

This file was generated on 30/11/2021 by Chun-Yin Man

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Title of the dataset: Overseas military bases

2. Author Information:

First Author Contact Information

Name: Chun-Yin Man

Email: cycourban@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2152-9558>

Corresponding Author Contact Information:

Name: David Alexander Palmer

Email: palmer19@hku.hk

Affiliation:

ASIAR - Asian Religious Connections,

Hong Kong Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences,

The University of Hong Kong

Homepage: <https://asiar.hku.hk/>

3. License and terms of reuse

This dataset is featured in a collection of geospatial data "[Geo-mapping databases for the Belt and Road Initiative](#)". To distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon this work, please give appropriate credit and provide a link to this work. Available citation styles can be found here: <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.6076193>

DATA & FILE OVERVIEW

Directory of Files:

A. Overseas Military Bases.xlsx

Description: The tabular form of the dataset without the geographically referenced features. This can be read and edited separately by using spreadsheet software, such as Microsoft Excel.

B. Overseas Military Bases (shapefile).zip

Description: The zip file contains five shapefile ([what is a shapefile?](#)) extensions that record the geometry and attributes of geographically referenced features. To open the shapefile properly, the following three files are needed to be stored under the same directory:

OMB.shp: Geometry for all features

OMB.shx: Index of the geometry

OMB.dbf: Features' attributes in tabular format

Optional files:

OMB.prj: Information on projection format including the coordinate system and projection information.

OMB.cpg: Description of the encoding (e.g., utf-8) applied to create the shapefile

----- **DATA DESCRIPTION** -----

1. Number of columns: 11

2. Number of rows: 210

3. Dataset reference date: 30/11/2020

4. Spatial Reference System: WGS 84 (EPSG:4326) (CRS:84)

5. Spatial Data Type: point (vector)

6. Positional Accuracy: The geospatial data was collected from public sources; they may be prone to locational errors due to the ambiguity of the information disclosed by authorities and news agencies.

7. Attributes

A. Field: Name

Format: Text

Description: Name of the military base

B. Field: Country

Format: Text

Description: Countries where the military base locates

C. Field: Division

Format: Text

Description: The administrative division where the military base locates

D. Field: Status

Format: Text

Description: Status of the military base

Existing = in operation

Planned = scheduled to be completed

Controversial = controversial status of existence

E. Field: Source

Format: Text

Description: Recognition of the existence of the military base

Official = Officially recognized by the authority(ies) of operating country

unofficial = Only unofficially disclosed

unofficial_c = controversial status of existence

F. Field: Link

Format: Text

Description: The web link to the source reports, articles, or coverage

G. Field: Arm

Format: Text

Description: Military forces

H. Field: Operator

Format: Text

Description: Country(ies) which have control or operating rights to the military base

I. Field: X

Format: Number

Description: Longitude of the military base

J. Field: Y

Format: Number

Description: Latitude of the military base

K. Field: Geo_Precision

Format: Text

Description: Precision of the XY coordinates. Accuracy varies between military bases according to the decimal places in the X and Y fields. (E.g., 4 decimal places are accurate to 11.1 meters (+/- 5.55 m) at the equator, and 5 decimal places are accurate to 1.11 meters at the equator)

Yes = Higher accuracy.

No = Lower accuracy due to the controversial status of existence or coordinates are unavailable on public sources

8. Missing data codes:

N/A = Missing data

METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Software-specific information:

Geospatial features (.shp) in this dataset can be read and edited by using GIS software, such as QGIS and ArcGIS. Geospatial attributes in tabular format (.dbf and .xlsx) can be separately read and edited by using spreadsheet software, such as Microsoft Excel and OpenOffice spreadsheet.