GFP 2023 Military Dataset Breakdown

Country (Index)

- **lat**: Latitude
- **long**: Longitude
- **power_index**: A metric used to compare the overall perceived military power of a country, with zero being a perfect score

Geographic Features

Give details about a country's strategic geography, influencing defense strategies and border security needs

- **coastline_coverage**: The length of a country's coastline, which can influence its naval capabilities and maritime trade (km)
- **square_land_area**: The total land area of a country (sqkm)
- **shared_borders**: The length of land borders a country shares with its neighbors (km)
- waterways: The length and capacity of navigable rivers, canals, and other inland waterways in a country (km)

Economic Features

Reflect a country's ability to finance its military and sustain operations

- **ppp**: An economic metric that compares different countries' currencies through a "how do things cost there" approach, to assess the relative value of currencies (USD).
- **forex_gold**: Refers to a country's reserves of foreign currencies and gold, which are used to support its currency and manage international trade and financial transactions (USD).
- **defense_budget**: The financial allocation a government makes for its military, including expenses for personnel, equipment, operations, and maintenance (USD).
- **external_debt**: The total debt a country owes to foreign creditors, which can include governments, corporations, or individuals outside the country (USD).
- **nat_gas/oil/coal_res**: The estimated quantities of the resource in known reservoirs (cu m/ bbl/ mt).
- **nat_gas/oil/coal_prod**: The amount of the resource a country produces (cu m/ bbl/ mt).
- **nat_gas/oil/coal_cons**: The amount of the resource a country consumes (cu m/ bbl/ mt).
- **nat_gas/oil/coal_def:** The difference between the amount of the resource a country produces and the amount of the resource that it consumes (cu m/ bbl/ mt).

Manpower Features

Show the potential human resources for and the scale of a nation's military force.

- **population**
- **available_manpower**: portion of a country's population that is potentially available for military service.
- **fit_for_service:** portion of a country's population that is potentially available for military service.
- **reaching_military_age_annually:** The number of individuals reaching the minimum age for military service each year
- **total_military_personnel:** Total estimated military personnel, including active and reserve forces
- **active_personnel:** Members of the military who are currently in full-time service
- **reserve_personnel:** Individuals who have military training and can be called up for service if needed, but are not part of the active military
- **army_personnel:** The number of personnel serving in a country's army
- **air_force_personnel:** The number of personnel serving in a country's air force
- **navy_personnel**: The number of personnel serving in a country's navy
- **paramilitary:** Organized groups that are not part of the regular armed forces but similar to military forces in their organization and function

Land Forces Features

Illustrate a country's ground combat capabilities.

- **tanks:** The number of armored fighting vehicles with heavy firepower for frontline combat.
- **vehicles**: The total count of military ground vehicles, including armored and unarmored vehicles.
- **artillery:** The number of large-caliber guns used for indirect fire support.
- **mlrs**: The count of Multiple Launch Rocket Systems, capable of delivering salvos of rockets.
- **army_readiness:** A ratio of the immediate availability of these land forces for deployment.

Naval Forces Features

Describe a country's critical naval capabilities

- **total_naval_assets**: The total number of naval vessels, including all types of combat and support ships.
- **submarines:** The count of underwater vessels, used for stealth, reconnaissance, and attack roles.
- **aircraft_carriers:** The number of ships that can carry, launch, and retrieve aircraft, crucial for projecting air power at sea.
- **merchant_marine_fleet:** ships operating under civilian banners in peace time and, in times of war, commissioned by the naval branch of service to augment the main surface fighting force
- **air_force_readiness:** A ratio of the level of naval forces for immediate deployment.

Air Force Features

Encompass various types of aircraft and their roles, reflecting a country's air power and its ability to conduct various air operations

- **aircraft_total**: The total number of military aircraft a country possesses, including fighters, transports, helicopters, and others.
- **fighters**: The number of aircraft primarily designed for air-to-air combat. A high number of fighters indicates strong capabilities in securing air superiority.
- **attack_types**: This refers to aircraft designed for ground-attack missions. They are crucial for close air support to ground troops and for strategic bombing missions.
- **transports**: The number of aircraft used for transporting troops, equipment, and supplies. They are essential for logistics and deployment
- **trainers**: Aircraft used for training pilots. The count of trainers reflects a nation's capacity to train new pilots and maintain the skill level of current pilots.
- **special_mission**: Aircraft designed for specific tasks such as electronic warfare, surveillance, reconnaissance, and airborne early warning and control. These aircraft enhance a country's capabilities in intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR).
- **tankers**: Air-to-air refueling aircraft that extend the range and endurance of other aircraft, vital for long-range operations and sustained air campaigns.
- **helicopters**: Rotary-wing aircraft used for a variety of roles, including transport, search and rescue, and medical evacuation. They are crucial for versatility in various operations, especially where fixed-wing aircraft cannot operate.
- **attack_helicopters**: Helicopters specifically designed for attack roles, usually armed with missiles, rockets, and machine guns. They play a significant role in close air support and anti-armor operations.

Logistics

Demonstrate a country's capability to move troops and supplies, critical for operational efficiency and rapid deployment of forces.

- **ports**: The numbe of maritime ports and trade terminals a country has, essential for shipping and trade.
- **airports:** The number of facilities in a country where aircraft can take off and land, including both commercial and military airports
- **labor_force:** The total number of people in a country who are available to work.
- **roadway_coverage:** The total length of roads within a country, which is crucial for transportation and logistics (km).
- **railway_coverage:** The total length of a country's railway network, important for transportation of goods and passengers (km).