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| World Peace Index |
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World Peace Index 2001

Assessing the State of Peace in the Nations of the World

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Preface

People around the world were shocked and deeply disturbed as they watched two civilian airplanes crash into the World Trade Center buildings in New York City, killing thousands of innocent people. President George W. Bush of the United States of America declared it as an act of war and accordingly launched a war against terrorism in Afghanistan and toppled the Taliban regime that had harbored the terrorist group of Al Qaida. In the meantime, millions of Afghan people fled their homes and took refuge in nearby countries, while American people feared that they might lose their lives by unknown people through unknown means.

The Korean Peninsula was not free from its impact. North Korea, long regarded as a country supporting terrorism by the U.S. government, was depicted as one of the three states forming the axis of evil by President Bush along with Iraq and Iran. While people in the Peninsula worried that the war on terrorism could be waged on this soil, Pyongyang in its turn acknowledged its secret program of nuclear development. The possibility of another crisis has loomed large ever since.

The past century has been characterized as an era of hatred, distrust, conflict and violence. Notwithstanding the hopes we all fostered as the new century dawned, we face the solemn reality that hatred and violence still prevail in human affairs.

It is against this kind of backdrop that the World Peace Index (WPI) Project puts out a report on the state of peace in the world today. This project, never attempted by any society or group in the world, was initiated in Korea where the concern for peaceful existence has been poignantly real for the past half century, by the World Peace Forum (WPF). On the basis of a preliminary study, the Forum published *The World Culture of Peace Index 2000*¹⁾ embodying those hopes for a peaceful world. Such an effort now is more pressing than ever because of the despair caused by the acts of violence which the world witnessed recently. In this new report, we present the state of world peace in the year 2001. After its inaugural report in December 2000, WPF's Committee on the Culture of Peace has worked hard to enhance validity of the measures and reliability of the data.

This research share the spirit of the concept of Culture of Peace announced by the United Nations and actively promoted by the UNESCO, and named its product the World Culture of Peace Index. Yet, the research committee has found that beyond the spirit, there was an important difference between this research and the UN concept of Culture of Peace—that is, the focus in this research was more on "peace," that of the UN on "culture."

The WPF responded to this new finding in two ways. First, it renamed the product World Peace Index, rather than World Culture of Peace Index. Second, WPF has pursued another line of research for the indicators of the Culture of Peace. In so doing, WPF initiated and co-hosted an international workshop on the

1) This report is available on line at www.wpf.or.kr.

Culture of Peace Indicators together with the United Nations University of Tokyo, Japan on 12-13, September 2002. In the workshop, 13 scholars and practitioners from around the world including UNESCO headquarter in Paris discussed the concepts and indicators of the Culture of Peace, and planned the further study of the topic. Specifically, they agree to hold the international workshop annually with the next one in Tokyo in May 2003.

What is reported in this book is a more detailed data and analysis of the World Peace Index 2001. Its initial report was released on June 27, when the FIFA World Cup was underway in Korea and Japan, and the people of the world were celebrating a sense of belonging to a global community.

By publishing this, we sincerely hope that this report will provide a guide for the peace-loving people of the World seeking ways of living in stable peace.

December 15, 2002

Jin-Hyun Kim

Chairman, World Peace Forum



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Executive Summary

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Background

In 2000, the World Peace Forum (WPF) of Korea, or then Peace Forum of the Munhwa Ilbo Daily (Chairman: Kim, Jin-Hyun), together with the Presidential Commission for the New Millennium (Chairman: Lee, O-Ryong) and the Korea Commission for UNESCO (Chairman: Kim, Yersu) initiated a research project to construct and measure the level of peace prevailing in the countries around the world. The research result, World Culture of Peace Index 2000 (WCPI), was published both in Korean and in English in December 2000.

The WPF now releases its 2001 edition of World Peace Index. This edition reflects modification and improvement in its conceptualization as well as measurement component, and has been renamed the World Peace Index 2001 (WPI 2001). The change of name indicates that while WPF maintains its commitment to the UN concept of the Culture of Peace, it has decided to work on the Culture of Peace component as another project, separate from or parallel to the World Peace Index.

Concepts and Procedures

Despite the diverse, often contentious usage of the term "peace," this project adopts a concept of peace to denote the state of affairs where people's right to survival and development is not threatened by either overt or potential violence. In such a state, national societies enjoy security and individuals enjoy safety. To put it in other words, a national society is said to be in a peaceful state if it is not in violent conflict with one or more other societies, if the society's internal conflict of interests is resolved through non-violent means, and if it is devoid of any institutional restraints, including political oppression, on individual members' opportunity for self-development and quality of life.

Obviously, no society can enjoy perfect peace so defined. However, the level of peace varies substantially across nations over time. The WPI is a quantitative measure of the level of peace that people in a society enjoy on average. We constructed WPI whose score would range from zero, representing the state of absolute non-peace, to one hundred, standing for the state of perfect peace. The numbers are obviously arbitrary, but cross-national and over-time comparison of the numbers would be meaningful.

WPI 2001 is different from the World Culture of Peace Index (WCPI) 2000 in a few respects. First, since the "culture of peace" is more complicated to quantitatively measure, we have decided to stay with the notion of World Peace Index, leaving "culture" out for separate research. Second, instead of two dimensions of peace adopted in WCPI 2000, politico-military and socio-economic, WPI 2001 adopts three dimensions further dividing the politico-military dimension into political and military-diplomatic dimensions. And third, the behavioral aspects of each dimension are integrated with the structural aspects so that we now have three numerical measures of peace. Furthermore, simple arith-

metic average is taken to obtain the overall measure. However, because national societies are so varied in their sources of non-peace, readers are cautioned not to take the overall measure too seriously, but take a rather careful look at each dimension.

Using the latest publicly available data that cover a whole year from January 1 through December 31 of 2001, including *Facts on File*, *World Development Indicators 2001*, *Human Development Reports*, *The Military Balance*, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, each state's records are collected and indices are constructed so as to differentiate their standings in each category. For occasional cases where complete data are not available, we used the popular SPSS statistical package's missing value analysis to generate best guesses.

As a result, we were able to obtain the complete WPI only for 74 nations for the socio-economic dimension and 140 nations for political, and military-diplomatic dimensions, due to the lack of data. Unfortunately, many of the governments are unable to provide statistics to international organizations for various reasons. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the level of peace in those countries generally lacking reliable data tends to be worse than those that score the lowest in our list of nations.

Results and Findings

1) General Observations

1. The average WPI for the 74 nations is 72.8, which is equivalent to the arithmetic mean of 79.6 for the political dimension, 73.9 for the military-diplomatic dimension, and 64.8 for the socio-economic dimension. In reading the numbers, a few words of caution are in order. First, the numbers are rather arbitrary and do not take any substantial meaning unless and until we put

them in the comparative perspective. For example, we should not conclude that the level of peace in 2001 is 73 percent of the perfect peace. Second, the actual level of peace that the world's inhabitants enjoy on average could be much worse than what the numbers may suggest. When national scores are weighted by the size of population, the average drops by nearly 9 points to 63.9, indicating that the level of peace in large nations is generally lower than smaller nations. Also, the number are applicable for only 74 nations and the level of peace in more than 100 nations whose measurement were not taken here is presumed to be generally worse, as noted above.

2. Sweden is ranked the first with the average of 89.2, followed by her neighbors, Norway and Denmark. Europe as a region appears the most peaceful with 16 of 29 nations ranked within the top twenty. Average ranking is 24 and regional average WPI is higher than the second best region, the Americas, by 5 points.

3. Pakistan is ranked the last in the list next to India, Russia, and Algeria. Four other Asian countries—Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and the Philippines—join Pakistan and India in the bottom ten so that Asia and societies in the Pacific are of the least peaceful nations, only next to the Middle East. The regional average for the Sub-Saharan Africa could be misleading because we were able to obtain scores for only four countries in sub-Saharan Africa—Zimbabwe, Kenya, South Africa, and Mauritius—owing to the data problem. For those other African countries where data were not available, it is surmised that their peace level would be even lower. Considering most of the people live in these three geographic regions, the level of peace in today's world is considered to be generally low, and the majority of people on the planet

earth must be suffering from a lack of peace.

4. It is noteworthy that WPI scores in three dimensions are somewhat related with one another, and that correlation between the political dimension and the socio-economic dimension is particularly high (Pearson's $r=.75$). Also as noted in Table 2, high-income countries' peace scores are generally higher than low-income countries, particularly so in the political and socio-economic dimensions. This finding suggests that political stability and democracy blossom in economically stable and developed countries.

5. Of the rich countries, however, the United States of America is an exception. It is ranked the 54th in the overall peace score; the 50th (among 74 nations; 87th among 140 nations) in the political dimension; the 67th (among 74 nations; 117th among 140 nations) in the military-diplomatic dimension; and the 33rd (among 74 nations) in the socio-economic dimension. Considering the extra-ordinary terror attacks it sustained in September 11th, its low score in 2001 may be readily expected. What is rather surprising is that its ranking is lower than a year ago only by three points. Last year's report noted that the United States was paying for the price of the Pax Americana. That is, as the watchdog of the world, the U.S. has been involved in many armed conflicts. The terrorist attacks highlight the cost. Despite the tragic event, however, the U.S. system has demonstrated such remarkable resilience that its overall ranking dropped only by three.

2) Peace in Political and Military-Diplomatic Dimensions

1. The level of peace in the political dimension is measured by three categories of indicators - (1) history of domestic politi-

cal conflict, (2) the level of political stability in terms of democracy, human rights, and political transparency, and (3) the ongoing/outstanding domestic political conflict and the development thereof during the past year. In parallel, the level of peace in the military-diplomatic dimension is measured by (1) history of international conflict, (2) the degree of militarization, and (3) ongoing/outstanding international conflict and any development thereof during the past year. Because indicators in this dimension do not utilize aggregate, statistical data, it is possible to assemble indices for 140 nations. Examination of the results in these two dimensions of peace yields quite intriguing results (see Tables 4-7).

2. Europe turns out to be the most peaceful region in the domestic political dimension, but the nations in the American continents as a whole are ranked first in the military-diplomatic dimension. In fact, except for the U.S. and Cuba, the American nations enjoyed a relative peace in international political dimension in the shadow of the hegemon, while East European and Balkan nations experienced a great deal of international conflict.

3. National societies in three other continents are low in peace indices in both dimensions. While African countries have suffered from domestic political instability and conflict, the Middle East countries score particularly low, especially in the military-diplomatic dimension. The Asia-Pacific region is indeed a diverse region, but generally speaking, nations in Southeast Asia, and particularly South Asia, have low scores in both dimensions. Although an exact score for Afghanistan is not available due to data being unavailable, many neighboring countries suffered from the shock of terrorism and the war on terrorism.

4. Yet, a clear pattern exists in that the link between the peace in domestic political dimension and that in international political dimension is modest at best. While the former is generally affected by indigenous factors, the latter is largely affected by geopolitical factors.

5. As for the Korean Peninsula, South Korea is relatively well positioned in domestic political peace, and North Korea, despite its extreme economic difficulty, appeared to maintain a degree of political stability. Both Koreas have low scores in the international political dimension, reflecting the national division and confrontation. Reflecting her international isolation, North Korea is particularly ill-positioned in this respect.

3) Peace in Socio-Economic Dimension

1. The Peace Index in the Socio-economic dimension is measured by some aggregate data reported in such sources as the *World Development Indicators* and other World Bank publications. Because many of the national governments are either unable or unwilling to provide statistical data for their socio-economic condition to international organizations, peace indices in this dimension were obtained for only 74 nations.

2. Europe is the best on average, followed by America, the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, and Africa in that order. While only four, relatively better situated African countries are reported, Africa is still ranked the last reflecting the region's dismal state. Some Asia-Pacific countries such as New Zealand, Australia, and Japan are ranked fairly high, while many Asian countries ranked near bottom. Asia's newly industrializing countries appear to have not been able to overcome the adversities of rapid industri-

alization such as socio-economic inequality and environmental degradation.

3. Being a highly developed country, the United States is ranked relatively low in this measure for two primary reasons. First, due to its large population and ethnic diversity, it has suffered from nagging socio-economic problems of income inequality and large-scale social accidents. Second, in 2001 in particular, such problems as the anthrax threat caused social safety problems, which are all reflected in this category.

4) Concluding Remarks: World Peace index initiative as a peace movement

Although we have faced some practical difficulties in data collection and developing useful measures, and some critical appraisals of our initial WCPI 2000 report which was meant to be an output of a preliminary test-case study, the World Peace Forum is determined to continue this project in the belief that this kind of scientific endeavor in itself is also a peace movement, contributing to the promotion of world peace. First, it is hoped that this report attracts broad international attention so as to enhance the people's awareness of the condition of peace in the contemporary world, or rather a serious lack of peace, in general. Second, the work by the WPF is a scientific endeavor generating data and the research results based on empirical analysis. Peace researchers around the world are welcome to take advantage of the data and results for their own research, or join in this very project. Third, by publishing this report and national "rankings," we wish to entice friendly competition among nations, their governments, civil societies, and individual citizens alike, in order to improve their national rankings, and thereby the conditions for peace.

I. Background

Human civilization has witnessed historic transformation in the past century. On the one hand, epoch-making development in scientific discoveries and technological innovations have enabled humanity to improve conditions of economic life and the quality of cultural life. On the other hand, however, the twentieth century will be recorded as an era of violent revolutions and large-scale warfare. At the dawn of a new century, the global community is facing a need to design a new paradigm of civilization around a new set of central values. The utmost values, we believe, should be "peace for the whole of humanity" and "happiness for the individual human being." This requires a shift in the paradigm, from the paradigm of "rich nation, strong army" to that of "peace for all."

The wish for peace can hardly be any direr than in Korea. In her legendary but proud history of five thousand years, the Korean nation has suffered greatly from foreign wars, although she scarcely initiated any. In the 20th century alone, Korea was subject to foreign domination by the Japanese. Then after liberation from Japanese colonial rule in 1945, she was divided into two antagonistic, competing states. The antagonism led to a bloody

conflict—the Korean War of 1950–53—and the continuation of the conflict in the form of the cold war ever since. In June of 2000, leaders of South and North Korea had a summit meeting, the first of its kind since the division, generating great expectation for enduring peace on the Korean Peninsula.

It was against this backdrop that the World Peace Forum of Korea initiated a research project to measure the state of peace around the world in terms of the World Culture of Peace Index (WCPI), the result of which was published both in Korean and in English.²⁾ Although there have been a great deal of efforts and results to quantitatively measure various social dimensions, such as the human development index, human rights index, and even corruption index, such effort has been lacking in measuring one of the most important aspects of human life—peace.

This project has a dual purpose. It simultaneously constitutes a scientific study of peace and a movement for promoting peace. This purpose is embodied in the following set of objectives.

- To spread the paradigm of peace as a universal value that receives top priority in the 21st century;
- To enhance public awareness of peace by measuring and reporting the state of peace for specific countries at specific points of time;
- To alert the global community of the state of non-peace wherever they may be;
- To stimulate a world-wide peace movement; and
- To promote peace studies and thereby peace itself.

2) *Segye Pyeong-hwa Mun-hwa Ji-su 2000; World Culture of Peace Index 2000* (Seoul: the Munhwa Ilbo Daily, Dec. 2000). Both of the publications are available online (www.worldpeaceforum.or.kr).

II. The Concept of Peace

1. The Concept of Peace

The conceptual meaning of peace can be so varied that it is difficult to offer a simple definition. The simplest and most common way is to place peace in opposition to war. Or, one may take a broader approach that pits peace against any type of social conflict. The existing, varying views of peace reflect differences in the relative emphasis on the type of social conflicts, which has also changed over time according to the prevailing international environment.

During the cold war, for example, peace studies primarily dealt with the issues directly related to international conflict, security, and arms control. The main focus of peace studies in Korea, as another example, has been on national division and management of inter-Korean relations in terms of deterrence. As the cold war ended, however, the focus of peace studies extended beyond the issues of national security to embrace other aspects of social life, including domestic politics and socio-economic conditions.

So far, there have developed three general directions of peace studies. The first tends to focus on reduction, prevention, and res-

olution of conflicts through inter-group conflict studies. The second leans towards the resolution of economic conflict along class lines. And the third emphasizes peace education in order to help change human consciousness and to encourage a more peace-friendly mind. In short, peace research encompasses not only political and military realms, but also economic, social, and cultural elements.

That the existing peace studies have shown diverse orientations also means that the usage of the term peace is not uniform. The most common distinction in the peace concept is based on whether peace is viewed positively or negatively. The conventional way of viewing peace is to define it negatively, i.e., in terms of the absence of war or any other form of violence. An alternative way is to define peace positively, i.e., peace as a value to guarantee quality of life in terms of liberty, justice, ecological safety, prosperity, and the other associated values. One obvious drawback for the positive concept of peace is that it is never easy to define and delineate its substantive contents. Yet, a prevailing trend among peace researchers is to include elements beyond the conventional military sector, such as human rights and political liberty, and socio-economic justice.

In this research, we adopts the following definition of peace:

Peace is defined as the state of affairs in which people's right to survival and development is not threatened by either overt or potential violence. In such a state, national societies enjoy security and individuals enjoy safety. To be more specific, a national society is said to be in a peaceful state if it is not in violent conflict with one or more other societies, if the society's internal conflict of interests is resolved through non-violent means, and if it is devoid of any institutionalized restraints, including political oppression, or individual

member's opportunity for self-development and quality life.

Obviously, no society can enjoy a perfect peace so defined. We do believe, however, that the level of peace varies substantially across national societies and over time, and its measurement would be both conceptually and empirically meaningful. Accordingly, we conceptualize the peace index of a national society at a particular period of time as the "level of peace that the member individuals of the society enjoy on average."

2. World Peace Index and World Culture of Peace Index

As noted before, this is the second report to the inaugural report published in December 2000, the title of which was "World Culture of Peace Index." The "culture of peace" is a catchword, which was officially adopted by the United Nations, and actively promoted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). As we share the commitment to culture of peace, where people foster peace and a peace-loving attitude in their behavior and institutions, we named our research product the World Culture of Peace Index (WCPI).

Yet, we came to realize that the focus of concern is different between our approach and that of the UN and UNESCO. That is, while in the UN concept of culture of peace the focus is on "culture," our focus is undeniably on "peace." Accordingly, we determined to rename our project the World Peace Index, which shall remain the same for the coming years.

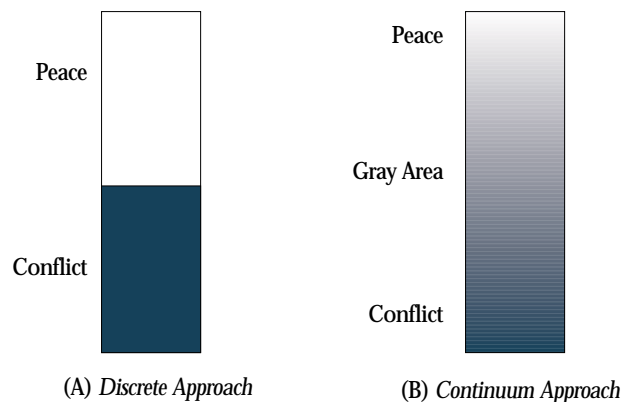
Nevertheless, barring the changes in its concepts and elements, the results are by and large the same, allowing two-year comparison to a certain, if not full, extent. We believe that as the research results accumulate over the coming years, this project

will provide an invaluable source for peace researchers all over the world.

3. Elements of World Peace Index

WPI is a composite measure that is calculated by assigning appropriate weights to each related elements. In measuring the peace index, this study adopts a continuum approach to scoring peace, allowing for the peace score to fall anywhere on this continuous spectrum as shown in Figure 1.

<Figure 1> Two Approaches on Peace and Conflict



The discrete approach sees peace in the negative way, i.e., as the absence of conflict, which is rather narrowly conceived in terms of war. But if one adopts a wider view of peace encompassing not only military, but political, social, and economic domains, the discrete approach is no longer tenable. For it is practically impossible to find a society that is devoid of any political, social, and/or economic conflict. Instead, societies in the world are seen to be in a state that is more or less peaceful.

(1) Unit and Level of Analysis

The unit of analysis/observation in this project is national societies or societies based on nation-state. While peace can be studied at different levels such as individual, family, community, organization, etc., conducting actual research on all these levels for the entire world would be practically impossible. But this does not deny that the ultimate subject that enjoys peace as a value is an individual human being. Nor does this deny that the levels of peace enjoyed by different individuals in a given society could vary substantially. Thereby, we conceptualize WPI of a national society in a particular period of time as "the level of peace that the member individuals of the society enjoy on average."

The primary level of analysis is also at the national level, although national level observations allow aggregation at the global and/or regional level. While it is possible to have weighted global or regional aggregation, where the weighting scale is the size of population, this task is left to the readers/users of this data.

(2) Dimensions of Peace

① Negative Peace versus Positive Peace

This project starts from the perspective of negative peace, and extends to that of positive peace so as to embrace the elements of peace from both perspectives.

② Peace at Different Levels

a. Macro/Societal Level: Security would be the central element of peace.

b. Micro/Individual Level: Safety of individuals would constitute the core of peace.

③ Structure and Change in Peace Level

WPI contains both structural and behavioral elements. Structural elements reflect the overall condition of peace that affects the likelihood of violence in the long run. Behavioral elements actually threaten or break peace in the short run.

④ Dimensions of Peace

a. Politico-Military dimension: Peace as a value involves people's freedom from fear, which is generally defined in politico-military dimension.

<Figure 2> Dimensions and Components of WPI

| A. Political Dimension | B. Military-Diplomatic Dimension | C. Socio-Economic Dimension |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Historical Experiences of Domestic Political Conflict a) civil wars b) domestic political strife such as coup d'etat and riot | 1. Historical Experiences of International Conflict a) wars b) colonial rules c) geopolitical conditions | 1. Social Safety and Stability a) ecological and societal safety b) stability in individual lives c) social stability |
| 2. Democracy and Capacity of the State a) democracy b) human rights c) political transparency and corruption | 2. Militarization a) armed forces b) military expenditure c) weapons of mass destruction | 2. Inequality and Exclusion a) poverty b) differences and inequalities |
| 3. Outstanding/ongoing Domestic Political Conflict a) civil wars b) coup d'etat; riots c) political measures to end ongoing conflict | 3. Outstanding International Conflict a) wars b) use of force short of war c) non-military interstate conflict d) measures to end ongoing conflict | 3. Quality of Life and Social Security a) Quality of life b) Social security |

b. Socio-Economic dimension: Peace as a value also involves people's freedom from want and inequality, which is largely defined in socio-economic realm.

⑤ Peace Index in Three Dimensions

A primary difference in this report from the last year is that unlike the last year's, this report adopts three dimensions, - (1) domestic political dimension, (2) diplomatic-military dimension, and (3) socio-economic dimension - in contrast to the politico-military versus socio-economic dichotomy. Such a change is made because we found that lack or break of peace in domestic and international political dimension tends to follow different causal processes.

III. Operationalization, Measurement, and Data Sources

We have identified several indicators that are deemed to reflect or affect the level of peace conceived in three dimensions. The following describes those indicators and the precise coding procedures of which are described in the related tables.

A. Political Dimension

A1. Historical Experiences of Domestic Political Conflict

This category measures the history of domestic political stability/ instability. Here we measure the history of domestic political conflict such as civil wars, armed conflict short of civil war, and other important incidences that reflect the past and current level of domestic peace. We adopted two indicators: (a) civil wars, and (b) domestic political strife such as coup d'etat and riot.

A2. Democracy and Capacity of the State

Democracy affects the felt level of peace by the members of national societies in two general ways. First, as the ample literature on democratic peace suggests, democracies are peace-loving

due to either the institutional restraints on governments' decision to go to war, or the democratic norm which promotes peaceful resolution of conflict or both. Second, in democratic systems, individuals enjoy freedom to pursue self-realization for better quality of life. We adopted three indicators: (a) democracy, (b) human rights, and (c) political transparency and corruption.

A3. Outstanding/ongoing Domestic Political Conflict

While aforementioned factors are rather circumstantial in the sense that they reflect the overall societal condition, the outstanding domestic political conflict directly affects the level of peace prevailing in the society. This category also measures the conflict that was already underway at the beginning of the measuring period. We adopted three indicators: (a) civil wars, (b) coup d'etat; riots, and (c) political measures to end ongoing conflict.

For the elements in political dimension, we devised multiple indicators as Table 1.

<Table 1> Indicators of Political Dimension

| Indicators | Data Sources | Coding |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Historical Experiences of Domestic Political Conflict a) civil wars | J. David Singer and Melvin Small, <i>Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816-1992</i> , Ann Arbor, MI: J. David and Melvin Small [producers], 1993. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1994. For Civil war data. After 1992, Peter Wallenstein | Frequency: 0=none 1=once 2=more than once Scale/casualty: 0=less than 1/1000 per population 1= 1/1000 per population or higher casualty * measured twice for 1941-1970; 1971-2000 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| b) domestic political strife such as coup d'etat and riot | and Margareta Sollenberg, "Armed Conflict, 1989-1998," <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , vol. 36, no. 2 (1999). <i>Encyclopedia Britannica; CIA, World Factbook</i> | with the later period weighted twice 0=none; 1=yes(1941-1990) 2=yes(1991-2000) |
| 2. Democracy and Capacity of the State a) democracy | <i>Freedom House Survey</i> | 1=free 2=partly free 3=not free |
| b) human rights | <i>Human Development Report 2001 Table 26 (Status of major international human rights instruments)</i> | Number of instruments counted |
| c) political transparency and corruption | 2001 Corruption Perception Index | Actual number coded |
| 3. Outstanding/ongoing Domestic Political Conflict a) civil wars | <i>Facts on File</i> CIA, <i>World Factbook</i> <i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i> | 0=none;1=once;2=more than once |
| b) coup d'etat; riots | | 0=none;1=once;2=more than once |
| c) political measures to end ongoing conflict | | 0=yes;1=none |

B. Military-Diplomatic Dimension

B1. Historical Experiences of International Conflict

History of a country's international relations affects the prevailing level of peace of the country in two ways. First, it reflects the objective structure that has conditioned the country's peace.

Second, it affects the subjective feeling of people who respond to and evaluate the current development of world affairs. Two factors stand out in this respect: involvement in warfare and colonial experience. And, geographical condition has deeply shaped a nation's relationship with others, past experience and current level of peace. We adopted three indicators: (a) wars, (b) colonial rules, and (c) geopolitical conditions.

B2. Militarization

Military buildup is a consequence of some form of conflict or absence of peace, and at once most directly affects the current level of peace. Also sources of data on the level of military buildup happen to be most readily available. In this study, we measure the degree of militarization by the degree to which societal resources are mobilized for the military purpose. Such a degree not only reflects the prevailing level of security threat to the nation itself, but also the proportion of the population who are directly affected by it. We adopted three indicators: (a) armed forces, (b) military expenditure, and (c) weapons of mass destruction.

B3. Outstanding/ongoing International Conflict

While aforementioned factors are rather circumstantial in the sense that they reflect the overall societal condition, the outstanding international conflict directly affects the level of peace prevailing in the society. This category also measures the conflict that was already underway at the beginning of the measuring period. We adopted four indicators: (a) wars, (b) use of force short of war, (c) non-military interstate conflict, and (d) measures to end ongoing conflict.

For the elements in military-diplomatic dimension, we devised multiple indicators as Table 2.

<Table 2> Indicators of Military-Diplomatic Dimension

| Indicators | Data Sources | Coding |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Historical Experiences of International Conflict | | |
| a) wars | J. David Singer and Melvin Small, <i>Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816-1992</i> , Ann Arbor, MI: J. David and Melvin Small[producers], 1993. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research[distributor], 1994. For Civil war data. After 1992, Peter Wallenstein and Margareta Sollenberg, "Armed Conflict, 1989-1998," <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , vol. 36, no. 2 (1999). | Frequency: 0=none 1=once 2=more than once Scale/casualty: 0=less than 1/1000 per population 1= 1/1000 per population or higher casualty * measured twice for 1941-1970; 1971-2000 with the later period weighted twice |
| b) colonial rules | <i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i> ; CIA, <i>World Factbook</i> | 0=none; 1=independence before 1900 2=independence before 1950 3=independence before 1999 |
| c) geopolitical conditions | Diehl and Goertz, <i>War and Peace in International Rivalry</i> (University of Michigan Press, 2000) | * number of adjacent states and their relative capabilities * Enduring rivalries |
| 2. Militarization | | |
| a) armed forces | <i>The Military Balance 2001</i> Freedom House Survey | Armed forces per 1000 population |
| b) military expenditure | | % military expenditure/GDP |
| c) weapons of mass destruction | | # signed (CWC, BWC, NPT) |
| 3. Outstanding International Conflict | | |
| a) wars | <i>Facts on File</i> | 0=none;1=yes;2=yes on own territory |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| b) use of force short of war * | * For concept and definition, see Daniel M. Jones, et al., "Militarized Interstate Disputes, 1816-1992: Rationale, Coding Rules, and Empirical Patterns," <i>Conflict Management and Peace Science</i> , vol. 15, no. 2 (Fall 1996) | 0=none;1=once;2=more than once |
| c) non-military interstate conflict* | | 0=none;1=once;2=more than once |
| d) measures to end ongoing conflict | | 0=yes;1=none |

C. Socio-Economic Dimension

C1. Social Safety and Stability

In an unsafe environment and society, it is hard to attain peace. The unsafe state may be created through two sources. One has to do with the natural environment in the form of environmental pollution, natural disaster, etc. The other is the man-made state of affairs such as traffic or industrial accidents and crimes. When a society displays a stable state in its structural aspects, it is more likely to be in peace. Even though the structural base of a society is hard to conceptualize, we attempt to capture the stability of structure in each level of society, that is, society as a whole, social groups, the family and the individual. On each level of society, the extent of structural instability is measured. The examples include the level of stress that could be reflected in such behavioral habits as smoking or other drug abuses, and the rate of suicide committed. We adopted three indicators: (a) ecological and societal safety, (b) stability in individual lives, and (c) social stability.

C2. Inequality and Exclusion

When resources are distributed unequally and a large proportion of people are deprived of the basic means of decent life, a society is hard to be in peace. Such inequality further aggravates

the level of felt peace in terms of relative deprivation. Also, inequality may be manifested in various kinds of group differentiation in terms of income, region, gender, etc. Poverty should be measured not only by income but also in broader socio-economic terms. We adopted two indicators: (a) poverty, and (b) differences and inequalities.

C3. Quality of Life and Social Security

Notwithstanding the economic instability, individuals' anxiety can be significantly mitigated if the society is well equipped with such safety measures as social safety network. Such an anxiety can be further mitigated if the society in general provides wide range of opportunities for self-development, in terms of, e.g., health care, public education, or social relocation. We adopted two indicators: (a) quality of life, and (b) social security.

For the elements in socio-economic dimension, we devised multiple indicators as Table 3.

<Table 3> Indicators of Socio-Economic Dimension

| Indicators | Data Sources | Coding |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Social Safety and Stability | | |
| a) ecological and societal safety | <i>Human Development Report 2001</i> <i>Facts on File</i> | Frequency and casualties from natural/man-made disasters Crime rate Refugees Pollution |
| b) stability in individual lives | Both aggregate and events data | Divorce Cigarette smoking Labor hours per week Suicide rate Economic stability (unemployment rate, inflation rate, |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| c) social stability | | national debt) Events in the categories |
| 2. Inequality and Exclusion | | Human Poverty Index Life Expectancy |
| a) poverty | <i>Human Development Report 2001</i> | |
| b) differences and inequalities | <i>Facts on File</i> | Gini Index Gender Empowerment Index |
| | Both aggregate and events data | Events in the categories |
| 3. Quality of Life and Social Security | | Human Development Index |
| a) quality of life | <i>Human Development Report 2001</i> | Priorities in Public spending |
| b) social security | | |

Each of the above-mentioned factors more or less affect the level of peace felt by members of a national society. We made a composite peace index adding the indicators up. Then, each of the values is recalled to 100 to meet the general expectation that the score of 100 represents perfect peace.

IV. Analysis of the Results

1. The Year 2001 and the Fear of Terror

In June 2000, the first ever Summit between North and South Korea was held, signaling the eventual thawing on the Korean Peninsula, the last frontier of the Cold War. This historic event marked the beginning of the year 2001 with a new hope of global peace and stability. However, in the year 2001, the worst international terrorist attacks occurred in the United States. On September 11, 19 hijackers belonging to the Al-Qaida terrorist network crashed passenger airplanes into New York's World Trade Center buildings and the Pentagon, killing more than three thousand innocent people. This event more than any other has urged the whole world to reconsider the meaning of peace from scratch.

First, the September 11 incident heralded that terrorism-asymmetric warfare, to speak more broadly-will be a top security concern of many countries in the foreseeable future. Not only the United States but the whole world became haunted by the fear of unwanted death by political violence.

Second, although the origins of contemporary international terrorism can be found in aggressive Islamic fundamentalism, the

conditions for terrorism are present everywhere that can spark potential or ongoing conflict into massive violence. All people around the globe fear that these conditions may threaten world peace. Actually, suicide bombings that killed innocent people became more frequent.

Third, the United States defined any act of terror against it as 'warfare' and launched a war against Afghanistan, known sponsor of Al-Qaida. The Taliban have been driven out of power and Al-Qaida has been scattered. Despite massive attacks, however, Osama bin Laden, a chief Al-Qaida leader who masterminded the September 11 attacks, and main organizers of Al-Qaida remain at large. The United States declared that the anti-terror war would not end until the international terrorists network is completely uprooted, and urged the whole world to join the U.S-led anti-terror campaign. While the anti-terror campaign was going on, people in countries that were potential targets of terrorist attacks had no choice but to live in fear. Many countries in alliance relationship with the United States had to decide whether or not to join the anti-terror campaign.

The Korean Peninsula was not exempt from the repercussions of the international anti-terror campaign. The Korean government had to consider the degree of participation in the anti-terror campaign, and North Korea stopped ongoing dialogues with the South and the United States. Furthermore, when President Bush designated North Korea as one part of the 'axis of evil' along with Iraq and Iran, concern has also been raised about the prospect of the Korean Peninsula being the second front of the anti-terror campaign.

At the dawn of the 21st century, humanity is still obsessed with distrust, hate, conflict and violence, rather than peaceful resolution of mutual misunderstandings.

2. World Peace Index 2001 Special Characteristics

(1) General Observations

Table 4 presents WPI for the 74 nations in three dimensions as well as the composite measure. **The average WPI for the 74 nations is 72.8**, which is equivalent to the arithmetic mean of 79.6 for the political dimension, 73.9 for the military-diplomatic dimension, and 64.8 for the socio-economic dimension. In reading the numbers, a few words of caution is in order. First, the numbers are rather arbitrary and do not take any substantial meaning unless and until we put them in the comparative perspective. For example, we should not conclude that the level of peace in 2001 is 73 percent of the perfect peace. Second, the actual level of peace that the world's inhabitants enjoy on average could be much worse than what the numbers may suggest.

<Table 4> World Peace Index 2001 for 74 Nations:
Average by Regions and Income Groups

| Classification | | Number of Nations | CPI 2001 | Political PI | Military-Diplomatic PI | Socio-Economic PI |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| World Average | | 74 | 72.8 | 79.6 | 73.9 | 64.8 |
| Region | America and the Caribbean | 18 | 74.4 | 78.0 | 79.8 | 65.5 |
| | Europe | 29 | 79.4 | 89.2 | 78.1 | 70.8 |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 4 | 69.1 | 76.1 | 75.6 | 55.5 |
| | Arab and North Africa | 8 | 61.1 | 70.6 | 52.4 | 60.3 |
| | Asia, the Pacific and Oceania | 15 | 65.4 | 68.8 | 69.9 | 57.5 |
| Income | High (Over \$6,000) | 23 | 82.6 | 95.4 | 78.0 | 75.3 |
| | Middle (\$3,000-5,999) | 42 | 70.1 | 75.4 | 72.6 | 62.4 |
| | Low (Under \$2,999) | 9 | 60.2 | 61.1 | 70.1 | 49.3 |

When national scores are weighted by the size of population, the average drops by nearly 9 points to 63.9, indicating that the level of peace in large nations is generally lower than smaller nations (see Table 5). Also, the number is taken for only 74 nations and the level of peace in more than 100 nations that are not taken here is presumed to be generally worse.

Europe turns out to be the most peaceful region. In the overall WPI, the average score for 29 European nations is 79.4, more than five points higher than the second-ranked region, America. Also sixteen European nations are ranked in the top twenty. Europe's peace scores are particularly high in both domestic politic, and socio-economic dimensions, while it is ranked next to the American in the military-diplomatic dimension due to continuing military conflicts in East Europe and former Soviet Union.

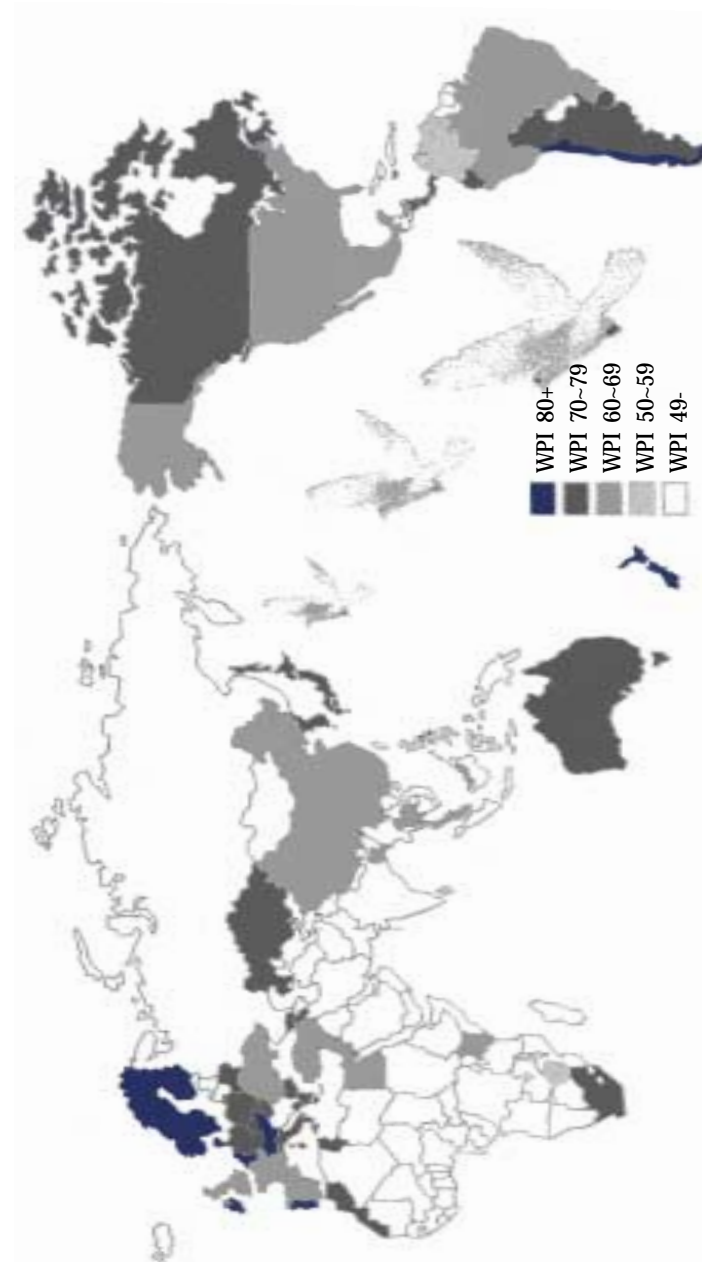
The Americas is ranked the second overall and first in the military-diplomatic dimension with exception to the U.S. and Cuba, the American nations enjoyed relative peace in international political dimension in the shadow of the hegemon.

The regional average of Sub-Saharan Africa, which is higher than that of the Middle East and Asia-Pacific, is misleading, because only four states provided reliable data and are included in the analysis. That most of the states in the region are unable to provide statistical data indicates the poor level of government capacity in the region, thereby lack of peace.

The Asia-Pacific has drawn international attention for decades due to its fast economic growth and dynamism. Yet the average level of peace, 65.4, is well below the European average, indicating that the region as a whole has yet to go a long way to achieve mature level of peace.

The Arabs and North Africa region's average is the lowest indicating this is one of the regions, together with Sub-Saharan

<Figure 3> State of Peace around the World



Africa, where careful attention is deserved in order to promote stable peace. That the most shocking and peace-disturbing event in the year 2001 was originated in this region symbolizes the long way to go to achieve stable peace in this region.

Now, turn to the bottom part of Table 1. An obvious pattern is that richer countries tend to record higher level of peace in all three dimensions, which is particularly true for domestic political, and socio-economic dimensions. Such a difference is rather blurred in the military diplomatic dimension. Indeed, there is a strong correlation between the levels of peace in domestic political dimension and in socio-economic dimension ($r=.75$). This finding portends an important theoretical implication—that is, political stability and democracy blossom in economically stable and developed countries or vice versa. Yet, such a strong correlation is not observed between the levels of peace in military diplomatic dimension on the one hand, and those in two other dimensions. It may indicate that dynamics of international conflict tends to follow somewhat different causal process than two other dimensions.

In this sense, the case of the United States of America is revealing. For of the rich countries, the USA is an exception. It is ranked the 54th in the overall peace score; the 50th (among 74 nations; 87th among 140 nations) in the political dimension; the 67th (among 74 nations; 117th among 140 nations) in the military-diplomatic dimension; and the 33rd (among 74 nations) in the socio-economic dimension (see Tables 6, 8, 10). Considering the extra-ordinary terror attacks, its low score in 2001 may be readily expected. What is rather surprising is that its ranking is lower than a year ago only by three score points. Last year's report noted that the United States was paying for the price of the Pax Americana. That is, as the watchdog of the world, the U.S. has been involved in many armed conflicts. And the terrorist attacks

highlight the cost. Despite the tragic event, however, the U.S. system has demonstrated such remarkable resilience that its overall ranking dropped by only three.

<Table 5> World Peace Index 2001 for 74 Nations:
Weighted Average by Population

| Classification | Number of Nations | CPI 2001 | Political PI | Military-Diplomatic PI | Socio-Economic PI | |
|--|-------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|
| World Average Weighted by Population of Each Country | 74 | 63.9 | 64.9 | 70.6 | 56.1 | |
| Population | Over 50 Million | 19 | 66.4 | 68.4 | 70.7 | 59.8 |
| | 10-49.9 Million | 27 | 71.6 | 77.7 | 73.9 | 63.0 |
| | Under 9.9 Million | 28 | 78.3 | 88.6 | 76.3 | 70.0 |

Table 5 caricatures the relationship between the level of peace and the size of population. A general observation is that the larger population size, the lower the level of peace. Average level of peace is higher for smaller countries, and lower for larger countries. Also it is noteworthy that the weighted averages of peace index are much lower than the simple averages in all three dimensions, and particularly in domestic political, and socio-economic dimensions.

(2) 2001 WPI at a Country Level

Table 6 presents WPI for the 74 countries in three dimensions as well as the composite measure. It shows that Sweden is ranked the first with 89.2 in WPI. Norway and Denmark follow Sweden. Finland is ranked 10th. This means that the Scandinavian countries seem to be the most peaceful states in the world.

Next to Scandinavian countries, countries in middle-western

and southern Europe, countries in Oceania, some of South American countries, and some of former eastern-Europe countries proved relatively high scores in WPI. Among the Asian countries, Japan shows relatively high score in WPI.

<Table 6> WPI for 74 Nations: Sorted by Rankings

| Rank | Country | Rank in 2000 | Composite Index | Political Index | Military-Diplomatic Index | Socio-Economic Index |
|------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | World Average | | 72.8 | 79.6 | 73.9 | 64.8 |
| 1 | Sweden | 4 | 89.2 | 98.7 | 85.4 | 83.6 |
| 2 | Norway | 7 | 88.6 | 95.4 | 83.9 | 86.5 |
| 3 | Denmark | 1 | 87.8 | 99.4 | 82.7 | 81.4 |
| 4 | Luxemburg | 18 | 86.8 | 98.6 | 87.7 | 74.1 |
| 5 | New Zealand | 11 | 86.6 | 99.2 | 81.2 | 79.3 |
| 6 | Switzerland | 12 | 86.6 | 98.0 | 87.8 | 73.9 |
| 7 | Germany | 21 | 86.4 | 96.0 | 85.1 | 78.1 |
| 8 | Austria | 10 | 86.2 | 97.2 | 82.6 | 78.9 |
| 9 | Canada | 14 | 86.0 | 98.5 | 81.0 | 78.5 |
| 10 | Finland | 6 | 85.5 | 99.9 | 76.0 | 80.6 |
| 11 | Netherlands | 2 | 85.5 | 98.6 | 80.6 | 77.3 |
| 12 | France | 50 | 84.4 | 94.8 | 82.0 | 76.5 |
| 13 | Belgium | 8 | 84.3 | 94.9 | 81.8 | 76.2 |
| 14 | Australia | 15 | 83.8 | 97.2 | 78.5 | 75.7 |
| 15 | Italy | 38 | 83.0 | 90.6 | 81.5 | 77.0 |
| 16 | Ireland | 5 | 82.6 | 96.5 | 78.8 | 72.5 |
| 17 | Portugal | 3 | 82.1 | 92.4 | 81.5 | 72.4 |
| 18 | Costa Rica | 17 | 81.9 | 86.7 | 84.8 | 74.2 |
| 19 | Czech | 24 | 81.3 | 88.6 | 84.1 | 71.3 |
| 20 | Slovenia | 26 | 81.2 | 93.7 | 74.8 | 75.1 |
| 21 | United Kingdom | 59 | 80.3 | 87.6 | 79.1 | 74.3 |
| 22 | Spain | 54 | 80.2 | 92.4 | 81.4 | 67.0 |
| 23 | Mauritius | 13 | 79.8 | 92.7 | 81.6 | 65.2 |
| 24 | Uruguay | 19 | 79.5 | 90.8 | 80.0 | 67.6 |
| 25 | Japan | 29 | 79.2 | 91.4 | 77.2 | 68.8 |

| Rank | Country | Rank in 2000 | Composite Index | Political Index | Military-Diplomatic Index | Socio-Economic Index |
|------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 26 | Chile | 9 | 78.8 | 91.2 | 75.5 | 69.6 |
| 27 | Jamaica | 36 | 77.9 | 87.8 | 83.3 | 62.7 |
| 28 | Panama | 16 | 77.9 | 79.0 | 84.3 | 70.4 |
| 29 | Trinidad and Tobago | 23 | 77.7 | 89.2 | 74.3 | 69.5 |
| 30 | Poland | 37 | 77.5 | 88.4 | 75.7 | 68.4 |
| 31 | Mexico | 60 | 77.4 | 81.6 | 85.6 | 64.9 |
| 32 | Hungary | 30 | 77.2 | 90.6 | 82.0 | 59.1 |
| 33 | Lithuania | 22 | 76.7 | 92.3 | 75.1 | 62.7 |
| 34 | Bulgaria | 40 | 74.4 | 87.4 | 77.2 | 58.4 |
| 35 | Bolivia | 33 | 74.0 | 78.8 | 82.5 | 60.6 |
| 36 | Belarus | 27 | 73.9 | 85.6 | 71.0 | 65.2 |
| 37 | Brazil | 49 | 73.6 | 76.7 | 82.8 | 61.3 |
| 38 | South Africa | 32 | 73.4 | 80.3 | 77.6 | 62.2 |
| 39 | Tunisia | 34 | 72.9 | 81.1 | 74.3 | 63.3 |
| 40 | Singapore | 20 | 72.7 | 86.8 | 66.6 | 64.5 |
| 41 | Nicaragua | 64 | 72.4 | 74.4 | 82.4 | 60.4 |
| 42 | Greece | 25 | 72.2 | 83.0 | 66.9 | 66.8 |
| 43 | Ecuador | 41 | 72.2 | 75.7 | 80.4 | 60.5 |
| 44 | Peru | 56 | 72.2 | 73.4 | 82.0 | 61.2 |
| 45 | Kazakhstan | 39 | 71.5 | 80.7 | 74.4 | 59.5 |
| 46 | Albania | 42 | 71.5 | 83.6 | 69.6 | 61.2 |
| 47 | Venezuela | 65 | 71.3 | 71.8 | 75.3 | 66.9 |
| 48 | Romania | 48 | 71.1 | 80.1 | 76.2 | 56.9 |
| 49 | Korea, Rep. of | 44 | 70.4 | 86.1 | 68.2 | 56.9 |
| 50 | Thailand | 53 | 70.4 | 80.4 | 66.4 | 64.3 |
| 51 | El Salvador | 28 | 70.4 | 73.3 | 80.0 | 57.7 |
| 52 | Malaysia | 57 | 70.1 | 78.5 | 68.4 | 63.5 |
| 53 | Argentina | 31 | 68.2 | 60.3 | 79.2 | 65.1 |
| 54 | United States | 51 | 68.2 | 77.2 | 61.5 | 66.0 |
| 55 | Croatia | 43 | 67.4 | 70.6 | 67.4 | 64.0 |
| 56 | Kenya | 58 | 66.3 | 76.7 | 73.9 | 48.3 |
| 57 | China | 55 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 74.9 | 57.2 |
| 58 | Ukraine | 46 | 65.5 | 67.3 | 71.4 | 57.8 |
| 59 | Morocco | 35 | 63.5 | 82.3 | 57.5 | 50.7 |
| 60 | Israel | 62 | 63.1 | 92.4 | 29.1 | 67.9 |

| Rank | Country | Rank in 2000 | Composite Index | Political Index | Military-Diplomatic Index | Socio-Economic Index |
|------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 61 | Egypt | 63 | 61.6 | 75.7 | 50.3 | 58.8 |
| 62 | Turkey | 52 | 60.9 | 52.1 | 72.4 | 58.3 |
| 63 | Columbia | 69 | 59.9 | 37.3 | 81.2 | 61.2 |
| 64 | Jordan | 47 | 59.6 | 68.0 | 37.9 | 72.9 |
| 65 | Zimbabwe | 66 | 56.7 | 54.5 | 69.5 | 46.1 |
| 66 | Sri Lanka | 68 | 56.7 | 40.9 | 74.3 | 54.8 |
| 67 | Indonesia | 73 | 56.5 | 42.4 | 80.1 | 47.1 |
| 68 | Syria | 45 | 56.3 | 80.1 | 30.4 | 58.4 |
| 69 | Bangladesh | 61 | 54.7 | 63.4 | 62.2 | 38.5 |
| 70 | Philippines | 67 | 53.6 | 34.7 | 75.4 | 50.8 |
| 71 | India | 72 | 52.1 | 48.8 | 64.4 | 43.0 |
| 72 | Russia | 74 | 51.6 | 43.9 | 56.0 | 54.9 |
| 73 | Algeria | 71 | 50.8 | 32.8 | 67.5 | 52.0 |
| 74 | Pakistan | 70 | 36.7 | 45.0 | 35.8 | 39.2 |

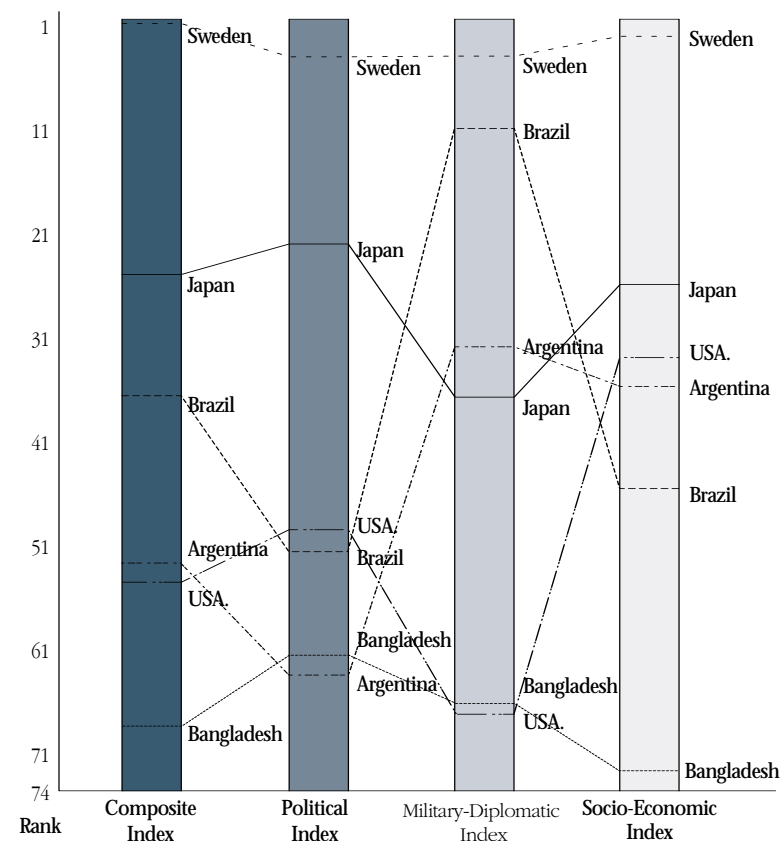
On the contrary, Pakistan is ranked as the last with 36.7. Four other South Asian countries – Philippines, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia – are also in bottom of 10 countries in WPI. And some of the Middle East Islam countries show low score in WPI.

It is noteworthy that all of the 3 major world powers – the United States (54th), China (57th), Russia (72nd) – are revealed as lower state of peace countries. These states play major part in Military-Diplomatic conflicts in the world. Ironically, two big economic powers – Germany (7th) and Japan (25th) –, which limit their role in the international economy, are ranked relatively high.

The Republic of Korea scored 70.4 and ranked 49th out of 74 countries. Her rank is lower than the year of 2000(44th) by 5. In 2000, there was the first Inter-Korean Summit Meeting after the national division. But in 2001, the new Bush administration has changed diplomatic policy to North Korea. And the atmosphere of confrontation between two Koreas revived itself.

The analysis of relationship between composite index (WPI)

<Figure 4> WPI for 74 Nations: 6 Selected Countries



and three dimensions is interesting. The ranks of selected 6 countries are depicted in Figure 4. The country, which is highly ranked in WPI, tends to be ranked high in each dimension (Sweden). Many of the western industrial countries fit this type. And the country with low scores in WPI has likely low ranks in all of the three dimensions (Bangladesh). Pakistan, Algeria, Russia, India also fall into this type. But the countries in the middle show fluctuations among ranks in each dimension (Japan, Brazil, Argentina, USA).

Japan and USA maintain relatively high levels of peace in the political and socio-economic dimensions, but their level of peace in the military-diplomatic dimension is relatively low. Israel is the extreme case in this respect (high in political and socio-economic dimensions and low in military-diplomatic dimension). On the contrary, Brazil and Argentina are relatively peaceful in the military-diplomatic dimension, but low in political and socio-economic dimension.

Table 7 shows characteristics of countries by level of 2001 WPI (upper 20 countries as high, bottom 20 countries as low and 34 countries as middle). The mean of GNP per capita is very high in High WPI countries (\$23,165) compare to Middle (\$9,549) and Low (\$4,611). But population of the high WPI countries is smaller than Middle and Low. In general, we can assume that small and high GNP countries tend to be more peaceful.

Another interesting factor among the 3 groups is the mean score of each dimension. High WPI countries show the highest score in political and socio-economic dimensions. But in military-diplomatic dimension, mean score of High WPI countries (82) is lower than that of Middle WPI countries (86). The Low has absolutely low score in all of three dimensions. Considering the Low contains 75% of world population, this suggests that peace movement must be activated in not just one or two but all of three dimensions.

<Table 7> Characteristics of Countries by level of 2001 WPI

| WPI (No. of Country) | PPP GDP per capita (\$) | Population (Million) | Political Dimension | Military- Diplomatic Dimension | Socio- Economic Dimension |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| High (20) | 23,165 | 17 | 96 | 82 | 77 |
| Middle (34) | 9,549 | 36 | 83 | 86 | 64 |
| Low (20) | 4,611 | 163 | 58 | 62 | 54 |

There are some countries, which show big a change in rank compared to 2000. France, Mexico, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, Spain promoted peace level mainly by mitigating domestic conflict. On the contrary, some countries in Arab and North Africa region retreated WPI rank. The 9 · 11 terror attack and subsequent war caused shrinking of the peace level in this region. And Argentina dropped its rank because of domestic turmoil caused by economic crisis.

Considering the extra-ordinary tragic event of 9 · 11, one might expect a big retreat in the rank of the United States. However, the rank of the United States is lower than 2000 by only 3. As referred in 2000 report, the United States has been already paying for the price of Pax Americana. The terrorist attacks highlight the cost of watchdog of the world.

(3) 9 · 11 Terrorist Attacks and World Peace

Ever since the terrorist incident, the international security environment has changed so drastically that many people call the present era the "post post-Cold War era." The September 11 incident has created an opportunity for a fundamental change in the relationship between Washington and Moscow and Beijing. It also has provided Japan with an excuse to take a major step toward becoming a normal nation and a more equal security partner. The attacks, in short, have made the terrorist attacks and the means to stop it a central issue in international politics. As the world's security concerns are focused on the global coalition against terrorism, the issue of asymmetry in world politics is expected to significantly increase in importance.

Although the anti-terror campaign is almost concluded, the Bush administration's continued unilateralist foreign policy stance causes a concern of many countries of the world. Forceful

implementation of the missile defense, withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol, abolition of the ABM Treaty, the State of the Union address, controversial Nuclear Posture Review Report, and unprecedented increase in defense expenditure, all will have a significant overcast for the future of world peace. Reasons for concern are overwhelming compared to recent agreement between the United States and Russia on strategic nuclear arms reduction.

There have been many repercussions since the September 11, but one thing seems indisputable – that is, states involved in this incident have suffered a serious loss of peace. Physical and emotional damages for the American people, as a direct victim of the September 11 incident, were beyond description. According to a recently released terrorism report published by the U.S. Department of State, a total of 3,547 persons were killed in international terrorist attacks in 2001, the highest annual death toll from terrorism ever recorded. Ninety percent of the fatalities occurred in the September 11 attacks and more than 3,000 died in the World Trade Center attacks. By comparison, in 2000, 409 persons died in terrorist attacks.

Right after the September 11 attacks, virtually every nation of the world condemned the attack and joined the U.S.-led coalition to fight international terror. The United Nations Security Council unanimously condemned the terrorist attacks and declared evoking collective security right pursuant to the United Nations Charter. The Organization of American States (OAS) declared that the September 11 attacks were equivalent to the attack on every nation in alliance relationship with the United States. In Brussels, on October 5, 2001, NATO invoked Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, which states that an armed attack on one or more of the allies in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all.

Since then, the United States has led a massive coalition

attacks against Afghanistan's Taliban regime and Al-Qaida organization. Throughout this anti-terror campaign, a total of 136 countries offered a range of military assistance, 89 countries granted overflight authority for U.S. military aircraft, 76 countries granted landing rights for U.S. military aircraft, and 23 countries agreed to host U.S. and coalition forces involved in military operations in Afghanistan.³⁾

In terms of peace level, the biggest victim of the September 11 attacks was the United States and Afghanistan, including its vicinity. Reflecting this fact, the United States' rank in overall peace downed to 51 from 54 out of 74 countries for which overall peace index was computed. This relatively minor change compared to enormous shocks appears accountable to the healthy socio-economic basis and stability in domestic politics of American society.

By contrast, although not confirmed by the lack of data, Afghanistan, where main anti-terror campaigns have occurred, suffered massive destruction in addition to already longstanding famine and civil war. And many former Soviet republics, including Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and Georgia in South West Asia, descended in their military-diplomatic peace index rankings compared to previous years without exception. Since the anti-terror campaign has begun, countries within the region have been taking steps to enhance their common efforts against international terrorism. Fears of influx of Afghan fighters and refugees as a result of the fighting in Afghanistan spurred cooperative efforts to tighten border security and to combat extremist organizations. Georgia continued to face spillover violence from the Chechen conflict, including a short period of fighting in the separatist region of Abkhazia and bombings by aircraft from Russian territory on Georgia under the guise of antiterrorist

3) U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001* (May 2002), p. xii.

operations. Three central Asian States—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan—along with Russia, Belarus, and Armenia, agreed at a CIS collective-security summit to create a rapid-reaction force to respond to regional threats, including terrorism and Islamic extremism. All these situations reflect increased overall tension in this part of the world.

The September 11 attacks proved to be the worst contributor to the world peace in 2001. The incident not only inflicted suffering to American people but also cost severe damage to terrorist-sponsoring states and their neighbors.

3. Peace Index Analysis Results by Dimension

(1) Peace in Political Dimension

The level of peace in political dimension is measured by three categories of indicators— (1) history of domestic political conflict, (2) the level of political stability in terms of democracy, human rights, and political transparency, and (3) the ongoing/outstanding domestic political conflict and the development thereof during the past year.

As indicators in this dimension do not utilize aggregate data, it is possible to assemble indices for all of the 140 nations. Examination of the results in these two dimensions of peace yields quite intriguing results (Table 8).

Among the 140 countries, Finland turns out the most peaceful in the domestic political dimension. With the Scandinavian countries in the lead, almost all of the Western democratic countries occupy high ranks in the political dimension. While the least peaceful countries on the political dimension are concentrated on Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and South-East Asia, and Latin

<Table 8> Political Peace Index 2001 for 140 Nations

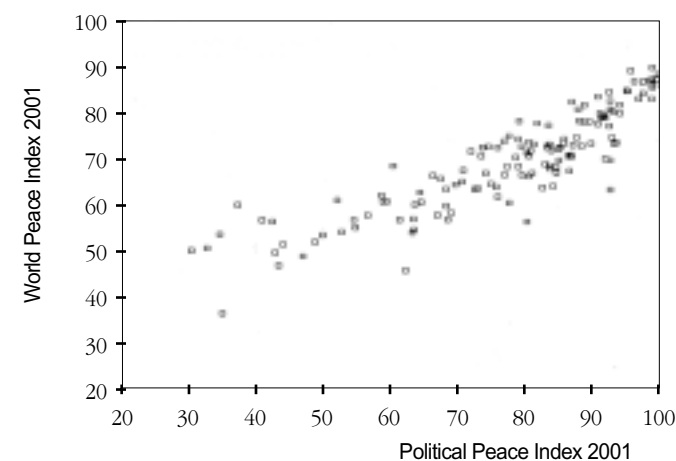
| Rank | Country | Political PI | Rank | Country | Political PI |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------|------|---------------------|--------------|
| World Average | | 77.6 | | | |
| 1 | Finland | 99.9 | 36 | Hungary | 90.6 |
| 2 | Denmark | 99.4 | 37 | Italy | 90.6 |
| 3 | New Zealand | 99.2 | 38 | Bahrain | 89.6 |
| 4 | Sweden | 98.7 | 39 | Trinidad and Tobago | 89.2 |
| 5 | Iceland | 98.6 | 40 | Czech | 88.6 |
| 6 | Luxemburg | 98.6 | 41 | Poland | 88.4 |
| 7 | Netherlands | 98.6 | 42 | Namibia | 88.2 |
| 8 | Canada | 98.5 | 43 | Jamaica | 87.8 |
| 9 | Malta | 98.5 | 44 | United Kingdom | 87.6 |
| 10 | Switzerland | 98.0 | 45 | Bulgaria | 87.4 |
| 11 | Austria | 97.2 | 46 | Singapore | 86.8 |
| 12 | Australia | 97.2 | 47 | Costa Rica | 86.7 |
| 13 | Ireland | 96.5 | 48 | Saudi Arabia | 86.7 |
| 14 | Germany | 96.0 | 49 | Malawi | 86.4 |
| 15 | Norway | 95.4 | 50 | Armenia | 86.4 |
| 16 | Belgium | 94.9 | 51 | Korea, Rep. Of | 86.1 |
| 17 | France | 94.8 | 52 | Belarus | 85.6 |
| 18 | Slovenia | 93.7 | 53 | Mongolia | 85.5 |
| 19 | Estonia | 93.7 | 54 | Moldova | 84.9 |
| 20 | Kuwait | 93.2 | 55 | Gabon | 84.9 |
| 21 | Taiwan | 92.9 | 56 | Papua New Guinea | 84.7 |
| 22 | Mauritius | 92.7 | 57 | Senegal | 84.5 |
| 23 | Botswana | 92.5 | 58 | Qatar | 84.4 |
| 24 | United Arab Emirates | 92.4 | 59 | Libya | 84.4 |
| 25 | Portugal | 92.4 | 60 | Niger | 84.9 |
| 26 | Spain | 92.4 | 61 | Albania | 83.6 |
| 27 | Israel | 92.4 | 62 | Mali | 83.5 |
| 28 | Lithuania | 92.3 | 63 | Zambia | 83.4 |
| 29 | Bahamas | 92.2 | 64 | Ghana | 83.4 |
| 30 | Slovakia | 91.6 | 65 | Honduras | 83.3 |
| 31 | Oman | 91.5 | 66 | Dominican Rep | 83.3 |
| 32 | Japan | 91.4 | 67 | Greece | 83.0 |
| 33 | Chile | 91.2 | 68 | Kyrgyzstan | 82.7 |
| 34 | Latvia | 91.0 | 69 | Morocco | 82.3 |
| 35 | Uruguay | 90.8 | 70 | Mexico | 81.6 |

| Rank | Country | Political PI | Rank | Country | Political PI |
|------|------------------|--------------|------|---------------------|--------------|
| 71 | Tunisia | 81.1 | 106 | Tanzania | 68.2 |
| 72 | Mauritania | 80.8 | 107 | Jordan | 68.0 |
| 73 | Kazakhstan | 80.7 | 108 | Ukraine | 67.3 |
| 74 | Thailand | 80.4 | 109 | Chad | 66.8 |
| 75 | Yemen | 80.3 | 110 | China | 66.2 |
| 76 | South Africa | 80.3 | 111 | Laos | 64.4 |
| 77 | Romania | 80.1 | 112 | Iran | 64.2 |
| 78 | Syria | 80.1 | 113 | Tajikistan | 63.5 |
| 79 | Uzbekistan | 79.4 | 114 | Bangladesh | 63.4 |
| 80 | Fiji | 79.3 | 115 | Cambodia | 63.3 |
| 81 | Panama | 79.0 | 116 | Georgia | 63.1 |
| 82 | Cameroon | 78.8 | 117 | Iraq | 62.1 |
| 83 | Bolivia | 78.8 | 118 | Burundi | 61.2 |
| 84 | Malaysia | 78.5 | 119 | Argentina | 60.3 |
| 85 | Paraguay | 77.5 | 120 | Rwanda | 59.3 |
| 86 | Korea, Dem. Rep. | 77.5 | 121 | Central African Rep | 58.8 |
| 87 | United States | 77.2 | 122 | Guatemala | 58.6 |
| 88 | Kenya | 76.7 | 123 | Nigeria | 56.5 |
| 89 | Brazil | 76.7 | 124 | Uganda | 54.7 |
| 90 | Egypt | 75.7 | 125 | Zimbabwe | 54.5 |
| 91 | Ecuador | 75.7 | 126 | Myanmar | 52.7 |
| 92 | Mozambique | 75.5 | 127 | Turkey | 52.1 |
| 93 | Azerbaijan | 74.7 | 128 | Vietnam | 49.8 |
| 94 | Nicaragua | 74.4 | 129 | India | 48.8 |
| 95 | Togo | 74.0 | 130 | Sudan | 47.0 |
| 96 | Peru | 73.4 | 131 | Russia | 43.9 |
| 97 | El Salvador | 73.3 | 132 | Angola | 43.4 |
| 98 | Cuba | 72.8 | 133 | Congo, Dem | 42.8 |
| 99 | Guinea | 72.3 | 134 | Indonesia | 42.4 |
| 100 | Venezuela | 71.8 | 135 | Sri Lanka | 40.9 |
| 101 | Croatia | 70.6 | 136 | Colombia | 37.3 |
| 102 | Sierra Leone | 70.5 | 137 | Pakistan | 35.0 |
| 103 | Gambia | 69.5 | 138 | Philippines | 34.7 |
| 104 | Lebanon | 68.9 | 139 | Algeria | 32.8 |
| 105 | Ethiopia | 68.4 | 140 | Nepal | 30.5 |

America.

As for the Korean Peninsula, Republic of Korea (South Korea) is ranked 51st out of 140 countries. Among Asian countries, only Taiwan (21st), Japan (32nd) and Singapore (46th) are higher than South Korea. South Korea is relatively well positioned in domestic political peace. And the rank of Democratic People's Republic Korea (North Korea) is 86th. Despite prolonged extreme economic difficulty, North Korea appears to maintain a degree of political stability.

<Figure 5> Relationship of Political Peace Index and WPI 2001



Political peace index has a close relationship with WPI (Figure 5). This means that the state of domestic politics is critical for the peace of the country.

The political peace index differs by regions and levels of income (Table 9). The world average political peace index is 77.6. Europe (88.7) turns out to be the most peaceful region in political dimension. The political peace becomes lowered in the order of America and the Caribbean (78.0), Arab and North Africa

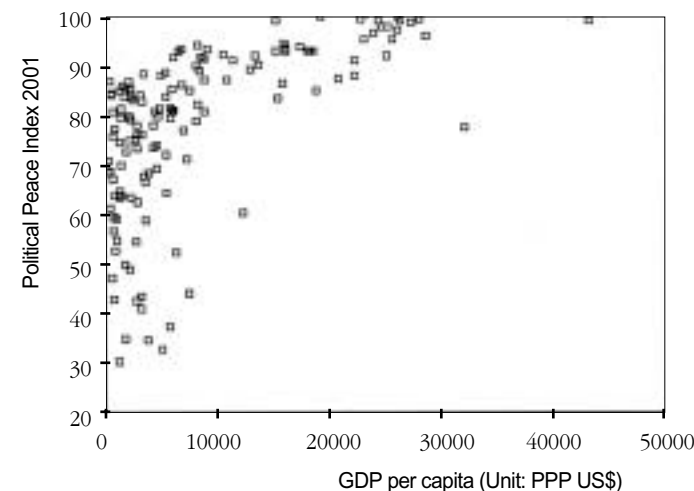
(75.5), Sub-Saharan Africa (72.6), and Asia, the Pacific and Oceania (69.2). The spread and consolidation of western democracy closely related to the level of political peace. Economic development also related to the level of political peace. The average score of political peace in High GDP countries is 94.2. This high score contrasts sharply with Middle GDP countries (77.4) and Low GDP countries (68.7).

<Table 9> Political Peace Index 2001 for 140 Nations:
Average by Regions and Income Groups

| | Classification | Number of Nations | Political Peace Index |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | World Average | 140 | 77.6 |
| Region | America and the Caribbean | 24 | 78.0 |
| | Europe | 38 | 88.7 |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 30 | 72.6 |
| | Arab and North Africa | 20 | 75.5 |
| | Asia, the Pacific and Oceania | 28 | 69.2 |
| Income | High (Over \$16,000) | 27 | 94.2 |
| | Middle (\$3,000-15,999) | 64 | 77.4 |
| | Low (Under \$2,999) | 49 | 68.7 |

Looking at the relationship between income level and score of political peace index more carefully, we find that the difference of High - Middle ($94.2 - 77.4 = 16.8$) is greater than Middle - Low ($77.4 - 68.7 = 8.7$). This suggests that the relationship between economic development and peace in political dimension is not linear. In fact, relationship of GDP and Political Peace Index is curvilinear (Figure 6). During the initial stage of economic development, some countries may accept authoritarian regimes. But the level of economic development reaches to certain point, the authoritarian regime cannot help changing to democratic regime. Taiwan, Portugal, Spain and South Korea may be the some examples.

<Figure 6> Relationship of GDP and Political Peace Index



If we go into the details of each country, the level of political peace is influenced by not only democratic system and economic development but also socio-cultural factor such as ethnic composition, regional difference, and religion. Compared their economic development levels, the political peace ranks of Italy (37th), Great Britain (44th), and the United States (87th) are relatively lower. These countries are suffering prolonged indigenous conflict (regional conflict: Italy; conflict in religion: Great Britain; and ethnic conflict: the United States) and these conflicts hinder to promote the level of political peace.

In general, political peace index shows big differentials among countries and regions. If we agree to the characteristics of political peace index 2001 as analyzed here, the comprehensive approach is necessary to enhance the level of political peace. And the key policies might be the spread of democratic political system, the regionally balanced sustainable economic development, and the respect of each sub-culture.

(2) Analysis of Military-Diplomatic Peace Index

The level of peace in military-diplomatic dimension was measured by three indicators. First, historical experience of international conflict consists of interstate wars, colonial rules, and geopolitical conditions. Second, the degree of militarization reflects the size of armed forces, military expenditures, and the number of international conventions a country acceded in relation with the weapons of mass destruction. Third and finally, outstanding international conflicts include recent peace-affecting events such as interstate wars, use of force short of war, non-military interstate conflicts, and other political or diplomatic measures to end ongoing conflict.

<Table 10> Military-Diplomatic Peace Index 2001 for 140 Nations:
Sorted by Rankings

| Rank | Country | Military-Diplomatic PI | Rank | Country | Military-Diplomatic PI |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------|------|-------------|------------------------|
| World Average | | 71.4 | | | |
| 1 | Switzerland | 87.8 | 16 | Brazil | 82.8 |
| 2 | Luxemburg | 87.7 | 17 | Denmark | 82.7 |
| 3 | Dominican Rep | 86.6 | 18 | Austria | 82.6 |
| 4 | Nepal | 85.7 | 19 | Bolivia | 82.5 |
| 5 | Mexico | 85.6 | 20 | Nicaragua | 82.4 |
| 6 | Sweden | 85.4 | 21 | Peru | 82.0 |
| 7 | Germany | 85.1 | 22 | Hungary | 82.0 |
| 8 | Costa Rica | 84.8 | 23 | France | 82.0 |
| 9 | Bahamas | 84.7 | 24 | Belgium | 81.8 |
| 10 | Panama | 84.3 | 25 | Mauritius | 81.6 |
| 11 | Czech | 84.1 | 26 | Portugal | 81.5 |
| 12 | Paraguay | 84.0 | 27 | Italy | 81.5 |
| 13 | Guatemala | 83.9 | 28 | Spain | 81.4 |
| 14 | Norway | 83.9 | 29 | New Zealand | 81.2 |
| 15 | Jamaica | 83.3 | 30 | Colombia | 81.2 |

| Rank | Country | Military-Diplomatic PI | Rank | Country | Military-Diplomatic PI |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 31 | Canada | 81.0 | 66 | Slovenia | 74.8 |
| 32 | Netherlands | 80.6 | 67 | Yemen | 74.8 |
| 33 | Ecuador | 80.4 | 68 | Guinea | 74.7 |
| 34 | Indonesia | 80.1 | 69 | Slovakia | 74.5 |
| 35 | El Salvador | 80.0 | 70 | Senegal | 74.4 |
| 36 | Uruguay | 80.0 | 71 | Kazakhstan | 74.4 |
| 37 | Malta | 79.5 | 72 | Iceland | 74.4 |
| 38 | Ghana | 79.5 | 73 | Sri Lanka | 74.3 |
| 39 | Argentina | 79.2 | 74 | Trinidad and Tobago | 74.3 |
| 40 | United Kingdom | 79.1 | 75 | Tunisia | 74.3 |
| 41 | Ireland | 78.8 | 76 | Kenya | 73.9 |
| 42 | Mali | 78.8 | 77 | Zambia | 73.6 |
| 43 | Australia | 78.5 | 78 | Nigeria | 73.4 |
| 44 | Fiji | 78.0 | 79 | Niger | 72.8 |
| 45 | Honduras | 77.7 | 80 | Mozambique | 72.7 |
| 46 | Gambia | 77.7 | 81 | Turkey | 72.4 |
| 47 | South Africa | 77.6 | 82 | Laos | 72.4 |
| 48 | Papua New Guinea | 77.6 | 83 | Mauritania | 72.2 |
| 49 | Sierra Leone | 77.4 | 84 | Cameroon | 71.7 |
| 50 | Mongolia | 77.3 | 85 | Ukraine | 71.4 |
| 51 | Japan | 77.2 | 86 | Namibia | 71.3 |
| 52 | Bulgaria | 77.2 | 87 | Belarus | 71.0 |
| 53 | Togo | 77.0 | 88 | Botswana | 70.6 |
| 54 | Latvia | 76.8 | 89 | Gabon | 70.5 |
| 55 | Malawi | 76.5 | 90 | Rwanda | 70.3 |
| 56 | Romania | 76.2 | 91 | Tanzania | 69.8 |
| 57 | Finland | 76.0 | 92 | Chad | 69.8 |
| 58 | Poland | 75.7 | 93 | Albania | 69.6 |
| 59 | Estonia | 75.7 | 94 | Zimbabwe | 69.5 |
| 60 | Central African Rep | 75.7 | 95 | Ethiopia | 69.0 |
| 61 | Chile | 75.5 | 96 | Malaysia | 68.4 |
| 62 | Philippines | 75.4 | 97 | Taiwan | 68.3 |
| 63 | Venezuela | 75.3 | 98 | Korea, Rep. of | 68.2 |
| 64 | Lithuania | 75.1 | 99 | Moldova | 67.9 |
| 65 | China | 74.9 | 100 | Algeria | 67.5 |

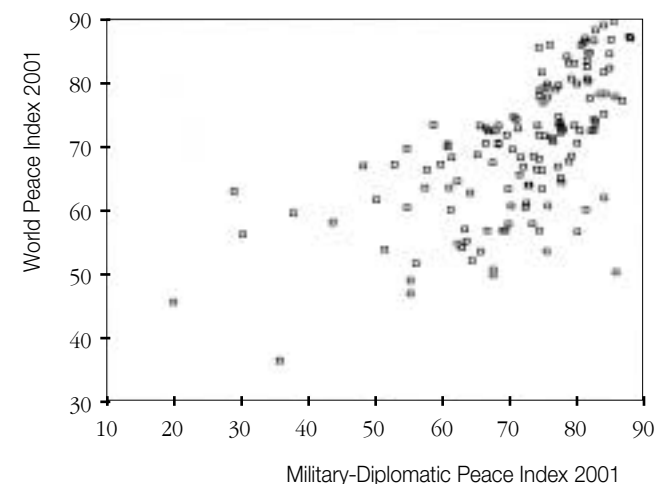
| Rank | Country | Military-Diplomatic PI | Rank | Country | Military-Diplomatic PI |
|------|---------------|------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 101 | Congo, Dem | 67.5 | 121 | Saudi Arabia | 60.9 |
| 102 | Croatia | 67.4 | 122 | Armenia | 59.9 |
| 103 | Greece | 66.9 | 123 | Kuwait | 58.8 |
| 104 | Burundi | 66.8 | 124 | Uzbekistan | 57.6 |
| 105 | Singapore | 66.6 | 125 | Morocco | 57.6 |
| 106 | Thailand | 66.4 | 126 | Russia | 56.0 |
| 107 | Vietnam | 65.6 | 127 | Sudan | 55.3 |
| 108 | Bahrain | 65.6 | 128 | Angola | 55.1 |
| 109 | Kyrgyzstan | 65.2 | 129 | United Arab Emirates | 54.9 |
| 110 | India | 64.4 | 130 | Korea, Dem. Rep. | 54.9 |
| 111 | Iran | 64.2 | 131 | Libya | 53.0 |
| 112 | Uganda | 63.5 | 132 | Georgia | 51.5 |
| 113 | Cambodia | 63.4 | 133 | Egypt | 50.3 |
| 114 | Myanmar | 62.9 | 134 | Qatar | 48.2 |
| 115 | Azerbaijan | 62.4 | 135 | Lebanon | 43.7 |
| 116 | Bangladesh | 62.2 | 136 | Jordan | 37.9 |
| 117 | United States | 61.5 | 137 | Pakistan | 35.8 |
| 118 | Tajikistan | 61.2 | 138 | Syria | 30.4 |
| 119 | Cuba | 61.0 | 139 | Israel | 29.1 |
| 120 | Oman | 60.9 | 140 | Iraq | 20.2 |

In terms of military-diplomatic peace index, Switzerland turned out to be the most peaceful whereas Iraq the least peaceful. South Korea and North Korea took 98th and 130th rank respectively. Compared to South and North Korea's overall ranks in world peace index—69th and 112th respectively—military-diplomatic ranks are far below what was expected. This fact indicates the peace on the Korean Peninsula is largely undermined by external military-security factors.

The relationship between the overall world peace index and military-diplomatic peace index shows a relatively positive association as the next figure illustrates.

One of the most outstanding features of military-diplomatic

<Figure 7> Relationship Between World Peace Index and Military-Diplomatic Peace Index



peace index is that two groups of countries appear relatively peaceful. One group is those countries that do not have active international roles due to their small size and geopolitical isolation. And the other group includes most of the typical European welfare states. By contrast, traditional major powers—Russia (126th), Israel (139th), the United States (117th), and China (65th)—and countries in protracted conflict areas or that experienced recent violent uprisings, appeared relatively not peaceful. This characteristic may add a further evidence to the claim of political realism that major powers in international relations tend to resort to military force more often than minor powers. Military-diplomatic peace index takes such characteristics into account.

One interesting finding in 2001 WPI is that the rank of the United States turned out to be considerably lower than the previous year. This might reflect political, economic, and diplomatic

<Table 11> Comparison of Top and Bottom 30 Countries in Military-Diplomatic Peace Index

| Top 30 Countries in Military-Diplomatic Peace Index | Bottom 30 Countries in Military-Diplomatic Peace Index |
|--|---|
| Switzerland, Luxemburg, Dominican Republic, Nepal, Mexico, Sweden, Germany, Costa Rica, Bahamas, Panama, Czech, Paraguay, Guatemala, Norway, Jamaica, Brazil, Denmark, Austria, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru, Hungary, France, Belgium, Mauritius, Portugal, Italy, Spain, New Zealand, Colombia | Iraq, Israel, Syria, Pakistan, Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Egypt, Georgia, Libya, Korea, Dem. Rep., United Arab Emirates, Angola, Sudan, Russia, Morocco, Uzbekistan, Kuwait, Armenia, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Cuba, Tajikistan, United States, Bangladesh, Azerbaijan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Uganda, Iran |

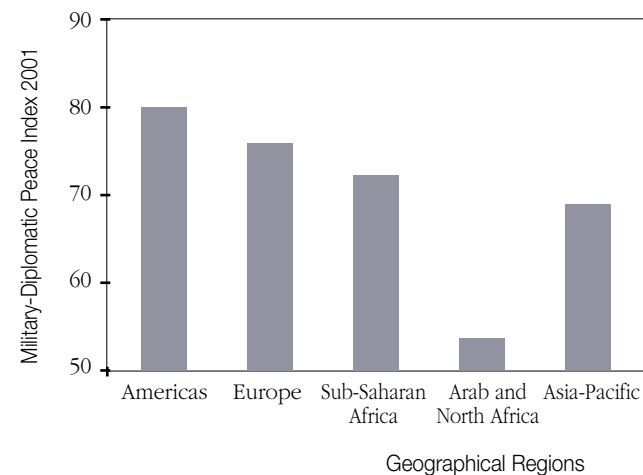
difficulties that the United States had to face in the process of waging massive anti-terror campaign and forging global anti-terror coalition. In addition, most of the bottom 30 countries in military-diplomatic peace index are located in the Middle East, South Asia and Africa, where protracted conflict is a persistent concern.

When we compare the average military-diplomatic peace indices of countries in 5 different geographical regions—Americas (80), Europe (76), Africa (73), the Middle East (54), Asia-Pacific (69)—Americas, Europe, and Africa appear relatively more peaceful, whereas Asia and the Middle East, where most of the armed conflicts are going on, appear relatively less peaceful.

The reason for significantly lower peace index score for the Arab region and the North of Sahara can be found in the Middle East region's multiple, complex conflicts. Arab-Israeli conflicts are still going on, and the prospect for the war between the United States and Iraq also increase the tension of the region. All these factors are reflected in the region's relatively low military-diplomatic peace index.

When we further divide the world's countries into three

<Figure 8> Geographical Pattern of Military-Diplomatic Peace Index



groups depending upon their economic status—wealthy (over \$16,000 GDP per capita), middle (\$3,000-\$15,999), poor (below \$2,999)—we can see the relationship between economic development and peace. Their average military—diplomatic peace indices appear 75, 71, and 70 respectively. The table indicates that a certain level of economic development is essential for peace, and that development theory's main claim—economic development facilitates political and social progress—has a bit of truth.

The WPI 2001 cannot be compared to WPCI 2000 directly because there have been many changes in index composition, coding scheme, and data sources. However, rough comparison is not completely impossible. In WPCI 2000, the content of peace was categorized into Political-military dimension and Socio-economic dimension, and Political-military dimension was further divided into domestic and international dimensions. Most of the indicators in international dimension in WPCI 2000 were again used to calculate Military-Diplomatic peace index in WPI 2001.

<Table 12> Military-Diplomatic Peace Index 2001 for 140 Nations:
Average by Regions and Income Groups

| Classification | | Number of Nations | Military-Diplomatic Peace Index |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| World Average | | 140 | 71.4 |
| Region | America and the Caribbean | 24 | 79.8 |
| | Europe | 38 | 76.0 |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 30 | 72.5 |
| | Arab and North Africa | 20 | 54.0 |
| | Asia, the Pacific and Oceania | 28 | 69.2 |
| Income | High (Over \$16,000) | 27 | 75.2 |
| | Middle (\$3,000-5,999) | 64 | 70.9 |
| | Low (Under \$2,999) | 49 | 70.0 |

Hence, if we compare international part of the WCPI 2000 with Military-Diplomatic part of the WPI 2001, we can conjecture a rough direction of change in the world peace level accountable for international political factors.

Following such method, an outstanding trend is that Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and the rest of South West Asia, all stepped down in their ranks in Military-Diplomatic peace index considerably compared to the ranks in the international part of the WCPI 2000. Although data is lacking, we can infer Afghanistan's rank has plummeted because of the U.S.-led anti-terror campaign. Pakistan also took the lowest position despite the massive U.S. economic aid in return for joining the anti-terror coalition. Such trends apparently reflect the complicated security environments in the vicinity of Afghanistan since the September 11 terrorist attacks. September 11 was a painful event not only for the United States but also for the terror-sponsoring states and their neighbors.

(3) Analysis of Socio-Economic Peace Index

While political or military peace is defined to be a state of peace of the negative sense contrasted to the state of non-peace, socio-economic peace implies positive sense of peace in that a decent and equal level of standard of living should be guaranteed for all the citizens of a nation. Since there do not exist data for a large number of individual indicators composing of socio-economic index for most of the third world countries and post-communist countries, a reliable composite index of socio-economic domain could be calculated only for the 74 countries as in the previous year.

Among those 74 countries whose socio-economic index were

<Table 13> Socio-Economic Peace Index 2001 for 74 Nations:
Sorted by Rankings

| Rank in Socio-Economic PI | Country | Socio-Economic PI | Rank in CPI 2001 |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| World Average | | 64.8 | |
| 1 | Norway | 86.5 | 2 |
| 2 | Sweden | 83.6 | 1 |
| 3 | Denmark | 81.4 | 3 |
| 4 | Finland | 80.6 | 10 |
| 5 | New Zealand | 79.3 | 5 |
| 6 | Austria | 78.9 | 8 |
| 7 | Canada | 78.5 | 9 |
| 8 | Germany | 78.1 | 7 |
| 9 | Netherlands | 77.3 | 11 |
| 10 | Italy | 77 | 15 |
| 11 | France | 76.5 | 12 |
| 12 | Belgium | 76.2 | 13 |
| 13 | Australia | 75.7 | 14 |
| 14 | Slovenia | 75.1 | 20 |
| 15 | United Kingdom | 74.3 | 21 |

| Rank in Socio-Economic PI | Country | Socio-Economic PI | Rank in CPI 2001 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 16 | Costa Rica | 74.2 | 18 |
| 17 | Luxemburg | 74.1 | 4 |
| 18 | Switzerland | 73.9 | 6 |
| 19 | Jordan | 72.9 | 64 |
| 20 | Ireland | 72.5 | 16 |
| 21 | Portugal | 72.4 | 17 |
| 22 | Czech | 71.3 | 19 |
| 23 | Panama | 70.4 | 28 |
| 24 | Chile | 69.6 | 26 |
| 25 | Trinidad and Tobago | 69.5 | 29 |
| 26 | Japan | 68.8 | 25 |
| 27 | Poland | 68.4 | 30 |
| 28 | Israel | 67.9 | 60 |
| 29 | Uruguay | 67.6 | 24 |
| 30 | Spain | 67 | 22 |
| 31 | Venezuela | 66.9 | 47 |
| 32 | Greece | 66.8 | 42 |
| 33 | United States | 66 | 54 |
| 34 | Mauritius | 65.2 | 23 |
| 35 | Belarus | 65.2 | 36 |
| 36 | Argentina | 65.1 | 53 |
| 37 | Mexico | 64.9 | 31 |
| 38 | Singapore | 64.5 | 40 |
| 39 | Thailand | 64.3 | 50 |
| 40 | Croatia | 64 | 55 |
| 41 | Malaysia | 63.5 | 52 |
| 42 | Tunisia | 63.3 | 39 |
| 43 | Jamaica | 62.7 | 27 |
| 44 | Lithuania | 62.7 | 33 |
| 45 | South Africa | 62.2 | 38 |
| 46 | Brazil | 61.3 | 37 |
| 47 | Peru | 61.2 | 44 |
| 48 | Albania | 61.2 | 46 |
| 49 | Columbia | 61.2 | 63 |
| 50 | Bolivia | 60.6 | 35 |

| Rank in Socio-Economic PI | Country | Socio-Economic PI | Rank in CPI 2001 |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 51 | Ecuador | 60.5 | 43 |
| 52 | Nicaragua | 60.4 | 41 |
| 53 | Kazakhstan | 59.5 | 45 |
| 54 | Hungary | 59.1 | 32 |
| 55 | Egypt | 58.8 | 61 |
| 56 | Bulgaria | 58.4 | 34 |
| 57 | Syria | 58.4 | 68 |
| 58 | Turkey | 58.3 | 62 |
| 59 | Ukraine | 57.8 | 58 |
| 60 | El Salvador | 57.7 | 51 |
| 61 | China | 57.2 | 57 |
| 62 | Romania | 56.9 | 48 |
| 63 | Korea, Rep. Of | 56.9 | 49 |
| 64 | Russia | 54.9 | 72 |
| 65 | Sri Lanka | 54.8 | 66 |
| 66 | Algeria | 52 | 73 |
| 67 | Philippines | 50.8 | 70 |
| 68 | Morocco | 50.7 | 59 |
| 69 | Kenya | 48.3 | 56 |
| 70 | Indonesia | 47.1 | 67 |
| 71 | Zimbabwe | 46.1 | 65 |
| 72 | India | 43 | 71 |
| 73 | Pakistan | 39.2 | 74 |
| 74 | Bangladesh | 38.5 | 69 |

calculated, the most peaceful countries in the sense of socio-economic peace turned out to be the Scandinavian countries such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. The least peaceful countries were Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and Indonesia. Korea ranked 63rd out of the total 74 countries, which is lower than her ranking of 49th in the overall Peace Index.

Since the state of peace in socio-economic aspects cannot change drastically within a few years, a comparison of this year's

result with the previous one does not show much difference. The Scandinavian countries held the highest rankings in the 2000's report too, and those having occupied the lowest status display a great similarity between both reports of the two different years. There were a few cases to show a considerable gap between the rankings in the overall Peace Index and those in the socio-economic peace index, which is partly due to the problems of reliability and validity of data in the previous report. This problem seems to be solved partially in this year's report. In the cases of Ireland, Chile, and Portugal, the gaps in the rankings between overall Peace Index and socio-economic Peace Index were squeezed due to this improvement of composing indicators.

Compared to last year, Russia and a few Eastern European countries show some improvement in their relative rankings. Russia, having held the lowest ranking, displays a few steps up in the ranking this year, which reflects her improvement of socio-economic situations compared to last year.

Republic of Korea fell 10 positions in socio-economic peace

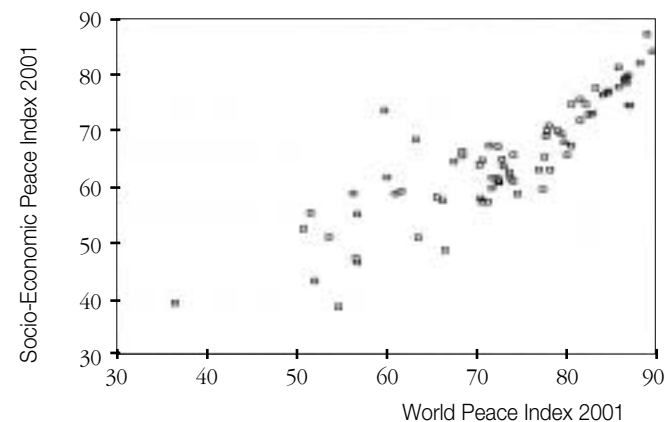
<Table 14> Socio-Economic Peace Index 2001 for 74 Nations:
Average by Regions and Income Groups

| Classification | | Number of Nations | Socio-Economic Peace Index |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| World Average | | 74 | 64.8 |
| Region | America and the Caribbean | 18 | 65.5 |
| | Europe | 29 | 70.8 |
| | Sub-Saharan Africa | 4 | 55.5 |
| | Arab and North Africa | 8 | 60.3 |
| | Asia, the Pacific and Oceania | 15 | 57.5 |
| Income | High (Over \$6,000) | 23 | 75.3 |
| | Middle (\$3,000-5,999) | 42 | 62.4 |
| | Low (Under \$2,999) | 9 | 49.3 |

index compared to the previous year. Her state of quality of life and social security looks similar between the two years, while she slipped back a little bit in her state of social safety and stability. Particularly, she recorded much lower ranking in the aspect of inequality and exclusion compared to the last year, which is principally attributable to little substantial improvement in gender discrimination and inequality prevalent around the nation.

The regional distribution of socio-economic peace shows that the European region enjoys a much higher state of peace than other places. The socio-economic peace becomes lowered in the order of America, Middle East, and North Africa, Asia and Pacific Irelands, and finally Sub-Saharan region. This distribution of socioeconomic peace across regions dovetails with the distribution of income. There shows little differential between the European and the American regions with respect to the absolute magnitude of socioeconomic peace index. However, the gaps between these regions and others such as Asia and Africa are enormous. This is not because the socioeconomic peace of Asian countries stays at the similar level to that of African countries, but because

< Figure 9> Relationship of Overall Peace and Socio-Economic Peace



the lack of reliable data prevent most African countries from being included in this analysis.

The overall peace has a strong positive correlation with socio-economic peace as shown in the figure. However, some exceptional cases out of this positive correlation are observed, which are mostly due to apparent political or military turmoils in those countries. Many of Arab countries such as Jordan, Israel, etc. belong to such boundary.

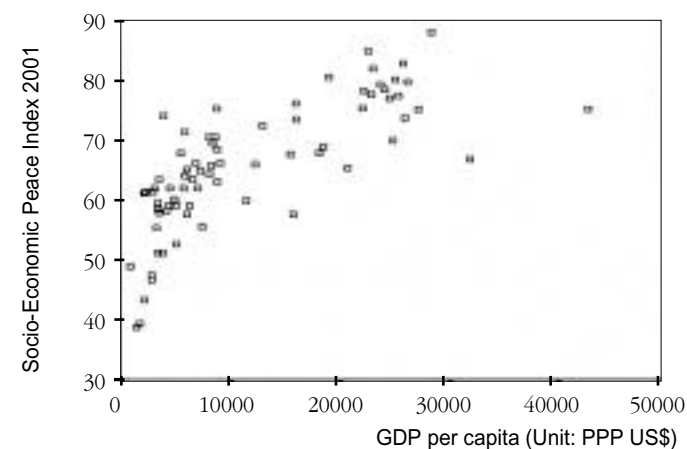
It is observed in the Peace Index 2001 that political and military peace goes hand in hand with socio-economic peace. Socially and economically peaceful countries are the nations of stable politics and not expanding military capability. In contrast, socially conflict-ridden, extremely unequal and poor countries are not peaceful in their politics and military situations as well. However, we find that in a few cases, a high level of socio-economic peace is matched with a substantial extent of political and military instability. Israel and Jordan are examples of such cases. In contrast there are another few exceptions that hold higher rankings in politico-military peace than in socioeconomic peace. Small countries such as Luxemburg, Switzerland, Jamaica, and Hungary belong to this boundary. In the cases of politico-military superpowers such as the USA or UK, it is commonly observed that their rankings in political and military peace are much lower than those in socioeconomic peace.

To go into the details of each subcategory of socio-economic peace, it is certain that the USA experienced an extraordinary unpeaceful state in socioeconomic stability and safety in the last year. The terrorist attacks at September 11 are the major contributing factor, and the surging rate of crime also deteriorates her state of peace. Socioeconomic instability also leads into unpeaceful state in Russia and Israel. These countries show much lower state of socioeconomic peace than the countries of much lower

income in the third world.

These exceptional cases tell eloquently that even though a part of the members in a society enjoy a high level of quality of life, a high level of societal peace cannot be obtained with societal instability intact. The Scandinavian countries boast particularly good results in their attempts to minimize inequality and exclusion. We can ascertain that from their experiences a high level of peace should accompany a high level of equity and social inclusion, not to mention a high level of national income on average. On the other hand, we can find drastically opposite cases such as Russia, Eastern European and South American countries, where a high level of inequality and social exclusion worsens their peace status on top of worsened material base of peace.

<Figure 10 > Relationship of Socio-Economic Peace and Income



Socioeconomic peace index has a close relationship with level of income. Higher income accompanies higher socioeconomic peace. However, there are cases aberrant from this general pattern. This is because the composing subcategory of socioeco-

conomic peace includes factors independent from or moving in opposite direction to level of income. A society of high income tends to be very complicated, dominated by individualism, and suffering from the negative externality of economic development. Environmental contamination, over-crowdedness, increasing rate of divorce, suicide and crime are those negative side effects of development. The USA are paying a heavy price for social integration, and Japan also suffering considerably from the problems related to over-crowdedness.

Socially and economically peaceful countries display distinct contrasts to unpeaceful ones in each sub-categories of socio-economic peace. The contrasts are outstanding with respect to socio-economic stability, level of welfare, inequality and depravity. On the other hand, big differentials between the higher and the lower ranked countries concerning the subcategory of individual peace measured by indicators such as extent of stress, leisure, and suicide rate were found.

We can discern a pattern in the relationship of size of economy and population on the one hand and socioeconomic peace on the other. In general, countries of large populations tend to display not higher level of peace. China, India, Russia, and Indonesia are the representative examples. It is because large population pulls down income per capita and other indicators of socioeconomic well-being as well. The magnitude of economy does not have any significant relation to socioeconomic peace.

In general, lower ranked countries in socio-economic peace index stay at such lower state of peace mostly due to socio-structural fetters from their history. The representative structural factor, inequality and poverty, are having a critical impact on the level of peace among the developing countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and Zimbabwe. On the other hand, the events having taken place in the past year could substantially affect on the state

of peace for some countries. Natural disasters, social incidents, and economic fluctuations are those events often observed in such countries. The USA is the most outstanding example belonging to the category, and the Philippines were also worsened due to the clashes between ethnic groups. It is a general pattern that the highly peaceful countries have a peaceful social structure and seldom experience natural or man-made disasters and accidents.

In short, we can confirm that there exists a consistent pattern in the state of peace in the socio-economic peace index 2001. That is, countries pursuing socio-economic balance and stability tend to enjoy a high level of peace. In this sense, we again ascertain that every member of a society to be equally included in socioeconomic participation on the one hand, and social stability and inclusion to be put priority on in a society on the other are the key to bringing out peace.

V. Conclusion and Implications

The 2001 World Peace Index is an output of an improvement effort on the base of the previous year's work of the World Culture of Peace Index. When compared to the state of peace in the previous year, the year 2001 seemed to start with better state of peace around the world until the outbreak of the September 11 terrorist attack, which changed the prospect of world peace at a blow.

The terror attack stunned the globe. The impact and aftermath were not confined to the Americans. While the anti-terror effort was in place by the initiative of the United States, the threats of regional conflict and war, which seemed to be resolved to a great extent after the end of the cold war, started to haunt the world again.

Now a global scale of agreement is being built against terrorism. However, it is still true that the global community has not yet found an effective way to eradicate and prevent terrorism. The only measure to be taken by a superpower is to initiate counterattacks on the principle of "eye for an eye". Peaceful measures to deal with the chance of an attack are more urgently needed.

A number of implications can be derived from the work of

2001 World Peace Index:

First, peace in politico-military dimension and that in the socio-economic dimension tend to move together implying a close relationship between political stability and economic development. This means that the conventional approach to the problem of peace exclusively from the politico-military perspective (*negative peace*) is problematic not only from theoretical or normative perspectives, but also on empirical and analytic grounds. The effort to increase peace should be approached from multi-dimensional perspectives.

Second, low-income countries tend to be less peaceful. It implies that a substantial economic growth should be achieved for obtaining peace. As in the previous work, this year's analysis could not but be confined to 77 countries out of the total 140 countries due to the problem of data availability. This problem itself suggests that those nations omitted from the study are severely poor, non-peaceful, and beyond the purview of international monitoring efforts. We should not abandon the people in those countries any more. The effort of collecting valid data to measure their basic state of peace can be the first step for elevating peace in those countries.

Third, it is notable that higher income cannot necessary guarantee a higher state of peace. It implies the fact that peace does not accompany economic growth automatically. Given a certain level of national income peace can be achieved and monitored through purposive efforts in political, diplomatic and military aspects. In this context the importance of peace education looms large.

Forth, the level of peace tends to be disproportionate to the size of population. That is to say, people in smaller countries tend to enjoy a better level of peace than people in larger societies. A large country has more chance of clash among multiple interest

groups internally and of being convoluted in international tug-of-wars. The drive to become a bigger power is one of the symptoms of the paradigm of "rich nation, strong army," which we hope to refute and replace with that of peace.

Fifth, many countries display a considerable extent of imbalance across various dimensions of peace. The imbalance suggests the chance of explosion from a combination of structural strains and instigating incidences. Those countries should put more resources on lessening structural imbalance between political, military, and socio-economic dimensions.

A specific structural vulnerability of a certain country does not tend to be resolved by the country's sole effort of taking policy measures since most problems are interconnected among nations. The September 11 terror attacks tells that a nation's vulnerability is closely related to structural strains of other concerned countries. We find that cooperative efforts to lessen the structural strains in the global and regional scale are getting more to the point with the progress of globalization.

As in the previous year's effort we again propose the peace index project as a peace movement. It is a project purporting to reflectively evaluate our past records of peace, and record the current level of peace, with a hope to live in a better future. We believe that such an endeavor will contribute to the causes of peace, by helping people in the world reflect where they have been, promoting people to improve their peace conditions, and thereby motivate them to reconcile with other peoples.