# CIFP Methodology, Data Descriptions, Data Sources

*Part one of this document contains an overview of the CIFP methodology in relation to existing risk assessment and early warning models. Part two provides a summary of all CIFP indicators, their sources, and definitions.*

## Introduction

The methodological approach developed by the CIFP Project provides the analyst with a comprehensive analytical framework for the elaboration of Risk Assessment Reports, which precede and serve as a ground for subsequent country-specific early-warning reports that will integrate various data sources and analytical methods (local analysis, events data, structural data). CIFP's methodology is structural, focused on macro or long-term processes associated with structural transformation and the associated structural problems of country risk.

The regional risk assessments developed by the CIFP consist of an evaluation of the relative risks of structural factors for each country in the region; identification and comparison of theses risks is simplified by the use of indices. In CIFP's case, these indices provide ease of comparison, meaningful time-lines for each indicator and meaningful definitions for each indicator.

The objective of this document is to present the process through which the CIFP developed the risk assessment reports of the pilot regions, ranging from the initial literature review and assessment of the models developed by experts in the field, to the development of a unique template that compiles key structural indicators of country performance, and the operationalization of the indicators in a way that allows for ease of comparison and interpretation.

The methodology presented in the political risk template and the risk assessment reports of the pilot regions emerged from an assessment of various models of conflict analysis that have been developed by key actors in the field of conflict prevention and early warning, including FEWER , FAST, UNDP, the Clingendael Institute, and CIDCM. The review of their work allowed the CIFP to design a template that integrates the main structural indicators that have been identified by local early warning analysts and field monitors as being relevant for the assessment of conflict potential.

CIFP's approach identified both the strengths and the weaknesses in the methodology of alternative sources, in order to elaborate a unique model that operationalizes in a clear and comprehensive way the structural data that supports the risk assessment reports.

Taking into account the role that the CIFP currently plays within the FEWER network, the assessment of alternative sources and the further development of the template were focused on the identification of *structural factors* or *root causes* of conflict, understanding these as the factors that form the pre-conditions of crisis situations, and upon which the risk assessments of the pilot regions are based.

## 1. Comparative Assessment of Models

By analysing the models that have been developed and implemented by experts in the field, the CIFP team was able to develop a comprehensive methodology that intended to fill existent gaps by providing a unique approach to the analysis of structural data and the elaboration of risk assessment reports.

The revision of the existent models allowed the CIFP to identify the indicators of risk that have been predominantly used in the field of conflict prevention, as well as the methodological approaches implemented by the different sources to collect and interpret data, and integrate it with the elaboration of risk assessment and early warning reports.
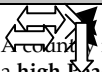
At the same time, the assessment of conflict analysis literature allowed the CIFP to develop a unique operationalization of indicators, by analysing both the weaknesses and strengths of the way in which the different sources measure the intensity of the conflicts.

**Table 1** summarizes the main methodological approaches of key institutions in the field of conflict analysis, including  CIDCM, the UNDP, the Clingendael Institute, FAST and FEWER, all of which were assessed in the initial stages of the template's design, and contributed in the further elaboration of the risk assessment reports.

**Table 1**

| | CIDCM | Clingendael | FAST | UNDP | FEWER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **M E T H O D O L O G Y** | The Peace and Conflict Ledger lists the 160 larger countries in the world on six indicators of capacity for building peace and avoiding destabilizing political crisis.<br><br>Countries are listed by world region, **from lowest to highest capacity**.<br><br>*Red and yellow icons: evidence of problems<br>*Green icon: capacity for managing conflict | As conflicts are dynamic phenomena, the focus is on **trends** rather than on causes. Aims at recognizing trends toward violent conflict, and provides a first indication of potential future conflict situations<br><br>It relates the Aspects of Conflict with eighth **main problem areas**: Governance, Justice and Human Rights Socio-economic setting, Political-cultural setting, Internal security setting, Resource management, Regional security setting, International political-economic setting<br><br>It assigns a **rating** between 1 and 10 to each of the 12 indicators of Internal Conflict and State Collapse of the model.<br><br>The ratings are assigned each time the indicators are applied (different years-historically significant), and **trendlines** may be track in a graph or spreadsheet and used to show the course of a conflict.<br><br>The assessment and ranking of the indicators in different years allow the analyst to **compare** their number and intensity over a period of time, and identify trendlines as conditions worsen or improve.<br><br>The final product is the **Conflict analysis paper (CAP)** that gives an overview of trends, the causes of these dynamics, and the main problem areas that require conflict-preventive measures. | 1. **Analytical Monitoring Raster**<br><br>Identification of the causes and intervening factors that lead to armed conflict in each particular country.<br><br>2. **Chronology of events**<br><br>Chronology of key historical and most current events<br><br>3. **Key actors**<br>Identification of key political actors and their views<br><br>4. **Supporting figures**<br><br>Economic facts represented in graphs and tables<br><br>5.**Tension Barometers**<br><br>Graphic representation of the evolution of domestic tensions. Their objective is to measure the degree of conflictive and cooperative interaction between main state and non-state actors in order to detect "critical situations" (i.e. situations where conflict (de)escalation is imminent) | The **EWR** incorporates a comprehensive set of key socio-economic and political indicators. Many of the variables in this report embody economic indicators and are reflective of their dominance in the matrix of factors, which can lead to a crisis. The EWR also incorporates indicators, which capture aspects of ethnic tension, political confrontation, industrial disputes and other issues, which could constitute a **source of instability.**<br><br>**MACEDONIA**<br>No. 2, Nov. 2000<br><br>The behaviour of a set of key socio-economic and political indicators is assessed and represented by arrows, and is incorporated in the **EW analysis** | Aimed at establishing an **EWS**, the project includes publishing monthly, biannual and annual reports which include monitoring and analysis **of key political, economic and social information** on areas of concern which may result in crisis if appropriate measures are not taken.<br><br>**ROMANIA**<br>No. 5, May 2000<br><br>The behaviour of a set of 18 early warning indicators is assessed and represented by arrows, and is incorporated in the **EW analysis** | The objective of its methodology is to provide the analytical and action framework to plan preliminary responses to **early warning**.<br><br>a) **Conflict Indicators**<br>-Root Causes<br>-Proximate Causes<br>-Triggers<br><br>b) **Peace Indicators**<br>-Systemic<br>-Processes<br>-Tools<br><br>c) **Stakeholders**<br>-Agendas/Power<br>-Needs<br>-Actions<br><br>d) **Summary Analysis**<br>-Trends Summary<br>-Conclusion:<br>  (a)– (b) + / – (c)<br><br>e) **Entry points and Contingency Planning**<br><br>The analytical assumption is<br>a)conflict trends –<br>b)peace trends +/-<br>c) stakeholder trends<br>= overall trends |

| | CIDCM | Clingendael | FAST | UNDP Macedonia | UNDP Romania | FEWER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I N D I C A T O R S** | 1. Armed Conflict<br>2. Self Determination<br>3. Regime Type<br>4. Regime Durability<br>5.Societal Capacity<br>6. Neighbourhood<br>**7. TOTAL: PBC (average)**<br><br>**1) Armed Conflict:**<br>**Red icon**: medium to high magnitude. **Yellow icon:** low level, or armed conflict that ended in the period of time considered.<br>**Green icon:** no armed conflicts<br><br>**2) Self-Determination:**<br>**Red icon**: country challenged by armed conflicts over self-determination in the time considered. **Yellow icon:** non-violent self-determination movements in the time considered, but no track record of accommodating other such movements in the past, or violent self-determination movements and a track record of these in the past.<br>**Green icon**: successfully managed one or more of such conflicts<br><br>**3) Regime Type**:<br>**Red icon:** autocratic regimes.<br>**Yellow icon:** governments in the transitional zone between autocracy and democracy.<br>**Green icons:** full democracy.<br><br>**4) Regime Durability:**<br>**Red icon:** political institutions established recently, between 1995 and 1999. **Yellow icons:** polities established during the 1985-94 decade. **Green icon:** polities established before 1985.<br><br>**5) Societal Capacity:**<br>**Red icon:** countries in the lowest quintiles of energy | 1. Mounting Demographic Pressures<br><br>2. Massive Movement of Refugees or internally displaced persons<br><br>3. Legacy of vengeance-seeking group grievance or group paranoia<br><br>4. Chronic and sustained human flight<br><br>5. Uneven economic development along group lines<br><br>6. Sharp and/or severe economic decline<br><br>7. Criminalization and/or deligitimization of the State<br><br>8. Progressive deterioration of public services<br><br>9. Suspension or arbitrary application of the rule of law and widespread violation of human rights<br><br>10.Security apparatus operates as a "state within a state"<br><br>11. Rise or factionalized elites.<br><br>12. Intervention of other states or external political actors. | a. **Root Causes**<br><br>1.Historic<br>2.Political / Institutional<br>3.Societal – Socio-Demographic<br>4.Economic<br>5.Ecological<br>6.International<br><br>b. **Proximate Causes**<br><br>1.Politica / Governance<br>2.Security<br>3.Societal / Socio-Demographic<br>4.Economic<br>5.Ecological<br>6.International<br><br>c. **Intervening Factors**<br><br>1.Decreasing the likelihood of Conflict<br>2.Increasing the Likelihood of Conflict | 1. Political Stability<br><br>2. Ethnic Minorities<br><br>3. Economic and Financial Stability<br><br>4. Subjective Appraisal of Household Income<br><br>5. Personal Security<br><br>**Change of the main EW indicators**<br><br>1.Confidence in the Parliament<br>2.Confidence in the President<br>3.Confidence in the Gov. Cabinet<br>4.Confidence in the army<br>5.Confidence in the Police<br>6.Confidence in the public prosecutor<br>7. Confidence in the Judiciary<br>8.Gov. activities inspire hope<br>9.Likelihood of mass protest vs. Gov. policies<br>10.Inter-ethnic conflicts<br>11.Inter-ethnic stability<br>12. Personal security<br>13.Industrial output<br>14.Household | Main indicator's **categories**:<br>1.Main Economic Indicators<br>2.Labor Market<br>3.Incomes<br>4.Social Security System<br>5.Social concerns and reactions<br>6.Legislative developments<br>7.Crime and personal safety.<br>**Evolution of the main EW indicators**:<br><br>1.Political Stability<br>2.Trust in Government<br>3. Trust in Parliament<br>4. Trust in the Judicial System<br>5. Trust in the Presidency<br>6. Trust in Leading Opposition Politicians<br>7. Trust in Leading Politicians in Office<br>8. Expectations of Living Standards<br>9. Expectations of<br><br>Price Trends<br>10. Stated | Identification of **Conflict** and **Peace** indicators considering:<br>▪ Root causes<br>▪ Proximate causes<br>▪ Triggers<br>▪ Indicator trends<br>▪ Possible scenarios<br><br>**a) Conflict Main Categories**<br><br>1.Regional / Inter-State Indicators<br><br>2.Strategic and Military Indicators<br><br>3.State Sovereignty and Monopoly of Power<br><br>4.Political Opposition<br><br>5.Fragmentation and Behaviour of Main Actors<br><br>6. Ideological Factors<br><br>7.Social and Geographical Spread of Conflict<br><br>8. Displaced Population / Refugees<br><br>9. Violence<br><br>10. Exclusion / Ethnic Tension<br><br>11. Economic Factors<br><br><br>**b) Peace main categories**<br><br>1. Strategic Indicators / Security /Stability<br><br>2. Inclusive and Good Governance |

| | | | | income | Income of | |
| | | | | 15.Finalcial status | Households in | 3.Co-operation of |
| | | | | of families | | External Actors with |
| **Yellow icon:** countries in the second and third quintiles | | | | 16.Expected price | Real Terms | Local Stakeholders |
| **Green icon**: countries in the top 40% energy consumption. | | | | movements | 11.Perceived Risk of | |
| | | | | 17.Unemployment | Unemployment | 4. Promising economic factors |
| **6)Neighborhood** | | | | rate | 12. Purchasing | |
| **Red icon**: countries with two or more bordering countries engaged in armed conflicts | | | | 18. Job security | Power Trends | 5. Strong Civil Society |
| **Yellow icon:** regions with middling armed conflict and mostly autocratic regimes. | | | | | 13. Efficiency of the Social Security System | |
| **Green icon**: region with relatively low armed conflicts and mostly democratic regimes. | | | | | 14. Unemployment Level | |
| | | | | | 15. Dependency Rate | |
| | | | | | 16.Intersectoral Wage Differentials | |
| | | | | | 17. Crime | |
| | | | | | 18. Personal Safety | |

| | **CIDCM** | **Clingendael** | **FAST** | **UNDP Macedonia** | **UNDP Romania** | **FEWER** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⇑ M E A S U R E M E N T | A country is considered to have a **high Peace-Building** capacity if it has avoided recent armed conflicts, successfully managed movements for self-determination, maintained stable democratic institutions, has substantial material resources, and is free from serious threats from its external environment.<br><br>1) Weights are assigned to icons the six indicators:<br>*2 for red<br>*1 for yellow<br>*-1.5 for green<br>2) An average is calculated for each country<br>3) Average>1=**red** icon on PBC<br>Average<0= **green** icon on PBC<br>Average 0-1=**yellow** icon on PBC | *0 (absence of indicator)<br>* 1 (Low intensity)<br>*10 (High intensity) | The *Tension Barometers* represent the following trends:<br>1)Violence<br>2)Domestic Conflict and Cooperation<br>3)Regional Conflict and Cooperation<br>4)Conflict Carrying Capacity and Forceful Action<br>5)Goldstein Conflict and Cooperation<br>6)Conflict Intensity<br>7)Civil and Government direct actions | *Small Increase<br>*No change<br>*Decrease 0.5%<br>*Decrease 2.3%<br>*Increase 0.3%<br>*Increase 0.5%<br>*Increase 1.1%<br>*Negligible Decrease 0.15% | *Significant Deterioration<br>*Deterioration<br>*Stable<br>*Improvement<br>*Significant Improvement | |

## 2. Overview of CIFP Indicators

The CIFP database contains a comprehensive and structured compilation of key conflict indicators organized in nine interrelated issue areas identified as potential "problem areas", or fronts in which the likelihood of conflict outbreak is present. The issue areas are History of Armed Conflict; Governance and Political Instability; Militarization; Population Heterogeneity; Demographic Stress; Economic Performance; Human Development; Environmental Stress; and International Linkages.

The selection of these nine categories of conflict potential responded to the need of providing a framework for the analysis of structural indicators, This framework facilitates the identification of the elements or issues of concern present in a particular conflict scenario, and the assessment of the relative severity of these issues.  **Table 2** provides a summary of CIFP Indicators, definitions, and source

**Table 2**

| Categories and Indicators | Available Years | Source | Definition |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Governance and Political Instability** | | | |
| Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | Refers to modes by which chief executives are selected, and the extent to which a polity has institutionalized procedures for transferring executive power. Three categories are used: (1) Unregulated (Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power); (2) Designational/Transitional (Chief executives are chosen by designation within the political elite, without formal competition); (3) Regulated (Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections). |
| Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | Refers to the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates, through for example popular elections matching two or more viable parties or candidates. Four categories are used: (0) Not Applicable; (1) Selection (Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, designation, or by a combination of both); (2) Dual/Transitional (Dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, the other by competitive election); (3) Election (Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections matching two or more major parties or candidates). |
| Openness of Executive Recruitment | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | Recruitment of the chief executive is "open" to the extent that all the politically active population has an opportunity, in principle, to attain the position through a regularized process. Five categories are used: (0) Not Applicable; (1) Closed (Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession); (2) Dual Executive/Designation (Hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister); (3) Dual Executive/Election (Hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister); (4) Open (Chief executives are chosen by elite designation, competitive election, or transitional arrangements between designation and election). |
| Executive Constraints | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | Refers to the extent of institutionalized constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives. A seven-category scale is used. (1) Unlimited Authority; (2) Intermediate Category; (3) Slight to Moderate Limitation on Executive Authority; (4) Intermediate Category; (5) Substantial Limitations on Executive Authority; (6) Intermediate Category; (7) Executive Parity or Subordination. |

| Regulation of Participation | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | Refers to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. Five categories are used: (1) Unregulated (Political participation is fluid, with no enduring national political organizations and no systematic regime controls on political activity); (2) Multiple Identity (relatively stable and enduring political groups which compete for political influence but there are few, recognized overlapping interests); (3) Sectarian (Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between intense factionalism and government favouritism); (4) Restricted (Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factionalism but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process); (5) Regulated (Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Competitiveness of Participation | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | Refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena. (0) Not Applicable; (1) Repressed (No significant oppositional activity is permitted outside the ranks of the regime and ruling party); (2) Suppressed (Some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism); (3) Factional (Polities with parochial or ethnic-based political factions that regularly compete for political influence in order to promote particularist agendas and favour group members to the detriment of common, secular, or cross-cutting agendas); (4) Transitional (Any transitional arrangement from Restricted or Factional patterns to fully Competitive patterns, or vice versa); (5) Competitive (there are relatively stable and enduring, secular political groups which regularly compete for political influence at the national level; ruling groups and coalitions regularly, voluntarily transfer central power to competing groups). |
| Democracy Score | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation, the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment, and constraints on the chief executive. |
| Autocracy Score | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | An eleven-point (0-10) Autocracy scale is constructed additively, from codings of the competitiveness of political participation, the regulation of participation, the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment, and constraints on the chief executive. |
| Overall Polity Score | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | The Overall Polity Score is computed by subtracting the Autocracy Score from the Democracy Score. The resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). |
| Democracy - Autocracy Index | 1985-1999 | CIFP Index based on Polity IV data | Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Overall Polity Score, where 1 is "strongly democratic" and 9 is "strongly autocratic." |
| Regime Durability | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three-point change in the Overall Polity score over a period of three years or less),or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score), or the year 1900, whichever came last. In calculating the Regime Durability Score, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline year "zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the Durability variable. |

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| Regime Durability Index | 1985-1999 | CIFP Index based on Polity IV data | Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Regime Durability Score, where 1 is "high durability" and 9 is "low durability." |
| State Failure Type | 1985-1999 | Polity IV | The Polity IV data set |

Survey of Freedom

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Press Freedom Score | 1994-2000 | Freedom House, Annual Press Freedom Survey | Freedom House's Annual Press Freedom Survey assesses the degree to which each country permits the free flow of information on 1-100 point scale, where countries scoring 0 to 30 are regarded as having a free press, 31 to 60 as having a partly-free press, and 61 to 100 as having a not-free press. The Survey assesses a number areas of concern, including: the structure of the news-delivery system (the laws and administrative decisions and their influence on the content of the news media; the degree of political influence or control over the content of the news systems; the economic influences on news content exerted either by the government or private entrepreneurs; and actual violations against the media, including murder, physical attack, harassment, and censorship. |
| Press Freedom Index | 1994-2000 | CIFP Index based on Freedom House, Annual Press Freedom Survey | Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Press Freedom Score, where 1 is "free" and 9 is "not free." |
| Corruption Score | 1995-2000 | Transparency International | Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) provides a score of the perceptions of corruption within countries, ranging from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). The CPI has adopted the approach of a composite index, that averages the scores of multiple surveys concerning the perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public. Transparency International focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. |
| Corruption Index | 1995-2000 | CIFP Index based on Transparency International data | Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Corruption Score, where 1 is "highly clean" and 9 is "highly corrupt." |
| **Militarization** | | | |
| Military Expenditure (Constant 1995 US$ Millions) | 1990-1999 | SIPRI Military Expenditure Database | Where possible, SIPRI military expenditure include all current and capital expenditure on: the armed forces, including peace keeping forces; defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; paramilitary forces when judged to be trained, equipped and available for military operations; military space activities. These expenditures include: all expenditures on current personnel, military and civil, retirement pensions of military, social services for personnel and their families; operations and maintenance; procurement; military research and development ; military construction; military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded military related expenditures: civil defence; current expenditure for previous military activities, including veterans benefits, demobilization, conversion of arms production facilities, and destruction of weapons. Data is in US$ Millions, at constant 1995 prices and exchange rates. |
| Total Military Expenditure Index | 1990-1999 | CIFP Index based on SIPRI Military Expenditure Database | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Military Expenditure (Constant 1995 US$ Millions) variable, where 1 is "low expenditure" and 9 is "high expenditure." |
| Total Military Expenditure (% of GDP, Constant 1995 US$) | 1990-1998 | SIPRI Military Expenditure Database | SIPRI military expenditure figures as a percentage of GDP, expressed in US$ Millions, at constant 1995 prices and exchange rates. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Military Expenditure (% of GDP) Index | 1990-1998 | CIFP Index based on SIPRI Military Expenditure Database | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Military Expenditure (% of GDP, Constant 1995 US$) variable, where 1 is "low expenditure" and 9 is "high expenditure." |
| Imports of Major Conventional Weapons | 1995-1999 | SIPRI Data of Transfers of Major Conventional Weapons | Imports of Major Conventional Weapons are expressed in US$ Millions at constant 1990 Prices. SIPRI data on arms transfers refer to actual deliveries of major conventional weapons. To permit comparisons between the data on such deliveries of different weapons and identification of general trends, SIPRI uses a "trend-indicator value." The SIPRI values are therefore only an indicator of the volume of international arms transfers and not of the actual financial values of such transfers. They are not comparable to economic statistics such as gross domestic product or export/import figures. |
| Arms Imports Index | 1995-1999 | CIFP Index based on SIPRI Data of Transfers of Major Conventional Weapons | Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Imports of Major Conventional Weapons variable, where 1 is "low imports" and 9 is "high imports." |
| Exports of Major Conventional Weapons | 1995-1999 | SIPRI Data of Transfers of Major Conventional Weapons | Exports of Major Conventional Weapons are expressed in US$ Millions at constant 1990 Prices. SIPRI data on arms transfers refer to actual deliveries of major conventional weapons. To permit comparisons between the data on such deliveries of different weapons and identification of general trends, SIPRI uses a "trend-indicator value." The SIPRI values are therefore only an indicator of the volume of international arms transfers and not of the actual financial values of such transfers. They are not comparable to economic statistics such as gross domestic product or export/import figures. |
| Arms Exports Index | 1995-1999 | CIFP Index based on SIPRI Data of Transfers of Major Conventional Weapons | Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Exports of Major Conventional Weapons variable, where 1 is "low exports" and 9 is "high exports." |
| Total Active Forces | 1998-2000 | IISS Military Balance | Total Armed Forces includes all servicemen and women on full-time duty, including conscripts and long-term assignments from the reserves. |
| Total Reserves | 1998-2000 | IISS Military Balance | Estimates of effective reservist strength are based on the numbers available within five years of completing full-time service. This number may include more than one category of reserves (army, navy, air force), often kept at varying degrees of readiness. |
| Total Armed Forces | 1998-2000 | IISS Military Balance | The total of Active Forces and Reserves. |
| Total Armed Forces Index | 1998-2000 | CIFP Index based on IISS Military Balance | Global rank based index (nine-point scale) of the Total Armed Forces variable, where 1 is "low number of armed forces" and 9 is "high number of armed forces." |
| Total Armed Forces (Per 1000 People) | 1998-2000 | CIFP score based on IISS Military Balance and World Development Indicators | In order to assess and compare the portion of a country's population involved in the operation of the military, the size of a country's Total Armed Forces was calculated per 1000 people, based on Population data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. |
| Total Armed Forces (Per 1000 People) Index | 1998-2000 | CIFP Index based on IISS Military Balance | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Armed Forces (Per 1000 People) variable, where 1 is "Low number of armed forces" and 9 is "High number of armed forces." |

| Violent Conflict & Crime | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conflict Type | 1990-1999 | Conflict Data Project and SIPRI Yearbook | The Conflict Data Project (CDP) defines an armed conflict as a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state. In order to be counted as an armed conflict, the CDP requires that there be a minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per incompatibility. In this indicator, two different aspects of each conflict are assessed. First, the Conflict Intensity Level: Minor armed conflict (At least 25 battle-related deaths per year and fewer than 1,000 battle-related deaths during the course of the conflict); Intermediate armed conflict (At least 25 battle-related deaths per year and an accumulated total of at least 1,000 deaths, but fewer than 1,000 per year); War (At least 1 000 battle-related deaths per year). Second, the type of incompatibility: Government (concerning type of political system, the replacement of the central government or the change of its composition); Territory (concerning the status of a territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (intrastate conflict)). For "Territory" based incompatibilities, the name of the disputed territory is included in brackets. |
| Warring Parties | 1990-1999 | Conflict Data Project and SIPRI Yearbook | Names of the warring parties engaged in each armed conflict. In cases where there are multiple armed conflicts in a given country and year, the warring parties are listed sequentially. |
| Total Conflict Intensity Level | 1990-1999 | Conflict Data Project and SIPRI Yearbook | Where "Minor Armed Conflicts" score as "1", "Intermediate Armed Conflicts" score as "2", and "Wars" score as "3," the variable totals the scores for each conflict in a given country in a given year. For example, a country with two Minor Armed conflicts would score as "2" (1+1), a country with one Minor Armed Conflict and one Intermediate Armed Conflict would score as "3" and a country with one Intermediate Armed Conflict and one War would score as "4." |
| Yearly Conflict-Related Deaths | 1990-1999 | Conflict Data Project and SIPRI Yearbook | Where available, Yearly Conflict-Related Deaths were included for each country and year. The figures relate to those deaths that were caused by the warring parties and which can be directly connected to the incompatibility during the conflict. "Mil" and " Civ" refer, where figures are available, to military and civilian deaths, respectively; where there is no such indication, the figure refers to total military and civilian deaths. |
| Armed Conflict Index | 1990-1999 | CIFP Index based on Conflict Data Project and SIPRI Yearbook | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Conflict Intensity Level and Yearly Conflict-Related Deaths variables, where 1 is "Low level of armed conflict" and 9 is "High level of armed conflict." On an annual basis, countries were ranked first by Total Conflict Intensity Level, then by Conflict-Related Deaths for that year. Armed conflicts for each year were broken into 9 equal categories, then adjustments were made to keep similar intensity levels within single index numbers. An index rank of "1" was reserved for "no armed conflicts" (>25 deaths). |

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| Refugees (by Country of Origin) | 1990-1999 | UNHCR, State of the World's Refugees | The number of refugees originating in the country in question. For the purpose of data collection, the UNHCR defines refugees as follows: Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, persons recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted humanitarian or comparable status and those granted temporary protection. The data presented here have been collected through UNHCR's annual statistical survey of UNHCR country offices. Statistics on the industrialized countries are generally based directly on Government reports, whereas the figures for developing countries are mostly based on reports from UNHCR offices. |
| Refugees (by Country of Origin) Index | 1990-1999 | CIFP Index based on UNHCR, State of the World's Refugees | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Refugees (by Country of Origin) variable, where 1 is "Low number of refugees produced" and 9 is "High number of refugees produced." Note that whereas the "Total Populations of Concern Index" ranks the number of displaced persons of various types within a country, the "Refugees (by Country of Origin) Index" ranks the number of displaced persons produced by a country (and have sought or received asylum/residence elsewhere). |
| Refugees (by Country of Asylum) | 1995-2000 | UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports | The number of refugees originating elsewhere, with asylum/residence in the country in question. For the purpose of data collection, the UNHCR defines refugees as follows: Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, persons recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted humanitarian or comparable status and those granted temporary protection. The data presented here have been collected through UNHCR's annual statistical survey of UNHCR country offices. Statistics on the industrialized countries are generally based directly on Government reports, whereas the figures for developing countries are mostly based on reports from UNHCR offices. |
| Asylum Seekers | 1995-2000 | UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports | The number of Asylum Seekers originating elsewhere, seeking asylum in the country in question. For the purpose of data collection, the UNHCR defines Asylum Seekers as follows: Persons whose applications for asylum are pending in the asylum procedure or who are otherwise registered as asylum-seekers. The data presented here have been collected through UNHCR's annual statistical survey of UNHCR country offices. Statistics on the industrialized countries are generally based directly on Government reports, whereas the figures for developing countries are mostly based on reports from UNHCR offices. Note that this category of displaced persons was not included prior to 1997. |

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| Returned Refugees | 1995-2000 | Annual Statistical Overview Reports | The number of Refugees who have returned to their country of origin. For the purpose of data collection, the UNHCR defines Returned Refugees as follows: Refugees who have repatriated to their place of origin and who remain of concern to UNHCR for a limited period after their return. For the purpose of UNHCR statistics, a cut-off period of two years has been applied. I.e. the returnee population at the end of 1999 consists of those who returned during 1998 and 1999. The data presented here have been collected through UNHCR's annual statistical survey of UNHCR country offices. Statistics on the industrialized countries are generally based directly on Government reports, whereas the figures for developing countries are mostly based on reports from UNHCR offices. |
| IDPs | 1995-2000 | UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports | The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within a country. For the purpose of data collection, the UNHCR defines IDPs as follows: Persons displaced internally within their country for reasons that would make them of concern to UNHCR if they were outside their country, and who have become of concern to UNHCR as a result of a request from the Security Council, General Assembly or Secretary-General of the United Nations. The data presented here been collected through UNHCR's annual statistical survey of UNHCR country offices. Statistics on the industrialized countries are generally based directly on Government reports, whereas the figures for developing countries are mostly based on reports from UNHCR offices. Note that for 1997, IDPs are counted within the 'Others Displaced Populations of Concern" category. |
| Returned IDPs | 1995-2000 | UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports | The number of IDPs within a country who have returned to their location of origin. For the purpose of data collection, the UNHCR defines IDPs as follows: Persons displaced internally within their country for reasons that would make them of concern to UNHCR if they were outside their country, and who have become of concern to UNHCR as a result of a request from the Security Council, General Assembly or Secretary-General of the United Nations. As in the case of returned refugees, a cut-off period of two years has been applied for returned IDPs. I.e. the returned IDP population at the end of 1999 consists of IDPs who returned to their place of origin during 1998 and 1999. The data presented here have been collected through UNHCR's annual statistical survey of UNHCR country offices. Statistics on the industrialized countries are generally based directly on Government reports, whereas the figures for developing countries are mostly based on reports from UNHCR offices. Note that for 1995, Returned IDPs are counted within the 'Returned Refugees" category. |
| Others Displaced Populations of Concern | 1995-2000 | UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports | The number of other displaced populations within a country, that do not fall into the other categories of displaced persons. For the purpose of data collection, the UNHCR defines Other Populations of Concern as follows: Certain specific groups of persons not normally falling under the mandate of UNHCR, but to whom the Office extends protection and/or assistance pursuant to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations. This category comprises selected internally displaced populations, groups of war victims, certain groups that emerge following the dissolution of states, etc. The data presented here have been collected through UNHCR's annual statistical survey of UNHCR country offices. Statistics on the industrialized countries are generally based directly on Government reports, whereas the figures for developing countries are mostly based on reports from UNHCR offices. |

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| Total Populations of 1995-2000 Concern | | UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports | The total number of other displaced populations within a country, including Refugees (by Country of Asylum), Asylum Seekers, Returned Refugees, IDPs, Returned IDPs, and Other Populations of Concern. |
| Total Populations of 1995-2000 Concern Index | | CIFP Index based on UNHCR, Annual Statistical Overview Reports | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Populations of Concern variable, where 1 is "Low number of populations of concern" and 9 is "High number of populations of concern." Note that whereas the "Refugees (by Country of Origin) Index" ranks the number of displaced persons produced by a country (and have sought or received asylum/residence elsewhere), the "Total Populations of Concern Index" ranks the number of displaced persons of various types within a country. |

| Population Heterogeneity | | | |
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| Ethnic Groups | Single Measure: 1990s | CIA World Factbook, Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | This indicator includes the names and size (as a percentage of total population) of the ethnic groups in a country. The primary source of data is the CIA World Factbook, but where this source did not provide adequate percentage breakdowns of ethnic groups, CIA data was supplemented with information from Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook. |
| Ethnic Diversity Score | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP score based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | The Ethnic Diversity Score is calculated on the basis of Shih's D1 index of ethnic diversity. This measure is based on the number of ethnic groups in a country weighted by the fraction of the population each group represents. A primary strength of Shih's measure is that both the number and the sizes of ethnic groups jointly determine the degree of ethnic diversity. |
| Ethnic Diversity Index | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Ethnic Diversity Score variable, where 1 is "low diversity" and 9 is "high diversity." |
| Religious Groups | Single Measure: 1990s | CIA World Factbook, Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | This indicator includes the names and size (as a percentage of total population) of the religious groups in a country. The primary source of data is the CIA World Factbook, but where this source did not provide adequate percentage breakdowns of religious groups, CIA data was supplemented with information from Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook. |
| Religious Diversity Score | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP score based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | The Religious Diversity Score is calculated on the basis of Shih's D2 index of religious diversity. This measure is based on the number of religious groups in a country weighted by the fraction of the population each group represents. A primary strength of Shih's measure is that both the number and the sizes of religious groups jointly determine the degree of religious diversity. |
| Religious Diversity Index | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson' s Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Religious Diversity Score variable, where 1 is "low diversity" and 9 is "high diversity." |

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| Total Diversity Score | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP score based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson's Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | The Ethnic Diversity and Religious Diversity Scores were averaged ((D1+D2)/2) in order to produce a single measure of population heterogeneity. |
| Total Diversity Index | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook, Levinson's Ethnic Groups Worldwide: A Ready Reference Handbook | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Diversity Score variable, where 1 is "low diversity" and 9 is "high diversity." |
| Minority Group at Risk Name | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | Minority Groups are identified by the Minorities at Risk Project as being "at risk" if the country in which they reside has a population greater than 500,000, the group itself has a population larger than 100,000 (or 1 percent of the country population), and it meets at least one of the four criteria for inclusion as a "minority at risk." These four criteria are: that the group is subject to political, economic or cultural discrimination; that the group is disadvantaged from past political, economic or cultural discrimination; that the group is an politically, economically or culturally advantaged, and that advantage is being challenged; that the group supports political organizations advocating greater group rights. |
| Group % of Population | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The percentage of total population accounted for by the specific Minority Group within a country identified as being "at risk" by the MAR project. |
| Lost Autonomy | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The first of four indicators of group incentives, used in the calculation of the Group Ethnic Risk Score and the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score. Lost Autonomy is a 7 category (0-6) index derived from information on a group's historical loss of autonomyThe more durable its historical autonomy, the greater the extent of loss, and the more recent the loss, the higher the index score. |
| Economic Discrimination | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The second of four indicators of group incentives, used in the calculation of the Group Ethnic Risk Score and the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score. Economic Discrimination is a five-category (0-4) index of the discrimination pattern of economic discrimination in 1998. |
| Political Discrimination | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The third of four indicators of group incentives, used in the calculation of the Group Ethnic Risk Score and the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score. Political Discrimination is an index of discrimination that combines the pattern of political discrimination with the extent of restrictions on eight categories of political activity in 1998 (ranging from 0-8). |
| Cultural Discrimination | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The fourth of four indicators of group incentives, used in the calculation of the Group Ethnic Risk Score and the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score. Cultural Discrimination is an index of the extent of discrimination restrictions affecting a group's cultural activities (ranging from -1 to 7.5) |
| Cultural Identity | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The first of two indicators of "group capacity," used in the calculation of the Group Ethnic Risk Score and the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score. Cultural Identity is a weighted index of the identity extent to which a group was distinguished from other groups in the 1990s by language, custom, belief, and race. |

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| Militant Mobilization | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The second of two indicators of "group capacity," used in the calculation of the Group Ethnic Risk Score and the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score. Militant Mobilization is an index of the mobilization number of militant organizations pursuing group interests in the 1990s weighted by the level of support for the largest such group. |
| Support from Kindred Groups | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | A measure of "Group Opportunities," Support from Kindred Groups is a six-category (0-5) indicator of the extent of symbolic and material Kindred support from kindred groups in neighbouring states, coded from information in the MAR data set. The scale categories are as follows: (0) no kindred groups were identified in neighbouring states; (1) kindred groups were politically quiescent; (2) kindred groups engaged in ethnopolitical protest; (3) kindred groups provided political or nonmilitary financial support; (4) kindred groups engaged in armed rebellion; (5) kindred groups provided sanctuary, material assistance, or military support . |
| Group Ethnic Risk Score | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP score based on Minorities at Risk Data Set | The Ethnic Risk Score is a score for the "risk of ethnic rebellion" based three conditions (measured by seven variables from the Minorities at Risk data set): (1) collective incentives (Lost Autonomy, Economic Discrimination, Political Discrimination, Cultural Discrimination); (2) capacity for joint action (Cultural Identity, Militant Mobilization); and (3) external opportunities (Support from Kindred Groups). In order to calculate this index, each of the above MAR data fields was converted to a 0-1 scale, and totalled to form a "group ethnic risk score" (0-7) for each identified Minority at Risk group. |
| Minority Groups at Risk (All) | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | A listing of all Minority Groups within a country identified as being "at risk" by the MAR project. Minority Groups are identified by the Minorities at Risk Project as being "at risk" if the country in which they reside has a population greater than 500,000, the group itself has a population larger than 100,000 (or 1 percent of the country population), and it meets at least one of the four criteria for inclusion as a "minority at risk." These four criteria are: that the group is subject to political, economic or cultural discrimination; that the group is disadvantaged from past political, economic or cultural discrimination; that the group is an politically, economically or culturally advantaged, and that advantage is being challenged; that the group supports political organizations advocating greater group rights. |
| Minorities at Risk (% of Total Pop.) | Single Measure: 1990s | Minorities at Risk Data Set | The percentage of total population accounted for by all Minority Groups within a country identified as being "at risk" by the MAR project. |
| Minorities at Risk (% of Total Pop.) Index | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP Index based on Minorities at Risk Data Set | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Minorities at Risk (% of Total Pop.) variable, where 1 is "low % of population" and 9 is "high % of population." |
| National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP score based on Minorities at Risk Data Set | Individual "group ethnic risk scores" were totalled for each country to form the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score, with an observed range of 0.273 (low risk) to 21.724 (high risk). |
| National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Index | Single Measure: 1990s | CIFP Index based on Minorities at Risk Data Set | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the National Aggregate Ethnic Risk Score variable, where 2 is "low risk" and 9 is " high risk" (1 being reserved for countries with no minorities at risk ["non-occurrence"].) |

| Demographic Stress | | | |
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| Total Population | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin. |
| Total Population Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators data | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Population variable, where 1 is "low population" and 9 is "high population." |
| Population Growth Rate (Annual %) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Annual growth rate of population from previous year. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. |
| Population Growth Rate Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Population Growth Rate variable, where 1 is "low growth rate" and 9 is "high growth rate." |
| Population Density (People Per Sq. km) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometres. Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. |
| Population Density Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Population Density variable, where 1 is "low density" and 9 is "high density." |
| Urban Population (% of Total) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. It is measured here as a percentage of the total population. Data is sourced from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects: The 1998 Revision. |
| Urban Population Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Urban Population variable, where 1 is "low population" and 9 is "high population." |
| Urban Population Growth Rate (Annual %) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Annual growth rate of urban population from previous year. Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. |
| Urban Population Growth Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Urban Population Growth Rate variable, where 1 is "low growth rate" and 9 is "high growth rate." |
| Youth Bulge (Pop. Aged 0-14 as a % of Total) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Total population between the ages 0 to 14. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. |
| Youth Bulge Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Youth Bulge variable, where 1 is "low growth rate" and 9 is "high growth rate." |

| Economic | | | |
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| **Performance** | | | |
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| GDP (Market Prices, Constant 1995 US$ Millions) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 1995 official exchange rates. |
| GDP Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the GDP (Market Prices, Constant 1995 US$ Millions) variable, where 1 is "high GDP" and 9 is "low GDP." |
| GDP Growth Rate (Annual %) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. |
| GDP Growth Rate Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the GDP Growth Rate (Annual %) variable, where 1 is "high Growth Rate" and 9 is "low Growth Rate." |
| GDP Per Capita (PPP, Current International $) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). GDP PPP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar in the United States. |
| GDP Per Capita Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the GDP Per Capita (PPP, Current International $) variable, where 1 is "low GDP Per Capita" and 9 is "high GDP Per Capita." |
| Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) | Single Measure: Year in Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) Notes | World Income Inequality Database | The Gini index provides a convenient summary measure of the degree of inequality, ranging, in ideal terms, from 0 (absolute equality) to 100 (absolute inequality). Inequality in the distribution of income is reflected in the percentage shares of either income or consumption accruing to segments of the population ranked by either income or consumption (expenditure) levels. |
| Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) Notes | Single Measure: Year in Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) Notes | World Income Inequality Database | The Inequality Notes Field includes information on whether the underlying data of the GINI coefficient score is based on either per capita income or expenditure, as well as the survey year in which the underlying data were collected. |
| Inequality (GINI Coefficient) Index | Single Measure: Year in Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) Notes | CIFP Index based on World Income Inequality Database | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Inequality Score (GINI Coefficient) variable, where 1 is "low inequality" and 9 is "high inequality." |
| Imports (Constant 1995 US$ Millions) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to or received from the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labour and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. |

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| Reliance on Foreign Sources (Imports as a % of GDP) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Imports of goods and services as a % of GDP. Data derived from World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. |
| Exports (Constant 1995 US$ Millions) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to or received from the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labour and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. |
| Reliance on Foreign Markets (Exports as a % of GDP) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Exports of goods and services as a % of GDP. Data derived from World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. |
| Trade Openness (Trade as a % of GDP) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. |
| Trade Openness (Trade as a % of GDP) Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Trade Openness (Trade as a % of GDP) variable, where 1 is "high openness" and 9 is "low openness." |
| Inflation (Consumer Prices, annual %) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. |
| Inflation Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Inflation (Consumer Prices, annual %) variable, where 1 is "low inflation" and 9 is "high inflation." |
| Official Exchange Rate (Local Currency per US$) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Official exchange rate refers to the actual, principal exchange rate and is an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to U.S. dollars) determined by country authorities or on rates determined largely by market forces in the legally sanctioned exchange market. |
| Official Exchange Rate Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Official Exchange Rate (Local Currency per US$) variable, where 1 is "low exchange rate" and 9 is "high exchange rate." |
| Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (Current US$ Millions) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars. |
| Foreign Direct Investment Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (Current US$ Millions) variable, where 1 is "high investment" and 9 is "low investment." |
| Total External Debt (DOD, Current US$ Millions) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. |

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| Total External Debt Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total External Debt (DOD, Current US$ Millions)variable, where 1 is "low debt" and 9 is "high debt." |
| Total Debt Service (TDS, Current US$ Millions) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. |
| Total Debt Service Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Debt Service (TDS, Current US$ Millions) variable, where 1 is "low debt service" and 9 is "high debt service." |
| Total Debt Service (% of GNP) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. |
| Total Debt Service (% of GNP) Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total Debt Service (% of GNP) variable, where 1 is "low debt service" and 9 is "high debt service." |
| Foreign Aid (Current US$ Millions) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. |
| Foreign Aid Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Foreign Aid (Current US$ Millions) variable, where 1 is "low aid levels" and 9 is "high aid levels." |
| Foreign Aid (% of GNP) | 1985-1998 | World Development Indicators | Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Aid dependency ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. |
| Foreign Aid (% of GNP) Index | 1985-1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Foreign Aid (% of GNP) variable, where 1 is "low aid dependency" and 9 is "high aid dependency." |
| **Human Development** | | | |
| Human Development Index (UNDP) | 1985-1998 (85, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98) | UNDP Human Development Report | The UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite of three separate indices: life expectancy index; educational attainment index (combination of adult literacy (2/3 weight) and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment rations (1/3 weight)); and real GDP per capita index. |
| Human Development Index (CIFP) | 1985-1998 (85, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98) | CIFP Index based on UNDP Human Development Report | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Human Development Index (UNDP) variable, where 1 is "High Human Development Index" and 9 is "Low Human Development Index." |
| Gender Development Index (UNDP) | 1994-1998 (93, 94, 95, 97, 98) | UNDP Human Development Report | The Gender Development Index (GDI) is similar to the HDI, with the key difference that the GDI is modified to reflect disparities between a country's males and females. |
| Gender Development Index (CIFP) | 1994-1998 (93, 94, 95, 97, 98) | CIFP Index based on UNDP Human Development Report | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Gender Development Index (UNDP) variable, where 1 is "High Gender Development Index" and 9 is "Low Gender Development Index." |

| Gender Empowerment Measure (UNDP) | 1994-1998 (93, 94, 95, 97, 98) | UNDP Human Development Report | The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) measures the relative empowerment of women and men in political and economic spheres of activity. Three factors are incorporated into the GEM: economic participation and decision-making (women's share of administrative and managerial positions; women's share in professional and technical positions), and, political participation and decision-making (seats held in parliament by each gender), and power over economic resources (gender-differentiated GDP per capita). |
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| Gender Empowerment Index (CIFP) | 1994-1998 (93, 94, 95, 97, 98) | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Gender Empowerment Measure (UNDP) variable, where 1 is "high gender empowerment" and 9 is "low gender empowerment." |
| Life Expectancy (Years) | 1987-1998 (87, 90, 92, 97, 98) | World Development Indicators | Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. |
| Life Expectancy Index | 1987-1998 (87, 90, 92, 97, 98) | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Life Expectancy (Years) variable, where 1 is "high life expectancy" and 9 is "low life expectancy." |
| Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) | 1987-1998 (87, 90, 92, 97, 98) | World Development Indicators | Infant mortality rate is the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year. Based on World Bank staff estimates. |
| Infant Mortality Index | 1987-1998 (87, 90, 92, 97, 98) | World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) variable, where 1 is "low mortality rate" and 9 is "high mortality rate." |
| Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 Live Births) (1995) | Single Measure: 1995 | World Development Indicators | Maternal Mortality Rate is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. |
| Maternal Mortality Rate Index (1995) | Single Measure: 1995 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 Live Births) variable, where 1 is "low mortality" and 9 is "high mortality." |
| HIV/AIDS (% of Adult Population) | 1997, 1999 | UNAIDS Epidemic Reports | To calculate the adult HIV prevalence rate, the estimated number of adults living with HIV/AIDS at the end of each year was divided by that year's adult population. UNAIDS estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, alive at the end of the year. |
| HIV/AIDS Index | 1997, 1999 | CIFP Index based on UNAIDS data | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the HIV/AIDS (% of Adult Population) variable, where 1 is "low prevalence of HIV/AIDS" and 9 is "high prevalence of HIV/AIDS." |
| Access to Improved Water Source (% of Total Population) | 1990, 2000 | UNICEF/WHO - Global Water and Sanitation Assessment Report | Access to improved sources such as: house connections, public standpipes, boreholes with handpumps, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection; allowance was also made for other locally-defined technologies. "Reasonable access" was broadly defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from a source within one kilometre of the user's dwelling. |
| Access to Improved Water Source Index | 1990, 2000 | CIFP Index based on UNICEF/WHO - Global Water and Sanitation Assessment Report | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Access to Improved Water Source (% of Total Population) variable, where 1 is "high % with access" and 9 is "low % with access." |
| Access to Sanitation (% of Total Population) | 1990, 2000 | UNICEF/WHO - Global Water and Sanitation Assessment Report | Access to: connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, with allowance for acceptable local technologies. The excreta disposal system was considered adequate if it was private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separated human excreta from human contact. |

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| Access to Sanitation Index | 1990, 2000 | CIFP Index based on UNICEF/WHO - Global Water and Sanitation Assessment Report | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Access to Sanitation (% of Total Population) variable, where 1 is "high % with access" and 9 is "low % with access." |
| Primary School Enrollment (% of Relevant Age Group) | 1985-1997 | World Development Indicators | Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. |
| Primary School Enrollment Index | 1985-1997 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Primary School Enrollment (% of Relevant Age Group) variable, where 1 is "low enrollment" and 9 is "high enrollment." |
| Primary School Enrollment (Female) (% of Relevant Age Group) | 1985-1997 | World Development Indicators | Net enrollment (female) ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. |
| Primary School Enrollment (Female) Index | 1985-1997 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Primary School Enrollment (Female) (% of Relevant Age Group) variable, where 1 is "low enrollment" and 9 is "high enrollment." |
| Secondary School Enrollment (% of Relevant Age Group) | 1985-1997 | World Development Indicators | Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. |
| Secondary School Enrollment Index | 1985-1997 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Secondary School Enrollment (% of Relevant Age Group) variable, where 1 is "low enrollment" and 9 is "high enrollment." |
| Secondary School Enrollment (Female) (% of Relevant Age Group) | 1985-1997 | World Development Indicators | Net enrollment (female) ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. |
| Secondary School Enrollment (Female) Index | 1985-1997 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Secondary School Enrollment (Female) (% of Relevant Age Group) variable, where 1 is "low enrollment" and 9 is "high enrollment." |
| Children in Labour Force (% of 10-14 Age Group) | 1990-1998 (90, 95, 98) | World Development Indicators | Children 10-14 in the labour force is the share of that age group that is active in the labour force. labour force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population. |
| Children in Labour Force Index | 1990-1998 (90, 95, 98) | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Children in Labour Force (% of 10-14 Age Group) variable, where 1 is "low % of children in labour force" and 9 is "high % of children in labour force." |
| **Environmental Stress** | | | |
| CO2 Emissions (Thousands of Metric Tonnes) | 1985-1996 | World Development Indicators | Carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. |

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| CO2 Emissions Index | 1985-1996 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the CO2 Emissions (Metric Tonnes) variable, where 1 is "low emissions" and 9 is "high emissions." |
| CO2 Emissions Per Capita (Metric Tonnes) | 1985-1996 | World Development Indicators | Carbon dioxide emissions calculated on a per capita basis. Carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. |
| CO2 Emissions Per Capita Index | 1985-1996 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the CO2 Emissions Per Capita (Metric Tonnes) variable, where 1 is "low emissions" and 9 is "high emissions." |
| Electric Power Consumption (kwh Per Capita) | 1985-1997 | World Development Indicators | Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants, less distribution losses, and own use by heat and power plants. |
| Electric Power Consumption Index | 1985-1997 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Electric Power Consumption (kwh Per Capita) variable, where 1 is "low consumption" and 9 is "high consumption." |
| Total Forest Coverage (Thousands of Sq. km) (1995) | Single Measure: 1995 | World Development Indicators | Definitions of forest area vary among countries. Land area is the country's total area, excluding the area under inland bodies of water. Annual Average Deforestation is calculated on the based of the average annual percentage reduction in Total Forest Coverage. |
| Total Forest Coverage (% of Total Land Area) (1995) | Single Measure: 1995 | World Development Indicators | Definitions of forest area vary among countries. Land area is the country's total area, excluding the area under inland bodies of water. Annual Average Deforestation is calculated on the based of the average annual percentage reduction in Total Forest Coverage. |
| Average Annual Deforestation (% Change) (1990-1995) | Single Measure: 1995 | World Development Indicators | Definitions of forest area vary among countries. Land area is the country's total area, excluding the area under inland bodies of water. Annual Average Deforestation is calculated on the based of the average annual percentage reduction in Total Forest Coverage. |
| Deforestation Index (1990-1995) | Single Measure: 1995 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Average Annual Deforestation (% Change) variable, where 1 is "low deforestation" and 9 is "high deforestation." |
| Number of Threatened Animal Species (1996) | Single Measure: 1996 | United Nations Statistical Yearbook | Data on the number of threatened species includes mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes and invertebrates that are considered to be globally threatened. Included in this number are species that are considered critically endangered, endangered, and vulnerable. |
| Threatened Species Index | Single Measure: 1996 | CIFP Index based on United Nations Statistical Yearbook | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Number of Threatened Animal Species variable, where 1 is "low number of threatened species" and 9 is "high number of threatened species." |
| Total Fish Catch (Metric Tonnes) | 1985-1997 | FAO Statistical Databases | Includes total fish catches and landings of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals. The statistics comprise reported national data from commercial, industrial and small-scale fisheries, carried out in inland, coastal and high seas fishing areas, but not recreational fishery. The data summarized by FAO represent the live weight equivalent (i.e. nominal catches) of the landed quantities caught during the annual period covered. |

| People per sq. Km of Arable Land | Single Measure: 1997 | World Development Indicators | Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. |
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| People per sq. Km of Arable Land Index | Single Measure: 1997 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the People per sq. km of Arable Land variable, where 1 is "low number" and 9 is "high number." |
| Freshwater Resources (cubic meters per capita) | Single Measure: 1998 | World Development Indicators | The data on freshwater resources are based on estimates of runoff into rivers and recharge of ground-water, including river flows arising outside the country. Because the definition includes river flows entering a country but does not deduct river flows out of countries, it double counts the availability of water from international river ways. |
| Freshwater Resources Index | Single Measure: 1998 | CIFP Index based on World Development Indicators | For the global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Freshwater Resources variable, where 1 is "high number" and 9 is "low number." |
| **International Relations and Prominence** | | | |
| Resource and Territorial Disputes | 1999-2000 | CIA World Factbook | "Resource/Territorial" disputes include claims on resources and territory, indefinite boundaries between countries, etc. |
| Political and Cultural Disputes | 1999-2000 | CIA World Factbook | "Political/Cultural" disputes include overt political and military disputes (such as the partial or complete occupation of one state by another, or military support for a country involved in a civil war), as well as those disputes in which culture or ethnicity is identified directly by the CIA World Factbook as a cause (i.e. cross-boundary support for ethnic minorities). |
| Total International Disputes | 1999-2000 | CIA World Factbook | The Total International Disputes variable counts the total annual number of international disputes that appear annually in the CIA World Factbook, and is the total of the CIFP's "Resource/Territorial" Disputes and "Cultural/Political" Disputes. |
| Total International Disputes Index | 1999-2000 | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook | Global rank based index (nine point scale) of the Total International Disputes variable, where 1 is "no disputes" and 9 is "many disputes." |
| Economic Organizations | Single Measure: 2000 | CIA World Factbook | The number of organizations, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, coded by the CIFP as having a mandate focusing primarily on economic matters. |
| Economic Organizations Index | Single Measure: 2000 | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook | To construct an index of membership in economic organizations, the total GDP represented by each organization (based on the total GDPs of all member states [using 1998 GDP figures at Market Prices in 1995 US$ millions]) was calculated. These organizational totals were summed for each country to provide an indication of the strength of the Economic Organizations to which the country belonged. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership). |
| Military/Security Alliances | Single Measure: 2000 | CIA World Factbook | The number of organizations, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, coded by the CIFP as having a mandate focusing primarily on military and security matters. |

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| Military/Security Alliances Index | Single Measure: 2000 | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook | To construct an index of membership in Military/Security Organizations, the total armed forces represented by each organization (based on the total armed forces of all member states [using 2000 Armed Forces numbers from IISS's Military Balance]) was calculated. Then, these organizational totals were summed for each country to provide an indication of the strength of the Military/Security Organizations to which the country belonged. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership). |
| UN Organizations | Single Measure: 2000 | CIA World Factbook | The number of organizations of which a country is a member, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, which are formally part of the United Nations System. |
| UN Organizations Index | Single Measure: 2000 | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook | To assess each country's stature within the United Nations (UN), the number of UN organizations to which a country belonged was used as the indicator of a country's relative dominance. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership). |
| Multipurpose Organizations | Single Measure: 2000 | CIA World Factbook | The number of organizations, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, coded by the CIFP as having a mandate that crossed various sectors of activity. |
| Miscellaneous Organizations | Single Measure: 2000 | CIA World Factbook | The number of organizations, based on CIA World Factbook data on memberships, coded by the CIFP as having a mandate focusing primarily on areas not included in the other categories or otherwise not fitting into any of the other categories. |
| Multipurpose and Miscellaneous Organizations Index | Single Measure: 2000 | CIFP Index based on CIA World Factbook | A procedure similar to that of UN organizations was used to assess the strength of each country's memberships in multipurpose organizations or miscellaneous organizations (i.e. organizations that could not be classified as economic, military/security, UN, or multi-purpose.) The number of such organizations to which a country belonged was used as the indicator of a country's relative dominance. Countries were sorted from highest to lowest, divided into nine equal categories, and then assigned numbers ranging from 1 to 9 based on the category to which they belonged (where 1 = High Membership and 9 = Low Membership). |