The Pillars of Peace

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Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP)

“The Institute for Economics and Peace is an independent, not-for-profit, research institute 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”

Sydney, New York
Many Unprecedented Challenges Facing Humanity

- Challenges are global, urgent and require unparalleled co-operation
- Peace is the prerequisite for solving these problems

Peace is the prerequisite for solving these problems
Defining and Measuring Peace

The perfect state would have no Police, Jails or Crime

**Negative peace**
- Measures
  - Crime
  - Suppression
  - Military
  - War

**Positive peace**
Derived through statistical analysis of datasets, indices and attitudes with the GPI

Positive Peace Index
The Pillars of Peace:

“The attitudes, institutions and structures that help encourage and sustain a peaceful society”
The Pillars of Peace

The attitudes, institutions and structures that sustain a peaceful society

Analysed over 4,700 variables covering:

- Macro-economy;
- Social relations and attitudes;
- Economic and social development;
- Economic and social integration;
- The functioning and structure of government.
The Pillars of Peace
The attitudes, institutions and structures that sustain a peaceful society

- Sound business environment
- Equitable Distribution of Resources
- Acceptance of the Rights of Others
- Good Relations with Neighbours
- High-Level of Human Capital
- Free Flow of Information
- Low Levels of Corruption
- Well functioning government

Peace & Resilience
A Sound Business Environment

The most peaceful countries consistently tended to have lower levels of inflation.
Equitable Distribution of Resources

Where the level of inequality in human development is lower, nations tend to be more peaceful.
Acceptance of the Rights of Others

*States which are more accepting tend to be more peaceful.*
Good Relations with Neighbours

More peaceful countries tended to have better regional relationships and a higher level of integration.
A High-Level of Human Capital

*Those countries with better education outcomes tended to be more peaceful.*
Free-Flow of Information

Countries where access, production and the dissemination of information was better tended to be more peaceful.
Low-Levels of Corruption

The most peaceful regions, tended to be the least corrupt.
Optimum Environment for Human Potential to Flourish

- Peaceful Societies are more Resilient
- Pillars of Peace Operate as a System
- Pillars of Peace are statistically associated with:
  - Strong Business Environments
  - Gender Equality
  - Transparency
  - Better personal Relations
The Pillars of Peace and Resilience

- Stronger pillars = lower declines in peace over time.
- Weaker pillars = higher declines in peace over time.

- Low Levels of Corruption
- High Levels of Human Capital
- Equitable Distribution of Resources
- Acceptance of the Rights of Others
- Good Relations with Neighbours
- Free Flow of Information

Stronger pillars lead to lower declines in peace over time, while weaker pillars result in higher declines.
The Positive Peace Index

*Measuring the strength of the Pillars*

Derived through Statistical analysis of datasets, indices and attitudes with the Global Peace Index.

Describes the strength of the Pillars of Peace in a nation.
Positive Peace Index 2013

STATE OF POSITIVE PEACE
- Very high
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very low
- Not included
Weak Pillars = Greater Vulnerability

Big fallers with positive peace deficits in 2008:
Syria
Rwanda
Madagascar
Egypt
Peace, MDGs and Development

Developing nations with stronger pillars have achieved more of their MDGs.