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COMPILATION OF INDICES AND DATA SETS GLOBAL STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – DIPLOMACY

HUMAN SECURITY– PEACE & CONFLICT STUDIES – DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Version 1.0

Sascha Werthes
(Editor)

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Abstract

The goal of this compilation of indices and data sets is to provide a useful sample of starting points for data research and investigations on global issues. The compilation is “*work in progress*” and will be regularly updated. The information presented cites or is based on the online self-portrayals of the respective institutions and entities.

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Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

<https://www.acleddata.com/about-acled/>

About: The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) is a disaggregated conflict collection, analysis and crisis mapping project. ACLED collects the dates, actors, types of violence, locations, and fatalities of all reported political violence and protest events across Africa, South Asia, South East Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and Latin America. Political violence and protest includes events that occur within civil wars and periods of instability, public protest and regime breakdown. ACLED's aim is to capture the forms, actors, dates and locations of political violence and protest as it occurs across states. The ACLED team conducts analysis to describe, explore and test conflict scenarios, and makes both data and analysis open to freely use by the public.

Assessing Risk for Mass Atrocities Around the World

<https://earlywarningproject.ushmm.org/about>

About: Genocide and mass atrocities are rare yet devastating crimes. They are also preventable. The Early Warning Project assesses the risk of mass atrocities in countries around the world using state-of-the-art quantitative and qualitative methods and a range of widely available data. In studying genocide and mass atrocities, we have learned that they are never spontaneous. They are always preceded by a range of early warning signs. If these signs are detected, their causes can be addressed, preventing the potential for catastrophic progression.

Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018

<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgatlas/about-the-atlas.html>

About: The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 presents maps, charts, and stories related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It discusses trends, comparisons, and measurement issues using accessible and shareable data visualizations.

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The data draw on the World Development Indicators (WDI) database—the World Bank’s compilation of internationally comparable statistics about global development and the quality of people’s lives. For each of the SDGs, relevant indicators have been chosen to illustrate important ideas.

In some cases—for example, those in which country or temporal coverage is limited—supplementary data from other databases or published studies have been used. For some targets, there may be no reliable data to use for comparisons between countries or to measure progress.

The cutoff date for data included in this edition is March 30, 2018.

The 2018 Atlas uses two primary methods for classifying and aggregating countries and economies—by income (as defined for the World Bank’s 2018 fiscal year) and by region.

BAAD – Big, Allied and Dangerous

<https://www.start.umd.edu/about-baad>

About: The Big Allied and Dangerous (BAAD) dataset has its roots in the summer of 2005 as a project led by Victor H. Asal (Political Science) and R. Karl Rethemeyer (Public Administration and Policy) of the Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, University at Albany, State University of New York. Asal and Rethemeyer sought to build a database containing organizational and network data on modern terrorist organizations. While several datasets existed at that time that contained information on terrorist incidents (see, for instance, the International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events, or ITERATE, dataset - <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/DSDR/studies/07947>), no unclassified, global dataset on terrorist organizations was available at that time. The original coders for the project were Ian Anderson and Nick Ference. The original dataset – Big Allied and Dangerous Version 1 – contained information for the period 1998-2005. The time period corresponded to the limits in the main source for BAAD1, the Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism’s Terrorism Knowledge Base (MIPT-TKB). MIPT-TKB had information on both international and domestic

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terrorist organizations and incidents, but only beginning with the year 1998.

Once the first stage of data collection was complete, the project sought to mitigate apparent limitations of the data and make it more robust by adding information from other academic sources and datasets such as ITERATE, Global Terrorism Database (GTD), Military Balance, and a panel of experts from the Monterrey Institute of International Studies (now known as the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey). Eventually enough data was gathered that Rethemeyer was able to perform a network analysis on the relational data. The first question examined focused on factors that led to increased lethality of terrorist organizations. Size and network connections emerged as two of the most important predictors. This finding – that focused on size and connections – generated the name: Big Allied and Dangerous. The final “production” version of BAAD1 contained information on terrorist groups active during the period 1998-2005. The data was organized as a single cross-section, with both organizational and network data available. Much of this research was funded through the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) at the University of Maryland, a Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence established after the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001.

While BAAD1 proved fruitful (more than 14 papers, book chapters, and reports have been published to date using the data), the cross-sectional nature of BAAD1 imposed severe limitations, particularly with respect to examining the relationships between terrorist behavior and terrorist network formation. BAAD2, which began in 2010, is the continuation of this project. BAAD2 is organized as a longitudinal dataset, with yearly time slices for the period 1998-2012 (with additional years to come as resources permit). The scope of inclusion is also more broadly defined. BAAD2 includes both terrorist and insurgent organizations, which are under the term “violent non-state actors”. Relying on the Global Terrorism Database, the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), and the Profiles of Incidents Involving CBRN by Non-state Actors (POICN) Dataset BAAD2 seeks to code information on every organization that was credited with either (a) one or more attacks in the GTD over the period 1998-2012, and/or (b) 25 or more battle deaths in the UCDP Battle Deaths dataset, and/or (c) at least one

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attempt to use or acquire a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon between 1998 and 2012 according to the POICN dataset.

BAAD2 also started afresh in terms of coding. Instead of drawing primarily on the semantic data from MIPT-TKB data, BAAD2 relies on de novo coding using multiple sources, including newspapers, magazines, verified websites, books, academic articles, government reports, and work by associated researchers. Lexis-Nexis is one of the key data providers for the coders employed on the project.

As of October 2015, coding is complete for 140 UCDP organizations and another 135 large violent non-state actors that have killed at least 10 people. More than 400 additional organizations are currently in the quality control process. This coding is expected to be complete by the end of 2016. The website will be updated periodically as we write more narratives and finish coding data. The current website does not represent all the groups in BAAD and we will continue adding groups as they are prepared.

Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)

<https://www.bti-project.org/en/about/>

About: The BTI results from an international analytical collaboration of almost 300 experts in top academic institutions around the world and local reporters in most countries. They all share the goal to detect strengths and weaknesses by comparison and to find good examples for successful political steering. A project of this magnitude could never succeed without their expertise, enthusiasm, creativity and attention to detail.

With their extensive regional expertise and their outstanding academic standing, the regional coordinators contribute to the measurement and review process and the analysis of the BTI-results in a major fashion. In consultation with the BTI-team, they select their region's country experts, guide, comment and coordinate the preparation of the country reports, calibrate the indicator scores for their respective region and have a most important role in conducting the interregional calibration of the BTI-results. They are also the authors of the regional reports, which form an essential part of each BTI-publication.

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Over the years, the BTI team has profited from the support, advocacy and counsel of many transformation experts and practitioners. But it is the BTI Board our council of scholarly advisors, which is unequaled in its commitment to providing us rigorous and collegial support. BTI Board member played a crucial role in helping us establish the BTI's conceptual framework, and continue to ensure sound results for each edition through their expertise and counsel.

The BTI's quality stands or falls with the quality and validity of the country reports, which constitute the backbone of all our assessments and scores. We are as happy as we are proud to be able to rely on an invaluable network of almost 300 country experts at top academic institutions and civil society organizations around the globe, as it is their knowledge and experience upon which our cross-national analysis is built.

Child Soldiers World Index

<https://childsoldiersworldindex.org/>

About: The global authority on the recruitment and use of children by state armed forces and non-state armed groups. This global map visualises trends in the military exploitation of children according to three essential criteria: ratification of OPAC (the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict), minimum recruitment age, and use of children in hostilities.

CIRI Human Rights Data Project

<http://www.humanrightsdata.com/>

About: The CIRI Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences of human rights violations, as well as policy makers and analysts who seek to estimate the human rights effects of a wide variety of institutional changes and public policies including

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democratization, economic aid, military aid, structural adjustment, and humanitarian intervention.

Climate Change Performance Index

<https://germanwatch.org/en/2623>

About: The CCPI is an instrument designed to enhance transparency in international climate politics. Its aim is to put political and social pressure on those countries, which have, up until now, failed to take ambitious action on climate protection. It also aims to highlight those countries with best practice climate policies.

For the CCPI 2018, we evaluated and revised the CCPI methodology to demonstrate existing measures more accurately and to encourage steps towards effective climate policy. Since last year's edition, the CCPI is monitoring the development of all GHG emissions of the 56 countries and the EU that are assessed in the index. The index now is even better suited to measure how well countries are on track to meet the global goals of the Paris Agreement. It does this not only by comparing countries by their development and current status in the three categories "GHG Emissions", "Renewable Energy" and "Energy Use", but also on the Paris-compatibility of their current status and targets set for the future in each of these categories. With its globally unique policy section, the index also continues to evaluate countries' ambition and progress in the field of climate policy.

Colonial/Dependency Contiguity (v3.1)

<http://cow.dss.ucdavis.edu/data-sets/colonial-dependency-contiguity>

About: The Colonial/Dependency Contiguity data set registers contiguity relationships between the colonies/dependencies of states (by land and by sea up to 400 miles) from 1816-2016.

Version 3.1 of the Correlates of War Colonial/Dependency Contiguity data identifies all contiguity relationships between states in the international system from 1816 through 2016 through their colonies or dependencies. That is, if two dependencies of two states are contiguous, or if one state is

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contiguous to a dependency of another, the data set reports a contiguity relationship between the two main states (with appropriate codes identifying the relevant dependent entity/entities). The classification system for contiguous dyads is comprised of five categories, one for land contiguity and four for water contiguity. Land contiguity is defined as the intersection of the homeland territory of states/colonies/dependencies in the dyad, either through a land boundary or a river. Water contiguity is divided into four categories, based on a separation by water of 12, 24, 150, and 400 miles.

Commitment to Development Index

<https://www.cgdev.org/commitment-development-index-2018>

About: The Commitment to Development Index ranks 27 of the world's richest countries on their dedication to policies that benefit people living in poorer nations. The Commitment to Development Index (CDI) is a multifaceted index that aims to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of OECD countries' policies with respect to how they help poorer countries to develop and grow. The Index comprises seven components: aid (both quantity, as a share of gross national income, and quality), trade, finance, migration, environment, security, and technology. Each component is underpinned by a series of indicators of policy effectiveness in these areas. A country receives points for policies and actions that support poor nations in their efforts to build prosperity, good government, and security. We use thousands of data points across more than a hundred indicators to come up with overall rankings and for each policy component.

Conflict Barometer, Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research

<https://hiik.de/conflict-barometer/current-version/?lang=en>

<https://hiik.de/data-and-maps/datasets/?lang=en>

About: With the 26th edition of the Conflict Barometer, the HIIK continues its annual series of reports covering dynamics of political conflicts worldwide. 2017 was marked by an increased number of wars in Africa. New wars developed in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central

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African Republic, and in Ethiopia. Also, new wars were observed in Myanmar and the Philippines. Additionally, non-violent interstate conflicts affected political developments in the last year. While the conflict between Japan, South Korea, and the US, on the one hand, and North Korea, on the other, significantly shaped international politics in the course of the year, the conflict between Qatar, on the one hand, and Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, on the other, especially influenced the Middle East.

In 2017, the HIIK introduces a new category of texts called ‘spotlights’. These short articles complement the well-established conflict descriptions by presenting additional information on certain conflicts as well as their influence on political realities. The Spotlights are supposed to underline the HIIK’s purpose of combining quantitative conflict measurement with qualitative approaches. Light will be cast on cyber conflicts, on political developments in Pakistan, Ethiopia, and the DR Congo, on how opium fuels conflict in Afghanistan, and on the current role of NATO in Europe. Additionally, the HIIK reflects and discusses its own methodology by exemplarily applying it to current conflicts in Colombia.

As in previous years, the Conflict Barometer also contains extensive accounts of measures of conflict resolution such as negotiations and treaties, UN peacekeeping missions as well as authoritative decisions by the ICJ and the ICC. Finally, the report provides a time series of network graphs visualizing interstate conflict constellations.

The 2017 dataset contains information about 385 conflicts.

Consolidated List of Wars (CoLoW)

<https://www.conflict-data.org/colow/about/index.html>

About: The *Consolidated List of Wars (CoLoW)* emanated from a dataset, which was established in the context of the German Foundation for Peace Research (Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung - DSF) funded project "Wandel der Gewaltformen im internationalen System 1946 – 2006 [Changes in forms of violence in the international system 1946-2006]". The project and the associated data set reflected the growing consensus in

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conflict research that the traditional state-centered conception of war is no longer sufficient to capture a large number of armed conflicts worldwide. In light of this observation the research project developed a new typology of war, which takes into account both the political status of the actors and territorial aspects. This typology includes four types of war:

- inter-state wars (between at least two sovereign states),
- extra-state wars (between a state and one or more non-state groups outside its territorial boundaries),
- intra-state wars (between a government and one or more non-state parties within the boundaries of an internationally recognized state), and
- sub-state wars (between mostly non-state actors within or across borders).

The proposed integration of a sub-state war category reflects the debate about the changing patterns of warfare in the post-Second World War period and follows the underlying rule that a classification of war is best arranged according to the political status of the protagonists. In consequence, wars between private armed groups can be made accessible for both empirical and systematic analyses (concerning their occurrence, duration, and correlates) and for comparative purposes (in relation, for example, to intra-state and inter-state wars). In addition, the dataset included military interventions by external state actors.

The above mentioned dataset was included in the Consolidated List of Wars (CoLoW), which is updated and supplemented annually. Because of developments in the major international war and conflict data projects, which added sub-state war data to their records (UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset, COW Non-State War Data), and the methodological and conceptual focus on event data (see EDACS) the continuation of CoLoW as an independent dataset was suspended. No additional value to the internationally established and better equipped projects could be generated.

The future objective of the Consolidated List of Wars (CoLoW) is to compare the varying data worlds of the main war and conflict data projects and to critically reflect their data and data gathering strategies. This way we hope to provide a basis for users of these datasets to better assess the advantages and disadvantages of the respective data and the kind of

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analysis they can be fruitfully used for. Furthermore, we hope the initiated debates can contribute to further improve the quality of the data.

Constellations of State Fragility

<https://www.die-gdi.de/statefragility/explainer.html>

About: Constellations of State Fragility provides an empirical typology of states from a fragility perspective. It uses global data from 2005-2015 to identify typical constellations of state fragility. State fragility is defined as deficiencies in one or more of three core functions of the state. These functions include state authority, state capacity and state legitimacy. Authority refers to the state's ability to control violence. Capacity refers to the state's ability to provide basic public services. Legitimacy refers to the state's ability to obtain the population's consent to the state's claim to rule.

Constellations of State Fragility identifies recurring patterns of state fragility and allows you to determine which fragility constellations describe which countries best. You can observe the global distribution of fragility constellations over time and compare the relative performance of individual states on different dimensions of state fragility against other countries or across time. Our data is available free of charge. Please feel free to download, use and cite any graph, key statistics or even the entire data spreadsheet.

The following view options provide you with an excellent overview of our data

- Compare the global distribution of fragility constellations on our world map
- Select or deactivate individual constellations to focus your attention on specific fragility constellations of interest
- Use the time slider to view how the data varies over time
- To assess the statistical uncertainty of our classification, click on the probability check buttons in the legend
- By changing to the dimension scores tab, you can view the global distribution of scores on the individual dimensions authority, capacity and legitimacy

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- To compare individual countries, simply click on the countries in the map or use the search function in the compare tool
- By clicking on “Details” in the compare window, you can view how the scores of a country varied over time. For example, you may check how the dimension scores or individual indicators evolved. As in the global view, the probability tab gives you an overview of the countries probable fragility constellations in different years.
- To zoom in on a specific country, use our “find a country” search option.

The Corruption Perception Index

<https://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview>

About: What does a number mean to you? Each year we score countries on how corrupt their public sectors are seen to be. Our Corruption Perceptions Index sends a powerful message and governments have been forced to take notice and act.

Behind these numbers is the daily reality for people living in these countries. The index cannot capture the individual frustration of this reality, but it does capture the informed views of analysts, businesspeople and experts in countries around the world.

Council of Councils Report Card on International Cooperation

<https://www.cfr.org/councilofcouncils/reportcard2018/#!/about>

About: The Council of Councils (CoC) Report Card on International Cooperation evaluates multilateral efforts to address ten of the world’s most pressing challenges, from countering transnational terrorism to advancing global health. No country can confront these issues better on its own; to the contrary, combating the threats, managing the risks, and exploiting the opportunities presented by globalization all require international cooperation. To help policymakers around the world prioritize among these challenges, the CoC Report Card on International Cooperation surveyed the

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Council of Councils, a network of twenty-nine foreign policy institutes around the world.

Country Indicators for Foreign Policy (CIFP)

<https://carleton.ca/cifp/about-cifp/#presentations>

About: With the passing of the Cold War, failed and fragile states have emerged, as one of the greatest concerns among policy makers. Noted academics and policy makers alike have drawn attention to the complex relationship between state failure and both poverty and terrorism. Michael Ignatieff characterizes weak and collapsing states as the chief source of human rights abuses in the post-Cold War world. James Wolfensohn – former head of the World Bank- calls for a global strategy that includes measures designed to address the root causes of terrorism: those of economic exclusion, poverty and under-development. Recent research has begun to quantify some of the costs associated with fragile and failed states.

Around 14% of the world's population lives in states that qualify as fragile and depending on the definition used, there are anywhere between 30 to 50 such states. It is also broadly acknowledged that lack of progress toward global attainment of the millennium development goals (MDGs) is to a certain extent explained through the poor performance of the world's fragile states. Several academics and policy makers have highlighted the connections between state fragility, state failure, poverty and terrorism, and recent research has found that there are substantial costs of not engaging in fragile states. Furthermore, the prevailing development orthodoxy is to reward countries that perform well and/or have good policy environments, with no clear direction of how to engage in fragile states, which by definition are characterized by poor policy environments. All of these factors point to a need for identifying the causes of state fragility and for providing a framework that can enable policy makers and development practitioners to engage in fragile environments.

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Conflict Risk Assessment

<https://carleton.ca/cifp/conflict-risk-assessment/>

About: Currently, the data set includes measures of domestic armed conflict, governance and political instability, militarization, religious and ethnic diversity, demographic stress, economic performance, human development, environmental stress, and international linkages.

Governance & Democracy Processes

<https://carleton.ca/cifp/governance-democracy-processes/>

About: The Governance and Democratic Processes project seeks to increase understanding of democratic processes in a select number of countries. The methodology for the Governance project was based on that of the Fragile States project, using baseline data and event monitoring. In addition, researchers employ questionnaire based surveys that solicit the input of country experts, thus allowing the juxtaposition of quantitative and qualitative assessment. The Governance and Democratic Processes country reports provide detailed analysis of governance related processes in a particular state. The indicators used to gather structural data are divided into six clusters: Rule of Law, Human Rights, Government Transparency and Accountability; Government and Market Efficiency; Democratic Participation; and Political Stability and Violence. Events monitoring information is collected using a variety of domestic and international sources. Where possible, such quantitative sources are complemented by in-country consultations with subject and country experts.

Failed & Fragile States

<https://carleton.ca/cifp/failed-fragile-states/>

About: The Failed and Fragile States project examines state fragility using a combination of extensive structural data and dynamic events monitoring to provide an overall picture of a country's

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fragility and trend lines. The Fragile States brief provide a comprehensive analysis of the multi-faceted processes related to state fragility in a given country. The indicators that make up the structural data are divided into six clusters: Governance; Economics; Security and Crime; Human Development; Demography; and Environment. The events monitoring is done using a variety of domestic and international sources and is coded using a database specifically created for the project. Scenario generation based on trend lines is an important part of the analysis.

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Coups d'Etat, 1946-2017

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

About: Center for Systemic Peace, Coups d'Etat, 1946-2017, event list includes successful, attempted, plotted, and alleged coup events reported in Keesings Record of World Events (Keesings Online) and other sources; successful coups are cross-referenced to the Polity IV data series to distinguish "adverse regime changes" from "autocratic coups"; also listed in the codebook are cases of leadership change that are not considered coups (e.g., assassinations, ouster by foreign forces, victory by rebel forces, forced resignation)

COW War Data, 1816-2007 (v4.0)

<http://cow.dss.ucdavis.edu/data-sets/COW-war>

About: The new list of wars that will be included in the COW war databases is available. Non-state War data set (v4.0), Intra-state War data set (v4.0), Inter-state War data set (v4.0), and Extra-state War data set (v4.0) are now available.

The COW Project introduced COW Wars v4.0, 1816-2007 in 2010. The paper "The COW Typology of War: Defining and Categorizing Wars (Version 4 of the Data)" by Meredith Reid Sarkees gives an overview of the COW war typology, the descriptions of the basic variables, coding rules and some of the changes since "Resort to Arms." In March 2010, the New COW War List

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was released. On June 30, 2010, the Non-State War Data (v4.0) became available. On October 28, 2010, the Intra-State War Data (v4.0) was released. On March 1, 2011, the Inter-State War Data (v4.0) became available online. Finally, we released the Extra-State War Data (v4.0) on December 8, 2011.

Democracy Index – The Economist Intelligence Unit

https://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=Democracy2018

https://www.eiu.com/landing/special_reports

About: Democracy Index 2018 provides a snapshot of the state of democracy worldwide for 165 independent states and two territories.

Diplomatic Exchange (v2006.1)

<http://cow.dss.ucdavis.edu/data-sets/diplomatic-exchange>

About: The Diplomatic Exchange data set tracks diplomatic representation at the level of chargé d'affaires, minister, and ambassador between states from 1817-2005. This data set is hosted by Reşat Bayer, Koç University.

The Correlates of War Diplomatic Exchange data set captures diplomatic representation at the level of chargé d'affaires, minister, and ambassador between members of the Correlates of War interstate system. The 2006 version of the data set includes information for the following years: 1817, 1824, 1827, 1832, 1836, 1840, every five years between 1844 and 1914, every five years between 1920 and 1940, and every five years between 1950 and 2005. The dyadic data describe the level of diplomatic representation and diplomatic exchange between members in the COW system.

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Economic Freedom of the World

<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/approach>

About: The index measures the degree of economic freedom present in five major areas: [1] Size of Government; [2] Legal System and Security of Property Rights; [3] Sound Money; [4] Freedom to Trade Internationally; [5] Regulation.

Within the five major areas, there are 24 components in the index. Many of those components are themselves made up of several sub-components. In total, the index comprises 42 distinct variables. All variables come from third party sources, such as the International Country Risk Guide, the Global Competitiveness Report, and the World Bank's Doing Business project, so that the subjective judgments of the authors do not influence the index. This also creates transparency and allows researchers to replicate the index. The index for past years is updated with each new edition to take account of revisions in the underlying data.

Each component and sub-component is placed on a scale from 0 to 10 that reflects the distribution of the underlying data. When subcomponents are present, the sub-component ratings are averaged to derive the component rating. The component ratings within each area are then averaged to derive ratings for each of the five areas. In turn, the five area ratings are averaged to derive the summary rating for each country. The following section provides an overview of the five major areas.

ECP Database on Conflict and Peacebuilding

<https://escolapau.uab.cat/english/conflictandpeacebuilding/index.php>

About: The Database on Conflict and Peacebuilding is a tool which is meant to facilitate the analysis of international conflicts. The database offers information on approximately forty active armed conflicts worldwide, more than seventy socio-political crises and around thirty peace negotiations. The gender perspective is included through specific gender profiles.

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Environmental Democracy Index

https://environmentaldemocracyindex.org/about/background_and_methodology

About: The Environmental Democracy Index was developed by The Access Initiative (TAI) and World Resources Institute (WRI) in collaboration with partners around the world. The index evaluates 70 countries, across 75 legal indicators, based on objective and internationally recognized standards established by the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Bali Guidelines. EDI also includes a supplemental set of 24 limited practice indicators that provide insight on a country's performance in implementation. The national laws and practices were assessed and scored by more than 140 lawyers around the world. Country assessments were conducted in 2014 and will be updated every two years. Scores are provisional until September 15th, 2015 as results are being shared with governments and civil society for feedback until July 15.

EDI is a unique online platform that aims to raise awareness, engage audiences and strengthen environmental laws and public engagement. It includes:

- *In-Depth Country Information.* The platform provides in-depth information and scoring for 70 countries, including a summary of strengths and areas for improvement, and contextual information to help users better understand the economic and demographic situation of a country.
- *Country Comparisons.* EDI allows users to compare countries' performances at multiple levels and download data on environmental democracy measures.
- *Rankings.* Countries around the world are ranked on their national laws according to their progress in legislating environmental democracy.
- *Government Feedback.* To promote a collaborative dialogue around environmental democracy, each country page provides a space for the government to respond to their country's scores. All countries in the index will be given the opportunity to respond to their individual assessment. Feedback is expected until July 15 and scores will be final as of September 15th, 2015.

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- *Public and Civil Society Engagement.* EDI is a powerful tool that will increase transparency around environmental laws. The country assessments involved extensive consultation and input from civil society. The platform creates a free, public space for sharing information and dialogue.

Environmental Performance Index

<https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/about-epi>

About: Careful measurement of environmental trends and progress provides a foundation for effective policymaking. The 2018 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks 180 countries on 24 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. These metrics provide a gauge at a national scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy goals. The EPI thus offers a scorecard that highlights leaders and laggards in environmental performance, gives insight on best practices, and provides guidance for countries that aspire to be leaders in sustainability.

European Foreign Policy Scorecard

<https://www.ecfr.eu/scorecard>

About: The European Foreign Policy Scorecard is an innovative project that provides a systematic annual assessment of Europe's performance in dealing with the rest of the world. The scorecard assesses the performance of the EU institutions on 80 policy areas arranged around six key themes: Multilateral issues; Russia; Wider Europe; Middle East and North Africa; United States; Asia and China.

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Event Data on Armed Conflict and Security (EDACS)

<https://www.conflict-data.org/edacs/index.html>

About: The Event Data on Armed Conflict and Security Project (EDACS) compiles and analyzes spatially and temporally disaggregated data on the use of violence in the context of civil wars in Sub-Sahara-Africa, starting with the end of the cold war until 2009.

The project was initiated and implemented under the umbrella of the research project “The Control of Violence in Civil Wars”, which is part of the Collaborative Research Center 700 Berlin.

The project gratefully acknowledges financial support by the German Science Foundation / Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG).

FAOSTAT – Food and Agriculture Data

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home>

About: FAOSTAT provides free access to food and agriculture data for over 245 countries and territories and covers all FAO regional groupings from 1961 to the most recent year available.

Food Security Portal – Data Dashboard/Data Sets

<http://www.foodsecurityportal.org/api/about>

About: This site contains over 40 indicators related to food security, commodity prices, economics, and human well-being. Much of this data is available for every country in the world and goes back over 50 years. We draw from public, authoritative data sources like the World Bank, the FAO, UNICEF, and others, as well as IFPRI's own data.

In order to make the data contained on the site as useful as possible, it is available to freely download both in the country profile section of the website as well as through the Data API. Visitors to the site are welcome to download, aggregate, mash-up, and share this information as they like. For

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more information on how to use this data, please visit the Documentation section.

The Food Security Portal team works to collect this information every month by visiting data providers' websites, scraping PDF files, and copying and pasting out of flat text files. These are currently the only formats made available for much of this data. In the future, we hope that more data providers will adopt an API approach in order to facilitate easier sharing and use of the critical information they collect and maintain. For now the Food Security Portal will continue to aggregate this data by hand as a service to researchers and the broader food security community.

Fragile State Index (The Fund for Peace)

<http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/about/>

<http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/indicators/>

About: The Fragile States Index is based on a conflict assessment framework – known as “CAST” – that was developed by FFP nearly a quarter-century ago for assessing the vulnerability of states to collapse. The CAST framework was designed to measure this vulnerability in pre-conflict, active conflict and post-conflict situations, and continues to be used widely by policy makers, field practitioners, and local community networks. The methodology uses both qualitative and quantitative indicators, relies on public source data, and produces quantifiable results.

Twelve conflict risk indicators are used to measure the condition of a state at any given moment. The indicators provide a snapshot in time that can be measured against other snapshots in a time series to determine whether conditions are improving or worsening. Below is the list of indicators used both in the CAST framework and also in the Fragile States Index.

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Freedom in the World

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world>

About: Freedom in the World is Freedom House’s flagship annual report, assessing the condition of political rights and civil liberties around the world. It is composed of numerical ratings and supporting descriptive texts for 195 countries and 14 territories. Freedom in the World has been published since 1973, allowing Freedom House to track global trends in freedom over more than 40 years. It has become the most widely read and cited report of its kind, used on a regular basis by policymakers, journalists, academics, activists, and many others.

External analysts assess the 209 countries and territories, using a combination of on-the-ground research, consultations with local contacts, and information from news articles, nongovernmental organizations, governments, and a variety of other sources. Expert advisers and regional specialists then vet the analysts’ conclusions. The final product represents the consensus of the analysts, advisers, and Freedom House staff.

For each country and territory, Freedom in the World analyzes the electoral process, political pluralism and participation, the functioning of the government, freedom of expression and of belief, associational and organizational rights, the rule of law, and personal autonomy and individual rights.

Freedom of the Press

<https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press>

About: Freedom of the Press, an annual report on media independence around the world, assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. Published since 1980, it provides numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic factors that affect access to news and information. Freedom of the Press is the most comprehensive data set available on global media freedom and serves as a key resource for policymakers, international institutions, journalists, activists, and scholars worldwide.

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External analysts assess the 199 countries and territories, using a combination of on-the-ground research, consultations with local contacts, and information from news articles, nongovernmental organizations, governments, and a variety of other sources. Expert advisers and regional specialists then vet the analysts' conclusions. The final product represents the consensus of the analysts, advisers, and Freedom House staff.

GCRD AML, Sanctions, Embargoes and Compliance Dashboard

<https://www.gcrd.info/?id=3805>

About: The Global Compliance and Counterparty Records Directory (GCRD) is the first database of relevant sources for compliance research. It helps clients to conduct documented compliance research - or to check if performed research measures were sufficient. Our aim is to provide information that is correct and up to date, consistent in its methodology, comparable across countries - and compliant with existing laws of the particular jurisdiction. Please find details about coverage, contents and production process on the following pages.

This is a customized subset of the GCRD database, tailored to the needs of company researchers and investigators.

Keep track of relevant sources such as

- Sanction-, embargo and regulatory watch lists (AML and related purposes)
- Commercial database providers
- Publications and guides on compliance and integrity issues
- Relevant commercial service providers

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Gender Development Index (GDI)

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-development-index-gdi>

About: The GDI measures gender gaps in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human development—health, knowledge and living standards using the same component indicators as in the HDI. The GDI is the ratio of the HDIs calculated separately for females and males using the same methodology as in the HDI. It is a direct measure of gender gap showing the female HDI as a percentage of the male HDI.

The GDI is calculated for 164 countries. Countries are grouped into five groups based on the absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI values. This means that grouping takes equally into consideration gender gaps favoring males, as well as those favoring females.

The GDI shows how much women are lagging behind their male counterparts and how much women need to catch up within each dimension of human development. It is useful for understanding the real gender gap in human development achievements and is informative to design policy tools to close the gap.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

About: Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides since 1990, but they have not yet gained gender equity. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation, labour market, etc.—with negative consequences for development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice.

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and

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proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI—to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

The GII sheds new light on the position of women in 160 countries; it yields insights in gender gaps in major areas of human development. The component indicators highlight areas in need of critical policy intervention and it stimulates proactive thinking and public policy to overcome systematic disadvantages of women.

The Global Cities Index

<https://www.atkearney.com/global-cities/article/?/a/about-global-cities-2017-article>

About: The Global Cities Index examines the current performance of cities based on 27 metrics spanning five critical dimensions: business activity, human capital, information exchange, cultural experience, and political engagement. It provides insights into the current global reach, performance, and level of development of the world's largest cities. It also allows for the comparison of diverse cities and for the identification of core strengths and distinctive differences.

The Global Cities Outlook

<https://www.atkearney.com/global-cities/article/?/a/about-global-cities-2017-article>

About: The Global Cities Outlook evaluates a city's future potential based on the rate of change for 13 leading metrics across four dimensions: personal well-being, economics, innovation, and governance. These metrics

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help evaluate long-term investment and success by assessing elements such as environmental performance, infrastructure, and innovation capacity. In this way, the Outlook brings a forward-looking perspective to city-level policies and practices that shape future competitiveness, identifying growing cities that are likely to be the most prominent global cities of the future.

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Global Climate Risk Index

<https://germanwatch.org/en/cri>

About: The annually published Global Climate Risk Index analyses to what extent countries have been affected by the impacts of weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves etc.).

Global Competitiveness Index

<http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/introduction/>

About: As we approach the 10th anniversary of the global financial crisis, the world economy is showing encouraging signs of recovery, with GDP growth accelerating to 3.5 percent in 2017. Despite this positive development, leaders are facing major predicaments when it comes to economic policy. Uneven distribution of the benefits of economic progress, generational divides, rising income inequality in advanced economies, and increasing environmental degradation have heightened the sense that the economic policies of past years have not served citizens or society well. Coupled with growth rates that remain below historical levels, these quandaries put many prevalent models of economic growth and related policies into question. Major technological disruption and the new fault lines emerging in the global economic and political order add further uncertainty about the types of policies that will make economies future-proof. Taken together, all of these factors are challenging decision makers to find new approaches and policies to advance economic progress.

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The emerging consensus is that economic growth once again needs to focus more on human well-being. Such human-centric economic progress is multidimensional by nature—it is broad based by benefitting the vast majority of people, environmentally sustainable, and equitable in terms of creating opportunities for all and not disadvantaging future generations. In this new context, competitiveness remains an important contribution to the broader goal of human-centric economic progress by creating the resources needed for increased well-being, including better education, health, and security, and higher per capita income.

The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) tracks the performance of close to 140 countries on 12 pillars of competitiveness. It assesses the factors and institutions identified by empirical and theoretical research as determining improvements in productivity, which in turn is the main determinant of long-term growth and an essential factor in economic growth and prosperity. The Global Competitiveness Report hence seeks to help decision makers understand the complex and multifaceted nature of the development challenge; to design better policies, based on public-private collaboration; and to take action to restore confidence in the possibilities of continued economic progress.

Improving the determinants of competitiveness, as identified in the 12 pillars of the GCI, requires the coordinated action of the state, the business community, and civil society. All societal actors need to be engaged to make progress on all factors of competitiveness in parallel, which is necessary to achieve long-lasting results. This year the GCI points to three main challenges and lessons that are relevant for economic progress, public-private collaboration, and policy action: first, financial vulnerabilities pose a threat to competitiveness and to economies' ability to finance innovation and technological adoption; second, emerging economies are becoming better at innovation but more can be done to spread the benefits; third, labor market flexibility and worker protection are needed for competitiveness and shared prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

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Global Diplomacy Index (Lowy Institute)

<https://globaldiplomacyindex.lowyinstitute.org/>

<https://globaldiplomacyindex.lowyinstitute.org/about.html>

About: The 2017 Lowy Institute Global Diplomacy Index now extends to 60 countries in total, the Index maps and ranks the world's most significant diplomatic networks, adding 17 Asian nations in 2017 as well as updating the networks of all G20 and OECD nations. View and compare the extent and reach of these diplomatic networks, see where nations are represented - by city, country, and type of diplomatic mission - and rank countries according to the size of their diplomatic networks.

The 2017 Lowy Institute Global Diplomacy Index visualises the diplomatic networks of 60 G20, OECD and Asian nations, allowing users to view and compare some of the most significant diplomatic networks in the world. The 2017 Index expands and updates the original Index which was released in March 2016 and covered all G20 and OECD nations (then 42 in total, with 11 being members of both organisations).

The 2017 Index adds a further 17 Asian nations to the original 42, as well as Latvia, which acceded to the OECD in 2016.

The Index's interactive map highlights gaps and concentrations in diplomatic networks, and indicates strengths and weaknesses in geographic coverage and geopolitical reach. It ranks each nation in terms of its diplomatic network against other G20, OECD and Asian nations. Users can view the global map of networks, select and view individual country networks on the map, prepare side-by-side comparisons of networks, as well as see diplomatic representations city by city.

Global Firepower Index (PowerIndex, PwrIndx)

<https://www.globalfirepower.com/>

About: Since 2006 GlobalFirepower (GFP) has provided a unique analytical display of data concerning 136 modern military powers. The GFP ranking is based on each nation's potential war-making capability across land, sea and air fought with conventional weapons. The result incorporate values

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related to resources, finances, and geography with over 55 different factors ultimately making up the final list. The results provide an interesting glimpse into an increasingly volatile landscape where war seem all but an inevitability.

The Global Gender Gap Report 2016

<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/>

About: Through the Global Gender Gap Report, the World Economic Forum quantifies the magnitude of gender disparities and tracks their progress over time, with a specific focus on the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics. The 2016 Report covers 144 countries. More than a decade of data has revealed that progress is still too slow for realizing the full potential of one half of humanity within our lifetimes.

The Global Governance Monitor

<https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-governance-monitor#!/global-governance-monitor>

About: International cooperation is crucial for coping with today's most pressing challenges. The Global Governance Monitor tracks global cooperation and recommends policy options to improve the world's capacity to tackle ten global challenges. Issues: Armed conflict, Crime, Nuclear Proliferation, Global Finance, Oceans, Climate Change, Public Health, Terrorism, Human Rights, The Internet.

Global Hunger Index

<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/about/>

About: The *Global Hunger Index (GHI)* is a tool designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at global, regional, and national levels. GHI scores are calculated each year to assess progress and setbacks in combating hunger. The GHI is designed to raise awareness and

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understanding of the struggle against hunger, provide a way to compare levels of hunger between countries and regions, and call attention to those areas of the world where hunger levels are highest and where the need for additional efforts to eliminate hunger is greatest.

Global Impunity Index, CPJ (Committee to Protect Journalists)

<https://cpj.org/reports/2018/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder-killed-justice.php>

About: CPJ's 2018 Global Impunity Index spotlights countries where journalists are slain and their killers go free.

CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between September 1, 2008, and August 31, 2018, and remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on the index. CPJ defines murder as a deliberate attack against a specific journalist in relation to the victim's work. This index does not include cases of journalists killed in combat or while on dangerous assignments, such as coverage of protests. Cases are considered unsolved when no convictions have been obtained, even if suspects have been identified and are in custody. Cases in which some but not all suspects have been convicted are classified as partial impunity. Cases in which the suspected perpetrators were killed during apprehension are also categorized as partial impunity. The index only tallies murders that have been carried out with complete impunity. It does not include those where partial justice has been achieved. Population data from the World Bank's 2017 World Development Indicators were used in calculating each country's rating.

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The Global Innovation Index

<https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/about-gii#reports>

About: The Global Innovation Index (GII) aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation and provide the tools that can assist in tailoring policies to promote long-term output growth, improved productivity, and job growth. The GII helps to create an environment in which innovation factors are continually evaluated. It provides a key tool and a rich database of detailed metrics for economies, which in 2018 encompasses 126 economies, representing 90.8% of the world's population and 96.3% of global GDP.

The Global Innovation Index 2018 (GII), in its 11th edition this year, will be released on July 10, and continues to be co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, an agency of the United Nations). The core of the GII Report consists of a ranking of world economies' innovation capabilities and results. Over the last ten years, the GII has established itself as a leading reference on innovation. Understanding in more detail the human aspects behind innovation is essential for the design of policies that help promote economic development and richer innovation-prone environments locally. Recognizing the key role of innovation as a driver of economic growth and prosperity, and the need for a broad horizontal vision of innovation applicable to developed and emerging economies, the GII includes indicators that go beyond the traditional measures of innovation such as the level of research and development.

Global Militarization Index

<https://gmi.bicc.de/>

About: With its Global Militarization Index (GMI), BICC is able to objectively depict worldwide militarization for the first time. The GMI compares, for example, a country's military expenditure with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its health expenditure.

It contrasts the total number of military and paramilitary forces in a country with the number of physicians. Finally, it studies the number of

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heavy weapons available to a country's armed forces. These and other indicators are used to determine a country's ranking, which in turn makes it possible to measure the respective level of militarization in comparison to other countries. The GMI includes historical as well as current data, starting in the 1990s up to 2015, the most recent year for which data has been available.

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2018

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-MPI>

<https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/databank/>

About: The MPI looks beyond income to understand how people experience poverty in multiple and simultaneous ways. It identifies how people are being left behind across three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators. People who experience deprivation in at least one third of these weighted indicators fall into the category of multidimensionally poor.

The original MPI was co-designed and launched in 2010 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report Office (HDRO) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at University of Oxford. It was first published in 2010 as part of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Human Development Report (HDR). The original MPI were aligned, insofar as was then possible, with indicators used to track the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The global MPI has been published in every HDR subsequently, with adjustments that have been documented in the methodological reports.

The advent of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, along with improvements in some survey questions to better reflect SDG indicators, provided an opportunity to revisit the global MPI and publish a revised version in 2018.

The improvements in the global MPI coincide with the start of the Third Decade on Poverty Reduction (2018–2027). They reflect inputs from a consultative process encompassing academics, UN agencies, national statistics offices, and civil society organizations. They build upon, insofar as

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data permit, the recommendations of the World Bank's Atkinson Commission on Monitoring Global Poverty (World Bank 2017) that are concerned with non-monetary poverty measures. The empirical global MPI results launched in September 2018 reflect new estimations from every single dataset, following a consistent computational strategy.

Global Peace Index (GPI)

<http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/>

About: The Global Peace Index (GPI) ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. This report presents the most comprehensive data-driven analysis to-date on trends in peace, its economic value, and how to develop peaceful societies.

The GPI covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation.

Global Peace Operations Review

<https://peaceoperationsreview.org/featured-data>

About: On the GPOR Featured Data page you'll find links to visualizations of headline data and trends in global peace operations and the international system. Topics covered include peace operation missions, contributions of uniformed personnel, gender statistics, and other aggregated data.

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The Global Slavery Index

<https://www.globallslaveryindex.org/about/the-index/>

About: The 2018 Global Slavery Index provides a country by country ranking of the number of people in modern slavery, as well as an analysis of the actions governments are taking to respond, and the factors that make people vulnerable.

This year, so that we might better understand the problem, we have also included an analysis of trade flows and data on state imposed forced labour in North Korea, risk factors in the fishing industry, and the prevalence of forced labour in the cocoa sector.

Global Terrorism Database

<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/about/>

About: The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is an open-source database including information on terrorist events around the world from 1970 through 2017 (with additional annual updates planned for the future). Unlike many other event databases, the GTD includes systematic data on domestic as well as transnational and international terrorist incidents that have occurred during this time period and now includes more than 180,000 cases. For each GTD incident, information is available on the date and location of the incident, the weapons used and nature of the target, the number of casualties, and--when identifiable--the group or individual responsible.

Statistical information contained in the Global Terrorism Database is based on reports from a variety of open media sources. Information is not added to the GTD unless and until we have determined the sources are credible. Users should not infer any additional actions or results beyond what is presented in a GTD entry and specifically, users should not infer an individual associated with a particular incident was tried and convicted of terrorism or any other criminal offense. If new documentation about an event becomes available, an entry may be modified, as necessary and appropriate.

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The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) makes the GTD available via this online interface in an effort to increase understanding of terrorist violence so that it can be more readily studied and defeated.

Global Terrorism Index (GTI)

<http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/terrorism-index/>

About: The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study analysing the impact of terrorism for 163 countries and which covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population.

Given the significant resources committed to counter terrorism by governments across the world, it is important to analyse and aggregate the available data to better understand its various properties.

Examples of the information contained in this study are:

- The differing socio-economic conditions under which it occurs.
- The longer term trends and how terrorism changes over time.
- The geopolitical drivers associated with terrorism and ideological aims of terrorist groups.
- The types of strategies deployed by terrorists, their tactical targets and how these have evolved over time.

In this context, one of the key aims of the GTI is to examine these trends. It also aims to help inform a positive, practical debate about the future of terrorism and the required policy responses.

The GTI is based on the Global Terrorism Database (GTD): the most authoritative data source on terrorism today. The GTI produces a composite score so as to provide an ordinal ranking of countries on the impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data for 170,000 terrorist incidents.

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Government Actions in a Terror Environment (GATE)

Canada data

https://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/research/data_downloads.html

About: The Government Actions in a Terror Environment (GATE) Canada data, with coverage from 1985-2013, was completed in 2015.

Government Actions in a Terror Environment (GATE) Israel data

https://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/research/data_downloads.html

About: The Government Actions in a Terror Environment (GATE) data tracks all Israeli government actions from 1987 - 2004.

Happy Planet Index

<http://happyplanetindex.org/about>

About: The Happy Planet Index measures what matters: sustainable wellbeing for all. It tells us how well nations are doing at achieving long, happy, sustainable lives.

Wealthy Western countries, often seen as the standard of success, do not rank highly on the Happy Planet Index. Instead, several countries in Latin America and the Asia Pacific region lead the way by achieving high life expectancy and wellbeing with much smaller Ecological Footprints.

The Happy Planet Index provides a compass to guide nations, and shows that it is possible to live good lives without costing the Earth.

High Casualty Terrorist Bombings, 1989-2018

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

About: Center for Systemic Peace, High Casualty Terrorist Bombings (HCTB), September 11, 1989-September 10, 2018, case list of bomb attacks

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on non-combatant (civilian and political) targets by non-state actors resulting in 15 or more deaths (1367 cases).

The Humanitarian Response Index

<https://daraint.org/humanitarian-response-index/>

About: Every year around 350 million people's lives are shattered by the effects of disaster, conflict and crisis. Created in 2007, the Humanitarian Response Index (HRI) comprises five editions that aim to identify and promote good donor practice, and contribute to greater transparency, accountability and impact in humanitarian action. The HRI has been the world's only independent tool for measuring the individual performance and commitment of government donors in applying the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship, which they agreed to in 2003. By providing an independent assessment and empirical evidence on how individual donor governments perform compared to their peers, the HRI has helped civil society and policy makers rank and benchmark the quality of government humanitarian assistance, and contributed to the improvement of the effectiveness and impact of relief and recovery efforts.

The HRI was not an index on the volume or quantity of funding provided by Western governments for humanitarian assistance. It looked beyond funding to assess critical issues around the quality and effectiveness of aid. The HRI complemented other monitoring tools and assessments that are used by the humanitarian community, but was an independent exercise that was not funded by any government.

The HRI has been a collaborative effort supported by many of the world's largest humanitarian organizations (such as UN OCHA, IFRC and UNHCR) and academic institutions (such as the University of Bochum and Columbia University), and endorsed by leading figures such as Kofi Annan, Jeffrey Sachs and Simon Maxwell. The need and importance of the HRI for the humanitarian community has been recognized by many organisations, including at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul. We are currently mobilising resources for an improved version of the project, as we believe it had a positive effect in terms of changing donor policy and practice, and increasing accountability towards crisis-affected populations.

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The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)

<http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/>

About: The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a tool that measures and monitors governance performance in African countries. The key components that form the four categories of the IIAG are Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. Each of these categories contain subcategories under which the IIAG has organised various indicators that provide quantifiable measures of the overarching dimensions of governance. The Index provides data measuring the governance performance across all the dimensions described above for all 54 African countries for the years from 2008-2017. In order to provide a broad, documented and impartial picture of governance performance in every African country, the 102 indicators used to measure governance in Africa are collected from 35 independent sources.

Index of Economic Freedom

<https://www.heritage.org/index/about>

About: For much of human history, most individuals have lacked economic freedom and opportunity, condemning them to poverty and deprivation.

Today, we live in the most prosperous time in human history. Poverty, sicknesses, and ignorance are receding throughout the world, due in large part to the advance of economic freedom. In 2019, the principles of economic freedom that have fueled this monumental progress are once again measured in the Index of Economic Freedom, an annual guide published by The Heritage Foundation, Washington's No. 1 think tank.

For twenty-five years the Index has delivered thoughtful analysis in a clear, friendly, and straight-forward format. With new resources for users and a website tailored for research and education, the Index of Economic Freedom is poised to help readers track over two decades of the advancement in

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economic freedom, prosperity, and opportunity and promote these ideas in their homes, schools, and communities.

The Index covers 12 freedoms – from property rights to financial freedom – in 186 countries. The 2019 Index — the 25th edition—includes:

- Updated economic freedom scores and macroeconomic data for 186 economies.
- Easy-to-read cross-country comparisons that highlight why economic freedom matters.
- Online tools like customized comparison charts and an interactive heat map.

Intergovernmental Organizations (v2.3)

<http://cow.dss.ucdavis.edu/data-sets/IGOs>

About: Although the number of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) grew dramatically during the late 20th century, they have been part of the world scene for much longer. This data set tracks the status and membership of such organizations from 1815-2005. Access information about this data here. This data set is hosted by Timothy Nordstrom, University of Mississippi, Jon Pevehouse, University of Wisconsin and Megan Shannon, Colorado-Boulder.

The IGO data sets contain information about intergovernmental organizations (international organizations that have at least 3 nation-states as their members) from 1815-2005. The IGO data are collected at 5-year intervals from 1815-1965, and annually thereafter. The data are presented in three forms with distinct units of analysis. Form 1 is organized by IGO, listing all IGOs with the IGO-year as the unit of analysis, and identifying all state members of the IGO in that year. Form 2 is organized by state, listing all states with the country-year as the unit of analysis, and identifying all IGO memberships of the state in that year. Form 3 combines individual country memberships into joint dyadic memberships in each IGO, marking joint membership in each IGO for each pair of states. The expanded version 2.3 updates the original Wallace and Singer (1970) data set to provide

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membership information from 1964-2005, along with recoding some earlier IGOs.

Human Development Index (HDI)

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

About: The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and poverty.

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Human Rights Measurement Initiative

<https://humanrightsmeasurement.org/methodology/overview/>
<https://humanrightsmeasurement.org/data/#/>

About: The Human Rights Measurement Initiative (HRMI) is a unique collaborative venture between human rights practitioners, researchers, academics, and other human rights supporters.

Our goal is to produce the first and best comprehensive set of metrics for tracking the human rights performance of countries.

Our 2018 data-set includes:

- Annual data on five economic and social rights for 120 to 180 countries (depending on the right) from 2005 to 2015.
- Pilot data on seven civil and political rights for 13 countries covering the time period from January to June 2017.

Over time we aim to extend our civil and political rights data to the rest of the world, and expand our full set of data to include additional metrics.

KOF Globalisation Index

<https://www.kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html>

About: The KOF Globalisation Index measures the economic, social and political dimensions of globalisation. Globalisation in the economic, social and political fields has been on the rise since the 1970s, receiving a particular boost after the end of the Cold War.

Legatum Prosperity Index

<https://www.prosperity.com/about/summary>

About: Prosperity is more than just the accumulation of material wealth, it is also the joy of everyday life and the prospect of an even better life in the future. This is true for individuals as well as nations.

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The Legatum Institute exists to promote policies that create pathways from poverty to prosperity. We believe that every individual has immense personal value and potential and, for us, prosperity requires that people have the opportunity to fulfil that potential and to help others realise theirs. That means prosperity can never just be about material wealth; at its core it also entails personal and social wellbeing, such as having a home, an education and family and friends who care for us. The journey towards prosperity is therefore not just about what we contribute, but about who we become.

The goal of the Legatum Prosperity Index™ is simple: by illustrating how countries have moved toward or away from prosperity, we want to help identify those pathways that lead from poverty to prosperity.

To achieve that goal, the Prosperity Index describes the conditions required for prosperity. We describe these conditions as the combination of nine pillars: Economic Quality, Business Environment, Governance, Personal Freedom, Social Capital, Safety and Security, Education, Health, and the Natural Environment. Using data for 149 countries over eleven years, we track the journeys made by countries towards or away from prosperity.

Life expectancy at birth, total (years) – World Bank

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?end=2016&start=1960>

About: Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

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The Living Planet Index/Report

http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/all_publications/living_planet_report_2018/

http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/lpr2018_technical_supplement_for_lpi.pdf

About: *The Living Planet Report*, WWF's flagship publication released every two years, is a comprehensive study of trends in global biodiversity and the health of the planet. The Living Planet Report 2018 is the twelfth edition of the report and provides the scientific evidence to what nature has been telling us repeatedly: unsustainable human activity is pushing the planet's natural systems that support life on Earth to the edge.

Through multiple indicators including the *Living Planet Index (LPI)*, provided by the Zoological Society of London (ZSL), the report shows us the urgent need for a new global deal for nature and people with clear, ambitious goals, targets and metrics, to reverse the devastating trend of biodiversity loss currently impacting the one planet we all call home.

The LPI is one of a suite of global indicators used to monitor progress towards the Aichi biodiversity targets agreed by the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) in 2010. These Aichi Targets require nations to take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity and ensure that ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential service, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication.

The LPI tracks trends in abundance of a large number of populations of vertebrate species in much the same way that a stock market index tracks the value of a set of shares or a retail price index tracks the cost of a basket of consumer goods. The data used in constructing the index are timeseries of either population size, density (population size per unit area), abundance (number of individuals per sample) or a proxy of abundance (e.g. the number of nests or breeding pairs recorded may be used instead of a direct population count). The Living Planet Index is currently based on timeseries data for 16,704 populations of 4,005 species of mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian and fish from around the globe. Using a method developed by ZSL and WWF, these species population trends are aggregated and weighted to produce the different Living Planet Indices.

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Major Episodes of Political Violence, 1946-2017

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

About: Annual Set lists annual, cross-national, time-series data on interstate, societal, and communal warfare magnitude scores (independence, interstate, ethnic, and civil; violence and warfare) for all countries; Full Set (1946-2012) includes both country data and scores for neighboring countries and regional context for all independent countries (does not include independence wars).

Mexico Peace Index (MPI)

<http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/mexico-peace-index/>

About: The 2018 Mexico Peace Index (MPI), produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), provides a comprehensive measure of peacefulness in Mexico. The MPI is based on the work of the Global Peace Index, which is the leading measure of global peacefulness and has been produced by IEP every year since 2007. This is the fifth annual edition of the MPI, setting out the key trends, patterns and drivers of peace in Mexico, while also highlighting the most significant policy opportunities available to governments.

MicroMob (Micro-Dynamics of Women's Mobilization and Its Impacts)

<https://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/research/micromob.html>

About: The MicroMob project aims to gather fine-grained data on who participates in mass protest events around the world. Specifically, it aims to harness the power of user-generated photo images and social media to better understand the micro-dynamics of women's mobilization and its impacts.

The project will initially examine 30 non-violent and violent protest campaigns since 2010 in countries such as Egypt, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Ukraine, Burundi, Thailand, Venezuela, and

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Pakistan. For each case, the research team scrapes photos from Twitter, Facebook, and Google Images that were taken during the protest events. Using a machine learning computer vision tool, these photos will be analyzed for the gender composition of the crowd, interactions between groups, incidence of violence, and protest activities. By using images spanning the course of a campaign, this process will provide evidence as to who participated and how throughout the protests, as well as changes in movement structure and trends in protests tactics. Changes in crowd participation over time will allow us to analyze how these variables are related to the likelihood of movement success or failure, or the likelihood that a movement will shift from non-violent to violent tactics. The dataset of our findings and the tool used to analyze them will advance our ability to understand how gender dynamics shape episodes of contention and violence.

MILINDA – Military and Non-Military Interventions Dataset

<http://lehrstuhlib.uni-goettingen.de/milinda.html>

About: Is there a trend towards regional peacekeeping? What is the distribution of peacekeeping interventions among the United Nations, regional organizations and state actors? The Military and Non-Military Interventions Dataset (MILINDA) helps answering these and other questions. The MILINDA universe of cases encompasses all military and non-military peace operations between 1947 and 2016 explicitly designated as peace operations. We follow here the definition of Bellamy and Williams who define peace operations as the “expeditionary use of uniformed personnel (...) with or without a UN mandate, but with an explicit mandate to assist in the prevention of armed conflict by supporting a peace process.” (2015: 13) SIPRI’s definition of a peace operation is quite similar: it is designed to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, to support a peace process or assist conflict prevention and/or peace-building efforts (SIPRI, 2016).

The MILINDA dataset builds on but also extends the Third Party Interventions dataset (Mullenbach, 2013) and the Data Archive on Italy and Multilateral Security (ADISM) dataset (Attinà, 2012). Given our interest in shifts of peace operations among different groups of actors, our data not

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only includes UN missions but also a substantial number of missions conducted by ad hoc coalitions of states or individual state not included in the UN or SIPRI's database. The MILINDA dataset contains 293 observations altogether. Of these 293 observations, 13 are newly coded and not included in either of two datasets, 140 can be found in both datasets, 67 in ADISM only, and 73 in TPI only.

The unit of analysis is the mission. If a mission changes its category—for example, from an Observer to a Peacekeeping operation—we coded this as a new observation. By merging the two preexisting datasets, we gain a much more comprehensive number of observations overall. While merging the data, we compared all observations in the datasets and carefully checked whether identical missions were recorded. We also cross-checked data with the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations dataset (SIPRI, 2016).

The dataset allows studying regionalization trends in peace operations, but also inter-organizational issues of delegation between the UN Security Council and regional organizations and regional variations in peacekeeping.

Militarized Interstate Disputes (v4.2)

<http://cow.dss.ucdavis.edu/data-sets/MIDs>

About: Version 4 of the Militarized Interstate Dispute (MID) data collection compiled by the Correlates of War Project provides information about conflicts in which one or more states threaten, display, or use force against one or more other states between 1816 and 2010. By definition, “Militarized interstate disputes are united historical cases of conflict in which the threat, display or use of military force short of war by one member state is explicitly directed towards the government, official representatives, official forces, property, or territory of another state. Disputes are composed of incidents that range in intensity from threats to use force to actual combat short of war” (Jones et al. 1996: 163).

Version 3.10 of the MID data set covered the 1816-2001 period. The data collection project that culminated in version 4.0 gathered new data on all MIDs that began between 2002 and 2010, along with those MIDs that began before 2002 but were still ongoing on December 31, 2001. Version 4

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also updates the earlier data set with corrections made after an investigation of cases where errors or discrepancies had been reported to the COW project between 2007 and 2013. The version 4 MID data should be considered to supersede other MID data sets.

Nonviolent Action in Violent Contexts (NVAVC) dataset

<http://www.nvavcdata.org/>

<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0022343318804855>

About: Scholarship on civil war is overwhelmingly preoccupied with armed activity. Data collection efforts on actors in civil wars tend to reflect this emphasis, with most studies focusing on the identities, attributes, and violent behavior of armed actors. Yet various actors also use nonviolent methods to shape the intensity and variation of violence as well as the duration of peace in the aftermath. Existing datasets on mobilization by non-state actors – such as the Armed Conflict Events and Location (ACLED), Integrated Conflict Early Warning System (ICEWS), and Social Conflict Analysis Database (SCAD) – tend to include data on manifest contentious acts, such as protests, strikes, and demonstrations, and exclude activities like organizing, planning, training, negotiations, communications, and capacity-building that may be critical to the actors' ultimate success. To provide a more comprehensive and reliable view of the landscape of possible nonviolent behaviors involved in civil wars, we present the Nonviolent Action in Violent Contexts (NVAVC) dataset, which identifies 3,662 nonviolent actions during civil wars in Africa between 1990 and 2012, across 124 conflict-years in 17 countries. In this article, we describe the data collection process, discuss the information contained therein, and offer descriptive statistics and discuss spatial patterns. The framework we develop provides a powerful tool for future researchers to use to categorize various types of nonviolent action, and the data we collect provide important evidence that such efforts are worthwhile (Chenoweth, Erica/Hendrix, Cullen S./Hunter, Kyleanne (2019): Introducing the Nonviolent Action in Violent Contexts (NVAC) dataset. In: Journal of Peace Research, Online first, January 21, 2019).

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Nonviolent and Violent Campaigns and Outcomes (NAVCO) dataset

https://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/research/data_downloads.html

About: The Nonviolent and Violent Campaigns and Outcomes (NAVCO) dataset collects information on major nonviolent mass campaigns from 1900-2011. NAVCO 2.0 has campaign-year data from 1945-2006.

NuFAD – Nuclear Facilities Attack Database

<https://www.start.umd.edu/data-tools/nuclear-facility-attack-database>

About: The Nuclear Facilities Attack Database (NuFAD) is a global database recording assaults, sabotages and unarmed breaches of nuclear facilities. The database emerged when several START researchers sought to explore the potential terrorist threat to nuclear facilities and discovered that there was a general lack of systematic open source data on the topic. What followed was a comprehensive attempt to identify the most relevant data from among the numerous historical anecdotes, unsubstantiated reports and vague references to attacks. The resulting Nuclear Facility Attack Database (NuFAD) contains 80 cases identified from open sources.

OECD Better Life Index

<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/topics/life-satisfaction/>
<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/about/better-life-initiative/>

About: Measuring feelings can be very subjective, but is nonetheless a useful complement to more objective data when comparing quality of life across countries. Subjective data can provide a personal evaluation of an individual's health, education, income, personal fulfilment and social conditions. Surveys, in particular, are used to measure life satisfaction and happiness.

The Better Life Index is designed to let you visualise and compare some of the key factors – like education, housing, environment, and so on – that contribute to well-being in OECD countries. It's an interactive tool that

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allows you to see how countries perform according to the importance you give to each of 11 topics that make for a better life.

Oil, Gas and Mining Payments

<https://resourceprojects.org/>

About: Explore payments made by companies for extracting oil, gas and mining resources around the world. Globally, natural resource projects generate trillions of dollars of revenue every year. Regulations around the world are now improving the access and availability of data on extractive activities and revenues. The Resource Projects initiative collects and processes this information to help people fully realize the benefits of natural endowments in their countries. This website presents payment data that is scraped from mandatory disclosure reports along with additional data on extractive sector projects, government agencies and companies. We cannot guarantee the completeness or accuracy of this data and users are advised to check against original sources before making serious decisions based on the data presented here.

Our World in Data

<https://ourworldindata.org/about>

About: Every one of us has an idea of how the world is changing. Is the world becoming more violent? Is an end to poverty possible? Is population growth unstoppable? Will environmental decline inevitably make the planet uninhabitable? To answer these and other big picture questions, it is essential that we carefully measure what we care about, and let the facts inform our worldview.

Our World in Data is a website that shows how global living conditions and the earth's environment are changing. Through interactive data visualizations we can see how the world has changed; by summarizing the scientific literature we explain why. Understanding how and why the world has changed up to now allows us to see that a better future is possible.

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We take a broad perspective on aspects that matter for our lives. The entries on Our World in Data are dedicated to the global changes in health, population growth, education, culture, violence, political power and human rights, war and peace, material prosperity and poverty, technology, food and hunger, and humanity's impact on the environment. Covering all of these aspects in one resource makes it possible to understand how the long-run trends are interlinked.

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PA-X Gender Peace Agreement Database

<https://www.peaceagreements.org/wsearch>

About: The database lists all the peace agreements between 1990 and 2016 which have provisions on women, gender or sexual violence, and provides full searchable content, in simple or advanced mode.

PA-X – Peace Agreement Database

<https://www.peaceagreements.org/about>

About: The PA-X Peace Agreement Database (www.peaceagreements.org) is a database and repository of peace agreements from 1990 to date, current up until 1 January 2016. PA-X provides a comprehensive dataset of peace agreements from 1990 to 2015, capable of underpinning both quantitative and qualitative research. See more here.

PA-X contains:

- over 1500 agreements in over 140 peace processes
- coding of provisions for 225 substantive categories such as power-sharing, women, and transitional justice .

PIRUS – Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States

<https://www.start.umd.edu/data-tools/profiles-individual-radicalization-united-states-pirus>

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About: The Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) dataset contains deidentified individual-level information on the backgrounds, attributes, and radicalization processes of over 2,100 violent and non-violent extremists who adhere to far right, far left, Islamist, or single issue ideologies in the United States covering 1948-2017. Coded using entirely public sources of information, the PIRUS dataset is among the first efforts to understand domestic radicalization from an empirical and scientifically rigorous perspective. Users can now explore the rich PIRUS data using the Keshif data visualization tool, a user-friendly platform that allows for intuitive and insightful analysis of the data in real-time.

PITF State Failure Problem Set, 1955-2017

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

About: Political Instability Task Force (PITF), State Failure Problem Set, annual data on cases of ethnic war, revolutionary war, adverse regime change, and genocide/politicide (also, consolidated cases of political instability), includes annual indicators of numbers of rebels, area affected, and numbers of deaths

Political Instability Index

http://viewswire.eiu.com/site_info.asp?info_name=social_unrest_table&page=noads&rf=0

http://viewswire.eiu.com/index.asp?layout=VWArticleVW3&article_id=874361472

About: The Political Instability Index shows the level of threat posed to governments by social protest. The index scores are derived by combining measures of economic distress and underlying vulnerability to unrest. The index covers the period 2009/10, and scores are compared with results for 2007.

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Polity IV Annual Time Series (1800-2017), Polity IVd Polity Case Format (1800-2017)

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

About: Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2017, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2017 (167 countries in 2017)

Private Security Database

<https://www.conflict-data.org/psd/index.html>

About: The PSD collects data on the use of Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs) by public actors (governments and international organisations) in areas of limited statehood, and asks in general who consumed what kind of private security in failing states (where, for how long). The data are focused on a specific set of countries that experienced state failure or even collapse in at least one year in the period 1990–2007.

The project was initiated and implemented under the umbrella of the research project "Privatization and Commercialization of Security", which is part of the Collaborative Research Center Berlin.

The Refugee Response Index (RRI)

<https://daraint.org/refugee-response-index/>

<https://refugeeresponseindex.org/>

About: DARA is currently developing, in conjunction with strategic partners, practitioners and experts, the Refugee Response Index (RRI). This initiative seeks to measure countries' response to refugees. At a time when the need to uphold the refugee protection system is more crucial than ever, with one out of every 122 persons in the world a refugee, it's essential that we reinvigorate the spirit and principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention,

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boost country response in support of refugees and reverse the current trend of growing restrictive refugee policies.

The RRI includes all countries with refugee populations, and those contributing to sustaining the global refugee protection system, in an effort to consolidate and improve information in a meaningful way and dispel myths related to refugees.

Moreover, the RRI sets out to establish a baseline of country performance for the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees, which was announced by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted by all States of the international community on 19 September 2016. The Declaration reaffirms state's obligations to fully respect the human rights of refugees and migrants, pledges robust support to countries affected by large movements of refugees and migrants, and urges all states to enhance migration management and governance. With a focus on particularly vulnerable situations, the Declaration further stresses the need to strengthen international cooperation with regard to rescue en route, reception at borders, combating xenophobia and encouraging inclusion. The RRI will measure country performance against these principles, targets and commitments.

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Resource Governance Index

<https://resourcegovernanceindex.org/>

About: This index measures the quality of resource governance in 81 countries that together produce 82 percent of the world's oil, 78 percent of its gas and a significant proportion of minerals, including 72 percent of all copper. It is the product of 89 country assessments (eight countries were assessed in two sectors), compiled by 150 researchers, using almost 10,000 supporting documents to answer 149 questions.

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Sanctionable Offences Database (SOD)

<http://www.thomaskruiper.com/sanctionable-offences-database-sod/>

About: The Sanctionable Offences Database (SOD) tracks UN sanctions in response to 5 major sanctionable offences: interstate wars (2/4), civil wars (18/58), terrorism (21/84), coups d'état (3/36) nuclear proliferators (3/8).

SDG Index & Dashboards

<http://www.sdgindex.org/overview/>

About: The SDG Index and Dashboards Report is the first worldwide study to assess where each country stands with regard to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Unlike its predecessor the Millennium Development Goals, the SDGs set standards not only for emerging and developing countries, but also for the industrialized nations. Governments and civil society alike can utilize the SDG Index and Dashboards Report to identify priorities for action, understand key implementation challenges, track progress, ensure accountability, and identify gaps that must be closed in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The report is co-produced every year since 2016 by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). It is a complement to the official SDG indicators and voluntary country-led review processes. The report is not an official monitoring tool. It uses publicly available data published by official data providers (World Bank, WHO, ILO, others) and other organizations including research centers and non-governmental organizations.

The interest in the global SDG Index and Dashboards has spurred many initiatives to develop localized assessments of SDG progress. For example, the SDSN and its partners are preparing city-level SDG indices for the United States, Italy, Spain, and the European Union, among others. The SDG Center for Africa and the SDSN have prepared an Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report. Several other regional and sub-national assessments are in preparation. We very much welcome suggestions for further deployment, development, and improvement of these tools.

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SDG Tracker

<https://sdg-tracker.org/about>

About: Our World in Data's SDG Tracker is the first resource where users can track and explore global and country-level progress towards each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals through interactive data visualizations. This resource is kept up-to-date with all of the latest data across all of the 17 Goals.

In 2015 the world set a new sustainable development agenda, pledging within the United Nations (UN) to achieve 17 development goals by 2030: The Sustainable Development Goals (also known as The Global Goals). Ranging from eradicating poverty, to ensuring clean energy for all, to reaching sustainable levels of consumption, the array of targets across these goals were selected to drive our efforts in the 15 years up to 2030.

The breadth of the 17 goals, their 169 targets and 232 indicators mean all countries face a significant challenge (domestically, as well as internationally) in delivering these commitments. This inclusiveness was also intended to extend beyond national-level contributions; the scope of the SDGs should mean that everyone has a role to play. This extends from policymakers, through researchers, teachers, businesses, and the general public.

Engagement with the SDGs and their potential requires us to tell stories: the narratives of lives across the world as they are now, and what we aspire for them to be. Beyond that, we need to understand how everyone's stories weave together to provide a landscape of living conditions across the world. To explore where we are now, and how far we have to go by 2030, we need interactive and engaging data. Metrics must be specific to the SDG indicators, but presented in such a way that everyone can engage.

As an integrated project of Our World in Data, we therefore built this SDG Tracker—the first project of its kind to track the latest data across all of the 17 SDGs. This serves an interactive hub where users can explore and track progress across all of the SDG indicators for which there is data available.

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This seemed like a crucial project to launch. Yet no other organisation to date has launched a similar platform. There are many resources where users can either download data for specific indicators or explore data for specific goals or targets (for example, FAO, UNESCO, IHME, WHO JMP, and IEA), but none which brings together data across all of the 17 Goals in a user-friendly interactive format. This is largely the result of organisational and disciplinary silos where particular institutions can cover data for particular aspects of the goals. As an independent resource we are free from such silos or barriers: our role is to provide a central hub for all 17 Goals using data from a range of primary sources.

At our SDG Tracker users can explore progress on all of the SDG indicators for which data is available (some of the official targets do not) at the global, regional and country-level. Where global maps are provided, clicking on a given country will show you a time-series of how a given metric (for example, childhood stunting) has changed over time. You can also add countries to this chart to compare progress across neighbours, regions and worldwide.

All of the data we use at our tracker is sourced from official, high-quality sources including the UN, World Bank, World Health Organization, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, WHO JMP, UNESCO, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, amongst others. All of our metrics should be updated from these sources in real-time; as soon as the latest data is available for a given indicator, it will automatically update on our interface (data releases tend to be on an annual basis). We therefore hope to always have the most up-to-date resource available to track our progress through to 2030.

All of our data is downloadable, and maps and charts are open-access; everyone is free to use and adapt these resources as they wish. We hope they provide a valuable resource which supports the UN, and the work of the many organizations, researchers, teachers and learners working towards the SDGs. We have already received many emails and feedback from teachers and organizations making use of this new tracker.

Across each of the 17 Goals, where appropriate we also link back to specific entries or resources at the Our World in Data (OWID) website, where you can find more information and longer-term data on all aspects of

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development. To inspire participation and concerted effort towards the SDGs, it's essential that people understand how the world has changed, as it stands today, and the progress we must make to achieve our targets. Without data, it's impossible to assess any of these elements. We will walk blindly through the next 10-15 years with no sense of our progress. Without interactive and engaging presentation of this data, we will not get the level of global participation and inclusivity we need to make it happen.

The SDG-Tracker is a joint collaborative effort between researchers at the University of Oxford and the Global Change Data Lab. The Global Change Data Lab publishes Our World in Data and the research team is based at the Oxford Martin Programme on Global Development at Oxford.

SGI Sustainable Governance Indicators

<http://www.sgi-network.org/2018/About>

About: In our globalizing world, increasingly complex challenges – from shifting economic power and social inequalities to aging societies and depleting resources – are placing governments under intensifying pressure. Now more than ever, governments must rapidly adapt and deploy policies to meet these challenges.

When confronting these challenges, most OECD and EU governments continue to struggle with implementing sustainable policies. All too often, ad-hoc measures rule the day. Mounting debts shift unfair burdens to future generations. The lack of equal opportunities in labor markets, education and health care put the future viability of entire societies at risk. And most countries fail to prioritize the efficient use of natural resources for long-term sustainability.

In order to ensure quality of life for present and future generations, stakeholders throughout society must pursue and demand more long-term thinking. And doing so requires more innovation in governance - in making policies work for us all, now and in the future.

How does the SGI address these needs?: We believe good governance and sustainable development go hand-in-hand. We also believe in mutual learning. As a cross-national comparative survey designed to identify and

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foster successes in effective policymaking, the SGI explores how governments target sustainable development. We advocate for more sustainable governance, which is built on three pillars:

- Policy Performance
- Democracy
- Governance

Driven by evidence-based analyses, the SGI helps a variety of stakeholders throughout the OECD and EU navigate the complexity of effective governance. What works in which context and why? Answering these questions can help generate innovative responses to cross-cutting challenges worldwide. Whether citizen or a member of the public, private or third sector, practitioners across the policymaking spectrum will find the SGI useful in identifying “good” practices and in adapting them locally.

Social Conflict Analysis Database

<https://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/research/carnegie.html>

https://www.du.edu/korbel/sie/research/data_downloads.html

About: This program explores nonviolent action in violent settings, with a particular focus on non-state, nonviolent actors as drivers of security outcomes worldwide. Recent events in Syria, Ukraine, and elsewhere make clear that neither government policymakers nor various non-state actors on the ground have a good understanding of nonviolent action and its consequences for violence. Those on the ground rarely grasp the broader implications of their actions and high levels of government mostly ignore nonviolent actors, preferring to interface with their counterparts or relevant armed actors. Empirically-grounded research by scholars engaging with both governmental and non-governmental policy actors promises to address this lack of understanding and generate new innovations in theory and practice.

The Social Conflict Analysis Database (SCAD) includes protests, riots, strikes, inter-communal conflict, government violence against civilians, and other forms of social conflict not systematically tracked in other conflict

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datasets. SCAD currently includes information on over 20,000 social conflict events from 1990 to 2016.

Social Justice in the EU – Index

<https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/de/publikationen/publikation/did/social-justice-in-the-eu-index-report-2016/>

About: Based on 36 indicators, the Social Justice Index compares the 28 EU states across six dimensions: Poverty prevention, equitable education, labor market access, social cohesion and non-discrimination, health, as well as intergenerational justice.

Social Progress Index

<https://www.socialprogress.org/about-us>
<https://www.socialprogress.org/>

About: We dream of a world in which people come first. A world where families are safe, healthy and free. Economic development is important, but strong economies alone do not guarantee strong societies. If people lack the most basic human necessities, the building blocks to improve their quality of life, a healthy environment and the opportunity to reach their full potential, a society is failing regardless what the economic numbers say.

The Social Progress Index is a new way to define the success of our societies. It is a comprehensive measure of real quality of life, independent of economic indicators. The Social Progress Index is designed to complement, rather than replace, economic measures such as GDP.

The Social Progress Index helps decision-makers and everyday people understand how individuals are really living and who is being left behind. Empowered with this new insight, they can craft evidence-based policies, allocate resources and drive actions in ways that really matter: better healthcare and education, safer streets, a clean environment, and an inclusive society with rights and opportunities for everyone.

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UK Peace Index

<http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/uk-peace-index/>

About: The UK Peace Index provides a comprehensive measure of the levels of peacefulness within the United Kingdom from 2003 to 2012. Peace is defined as the absence of violence or the absence of the fear of violence. The UK Peace Index also provides an analysis of the socio-economic factors associated with peacefulness, as well as an estimate of the economic benefits that would flow from increases in peace.

State Fragility Index and Matrix, Time-Series Data, 1995-2017

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html>

About: State Fragility Index and Matrix, 1995-2017, provides annual state fragility, effectiveness, and legitimacy indices and the eight component indicators for the world's 167 countries with populations greater than 500,000 in 2017 (SPSS and Excel data files). Technical information on the sources and construction of the indices and indicators is provided with the State Fragility Matrix 2017 and in Global Report 2017.

State System Membership (v2016)

<http://cow.dss.ucdavis.edu/data-sets/state-system-membership>

About: This data set records the fluctuating composition of the state system since 1816. It also identifies countries corresponding to the standard Correlates of War country codes.

This data set contains the list of states in the international system as updated and distributed by the Correlates of War Project. These data sets identify states, their standard Correlates of War "country code" or state number (used throughout the Correlates of War project data sets), state abbreviations, and dates of membership as states and major powers in the international system. Version 2016 extends the temporal domain of the collection through December 2016.

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The Correlates of War project includes a state in the international system from 1816-2016 for the following criteria. Prior to 1920, the entity must have had a population greater than 500,000 and have had diplomatic missions at or above the rank of charge d'affaires with Britain and France. After 1920, the entity must be a member of the League of Nations or the United Nations, or have a population greater than 500,000 and receive diplomatic missions from two major powers.

TEVUS (Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States)

Database and Portal

<https://www.start.umd.edu/tevus-portal>

About: The Terrorism and Extremist Violence in the United States (TEVUS) Database and Portal is based on four related open-source databases. The portal compiles behavioral, geographic, and temporal characteristics of extremist violence in the United States dating back to 1970. Through the portal, users are able to build search queries based on four data types including specific events, perpetrators of an act of terrorism or an extremist crime, groups, and/or court cases related to terrorism and extremist crime in the United States. The TEVUS Portal allows users access to data related to terrorist incidents, pre-incident activities, and extremist crimes in the United States and identifies relationships between these events and perpetrators, groups, and court cases in a dynamic, unique interface.

DATA Sources

- The *American Terrorism Study (ATS)* is led by researchers at the Terrorism Research Center at the University of Arkansas. The ATS is an empirical relational database consisting of data on federal terrorism-related court cases, persons indicted in these court cases, and related officially designated terrorism incidents. Included in the TEVUS portal are data from court case, person, organization, affiliation, incident, and precursor activity (antecedent) tables in the ATS. Variables included cover demographic information, terrorist group to which the

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individual belongs, and temporal and geospatial data on incidents and antecedent activities.

- The *Global Terrorism Database (GTD)* is led by START researchers at the University of Maryland. The GTD is an open-source database that includes information on terrorist attacks around the world from 1970 through 2016. It is comprised of systematic data on domestic as well as international terrorist attacks that occurred during this time period and includes more than 170,000 cases. Only attacks that occurred in the United States are included in the TEVUS portal.
- The *U.S. Extremist Crime Database (ECDB)* is led by researchers at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, Seattle University and Indiana University – Purdue University, Indianapolis. The ECDB is a relational database that includes information on all publicly known violent and financial crimes committed in the United States by extremists associated with al-Qa’ida and its associated movement (AQAM) - which for the purpose of this dataset also include crimes committed by extremists associated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the violent Far Right (FR), and the Animal and Earth Liberation Fronts (ELF and ALF). The ECDB includes information on the incidents themselves, as well as their perpetrators, related organizations, and victims. It currently covers the period between 1990 and 2016.
- *Profiles of Perpetrators of Terrorism in the United States (PPT-US)* is led by START researchers at the University of Maryland. PPT-US is a group-level dataset, including information on the background, ideology, structure, goals, and activities of groups and organizations identified as perpetrators of attacks in the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Only GTD perpetrator groups for which there is high confidence of responsibility for at least one violent attack are included in PPT-US. There are over 140 groups included in the dataset that carried out terrorist attacks in the US between 1970 and 2016.

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UNICEF Data: Monitoring the situation of children and women

<https://data.unicef.org/about-us/>

About: Smart demand, supply and use of data drives better results for children. When the right data are in the right hands at the right time, decisions can be better informed, more equitable and more likely to protect children's rights. This website is a gateway to reliable and open data and analysis on the situation of children and women worldwide.

UNICEF maintains a series of global databases for tracking the situation of children and women globally. The databases include only statistically sound and nationally representative data from household surveys and other sources. They are updated annually through a process that draws on a wealth of data maintained by UNICEF's network of 140 country offices.

UNICEF plays a leadership role in several inter-agency monitoring groups on specific topics. Together with its inter-agency partners, UNICEF helps devise new methodologies, indicators and monitoring tools, build statistical capacity at the country level, develop joint estimates, and harmonise monitoring work across partners. UNICEF has also led the development of new indicators and methodologies for gathering relevant data on a number of priority issues, including education, child labour, child disability, child mortality, maternal mortality, water and sanitation, low birthweight, antenatal care, pneumonia, malaria, iodine deficiency disorder, female genital mutilation/cutting and adolescents.

Universal Human Rights Index

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en>

About: The Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI) is designed to facilitate access to human rights recommendations issued by three key pillars of the United Nations human rights protection system: the Treaty Bodies established under the international human rights treaties as well as the Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council.

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The UHRI aims at assisting States in the implementation of these recommendations and at facilitating the work of national stakeholders such as National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), non-governmental organisations, civil society and academics as well as the United Nations.

The UHRI enables users to produce overviews of recommendations by country (summary by country), by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or by Human Rights Voluntary Goals (HRVGs), as well as to perform basic and advanced searches by using filters.

US Peace Index

<http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/us-peace-index/>

About: The United States Peace Index (USPI), produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), provides a comprehensive measure of U.S. peacefulness dating back to 1991. It also provides an analysis of the socio-economic measures that are associated with peace as well as estimates of the costs of violence and the economic benefits that would flow from increases in peace.

The Web Index

<https://thewebindex.org/about/>

About: The Web Index is designed and produced by the World Wide Web Foundation. It is the world's first measure of the World Wide Web's contribution to social, economic and political progress in countries across the world.

By compiling data across many different dimensions of Web health and making it freely available, the Web Index helps to deepen and broaden our understanding of how countries can maximise the impact of the Web. Taking the format of a annual country ranking, it will eventually allow for comparisons of trends over time and the benchmarking of performance across countries, continuously improving our understanding of the Web's value for humanity.

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First released in 2012, it provides an objective and robust evidence base to inform public dialogue on the steps needed for societies to leverage greater value from the Web. The Index combines existing secondary data with new primary data derived from an evidence-based expert researcher assessment survey. It covers 86 countries and scores are given in the areas of access; freedom and openness; relevant content; and empowerment. (Note: Web Index 2012 and 2013 content is available at: legacy.thewebindex.org)

Women's Economic Opportunity Index 2012

https://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=weoindex2012

About: Women drive economic growth. In the second half of the 20th century, the entry of women into the workforce helped to propel most of the world's developed economies. But women remain the world's greatest pool of untapped labour: Nearly one-half of the world's working age women are not currently active in the global economy. As governments worldwide seek short- and long-term fixes to waning economic performance, expanding opportunities for the 1.5bn women not employed in the formal sector will take on even greater importance, as will removing the legal, social, financial and educational barriers hindering women's productivity.

To measure progress in the economic advancement of women, the Economist Intelligence Unit created the Women's Economic Opportunity (WEO) Index. The Index aims to look beyond gender disparities to the underlying factors affecting women's access to economic opportunity. It draws on data from a wide range of international organisations, including the UN, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation, and many others. The result is a comprehensive assessment of the enabling environment for women's economic participation in 128 countries.

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Women, Peace, and Security Index

<https://giwps.georgetown.edu/the-index/>

About: The WPS Index offers a more comprehensive measure of women's wellbeing and their empowerment in homes, communities, and societies more broadly. In partnership with the Peace Research Institute of Oslo, we draw on recognized international data sources to rank 153 countries on both peace and security—and women's inclusion and justice. The associated tools and analysis highlight key achievements and deficits from each country.

World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment

<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=country-policy-and-institutional-assessment>

About: The World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment is done annually for all its borrowing countries. It has evolved into a set of criteria, which are grouped in four clusters: (a) economic management; (b) structural policies; (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (d) public sector management and institutions. The number of criteria, currently sixteen, reflect a balance between ensuring that all key factors that foster pro-poor growth and poverty alleviation are captured, without overly burdening the evaluation process. Ratings for each of the criteria reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments. They focus on the quality of each country's current policies and institutions - which are the main determinant of present aid effectiveness prospects. To fully underscore the importance of the CPIA in the IDA Performance Based Allocations, the overall country score is referred to as the IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI).

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World Press Freedom Index

<https://rsf.org/en/world-press-freedom-index>

About: Published every year since 2002 by Reporters Without Borders (RSF), the World Press Freedom Index is an important advocacy tool based on the principle of emulation between states. Because it is well known, its influence over governments is growing. Many heads of state and government fear its annual publication. The Index is a point of reference that is quoted by media throughout the world and is used by diplomats and international entities such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

The Index ranks 180 countries and regions according to the level of freedom available to journalists. It is a snapshot of the media freedom situation based on an evaluation of pluralism, independence of the media, quality of legislative framework and safety of journalists in each country and region. It does not rank public policies even if governments obviously have a major impact on their country's ranking. Nor is it an indicator of the quality of journalism in each country or region.

Along with the Index, RSF calculates a global indicator and regional indicators that evaluate the overall performance of countries and regions (in the world and in each region) as regards media freedom. It is an absolute measure that complements the Index's comparative rankings. The global indicator is the average of the regional indicators, each of which is obtained by averaging the scores of all the countries in the region, weighted according to their population as given by the World Bank.

The Worldwide Governance Indicators

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>

About: The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996–2017, for six dimensions of governance:

- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence
- Government Effectiveness

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- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

These aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. They are based on over 30 individual data sources produced by a variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms.

The WORLD Policy Analysis Center

<https://www.worldpolicycenter.org/methodology>

About: The WORLD Policy Analysis Center has collected and analyzed information on rights, laws, and policies in all 193 UN member states in the areas of education, health, adult labor and working conditions, child labor, poverty, constitutional rights, discrimination, childhood, gender, marriage, families, aging, and disability.

WorldRiskIndex

<https://weltrisikobericht.de/english-2/>

About: The WorldRiskIndex states the risk of disaster in consequence of extreme natural events for 172 of the world's countries. It is calculated on a country-by-country basis through the multiplication of exposure and vulnerability. Exposure covers threats of the population and other certain protected entities due to earthquakes, cyclones, floods, droughts and sea-level rise. Vulnerability encompasses the societal sphere and is comprised of three components, which are weighted equally in the calculation:

- Susceptibility describes the structural characteristics and framework conditions of a society and indicates the likelihood of suffering from harm in an extreme natural event.
- Coping comprises various abilities of societies to be able to minimize negative impacts of natural hazards and climate change through direct action and the resources available.

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- Adaptation includes measures and strategies dealing with and attempting to address the negative impacts of natural hazards and climate change in the future. Adaptation, unlike coping, is understood as a long-term process that also includes structural changes.

The concept of the WorldRiskIndex, including its modular structure, was developed together with the United Nations University's Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS). In 2017 and 2018, the WorldRiskIndex was revised on the basis of new findings. Changes have been made at the level of the indicators. A total of 27 indicators, which are available in publicly accessible data sets, feed into the Index. Since 2018, the Index is calculated by the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV) of Ruhr-University Bochum. Among other things, the WorldRiskIndex serves as a guidance for decision makers and identifies fields of action for disaster risk reduction.

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Supplementary Note on Version 2019 3.0:

The goal of this compilation of indices and data sets is to provide a useful sample of starting points for research and investigations on global issues. The compilation is “*work in progress*” and will be regularly updated. The information presented cites or is based on the online self-portrayals of the respective institutions and entities.

The compilation should serve as a common knowledge resource. Creating a common knowledge resource, however also depends on the users. We would appreciate if you help us improving and updating the compilation. An easy and simple way will be sending the author(s) or editor(s) an email informing them of institutions and entities currently not enlisted in the compilation. We will add the item to the compilation in due course.

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