

**Gerdis Wischnath & Nils Petter Gleditsch<sup>2</sup>**

Centre for the Study of Civil War, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

*The two datasets on battle deaths generated at PRIO (covering the period 1946–2008) and at UCDP (1989–2009) both indicate that there is a decline in the severity of war. The two datasets are based on the same list of armed conflicts from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. However, for the period of overlap the PRIO dataset contains twice as many battle deaths as the UCDP dataset, and for some individual conflict years the discrepancies are even larger. We compare the two datasets and provide some possible reasons for the differences.*

### Introduction

Estimating the numbers of fatalities in war has proved not only to be difficult but also highly controversial (Obermeyer et al., 2008; Spagat et al., 2009; HSRP, 2010). In this discussion, it has generally been assumed that estimating battle deaths is a simpler task. However, even this involves ambiguity and uncertainty. For decades, the Correlates of War project (Small & Singer, 1982; Sarkees & Wayman, 2010) provided the only long-term time series for global battle deaths. The consistency of their figures was challenged by the PRIO battle deaths project (Lacina & Gleditsch, 2005; Lacina, Gleditsch & Russett, 2006), which now extends from 1946 to 2008. This new dataset was deliberately constructed to match the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, which also goes back to 1946 (Gleditsch et al., 2002) and is updated on an annual basis by UCDP (most recently in Harbom & Wallensteen, 2010). Thus, the PRIO battle deaths dataset aims to provide data for battle-related fatalities (civilian as well as military) for all state-based conflicts with more than 25 battle deaths in a single year. State-based conflicts are conflicts between two organized parties, at least one of which is a government, and include interstate conflicts, extrasystemic conflicts, intrastate conflicts, and internationalized intrastate conflicts. The dataset is not meant to include fatalities from one-sided conflict (conflict between the state or another unorganized group against civilians, cf. Eck & Hultman, 2007: 235) or non-state conflict (conflict between two organized armed groups, neither of which is the government of a state, cf. UCDP, 2010).

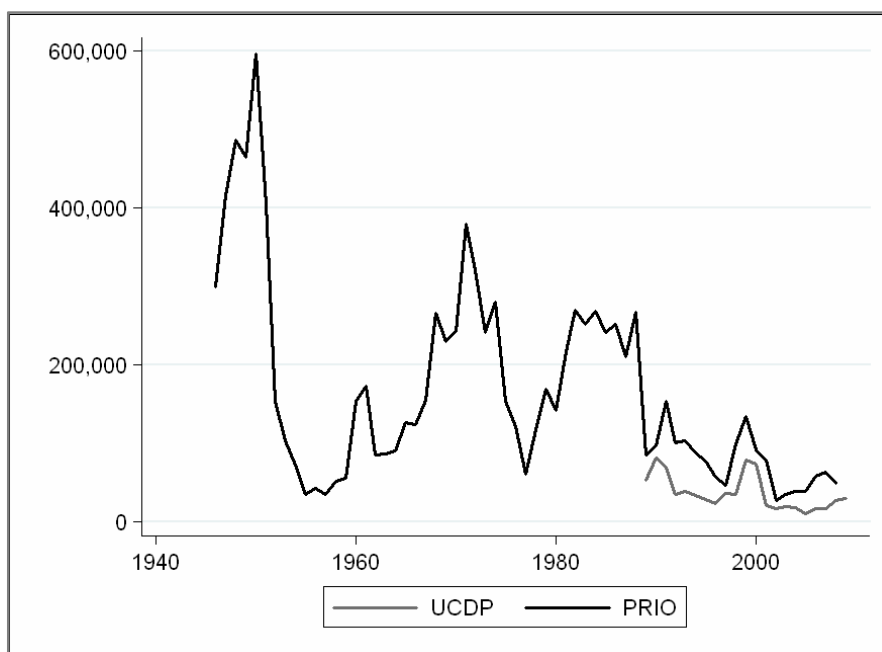
---

<sup>1</sup> This memo was prepared as part of our own deliberations whether and in what form to continue the PRIO battle deaths project. It is also meant as a contribution to the on-going discussion about the collection of data on armed conflict between PRIO, the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), and the Human Security Report Project (HSRP). We are particularly grateful to Bethany Lacina for excellent and extensive comments and suggestions (not all of which we have followed). Halvard Buhaug, Scott Gates, Håvard Strand, Stein Tønnesson, and other colleagues at PRIO also provided valuable input. Finally, our thanks to UCDP and HSRP for making available to us the as yet unpublished UCDP battle deaths dataset 1989–2009. This version has not yet been read and commented on by UCDP or HSRP. Any remaining error is our own.

<sup>2</sup> Gerdis Wischnath is a student of geography at the University of Bonn and a research assistant at PRIO. Nils Petter Gleditsch is a research professor at PRIO and a professor of political science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology.

UCDP has recently released a battle deaths dataset that makes use of the fatalities information available in their online database, covering the period 1989–2009.<sup>3</sup> The UCDP battle deaths data are generally close to the PRIO data, but there are some differences. Figure 1 provides a global comparison over time. For the twenty-year period in which the two time series overlap, the two datasets agree that the battle-related deaths are declining. However, the trend is much clearer in the PRIO dataset, mostly because the time-span is wider. With 1,529,451 battle deaths from 1989 to 2008, the PRIO project has a total that is slightly higher than double the number in the UCDP dataset (743,520) for the period of overlap. For the entire period 1946–2008, the PRIO dataset has a best estimate of 10,452,629 battle deaths.<sup>4</sup>

**Figure 1 Total best estimates of battle deaths by year, 1946–2009**



Sources: PRIO battle deaths data from [www.prio.no/cscw/cross/battledeaths](http://www.prio.no/cscw/cross/battledeaths), UCDP battle deaths data from [www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/). The PRIO battle deaths dataset, 1946–2008, Version 3.0

To compile the original version of the PRIO battle deaths dataset, a variety of sources were used, including historical compendia of casualty statistics (e.g. Clodfelter, 2002); conflict monitoring projects (IISS, 2003), the *SIPRI Yearbook* (annual) as well as case studies, government reports, and media sources. The dataset contains a total of 240 conflicts and 1957 conflict years for the time period 1946–

<sup>3</sup> For reports from the Human Security Report Project that make use of the UCDP battle deaths data see HSRP (2005, 2006, 2007, 2010).

<sup>4</sup> These numbers (and the ones in Figure 1) include estimated numbers for missing best estimates, cf. the next section.

2008. Every conflict-year in the dataset contains a low estimate (LE) and a high estimate (HE). A best estimate (BE) of annual battle fatalities is given whenever it could be determined. For 771 conflict years (39%) a BE could not be identified and is coded as missing (Lacina, 2009b: 5). For the time period that the UCDP and PRIO dataset overlap, 1989–2008, the number of missing BEs is 220 out of 802 conflict years (27%) (and 771 of the 1957 for the whole period). For the overlapping period, 62 of the 220 (and 281 of the 771 for the whole period) are cases where the LE is 25 and the HE is 999. The PRIO project has accepted the two thresholds of the UCDP/PRIO dataset: 25 battle deaths to be included as an armed conflict, and 1,000 to be included as a war.

In order to facilitate a more detailed comparison, we have produced a BE where it is currently missing. Most conflicts have a relatively low number of fatalities per year; only a few outliers have extremely high numbers. This would indicate that it might be appropriate to set the BE closer to the LE than to the HE. However, when checking the relationship between the three estimates for the conflicts where the BE is not missing in the period 1946–2008 (Table I) as well as in the period 1989–2008 (Table II), we found that the BE turns out to be close to the mean of the LE and the HE. For this reason (and for simplicity) we decided to use the mean, but the global trend over time does not change if a value closer to the LE or closer to the HE is chosen. Replacing the missing values in the dataset by the mean value increases the total number of battle deaths for the period 1989–2008 by 371,370 fatalities by 32%, from 1,158,081 to 1,529,451. Smaller conflicts are overrepresented among those added by this procedure, so the average severity is reduced quite a bit, as is the standard deviation.

**Table I Mean value and standard deviation of all three estimates for the conflict years, 1946–2008, PRIO battle deaths data**

	Conflict years without missing BEs		All conflict years, with missing BEs replaced by mean value of LE and HE	
	Mean value	Standard deviation	Mean value	Standard deviation
<b>1946–2008</b>				
<b>LE</b>	3,271	16,690	2,290	13,165
<b>BE</b>	7,175	30,190	5,341	24,287
<b>HE</b>	13,855	61,455	10,074	49,087

Here and in the following tables, the figures are rounded off to the nearest battle death.

**Table II Mean value and standard deviation for all three estimates for the overlapping conflict years, 1989–2008, PRIO battle deaths data**

	Conflict years without missing BEs		All conflict years, with missing BEs replaced by mean value of LE and HE	
	Mean value	Standard deviation	Mean value	Standard deviation
<b>1989–2008</b>				
<b>LE</b>	704	1,919	675	1,822
<b>BE</b>	1,990	4,998	1,907	4,579
<b>HE</b>	3,287	7,136	3,146	6,671

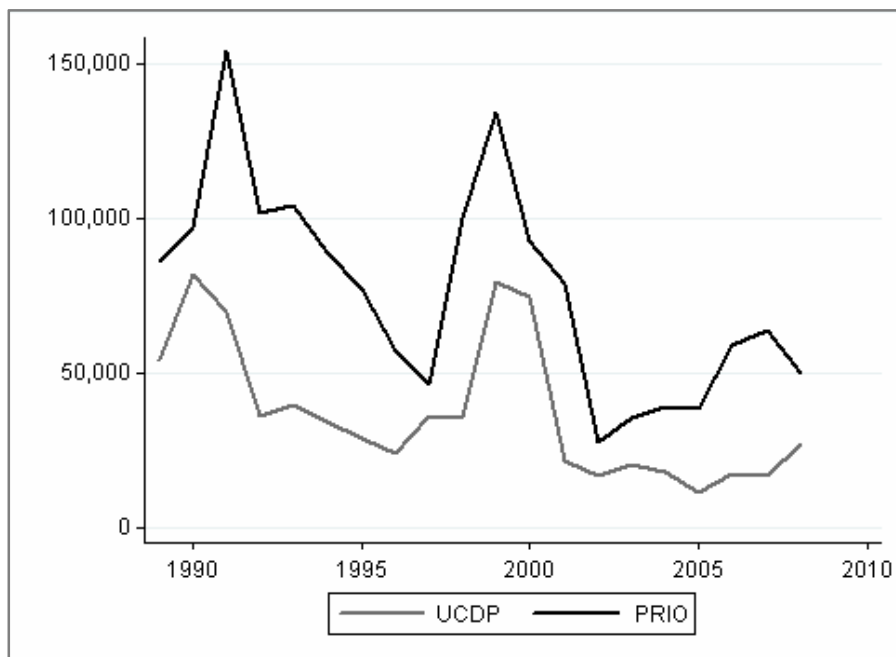
## The UCDP battle deaths dataset 1989–2009

The UCDP dataset on battle deaths uses the same definition of armed conflict as the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. The dataset is based on an automated events data search by VRA software (see <http://vranet.com/FAQ.html>) from various public sources including news agencies, journals, reports of international organizations and NGOs using the Factiva news database. The project tries to trace secondary sources back to the primary source and the transparency and independence of the sources are checked. Thus, unreliable information is expected only to be reflected in the HE. UCDP battle death estimates are conservative. Figures are disaggregated and less credible sources eliminated. While the low and high estimates are also reported based on sources that are judged to be reasonable, the BE is the most reliable number (Sundberg, 2009).

## Comparing the two battle deaths datasets

As shown in Figure 1, the total annual figures for the overlapping time period show that both datasets follow a similar trend line. This is shown only more clearly in Figure 2, which focuses only on the period of overlap. PRIO's total annual numbers are consistently higher than the UCDP estimates, but the ups and downs tend to coincide. But as we shall see in the following, PRIO's estimates are not always higher for individual conflict years.

**Figure 2 Total best estimates of battle deaths by year, 1989–2008**



Before examining this in greater detail, we note that although the two datasets build on the same foundation (the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset), there is a slight discrepancy in the number of conflicts and conflict years. The PRIO battle deaths dataset is not updated as frequently as the UCDP/PRIO list of armed conflicts. The discrepancies reflect either changes to the armed conflict list made after the last update of the PRIO battle deaths data or errors in the PRIO battle death data in terms of conflict-years that should have been added or deleted during a previous update.

The PRIO dataset includes a total of 802 conflict years for the time period 1989–2008, whereas UCDPs dataset only includes 791. Table III and IV list all conflict years included in one dataset and not in the other. Conflict 211 in Ethiopia (1995–96, 1999) and conflict 163 in Togo (1991) are included in the PRIO dataset but not in the UCDP dataset. Conflict 263 in India (1997) is the only conflict included in the UCDP dataset but not in PRIO’s.

**Table III Conflict years included in the UCDP dataset and not in the PRIO dataset**

Conflict Id	Year	BE	LE	HE	Side A	Side B	Location
118	2008	53	53	66	Uganda	LRA	DRC
133	1995	230	230	230	Ethiopia	Al-Itahad al-Islami	Somalia
140	1990	42	42	42	Nicaragua	Contras/FDN	Nicaragua
193	1991	35	35	35	Azerbaijan	Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh	Azerbaijan
212	1995	34	34	34	Niger	FDR	Niger
263	1997	45	45	45	India	KNF	India

We do not exclude the non-matching conflict years from our analyses as their BEs make only a small contribution to the yearly totals. The bloodiest conflict-year in the PRIO dataset and omitted from the UCDP dataset is conflict 146 in 1992 in Liberia (LE 1,000, HE 5,000). But the total number of global battle deaths that year was 101,483 in the PRIO dataset (35,848 in the UCDP dataset), so the impact of including it is marginal.

In 69% of the 785 conflict years for which the two datasets overlap, PRIO’s BE is higher than the UCDP number. In 21% the UCDP number is higher and in 9% of the cases the two are identical. Table V shows the ratio of the PRIO BE to the UCDP BE, which ranges from 0.03 for conflict 103 (Cambodia) in 1996 to 147 for conflict 157 (Sri Lanka) in 1989. Many of the deviations are large, but they cluster in the middle of the distribution, with the PRIO figures 1–3 times the size of the UCDP figures. In about 86% of the cases, the PRIO and UCDP figures are on the same order of magnitude – i.e. the PRIO estimates are less than ten times smaller or larger than the UCDP estimates. This is reassuring given the extreme uncertainty that surrounds these kinds of figures.

**Table IV Conflict years included in the PRIO dataset and not in the UCDP dataset**

Conflict Id	Year	BE	LE	HE	Side A	Side B	Location
23	1999	(512)	25	999	Myanmar	KNU	Myanmar
74	1993	(512)	25	999	Iraq	KDP,PUK	Iraq
146	1991	(512)	25	999	Liberia	INPFL,NPFL	Liberia
146	1992	(3,000)	1,000	5,000	Liberia	INPFL,NPFL	Liberia
146	1993	(1,013)	25	2000	Liberia	INPFL,NPFL	Liberia
146	1994	(263)	25	500	Liberia	INPFL,NPFL	Liberia
146	1995	(512)	25	999	Liberia	INPFL,NPFL	Liberia
163	1991	(196)	42	350	Togo	Military faction	Togo
168	1989	(512)	25	999	Ethiopia	ALF	Ethiopia
168	1990	(512)	25	999	Ethiopia	ALF	Ethiopia
168	1991	(512)	25	999	Ethiopia	ALF	Ethiopia
211	1995	(512)	25	999	Ethiopia	Al-Itahad al-Islami	Ethiopia
211	1996	(512)	25	999	Ethiopia	Al-Itahad al-Islami	Ethiopia
211	1999	(512)	25	999	Ethiopia	Al-Itahad al-Islami	Ethiopia
212	1996	29	14	51	Niger	FDR	Niger
222	1996	55	25	999	Central Afr. Republic	Military faction	Central Afr. Republic
222	1997	141	25	999	Central Afr. Republic	Military faction	Central Afr. Republic

BEs in parentheses were missing values and are replaced by the mean value of LE and HE. Figures are rounded to the nearest battle death.

Several hypotheses have been suggested to explain the differences between the two datasets. One obvious possibility is that the PRIO project has made use of the information provided by the UCDP project while the reverse is not the case. For instance, in three of the four cases where the PRIO and UCDP BEs for the entire conflict are identical (Table VIII in the Appendix), the PRIO project has chosen the UCDP data as the best source (and *Keesing's* in the fourth case). However, in other cases the PRIO dataset has considered the UCDP data but not used them. Therefore, it is possible that UCDP may have uncovered some deaths not included in the PRIO dataset. But on the whole one would expect this factor to yield higher numbers for the PRIO dataset, although it cannot explain the variation between the conflicts.

The most important factor is the different methodology used to collect information on battle deaths. The PRIO dataset makes frequent use of secondary sources and summary compilations like Clodfelter (2002) or the *SIPRI Yearbook* (annual), whereas the UCDP dataset relies heavily on deaths recorded in the media, although 'journals, research reports, and documents of international and multinational organizations and NGOs' are also used (Sundberg, 2009: 5). Most of these sources are secondary, but UCDP attempts to trace them back to the primary sources in order to verify their reliability. Basically, these are more or less contemporary sources. Although the figures 'are revised

retroactively each year as new information becomes available' (ibid.), UCDP does not use summary figures for single conflict years or entire conflicts.<sup>5</sup>

**Table V Deviations between the PRIO and UCDP BEs, all conflict years 1989–2008**

<b>PRIO BE/UCDP BE</b>	<b>Number of conflict years</b>
<0.2	9
0.2–0.4	14
0.4–0.6	24
0.6–0.8	41
0.8–<1	79
1	74
1–<1.5	111
1.5–2	77
2–3	84
3–5	96
5–7	50
7–9	28
9–15	49
15–30	36
30–50	8
50–100	3
>100	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>

The great advantage of the UCDP methodology is that it is possible to make confident statements about the likely direction of the measurement error in the data. Studies of media reporting on individual armed conflicts conclude that some deaths are unreported in the media. Thus, Sundberg (2009: 5) argues that it is possible that there are more fatalities than the UCDP HE, but it is very unlikely that there are fewer than the UCDP BE. By contrast, it is very difficult to characterize the measurement error in the PRIO battle deaths data given the multiplicity of sources and potential biases. The use of summary sources, in particular, means it is possible that one-sided, non-state, and non-violent deaths may be included in some of the PRIO figures, as been suggested by scholars associated with UCDP.<sup>6</sup> Non-

<sup>5</sup> Personal communication from Erik Melander to Stein Tønnesson, 17 September 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Personal communication from Erik Melander to Nils Petter Gleditsch, 23 December 2010.

state violence is usually quite limited, but onesided violence can be very extensive, at times exceeding battle deaths in state conflicts. If deaths from onesided violence have inadvertently been included, this could easily explain the gap between the two datasets. Both datasets use a definition of battle deaths which explicitly excludes one-sided violence and non-state violence.<sup>7</sup> However, in practice it may be difficult to draw a sharp line between the different types of violence. As a partial corrective for this problem, the more recent versions of the PRIO dataset omit BEs where the data were not seen as detailed enough to know what categories of deaths were included in various figures. As noted above, this creates some other problems, notably when global BEs are compared over time.

All the three editions of the PRIO battle deaths data have very extensive documentation of the coding decisions (the most recent version is Lacina, 2009a). Users of the data may consult this source to decide whether the degree of measurement error in the PRIO battle deaths is acceptable for their purposes. Users may also decide to use LEs rather than BEs, to keep on the conservative side.

Another important factor is that the UCDP battle deaths project uses a more restrictive definition of battle deaths than does the PRIO project. For example, UCDP BEs exclude attacks that have a primarily civilian target or when the identity of the attacker cannot be ascertained. In almost 70% of UCDP's conflict years the LEs and BEs are identical and in general lower than PRIO's numbers. A case in point is Colombia. Restrepo, Spagat & Vargas (2006) found that cross-national datasets tend to record fewer killings than were found in CERAC, a dataset specifically on the Colombian conflict. UCDP's criteria for inclusion were found to be considerably more restrictive than CERACs. The primary difference was that UCDP generally excludes attacks purely on civilians and any activity of illegal right-wing paramilitary groups. Restrepo et al. argued that such omissions impoverish our perception of many civil wars. The PRIO dataset adopted the CERAC figures.

There are two reasons why the PRIO battle deaths project did not apply the more exacting specification of battle deaths used by the UCDP. First, the PRIO battle deaths data were compiled out of an interest in comparing the long-term trends in conflict. As a result, reliance on summary statistics and secondary sources was unavoidable. The use of these sources precluded the kind of very precise, incident-by-incident coding that UCDP has been able to do. As noted above, one of the drawbacks of this decision is that the measurement error in the PRIO data cannot be characterized as easily as in the UCDP data.

---

<sup>7</sup> UCDP's definition of battle deaths: Battle-related deaths refer to those deaths caused by the warring parties that can be directly related to combat over the contested incompatibility. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities (e.g. hit-and-run attacks/ambushes) and all kinds of bombardments of military bases, cities and villages etc. Urban warfare (bombs, explosions, and assassinations) does not resemble what happens on a battlefield, but such deaths are considered to be battle-related (Sundberg, 2009: 5). PRIO's definition of battle deaths: Our definition of battle deaths closely follows the definition of conflict used to create the Uppsala/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (Lacina & Gleditsch, 2005: 162. [T]he measure we refer to as battle deaths includes all people, soldiers and civilians, killed in combat (Lacina & Gleditsch, 2005: 148). Our definition... includes a distinction between battle deaths and one-sided violence. [W]e do not define one-sided violence to be battle-related, even though it may be of a political character and intimately related to the issues at the heart of an ongoing conflict (Lacina & Gleditsch, 2005: 150).

Secondly, the PRIO battle deaths data were intended in part as a response to Sarkees, Wayman & Singer (2003), who argued that there was an essentially flat trend in battle deaths from 1816 to 1997. Adopting UCDP's very exacting definition of battle deaths was not feasible given the goal of extending the battle deaths figures as far back as 1900. And if such an exacting definition had been adopted for more recent conflicts while summary figures were used for earlier conflicts, the PRIO battle deaths data would have stacked the deck in favor of disproving Sarkees, Wayman & Singer.

A final reason why the UCDP and PRIO annual figures may be different is that the PRIO data are not always annualized. The data for 93 conflict-years in the PRIO dataset (12%) are based on data that are not specific to the conflict year. The annual estimates (for instance for conflict 86 in the DRC) have therefore been obtained by dividing the total with the number of years the conflict was active. In other cases (7% of the conflict years in the 1989–2008 time period), the only source for the estimates was the UCDP/PRIO coding of conflicts as small (> 25 deaths in a year) or war (> 1,000 battle deaths).<sup>8</sup> Conflict 70 (Ethiopia, 1989–91) is a case in point. Moreover, 5% of the PRIO estimates in this time period, such as conflict 36 (Guatemala) are based on extrapolation from limited data on trends or from data for only a few of the actors in the conflict.<sup>9</sup>

### **Comparing individual conflict years**

In Figure 3 we look at the ten individual conflicts with the largest difference in absolute numbers. In eight of these the PRIO BE is higher than the UCDP estimate. Some of these conflicts have started before 1989, but the conflict total was only calculated for the time period after 1989, in which the two datasets overlap. For these conflicts it is possible that the PRIO data may be inflated with other types of violence. However, we have not been able to compare these cases in detail to verify that this is the case. For the remaining two conflicts, the war in Eritrea (conflict 215) and the war in Ethiopia (conflict 70) this explanation seems less likely given that the PRIO estimates are lower than the UCDP estimates.

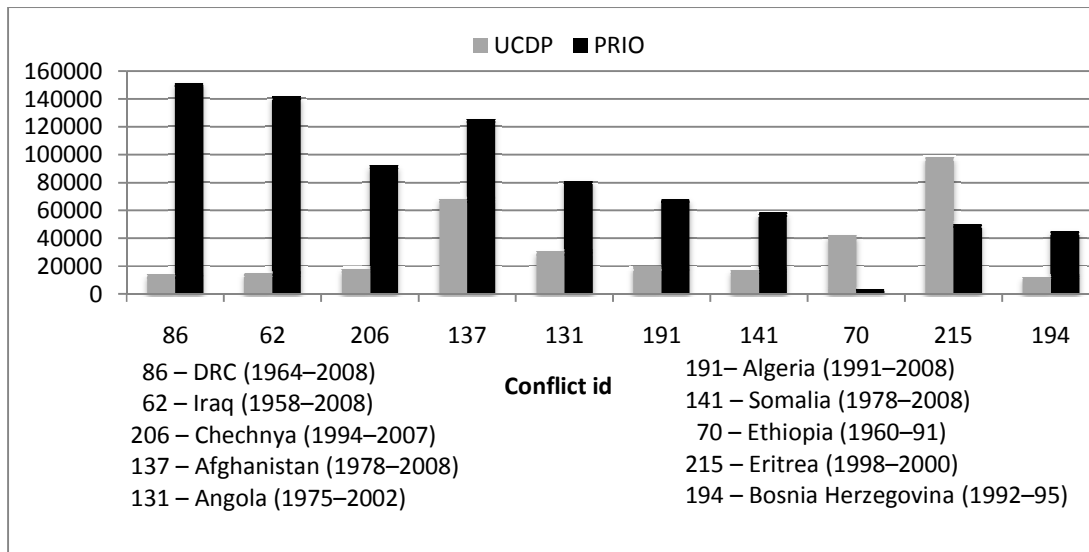
Comparisons of individual conflicts (Figures 4–7) confirm the general point that the numbers of fatalities in single conflict years can differ a great deal between the two datasets. A more detailed comparison of the sources used by the two datasets for these conflicts would be necessary to assess how these large discrepancies occur. For the UCDP data, the nature of the sources is well explained, but there is no detailed listing of individual sources. For every news report, UCDP collects information on the date, the actors, the geographic information location, in addition to a description of the event and an estimate of the number of people killed. This information, however, is not available on the website (Sundberg, 2009: 6).

---

<sup>8</sup> If the only available source information was the UCDP/PRIO coding rules, the PRIO battle deaths were coded as follows: If UCDP/PRIO coded the incident as an armed conflict, the LE was set to 25, the HE to 999, and the BE was coded as missing. If UCDP/PRIO coded it as a war, the LE was set to 1,000, the HE to 9,999, and the BE was coded as missing (Lacina, 2009b: 5).

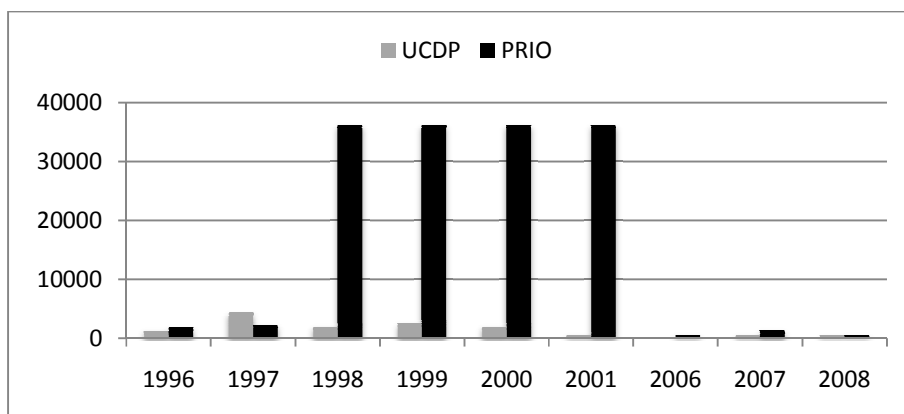
<sup>9</sup> Users of the PRIO data can find this information in the variable called 'Annual data' (Lacina, 2009b: 5).

**Figure 3 The ten conflicts with the biggest difference in total battle deaths, 1989–2008**



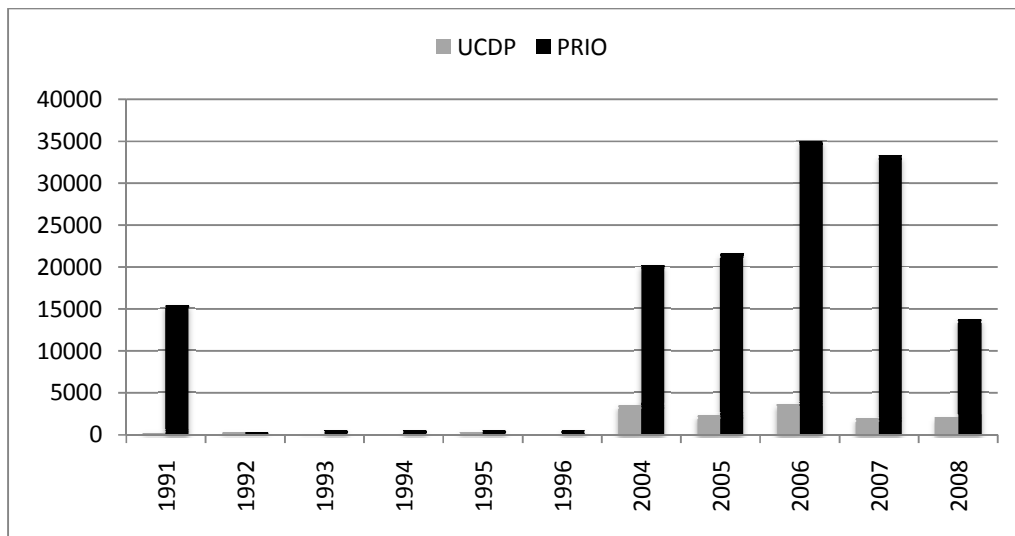
The largest total differences in fatalities are found in the conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Figure 4) and Iraq (Figure 5), where PRIO’s numbers are much higher than the UCDP numbers (cf. Table IV). These are, of course, cases where there has been a particularly heated debate about the number of war deaths, more broadly interpreted (Roberts, 2000; Roberts et al., 2001, 2003; HSRP, 2010), and it is possible that in these two cases deaths from onesided and non-state violence have found their way into the PRIO data. In the case of DRC, we see another factor at work, since the PRIO BEs for 1998–2001 are based on a summary estimate from IISS (2003). These data are not trended, but simply divided by four. This will influence the difference between the two datasets for these conflict years, but not the difference in the total for the whole conflict.

**Figure 4 Conflict 86 – Democratic Republic of Congo**



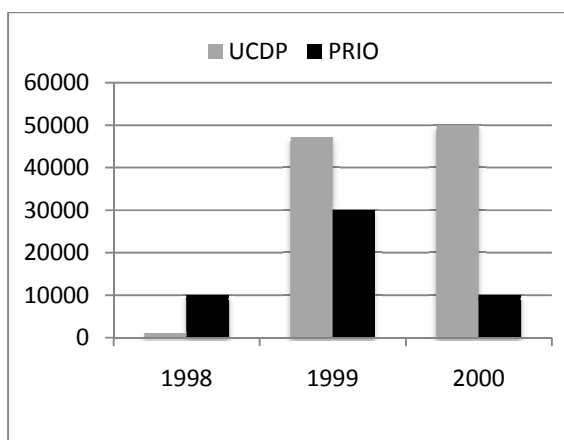
For fatalities in Iraq for the period 2004–08, PRIO’s BEs are summed from different sources, mainly iCasualties (for deaths of Iraqi military and coalition forces) and Iraq Body count (for fatalities along Iraqi civilians). These sources are not used by the UCDP data project.

**Figure 5 Conflict 62 – Iraq**



On the other hand, the battle deaths in Eritrea and Ethiopia (Figures 6 & 7) are higher for UCDP than for PRIO. Again, it would be informative to compare coders’ notes between the two datasets with respect to these conflicts.

**Figure 6 Conflict 215 – Interstate war Eritrea-Ethiopia**



**Figure 7 Conflict 70 - Ethiopia**

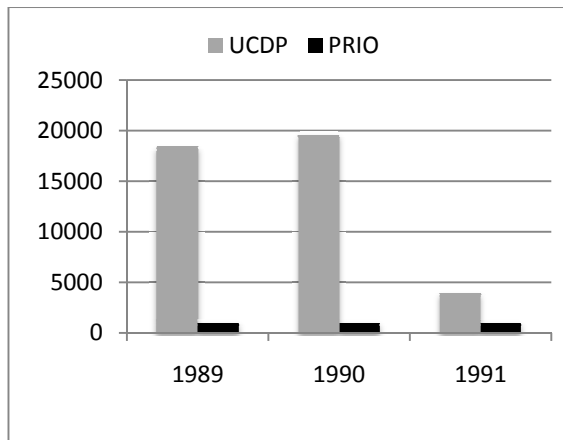
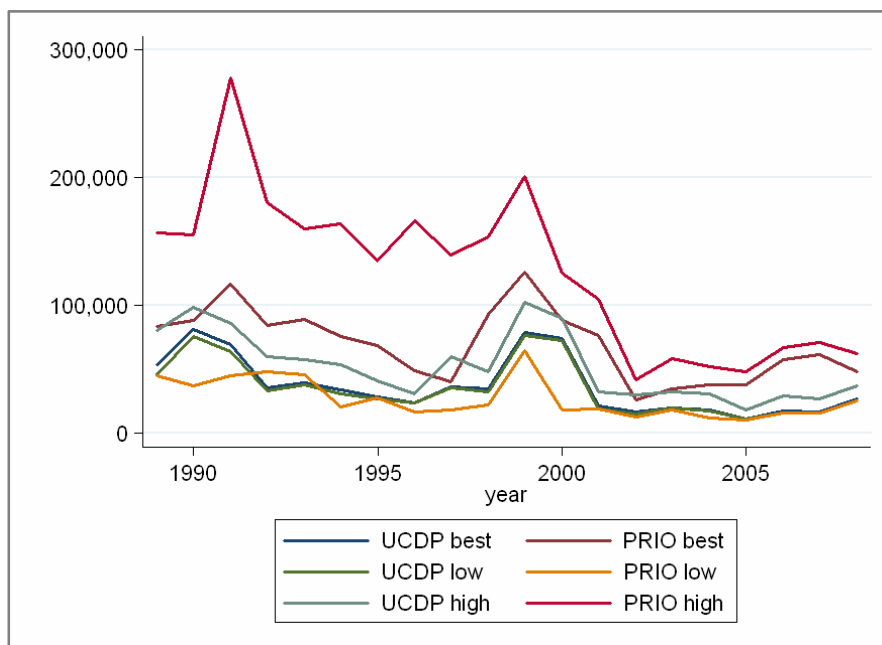


Figure 8 includes all three estimates (LE, BE, and HE) for both datasets. UCDP's LEs and BEs are almost identical. Moreover, PRIO's LEs are generally much closer than PRIO's BEs to UCDP's BEs. This illustrates the conservatism of the UCDP coding policy, where events with an unidentifiable actor are excluded, as well as the policy of not using summary sources.

**Figure 8 All estimates of battle deaths by year, UCDP and PRIO, 1989-2008**



## Conclusions

The two datasets agree that the severity of war, as measured by the annual battle deaths, has decreased over the past twenty years. Particularly with the historical record in mind, it seems evident that war is waning, even if the precise numbers for individual conflicts vary between the two datasets. Given that the UCDP dataset on battle deaths covers a relatively short time period, it can only make a limited contribution for the moment to the broader study of ‘the waning of war’ (Väyrynen, 2006). Even the PRIO dataset misses out on the major reduction in severity from World War II to the post-war period.<sup>10</sup>

As the PRIO dataset covers a longer time period it is adequate for some studies, particularly those that require a large panel dataset. Statistical results should be tested on the low, best, and high estimates in order to check the robustness of the findings. For statistical purposes rather than description, we also suggest replacing missing BEs by the mean value of the LE and the HE. To avoid duplication of efforts, we recommend that PRIO discontinues the periodic updating of its own dataset with new years. However, in view of the differences in coverage and sources, it would still be valuable to update the PRIO dataset at longer intervals, using new summary sources and good area studies. For instance, the third edition of Clodfelter’s book (2009) has not yet been considered as a source for adjusting the figures for conflicts after 2000.

Another valuable task for the PRIO project would be to try to extend the time series for battle deaths backwards in time, to provide a basis for longer-term analyses of trends. Again, Clodfelter’s book provides a good starting-point. UCDP concentrates its efforts on the post-Cold War period, so in this area there is unlikely to be any duplication.

Finally, it would be valuable to obtain the detailed documentation of UCDP’s sources and compare them conflict by conflict to PRIO’s sources to get a clearer idea about the reasons for the differences for the conflict years in the 1989–2008 period and to see if and how the two datasets can be combined. This is a task that would probably best be carried out by a third party, such as the Human Security Report Project.

## References

- Clodfelter, Micheal (2002) *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500–2000*. Second edition. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.
- Clodfelter, Micheal (2008) *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Encyclopedia of Casualty and Other Figures, 1494–2007*. Third edition. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.
- Eck, Kristine & Lisa Hultman (2007) One-sided violence against civilians in war: Insights from new fatality data. *Journal of Peace Research* 44(2): 233–246.
- Gleditsch, Nils Petter; Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg & Håvard Strand (2002) Armed conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5): 615–637.
- Harbom, Lotta & Peter Wallensteen (2010) Armed conflicts, 1946–2009. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(4): 501–510.
- HSRP (2005) *War and Peace in the 21st Century. Human Security Report 2005*. New York: Oxford University Press, [www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2005/overview.aspx](http://www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2005/overview.aspx).

---

<sup>10</sup> However, Lacina, Gleditsch & Russett (2006) present annual global estimates back to 1900 using COW data.

- HSRP (2006) *Human Security Brief 2006*. Vancouver, BC: Human Security Center, University of British Columbia, [www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2006/text.aspx](http://www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2006/text.aspx).
- HSRP (2007) *Human Security Brief 2007*. Vancouver, BC: Human Security Report Project, Simon Fraser University, [www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2007/overview.aspx](http://www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/2007/overview.aspx).
- HSRP (2010) *Human Security Report 2009/2010*. Vancouver, BC: Human Security Report Project, Simon Fraser University, [www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/20092010/overview.aspx](http://www.hsrgroup.org/human-security-reports/20092010/overview.aspx).
- iCasualties.org (2009a) *Operation Enduring Freedom*, [www.icasualties.org/OEF/index.aspx](http://www.icasualties.org/OEF/index.aspx).
- iCasualties.org (2009b) *Operation Iraqi Freedom*, [www.icasualties.org/Iraq/index.aspx](http://www.icasualties.org/Iraq/index.aspx).
- IISS (2003) *IISS Armed Conflict Database*. London: International Institute of Strategic Studies, <http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/>.
- Iraq Body Count (2009) *Iraq Body Count: The worldwide update on civilians killed in the Iraq war and occupation*, [www.iraqbodycount.org](http://www.iraqbodycount.org).
- Keesing's Record of World Events/Keesing's Contemporary Archives*, monthly since 1931. Washington, DC: Keesing's Worldwide.
- Lacina, Bethany (2009a) The PRIO Battle Deaths Dataset, 1946-2008, Version 3.0 Documentation of coding decisions, [www.prio.no/sptrans/1555324504/PRIObd3.0\\_documentation.pdf](http://www.prio.no/sptrans/1555324504/PRIObd3.0_documentation.pdf).
- Lacina, Bethany (2009b) *Battle Deaths Dataset 1946–2008. Codebook for Version 3.0*, [www.prio.no/sptrans/973829835/PRIObd3.0\\_codebook.pdf](http://www.prio.no/sptrans/973829835/PRIObd3.0_codebook.pdf).
- Lacina, Bethany & Nils Petter Gleditsch (2005) Monitoring trends in global combat: A new dataset of battle deaths. *European Journal of Population* 21(2–3): 145–166.
- Lacina, Bethany; Nils Petter Gleditsch & Bruce M. Russett (2006) The declining risk of death in battle. *International Studies Quarterly* 50(3): 673–680.
- Obermeyer, Ziad; Christopher J.L. Murray & Emmanuela Gakidou (2008) Fifty years of violent war deaths from Vietnam to Bosnia: analysis of data from the world health survey programme. *British Medical Journal* 336 (7659): 1482A–1486.
- Restrepo, Jorge A.; Michael Spagat & Juan F. Vargas (2006) The severity of the Colombian conflict: Cross-country datasets versus new micro-data. *Journal of Peace Research* 43(1): 99–115.
- Roberts, Les (2000) *Mortality in Eastern DRC: Results from Five Mortality Surveys*. Bukavu/New York: International Rescue Committee, [www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/mortalitydrc.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/mortalitydrc.pdf).
- Roberts, Les et al., (2001) *Mortality in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo: Results from Eleven Mortality Surveys*. Bukavu/New York: International Rescue Committee, [www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2001/irc\\_drc\\_08may.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2001/irc_drc_08may.pdf).
- Roberts, Les et al., (2003) *Mortality in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Results from a Nationwide Survey*. Bukavu/New York: International Rescue Committee, [http://intranet.theirc.org/docs/drc\\_mortality\\_iii\\_full.pdf](http://intranet.theirc.org/docs/drc_mortality_iii_full.pdf).
- Sarkees, Meredith Reid & Frank W. Wayman (2010) *Resort to war: a data guide to inter-state, extra-state, intra-state, and non-state wars, 1816–2007*. Washington, DC: CQ Press.
- Sarkees, Meredith Reid; Frank W. Wayman & J. David Singer (2003) Inter-state, intra-state, and extra-state wars: A comprehensive look at their distribution over time, 1816–1997, *International Studies Quarterly* 47(1): 49–70.
- SIPRI Yearbook (annual) *SIPRI Yearbook. Armaments, disarmament and international security*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Small, Melvin H. & J. David Singer (1982) *Resort to arms. International and Civil Wars, 1916–1980*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Spagat, Michael; Andrew Mack, Tara Cooper & Joakim Kreutz (2009) Estimating war deaths: An arena of contestation. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53(6): 934–950.
- Sundberg, Ralph (2009) Codebook for the UCDP Battle-Deaths Dataset: Definitions, sources and methods for the UCDP Battle-Death estimates. Version 5.0. Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, [www2.pcr.uu.se/publications/UCDP\\_pub/UCDP%20Battle-related%20deaths%20dataset%20codebook%20v5%202009.pdf](http://www2.pcr.uu.se/publications/UCDP_pub/UCDP%20Battle-related%20deaths%20dataset%20codebook%20v5%202009.pdf).
- UCDP (2009) *UCDP definitions*. Uppsala: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, [www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions).
- Väyrynen, Raimo, ed. (2006) *The Waning of Major War: Theories and Debates*. London & New York: Routledge.

**Table VI Conflicts for which the total of PRIO's BEs is higher than the total of UCDP's BEs in the time period 1989–2008**

Conflict ID	Years of active conflict	Difference between UCDP and PRIO BEs	Conflict total UCDP BEs	Conflict total PRIO BEs (including missing values)	Conflict total PRIO BEs (no missing values)	Conflict total UCDP LEs	Conflict total PRIO LEs	Side A	Side B	Location
86	1964–65, 1967, 1977–78, 1996–2001, 2006–08	<b>137,702</b>	13,675	151,377	151,377	12,743	8,875	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	AFDL, FLNC, CNL, RCD faction, CNDP	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)
62	1958–59, 1963, 1982–84, 1987, 1991–96, 2004–08	<b>127,281</b>	14,532	124,002	141,813	13,527	14,673	Iraq	SCIRI, Military faction. Ansar al-Islam, ISI, RJF, Al Mahdi Army	Iraq
206	1994–96, 1999–2007	<b>74,550</b>	17,601	92,151	92,151	17,501	21,472	Russia (Soviet Union)	Chechen Republic of Ichkeria	Russia (Soviet Union)
137	1978–2001, 2003–08	<b>57,490</b>	68,102	64,842	125,592	64,152	62,521	Afghanistan	UIFSA, Jam'iyat-i Islami-yi, and others	Afghanistan
131	1975–95, 1998–2002	<b>50,880</b>	30,169	62,049	81,049	29,479	19,432	Angola	FNLA, UNITA	Angola
191	1991–2008	<b>48,696</b>	19,248	1,987	67,944	17,212	23,958	Algeria	AQIM, FLEC-R, and others	Algeria
141	1978, 1982–84, 1986–96, 2001–02, 2006–08	<b>41,254</b>	16,924	27,453	58,178	14,131	22,277	Somalia	SRRC, ARS/UIC, and others	Somalia
194	1992–95	<b>33,167</b>	11,633	44,800	44,800	9,687	20,825	Bosnia–Herzegovina	Serbian irregulars, Serbian Republic of Bosnia–Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
169	1989–2008	<b>23,965</b>	18,284	42,249	42,249	13,146	19,083	India	Kashmir insurgents	India
200	1992–96, 1998	<b>23,366</b>	6,834	30,200	30,200	6,796	20,895	Tajikistan	UTO	Tajikistan
92	1965–2008	<b>19,069</b>	15,426	34,495	34,495	15,325	13,265	Colombia	ELN, FARC, EPL, M–19	Colombia
179	1990–94, 1997–2002	<b>18,394</b>	5,918	23,800	24,312	5,679	6,109	Rwanda	FPR, FDLR, MFDC	Rwanda
157	1984–2001, 2003, 2005–08	<b>17,929</b>	48,878	66,807	66,807	48,074	33,778	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	LTTE	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
74	1961–1970, 1973–93, 1995–96	<b>16,074</b>	1,788	0	17,862	1,332	1,675	Iraq	KDP, PUK	Iraq
146	1980, 1989–95, 2000–03	<b>14,165</b>	3,624	12,161	17,789	2,380	4,185	Liberia	NPFL, INPFL, LURD, MODEL	Liberia
63	1958, 1975–76, 1982–86, 1989–90	<b>12,896</b>	1,404	14,300	14,300	974	2,000	Lebanon	Lebanese Army, LNM, LAA, and others	Lebanon
159	1984–2008	<b>11,848</b>	24,684	35,372	36,532	24,645	19,341	Turkey	PKK	Turkey/Ottoman Empire
156	1983–93	<b>11,580</b>	4,774	16,354	16,354	1,228	13,282	India	Sikh insurgents	India
224	2001–02, 2004–08	<b>10,959</b>	3,241	14,200	14,200	2,632	5,361	USA	al–Qaida	USA
136	1977–92	<b>10,381</b>	4,368	2,500	14,749	2,117	3,300	Mozambique	Renamo	Mozambique
209	1995	<b>8,325</b>	3,870	12,022	12,195	3,834	3,670	Pakistan	MQM, TNSM, TTP	Pakistan

187	1990, 1995–96, 2007–08	<b>8,044</b>	6,168	14,212	14,212	6,168	9,025	Sierra Leone	RUF, AFRC, Kamajors, RUF, WSB	Sierra Leone
67	1959–1970, 1972–73, 1976–88, 1993–2002, 2005–08	<b>7,775</b>	2,130	309	9,905	1,207	1,391	Myanmar	NSH, SSIA, SNUF, SURA, SSNLO, TRC, MTA, SSA–S	Myanmar
176	1990–91	<b>6,197</b>	22,848	29,045	29,045	22,805	2,245	Iraq	Kuwait	Iraq, Kuwait
29	1950–51, 1969–71, 1990–94, 1996–2008	<b>6,047</b>	3,184	9,231	9,231	3,157	2,382	India	PWG, MCC, CPI–ML, CPI, CPI–M	India
219	1977–78, 1980–81, 1983–85, 1987–92, 1994–95, 1998–2008	<b>6,021</b>	1,981	0	8,002	1,981	425	Ethiopia	OLF	Ethiopia
23	1949–92, 1995, 1997–2003, 2005–08	<b>5,857</b>	4,016	375	9,873	3,606	1,935	Myanmar	KNU	Myanmar
226	2003	<b>5,338</b>	8,202	13,540	13,540	8,202	8,313	Iraq	Australia, United Kingdom, USA	Australia, Iraq, United Kingdom, USA
37	1949–96, 2000–08	<b>4,584</b>	3,095	7,679	7,679	2,987	5,278	Israel	Palestinian insurgents, Fatah, PNA, and others	Israel
91	1966–72, 1976–84, 1986–87, 1989–94, 1997–2002, 2005–08	<b>4,458</b>	8,419	11,403	12,877	8,419	4,049	Chad	Frolinat, First & Second Liberation Army, FARF, FAN, FAP, GUNT, MDJT, RAFD, and others	Chad
193	1992–94, 2005	<b>4,260</b>	4,649	1,283	8,909	4,382	4,268	Azerbaijan	Republic of Nagorno–Karabakh, Armenia	Azerbaijan
133	1976–83, 1994, 1996, 1999–2002, 2004–08	<b>4,148</b>	862	0	5,010	862	275	Ethiopia	WSLF, ONLF	Ethiopia
152	1982–88, 1992–2000, 2003–08	<b>4,089</b>	586	4,675	4,675	586	1,503	India	PLA, UNLF, KNF, KCP, PREPAK	India
24	1948–92, 1994	<b>3,750</b>	100	0	3,850	100	100	Myanmar	ABSDF, CPB, and others	Myanmar
120	1972, 1979–91	<b>3,585</b>	5,715	9,300	9,300	5,715	5,750	El Salvador	FMLN, ERP, FPL	El Salvador
36	1949, 1954, 1965–95	<b>3,100</b>	400	3,500	3,500	394	1,905	Guatemala	URNG, EGP, and others	Guatemala
207	1994	<b>2,759</b>	1,491	0	4,250	1,285	1,500	Yemen	Democratic Republic of Yemen	Yemen
95	1965, 1982–99, 2007–08	<b>2,432</b>	6,408	8,840	8,840	5,433	8,554	Peru	Sendero Luminoso, MRTA	Peru
139	1978–88, 1992–93, 1995, 1997–2004, 2006	<b>2,404</b>	521	2,925	2,925	514	582	India	NLFT, TNV, ATTF, NLFT	India
203	1993–1994	<b>2,384</b>	3,628	0	6,011.5	3,290	1,025	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Croatian irregulars, Croatian Republic of Bosnia–Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
171	1990–91, 1999–2005	<b>2,285</b>	2,255	4,540	4,540	2,037	1,376	Indonesia	GAM	Indonesia
72	1960–52, 1996–2006	<b>2,218</b>	9,911	12,129	12,129	8,442	8,502	Nepal	Nepali Congress, CPN–M	Nepal
168	1975–76, 1989–1991, 1996	<b>2,023</b>	25	0	2,048	25	100	Ethiopia	ALF, ARDUF	Ethiopia
227	1989–90, 1993–2004	<b>1,895</b>	541	2,436	2,436	541	600	India	NDFB, ABSU	India
170	1990–91, 1994–2008	<b>1,795</b>	1,062	2,857	2,857	1,061	987	India	ULFA	India

195	1992–93, 1995	<b>1,771</b>	1,329	0	3,100	898	700	Croatia	Serbian irregulars, Serbian Republic of Krajina, Yugoslavia (Serbia)	Croatia
216	1998–99	<b>1,646</b>	704	0	2,350	657	1,700	Guinea-Bissau	Military Junta for the Consolidation of Democracy, Peace and Justice	Guinea-Bissau
192	1991, 1994, 1996–98, 2002, 2004, 2007	<b>1,644</b>	358	315	2,002	329	250	Angola	FLEC–R, FLEC–FAC	Angola
34	1949–50, 1961–92	<b>1,575</b>	275	0	1,850	275	100	Myanmar	PNDP, KIO	Myanmar
211	1995–96, 1999	<b>1,536</b>	0	0	1,536	0	75	Ethiopia	Al-Itahad al-Islami	Ethiopia
90	1965, 1991–92, 1994–2006, 2008	<b>1,453</b>	9,912	5,537	11,365	7,792	5,606	Burundi	CNDD, Palipehutu, CNDD–FDD, and others	Burundi
218	1998–1999	<b>1,379</b>	2,621	4,000	4,000	1,765	2,000	Serbia (Yugoslavia)	UCK	Yugoslavia (Serbia)
25	1948–1988, 1991–92, 1994	<b>1,365</b>	184	0	1,549	184	100	Myanmar	ARIF, RSO, Arakan insurgents	Myanmar
54	1956–59, 1961–68, 1992–97, 2000, 2005–07	<b>1,352</b>	598	1,950	1,950	583	441	India	NNC, NSCN–IM, NSCN–K	India
248	2003–08	<b>1,131</b>	936	2,067	2,067	930	950	Thailand	Patani insurgents	Thailand
20	1948, 1964–65, 1971, 1984, 1987, 1989–92, 1996–2003	<b>996</b>	1,919	1,925	2,915	1,540	2,011	India	Pakistan	India, Pakistan
56	1957, 1992, 1996, 2005	<b>973</b>	563	0	1,536	563	75	Myanmar	KNPP	Myanmar
175	1989	<b>713</b>	196	909	909	196	909	Rumania	NSF	Rumania
129	1974–77, 2004–08	<b>699</b>	586	1,285	1,285	523	542	Pakistan	Baluch Ittehad, BLA, BRA, Baluchi insurgents	Pakistan
198	1992, 2004, 2008	<b>616</b>	782	648	1,398	782	987	Georgia	Republic of South Ossetia	Georgia
222	1996–97, 2001–02, 2006	<b>589</b>	411	241	1,000	407	314	Central African Republic	Forces of Francois Bozize, Military factions, UFDR	Central African Republic
202	1993–95	<b>565</b>	971	0	1,536	929	75	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia	Bosnia and Herzegovina
111	2000–01	<b>560</b>	649	0	1,209	614	698	Guinea	RFDG	Guinea
255	1991–92, 1997, 2007–08	<b>534</b>	259	168	793	259	181	Niger	MNJ, FLAA, UFRA	Niger
185	1991–93	<b>525</b>	313	313	838	313	149	Georgia	Anti-government alliance, Zviadists	Georgia
181	1990–91	<b>519</b>	281	800	800	281	700	Russia (Soviet Union)	Republic of Armenia	Russia (Soviet Union)
220	1999	<b>517</b>	83	600	600	83	600	Russia (Soviet Union)	Wahhabi movement of the Buinaksk district	Russia (Soviet Union)
225	2002–04	<b>498</b>	767	1,265	1,265	760	790	Cote D'Ivoire	FN, MJP, MPIGO, MPCJ	Cote D'Ivoire
134	1975–89, 1992, 1997–98	<b>494</b>	206	0	700	206	150	Indonesia	Fretilin	Indonesia
184	1991–94, 1999	<b>480</b>	285	765	765	200	125	Djibouti	FRUD, FRUD–AD	Djibouti

260	2008	<b>477</b>	35	0	512	35	25	Djibouti	Eritrea	Djibouti, Eritrea
186	1989, 1991, 2004	<b>382</b>	492	0	874	250	409	Haiti	Military faction, FLRN, OP Lavalas	Haiti
228	1997	<b>382</b>	130	0	512	130	25	Myanmar	UWSA	Myanmar
10	1946–54, 1969–95, 1997, 1999–2008	<b>359</b>	6,421	1,480	6,7780	6,387	4,087	Philippines	CPP, HUK	Philippines
178	1994	<b>350</b>	50	400	400	50	25	Niger	CRA	Niger
135	1975–89	<b>328</b>	192	520	520	192	400	Morocco	POLISARIO	Morocco
197	1992–93	<b>323</b>	2,177	2,500	2,500	2,177	2,400	Georgia	Republic of Abkhazia	Georgia
196	1993–98	<b>303</b>	615	918	918	615	525	Egypt	al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya	Egypt
130	1997, 1999, 2003	<b>231</b>	113	344	344	113	98	Eritrea	EIJM–AS	Eritrea
251	1990–99, 2006	<b>206</b>	1,530	1,736	1,736	1,512	1,193	Israel	Hezbollah	Israel
163	1986, 1991	<b>196</b>	0	0	196	0	42	Togo	MTD, Military faction	Togo
143	1979–82, 1986–88, 1991–93, 1997, 1999–2001, 2005–08	<b>184</b>	649	653	833	640	619	Iran	MEK, Jondullah, PJAK	Iran
119	1971–91, 1998	<b>179</b>	128	307	307	125	112	United Kingdom	RIRA	United Kingdom
174	1989–90, 1992–96	<b>119</b>	270	389	389	250	231	Papua New Guinea	BRA	Papua New Guinea
199	1992	<b>115</b>	585	700	700	316	231	Moldova	Dniestr Republic	Moldova
210	1996	<b>82</b>	56	0	138	56	76	Cameroon	Nigeria	Cameroon, Nigeria
208	1995	<b>78</b>	212	0	290	80	80	Ecuador	Peru	Ecuador, Peru
223	2001	<b>50</b>	72	122	122	70	50	Macedonia	UCK	Macedonia
204	1993	<b>48</b>	145	193	193	145	148	Russia (Soviet Union)	Parliamentary forces	Russia (Soviet Union)
217	1998	<b>46</b>	68	114	114	41	48	Lesotho	Military faction	Lesotho
140	1978–79, 1981–89	<b>36</b>	564	600	600	564	200	Nicaragua	FSLN, Contras/FDN	Nicaragua
212	1996–97	<b>30</b>	59	89	89	55	46	Niger	FDR, FARS	Niger
258	2008	<b>26</b>	35	61	61	23	35	India	DHD–BW	India
126	1975–92	<b>23</b>	129	152	152	113	152	Bangladesh	JSS/SB	Bangladesh
201	1993, 1995	<b>15</b>	118	133	133	118	106	Azerbaijan	Military faction, OPON forces	Azerbaijan
221	1999–2000, 2004	<b>8</b>	295	303	303	295	85	Uzbekistan	IMU, JIG	Uzbekistan
80	1962, 1982, 1992	<b>7</b>	145	0	151.5	143	120	Venezuela	Military factions, Bandera Roja	Venezuela
147	1980–81, 1987, 1991–92	<b>4</b>	68	72	72	68	56	Spain	ETA	Spain
254	2007–08	<b>3</b>	238	241	241	209	212	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	BDK	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)

Here and in the following tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest battle death.

**Table VII Conflicts for which the total of UCDP's BEs is higher than the total of PRIO's BEs in the time period 1989–2008**

Conflict ID	Years of active conflict	Difference between UCDP and PRIO BEs	Conflict total UCDP BEs	Conflict total PRIO BEs (including missing values)	Conflict total PRIO BEs (no missing values)	Conflict total UCDP LEs	Conflict total PRIO LEs	Side A	Side B	Location
215	1998–2000	48,177	98,177	50,000	50,000	97,392	32,000	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Eritrea, Ethiopia
70	1960, 1976–91	38,901	41,901	3,000	3,000	41,901	3,000	Ethiopia	EPRDF, TPLF, EPDM, EDU	Ethiopia
78	1964–91	12,240	43,470	0	31,230	43,470	24,960	Ethiopia	EPLF, ELF, ELF–PLF	Ethiopia
113	1971, 1976, 1983–2008	3,375	41,072	33,484	37,697	37,829	17,092	Sudan	JEM, SLM/A, SPLM/A, NDA, SAF	Sudan
214	1993–94, 1997–99, 2002	3,287	14,112	7,716	10,825	14,112	6,158	Congo	Ninjas, Cobras, Cocoyes, Ntsiloulous	Congo
103	1967–98	1,795	4,333	2,425	2,538	4,263	1,550	Cambodia	KR, KNUFNS, KPRLF, FUNCINPEC	Cambodia
112	1970–90, 1993–2008	923	5,594	1,797	4,671	5,173	2,489	Philippines	ASG, MNLF, MILF, MNLF–NM	Philippines
173	1989	472	843	371	371	745	371	Panama	USA	Panama, USA
118	1971–72, 1974, 1978–92, 1994–2007	369	1,129	8,819	10,930	10,980	5,071	Uganda	LRA, UPA, ADF, UNRF, Kikosi Maalum, Military factions	Uganda
190	1991	183	3,933	0	3,750	2,738	1,500	Serbia (Yugoslavia)	Republic of Croatia, Croatian irregulars	Yugoslavia (Serbia)
117	1971, 1989–90	132	1,157	1,025	1,025	457	1,025	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	JVP	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
180	1990, 1992–93, 1995, 1997–98, 2000–01, 2003	76	1,349	1,273	1,273	1,349	1,010	Senegal	MFDC	Senegal
22	1947, 1954, 1989	50	150	100	100	17	50	Paraguay	Military factions, opposition coalition	Paraguay
263	1997	45	45	0	0	45	0	India	KNF	India
6	1946, 1966–68, 1979–90, 1993, 1996	41	168	127	127	168	100	Iran	KDPI	Iran
257	2007–08	39	434	395	395	308	267	Russia (Soviet Union)	Forces of the Caucasus Emirate	Russia (Soviet Union)
205	1994, 1996	38	182	144	144	182	102	Mexico	EPR, EZLN	Mexico
65	1959–73, 1989–90	20	75	55	55	75	50	Laos	Pathet Lao	Laos
26	1950–63, 1990, 1996	12	192	180	180	192	180	Myanmar	BMA, NMSP, MPF, MFL–MUF	Myanmar
177	1990, 1994, 2007–08	7	404	397	397	404	96	Mali	MPA, FIAA, ATNMC	Mali
250	2004	5	77	72	72	77	72	Nigeria	NDPVF	Nigeria

183	1990	4	34	30	30	27	30	Trinidad and Tobago	Jamaat al-Muslimeen	Trinidad and Tobago
188	1991–92, 2005	4	135	30	131	127	103	Turkey	Devrimci Sol, MKP	Turkey/Ottoman Empire
167	1989	2	29	27	27	29	25	Comoros	Presidential guard	Comoros
172	1989	2	77	75	75	24	20	Panama	Military faction (forces of Moisés Giroldi)	Panama
189	1991	1	64	63	63	64	53	Serbia (Yugoslavia)	Republic of Slovenia	Yugoslavia (Serbia)

**Table VIII Conflicts for which the total of UCDP's BEs is equal to PRIO's BEs in the time period 1989–2008**

Conflict ID	Years of active conflict	Difference between UCDP and PRIO BEs	Conflict total UCDP BEs	Conflict total PRIO BEs (including missing values)	Conflict total PRIO BEs (no missing values)	Conflict total UCDP LEs	Conflict total PRIO LEs	Side A	Side B	Location
182	1990	0	120	120	120	25	83	Russia (Soviet Union)	APF	Russia (Soviet Union)
213	1997	0	56	56	56	56	40	Comoros	MPA/Republic of Anjouan	Comoros
249	2004	0	52	52	52	52	35	Nigeria	Ahlul Sunnah Jamaa	Nigeria
259	2008	0	33	33	33	33	24	India	PULF	India