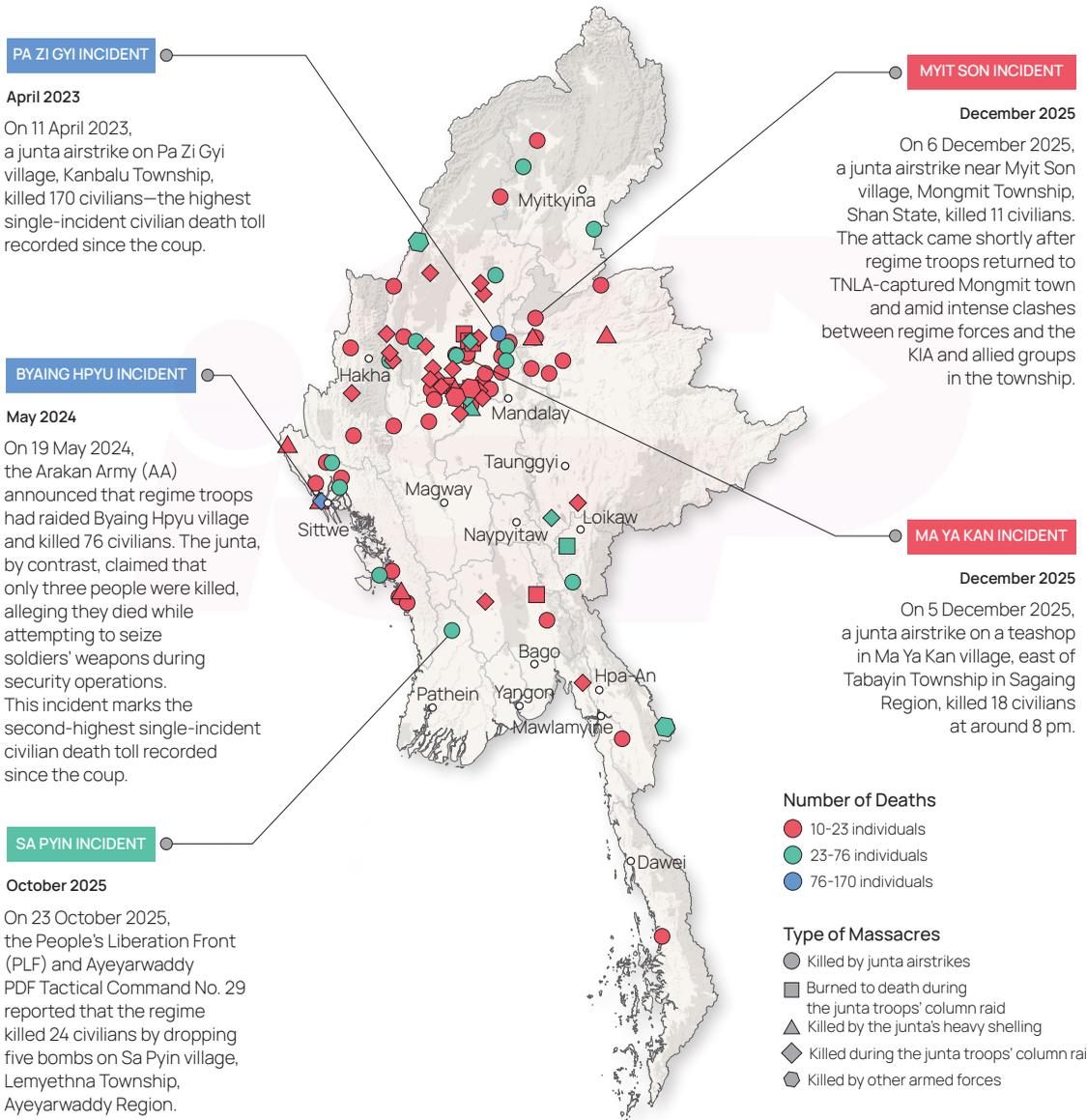


# ● Airstrikes Account for Over Half of Mass Killings

ISP-M2025-118

Since the coup, 95 documented civilian massacres have claimed at least 1,861 lives. Junta airstrikes were the most common method, accounting for 59 percent of these deaths. The pattern of attacks appears to serve three objectives: disrupting the emerging administrative structures of the resistance, striking key revenue sources—particularly mining sites—and preventing any sense of security from taking hold in resistance-controlled areas.



Data from February 1, 2021, to December 9, 2025, is part of research conducted by the ISP-Myanmar's Conflict, Peace, and Security Studies. For this dataset, a massacre is defined as an incident involving the killing of 10 or more civilians in a single event. All incidents are included regardless of the method used, including armed assault, arson, airstrikes, and other means. Data is collected following ISP-Myanmar's protocol for documenting information on armed conflicts.