



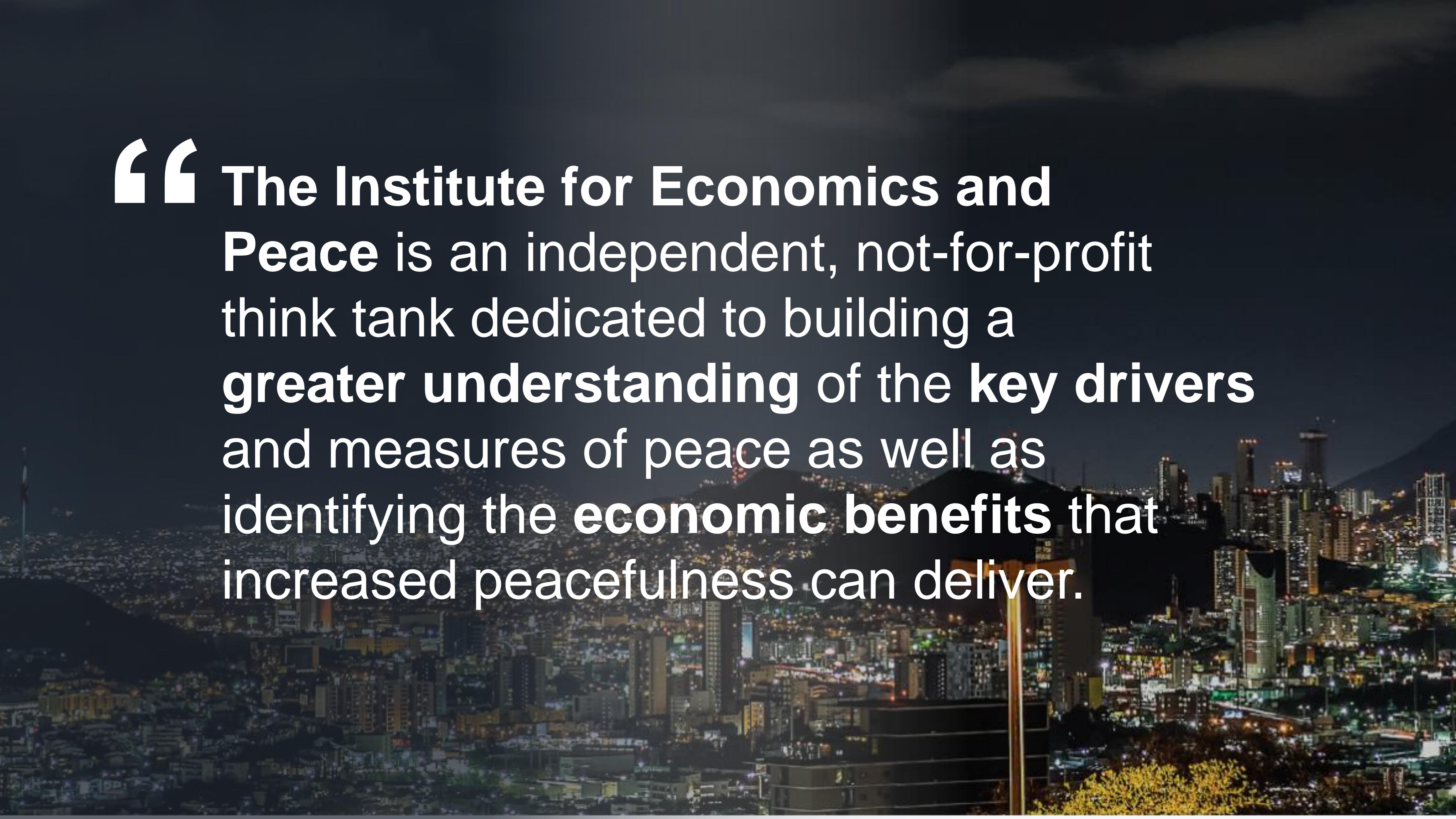
# 2016 Global Peace Index

## TEN YEARS OF MEASURING PEACE

U.S. COST OF  
VIOLENCE  
SURPASSES 15% OF  
GDP

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& PEACE**

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The background of the slide is a photograph of a city at night, showing a dense cluster of buildings with their lights on, creating a pattern of light against the dark sky.

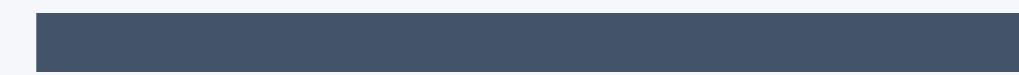
**“**The Institute for Economics and Peace is an independent, not-for-profit think tank dedicated to building a greater understanding of the key drivers and measures of peace as well as identifying the economic benefits that increased peacefulness can deliver.

# Our international offices

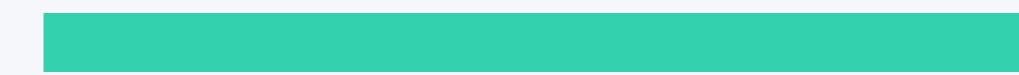
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Sydney



New York



Brussels

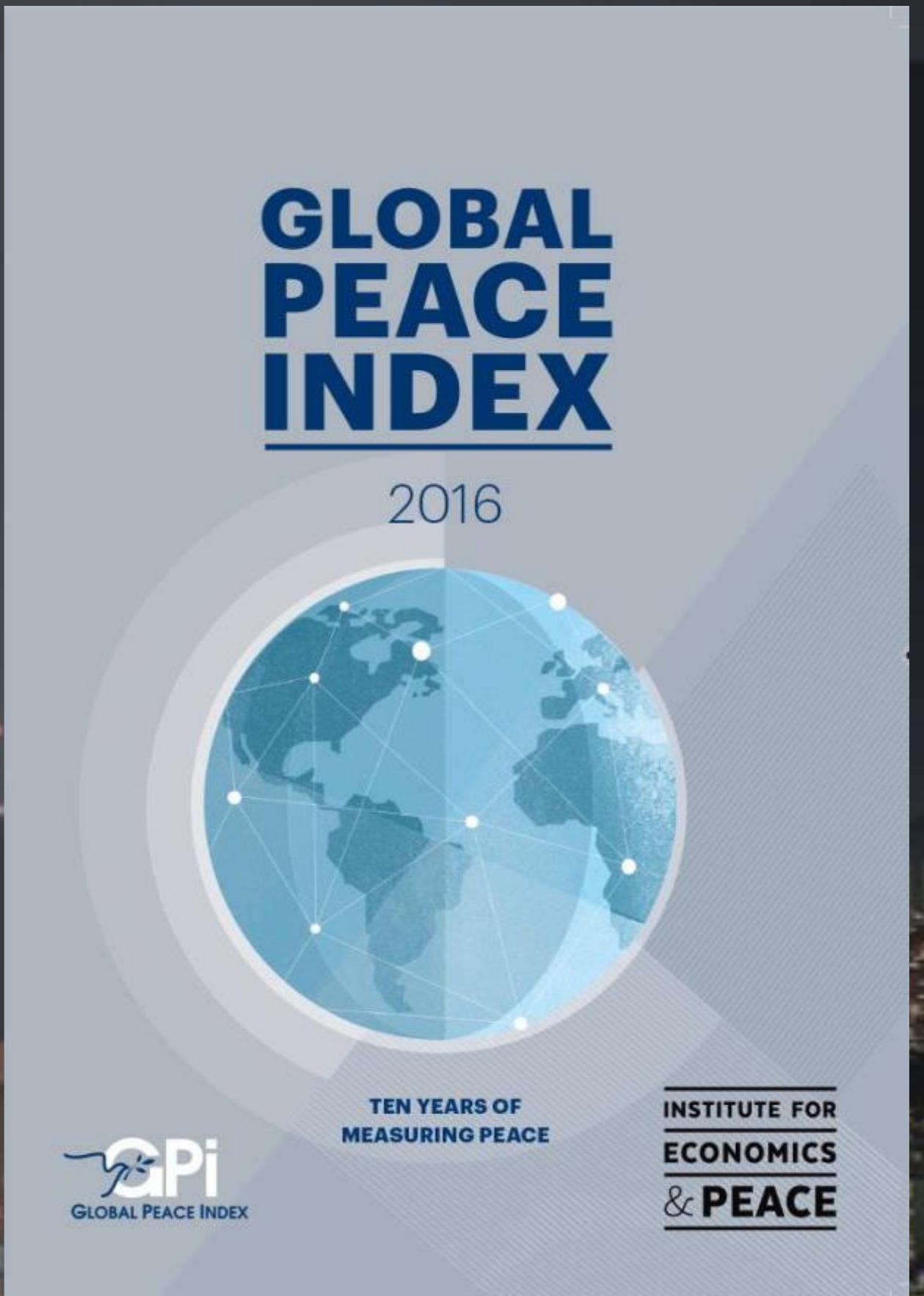


Mexico City

# The Global Peace Index

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- Now in its tenth year
- Ranks **163 countries**
- According to their relative states of peace
- Using **23 indicators** weighed on a 1-5 scale
- Developed by the **Institute of Economics and Peace**
- Guided and overseen by a **Panel of International Experts**
- With data collected and collated by the **Economist Intelligence Unit**



# Indicators

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## 6 measures of ongoing domestic and international conflict

*Including: intensity of organized 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 militarisation

*Including: military expenditure, number of armed service personnel, ease of access to small weapons*

# Agenda

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Results

1

Ten Year Peace  
Trend

2

Cost of Violence

3



4

Positive Peace

5

Goal 16

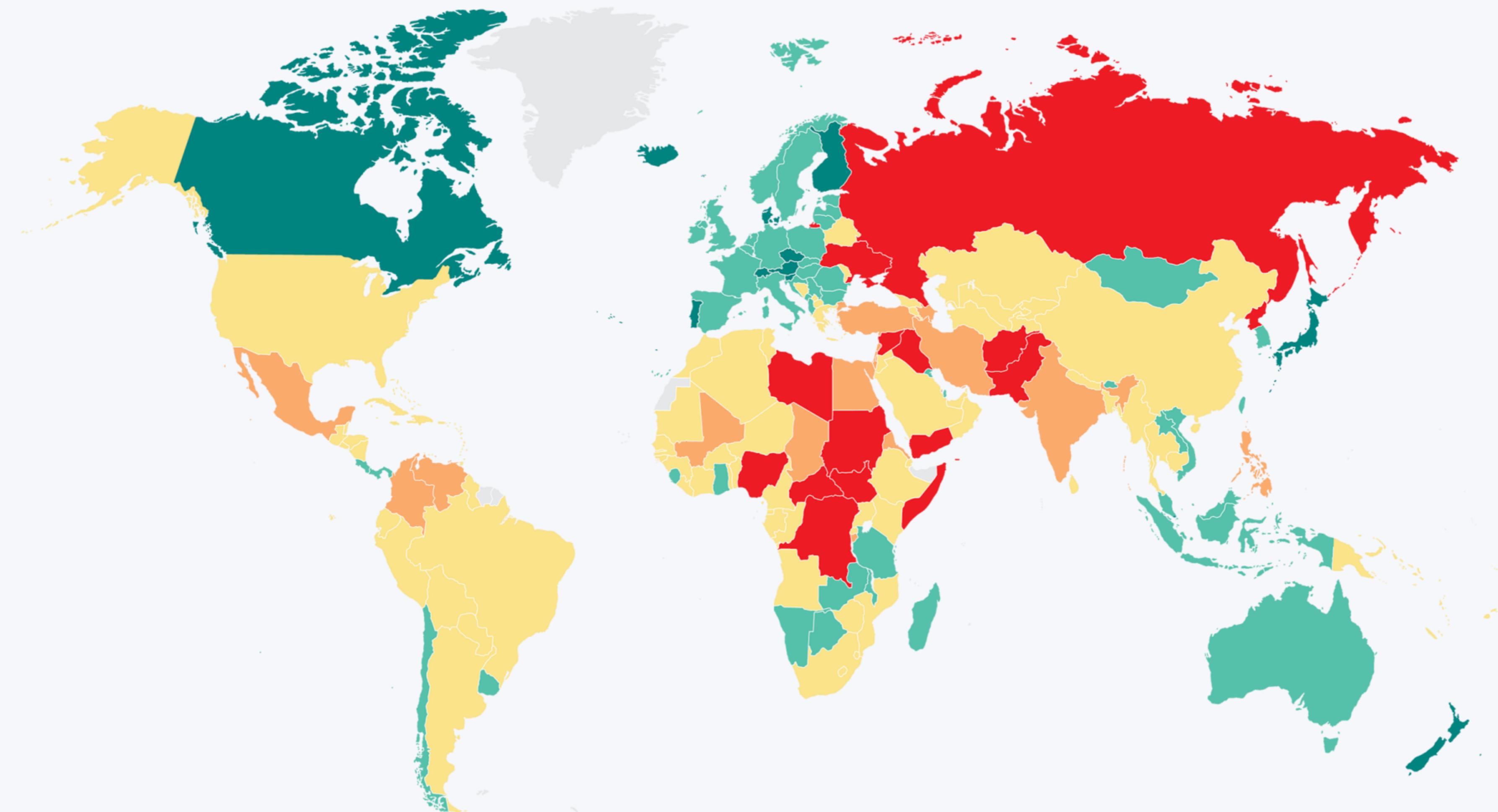


# Results

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# Global Peace Index 2016

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# 2016 GPI highlights

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The average level of country peacefulness has declined by 0.53% from last year. Largest decline in six years.



79 countries deteriorated while 81 countries became more peaceful, but the deteriorations were larger than the improvements.



Deterioration primarily driven by increases in:

- *Impact from terrorism*
- *Displacements*
- *Political instability*



Counteracting these falls were improvements in:

- *UN peacekeeping funding*
- *Security officers and police rate*

## 2016 GPI highlights, cont'd...

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- Syria remains the world's least peaceful nation
- Iceland is, again, the most peaceful country
- Panama and Thailand show the largest improvement
- Yemen and Ukraine have the largest drop
- Central America and the Caribbean had the largest regional improvement
- MENA, already the least peaceful region, recorded the largest deterioration
- Europe's score deteriorated but it remains the most peaceful region

# The 10 most peaceful countries

Rank	Country	Rank Change	Score Change
1	Iceland	-	-0.007
2	Denmark	-	0.028
3	Austria	-	-0.007
4	New Zealand	-	-0.025
5	Portugal	9	-0.092
6	Czech Republic	6	-0.084
7	Switzerland	-	-0.008
8	Canada	-2	0.019
9	Japan	-4	0.042
10	Slovenia	1	-0.026

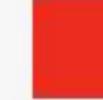
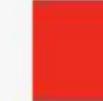
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# The 10 least peaceful countries

Rank	Country	Rank Change	Score Change
163	Syria	-	0.040
162	South Sudan	-	0.003
161	Iraq	-	0.021
160	Afghanistan	-	0.036
159	Somalia	-2	0.106
158	Yemen	-8	0.446
157	Central African Republic	2	-0.082
156	Ukraine	-3	0.237
155	Sudan	3	-0.081
154	Libya	-2	0.197

## Risers and fallers

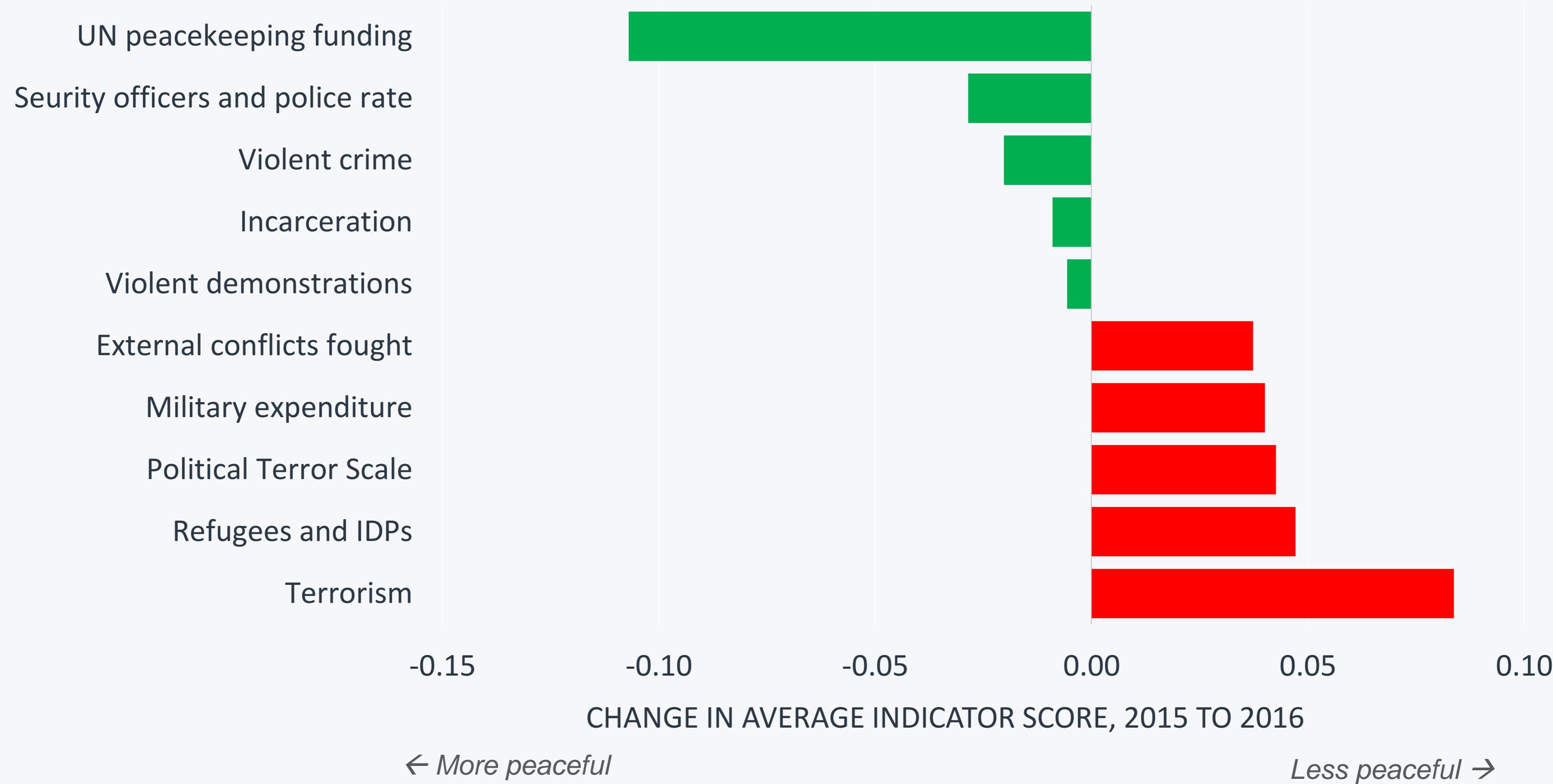
			Score Change	Rank Change
<b>BIGGEST RISERS</b>	1		Panama	0.136
	2		Thailand	0.120
	3		Sri Lanka	0.118
	4		South Africa	0.113
	5		Mauritania	0.105
<b>BIGGEST FALLERS</b>	1		Yemen	+0.446
	2		Ukraine	+0.237
	3		Turkey	+0.224
	4		Libya	+0.197
	5		Bahrain	+0.161

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# Largest indicator changes, 2015 - 2016

*Major deteriorations were in terrorism and displacements.*



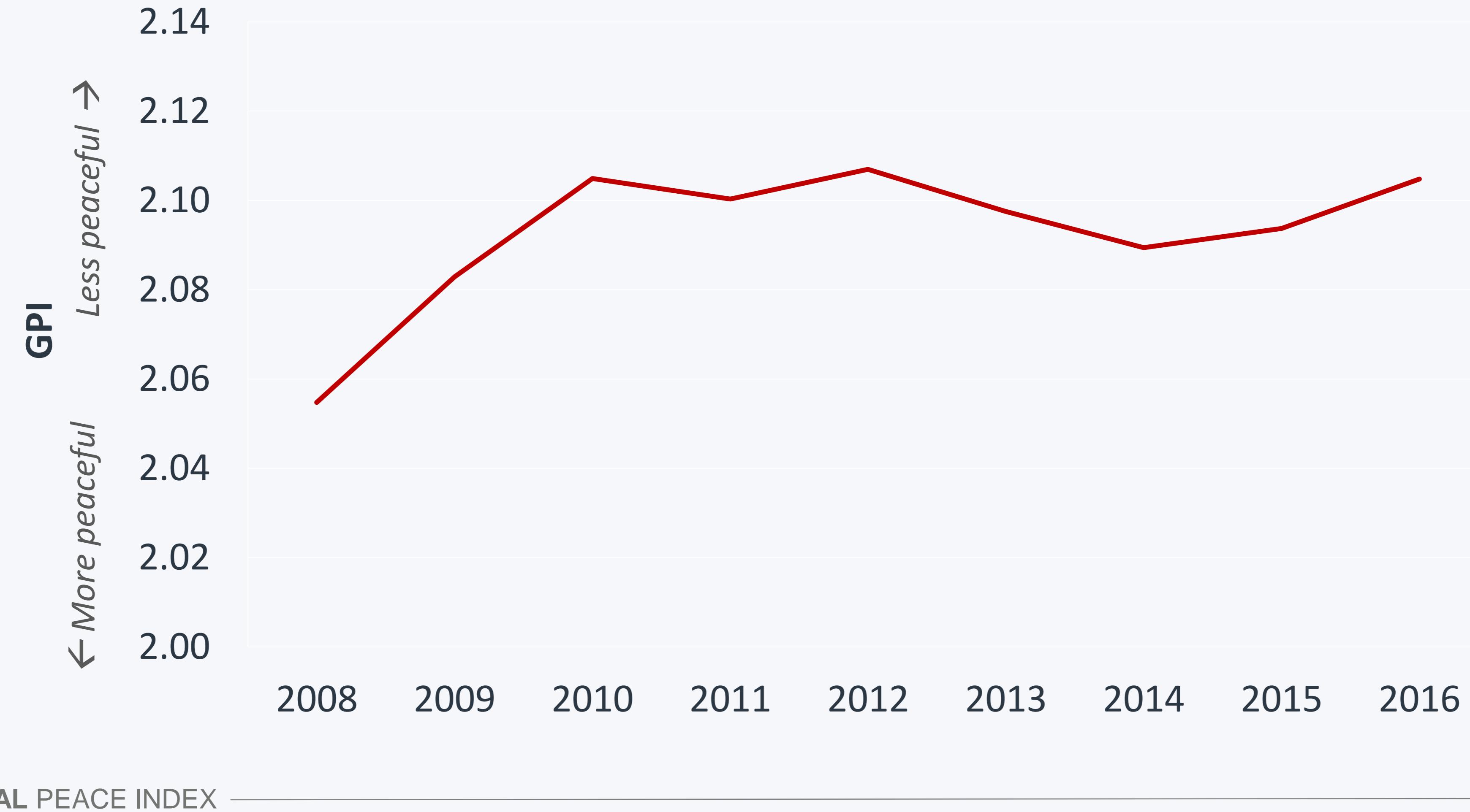


# Trends in Peace

## THE GLOBAL PEACE INDEX 2016

# Peace in the last decade

*Since 2008 the world has recorded a 2.44% deterioration in peace.*



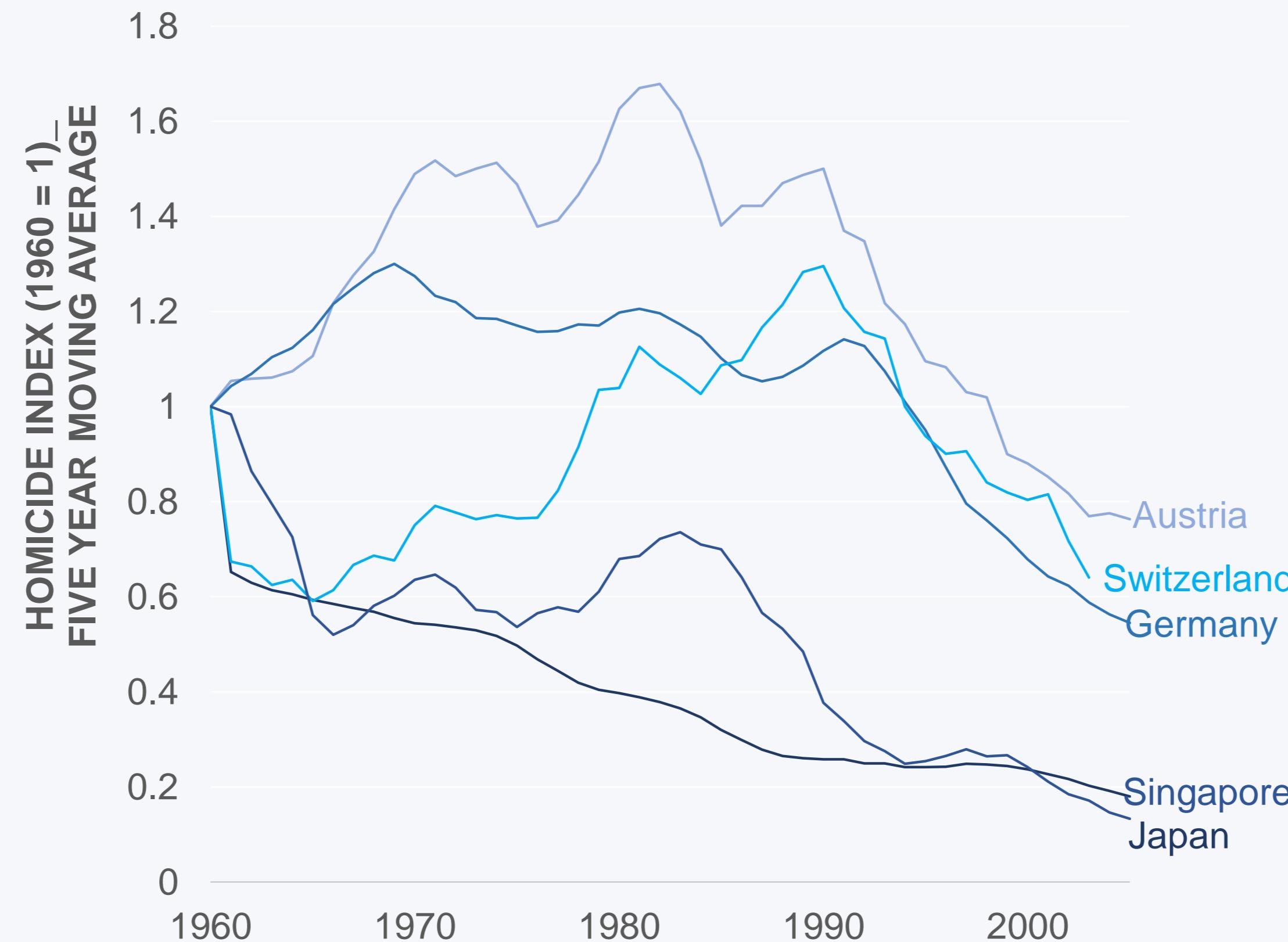
# 2016 GPI long term trends

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- 106 countries reduced military expenditure as a % of GDP
- Many countries now are at record levels of peacefulness
- Ignoring the Middle East and North Africa the world would have actually become more peaceful over the last decade
- The level of political terror has been improving over the last 10 years
- Expenditures shifting from militarization to internal security and policing
- Since the start of the Syrian war in 2011 terrorist deaths have increased by over 200%
- Battle field deaths are at a 25 year high
- MENA, has dropped from the fourth least peaceful region to the least peaceful region

# Homicide rates have declined in some of the most peaceful countries

*Singapore and Japan saw a fall in their homicide rate of more than 50% from 1960 to 2010*



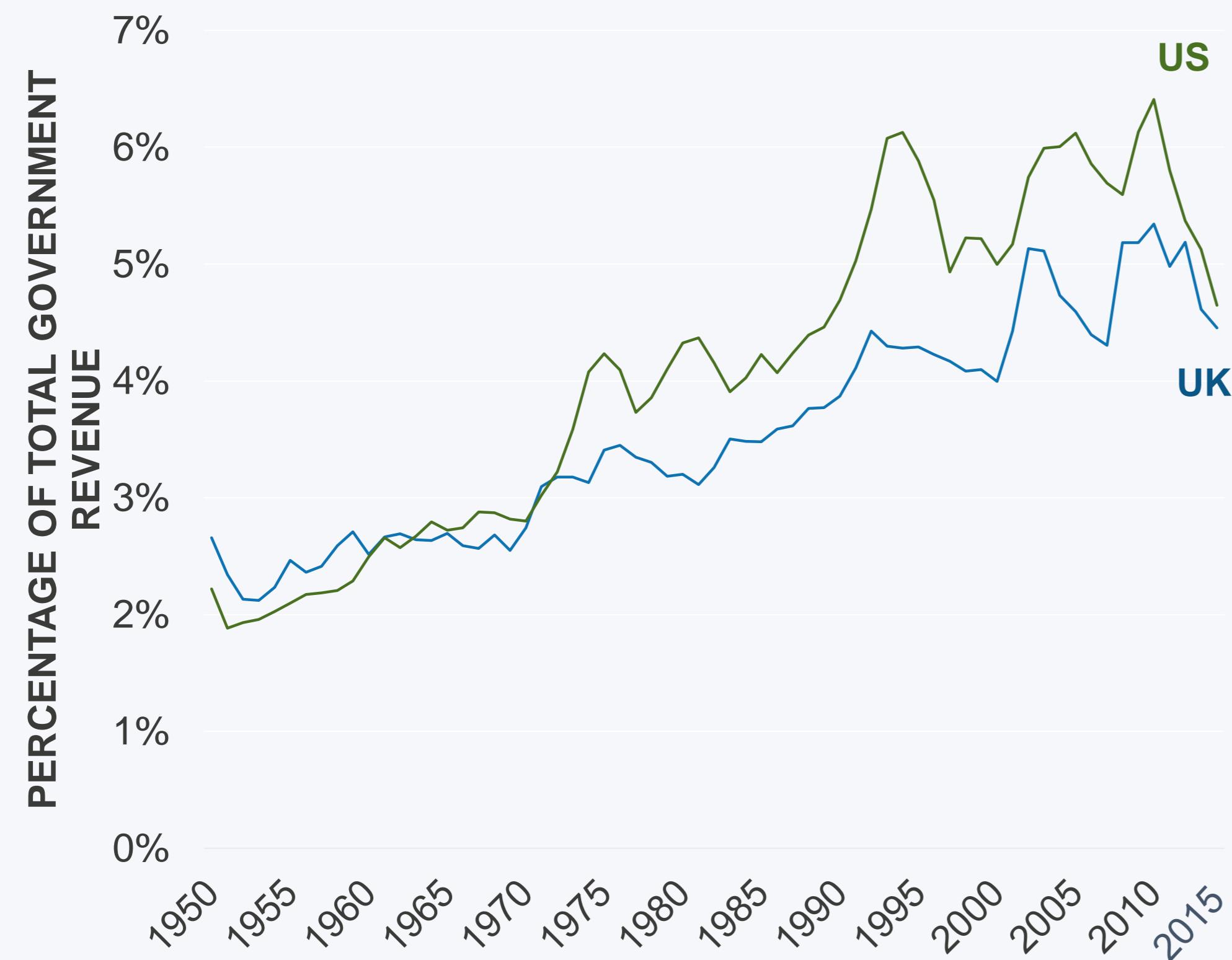
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# Government expenditure on containing violence has increased

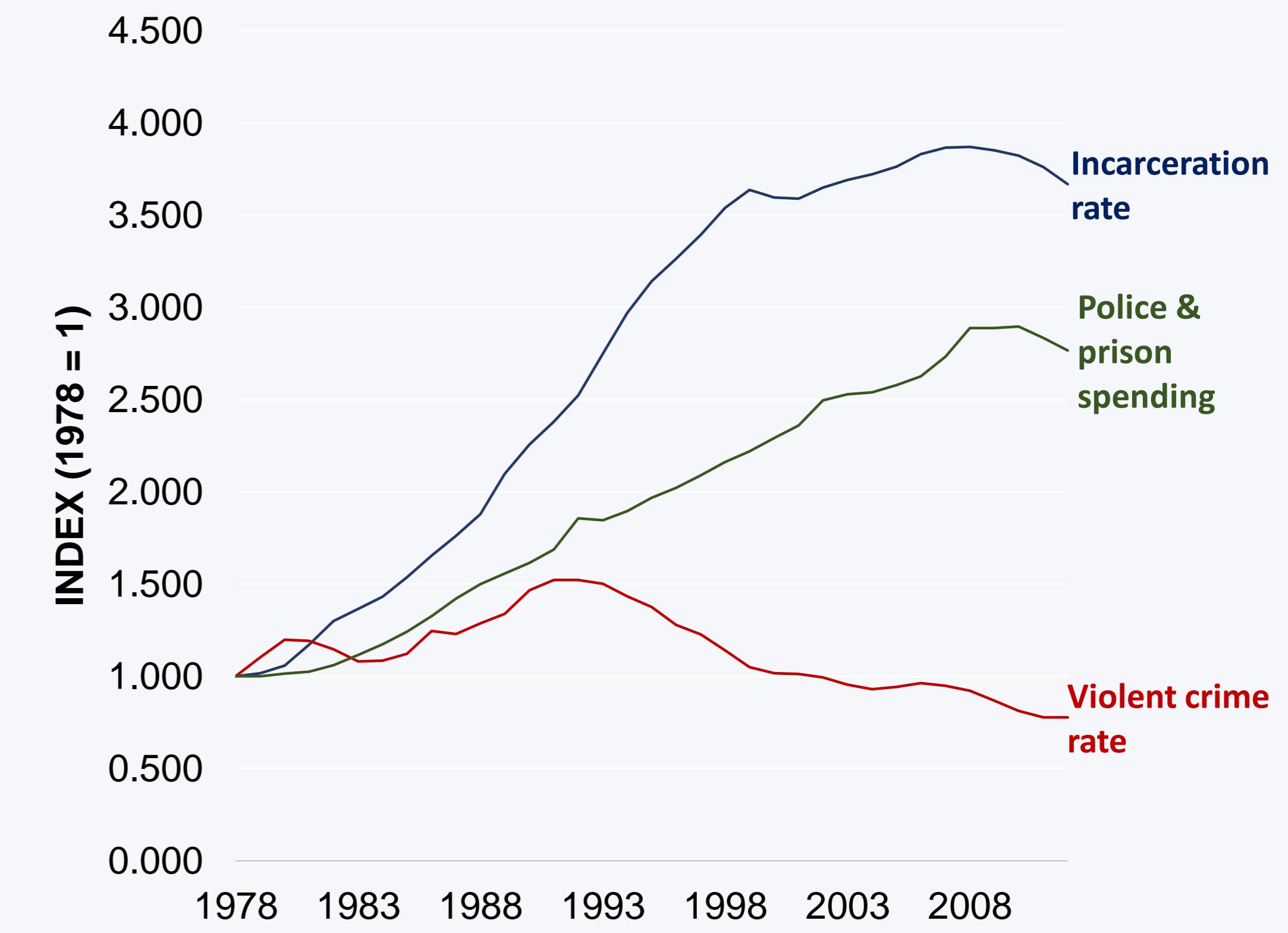
*Although violent crime has decreased, in the US and UK expenditure on prevention services has increased*

Police and Prison Expenditure



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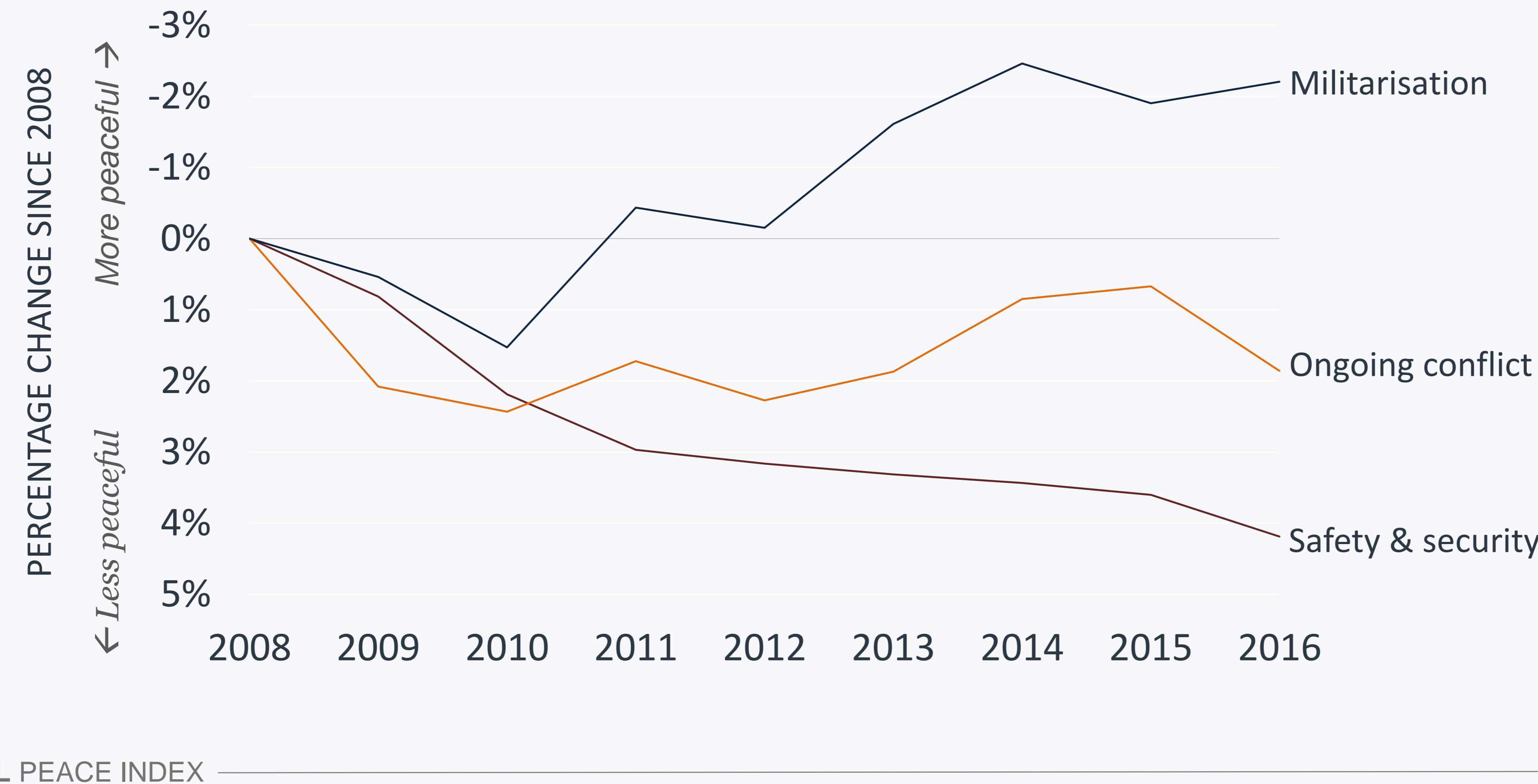
Expenditure in the US



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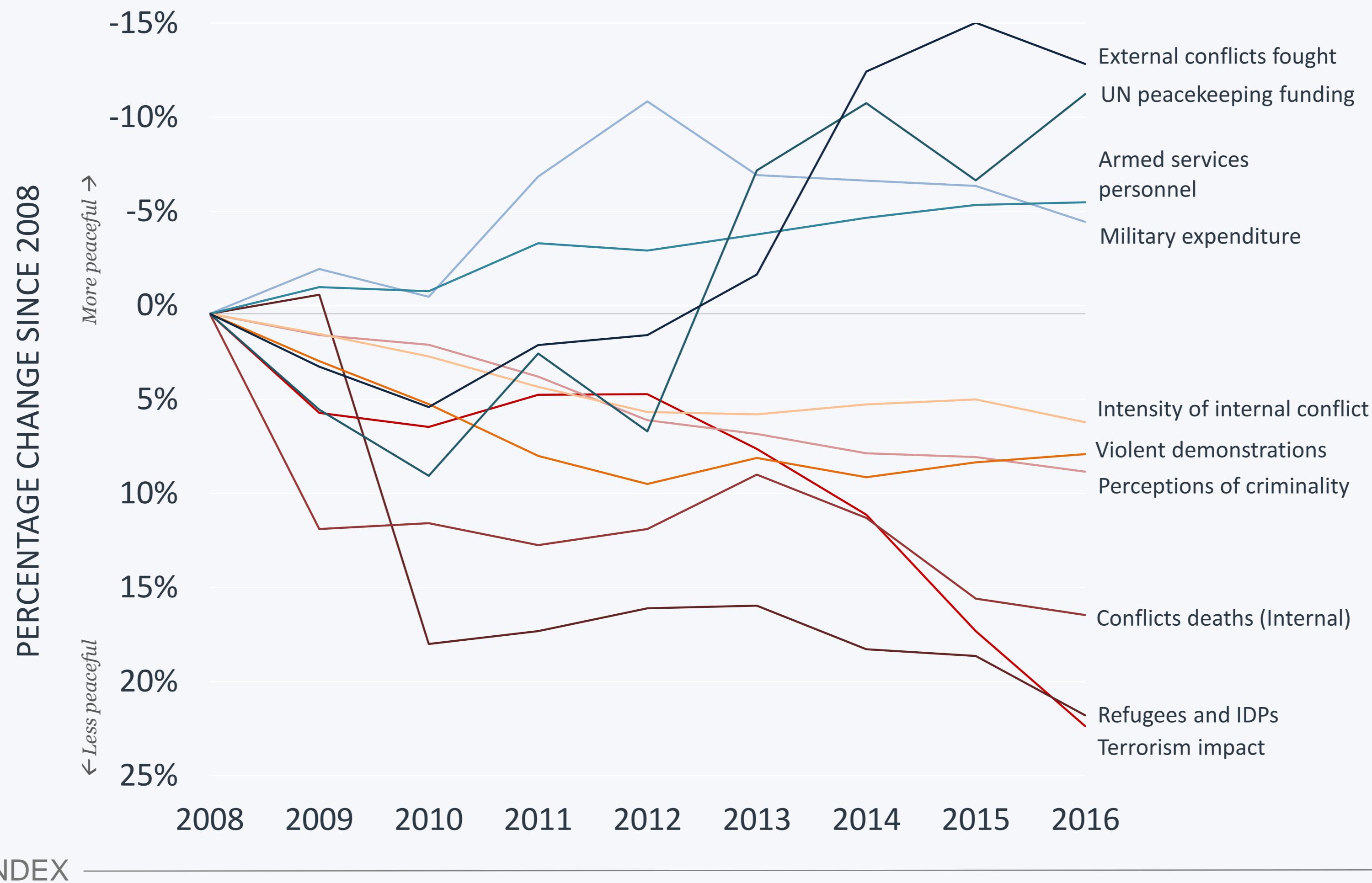
# GPI domain score 2008 - 2016

*Levels of militarisation have decreased, whereas ongoing conflict and societal safety and security have deteriorated.*



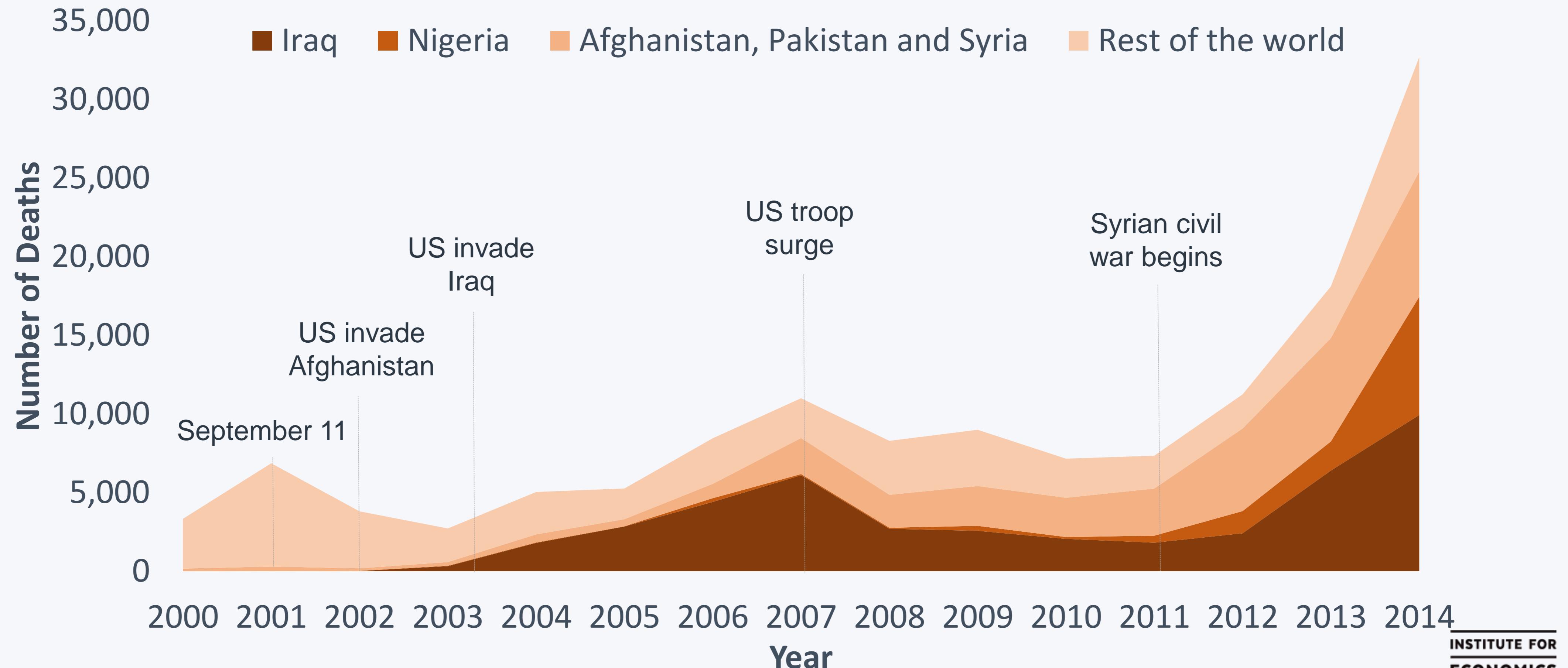
# Indicator changes

*There have been improvements in the number of external conflicts fought, funding for UN peacekeeping and reduced military expenditure.*



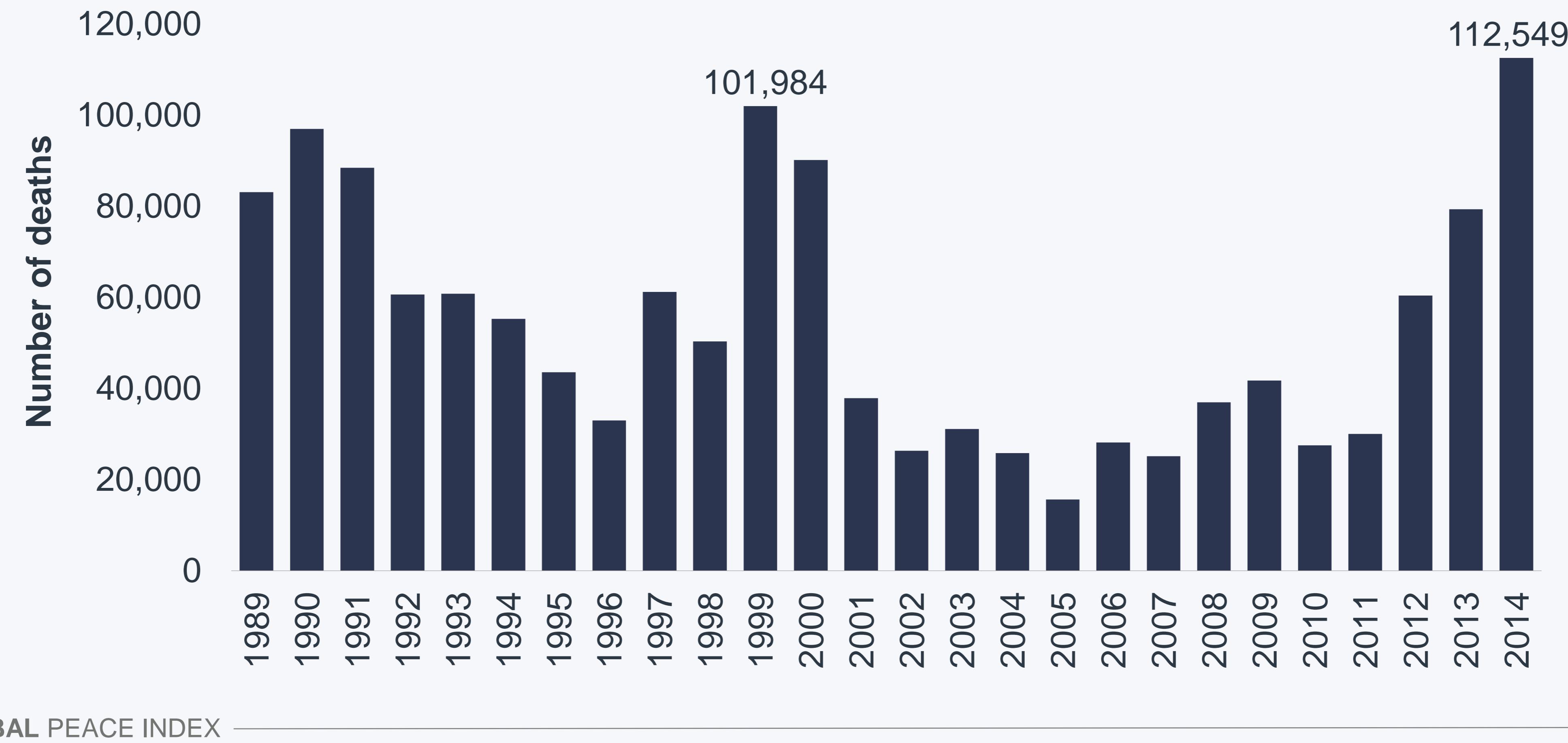
# Terrorism is at an all-time high

*Nine times more people died from terrorism in 2014 than 2000*



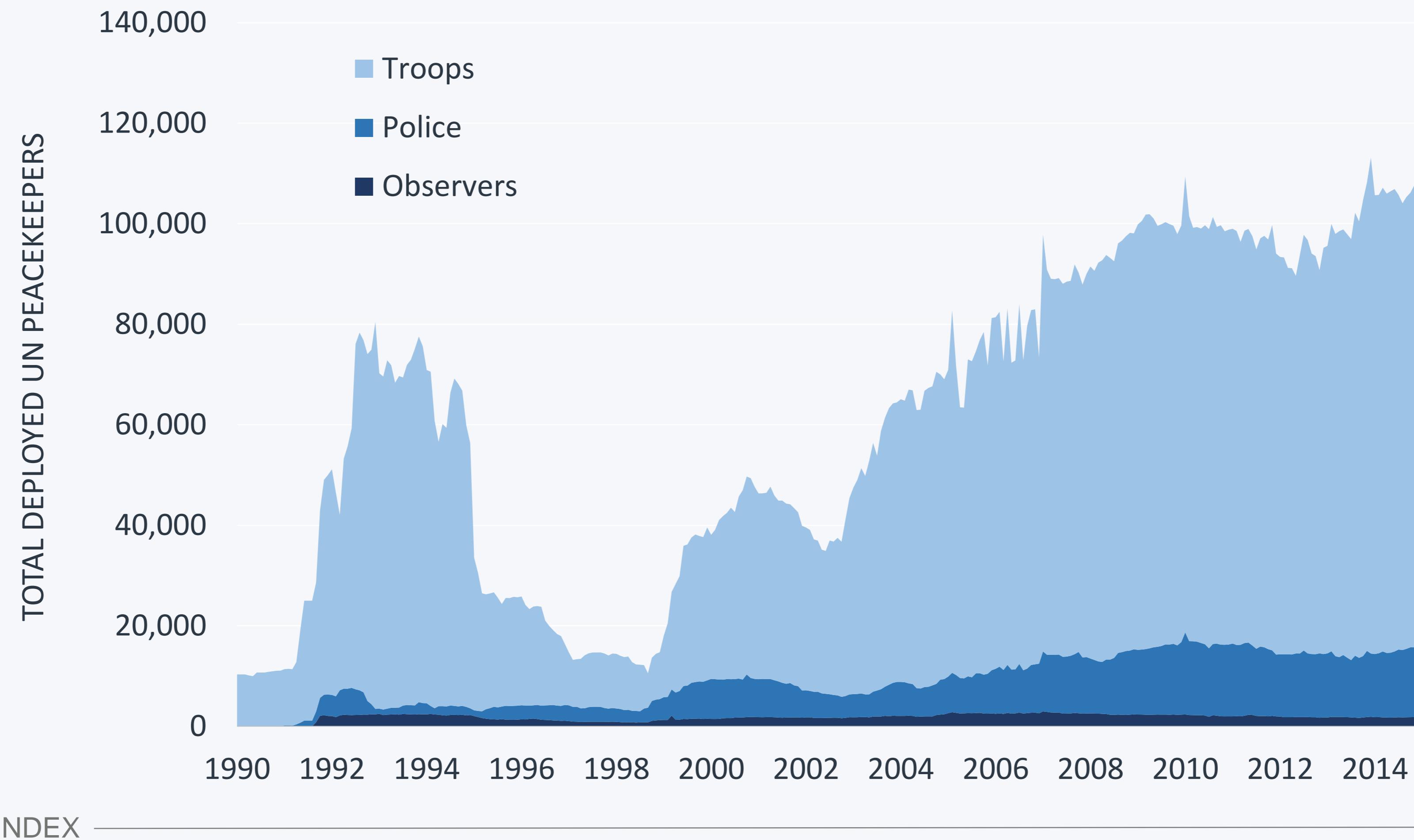
# Battle deaths from conflict are at a 25 year high

*Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan account for approximately 75% of deaths.*



# More UN peacekeepers are being deployed

*Peacekeeping deployments reached their highest ever levels in 2016.*





# Economic Cost of Violence

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# Global economic impact of violence

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Economic effect related to  
*'containing, preventing and dealing with the consequences of violence'*



Allows cost benefit analysis



16 dimensions



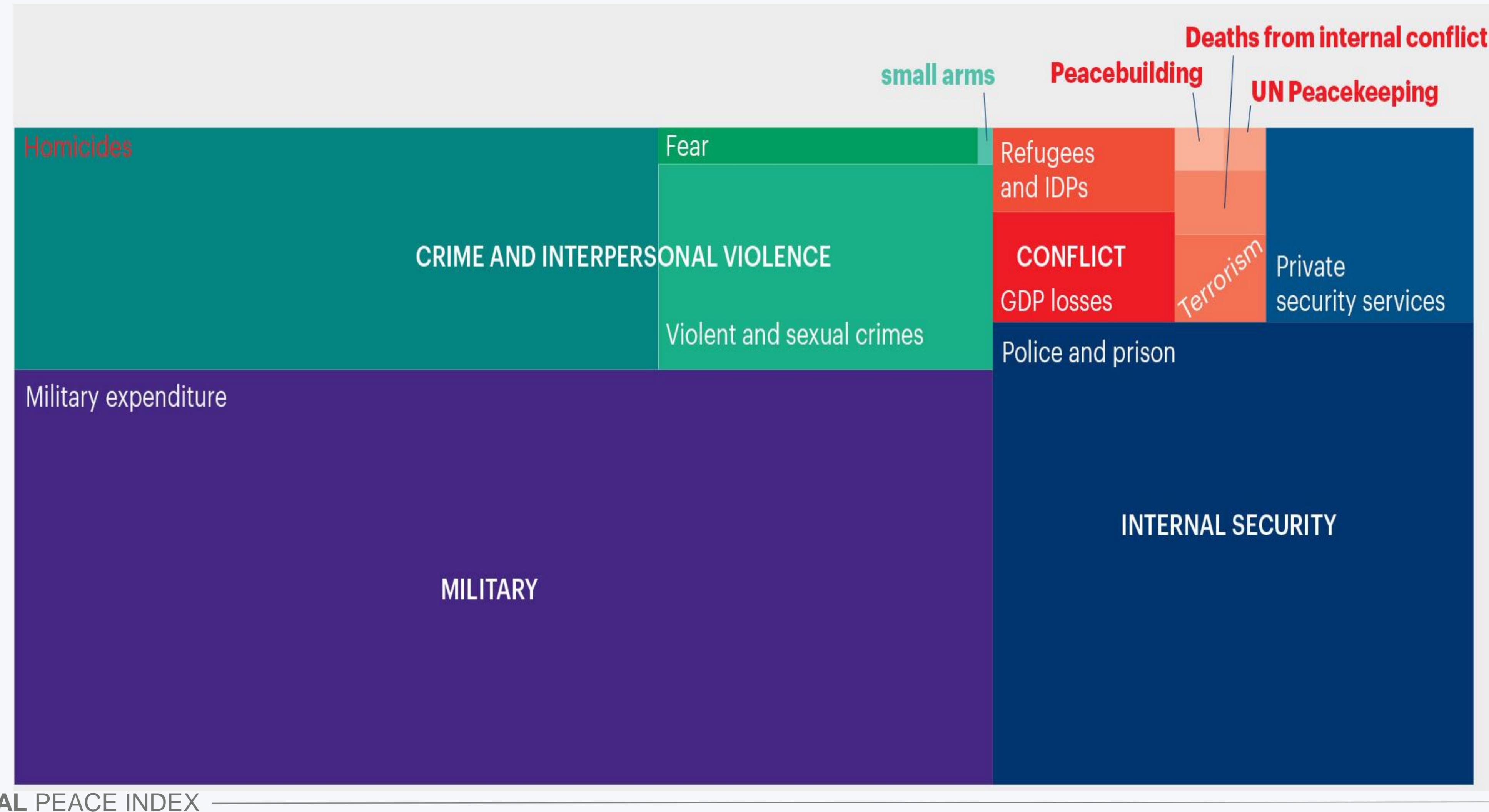
Estimated to be \$13.6 trillion (ppp)

**VIOLENCE COSTS**  
**13.3%**  
**OF WORLD GDP**



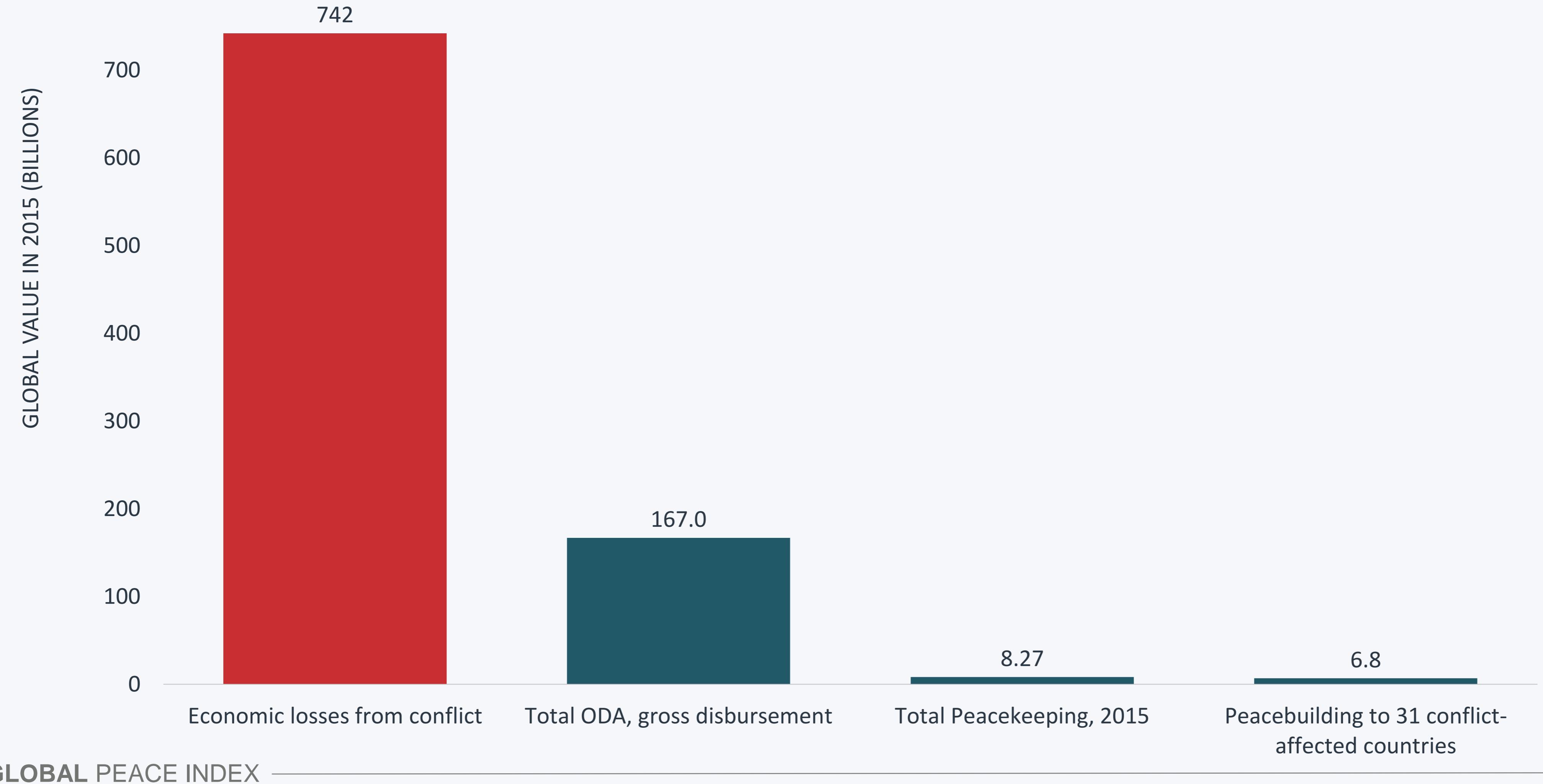
# Breakdown of the economic impact of violence, 2015

*Military expenditure is the single biggest component of the global cost of violence.*



# Conflict costs far exceed peacebuilding

*Peacekeeping and peacebuilding accounts for two percent of the cost of conflict.*



# Positive Peace

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# Defining and measuring peace

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## Negative Peace

- Absence of direct violence
- Absence of fear of violence



## Global Peace Index

## Positive Peace

Attitudes, institutions and  
structures which sustain peace



## Positive Peace Index

# Factors of Positive Peace

*The attitudes, institutions and structures that sustain a peaceful society*

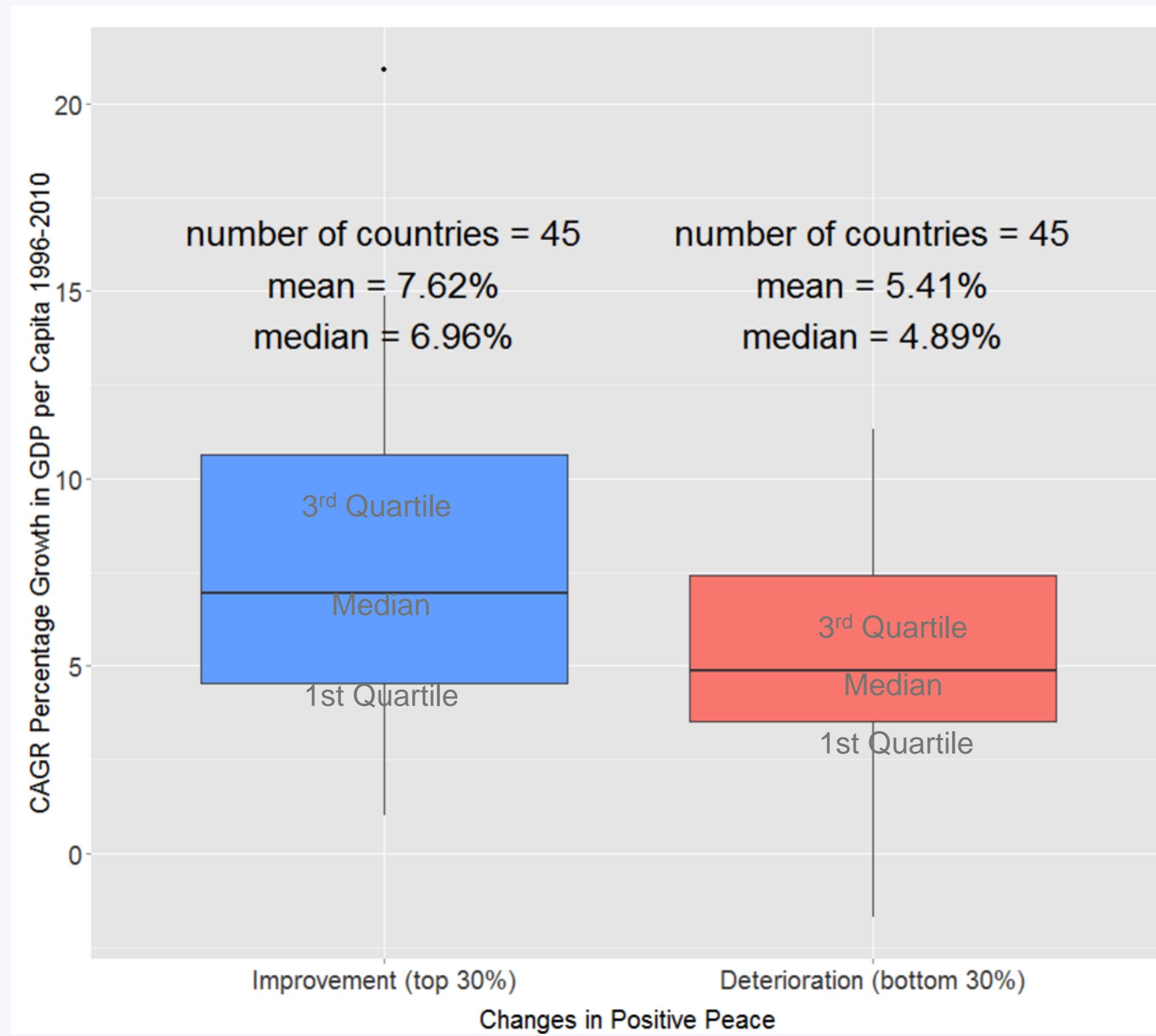


**Framework also produces:**

- ✓ Higher GDP
- ✓ Lower inflation
- ✓ More ecologically sound
- ✓ Strong business environment
- ✓ Higher levels of human capital
- ✓ Good performance on human development indicators

# Positive Peace and GDP

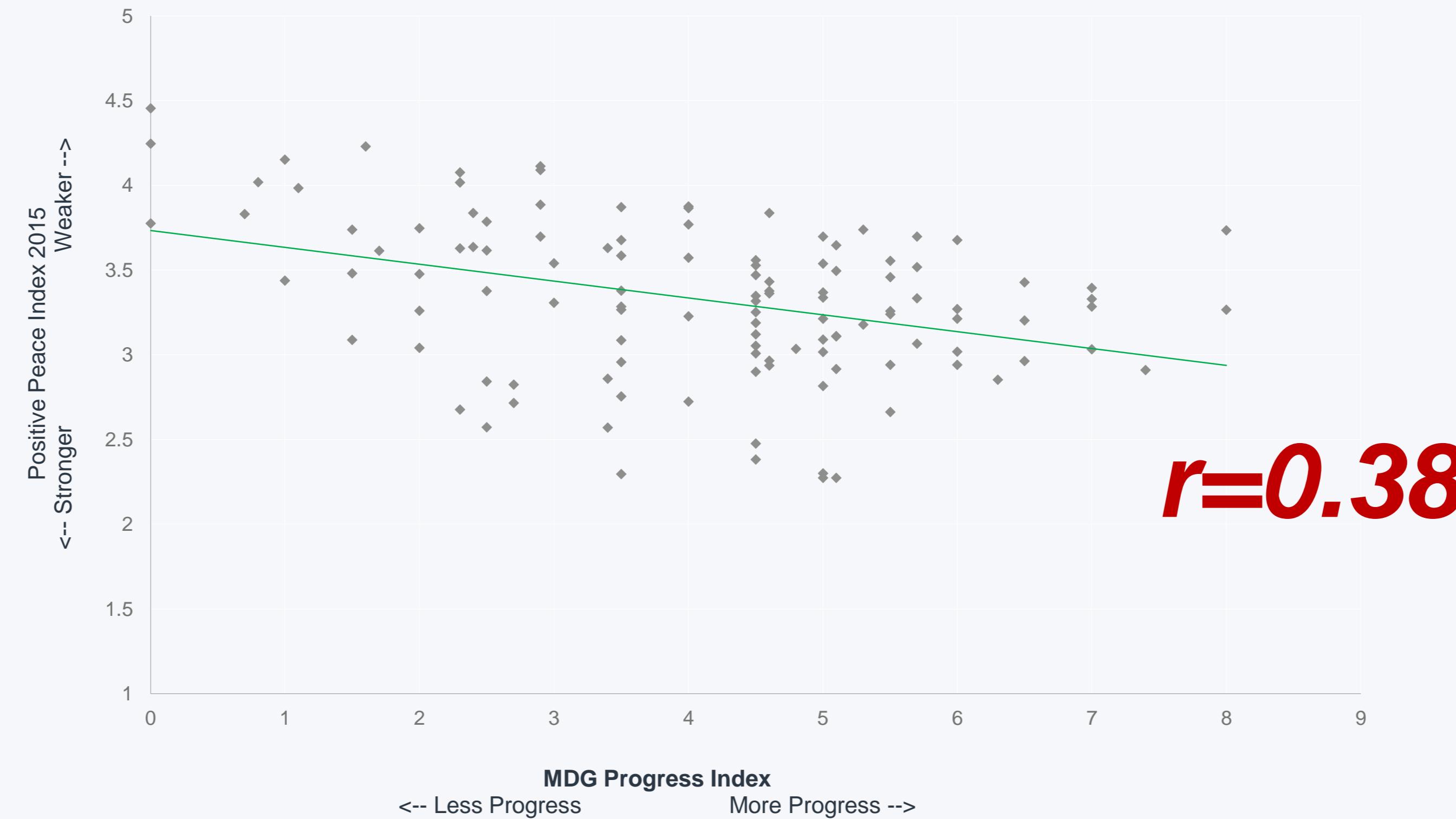
*Countries that improved in Positive Peace since 1996 have had larger GDP per capita growth than countries that have deteriorated.*



The distribution of GDP per Capita growth since 1996 is much higher in those countries that have also improved Positive Peace.

# Positive Peace and the MDGs

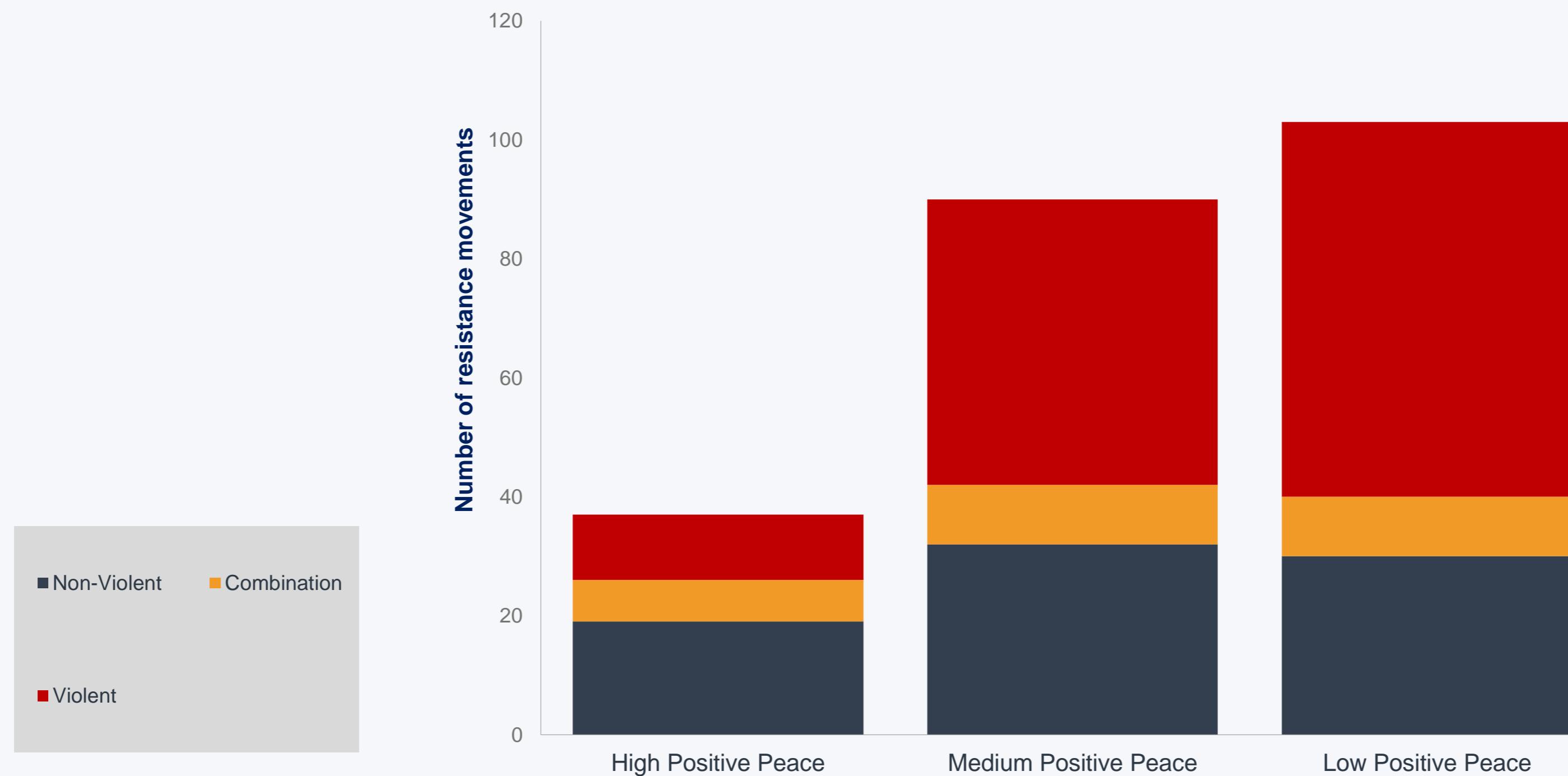
*Higher levels of Positive Peace correlates with the achievement of a country's Millennium Development Goals.*



# Prevalence and nature of resistance campaigns

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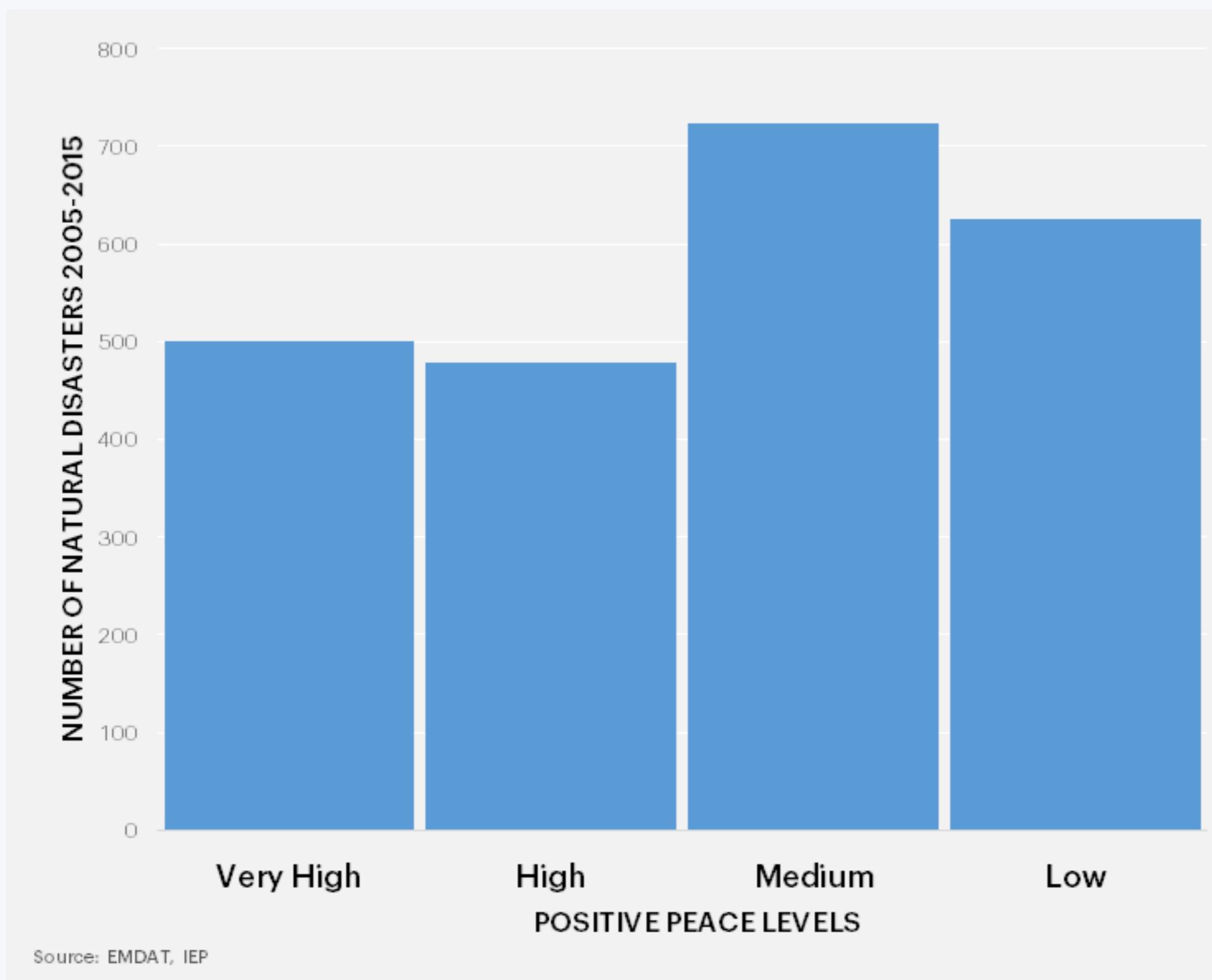
*The proportion of resistance movements that are non-violent is higher in countries with stronger Positive Peace*



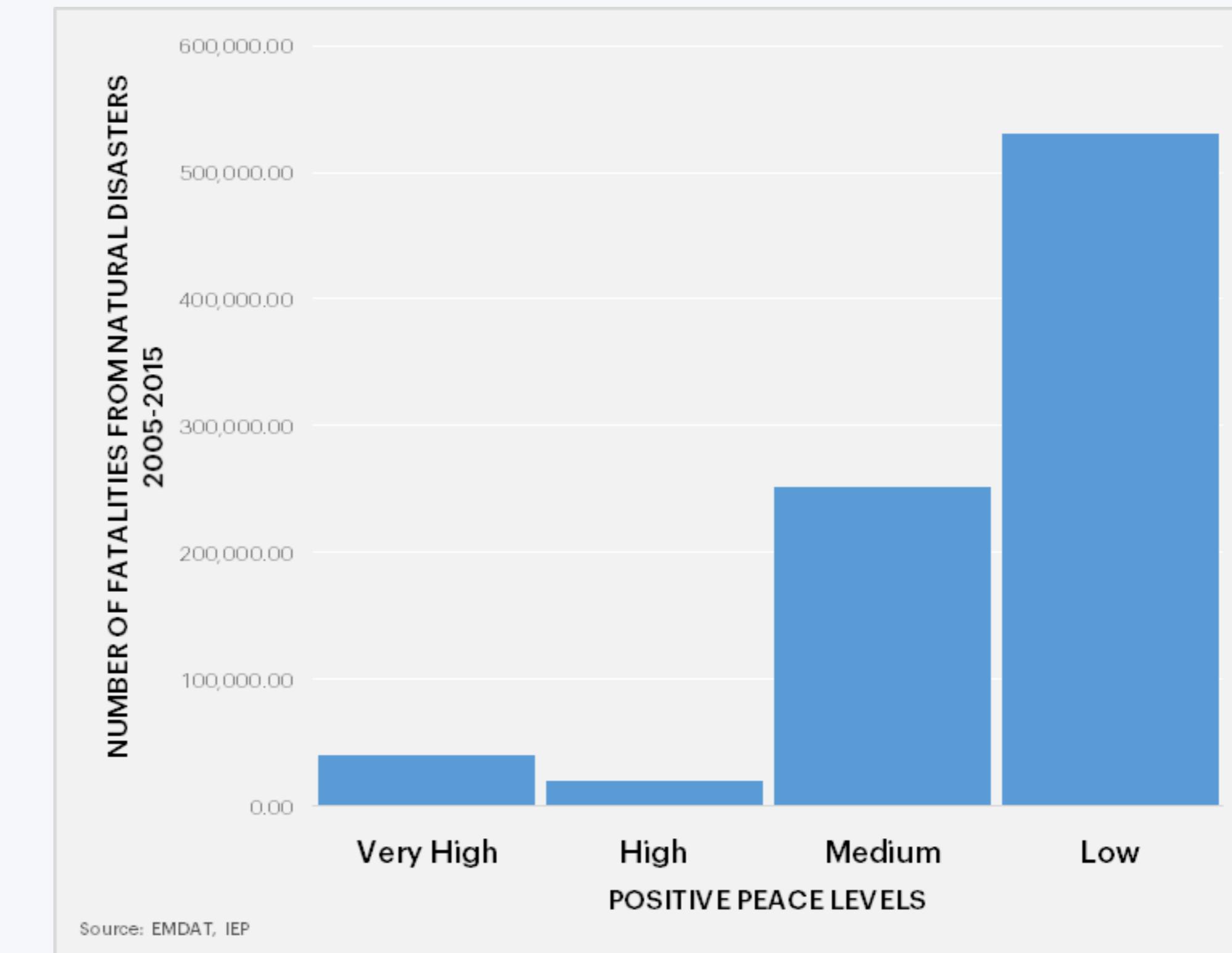
# Positive Peace and natural disasters

*13 times more lives are lost to natural disasters in low Positive Peace countries . This is disproportionately high when compared to the distribution of incidents.*

Incidence of Natural Disasters



Fatalities from Natural Disasters

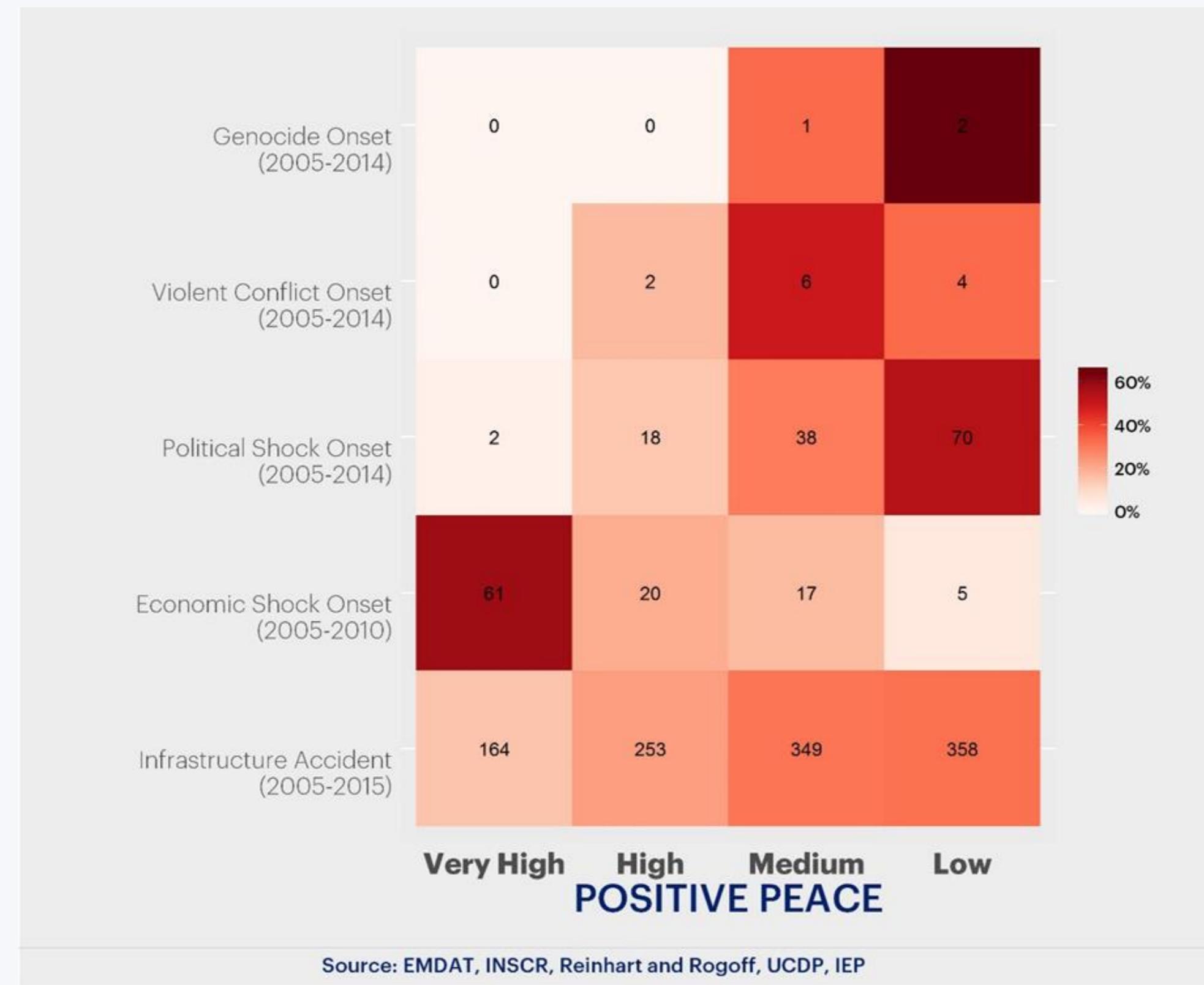


# Positive Peace and internal shocks

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*84 percent of all political and violent endogenous shocks have occurred in low Positive Peace countries.*

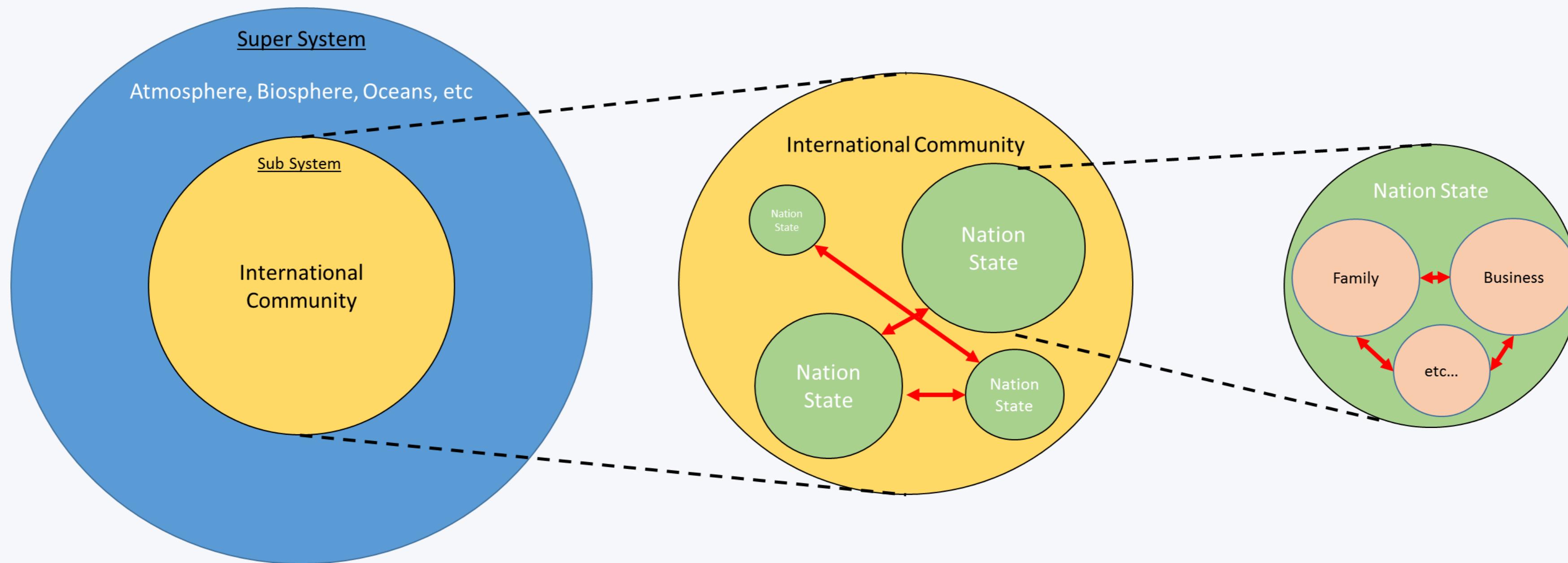
## INCIDENCE OF SHOCKS BY LEVELS OF POSITIVE PEACE



# Systems within systems

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*Systems have sub-systems and simultaneously form a part of a super-system.  
In this diagram the smallest sub-system can interact directly with the largest super-system.*



# Systems thinking

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*Systems thinking sees events as not the product of linear discrete events, but as the result of complex interactions affecting and altering each other.*

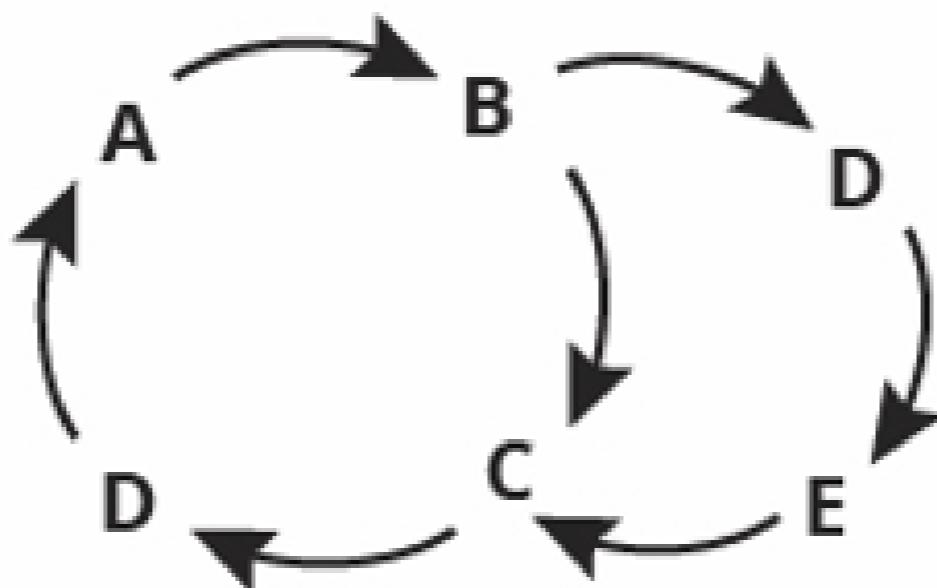
## Causal Oriented Thinking

Thinking in straight lines



## Systems Thinking

Thinking in loop structures

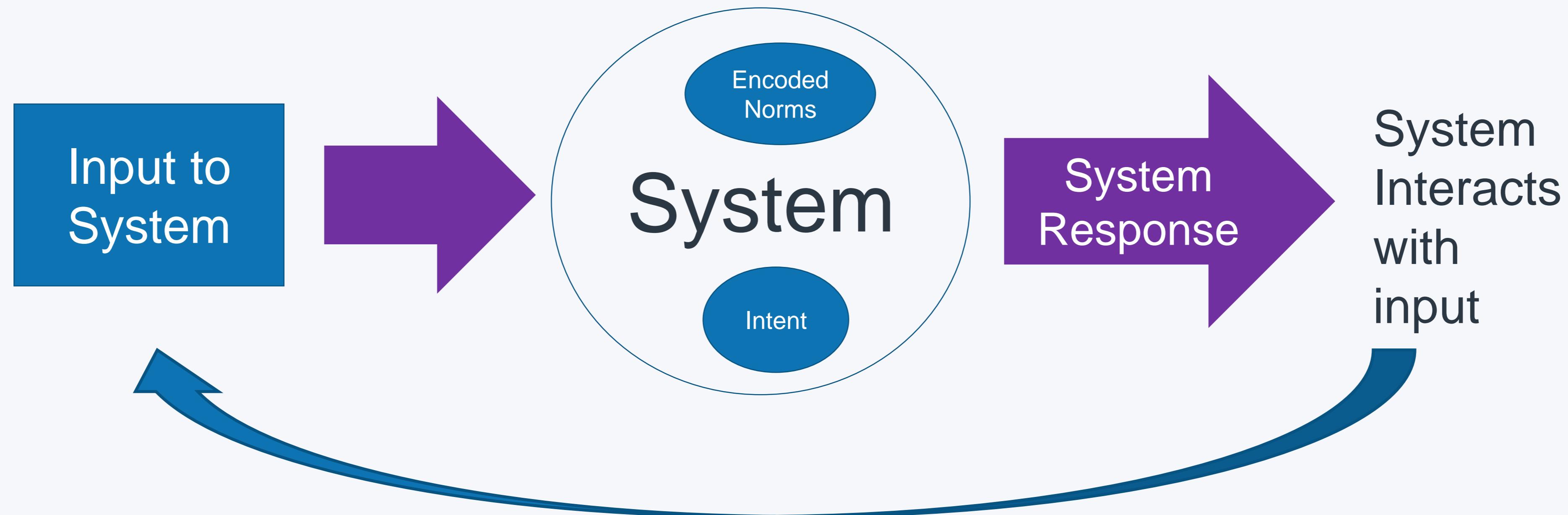


***Patterns and relationships are more important events***

# What does systems thinking bring?

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*Social Science/Economics/Political Science*



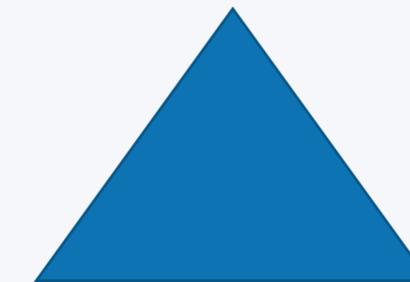
*Understanding the system response requires understanding the systems and their relationship to the input*

# Homeostasis and mutual feedback loops

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***Feedback Loops*** restore balance when the homeostasis becomes imbalanced.

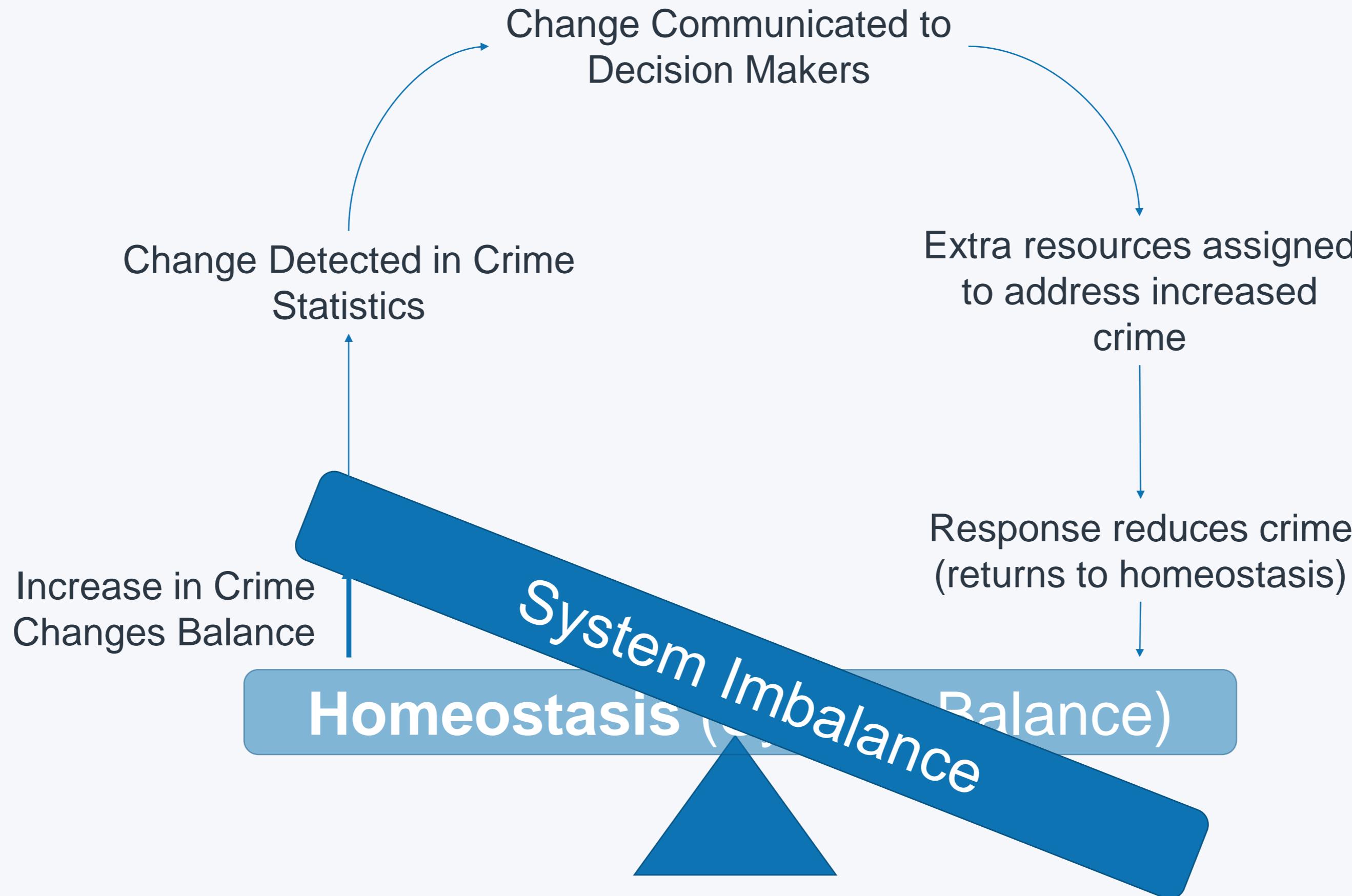
Homeostasis (System Balance)



# Homeostasis and mutual feedback loops

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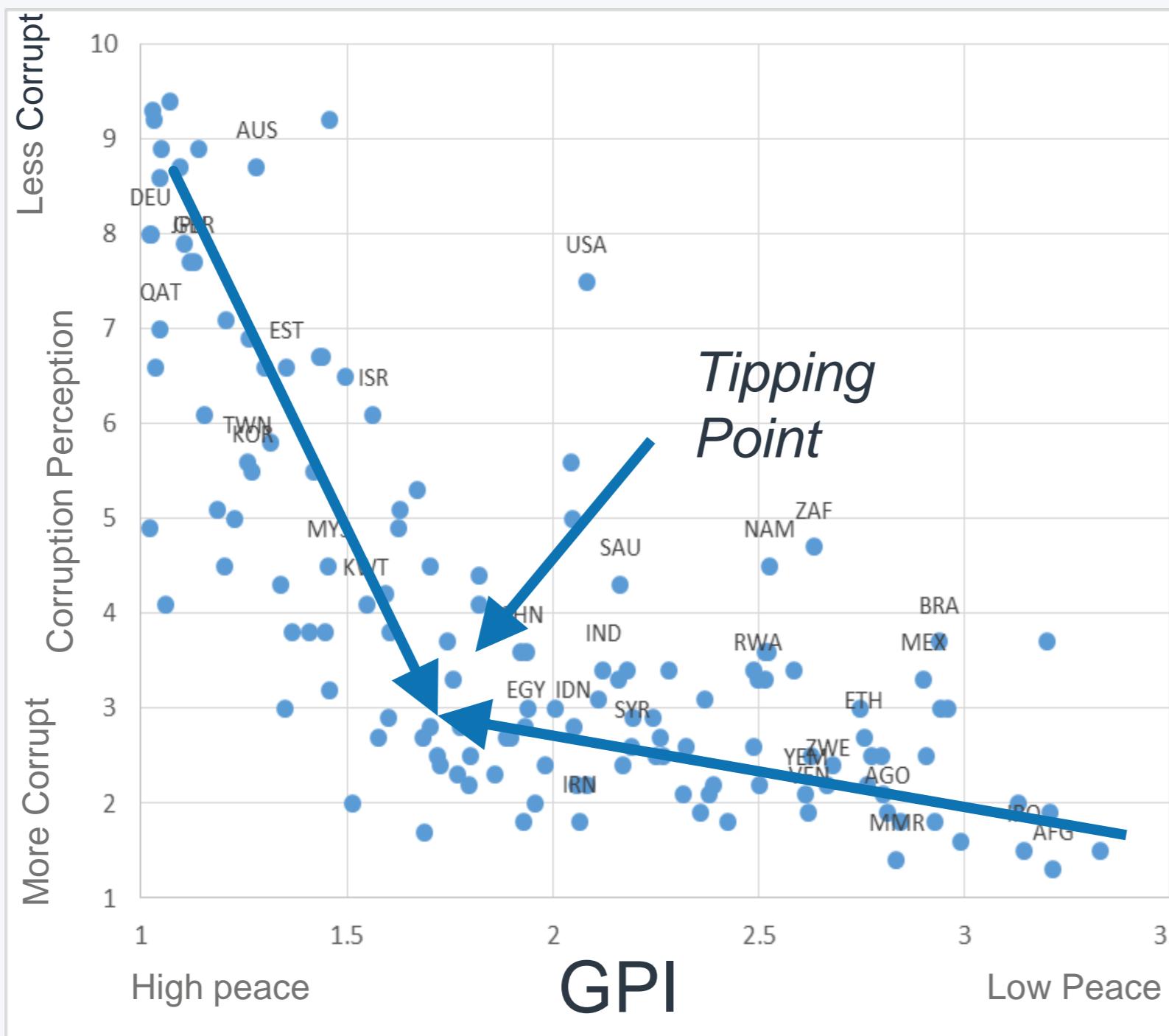
**Feedback Loops** restore balance when the homeostasis becomes imbalanced.



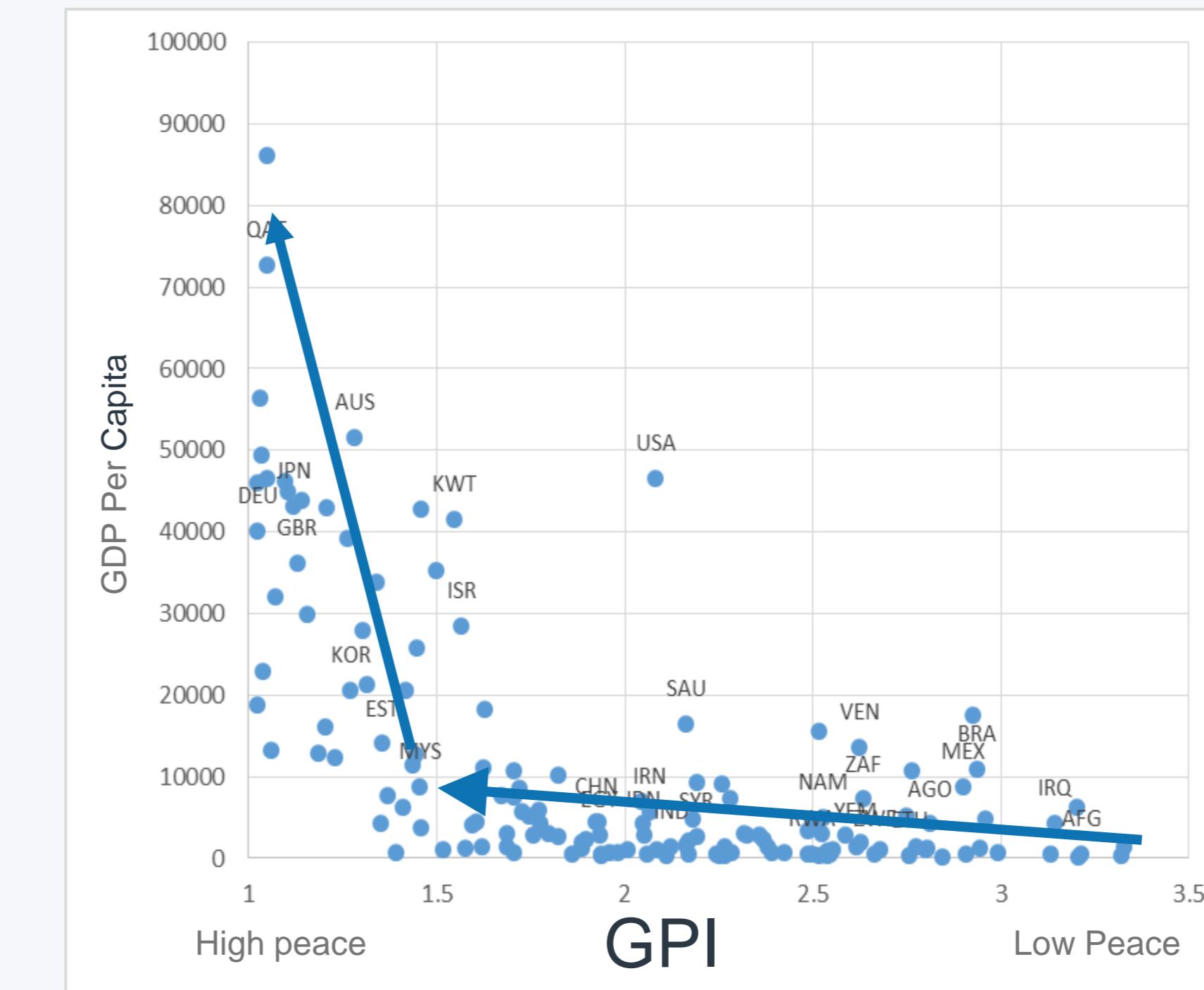
# System tipping points

*Systems are subject to non-linear behaviour and effects. Once countries reach a certain threshold then become much more peaceful.*

Peace vs Corruption



Peace vs GDP per Capita





## Goal 16

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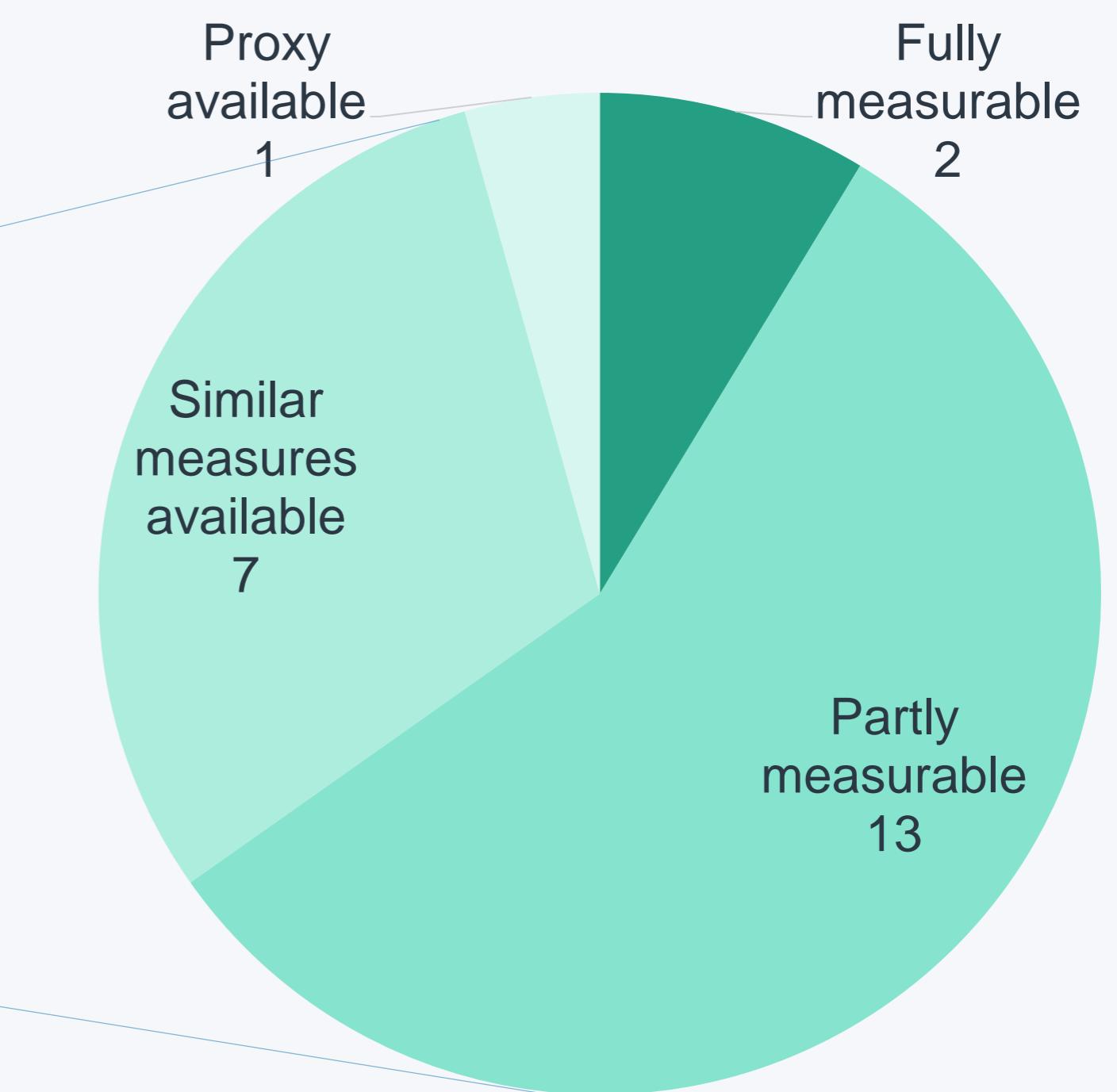
# There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals

*The SDGs are integrated, interlinked and universal.*



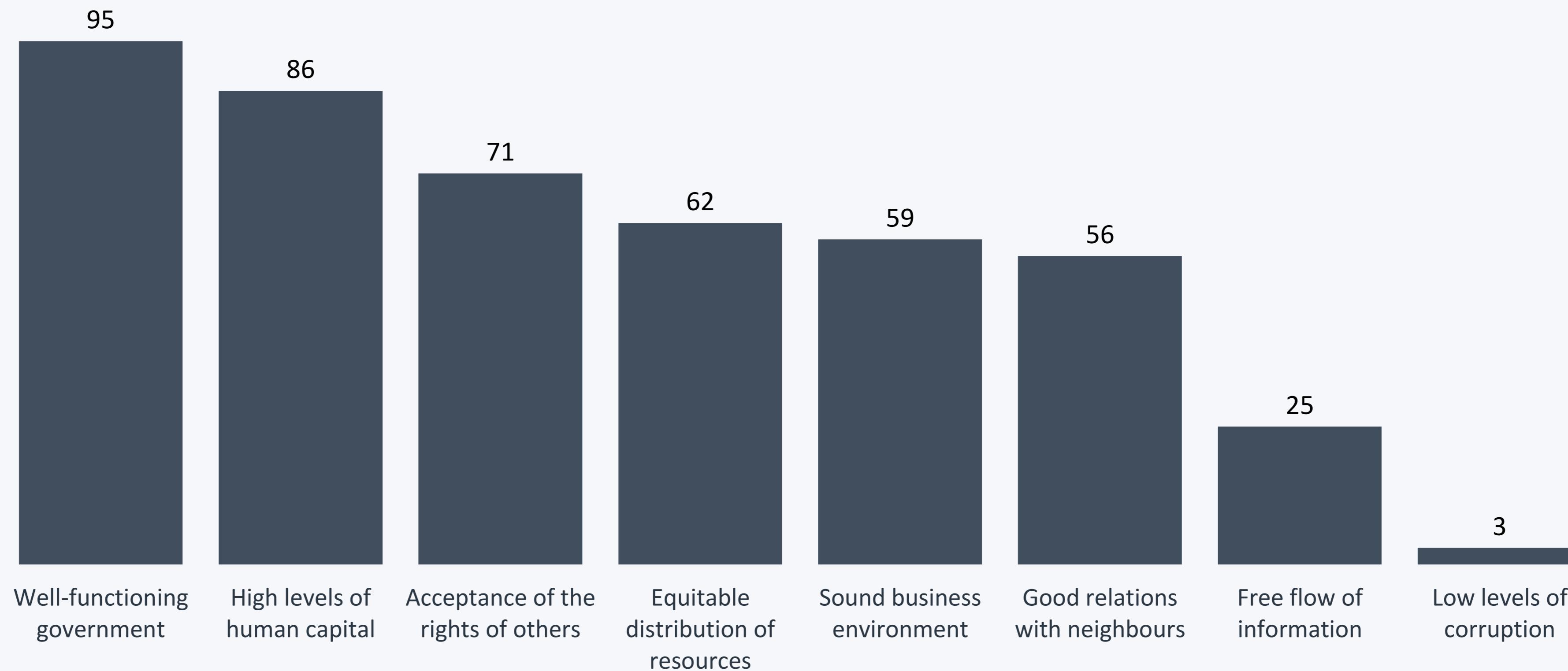
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The 23 Indicators of Goal 16 can be measured using existing third party sources



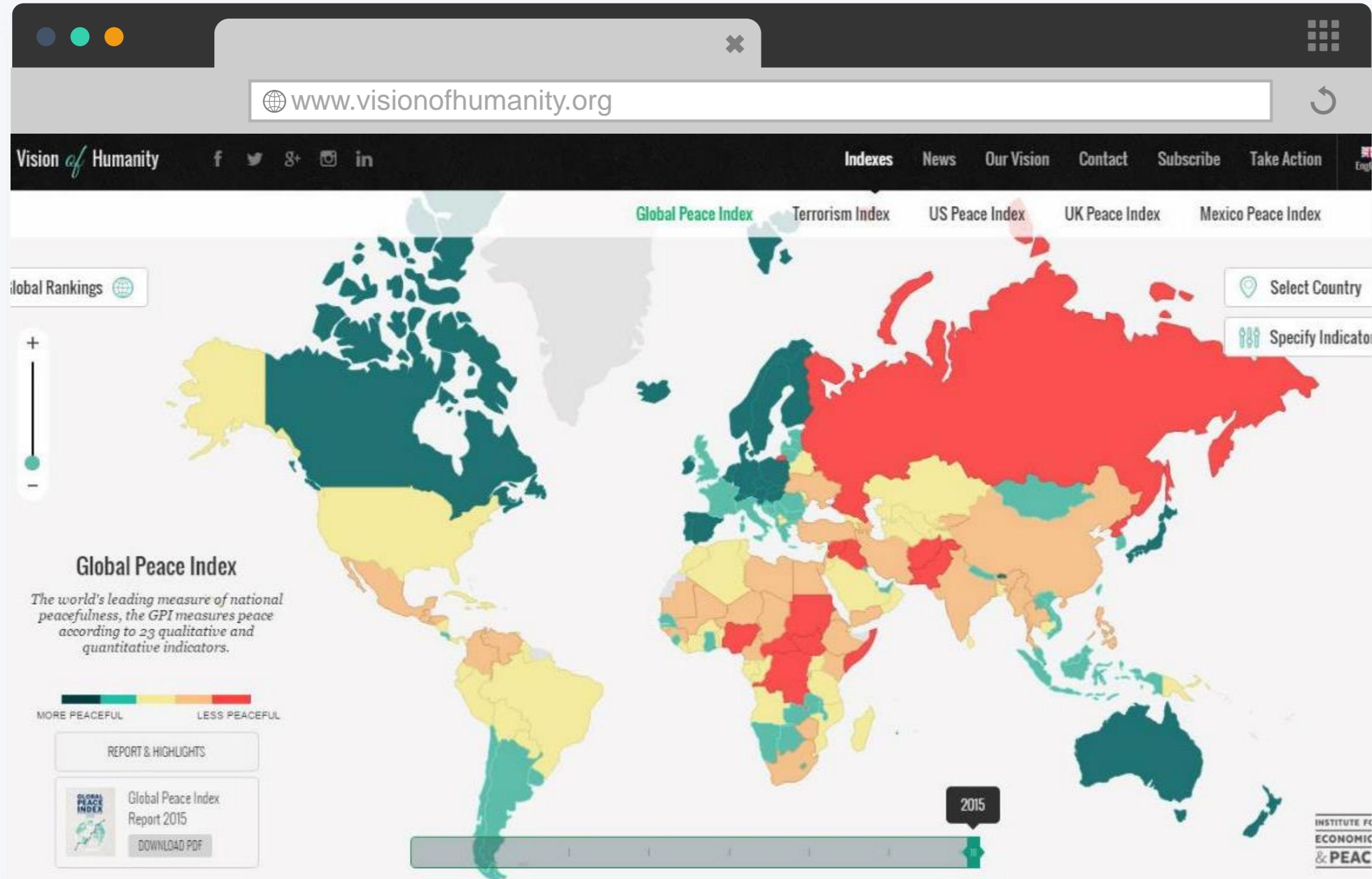
# Coverage of Positive Peace factors in SDG Targets

*Of the 169 Targets in the SDGs, 85% are relevant to at least two Positive Peace factors. Low levels of corruption is only relevant to 3 Targets.*



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