDP	-5%
Number of visitors as % of domestic population	0.3%
Net Migration (% of total population)	0.03%
demographics	
15-34 year old males as a % of total population	14.1%
Gender ratio of population: women/men	102.5
regional & international framework/conditions	
The extent of regional integration	3
education	
Current education spending (% of GDP)	4.9%
Primary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	96.8%
Secondary school enrolment ratio (% Net)	88%
Higher education enrolment (% Gross)	74.3%
Mean years of schooling	20.7
Adult literacy rate (% of pop over 15)	99%
culture	
Hostility to foreigners/private property	2
Importance of religion in national life	1
Willingness to fight	1
material well-being	
Nominal GDP (US\$PPP bn)	675.8
Nominal GDP (US\$bn)	712.3

GDP per capita	31674
Gini-coefficient	35.2
Life expectancy	79.8
Unemployment %	5.1%
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	4.6
Total Population (millions)	20.4
other	
Number of paramilitary personnel per 100,000 people	0

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Methodology and Data Sources

The indicators

Twenty-four indicators of the existence or absence of peace were chosen by the panel, which are divided into three key thematic categories. Many of the indicators have been "banded" on a scale of 1-5; qualitative indicators in the index have been scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit's extensive team of country analysts, and gaps in the quantitative data have been filled by estimates. Indicators of quantitative data such as military expenditure or jailed population have been normalised on the basis of:

$$x = (x - \text{Min}(x)) / (\text{Max}(x) - \text{Min}(x))$$

Where Min (x) and Max (x) are respectively the lowest and highest values in the 140 countries for any given indicator. The normalised value is then transformed from a 0-1 value to a 1-5 score to make it comparable with the other indicators.

Measures of ongoing domestic and international conflict

The Global Peace Index is intended as a review of the state of peace in nations over the past year, although many indicators are based on available data from the last two years. The advisory panel decided against including data reflecting a country's longer-term historical experience of domestic and international conflict on the grounds that the GPI uses authoritative statistics on ongoing civil and trans-national wars collated by institutes such as the Uppsala Conflict Data Program and the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo. These, combined with two indicators scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit's analysts, comprise five of the 24 indicators.

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2001-06
- Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)
- Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)
- Level of organised conflict (internal)
- Relations with neighbouring countries

Measures of societal safety and security

Ten of the indicators assess the levels of safety and security in a society (country), ranging from the level of distrust in other citizens, to the level of respect for human rights and the rate

of homicides and violent crimes. Crime data is from the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Five of these indicators have been scored by the Economist Intelligence Unit's team of country analysts.

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

Measures of militarization

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

- Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of transfers (imports) of major conventional weapons per 100,000 people
- Volume of transfers (exports) of major conventional weapons per 100,000 people
- UN Deployments 2007-08 (percentage of total armed forces)
- Non-UN Deployments 2007-08 (percentage of total armed forces)
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Ease of access to small arms and light weapons
- Military capability/sophistication

Weighting the index

The advisory panel apportioned scores based on the relative importance of each of the indicators on a 1-5 scale. Two sub-component weighted indices were then calculated from the GPI group of indicators, 1) a measure of how at peace a country is internally; 2) a measure of how at peace a country is externally (its state of peace beyond its borders). The overall composite score and index was then formulated by applying a weight of 60% to the measure of internal peace and 40% for external peace. The heavier weight applied to internal peace was agreed within the advisory panel, following robust debate. The decision was based on the innovative notion that a greater level of internal peace is likely to lead to, or at least correlate with, lower external conflict - in other words, if 'charity begins at home' - so might peace.

GPI Year-on-Year Comparison

The expansion of the GPI from 121 countries to 140 does not lend itself to direct comparisons of changes in rank as the introduction of a number of countries instantly pushes various countries downwards. The normalisation of a number of our series for our index also makes direct year-on-year comparisons difficult as the normalised series essentially measure countries in direct reference to their respective differences for that given time period

(maximums and minimums will differ between the 2007 GPI measurements and 2008).

Nevertheless, we have developed a special comparative version of the Global Peace Index in 2008 for the original 121 countries. The comparison excludes new 2008 countries.

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