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COMPILATION OF
INDICES AND DATA SETS
GLOBAL STUDIES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – DIPLOMACY
HUMAN SECURITY– PEACE & CONFLICT STUDIES – DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Version 4.0

Sascha Werthes

(Editor)

When Using: To Cite is Polite!

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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.

Sascha Werthes is a Peace and Conflict Researcher. Since 2018 he works as a Senior Lecturer of International Relations in the Department of Political Science, Trier University. He was the Managing Director of the German Society of Political Science (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft, DGfP) from 2018 to 2019. From 2014 to 2018 he was the founding Managing Director of the Peace Academy Rhineland-Palatinate. Before he worked as lecturer at the Goethe University Frankfurt, University Duisburg-Essen and the Philipps-University Marburg and as researcher at the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF), Duisburg. He obtained his PhD in Political and Social Sciences from the Philipps-University Marburg. During his PhD studies, he was a visiting researcher at the Université du Québec à Montréal. Prior he worked as a research assistant at the Rhine-Ruhr Institute for Practically oriented research and consulting (R.I.S.P.).

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2030Watch

https://2030watch-modellprojekt.de/about
https://www.2030watch.de/offizielles-monitoring

About: 2030Watch zeigt, wie gut Deutschland die global verabschiedeten Nachhaltigkeitsziele umsetzt. Ist Deutschland auf dem Weg einer Transformation, wie in der Agenda 2030 vorgesehen? 2030Watch untersucht diese Frage anhand von Indikatoren: Wie wird die Umsetzung zu einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung in Deutschland gemessen? Was wird übersehen? Dazu vergleicht 2030Watch die offiziellen Indikatoren der Deutschen Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien mit zusätzlichen Indikatoren.

2030Watch wird aktuell gefördert durch Brot für die Welt. Die von der Open Knowledge Foundation geleistete Aufbauarbeit wurde hauptsächlich finanziert durch das Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ) im Rahmen des von Engagement Global verwalteten Förderprogramms für Entwicklungspolitische Bildung (FEB) sowie von Brot für die Welt (BfdW) und der Landesstelle für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (LEZ).

Academic Freedom Index

https://academic-freedom-index.net/

About: The Academic Freedom Index (AFI) assesses de facto levels of academic freedom across the world based on five indicators: freedom to research and teach; freedom of academic exchange and dissemination; institutional autonomy; campus integrity; and freedom of academic and cultural expression. The AFI currently covers 179 countries and territories, and provides the most comprehensive dataset on the subject of academic freedom.

The AFI rests on assessments by 2,197 country experts worldwide, standardized questionnaires, and a well-established statistical model, implemented and adapted by the V-Dem project. The V-Dem project is known for generating sound data on various dimensions of democracy. The

Academic Freedom Index uses a Bayesian measurement model method for data aggregation: it not only provides so-called point estimates, but also transparently reports measurement uncertainty in the global assessment of academic freedom. We strongly recommend that users take this uncertainty into account when comparing scores between countries and over time. You can learn more about our research and the index on our website. In addition, this introductory article explains the index design in more detail.

ACLED – Data-Set on Political Violence Targeting Women

https://www.acleddata.com/2019/05/29/terribly-and-terrifyingly-normal-political-violence-targeting-women/?utm_source=Armed+Conflict+Location+%26+Event+Data+Project&utm_campaign=fe1392b57d-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_09_21_06_50_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_26a454684a-fe1392b57d-74424667

About: Women around the world are facing unprecedented levels of targeted political violence. New data on political violence targeting women collated by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) – in partnership with the Robert Strauss Center for International Security and Law at The University of Texas at Austin – confirm that the threat of political violence towards women has grown, in particular over the past 18 months, and is currently at its highest level recorded since 2018.

These data offer a new tool to track politically motivated attacks on women over time and across countries; address a number of critical gaps left by the constellation of efforts over the years to monitor and assess political gender-based violence; and will also complement the range of essential past and ongoing initiatives.

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Africa Knowledge Platform

https://africa-knowledge-platform.ec.europa.eu/

About: A gateway to data and information on Africa's social, economic, territorial and environmental development, developed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. This platform features Joint Research Centre (JRC) data, tools, partnerships and stories developed in-house or with African and international partners. It provides a single entry-point to the wealth of JRC knowledge on Africa and aims to support the European Union (EU) objective of deepening the partnership with Africa, as highlighted in the Communication "Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa". This platform has been designed primarily to answer the knowledge needs of EU policymakers working in the different domains of EU cooperation with Africa but can be of interest to external users.

African SDG Index and Dashboards Report

https://www.sustainabledevelopment.report/reports/2020-africa-sdg-index-and-dashboards-report/
https://countries.africasdgindex.org/#/

About: The 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report provides an assessment of where African countries stand with respect to the SDGs and their progress toward the goals, with the additional lens of "leave no one behind." The report also includes a preliminary analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs in Africa.

Africapolis

https://africapolis.org/en/about

About: Africapolis.org and the 2021 Update is produced by the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) in collaboration with e-geopolis.org. This project is made possible by regular funding from SWAC members and by additional funding from USAID. The Africapolis project started in 2008 with support from the French Development Agency (AFD).

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Africapolis contributes to the New Urban Agenda in Africa and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 to "make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" by providing policy makers and researchers with a unique insight into the African urban landscape and a strong basis for the analyses and strategies needed to support sustainable and co-ordinated urban development.

Africapolis has been designed to provide a much needed standardised and geospatial database on urbanisation dynamics in Africa, with the aim of making urban data in Africa comparable across countries and across time. This version of Africapolis is the first time that the data for the 54 countries currently covered are available for the same base year — 2015. In addition, Africapolis closes one major data gap by integrating 7,496 small towns and intermediary cities between 10,000 and 300,000 inhabitants.

Africapolis data is based on a large inventory of housing and population censuses, electoral registers and other official population sources, in some cases dating back to the beginning of the 20th century. While essential for building any database, the regularity, the detail and the reliability of these sources vary from country to country, and from period to period. Census data or official population records are often more than 10 years old and, in certain cases, go back 30 or more years. Given the pace of demographic and urban change these are significant periods.

Africa UN Data for Development Portal

https://ecastats.uneca.org/africaundata

About: A gateway to explore data at country, subregional and regional levels on SDGs, Agenda 2063 and key socio-economic indicators for Africa.

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AidData –
A Research Lab at William & Mary's Global Research Institute

https://www.aiddata.org/about

About: AidData is a research lab at William & Mary's Global Research Institute. We equip policymakers and practitioners with better evidence to improve how sustainable development investments are targeted, monitored, and evaluated. We use rigorous methods, cutting-edge tools, and granular data to answer the question: who is doing what, where, for whom, and to what effect?

AidFlow

http://www.aidflows.org/about/

About: AidFlows visualizes how much development aid is provided and received around the world. Users can select individual donors (providing the aid) and beneficiaries (receiving the aid) to track the sources and uses of aid funding. AidFlows is the result of a partnership between the OECD, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. They came together to raise the transparency of aid, making global data on development assistance more easily accessible. AidFlows will be of interest to constituencies in both financier/donor and beneficiary countries, helping to further inform the global dialogue about development aid.

Aid in Danger Project

http://www.insecurityinsight.org/aidindanger/

About: The Aid in Danger project collects information on events that interfere with the delivery of humanitarian aid from open sources and confidential contributions from humanitarian agencies. Available information is presently available in the form of eight world maps, monthly news briefs and monthly statistics reports and thematic reports. The site also provides information on subthemes such as the impact of explosive weapons on the delivery of aid and attacks on healthcare..

Aid Worker Security Database (AWSD)

https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/projects/aid-worker-security-database-awsd

About: The Aid Worker Security Database (AWSD) records major incidents of violence against aid workers, with incident reports compiled from 1997 through the present. Initiated in 2005, the AWSD remains the most comprehensive and rigorous source of open data on aid worker violence, providing the empirical evidence base for analysis of the changing security environment for aid operations.

Statistics provided by the AWSD have formed the basis of major international studies as well as briefing papers and trend analyses produced every year by Humanitarian Outcomes' AWSD Research Team.

AWSD figures and analysis have been extensively cited in official reports and statements by the United Nations, non-governmental organisations, governments, and by a wide range of media outlets.

Antislavery Legislation Database

https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/beacons-of-excellence/rights-lab/programmes/law/legislation-database.aspx?utm_source=Delta+8.7+Newsletter&utm_campaign=be8f991fb1-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2019_10_08_02_54_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_a69eed5521-be8f991fb1-194211673

About: A resource compiled by Professor Jean Allain (Monash University) and Dr Katarina Schwarz (Rights Lab at University of Nottingham) to improve global access to antislavery legislation worldwide. This comprehensive, interactive online database maps all UN Member States' domestic legislation against international antislavery commitments, covering slavery, the slave trade, servitude, forced labour, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and human trafficking. It provides an important new resource for policy actors, researchers and advocates.

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Arctic Policies Database

https://arcticportal.org/arctic-governance/arctic-policies-database

About: Over the past few years, States and Indigenous People Organizations have outlined and defined their national priorities and policy objectives in the Arctic and on northern issues in response of a growing global strategic importance of the Arctic region. This process has involved not only the eight Arctic States and Arctic Indigenous Peoples, but also non-Arctic States both in Europe—such as France, Germany, and the United Kingdom—and in Asia—such as Japan and South Korea. In addition, it must be noticed that many other non-Arctic states have shown clear interests on Arctic issues (as for instance China and India, both accepted as observers at the Arctic Council), but they haven't (yet) developed a clear and formal Arctic policy.

Under this section, Arctic policies, strategies and vision for the Arctic released by the 8 Arctic states, indigenous peoples and non-Arctic states have been shortly presented. Links to the original texts are also provided.

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.

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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.

The Atlas of Economic Complexity

http://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/what-is-the-atlas

About: The Atlas of Economic Complexity is a powerful data visualization tool that allows people to explore global trade flows across markets, track these dynamics over time and discover new growth opportunities for every country. The Atlas places the industrial capabilities and knowhow of a country at the heart of its growth prospects, where the diversity and complexity of existing capabilities heavily influence how growth happens.

Developed at Harvard's Growth Lab, a research program within the Center for International Development and housed at Harvard Kennedy School; The Atlas combines trade data with synthesized insights from the Growth Lab's research in a way that is accessible and interactive. As a dynamic resource, the tool is continually evolving with new data and features to help answer questions such as:

- What does a country import and export?
- How has its trade evolved over time?
- What are the drivers of export growth?
- Which new industries are likely to emerge in a given geography? Which are likely to disappear?
- What are the GDP growth prospects of a given country in the next 5-10 years, based on its productive capabilities?

The original online Atlas was launched as a companion tool to the book, The Atlas of Economic Complexity: Mapping paths to Prosperity. Since then, the online Atlas has been significantly enhanced with new features, refreshed visualizations and updated, more accurate datasets.

Today, The Atlas is used worldwide by policymakers, investors, entrepreneurs, academics and the general public as an important resource for understanding a country's economic structure.

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.

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 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 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.

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Bercovitch International Conflict Management Dataset

https://www.canterbury.ac.nz/arts/research/bercovitch-data-centre/

About: The ICM dataset includes quantitative data on international conflicts and conflict management from 1945 through to 2003. This database is best used in conjunction with Jacob Bercovitch and Judith Fretter, Regional Guide to International Conflict and Management from 1945 to 2003 (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, 2004).

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.

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.

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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.

Blue Peace Index

https://bluepeaceindex.eiu.com/?#/

About: The Blue Peace Index assesses management of shared water resources across five pillars: Policy & legal frameworks, Institutional arrangements & participation, Water management instruments, Infrastructure & financing, and Cooperation. The inaugural 2019 index measures 24 countries around five basins: Amazon, Mekong, Sava, Senegal, and Tigris-Euphrates.

Child Labour Data - UNICEF

https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-labour/

About: The main sources of data on child labour include the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and the ILO-supported Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) surveys. The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) have adopted the MICS module on child labour in its questionnaires. Many countries also produce national labour estimates and reports that often include data on child labour and/or employment among children.

Data on child labour have been collected in MICS since 2000 in more than 50 surveys through a standard module questionnaire. A standard definition of child labour was also used to calculate the prevalence of child labour across countries. In 2010, following consultations with ILO, the standard MICS questionnaire underwent a careful revision to make it consistent with currently available international standards.[1]

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The MICS module covers children 5 to 17 years old and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children). The MICS child labour module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.

SIMPOC questionnaires have been developed to be used in a variety of data collection methods, including in stand-alone, household-based, child labour surveys and as a separate module in other household-based surveys. No specific operational definition of child labour is used in SIMPOC surveys across countries, but estimates are calculated on the basis of the definition used in the national legislation of individual countries. As a result, the definition of child labour that is used to calculate child labour estimates differs markedly among countries, as do the resulting estimates.

In December 2008, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted the Resolution concerning the measurement of working time. The resolution sets standards for the collection and analysis of data on child labour and calls upon all countries to develop a system of child labour statistics. The resolution also confirms that any type of work undertaken by children should be considered in the measurement of child labour, in addition to economic activities. The target populations for the resolution are children aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities: worst forms of child labour,[2] employment below the minimum age, and unpaid household services.

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.

China Pathfinder

https://chinapathfinder.org/about/

About: The China Pathfinder Project is a collaboration between the Atlantic Council and Rhodium Group to track China's convergence or divergence from open market-economy norms. This project is nonpartisan, and seeks to foster consensus about where China stands in relation to advanced market economies. With that goal in mind, our design balances accessibility for nontechnical readers with commitment to robust, transparent, data-grounded methods.

Research Framework: The China Pathfinder Project evaluates the economic system of China and ten open market economies in six categories: financial system development, modern innovation system, market competition, trade openness, direct investment openness, and portfolio investment openness. The first three clusters represent the "domestic" dimension, and the latter three clusters represent the "external" openness dimension.

We rely on Annual Indicators that are formed into a composite score each year. Each of the six categories outlined above possesses a set of annual indicators and a final composite index. In addition, we select nuanced supplemental indicators and conduct quarterly policy tracking to keep up with fast-moving economic and policy developments in China.

This year's China Pathfinder measures the 2020 performance of eleven countries—and China's 2010 performance—in the same standardized metrics. The selected country list is as follows: Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Aside from China, all other countries are members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and are considered market economies. These specific countries were chosen according to being in the top-ten country list for highest gross domestic product (GDP).

China Pathfinder added China's 2010 performance as a datapoint to benchmark China's present-day progress since the last decade. That also provides data prior to the start of President Xi Jinping's administration and can provide an objective picture of how China's economy has developed since.

China's Public Diplomacy Dashboard Dataset, Version 1.2 (Official Finance With Diplomatic Intent, 2000-2017)

https://www.aiddata.org/china-public-diplomacy
https://www.aiddata.org/data/chinas-public-diplomacy-dashboard-dataset-version-1-2
china-dashboard.aiddata.org

About: AidData is a research lab at William & Mary, a university in the United States. This dashboard allows you to interact with first of its kind quantifiable data on China's public diplomacy efforts from three of AidData's reports Ties That Bind, Influencing the Narrative and Silk Road Diplomacy. This includes metrics for five types of public diplomacy: financial, cultural, elite-to-elite, exchange, and informational. Using this dashboard you can create custom data sets, maps and graphs based on the type of public diplomacy, recipient countries/regions and time periods in which you are specifically interested.

China's Global Public Diplomacy Dashboard Dataset, Version 3.0

https://www.aiddata.org/data/chinas-global-public-diplomacy-dashboard-dataset-version-3
https://china-dashboard.aiddata.org/

About: This dataset is composed of first-of-its-kind quantifiable data on People's Republic of China's (PRC) global public diplomacy efforts from a series of AidData's reports (i.e.,Ties That Bind, Influencing the Narrative, Silk Road Diplomacy, Listening to Leaders 2021 and Corridors of Power) and datasets (i.e., AidData's Global Chinese Development Finance Dataset, Version 2.0 and China Global Public Diplomacy Dataset Version 1.6). This includes metrics for five types of public diplomacy (i.e., financial, cultural, elite-to-elite, exchange, informational diplomacy) and PRC technical

assistance initiatives. It also includes several measures of how China is perceived by leaders in countries that receive its Public Diplomacy overtures. Using this dashboard, you can create custom data sets, maps, and graphs based on the type of public diplomacy, recipient countries, and time periods in which you are specifically interested.

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

CIRIGHTS

https://cirights.com/learn-about-the-cirights-project/
https://cirights.com/

About: The goal of the CIRIGHTS data project is to create numerical measures for every international recognized human right for all countries of the world. Human rights scores are necessary for understanding why national governments choose to violate human rights, why they choose to violate some rights more than others, and the consequences of human rights violations for other phenomena such as conflict and development. Numerical scores also are necessary for monitoring government performance, for evaluating the human rights consequences of policy interventions such as transitional justice programs, and for determining whether government protection of various rights is improving or declining.

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The CIRIGHTS project aims to make our data broadly accessible, transparent, and easy to understand. We believe that human rights data can play an important role in educating the public about what obligations states have to their citizens. Unless people demand human rights governments are unlikely to provide them. As such it is imperative that people understand what human rights are (and what they are not), what different rights entail, and whether their government is meeting international human rights standards. We see this project as a necessary step towards creating greater human rights awareness, a useful tool for human rights education, and set of measures that can be used for testing human rights theories, and a way to evaluate whether human rights are improving or declining.

This report is aimed at introducing many of the human rights coded in the CIRIGHTS project and the human rights measures that are available to the public. We describe each right, and provide some examples of violations as well as data visualization of these rights around the world. We hope that teachers, journalists, policy makers, NGOs, and activists will use this data to help improve human rights around the globe.

Civicus Monitor– Atlas der Zivilgesellschaft

https://monitor.civicus.org/about/
https://monitor.civicus.org/methodology/
https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor

About: The CIVICUS Monitor is a cutting edge research tool built by civil society. We aim to share reliable, up-to-date data on the state of civil society freedoms in all countries. Our interactive world map allows you to access live updates from civil society around the world, track threats to civil society and learn about the ways in which our right to participate is being realised or challenged.

The CIVICUS Monitor combines data from a range of sources. Through a series of standard calculations and verification checks, we produce a guiding score for each country that we use to assign ratings on the state of civic space. Civic space is defined as the respect in law and practice for the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression. Built into each of the three core freedoms is the understanding that a state has a duty to protect civil

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society, and must go beyond simply refraining from interfering in citizens' enjoyment of their rights.

Through a structured approach, we ensure that our treatment of data is transparent and that consistency is achieved in the analysis of different countries. Data generated by local civil society influences the ratings more strongly than data from other sources and this is reflected in the weight that we give to different data sets. The CIVICUS Monitor also provides context-specific analysis and acknowledges the variations within each broad ratings category by not assigning specific scores or rankings to individual countries. In doing this, the platform encourages people to reflect on the state of civic space in their country, and to challenge ratings where appropriate. In addition, all research contributing to CIVICUS Monitor ratings is reviewed by an independent panel of civil society experts.

The cornerstone of the CIVICUS Monitor methodology is the combination of several independent sources of data on civic space. Because civic space is influenced by complex economic, social and political processes, the CIVICUS Monitor draws upon a number of quantitative and qualitative data for its analysis and ratings. The intention is to mitigate sampling errors and data bias and prevent over-reliance on any particular data set.

Civil War Mediation Dataset (DeRouen and Bercovitch)

https://www.canterbury.ac.nz/arts/research/bercovitch-data-centre/

About: The CWM dataset includes quantitative data on all occurrences of civil war mediation since 1946 and is still being updated and maintained. Primary financial support for this dataset has been provided by Folke Bernadotte Academy of Sweden.

Please take note that the CWM dataset is updated regularly and may differ from previous versions

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The Climate Action Tracker

https://climateactiontracker.org/about/
https://climateactiontracker.org/data-portal/

About: The Climate Action Tracker is an independent scientific project that tracks government climate action and measures it against the globally agreed Paris Agreement aim of "holding warming well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C." A collaboration of two organisations, Climate Analytics and NewClimate Institute, the CAT has been providing this independent analysis to policymakers since 2009.

CAT quantifies and evaluates climate change mitigation targets, policies and action. It also aggregates country action to the global level, determining likely temperature increases during the 21st century using the MAGICC climate model. CAT further develops sectoral analysis to illustrate required pathways for meeting the global temperature goals.

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

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globally unique policy section, the index also continues to evaluate countries' ambition and progress in the field of climate policy.

Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI)

https://cvi-heritage.org/about

About: The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) is a rapid assessment tool that has been specifically developed for application in World Heritage (WH) properties. The CVI framework builds upon the vulnerability framework approach described in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). However, the CVI differs from many vulnerability assessments because it comprises two distinct stages and can be applied across all types of WH properties, assessing:

- the *OUV Vulnerability* (OUV = Outstanding Universal Value, the central concept for World Heritage); this assesses the exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the key WH values that collectively comprise the OUV, assessing how they will be impacted by three key climate drivers chosen to be the most relevant for that WH property; and
- the *Community Vulnerability* based on the economic, social and cultural dependencies upon the WH property, and the adaptive capacity of these to cope with climate change.

The OUV Vulnerability is an important outcome of the CVI process, as is the final outcome, the Community Vulnerability, which assesses the extent to which the community may be able to adapt, an aspect rarely considered in assessments of climate impacts. Both results of vulnerability are, however, highly relevant for many groups including the site managers, the responsible management agencies, the businesses that are dependent on the property and the local communities around each WH property.

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Colonial/Dependency Continguity (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 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.

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Conflict and Stabilization Monitoring Framework: Iraq (USIP)

https://www.usip.org/programs/conflict-and-stabilization-monitoring-framework

About: The Conflict and Stabilization Monitoring Framework (CSMF) is a data collection tool adapted to the Iraq context from USIP's Measuring Progress in Conflict Environments framework. CSMF collects data directly from Iraq's conflict-affected communities using a set of 48 indicators tied to four core conflict and stabilization dynamics: community security, rule of law, governance, and livelihoods. The CSMF was created to establish a robust evidence base for peacebuilding in Iraq using systemic, longitudinal data. The data provides nuanced insights that can inform efforts to mitigate violent conflict and sometimes challenges commonly held assumptions about barriers to peace. By collecting data directly from Iraqi people living in conflict-affected communities, the CSMF supplements other qualitative sources of information such as civil society actors, government and political stakeholders, and traditional and social media.

Conflict Armament Research

https://www.conflictarm.com/about-us/

About: stablished in 2011, Conflict Armament Research generates unique evidence on weapon supplies into armed conflicts in order to inform and support effective weapon management and control.

How we work: CAR investigation teams work on the ground in active armed conflicts. The teams document weapons at the point of use and track their sources back through the chains of supply. CAR teams investigate weapons in a variety of conflict-related situations — be they recovered by state security forces, surrendered at the cessation of hostilities, cached, or held by insurgent forces. CAR is committed to working towards understanding the landscape of illicit weapon flows and to mitigating the supply of conventional arms to unauthorised users, including insurgent and terrorist forces. By aggregating data on thousands of individual weapon transfers, CAR provides

the evidence-based information required to develop effective weapon management and control.

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 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.

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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 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 und 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 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.

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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
- 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.

Contemporary Slavery in Armed Conflict - CSAC

https://www.csac.org.uk/dataset/

About: The CSAC database is the first systematic and large-scale inquiry into various types of enslavement within modern armed conflicts. It measures reports of conflict-related enslavement committed by armed actors during the years 1989-2016. It includes every case and type of slavery across 171 wars and conflicts fought between those dates.

The armed actors include nation-states, pro-government militias, rebel groups, insurgents, and other sub-state actors.

The database records information on the forms of slavery present, including child soldiering, sexual exploitation / forced marriage, forced labour, and

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human trafficking. Another variable records whether the use of slavery by an armed actor was in pursuit of tactical or strategic aims or both.

Sides involved in a conflict are designated Side A or Side B. Both are by definition primary parties to the conflict. Side A is always the government side of internal conflicts and the colonial state in extrastate conflicts. Side B is always the opposition side of internal conflicts and is a state in interstate conflicts. Conflicts are coded as to whether each form of slavery was perpetrated by Side A, Side B, neither, or both.

While the plight of child soldiers has been clear for some time, the extent of other forms of slavery – from forced marriage and the sale of slaves through human trafficking by armed groups – has never been measured.

We see the coding of slavery within conflict as a step toward generating more scholarship, debate, and understanding of when and how state and non-state actors use enslavement within armed conflicts, with the goal of learning how to mitigate and possibly eradicate slavery in warfare

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.

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Sascha Werthes

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

Country at Risk of Electoral Violence Dataset (CREV)

http://www.electoralviolenceproject.com/datasetviolence/countries-risk-electoral-violence-dataset/

About: The dataset of Countries at Risk of Electoral Violence (CREV) provides detailed dyadic information on electoral violence in 101 countries between1995 and 2013. For an election to be deemed "at risk" of electoral violence, two criteria have to be met. The country in which the election has taken place must not have been a fully consolidated democracy (defined as having a Polity IV (Marshall, Gurr and Jaggers 2016) score of 10) throughout the entire time period covered by the data, and it must have sufficient media coverage (defined as an average of at least 365 reported events per year in the ICEWS dataset (see below for details)). The dataset of Countries at Risk of Electoral Violence follows the National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA) election classification (Hyde and Marinov 2012; 2014). Elections in CREV are for national-level legislative and executive contests only, local and regional elections are excluded, as are referendums and constituent assembly elections. Electoral violence is measured in a ten-month window around each election. We code violence beginning six months before the election, three months after the election, and the month of the election.

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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.

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 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.

COUPCAST – one earth FUTURE

https://oefresearch.org/activities/coup-cast

About: CoupCast uses historical data and machine learning to predict the likelihood of a coup attempt occurring in any country on a month to month basis. Using historical coup activity, CoupCast identifies the baseline risk factors and short-term triggers that greatly increase the likelihood of a coup. All the data are open-source, unclassified

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 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.

Darüber spricht der Bundestag – Zeit Online

https://www.zeit.de/politik/deutschland/2019-09/bundestag-jubilaeum-70-jahre-parlament-reden-woerter-sprache-wandel#s=besatzung
https://blog.zeit.de/dev/reden-im-bundestag-auf-knopfdruck-skalierbar/

About: ZEIT ONLINE hat alle Reden im Parlament seit 1949 grafisch analysierbar gemacht. Erforschen Sie, wann welche Themen debattiert wurden und wie sich Sprache verändert hat.

Database on Suicide Attacks (DSAT)

https://cpost.uchicago.edu/research/suicide_attacks/database_on_suicide_attacks/

About: The Database on Suicide Attacks (DSAT) contains specific information for all suicide attacks committed in modern history, from 1982 through 2019. Event records in the DSAT are highly detailed and coded for over 60 variables (not including source information).

The variables are divided into five broad categories:

- Basic information, including attack location, date, and casualty counts.
- Target information, including target type category (security / political / civilian) and their relation to state or international infrastructure.
- Attacker biographical information, including attacker name, age, gender, nationality, and religious affiliation.
- Claim information, including a list of groups that explicitly claim or deny credit for an attack, as well as groups suspected of involvement.

- Sources, including texts of news articles and wire service alerts used in coding the attack.

Data Planet: A Sage Publishing Resource

https://www.data-planet.com/about-us

About: At Data Planet we focus on statistical datasets. We recognized the need for a dynamic repository of officially sourced statistical data. As we built it, we were asked to make it more usable. To do so, we applied standards to data that did not adhere to standards, harmonizing disparate datasets and applying metadata to make the data more findable. The result is Data Planet™, a very large dynamic repository providing access to massive amounts of statistical data combined with descriptive content and a robust suite of visualization, search, and analysis capabilities on a single platform. We endeavor to hasten access to statistical data and enhance its usability for those who need it in their daily work flow, whether it be for academic or commercial research purposes. We are always looking for more ways to make statistical data useful or to provide context for this data.

Defence-related Companies in Africa

https://ipisresearch.be/mapping/webmapping/factories/index.html

About: Africa's domestic defence industry remains relatively unknown. Therefore, the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) and Omega Research Foundation compiled a database of the main entities comprising this industry: arms and ammunition production and assembly factories, companies responsible for management of said factories, as well as importing companies. This map was made to give a better overview of this industry's size and geographic layout

Delta 8.7

https://delta87.org/what-is-delta-8-7/

About: The Greek letter delta—Δ—is used in mathematics and science to signify the amount of change in a particular variable. In Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, States committed to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and child labour.

On any given day in 2016, the latest year for which we have a reliable estimate, 40.3 million people were in situations of modern slavery or forced labour—or one in every 174 people alive —and 152 million children were victims of child labour. Urgent action is needed to address these problems. With Target 8.7 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 193 countries pledged their commitment to take effective measures to eradicate modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and child labour.

But what are effective measures? What works to address these problems?

To answer these questions, the United Nations University – Centre for Policy Research (UNU-CPR) created Delta 8.7—an innovative project that helps policy actors understand and use data responsibly to inform policies that contribute to achieving Target 8.7. Delta 8.7 brings together the most useful data, evidence, research and news, analyses cutting-edge data, and helps people understand that data so it can be translated it into effective policy.

Visit the Data Dashboards to explore evidence at the national, regional and global levels, or learn How to Measure the Change through our introductory materials on data science and measurement.

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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.

Digital Atlas of European Historiography since 1800

https://daeh.uni-trier.de/project/project-information/

About: Digital Atlas of European Historiography since 1800 provides a free access, web-based historical-geographic information system on the European history of Historiography. For that purpose, the institutional framework conditions for the professionalization and institutionalization of Historiography throughout the 19th and 20th centuries are being documented for all European countries. The project is under the direction of Professor Dr. Lutz Raphael. It is being conducted as a Leibniz research alliance project in cooperation with the service center eSciences at Trier University. It is based on data collected and analyzed, and on historical cartographic material generated in a DFG-funded project as a part of the European research program Representations of the Past: The Writing of National Histories in Europe (NHIST), which produced a printed atlas on the European history of Historiography (Atlas of European Historiography. The Making of a Profession 1800–2005, edited by Ilaria Porciani and Lutz Raphael, Basingstoke 2010 (Writing the Nation, Vol. 1)).

The digital project goes beyond the possibilities of the printed work and is intended to offer a new, extended access to the collected data on historical chairs and professorships, academies and research institutions, museums, archives, historical associations, and journals. Moreover, it aims to enable a comparative and systematic processing and cartographic representation of the different chronologies and institutions of the Historical sciences in all European countries. For that purpose, the data are fed into the virtual research environment FuD and are transferred via a GeoJSON interface to the geographic information system based on OpenLayers (v5) to enable cartographic processing. The user of the digital information system will be

able to compile, view, and analyze the data of the European maps from the project for the years 1830, 1850, 1878, 1900, 1928, 1955, 1980, and 2005. There are possibilities for data export and statistical evaluation that enable further visualization of the material. Moreover, the system composed of the virtual research environment FuD and the geographic information system is created in a way that enables a collaborative expansion regarding both data collection and cartographic implementation, in order to allow for adding new data as well as new cartographic material to the system.

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.

Ecological Threat Register

https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/ecological-threat-register/#/

About: The inaugural edition of the Ecological Threat Register (ETR) covers 157 independent states and territories, and is unique in that it combines measures of resilience with the most comprehensive ecological data available to shed light on the countries least likely to cope with extreme ecological shocks, now and into the future.

Over one billion people live in 31 countries where the country's resilience is unlikely to sufficiently withstand the impact of ecological events by 2050,

contributing to mass population displacement. The 19 countries with the highest number of ecological threats are among the world's 40 least peaceful countries including Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Chad, India and Pakistan. By 2040, a total of 5.4 billion people – more than half of the world's projected population – will live in the 59 countries experiencing high or extreme water stress, including India and China. Five billion people could suffer from food insecurity by 2050; which is an increase of 1.5 billion people from today. The lack of resilience in countries covered in the ETR will lead to worsening food insecurity and competition over resources, increasing civil unrest and mass displacement, exposing developed countries to increased influxes of refugees.

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.

Research
Teaching

Material | **Resources** | **Tools**

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.

Edelman Trust Barometer

https://www.edelman.de/en/research/edelman-trust-barometer-2022

About: Our work as a global communications firm is built on earning the trust of our clients' stakeholders through reputation management, commerce and brand advocacy. For more than 20 years, we have studied the influence of trust across society — government, media, business, and NGOs — to shape conversation, drive results and earn action. Our work has proven that an organization's ability to succeed or fail is defined by trust in their mission and leadership, and our industry-leading research explains why.

In its 22nd year, the Edelman Trust Barometer is an annual global survey of more than 36,000 respondents in 28 countries. The report is published in January and covers a range of timely and important societal indicators of trust among business, media, government and NGOs, shaping conversation and setting the agenda for the year ahead.

Education and Conflict Monitor (Education under Attack)

http://www.protectingeducation.org/strengthening-monitoring-and-reporting-attacks-education
https://data.humdata.org/organization/education-and-conflict-monitor
http://data.uis.unesco.org/

About: The Education and Conflict Monitor is an initiative of the Education Above All Foundation working in collaboration with its partners including the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack, Insecurity Insight, and Recoded to collect, share and visualize data on education insecurity. Conflict

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

and insecurity are no reasons to deprive individuals and communities of their right to safe, quality education. Our goal is to make accurate data available to decision-makers during armed conflict and in humanitarian situations to prevent further conflict, to protect the right to education, and to ensure that post-conflict societies can harness the power of education to build peace.

Education under Attack is GCPEA's flagship report. The series is serving as the primary source for reporting on indicator 4.a.3 on attacks on students, education personnel, and educational institutions, which monitors progress in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 4, Quality Education. The data from Education under Attack 2018 was released by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics in September 2018: http://data.uis.unesco.org/.

Elcano Global Presence Index

https://www.globalpresence.realinstitutoelcano.org/en/about

About: Elcano Global Presence Index is a synthetic index that orders, quantifies, and aggregates the external projection of different countries. Global presence is divided into three dimensions: economy, defence, and soft presence.

Global presence may be addressed by posing the following question: to what extent and in what form are countries 'out there', beyond their borders, regardless of whether they are exerting real influence or power? In a sense, global presence can be the basis of power –the platform or asset capable of being transformed into influence or power – if the country extending its presence is able and willing to pursue such ends.

The main objective of this project is joint the efforts put forth by the academic world, some international agencies, and diverse think tanks toward conceptualising globalisation. Therefore, one of the functions of the Elcano Global Presence Index is to analyse the global trends of international presence, including the evolution of multipolarity or bipolarity, the rise or decline of certain countries and regions, and the greater or lesser prominence of soft versus hard presence.

The Index is also a way of assessing the foreign policy of those countries included in the calculation – efforts and means versus results, sector profile

of presence, relation between presence and influence, or the distance between objective presence and subjective perception. Consequently, our second aim is to provide a tool for foreign policy-making.

Environmental Democracy Index

https://environmentaldemocracyindex.org/about/background_and_method ology

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.
- *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.

Ethnic One-Sided Violence (EOSV) Dataset

https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#eosv

About: An actor-year dataset with information on the ethnic identity of civilian victims of direct and deliberate killings by state and non-state actors from 1989 to 2013.

Research Teaching

Material │ Resources │ Tools

Sascha Werthes

Material │ Resources │ Tools *(vertical sidebar)*

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.

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).

Environmental Security Database

https://homerdixon.com/environmental-security-database/

About: The Environmental Security Database contains information on books, journal articles, papers, and newspaper clippings relating to the study of the links between environmental stress and violent conflict in developing countries. Much of the material was gathered over the course of several international research projects coordinated by the Trudeau Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Toronto. Jane Willms, who has worked in the areas of environment and development since 1983, began assembling the library in 1991.

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The Database includes around 20,000 items, with information from related fields such as ecological sciences, demography, development studies, economics, political science, conflict studies, anthropology, and regional studies. All of the material cited in the Database is housed at University College, University of Toronto, within the Trudeau Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies. Last database update: 2001

EUSANCT Dataset

https://www.polver.uni-konstanz.de/gschneider/research/archive/eusanct/

About: The EUSANCT Dataset covers sanction threats and imposed sanctions by the European Union, the United States and the United Nations from 1989-2015.

Disaggregating the sanctioning efforts from the EU, the US and the UN, the EUSANCT Dataset shows that the imposition and effectiveness of sanctions varies widely between these senders. EUSANCT is a tool for sender-focused analyses and related examinations – and allows scholars to analyze the conditions under which the liberal senders have employed a wide range of economic measures during the entire post-Cold War era. Moreover, this comprehensive dataset traces the evolution and effectiveness of economic coercion over time. The research community will thus find the database useful to analyze standard questions about the onset, side-effects and effectiveness of sanctions.

EUSANCT consists of a case-level and a dyadic version. The first database contains 325 sanction threats and imposed sanctions by the EU, the US, the UN or a coalition of these senders. Additionally – in order to explain the onset of sanctions or the effect of sanctions on certain outcomes – the second version is a dyadic dataset that covers 199 countries for the period from 1989-2015, resulting in 5.077 country-years, and contains the information from the case-level dataset.

The EUSANCT Dataset amends, merges and updates some of the most widely used sanction data sources that have been developed in recent years: the Threat and Imposition of Economic Sanctions (TIES) dataset (Morgan et al.,

Material │ Resources │ Tools

Extended Data on Terrorist Groups (EDTG), 1970 to 2016

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/suppl/10.1177/0022002719857145
https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0022002719857145

About: An extended data set of 760 terrorist groups that engaged in attacks during 1970 to 2016 is introduced. Unlike most extant group data sets, the extended data on terrorist groups (EDTG) is not tied to terrorist groups and attacks listed in the RAND terrorism data; rather, EDTG is linked to terrorist groups and attacks given in the Global Terrorism Database. Terrorist groups' variables in EDTG include ideology, main goals, start date, duration, base country, attack diversity, peak size, alternative endings (if relevant), and others. We display interesting features of EDTG through a series of tables and figures. Our EDTG-based survival analysis is at odds with some of the literature: for example, the demise of a leader and a larger share of transnational terrorist attacks increase the group's odds of failure. After 2001, religious terrorist groups are more resilient than those with other ideologies. We also analyze terrorist group lethality and productivity.

Extraterritorial Rights and Restrictions dataset (EVRR)

https://www.evrrdataset.com/

About: The Extraterritorial Rights and Restrictions dataset (EVRR) is a global time-series dataset of non-resident citizen voting policies and procedures. No existing data source simultaneously captures the scale (195 countries), time frame (1950 - 2020), and level of detail concerning extraterritorial voting rights and restrictions (over 20 variables).

Research
Teaching

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

Extremist Files

https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files

About: The Extremist Files database contains profiles of various prominent extremists and extremist organizations. It also examines the histories and core beliefs – or ideologies – of the most common types of extremist movements. Not all extremist groups within these files are SPLC-designated "hate groups." All SPLC-designated hate groups can be viewed on the Hate Map, by state or by ideology.

Factbook – Mapping environmental conflicts and cooperation

https://factbook.ecc-platform.org/conflicts

About: The documentation of the ECC Factbook consists of several parts: Throughout the factbook - on the conflict factsheets, the worldmap of conflicts and the tabular view of conflict cases - you find mouse-overs that serve to explain specific features, graphics, and functionalities. They appear when you hover over graphical objects (such as resource symbols) or when hovering over the gray information symbol pictured below.

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.

Research
Teaching

Sascha Werthes

Financial Contributions to United Nations Peacekeeping, 1990-2010

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/07388942221081099?download=true

About: Despite evidence that United Nations peacekeeping is a cost-effective tool for addressing civil and interstate conflict, it has consistently experienced financial shortfalls as member states neglect to pay their dues. To enable investigation into the dynamics of peacekeeping support, we present newly collected data on all member-state financial contributions to all UN peacekeeping operations from 1990 to 2010. The data also include dues assessed by the UN to gauge the extent to which states fall short of what they owe. We show that financial shortfalls are widespread and vary across both missions and contributors. The data offer opportunities to understand patterns of financial support for peacekeeping across states, missions, and time, and can ultimately provide insight into the factors that lead states to support international institutions and public goods. We illustrate how scholars can use the data with an analysis of the factors that drive states to meet their financial commitments. We find that wealthier states, those more engaged in global trade, democracies, and those that also contribute personnel to peacekeeping operations are the most likely to pay their dues. Conversely, the United States and countries in the Americas, Africa, and Asia are more likely to shirk part or all of their financial obligations in a given year.

Flood mapping tool (FMT)

https://floodmapping.inweh.unu.edu/

About: Flood mapping tool (FMT) is the first tool released as part of the Web-based Spatial Decision Support System (WSDSS) to address flood-related information gaps in the currently available flood early warning and risk management systems. The WSDSS comprises FMT and a flood risk prediction tool (FRPT).

The FMT generates inundation maps for significant floods from 1984 till the present using open Earth data. The tool applies a water classification algorithm to 'stacks' of historical satellite imagery derived from Landsat to reveal inundation patterns over space and time. FMT is a hindcast tool that

allows impacts of inundation on various socio-economic sectors to be analyzed.

The FRPT to be released in 2022 will use AI models to generate current and future flood risk maps for three climate change scenarios at the city, district, and river basin levels. The AI models will be trained using the inundation maps generated by the FMT and open datasets, including land use, land cover, precipitation, temperature, gender, and age-disaggregated socio-economic data.

WSDSS will improve the spatial and temporal coverage of national and regional flood early warning and risk management systems and enhance the spatial resolution of the outputs WSDSS will build the capacity of flood forecasting centers in Global South to use AI models, big data and, cloud computing to analyze the impacts of climate change

Food Security Indicators (FAO)

http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/#.XJUQ1iJKipo

About: Following the recommendation of experts gathered in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Round Table on hunger measurement, hosted at FAO headquarters in September 2011, an initial set of indicators aiming to capture various aspects of food insecurity is presented here.

The choice of the indicators has been informed by expert judgment and the availability of data with sufficient coverage to enable comparisons across regions and over time. Many of these indicators are produced and published elsewhere by FAO and other international organizations. They are reported here in a single database with the aim of building a wide food security information system. More indicators will be added to this set as more data will become available.

Indicators are classified along the four dimension of food security -- availability, access, utilization and stability.

Material | Resources | Tools

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 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.

Foundations of Rebel Group Emergence (FORGE) Dataset

https://www.jessicamaves.com/forge.html

About: The Foundations of Rebel Group Emergence (FORGE) Dataset examines the roots of rebellion by considering the characteristics and activities of the "parent" organizations from which rebel groups emerged, as well as some details about these rebel groups at the onset of conflict (the organization's "birthdate" and founding location, initial goals, ideology, and ethnic/religious foundations).

The FORGE Dataset provides information for rebel groups included in the Non-State Actor Data, active in UCDP intrastate conflicts between 1946 and 2011

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.

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.

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.

Gapminder

https://www.gapminder.org/about-gapminder/

About: Gapminder is an independent Swedish foundation with no political, religious or economic affiliations. Gapminder is a fact tank, not a think tank. Gapminder fights devastating misconceptions about global development. Gapminder produces free teaching resources making the world

understandable based on reliable statistics. Gapminder promotes a fact-based worldview everyone can understand. Gapminder collaborates with universities, UN, public agencies and non-governmental organizations. All Gapminder activities are governed by the board. We do not award grants. Gapminder Foundation is registered at Stockholm County Administration Board. Our constitution can be found here.

WHAT GAPMINDER DOES

Instead of wasting our time blaming the media or condemning the human brain, we develop free teaching material to dismantle misconceptions and promote a fact-based worldview.

Gapminder measures ignorance about the world: We identify the most ignored global facts by comparing what people think against the official statistics. We run public polls and we ask knowledge questions to live audiences from stage.

Gapminder makes global data easy to use and understand: We develop data visualization tools to let people explore the vast treasure of global statistics. Since many people hate statistics, we use photos as data to give the numbers meaning. We have sent photographers to 240 homes across the world to show how people really live. That's what we call a fact-based worldview.

Gapminder provides courses and certificates: We also develop teaching materials and knowledge certificates. With our teacher certificate we want to create a global network of trusted Gapminder teachers who can represent us locally.

Gapminder promotes Factfulness, a new way of thinking: We promote a new way of thinking about the world and the society which we call Factfulness. It is the relaxing habit of carrying opinions that are based on solid facts.

GATT Disputes

https://gatt-disputes.wto.org/

About: This database compiles information on GATT dispute settlement decisions and procedures, based on the GATT disputes: 1948-1995 publication (2018). It allows to search and visualise information relating to

GATT disputes, including main documents such as consultation requests and reports, adjudicators, disputing parties, claims and defences, procedural basis, and products at issue. It contains a one-page summary of key dates, documents and other information relating to each GATT dispute. The resources section provides access to a compilation of GATT dispute settlement procedures as these evolved over the decades, as well as other relevant GATT documents of historical value

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

Research
Teaching

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

The Genda Advocates Data Hub

https://data.em2030.org/about-the-gender-advocates-data-hub/

About: The Gender Advocates Data Hub is an online platform showcasing data and evidence, data visualizations, stories, tools and country-, region-, and issue-specific resources for and by gender advocates. It looks beyond the numbers to tell stories about progress within countries and to show the faces and voices of individual women and girls and their unique perspective on progress towards gender equality.

Through interactive data visualizations and regional, goal and country profiles, the Gender Advocates Data Hub enables advocates to easily unpack insights and findings from our 2019 SDG Gender Index. Advocates can visit the Gender Advocates Data Hub to compare country performances across regions, generate an interpretation of global trends, explore the SDGs based on cross-cutting thematic areas of interest, or read about the girls and women who are using data to drive action in their communities.

Utilising Tableau software and data visualization tools, the Gender Advocates Data Hub is geared for advocates working to encourage countries across the world to make faster progress on gender equality laws, policies and budget decisions.

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 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 Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)

http://hdr.undp.org/en/gsni

About: Gender disparities are a persistent form of inequality in every country. Despite remarkable progress in some areas, no country in the world—rich or poor—has achieved gender equality. All too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, in education, at home and in the labour market—with negative repercussions for their freedoms.

This is the time for a reality check. The commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing+25) provides an opportunity to reassess the path to gender equality and adjust actions to close gender gaps.

The Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) measures how social beliefs obstruct gender equality in areas like politics, work, and education, and contains data from 75 countries, covering over 80 percent of the world's population.

The Geocoded Peacekeeping Operations (Geo-PKO) Dataset

https://www.pcr.uu.se/data/geo-pko/

About: The Geo-PKO dataset provides data on the location of UN peacekeeping deployments (including the size and type of deployments, as well as information on the troop contributing countries in each location) in all intrastate armed conflicts in Africa, 1994-2014

Global Database of Humanitarian Organisations

https://www.humanitarianoutcomes.org/projects/gdho

About: GDHO is a global compendium of organisations that provide aid in humanitarian crises. The database includes basic organisational and operational information on these humanitarian providers, which include

international non-governmental organisations (grouped by federation), national NGOs that deliver aid within their own borders, UN humanitarian agencies, and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement.

All the organisations included the database have responded to humanitarian needs in at least one emergency context, individually or in partnership with other organisations, even if their stated mission is not strictly humanitarian. Not included are NGOs devoted to development, human rights, or political causes, or that do not work in emergency settings.

GDHO originated in Humanitarian Outcomes' research on the global population of humanitarian workers under its ongoing program on Aid Worker Security and provides a global denominator to calculate rates of attack on aid personnel.

GDHO data has also been used for the organisational mapping and descriptive statistics in the State of the Humanitarian System reports produced by ALNAP. Individual users can view or download the data in full or filtered by customised search criteria.

The GDHO research team pulls information from public sources and through direct queries, and updates the database each year. For organisations where no information is available, the GDHO algorithm imputes missing figures based on a system of tier averages. These imputations allow us to estimate totals for the sector, and these figures and analysis are available through our commissioned research (on the public database they appear as blank cells.) Details on our research methodology, imputation algorithm, and coding parameters can be found in the GDHO Codebook.

Humanitarian Outcomes provides this data for non-commercial use by aid practitioners, policymakers, and researchers.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

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 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.

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.).

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Teaching

Sascha Werthes

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.

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;

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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.

Global Conflict Tracker

https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker?utm_medium=email&utm_source=cpa&utm_content=011719&sp_mid=58257590&sp_rid=d2VydGhlc0BnbXguZGUS1#!/about
https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker?utm_medium=email&utm_source=cpa&utm_content=011719&sp_mid=58257590&sp_rid=d2VydGhlc0BnbXguZGUS1#!/global-conflict-tracker?utm_medium=email&utm_source=cpa&utm_content=011719&sp_mid=58257590&sp_rid=d2VydGhlc0BnbXguZGUS1

About: The Center for Preventive Action's (CPA) Global Conflict Tracker is an interactive guide to ongoing conflicts around the world of concern to the United States. The map displays nearly thirty conflicts with background information and resources on each conflict.

Global Crisis Severity Index

https://www.acaps.org/methodology
https://www.acaps.org/countries

About: CrisisInSight is the new ACAPS analysis portfolio which captures developments for sudden-onset disasters, protracted, and forgotten crises. This approach combines tools for understanding crises, by assessing the level of severity and humanitarian access, with trends and forward-looking analysis. The correlation of these different sources of analysis makes it possible to envisage scenarios but also to reinforce preparedness. It provides an evidence-based foundation for decision makers and humanitarian actors and may help them improve principled operational response and a better allocation of resources.

ACAPS analysis assesses the severity of different components of a crisis in order to support evidence-based decision making. We use the INFORM Global Crisis Severity Index (GCSI) to enable comparisons of scale and severity across the world; we assess the level of humanitarian access in various contexts; and we analyse the level of humanitarian needs for certain population groups in specific contexts. This global severity analysis is coherent with other types of severity analysis conducted by ACAPS, in the field, at a subnational level.

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 Firearms Holdings

http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/tools/global-firearms-holdings.html

About: There are more than one billion firearms in the world, the vast majority of which are in civilian hands. The Small Arms Survey estimates that of the one billion firearms in global circulation as of 2017, 857 million (85 per cent) are in civilian hands, 133 million (13 per cent) are in military arsenals, and 23 million (2 per cent) are owned by law enforcement agencies. The new studies suggest that the global stockpile has increased over the past decade, largely due to civilian holdings, which grew from 650 million in 2006 to 857 million in 2017.

Global Firepower Index (PowerIndex, Pwrlndx)

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 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 Health Security Index

https://www.ghsindex.org/about/

About: The Global Health Security (GHS) Index is the first comprehensive assessment and benchmarking of health security and related capabilities across the 195 countries that make up the States Parties to the International Health Regulations (IHR [2005]). The GHS Index is a project of the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) and the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security

(JHU) and was developed with The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). These organizations believe that, over time, the GHS Index will spur measurable changes in national health security and improve international capability to address one of the world's most omnipresent risks: infectious disease outbreaks that can lead to international epidemics and pandemics.

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 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.

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.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

Global Internal Displacement Database (GIDD)

http://www.internal-displacement.org/database

About: In an effort to make our data and analysis on internal displacement more user-friendly and transparent, we have developed this interactive platform designed for policy makers, NGOs, researchers, journalists and the general public. The GIDD enables you to explore, filter and sort our data to produce your own graphs and tables which you can export in several different formats. You can also access and export the data used to generate these visualisations.

The GIDD has three main tools for exploring, analysing and viewing displacement data:

- The *Displacement Data* tab is a portal through which you can view the published figures from our annual flagship reports. These are the figures that have been able to validate through internal quality assurance and external peer review.
- The *Global Displacement Risk Model* is a tool for exploring and visualising disaster-related displacement risk metrics such as how many people are likely to be displaced per country per year, or over five- or ten-year period. It also enables users to assess the likelihood of the occurrence of specific displacement events, for instance a cyclone that displaces 100,000 people or an earthquake that displaces 50,000 people.
- The *Displacement Data Exploration Tool* lets users generate their own custom charts using our displacement data, UNHCR's refugee data and all of the indicators from the World Bank's open data catalogue. In the coming months, we will update this tool to include even more data related to development and humanitarian assistance and more granular data on specific sectors, such as agricultural production and food availability.

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Global Leadership Projekt

http://glp.la.utexas.edu/about-us

About: The Global Leadership Project (GLP) provides data on government leaders throughout the world - including legislators, members of the executive branch, members of the judiciary, and other decisionmakers whose power may be formal or informal. The database currently covers 160 countries and will eventually include virtually every sizeable country in the world.

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 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)

https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/
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.

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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 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 Nonviolent Action Database

https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/about-database

About: *Why this database?* 1) To provide free access to information about hundreds of cases of nonviolent action for learning and for citizen action. We research campaigns that have reached a point of completion. The cases are drawn from all continents and most countries. People are shown struggling for human rights, economic justice, democracy, national and ethnic identity, environmental sustainability, and peace. To learn more about searching by the issues people are struggling about, go to Issue Clusters. 2) To make available comparative information that will support researchers and writers to develop strategic knowledge and theory. Each case is presented in two

formats: the database file (with searchable fields) and the narrative describing the struggle as an unfolding story. The database supports searches by country, by issue, by action method used, and even by year -- there is a case from ancient Egypt, 12th century BCE! Some cases are part of a "wave" of campaigns, such as the "Arab Awakening" of 2011; by pressing each "wave" button one can find cases.

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 Peacekeeping Data

https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/open-data-portal

About: This portal is a gateway to reliable and open data gathered from global field operations in UN Peacekeeping. It is published in accessible formats suited to researchers and statisticians. The Peacekeeping Open Data Portal provides data in machine-readable formats (e.g., CSV, XLS), accompanied by notes on terms used and methodological heuristics. It supports the shared agenda of the UN Secretariat and Member States to improve transparency through the regular release of specific high-requests datasets in modern accessible formats.

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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.

Global Protest Tracker

https://carnegieendowment.org/publications/interactive/protest-tracker#

About: A one-stop source for following crucial trends in the most significant antigovernment protests worldwide since 2017. Use Carnegie's Global Protest Tracker to analyze and compare the triggers, motivations, and other aspects of many of the most significant antigovernment protests since 2017. Designed for researchers, decisionmakers, and journalists, this comprehensive resource helps illustrate how protests impact today's global politics.

The Global Resources Dataset

https://mikedenly.com/datasets/global-resources-dataset

About: The Global Resources Dataset (GRD) is the world's largest time-varying, spatial natural resources dataset. The current version of the GRD covers 197 resources and in 116 countries. All 77,000 observations have latitude and longitude coordinates, and most observations contain resource output information as well as price/value details from multiple sources. Below, you can find links to download the data, the codebook, and the article in the Journal of Conflict Resolution introducing the GRD. Feel free to reach out with questions.

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Global Sanctions Dashboard – Atlantic Council

https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/programs/geoeconomics-center/global-sanctions-dashboard/

About: The Global Sanctions Dashboard provides a global overview of various sanctions regimes and lists. Each month you will find an update on the most recent listings and delistings and insights into the motivations behind them. This is the only sanctions resource where global sanctions list data are aggregated in one place. The Atlantic Council's GeoEconomics Center aims to inform economic statecraft policies by analyzing sanctions globally and identifying trends across lists in partnership with Castellum.AI. Through the examination of potential areas of cooperation, as well as possible pain points, the insights gleaned in this report can help guide and inform multilateral cooperation in the new age of geoeconomics.

The Global Sanctions Database (GSDB)

https://www.globalsanctionsdatabase.com/

About: The updated GSDB (2021) covers 1101 publicly traceable, multilateral, plurilateral, and purely bilateral sanction cases over the 1950-2019 time period. The most recent GSDB includes 381 previously unrecorded sanction cases among which 75 emerged during 2016-2019. Additionally, the GSDB classifies these sanctions on the basis of three important dimensions. First, by the type(s) of sanctions considered (e.g., trade sanctions vs. financial sanctions vs. travel sanctions, etc.). Second, by the political objective(s) behind the observed sanction(s). In particular, the GSDB systematically groups sanction objectives into distinct categories (e.g., policy change, destabilization of a regime, war prevention, human rights, etc.) of recorded policy objectives. Third, by the perceived degree of success for each identified sanction, captured by five distinct categories ranging from failed sanctions to the target's full acceptance of the sender's demands.

A distinct trait of the GSDB is that it is well-suited to address issues related to bilateral and multilateral linkages in trade relations and the intricate structure of applied sanctions. The GSDB should not be viewed as being designed exclusively for the analysis of issues related to international trade. On the contrary, the GSDB's information on sanctions can be utilized to

study their effects in a broad range of areas/fields, including their implications for financial flows, tourism, the determinants of war, and the significance of democratization efforts. What's more, the detailed identification of different types of sanctions in the GSDB may help deepen researchers' understanding of the interplay between different sanctions policies, thereby enabling them to determine which combinations of sanction types are more effective in achieving various policy objectives.

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The first dimension of the GSDB allows to take a close look at the distribution of applied sanctions by type (e.g., trade versus financial sanctions, mobility etc.), extent of the intervention (e.g., partial versus complete sanctions), and region (e.g., whether sanctions are imposed unilaterally or reciprocally by countries). In addition, the GSDB helps obtain a clear view of the evolution of sanctions over time and relative to each country. We view these features of the GSDB, especially the bilateral structure of recorded sanctions, as salient and indispensable. We think their application can help bridge the current gap in scholarship between the sophisticated developments in empirical trade tools and their application to policy assessments related to the possible costs and benefits of sanctions.

The second dimension of the GSDB, policy objectives of sanctions, is defined on the basis of official declarations, including UN resolutions and/or executive orders. Policy objectives are categorized and can be compared across all years and cases. The database allows a comprehensive analysis e.g. how policy objectives of sanctions have changed over time.

The third dimension of the GSDB documents and assesses the policy outcomes of classified sanctions policy objectives. The achievement of a policy

objective is evaluated on the basis of information contained in official government statements or indirect confirmations in international press announcements. Notably, the GSDB permits analysis to track the success rate of sanctions policies over the years under consideration.

The Global Slavery Index

https://www.globalslaveryindex.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.

The Global Sustainable Competitive Index

https://solability.com/the-global-sustainable-competitiveness-index/the-index

About: Published since 2012, the Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index (GSCI) is the most comprehensive ranking of countries currently available. The GSCI measures competitiveness of countries based on 189 measurable, quantitative indicators derived from reliable sources, such as the World Bank, the IMF, and various UN agencies. The 189 indicators are grouped into 6 sub-indexes: Natural Capital, Resource Efficiency & Intensity, Social Cohesion, Intellectual Capital, Economic Sustainability , and Governance Efficiency.

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Governance Efficiency Index

https://solability.com/the-global-sustainable-competitiveness-index/the-index/governance-capital

About: The Governance Sub-Index of the Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index is based on quantitative data series – i.e. not qualitative evaluation of government systems: the Governance Index does not make political judgments. In addition, some aspects of government direction implications (such as human rights, freedom of press, etc.) are assigned to the Social Capital Index. The Governance Sub-Index aims at evaluating the suitability of a country's regulatory framework and infrastructure environment to facilitate sustainable competitiveness. The regulatory and infrastructure framework should enable an environment in which the country's natural, social and intellectual capital can flourish to generate new, and sustain existing wealth, for the population.

Global Tax Expenditures Database (GTED)

https://gted.net/

About: The GTED provides timely and consistent information on preferential tax treatments such as exemptions, deductions, credits, deferrals and reduced tax rates that are implemented by governments worldwide to promote different policy goals. The GTED aims to improve reporting, enhance scrutiny, and, ultimately, to contribute to the design of effective and fair tax expenditures across the world.

Global Terrorism Database (GTD)

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.

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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.

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.

Global Transitional Justice Dataset (1946-2016)

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/1HCPSG

About: In an era of democratic backsliding, scholars and policymakers wonder if failure to reckon with former authoritarian elites and their collaborators plays a role. Yet without adequate data on the way former autocracies and countries emerging from conflict deal with human rights violators, it is hard to tell if new democracies are unstable because of their failure to reckon with their former authoritarian elites or despite it. We introduce a dataset of personnel transitional justice events that allows scholars to answer such questions, disaggregating these events temporally from the date of a country's democratization. The time series nature of our data allows scholars to measure key characteristics of states' dealing with their past and complements existing transitional justice datasets by focusing not only on post-conflict societies and not only on post-authoritarian societies, but on both. To showcase the possibilities our data affords scholars, we use it to develop three novel measures of personnel transitional justice: severity, urgency, and volatility. The granular structure of our data allows researchers to construct additional measures depending on their theoretical questions of interest. We illustrate the use of severity of transitional justice in a regression that also employs data from the Varieties of Democracy project.

Global Violent Death (GVD)

http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/tools/interactive-map-charts-on-armed-violence.html

About: The Small Arms Survey tracks statistics on violent deaths and compiles them in its Global Violent Deaths (GVD) database. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), states have pledged to '[p]romote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'. The first target identified under this goal, Target 16.1, commits all states to '[s]ignificantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere'.

The GVD database provides a tool for assessing progress in implementing Target 16.1. It contains data from 2004 and includes direct conflict deaths and homicide data sets as well data on violent deaths by firearms and female victims of lethal violence. The database served as the backbone of the Global Burden of Armed Violence reports and the Global Violent Deaths 2017 report. Data will be updated and shared once a year.

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.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

Government and Armed Actors Relations Dataset (GAARD)

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/VEDYMM

About: Recent research has generated important new insights into the existence, behavior, and violent consequences of armed actors in civil wars. However, the lack of suitable information on actor relationships with the state means that studies have been forced to assume that armed groups are either pro-government or anti-government, and remain that way for the length of their existence. Both assumptions severely limit our understanding of the armed actors themselves, as well as the violent dynamics they produce. This article introduces the Government and Armed Actors Relations Dataset (GAARD), which provides detailed information on all major armed groups and their fluctuating alignment with the state between 1989 and 2007. GAARD identifies when armed groups fight with or against the government, and when they lack relationships with the government altogether. It further provides information on all changes in group alignments and documents when and how these occurred. We demonstrate that more than 25\% of armed groups changed their alignments and showcase how this allows researchers to pursue original research on the drivers, dynamics, and outcomes of civil conflicts.

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.

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

Historical Varieties of Democracy Dataset –
Historical V-Dem

https://www.v-dem.net/en/historical/

About: The Historical V-Dem project codes numerous indicators of democracy and other institutional features, all the way from the French Revolution to the early twentieth century. More specifically, Historical V-Dem covers about 80 polities and extends almost 200 V-Dem indicators as far back as 1789, including about 130 of V-Dem's expert-coded indicators.

The integration of Historical V-Dem with V-Dem means that many countries have data coverage on numerous V-Dem indicators from 1789 to the present. These include all major countries with continuous lineages as independent states from the 18th or 19th centuries, but also some major colonies such as India and Indonesia. Historical V-Dem also contains several extra, historical polities that have ceased to exist, such as Bavaria and the Two Sicilies.

Further, Historical V-Dem introduces several new indicators – including 20 expert-coded and many more coded by Research Assistants – on various institutional features, some of which were particularly relevant for 19th century polities. To name two examples, Historical V-Dem includes extensive sets of new indicators on the state and features of the bureaucracy as well as on political regimes and their supporting groups.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

How China Lends Dataset

https://www.aiddata.org/data/how-china-lends-dataset-version-1-0

About: This dataset contains information about 100 loan contracts between Chinese state-owned entities and government borrowers in 24 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Oceania.

"How has my country voted at the UN?"

https://interactive.aljazeera.com/aje/2019/how-has-my-country-voted-at-unga/index.html

About: Based on Erik Voeten "Data and Analyses of Voting in the UN General Assembly" Routledge Handbook of International Organization, edited by Bob Reinalda (published May 27, 2013) Mohammed Haddad, Usaid Siddiqui, and Owais Zaheer produced for Aljazeera an analysis of roll-call vetos from the UN General Assembly from 1946 to 2018. The goal was to understand the voting patterns of all UN member states what the key issues over the years have been.

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

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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.

The Humanitarian Data Exchange

https://data.humdata.org/faq

About: The Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) is an open platform for sharing data across crises and organisations. Launched in July 2014, the goal of HDX is to make humanitarian data easy to find and use for analysis. Our growing collection of datasets has been accessed by users in over 200 countries and territories. HDX is managed by OCHA's Centre for Humanitarian Data, which is located in The Hague. OCHA is part of the United Nations Secretariat and is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. The HDX team includes OCHA staff and a number of consultants who are based in North America, Europe and Africa.

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.

Human Rights Measurement Initiative

https://humanrightsmeasurement.org/about-hrmi/our-purpose/

About: Until now the world hasn't had a simple, transparent way to monitor how people are treated. This was a problem. When something is not measured, it is easily overlooked and undervalued.

The Human Rights Measurement Initiative (HRMI) is filling this gap. We are working to produce a free easy-to-access database of metrics, summarising

human rights performance in countries around the world. With a good set of measures it will be easier to improve human rights.

We aim to be comprehensive by producing metrics that cover the full range of rights embodied in international law, particularly the collection of international treaties known as the International Bill of Human Rights.

Starting with some of the most frequently discussed rights, we are initially publishing metrics for the following 12 human rights:

- Right to Opinion and Expression
- Right to Assembly and Association
- Right to Freedom from Execution
- Right to Freedom from Torture
- Right to Participate in Government
- Right to Food
- Right to Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest
- Right to Freedom from Disappearance
- Right to Education
- Right to Health
- Right to Housing
- Right to Work

These cover five economic and social human rights and seven civil and political human rights.

HRMI will help everyone see the big picture more easily, influencing both global decision-makers and ordinary people. We will create an opportunity for tremendous advances in knowledge and progress. Together, we can help facilitate a step-change for the better in the lives of billions of people.

Research
Teaching

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.

IHL in action: Respect for the law on the battlefield

https://ihl-in-action.icrc.org/about

About: "IHL in action: Respect for the law on the battlefield" is a collection of real case-studies documenting compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL) in modern warfare. Based on publicly available information, these cases have been assessed by academics as demonstrating respect for IHL.

From 2016 to 2020 the project has been conducted by four leadoff IHL clinics: Emory University School of Law, Leiden University, Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya and Roma Tre University. The current active partnership is with Leiden University. All cases have undergone independent peer review. The database is hosted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with a view to encourage the reporting, collection and promotion of instances of respect for IHL. The cases shall not be construed as reflecting the views of the ICRC.

By gathering examples of "IHL success stories" into this database, the authors aim to recall that the reality of armed conflict is more nuanced than what is generally reported in the media and by NGOs. Despite numerous violations of the law, compliant behaviour shows that existing rules are

adequate and can significantly reduce human suffering. The project hopes to foster a change in the way we talk about, teach and research IHL. The cases reproduced should not be seen as ignoring the suffering of victims of armed conflicts, both by attacks which do not violate IHL and by violations of IHL, committed by the same party whose respect is mentioned in the cases reproduced.

The case-studies can be searched by country – on a clickable map – or by topics (conduct of hostilities; protection of persons and objects; combatants and POWs; implementation mechanisms). Each case study begins with a summary of the situation and a selection of public and official documents on IHL. This is followed by a discussion section, which raises thought-provoking questions on the case at hand. The cases are intended to encourage practice-oriented thinking on the ongoing relevance of IHL in contemporary conflicts and identify elements, both legal and non-legal, that foster respect for the rules of war in armed conflicts.

As the project is ongoing and aims for a growing number of "success stories", the ICRC calls for more cases to be submitted to enrich the database.

The Ill-Treatment & Torture (ITT) Data Collection Project
http://faculty.ucmerced.edu/cconrad2/Academic/ITT_Data_Collection.html

About: Existing research has studied the incidence of torture using either the CIRI (Cingranelli and Richards 2004) three point ordinal scale or the Hathaway (2002) five point ordinal scale. Both scales measure the rough number of alleged or reported cases of torture in a given country in a given year. Yet scholars, activists, and policy makers are interested in more than an ordinal indicator of the number of victims. More specifically, people are interested in four questions: How many victims?; Which government agencies torture?; What types of torture are used?; and What is the state response? This project codes data on four concepts using Amnesty International (AI) documents: Incidence, Perpetrators, Motive, and Judicial Response. Unlike other data on torture and ill-treatment, which use the country-year as the unit of analysis, we use the individual allegation as our unit of observation, which greatly increases the research questions we are able to pursue.

Research Teaching

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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 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.

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Research
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Sascha Werthes

Indicator and a Monitoring Framework: Launching a data revolution for Sustainable Development Goals

https://indicators.report/overview/

About: Indicators will be the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs. A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, as well as a report card to measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs.

The focus of SDG monitoring will be at the national level. Complementary monitoring will occur at global, regional, and thematic levels. Each level of monitoring requires different types of indicators. The SDSN report proposes 100 Global Monitoring Indicators, accompanied by suggestions for Complementary National Indicators, which together track the full range of SDGs and targets in an integrated, clear, and effective manner. Each country should pick the number and range of Complementary National Indicators that best suit its needs and capacity to collect and analyze data. Given the breadth of country circumstances, we expect substantial variation in the number and type of national indicators that countries will adopt. We underscore that the preliminary list of Complementary National Indicators is far from exhaustive and meant only for inspiration and illustration.

This indicator web platform allows you to easily search the set of indicators proposed in the SDSN report Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals: Launching a data revolution for the SDGs.

Through this web platform, you can easily view the list of Global Monitoring Indicators (GMI) by goal and by target, as outlined in Tables 1 and 2 of the report. Clicking on an indicator allows you see its rationale and definition, potential levels of disaggregation, and some of its limitations. We also identify the primary data source, which is the preferred source of robust data for the indicator. Further, we list the potential lead agencies that could be responsible for compiling the data at the international level, and include a preliminary assessment of data availability, which was conducted by the Friends of the Chair Group on Broader Measures of Progress in April 2014. In the right-hand sidebar, we show all the relevant goals and targets, which

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helps to demonstrate how a single indicator can be multi-purpose and how the indicator and monitoring framework can be integrated and cross-cutting.

The Inform Global Crisis Severity Index (GCSI)

https://www.acaps.org/methodology/severity

About: The INFORM GCSI is a regularly updated, and easily interpreted model for measuring the severity of humanitarian crisis globally. This global severity analysis is coherent with other types of severity analysis conducted by ACAPS, in the field, at a subnational level.

The INFORM GCSI is a composite index, which brings together 31 core indicators, organized in three dimensions: impact, conditions of affected people, and complexity. All the indicators are scored on a scale of 1 to 5. These scores are then aggregated into components, the three dimensions (Impact, Conditions, Complexity), and the overall severity category based on the analytical framework. The three dimensions have been weighted according to their contribution to severity: impact of the crisis (20%); conditions of affected people (50%); complexity (30%). The weightings are currently a best estimate and will be refined using expert analysis and statistical methods. Each crisis will fall into 1 of 5 categories based on their score ranging from very low to high.

Index of Risk Management – INFORM

https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/
https://data.humdata.org/organization/inform

About: INFORM GRI is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It can support decisions about prevention, preparedness and response.

The Index for Risk Management - Inform - is a way to understand and measure the risk of humanitarian crises and how the conditions that lead to them affect sustainable development. Such crises - the result of disasters, conflict and other drivers - affect tens of millions of people every year all over the world. Inform can help identify where and why crises are likely to occur

so we can reduce the risks, build people's resilience and prepare and respond better. By doing this Inform aims to contribute to reducing the human suffering caused by crises and to sustainable development.

Insecurity Insight – Data on People in Danger

http://insecurityinsight.org/

About: Insecurity Insight examines threats facing people living and working in dangerous environments. Our innovative data collection and analysis methods generate insights relevant for aid workers, aid agencies and those concerned with the protection of health workers, educators, IDPs and refugees. Our aim is to empower those who deliver vital services and to give voices to those affected by insecurity

Interactive Map for Business of
Anti-Human Trafficking Organisations

http://www.modernslaverymap.org/

About: Given the rapid development of initiatives aimed at helping businesses fight human trafficking, the Global Business Coalition Against Trafficking (GBCAT), the RESPECT Initiative (comprised of Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)), and the United Nations Global Compact through its Action Platform on Decent Work in Global Supply Chains, identified the urgent need to provide a unified resource of information on stakeholders engaging with the private sector in the fight against human trafficking.

The Interactive Map for Business of Anti-Human Trafficking Organisations and the accompanying report is a resource for companies to navigate emerging partners and resources; for all anti-trafficking organisations; and the general public to improve coordination on the eradication of modern slavery, and a baseline from which existing and newly formed initiatives can move forward.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

Intergovernmental Organizations (v3)

https://correlatesofwar.org/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 1815-2014. 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 1815-2014. 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 3.0 updates the original Wallace and Singer (1970) data set and versions 2.1-2.3 of the data to provide membership information for 1816-2014.

Version 3 comprises three different data sets plus documentation; each data set has a different unit of analysis. In each version, data through 1965 are coded at 5 year intervals in keeping with Wallace and Singer (1970), while data after 1965 are coded annually.

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International Treaty Ratification Votes Database (ITRVD)

http://deploymentvotewatch.eu/?page_id=248

About: The International Treaty Ratification Database (ITRVD) collects and shares data on parliamentary-level and party-votes on international agreements since 1990.

According to the World Treaty Index, 75.000 treaties have been negotiated in the 20th century, most of them bilateral agreements. There has been a general trend towards strengthening the role of parliament in external relations, including the realm of treaty ratification. Hence, treaty ratification has become subject to politicization and party politics. States differ widely, however, in the procedures of domestic scrutiny of international agreements and the degree of formal or informal involvement of parliament and parties.

The ITRVD project has gathered data on the parliamentary scrutiny of international agreements in the Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the USA. You can check out our data here.

The International Treaty Ratification Votes Database (ITRVD) includes data on 6,010 parliamentary votes on the ratification of international treaties for the period between 1990 and 2019 in Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the USA.

IPI Peacekeeping Database

http://www.providingforpeacekeeping.org/contributions/

About: Drawing from archival UN records, the International Peace Institute Peacekeeping Database presents the first publicly available database of total uniformed personnel contributions of each contributing country by month, by type (troop, police, or expert/observer) and by mission, from November 1990 to present. The data is updated monthly

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

ITU Data Hub

https://datahub.itu.int/

About: The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has launched a new data platform featuring some 200 statistical indicators on digital connectivity, trust, markets, governance, sustainability, and affordability. The ITU DataHub offers an intuitive, mobile-friendly interface complete with country and regional profiles and data tables, allowing users to quickly find, view, compare, and download statistics on all aspects of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Intended to support evidence-based policy- and decision-making, the new platform will help ITU Member States, industry players and other stakeholders identify gaps, priorities, and opportunities in the accelerating global digital transformation. It will also help to assess the effectiveness of past and ongoing policy interventions to close the digital gap, with 2.9 billion people worldwide still offline.

IPIS Conflict Mapping

https://ipisresearch.be/home/conflict-mapping/

About: *International Peace Information Center*: Tackling a problem starts with a complete understanding of it. In order to resolve wars, we need to understand what drives them. Therefore IPIS has launched a research project funded by the EU and the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to develop a research tool that should make it easier to analyse and discuss war motives in conflict areas. The most distinguishing feature of the analytic tool is a collection of maps. Maps are a verifiable and unambiguous source of information. When made with sufficient care, they are an ideal source for an objective analysis. Over the last years, the work on conflict mapping has evolved into a full-fledged research programme.

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Research Teaching

Jihadi Document Repository

https://www.hf.uio.no/ikos/english/research/jihadi-document-repository/about-the-repository/

About: The Jihadi Document Repository was created in 2016 by the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) in cooperation with the University of Oslo. The purpose of the Repository is to encourage academic research on militant Islamism, by making available a large collection of jihadist primary sources gathered by the FFI's Terrorism Research Group since 1999.

Origin: A majority of the primary sources have been downloaded from websites affiliated with the global jihadist movement, most of which no longer exist today. The material has been vetted by FFI's experienced team of researchers and only documents regarded as authentic have been included in the Repository.

Access: The Jihadi Document Repository is a non-profit venture and access to the collection is free of charge. However, due to the sensitive nature of some of the material, access to the Repository is limited to registered users only. To apply for registration, please send an e-mail to terrorism@ffi.no stating your full name, institutional affiliation and research interests. Upon approval, you will receive a username and password giving you full access to the Repository.

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.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

Land Conflict Watch (Mapping Land Conflicts in India)

https://www.landconflictwatch.org/about-us

About: India's ambitious agenda for industrial and infrastructure growth requires large swathes of land. At the same time, a huge part of its population uses land to earn livelihood. The competing demands cause conflicts. The battles over land are increasing across India irrespective of political cultures, be it left, right or centre.

However, there has been no nationwide estimate of spread and impact of these conflicts. While national media captures only big conflicts, most conflicts are reported in vernacular media as isolated incidents. As a result, the aggregate picture of the scale and the intensity of the conflicts, and the emerging trends, at the national level remain unclear.

Land Conflict Watch intends to bridge this gap. It is a research-based data journalism project that maps, collects, and analyses ongoing land conflicts in the country. It not only presents a macro picture at the national level but also zooms in to give details of each conflict at the micro level.

We are a network of researchers and journalists, spread across India, who combine academic rigour with journalistic approach to collect data that answers questions about the conflicts and their impact on the environment, industrial investments and people.

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.

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.

'Leave no one behind' index (2018)

https://www.odi.org/publications/11159-leave-no-one-behind-index-2018

About: This index reviews the readiness of 86 countries to 'leave no one behind', monitoring the extent to which government systems are set up and ready to meet their leave no one behind commitment.

It covers all the countries that are presenting Voluntary National Reviews at the 2018 High-level Political Forum as well as those that presented last year. Building on ODI's 2017 'leave no one behind' index, this year's index adds an additional policy indicator on resilience. It also includes a new 'leave no one behind' outcome score for each country that captures the extent to which real-world outcomes on leaving no one behind are improving. The index measures governments' readiness in three areas:

Data. Are countries undertaking the necessary surveys to identify those at risk of being left behind?

Policy. Do countries have key policies in place that address the needs of those at risk of being left behind – in particular, in relation to: women's access to land and employment; and universal access to health, which previous ODI research identified as critical areas to support leaving no one behind?

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Finance. Are governments investing enough in education, health and social protection – the three key sectors that are well recognised to be critical for supporting those at risk of being left behind?

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.

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.

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 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.

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Sascha Werthes

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Migrationsdatenportal

https://migrationdataportal.org/about

About: The Portal aims to serve as a unique access point to timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally. The site is designed to help policy makers, national statistics officers, journalists and the general public interested in the field of migration to navigate the increasingly complex landscape of international migration data, currently scattered across different organisations and agencies.

Especially in critical times, such as those faced today, it is essential to ensure that responses to migration are based on sound facts and accurate analysis. By making the evidence about migration issues accessible and easy to understand, the Portal aims to contribute to a more informed public debate.

The Portal was launched in December 2017 and is managed and developed by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), with the guidance of its Advisory Board, and was supported in its conception by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). The Portal is supported financially by the Government of Germany, with financial contributions from the Government of the United Kingdom for earlier phases.

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 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.

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Militarized Interstate Disputes (v5.0)

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

About: Version 5 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 2014. 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).

MIRIS - Minority Rights Information System

http://miris.eurac.edu/mugs2/about.jsp?sideBarItem=projectDescription&TopBarItem=About

About: Documentation and easy accessibility of data on matters relating to national and ethnic minorities is becoming increasingly significant. Even over the last couple of years, legal standardisation in Europe, the enlargement of the European Union and the establishment of international instruments such as the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages of the Council of Europe have contributed to a greater awareness of minority issues. The settlement of ethnic disputes is recognised as a vital factor for the successful maintenance of peaceful cohabitation and stability, particularly within the acceding and candidate countries to the European Union.

Despite this, the numerous national legal standards on minority protection differ greatly from state to state. In spite of numerous existing information systems and databanks, not only the gathering of comprehensive information but also the successful comparison between the national legislation of different states remain difficult tasks.

Description: The aim of the database is to promote the development of minority rights standards by providing easily accessible information about the implementation of minority rights for not only experts, public officials, NGO's and minority representatives but also interested researchers and students.

The MIRIS database includes the most important legal texts relating to minority rights by concentrating upon relevant national legislation and case-law. So as to obtain a more impartial insight into the relevant issues, such texts have been put together by reports compiled not only by minority groups but also through opinions of experts, e.g. the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention. In addition to this, specific documents on minority groups (covering, for example statistical data and history) as well as relevant

international treaties and agreements of the UN, Council of Europe and the OSCE are available for examination. The evaluation of the situation of minority groups is supported by further texts that are to include case studies, comments and in depth analyses.

The MIRIS System is bilingual with texts provided in both English and the official language of the state concerned. Geographically, all member States of the Council of Europe will be included.

Modern Slavery Data Stories

https://delta87.org/earthtime/

About: Everyone deserves to feel safe and valued in their work while being fairly paid. However, in 2016, more than 40 million people were estimated to be victims of modern slavery around the world and more than 152 million children were estimated to be in situations of child labour.

With Target 8.7 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 193 countries pledged their commitment to take effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030 and child labour by 2025.

To highlight global action and efforts to achieve Target 8.7, Delta 8.7 partnered with EarthTime—part of the Community Robotics, Education and Technology Empowerment Lab (CREATE Lab) at Carnegie Mellon University— to create a series of data stories that demonstrate the prevalence of these human rights abuses as well as how governments efforts to address them have changed over time. Using datasets from the ILO, IOM, Walk Free Foundation, SmartLab, UK Government, Delta 8.7 and the United Nations University Centre for Policy Research, combined with NASA satellite imagery, this project tells a unique, interactive story about the prevalence of these human rights abuses and the efforts to eradicate these crimes.

These stories also compliment the Data Dashboards, which visualize available data on forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour on the national level.

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Modern Slavery Evidence Unit (MSEU)

https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/beacons-of-excellence/rights-lab/mseu/index.aspx

About: The Rights Lab Modern Slavery Evidence Unit (MSEU) is the interface between the Rights Lab's research base and modern slavery change agents in government, business and civil society in the UK and internationally. The MSEU aims to shorten the intelligence corridor between the antislavery research base, policy makers in the UK and internationally, civil society actors and the global business community.

Domain specialists from each of the Rights Lab's five research programmes (Data and Measurement, Survivors and Cultures, Communities and Society, Law and Policy and Business and Economies) work in the MSEU and focus explicitly on translating research findings for key stakeholder groups. Specialist MSEU Fellows bring extended capacity in systematic review, policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and translation and impact.

Operating in thought leadership and responsive mode, we publish briefings on areas we identify as important and we also consult with stakeholders and undertake research to fill evidence gaps. Over the coming year, we will synthesise and evaluate a growing international evidence base, and share the findings in the form of reports and recommendations.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

http://hdr.undp.org/en/2021-MPI

About: Disparities in multidimensional poverty among ethnic groups are consistently high across many countries and in nine ethnic groups more than 90 percent of the population is trapped in poverty, according to new analysis on global multidimensional poverty released today.

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) produced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative measures poverty by considering various deprivations experienced by people in their daily lives, including poor health, insufficient education and a low standard of living. Today's report examines the level and

composition of multidimensional poverty across 109 countries covering 5.9 billion people and presents an ethnicity/race/caste disaggregation for 41 countries with available information.

Multilateralism Index

https://www.ipinst.org/2022/09/multilateralism-index-pilot-report?utm_source=mailchimp&utm_medium=organic_email&utm_campaign=US_IPI_publications_policypaper&utm_content=link

About: In the past several years, there has been a much-discussed rise in strain on multilateralism. However, there have been few efforts to quantifiably assess the state of the multilateral system. This Multilateralism Index (MI) report is the first known attempt to do so. It focuses on developments in the system over the past decade, providing a snapshot of its relative strength in 2020 compared to 2010. It seeks to answer questions including: What is the state of the multilateral system? What is working? What is not? And how has the multilateral system changed over time?

The MI examines five domains of multilateral coordination: Peace and Security, Human Rights, Environment, Public Health, and Trade. Each domain is evaluated across three dimensions: Participation, Performance, and Inclusivity. Analysis of sixty-five indicators across these domains and dimensions reveals several trends in multilateral cooperation over the past decade:

- Participation scores for Human Rights, Public Health, and Trade have improved, while the scores for Peace and Security and Environment have deteriorated.
- Performance scores have deteriorated in four out of five domains.
- Inclusivity scores have improved across all five domains.

These trends shed light on the nature of the crisis of multilateralism. Rather than decreased international cooperation and widespread exit from multilateral institutions, we are seeing a battle over the nature and purpose of the multilateral system—not decay, but transformation. The MI provides a basis for tracking this transformation and informing decision making on the future of multilateralism.

Munich Security Index

https://securityconference.org/publikationen/munich-security-index/

About: The Munich Security Index is a dataset on global risk perceptions built by the MSC and Kekst CNC. The latest addition to our Munich Security Report, it provides an in-depth view of how G7 and BRICS countries view risk. In the future, it will closely monitor how risk perceptions in core countries evolve.

The Munich Security Conference and Kekst CNC have together built a new data set to answer core questions that help understand citizens' risk perceptions: do people think that the world is becoming a riskier place? Is there a global consensus on some of the grave risks that humanity is facing today – from climate change and pandemics to the risks posed by countries like China and Russia? And how prepared do societies feel to tackle these various threats? By combining five metrics – overall risk, potential damage, expected trajectory, perceived imminence, and feelings of preparedness – the index, underpinned by a survey of 12,000 people globally, provides an in-depth view of how G7 and BRICS nations view 31 major global and domestic risks. The index also enables an evaluation of how risk perceptions change over time.

Nations in Transit

https://freedomhouse.org/report/nations-transit

About: Nations in Transit evaluates the state of democracy in the region stretching from Central Europe to Central Asia. For all 29 countries in Nations in Transit, Freedom House—in consultation with the report authors, a panel of expert advisers, and a group of regional reviewers—provides numerical ratings in seven categories that broadly represent the institutional underpinnings of liberal democracy. These include elected state institutions (local and national governments), unelected state institutions (the judiciary and anticorruption authorities), and unelected nonstate institutions (the media and civil society). The ratings are based on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the lowest and 7 the highest level of democracy. The Democracy

Score is a straight average of the seven indicators. In 2020, Freedom House introduced the Democracy Percentage, which is a translation of the Democracy Score to the 0—100 scale, with 0 representing the lowest and 100 the highest level of democracy. The detailed methodology is available here.

Nations in Transit does not rate governments per se, nor does it rate countries based on governmental intentions or legislation alone. Rather, a country's ratings focus on the health of its institutions in the broadest sense and are determined by considering the practical effect of actions by the state as well as nongovernmental actors.

The Nations in Transit ratings, which should not be taken as absolute indicators of the situation in a given country, are valuable for making general assessments of how democratic or authoritarian a country is. They also allow for comparative analysis of reforms among the countries examined and for analysis of long-term developments in a particular country.

The Data: Freedom House contracts independent researchers from academia, journalism, and civil society for each country to draft the country reports and make the initial scoring decisions. These draft country reports and score proposals are sent to between three and six reviewers per country per year for comments. After researchers have a chance to respond to the comments, the Nations in Transit and its advisors meet to finalize scores for each country. Where possible, scores reflect the consensus of researchers, reviewers, advisors, and Freedom House, but Freedom House has the final vote on all score changes.

The Natural Resource Conflict Dataset

https://www.prio.org/data/23

About: The Natural Resource Conflict Dataset code whether internal armed conflicts are clearly linked to natural resources. The natural resource conflict dataset code whether internal armed conflicts are clearly linked to natural resources. We acknowledge that different types of resources can serve the same purpose in a conflict, or the same type of resource can play different purposes. Thus, the conflicts in the dataset are coded according to the specific roles (if any) played by natural resources in the given conflict. The

natural resource conflict dataset identifies three different mechanisms linking natural resources to conflict: (1) disagreements over natural resource (revenue) distribution may motivate rebellion, (2) revenues from natural resources may create funding opportunities for rebels, and (3) natural resources may aggravate ongoing conflict acting either as motivation or opportunity for rebels, but through other roles than as distributional claims or as funding sources.

ND-GAIN Country Index

https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/

About: There's a growing, global movement to make human communities and ecosystems more resilient to climate extreme impacts. For the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN), it's a movement rooted in the power of data, grounded in science-based evidence and driven by a mission of "Science Serving Society."

A program within the Notre Dame Environmental Change Initiative, ND-GAIN works to enhance the world's understanding of adaptation through knowledge, products and services that inform public and private actions, and investments in vulnerable communities.

The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help governments, businesses and communities better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead.

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).

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.

Research Teaching

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

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

OECD How's Life

https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/9870c393-en/1/1/2/index.html?itemId=%2Fcontent%2Fpublication%2F9870c393-en&utm_source=Adestra&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Full%20Report%3A%20How%27s%20Life%3F%202020&utm_campaign=What%27s%20New%20-%20%2013%20March%202020&utm_term=demo&_csp_=fab41822851fa020ad60bb57bb82180a&itemIGO=oecd&itemContentType=book#section-d1e518

About: Following a thorough review of the OECD Well-being Framework (Exton and Fleischer, 2020) How's Life? 2020 features an extended dashboard of over 80 well-being indicators. These reflect the 11 dimensions of current well-being and the four capitals for future well-being of the OECD Well-being Framework. Relative to How's Life? 2017, this edition includes new data on the environment, mental health, time use, unpaid work and satisfaction with personal relationships and how time is spent.

OECDiLibrary

https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/oecd/about
https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/statistics

About: OECD iLibrary is the online library of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) featuring its books, papers and statistics and is the gateway to OECD's analysis and data.

OECD iLibrary also contains content published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), the OECD Development Centre, PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment), and the International Transport Forum (ITF).

OECD iLibrary presents all content so users can find - and cite - tables and databases as easily as articles or chapters in any available format: PDF, WEB, XLS, DATA, ePUB, READ.

Research
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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.

Online Political Influence Efforts dataset

https://esoc.princeton.edu/publications/trends-online-influence-efforts
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/8IF59Q

AboutThis dataset covers the use of social media to influence politics by promoting propaganda, advocating controversial viewpoints, and spreading disinformation. Influence efforts are defined as: (i) coordinated campaigns by a state, or the ruling party in an autocracy, to impact one or more specific aspects of politics at home or in another state, (ii) through media channels, including social media, by (iii) producing content designed to appear indigenous to the target state. Our data draw on more than 1000 media reports and 500 research articles/reports to identify IEs, track their progress, and classify their features. The data cover 78 foreign influence efforts (FIEs) and 25 domestic influence efforts (DIEs)—in which governments targeted their own citizens—against 51 different countries from 2011 through early-2021. The Influence Effort dataset measures covert information campaigns by state actors, facilitating research on contemporary statecraft. (2022-07-01)

Organized Crime Index – Africa

https://ocindex.enactafrica.org/about

About: The ENACT Organised Crime Index is a multi-dimensional tool that measures both the level of countries' criminality and their resilience to organised crime.

The objective of the Index is to provide guidance to policymakers and continental regional bodies to prioritise their interventions on the basis of a holistic assessment of where vulnerabilities lie, and provide them with the means to measure the efficacy of their interventions. Developed over a two-year period, the Index draws from both quantitative and qualitative sources, and is underpinned by over 200 expert assessments. The ENACT programme aims to encourage international and regional communities to move away from a solely criminal-justice-led response to organised crime, and towards a more comprehensive package of policies that can help mitigate the impact of organised crime, build local resilience and limit incentives for market participants.

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.

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.

Parliamentary Deployment Votes Data

http://deploymentvotewatch.eu/?page_id=2

About: The Parliamentary Deployment Votes Database (PDVD) collects and shares data on parliamentary votes on the deployment of armed forces since 1990.

Since the end of the Cold War, democracies have been participating in military missions of various kinds, ranging from peacekeeping to war. These deployments have raised questions about their democratic legitimacy and parliamentary control in particular. In many democracies, deployments decisions are the exclusive competence of the government, and parliament is only informed. In a growing number of cases, however, such decisions have been put to a vote in parliament. PDVD documents and analyzes these votes.

At the moment, in version 2 of the dataset, PDVP documents 514 votes in plenaries for the period between August 1990 and December 2017 in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. You can check out our data here.Version 3 of the database (V3, July 2021) contains data on 1,022 votes in plenaries and 5,540 party votes for the period between August 1990 and December 2019 in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The data consists of two separate datasets, one on parliamentary-level votes (PDVD_v3_votes) and one on party votes (PDVD_v3_party-votes) with accompanying documentation.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

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 .

Peace and Security Data Hub

https://psdata.un.org/about

About: The Peace and Security Data Hub allows both the public and our colleagues at the UN to search and get data. The Hub combines data created by the pillar with other frequently used data sources on Peace and Security.

The Peace and Security Data Hub was a direct outcome of the Secretary General's Data Strategy, which calls for ensuring everyone, everywhere can discover, access, integrate and share the data they need.

We anticipate that the data on this platform will be used by UN colleagues, UN Member States, journalists, training partners, academia and think tanks,

as well as the public at large. We intend to keep expanding the datasets based on the feedback we receive from you the users.

The current version of the Data Hub holds only publicly released UN data, and provides links to external data hubs from other organizations as a research supplement suggestion.

Peace Agreements Database (United Nations Peacemaker)

https://peacemaker.un.org/document-search

About: The database is a reference tool providing peacemaking professionals with close to 800 documents that can be understood broadly as peace agreements and related material. Users can access the full texts of the agreements in different languages and can use different search criteria, including searching by a number of different thematic issues.

PeacebuildingData.org

http://www.peacebuildingdata.org/about

About: PeacebuildingData.org was created to fill in the gaps between peacebuilding work as it is envisioned by policy-makers, and its implementation, reception and perception on the ground. The project features quantitative and qualitative research undertaken in countries affected by mass violence. The population-based studies bring the voices of those most affected by mass atrocities to policy discussions about peace, social reconstruction, and mechanisms for accountability. The results aim to serve as a formative monitoring and evaluation system for actors on the ground.

At present, PeacebuildingData.org features research undertaken by its founding members at the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative. We work to ensure that the needs of survivors are recognized and acted on by governments, UN agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. We help improve the capacity of local organizations to collect and analyze data about survivors and vulnerable populations so that their needs will be heard and their rights can be protected.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

Since 2003 we have interviewed over 30,000 survivors of violence in places like Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Central African Republic, Cambodia, the Philippines, Côte d'Ivoire, and Uganda.

Peacekeeper Fatalities

https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/peacekeeper-fatalities

About: Peacekeepers serve in harsh conditions and at great personal risk. Tragically some make the ultimate sacrifice. We release data in order to be transparent on the issue of fatalities. You can analyze the data sets here and learn how the numbers of fatalities have changed over time. Note it is the responsibility of the United Nations to notify the Member State and/or next of kin when a fatality occurs. The data is updated only once this has happened. This set includes data on fatalities in UN peacekeeping operations. It includes a unique casualty identifier, the incident date, the mission acronym, the type of casualty, the ISO code associated with the country of origin of the personnel, the relevant M49 DESA code, the type pf personnel involved, and the type of incident.

Peacekeeping – Troop and Police Contributions

https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/data-troop-and-police-contributions

About: UN police and military personnel are "contributed" to serve under the blue flag from over 100 countries to carry out the mandates defined by the Security Council. Military operations aim to protect populations against threats and contribute to a secure environment. Policing is central in preventing, mitigating and resolving violent conflict and contributing to early peacebuilding and reconciliation. Uniformed personnel are contributed and deployed under several different types of arrangements.

We have presented some troop and police contributors data on our website. To delve deeper you can analyze the data sets here and answer questions such as: Which countries are increasingly participating over the past decades? Which countries have declined in their participation? Which

countries are promoting the development of more sustainable peace by contributing female troops and police?

Peacekeeping Uniformed Contributions by Gender

https://data.humdata.org/dataset/peacekeeping-uniformed-contributions-by-gender

About: Peacekeeping Uniformed Contributions by Gender, as of end of last calendar month, associated with unique OD, Country ISO Code, M49 DESA code, Country Name of Troop or Police Contributing country, Mission, Description of uniformed category, Gender, and Monthly report Date. This data set will be update monthly.

Peacekeeping Uniformed Contributions by Rank of TCC/PCC

https://data.humdata.org/dataset/peacekeeping-uniformed-contributions-by-rank-of-tcc-pcc

About: Peacekeeping Uniformed Contributions by Rank of Troop- or Police-Contributing Country, as of end of last calendar month, associated with unique ID, Country ISO Code, M49 DESA code, Country Name of Troop or Police Contributing country, Rank for the Month, Number of male uniformed personnel, Number of female uniformed personnel, and Monthly report Date. This data set will be updated monthly.

Peace Negotiations in Civil Conflicts (PNCC) Dataset

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/0BMHXD

About: The Peace Negotiations in Civil Conflicts (PNCC) dataset identifies whether a state-party and rival non-state armed group is in the formal negotiation phase of a peace process. The PNCC goes beyond recording instances of peace talks by offering a conceptual framework to identify when a government-rebel group dyad is at risk of formal negotiations. It explicitly

considers issues central in event-history modelling, including censoring and the observation period. The PNCC also provides detailed information on negotiations, including the date and location of peace talks, and whether negotiations were bilateral or through mediation. The PNCC is the first source to distinguish mediated and non-mediated civil conflict negotiations under a single framework. Structured over the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset with global coverage for 1975-2013, the PNCC is integrable to commonly used civil war datasets. (2022-07-04)

The Peace Operation Data Set (PODS)

http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/mpome/pods.html

About: The Small Arms Survey's Peace Operations Data Set (PODS) documents attacks on peacekeepers and other incidents resulting in the loss of arms and ammunition. This map represents information collected in the Small Arms Survey's PODS as of 31 December 2018. Because of the incompleteness of official reporting, the map is far from comprehensive. It likely significantly underestimates the true scope, scale, and global distribution of arms and ammunition losses from peace operations.

Peace Security Data Hub

https://psdata.un.org/about

About: The Peace and Security Data Hub allows both the public and our colleagues at the UN to search and get data. The Hub combines data created by the pillar with other frequently used data sources on Peace and Security.

The Peace and Security Data Hub was a direct outcome of the Secretary General's Data Strategy, which calls for ensuring everyone, everywhere can discover, access, integrate and share the data they need.

We anticipate that the data on this platform will be used by UN colleagues, UN Member States, journalists, training partners, academia and think tanks, as well as the public at large. We intend to keep expanding the datasets based on the feedback we receive from you the users.

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The current version of the Data Hub holds only publicly released UN data, and provides links to external data hubs from other organizations as a research supplement suggestion.

PIRUS – Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States

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

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

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Political Agreements in Internal Conflict (PAIC)

https://edata.bham.ac.uk/581/

https://research.birmingham.ac.uk/en/datasets/political-agreements-in-internal-conflicts-paic-dataset-and-codeb

About: PAIC captures the institutional provisions in all the 189 intra-state political agreements concluded between 1989 and 2016. It provides information on 91 variables, along five dimensions: power sharing, transitional justice, cultural institutions, territorial self-governance and international assistance. Its deep coding, carried out by disciplinary experts, makes it suitable to both quantitative and qualitative investigations.

Political Data Yearbook (interactive)

https://www.politicaldatayearbook.com/AboutUs.aspx

About: The European Journal of Political Research Political Data Yearbook (EJPR PDY), published by Wiley on behalf of the European Consortium for Political Research, collects election results, national referenda, changes in government, and institutional reforms in 37 countries including all of the EU member states. In addition, recognized experts on the politics of each country provide commentary on these events, as well as on the principal issues in national politics. The data held within the EJPR PDY is now available in a separate, freely available and interactive online resource – the PDY interactive. Users can select to view different types of data in graphical format, customize by adjusting time settings or selecting parties to view, and download full datasets (with footnotes) for use in research.

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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.

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)

PRIF Dataset on Humanitarian Military Interventions since 1945

http://www.humanitarian-military-interventions.com/

About: This dataset is the first to chart the entire universe of so-called humanitarian military interventions after the Second World War. It presents central aspects of such interventions, such as the authorizing and executing actors, their declared goals and the means employed, and developments in the target country. Its comprehensiveness and transparency facilitate both qualitative and quantitative studies from either an exploratory or theory-testing research, using humanitarian military interventions as either an explanatory factor or outcome. This webpage offers two tabular datasets along with detailed case descriptions about all humanitarian military

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interventions since the Second World War. Work on the dataset and the webpage was funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research.

Understanding of humanitarian military interventions

The dataset is based on a broad notion of humanitarian military interventions and ensures transparency by documenting all coding decisions. In a humanitarian military intervention a state or a group of states sends troops to another country, uses or threatens military force with the declared intention of saving citizens of the target country from a violent emergency. Our understanding of humanitarian military intervention does neither imply a claim that these interventions were solely or primarily motivated by humanitarian motivations. Nor does our definition postulate that a humanitarian military intervention indeed improves the situation in the target country. Thus, the term "humanitarian military intervention" is used to denote a subcategory of military interventions that are conducted with a declared humanitarian intention. Scholars who define humanitarian military intervention differently can easily adapt the data for their own purposes as all relevant information is included in the dataset.

Principled Aid Index (ODI)

https://www.odi.org/publications/11294-principled-aid-index-understanding-donor-motivations

About: Amid a rising tide of political populism in Europe and beyond, the idea that aid should serve the national interest is gaining currency. Yet there is little explicit recognition that aid oriented towards securing domestic interests is not always the most efficient, nor the most effective, way to maximise global development ambitions. Conversely, we forget that aid focused on delivering global development can itself service the national interest.

ODI's Principled Aid (PA) Index ranks bilateral Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors by how they use their official development assistance to pursue their long-term national interest in a safer, sustainable and more prosperous world.

The PA Index is accompanied by a policy brief, which makes the following recommendations:

- Donors should advance their national interest by pursuing a principled aid allocation strategy.
- There is an urgent need for donors to be more public spirited in their aid allocations, maximising every opportunity to achieve development impact.
- OECD DAC donors should hold each other accountable for delivering principled aid in the national interest.
- Development cooperation agencies should forge a new political consensus on principled aid across OECD DAC and non-DAC providers.

Alongside, a working paper outlines the conceptual framework and methodological approach that informed the Index's development.

Prindex – Land and Property Rights Index
https://www.prindex.net/about/

About: Our growing global dataset will measure perceptions of property security in more than thirty countries by the end of 2018. We survey perceptions of a representative sample of citizens, not only heads of household. Perceptions determine behaviour and make accurate comparisons of property security under different legal frameworks possible. That's also why perceptions of property security are included in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Representative surveys allow us to include women and young adults in the land rights conversation.

We're a resource for researchers, governments, entrepreneurs, and the global land rights movement.

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PRIO – Data: Replication datasets

https://www.prio.org/data

About: PRIO is committed to making our research data publically available. You can find replication data and datasets from various PRIO projects and publications by following the links.

- *Journal of Peace Research Replication Data*: Journal of Peace Research makes replication datasets for all its articles available on its Replication Data page.
- *Security Dialogue Replication Data*: Security Dialogue makes replication datasets for certain articles available.
- *PRIO Publications Replication Data*: PRIO researchers have made a large number of the data they use for their publications available for download as replication datasets

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.

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Profiles of Incidents Involving CBRN and Non-state Actors (POICN) Database

https://www.start.umd.edu/research-projects/profiles-incidents-involving-cbrn-and-non-state-actors-poicn-database

About: The Profiles of Incidents involving CBRN and Non-state Actors (POICN) database is an open-source relational database recording ideologically motivated CBRN incidents including attacks, failed agent-use attempts, plots and proto-plots. The dataset is currently comprised of 517 events covering the period 1990 to 2016. Each event collects more than 140 geospatial, temporal, motivational, operational, tactical, and consequence variables. To gain access to the database, email the project team at poicn@umd.edu.

Lankina Russian Protest Event Dataset

http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/90298/

About: Data for the Russian protest dataset were collected from namarsh.ru (Новости протеста section in left-hand sidebar), a website run by Russian opposition activists and dedicated to harvesting and dissemination of information on protests occurring throughout Russia. I began collecting and inputting the data in 2007, shortly after the website namarsh.ru had been set up. I expanded the range of variables over the years, particularly after the 2011-2012 protests wave, which highlighted the value of having nuanced baseline protest data to analyze protest dynamics in Russia overtime and to be able to pursue comparative analysis of protest in a variety of national and sub-national contexts. The namarsh.ru website aggregates dispatches from a network of regional correspondents and from press and online reports. The dataset only records what the researchers deemed genuine protest events, meaning that events organized by the ruling United Russia party or pro-government youth movements, such as Nashi were not included. For most variables, the data cover the years 2007-2016. Data for some variables are only available beginning in 2009 or later. However, researchers using the dataset would be able to refer to the web-links to protest stories to extract data for the other years, as required for a specific research project. Although the dataset records all protests listed on the namarsh.ru website, and this

remains one of the most, if not the most comprehensive sources of over-time data on regional protests, this is not a comprehensive source of protest activism in Russia. Some protests are over-reported and others are under-reported on the namarsh.ru website. These caveats are discussed in the various publications in which the data were used. In employing these data, users may wish to refer to the publications listed below that discuss the merits and limitations of the data. These publications also illustrate the utility of the dataset when analyzing various aspects of the political process in Russia and other autocracies, for instance, media manipulation of information on protest; or the links between electoral fraud and protest activism. Over the years, several researchers have contributed to the creation of the dataset. Aleksey Savrasov and Alisa Voznaya worked on the project during the early stages of data gathering. Dr Katerina Tertytchnaya's work on the dataset has been particularly invaluable over the last few years; she has taken the "driver's seat" in many ways concerning the coding and design aspects of the data.

Rebel Appeals and Incentives Dataset (RAID)

https://www.michaelsoules.com/general-5

About: The Rebel Appeals and Incentives Dataset (RAID) contains data on the recruitment practices of rebel organizations, including measures of the degree to which groups rely on ideological appeals, relative to material incentives, for recruitment, as well as specific types of ideological appeals. The dataset covers 232 organizations, derived from the Non-State Actor Dataset, that were active across the world during the period of 1989 to 2011.

Rebel Contraband Dataset

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/COQ65B

About: The Rebel Contraband Dataset makes three contributions to data in this area. First, it covers a wide range of natural resources and types of crime. Second, it measures rebel engagement in these activities over time. Third, it distinguishes among different strategies that rebel groups employ, such as

extortion and smuggling. Theory suggests that reliance on natural resource wealth should lead rebels to mistreat civilians, but cross-group research using existing data does not find support for this relationship. We replicate an earlier study using data from the Rebel Contraband Dataset and conclude that there is a consistent relationship between natural resource exploitation and civilian victimization. Future research can use the dataset to explore questions about the onset, location, severity, and outcomes of civil conflicts.

Rebel Quasi-state Institutions Dataset

https://rebelgovernance.weebly.com/data.html

About: Rebel QSI covers 235 rebel groups involved in civil war around the world, and codes annually for the presence of 25 institutions between 1945 and 2012. These quasi-state institutions include social service provision like education, healthcare, infrastructure, aid, and constituency service. Political and economic institutions include establishing parallel governments, holding elections for civilians to elect governing officials, attempting to or actually joining international organizations, and signing economic treaties and taxation. Created by Karen Albert.

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, 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.

Religion and Conflict in Developing Countries (RCDC) Dataset

https://www.giga-hamburg.de/de/data/rcdc

About: Despite ample anecdotal evidence, previous research on violent conflict has found little evidence that religion is an important factor in organized violence. Quantitative work in this area has been largely confined to the interreligious character of conflict and measures of religious diversity, and has strongly neglected the peace aspect of religion. The Religion and Conflict in Developing Countries Dataset (RCDC) helps to fill this gap with innovative and fine-grained data for 130 developing countries between 1990 and 2010. RCDC includes four types of religious violence (assaults on religious targets, attacks by religious actors, clashes between religious communities, and clashes with the state). In addition, RCDC contains data on interreligious networks and peace initiatives. RCDC has been published as supplement to the artice "Measuring the Ambivalence of Religion: Introducing the Religion and Conflict in Developing Countries (RCDC) Dataset" in "International Interactions".

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.

Revolutionary and Militant Organization Dataset (REVMOD)

https://www.revolutionarymilitant.org/
https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/fff6b2_de38e3dc498d4f0fa01819fc59e4c3eb.pdf

About: In recent years, scholars of various forms of conflict involving revolutionary and militant organizations (such as terrorism, civil war, and nonviolent contestation) recognized that arbitrary organizational categories and typologies often leave large-N studies incomplete and biased. In moving away from nominal categorical boundaries that produce such selection biases and looking to a more generalized conception of resistance organizations, I constructed an original dataset that aims to bridge the gap between conflict literatures. Transcending traditional classifications, the Revolutionary and Militant Organizations dataset (REVMOD) consists of over 500 resistance organizations operative sometime between the years 1940 and 2014 and includes a diverse array of types of resistance organizations – many of which utilize a multitude of tactics, operate in various conflict contexts, and/or confront numerous target types. The dataset documents organizational attributes, allies, and adversaries at annual intervals (organization-years), making reliable time-series analyses possible. Tracking variables like organizational outcome-goal type and degree of achievement, political capacity, leader/s, constituent identity group, violence and demonstration levels, size, organization aliases, and several others, REVMOD breaks new ground in the collection of information on resistance organizations and can spur countless studies. A preliminary data analysis demonstrates that differences in organizational political capacity explain variation in resistance outcomes generally and in particular contexts such as civil war, terrorism,

and nonviolent revolutions. REVMOD provides a unique opportunity to develop a new research paradigm for resistance studies that employs large-N empirical analyses to uncover generalities between different forms of political contention in the contemporary era, as well as to better understand why and how distinct resistance processes may produce specific outcomes.

Right-wing Terrorism – RTV Dataset

https://www.sv.uio.no/c-rex/english/topics/online-resources/rtv-dataset/index.html

About: The RTV dataset documents right-wing terrorism and violence in Western Europe since 1990. Each event has been coded on a range of variables, including time and location, perpetrator and victim characteristics, organizational affiliations, weapon types, and number of casualties.

The dataset includes only the most severe types of events. In particular, the dataset should include all fatal events, which may therefore be used to analyse variation over time and between countries.

Robust Africa Deployments of Peacekeeping Operations (RADPKO) dataset

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/BQU5VD

About: The Robust Africa Deployments of Peacekeeping Operations (RADPKO) dataset offers comprehensive monthly time-series data on UN peacekeepers deployment location by type, gender, and nationality across all Chapter VII UN peacekeeping operations active in sub-Saharan Africa from 1999 to 2018. (2020-03-19)

ROLE: A database of rebel leader attributes in armed conflict

https://www.rebelleaders.org/

About: How do rebel leaders shape the dynamics of armed conflicts, and contemporary world politics more broadly?

Political science scholarship offers a wealth of data on the attributes, backgrounds, and experiences of state leaders. These data have been used to profitably study topics ranging from when leaders start wars to when they change their constitutions to expand their power. Yet, to date, we have lacked similarly comprehensive large-scale data on the leaders of non-state armed organizations.

We created the Rebel Organization Leaders (ROLE) Database to fill this gap. ROLE provides a wide range of biographical information on all top rebel, insurgent, and terrorist leaders who were active in civil wars between 1980 and 2011. The database enables a new research agenda on the role of armed nonstate leaders in shaping conflict processes and outcomes, in much the same way scholars have examined the role of state leaders in international and comparative politics.

Rulers, Elections, and Irregular Governance (REIGN) dataset

https://oefresearch.org/datasets/reign

About: The Rulers, Elections, and Irregular Governance (REIGN) dataset describes political conditions in every country each and every month. These conditions include the tenures and personal characteristics of world leaders, the types of political institutions and political regimes in effect, election outcomes and election announcements, and irregular events like coups, coup attempts and other violent conflicts. The dataset covers more than 200 countries for each month they were independent, January 1950 to the present. REIGN was created by gathering original data, compiling other datasets on political conditions, reviewing their coding rules, and updating all information to the present.

Key Outputs:

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- Political conditions in every sovereign state are updated monthly to the present
- Includes information about more than 2,300 individual leaders in 201 different countries
- Provides new data about election announcements, delays, and outcomes
- Includes information about current conditions and scheduled future events, making it ideal for event forecasting.

Sanction Database – The Sentry

https://thesentry.org/reports/beyond-carrots-better-sticks/

About: The Sentry has also compiled a database detailing almost every sanction levied in sub-Saharan Africa by the United States since the early 1990s. To view the database, click here. The Sentry hopes this compilation will help researchers analyze data and trends in regards to sanctions implementation and effectiveness in Africa.

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.

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.

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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.

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.

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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 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.

The Security Force Ethnicity (SFE) Project: Middle East and North Africa v1

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/HPIT01

About: The original version of the dataset and codebook, as published in CMPS. Provides measures of the representation of ethnic groups in the officer corps and rank and file of militaries in the Middle East and North Africa region from 1946 to 2013. Codebook provides explicit procedures for data collection and coding as well as detailed narratives for each country with reference to original sources consulted. (2017-06-20)

Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) dataset

http://www.sexualviolencedata.org/

About: The Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) dataset measures reports of the conflict-related sexual violence committed by armed actors during the years 1989-2019.

The armed actors include government forces, pro-government militias, and rebel groups between 1989-2009 (SVAC 1.0), and government forces and rebel groups for 2010-2015 (SVAC 2.1) and 2016-2019 (SVAC 3.0). The dataset includes information about the prevalence, perpetrators and forms of the reported sexual violence by each armed actor in each conflict-year. The information used to compile these data comes from three sources: the U.S. State Department, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

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 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.

SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database

https://www.sipri.org/databases/pko?utm_source=phpList&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=SIPRI+Update+May+2020%3A+New+SIPRI+data+on+multilateral+peace+operations%2C+Stockholm+Forum+on+Peace+and+Development%E2%80%94online+success%2C+and+more&utm_content=HTML
https://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/methods

About: The SIPRI database on multilateral peace operations provides comprehensive, reliable and authoritative data on all multilateral peace operations (both UN and non-UN) conducted around the world. The purpose of the database is to present an annual snapshot of multilateral peace operation deployments. SIPRI is currently expanding its multilateral peace operations database and, among other things, moving from annual to monthly snapshots. Until this process has been completed, the database will not be available online.

Small Arms Data Observatory
(illicit small arms trafficking transactions dataset, iSAT-T; illicit small arms trafficking country dataset, or iSAT-C)

https://smallarmsdata.org/illicit-small-arms-prices/

About: Despite calls to reduce illicit arms flows, it remains difficult to detect and quantify them. One proposed method for detecting and quantifying illicit trade volumes is to test econometrically for price changes. This paper documents an effort of the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) and the Small Arms Data Observatory (SADO) to make such inferential econometric analyses possible by assembling two new datasets on illicit small arms prices. The first, called the illicit small arms trafficking transactions dataset (iSAT-T), has an observational unit of arm(s) sold in a single transaction. The second, called the illicit small arms trafficking country dataset (or iSAT-C), derives from the iSAT-T and has the more standard country-year observational unit. This paper describes the methods for data collection, organization, and generation for these datasets, presents some descriptive statistics and graphics, and concludes with a discussion of possible future uses and limitations of the datasets.

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Sascha Werthes

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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 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.

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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.

STAC Dataset (Dataset on Strategies and Tactics in Armed Conflict)

http://plsullivan.web.unc.edu/research/strategies-and-tactics-in-armed-conflict/

About: STAC is a new dataset on the strategies and tactics employed by belligerents in 197 internal armed conflicts that occurred between 1945 and 2013. The STAC dataset provides scholars with a rich new source of information to facilitate investigations of how regimes and their foreign supporters have responded to insurgent threats and the effects of actors' force employment choices on a wide variety of intra- and post-conflict outcomes. In addition to 17 novel variables that measure the strategies and tactics employed by governments and intervening states, the STAC dataset contains independently-coded measures of many variables that overlap with

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existing datasets—a feature that facilitates the replication of existing studies and robustness checks on the results of new studies. We demonstrate the utility of the STAC data with an analysis of the impact of rebel mobilization on the basis of ethnicity on the propensity of governments to employ forced resettlement, civilian protection, civilian welfare projects, and civilian targeting to counter the insurgent threat.

States of Fragility – OECD

http://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/overview/0/
http://www3.compareyourcountry.org/states-of-fragility/about/0/

About: The OECD characterizes fragility as the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacities of the state, system and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks. In recognition of fragility's inherent complexity, the OECD introduced its multidimensional fragility framework in 2016. The framework captures the diversity of those contexts affected by fragility, measuring it on a spectrum of intensity across five dimensions: economic, environmental, political, security and societal.

While previous approaches framed fragility as a matter of weak governance, the OECD's fragility framework builds on the recognition that fragility influences states and societies in different ways, affecting not only developing countries but all countries to some degree. Based on the particular type of fragility a context experiences, the OECD fragility framework therefore supports the need for differentiated approaches and remains the leading tool for analyzing fragility multidimensionally.

Fragility poses a major threat to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. If no action is taken, more than 620 million people, or 80% of the world's poorest, could be living in fragile contexts by 2030. To 'leave no one behind', the international community will need to grasp the unique challenges of development in fragile contexts.

The States of Fragility platform builds and expands on the OECD's States of Fragility series, serving as a "one stop shop" for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers interested in fragility. As one of the few sources of aggregated data and analysis on fragility, the OECD fragility framework provides an

evidence-based perspective on what makes contexts fragile - and how the international community can respond.

Through this platform, users can:

- Monitor the level and composition of international flows to fragile contexts.
- Explore the OECD's multidimensional fragility framework, which measures a context's fragility across 5 dimensions: political, societal, security, environmental and economic.
- Draw on up-to-date analysis and evidence on key fragility issues and countries of concern.

Strategies of Resistance Data Project (SRDP)

http://www.kathleengallaghercunningham.com/data-projects.html

About: This project includes yearly data on violent and non-violent actions for all organizations making claims related to self-determination. It builds on the initial list of all organizations in self-determination disputes from 1960 – 2005 from Inside the Politics of Self-determination. Violent acts include fatal and non-fatal violence targeted at the state, in and out-group organizations, and in and out-group civilians. Nonviolent acts include protest, economic noncooperation, social noncooperation, political noncooperation, and nonviolent intervention.

Sustainable Society Index (SSINDEX)

http://www.ssfindex.com/ssi/ssi-2016/

About: What do you answer if someone asks you: 'How sustainable is your country?' To address this frequently asked question, one needs a simple and transparent tool, showing at a glance the level of sustainability of a country. Therefore, we have developed a new set of indicators, the Sustainable Society Index – SSI.

- Human Wellbeing
- Environmental Wellbeing

- Economic Wellbeing

The SSI integrates Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing. That is the proper way to look at development to a sustainable world. Human and Environmental Wellbeing are the goals we are aiming at. Human Wellbeing without Environmental Wellbeing is a dead end, Environmental Wellbeing without Human Wellbeing makes no sense, at least not for human beings. Economic Wellbeing is not a goal in itself. It is integrated as a condition to achieve Human and Environmental Wellbeing. It can be considered as a safeguard to wellbeing.

The SSI is based on the well-known Brundtland definition, to which we added a third sentence to make explicitly clear that both Human Wellbeing and Environmental Wellbeing are included. It runs as follows:

a sustainable society is a society

- that meets the needs of the present generation,
- that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,
- in which each human being has the opportunity to develop itself in freedom, within a well-balanced society and in harmony with its surroundings.

The SSI has been published for the first time in 2006 and is updated every two years. Now the sixth edition, SSI-2016 is available.

Tasks Assigned to Missions in their Mandates (TAMM).
http://www.gabriellalloyd.com/tamm

About: Tasks Assigned to Missions in their Mandates (TAMM) provides comprehensive new data on the mandates of UN missions between 1948 and 2015. Until now, existing datasets have described mandates in terms of their influential characteristics, such as whether they are robust or multidimensional, or placed them into broad categories driven by idiosyncratic theoretical expectations. Despite limitations on data availability, mandates have been tied to numerous outcomes related to peacekeeping effectiveness. TAMM meets the need for flexible, minimally-

processed, and fine-grained data on mission mandates by recording the full range of tasks in mandates. The dataset comes in mission-resolution and mission-month versions that are designed to complement existing data on peacekeeping and to be easily adaptable to a wide range of research interests. In this article, I introduce TAMM and use the data to conduct a replication and expansion of Hultman, Kathman, and Shannon (2014). I find evidence that missions with mandates that dictate they provide security guarantees and raise the costs of fighting reduce battlefield hostilities.

TAWAZUN – Index of Arab Civil-Military Relations

http://tawazun.net/english/results.php

About: Tawazun's signature output is a quantitative index that measures the efficiency of civil-military relations and captures results in maturity models. Efficiency is defined as the ability of civilian and military actors to negotiate, formulate, and coordinate policies in the sphere of national defense, in ways that further effective governance of the defense sector, reinforce state core competences, and enhance nation building.

The Index measures the efficiency of civil-military relations in five domains: governance, military professionalism, social perceptions and cultural attitudes, defense finances and economics, and civilian competences. These domains are further subdivided into sixteen main questions.

Quantitative results in the index are drawn from surveys of defense practitioners and civilian experts in defense affairs, reflecting the experiences and access to data that experts have. This compensates for the shortage of data on civil-military relations in Arab countries. Users can compare results across countries, domains, questions, and chart types. The Index provides qualitative reasonings for the numerical scores, and country profiles, which are informed by Index results, examine the outcomes of civil-military relations at the country level.

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Traffic Analysis Hub

https://traffikanalysis.org/

About: STOP THE TRAFFIK and IBM have created the first ever global data hub to facilitate the sharing of information about human trafficking across all industries and sectors. Giving you a highly accessible map-based analysis of Human Trafficking tailored to your requirements. Only by working together, by sharing our data safely and enhancing every participant's ability to deliver, can we make a real and lasting impact on a global scale.

The Transnational Conflict in Africa Dataset

https://sites.tufts.edu/wpf/the-transnational-conflict-in-africa-dataset/

About: Most armed conflicts in Africa have a significant transnational element. This key research finding inverts the standard trope that the vast majority of African conflicts are internal and not inter-state. Country specialists focusing on individual conflicts have made this observation for years: what is new is that the Transnational Conflict in Africa (TCA) dataset shows for the first time that this is a general phenomenon. This allows for a comparative analysis of the extent, patterns and drivers of transnational conflict, which allows us to move beyond imprecise metaphors such as conflict 'spillover', into a more systematic representation of the phenomenon, that puts transnational political rivalries at the centre of the story of conflict in the continent.

The transnational conflict in Africa (TCA) dataset can be used to study the neglected transnational dimensions of armed conflicts in Africa. The TCA dataset is built by combining, augmenting, and revising several existing datasets, each of which captures some elements of transnational conflict. We broadly define transnational conflict as armed conflict that extend or operate across national boundaries including interstate wars, external state support in interstate wars, low-intensity confrontations between states, external interventions in civil wars, and external support to rebels or coup-makers (Bremer, 1992; Salehyan, 2010; see: Tamm, 2016; Toft and Duursma, 2018).

The emergence of conflict data is tied to the behavioural revolution in the social sciences. In the late 1950s, several scholars began to study armed

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conflict through using formally stated arguments and systematic empirical analysis (Gleditsch et al., 2014; Clayton, 2014). Building on the pioneering work of Lewis Fry Richardson, who had gathered conflict data on what he described as 'deathly quarrels' from the 1930s and published a seminal study on these data in 1948 (Richardson, 1948), David Singer established the Correlates of War (COW) project at the University of Michigan in 1963 (Small and Singer, 1982). The rationale for the start of the COW project was to uncover the causes of large-scale armed fighting between states, though COW project later also began looking at civil wars.

The COW data has helped generate many important insights, yet the COW data on interstate wars in Africa seriously underrepresents the level of transnational conflict in Africa. For instance, based on COW data, Lemke concluded that Africa was distinct from other continents in that it had disproportionately many fewer interstate wars (Lemke, 2003: 119). While it is true that the number of interstate armed conflicts in Africa is relatively low in comparison to other regions of the world, Africa has seen very high levels of external support in 'civil wars', as well as many low-intensity violent confrontations between states.

Several datasets exist that capture some elements of interstate and transnational violent conflict in Africa. The Militarized Interstate Dispute (MID) dataset compiled by the Correlates of War (COW) project focuses on low-intensity military confrontations between states (Jones et al., 1996). The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) External support dataset focuses on external support to conflict parties in the form of troops, funding, logistics, military equipment, intelligence, and safe havens (Pettersson, 2011). These datasets have been used to generate important findings with regard to the role of MIDs (Senese and Vasquez, 2008; Mitchell and Prins, 1999) and external support (Salehyan et al., 2011; Sawyer et al., 2015) respectively. Yet, missing was a comprehensive dataset that captures a wide array of transnational conflict.

The TCA fills this gap. It not only integrates existing data on armed conflict in Africa; through a process of research based on secondary sources and expert interviews, the TCA also includes new data for cases that fall beyond the temporal scope of existing datasets or cases that are overlooked in the existing datasets.

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The Transparence Barometer

http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/tools/the-transparency-barometer.html

About: Assessing and comparing national reports on small arms exports and reporting under multilateral instruments is complicated as their formats differ widely: from a few pages of statistics to several hundred pages of text and tables. The Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer seeks to answer the question : how useful is the data provided for understanding a country's small arms exports?

In order to assess countries' transparency of their small arms exports, the Barometer takes into account:

- national arms export reports, including national contributions to the EU Annual Report on military equipment exports as well as submissions to the SEESAC Regional Report;
- Arms Trade Treaty initial and annual reports;
- national reports on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action and International Tracing Instrument;
- submissions to the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UN Register); and
- submissions to the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade).

The Transparency Barometer uses the following seven parameters to assess transparency and for scoring purposes: (i) timeliness, (ii) access and consistency, (iii) clarity, (iv) comprehensiveness; (v) deliveries, (vi) licences granted, and (vii) licences refused.

It is important to stress that the Transparency Barometer evaluates the provision of information on small arms exports and does not seek to independently verify the veracity of that information. In other words, it assesses the quantity, precision, and usefulness of the data made publicly available by countries, but not its accuracy.

Because of its focus on small arms and light weapons exports, the Barometer cannot be used as a general measure of transparency for all arms exports. It

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includes only countries that have exported small arms and light weapons, their parts, accessories, and ammunition of a value equal to or greater than USD 10 million on at least one occasion since 2001.

The 2018 edition of the Transparency Barometer reviews information on trade activities that states carried out in 2015 and made public during the course of the following calendar year. It identifies Switzerland (21.75 out of 25 points), the Netherlands (20.00), the UK (20.00), Italy (19.50), and Serbia (19.00) as the most transparent of major exporters. The average score of all evaluated countries in the 2018 Barometer is 12.35. This rather low average means that the vast majority of states, including those scoring better than average, still have some way to go before achieving full transparency in their export reporting.

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.

SCORE – Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index

https://www.scoreforpeace.org/en/liberia/about

About: The *Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) Index* is a smart tool designed to measure peace in societies around the world. In order to achieve this ambitious goal, SCORE examines two main components of peace – reconciliation and social cohesion – and the intricate relationship between them. Reconciliation refers to the harmonious coexistence between groups that were previously engaged in an event of dispute or conflict, while social cohesion refers to the quality of coexistence between people within their own group and with the institutions that surround them. In addition to measuring

reconciliation and social cohesion, SCORE also looks at culturally-specific components of peace that vary across different contexts and help complete and enrich the analysis.

This online platform supports the process of making the SCORE research approachable and pertinent and allows the users to easily understand the major research findings and explore specific issues in more depth. The flexibility and versatility of the SCORE tool makes it unique in the field of peace-building. Its potential uses and benefits are numerous from highlighting national policy needs, to informing international donor decisions, to providing researchers with a rich source of data and the larger public with an overview of important issues in their society.

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.

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Version 2016 extends the temporal domain of the collection through December 2016.

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.

Tageted Mass Killing Dataset

https://politicsir.cass.anu.edu.au/about-targeted-mass-killing-dataset-0

About: The Targeted Mass Killing (TMK) dataset is intended to contribute to the study and prevention of genocide, politicide, and similar atrocities. Version 1.0 (2019) provides data on 205 TMK episodes for the period 1946-2017 with annualised information on perpetrator intent, severity, targeted groups and a host of additional variables. It includes a pre-coded ordinal indicator of TMK that aggregates evidence of intent and severity into a 7-point scale and a new binary indicator of genocide and politicide that can serve as an alternative to existing measures. Users are able to construct their own indicators from the dataset, based on their research questions or preferred definitions.

Terrorist and Insurgent Organization Social Services (TIOS) Dataset

https://oefresearch.org/datasets/tios

About: Terrorists, rebels, and insurgents routinely provide goods and services to their supporters. In addition to participating in some elections and managing small economies, providing services enable these groups to act as representative agents for particular populations. In some fragile and failed states, services from non-state actors are the only type of public goods available. Until now our ability to track these activities has been limited. Our

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ability to track non-state services by sector has been virtually non-existent. Instead, our understandings of non-state actors and conflict outcomes have focused on the violent tactics of these groups while unfortunately ignoring the pivotal influence of social services. TIOS gives researchers and practitioners the opportunity to better understand conflicts and their outcomes when terrorists, rebels, and insurgents provide social services.

Key Outputs:

- Covers more than 400 organizations
- Presents indicators for major service sectors: education, health security, welfare, natural disaster response, public services, and religious services
- Is available as weighted indicators or ranked measures

Terrorist and Insurgent Organization Social Services (TIOS) Dataset V2

https://oefresearch.org/datasets/tios-v2

About: A growing body of literature points to the importance of service provision by violent groups. Much of the evidence relies on detailed, small-n examples of large, well-known, and influential terrorist groups (e.g., Hamas). Here, we introduce a new dataset on a more representative sample of terrorist and insurgent organizations' service provision: Terrorist and Insurgent Organizations' Service Provision (TIOS) across time (2.0). TIOS 2.0 data includes indicators of types and relative concentrations of services provided for approximately 400 organizations across more than four decades (1969–2013). This enables a unique view for researchers into the generalizability of and aggregate trends in services by groups and countries and across time. We demonstrate how these data can be aggregated to approach different research questions and how the data can be used to characterize the state of service provision by non-state actors. We also show the relationship between TIOS 2.0 data and group lethality, a relationship documented many places in related literature.

Key Outputs:

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- Covers more than 400 organizations
- Coverage years 1969-2013
- Presents indicators for major service sectors: education, health security, welfare, natural disaster response, public services, and religious services
- Is available as weighted indicators or ranked measures

Terrorism in Western Europe: Events Data (TWEED)

https://old.datahub.io/dataset/terrorism-in-western-europe---events-data-tweed

About: The data set Terrorism in Western Europe: Events Data, TWEED, has been constructed and collected by Jan Oskar Engene for the purpose of analysing patterns of terrorism in Western Europe as related to historical and structural preconditions (see Jan Oskar Engene: Europeisk terrorisme: Vold, stat og legitimitet, Oslo: Tano, 1994; Patterns of terrorism in Western Europe, 1950-1995, Dr.polit. dissertation, Department of comparative politics, University of Bergen, 1998; Terrorism in Western Europe: Explaining the trends since 1950, Cheltenham UK/Northampton MA, USA: Edward Elgar, 2004).

TWEED contains information on events related to internal (domestic) terrorism in 18 countries in Western Europe. The time period covered is 1950 to 2004. By focussing on internal terrorism, the TWEED data set only includes events initiated by agents originating in the West European countries. In other words, international terrorism, or terrorist acts "imported" from outside the West European countries, has been excluded from the TWEED data set. The TWEED data set is based on a single news source: Keesing's Record of World Events (Keesing's Contemporary Archives).

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Terrorists and Extremists Database (TED)

https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists

About: The Counter Extremism Project maintains a database of extremist and terrorist leaders and operatives around the globe. Explore CEP's Terrorists and Extremists Database (TED) to learn more.

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

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- 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.

Transitional Justice Database Project

http://www.tjdbproject.com/#

About: The Transitional Justice Data Base Project began at the University of Wisconsin in 2005 and is led by three political scientists: Leigh A. Payne, Tricia D. Olsen, and Andrew G. Reiter. The team created a global database of over 900 mechanisms (trials, truth commissions, amnesties, reparations, and lustration policies) used from 1970-2007.

The main task of the project is to better understand how these mechanisms are used and whether they work, with the ultimate goal of improving policy. The team has published findings from the database in their book, Transitional Justice in Balance*: Comparing Processes, Weighing Efficacy (USIP Press, 2010), as well as several journal articles.*

Transitional Justice Research Collaborative

https://www.transitionaljusticedata.com/

About: Transitionaljusticedata.com is meant for scholars and practitioners who wish to examine the causes and impacts of mechanisms that address human rights violations. Comprised of principal researchers from University of Oxford, University of Minnesota and Harvard University, the Transitional Justice Research Collaborative presents data on three primary transitional justice mechanisms—human rights prosecutions, truth commissions, and amnesties—for 109 democratic transitions in 86 countries around the world, from 1970-2012. While by no means complete, the dataset includes the most comprehensive single collection of information on these mechanisms for countries around the world. With the support of the National Science Foundation and the Arts and Humanities Research Council, the data were collected from a variety of sources by more than 25 coders over a three-year period. As we complete our data collection and data processing activities, additional data will be made publically available including new data on human rights prosecutions, vetting and reparations.

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UNICEF Data: COVID-19 and children (UNICF data hub)

https://data.unicef.org/covid-19-and-children/?utm_source=UNICEF%20Data&utm_medium=homepage&utm_campaign=COVID19-hub-unicef-data-hero-image

About: Children are not the face of this pandemic. But they risk being among its biggest victims, as children's lives are nonetheless being changed in profound ways. All children, of all ages, and in all countries, are being affected, in particular by the socio-economic impacts and, in some cases, by mitigation measures that may inadvertently do more harm than good.

Moreover, the harmful effects of this pandemic will not be distributed equally. They are expected to be most damaging for children in the poorest countries, and in the poorest neighbourhoods, and for those in already disadvantaged or vulnerable situations.

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.

United Nations – DESA/Population Division

https://population.un.org/wpp/
https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/

About: The 2019 Revision of World Population Prospects is the twenty-sixth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections that have been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

The main results are presented in a series of Excel files displaying key demographic indicators for each UN development group, World Bank income group, geographic region, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) region, subregion and country or area for selected periods or dates within 1950-2100. For advanced users who need to use these data in a database form or statistical software, we recommend to use the CSV format for bulk download, and consolidated datasets. Forthcoming special aggregates will also provide additional groupings of countries.

United Nations – DESA/Population Division
International Migration

https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.asp

About: *International migrant stock: The 2017 revision*: The dataset presents estimates of international migrant by age, sex and origin. Estimates are presented for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2017 and are available for all countries and areas of the world. The estimates are based on official statistics on the foreign-born or the foreign population.

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

International migration flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 revision: The dataset includes time series data on the flows of international migrants to and from countries as recorded by 43 countries that gather this information systematically. The dataset is presented in excel files which, together with this report, are available on CD-ROM.

United Nations Fatalities Dataset (1948-2015)

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/suppl/10.1177/0738894216686789

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0738894216686789

About: The new dataset on UN peacekeeping fatalities that occurred during 1948–2015 includes five types of fatality counts: total fatalities, fatalities caused by accidents, illness, malicious acts (i.e. hostile deaths) and a fourth category marked "other incident types." For every UN operation during 1948–2015, data on the number of these four types of UN fatalities are coded at the yearly as well as monthly level. The monthly data also indicate the nationality as well as the appointment type (troop, police, observer, local or international staff) of the deceased. This dataset is the first of its kind. It offers new opportunities for research on important aspects of UN peacekeeping.

United Nations Ocean Conference

https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/action-networks/ocean-commitments

About: In its resolution 73/292, the General Assembly called for new voluntary commitments to be made in support of SDG 14, in connection with the UN Ocean Conference. DESA has created this online searchable database to collect and shine the spotlight on such commitments. More than 1,700 initiatives covering all targets of SDG 14 have been registered since the 2017 UN Ocean Conference by a range of different actors.

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Sascha Werthes

United Nations Peace Initiatives (UNPI) data set

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/GHTF59

About: (Replication Data for: United Nations Peace Initiatives 1946-2015: Introducing a New Dataset) The United Nations (UN) has developed a complex and interconnected system of committees, representatives, and missions in support of its peace and security mandate. This article introduces the United Nations Peace Initiatives (UNPI) data set, which provides information on 469 UN initiatives aimed at conflict prevention and crisis management, mediation, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. The data encompass all initiatives mandated by the UN Security Council, the General Assembly, as well as Secretary General between 1946 and 2015. This includes diplomatic, technocratic, political-development, and peacekeeping missions. UNPI data provide an empirical basis to assess the relative contributions of various UN subsidiary bodies to prevent, manage, and suppress the outbreak and recurrence of conflict. This article discusses the underlying rationale of the data collection, the coding rules, and procedures, and we show how the UNPI can be combined with conflict data. Analyses highlighting the distribution of different initiatives over time and examples of the key determinants of mission choice are presented. In line with the theme of the Special Issue, the UNPI data set underscores the importance of, and provides a tool through which to examine the, interdependencies between various conflict management efforts.

United Nations Peace Mission Mandates (1991-2020) Dataset

https://peacemissions.info/

About: he UNPMM is a dataset of all UN peace missions between 1991 and 2020. It includes peacekeeping operations (PKO), special political missions (SPM), and special envoys/advisors (SE/SA). It codes the evolving mandate tasks of all UN peace missions and classifies them according to whether they are minimalist (MIN), moderate (MOD), or maximalist (MAX).

Indices and Data Sets 4.0

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.

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.

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)

https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/about-ucdp/

About: The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) is the world's main provider of data on organized violence and the oldest ongoing data collection project for civil war, with a history of almost 40 years. Its definition of armed conflict has become the global standard of how conflicts are systematically defined and studied. UCDP produces high-quality data, which are systematically collected, have global coverage, are comparable across cases and countries, and have long time series which are updated annually. Furthermore, the program is a unique source of information for practitioners and policymakers.

UCDP also operates and continuously updates its online database (UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia) on armed conflicts and organised violence, in which information on several aspects of armed conflict such as conflict dynamics and conflict resolution is available. This interactive database offers a web-

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based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking, all free of charge.

Data on armed conflicts have been published yearly in the Journal of Peace Research since 1993, in the Human Security Reports since 2005, in the SIPRI Yearbook since 1988, and in the report series States in Armed Conflict (1987-2012). In addition, UCDP researchers regularly publish research on organized violence, its causes, escalation, spread, prevention and resolution, in top scientific journals and books.

Urban Social Disorder (USD) Dataset

https://www.prio.org/data/6

About: Dataset on urban 'social disorder' events occurring in capitals and other major cities of the developing world. The Urban Social Disorder (USD) dataset v2.0 contains information on urban 'social disorder' events occurring in capitals and other major cities of the developing world for the 1960-2014 period. Version 2 of the dataset covers 103 major cities in 89 different countries, with near complete coverage of the largest cities in Sub-Saharan Africa, Central- and East Asia, the Middle East and North-Africa, and Latin America. Also included in the updated USD version 2.0, is a new dedicated coding software made available for users who wish to replicate the USD methodology to code their own cities (Windows only).

The dataset contains detailed information on the individual event, coded in an Excel spreadsheet and supplied with extracts from the Keesing's text files. The data are further organized into aggregated annual and monthly counts of violent and non-violent events per city, facilitating cross-sectional time-series analyses. An overview table for all the cities provides useful meta-data such as geographic coordinates and ID keys for conveniently linking with other city-specific datasets.

A total of 9,018 events have been recorded for these cities, of which 3,797 involved lethal casualties. The data are compiled from electronic news reports in the Keesing's Record of World Events and cover different forms of both violent and non-violent politically motivated disorder, including:

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- strikes
- demonstrations
- rioting
- terrorism
- assassinations
- coup d'états
- warfare/battles

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.

ViEWS - Violence Early-Warning System

https://www.pcr.uu.se/research/views/current-forecasts/

About: The outputs from ViEWS are probabilistic assessments of the risk and likely severity of three types of conflict events at three levels of analysis. At the end of each month, we present forecasts for the coming month and for the subsequent 36 months. Here we present results at the geographical level and the country level, as well as evaluating how well we forecast.

Water, Peace and Security (WPS) – Conflict Forecast

https://www.waterpeacesecurity.org/map
https://www.waterpeacesecurity.org/info/news-and-publications

About: The WPS Global Early Warning Tool predicts the risk of conflict over the coming 12 months across Africa, the Middle East, and South and Southeast Asia (and soon globally) by analyzing patterns between violent

conflict and more than 80 environmental, economic and social variables going back 20 years, and then compares those patterns to current conditions to pinpoint potential hotspots. The tool has highly granular spatial resolution – at the sub-provincial or district/county level. Early trials suggest an 86% success rate in identifying conflict situations where instances of organized violence lead to more than 10 fatalities. The tool is unique in separating emerging conflicts from ongoing conflicts. Our initial finding show that the tool's water risk indicators are significant in predicting emerging conflict.

Water is certainly not the only driver of conflict, but it is an important – and often overlooked – one. A quarter of the world's population lives in extremely water stressed areas. While action on water issues can serve as a means of building peace, water risks like drought, scarcity, pollution and floods can also serve as threat multipliers that help trigger conflict or contribute to famine, loss of livelihoods or displacement. Previous early warning tools have only focused on vulnerabilities such as political, economic, social and demographic factors to predict conflict. The WPS Global Early Warning Tool is unique because it combines these factors with environmental variables linked to water, such as rainfall, water scarcity and crop failures, to understand the full picture.

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)

WHO – Health and Environment Country Scorecards

https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/monitoring

About: These new cards for more than 60 countries provide an illustrated snapshot of where countries stand on managing six major environmental threats to health: air pollution, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), climate change, exposure to chemicals, radiation, and occupational health. Comparing to a healthy baseline in each category, the scorecards highlight the extent of the most urgent problems in that country in each area; the health impacts of falling short of those targets, and the policies that are, or should be, in place to tackle issues. Their ultimate aim is to help countries and national policy makers identify priorities and areas in great need of attention and resources. The scorecards have been developed as part of a larger package of materials to strengthen concrete action on health and environment, including the extensive Compendium of WHO and other UN guidance on Health and Environment which provides concrete measure that can be implemented in various areas.

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

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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.

Women's Participation in Peace Processes

https://www.cfr.org/interactive/womens-participation-in-peace-processes

About: Despite women's contributions to preventing and resolving conflicts, they are often excluded from negotiating tables. Explore original data and country case studies to learn how women have participated in peace processes and what effect they have had.

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.

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Women's Power Index

https://www.cfr.org/article/womens-power-index?utm_source=twtw&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=TWTW%202020Feb7&utm_term=TWTW

About: Created by CFR's Women and Foreign Policy program, the Women's Power Index ranks 193 UN member states on their progress toward gender parity in political participation. It analyzes the proportion of women who serve as heads of state or government, in cabinets, in national legislatures, as candidates for national legislatures, and in local government bodies, and visualizes the gender gap in political representation.

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 Development Indicators (The World Bank)

https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/

About: The World Development Indicators is a compilation of relevant, high-quality, and internationally comparable statistics about global development and the fight against poverty. The database contains 1,600 time series indicators for 217 economies and more than 40 country groups, with data for many indicators going back more than 50 years.

- Poverty and Inequality
    o Poverty, prosperity, consumption, income, distribution
- People
    o Population dynamics, education, labor, health, gender
- Environment
    o Agriculture, climate change, energy, biodiversity, water, sanitation
- Economy
    o Growth, economic structure, income and savings, labor productivity
- States and Markets
    o Business, stock markets, military, communications, transport, technology
- Global Links
    o Debt, trade, aid, dependency, refugee, tourism, migration

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.

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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.

World Values Survey

http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp

About: The World Values Survey (www.worldvaluessurvey.org) is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden.

The survey, which started in 1981, seeks to use the most rigorous, high-quality research designs in each country. The WVS consists of nationally representative surveys conducted in almost 100 countries which contain almost 90 percent of the world's population, using a common questionnaire. The WVS is the largest non-commercial, cross-national, time series investigation of human beliefs and values ever executed, currently including interviews with almost 400,000 respondents. Moreover the WVS is the only academic study covering the full range of global variations, from very poor to very rich countries, in all of the world's major cultural zones.

The WVS seeks to help scientists and policy makers understand changes in the beliefs, values and motivations of people throughout the world. Thousands of political scientists, sociologists, social psychologists,

anthropologists and economists have used these data to analyze such topics as economic development, democratization, religion, gender equality, social capital, and subjective well-being. These data have also been widely used by government officials, journalists and students, and groups at the World Bank have analyzed the linkages between cultural factors and economic development.

Worldwide Age Representation in Parliaments Dataset (WARP)

https://www.warpdataset.com/index.php

About: The WARP dataset is a comprehensive and ongoing data collection effort that provides information about the numerical presence of age groups in lower house parliaments, spanning across the globe and over time.

To date, it contains over 800 elections in 150 countries. In more detail, we provide information on the mean and median age of Members of Parliament (MPs), as well as information of the share of young or older MPs. We also provide figures that compare the presence of a certain age group of legislators in relation to the same age group in the general population.

Finally, we include gendered figures, such as the presence of young female MPs.

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
- 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.

World Pop

https://www.worldpop.org/

About: The WorldPop project was initiated in October 2013 to combine the AfriPop, AsiaPop and AmeriPop population mapping projects. It aims to provide an open access archive of spatial demographic datasets for Central and South America, Africa and Asia to support development, disaster response and health applications. The methods used are designed with full open access and operational application in mind, using transparent, fully documented and peer-reviewed methods to produce easily updated maps with accompanying metadata and measures of uncertainty.

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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.
- 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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xSUB – Cross-National Data on Sub-National Violence

http://cross-sub.org/about/why-xsub

About: Traditionally, research on civil conflict has maintained a cross-national focus, tracking macro-level trends across states, but overlooking variation within them. A growing movement in sub-national research has disaggregated actors and actions to a more granular local level, but mostly within a single country or conflict. With few attempts to generalize beyond the idiosyncrasies of an individual case, subnational conflict research has produced a series of contradictory findings, impeding the accumulation of knowledge. As a result, social scientists have been unable to answer the kinds of questions that activists, policymakers and ordinary citizens care about most, such as when and where violence is likely to occur, how it are likely to unfold, and – importantly – whether the lessons of previous conflicts apply to new ones. Our aim is to eliminate the disaggregation-generalizability tradeoff and enable a more theoretically comprehensive and rigorous approach to this field of research, by developing a unified platform for Cross-National Data on Sub-National Violence (xSub).

To a greater extent than macro-level work, disaggregated, sub-national research on civil conflict has faced steep problems of external validity, perpetuating disagreements over how idiosyncratic these findings really are. The discovery of a positive relationship between, say, repression and dissent in country A is not evidence of a similar relationship in country B, yet most sub-national analyses stop at the borders of country A, without attempting to validate results with data from other conflicts. Also unknown is how robust empirical results are across sources and measurement strategies – whether media-generated data agree with archival sources, or whether manually-classified event reports tell the same story as data collected with automated techniques, like natural language processing and machine learning.

The chief barrier to generalizability is not a lack of data on violence or covariates in country B – in many cases these data already exist and are in the public domain. The problem is that no one has yet undertaken the entrepreneurial effort to merge and combine these disparate sub-national conflict datasets into a unified, analysis-ready format, with consistent theoretical constructs, definitions, measurement and levels of analysis. Without such an effort, the field cannot move forward.

xSub addresses this problem explicitly. xSub is a web-based program that pulls together dozens of existing sub-national databases, and aggregates the relevant conflict events and covariates to consistent units of analysis across countries and conflicts. As a public good, xSub will significantly reduce the barriers to comparative sub-national research, empowering researchers to better situate their theoretical investigations and quickly construct custom, analysis-ready datasets. Similar initiatives have long existed for macro-level cross-national conflict data, most notably the EUGene software by Bennett and Stam. No resource of this kind currently exists for sub-national conflict data.

Yearbook of International Organizations

https://ybio.brillonline.com/ybio/

About: *Overview*: Compiling and disseminating information and data on international organizations has been one of the UIA's core activities since 1907. This vast resource of information is published in the Yearbook of International Organizations - the most comprehensive reference work and information resource on international non-profit organizations and associations worldwide.

The over 66,000 international organizations maintained in our database include Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and International Nongovernmental Organizations (INGOs) in 300 countries and territories. Approximately 1,200 new organizations are added each year.

Types of Access: The Yearbook is available in 6 print volumes which may be purchased separately, and as an online database.

Content: The Yearbook includes detailed descriptions of international organizations, and also includes relationships and cross-links with other listed international organizations. In addition, biographical information is provided on principal officers, as well as bibliographical information on the organization's main publications and information services.

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Statistics on international organizations are summed up in separate charts, tables and other visual representations, giving an overview of a broad range of organizational data, and making it easy to compare and identify trends.

Yemen Data Set

http://yemendataproject.org/about.html

About: The Yemen Data Project is an independent data collection project aimed at collecting and disseminating data on the conduct of the war in Yemen, with the purpose of increasing transparency and promoting accountability of the actors involved. In the absence of official military records from any of the parties to the conflict, the Yemen Data Project was founded in 2016 with the overall goal of contributing independent and neutral data to increase transparency over the conduct of the war and to inform humanitarian response, human rights advocacy, media coverage, and policy discussion. Our mission is to collect and disseminate data with transparency and without advocacy for, or alignment to, any political cause, party or policy.

The Yemen Data Project is a not-for-profit project and is contributed to by international and national security, human rights, humanitarian, and academic experts. The project and all activities are independently funded to avoid any partisan affiliation

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Supplementary Note on Version 2023 4.0:

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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www.researchcluster-humansecurity.info