

Table 2. Examples of Countries at Risk of Genocide and Politicide in the Early 21st Century

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Risk Factors:</i>								<i>Possible victim groups</i>
	<i>Salience of Elite Ethnicity</i>	<i>Exclusionary Ideology</i>	<i>Autocratic regime</i>	<i>Small religious minorities</i>	<i>Past upheaval</i>	<i>Trade openness</i>			
Afghanistan	High: Pushtuns dominate	Yes: Islamist	Yes	Yes: Shi'a	High	Low	Hazaris, Tajiks, Uzbeks		
Burma	High: Burmans dominate	Yes: Nationalist	Yes	Yes: Muslims	High	Very low	Democratic opposition; Karen, Shan, Mon; Royhingya Muslims		
Pakistan	High: Punjabis dominate	Yes: Islamist/Nationalist	Transitional	Yes: Shi'a, Ahmadis, Christians	High	Low	Sindhis, Hindus, Shi'a, Christians		
Indonesia	High: Javanese dominate	Yes: Nationalist	Transitional	Yes: Catholics, Buddhists	High	High	Aceh, other regional minorities, Chinese		
Algeria	Low	Yes: Secular nationalist vs Islamists	Transitional	Yes: Islamist traditionalists	High	High	Islamists, government supporters		
China	Low	Yes: Marxist	Yes	Yes: Muslims, Christians	Low	Low	Uighers, Tibetans, Christians		
Burundi	High: Tutsis dominate	No	Yes	No	High	High	Hutus		

Note: Risk factors for each country are characterized on the basis of information from the State Failure study and the authors' case files on countries and minority groups. Detailed assessments on the status and risks of some 300 minorities are provided on the second author's Minorities at Risk website at www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar