Economic interdependence between states is generated by a variety of distinct cross-border relationships, including flows of goods and services (trade in both finished and intermediate goods), capital (both equity and debt), and labor (migration). While much previous scholarship measures interdependence as aggregate trade flows, we argue that foreign direct investment (FDI) and specific types of trade, such as trade in intermediate goods, have a large impact on the cost of conflict, while other flows, like trade in finished goods, have a minimal impact. Thus, understanding the relationships between trade and conflict and interdependence and conflict requires a multifaceted measure of interdependence. We compile a diverse array of dyadic data on economic ties between states and then use a latent variable model to estimate the economic interdependence between them. We validate these estimates by retesting core predictions of the capitalist peace literature, and evaluate our own theoretical expectations about the types of economic interdependence that we expect to have the strongest pacifying effects.