MEASURING PEACE

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#PeaceIndex
@GlobPeaceIndex
The Institute for Economics and Peace is an independent, not-for-profit, think tank dedicated to building a greater understanding of the key drivers and measures of peace and to identifying the economic benefits that increased peacefulness can deliver.
THE GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

- Now in its tenth year
- Ranks 162 countries
- According to their relative states of peace
- Using 23 indicators weighted on a 1-5 scale
- Developed by the Institute for Economics & Peace
- Guided and overseen by a Panel of International Experts
- With data collected and collated by the Economist Intelligence Unit
WHY DO A GLOBAL PEACE INDEX?

- Drivers of Peace are poorly understood
- Peace is multidimensional and the absence of violence and fear of violence are represented in different cultural, political and economic forms = need for composite measure
- Provide a monitoring tool for Governments and intergovernmental organisations such as United Nations and OECD
- Data advocacy – a lot of the key data to know whether peace is improving or going backwards is lacking
WHY IS PEACE IMPORTANT TODAY?

- Last 10 years there has been a historic decline in peace from over 50 years of continuous improvements since WW2
- Last year, highest number of refugees and displaced people since WW2
- Highest level of terrorism ever in 2015
- Persistent interpersonal violence in Latin America and domestic violence across the world
- Violence = Poverty. World Development Report 2011 - few low-income fragile or conflict-affected state has yet to achieve a single MDG
COMPOSITE INDEX PRINCIPLES

- Based on conceptually sound foundations
- Policy relevant (clear domain priority areas);
- Data measurable (comprehensive, consistent, harmonized)
- Methodology transparent, easy to understand;
- Changes based on principle not conclusions.
COMPOSITE MEASURES

Pros:
- Summarize complex, multidimensional issues;
- Facilitate comparisons based on the “big picture” instead of many separate indicators;
- Be a monitoring and evaluation tool, promote accountability
- Attract public interest, support policy-makers, data-advocacy, start a discussion

Cons:
- May invite simplistic policy conclusions
- Can be misleading if poorly constructed
- May reflect incorrect subjective choices
INDEPENDENT PROCESS OF THE GPI

IEP
- Define Philosophical Approach
- Develops 6 Indicators

Expert Panel
- Decides Indicators
- Sets Weights

EIU
- Develops 8 Indicators, 100 country analysts

Methodological Changes
- Terrorism indicator now quantitative
- Military expenditure decimalised
- Now counting Nuclear Weapons capability
DEFINING AND MEASURING PEACE

NEGATIVE PEACE

• Absence of direct violence
• Absence of fear of violence

POSITIVE PEACE

Attitudes, institutions and structures which sustain peace

GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

POSITIVE PEACE INDEX
INDICATORS

6 measures of ongoing domestic and international conflict
including: intensity of organised internal conflicts, relations with neighbouring countries and number of deaths from conflict

10 measures of societal safety and security
including: number of refugees and IDPs, impact of terrorism, homicide and incarceration rates

7 measures of militarization
including: military expenditure, number of armed service personnel, ease of access to small weapons
23 INDICATORS, 3 DOMAINS or INTERNAL (BLUE) AND EXTERNAL (RED)

1. Level of perceived criminality in society
2. Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people
3. Number of homicides per 100,000 people
4. Number of jailed population per 100,000 people
5. Ease of access to small weapons and light weapons
6. Level of organised conflict (internal)
7. Likelihood of violent demonstrations
8. Level of violent crime
9. Political instability
10. Political Terror Scale
11. Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (imports) per 100,000 people
12. Impact of Terrorism
13. Number and Duration of Internal Conflicts
14. Number of deaths from organised conflict (internal)
15. Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP
16. Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
17. Financial contribution to UN peacekeeping missions
18. Nuclear and heavy weapons capability
19. Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons as supplier (exports) per 100,000 people
20. Number of displaced people as a percentage of the population
21. Relations with neighbouring countries
22. Number, duration and role in external conflicts
23. Estimated number of deaths from organised conflict (external)
DATA SOURCES

- United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and UNHCR
- World Bank
- World Prison Population List – University of Essex
- Political Terror Scale, Amnesty International, U.S State Department
- International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS)
- Stockholm Institute for Peace Research (SIPRI)
- PRIO/Uppsala Conflict database
- Global Terrorism Database (GTD), University of Maryland
SUB-INDEX MEASURES

Six Indicators are compiled by IEP and are further transformed by IEP Researchers:

1. Nuclear and Heavy Weapons Capability – raw count of a nation’s heavy weapons capability
2. UN Funding – measuring a country’s commitment to UN sanctioned peacekeeping missions
3. Impact of Terrorism – Global Terrorism Database, University of Maryland
4. Number of displaced people – IDMC and UNHCR
5. Number and Duration of Internal Conflicts - UCDP
6. Number, Duration and Role in External Conflicts - UCDP
GLOBAL PEACE INDEX 2015

www.visionofhumanity.org
EIGHT-YEAR TRENDS IN PEACE

Since 2008 the world has recorded a 2.4% deterioration in peace

- Safety and Security score – 3.85% deterioration
- Militarisation Score – 2.42% improvement
- Ongoing Conflict Score – 0.86% deterioration

- Deaths from internal conflict and impact of terrorism largest deteriorations
- 76 countries improved, 86 countries deteriorated
- Greatest deterioration in the MENA and Central America and Caribbean regions
- Many countries in Europe at historically high levels of peace
INTERNAL & EXTERNAL PEACE SCORE

Both internal and external peace deteriorated until 2010. Since then, external peace improved while internal peace deteriorated.

Source: IEP
DEATHS FROM TERRORISM

Deaths from terrorism increased between 2003-2008. Then plateaued for 2009-2011 but have increased again since 2012.

Sources: START GTD, IEP
GLOBAL PEACE INEQUALITY

2 billion people live in the bottom 20 countries compared to 500 million in the most peaceful
URBANIZATION AND PEACE

The global urban population is expected to grow by 2.5 billion people by 2050. Nearly 1.9 billion will be in the countries that currently have low or very low levels of peacefulness.
GLOBAL COST OF VIOLENCE

- Estimated to be **US$14.3 trillion**

VIOLENCE COSTS **13.4%** OF WORLD GDP

- Individual estimates for 162 countries
- Allows cost benefit analysis
- 15 dimensions measured
- Increase of 15.3% from 2008
WHY POSITIVE PEACE IS TRANSFORMATIONAL

- Positive Peace is the “attitudes, institutions and structures” that create and sustain peaceful societies
- New empiric approach to building peace
- Reframes the study of peace towards what works
- Positive Peace is also a measure societal resilience
- Positive Peace creates an environment that leads to many other positive outcomes
POSITIVE PEACE

The attitudes, institutions and structures that sustain a peaceful society

Analysed over 8,500 variables covering:

- Macro-economy;
- Social relations and attitudes;
- Economic and social development;
- Economic and social integration;
- The functioning and structure of government;
- External relations.
FACTORS OF POSITIVE PEACE

The attitudes, institutions and structures that sustain a peaceful society

- Higher GDP
- Lower inflation
- More ecologically sound
- Strong business environment
- Higher levels of human capital
- Good performance on human development indicators
COUNTRIES AT MOST RISK IN 2008 USING POSITIVE PEACE MODEL

Most countries with institutions weaker than their peace in 2008 deteriorated by 2015

Red = Deteriorated
Green = Improved
Black = No Change*

### Countries with Weak Institutions in 2008

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*Source: IEP
*A change is defined as a difference in GPI score of magnitude greater than 0.05
116 Countries, or 72% of countries measured, improved their levels of Positive Peace between 2005 and 2015.
Higher levels of Positive Peace correlates with the achievement of a country’s Millennium Development Goals.

\[ r = 0.38 \]

Sources: Centre for Global Development, IEP
PREVALENCE AND NATURE OF RESISTANCE CAMPAIGNS

The proportion of resistance movements that are non-violent is higher in countries with stronger Positive Peace.

Sources: University of Denver, IEP
Myanmar has shown significant progress with four of the eight Positive Peace factors increasing faster than the global average between 2005 and 2015.

Source: IEP
WHY THIRD PARTY MEASUREMENT OF SDGs?

1. **Availability** - Capacity will take a very long time to build, likely to not have data for years on some indicators.

2. **Political issues** – Some targets cannot be practically measured by NSOs for political reasons sensitive i.e. 16.5 Corruption or 16.10.1 killing/detention of journalists/human rights activists.

3. **Methodological / Practical** – some targets are multidimensional i.e. 16.3 on Rule of Law – very hard to measure rule of law with 2 indicators.

4. **Coverage** - Not all of the Indicators in official IAEG process adequately cover the full ambition of what the targets say, 16.4. i.e. there is no indicator to monitor asset recovery and organised crime.

5. **Context specific reasons** - In the absence of peace, some countries will not be able to maintain statistical capacity, i.e. Iraq body count.

6. **Capacity** – resources committed to improving statistics remains a big unknown.

7. **By Design** - *16.8.1, 16.10.2 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance – no one country can measure it!
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