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# Indicators and indices of conflict and security:

*A review and classification of open-source data*

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**Defence R&D Canada**  
Technical Report  
DRDC Toronto TR 2008-167  
September 2008

Canada



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## **Abstract**

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With the advent of the World Wide Web (WWW), there has been a proliferation of readily accessible open-source databases of conflict and security indicators and indices. The sheer proliferation and diversity of information sources, however, demands an increasing level of knowledge management in order to maximize the utility of the available information for end users. Part of that function involves discovering what data and information sources currently exist, as well as classifying those information sources in a coherent and systematic manner. The primary purpose of this report is to provide an overview of open-source databases on conflict and security indicators to assist users in selecting the indicator(s) most appropriate for their purposes. The current summary and classification of the databases is intended to be a fairly comprehensive “field-guide” for researchers and analysts looking to exploit conflict-and security-related open-source information.

## **Résumé**

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Depuis l’arrivée du Web (World Wide Web), nous avons assisté à une prolifération des bases de données ouvertes facilement accessibles sur les indicateurs et les indices de conflits et de menaces à la sécurité. Toutefois, compte tenu de la multiplication et de la diversité des sources d’information, une gestion du savoir de haut niveau est essentielle pour maximiser l’utilité de l’information à la disposition des utilisateurs finaux. Il faut notamment connaître les diverses sources de données et d’information qui existent et les trier de manière cohérente et systématique. Le but premier du rapport est de présenter un aperçu des bases de données ouvertes sur les indicateurs de conflits et de menaces à la sécurité afin d’aider les utilisateurs à faire le meilleur choix possible selon l’usage qu’ils en font. Le résumé suivant ainsi que la classification des bases de données se veulent un guide exhaustif à l’intention des chercheurs et des analystes qui recueillent de l’information liée aux conflits et à la sécurité à partir de sources ouvertes.

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## Executive summary

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### Indicators and indices of conflict and security: A review and classification of open-source data

**Nada J. Pavlovic; Lisa Casagrande Hoshino; David R. Mandel; A. Walter Dorn;  
DRDC Toronto TR 2008-167; Defence R&D Canada – Toronto; September 2008.**

**Introduction or background:** With the advent of the World Wide Web (WWW), there has been a proliferation of readily accessible open-source databases of conflict and security indicators and indices. Most of this information is freely available and used as a valuable resource by international investors, official aid donors, policy makers, analysts, academia and other information seekers.

Since the onset of the systematic study of war in the 1940s, a few prominent and large-scale data-collection projects have emerged and set a precedent for the multitude of smaller projects that have followed. In forging a method of quantifying conflict for analytical purposes, early researchers were faced with the task of defining concepts such as “war” and “state.”

Consequently, there were variations in operationalizing key concepts across different projects, which can pose a challenge for researchers conducting analyses across datasets. Several attempts to review available databases have not been comprehensive enough, or specific to open-source data, and include several projects that are either no longer updated or no longer accessible. These attempts to summarize and classify the available information sources are also a reflection of the growing concerns about the misuse of indicators and indices by aid donors, international investors, analysts and academics.

Taken together, the reviews can direct investigators to a limited number of prominent projects, but do not accurately capture the scope and depth of current conflict-related open-source data. The sheer proliferation and diversity of information sources demands an increasing level of knowledge management in order to maximize the utility of the available information for end users. Part of that function involves discovering what data and information sources currently exist, as well as classifying those information sources in a coherent and systematic manner.

The primary purpose of this report is to address that gap in the literature by providing an overview of open-source databases on conflict and security indicators and indices to assist researchers in selecting appropriate databases for early warning and conflict analysis. The current summary and classification of open-source databases can be viewed as a fairly comprehensive “field-guide” for researchers and analysts looking to exploit conflict-and security-related open-source information.

**Results:** A systematic search for open-source data was conducted over a four-month period between April and July of 2007. To be included, databases had to satisfy a list of pre-specified criteria. The current categorization of the databases is the result of a unanimous agreement among the authors reached through a process of reiterative discussions. The list includes 62 conflict and security indicators and indices available online classified into 6 categories and 64 secondary databases addressing peripheral and macroscopic issues, labelled as “general conditions”,

grouped into 10 categories. In addition, a brief project description and information regarding several key factors has been provided for each of the 126 databases in Annex A.

**Significance:** The current compilation and categorization of open-source data is meant to assist researchers and analysts in utilizing this vast resource as effectively and efficiently as possible, by summarizing what is available and assisting in selecting data appropriate for their purposes. The goal has been to address and respond to issues that have been raised in the literature and provide a more systematic framework for selection and proper use of these indices.

**Future plans:** Future research could build on this effort by reviewing the literature on a select number of widely used indices in more depth, identifying their strengths and weaknesses, and exploring the relationships among them using statistical methods, such as factor analysis. Such efforts, it is hoped, will benefit researchers, intelligence analysts, and others who seek to better understand geopolitical events through open-source bases of empirical data, information, and knowledge.

# Sommaire

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## **Indicateurs et indices de conflits et de menaces à la sécurité : révision et classification des données de sources ouvertes**

**Nada J. Pavlovic; Lisa Casagrande Hoshino; David R. Mandel; A. Walter Dorn;  
DRDC Toronto TR 2008-167; R & D pour la défense Canada – Toronto;  
Septembre 2008.**

**Introduction ou contexte :** Avec l'arrivée du Web (World Wide Web), nous avons assisté à une prolifération des bases de données ouvertes facilement accessibles sur les indicateurs et les indices de conflits et de menaces à la sécurité. Investisseurs étrangers, donateurs officiels, décideurs, analystes, universitaires et autres personnes à la recherche de renseignements ont librement accès à la plupart de ces données qu'ils considèrent extrêmement utiles.

Depuis le début de l'étude systématique de la guerre dans les années 1940, quelques importants projets de collecte de données ont été mis en branle et une multitude de petits projets connexes en ont découlé. En vue de chiffrer les conflits à des fins d'analyse, les chercheurs ont dû au préalable définir des concepts tels que « guerre » et « état ». Par conséquent, on s'est retrouvé avec des concepts clés qui variaient d'un projet à l'autre, ce qui peut être problématique pour des chercheurs qui réalisent des analyses à partir de ces données. On a tenté, à plusieurs reprises, de réviser les bases de données disponibles, mais les recherches n'étaient pas suffisamment approfondies ou spécifiques aux données de sources ouvertes, ce qui fait en sorte que plusieurs projets ne sont plus à jour ou accessibles. Ces tentatives visant à résumer et à trier les sources d'information à notre disposition reflètent les préoccupations grandissantes liées à la mauvaise utilisation des indicateurs et des indices qu'en font les donateurs, les investisseurs étrangers, les analystes et les gens du milieu universitaire.

Mises ensemble, les révisions peuvent diriger les enquêteurs vers un nombre limité de projets d'envergure, mais ne précisent pas la portée ni l'étendue des données relatives aux conflits provenant de sources ouvertes. Compte tenu de la multiplication et de la diversité des sources d'information, une gestion du savoir de haut niveau est essentielle pour maximiser l'utilité de l'information à la disposition des utilisateurs finaux. Il faut notamment connaître les diverses sources de données et d'information qui existent et les trier de manière cohérente et systématique.

Le but premier de ce rapport est de combler les lacunes relevées dans la documentation en présentant un aperçu des bases de données ouvertes sur les indicateurs et les indices de conflits et de menaces à la sécurité afin d'aider les chercheurs à faire le bon choix, de sorte qu'ils seront mieux en mesure de détecter rapidement un conflit et de l'analyser. Le présent résumé ainsi que la classification des bases de données se veulent un guide exhaustif à l'intention des chercheurs et des analystes qui recueillent de l'information liée aux conflits et à la sécurité à partir de sources ouvertes.

**Résultats :** D'avril à juillet 2007, on a mené une recherche systématique des données de sources ouvertes. Les bases de données incluses ont toutes répondu à une liste de critères préétablis. La classification des bases de données est le fruit de discussions réitératives au cours desquelles les auteurs se sont entendus à l'unanimité. La liste actuelle comporte 59 indicateurs et indices de

conflits et de menaces à la sécurité disponibles en ligne et répartis en six catégories ainsi que 67 bases de données secondaires traitant de questions périphériques et macroscopiques, considérées comme des « conditions de base » et divisées en 12 catégories. De plus, on a fourni, dans un tableau distinct, une brève description du projet ainsi que de l'information sur plusieurs facteurs clés pour chacune des 126 bases de données.

**Importance :** La compilation et la classification des données de sources ouvertes aideront les chercheurs et les analystes à maximiser l'utilité de cette importante source, en résumant ce qui se trouve à leur disposition et en les aidant à faire un choix éclairé selon l'usage qu'ils en font. Notre but était de remédier aux problèmes soulevés relativement à la documentation et d'offrir un cadre plus systématique aux fins de la sélection et de l'utilisation adéquate de ces indices.

**Perspectives :** D'autres travaux de recherche pourraient s'inspirer de cette initiative en examinant plus en profondeur la documentation sur un certain nombre d'indices, en déterminant leurs forces et leurs faiblesses, et en explorant les liens entre eux à l'aide de méthodes statistiques comme l'analyse des facteurs. Il est à espérer que de tels efforts profiteront aux chercheurs, aux analystes de renseignements et autres personnes cherchant à mieux comprendre les événements géopolitiques en se fondant sur des données empiriques, de l'information et des connaissances provenant de sources ouvertes.

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# 1 Introduction

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With the advent of the World Wide Web (WWW), there has been a proliferation of readily accessible and open-source databases of indicators and indices quantifying many aspects of conflict and security. From the number of battle deaths in conflicts to infant mortality rates in such areas, the indicators provide insights into the state of peace and security in conflict-ridden areas as well as the world more generally. Indices further aggregate these indicators to provide an even more general sense of conditions in such areas.

Fortunately, most of this indicator and index information is freely available on the WWW and has been a frequently used resource for international investors, official aid donors, policy makers, analysts, academia and other information seekers. For instance, the “strategic corporal” requiring a map of the cultural terrain of a region of military operations could potentially access useful knowledge of the region’s past and current socio-political and economic characteristics, as well as detailed information and statistics on the region’s conflicts. Some databases, such as the World Values Survey, even provide the opportunity to better understand the attitudes and values of a country’s inhabitants, and how those attitudes and values vary across countries and within countries over time.

Since the onset of the systematic study of war in the 1940s, with the pioneering work by Quincy Wright [1], a few prominent and large-scale data-collection projects have emerged and set a precedent for the multitude of smaller projects that have followed. *The Correlates of War* (COW) project, established by J. David Singer in the 1960s, is an early example. Singer, together with historian Melvin Small, began by collecting and cataloguing information concerning inter- and extra-state post-Neopolic wars with a focus on temporal and spatial variation [2]. With an ultimate goal of explaining such variation, Singer and Small began tracking external factors such as formal alliances between nations and the material capabilities of states. Over the years the list of data sets continued to expand. Because of a longstanding commitment to making their data publicly accessible in a timely manner, the COW project became a valuable resource to the broader research community. During the 1970s and 1980s, COW was the most frequently cited data project in major journals devoted to quantitative international politics [3]. With the multitude of data sets, containing both active and archival information dating back to the early 1800s, the COW research team is still a leading authority in the field of conflict research today [4, 5].

Equally reputable by current standards is the *Armed Conflict and the Conflict Management Program* at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Founded in 1966 and funded primarily by the Swedish government, the institute aims to promote conflict prevention and resolution through greater transparency surrounding arms control and security issues [6]. Each year, SIPRI publishes a compendium of data summarizing findings on analytically themed conflict and security issues around the world. Their website provides access to several databases containing information on Peace Operations, Military Expenditure and Arms Transfers. They also house the exceptionally useful *Facts on International Relations and Security Trends* (FIRST) database of databases, which integrates data from approximately 30 leading institutes around the world.

The well-known *Uppsala Conflict Data Program* (UCDP) at Uppsala University in Sweden is another prominent government-funded data collection program out of Sweden. Active in conflict research since the mid 1980s, UCDP collaborates with both the United Nations (UN) and the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO) in collecting and analyzing an expansive array of post World War II conflict data. Some of their projects are specifically aimed at informing issues surrounding the termination and resolution of war. In addition to being featured in the SIPRI yearbook, their work has been published annually in *Journal of Peace Research* since 1993 [6, 7].

In forging a method of quantifying conflict for analytical purposes, early researchers with the COW project were faced with the task of defining concepts such as “war” and “state.” Fatality thresholds were established in order to ascertain at what point violence should be considered war. Intra-state wars, for example, require 1,000 battle-related deaths in a single year if they are to be included in the COW database [8]. While the established criteria remain the standard in the field today, some researchers have purposely deviated from the COW criteria. UCDP, for example, includes several different fatality thresholds, which enable the program to distinguish between minor, intermediate and major conflicts.

Such variations in operationalizing key concepts can pose a challenge for researchers conducting analyses across datasets. Sambanis (2002) provides a comprehensive review of major theoretical perspectives and identifies methodological issues in the empirical literature, including the lack of common definitions and measures [9]. Rodik et al. (2003) present researchers with an overview of important databases on conflict and highlight the issue of comparability across databases due to distinct operational definitions and divergent coding rules [4]. Seybolt (2002) also addresses the issue surrounding the different operational definitions of war in the appendix of the 2002 SIPRI yearbook that contains an introductory overview of prominent conflict databases [5]. Similarly, visitors to the UCDP website can link to a guide by Eck (2005) which provides helpful information on choosing data sets tailored for specific kinds of research [10]. The databases reviewed by Rodik et al. (2003), Seybolt (2002) and Eck (2005), however, are not specific to open-source data, and include several projects that are either no longer updated or no longer accessible. Moreover, they also do not include the growing sector of conflict research focused on terrorism and disaster prevention. Taken together, these sources can direct investigators to a limited number of prominent projects, but do not accurately capture the scope and depth of current conflict-related open-source data.

For decades, researchers have used quantitative methods to study conflict, with the aim of providing insight into the nature of conflict and state instability. Researchers such as Fearon and Laitin (2003) have done a formidable job dissecting civil conflict and ethnic violence [11]. Using the Minorities at Risk data set, initiated by Ted Robert Gurr in 1986 [12], their recent research challenges conventional wisdom regarding the nature of ethnic insurgencies in post-cold war times. In 1994, the US State Department took an ambitious step by creating a Task Force, including leading academics, specifically aimed at forecasting state failure. While *state failure* is generally understood as the complete or partial collapse of state authority [13], the task force explains that the label “encompasses a range of severe political conflicts and regime crises exemplified by macro-societal events such as those that occurred in Somalia, Bosnia, Liberia and Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) in the 1990s” [14].

For its purposes, the State Failure Task Force defined four types of major political instability events, which include *Revolutionary Wars*, *Ethnic Wars*, *Adverse Regime Changes* and *Genocides and Politicides* [15]. The primary goal of the task force was to identify critical early signs of instability through quantitative modeling of information from large open-source datasets. Jack Goldstone and his team of task-force researchers at the Center for Global Policy based at George Mason University, Fairfax County, Virginia, have since been refining the model with increasingly positive results. In their latest report, the team, now known as the Political Instability Task Force, has achieved an 80% postdictive accuracy rate for classifying cases of state failure based on a two-year lag [15]. Success in this realm, however, necessitates the inclusion of more societal-level information concerning the social, economic and political atmosphere within a state. In fact, task-force researchers were surprised by the simplicity of the resulting model, which identifies infant mortality, level of democracy and openness to international trade as the most significant indicators of instability [15]. Although the development of the model has focused on improving postdictive accuracy, the practical potential of such a model rests in its utility as an early warning model for state failure. Although it has yet to be implemented in such a manner, the scientific progress achieved by Task Force researchers is both encouraging and indicative of a growing shift toward conflict prevention through early detection in international relations research.

The major projects discussed above provide only a glimpse of the plethora of indicators and indices freely available on WWW. These come from a variety of sources, both partisan and non-partisan, including individual academic scholars (e.g., Mark Gibney at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, who created the Political Terror Scale), governmental agencies (e.g., Energy Administration Information), non-governmental organizations (e.g., Freedom House), intergovernmental organizations (e.g., the United Nations), and private think tanks (e.g., Fund for Peace). In addition, they were developed using various conceptual frameworks and methodologies and are based on both the quantitative, fact-based data (e.g. number of deaths, mortality rates, Gross Domestic Product) as well as qualitative, perception-based assessments of analysts and field experts, media releases, and surveys.

The sheer proliferation and diversity of information sources, however, demands an increasing level of knowledge management in order to maximize the utility of the available information for end users. Part of that function involves discovering what data and information sources currently exist. At a deeper level, the knowledge management involves classifying those information sources in such a manner that not only allows users to find what they are looking for more effectively, but also assist them in selecting the indicator(s) most appropriate for their purposes. There have been numerous attempts to document and classify open-source databases pertaining to conflict and security, however most are not comprehensive and provide a limited overview of what is actually available [5, 10, 16-18]. Regular reviews are also needed to keep up with the continually improving set of available databases.

In addition, the attempts to summarize and classify the available information sources are a reflection of the growing concerns about the misuse of indicators and indices by aid donors, international investors, analysts and academics. For instance, although programs like Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) are well intentioned in providing financial assistance to developing countries, questions have been raised about their overreliance on available indices for assessing governance quality of candidate states [19]. Statistics on the recurrence of conflict have also been questioned [20]. Also, concerns have been raised with indices such as Global Competitiveness

Index (World Economic Forum), World Governance Indicators, Freedom of the Press, Freedom in the World and Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International), that are being used as the single most important determinants for screening investment locations and determining a state's ability to borrow money in the international financial markets [21, 22]. Overreliance on one or a set of select indices is problematic, given the range of issues identified in the literature regarding methodology, validity and reliability of indicators and indices used in these analyses.

The primary purpose of this report is to address that gap in the literature by providing an overview of open-source databases on conflict and security indicators and indices to assist researchers in selecting appropriate databases for early warning and conflict analysis. While the present overview is unlikely to be exhaustive (and will become less so over time as new databases are released), the current summary and classification of open-source databases can be viewed as a fairly comprehensive "field-guide" for researchers and analysts looking to exploit conflict-and security-related open-source information.

## 2 Methodology

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A systematic search for open-source data was conducted. The search was specifically aimed at identifying organized data collection projects related to conflict and security issues around the world. A comprehensive search strategy was initiated using Thomson's *Web of Science* database and the *Scholars Portal Search* at McMaster University, Hamilton, ON. The latter search engine contains over 60 multidisciplinary databases which include academic publications in the fields of social, political, military and naval science as well as history, health and economics. The following key words, both alone, and in combination, were used in the search for electronic sources: *conflict, security, peace, war, military, data, "failed state", database and open-source*.

Databases were included if: (a) they contained open-source data (i.e., accessible to the public) on conflict and security issues; (b) the data were quantitative, or at a minimum, categorical; (c) the data came from a credible source; (d) the data collection project appeared to be ongoing (i.e., periodically updated); and (e) the data were in a time-series format. Databases were assessed as credible if the project website contained sufficient information concerning the method of data collection and the expertise of the investigators. Other factors were also taken into consideration such as the agenda motivating the project and the reputation of the organization. Databases not meeting all of the listed inclusion criteria, but still containing information of interest, were occasionally included and subsequently reviewed by the research team, until the decision was made either to include or discard the database.

Websites containing open-source data and satisfying the inclusion criteria were then searched for links to other possible websites and data collection projects of interest. Two prominent journals—namely, the *Journal of Conflict Resolution* and the *Journal of Peace Research*—were also searched for articles on open-source data published within the last three years. In an attempt to be as thorough and comprehensive as possible, the search strategy was complimented by a general search of WWW by means of popular search engines (e.g., Google and Yahoo).

Throughout the search project, many prominent and large-scale data-collection projects, relating to wider social, economic and development issues worldwide, and meeting the specified inclusion criteria, were also noted. As previously discussed, a decision was subsequently made to include these databases in the master table because of their potential relevance to the political stability of nation states.

The current categorization of the databases is the result of several meetings in which the authors sorted the databases into broad categories and then refined the classification by adding subheadings. Once the categorization was completed, the authors re-evaluated the categorization scheme through a process of group discussion and made amendments as were seen fit.

While there are undoubtedly several ways of systematizing this list, the current categories provide insight into the contents of the data and the objectives of the supporting institute. In order to gain an understanding of the source and perhaps legitimacy of each database, information pertaining to the primary investigators, supporting institution, the methodology of data collection and the agenda motivating the project have been noted in the compilation of database entries, when such information was provided. Information concerning the number and type of variables used, the

temporal and territorial scope of the project, and the format and accessibility of the data have also been included to inform researchers interested in comparing databases.

### 3 Findings

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Table 1 in Annex A provides a classification of 62 conflict and security databases available online into 6 categories (the values in parentheses following each category represent the number of databases in that category): Peace and Conflict (9), Political Rights and Human Rights (6), Refugees, Displacement and Migration (5), Terrorism (11), War/Conflict (26), and Security (5). The databases in the Peace and Conflict category are grouped into two sub-categories, Peace Agreements and Operations (6) and Peace and Stability Indices (3); the Terrorism category contains Terrorism Incidents (8) and Terrorist Suspect (3) sub-categories.

Table 2 in Annex A contains 64 secondary databases addressing peripheral and macroscopic issues, labelled as general conditions. These are grouped into 10 categories: Crime and Corruption (4), Development (4), Economics (16), Environmental (4), General Country Statistics (4), Health (3), Opinions and Worldviews (8), Political Affiliations and Alliances (5), Political and Governance Transition (14), and Territorial Data (2).

Annex B contains details about key factors for each of the 62 conflict and security databases listed in Table 1 and Annex C contains the same type of information for each of the 64 general conditions databases listed in Table 2. The key factors listed for each database include:

- Supporting Institution/Principal Investigator – the name of the institution that developed and is maintaining the database, and the PI’s (if listed);
- Institution Type – Government, Private, Academic, Think Tank, United Nations (UN) Non-government Organization (NGO), Non-for-profit Organization (NPO), Private, or any combination of the above; when available, information about the institution funding the project is also included;
- Overview – a description of the project and its objectives, details about the database, how it is used, by whom, etc., as well as terminology definitions (if available);
- Website Link – the database’s hyperlinked website address;
- Variables – indicators, indices, figures, scores, ranks, tables, charts, survey questions, statistics, criteria, in some cases descriptions, narratives, summaries, or reports;
- Cases – countries, incidents, events, wars, or conflicts;
- Time Span – the years for which the data are collected;
- Methodology – brief description and notes about the development process and issues, how data were generated or compiled; interpretation and usage guidelines; information about the data sources and frequency of updates;
- Format – HTML, PDF, SPSS, etc., as well as brief notes on how data are organized in the output (e.g. country/variable format).

It should be noted that the categories, sub-categories, and the specific databases listed in Annex A are organized alphabetically and do not reflect differing degrees of importance within the larger arena of “Conflict and Security” or “General Conditions” data. Given that the relative importance of the databases would depend on the type of information required by users in light of their respective goals, we believe there is little sense in attempting to prioritize their importance.

While the majority of databases are freely accessible to the general public, some require registration, at no additional cost, to gain access to the data. This is usually a method for an

institution to track who is using their data (and perhaps to some extent how it is being used), and in some cases to report on this information in order to secure continued funding for the project. A small number of databases require a user subscription for a fee (e.g., World Development Indicators at the World Bank). Where available, the current cost of the subscription is provided in the table.

## 4 Discussion

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There is an overwhelming amount of quality conflict and security data currently accessible via the internet. It has been amassed over years of research through various data collection initiatives by various groups. The current compilation and categorization of open-source data is meant to assist researchers and analysts in utilizing this vast resource as effectively and efficiently as possible, by summarizing what is available and assisting in selecting data appropriate for their purposes. Best efforts were made to provide information that is accurate and current to date. However, it is clear that even the most comprehensive review of the open-source data available on this topic will only remain so for a brief time. To remain current, periodic reviews of open-source data should be conducted.

As mentioned previously, there has been a rising concern about overreliance on these indicators and indices for making important policy, aid allocation and investment decisions. In addition, some indices are used for purposes they were not designed for, or in a manner they do not allow, such as comparing the quality of governance among countries and/or across time without due caution [22]. Part of the problem is that the users may not be knowledgeable about proper uses because of little guidance from the organizations producing the indices, and partly due to lack of transparency about the methodology used in developing them. Other concerns about these measures that have been discussed in the literature include: inherent subjectivity and proneness to bias associated with qualitative data used to construct some indices; scoring discrepancies across indices purporting to measure the same construct; oversimplification and other problems with aggregate/composite indices; and a variety of construct validity and reliability issues.

There are a number of guidelines that have been identified about the important attributes that users should consider when selecting indicators or indices. For one, users ought to assess and decide for themselves whether a particular index of interest measures what it purports to measure, and that the individual scores are replicable by others using the same source materials and coding procedures [16]. In addition, users ought to be aware of the existence of any systematic measurement error, and take into account confidence intervals around scores when making comparisons across countries. Moreover, they should be knowledgeable about problems associated with composite scores, to avoid disregarding the unique context of each examined country. Aggregating scores into a composite index may simplify the complexity of a country's situation, as well as mask significant differences among countries [16, 22].

Users should also strive to be well informed about sources of information used, the credibility and objectivity of qualitative assessments, and they should exercise caution when there is a lack of transparency about the methodology [16, 22]. Fact-based indices are more easily replicable and transparent than the perception-based indices that embody a certain degree of subjectivity associated with the expert's knowledge and background. They should be treated as complementary sources of information and users should avoid using them interchangeably [22].

It is with these recommendations in mind that this classification system was developed and the key factors summarized for users to consider when selecting relevant measures. Our goal has been to address and respond to issues that have been raised in the literature and provide a more systematic reference guide for selection and proper use of these indices. Future research could

build on this effort by reviewing the literature on a select number of widely used indices in more depth. A forthcoming DRDC Toronto Technical Memorandum by Pavlovic, Blackler, and Mandel (2008), which reviews 17 conflict and security indices, provides one example of such an effort. Future research could also seek to identify the strengths and weaknesses of various indices, as well as to explore the relationships among those indices using statistical methods, such as factor analysis. Such efforts, it is hoped, will benefit researchers, intelligence analysts, and others who seek to better understand geopolitical events through open-source bases of empirical data, information, and knowledge.

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## Annex A Database Lists

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Table 1. List of Conflict and Security Databases

### Peace and Conflict (9)

- Peace Agreements and Operations (6)
  - [Global Peace Operations Database \(CIC/NYU\)](#)
  - [Multilateral Peace Operations Database \(SIPRI\)](#)
  - [Peace Agreement Databank \(DPA/UN\)](#)
  - [Peace Agreement Dataset \(UCDP\)](#)
  - [Peacekeeping Data Tables \(GPF/UN\)](#)
  - [UN Peacekeeping Database \(DPKO/UN\)](#)
- Peace and Stability Indices (3)
  - [Failed States Index \(Fund for Peace\)](#)
  - [Fragile States Index \(CIFP/Carlton\)](#)
  - [Global Peace Index \(Vision of Humanity\)](#)

### Political Rights and Human Rights (6)

- [Freedom in the World \(Freedom House\)](#)
- [Freedom in the Press \(Freedom House\)](#)
- [Press Freedom Index \(Reporters Without Borders\)](#)
- [Political Terror Scale \(UNC\)](#)
- [Polyarchy and Contestation Scales \(Kellogg Institute/Notre Dame\)](#)
- [Democracy Rank \(World Audit\)](#)

### Refugees, Displacement and Migration (5)

- [Internally Displaced Persons Database \(Norwegian Refugee Council\)](#)
- [Seeking Asylum Data \(Migration Policy Institute\)](#)
- [UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database \(UNHCR\)](#)
- [Country and Comparative Data \(MPI\)](#)
- [Global Migrant Origin Database \(Migration DRC\)](#)

### Terrorism (11)

- Terrorism Incidents (8)
  - [Country Reports on Terrorism \(US State Dept.\)](#)
  - [Terrorism and Insurgency Events Database \(Jane's\)](#)
  - [Global Terrorism Database \(START\)](#)
  - [International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events / ITERATE \(UCSD\)](#)
  - [Terrorism in Western Europe: Events Data \(Bergen\)](#)
  - [Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism \(St. Andrew\)](#)
  - [World Wide Terrorism Tracking System \(NCTC/US Gov\)](#)
  - [World-Check Database \(World-Check\)](#)

(table continues)

- Terrorist Suspects (3)

- [Data on Terrorist Suspects \(UCSD\)](#)
- [MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base \(MIPT\)](#)
- [Terror Suspect Database \(Nixon Centre\)](#)

**War/Conflict (26)**

- [Armed Conflict Database \(IISS\)](#)
- [Armed Conflict Dataset \(UCDP/PRIO\)](#)
- [Battle-Deaths Dataset \(UCDP\)](#)
- [Behavioural Correlates of War \(Middlebury\)](#)
- [Civil War List \(Yale\)](#)
- [Civil War Dataset \(Stanford\)](#)
- [The Conflict Barometer \(HIIK\)](#)
- [Conflict Termination Dataset \(UCDP\)](#)
- [Conflict Information System COSIMO 2.0/CONIS \(HIIK\)](#)
- [One-sided Violence Dataset \(UCDP\)](#)
- [Dimensionalities of Nations Projects \(Cornell\)](#)
- [Ethnic wars \(PITF/GMU\)](#)
- [Expanded War Data \(SIPRI\)](#)
- [First Use of Violent Force Project \(Tennessee\)](#)
- [Genocide and Politicide \(PITF/GMU\)](#)
- [Genocide Watch \(Genocide Watch\)](#)
- [Inter-, Extra- and Intra-State War \(COW/ Michigan\)](#)
- [International Crisis Behaviour \(CIDCM/McGill\)](#)
- [Major Episodes of Political Violence \(CSP/CIDCM\)](#)
- [Militarized Interstate Dispute \(COW/Penn State\)](#)
- [Minorities at Risk \(CIDCM\)](#)
- [Non-state Armed Conflict \(UCDP\)](#)
- [Revolutionary Wars \(PITF/GMU\)](#)
- [Territorial Change \(COW/Illinois\)](#)
- [UCDP database \(UCDP\)](#)
- [Adverse Regime changes \(PITF/GMU\)](#)

**Security (5)**

- [Arms Transfers \(SIPRI\)](#)
- [Facts on International Relations and Security Trends \(SIPRI\)](#)
- [Military Expenditure Database \(SIPRI\)](#)
- [National Material Capabilities \(COW/North Texas\)](#)
- [See also Country Indicators of Foreign Policy \(Carleton\) under \*General Country Stats in the General Conditions Database List\*](#)

Table 2. List of General Conditions Databases

<p><b>Crime and Corruption (4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="#">International Crime Victims Surveys (UNICJRI)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Bribe Payers Index (TI)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Corruption Perceptions Index (TI)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Global Corruption Barometer (TI)</a></li></ul>
<p><b>Development (4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="#">Human Development Report (UNDP)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Millennium Development Goals (IAEG)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">UN Scientific, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">World Development Indicators Online (World Bank)</a></li></ul>
<p><b>Economics (16)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="#">Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Bilateral Trade (COW/Binghamton)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">ECOSTAT Data and Statistics (ECOWAS)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Yearbook (ECLA)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Economic Intelligence Unit World Data (EIU)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Eurostat (SOEC)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Expanded Trade and GDP Data (Essex)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Global Development Finance Online (World Bank)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Index of Economic Freedom (Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Laborsta Internet Statistics (ILO)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Penn World Tables (Pennsylvania)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Poverty and Development Indicators Database (ADB)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (Ankara Centre)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">World Competitiveness Yearbook (IMD)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">World Economic Outlook Database (IMF)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">World Income Inequality Database (WIDER)</a></li></ul>
<p><b>Environmental (4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="#">AQUASTAT (FAOUN)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Earthtrends Database and Data Tables (WRI)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Energy Statistics Database (EIA)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">FAOSTAT (FAOUN)</a></li></ul>
<p><b>General Country Statistics (4)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <a href="#">Country Indicators of Foreign Policy (Carlton)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">Cross National Time Series Data Archive (Binghamton)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">UN Data (UN)</a></li><li>- <a href="#">The World Fact Book (CIA)</a></li></ul>
<p>(table continues)</p>

### **Health (3)**

- [Demographic and Health Surveys \(ORC Macro\)](#)
- [International Data Base \(US Bureau of Census\)](#)
- [WHO Statistical Information System \(WHO\)](#)

### **Opinions and Worldviews (8)**

- [Afrobarometer \(CDD-Ghana\)](#)
- [Asian Barometer Survey \(ABS\) \(Taiwan\)](#)
- [Eurobarometer \(European Commission\)](#)
- [Global Barometer Survey \(Providencia Santiago\)](#)
- [Ipsos Reid \(Ipsos Canada\)](#)
- [Latinobarametro \(Latinobarametro Corp\)](#)
- [Pew Global Attitudes Project \(PRC\)](#)
- [World Values Survey \(WVS Assoc\)](#)

### **Political Affiliations and Alliances (5)**

- [Database of Political Institutions \(World Bank\)](#)
- [Diplomatic Exchange \(COW/Koç University\)](#)
- [Formal Alliances \(COW/Alabama\)](#)
- [Intergovernmental Organizations \(COW/Mississippi\)](#)
- [State System Membership \(COW/Michigan\)](#)

### **Political and Governance Transition (14)**

- [Bertelsmann Transformation Index \(Bertelsmann Stiftung/IAC\)](#)
- [Comparative Study of Electoral Systems \(Michigan\)](#)
- [Countries at a Crossroads \(Freedom House\)](#)
- [Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World \(NYU\)](#)
- [Database on Leaders \(Essex\)](#)
- [Global Database of Quotas for Women \(International IDEA/Stockholm\)](#)
- [Nations in Transit \(Freedom House\)](#)
- [Parline Database \(IPU\)](#)
- [Political Constraint Index \(Pennsylvania\)](#)
- [Polity IV \(CIDCM/Center for Global Policy\)](#)
- [Voter Turnout \(International IDEA\)](#)
- [Women in National Parliaments Statistical Archive \(IPU\)](#)
- [Worldwide Governance Indicators \(World Bank\)](#)
- [Kansas Events Data System \(Kansas\)](#)

### **Territorial Data (2)**

- [Direct Contiguity \(COW/Florida State\)](#)
- [Colonial Dependency/Contiguity \(COW/Florida State\)](#)

## **Annex B Conflict and Security Databases**

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## Peace and Conflict

### PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace Agreements and Operations

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Peace Operations Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Centre on International Cooperation (CIC), New York University PI: Dr. A. Sarjoh Bah
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The program strives to reach an in-depth understanding of the issues surrounding peacekeeping efforts around the world and to develop strategies for their increased success. It is designed to inform policy-makers, members of the media, academics and peacekeepers in the field as the international community debates the crucial role peace operations play in conflict management.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.cic.nyu.edu/internationalsecurity/globalpeace.html">http://www.cic.nyu.edu/internationalsecurity/globalpeace.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Various aspects of UN and non-UN peace operations, including Military deployments, Issues and trends, Peacekeeping and politics, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 50 UN and non-UN peace operations
<b>Time Span</b>	2005-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	The database is based on the CIC's 2007 Annual Review of Global Peace Operations. It draws upon data previously unavailable outside the UN.
<b>Format</b>	PDF

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace Agreements and Operations

<b>Name of database</b>	Multilateral Peace Operations Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden PI: Bates Gill
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank SIPRI is funded by the Swedish Government.
<b>Overview</b>	The project surveys trends in multilateral peace operations, with the intent to enhance the capacities of the UN and the regional organizations in crisis management operations.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.sipri.org/contents/webmaster/databases">http://www.sipri.org/contents/webmaster/databases</a>
<b>Variables</b>	25 variables, including Year, Cost, Number of troops, Observers, Civilian police, etc. The data are confined to peace operations conducted under UN authority, by regional organizations, and/or by ad hoc coalitions of states sanctioned by the UN.
<b>Cases</b>	All UN and non-UN peace operations from 2000 to present
<b>Time Span</b>	2000-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Detailed methodology can be found in the SIPRI Yearbook, available for order on their website.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Tables for specific operations can be generated using an interactive database.

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace Agreements and Operations

<b>Name of database</b>	Peace Agreement Databank
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	UN Peacemaker, UN Department of Political Affairs
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN
<b>Overview</b>	This is an extensive databank of modern peace agreements and an online mediation support tool for international peacemaking professionals.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://peacemaker.unlb.org">http://peacemaker.unlb.org</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 variables: Region, Country, Type of Conflict, Type of Agreement, Peace Agreement Title, Date. The data covers 19 areas, including security, human rights, humanitarian issues, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	N/A
<b>Time Span</b>	1920-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Information is collected by interviewing staff members who worked with the primary operational actor, the UN Peacemaker. The actions, strategies and tactics of various UN Peacemakers were recorded.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Registration is required to access the website.

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace Agreements and Operations

<b>Name of database</b>	Peace Agreement Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset includes all peace agreements signed between at least two opposing primary warring parties in an armed conflict.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm">http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	61 variables, including Name, Date, Signatories, Third parties of the agreement, Information on the provisions of the accord, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	148 agreements
<b>Time Span</b>	1989-2005
<b>Methodology</b>	This dataset was created as part of the Uppsala Conflict Database when the program studied and compared the peace agreements included in the database. Some variables have been adopted from the original database, others are solely presented in this dataset.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace Agreements and Operations

<b>Name of database</b>	Peacekeeping Data Tables
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	UN Security Council Global Policy Forum, New York
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN
<b>Overview</b>	Tables show which countries contribute how many troops to peacekeeping operations and how the size of operations has changed over previous decades. A link to peacekeeping finance provides further information on the peacekeeping budget, illustrating which countries pay their peacekeeping dues and which countries don't.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/peacekpg/data/index.htm">http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/peacekpg/data/index.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Tables and charts, organized in 3 categories: State contributions of troops to UN Peacekeeping Operations, Size of individual and total UN Peacekeeping Operations, and Tables and charts on UN Peacekeeping Finance
<b>Cases</b>	Variable, depending on table or chart
<b>Time Span</b>	1996-2008 Yearly data on total size of peacekeeping operations dates back to 1947.
<b>Methodology</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations publishes monthly data on contributions to UN peacekeeping operations.
<b>Format</b>	HTML The data is organized in various formats, including country/variable for each month and/or year.

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace Agreements and Operations

<b>Name of database</b>	UN Peacekeeping Database (monthly summary of contributions)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN
<b>Overview</b>	The Department's mission is to plan, prepare, manage and direct UN Peacekeeping Operations. The tables list the monthly summaries of contributors to UN peacekeeping operations.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/index.htm">http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/index.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	5 variables: Country, Police, Military observers, Troops, and Total
<b>Cases</b>	Countries The number of countries varies, depending on month and year.
<b>Time Span</b>	1995-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF The data is organized in a country/variable format for each month and year.

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace and Stability Indices

<b>Name of database</b>	Failed States Index
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	The Fund for Peace, Washington, DC PI: Pauline Baker
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	The Fund's primary goal is to correct conditions that threaten human survival through a combination of scholarship and active public education. Failed state is one that has experienced loss of physical control of its territory or a monopoly on the legitimate use of force.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.fundforpeace.org/web/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=99&amp;Itemid=140">http://www.fundforpeace.org/web/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=99&amp;Itemid=140</a>
<b>Variables</b>	12 indicators grouped in 3 categories: Social, Economic and Political
<b>Cases</b>	177 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2005-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The index is based on thousands of articles and reports that are processed by CAST Software from electronically available sources, using a five step methodology / rating system.
<b>Format</b>	HTML The data is organized in a country/variable format for each year.

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace and Stability Indices

<b>Name of database</b>	Fragile States Index
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Country Indicators for Foreign Policy, Carlton University, Ottawa PI: David Carment
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The Fragile States Index was developed as part of a toolkit that encompasses the monitoring, forecasting, and evaluation of failed and fragile states, as well as the assessment of supporting policies intended to address the development, security, and economic challenges they represent.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_data_methodology.php">http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_data_methodology.php</a>
<b>Variables</b>	75 structural indicators grouped into 6 categories: Governance, Economics, Security and Crime, Human Development, Demography, and Environment.
<b>Cases</b>	185 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2007
<b>Methodology</b>	The indicators are drawn from a variety of open sources, including World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and the Minorities at Risk and POLITY IV data sets from the University of Maryland. State performance is ranked using a 9-point index.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF The data is organized in a country/variable format.

PEACE AND CONFLICT: Peace and Stability Indices

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Peace Index
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Vision of Humanity PI: Steve Killelea
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	The Index is a numerical measure of how at peace a country is with itself and other countries. It ranks nations by their peacefulness, identifies some of the drivers of peace, and aims to demonstrate the linkages between peace and sustainability.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.visionofhumanity.com/">http://www.visionofhumanity.com/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	24 indicators grouped into 3 topics: Ongoing domestic and international conflict, Safety and Security, and Militarization.
<b>Cases</b>	140 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2007-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Countries are ranked, in a table, from most peaceful to least peaceful. Gaps in quantitative data have been filled by estimates from the EIU's Country Analysis team. Scores were apportioned based on the relative importance of each of the indicators on a 1 to 5 scale.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF The data is organized in a country/variable format. In the PDF report there is a secondary dataset containing indicators of governance, institutions, political process, etc.

## Political Rights And Human Rights

<b>Name of database</b>	Freedom in the World
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Freedom House
<b>Institution Type</b>	NGO Freedom House is funded through private contributions, awards, and grants from the US government, other governments, and the EU.
<b>Overview</b>	The survey provides annual ratings and narrative reports about the state of global freedom.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=15">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=15</a>
<b>Variables</b>	3 indicators: Political Rights, Civil liberties and Status.
<b>Cases</b>	193 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1973-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Numerical ratings on a scale of 1 to 7 (most free=1, 7= least free) are assigned to each country for Political Rights and Civil Liberties. Status variable is based on combined ratings of the two (Free, Partly Free or Not Free). Analysis is conducted by a team of regional experts and scholars.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF The data is organized in a country/variable format. Separate tables are generated for each year.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

<b>Name of database</b>	Freedom of the Press
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Freedom House
<b>Institution Type</b>	NGO
<b>Overview</b>	The annual survey tracks trends in global press freedom and brings attention to countries or regions where press freedom is under threat.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=16">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=16</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Numerical ranking and Status
<b>Cases</b>	195 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Countries are given a total score from 0 (best) to 100 (worst) on the basis of a set of 23 methodology questions, and rated as Free, Partly Free or Not Free. Data comes from various sources including overseas correspondents, specialists, as well as human rights and press-freedom organizations.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF The data is organized in a country/variable format. Separate tables are available for each year.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

<b>Name of database</b>	Press Freedom Index
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Reporters Without Borders
<b>Institution Type</b>	NGO
<b>Overview</b>	The Index reflects the degree of freedom journalists and news organizations enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the state to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=19391">http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=19391</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Ranking and Score, which together sum up the State of press freedom.
<b>Cases</b>	168 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2002-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	A questionnaire with 50 criteria is completed by 130 correspondents from their partner organizations, a number of journalists, researchers, jurists and human rights activists. Data are processed with the assistance and advice of The Statistics Institute of the University of Paris. Only those countries for which completed questionnaires were received from a number of independent sources were ranked.
<b>Format</b>	HTML

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

<b>Name of database</b>	Political Terror Scale
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	University of North Carolina, Asheville PI: Mark Gibney
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Agenda/Overview</b>	The numerical scale measuring levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year is developed from two independent annual human rights reports (Amnesty International and the US State Department). The scale is intended to be used for promoting compliance with international human rights norms.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.politicalterrorsscale.org/">http://www.politicalterrorsscale.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Political terror score
<b>Cases</b>	179 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1976-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Countries are coded on a scale of 1 to 5 according to the level of terror in the previous year by two coders. Inter-coder reliability is in generally in the range 70-90%.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a country/time series format.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

<b>Name of database</b>	Polyarchy and Contestation Scales
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Kellogg Institute, Hesburgh Center, University of Notre Dame PI: Michael Coppedge
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The Scales are designed to measure the degree to which national political systems meet the minimum requirements for political democracy.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/">http://www.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 indicators: Extent of the suffrage, Fairness of elections, Freedom of organization, Freedom of expression, Media pluralism, Polyarchy scale and Contestation scale.
<b>Cases</b>	196 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1985 and 2000
<b>Methodology</b>	These are quasi-Guttman scales using polytomous items. For the 1985 scales, multiple sources of information were used, that differed in terms of quality, format and completeness of information. For the 2000 scales, the State Department's <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i> for 2001 was the only source of information. The data was always coded by two coders, with the reliability in the range of 82-86%.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, SPSS

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

<b>Name of database</b>	Democracy Rank
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World Audit
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank World Audit is an international not-for-profit organization registered by World Concern charity in England.
<b>Overview</b>	The democracy audit is a comparative study of democracy around the world that allows researchers to track the progress or decline of any nation over time and compare these changes with the status of democracy in any other nation. The goal of the project is to provide a global geopolitical perspective in order to publicize the corruption, human rights abuses, vote stuffing, miscarriages of justice, and press censorship in any country.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.worldaudit.org/">http://www.worldaudit.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Democracy rank
<b>Cases</b>	150 countries. Only countries with populations over 1 million are included.
<b>Time Span</b>	2007-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Rankings are calculated using Political Rights, Civil Liberties, Press Freedom and Corruption scores from Freedom House and Transparency International.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a country/variable format.

## Refugees, Displacement And Migration

<b>Name of database</b>	Internally Displaced Persons Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Geneva, Switzerland The Centre was established by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 1998, at a request of United Nations.
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The IDP database provides comprehensive and frequently updated information and analysis on conflict-induced internal displacement around the globe. It is meant to contribute to improving national and international capacities to protect and assist the millions of people around the globe who have been displaced within their own country as a result of conflicts or human rights violations.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.internal-displacement.org">http://www.internal-displacement.org</a>
<b>Variables</b>	4 variables: Number of IDPs (rounded), Government figures, UN figures, and Other figures. Most figures are estimates. The database also contains within-state regional statistics for each country.
<b>Cases</b>	52 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Varies across cases
<b>Methodology</b>	The Centre makes every effort to present information in an objective and unbiased manner. It will not knowingly publish inaccurate information and will make all reasonable attempts to verify information and ensure reliable information sources.
<b>Format</b>	HTML The data is organized in a country/variable format. The table also contains links to more figures and documents describing a country's current situation.

## REFUGEES, DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

<b>Name of database</b>	Seeking Asylum Data
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Migration Policy Institute, Washington, DC PI: Jeanne Batalova
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	The MPI Data Hub provides in-depth and latest data on immigrant trends and patterns in the United States and around the world. This data tool is used to analyze the numbers and origins of asylum seekers over a 24 year span.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/">http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	3 variables: Major countries of destination, Countries of origin, and Total number of asylum applications. Data is limited exclusively to the number of applications and does not include information on the number of persons who were granted asylum or resettled.
<b>Cases</b>	39 countries in Europe, North America, Oceania, and Asia.
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2004
<b>Methodology</b>	The data was compiled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Population Data Unit.
<b>Format</b>	HTML

## REFUGEES, DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

<b>Name of database</b>	UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	UN High Commissionaire for Refugees (UNHCR), Geneva, Switzerland
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN
<b>Overview</b>	The agency provides data, trends and statistical reports on the "People of concern to UNHCR": refugees, asylum-seekers, returned refugees, and internally displaced and stateless persons. It also tracks progress toward achieving lasting solutions for refugees, the scope and nature of protection activities, new outflows, and the duration of refugee situations, camp locations, asylum applications and refugee status determination (RSD).
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.unhcr.org/statistics.html">http://www.unhcr.org/statistics.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	7 variables: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returned Refugees, Internally displaced persons (IDPs), Returned IDPs, Stateless persons, and Other
<b>Cases</b>	168 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1950-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	There are three main providers of data: governmental agencies, UNHCR field offices and NGOs. Data are compiled or collected using mainly registers, surveys, registration processes or censuses.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, EXCEL The online interactive database allows users to browse, view, query, and search the contents of the database and output data in reports, charts and maps.

## REFUGEES, DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

<b>Name of database</b>	Country and Comparative Data (formerly Global Data Center)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Migration Policy Institute, Washington, DC PI: Jeanne Batalova
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	The MPI Data Hub provides in-depth and latest data on immigrant trends and patterns in the United States and around the world. This data set provides in depth and comparable migration data for different countries.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/">http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	14 variables, grouped under 4 categories: Population size/composition, Arrivals, Asylum, and Citizenship
<b>Cases</b>	17 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Different governments may employ different concepts of migration, which can affect the comparability of the data. Data are derived from various sources, including census, survey, government/administration data, and reports and publications.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, EXCEL The data is organized in a country/year format.

## REFUGEES, DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Migrant Origin Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty (Migration DRC), University of Sussex, Brighton, UK PI: Professor Richard Black
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	DRC's goal is to promote new policy approaches that help maximize potential benefits of migration for the impoverished, while minimizing its risks and costs. The Migration DRC database extends the basic stock data on international migration that is published by the United Nations.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html">http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Countries of origin and Total number of migrants. The database also provides information on major destination countries and percentage of population that is foreign-born.
<b>Cases</b>	112 Countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2000 The data is based on censuses collected in the year 2000.
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is generated by disaggregating information on migrant stock destination country or economy as given in its census. Information is not population flows in a strict sense but are, for international migration, the equivalent of "lifetime migration" in studies of internal migration.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL

# Terrorism

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	Country Reports on Terrorism
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	US State Department's Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Washington, DC PI: Dell L. Daily
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The reports provide information about nations in which terrorist acts occur or countries which support terrorist organizations. They also report on terrorist sanctuaries, attempts made by terrorist groups to obtain weapons of mass destruction, as well as casualties suffered from terrorist acts.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/">http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 types of reports: Continental reports, Regional reports, Country reports, State Sponsors of Terrorism Overview, Terrorist Sanctuaries, and Terrorist Organizations. The database also contains statistical information provided by the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) on the number of individuals killed, injured, or kidnapped by terrorist groups.
<b>Cases</b>	128 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1995-2007 Prior to 2004, the reports were published under the name Patterns of Global Terrorism.
<b>Methodology</b>	The reports cover developments in countries in which acts of terrorism occurred, countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, and countries determined by the Secretary to be of particular interest in the global war on terror.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	Terrorism and Insurgency Events Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Jane's Information Group
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	The interactive database provides profiles of the world's significant terrorist, guerrilla and insurgent groups. It allows the user to analyze terrorist activity by a wide range of criteria, discover on a daily basis the latest activities of terrorist and insurgent groups, maintain a global perspective on terrorist activity, and assess the risks affecting a country or organisation's economic or strategic interests.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://catalog.janes.com/catalog/public/index.cfm">http://catalog.janes.com/catalog/public/index.cfm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	7 filters: Affected countries, Group name, Event profile, Fatalities/casualties, Target details, Event tactic, and Counter-terrorism tactics
<b>Cases</b>	186 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2000-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The database is updated daily using open-source bulletins summarizing terrorist/insurgent activity around the world over the previous 24-48 hours.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, EXCEL The data is organized in an event/variable format, where each new case is entered in chronological sequence. Registration for a fee is required to access the database.

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Terrorism Database (GTD)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	National Center for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), Center of Excellence of the US Department of Homeland Security, University of Maryland, MD PI: Charles Blair
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Academic
<b>Overview</b>	START provides the homeland-security community as well as the public at large with insights about how and why terrorist groups form, about the decisions and behaviours of individual terrorists and terrorist groups, and about how societies can best respond to and prepare for known and unknown terrorist threats.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.start.umd.edu/data/">http://www.start.umd.edu/data/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	8 variables: Incident ID, Date, Country, City, Perpetrator, Fatalities, Injured and Target type.
<b>Cases</b>	Almost 80,000 incidents GTD1: 68,986 GTD2: 10,000
<b>Time Span</b>	1970-1997 (GTD1) 1998-2004 (GTD2)
<b>Methodology</b>	Information in the databases is drawn from publicly available, open-source materials, including electronic news archives, existing data sets, secondary source materials such as books and journals, and legal documents. The database developers corroborate each piece of information among multiple independent open sources, but make no claims as to the veracity of this information.
<b>Format</b>	HTML

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events (ITERATE)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Data, Government and Geographic Information Services, University of California, San Diego, CA PI: Edward F. Mickolus
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The project attempts to quantify data on the characteristics of transnational terrorist groups, their internationally impacting activities, and the environment in which they operate.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://ssdc.ucsd.edu/ssdc/ite00001.html">http://ssdc.ucsd.edu/ssdc/ite00001.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	The dataset consists of four parts. Nearly all incidents appear in the COMMON file (42), with the FATE (14), HOSTAGE (41) and SKYJACK files (27) as supplements.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 200 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1968-2004
<b>Methodology</b>	ITERATE 3 and 4 update the coverage of terrorist incidents first reported in ITERATE 1 and 2, which can be obtained from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. ITERATE 3 and 4 are compatible with the coding categories used in their predecessors, but includes new variables.
<b>Format</b>	The data is only accessible to UCSD affiliates. Registration for a licence fee of \$50/year is required to access the data by non-affiliated users. The data is available in the text format or as coded incidents.

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	Terrorism in Western Europe: Events Data (TWEED)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Department of Comparative Politics, University of Bergen, Norway PI: Dr. Jan Oskar Engene
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The data set was constructed and collected for the purpose of analysing patterns of terrorism in Western Europe as related to historical and structural preconditions.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.uib.no/People/sspje/tweed.htm">http://www.uib.no/People/sspje/tweed.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	52 variables
<b>Cases</b>	11 026 incidents in 18 countries and by 200 terrorist groups
<b>Time Span</b>	1950-2004
<b>Methodology</b>	Coding is based on a single news source, Keesing's Record of World Events. Terrorist act is defined as indirect violence employed to influence third parties. The definition also includes government actions directed against terrorists (14% of events). The dataset only includes acts by agents originating in the West European countries.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS The data is organized in an incident/variable format.

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMD) Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Monterey Terrorism Research and Education Program (MonTREP), Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey, CA
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database is an open source catalogue of worldwide incidents involving the acquisition, possession, threat and use of weapons of mass destruction by sub-state actors.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://cns.miis.edu/wmdt/">http://cns.miis.edu/wmdt/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	3 variables: Date, Location and Perpetrator 5 'typologies', including type of target, weapon, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 1200 incidents
<b>Time Span</b>	1900-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Sources include news services, journals, government reports, internet sites, conference proceedings, unpublished sources. The distinction is made between politically motivated and criminally motivated incidents and only includes incidents that involve the intentional and premeditated use of chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) materials.
<b>Format</b>	Access is restricted to US government employees and serving members of US Armed Forces.

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	World Wide Incidents Tracking System (WITS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	National Counterterrorism Centre (NCTC), NY
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	WITS is the National Counterterrorism Center's database of terrorist incidents. NCTC defines terrorism as groups or individuals acting on political motivation deliberately or recklessly attack civilians/non-combatants or their property and the attack does not fall into another special category of political violence, such as crime, rioting, or tribal violence.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://wits.nctc.gov/Main.do">http://wits.nctc.gov/Main.do</a>
<b>Variables</b>	16 event types Data is also available on characteristics of perpetrators and victims, type of event, number of deaths, injuries, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	28 755 incidents in 204 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2004-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	NCTC highlights a number of issues around definitions (terrorism vs. hate crime and sectarian violence). Users are caution against year to year comparisons.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in an incident/variable format.

## TERRORISM: Terrorism Incidents

<b>Name of database</b>	World-Check database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World-Check
<b>Institution Type</b>	Private
<b>Agenda/Overview</b>	World-Check database provides comprehensive profiles of known heightened-risk individuals and businesses and is used by the banks, enforcement and regulatory agencies to screen their customers, associates, transactions and employees for potential risk. Coverage includes money launderers, fraudsters, terrorists and sanctioned entities, plus individuals and businesses from over a dozen other categories.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.world-check.com/overview/">http://www.world-check.com/overview/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Each profile contains over 20 different fields ranging from identification fields like Name, Aliases, Nationality and DOB to more risk specific information linked to the profiled entity in question.
<b>Cases</b>	Individuals and businesses in over 230 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Current
<b>Methodology</b>	The database is continuously updated and enhanced by researchers around the world who methodically monitor and checks hundreds of thousands of public sources including government, sanction and police sites, as well as the national and international media.
<b>Format</b>	CSV, XML Subscription is required to access the data.

## TERRORISM: Terrorist Suspects

<b>Name of database</b>	Data on Terrorist suspects (DOTS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Data, Government and Geographic Information Services, University of California, San Diego, CA PI: Edward F. Mickolus
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government
<b>Overview</b>	DOTS is a compendium of biographies of leaders, perpetrators, financiers, defendants, detainees, persons of interest, conspirators and others mentioned in ITERATE and other sources.
<b>Website link</b>	N/A
<b>Variables</b>	N/A
<b>Cases</b>	N/A
<b>Time Span</b>	N/A
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	DOTS is a new project from ITERATE researchers. It will be commercially available by late 2008.

## TERRORISM: Terrorist Suspects

<b>Name of database</b>	MIPT Terrorism Knowledge Base (Indictment Datasets, also known as The American Terrorism Study)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT)
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/NPO
<b>Overview</b>	The database was established in 1989 when the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Terrorist Research and Analytical Center released a list of persons indicted as a result of investigation under the FBI's Counterterrorism Program. TKB ceased operations on March 31, 2008, and elements of the system were merged with the Global Terrorism Database managed by START at the University of Maryland.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.mipt.org/TKB.asp">http://www.mipt.org/TKB.asp</a>
<b>Variables</b>	79 variables in 5 datasets: Counts data (data on every count in each indictment for each indictee); Indictees Data (data on each of the 574 indictees); Persons Data (because some individuals were indicted more than once, this dataset is based on the 510 individuals who were indicted); Cases Data (data for each of the criminal cases); and Group Data (data on each of the groups that were tried)
<b>Cases</b>	447 terrorist indictees from over 60 terrorist groups
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2002
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, SPSS

## TERRORISM: Terrorist Suspects

<b>Name of database</b>	Terror Suspect Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Immigration and National Security Program, The Nixon Center, Washington, DC PI: Robert S. Leiken
<b>Institution Type</b>	NGO The Center is a non-partisan public policy institution funded through a combination of corporate and individual donations in addition to foundation grants.
<b>Overview</b>	The project examines immigration from a national security perspective and focuses on Western countries where immigration can bring national security challenges. It seeks to understand the radicalization process, but also to find ways that the process can be diverted or reversed.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.nixoncenter.org/index.cfm?action=showPage&amp;page=immigratNatlSecur">http://www.nixoncenter.org/index.cfm?action=showPage&amp;page=immigratNatlSecur</a>
<b>Variable</b>	12 indicators: Name, Country of birth, Host country, Immigration vehicle, Citizenship, Naturalized or second generation, Convert to Islam, Date detained, Legal status, Date convicted, Country detained in, and Plot
<b>Cases</b>	373 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	1990-2004
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL

## War/Conflict

<b>Name of database</b>	Armed Conflict Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London, England
<b>Institution Type</b>	NGO The Institute is a registered charity, established in 1958 and consists of 450 institutional and corporate members and a governing board. It has no allegiance to any government or political organization.
<b>Overview</b>	The mandate of the Institute is to maintain civilized international relations in the nuclear age. The database is a frequently updated source of information on armed conflicts worldwide.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/mainpages/dsp_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=181&amp;YearID=0">http://acd.iiss.org/armedconflict/mainpages/dsp_AnnualUpdate.asp?ConflictID=181&amp;YearID=0</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 variables: Fatalities, Refugees, Returnees, Displaced persons, Weapons and Number of troops Additional text based information is available on political, security and military trends, historical background, annual updates, timelines and links.
<b>Cases</b>	70 international armed conflicts and terrorist campaigns
<b>Time Span</b>	Reports: 1997-2004 Text-based timelines: 1821-2005
<b>Methodology</b>	The database is compiled by the IISS Conflict Management Programme. Timelines are updated on a weekly basis, reports on a quarterly basis, and the annual analysis is published every February.
<b>Format</b>	HTML An interactive database can produce customized tables in country/conflict/year format. Subscription for a fee of £450 is required to access data.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Armed Conflict Dataset UCDP/PRIO
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden International Peace Research Institute (PRIO), Oslo, Norway PI: Lotta Harbom
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	UCDP collects information on a large number of aspects of armed violence since 1946, including those pertaining to organised violence, such as the resolution and dynamics of conflict. The UCDP data is one of the most accurate and well-used data-sources on global armed conflicts and its definition of armed conflict is becoming a standard in how conflicts are systematically defined and studied.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm">http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Main conflict data: 26 variables Dyad version: 24 variables
<b>Cases</b>	Main conflict data: 1913 Dyad version: 2385
<b>Time Span</b>	1946-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	Armed conflict is defined by the following criteria: at least one of the warring parties is a state, and conflict results in over 25 battle-related deaths per year.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a conflict/year/variable format, where each conflict is a new case/row.

WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Battle-Deaths Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset includes information on the low, best and high estimate for fatalities in armed conflicts and dyads.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets_archive.htm">http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets_archive.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Conflict version: 15 variables Dyad version: 16 variables
<b>Cases</b>	125 conflicts and 164 dyads
<b>Time Span</b>	2002-2005
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a conflict/dyad/variable format, where each conflict or dyad is a new case/row.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Behavioural Correlates of War (BCOW) Interstate Crisis dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Behavioural Correlates of War Project, Middlebury College, VT PI: Russell J. Leng
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset, originally part of the COW projects, contains data on the behaviour of states and other international actors engaged in militarized interstate crises.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://community.middlebury.edu/~leng/">http://community.middlebury.edu/~leng/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Actions that a state directs toward another state within a specified time period, categorized as cooperative or conflictive, and weighted according to their impact on the target state.
<b>Cases</b>	46 crises
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-1980
<b>Methodology</b>	Events were collected from newspaper accounts, primarily NY Times, English and foreign language accounts by diplomatic historians, and prepared chronologies.
<b>Format</b>	TXT The data appear in separate files for each of the crises. Crisis.exe software is available for download to view the data.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Civil War List
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Political Science Department, Yale University, New Haven, CT PI: Nicholas Sambanis
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The data is an inventory of all civil wars since 1944. A civil war is an armed conflict which: causes more than one thousand deaths in at least the first year; challenges the sovereignty of an internationally recognized state; occurs within the recognized boundaries of that state; involves the state or state-claimants as a principal combatant; and involves rebels with the ability to mount organized armed opposition to the state.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://pantheon.yale.edu/~ns237/index/research.html#numberCivil">http://pantheon.yale.edu/~ns237/index/research.html#numberCivil</a>
<b>Variables</b>	12 variables
<b>Cases</b>	9461 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	1944-1999
<b>Methodology</b>	Detailed coding methodology is provided in the coding notes, available on the website. The list is currently being updated to 2006.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Civil War Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Department of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford, CA PIs: James D. Fearon and David D. Laitin
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The project seeks to account for cross-national and cross-group variation in the outbreak, magnitude and duration of civil wars from WWII to 2000.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/">http://www.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	3 variables: Country, War years and Case name 11 additional variables for each conflict were used in the multivariate analyses.
<b>Cases</b>	127 countries in 6 regions
<b>Time Span</b>	1945-2000
<b>Methodology</b>	Cumulative deaths criterion of 1 000 and 100 deaths per year was used to code for an ongoing war.
<b>Format</b>	STATA

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	The Conflict Barometer
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIK), Department of Political Science at the University of Heidelberg University of Heidelberg, Germany
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	HIK was originally founded in 1991 to continue the work of the research project COSIMO (Conflict Simulation Model). Its work is dedicated to research, documentation and analysis of national and international political conflicts. The Conflict Barometer describes recent trends in conflict development, including escalations and settlements.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://hiik.de/en/links/index.html">http://hiik.de/en/links/index.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 variables: Conflict name, Conflict Parties, Conflict items, Start year, Change in intensity compared to previous year, and Intensity/severity
<b>Cases</b>	Over 500 conflicts in 5 regions of the world
<b>Time Span</b>	1992-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Severity of conflict is rated on a 5 point scale, with 1 representing latent conflict and 5 representing war. The rating is a measure of the highest intensity reached for the year. Wars and lesser intensity conflicts are classified according to the amount of violence, not the number of fatalities. The dataset includes both violent and non violent conflicts.
<b>Format</b>	PDF Data for 1992-1996 and 1998-2001 are available exclusively in German.

WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden PI: Joakim Kreutz
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset includes the start- and end- dates for each episode of conflict activity and the information on how it was terminated.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm">http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	20 variables
<b>Cases</b>	432 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	1946-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	Non-activity means that the criteria with regards to incompatibility, level of organization, and 25 battle-related deaths are not met. Type of termination coding is based on observations about the relations between the parties in the last year of activity and the first year of non-activity that follows.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a conflict/year/variable format, where each conflict is a new case/row.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Conflict Information System (COSIMO 2/CONIS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIK), Department of Political Science at the University of Heidelberg University of Heidelberg, Germany PIs: Dr. Frank R. Pfetsch and Dr. Tanja Boerzel
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	HIK's work is dedicated to research, documentation and analysis of national and international political conflicts. COSIMO databank records information on political conflicts using systematic conflict measures, including detailed descriptions of the conflict development in violent and non-violent phases, as well as extensive information on the structure of state and non-state actors.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.hiik.de/en/kosimo/index.html">http://www.hiik.de/en/kosimo/index.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	27 variables The databank distinguishes between violent and non-violent conflicts and includes both.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 500 conflicts, with over 2 500 phases
<b>Time Span</b>	1945-2008 The database is continuously updated.
<b>Methodology</b>	Conflict is defined as clashes of interest concerning national values. Clashes are of a certain duration and scope, involving at least two parties of which at least one party is the representation of the state. Between 2002 and 2005, COSIMO 1 was updated and restructured to COSIMO 2, a relational data base.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL (old versions) The data is organized in a conflict/variable format. The database has recently been renamed to CONIS, and the new data set is not yet published.

WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	UCDP One-sided Violence Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden PI: Joakim Kreutz
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains information on intentional attacks on civilians by governments and formally organized armed groups.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm">http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	11 variables
<b>Cases</b>	531 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	1989-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is extracted from Factiva news database (previously known as Reuters Business Briefing). Factiva uses an automated events data search which is then manually coded.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a conflict/year/variable format, where each conflict is a new case.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Dimensionalities of Nations Project
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Cornell University, Ithaca, NY PI: Rudolph J. Rummel
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic Data was originally collected at the University of Hawaii.
<b>Overview</b>	The project provides information on the behavioural dimensions of the interactions between nations in the dyads.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/05408.xml">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/ICPSR/STUDY/05408.xml</a>
<b>Variables</b>	18 variables Conflict variables include: Defensive acts, Number of wars, Violent actions, Negative behaviour, Suspension of Diplomatic Relations, Expulsion or Recall of Diplomats, Boycott and Embargo, Aid to Subversive Groups, and Negative Communications.
<b>Cases</b>	1 557 nation dyads in 113 nations
<b>Time Span</b>	1950-1965
<b>Methodology</b>	Only dyads experiencing conflicts are included in the database.
<b>Format</b>	N/A Data is accessible to ICPSR (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research) Direct Users only. Documentation is available on the website.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	PITF Ethnic Wars Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Political Instability Task Force Dataset (PITF), Centre for Global Policy, George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government PITF consists of a panel of scholars, originally formed in 1994 at the request of senior policymakers in the US government.
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains information on ethnic wars, or the episodes of violent conflict between governments and national, ethnic, religious, or other communal minorities (ethnic challengers) in which the challengers seek major changes in their status.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm">http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	14 variables, including 4 indicators of magnitude: Number of rebel combatants or activists, Annual number of fatalities related to fighting, Portion of country affected by fighting, and Average of the scores on the three alternative scales
<b>Cases</b>	719 countries (with populations over 500,000)
<b>Time Span</b>	1955-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Some wars are double-coded as both political and ethnic.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a case/year format. Each additional year of a multi-year episode is listed as a separate entry.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Expanded War Data
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Centre for the Study of Civil War, International Peace Research Institute PI: Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The data contains a list of wars between and within independent states.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/expwar.html">http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/expwar.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Interstate War: 5 variables Interstate War Participants: 12 variables Civil Wars: 5 variables Civil War Participants: 11 variables
<b>Cases</b>	381 wars
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-2005
<b>Methodology</b>	War is defined by at least 1000 battle-related deaths criterion. The dataset uses a more inclusive list of independent dates than COW project for early data.
<b>Format</b>	ASCII The data is organized in a war/variable format, where each war is a new case.

WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	First Use of Violent Force Project (FUF)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Department of Political Science, University of Tennessee PI: Mary Caprioli
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The FUF project was created to determine which country or countries were the first to use force in militarized interstate disputes.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://web.utk.edu/~gsops/FUF/">http://web.utk.edu/~gsops/FUF/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	17 variables pertaining to the initiating state, the target state, and the event date
<b>Cases</b>	1 760 events
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2001
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, ASCII The data is organized in an event/variable format.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	PITF Genocide & Politicide dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Political Instability Task Force Dataset (PITF), Centre for Global Policy, George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia Data was originally formulated by Barbara Harff at the United States Naval Academy
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains information on genocide and politicide events that involve the promotion, execution, and/or implied consent of sustained policies by governing elites or their agents or in the case of civil war, either of the contending authorities that result in the deaths of a substantial portion of a communal group or politicized non communal group.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm">http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	11 variables (the main indicator is the Annual number of deaths) An important criterion is the level of violence, and not simply political imprisonment/terror.
<b>Cases</b>	268 countries (with a population over 500,000)
<b>Time Span</b>	1955-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Sequential events are treated as a single episode if less than five years elapsed between the end of one event and the start of the next event.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in an event/variable format, where each case is an event.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Genocide Watch Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Genocide Watch, Washington, DC PI: Dr. Gregory Stanton
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/NPO Board of advisors consists entirely of professors from the US and various parts of the world.
<b>Overview</b>	Genocide Watch exists to predict, prevent, stop, and punish genocide and other forms of mass murder. Its purpose is to raise awareness, influence public policy concerning potential and actual genocide, and build an international movement to prevent and stop genocide. The database contains genocides, politicides and other mass murders since 1945.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.genocidewatch.org/aboutgenocide/genpolmmchart.htm">http://www.genocidewatch.org/aboutgenocide/genpolmmchart.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 Variables: Nation, Years of episodes since 1945, Cumulative civilian death toll, Major killers, Main divisions, and Highest stage in 2006
<b>Cases</b>	73 non-democratic countries in 5 regions
<b>Time Span</b>	1945 -2006
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	HTML The data is organized by regions. Within each region, countries are listed in order of their potential for mass killing, by stages.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Inter-, Extra- and Intra-State War datasets
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains information on military conflicts between states (inter-state war), between states and non-state actors (extra-state war), and within states (intra-state war).
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	30 variables organized in 2 files for each dataset: Wars and Participants
<b>Cases</b>	400 wars Inter: 79 cases Extra: 108 cases Intra: 213 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-1997 The dataset is continuously maintained.
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A on the website, but detailed in: Small, Melvin, and J. David Singer (1982). <i>Resort to Arms: International and Civil Wars, 1816-1980</i> . Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a war/conflict format.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	International Crisis Behaviour (ICB)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM), University of Maryland, College Park, MD Department of Political Science, McGill University, Montreal, QC PIs: Jonathan Wilkenfeld and Michael Brecher
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic CIDCM is funded by the National Science Foundation, the United States Institute of Peace, the Hewlett Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and the State Failure Task Force
<b>Overview</b>	The 4 aims of the ICB Project are to accumulate and disseminate knowledge about interstate crises and protracted conflicts, generate and test hypotheses about the effects of crisis-induced stress on coping and choice by decision makers, discover patterns in key crisis dimensions, and apply the lessons of history to the advancement of international peace and world order.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/icb/">http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/icb/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	12 variables: Summary, Protracted conflict history, Overview, Trigger and behaviour, Characteristics, Geography, Greatpower involvement, Superpower involvement, Global organization activity, Regional organization activity, Mediation and Outcomes
<b>Cases</b>	Primary data: 445 international crises and 979 crisis actors Dyad Data: 882 non-directed crisis dyads
<b>Time Span</b>	Primary data: 1918-2004 Dyad data: 1918-2001
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	HTML, SPSS Full text summaries are also available.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Major Episodes of Political Violence (MEPV)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Center for Systemic Peace (CSP), Severn, MD Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM), University of Maryland, College Park, MD PI: Monty G. Marshall
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The list provides a comprehensive account of all forms of major armed conflicts in the world over the contemporary period. It is one of six datasets comprising the Armed Conflict and Intervention project.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.systemicpeace.org/warlist.htm">http://www.systemicpeace.org/warlist.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	8 variables: Begin, End, Type, Magnitude, States directly involved, Brief description, Deaths and References
<b>Cases</b>	326 conflicts
<b>Time Span</b>	1946-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	Episodes are coded on a scale of 1 to 10 according to an assessment of the full impact of their violence on the societies that directly experience their effects. The scaled categories are considered comparative units of measurement.
<b>Format</b>	HTML The data is organized in a year/variable format.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Militarized Interstate Dispute (MID)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PI: Glenn Palmer, Penn State University
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database provides information about conflicts in which one or more states threaten, display, or use force against one or more other states.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	3 Versions: Dispute (20 variables), Incident (18 variables), and Dyads (33 variables) Each version has 2 datasets: Dispute dataset and Participant dataset
<b>Cases</b>	2300 disputes, 2100 incidents and 500 dyadic disputes
<b>Time Span</b>	Dispute version: 1816-2001 The Incident and Dyad versions: 1993-2001
<b>Methodology</b>	The disputes are composed based on information collected from a variety of global, regional, and national sources, then checked, archived, and documented in order to insure conformity with coding rules, compatibility with documentation standards, internal consistency, and absence of duplication.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a dispute/variable format, where each case is a new dispute. Short narratives of each dispute are also available.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Minorities at Risk (MAR)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Centre for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM), University of Maryland, College Park, MD
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	MAR is a university-based research project that monitors and analyzes the status and conflicts of politically-active groups from 1945 to present in countries with a current population over 500,000. It provides standardized information that aids comparative research and contributes to better understanding of conflicts involving the communal groups that meet the criteria for a minority “at risk”.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/">http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	394 variables organized in 5 categories: Group characteristics and status, Group discrimination, Group organization, Group collective interests, and Group conflict behaviour
<b>Cases</b>	284 politically active ethnic groups in approximately 163 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1945-2003
<b>Methodology</b>	Coders are well-trained students and all coding is reviewed by senior personnel. Inter-coder reliability has not yet been assessed, nor have the indicators been systematically screened for internal consistency. A national advisory board was established in 1999 to provide guidance on groups to be included, new indicators, and data quality control issues.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS Qualitative data is available through The Minorities At Risk Data Generation and Management Program (MARGene). Registration at no fee is required to access the data.

WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Non-state Conflict Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains information on communal and organized armed conflict where none of the parties is the government of a state.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm">http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	14 variables
<b>Cases</b>	136 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	2002-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	The data is extracted from The Factiva news database (previously known as Reuters Business Briefing). Factiva uses an automated events data search which is then manually coded.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a conflict/year/variable format, where each conflict is a new case/row.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	PITF Revolutionary Wars
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Political Instability Task Force Dataset (PITF), Centre for Global Policy, George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The data set contains information on revolutionary wars, or the episodes of violent conflict between governments and politically organized groups (political challengers) that seek to overthrow the central government, to replace its leaders, or to seize power in one region.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm">http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	14 variables, including 4 indicators of magnitude: Number of rebel combatants or activists, Annual number of fatalities related to fighting, Portion of country affected by fighting, and Average of the scores on the three alternative scales
<b>Cases</b>	472 cases (countries with a population over 500,000)
<b>Time Span</b>	1955-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Cases and codings are based on information compiled from multiple sources. Discrepancies in the historical records are scrutinized and reconciled by analysts to construct unitary estimates of factors that identify and characterize each distinct event.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a case/year format.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	Territorial Change dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PI: Paul Diehl, University of Illinois
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset identifies and codes all peaceful or violent territorial changes involving at least one nation-state.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	19 variables Variables include information on the states that gained/lost territory, type of change, area, population, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	826 entries/events of territorial change
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-2000
<b>Methodology</b>	Major sources include almanacs, world yearbooks, encyclopaedias, atlases, etc.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a year/variable format for each event.

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	UCDP Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Uppsala Conflict Data Project (UCDP), Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University, Sweden PI: Stina Högladh
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database provides detailed information on armed organized violence and peace-making efforts, including wars and minor conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-state violence, as well as conflict prevention and peace agreements.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/index.php">http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/index.php</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Various, depending on the type of armed violence or peace making effort
<b>Cases</b>	All conflicts since 1989
<b>Time Span</b>	Minor armed conflicts and wars: 1989-2007 Non-state conflicts: 2002-2007 One-sided violence: 1989-2007 Preventive efforts: 1993-2004 Peace agreements: 1989-2007 A country description gives the user an overview on conflicts from 1946.
<b>Methodology</b>	The database is updated on a yearly basis. New conflicts are included and old information is revised.
<b>Format</b>	HTML

## WAR/CONFLICT

<b>Name of database</b>	PITF Adverse Regime Changes
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Political Instability Task Force Dataset (PITF), Centre for Global Policy, George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains information on adverse regime changes, or the major, adverse shifts in patterns of governance.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm">http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf/pitfdata.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	4 indicators: Failure of State Authority, Collapse of Democratic Institutions, Violence Associated with Adverse Regime Changes, and Average of the scores on the three scales.
<b>Cases</b>	284 countries (with a population over 500,000)
<b>Time Span</b>	1955-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Codings are based on information contained in the Polity IV database. Democratic transitions were not included.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

## Security

<b>Name of database</b>	Arms Transfers Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The database contains information on all international transfers of seven categories of major conventional weapons since 1950. This includes data such as trends in the international arms trade, a country's share of the overall market, international arms embargoes, the financial value of the arms trade, as well as information on national export control systems.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://armstrade.sipri.org/">http://armstrade.sipri.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Registers and Trend Indicator Value (TIV) Registers provide details on the number and type of weapons transferred TIV tables represent volume of weapons transferred
<b>Cases</b>	Any selection of countries, rebel groups, or international organizations
<b>Time Span</b>	1950-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The database is constantly being revised and updated as new information becomes available. It only uses sources that are published and available to the public.
<b>Format</b>	Data can be requested for no fee. TIV data are organized in a country/year format.

## SECURITY

<b>Name of database</b>	Facts on International Relations and Security Trends (FIRST)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	International Relations and Security Network (ISN), Zurich, Switzerland Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden PI: Gerd Hagemeyer-Gaverus
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	FIRST is an integrated database system containing information from 19 research institutes around the world. Its aim is to offer researchers, politicians and the media a factual reference system on international relations and security trends. It contains information in areas such as conflicts, arms transfers and military expenditure, hard facts on states and international organizations, economic and social statistics, and chronologies.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://first.sipri.org/">http://first.sipri.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	41 databases, organized in 10 categories
<b>Cases</b>	202 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Depends on the database accessed
<b>Methodology</b>	Depends on the database accessed
<b>Format</b>	The format is customizable. Generally, the data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

## SECURITY

<b>Name of database</b>	Military Expenditure Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The purpose of the project is to provide an easily identifiable measure of the scale of resources absorbed by the military (in US\$). Military expenditures include current and capital military expenditure on armed forces (includes peace-keeping forces), defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects, paramilitary forces, and military space activities.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.sipri.org/contents/milap/milex/mex_database1.html">http://www.sipri.org/contents/milap/milex/mex_database1.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	3 indicators: Military expenditure in local currency, Military expenditure in US\$, and Military expenditure as % of GNP
<b>Cases</b>	165 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1988-2007 The database is updated annually. Data for 1950-87 has been published in previous yearbooks but is not available on-line.
<b>Methodology</b>	Sources of data include official data provided by national governments located in official publications or in response to questionnaires, secondary sources which quote primary data, and other secondary sources.
<b>Format</b>	HTML The data is organized in a time series format for each country.

## SECURITY

<b>Name of database</b>	National material capabilities dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PIs: Michael Greig and Andrew Enterline, University of North Texas
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset serves as the basis for the most widely used indicator of national capability, Composite Indicator of National Capability (CINC)
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 variables: Military expenditure, Military personnel, Energy consumption, Iron and steel production, Urban population, and Total population CINC, which is based on these six variables, is also included in the dataset.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 13 000 cases in 205 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-2001
<b>Methodology</b>	Website contains a link to PDF file which details the data collection process.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL The data is organized in a country/year format, where each case is a year.

## **Annex C General Conditions Databases**

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## Crime and Corruption

<b>Name of database</b>	International Crime Victims Surveys (ICVS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, Turin, Italy
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The Institute was established in 1968 to support countries worldwide in crime prevention and criminal justice. ICVS provides the most comprehensive analysis of crime, security and safety ever conducted in the European Union.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.unicri.it/wwd/analysis/icvs/data.php">http://www.unicri.it/wwd/analysis/icvs/data.php</a>
<b>Variables</b>	100 surveys (over 300 questions in each survey). The surveys compare levels of victimization across the EU and measure how citizens feel about their security and safety.
<b>Cases</b>	68 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1989, 1992, 1996/97, 2000/01 Some countries were surveyed in some years and not others.
<b>Methodology</b>	Parts of the surveys have been national and parts restricted to the main city in a country. Surveys were conducted by a European consortium comprising Gallup, UNICRI, the Max Planck Institute, CEPS/INSTEAD, and GeoX Ltd. Data is independent of actual police records.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS Data is organized in a country/year/topic format.

## CRIME AND CORRUPTION

<b>Name of database</b>	Bribe Payers Index (BPI)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Transparency International, Berlin, Germany
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank/Government TI is funded by various government agencies, international foundations and corporations.
<b>Overview</b>	The Index evaluates the supplier's position in corruption, or the propensity of firms from industrialized countries to bribe abroad.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Country rank, Percentage of global exports, Ratification of OECD convention, and Ratification of UNCAC.
<b>Cases</b>	125 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1999, 2002, 2006
<b>Methodology</b>	The Index uses Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) carried out by the World Economic Forum's partner institutes between February and May 2006. EOS surveyed 11 232 representatives from the private sector in 125 countries. The Index is not designed for comparisons over time as questions vary from year to year.
<b>Format</b>	PDF Data is organized in a country/variable format. A different table is provided for each year.

## CRIME AND CORRUPTION

<b>Name of database</b>	Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Transparency International, Berlin, Germany
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank/Government
<b>Overview</b>	The Index ranks countries by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Country rank, CPI score, Number of surveys used, and Confidence range.
<b>Cases</b>	41-180 (depending on year)
<b>Time Span</b>	1995-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	CPI is a composite index, drawing on corruption-related data in expert surveys carried out by a variety of reputable institutions (12 different polls and surveys from 9 independent institutions). Country rankings are provided by sources. CPI score is the mean value for a country. Sources used are highly correlated (.81). The Index is not designed for comparisons over time as questions vary from year to year.
<b>Format</b>	PDF Data is organized in a country/variable format.

## CRIME AND CORRUPTION

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Corruption Barometer
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Transparency International, Berlin, Germany
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank/Government
<b>Overview</b>	This is a public opinion survey that assesses the general public's perception and experience of corruption.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 questions
<b>Cases</b>	45-69 countries (depending on year) The number of people polled also depends on year. Men and women 15 and over were included.
<b>Time Span</b>	2003-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	The survey was carried out by Gallup International as part of its Voice of the People Survey using Likert-scale type responses to questions about paying bribes and how government is performing in the fight against corruption. Figures can be used for year to year comparisons where questions have been repeated in multiple years.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in various formats.

## Development

<b>Name of database</b>	Human Development Report (HDR)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	United Nations Development Program (UNDP), New York
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The goal of HDR is to make people the center of strategies to meet the rising challenges of economic, social, political, and cultural development.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/">http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	More than 200 indicators which comprise Human Development Index, Human Poverty Index, Gender-Related Development Index, and Gender Empowerment Measure
<b>Cases</b>	136 - 177 countries (depending on the index)
<b>Time Span</b>	1990-2008 A two year time lag exists between compiling statistics and publishing.
<b>Methodology</b>	Indices include most of the Millennium Development Goal indicators, supplied by UN agencies such as WHO, UNESCO and ILO.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, PDF Data is organized in a country/variable and a country/year format.

## DEVELOPMENT

<b>Name of database</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators, New York
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The institution is coordinated by the UN Statistics Division.
<b>Overview</b>	The institution's vision for the future of the world in which developed and developing countries worked in partnership for the betterment of all was developed by leaders from 189 nations in September 2000. The 8 goals of MDG include eradicating poverty, achieving universal education, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing a global partnership for development.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx">http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx</a>
<b>Variables</b>	60 indicators
<b>Cases</b>	234 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1990-2008 Projections until 2015 are also available.
<b>Methodology</b>	The handbook (in PDF format) provides UN country teams and international stakeholders with guidance on the definitions, rationale, and sources of the data for the indicators.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a country/year format for each goal.

DEVELOPMENT

<b>Name of database</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Data Centre
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Institute for Statistics, United Nations, Montreal, Quebec
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The data centre was established in response to the growing needs for a wider range of policy-relevant, timely, reliable, and comparable statistics in education, science and technology, culture and communication.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=143&amp;IF_Language=eng">http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=143&amp;IF_Language=eng</a>
<b>Variables</b>	754 indicators on education
<b>Cases</b>	Over 200 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1999-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	Data prior 2006 is reported for financial year, and since it is based on a calendar year.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL

## DEVELOPMENT

<b>Name of database</b>	World Development Indicators Online (WDI)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	The World Bank, Washington, DC
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Think Tank/NGO The World Bank collaborates with international and government agencies (IMF, SIPRI, UNICEF), as well as private and non-governmental agencies (IISS).
<b>Overview</b>	World Development Indicators contain statistics compiled yearly since 1978, to provide an annual snapshot of progress made in the developing world, and the challenges that remain.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:21725423~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html">http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:21725423~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Over 800 development indicators organized in 6 categories: World view, People, Environment, Economy, States and markets, and Global links
<b>Cases</b>	209 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1960-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The Indicators are based on censuses and household surveys conducted by government workers and private sector organizations.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, ASCII Subscription is required for full access to the database.

## Economics

<b>Name of database</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Statistics
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	The ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The Association was established in 1967.
<b>Overview</b>	The Association's goal is to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.aseansec.org/13100.htm">http://www.aseansec.org/13100.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Macroeconomic indicators, Foreign direct investments statistics, Tourism, and External trade statistics.
<b>Cases</b>	10 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2001-2005 (depending on the statistic)
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is compiled/computed from data submission and/or websites of ASEAN member countries' national statistical offices, central banks and other relevant government agencies, and IMF World Economic Outlook Database.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, PDF Data is organized in a country/variable format, or a country/time series format.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Bilateral Trade Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PI: Katherine Barbieri, Binghamton University, New York
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset codes trade flows between states (as defined by the Correlates of War project) for the period 1870-2006. The data include information on both bilateral trade flows and total national imports and exports.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/Trade/Trade.html">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/Trade/Trade.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Dyadic trade figures: 5 variables National trade figures: 4 variables
<b>Cases</b>	Dyadic trade figures: over 65 000 entries National trade figures: over 12 000 entries/events
<b>Time Span</b>	1870-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	The majority of the post-WWII data were obtained from the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics and supplemented with data from BKP 1.0 (Barbieri, Keshk, and Pollins, 2005), Barbieri's International Trade Dataset, Version 1.0 (Barbieri 2002), and data from the Republic of China (ROC), Bureau of Foreign Trade. Dyadic trade is determined by the sum of the value of merchandise that State A imports from State B, plus the value State B imports from State A while National trade is the sum of a state's total imports and exports.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a year/variable format for each country or dyad.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	ECOSTAT data and statistics
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), West Africa
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The objectives of the project are to develop statistical systems in West African states, increase comparability of GDP figures and consumer price indices, collect and distribute external trade statistics, create a database for multilateral surveillance mechanism, and provide, and provide institutional support to the Executive Secretariat and national statistical offices.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.ecostat.org/">http://www.ecostat.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	21 indicators, grouped in 4 categories: Social and economic, Multilateral surveillance, External trade, and Consumer price index.
<b>Cases</b>	15 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1995-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Data was collected from National Statistical Offices, Internet (national websites), UEMOA commission and ECOWAS Statistical Bulletin
<b>Format</b>	PDF Data is organized in a country/year format.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLA) Statistical Yearbook
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLA), Santiago, Chile
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The Commission was established by the Economic and Social Council in 1948 and is one of five regional commissions of the UN.
<b>Overview</b>	The ECLA's mission is to contribute to the economic development of Latin America. The Yearbook publications contain social, economic and environmental statistics.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/deype/agrupadores_xml/aes250.xml&amp;xsl=/agrupadores_xml/agrupa_listado-i.xsl&amp;base=/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl">http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/deype/agrupadores_xml/aes250.xml&amp;xsl=/agrupadores_xml/agrupa_listado-i.xsl&amp;base=/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Variables are organized in 3 categories: Social, Economic, Natural resources and Environmental
<b>Cases</b>	43 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1950-2050
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is compiled from the most current Statistical yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean (2007). Yearbooks are available for download from 2000 to 2007. The data that ranges from 2008-2050 are population estimates based on housing censuses, vital statistics and demographic surveys.
<b>Format</b>	PDF Data is organized in a country/year format.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Economic Intelligence Unit World Data
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU), London, UK
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank EIU is a research and advisory firm with more than 40 offices worldwide, founded in 1946.
<b>Overview</b>	This is a comprehensive global database of economic, demographic, and market figures, and forecasts.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="https://eiu.bvdep.com/frame.html">https://eiu.bvdep.com/frame.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Country data, Market indicators and forecasts, City data, World Investment Service, Country Risk Model
<b>Cases</b>	Up to 150 countries and 45 regions (depending on database)
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2008 Long-term forecasts are available to 2030 for 60 of the largest economies.
<b>Methodology</b>	The data combines the economic and industry forecasts of the Economist Intelligence Unit with updates throughout the day from EcoWin.
<b>Format</b>	Subscription is required for a fee of \$500 US to view the database. Customized tables and graphs are available in a time/series format (variable/year for each country).

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Eurostat database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Statistical Office of the European Communities
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The goal of the project is to provide the European Union with statistics at the European level. Eurostat initiates legislation, coordinates the roles of national authorities, as well as establishes common methods and standards.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996.45323734&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL&amp;screen=welcomeref&amp;open=/data&amp;language=en&amp;product=EU_MAIN_TREE&amp;root=EU_MAIN_TREE&amp;scrollto=163">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996.45323734&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL&amp;screen=welcomeref&amp;open=/data&amp;language=en&amp;product=EU_MAIN_TREE&amp;root=EU_MAIN_TREE&amp;scrollto=163</a>
<b>Variables</b>	9 categories of indicators: General and regional statistics, Economy and finance, Population and social conditions, Industry, trade and services, Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, External trade, Transport, Environment and energy, and Science and Technology
<b>Cases</b>	30 countries (includes 25 member states, 2 acceding states and 3 candidate states) Some tables include countries outside of the European Union.
<b>Time Span</b>	1995-2009
<b>Methodology</b>	Indicators are often based on survey data (e.g., EU Labour Force Survey and National Health Survey)
<b>Format</b>	PDF, HTML, SDDS Data is organized in a country-year format.

ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Expanded Trade and GDP data
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	University of Essex, UK PI: Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database provides estimates of trade flows between independent states and GDP per capita of independent states.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/extradegdp.html">http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/extradegdp.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	16 variables
<b>Cases</b>	579 000 cases, 213 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Expanded Trade data: 1948-2000 GDP data: 1950-2000
<b>Methodology</b>	The Perl code was used to generate the data and is available on the website. Data are explained in greater detail in Gleditsch, Kristian S (2002). "Expanded Trade and GDP Data," Journal of Conflict Resolution 46: 712-24.
<b>Format</b>	ASCII Data is organized in a dyad/year/variable format.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Development Finance Online (GDF)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	The World Bank, Washington, DC
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Think Tank/NGO
<b>Overview</b>	This database is a sole repository for statistics on the external debt of developing countries on a loan-by-loan basis.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product-detail?product_id=1023868&amp;">http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product-detail?product_id=1023868&amp;</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Over 200 debt and financial indicators organized in 7 categories.
<b>Cases</b>	135 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1970-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The Debtor Reporting System data are used, in combination with information obtained from creditors through the debt data collection systems of other agencies. The staff of the Financial Data Team calculates the total external indebtedness of developing countries. The data are also supplemented by market sources and estimates made by World Bank staff.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, ASCII Subscription for a fee of \$400 is required to access data. Data is organized in a country/year format.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Index of Economic Freedom
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Heritage Foundation, Washington DC Wall Street Journal, New York City
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	The Index ranks countries across the world on 10 specific freedoms for comparison purposes. Economic freedom is described as being free to work, produce, consume, and invest in any way people choose to do so, and that freedom is both protected by the state and unconstrained by the state.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index/countries.cfm">http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index/countries.cfm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	10 freedoms, including Business freedom, Trade freedom, Fiscal freedom, Government size, Monetary freedom, Investment freedom, Financial freedom, Property rights, Freedom from corruption, and Labour freedom.
<b>Cases</b>	162 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1995-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Each freedom is graded on a 1-100 scale (100 = maximum freedom). Scores for all 10 freedoms are blended to produce an overall score for each country.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a country/variable/ranking format.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Laborsta Internet Statistics
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	International Labour Organization (ILO) Bureau of Statistics, Switzerland
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	ILO is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://laborsta.ilo.org/">http://laborsta.ilo.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	8 databases containing various types and number of indicators in each database. Topics include: Economically active population, Employment, Unemployment, Hours of work, Wages, Labour cost, Consumer price indices, Occupational injuries, Strikes and lockouts, Household income and expenditure, and International labour migration
<b>Cases</b>	Over 200 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1945-2005 Projections to 2020 are also available for some databases.
<b>Methodology</b>	The data is based on surveys, as well as social security or insurance records, tax returns, collective agreements, administrative reports, etc.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Several databases are organized in a variable/year format, with separate tables for each country.

ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Penn World Tables (PWT)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania PIs: Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic The project is supported by a grant through the National Science Foundation.
<b>Overview</b>	PWT provides purchasing power parity and national income accounts, converted to international prices. It also provides information about relative prices within and between countries, as well as demographic data and capital stock estimates.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu/php_site/pwt_index.php">http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu/php_site/pwt_index.php</a>
<b>Variables</b>	24 variables, including those concerning topics such as Population, Exchange rate, Real GDP per capita, Ratio of GNP to GDP, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	188 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Some or all of the years from 1950-2004.
<b>Methodology</b>	PWT uses World Development Indicators (World Bank) and International Comparison Programme as benchmark data.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, SAS Tables can be customized into a year/variable format for each country.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Poverty and Development Indicators Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government  ADB is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 67 members, 48 from Asia and 19 from other parts of the globe.
<b>Overview</b>	The goal of the project is to improve the welfare of the people in Asia and the Pacific, particularly those who live on less than \$2 a day. The database presents a comprehensive statistical portrait of ADB developing member countries.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.adb.org/Statistics/default.asp">http://www.adb.org/Statistics/default.asp</a>
<b>Variables</b>	30 tables with various indicators, grouped in categories: Poverty, Inequality and human development, Education, Environment, Health and nutrition, Mortality and reproductive health, Population, Labour and employment by gender, Land use, and Total and per capita GNI.
<b>Cases</b>	44 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1990-2004
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is obtained from The Key Indicators, a statistical data book produced by ADB.
<b>Format</b>	PDF, EXCEL Data is organized in a country/year format in most tables.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) Basic Social and Economic Indicators Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Ankara Centre Established by the First Islamic Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ankara, Turkey
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank The institution acts as a research liaison between the Organization of the Islamic Conference system and UN agencies.
<b>Overview</b>	SESRIC collects, processes and distributes socio-economic statistics and information on and for the use of the member countries in order to initiate and enhance cooperation between them. SESRIC also organizes training programs in certain fields directed towards the needs of the member countries.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.sesrtcic.org/stat_database.php">http://www.sesrtcic.org/stat_database.php</a>
<b>Variables</b>	172 socio-economic indicators Indicators are grouped into various topics, including Agriculture, Communications, Demography, Education, Energy, Exports, Health, Imports, Industry and manufacturing, International finance, Labour force, Money and prices, National accounts, Public finance, and Tourism.
<b>Cases</b>	57 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1970-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The website lists various sources for each country.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, EXCEL, CSV, XML Tables can be customized by country or by indicator.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	International Institute for Management Development (IMD), Lausanne, Switzerland.
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	WCY ranks the ability of nations to create and maintain an environment which sustains the competitiveness of enterprises. Competitiveness examines how nations and enterprises manage the totality of their competencies to achieve prosperity and profit.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.imd.ch/research/publications/wcy/index.cfm">http://www.imd.ch/research/publications/wcy/index.cfm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	331 criteria, grouped into 4 main factors: Economic performance, Government efficiency, Business efficiency, and Infrastructure.
<b>Cases</b>	55 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1989-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The WCY relies strongly on hard statistical data, which represents 2/3 in the overall ranking (1/3 are opinion data). Detailed methodology on WCY ranking calculations is available for download.
<b>Format</b>	PDF, EXCEL

ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	World Economic Outlook Database (WEO)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	International Monetary Fund Headquarters (IMF), Washington, DC
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government IMF is an international organization of 185 member countries.
<b>Overview</b>	IMF was established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28">http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28</a>
<b>Variables</b>	33 indicators, grouped into 5 main subjects: National accounts, Monetary, People, Government finance, and Balance of payments
<b>Cases</b>	181 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2008 Projections are also available for the next five years.
<b>Methodology</b>	The database contains macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook Report. Additional methodology information on aggregated data is available in the FAQ section.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a country/variable/time series format. There are several other databases including IMF Financial Data by country. In order to access some databases, subscription for a fee is required.

## ECONOMICS

<b>Name of database</b>	World Income Inequality Database (WIID)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World Institute for Development Economics Research, UN University, Helsinki, Finland
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic The Institute consists of senior researchers and research fellows, external project directors and research staff at various UN agencies.
<b>Overview</b>	The WIID collects and stores information on income inequality for developed, developing, and transition countries.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/Database/en_GB/database">http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/Database/en_GB/database</a>
<b>Variables</b>	19 variables Operational criteria and variable information is outlined in the User Guide.
<b>Cases</b>	159 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1960-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	The database contains various inequality estimates based on sources about income/consumption (using GINI coefficient). Several concerns are raised about comparability of data.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

## Environmental

<b>Name of database</b>	AQUASTAT
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Food and Agriculture Database of the United Nations (FAO)
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN
<b>Overview</b>	AQUASTAT is the FAO's global information system on water and agriculture developed by the Land and Water Division. It contains comprehensive statistics on the state of agricultural water management around the world, with emphasis on developing countries and countries in transition.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dbase/index.stm">http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/dbase/index.stm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Over 70 variables, organized into 5 categories: Land use and population, Climate water resources, Water use by sector and by source, Irrigation and drainage development, and Environment and health
<b>Cases</b>	138 countries (mainly from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean)
<b>Time Span</b>	1960-2012 Data has been aggregated over several years at a time.
<b>Methodology</b>	Information is based on AQUASTAT survey conducted in various countries of a region (beginning in Africa), starting in 1994. In subsequent years different regions were surveyed.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, CSV Data is organized in a country/year format.

## ENVIRONMENTAL

<b>Name of database</b>	Earthtrends Database and Data Tables
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World Resources Institute (WRI), Washington, DC PI: Amy Cassara
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank WRI is comprised of a small, dedicated group of associates, research analysts, research assistants, and interns.
<b>Overview</b>	Earthtrends is an online collection of statistical, graphic, and analytical data regarding the environmental, social, and economic trends around the world.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://earthtrends.wri.org/index.php">http://earthtrends.wri.org/index.php</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Over 500 variables, grouped into 10 categories: Coastal and marine ecosystems, Water resources and fresh water ecosystems, Climate and atmosphere, Population, health and well-being, Economics, business and the environment, Energy and resources, Biodiversity and protected areas, Agriculture and food, Forests, grasslands and drylands, and Environmental institutions and governance
<b>Cases</b>	Database: 220 countries Data tables: 150 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Database: 1744-2006 Projections to 2050 are available for some variables. Data tables: 1744-2007 Projections to 2025 are available for some variables.
<b>Methodology</b>	Some data is updated on an annual basis, while other datasets are updated much more infrequently. Sources include the UN, World Bank, WHO, etc. WRI has manipulated some data for internal purposes.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, PDF, HTML, CSV Registration for no fee is required to access data more than three times. Data is organized in a country/year format.

ENVIRONMENTAL

<b>Name of database</b>	Energy Statistics Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Energy Information Administration (EIA), Washington, DC
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government EIA is a statistical agency of the US Department of Energy, created by United States Congress in 1977.
<b>Overview</b>	The database provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy-making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and environment.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/contents.html">http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/contents.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Figures on production and consumption of oil, natural gas, electricity, coal, total energy, CO2, population and GDP, information on stocks, reserves, imports and exports, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	220 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1980-2008 Data availability varies by topic.
<b>Methodology</b>	Various sources include World Factbook, Asia Pulse, FACTS Global Energy, etc. Updates are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annually as information becomes available.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, PDF Some data is organized in a country/year format, others in a country/time series format. Various indicators are available in table, graph and report format. Information is displayed as both text-based and numeric data.

ENVIRONMENTAL

<b>Name of database</b>	FAOSTAT (core database)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Food and Agriculture Database of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN
<b>Overview</b>	The database provides statistics on agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry, food aid, land use and population.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp">http://www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp</a>
<b>Variables</b>	32 subjects/topics regarding more than 200 primary products and input items. Subject/topics are related to production, trade, resources, consumption and prices regarding various products.
<b>Cases</b>	210 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1990-2005 Data dates back to 1960 for some topics.
<b>Methodology</b>	8 different datasets can access the FAOSTAT core database. Data is then filtered, aggregated and transformed to create an integrated core. The individual datasets can also be accessed.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Interactive online database. Data can be organized in a country/year format. Membership fee applies for over 4000 records.

## General Country Statistics

<b>Name of database</b>	Country Indicators of Foreign Policy (CIFP)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Carlton University, Ottawa, Ontario PI: David Carment
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government The Indicators originated from a geopolitical database developed by the Canadian Department of National Defence. Funding is provided by DFAIT, IDRC and CIDA.
<b>Overview</b>	The CIFP's goal is to identify and assemble statistical information on the political, economic, social and cultural environments of countries around the world. There are 3 major projects within the CIFP. They include Conflict Risk Assessment, Governance and Democracy Processes, and Failed and Fragile States
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/">http://www.carleton.ca/cifp/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Conflict Risk Assessment: 45 indicators organized in 9 categories Governance and Democracy Processes: 88 indicators organized in 6 categories Failed and Fragile States: 83 indicators organized in 6 categories
<b>Cases</b>	Conflict Risk Assessment: 203 countries Governance and Democracy Processes: 192 countries Failed and Fragile States: 193 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1985-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	CIFP indicators and indices are comprised from data drawn from other open source databases: the World Bank, UN Development Programme, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, SIPRI, Minorities at Risk and POLITY IV data.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Data is organized in a country/time series format.

## GENERAL COUNTRY STATISTICS

<b>Name of database</b>	Cross National Time Series Data Archive (CNTS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, New York PI: Arthur Banks
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The Archive contains a comprehensive listing of international and national country data facts.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.databanksinternational.com/">http://www.databanksinternational.com/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	202 variables concerning politics, elections, oil production, trade, media, literacy, etc.
<b>Cases</b>	233 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1815-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Minimal information is provided on resources or on the frequency of updates.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Subscription for a fee of \$550-1000 is required to access the database. Data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

## GENERAL COUNTRY STATISTICS

<b>Name of database</b>	UNdata
<b>Supporting Institution</b>	United Nations Statistics Division, New York, NY
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN
<b>Overview</b>	UNdata pools major UN databases and those of several international organizations into a single virtual repository. It includes official statistics produced by countries and compiled by United Nations data system, as well as estimates and projections.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://data.un.org/">http://data.un.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	14 topics: Agriculture, Employment, Education, Energy, Environment, Health, Human development, Industry, Information and communication technology, National accounts, Population, Refugees, Trade and tourism.
<b>Cases</b>	Varies depending on database.
<b>Time Span</b>	Varies depending on database.
<b>Methodology</b>	Figures are compiled by agencies within their area of expertise. Data is drawn from national statistics provided by governments to the UN Statistics Division and adjusted for comparability.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is in a country/time series format.

## GENERAL COUNTRY STATISTICS

<b>Name of database</b>	The World Fact Book
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Washington, DC
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The Fact Book was established in 1943, as part of the Joint Army Navy Intelligence Studies (JANIS)
<b>Overview</b>	This is the first interdepartmental basic intelligence program that provides an authoritative and coordinated appraisal of strategic basic intelligence to the US government.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html">https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	145 variables organized into 9 categories: Geography (20 indicators), People (23), Government (21), Economy (50), Communications (9), Transportation (11), Military (7), and Transnational Issues (4).
<b>Cases</b>	Approximately 200 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1981-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	The database contains a mixture of numerical and textual data. It is updated every two weeks since November 2001 (previously updated annually). Sources are various, but not listed.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Rank order tables are organized in a country/rank/variable format. Previous versions of the Factbook (from 2000) are available for downloading on the CIA website. Hardcopy editions for earlier years are available from libraries.

## Health

<b>Name of database</b>	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	ORC Macro, Calverton, MD
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development.
<b>Overview</b>	DHS are nationally representative surveys collected to advance global understanding of health and population trends in developing countries and to provide information on important health, nutrition and demographic indicators in a specific country.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/dhs/start.cfm">http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/dhs/start.cfm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	137 indicators grouped into 11 categories: Characteristics of households, Fertility, Family planning, Other proximate determinants of fertility, Fertility preferences, Early childhood mortality, Maternal and child health, Maternal and child nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Female genital cutting, and Malaria.
<b>Cases</b>	80 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1985-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Survey data is released to researchers after the main survey report is published, generally within 12 months after the end of fieldwork.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS, EXCEL Database maintains online STAT compiler which produces customized tables. Data must be requested, at no fee. Data provided is for individual countries for the year the survey was conducted. Country/variable format is also available.

## HEALTH

<b>Name of database</b>	International Data Base
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	US Bureau of Census in the International Programs Centre (IPC)
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government Various government agencies and international organizations sponsor and benefit from the IDB.
<b>Overview</b>	IDB offers a variety of demographic indicators for various countries and areas of the world. The IDB has provided access to demographic data for over 25 years to governments, academics, other organizations, and the public.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/">http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	5 tables: Total midyear population, area and density; Crude birth and death, net migration, growth rates, births, deaths and migrants; Life expectancy, infant mortality rate and infant deaths; Total fertility rate; and Population by age and sex
<b>Cases</b>	226 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1950-current Projections to 2050 are also available.
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is collected from various country sources, including censuses and surveys. Database is updated as funding becomes available.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is customizable and can be organized in various formats (e.g. year/topic format for each country).

## HEALTH

<b>Name of database</b>	WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland
<b>Institution Type</b>	UN WHO is a UN agency specializing in health, established in 1948.
<b>Overview</b>	WHOSIS is an interactive database bringing together core health statistics for the WHO Member States.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.who.int/whosis/en/">http://www.who.int/whosis/en/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	164 indicators grouped in 6 categories: Mortality and burden of disease, Health service coverage, Risk factors, Health systems resources, Inequities, and Demographic and socioeconomic indicators.
<b>Cases</b>	194 Member States
<b>Time Span</b>	1990-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Current version has a particular focus on equity between and within countries. Indicators are clearly operationalized in the codebook.
<b>Format</b>	PDF, HTML Data is organized in a country/variable format for the most current year. Online data query displays data in topic/year format for each country.

## Opinions And Worldviews

<b>Name of database</b>	Afrobarometer
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), Legon-Accra, Ghana The Institute for Democracy in South Africa, Cape Town, SA Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy, IREEP, Cotonou, Republique du Benin
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic Funding is provided by public resources.
<b>Overview</b>	Afrobarometer is a nonpartisan research project that measures the social, political and economic atmosphere in Sub-Saharan Africa.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.afrobarometer.org/">http://www.afrobarometer.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	118 interview questions, grouped in 8 categories: Democracy, Governance, Livelihoods, Macro-economics and markets, Social capital, Conflict and crime, Participation, and National identity.
<b>Cases</b>	12-18 Sub-Saharan African countries (depending on the sampling round)
<b>Time Span</b>	1999-2006 Round 1: 1999/2000 Round 2: 2001/2002 Round 3: 2005/2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is collected through in-person interviews, repeated on a regular cycle. Standard questioning allows for cross-country comparisons. Random selection and stratified sampling procedures were followed. Authoritarian regimes and countries in conflict are under-represented.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS, EXCEL Registration is required to access THE data. Data is organized in a respondent/variable format, where each new case is a new respondent.

## OPINIONS AND WORLDVIEWS

<b>Name of database</b>	Asian Barometer Survey (ABS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Department of Political Science National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan PI: Yu-tzung Chang
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic ABS is funded by the Department of Political Science at NTU and the Institute of Political Science of Academia Sinica. It emerged from the Comparative Survey of Democratization and Value Change in East Asia Project.
<b>Overview</b>	ABS is an applied research program on public opinion concerning political values, democracy, and governance around the region. This regional survey network covers major political systems in the region, systems that have experienced different trajectories of regime evolution, and are currently at different stages of political transition.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.asianbarometer.org/newenglish/introduction/">http://www.asianbarometer.org/newenglish/introduction/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Wave 1: 14 topics of questions Wave 2: 22 topics of questions Economic evaluations, Trust in institutions, Social capital, Human security, Participation in elections, Access to public service, Traditionalism, Ideological cleavage, Meaning of democracy, are some of the topics covered in the surveys.
<b>Cases</b>	18 countries (13 East Asian and 5 South Asian)
<b>Time Span</b>	Round 1: 2001-2003 Round 2: 2005-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Each national research team compiles data under a common framework and methodology to ensure data is reliable and comparable.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS Registration is required to access the data.

## OPINIONS AND WORLDVIEWS

<b>Name of database</b>	Eurobarometer (EB)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission, Brussels, Belgium
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The standard Eurobarometer was established in 1973.
<b>Overview</b>	EB surveys public opinion in Europe on topics such as Citizenship, Social situation, Health, Culture, Information technology, the Euro, Environment, Defence, etc.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	43 questions (with several sub-questions)
<b>Cases</b>	30 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1974-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Each survey consists of approximately 1000 in-person interviews per Member State. Reports are published biannually.
<b>Format</b>	PDF Interactive online search system is also available.

## OPINIONS AND WORLDVIEWS

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Barometer Survey (GBS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Providencia Santiago, Chile
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	GBS is a comprehensive effort to measure, at a mass level, the current social, political, and economic atmosphere around the world. It provides an independent, non-partisan, multidisciplinary view of public opinion on a range of policy-relevant issues. It consists of four regional barometers: Afrobarometer, Arab Barometer, Asian Barometer, and Latinobarometro.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.globalbarometer.net/">http://www.globalbarometer.net/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	N/A The research instrument is not available on the website.
<b>Cases</b>	50 countries on 3 continents: Africa, Asia, the Arab world and Latin America
<b>Time Span</b>	Conducted every 2 to 3 years
<b>Methodology</b>	Information is gathered by means of face-to-face interviews with randomly selected samples of respondents that represent the adult population in each country. The research instrument is translated into the local language and trained fieldworkers conduct each interview in the local language of the respondent's choice.
<b>Format</b>	Format varies for each regional barometer. Registration is required to access data.

## OPINIONS AND WORLDVIEWS

<b>Name of database</b>	Ipsos Reid
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Ipsos Canada
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank Ipsos was established in 1975.
<b>Overview</b>	One of the world's leading survey-based marketing research firms, Ipsos Reid utilizes data to deliver market research solutions that lead to business results.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.ipsos.ca/reid/">http://www.ipsos.ca/reid/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Topic and questions vary from survey to survey. Surveys are related to forecasting, advertising, customer loyalty, marketing, media, and public affairs research. They are customized and cover broad range of topics, from health to technology
<b>Cases</b>	United States, Canada, and Europe
<b>Time Span</b>	1998-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Ipsos conducts surveys using telephone interviews by staff working in 30 locations in the US and Canada.
<b>Format</b>	Subscription of \$65US is required to access and download detailed analyses (tables and graphs). Some information is available at no cost.

## OPINIONS AND WORLDVIEWS

<b>Name of database</b>	Latinobarometro
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Latinobarómetro Corporation, Santiago, Chile PI: Marta Lagos
<b>Institution Type</b>	NGO Funding is provided by various international organizations, regional and non-regional governments, and the private sector.
<b>Overview</b>	Latinobarometro conducts research concerning the development of democracy and economies as well as societies, using indicators of opinion, attitudes, behaviour and values. Its results are used by social and political actors, international organizations, governments and the media.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.latinobarometro.org/">http://www.latinobarometro.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Questions are grouped into 13 topics: Democracy, Institutions, Law and constitution, Politics, Participation, Public policies, Poverty, Economy, International relations, Values and society, Communication media, Socio-demographical variables, and Structural variables.
<b>Cases</b>	18 countries (Latin American and the Caribbean)
<b>Time Span</b>	1995-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Surveys are conducted annually. They include a set of questions that are repeated each year, as well as a set of questions pertaining to the 'theme' of that year.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS Subscription of 100€ is required to access the data or conduct the analysis online.

## OPINIONS AND WORLDVIEWS

<b>Name of database</b>	Pew Global Attitudes Project
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Pew Research Center, Washington, DC PI: Andrew Kohut
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank The project is funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation provided supplemental grants for the 2002 and 2007 surveys, and components of the 2007 survey were conducted in partnership with the Kaiser Family Foundation and The New York Times.
<b>Overview</b>	The project consists of a series of worldwide public opinion surveys that encompass a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. Major Reports are released on topics including attitudes toward the US and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democratization.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://pewglobal.org/about/">http://pewglobal.org/about/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	3 indicators: Political rights, Civil liberties, and Status 6 demographic statistics
<b>Cases</b>	54 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2001-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	More than 175,000 interviews are included in datasets. Survey data are released after all reporting is completed, which is typically two years following completion of the fielding of the survey. All data files include a weight variable that should be used in analysis.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS

## OPINIONS AND WORLDVIEWS

<b>Name of database</b>	World Values Survey (WVS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World Values Survey Association, Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic The Association is a global network of social scientists, funded through various scientific research foundations and other related organizations.
<b>Overview</b>	WVS was established to help social scientists and policy makers better understand worldviews and changes taking place in beliefs, values and motivations of people throughout the world.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.worldvaluessurvey.com/">http://www.worldvaluessurvey.com/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Indicators are grouped into 9 categories: Structure, Perceptions of life, Environment, Work, Family, Politics and society, Religion and morale, National identity, and Socio-demographics.
<b>Cases</b>	57 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1981-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Surveys for different countries are conducted in different years (i.e. 1999 Canada, 2000 China) Database includes more than 800 samples, 40 000 questions, and 1 000 000 respondents.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS, STAT, SAS Data is organized in a variable/question format.

## Political Affiliations And Alliances

<b>Name of database</b>	Database of Political Institutions (DPI)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World Bank, Washington, DC
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Think Tank/NGO
<b>Overview</b>	Data cover determinants of democratic consolidation, political conditions for economic reform, political and institutional roots of corruption, and the elements of appropriate and institutionally sensitive design of economic policy.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40">http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40</a>
<b>Variables</b>	123 variables, including details about elections, electoral rules, type of political system, party composition of the opposition and government coalitions, the extent of military influence on the government, measures of checks and balances, and political stability, among others.
<b>Cases</b>	178 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1975-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is reported as of January 1 of each year.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, STATA (2006 version) Data is organized in a time/series format, where each case/row is a year.

## POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND ALLIANCES

<b>Name of database</b>	Diplomatic Exchange Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PI: Reşat Bayer, Koç University, Istanbul, Turkey
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset tracks diplomatic representation at the level of chargé d'affaires, minister, and ambassador between members of the Correlates of War interstate system.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/Diplomatic/Diplomatic.html">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/Diplomatic/Diplomatic.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 variables Data is organized in directed dyad setup.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 65 000 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	1817-2005
<b>Methodology</b>	Main source for updates was the Europa World Year Book series. Information is available for the following years: 1817, 1824, 1827, 1832, 1836, 1840, every five years between 1844 and 1914, every five years between 1920 and 1940, and every five years between 1950 and 2005.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a dyad/time series format, where each case/row is a year.

## POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND ALLIANCES

<b>Name of database</b>	Formal Alliances Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War Dataset PI: Douglas Gibler, University of Alabama
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database tracks all formal alliances between at least two states, including entente agreements, mutual defense accords, and non-aggression or neutrality pacts.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/Alliances/alliance.htm">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/Alliances/alliance.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Alliance data: 13 variables and 1 indicator, Type of formal alliance Dyadic data: Dyad and Year observed
<b>Cases</b>	Over 65 000 cases
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-2000
<b>Methodology</b>	Detailed methodology is available in the coding manual.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in an event/time series format, where each case/row is a year.

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND ALLIANCES

<b>Name of database</b>	Intergovernmental Organizations Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PI: Timothy Nordstrom, University of Mississippi; Jon Pevehouse, University of Wisconsin
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database tracks the status and membership of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). Three criteria are used to define an intergovernmental organization: the organization has to have at least 3 nation-states as members, hold regular plenary sessions at least once every 10 years, and possess a permanent secretariat and corresponding headquarters.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/IGOs/IGOV2-1.htm">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/IGOs/IGOV2-1.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	13 variables
<b>Cases</b>	11 000 entries/observations in over 2000 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1815-2000
<b>Methodology</b>	Literary surveys of IGOs were conducted using sources such as the Union of International Associations' (UIA) Yearbook of International Organizations. Data was collected in 5-year intervals until 1965, annually thereafter.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, SPSS, STATA Data in organized in 3 formats: IGO/year as the unit of analysis (each country is a variable), country/year as the unit of analysis, and joint membership in each IGO for state pairs.

## POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND ALLIANCES

<b>Name of database</b>	State System Membership Dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PIs: Volker Krause, Eastern Michigan University; Phil Schafer, University of Michigan; Karen Ruth Adams, University of Montana
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains the list of states in the international system as updated and distributed by the Correlates of War Project. These data sets identify states, their standard Correlates of War "country code" or state number, state abbreviations, and dates of membership as states and major powers in the international system.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Year, month and day a state entered and exited the inter-state system.
<b>Cases</b>	Approximately 213 countries (depending on the year)
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Countries that leave and re-enter the state system have more than one record.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a time/series format, where each case/row is a year.

## Political And Governance Transition

<b>Name of database</b>	Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	The Bertelsmann Stiftung, International Advisory Committee (IAC), Gütersloh, Germany
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic/Government The institution is an interdisciplinary board of experts (scholars and government representatives).
<b>Overview</b>	BTI advocates reforms targeting the goal of a constitutional democracy and socially responsible market economy. Data provides a comprehensive view of the progress made by countries toward this goal.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/11.0.html?&amp;L=1">http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/11.0.html?&amp;L=1</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Status Index (SI), based on 32 indicators Management Index (MI), based on 15 indicators
<b>Cases</b>	125 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2003, 2006, 2008
<b>Methodology</b>	MI: the intermediate result is multiplied by a value resulting from the level of difficulty evaluation. SI: the mean value is calculated from Political and Economic Transformation Scores
<b>Format</b>	PDF, EXCEL BTI results can also be viewed using The Transformation Atlas, an interactive online application.

## POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	American National Science Foundation, Arlington, Virginia University of Michigan Center for Political Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Academic
<b>Overview</b>	CSES addresses the effects of electoral institutions on citizens' attitudes and behaviour, the presence and nature of social and political cleavages, and the evaluation of democratic institutions across different political regimes.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.cses.org/">http://www.cses.org/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	237 variables organized in 5 categories: Administrative, Demographic, Survey module, District level, and Macro level.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 50 nations
<b>Time Span</b>	Module 1: 1996-2001 Module 2: 2001-2005
<b>Methodology</b>	CSES collaborates with election study teams around the world. Data is compiled from a common module of public opinion survey questions that is included in each participant country's post-election study. Data has been collected during different years for different countries.
<b>Format</b>	SPSS Registration for a fee is required to access the data. Tables are organized in various formats.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Countries at the Crossroads
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Freedom House
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	Countries at crossroads is a survey of democratic governance that evaluates performance in countries at a crossroads in determining their political future.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=139&amp;edition=8">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=139&amp;edition=8</a>
<b>Variables</b>	4 indicators: Accountability and public voice, Civil liberties, Rule of law, and Anticorruption and transparency
<b>Cases</b>	30 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	2004-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	Categories contain numeric ratings between 0 and 7 for each country, with 0 representing the weakest performance and 7 representing the strongest performance.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF Data is organized in a country/variable format, with separate tables for each year.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Department of Politics, New York University PI: Matt Golder
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset contains a clear and consistent classification of the electoral institutions used in legislative and presidential elections in 199 countries, followed by a concise geographical and temporal analysis.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://homepages.nyu.edu/~mrg217/elections.html">http://homepages.nyu.edu/~mrg217/elections.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	67 variables organized in 2 files: Legislative elections and Presidential elections
<b>Cases</b>	876 Legislative elections and 294 Presidential elections in 199 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1946-2000
<b>Methodology</b>	A 20% criterion for changes in district magnitude and assembly size is used to determine if a change in electoral systems has occurred. The introduction of presidential elections / runoffs signifies a change in electoral system.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a country/year/variable format.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Database on Leaders
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	University of Essex, Vanderbilt University PI: Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, University of Essex, UK; Giacomo Chiozza, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database provides historical information on political leaders worldwide.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://mail.rochester.edu/~hgoemans/data.htm">http://mail.rochester.edu/~hgoemans/data.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	14 variables, including information on gender, age, previous times in office, post-exit fate, as well as date and manner of entry and exit of political leaders.
<b>Cases</b>	Over 3 000 political leaders
<b>Time Span</b>	1875-2004
<b>Methodology</b>	The database is continuously updated. Future versions will include relationships with previous political leader.
<b>Format</b>	STATA Data is organized in leader/variable format, such that each leader is a case/row.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Global Database of Quotas for Women
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), Stockholm, Sweden Stockholm University, Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The database provides information on the various types of quotas currently in existence, detailing the percentages and targets in countries where they are applicable. Although the representation of women in politics has been increasing in recent years the growth is slow and therefore quotas have been proposed or put in place to address this gender imbalance in decision making.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.quotaproject.org/country.cfm?SortOrder=LastLowerPercentage%20DESC">http://www.quotaproject.org/country.cfm?SortOrder=LastLowerPercentage%20DESC</a>
<b>Variables</b>	4 variables: Country, Quota type, Election results and Percentage of women in parliament
<b>Cases</b>	111 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Based on most recent election year
<b>Methodology</b>	Data comes from various sources, listed for each country.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Data is organized in a country/variable format.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Nations in Transit
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Freedom House
<b>Institution Type</b>	Think Tank
<b>Overview</b>	The database is a result of a comprehensive, comparative, multidimensional study measuring progress and setbacks in democratization in 29 nations.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=17&amp;year=2006">http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=17&amp;year=2006</a>
<b>Variables</b>	7 indicators: Civil society, Corruption, Democracy score, Electoral process, Governance, Independent media, and Judicial framework and independence.
<b>Cases</b>	29 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1997-2007 The year indicated refers to data collected from the previous calendar year. The 2007 version is an updated edition of previous surveys.
<b>Methodology</b>	Ratings are based on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the highest level of democratic progress and 7 the lowest.
<b>Format</b>	HTML, PDF Data is organized in a country/topic format, with separate tables for each year.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Parline Database
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Geneva, Switzerland
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments of sovereign States, established in 1889.
<b>Overview</b>	Parline contains data referring to a specific country's Parliament and specialized parliamentary bodies (commissions, committees, sub-commissions, etc.)
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp">http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp</a>
<b>Variables</b>	Type of parliament and Specialized parliamentary bodies dealing with gender equality, human rights or international trade (if applicable)
<b>Cases</b>	189 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	Tables provide most current information only. The frequency of updates varies according to the module. The General Information Module is updated daily. Electoral System and Last Elections are updated each time parliamentary elections are held. The other modules are reviewed periodically.
<b>Methodology</b>	The information has been collected through the use of questionnaires. Information about other categories of specialized parliamentary bodies will be added to the database in the future.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Data is organized in country/parliament format. Text documents are also provided for more detailed information.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Political Constraint Index (Polcon)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania PI: Witold Hennisz
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The goal of the project is to identify underlying political structures in a country and measure its ability to support credible policy commitments. The Index is an internationally comparable measure of feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one actor may lead to a change in government policy).
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www-management.wharton.upenn.edu/hennisz/">http://www-management.wharton.upenn.edu/hennisz/</a>
<b>Variables</b>	34 variables
<b>Cases</b>	226 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1800-2004 The range varies across countries and it is not always continuous.
<b>Methodology</b>	Formula for calculating the Polcon measure is based on a simple spatial model of political interaction detailed in the codebook.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL Data is organized in a year/variable format for each country. Registration at no fee is required to access the database.

## POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Polity IV (Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Center for Systemic Peace and George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia PI: Monty G. Marshall
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	Polity IV contains coded annual information on regime and authority characteristics of states with populations of over 500,000. It is designed to facilitate the study of regime persistence and change through comparative, quantitative analysis.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm">http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	30 variables, grouped in 9 categories: Institutionalized democracy, Institutionalized autocracy, Combined polity score, Regime durability, Polity persistence, Executive recruitment, Executive constraint, Political recruitment, and Polity regime transitions.
<b>Cases</b>	162 countries (with a total population of more than 500 000)
<b>Time Span</b>	1800-2007
<b>Methodology</b>	Polity IV correlates highly with other regime datasets across the contemporary period. Data is examined biannually, under present contracts with the US government. Data collection and updating procedures contain periodic coding review and revision mechanisms to ensure a high degree of reliability and consistency.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, SPSS Data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Voter Turnout
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government
<b>Overview</b>	The Website contains a comprehensive global collection of political participation statistics.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.idea.int/vt/index.cfm">http://www.idea.int/vt/index.cfm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	11 variables: Year, Total vote, Registration, Vote/Registration ratio, Invalid, Population size, Voting age population (VAP), VAP/Registration ratio, Political rights, Civil liberties, and Political status. The last 3 variables are taken from Freedom House.
<b>Cases</b>	194 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1945-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Voting Age Population (VAP), as well as the number of registered voters (REG), are used as indicators of political participation. VAP is based on the most recent population census figure available.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Data is organized in a year/variable format, in a separate table for each country.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Women in National Parliaments Statistical Archive
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Geneva, Switzerland
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments of sovereign States, established in 1889.
<b>Overview</b>	The Archive contains data on the number and percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm">http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	4 variables: Date of election, Number of seats, Number of women holding seats, and Percentage of seats held by women, for both Lower or Single House and Upper House or Senate.
<b>Cases</b>	188 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1997-2008
<b>Methodology</b>	Data is based on information provided by National Parliaments by 30 September 2008.
<b>Format</b>	HTML Data is organized in a country/year format.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Worldwide Governance Indicators
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	World Bank, Washington, DC
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Think Tank/NGO
<b>Overview</b>	WGIs measure six dimensions of governance by statistically aggregating responses on the quality of governance from a large number of survey respondents in industrial and developing countries.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/WBI/EXTWBIGOVANTCOR/0,,contentMDK:20771165~menuPK:1866365~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:1740530,00.html">http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/WBI/EXTWBIGOVANTCOR/0,,contentMDK:20771165~menuPK:1866365~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:1740530,00.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	6 aggregate indicators: Voice and accountability, Political stability and absence of violence, Government effectiveness, Regulatory quality, Rule of law, and Control of corruption
<b>Cases</b>	212 countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1996–2007 Database was updated every 2 years between 1996 and 2002. After 2002, updates are conducted annually.
<b>Methodology</b>	Indicators are based on surveys of individuals or domestic firms with first-hand knowledge of the governance situation in a given country. The "unobserved components model" was used to construct aggregated indicators from these individual measures.
<b>Format</b>	EXCEL, Interactive Web Access

POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE TRANSITION

<b>Name of database</b>	Kansas Events Data System (KEDS)
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	US National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA PI: Philip Schrodt, Kansas University
<b>Institution Type</b>	Government/Academic
<b>Overview</b>	KEDS is a Macintosh program for the machine coding of international event data that uses pattern recognition and simple grammatical parsing. It is designed to work with short news articles such as those found in wire service reports or chronologies. It provides information on political events and interactions between actors (nation-states). Data is used in early warning statistical models to predict political change.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://web.ku.edu/keds/data.html">http://web.ku.edu/keds/data.html</a>
<b>Variables</b>	9 datasets: Levant, Turkey, Gulf, Central Asia, Balkans, West Africa, Levant and Balkans Mediation, PITF Worldwide Atrocities, International Cooperation and Regional Conflicts Events
<b>Cases</b>	N/A
<b>Time Span</b>	1979-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	Various coding schemes are used, including CAMEO (Conflict Mediation Event Observation and WEIS (World Events Interaction Survey). Some data has been double-coded.
<b>Format</b>	StuffIt Expander software, available for download at no fee, is required to view the data.

## Territorial Data

<b>Name of database</b>	Direct Contiguity dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PI: Paul Hensel, Florida State University
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset identifies land and sea borders of all states since the Congress of Vienna. Land as defined in this database is the intersection of two states in the dyad, either through a land boundary or a river. Water is defined as a straight line that can be drawn between a point in one state, across open water, to a point in another state, uninterrupted.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/DirectContiguity/DCV3desc.htm">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/DirectContiguity/DCV3desc.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	5 categories, 1 for land contiguity and 4 for water contiguity (based on distances of 12, 24, 150 and 400 miles).
<b>Cases</b>	All countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-2006
<b>Methodology</b>	The sources include various editions of the Times Atlas of the World, National Geographic Atlas of the World, Hammond World Atlas, and Oxford Atlas of the World.
<b>Format</b>	CSV Data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

## TERRITORIAL DATA

<b>Name of database</b>	Colonial Dependency / Contiguity dataset
<b>Supporting Institution / PI</b>	Correlates of War (COW) Project PI: Paul Hensel, Florida State University
<b>Institution Type</b>	Academic
<b>Overview</b>	The dataset identifies contiguity relationships between the colonies / dependencies of states.
<b>Website link</b>	<a href="http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/ColonialContiguity/ColCont.htm">http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/ColonialContiguity/ColCont.htm</a>
<b>Variables</b>	5 categories, 1 for land contiguity and 4 for water contiguity (based on distances of 12, 24, 150 and 400 miles).
<b>Cases</b>	All countries
<b>Time Span</b>	1816-2002
<b>Methodology</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	CSV, PDF Data is organized in a year/variable format for each country.

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With the advent of the World Wide Web (WWW), there has been a proliferation of readily accessible open-source databases of conflict and security indicators and indices. The sheer proliferation and diversity of information sources, however, demands an increasing level of knowledge management in order to maximize the utility of the available information for end users. Part of that function involves discovering what data and information sources currently exist, as well as classifying those information sources in a coherent and systematic manner. The primary purpose of this report is to provide an overview of open-source databases on conflict and security indicators to assist users in selecting the indicator(s) most appropriate for their purposes. The current summary and classification of the databases is intended to be a fairly comprehensive “field-guide” for researchers and analysts looking to exploit conflict-and security-related open-source information.

Depuis l'arrivée du Web (World Wide Web), nous avons assisté à une prolifération des bases de données ouvertes facilement accessibles sur les indicateurs et les indices de conflits et de menaces à la sécurité. Toutefois, compte tenu de la multiplication et de la diversité des sources d'information, une gestion du savoir de haut niveau est essentielle pour maximiser l'utilité de l'information à la disposition des utilisateurs finaux. Il faut notamment connaître les diverses sources de données et d'information qui existent et les trier de manière cohérente et systématique. Le but premier du rapport est de présenter un aperçu des bases de données ouvertes sur les indicateurs de conflits et de menaces à la sécurité afin d'aider les utilisateurs à faire le meilleur choix possible selon l'usage qu'ils en font. Le résumé suivant ainsi que la classification des bases de données se veulent un guide exhaustif à l'intention des chercheurs et des analystes qui recueillent de l'information liée aux conflits et à la sécurité à partir de sources ouvertes.

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