

POLICE AS NATION BUILDERS DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN COUNTRIES THAT CONTRIBUTE POLICE OFFICERS TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS**

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Abstract

The involvement of police in post-conflict peacekeeping has experienced exceptional growth. As a result, the countries contributing police officers to United Nations and European Union Missions is increasing. The countries that have contributed police officers to the 24 United Nations Missions that took place between January 2006 and December 2012 are examined and compared with those of military peacekeeping contributing countries. The countries identified as contributing police to peacekeeping missions during this period are different from those contributing military forces and are principally developing nations. These results raise questions in regard to the form of policing being introduced in post-conflict nations and the depriving of the contributing countries of their limited resource.

Keywords

International policing, United Nations Police, peace operations, policing post-conflict

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Introduction

In 2008, Donald Daniel, Katrin Heuel and Benjamin Margo¹ examined and analysed the national traits and characteristics of the countries that contributed military troops to peacekeeping missions from 2001 to 2005. Their research comprised of a number of high-level or strategic questions which formed the framework from which they were able to complete a comprehensive systematic analysis of the 157 troop contributing countries. The framework included the application of four sets of research questions and the addressing of three exploratory prospect issues. According to Daniel et al., this comprehensive analytical approach was taken as there was very little literature that examined peace mission troop contributing countries in any detail.

As a result of the comprehensiveness of Daniel et al.'s approach and analysis, it was hypothesised that their approach could be replicated and applied to the examination of countries that have contributed police to peacekeeping missions. Furthermore, it was also hypothesised that the police contributing country research findings could be compared with the military contributing country findings by Daniel et al. However, this article is based on information obtained from the United Nations and other open-source institutions, rather than the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's Yearbook on Armaments, Disarmaments, and International Security, which was the foundational information source for Daniel et al. (2008).

This article presents the application of the framework developed by Daniel et al. to the countries that have contributed police officers to the 24 United Nations Missions that took place between January 2006 and December 2012. After defining the basic research analytic concepts, the article describes the approach of the analysis and outlines the characteristics and profile of policing contributing countries. The findings of the application of the framework to the contributing police countries are presented and compared with the Daniel et al.'s findings in regard to military contributing countries.

Finally, the composition of police contributing countries is analysed in the context of the evolution of democratic policing and the capacity development of post conflict countries.

The Role of Police in Peacekeeping Operations

The first deployment of police officers in a United Nations peacekeeping mission occurred in 1960, when a civilian police contingent was included in the United Nations forces that were sent to suppress the violence in the Congo. The role of the police in this deployment was to assist the Congo Government to maintain law and order while the Belgian military withdrew from the country.

In the ensuing 50 or so years, the majority of United Nations peacekeeping missions have included civilian police officers, but their role has changed substantially. In early missions, the civilian police role was typically limited to general election monitoring, training of local police, and the provision of security. In recent years, civilian police activities have included undertaking patrols and developing the capacity of the local police.

¹ Daniel, Heuel & Margo, 2008(2008) 'Distinguishing among Military Contributors'. In D. Daniel, P. Taft & S. Wiharta (Eds.), *Peace Operations: Trends, Progress, and Prospects* (pp. 27-46). Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.

Changes to peacekeeping missions occurred from the early 1990s, when the number and complexity of tasks assigned to police grew dramatically. These changes can be attributed to earlier police involvement in peacekeeping or peace-building which revealed the need for more multi-faceted and intrusive police components in mission mandates. The significance of effectively establishing a sense of public security and developing local police capabilities was increasingly recognised with each subsequent policing mission.

The biggest changes to take place in recent times occurred in 1999 with the deployment of police to two new complex peacekeeping missions with 'executive' mandates; Kosovo (UNMIK) and Timor-Leste (UNTAET). The police were not only directly responsible for public security within mission areas, but became extensively involved in local governance.

These progressive changes have culminated in every United Nations mission since 2003 including police aspects with 'transformational' mandates of varying scope, and in a number of later missions, giving direct operational assistance to police forces to maintain law and order. This evolution of United Nations policing in peace missions can be described in terms of three categories of mission types: traditional, transformational and executive. The three categories are not mutually exclusive, but the composition categories are useful for understanding the different roles that are performed by civilian police in post-conflict situations and also in understanding the evolution of police involvement in peacekeeping missions.

Analytical Concepts

The analysis of police contributing countries and the following discussion is based on a number of high level questions: Is there a profile of the countries that have contributed police to peace operations? What forms of governments do these countries have? How wealthy, developed, and internationally stable are they? Are the countries technologically well-connected with the rest of the world? What is the size of their police forces/services in comparison to 100,000 people in the population? From which countries do the police officers hail? Do the profiles of the major contributing countries differ from those of the minor contributing countries? Do the profiles of the countries contributing police officers change over the research period? What are the implications for the country and its police force/service when police officers are made available to the United Nations for deployment on a peacekeeping mission?²

The information obtained from the United Nations and other open-source institutions enabled a comprehensive analysis of the police contributing countries and four sets of research questions³ to be developed:

- What are the profiles of the majority of actual police contributing countries (ACs), and how are these countries different from those of most nominal and non-contributing countries (NNCs)?
- Which states have had a relatively high or major impact on police contributions to peace operations, and which have had a more limited or low impact? Do the traits of the major impact countries differ from those of the limited or low impact countries?

² *ibid* p. 27.

³ adapted from Daniel et al., 2008, p. 27.

- How have the characteristics of all contributing countries changed over the research period, and are there any the notable rising contributing countries (NRC) from within the NNC countries? In this case, NRCs are defined as those contributing countries whose impacts appear to become more significant over time.
- Which country characteristics appear to be the most significant with regard to how much and how often a state contributes police officers to a peace operation?

The final step in the analytical framework examines which countries may become the major future police contributing countries to United Nations peace operations. This assessment is based on the evaluation of the analysis of the police contributing countries and the four sets of research questions. The three exploratory prospect issues (adapted from Daniel et al.) examined in this final step include:

- Based principally on the country characteristics, which nominal and non-police contributing countries (NNCs) have the most potential for becoming actual police contributing countries (ACs) over the next few years?
- Of the low impact police contributing (LIS) countries, which have the most potential for becoming high impact police contributing (HIS) countries?
- Based on the analysis of police contributing countries, the sets of trends and these exploratory issues, what are the overall prospects for the composition of the police-contributor community over the next few years? Are significant changes in this contributing population possible and what could these changes mean for the availability of police personnel for future United Nations peace operations or missions?

The Study of United Nations Peace Operations

Although police have been part of United Nations peacekeeping for more than 50 years, this research examines the countries that contributed police officers to the 24 Missions that were operational during the period January 2006 to December 2012. This research period is different from Daniel et al. who use for their research the period of troop contribution of January 2001 to December 2005. The police contributor research was limited to the period 2006 to 2012, as information pertaining to the Missions and contributing countries was more readily available for these years than for earlier periods. It is also noted that this police research, because of the date similarity, would be comparable to that of Daniel et al.

The Daniel et al. study of military contributing countries to United Nations missions designated a country as a troop contributor if it provided at least 100 troops to any one mission. According to Daniel et al., 87 countries contributed at least 100 troops to a United Nations mission from 2001 and 2005. They labelled these countries as G87. However, in this study, a country was identified as being a police contributor to a United Nations peace operation if it provided at least one police officer to any one mission between January 2006 and December 2012. There were 103 countries identified as contributing at least one police officer to at least one United Nations mission during this time period. In the following analysis, these countries are identified as G103.

Daniel et al.⁴ used the one hundred troop contribution minimum because ‘it is generally accepted as the low end of a company-size unit’. However, in a police contribution context, a

⁴ ibid p. 29.

100-person contribution limit would be unrealistic because police officers and police organisations do not function in modular military fashion, but operate as individuals or in small squads.⁵ Secondly, if the 100- person contribution was used in this study, only 21 police contributing countries would meet the qualification during the study period.

As well as the 87 countries identified by Daniel et al. as troop contributing countries, they also identified 70 nominal and non-contributors (NNCs or G70). These nominal or non-contributing countries were defined as those countries “to whom one would turn when seeking new designated contributors.”⁶ In a police contributing context, 74 countries were identified as nominal or non-contributing countries (G74). It is these countries that particular attention is paid in the second part of this research, especially the countries prospects by comparing their profiles to those of the G103.

The research drew on a number of sources to estimate the number of state police officers in a particular country and the country’s national police contribution totals for each of the years in the research period. The information sources included the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) monthly summaries, the CIA World Fact Book, the Department of State Country Summary, official government and organisation websites, and think tank and information-dissemination websites.⁷

Similar to Daniel et al., and to avoid double counting of missions and police officers contributed to the mission, two forms of peace missions were identified. The first form of mission was a rollover mission. These were defined as missions where “one mission directly succeeded another in the same location.”⁸ This form of mission is the most common within United Nations missions because the majority of their missions are only issued a mandate which requires renewing every six months. Also, usually at the date of mandate renewal (or rollover), the mission retains the same deployed personnel and mission name. There were nineteen missions that were identified as rollover.

The second form of mission was identified as follow on.”⁹ This form of mission was identified as a mission that underwent major changes to their “mandate or in the organizational leadership of the original mission.”¹⁰ There were three missions that were identified as follow on. The 22 United Nations missions included in the research, their title, the country receiving the mission and the mission commencement date are presented in table 1.

Table 1: United Nations Mission that Included a Police Component – 2006 to 2012

	Mission	Country	Date of Mission
1	UNAMA	Afghanistan	28 March 2002 to present
2	ONUB	Burundi	21 May 2004 to 31 December 2006
3	BNUB ¹	Burundi	1 January 2011 to present
4	BINUCA	Central African Republic	1 January 2010 to present

⁵ This organisational structure and deployment regime is different for Formed Police Units (FPUs). These 125-140 person police units deploy as self-contained units rather than as individual officers.

⁶ *ibid*, p. 29.

⁷ *ibid*.

⁸ *ibid* p. 30.

⁹ *ibid* p. 30.

¹⁰ *ibid* p. 30.

5	MINURCAT	Chad	25 September 2007 to 31 December 2010
6	ONUCI	Cote d'Ivoire	27 February 2004 to present
7	UNFICYP	Cyprus	14 April 1964 to present
8	UNAMID	Darfur (Sudan)	31 July 2007 to present
9	MONUC	DR Congo	24 February 1999 to 30 June 2010
10	MONUSCO ¹	DR Congo	1 July 2010 to present
11	UNOMIG	Georgia	24 August 1993 to 15 June 2009
12	UNIOGBIS	Guinea Bissau	1 January 2010 to present
13	MINUSTAH	Haiti	30 April 2004 to present
14	UNAMI	Iraq	14 August 2003 to present
15	UNMIK	Kosovo	10 June 1999 to present
16	UNMIL	Liberia	19 September 2003 to present
17	UNSMIL	Libya	16 September 2011 to present
18	UNIPSIL	Sierra Leone	10 October 2008 to present
19	UNPOS	Somalia	15 April 1995 to present
20	UNMISS	Sudan	24 March 2005 to present
21	UNMIT ²	Timor Leste	25 August 2006 to present
22	MINURSO	Western Sahara	21 April 1991 to present

¹ Follow-on mission

Source: Author

² UNMIT was a follow-on mission from UNMISSET which deployed to Timor-Leste from 20 May 2002 to 20 May 2005

To enable the G103 countries to be compared, their annual police contributions were added together and divided by the number of years for which they contributed.¹¹ The approach resulted in a “years-contribution average” for each country for the seven-year study period. “The averages were [then] ranked in descending order and divided into quartiles.”¹² Each of these quartiles were subsequently given a score of 1 to 4, 4 being the largest.¹³ This process measured the sustainability of an individual country’s contribution on a year by year basis and ensured that the data was not skewed towards those countries that were large or small contributors.

To identify a composite score for each contributing country, the country’s quartile ranking and its number of contributing years were added together. The best score of 11 characterized those countries that contributed for the seven-year period and had a “years-contribution average” quartile rank of 4. The lowest score, 2, is for one-year contributing countries that also had a quartile rank of 1.

Distinguishing the Police Contributing Countries

To enable the G103 countries profiles to be developed, each country was analysed under seven headings. Six of these headings were “quality levels”¹⁴ and one was geographical. The geographical quality level comprises nine regions; Africa (sub-Saharan), the Americas, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS [former Communist bloc countries]), East Asia and the Pacific, Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, and South Asia. These regions correspond to the United States Department of State geographic breakdown, except for the distinguishing of the CIS from Europe.¹⁵

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² *ibid* p. 30.

¹³ *ibid.*

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ *ibid.*

The first of the country quality levels characteristics is the country's number of police officers per 100,000 population. This approach was chosen over the raw number of state police officers in a country to provide a more equitable comparison figure. For example, a country such as India, with more than 1.5 million police officers could not be compared to Iceland with 640 police officers. Whereas, based on the 100,000 figure, India is 123 and Iceland is 271. In this analysis, a large number of police officers per 100,000 was a figure of 401 or more, medium police forces ranged from 201 to 400, and small police forces were 200 or less.

The final five contributing country characteristics are governance, income, development level, internal stability, and international technological connectivity.¹⁶ These five characteristics were defined collectively by Daniel et al. (2008), as being "a country's societal characteristics."¹⁷

Table 2 presents the information source for the five contributing country societal characteristics and their definitional rating and appendix 1 identifies 177 potential police contributing countries and 20 countries that are not capable of contributing police officers. The appendix presents the profile of each country using the five societal characteristics, region and the number of state police officers per 100,000 population. Each of the characteristics is given a value pertaining to the country, with 1 being the highest and 3 being the lowest. The societal characteristic values enable the comparison groups (geographical, high or low impact country) through the derivation of the mean scores. In this comparison process, the lower the number the higher the quality of the characteristic for that group.¹⁸

Table 2: Contributing Country Societal Characteristics Information Source and Definitional Rating

Country Characteristic	Information Source ¹	Definitional Rating ¹
Governance	Freedom House	1. Democracies 2. Anocracies 3. Autocracies
Income	World Bank	1. High 2. Middle 3. Low
Development Level	United Nations Development Program	1. Highly Developed 2. Lesser Developed 3. Least Developed
Internal Stability	Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland	1. Stable 2. Less Stable 3. Least Stable
International Technological Connectivity	Numerous Sources	1. High 2. Medium 3. Low

¹ Adapted from Daniel et al. (2008)

Source: Author

¹⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁷ *ibid* p. 30.

¹⁸ *ibid.*

According to Daniel et al.,¹⁹ the profile for any specific group, as derived from the mean scores, “refers to the characteristics that apply to most of the states in the group.” For example, in the police context, the analysis of the G177 countries in appendix 3 identifies that they are democratic (45 percent), medium income (46 percent), stable (55 percent), less well developed (47 percent), and have a low police to population ratio (42 percent).

Analysis of Actual Police Contributing Countries

There were 103 countries that contributed police officers to the 22 United Nations missions between January 2006 and December 2012. The aggregate contributions of officers per year ranged from a low of 8,482 in 2006 to a high of 14,307 in 2012 and the number of actual contributing countries ranged from 82 in 2012 to 97 in 2008. The mean average contribution for all countries over the seven years was 132 officers and the median was 41. The difference between mean and median, as Daniel et al.²⁰ notes, “indicates the critical role played by larger contributors.”

The numbers in relation to the contribution of police officers is of course smaller than those for the contribution of military personnel identified by Daniel et al. (2008). The number of military contributed to missions ranged from a low of 101,400 in 2002 to a high of 149,000 in 2004 and “[t]he number of designated contributor countries ranged from the low fifties early in the period to the upper seventies at its end” (p. 32). The mean contribution of countries “over the five years was 1,551[military] personnel [and] the median was 767.”²¹

The quartile of police officers contributed and the number of years a specific country contributed in aggregate across the 22 United Nations missions is presented in the matrix in appendix 2. The matrix lists all 103 actual police contributing countries by their composite score which is obtained by adding together the country’s quartile of contribution (y-axis) and the number of years they contributed (x-axis). The matrix is read from the lower left corner, countries that were lower contributors and contributed for only one year, to the upper right corner, countries that were large contributors and contributed for the full period.

The matrix identifies 71 countries as seven year contributors; twenty-nine (69 percent) of these are at level 3 or 4 and the remaining 42 of these countries are at level 1 or 2. The residual 30 countries are spread across the one to six year period and the four levels. However, the majority of the less than seven year contributing countries, 27, are at level 1. The only countries that were greater than level 1 that did not contribute for the full period were the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone and Burundi at level 2, South Africa at level 3, and Indonesia at level 4.

The comparison of the police actual contributing countries matrix and the Daniel et al. military contributing country matrix is presented in table 3. The shaded horizontal line represents the military actual contributors and the non-shaded horizontal line represents the police actual contributors. The findings of the actual police contributor matrix is very different from the matrix developed by Daniel et al. to examine the military contributing countries. Daniel et al. identified that of the 87 military contributing countries, forty-six contributed for the full period and thirty-five (75 percent) of these were at level 3 or 4. Of the remaining 41 countries, 33 were at level 1 or 2.

¹⁹ *ibid* p. 31.

²⁰ *ibid* p. 32.

²¹ *ibid* p. 32.

Table 3: Comparison of Military and Police Actual Contributor Matrices

Quartile ¹							
4	0	0	1 (1.1%)	0	21 (24%)	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1 (.9%)	0	17 (16.5%)
3	0	5 (5.7%)	0	2 (2.2%)	14 (16%)	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1 (.9%)	0	12 (11.6%)
2	1 (1.1%)	4 (4.6%)	7 (8%)	1 (1.1%)	9 (10.3%)	0	0
	0	0	1 (.9%)	0	0	2 (1.9%)	8 (7.7%)
1	4 (4.6%)	6 (6.9%)	10 (11.5%)	0	2 (2.2%)	0	0
	5 (4.8%)	4 (3.9%)	7 (6.8%)	2 (1.9%)	8 (7.7%)	1 (.9%)	34 (33%)
DC Years	1	2	3	4	5²	6	7

¹ The shaded line of each quartile denotes the number and percentage of the 87 contributing military countries and the bottom line denotes number and percentage of the 103 contributing police countries.

² The Daniel, et al. (2008) research period was five years.

The Police Contributing Countries (G103) Characteristics

To enable analysis of Potential (G177), Actual (AC103), Nominal and Non-Contributing countries (NNC74), and Notable Rising Countries (NRC), the characteristics of each contribution category are presented in appendix 3 and are summarised in table 4. The appendix identifies that the majority of Actual Police Contributing Countries are stable (52 percent) and democratic (49 percent), of low to medium income, with medium to high connectivity, and low to medium police per population, but are less to highly developed. Although the country characteristics of wealth, development, connectivity and police per population do not provide a majority percentage, they do assist in identifying the profile of the police contributing countries. These results should provide confidence to post-conflict nations in that the countries that contribute police officers will be able to provide a foundation to assist in the establishment of democracy.

Table 4: Summary of Country Characteristics by Contribution Category

Characteristic	AC	NNC	HIS	LIS	NRC
Governance	Democratic	Democratic	Democratic	Democratic	Anocracy
Wealth	Low/Medium	Medium	Low	Low/High	Low
Stability	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Less
Development	Less	Less	Less/High	Less/High	Least
Connectivity	Low/High	Medium	Low/High	Medium	Low
Police/100k	Low/High	Low/Medium	Low/Medium	Medium	Low

In comparison to military contributors, police contributing countries characteristics are exactly the same as those found by Daniel et al., but the percentages are significantly lower. Fifty-five percent of military contributing countries were found to be democratic and sixty percent were identified as being stable.

The regions with the most contributing countries were Africa and Europe. Together, the number of contributing countries from these two regions totalled 63 countries or 61 percent of all contributors. In regard to the other regions, there were eleven Americas contributing countries, fifteen from the Asia/Pacific, five each from North Africa/Middle East and South Asia and only four from the CIS. However, if the actual number of police officers contributed is examined, Africa remains the major contributor, followed closely by South Asia.

Table 5 presents the annual contribution of police officers by Region. The region of Africa contribution was the largest number of police officers every year for the seven year research period. However, by 2011, both the North Africa/Middle East and South Asia regions were increasing their contribution and were closing the gap. During the same period, three of the remaining regions, the Americas, CIS and Europe decreased their contributions. In the cases of the CIS and Europe, these decreases, in real and percentage terms were substantial, at 65 percent and 60 percent respectively.

Table 5: Annual Contribution of Police Officers by Region

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Africa	2,069	2,328	3,834	3,873	4,404	4,521	4,801
Americas	512	512	521	375	389	414	410
Asia/Pacific	1,278	1,434	1,668	1,698	1,918	1,897	2,004
CIS	301	321	293	104	136	138	110
Europe	1,557	1,753	1,581	763	740	906	616
North Africa/Mideast	947	991	1,206	1,395	1,908	2,229	2,591
South Asia	1,818	2,226	2,555	2,731	3,140	3,808	3,775
Annual Total	8,482	9,565	11,658	10,939	12,635	13,913	14,307

The aggregate characteristics of the 103 actual police contributing countries in comparison to the 177 potential police contributing countries are presented in appendix 4. The appendix emphasises the characteristic differences between the actual and potential contributors and identifies that more democratic, reasonably stable, but low development and connectivity countries tend more often to be police contributors than do countries that are stable with high development and connectivity. Specifically, nearly two-thirds to three-quarters of both democratic and anocratic, reasonably stable, with low income and connectivity countries with low police per population are contributors, compared with only one-quarter to one-half of autocratic, stable, with medium development and connectivity, and low police per population are potential contributing countries.

In comparison to the Daniel et al. research, these results highlight the difference between police and military contributing countries to United Nations missions. Daniel et al. found that two-thirds to three-quarters of military contributing countries were democratic, wealthy, stable, highly developed, and well connected with large ground forces. This result highlights that military contributing countries are more wealthy and highly developed than the majority of police contributing countries.

The South Asian region, with 100 percent of capable nations contributing police officers, comprised of the highest number of contributing countries proportionally relative to the number of total potential contributors in a given region. The only country that does not contribute police or military personnel to United Nations peacekeeping missions from this

region was Afghanistan, which is excluded from this research. The next region with the highest proportion of potential contributing countries was Africa with 77 percent, while North Africa/Middle East, CIS and the Americas were significantly underrepresented as police contributing regions, with 29, 33 and 34 percent of the countries from the regions being contributors.

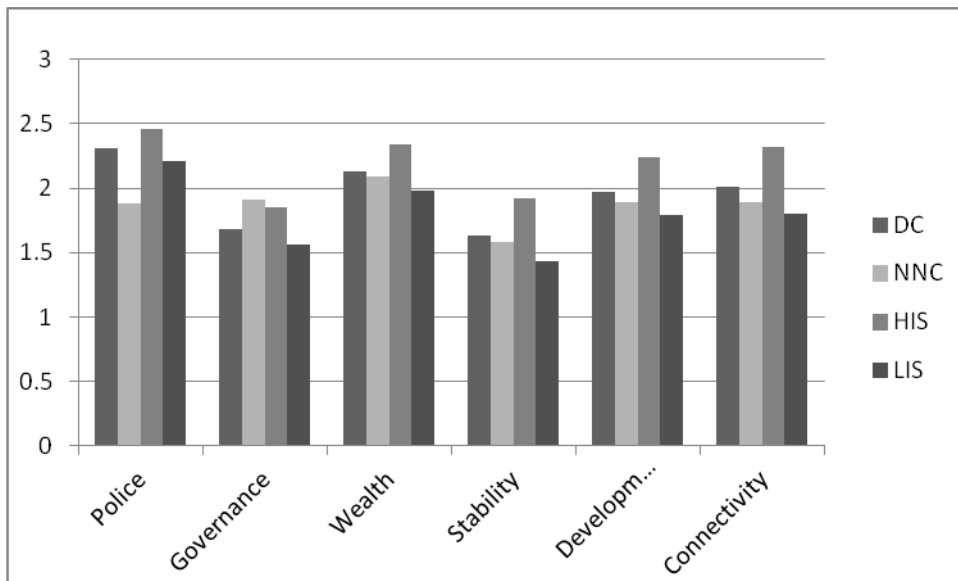
These results are very similar to those found by Daniel et al. in regard to a region's number of potential military contributing countries. Daniel et al. also identified that South Asia had the highest proportion of countries that did contribute to a mission in comparison to those countries that were potentially capable of contributing. However, Daniel et al. identified Europe as the next highest region proportionally with actual contributors to potential contributors. Africa was identified as only having fifty percent of the region's countries contributing.

The difference between the two studies is in the sequence of the regions with the highest number of actual contributing countries to those that were potentially able to contribute. In Daniel et al., the three regions with the highest proportion were identified as South Asia, Europe and the Americas. Whereas, the three regions in this study with the highest proportion of contributors were South Asia, Africa and Europe. The Americas in this study have the second lowest proportion of contributing countries.

Actual Police Contributing Countries in Comparison to Nominal and Non-contributing Countries

Comparing the characteristics of the 103 actual contributing (AC) countries with the 77 nominal and non-contributing (NNC) countries highlights that there is very little difference between the two categories. Most actual police contributing countries are democratic and stable, have low to medium wealth, and less development and high connectivity, while most police NNC countries are democratic and stable, have medium wealth, and less development and medium connectivity. The two contributing country categories are also similar in the police to population characteristic; both have low police to population ratios. However, in five of the six characteristics, the NNC countries have lower, therefore better, mean scores than the AC countries. This trend is presented in figure 1 where it is seen that the NNC countries have lower mean scores than the AC countries in all of the characteristics other than for the governance characteristic.

Figure 1: Comparing Form of Contribution by Mean Scores



The Americas has the largest number of NNC countries, followed by Europe, North Africa/Middle East and Asia/Pacific. South Asia is the only region that does not have any NNC countries. The regions that are comprised of countries that do not contribute police officers to United Nations missions are different from the regions that do not contribute military personnel. According to Daniel et al.,²² Africa then North Africa/Middle East “form the largest groups among the nominal and non-contributors, while South Asia is the smallest.”

Comparing Higher-Impact and Lower Impact Actual Police Contributing Countries

Daniel et al. define Higher or major-Impact (HIS) contributing countries as those with scores of 7 to 11 in their Designated Contributor Matrix (which is similar to appendix 2 included in this chapter) and Lower or limited-Impact (LIS) as those with scores of 2 to 6. HIS countries were also to have contributed military personnel “for at least three of the five years and [to have] done so at least at the level of the second quartile.”²³ There are 41 police HIS countries, or 40 percent of the actual contributing countries, that meet the defined minimal standards. Only Indonesia, South Africa, Burundi and Sierra Leone did not contribute for the full research period of seven years. Indonesia and South Africa contributed for five years and Burundi and Sierra Leone for six years. The average contribution of a HIS country was 301 police officers.

The number of police HIS contributing countries was slightly less than that for military HIS contributing countries. There were 47 military HIS contributing countries or 54 percent of the total actual military contributing countries. There is no comparison in regard to the average contribution of military personnel, as military mission deployments are far larger than police deployments.

There were 62 police LIS contributing countries. All of which, except the United Kingdom, were in the first quartile. The vast majority of these countries, 34, contributed police officers

²² *ibid* p. 36

²³ *ibid* p. 36.

for the full seven year period, while the remaining countries contribution periods were spread out over the residual six years. The average contribution for an LIS country was 19 officers.

The outlier country in the LIS group is the United Kingdom. This is the only country that met the level of the second quartile, having contributed larger numbers of officers during the first three years of the research period and no contributions for the last four years.

There were 40 military LIS contributing countries or 48 percent of the number of actual military contributing countries. This figure is almost one-third less than the number of police LIS contributing countries.

The characteristics of both the police HIS and LIS contributing countries are presented in appendix 3 and are summarised in table 4. Both forms of contributing countries appear similar as there are only slight differences in four of the six characteristics. Both HIS and LIS contributing countries are democratic and stable, but high-impact countries have low to medium wealth, with little to low development, low connectivity and low police to population, while low-impact countries have low to high wealth, less to high development, high connectivity and medium police to population.

These results are very different from those for military HIS and LIS countries. Daniel et al.²⁴ found that HIS countries “are democratic, wealthy or of middle income, highly developed, and well connected,” while most of the LIS contributing countries “are democratic or anocratic, middle income, lesser or least developed, with medium or low connectivity.”²⁵

There are two differences in the findings of this research into HIS and LIS contributing countries in comparison to the findings by Daniel et al. Firstly, there are significant differences between the military HIS and LIS countries while there is very little difference between the police HIS and LIS contributing countries. Secondly, there are significant differences between the characteristics of police HIS contributing countries with those of military HIS contributing countries. The issue in regard to these differences is whether or not it has affected the quality of the delivery of police or military services to United Nations missions?

The second method of analysing the characteristics of police HIS contributing countries to LIS contributing countries is by examining the Mean Scores in figure 1. The figure shows that the HIS and LIS countries are significantly different in all six characteristics presented in the figure, as the high-impact countries have higher mean scores than do the low-impact countries. This means that the low-impact countries are actually of higher quality in regard to the six characteristics, than are the high impact countries.

Again, this result is significantly different from the analysis of military contributing countries. The police contributing countries research identifies that the characteristic with the least difference between the HIS and LIS countries was police per population. However, this is opposite to the findings by Daniel et al. According to Daniel et al.,²⁶ “the greatest contrast in the mean scores [for military contributors] pertains to the size of ground forces.”

²⁴ *ibid* p. 37.

²⁵ *ibid* p. 37.

²⁶ *ibid* p. 37.

Daniel et al., also found that the make-up of the military LIS contributing countries actually resembles that of the nominal and non-contributing countries (NNC) rather than those of the HIS countries. Whereas this research found that there is no similarity or resemblance between LIS and NNC police contributing countries.

The analysis of the regions reveals that Africa, at 27 countries and Europe, at 18 countries, are the leading locations for the police HIS contributing countries. Whereas, this order reverses for the police LIS contributing countries, with Europe at twelve countries and Africa at six. All the other regions have three to eleven HIS countries, and zero to four LIS countries. Most notable is that four-fifths of all potential African contributors and all potential South Asian contributors are HIS contributing nations.

The highest police HIS and LIS contributing regions is similar to that found by Daniel et al. (2008) in regard to military contributing regions. The highest military HIS contributing region was Europe with 21 countries and the highest military LIS contributing region was Africa with fourteen countries. The remaining regions had three to seven HIS countries, and one to nine LIS countries. Most impressive, according to Daniel et al., was “that three-fifths of all potential European contributors” were HIS countries.

Police Country Characteristics Changes from 2006 to 2012

The second method of analysing the police contributing countries is to examine their contribution over the research period. Table 6 presents the first part of this analysis by presenting the total number of police contributed, the number of contributing countries, and the average contribution for each year. The table also lists the change in each characteristic’s mean score for each year. During the research period, the total number of police contributed during the seven years increased from 8,482 to 14,307 (a 60-percent increase) and the number of contributing countries increased from eighty-six to ninety-two. The increase in total police contributed and in the number of contributing countries resulted in the average country contribution increasing from 87 to 146 police officers.

The second part of the time series analysis is presented in table 7. This table presents the moving averages of mean scores identified in table 6 for each of the characteristics for each research year. The table also presents the largest difference for each moving average during the seven years. As Daniel et al.²⁷ notes, the development of moving averages provides examinable “indicators of overall trends since they smooth peaks and valleys in time series data.”

The combination of tables 6 and 7 provides a picture of the gradual decrease in country quality over time. There was a modest decrease in wealth, development and police per population and larger decreases in governance, connectivity and stability. This result is similar for the changes over time in the military contributing countries. Daniel et al.²⁸ found that the military contributing countries’ quality decreased over time, “modestly for governance and stability, more significantly for ground forces, and most significantly for wealth, development and connectivity.”

²⁷ *ibid* p. 37.

²⁸ *ibid* p. 37.

Table 6: Contributing Countries Characteristics Mean Scores 2006-2012

Year	Total Police Contributed	Number of Contributing Countries	Average Country Contribution	Police per 100k	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity
2006	7,475	86	87	2.28	1.64	2.12	1.58	1.95	1.97
2007	8,533	87	98	2.28	1.64	2.11	1.57	1.94	1.98
2008	10,325	97	106	2.34	1.67	2.11	1.62	1.95	2.00
2009	9,459	85	111	2.38	1.73	2.19	1.68	2.02	2.07
2010	10,842	87	125	2.34	1.74	2.18	1.68	2.01	2.07
2011	11,798	86	137	2.36	1.71	2.19	1.70	2.02	2.07
2012	11,980	92	146	2.34	1.72	2.20	1.70	2.04	2.07

Table 7: Contributing Countries Characteristics Mean Scores Moving Average 2006-2012

Year	Police per 100k	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity
2006/2007	2.28	1.64	2.12	1.58	1.95	1.97
2007/2008	2.31	1.66	2.11	1.60	1.95	1.99
2008/2009	2.36	1.70	2.15	1.65	1.99	2.04
2009/2010	2.36	1.73	2.19	1.68	2.02	2.07
2010/2011	2.35	1.72	2.18	1.69	2.02	2.07
2011/2012	2.35	1.71	2.19	1.70	2.03	2.07
Largest Difference	.08	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.10

The third area of analysis is the examination of contributing countries that significantly raised their contribution of police officers over the seven year research period. Table 8 presents the 29 police contributing countries whose two-year moving average increased by at least six police officers, which meant that their final moving average was 12 or more police officers higher than their first contribution. The figure of six was chosen because it is the usual size of a police squad or section comprising of a sergeant and five constables/officers and is the frequently the basic building block for most countries contributions to peace operations.

Seven of the 29 countries are identified as being low-impact notable rising contributing countries, all of which are from the region of Africa. All of the seven regions, except Europe and CIS had at least one country that was identified as a notable rising contributor (NRC). The Americas and Asia/Pacific were the least impressive with only one country each. North Africa/Middle East, Africa and South Asia all had a significant proportion of their countries meeting the NRC definition. All five South Asia potential contributing countries were include, as were three of the five potential North Africa/Middle East countries and nineteen of the possible thirty-three African countries. These results are possibly more about the major Western nations not contributing to peace missions as they had previously than of one where the low-impact contributing countries are becoming more involved in peacekeeping.

Table 8: Notable Rising Contributing Countries

Country	Type	Country	Type
Africa		Americas	
Burkina Faso	HIS	Canada	HIS
Burundi	HIS		
Cote d'Ivoire	HIS	Asia	
Gambia	HIS	Malaysia	HIS
Ghana	HIS		
Mali	HIS	North Africa/Middle East	
Nigeria	HIS	Egypt	HIS
Rwanda	HIS	Jordan	HIS
Senegal	HIS	Yemen	HIS
Sierra Leone	HIS		
Uganda	HIS	South Asia	
Zambia	HIS	Bangladesh	HIS
Chad	LIS	India	HIS
Central African Rep.	LIS	Nepal	HIS
Malawi	LIS	Pakistan	HIS
Madagascar	LIS	Sri Lanka	HIS
Namibia	LIS		
Tanzania	LIS		
Togo	LIS		

The police notable rising contributing countries are significantly different from the military notable rising countries in six of the regions, but exactly the same in the South Asia region. All five South Asia countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are both police and military notable rising contributing countries. There were also four European countries and one CIS country included in the military notable rising countries, whereas there were not any from these regions included in the police notable rising countries. Similarly,

Africa had the largest absolute number of military NRC, though significantly lower than the police NRC at six, and all of the five South Asia countries were also identified as military NRC.

The characteristics of the NRC countries are presented in the last column in appendix 3 and are summarised in table 4. The NRC countries are mainly anocratic, of low wealth, less stable, least developed, have low connectivity and low police to population ratio. This profile is in marked contrast to the profile of the 103 Actual Contributing countries.

The biggest contrast between the NRC countries and the Actual Contributing countries is in the level of wealth, development and in the number of police to population ratio. These results highlight the significance of quality governance and stability and also suggest that the quality of the current major actual contributing countries may gradually lessen if the 29 NRC countries continue their rise as prominent contributors.²⁹

The Influencing Police Contributing Country Characteristics

The findings of this research are not as clear cut as those identified by Daniel et al. (2008). According to Daniel et al. (2008), the higher the quality of the country, the more likely the country is to contribute to peacekeeping. While contributing military personnel to a peacekeeping mission may be one benchmark for having reached a specific level in the eyes of the international community, this does not appear to apply equally to police contributing countries. Although there was a profile for the majority of the police Actual Contributing Countries, there was a spread of countries across the three levels within each of the seven characteristics.

According to Daniel et al.,³⁰ “there are three (possibly four)” characteristics that seem more to influence whether or not a country is a contributor of military personnel to peace missions. Daniel identified the first two military influencing characteristics as governance and stability.

Daniel et al. also identified that the characteristics of governance and stability provided the greatest distinction between designated and nominal and non-contributing countries. However, there was very little difference between these characteristics in police contributing countries, except that autocracy was more significant in NNC countries than AC countries. All five of the Country Contribution Categories, except NRC, identified democracy as the main form of governance and stability as being prominent. This situation alters slightly when these characteristics are compared between NNC and LIS countries. In both characteristics, the LIS countries display a higher quality than the NNC countries.

The situation of police influencing characteristics however becomes confused by the analysis of the mean scores moving average presented in table 6. In Daniel et al., governance and stability have the least movement over their five year research period. However, in this police research, wealth and development (in that order) have the least movement. This means, that in the police context, these two characteristics are influencing variables.

The third influencing characteristic identified by Daniel et al.³¹ in the military context was the size of ground forces, noting that [t]here is clearly a relation[ship] between size of ground

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ *ibid* p. 39.

forces and size of contribution.” In the police sense, this is not as easily analysed. In all but one of the Country Contribution Categories, most countries were identified as having a low police to population ratio. Only the LIS category was identified as including a larger number of medium police to population ratio. As a result, two possibilities could be drawn from this analysis. The first is that the major contributors of police to peace missions are developed countries as the developed countries tend to have a lower police to population ratio. The second is that the major contributors of police are underdeveloped countries, as they cannot afford large numbers of police.

The final influencing characteristic may be the regional location of the country.³² Daniel et al. identified that in the military context, both South Asia and Europe provided a “positive ethos,” as both are “heavily overrepresented as a proportion of their regions” not only as ACs but also as high-impact contributors.³³ The result is also similar for police contributing regions. However, the highest police regions by proportion of contributing countries are South Asia, Africa and Europe (see Appendices 3 and 4). Conversely, North Africa/Middle East, CIS and the Americas have “little enthusiasm” as police contributors. North Africa/Middle East and the CIS were also identified as not being major military contributors.

An Assessment of Potential Police Contributing Countries

The final step of this research involves the assessment of the future composition of the two categories low-impact and high-impact countries. The assessment seeks to identify which current nominal and non-contributing countries indicate that they have the prospective characteristic structure to move into the low-impact category and which current low-impact countries have the potential to move into the high-impact category.

Future Low-Impact Category Countries

Appendix 3 and table 4 identify that there is significant similarity in the country profiles of NNC countries and LIS countries. This means that the majority of NNC countries should be able to become LIS countries in the future. However, upon further analysis of appendix 3, there are only 22 of the 74 countries that meet the minimum or are better than all six of the LIS individual characteristics. A further five NNC countries meet the minimum or are better than five of the six LIS characteristics.

Of the 22 potential police LIS contributing countries, only seven (Mexico, Taiwan, Luxembourg, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia and the Dominican Republic) would have the capacity and resources to be able to contribute police to peacekeeping missions.

Future High-Impact Countries

As Daniel et al. note there are two potential methods for assessing which countries could potentially progress from being a low-impact to a high-impact contributing country. The first method is to examine the country’s characteristics and the second is to review the country’s record of contribution of police officers during the research period. It could be hypothesised that if a country had an increasing contribution rate over the seven year research period then

³¹ *ibid* p. 39.

³² *ibid*.

³³ *ibid* p. 40.

there would be a higher probability that the country could become a high-impact contributing country.

Using the increasing contribution rate analysis approach, there were 13 countries that increased their contribution over the seven year period. Of these 13 countries, seven were identified as Notable Rising Countries (see table 8). These seven countries, all of which are from the region of Africa, were Central African Republic, Chad, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Togo and Tanzania. Of the remaining thirteen countries, five (Brazil, Italy, Jamaica, Namibia and Colombia) met the HIS country profile.

Although this result compares favourably with that obtained by Daniel et al. in regard to the number of countries involved, only Namibia is a rising contributor in both police and military. Daniel identified that eleven countries increased their military contribution over the research period and six of these were military NRC countries (Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Namibia, Rwanda and Sri Lanka).

The use of the characteristics analysis approach reveals entirely different results. Firstly, none of the seven police NRC countries identified above meet the minimum HIS country characteristics profile and secondly, 34 other police LIS contributing countries meet or exceed the HIS country characteristics profile. Only one LIS military contributing country (Chile) met the HIS characteristics profile.

If all of the 13 police LIS contributing countries were to move to the HIS category, there would be seven more African countries, three from the Americas (Brazil, Jamaica and Colombia), one from Asia/Pacific (Fiji) and two from Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Italy) in the category.

A Change in the Number of High-Impact Countries?

As the results from the above analysis of potential HIS identifies, there is a potential for the police HIS group of contributing countries to increase by thirteen. Is this likely to actually eventuate?

There were 22 police NNC contributing countries identified that met the characteristics of LIS countries, but only seven of the 22 were identified as possibly being capable or of having the resources to become new Actual Contributing Countries. However, Mexico could not be considered as a potential Actual Contributing country because of the ongoing drug related crime issues, it would not strategically or politically be able to contribute police officers to peacekeeping missions. As a result, of the remaining six countries, only Taiwan and the Dominican Republic would be capable of contributing larger numbers of police, as the other four countries are smaller and would only have small numbers of police available for contribution. This means that only two countries are potential Actual Contributing countries and would therefore make very little difference to the overall effect of the HIS countries to peacekeeping missions.

The alternative is that any increase in the contribution of police is most likely to come from existing contributing countries or NRC countries. There were 29 countries identified as NRC countries and the majority of these countries have a large population or police services from which they would be able to draw from.

Conclusion

This analysis of police contributing countries to peacekeeping missions has identified that these countries are different than the countries identified by Daniel et al. (2008) as the major military peacekeeping contributing countries. The major police contributing countries are in the regions of Africa, North Africa/Middle East and South Africa, while the major military contributing countries were South Asia and Europe.

The major police contributing countries are from Africa and included Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone. All, except Chad, have peacekeeping missions in their own countries. While it can be debated that including police from these countries increases their own development in democratic policing and other related skills, their deployment on peacekeeping missions is depriving their own countries of the limited resource of police officers.

This situation also brings into question the ability of the current police deployed in peacekeeping missions to reform the indigenous police forces. It is acknowledged that the current actual contributing countries often share similar cultures and experiences, which will aid in establishing democratic or community policing to post-conflict nations. However, the current mix of HIS countries illustrates the unfair burden placed on developing countries and the minimal involvement of developed countries. This structure creates law enforcement and quality of life issues in these countries, but also assists in professionalizing their own police agencies.

Appendix 1: Country Profile Characteristics

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Afghanistan	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	3	SA	X
Albania	N/A	2	2	2	1	2	2	Eu	NNC
Algeria	N/A	2	3	2	3	2	2	NM	NNC
Angola	N/A	0	3	3	3	3	3	Af	NNC
Andorra	N/A	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	NNC
Antigua and Barbuda	N/A	1	1	2	1	2	1	Am	NNC
Argentina	HIS	1	1	2	1	1	3	Am	DC
Armenia	N/A	0	2	2	3	2	2	Eu	NNC
Australia	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	AP	DC
Austria	LIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Azerbaijan	N/A	3	3	2	3	2	3	CIS	NNC
Bahrain	N/A	0	2	1	1	1	1	NM	NNC
Bangladesh	HIS	3	2	3	2	2	3	SA	DC
Barbados	N/A	1	1	2	1	2	1	Am	NNC
Belarus	N/A	1	3	2	1	2	2	CIS	NNC
Belguim	LIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Belize	N/A	2	1	2	1	2	1	Am	NNC
Belize	N/A	2	1	2	1	2	1	Am	NNC
Benin	HIS	3	1	3	1	3	3	Af	DC
Bhutan	N/A	0	2	3	3	2	3	SA	X
Bolivia	N/A	2	2	2	1	2	2	Am	NNC
Bosnia and Herzegovina	HIS	2	2	2	2	2	2	Eu	DC
Botswana	LIS	2	1	2	1	2	2	Af	DC
Brazil	HIS	2	1	2	1	2	2	Am	DC

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Brunei	N/A	1	3	1	1	1	1	AP	NNC
Bulgaria	LIS	1	1	2	1	2	2	Eu	DC
Burakina Faso	HIS	3	2	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Burundi	HIS	2	2	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Cambodia	N/A	1	3	3	3	2	3	AP	NNC
Cameroon	HIS	3	3	3	2	2	3	Af	DC
Canada	HIS	3	1	1	1	1	1	Am	DC
Cape Verde	N/A	3	1	2	1	2	2	Af	NNC
Central African Republic	HIS	3	3	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Chad	HIS	3	3	3	2	3	3	Af	DC
Chile	HIS	3	1	2	1	1	1	Am	DC
Colombia	HIS	2	2	2	1	2	2	Am	DC
Comoros	N/A	3	2	3	2	3	3	AF	X
Congo	N/A	0	2	3	3	3	3	Af	NNC
Costa Rica	N/A	2	2	2	1	2	2	AM	NNC
Cote d'Ivoire	HIS	3	3	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Croatia	HIS	1	1	2	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Cuba	N/A	3	3	2	1	1	2	Am	X
Cyprus	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	NNC
Czech Republic	HIS	1	1	2	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Denmark	LIS	3	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Djibouti	HIS	3	2	2	2	3	2	Af	DC
Dominica	N/A	1	2	2	1	2	2	AM	NNC
Dominican Republic	N/A	2	1	2	1	2	2	Am	NNC
DR Congo	LIS	3	3	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Ecuador	LIS	2	2	2	2	2	2	Am	DC
Egypt	HIS	1	3	2	2	2	2	NM	DC
El Salvador	HIS	2	1	2	1	2	1	Am	DC

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Equatorial Guinea	N/A	2	3	2	2	2	3	Af	NNC
Eritrea	N/A	0	3	3	2	3	3	Af	NNC
Estonia	N/A	2	1	2	1	1	1	Eu	NNC
Ethiopia	LIS	3	2	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Fiji	HIS	2	2	2	2	2	2	AP	DC
Finland	HIS	3	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
France	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
FYROM Macedonia	LIS	1	2	2	1	2	2	Eu	DC
Gabon	N/A	3	2	2	2	2	2	Af	NNC
Gambia	HIS	3	2	3	2	3	3	Af	DC
Georgia	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	2	CIS	NNC
Germany	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Ghana	HIS	3	1	3	2	2	3	Af	DC
Greece	LIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Grenada	LIS	3	1	2	1	2	1	Am	DC
Guatemala	N/A	3	2	2	2	2	2	Am	NNC
Guinea	HIS	3	3	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Guinea-Bissau	LIS	3	2	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Guyana	N/A	3	1	2	1	2	1	Am	NNC
Haiti	N/A	2	2	2	1	2	2	AM	X
Honduras	N/A	3	2	2	1	2	2	Am	NNC
Hungary	LIS	2	1	2	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Iceland	LIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
India	HIS	3	1	3	2	2	3	AP	DC
Indonesia	HIS	3	2	2	2	2	3	AP	DC
Iran	N/A	3	3	2	3	2	2	NM	NNC
Iraq	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	NM	X
Ireland	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Israel	LIS	2	1	1	2	1	1	NM	DC
Italy	HIS	1	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Jamaica	HIS	2	1	2	1	2	1	Am	DC
Japan	LIS	3	1	1	1	1	1	AP	DC
Jordan	HIS	3	2	2	2	2	2	NM	DC
Kazakhstan	N/A	2	3	2	1	2	2	CIS	NNC
Kenya	HIS	3	2	3	2	3	3	Af	DC
Kiribati	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	AP	NNC
Kosovo	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	Eu	NNC
Kuwait	N/A	3	2	1	1	1	1	NM	NNC
Kyrgyzstan	HIS	2	3	3	2	2	2	CIS	DC
Laos	N/A	0	3	3	2	2	3	AP	NNC
Latvia	N/A	2	1	2	1	1	1	Eu	NNC
Lebanon	N/A	1	3	2	3	2	2	NM	NNC
Lesotho	N/A	3	1	3	2	3	3	Af	NNC
Liberia	N/A	3	2	3	3	3	3	Af	NNC
Libya	LIS	3	3	2	2	2	2	NM	DC
Liechtenstein	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0	Eu	NNC
Lithuania	LIS	2	1	2	1	1	2	Eu	DC
Luxembourg	N/A	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	NNC
Madagascar	HIS	3	2	3	2	3	3	Af	DC
Malawi	HIS	3	2	3	1	3	3	Af	DC
Malaysia	HIS	2	2	2	2	2	1	AP	DC
Maldives	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AF	X
Mali	HIS	3	1	3	1	3	3	Af	DC
Malta	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	NNC
Mauritius	LIS	1	2	3	2	3	2	Af	DC
Mexico	N/A	2	1	2	1	1	1	Am	NNC

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Micronesia, Federated States of	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AP	X
Moldova	N/A	3	2	3	1	1	2	CIS	NNC
Monaco	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	Eu	NNC
Mongolia	N/A	2	1	3	1	2	3	AP	NNC
Montenegro	LIS	1	2	2	1	2	2	Eu	DC
Morocco	N/A	3	2	2	2	2	2	NM	NNC
Mozambique	N/A	3	2	3	2	3	3	Af	NNC
Myanmar	N/A	3	3	2	3	2	3	AP	NNC
Namibia	HIS	1	1	2	1	2	2	Af	DC
Nauru	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	AP	NNC
Nepal	HIS	2	2	3	3	2	3	SA	DC
Netherlands	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
New Zealand	HIS	3	1	1	1	1	1	Ap	DC
Nicaragua	N/A	3	2	3	1	2	2	Am	NNC
Niger	HIS	3	2	3	2	3	3	Af	DC
Nigeria	HIS	2	2	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
North Korea	N/A	1	3	3	2	3	3	AP	X
Norway	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Oman	N/A	2	3	2	1	2	2	NM	NNC
Pakistan	HIS	2	3	3	3	3	3	SA	DC
Palau	LIS	3	2	3	1	2	3	AP	DC
Panama	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AM	X
Papua NG	N/A	3	2	3	1	2	3	AP	NNC
Paraguay	N/A	2	2	2	1	2	2	Am	NNC
People's Rep. of China	HIS	3	3	2	2	2	2	AP	DC
Peru	N/A	1	1	2	2	2	2	Am	NNC
Philippines	HIS	3	1	2	1	2	2	AP	DC
Poland	HIS	2	1	2	1	1	1	Eu	DC

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Portugal	HIS	1	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Qatar	N/A	1	3	1	1	1	1	NM	NNC
Republic of Korea	HIS	3	1	1	1	1	1	AP	DC
Romania	HIS	2	1	2	1	2	1	Eu	DC
Russian Federation	HIS	1	3	2	2	2	2	CIS	DC
Rwanda	HIS	3	3	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Saint Kitts and Nevis	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	AM	NNC
Saint Lucia	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	AM	NNC
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	AM	NNC
Samoa	HIS	3	2	3	1	2	3	AP	DC
San Marino	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0	Eu	NNC
Sao Tome and Principe	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AF	X
Saudi Arabia	N/A	3	3	2	2	2	2	NM	NNC
Senegal	HIS	3	1	3	2	3	2	Af	DC
Serbia	HIS	1	1	2	2	2	2	Eu	DC
Seychelles	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AF	X
Sierra Leone	HIS	3	2	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Singapore	HIS	2	2	1	1	1	1	AP	DC
Slovakia	N/A	2	1	2	1	1	1	Eu	NNC
Slovenia	LIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Solomon Islands	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0	AP	NNC
Somalia	N/A	3	0	0	0	0	0	AF	X
South Sudan	N/A	2	0	0	0	0	0	AF	X
South Africa	HIS	2	1	2	1	2	2	Af	DC
Spain	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Sri Lanka	HIS	2	2	2	2	2	2	SA	DC
Sudan	N/A	3	3	3	3	2	3	Af	NNC
Suriname	N/A	2	1	2	1	2	1	Am	NNC

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Swaziland	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AF	X
Sweden	HIS	3	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Switzerland	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Syria	N/A	3	3	2	2	2	2	NM	NNC
Taiwan	N/A	2	1	1	1	1	1	AP	NNC
Tajikistan	LIS	3	3	3	3	2	3	CIS	DC
Thailand	HIS	2	1	2	2	2	2	AP	DC
The Bahamas	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	0	AM	NNC
Timor Leste	LIS	2	2	3	2	3	3	AP	DC
Togo	HIS	3	3	3	2	3	2	Af	DC
Tonga	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AP	X
Trinidad and Tobago	N/A	1	2	2	1	1	1	Am	NNC
Tunisia	N/A	3	3	2	2	2	2	NM	NNC
Turkey	HIS	1	2	2	2	2	2	Eu	DC
Turkmenistan	N/A	1	3	2	2	2	3	CIS	NNC
Tuvalu	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	AP	X
Uganda	HIS	3	2	3	3	3	3	Af	DC
Ukraine	HIS	2	2	2	1	2	2	CIS	DC
Unit. Rep. of Tanzania	HIS	3	2	3	2	3	3	Af	DC
United Arab Emirates	N/A	3	3	1	1	1	1	NM	NNC
United Kingdom	LIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Eu	DC
Uruguay	HIS	1	1	2	1	1	1	Am	DC
USA	HIS	2	1	1	1	1	1	Am	DC
Uzbekistan	N/A	3	3	3	2	2	3	CIS	NNC
Vanuatu	LIS	2	2	3	1	2	3	AP	DC
Vatican City	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Eu	X
Venezuela	N/A	3	2	2	1	2	2	Am	NNC
Vietnam	N/A	3	3	3	2	2	2	AP	NNC

Country	Impact	Police score	Governance	Wealth	Stability	Development	Connectivity	Region	DC
Yemen	HIS	3	2	3	2	3	3	NM	DC
Zambia	HIS	3	2	3	2	3	3	Af	DC
Zimbabwe	HIS	3	3	2	2	3	3	Af	DC

HIS = High Impact Countries

LIS = Low Impact Countries

Appendix 2: Actual Police Contributor Matrix (103 Contributing Countries)

Quartile (Number of Police Contributed)							
4 (150<)					Indonesia (Score 9)		Bangladesh Egypt Ghana India Jordan Malaysia Nepal Niger Nigeria Pakistan China Philippines Portugal Rwanda Senegal Turkey Zambia (Score 11)
3 (100-149)					South Africa (Score 8)		Uganda Benin Burakina Faso Cameroon Canada Cote d'Ivoire France Gambia Ukraine USA Yemen Zimbabwe (Score 10)
2 (50-99)			United Kingdom (Score 5)			Burundi Sierra Leone (Score 8)	Australia Germany Guinea Mali Romania Russian Federation Spain Sri Lanka (Score 9)
1 (1-49)	Belgium Ecuador Guinea- Bissau Botswana Mauritania (Score 2)	Israel Japan Mauritius Timor Leste (Score 3)	Austria Denmark FYROM Macedonia Greece Libya Montenegro	Hungry Iceland (Score 5)	DR Congo Ethiopia Grenada Lithuania Palau Slovenia Tajikistan	Finland (Score 7)	Argentina Bosnia and Herzegovina Brazil CAR Chad Chile

Quartile (Number of Police Contributed)							
			Bulgaria (Score 4)		Vanuatu (Score 6)		Colombia Croatia Czech Republic Djibouti El Salvador Fiji Ireland Italy Jamaica Kenya Kyrgyzstan Madagascar Malawi Namibia Netherlands New Zealand Norway Poland South Korea Samoa Serbia Singapore Sweden Switzerland Thailand Togo Tanzania Uruguay (Score 8)
DC Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Appendix 3: Country Characteristics by Contribution Category (%)

Characteristic	G(177)	AC (103)	NNC (74)	HIS (76)	LIS (27)	NRC
Governance						
Democracy	80 (45)	50 (49)	30 (40)	36 (47)	14 (52)	6 (21)
Anocracy	57 (32)	36 (35)	21 (28)	27(36)	9 (33)	16 (55)
Autocracy	40 (22)	17 (16)	23 (31)	13 (17)	4 (15)	7 (24)
Income/Capita (Wealth)						
High	38 (21)	26 (25)	12 (16)	17 (22)	9 (33)	1 (3)
Medium	81 (46)	38 (37)	43 (58)	29 (38)	9 (33)	5 (17)
Low	58 (33)	39 (38)	19 (26)	30 (40)	9 (33)	23 (80)
Stability						
Stable	97 (55)	53 (52)	44 (59)	36 (47)	17 (63)	4 (14)
Less Stable	52 (29)	35 (34)	17 (23)	29 (38)	6 (22)	15 (52)
Least Stable	28 (16)	15 (14)	13 (18)	11 (15)	4 (15)	10 (34)
Development						
Highly	52 (29)	34 (33)	18 (24)	23 (30)	11 (41)	1 (3)
Less	84 (47)	38 (37)	46 (62)	26 (34)	12 (44)	9 (31)
Least	41 (23)	31 (30)	10 (13)	27 (36)	4 (15)	19 (66)
Connectivity						
High	63 (36)	37 (36)	26 (35)	26 (34)	11 (41)	2 (6)
Medium	58 (33)	28 (27)	30 (40)	20 (26)	8 (30)	6 (21)
Low	56 (32)	38 (37)	18 (24)	30 (40)	8 (30)	21 (73)
Police per 100k^{1,2}						
High	36 (21)	15 (14)	21 (31)	11 (14)	4 (15)	2 (6)
Medium	64 (37)	41 (40)	23 (34)	28 (37)	13 (48)	6 (21)
Low	71 (42)	47 (46)	24 (35)	37 (49)	10 (37)	21 (73)
Region						
Africa	43 (24)	33 (32)	10 (13)	27 (36)	6 (22)	19 (66)
Americas	32 (18)	11 (10)	21 (28)	9 (12)	2 (7)	1 (3)
Asia/Pacific	26 (15)	15 (14)	11 (15)	11 (15)	4 (15)	1 (3)
CIS	12 (7)	4 (3)	8 (11)	3 (4)	1 (4)	0
Europe	42 (24)	30 (29)	12 (16)	18 (24)	12 (44)	0
North Africa/Mideast	17 (10)	5 (4)	12 (16)	3 (4)	2 (7)	3 (10)
South Asia	5 (3)	5 (4)	0	5 (6)	0	5 (17)

G = Potential Police Contributing Countries (177 countries)

AC = Actual Police Contributing Countries (103 countries)

NNC = Nominal and Non-Police Contributing Countries (74 countries)

HIS = Higher or Major Impact States (76 Countries)

¹ High = greater than 400 officers per 100,000 population

Medium = between 201 and 399 officers per 100,000

Low = less than 200 officers per 100,000

² Information on police strength was not available for Angola, Armenia, Bahrain, Congo, Eritrea and Laos

Appendix 4: Characteristics of Actual Police Contributing Countries in Comparison to Potential Police Contributing Countries

Characteristics	Number of Actual Police Contributors	Number of Potential Police Contributors	Percentage of Actual in Comparison to Potential
All	103	177	58
Governance			
Democratic	50	80	62
Anocratic	36	57	63
Autocratic	17	40	42
Income (Wealth)			
High	26	38	68
Medium	38	81	47
Low	39	58	67
Stability			
Stable	53	97	55
Less Stable	35	52	67
Least Stable	15	28	54
Development			
High	34	52	65
Medium	38	84	45
Low	31	41	76
Connectivity			
High	37	63	59
Medium	28	58	48
Low	38	56	68
Police per 100k¹			
High	15	36	42
Medium	41	64	64
Low	47	71	66
Region			
Africa	33	43	77
Americas	11	32	34
Asia-Pacific	15	26	58
CIS	4	12	33
Europe	30	42	71
North Africa/Middle East	5	17	29
South Asia	5	5	100

¹ Based on 171 potential police contributing countries

References

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