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## The Indicators

The Fragile States Index is based on the twelve primary social, economic and political indicators of the CAST methodology, developed by The Fund for Peace:

### Social Indicators

**Demographic Pressures** **DP**

Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will.

*Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Natural Disasters
- Disease
- Environment
- Pollution
- Food Scarcity
- Malnutrition
- Water Scarcity
- Population Growth
- Youth Bulge
- Mortality

**Refugees and IDPs** **REF**

Pressures associated with population displacement. This strains public services and has the potential to pose a security threat.

*Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Displacement
- Refugee Camps
- IDP Camps
- Disease related to Displacement
- Refugees per capita
- IDPs per capita
- Absorption capacity

**Group Grievance** **GG**

When tension and violence exists between groups, the state's ability to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence may ensue.

*Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Discrimination
- Powerlessness
- Ethnic Violence
- Communal Violence
- Sectarian Violence
- Religious Violence

**Human Flight and Brain Drain** **HF**

When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflict erupts.

*Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Migration per capita
- Human Capital
- Emigration of Educated Population

### Economic Indicators

**Uneven Economic Development** **UED**

When there are ethnic, religious, or regional disparities, the governed tend to be uneven in their commitment to the social contract.

*Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- GINI Coefficient
- Income Share of Highest 10%
- Income Share of Lowest 10%
- Urban-Rural Service Distribution
- Access to Improved Services
- Slum Population

**Poverty and Economic Decline** **ECO**

Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to provide for its citizens if they cannot provide for themselves and can create friction between the "haves" and the "have nots".

*Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Economic Deficit
- Government Debt
- Unemployment
- Youth Employment
- Purchasing Power
- GDP per capita
- GDP Growth
- Inflation



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# Political and Military Indicators

**State Legitimacy** SL

Corruption and a lack of representativeness in the government directly undermine the social contract. *Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Corruption
- Government Effectiveness
- Political Participation
- Electoral Process
- Level of Democracy
- Illicit Economy
- Drug Trade
- Protests and Demonstrations
- Power Struggles

**Public Services** PS

The provision of health, education, and sanitation services, among others, are key roles of the state. *Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Policing
- Criminality
- Education Provision
- Literacy
- Water & Sanitation
- Infrastructure
- Quality Healthcare
- Telephony
- Internet Access
- Energy Reliability
- Roads

**Human Rights and Rule of Law** HR

When human rights are violated or unevenly protected, the state is failing in its ultimate responsibility. *Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Press Freedom
- Civil Liberties
- Political Freedoms
- Human Trafficking
- Political Prisoners
- Incarceration
- Religious Persecution
- Torture
- Executions

**Security Apparatus** SEC

The security apparatus should have a monopoly on the use of legitimate force. The social contract is weakened where this is affected by competing groups. *Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Internal Conflict
- Small Arms Proliferation
- Riots and Protests
- Fatalities from Conflict
- Military Coups
- Rebel Activity
- Militancy
- Bombings
- Political Prisoners

**Factionalized Elites** FE

When local and national leaders engage in deadlock and brinkmanship for political gain, this undermines the social contract. *Includes pressures and measures related to:*


- Power Struggles
- Defectors
- Flawed Elections
- Political Competition

**External Intervention** EXT

When the state fails to meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs. *Includes pressures and measures related to:*

- Foreign Assistance
- Presence of Peacekeepers
- Presence of UN Missions
- Foreign Military Intervention
- Sanctions
- Credit Rating


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