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HIV Prevalence and Armed Conflict BY INTENSITY Dataset v.2
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HIV prevalence and Armed Conflict Dataset BY INTENSITY (v.2)

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SUMMARY:

This dataset was constructed by merging conflict data from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset (v.4-2010)[1] and data from UNAIDS which was prepared for the 2010 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, which details HIV prevalence between 1990-2009.[2]

The data pays particular attention to **the intensity of conflict** as defined by the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook[3]. The key to the data is as follows:

Light orange	1	Minor conflict- between 25 and 999 Battle related deaths in a given year
Dark Orange	2	War: at least 1,000 battle related deaths in a given year.
Brown	More than one conflict in a given year	More than one conflict in a given year (intensity of each conflict not indicated)

It is intended to give a straightforward and immediate impression of HIV prevalence rates during/ after varying intensities of conflict, thus providing scope for further research and debate on the relationship between HIV and conflict.

DEFINITIONS:

Armed conflict

UCDP defines armed conflict as ' a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.'[4]

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[1] **Latest presentation of data:** Harbom, Lotta & Peter Wallensteen, 2010. "Armed Conflict, 1946-2009." Journal of Peace Research 47(4).
Original citation for the data: Gleditsch, Nils Petter, Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg, and Håvard Strand. 2002. "Armed Conflict 1946-2001: A New Dataset." Journal of Peace Research 39(5).
Source: http://www2.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm
Accessed: 21 September 2010.
[2] 'HIV estimates with uncertainty bounds 1990-2009' (1.3MB, xls)
Source: http://www.unaids.org/globalreport/documents/HIV_Estimates_GR2010_1990_2009_en.xls
Accessed: 9 March 2011
[3] UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook version 4-2010, pp8-9.
Source: http://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/36/36600_UCDP_Actor_Dataset_Codebook_2010.pdf
Accessed: 21 September 2010.
[4] Definition of 'Armed Conflict'.
Source: http://www2.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/definitions_all.htm
Accessed: 21 September 2010.

HIV Prevalence

In this dataset HIV prevalence refers to Adults aged 15-49 as a percentage of a given country's population. Prevalence rates for regions are also given.[5]

Notes:

1. In some cases prevalence rates were not given by the UNAIDS report. These have been left blank. In other cases only high and/or low estimates were given, where this has happened the range of values is stated beside the country name.

2. The country names and regions are taken from the UNAIDS Report **NOT** from the UCDP/PRIO dataset. Where prevalence data was not given in the 2010 UNAIDS report yet the country was listed in the 2008 report, 'not listed' is stated beside the country in question. Prevalence is also left blank.

3. The temporal aspect of a conflict is not addressed in the definition: "The calendar year is the basic unit of every observation. Thus, if a conflict during the period June–September results in 30 casualties, that year will be recorded as a year of conflict. However, if the same number of casualties occurred in the period November–February and the conflict failed to reach the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths in either calendar year, neither year will be coded as in conflict. This has a number of consequences that will be discussed below. Start dates frequently refer to years prior to the first calendar year of a conflict, as the start of a conflict might be in a year with less than 25 casualties. Small conflicts might not be included. Certain observations might be based on a single event, such as the Omagh bombing in Northern Ireland in 1998, which exceeded the minimum threshold for armed conflict."[6] Likewise, the conflict is considered to be terminated when the threshold of 25 battle related deaths is not reached in any calendar year.

4. Occasionally more than one conflict has taken place in a single country in a given year. This is recorded in the dataset using the colour BROWN. The intensity of the conflict is also recorded (i.e. War or Minor Conflict) by the respective colours of DARK ORANGE and LIGHT ORANGE. However, the type of conflict (domestic/international) is not indicated.

5. All data on HIV prevalence has been taken from the 2010 Report. This will be updated when the 2012 report becomes available. This is because although updated estimates will be made available for the regions before this time (e.g. AIDS epidemic updates), this data does not list individual countries. As methods of data collection and statistical modelling change from year to year, it is not possible to combine reports as estimates are re-done. Furthermore the data set is also problematic, as data collection techniques have improved over time, therefore even redoing estimations using new modelling techniques may not give a perfectly accurate estimate of prevalence in earlier years. Nonetheless, the data which is in use from the 2010 report represents the most up to date and fullest dataset on HIV prevalence currently available which allows an assessment of trends over time. For further information on the methodology whereby the 2010 estimates were produced, see "Methodology- Understanding the latest estimates". [7]

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[5] 'HIV estimates with uncertainty bounds 2001, 2009.' (163KB, xls)
Source: http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/epidemiology/
Accessed : 9 March 2011.
[6] UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook version 4-2010, p4.
Source: http://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/36/36600_UCDP_Actor_Dataset_Codebook_2010.pdf
Accessed: 21 September 2010.
[7] Source: http://www.unaids.org/documents/20101115_GR2010_methodology.pdf

Accessed: 9 March 2011.