

Methodology of Sources for Indicators for the Caucasus and Central Asia

➤ **Pillar I. Economic Prosperity**

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Source: UNDP Human Development Report

The HDI is a simple average of three indicators: longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, as measured by a combination of adult literacy (two-thirds weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio (one-third weight); and standard of living, as measured by real GDP per capita (PPP\$). One should note that when making comparisons of the HDI across time, the methodologies of the three indices that comprise it have changed somewhat from year to year.

REAL GDP PER CAPITA

Source: UNDP Human Development Report

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total output of goods and services for final use produced by an economy by both residents and non-residents. Real GDP per capita is the GDP of a country divided by its population, converted into US dollars on the basis of the purchasing power parity exchange rate.

➤ **Pillar II. Global Stability**

REFUGEES

Source: UNHCR “Populations of Concern to UNHCR”

Location: <http://www.unhcr.ch/statist/main.htm>

Reports available for 1995 to present covering years 1993-1998. Statistics calculate the “Total population of concern to UNHCR” by country of asylum/residence as of the 31 December of that year. “Total population of concern” includes refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), returned refugees and others.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY

Source: Minorities at Risk (MAR) dataset, Center for Int. Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland

Location: www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/

The measure for ethnic cleavage is based on the Minorities at Risk dataset, using the information on the number of MAR groups in each state and the percentage of the population that they compose. “Minorities at risk” include ethnonationalists, indigenous peoples, ethnoclasses, communal contenders, and religious sects (see MAR definitions).

Ethnic cleavage was calculated by multiplying the number of groups by their cumulative percentage of total population. Therefore, a country with 1 group that comprises 25% of the total population of a country (25% ethnic cleavage score) will rank lower than a country with 3 groups also comprising 25% of the total population (75.0 ethnic cleavage score).

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE as % of GDP

Source: The Military Balance (IISS)

The Military Balance provides figures for both defence expenditure and annual GDP. We have used these figures in order to calculate defence expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Defence expenditure is defined by using the NATO definition (the most comprehensive): cash outlays of

central or federal government to meet the costs of national armed forces. The term 'armed forces' includes strategic, land, naval, air, command, administration and support forces. It also includes paramilitary forces equipped as a military force and operate under military authority in the event of war.

Defence expenditures are expressed in millions of US \$ and are listed under the year the expenditure was made and not the year of military balance publication (ie. 1998 is the most recent data for expenditure taken from the 1999-2000 edition). Some of the statistics for Defence Expenditure are estimates. Prior to 1993 there is very little data on defence expenditure for these countries. Instead we have limited our data back to 1992, and where any data was missing we have included defence budget numbers.

➤ **Pillar III. Canadian Values**

LABOUR STANDARDS

Source: ILO database ILOLEX

Location: www.ilo.org

The International Labour Organization recognizes 8 conventions as being 'Fundamental human rights conventions.' We have selected five of these from the four separate categories in order to measure a country's core labour standards. However, this is a proximate indicator, and the fact that a country has ratified a convention does not necessarily mean that they enforce it.

Major conventions relating to labour standards include:

C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948

C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949

C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957

C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958

C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973

DEMOCRACY / AUTOCRACY

Source: Polity 98 dataset, Center for Int. Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland

Location: www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/polity/

Polity 98 is a database that tracks indicators of democracy and autocracy of regimes between 1800-1998. The democracy score measures the general openness of political institutions based on competitiveness of participation, and executive recruitment, and the amount of executive constraints (independence of chief executive). The autocracy score is based on the same measures in addition to the regulation of participation (development of institutional structures for political expression).

HUMAN RIGHTS

Source: Freedom House

Location: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/ratings/>

Since 1972, Freedom House has published an annual assessment of state of freedom by assigning each country and territory the status of "Free," "Partly Free," or "Not Free" by averaging their political rights and civil liberties ratings. Those whose ratings average 1-2.5 are generally considered "Free," 3-5.5 "Partly Free," and 5.5-7 "Not Free." Each of the two indices is measured on a one-to-seven scale, with one representing the highest degree of freedom and seven the lowest. Further methodology as to the survey itself is available on the CIPF site or at –

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/survey99/method/>