

Constructing a ‘World Peace Poll’ in an age of Global Conflict: Sample Designs for Monitoring and Tracking Conflict in Global, Regional, Transnational, National and Local Contexts

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Introduction

This is the third in a series of three WAPOR Annual Conference papers written to design, develop and deploy a perceptions based People’s Peace Index (PPI). The first paper, given at the WAPOR Annual Conference in Boston (Irwin and Deshmukh, 2013), detailed the results of an extensive program of piloting in India, the US and UK to develop a questionnaire that could effectively monitor violent conflict. The second paper, given at the WAPOR Annual Conference in Nice (Irwin, 2014), critically examined available perceptions and fact based peace indicators and indexes to determine how best to analyse such data and further refine the questionnaire. This third paper deals with the difficult issues of sample design that must document the opinions of disaffected groups and the context within which their perceived grievances have arisen leading to violence in global, regional, transnational, national and/or local contexts.

This task is not easy as such groups can be quite small. The active members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and various opposition Loyalist insurgents in Northern Ireland were never more than 1 per cent of their respective Catholic and Protestant communities, which accounted for only 3 per cent of the UK population as a whole. Additionally, in an age of globalisation, the Internet and social media, such groups are increasingly transnational carried forward by perceptions and beliefs unrestrained by national boundaries. Clearly this sampling problem could be resolved with very large national surveys collected globally using a uniform methodology. But the costs of doing this annually to monitor and track both potential and active conflicts would be prohibitive making such an exercise difficult to sustain year on year.

This paper reviews the various samples collected for the peace polls undertaken in Northern Ireland, the Balkans, Israel, Palestine, Kashmir, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Syria as well as the global and sub-global samples collected by Gallup, WIN Gallup International, Globescan, IpsosMORI and others. It also reviews the conflicts monitored by the International Crisis Group (ICG) and International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), identifies the demographics of the relevant parties to those conflicts and determines what samples would be required to minimally capture their perceptions of conflict using the instruments and analysis developed in the previous two studies. Finally, from a review of the demographic questions used in these and other regional and global surveys a final draft of the PPI questionnaire is included in an appendix along with a detailed account for its deployment in a global pilot that will test the robustness of the instrument, modes of analysis, validity of the indexes and effectiveness of the sample design with a view to its full deployment on an annual basis.

Global, semi-global and sub-global samples

Table 1 summarises some of the major sample features of the two omnibus polls undertaken annually by Gallup and WIN Gallup International on a worldwide basis characterised here as ‘Semi-Global’. Two omnibus polls undertaken by Ipsos/MORI and Globescan characterised as ‘Sub-Global’ and an innovative ‘Global’ sample proposed by Ijaz Gilani of the Gilani Research Foundation.

The Gallup World Poll is presently the most extensive of these polls reaching 120 countries in 2014 out of a possible 193 UN member states rising to 247 countries and their dependent territories in total (Table 2 in Appendix I). In 2014 this sample only represented approximately 81 per cent of the global population, as China with a population of 1.37 billion was not included that year. Gallup run their samples on a staggered basis at 6 month, 1 and 2 year intervals so that in any 2 year sample period typically 140 states will be sampled up to a maximum of 160 states over a period of years which then comes to represent 99 per cent of the world population (Table 2). The sample size for each state in the Gallup survey is 1000 rising to 2000 when a state is sample twice in one year. Consequently the total sample for the Gallup World Poll in 2014 was 143,000 (Gallup, 2014).

Survey	Type of Sample	Number of States	Interview Methods	Global Sample Per cent	Total Sample ‘n’	Frequency of Sample	Units of Analysis
Gallup World Poll	Semi-Global	120 (2014) ¹	Mixed	Up to 160 states at 99%	143,000	6 months, 1 and 2 Years	120
WIN Gallup International End of Year	Semi-Global	65 (2014)	Mixed	Weighted for global average ²	64,000	1 Year	65
Globescan	Sub-Global	24 (2014) ³	Mixed	65%	24,000	1 Year	24
Ipsos/MORI	Sub-Global	24 (2014) ⁴	On-line	59%	17,580	As required	24
Gilani Research Foundation	Global	177	Mixed	99%	20,000	None	G20 plus 20 larger states and 40 sub-regions

Table 1. Global, semi-global and sub-global surveys, the number of states sampled, interview methods, per cent of global sample, sample size ‘n’, frequency of sample and units of analysis.

Table 2. (In Appendix I) Countries and dependent territories, their population ‘n’ and per cent of global population.

The WIN Gallup International ‘End of Year’ poll (EoY) covered 65 states in 2014 including the largest states so that the sample could be weighted to produce a global sample. Again typically, the sample size for each state was 1000 to give a total sample size of 64,000 in 2014 (WIN Gallup, 2014). With a focus on the needs of commercial clients most of the major global market research companies run what are called ‘Sub-Global’ omnibus polls. For illustrative purposes two are mentioned here. Globescan, which sampled 24 countries in 2014 to complete a 65 per cent cover of

¹ China was not included in 2014, which effectively reduced the Gallup World Poll sample by 18.9 per cent to less than 81 per cent. However when China is included the top 120 states in Table 2 cover about 98 per cent of the world and 140 covers 99 per cent.

² The top 65 states in Table 2 cover about 90 per cent of the world.

³ Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, UK and USA.

⁴ Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United States.

the world population with, again, 1000 samples in each state. Also, like Gallup and WIN Gallup International the sample methods used a combination of online, phone and face-to-face interview methods however the Ipsos/MORI poll which also covered 24 states uses exclusively online samples. Finally in this review I am including the truly 'Global' sample proposed by Ijaz and Bilal Gilani at the 2013 WAPOR annual conference in Boston. It has not been run yet but with a 20,000 sample that views the whole world as a single unit, 177 states would get covered to produce a 99 per cent global sample. In this case the size of the sample in each state would reflect the size of the state as a percentage of the world population (Table 2).

With the exception of the Gilani Research Foundation Global poll all these polls have been used to track trends in the world with a focus on security issues. The choice of methodology and company used being a function of the commissioning client's need to balance their requirements for accuracy, timeliness and cost. The most comprehensive of these polls is that offered by Gallup but their costs run into many millions of dollars per year and it takes them more than a year to collect a 99 per cent global sample. Similarly, over several more years, the World Values Survey also collects something approaching a global sample. Until this year WIN Gallup International ran an annual global sample for Transparency International that covered 107 states in 2013. But again the cost would most likely have gone into 'seven figures' for their questionnaire.⁵ Globescan annually run a question for the BBC that tracks the positive and negative impact the states in their sample have on the world (BBC 2014). With a coverage of 24 states and 65 per cent of the globe and a robust sample the cost would now probably be in the 'six figure' range for something equivalent to the Transparency International questionnaire and much less than that for the questions run for the BBC. The cost would fall again for the Ipsos/MORI online poll used to track the *Global Vulnerability Index* (Ipsos/MORI, 2014). The sample in this case would not be quite so truly representative but this may not be a serious problem and significantly these samples can be collected almost 'on demand'.

The 177 state, 20,000 Gilani Global sample would probably be more costly than the Globescan 24 state, 24,000 sample but a fraction of the cost of the Gallup and WIN Gallup International world samples. What are the other advantages of this sample and its disadvantages? On the advantage side it covers more states in less time but interestingly, although many of the states would not produce a workable sample size at the state level, some state samples would actually be bigger. China for example with a global population of 18.9 per cent would produce nearly a 4,000 simple compared to 1000 in the other polls. Additionally, while some smaller states could not be analysed individually they could be included as part of their region. The MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region for example would produce a sample of about 1000 at 5 per cent of the global population and the UK, for example, would produce a sample of about 200 and Scandinavia as a group of countries a 100 sample (Gilani, 2013). Significantly ALL these polls would require booster samples to monitor and track conflicts around the world, including the extensive Gallup World Poll. So the sample requirements and costs of these boosters may prove to be the critical factor when it comes to selecting the most effective Global samples within which to contextualise the conflict samples. What are the requirements for these conflict samples?

⁵ WIN Gallup international also offer individual questions in their End of Year poll.

Conflicts and Samples

Table 3 lists all the conflicts in the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) ‘Armed Conflict Database’.⁶ The majority of these conflicts involve insurgencies at a local level sometimes with support from the same ethnic group in a neighbouring country. As I worked extensively on the Northern Ireland case I will use this intra-state war as an example of the sample requirements for this kind of conflict. Critically then, what is the minimum size required to capture the opinions of the parties to this conflict?

Table 3. (In Appendix I) Conflicts listed in the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) database with world population, per cent of world population and conflict status (IISS, 2015).

Northern Ireland - Table 4 summarises what I consider to be the very minimum sample requirements for the groups involved using the minimalist Global Centric methodology. A larger sample would, as always, be better but what interests us here is the design of a global sample that will generate meaningful results at the lowest possible cost so that they can be repeated to facilitate the tracking of the conflicts over time at a sustainable cost.

State	Population	World per cent	Global sample	Minimum over sample	Sample
UK	64.1M	0.89%	178	0	178
Northern Ireland	1.7M	0.02%	4	(46)	100
NI Catholic	42% of NI Population	0.01%	2	48	50
NI Protestant	41% of NI Population	0.01%	2	48	50
Ireland	4.6M	0.06%	12	38	50

Table 4. Population and sample size for the parties involved in the Northern Ireland conflict using a 20,000 Global sample (Total oversample 94).

Typically these kinds of intra-state conflicts involve very small groups of active participants engaged in violence supported by a pool or population of individuals who share their concerns and grievances while not taking up arms themselves. It is the views of these populations that we wish to monitor. The UK with a population of approximately 64 million (M) will generate 178 interviews using a Global Centric sample of 20,000. But the UK province of Northern Ireland population is only 1.7M of which 42 per cent declare themselves to be Catholic and 41 per cent declare themselves to be Protestants. These being the two groups in conflict with Protestants identifying with the UK British state and the Catholics with the Irish state that has a population of 4.6M. In the global sample these percentages will only produce 12 interviews from Ireland, 4 from Northern Ireland and 2 each for Northern Ireland Catholics and Protestants. This is not enough. What is enough? Fortunately, from a sampling perspective, violent conflicts are most commonly a result of very strong opposing views and it is precisely these opinions that need to be tracked and this can be done with relatively small booster or over samples. In Northern Ireland and more recently in Syria I have been able to get good results with samples of 50. A 100 or more sample would be better but I believe we can work with 50. In practice then the Northern Ireland conflict can be tracked with the Global Centric UK sample of 178, Northern Ireland Catholic and Protestant samples of 50 each and an Ireland sample of 50. Similarly all the other conflicts listed in Table 3 can be sampled in this way. But some conflicts are more complex than this simple intra-state conflict involving regional and global dimensions. What are the sampling requirements for these conflicts?

⁶ This data base is very similar to the list of states monitored by the International Crisis Group (ICG) in their monthly publication *Crisis Watch Database* available at: <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/crisiswatch/crisiswatch-database.aspx>

At a meeting held earlier this year at the London based think tank the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) a senior member of the defence establishment suggested that there were presently three conflicts of particular concern to Western strategists that had regional or global implications. The conflict over competing claims to sea bed resources in the South China Sea, the conflict in the Ukraine and the conflicts across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) as a result of the Arab Spring.

South China Sea - From a sampling perspective the first of these three conflicts is the easiest to research in regional and global terms, as it does not directly involve any significant ethnic or religious minority groups requiring booster samples but just the states involved.⁷ These are listed in Table 5 along with their populations and the sample size that would be produced using the Global Centric methodology. China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam are large enough not to need an oversample using a 20,000 Global sample. Only Brunei (48) and Singapore (34) require boosters for a total 90 oversample to monitor the views of these state populations.

State	Population	World per cent	Global sample	Minimum over sample	Sample
Brunei	400,000	0.01	2	48	50
Cambodia	15,405,157	0.21	42	8	50
China	1,368,440,000	18.9	3,780	0	3,780
Indonesia	255,461,700	3.53	706	0	706
Malaysia	30,504,900	0.42	84	0	84
Philippines	101,063,700	1.40	280	0	280
Singapore	5,469,700	0.08	16	34	50
Taiwan	23,440,278	0.32	64	0	64
Vietnam	90,730,000	1.26	252	0	252

Table 5. Population and sample size for states in the region of the South China Sea using a 20,000 Global sample (Total oversample 90).

Ukraine - The Ukraine is also quite simple to sample with this methodology as the only booster required in Ukraine would be for the Russian speaking population. However, to place this conflict in its regional context it would be necessary to similarly sample all the Russian-speaking minorities in the 14 states that were previously part of the former Soviet-Union along with the Russian speakers that are still to be found in the Czech and Slovakia Republics, Hungary and Poland. These population statistics and sample requirements are listed in Table 6. However the suggested 15 booster samples of 50 each for a total of 750 could reasonably be reduced to 50 for Ukraine and 50 for each of the Global sub-regions of the Former Soviet Eastern Europe (excluding Ukraine which has a separate booster sample)⁸ and Central Asia⁹ for a total of a 150 sample or 102 oversample (Table 7).

⁷ The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) side with China against the Philippines in this dispute but this is only part of this insurgency's grievance with the Philippines government that can be dealt with as part of a Philippines conflict issue rather than a South China Sea issue.

⁸ Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine.

⁹ Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan.

State	Ethnic Russian Population	World per cent	Global sample	Minimum over sample	Sample
Russian Federation	142.6M ¹⁰	2.00%	400	0	400
Ukraine	8.3M	0.11%	22	28	50
Kazakhstan	4.5M	0.06%	12	38	50
Uzbekistan	1.6M	0.02%	4	46	50
Belarus	0.8M	0.01%	2	48	50
Kyrgyzstan	0.6M	0.01%	2	48	50
Latvia	0.57M	0.01%	2	48	50
Moldova	0.37M	0.01%	2	48	50
(Transnistria) ¹¹	(168,676)	0.00%	0	50	50
Estonia	0.31M	0.00%	0	50	50
Turkmenistan	0.3M	0.00%	0	50	50
Lithuania	0.18M	0.00%	0	50	50
Azerbaijan	0.14M	0.00%	0	50	50
Tajikistan	68,200	0.00%	0	50	50
Georgia	67,671	0.00%	0	50	50
Armenia	14,660	0.00%	0	50	50

Table 6. Population and sample size for states with Russian majorities and minorities in the former Soviet Union using a 20,000 Global sample.

State/sub-region	Ethnic Russian Population	World per cent	Global sample	Minimum over sample	Sample
Russian Federation	142.6M ¹²	2.00%	400	0	400
Ukraine	8.3M	0.11%	22	28	50
Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan.	7.1M	0.10%	20	30	50
Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Georgia	1.87M	0.03%	6	44	50

Table 7. Population and sample size for states with Russian majorities and minorities in the former Soviet Union using a 20,000 Global sample and sub-regional samples (Total oversample 102).

MENA - Both the long-standing conflicts in the Middle East and the more recent Arab Spring have significant international implications for the region and around the world with particular relevance for Muslim communities wherever they are. Table 8 lists the world regions, sub regions and MENA states in terms of their populations and sample sizes using a 20,000 Global sample with respect to both their Muslim populations and their population as a whole. Significantly as 23 per cent of the world population are Muslim then most of the major regions of the world produce a usable Muslim sample using a 20,000 Global sample. An exception is North America with a sample of only 10 Muslims using this methodology so an oversample of Muslims there may be thought worthwhile. However Europe produces a sample of 126 Muslims which could, if required be split into two groups of sub-regions although, for example, the Scandinavian countries of Northern Europe with a Muslim sample of 3 would require an oversample as would North America. Critically, as well as covering the rest of the world well the larger countries with significant Muslim populations would also produce very good samples notably, Pakistan, India and Indonesia. Even China whose Muslim population is only 5.1 per cent of its total population will produce a Muslim sample of 200.

¹⁰ The population of Russia is estimated at 144M of which 81 per cent are ethnic Russian with 142.6M speaking Russian so that figure has been used here.

¹¹ Transnistria is a province of Moldova but has been included separately here as its status is in dispute.

¹² The population of Russia is estimated at 144M of which 81 per cent are ethnic Russian with 142.6M speaking Russian so that figure has been used here.

Table 8. (In Appendix I) Population of the world, regions, sub regions and MENA states as per cent Muslim and as a whole with sample sizes using a 20,000 Global sample.

So the Global sample can be used to monitor the views of Muslims around the world with good effect. This is also true for the MENA region with an average Muslim population of 93 per cent. The larger countries such as Egypt with a Global sample of 235, Algeria (101), Iraq (92), Saudi Arabia (74), Yemen (70) and Syria (55) can all produce workable samples in their own right with the exception of Israel that is both too small and has a minority Muslim population of 18.6 per cent. So Israel will need an oversample along with the other smaller countries in the MENA region, particularly from a conflict analysis point of view. What oversamples will be needed to do this?

State	Region	State Pop	World per cent	Global Sample	Conflict	Conflict/Parties/Samples	Group samples	Over-samples
Egypt	MENA	88,083,900	1.22%	244	Sinai	Sinai and Political Demographic ¹³	Sinai ¹⁴	50
Iran	MENA	78,148,000	1.08%	216	KDPI	Shia/Kurds and Political Demographic	Kurds/Sunni ¹⁵	30
Iran	MENA	78,148,000	1.08%	216	MKO	Political Demographic ¹⁶	(Exiled to Iraq)	N/A
Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	100	Iraq	Sunni/Shia/Kurd and Political Demographic	Sunni 35 Shia 60	15 0
Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	100	KDP and PUK	Sunni/Shia/Kurd	Kurd 15	35
Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	100	SCIRI or BADR ¹⁷ Corps Marsh Arabs	Shia Marsh Arabs and Political Demographic	Shia 60 Marsh Arabs	0 50
Israel-Palestine	MENA	8,296,200 4,550,368	0.11% 0.06%	22 12	Israel-Palestine	Israeli/Palestinian and Political Demographic	Israel/Jew ¹⁸ Palestinian	32 38
Lebanon	MENA	4,104,000	0.06%	12	Hizbullah-Syria	Sunni/Shia/Druze/ Christian/ and Political Demographic	Christian 5 Shia 3 Sunni 3 Druze 1	45 47 47 49
Libya	MENA	6,317,000	0.09%	18	Libya	Ethnic Groups ¹⁹ and Political Demographic	Tribes and Political Groups 18	82
Morocco	MENA	33,536,400	0.46%	92	Polisario Front	Ethnic Group and Political Demographic	SADR Western Sahara ²⁰	50
Syria	MENA	23,076,730	0.32%	64	Syria	Sunni/Shia/Kurd and Political Demographic	Sunni 38 Alawite 10 Kurd 6	12 40 44
Yemen	MENA	25,956,000	0.36%	72	Houthis ²¹ / AQAP/ SMM	Shia/Sunni and Political Demographic	Shia 38 Sunni 31	12 19

Table 9. Conflicts in the MENA states from the IISS database with population and sample requirements with a total oversample of 693.

Table 9 lists the conflicts in the MENA states including the ethnic and religious groups in violent conflict. For the most part these conflicts are split along political and religious Sunni/Shia lines of

¹³ A political breakdown of the 244 Egyptian sample to include the Muslim Brotherhood.

¹⁴ An oversample in Sinai to cover the predominantly Bedouin insurgency.

¹⁵ Sunni's represent about 10 per cent of the Iranian population as do the Kurds.

¹⁶ A political breakdown of the 216 Iranian sample.

¹⁷ These Shia groups are now represented in the Iraq government.

¹⁸ 'Arab Israelis' make up about 20 per cent of the Israeli population so the Global sample can be expected to capture about 18 Jewish Israelis.

¹⁹ Libya is very roughly split into two along ethnic and political lines with a population made up of 5 major tribal groups: Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Sirte, Fezzan, and Kufra. 95% speak Arabic and almost all are Sunni Muslim.

²⁰ This conflict involves the disputed area of Western Sahara, which will require a separate oversample.

²¹ The Houthis are Shia while the legitimate government based in the south, are Sunni.

which Yemen, Iraq, Syria (Alawaites are a Shia sect) are examples, and with a Kurdish dimension in Iran, Iraq and Syria. Libya is divided along ethnic tribal lines while Lebanon is divided along religious lines of Shia, Sunni, Christian and Druze. The Israeli/Palestinian conflict involves two states/peoples of which the Israeli party to the conflict are Jewish. The Moroccan conflict also involves a disputed territory and in the Egyptian Sinai there is a largely Bedouin insurgency. Additionally all these conflicts can benefit from a political demographic breakdown of the samples for which specific political demographic questions will have to be written for each state with categories that run across the region, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, being used wherever possible.

Conflicts of the world sampled in global, regional, national and local context

In addition to sampling the Muslims of the world with good effect the Global sample will similarly be able to sample all the major religions of the world (Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, Atheists and Jews – Table 10) along with other critical demographics including age, gender, education and income. This can all be done with a 20,000 Global sample to place the Muslim world in a comparative religious global context. Within this perspective all the conflicts with an ethno-religious dimension can be analysed and better understood. In the South Asia region this would include Afghanistan and Pakistan and in the Sub-Saharan Africa region this would include Somalia and so on to include all the conflicts listed by the IISS in Table 3. Table 11 does this to produce an oversample requirement of 4,312 assuming the Global sample is perfectly distributed globally. Allowing for some error an oversample of 5,000 should be able to produce a minimum sample of 50 for all the conflict parties for a total sample of 25,000 when combined with the Global sample. However if all the ‘archived’ conflicts were removed from the IISS database then the oversample requirements would be reduced to only 1,882 or approximately 2000 in practice.

Region	Population	Christian	%	Muslim	%	Unaffiliated	%	Hindu	%
Asia and Pacific	4,054,967,400	286,589,204	7.07%	985,154,511	24.30%	858,059,957	21.16%	1,025,258,470	25.28%
Europe	742,520,800	558,221,460	75.18%	43,459,510	5.85%	134,783,940	18.15%	1,250,000	0.17%
Latin America and Caribbean	590,058,000	531,221,041	90.03%	791,619	0.13%	45,391,855	7.69%	632,495	0.11%
Northern America	344,526,000	266,609,682	77.38%	3,508,512	1.02%	58,978,428	17.12%	2,338,560	0.68%
Sub-Saharan Africa	822,714,000	517,410,250	62.89%	248,172,500	30.17%	26,513,072	3.22%	1,570,690	0.19%
MENA	341,020,000	12,752,770	3.74%	317,058,950	92.97%	2,036,990	0.60%	1,700,260	0.50%
World	6,895,806,200	2,172,804,407	31.51%	1,598,145,602	23.18%	1,125,764,242	16.33%	1,032,750,475	14.98%
Global Sample	20,000	-	6,302	-	4,638	-	3,266	-	2,996

Region	Population	Buddhist	%	Folk	%	Other	%	Jewish	%
Asia and Pacific	4,054,967,400	481,820,400	11.88%	364,948,996	9.00%	52,639,460	1.30%	160,090	0.00%
Europe	742,520,800	1,347,330	0.18%	929,660	0.13%	876,180	0.12%	1,457,920	0.20%
Latin America and Caribbean	590,058,000	318,876	0.05%	9,955,970	1.69%	1,067,989	0.18%	429,360	0.07%
Northern America	344,526,000	3,997,020	1.16%	1,031,280	0.30%	2,169,378	0.63%	5,927,220	1.72%
Sub-Saharan Africa	822,714,000	111,960	0.01%	26,749,540	3.25%	1,815,728	0.22%	61,910	0.01%
MENA	341,020,000	492,130	0.14%	1,047,990	0.31%	220,710	0.06%	5,617,080	1.65%
World	6,895,806,200	488,087,716	7.08%	404,663,436	5.87%	58,789,445	0.85%	13,653,580	0.20%
Global Sample	20,000	-	1,416	-	1,174	-	170	-	40

Table 10. Distribution of world religions by region with world samples for a 20,000 Global sample.

Table 11. (In Appendix 1) Conflicts listed in the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) database with world population, per cent of world population, conflict party requirements, Global Centric samples, oversample requirements, and conflict status in terms of ‘type’ and ‘intensity’ (IISS, 2015).

It will also be important to track the Sunni/Shia split across the Muslim world. Between 10 and 15

per cent of Muslims are Shia potentially giving a world sample of somewhere between 460 and 700 with a 20,000 Global sample. As most of the Shia are to be found in Iran and Pakistan there will be no need to oversample for these communities there. However, Iraq requires an oversample for the Sunni along with other smaller MENA states, such as Bahrain, which will require an oversample for both its Sunni and Shia populations (Table 8 in Appendix I).

Demographic questions for this global, regional, national and local sample

The questionnaire for the measurement and tracking of global conflicts was developed in the first two papers in this series. However, the demographic sub-set of questions now needs to be decided in the context of the sampling requirements reviewed here. The critical parameters are gender, age, ethnicity, religious denomination, language, education, marital status, household, employment, income, urban/rural, type of habitat, size of town and region. All these variables are covered in the World Values Survey and other regional barometers in considerable detail so using a sub-set of these demographic questions is the way forward. Critically, and most importantly, by using the World Values Survey demographic questions it will be possible to check the accuracy of the Global sample against the results of this research as all these results are in the public domain.²²

There are a few items that may need some special attention and these should be reviewed at the cognitive testing stage of the questionnaire. For example the coding for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 'employment' in 'militant' or 'paramilitary' as well as military organisations. Finally it will be necessary to include a political affiliation/preference question specific to each country. This is done in the World Values Survey with a 'who would you vote for/never vote for?' question. But given the importance of various 'militant' and 'paramilitary' groups in this survey it will be necessary to add or substitute a question along the lines of 'which group most strongly represents your views?' and 'does not represent your views at all?' followed by a country specific list that includes political parties, national groups of 'militants' and internationally banned transnational organisations that are on the major international organisation 'terrorist' lists.

Products, analysis and outcomes

The Global sample of 25,000 proposed here will be able to generate comparable results for the world, 3 zones of the world, 10 regions, 40 sub-regions, 36 countries at a 100 sample level and 62 at a 50 sample level plus approximately another 50 smaller countries requiring oversamples to bring them up to 50 and 50 sub-populations within various states. Critically it will be possible to analyse all of these samples by the demographics listed above by selecting the most appropriate level of analysis for that demographic: world, zone, region, sub-region and larger states but not the smaller states and sub-populations when these drop below a sample size of 50.

For all the conflicts listed by the IISS in their data base it will be possible to write reports on the opinions of the peoples involved in those conflicts using the People's Peace Index (PPI) questionnaire in Appendix II. This will generate statistics on the most serious problem regarding the informant's conflict(s), a rank order of generic conflict problems, the intensity of conflict and the role of other states and non-state actors in conflict. As the same instrument will be used globally it will be possible to map both the reach of each conflict and its perceived impact comparatively with demographic breakdowns at the higher levels of analysis.

²² The World Values Survey demographic questions are as long or possibly even longer than the whole of the questionnaire proposed here for the People's Peace Poll instrument in Appendix II. With this point in mind a subset and/or reduced versions of the World Values Survey demographic questions should be used with care taken to make sure the units and categories are the same so that comparisons can still be made.

These reports and analysis can be used to ‘triage’ conflicts in terms of those needing the greatest attention and to help identify potential ‘remedies’ that can have the widest possible impact in terms of conflict prevention, management and resolution. As the sample sizes are relatively small when compared with the traditional world polls it will be possible to run these Global samples every few months instead of once a year. In this way the conflicts can be tracked with greater effect and, with a view to conflict prevention, management and resolution, it will be possible to test some remedies in a timely manner using traditional peace poll methods where stakeholders are invited to propose and test remedies of their choosing.

Effectively this can produce a ‘World Peace Poll’ by using the samples, questionnaire, analysis and reports proposed here. By publishing these reports and taking them to the UN where delegates can be invited to propose solutions and then by testing those solutions in a second wave of the poll. With samples of only 25,000, or 50,000²³ in total for 2 waves, this should make for a very cost effective pilot research project given its scope and potential value as a vehicle for public diplomacy in a world that presently finds itself in the grips of escalating globalised conflicts.

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Note: All the global, and state statistics used here were taken from Wikipedia.

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²³ By combining the results from these 2 waves into one sample the sample sizes could be doubled, if collected in less than a year, as is the practice for the Gallup World Poll.

Appendix I - Large Tables

Table 2. Countries and dependent territories, their population ‘n’ and per cent of global population and Global sample size.

Rank	Country (or dependent territory)	Population	% Of World	Global Sample
1	China	1,368,440,000	18.90%	3780
2	India	1,267,500,000	17.50%	3500
3	United States	320,482,000	4.43%	886
4	Indonesia	255,461,700	3.53%	706
5	Brazil	203,942,000	2.82%	564
6	Pakistan	189,086,000	2.62%	524
7	Nigeria	183,523,000	2.54%	508
8	Bangladesh	157,902,000	2.18%	436
9	Russia	146,270,033	2.02%	404
10	Japan	126,970,000	1.76%	352
11	Mexico	121,005,815	1.67%	334
12	Philippines	101,063,700	1.40%	280
13	Vietnam	90,730,000	1.26%	252
14	Ethiopia	90,076,012	1.25%	250
15	Egypt	88,083,900	1.22%	244
16	Germany	80,833,000	1.12%	224
17	Iran	78,148,000	1.08%	216
18	Turkey	77,695,904	1.07%	214
19	Democratic Republic of the Congo	71,246,000	0.99%	198
20	France	66,104,000	0.91%	182
21	Thailand	64,871,000	0.90%	180
22	United Kingdom	64,105,654	0.89%	178
23	Italy	60,782,309	0.84%	168
24	South Africa	54,002,000	0.75%	150
25	Burma	51,419,420	0.71%	142
26	South Korea	51,342,881	0.71%	142
27	Colombia	48,015,300	0.66%	133
28	Tanzania	47,421,786	0.66%	132
29	Kenya	46,749,000	0.65%	130
30	Spain	46,464,053	0.64%	128
31	Argentina	43,131,966	0.60%	120
32	Ukraine	42,928,900	0.59%	118
33	Algeria	39,500,000	0.55%	110
34	Poland	38,484,000	0.53%	106
35	Sudan	38,435,252	0.53%	106
36	Iraq	36,004,552	0.50%	100
37	Canada	35,675,834	0.49%	98
38	Uganda	34,856,813	0.48%	96
39	Morocco	33,536,400	0.46%	93
40	Saudi Arabia	31,521,418	0.44%	88
41	Peru	31,151,643	0.43%	86
42	Venezuela	30,620,404	0.42%	84
43	Malaysia	30,504,900	0.42%	84
44	Uzbekistan	30,492,800	0.42%	84
45	Nepal	28,037,904	0.39%	78
46	Ghana	27,043,093	0.37%	74
47	Afghanistan	26,556,800	0.37%	74
48	Yemen	25,956,000	0.36%	72
49	Mozambique	25,727,911	0.36%	72
50	North Korea	25,155,000	0.35%	70
51	Angola	24,383,301	0.34%	68
52	Australia	23,758,700	0.33%	66
53	Taiwan	23,440,278	0.32%	64

54	Syria	23,076,730	0.32%	64
55	Ivory Coast	22,671,331	0.31%	62
56	Madagascar	21,842,167	0.30%	60
57	Cameroon	21,143,237	0.28%	56
58	Sri Lanka	20,359,439	0.28%	56
59	Romania	19,942,642	0.28%	56
60	Niger	19,268,000	0.27%	54
61	Burkina Faso	18,450,494	0.24%	48
62	Chile	18,006,407	0.25%	50
63	Kazakhstan	17,417,500	0.24%	48
64	Netherlands	16,891,500	0.23%	47
65	Malawi	16,310,431	0.23%	46
66	Mali	16,259,000	0.22%	44
67	Ecuador	15,940,300	0.22%	44
68	Guatemala	15,806,675	0.22%	44
69	Zambia	15,473,905	0.21%	42
70	Cambodia	15,405,157	0.21%	42
71	Chad	13,606,000	0.19%	38
72	Senegal	13,508,715	0.19%	38
73	Zimbabwe	13,061,239	0.18%	36
74	South Sudan	11,892,934	0.16%	32
75	Bolivia	11,410,651	0.16%	32
76	Belgium	11,237,160	0.16%	32
77	Cuba	11,210,064	0.16%	32
78	Somalia	11,123,000	0.15%	30
79	Rwanda	10,996,891	0.15%	30
80	Greece	10,992,589	0.15%	30
81	Tunisia	10,982,754	0.15%	30
82	Haiti	10,911,819	0.15%	30
83	Guinea	10,628,972	0.15%	30
84	Czech Republic	10,528,477	0.15%	30
85	Portugal	10,477,800	0.15%	30
86	Dominican Republic	10,378,267	0.14%	28
87	Benin	10,315,244	0.14%	28
88	Hungary	9,849,000	0.14%	28
89	Burundi	9,823,827	0.14%	28
90	Sweden	9,747,355	0.13%	26
91	Azerbaijan	9,593,000	0.13%	26
92	United Arab Emirates	9,577,000	0.13%	26
93	Belarus	9,481,000	0.13%	26
94	Honduras	8,725,111	0.12%	24
95	Austria	8,579,747	0.12%	24
96	Israel	8,296,200	0.11%	22
97	Switzerland	8,211,700	0.11%	22
98	Tajikistan	8,354,000	0.12%	24
99	Papua New Guinea	7,398,500	0.10%	20
100	Hong Kong (China)	7,264,100	0.10%	20
101	Bulgaria	7,245,677	0.10%	20
102	Togo	7,171,000	0.10%	20
103	Serbia	7,146,759	0.10%	20
104	Paraguay	6,893,727	0.10%	19
105	Laos	6,802,000	0.09%	19
106	Eritrea	6,738,000	0.09%	19
107	Jordan	6,695,600	0.09%	19
108	El Salvador	6,401,240	0.09%	18
109	Sierra Leone	6,319,000	0.09%	17
110	Libya	6,317,000	0.09%	17
111	Nicaragua	6,134,270	0.09%	17
112	Kyrgyzstan	5,895,100	0.08%	16
113	Denmark	5,659,715	0.08%	16

114	Finland	5,475,526	0.08%	15
115	Singapore	5,469,700	0.08%	15
116	Slovakia	5,421,034	0.08%	15
117	Norway	5,165,802	0.07%	14
118	Central African Republic	4,803,000	0.07%	13
119	Costa Rica	4,773,130	0.07%	13
120	Turkmenistan	4,751,120	0.07%	13
121	Republic of the Congo	4,671,000	0.07%	13
122	Ireland	4,609,600	0.06%	13
123	New Zealand	4,564,640	0.06%	13
124	Palestine	4,550,368	0.06%	13
125	Liberia	4,503,000	0.06%	12
126	Georgia[Note 10]	4,490,500	0.06%	12
127	Croatia	4,267,558	0.06%	12
128	Oman	4,130,593	0.06%	11
129	Lebanon	4,104,000	0.06%	11
130	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,791,622	0.05%	10
131	Panama	3,713,312	0.05%	10
132	Moldova	3,557,600	0.05%	10
133	Puerto Rico (U.S.)	3,548,397	0.05%	10
134	Mauritania	3,545,620	0.05%	10
135	Uruguay	3,404,189	0.05%	9
136	Kuwait	3,268,431	0.05%	9
137	Armenia	3,013,900	0.04%	8
138	Mongolia	3,000,000	0.04%	8
139	Lithuania	2,919,306	0.04%	8
140	Albania	2,893,005	0.04%	8
141	Jamaica	2,717,991	0.04%	8
142	Qatar	2,224,583	0.03%	6
143	Lesotho	2,120,000	0.03%	6
144	Namibia	2,113,077	0.03%	6
145	Macedonia	2,065,769	0.03%	6
146	Slovenia	2,065,780	0.03%	6
147	Botswana	2,024,904	0.03%	6
148	Latvia	1,986,700	0.03%	5
149	The Gambia	1,882,450	0.03%	5
150	Kosovo	1,816,891	0.03%	5
151	Guinea-Bissau	1,788,000	0.03%	5
152	Gabon	1,751,000	0.02%	5
153	Equatorial Guinea	1,430,000	0.02%	4
154	Trinidad and Tobago	1,328,019	0.02%	4
155	Bahrain	1,316,500	0.02%	4
156	Estonia	1,312,252	0.02%	4
157	Mauritius	1,261,208	0.02%	3
158	East Timor	1,212,107	0.02%	3
159	Swaziland	1,106,189	0.02%	3
160	Djibouti	900,000	0.01%	2
161	Fiji	859,178	0.01%	2
162	Cyprus	858,000	0.01%	2
163	Réunion (France)	840,974	0.01%	2
164	Comoros	763,952	0.01%	2
165	Bhutan	757,690	0.01%	2
166	Guyana	746,900	0.01%	2
167	Macau (China)	631,000	0.01%	2
168	Montenegro	620,029	0.01%	2
169	Western Sahara	604,000	0.01%	2
170	Solomon Islands	581,344	0.01%	2
171	Luxembourg	549,700	0.01%	1
172	Suriname	534,189	0.01%	1
173	Cape Verde	518,467	0.01%	1

174	Transnistria	505,153	0.01%	1
175	Malta	416,055	0.01%	1
176	Guadeloupe (France)	405,739	0.01%	1
177	Brunei	393,372	0.01%	1
178	Martinique (France)	386,486	0.01%	1
179	The Bahamas	368,390	0.01%	1
180	Belize	349,728	0.00%	1
181	Maldives	341,256	0.00%	1
182	Iceland	329,040	0.00%	1
183	Northern Cyprus	294,906	0.00%	1
184	Barbados	285,000	0.00%	1
185	New Caledonia (France)	268,767	0.00%	1
186	French Polynesia (France)	268,270	0.00%	1
187	Vanuatu	264,652	0.00%	1
188	Abkhazia	240,705	0.00%	1
189	French Guiana (France)	239,648	0.00%	1
190	Mayotte (France)	212,645	0.00%	1
191	Samoa	187,820	0.00%	1
192	São Tomé and Príncipe	187,356	0.00%	1
193	Saint Lucia	185,000	0.00%	1
194	Guam (U.S.)	159,358	0.00%	0
195	Curaçao (Netherlands)	154,843	0.00%	0
196	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109,000	0.00%	0
197	Aruba (Netherlands)	107,394	0.00%	0
198	Kiribati	106,461	0.00%	0
199	United States Virgin Islands (U.S.)	106,405	0.00%	0
200	Grenada	103,328	0.00%	0
201	Tonga	103,252	0.00%	0
202	Federated States of Micronesia	101,351	0.00%	0
203	Jersey (UK)	99,000	0.00%	0
204	Seychelles	89,949	0.00%	0
205	Antigua and Barbuda	86,295	0.00%	0
206	Isle of Man (UK)	84,497	0.00%	0
207	Andorra	76,949	0.00%	0
208	Dominica	71,293	0.00%	0
209	Bermuda (UK)	64,237	0.00%	0
210	Guernsey (UK)	63,085	0.00%	0
211	Greenland (Denmark)	56,295	0.00%	0
212	Marshall Islands	56,086	0.00%	0
213	Cayman Islands (UK)	55,691	0.00%	0
214	American Samoa (U.S.)	55,519	0.00%	0
215	Saint Kitts and Nevis	55,000	0.00%	0
216	Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)	53,883	0.00%	0
217	South Ossetia	51,547	0.00%	0
218	Faroe Islands (Denmark)	48,679	0.00%	0
219	Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	37,429	0.00%	0
220	Liechtenstein	37,132	0.00%	0
221	Monaco	36,950	0.00%	0
222	Collectivity of Saint Martin (France)	35,742	0.00%	0
223	San Marino	32,789	0.00%	0
224	Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	31,458	0.00%	0
225	Gibraltar (UK)	30,001	0.00%	0
226	Åland Islands (Finland)	28,875	0.00%	0
227	British Virgin Islands (UK)	28,054	0.00%	0
228	Caribbean Netherlands (Netherlands)	23,296	0.00%	0
229	Palau	20,901	0.00%	0
230	Cook Islands (New Zealand)	14,974	0.00%	0
231	Anguilla (UK)	13,452	0.00%	0
232	Wallis and Futuna (France)	13,135	0.00%	0
233	Tuvalu	11,323	0.00%	0

234	Nauru		10,084	0.00%	0
235	Saint Barthélemy (France)		9,131	0.00%	0
236	Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)		6,069	0.00%	0
237	Montserrat (UK)		4,922	0.00%	0
238	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (UK)		4,000	0.00%	0
239	Falkland Islands (UK)		3,000	0.00%	0
240	Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norway)		2,562	0.00%	0
241	Norfolk Island (Australia)		2,302	0.00%	0
242	Christmas Island (Australia)		2,072	0.00%	0
243	Niue (New Zealand)		1,613	0.00%	0
244	Tokelau (NZ)		1,411	0.00%	0
245	Vatican City		839	0.00%	0
246	Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)		550	0.00%	0
247	Pitcairn Islands (UK)		56	0.00%	0
	WORLD TOTAL		7,218,875,758	100.00%	20000

Table 3. Conflicts listed in the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) database with world population, per cent of world population and conflict status (IISS, 2015).

	State	Region	State Pop	World per cent	Conflict	Type	Intensity
1	Afghanistan	South Asia	26,556,800	0.37%	Afghanistan	Insurgency Inter-State	High
2	Angola	Sub-Sahara Africa	24,383,301	0.34%		Intra-State	Archived
3	Armenia- Azerbaijan	Russia & Eurasia	43,131,966 9,593,000	0.60% 0.13%	Nagorno-Karabakh	Inter-State	Low
4	Bangladesh	South Asia	157,902,000	2.18%	JMB	Intra-State	Archived
5	Burundi	Sub-Sahara Africa	9,823,827	0.14%	Palipehutu-FNL	Intra-State	Archived
6	Cambodia- Thailand	E Asia Australasia	15,405,157 64,871,000	0.21% 0.90%		Inter-State	Archived
7	Central Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa			Lord's Resistance Army	Intra-State	Archived
8	Central African Republic	Sub-Sahara Africa	4,803,000	0.07%		Intra-State	High
9	Central America	Americas			Northern Triangle		Medium
10	Central Asia	Russia & Eurasia			Central Asia	Intra-State	Low
11	Chad	Sub-Sahara Africa	13,606,000	0.19%		Intra-State	Archived
12	China	E Asia Australasia	1,368,440,000	18.90%	Xinjiang	Intra-State	Medium
13	Colombia	Americas	48,015,300	0.66%		Insurgency Intra-State	Medium
14	Congo-Brazzaville	Sub-Sahara Africa	71,246,000	0.99%		Intra-State	Archived
15	Cote D'Ivoire	Sub-Sahara Africa	22,671,331	0.31%	Cote D'ivoire	Intra-State	Archived
16	Cyprus	Europe	858,000	0.01%		Inter-State	Archived
17	Democratic Republic Of The Congo	Sub-Sahara Africa	71,246,000	0.99%	DRC	Insurgency Intra-State	Medium
18	Egypt	MENA	88,083,900	1.22%	Sinai	Insurgency	Medium
19	Eritrea-Ethiopia	Sub-Sahara Africa	6,738,000 90,076,012	0.09% 1.25%		Inter-State	Archived
20	Ethiopia	Sub-Sahara Africa	90,076,012	1.25%	Onlf/Onla And Olf/Ola	Insurgency	Low

21	France	Europe	66,104,000	0.91%	Corsica	Intra-State	Archived
22	Georgia	Russia & Eurasia	4,490,500	0.06%	Abkhazia	Intra-State	Archived
23	Georgia	Russia & Eurasia	4,490,500	0.06%	South Ossetia	Intra-State	Archived
24	Greece	Europe	10,992,589	0.15%	17N	Intra-State	Archived
25	Haiti	Americas	10,911,819	0.15%		Intra-State	Archived
26	India	South Asia	1,267,500,000	17.50%	Assam	Intra-State	Low
27	India	South Asia	1,267,500,000	17.50%	Manipur	Intra-State	Low
28	India	South Asia	1,267,500,000	17.50%	Nagaland	Intra-State	Low
29	India	South Asia	1,267,500,000	17.50%	Naxalites	Intra-State	Medium
30	India	South Asia	1,267,500,000	17.50%	Tripura	Intra-State	Archived
31	India-Pakistan	South Asia	1,267,500,000 189,086,000	17.50% 2.62%	Kashmir	Inter-State	Medium
32	Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	Aceh	Intra-State	Archived
33	Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	Kalimantan	Intra-State	Archived
34	Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	Maluku	Intra-State	Archived
35	Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	West Papua	Intra-State	Archived
36	International Terrorism	Worldwide	7,218,875,758	100%	Al-Qaeda	Trans-State	Low
37	Iran	MENA	78,148,000	1.08%	KDPI	Intra-State	Archived
38	Iran	MENA	78,148,000	1.08%	MKO	Intra-State	Archived
39	Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	Iraq	Insurgency	High
40	Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	KDP and PUK	Insurgency	Archived
41	Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	SCIRI or BADR Corps/Marsh Arabs	Insurgency	Archived
42	Israel-Palestine	MENA	8,296,200 4,550,368	0.11% 0.06%	Israel-Palestine	Intra-State	Medium
43	Kenya	Sub-Sahara Africa	46,749,000	0.65%		Intra-State	Archived
44	Kosovo	Europe	1,816,891	0.03%	Kosovo	Intra-State	Archived
45	Lebanon	MENA	4,104,000	0.06%	Hizbullah-Syria	Inter-State	Low
46	Liberia	Sub-Sahara Africa	4,503,000	0.06%		Intra-State	Archived
47	Libya	MENA	6,317,000	0.09%	Libya		Medium
48	Macedonia	Europe	2,065,769	0.03%	NLA/ANA	Intra-State	Archived
49	Malaysia	E Asia Australasia	30,504,900	0.42%	KMM	Intra-State	Archived
50	Mali	Sub-Sahara Africa	16,259,000	0.22%	The Sahel	Intra-State	Medium
51	Mexico	Americas	121,005,815	1.67%	EZLIN	Intra-State	Archived
52	Mexico	Americas	121,005,815	1.67%	Cartels		Medium
53	Moldova	Europe	3,557,600	0.05%	Transnistria	Intra-State	Archived
54	Morocco	MENA	33,536,400	0.46%	Polisario Front	Inter-State Intra-State	Archived
55	Myanmar/Burma	E Asia Australasia	51,419,420	0.71%	Myanmar	Intra-State	Medium
56	Namibia	Sub-Sahara Africa	2,113,077	0.03%	CLA	Intra-State	Archived
57	Nepal	South Asia	28,037,904	0.39%	CPN(M)	Intra-State	Archived
58	Nigeria	Sub-Sahara Africa	183,523,000	2.54%	Ethno-Religious Violence	Intra-State	High
59	Nigeria	Sub-Sahara Africa	183,523,000	2.54%	Delta Region	Intra-State	Low
60	Pakistan	South Asia	189,086,000	2.62%	Balochistan		Medium
61	Pakistan	South Asia	189,086,000	2.62%	KPK And Northwest	Insurgency	High
62	Pakistan	South Asia	189,086,000	2.62%	Sectarian Violence	Intra-State	Medium

63	Peru	Americas	31,151,643	0.43%	Shining Path	Intra-State	Archived
64	Philippines	E Asia Australasia	101,063,700	1.40%	ASG	Intra-State	Low
65	Philippines	E Asia Australasia	101,063,700	1.40%	MILF	Insurgency	Low
66	Philippines	E Asia Australasia	101,063,700	1.40%	NPA	Insurgency	Low
67	Russia	Russia & Eurasia	146,270,033	2.02%	Chechhnya/Dagestan	Intra-State	Archived
68	Russia	Russia & Eurasia	146,270,033	2.02%	Ingushetia/North Ossetia	Intra-State	Archived
69	Russia	Russia & Eurasia	146,270,033	2.02%	North Caucasus	Intra-State	Medium
70	Rwanda	Sub-Sahara Africa	10,996,891	0.15%		Intra-State	Archived
71	Senegal	Sub-Saha Africa	13,508,715	0.19%		Intra-State	Archived
72	Serbia	Europe	7,146,759	0.10%	Presevo, Medvedja and Bulanova	Intra-State	Archived
73	Sierra Leone	Sub-Sahara Africa	6,319,000	0.09%		Intra-State	Archived
74	Somalia	Sub-Sahara Africa	11,123,000	0.15%	Somalia	Intra-State	High
75	South Sudan	Sub-Sahara Africa	11,892,934	0.16%		Intra-State	High
76	Southeast Asian Islamist Terrorism	E Asia Australasia			SAIT	Intra-State	Low
77	Southern Thailand	E Asia Australasia	64,871,000	0.90%			Medium
78	Southern Thailand	E Asia Australasia	64,871,000	0.90%	Southern Thailand		Medium
79	Spain	Europe	46,464,053	0.64%	ETA	Intra-State	Archived
80	Sri Lanka	South Asia	20,359,439	0.28%	LTTE	Intra-State	Archived
81	Sudan	Sub-Sahara Africa	38,435,252	0.53%	Darfur	Intra-State	Medium
82	Syria	MENA	23,076,730	0.32%	Syria	Intra-State	High
83	Tajikistan	Russia & Eurasia	8,354,000	0.12%		Intra-State	Archived
84	Timor-Leste	E Asia Australasia	1,212,107	0.02%	East Timor	Intra-State	Archived
85	Turkey	Europe	77,695,904	1.07%	PKK	Insurgency Intra-State	Medium
86	Ukraine	Russia & Eurasia	42,928,900	0.59%		Intra-State	Medium
87	United Kingdom	Europe	64,105,654	0.89%	Northern Ireland	Intra-State	Archived
88	Yemen	MENA	25,956,000	0.36%	Houthis / AQAP/ SMM	Insurgency Intra-State	High

Table 8. Population of the world, regions, sub regions and MENA states as per cent Muslim and as a whole with sample sizes using a 20,000 Global sample.

Country	Region	Sub-region	Population	Muslim	% Muslim	% World Muslim	Muslim Sample	%World Population	Global sample
Asia and the Pacific	Asia and the Pacific	Asia and the Pacific	4,054,967,400	985,154,511	24.30%	14.29	2857	58.80	11761
Central Asia	Asia and the Pacific	Central Asia	60,720,000	53,850,160	88.69%	0.78	156	0.88	176
Eastern Asia	Asia and the Pacific	Eastern Asia	1,573,980,000	24,719,860	1.57%	0.36	72	22.83	4565
Melanesia	Asia and the Pacific	Melanesia	8,750,000	61,180	0.70%	0.00	0	0.13	25
Polynesia	Asia and the Pacific	Polynesia	667,400	11	0.00%	0.00	0	0.01	2
South Eastern Asia	Asia and the Pacific	South Eastern Asia	593,410,000	245,594,630	40.38%	3.56	712	8.61	1721
Southern Asia	Asia and the Pacific	Southern Asia	1,598,760,000	480,947,000	30.08%	6.97	1395	23.18	4637
Western Asia	Asia and the Pacific	Western Asia	191,510,000	185,394,330	96.81%	2.69	538	2.78	555
Central Europe	Europe	Central Europe	175,940,000	5,800,290	3.30%	0.08	17	2.55	510
Eastern Europe	Europe	Eastern Europe	202,360,000	15,326,050	7.57%	0.22	44	2.93	587
Europe	Europe	Europe	742,520,800	43,459,510	5.85%	0.63	126	10.77	2154
Northern Europe	Europe	Northern Europe	25,540,000	883,110	3.46%	0.01	3	0.37	74
South Eastern Europe	Europe	South Eastern Europe	63,410,000	9,046,550	14.27%	0.13	26	0.92	184
Southern Europe	Europe	Southern Europe	117,870,800	3,274,790	2.78%	0.05	9	1.71	342
Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean	590,058,000	791,619	0.13%	0.01	2	8.56	1711
Mexico and Central America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Mexico and Central America	155,880,000	32,550	0.02%	0.00	0	2.26	452
South America	Latin America and the Caribbean	South America	392,533,000	670,159	0.17%	0.01	2	5.69	1138
Northern America	Northern America	Northern America	344,526,000	3,508,512	1.02%	0.05	10	5.00	999
Eastern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Africa	333,970,000	73,510,760	22.01%	1.07	213	4.84	969
Middle Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle Africa	126,700,000	11,444,300	9.03%	0.17	33	1.84	367
Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Southern Africa	57,780,000	869,470	1.50%	0.01	3	0.84	168
Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	822,714,000	248,172,500	30.17%	3.60	720	11.93	2386
Algeria	MENA	North Africa	35,470,000	34,725,130	97.90%	0.50	101	0.51	103
Egypt	MENA	North Africa	81,120,000	76,982,880	94.90%	1.12	223	1.18	235
Libya	MENA	North Africa	6,360,000	6,143,760	96.60%	0.09	18	0.09	18

Morocco	MENA	North Africa	31,950,000	31,918,050	99.90%	0.46	93	0.46	93
North Africa	MENA	North Africa	199,510,000	191,199,440	95.83%	2.77	555	2.89	579
Sudan	MENA	North Africa	33,600,000	30,475,200	90.70%	0.44	88	0.49	97
Tunisia	MENA	North Africa	10,480,000	10,427,600	99.50%	0.15	30	0.15	30
Western Sahara	MENA	North Africa	530,000	526,820	99.40%	0.01	2	0.01	2
Bahrain	MENA	The Middle East	1,260,000	885,780	70.30%	0.01	3	0.02	4
Iraq	MENA	The Middle East	31,670,000	31,353,300	99.00%	0.45	91	0.46	92
Israel	MENA	The Middle East	7,420,000	1,380,120	18.60%	0.02	4	0.11	22
Jordan	MENA	The Middle East	6,190,000	6,016,680	97.20%	0.09	17	0.09	18
Kuwait	MENA	The Middle East	2,740,000	2,030,340	74.10%	0.03	6	0.04	8
Lebanon	MENA	The Middle East	4,230,000	2,592,990	61.30%	0.04	8	0.06	12
Oman	MENA	The Middle East	2,780,000	2,388,020	85.90%	0.03	7	0.04	8
Palestine	MENA	The Middle East	4,040,000	3,943,040	97.60%	0.06	11	0.06	12
Qatar	MENA	The Middle East	1,760,000	1,191,520	67.70%	0.02	3	0.03	5
Saudi Arabia	MENA	The Middle East	27,450,000	25,528,500	93.00%	0.37	74	0.40	80
Syria	MENA	The Middle East	20,410,000	18,940,480	92.80%	0.27	55	0.30	59
The Middle East	MENA	The Middle East	141,510,000	125,859,510	88.94%	1.83	365	2.05	410
United Arab Emirates	MENA	The Middle East	7,510,000	5,775,190	76.90%	0.08	17	0.11	22
Yemen	MENA	The Middle East	24,050,000	23,833,550	99.10%	0.35	69	0.35	70
MENA	MENA	MENA	341,020,000	317,058,950	92.97%	4.60	920	4.95	989
World	World	World	6,895,806,200	1,598,145,602	23.18%	23.18	4635	100.00	20000

Table 11. Conflicts listed in the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) database with world population, per cent of world population, conflict party requirements, Global Centric samples, oversample requirements, and conflict status in terms of ‘type’ and ‘intensity’ (IISS, 2015).

State	Region	State Pop	World per cent	Global Sample	Conflict	Conflict/Parties/Samples	Global Centric samples	Over-samples	Type	Intensity
Central America	Americas	42,688,190	0.58%	118-127 ²⁴	Northern Triangle	Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama Political ²⁵ and Indigenous Demographic	Guatemala 44 Honduras 24 El Salvador 18 Belize 1 Nicaragua 17 Costa Rica 13 Panama 10	0	Insurgency Intra-State	Medium
Colombia	Americas	48,015,300	0.66%	133	-	Columbia/ FARC-EP Political and Indigenous Demographic	FARC-EP (Cauquetá, Meta, Guaviare, Putumayo) 5	45	Insurgency Intra-State	Medium
Haiti	Americas	10,911,819	0.15%	30	-	Political Demographic	Haiti	20	Intra-State	Archived
Mexico	Americas	121,005,815	1.67%	334	EZLN	Chiapas (4,983,116) Indigenous Demographic	Chiapas 14 Mexico 334	36	Intra-State	Archived
Mexico	Americas	121,005,815	1.67%	334	Cartels	Political Demographic	Mexico 334	0		Medium
Peru	Americas	31,151,643	0.43%	86	Shining Path	Political and Indigenous Demographic	Peru 86	0	Intra-State	Archived
South China Sea	E Asia Australia	-	-	-	Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam	See Table 5	Brunei 2 Cambodia 42 Singapore 16	48 8 34	Inter-State	Low
Cambodia-Thailand	E Asia Australasia	15,405,157 64,871,000	0.21% 0.90%	42 180	Inter-State Border Dispute	Political Demographic	Cambodia 42 Thailand 180	8 0	Inter-State	Archived

²⁴ Range due to different estimates from different data bases.

²⁵ So comparisons can be made between state political demographics at a regional and global level it will be necessary to create additional codes to classify the political parties in some meaningful way.

China	E Asia Australasia	1,368,440,000	18.90%	3,780	Xinjiang (21,813,334 n=60) Uyghur 43.3% Han 41.0%	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	China 3,780 Xinjiang 60 Uyghur 26 Han 24	0 0 24 26	Intra-State	Medium
Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	706	Aceh (4,731,705)	Ethno-Linguistic and Political Demographic	Indonesia 706 Aceh 13	0 37	Intra-State	Archived
Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	706	Kalimantan (14,944,742) Dayak People (3,009,494)	(Dayaks) Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Indonesia 706 Kalimantan 40 Dayaks 8	0 10 32	Intra-State	Archived
Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	706	Maluku (1,895,000)	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Indonesia 706 Maluku 5 Muslim Christian	0 0 50 50	Intra-State	Archived
Indonesia	E Asia Australasia	255,461,700	3.53%	706	West Papua (877,437)	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Indonesia 706 West Papua 2	0 48	Intra-State	Archived
Malaysia	E Asia Australasia	30,504,900	0.42%	84	KMM	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Malaysia 84	0	Intra-State	Archived
Myanmar/ Burma	E Asia Australasia	51,419,420	0.71%	142	Myanmar	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Myanmar 142 Karen 20 (7,000,000)	0 30	Intra-State	Medium
Philippines	E Asia Australasia	101,063,700	1.40%	280	ASG Moro People 5%	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Philippines 280 Mindanao 60 Zamboanga ²⁶ 9	0 0 41	Intra-State	Low
Philippines	E Asia Australasia	101,063,700	1.40%	280	MILF Moro People 5%	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Philippines 280 Mindanao 60 ARMM ²⁷	0 0 41	Insurgency	Low
Philippines	E Asia Australasia	101,063,700	1.40%	280	NPA	Political Demographic	Philippines 280	0	Insurgency	Low

²⁶ The Mindanao population is 21,989,174 and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao population is 3,256,140.

²⁷ The Mindanao population is 21,989,174 and the population of the Zamboanga Peninsula is 3,407,353.

Southeast Asian Islamist Terrorism	E Asia Australasia	-	-	-	SAIT	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Indonesia 706 Malaysia 84 Philippines 280 Thailand 180	0	Intra-State	Low
Southern Thailand	E Asia Australasia	64,871,000	0.90%	180	Southern Thailand ²⁸ (3,164,104)	Ethno- Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Thailand 180 S. Thailand 9	0 41	Intra-State	Medium
Timor-Leste	E Asia Australasia	1,212,107	0.02%	3	East Timor	Ethno-Linguistic and Political Demographic	E Timor 3	47	Intra-State	Archived
Cyprus	Europe	858,000	0.01%	2	Turkish and Greek Cypriots	Turkish Cypriots Greek Cypriots	Turkish 1 Greek 1	49 49	Inter-State	Archived
France	Europe	66,104,000	0.91%	182	Corsica (322,120)	Corsica Political Demographic	France 182 Corsica 1	0 49	Intra-State	Archived
Greece	Europe	10,992,589	0.15%	30	17N	Greece Political Demographic	Greece	20	Intra-State	Archived
Kosovo	Europe	1,816,891	0.03%	5	Kosovo	Political and Ethnic Demographic	Kosovo Albanian 5 Serb 0	45 50	Intra-State	Archived
Macedonia	Europe	2,065,769	0.03%	6	NLA/ANA	Political and Ethnic Demographic	Macedonian 4 Albanian 1	46 49	Intra-State	Archived
Moldova	Europe	3,557,600	0.05%	10	Transnistria (555,347)	Political, Ethnic and Language ²⁹ Demographic	Moldova 8 Transnistria 2	42 48	Intra-State	Archived
Serbia	Europe	7,146,759	0.10%	20	Presevo, Medveda and Buljanovac Municipalities	Political and Ethnic Demographic	Serbian 20 Albanian 0	30 50	Intra-State	Archived
Spain	Europe	46,464,053	0.64%	128	ETA Basque (County) (2,166,184)	Spain, Basque County and Political Demographic	Spain 122 Basque 6	0 44	Intra-State	Archived
Turkey	Europe	77,695,904	1.07%	214	PKK Kurds (20% of Population)	Ethnic and Political Demographic	Turks 171 Kurds 43	0 7	Insurgency Intra-State	Medium
United Kingdom	Europe	64,105,654	0.89%	178	Northern Ireland	NI Catholics NI Protestants Ireland and UK, NI	Catholic 2 Protestant 2 Ireland 12	48 48 38	Intra-State	Archived

²⁸ Population of these Provinces are: Yala 474,558, Narathiwat 718,724, Pattani 641,187, Sonkhula 1,329,635 for a total of 3,164,104.

²⁹ First language and ethnic identity can be ambiguous and produce different results in Moldova (Also see Table 6 for Russian speakers).

Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Georgia	Europe	-	-	-	Former Soviet Union in Eastern Europe	Ethnic Russians 1.87M	Ethnic Russians 6	44	Intra-State	Low
Egypt	MENA	88,083,900	1.22%	244	Sinai	Sinai and Political Demographic ³⁰	Sinai ³¹	50	Insurgency	Medium
Iran	MENA	78,148,000	1.08%	216	KDPI	Shia/Kurds and Political Demographic	Kurds/Sunni ³²	30	Intra-State	Archived
Iran	MENA	78,148,000	1.08%	216	MKO	Political Demographic ³³	(Exiled to Iraq)	N/A	Intra-State	Archived
Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	100	Iraq	Sunni/Shia/Kurd and Political Demographic	Sunni 35 Shia 60	15 0	Insurgency	High
Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	100	KDP and PUK	Sunni/Shia/Kurd Shia	Kurd 15	35	Insurgency	Archived
Iraq	MENA	36,004,552	0.50%	100	SCIRI or BADR Corps/Marsh Arabs	Marsh Arabs and Political Demographic	Shia 60 Marsh Arabs	0 50	Insurgency	Archived
Israel-Palestine	MENA	8,296,200 4,550,368	0.11% 0.06%	22 12	Israel-Palestine	Israeli/Palestinian and Political Demographic	Israel/Jew ³⁴ Palestinian	32 38	Intra-State	Medium
Lebanon	MENA	4,104,000	0.06%	12	Hizbullah-Syria	Sunni/Shia/Druze/ Christian/ and Political Demographic	Christian 5 Shia 3 Sunni 3 Druze 1	45 47 47 49	Inter-State	Low
Libya	MENA	6,317,000	0.09%	18	Libya	Ethnic Groups ³⁵ and Political Demographic	Tribes and Political Groups 18	82		Medium

³⁰ A political breakdown of the 244 Egyptian sample to include the Muslim Brotherhood.

³¹ An oversample in Sinai to cover the predominantly Bedouin insurgency.

³² Sunni's represent about 10 per cent of the Iranian population as do the Kurds.

³³ A political breakdown of the 216 Iranian sample.

³⁴ Arab Israelis' make up about 20 per cent of the Israeli population so the Global sample can be expected to capture about 18 Jewish Israelis.

³⁵ Libya is very roughly split into two along ethnic and political lines with a population made up of 5 major tribal groups: Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Sirte, Fezzan, and Kufra. 95% speak Arabic and almost all are Sunni Muslim.

Morocco	MENA	33,536,400	0.46%	92	Polisario Front	Ethnic Group and Political Demographic	SADR Western Sahara ³⁶	50	Inter-State Intra-State	Archived
Syria	MENA	23,076,730	0.32%	64	Syria	Sunni/Shia/Kurd and Political Demographic	Sunni 38 Alawite 10 Kurd 6	12 40 44	Intra-State	High
Yemen	MENA	25,956,000	0.36%	72	Houthis / AQAP/ SMM	Shia/Sunni and Political Demographic	Shia 38 Sunni 31	12 19	Insurgency Intra-State	High
Armenia-Azerbaijan	Russia & Eurasia	3,013,900 9,593,000	0.60% 0.13%	8 26	Nagorno-Karabakh (NKR - 138,000)	Ethnic/Religious and Political Demographic	NKR 0 Armenia 8 Azerbaijan 26	50 42 24	Inter-State	Low
Central Asia	Russia & Eurasia	-	-	-	Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan	Ethnic Russian 7.1M	Ethnic Russian 20	30	Intra-State	Low
Georgia	Russia & Eurasia	4,490,500	0.06%	12	Abkhazia (242,862)	Ethnic and Political Demographic	Georgia 11 Abkhazia 1	39 49	Intra-State	Archived
Georgia	Russia & Eurasia	4,490,500	0.06%	12	South Ossetia (51,547)	Ethnic and Political Demographic	Georgia 11 S. Ossetia 0	0 50	Intra-State	Archived
Russia	Russia & Eurasia	146,270,033	2.02%	400	Chechnya/Dagestan (1,346,500/2,910,429)	Ethnic/Religious and Political Demographic	Russia 400 Chechnya 4 Dagestan 8	0 46 42	Intra-State	Archived
Russia	Russia & Eurasia	146,270,033	2.02%	400	Ingushetia/North Ossetia (412,529/712,980)	Ethnic/Religious and Political Demographic	Russia 400 Ingushetia 1 N. Ossetia 2	0 49 48	Intra-State	Archived
Russia	Russia & Eurasia	146,270,033	2.02%	400	North Caucasus ³⁷ (9,428,817)	Ethnic/Religious and Political Demographic	N. Caucasus 25	0	Intra-State	Medium
Tajikistan	Russia & Eurasia	8,354,000	0.12%	24	-	Ethnic/Religious and Political Demographic	Tajikistan 24	26	Intra-State	Archived
Ukraine ³⁸	Russia & Eurasia	42,928,900	0.59%	118	Ukraine and Ethnic Russians (8.3M)	Ukraine, Ethnic Russian, Political Demographic	Ethnic: Ukrainian 96 Russian 22	0 28	Intra-State	Medium
Afghanistan	South Asia	26,556,800	0.37%	74	Afghanistan	Ethnic and Political	Pashtun 32	18	Insurgency	High

³⁶ This conflict involves the disputed area of Western Sahara, which will require a separate oversample.

³⁷ Federal District comprised of: Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkar, Karachay-Cherkess, North Ossetia, Stavropol Krai and Chechen Republic.

³⁸ Analysis of this conflict requires 2 oversamples of Ethnic Russians in the Former Soviet Union of Eastern Europe (Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Georgia - 44) and Central Asia (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan - 20).

Sri Lanka	South Asia	20,359,439	0.28%	56	LTTE	Ethnic/Religious and Political Demographic	Sinhala 39 Tamil 8	11 42	Intra-State	Archived
Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	13,508,715	0.19%	38	Casamance Region ⁴¹ (1,592,369)	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Senegal 38 Casamance 5	12 45	Intra-State	Archived
Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa	24,383,301	0.34%	68	Civil war after independence	Ethno-Linguistic/Denominational ⁴² and Political Demographic	Angola 68 Ambundu 17 Bakongo 9 Ovimbundu 25	0 33 41 25	Intra-State	Archived
Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	9,823,827	0.14%	28	Palipehutu-FNL	Ethno-Linguistic/Denominational and Political Demographic	Burundi ⁴³ 28 Hutu 24 Tutsi 4	0 26 46	Intra-State	Archived
Central Africa ⁴⁴	Sub-Saharan Africa	122,798,747			Lord's Resistance Army	Ethno-Linguistic/Denominational and Political Demographic	Uganda 96 S. Sudan 32 DRC 198 CAR 13	0 0 0 0	Intra-State	Archived
Central African Republic (CAR)	Sub-Saharan Africa	4,803,000	0.07%	13	Séléka (Alliance of FDPC, CPIP, UFDA, A2R, CPSK)	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious ⁴⁵ and Political Demographic	CAR 13 Christian 10 Muslim 2	0 40 48	Intra-State	High
Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa	13,606,000	0.19%	38	Chad Civil War	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious ⁴⁶ and Political Demographic	Chad 38 Christian 15 Muslim 21	0 35 29	Intra-State	Archived
Congo-Brazzaville	Sub-Saharan Africa	71,246,000	0.99%	198	Republic of Congo Civil War	Ethno-Linguistic/Denominational and Political Demographic	DRC 198	0	Intra-State	Archived

⁴¹ The Casamance Region is made up of Ziguinchor (523,840), Sedhiou (434,877) and Kolda (633,652) for a total population of 1,592,369.

⁴² In Angola Tribal and Linguistic divisions follow various Christian Denominational divisions and the civil war following these lines was also largely urban/rural. The MPLA were mostly Ambundu (25%), FNLA Bakongo (13%) and UNITA Ovimbundu (36%).

⁴³ About 85% are Hutu and 14% Tutsi.

⁴⁴ Uganda (34,856,813), South Sudan (11,892,934), Democratic Republic of the Congo (71,246,000), Central African Republic (4,803,000) for a total of 122,798,747.

⁴⁵ This conflict divides along largely religious lines with 80.3% of the population Christian and 15% Muslim.

⁴⁶ This conflict is largely along religious north/south lines. 40% in the South are Christian and 55% in the North are Muslim.

Cote D'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	22,671,331	0.31%	62	Cote D'Ivoire	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious ⁴⁷ and Political Demographic	Cote D'Ivoire 62 Christian 20 Muslim 24	0 30 26	Intra-State	Archived
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Sub-Saharan Africa	71,246,000	0.99%	198	Continuation of Second Congo War	Ethno-Linguistic/Denominational and Political Demographic	DRC 198	0	Insurgency Intra-State	Medium
Eritrea-Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	6,738,000 90,076,012	0.09% 1.25%	19 250	Border Dispute	Eritrea-Ethiopia	Eritrea 19 Ethiopia 250	31 0	Inter-State	Archived
Ethiopia ⁴⁸	Sub-Saharan Africa	90,076,012	1.25%	250	ONLF	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Ethiopia 250 Christian 157 Muslim 85	0 0 0	Insurgency	Low
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	46,749,000	0.65%	130	Ethnic and religious elements ⁴⁹	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Kenya 130 Muslim 11	0 39	Intra-State	Archived
Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	4,503,000	0.06%	12	Two Civil Wars	Ethnic, Religious, Gender ⁵⁰ and Political Demographic	Liberia 12 Male 6 Female 6	0 44 44	Intra-State	Archived
Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa	16,259,000	0.22%	44	The Sahel	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Mali 44 Tuareg 4	6 46	Intra-State	Medium
Namibia	Sub-Saharan Africa	2,113,077	0.03%	6	CLA Lozi people in the Caprivi strip	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious and Political Demographic	Namibia 6 Lozi 0	44 50	Intra-State	Archived
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	183,523,000	2.54%	508	Ethno-Religious Violence	Ethno-Linguistic/Religious and Political	Nigeria 508 North East ⁵¹ 30	0 20	Intra-State	High

⁴⁷ This conflict is largely along religious north/south lines. 32.8% in the South are Christian and 38.6% in the North are Muslim.

⁴⁸ The religious breakdown in Ethiopia is 62.8% Christian (43.5% Ethiopian Orthodox and 19.3% other Christian denominations) and 33.9% Muslim while the major ethnic groups are the Oromo at 34.5% and Amhara at 26.9% all of which would be represented in a 250 Ethiopian Global Centric sample.

⁴⁹ Post election violence fell along tribal/ethnic lines in 2007/8 while recent conflicts in the East of the country involve the Muslim community (11%).

⁵⁰ A woman's movement helped to bring an end to the second civil war leading to the election of the first female head of state in Africa.

⁵¹ Boko Haram in the North East States of Brono (4,588,668), Adamawa (3,737,223) and Yabe (2,757,000) for a total population of 11,082,891.

Appendix II – Questionnaire

People’s Peace Index (PPI) Questionnaire (Revised)

1. Problems Questions

1.1 We are conducting a survey of all the countries in the world to better understand the causes of violent conflict and how to resolve them. But every place is different so first of all can you please tell me what you think is the most serious problem that has to be dealt with in your country?

Write in.....

1.2 Now with regards to violent conflict in general I will read you a list of problems that have to be dealt with in different parts of the world. For each problem can you please tell me if it is ‘Very Significant’, ‘Significant’, ‘Of Some Significance’, ‘Of Little Significance’ or ‘Of No Significance At All’ in your country?

Problems	Very Significant	Significant	Of Some Significance	Of Little Significance	Of No Significance At All
1	Poor economy and unemployment				
2	Low standards of education				
3	Poor health care, roads and electrical supply				
4	Lack of food and clean water				
5	Corrupt Government				
6	Corruption and criminality in general				
7	Lack of free press and media				
8	Media that incites hatred				
9	Elections not free and fair				
10	Lack of democratic accountability				
11	Discrimination and sectarianism				
12	Prejudice and personal safety				
13	Lack of language and cultural rights				
14	UN resolutions and human rights violations				
15	Poor political leadership				
16	No political solution to end conflict				
17	No effective negotiations to end conflict				
18	So many killed and displaced by violence				
19	No justice and reconciliation				
20	The actions of the police				
21	The actions of the army				
22	The actions of terrorists and militants				
23	The actions of rebels and freedom fighters				
24	The military actions of foreign forces				
25	The government’s foreign military engagements				

2. Conflict Intensity Questions

2.1 How would you rate the condition of peace and conflict in your country as of today? Please rate on a 1 to 10 scale where '1' means 'Fully Peaceful' and '10' means 'Extreme Conflict' in your country?

[1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10]

2.2 Is there or has there recently been a violent conflict in your country?

YES or NO

(If NO go to next question [3] if YES go to question [2.3] below)

2.3 And do you think the situation regarding violent conflict in your country is getting 'worse', or is the situation getting 'better', or perhaps you think there is 'no change'?

[Much Worse - Worse - No Change - Better - Much Better]

2.4 And as a result of the violent conflict please indicate if you or any member of your family has been the victim of:

Violent riots/protests... Yes/No

Violent attack... Yes/No

Damage and/or loss of property... Yes/No

Physical harm... Yes/No

Arrest... Yes/No

Imprisonment... Yes/No

Torture... Yes/No

Death... Yes/No

3. Other Countries Questions

Which country does the most for world peace?

Write in.....

Which country is the greatest threat to world peace?

Write in.....

Which country is your countries strongest ally?

Write in.....

Which country is the greatest threat to peace in your country?

Write in.....

And finally which non-state organisation (militant, paramilitary or terrorist) is the greatest threat to peace in your country?

Write in.....

Demographics

Edited selection from the World Values Survey plus domestic/transnational political associations.

Additional question for second ‘World Peace Poll’ wave to be run after question 3 and before the Demographics.

4. Solutions

4.1 Here is a list of steps that could be taken by the international community in an effort to reduce the levels of violent conflict around the world. Please indicate which options you consider to be ‘Essential’, ‘Desirable’, ‘Acceptable’, ‘Tolerable’, or completely ‘Unacceptable’ under any circumstances.

Solutions		Essential	Desirable	Acceptable	Tolerable	Unacceptable
1	Solution option					
2	Solution option					
3	Solution option					
4	Etc.					
5	Etc.					
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25	Always ask the local people caught up in a violent conflict what they believe needs to be done to stop the violent conflict.					

4.2 And finally do you have another solution you would like to add to end violent conflict?

Write in.....