



MEASURING GOAL 16

IDENTIFYING PRIORITY INDICATORS
BASED ON KEY STATISTICAL AND
NORMATIVE CRITERIA.

SEPTEMBER 2014

A review of the existing data and indicators to measure goal 16
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable
development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,
accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

INSTITUTE FOR
ECONOMICS
& PEACE



QUANTIFYING PEACE AND ITS BENEFITS

The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit think tank dedicated to shifting the world's focus to peace as a positive, achievable, and tangible measure of human well-being and progress.

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IEP has offices in Sydney, New York and Oxford. It works with a wide range of partners internationally and collaborates with intergovernmental organizations on measuring and communicating the economic value of peace.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Over 135 data sources have been identified by IEP and by existing expert guidance to inform the targets in goal 16. Of these 135, 18 currently available data sources have been identified that meet key statistical and normative criteria.
- 11 out of the 12 goal 16 targets can be measured currently by indicators that meet basic criteria.
- Only target 16.8 cannot be measured based on statistical and normative criteria as it would likely be measured by entirely politically determined criteria.
- Some targets such as 16.3, focusing on rule of law, pose conceptual issues and lack current data sources, but expansion of statistical capacity could measure already developed frameworks.
- Targets 16.10 and 16.10(a) and 16.10(b) are most conceptually complex to measure and also have some conceptual overlaps and could potentially be measured by uniformly applied proxy variables.
- Most current data sources are outcome oriented, based on administrative data, can be applied universally, are comparable and measurable. However, less than ten per cent are preventative oriented measures.

This short paper identifies existing indicators that can be applied to measuring progress in targets for goal 16 for the SDG/post-2015 development agenda. It uses existing sources of information from previous expert meetings and consultations which identified mostly current available data sources. It assesses these existing data sources based criteria of practicality, if they are input, output or outcome oriented, and whether they meet statistical and normative criteria. This is intended to provide input into broader efforts to prioritize indicators and targets for goal 16 and to identify data gaps and overlaps. It is a draft paper that can be further developed in consultation with other key stakeholders providing input into the SDG/ Post-2015 development agenda.

Goal 16 aims to ‘promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels’. There are twelve key targets ranging from measures to reduce violence, strengthen institutions and increase the inclusiveness and accountability of institutions. The inclusion of goal 16 in the SDG/Post-2015 framework is a large step forward in recognizing the importance of peace, conflict and violence to the traditional development agenda of poverty alleviation.

By analyzing each target and indicator area of goal 16 against a set of basic criteria including; practicality, orientation to preventative aims, objectivity and accountability, and on basic technical and normative principles, it may be possible to better prioritize particular indicators in the agenda.

Key criteria assessed include:

- **Practicality** – Is there current existing data sources available?
- **Input, Output or Outcome?** - If the target or indicator is focused on inputs, outputs or outcomes?
- **Objectivity and accountability** - Is the indicator is necessarily perception based, administrative, based on population or expert survey?
- **Technical** - If the target or indicator can meet statistical criteria; it is measurable?, can it be accurately measured?, does it have broad country coverage?, is it updated regularly? and comparable conceptually?
- **Normative criteria;**
 - Relevance - i.e. Does it measure presence of violence?
 - Preventative - Does it focus on preventative aims or the hypothesised drivers of conflict and violence?
 - Unintended consequences - Could it result in coercive outcomes?
 - Universality - Is it universal and applicable to all nations?

A large number of the indicators identified are based on the outcome documents for several expert meetings held for the post-2015 development agenda and for the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) which were specifically focused on indicator development.

THE NEED AND CHALLENGE OF PRIORITIZATION

Currently, there are approximately 169 targets for the SDG/Post-2015 development agenda. In goal 16 alone, there are 12 targets. If every target had just a single indicator there would evidently be 169 indicators, – a very large number which would potentially make monitoring and accountability of the goals too complex and unwieldy. The reality of having too many indicators and targets may undermine the effectiveness of the post-2015 goals in the long term.

The large increase in goals and targets from the original MDGs had led to each goal having a very broad range of agendas. While some targets are easily measurable, others are vague and difficult to measure. This could become an issue when member states attempt to assess the viability of certain goals, targets, and indicators. Realistically, a smaller set of indicators and targets need to be defined.

However, for several targets, there is often not one single variable which can wholly quantify the progress of the target. Some targets are necessarily broadly worded and thus need to be assessed by a number of variables as they are multidimensional in nature. An example of a multidimensional target is 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all. Here, it is difficult to identify one single indicator that could holistically capture progress of the ‘rule of law at the national and international level’.

As was noted at the Glen Cove expert meeting in June 2013 on developing an accountability framework for conflict, violence and disaster for the post-2015 development agenda ‘no single indicator can in every context tell a full, fair story about progress’. Even a highly measurable target such as ‘reduction by half of the number of deaths everywhere’ would need to be quantified by a decrease in two indicators at least - the homicide rate and the number of battle deaths. Obviously even on this basic logic, if every target had two indicators, there would then be 24 indicators for goal 16 alone. Applied the entire agenda, with approximately 169 goals, there would be 338 indicators for the entire agenda, a very large number which would be difficult to communicate progress upon and maintain accountability.

This work has been informed by the following key outcome documents:

- Statistical Note of the Compendium of Statistical Notes submitted to the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals
- UNDP, African Union, Saferworld meeting “Towards Regional and National Statistical Capacities for Measuring Peace, Rule of Law and Governance: An Agenda for the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals Framework”
- Report of the Expert Meeting on Accountability Framework for Conflict, Violence and Disaster in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
- Several indicator outcome documents from meetings of the G7+ for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs)

Why should peace be a priority?

Notably, goal 16 has targets and indicators which directly and indirectly aim to deliver improvements in both positive and negative peace. Negative peace is defined as the absence of violence and fear of violence and is typically measured by indicators of direct physical violence such as homicide rates or violent crime. Positive peace broadly refers to the key institutions, structures and attitudes which facilitate a non-violent society. Positive peace indicators tend to focus on prevention and drivers of negative peace and may include measures or indicators such as the incidence of corruption or government capacities to deliver basic services in an equitable and inclusive way. It is ultimately the progress in both negative and positive peace which aids stability and progress in peace and development.

The presence of conflict is a major interrupter to development. The inclusion of peace as a priority in the post 2015 development agenda is critical for the traditional aim of the development agenda. Saferworld outlines the main reasons why peace is needed as a goal in the post 2015 SDGs:

- Current levels of violence must be reduced
- Eradication of poverty is impossible without peace
- Peace is a priority for people and governments around the world
- Violent conflict and insecurity have prevented achievement of the MDGs
- No country is invulnerable to violence

PRIORITY MEASURES FOR EACH TARGET

16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 - UNODC
- Direct deaths from armed conflict per 100,000 - Uppsala Data Conflict Program

16.2 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Violent deaths of children 0-19 - Global Health Estimates, WHO, Demographic Health Survey(DHS)
- Violent discipline of children - UNICEF (MICS, DHS, GSHS, HSBC surveys)
- Child marriage - UNICEF (MICS, DHS, GSHS, HSBC surveys)

16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Transparency, accountability & corruption in public sector, CPIA Score World Bank
- Rule of Law - World Governance Indicators, World Bank

16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Volume of illicit financial flows
- Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative

16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Was there at least one instance in the last 12 months when you had to give a bribe/ present, or not? TI Global Corruption Barometer / Gallup World Poll

16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Quality of public administration, CPIA, World Bank

16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Voter Turnout, International IDEA
- Ability to express political opinions, Gallup World Poll
- Diversity in Representation in key state institutions (breakdown of gender, religious, social group as representatives in representative bodies)

16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

No indicators meet criteria, entirely politically determined.

16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Birth Registrations, UNICEF, UNHCR, National administrative data

16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Freedom of the press, Freedom House
- Combined scores: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly & association, electoral self-determination, Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) database

16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Combined scores: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly & association, electoral self-determination, Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) database

16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Indicators that meet key criteria:

- Combined scores: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly & association, electoral self-determination, Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) database

APPENDIX

PROPOSED GOAL 16. ACHIEVE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES, ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL, AND EFFECTIVE AND CAPABLE INSTITUTIONS

- 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children
- 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4: By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
- 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9: By 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
- 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime
- 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Intentional homicide rate per 100,000	UN Office of Drugs and Crime's international homicide statistics database			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Direct deaths from armed conflict per 100,000	Uppsala Conflict Data Program			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Violent injury per 100,000	UN Office of Drugs and Crime's international homicide statistics database			✓	✓									✓			✓
	Percentage of citizens who feel safe	Gallup World Poll			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Rape and other forms of sexual violence per 100,000	UNODC			✓	✓									✓			✓
	Suicide rate per 100,000	WHO			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Number of police and judicial sector personnel (qualified judges, magistrates, prosecutors, defense attorneys) per 100,000 and distribution across the territory	UNODC		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Change in intentional homicide with firearms per 100,000	UNODC CTS (2.6)				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Change in intentional homicides resolved by the police	UN RoL (7)				✓	✓								✓	✓		✓
	Incidence of extra-judicial or extra-legal violent deaths	CIRI Index -				✓	✓								✓	✓		✓
	Change in intentional homicides resolved by police	UNODC CTS -				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Change in the incidence of disappearances per year	UNHCHR				✓	✓								✓	✓		✓
	Change in direct conflict deaths per 100,000	Uppsala and GBAV				✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Whether police generate reports on the number of deaths in police custody	UN RoL				✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability			Technical			Normative						
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	Violent Deaths of Children 0-19	Global Health Estimates, WHO + UNICEF-(MICS, DHS, GSHS, HSBC surveys)			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Violent Discipline of children	UNICEF-(MICS, DHS, GSHS, HSBC surveys)			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Child Marriage	UNICEF-(MICS, DHS, GSHS, HSBC surveys)			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Child Employment in Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services	Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.			✓			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
	Number of children recruited by armed forces and non-state armed groups	UNICEF , child soldiers international			✓			✓						✓	✓		✓	✓
	Child Malnutrition	Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Child Labour	Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Female genital mutilation	UNICEF-(MICS, DHS, GSHS, HSBC surveys)			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Care of Children	UNICEF-(MICS, DHS, GSHS, HSBC surveys)			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	Transparency, accountability & corruption in public sector	World Bank CPIA			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Rule of Law - World Governance Indicator	World Bank, WGI			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Incidence of unlawful detention	UN CTS			✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
	Extent of pre-trial detention - Average length of time suspects spend in jail or prison before trial or sentencing	Governments , not available			✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
	Percentage of people who reported crime to authorities	UNCTS / National Governments			✓	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓	✓

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	Percentage of people who manifest trust in the courts	Transparency International			✓		✓											✓
	Ability to express political opinion without fear	Gallup World Poll		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	Constraints on government powers	World Justice Project		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Absence of corruption	World Justice Project			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Open government	World Justice Project		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Fundamental rights	World Justice Project		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Order and security	World Justice Project			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Regulatory enforcement	World Justice Project			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Civil Justice	World Justice Project			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Criminal Justice	World Justice Project			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Rule of law	World Justice Project			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Percentage of reported homicides in a given year that result in a prosecution within 12 months	Police and Court Data			✓	✓				✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
	Percentage of reported homicides in a given year that result in a court adjudication within 24 months	Police and Court Data			✓	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓
	People can access and afford civil justice	World Justice Project		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Minimum resources, staffing and recruitment procedures for judiciary system – including courts, judges, court personnel, prosecutors and defense counsels	UN ROL		✓			✓							✓	✓		✓	

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	Regularity of payments for judiciary personnel	UN ROL			✓	✓								✓	✓	✓		
	Presence of vetting process for new judiciary personnel	UN ROL	✓			✓								✓	✓	✓		
	Minimum standards to protect court personnel	UN ROL	✓			✓								✓	✓	✓		
	Publicly available reports on court spending (annually)	UN ROL				✓	✓							✓	✓	✓		
	Quality of court records/archives available to the public	UN ROL				✓	✓							✓	✓	✓		
	Skills and competence of justice personnel	UN ROL	✓			✓								✓	✓	✓		
	Number of lawyers per 100,000 population and/or number and frequency of circuit courts	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	
	Minimum resources, staffing and recruitment procedures for penal system – including prisons, prison personnel	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	
	Public reports on spending for prisons	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	
	Regularity of payments for penal system personnel	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	
	Presence of vetting process for new penal system recruits	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	
	Skills and competencies of penal system personnel	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	
	Management of prison systems in compliance with human rights standards	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	
	Separate detention facilities for women and children	UN ROL		✓			✓								✓	✓	✓	

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability			Technical			Normative						
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	Ratio of police personnel to citizens per 100,000	UNODC	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Ratio of military personnel to citizens per 100,000	SIPRI Military Balance	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Ratio of private security personnel to citizens per 100,000	SAS and possibly a global federation of security workers unions -	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Incidence of unlawful detainment	UNODC			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Presence of child friendly police procedures	UN RoL (23)			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
16.4 By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	Volume of illicit financial flows	Global Financial Integrity			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Stolen Asset recovery initiative	Stolen Asset recovery initiative			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Small Arms Database, Exports and imports of small arms and ammunition	PRIO			✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Human Trafficking	Global report on trafficking in persons, UNODC			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	Was there at least one instance in the last 12 months when you had to give a bribe/present, or not?	TI Global Corruption Barometer / Gallup World Poll			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Reported rates of bribery (individual experience) in basic public services	Public opinion surveys (e.g. Afrobarometer)			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	'In your opinion, how often in this country do officials who commit crimes go unpunished?'	Afrobarometer			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Is the government effective in the fight against corruption	TI Global Corruption Barometer / Gallup World Poll			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Corruption Perceptions Index	TI Global Corruption Barometer			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	Control of corruption score, WGI	World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Level of government budget transparency	Open Budget Index of international Budget Partnership		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a major constraint	World Bank Enterprise Survey			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	'Do you think government is doing enough to fight corruption?' & 'Is corruption the same, lower or higher than 5 years ago?'	Gallup			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	'Level of corruption'	CEPII Institutional Profiles Database			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	National Reports	Convention Against Corruption			✓	✓				✓				✓	✓			
	Open budget index score	International Budget Partnership			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Quality of budgetary & financial management	World Bank CPIA			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	There is an open and transparent bidding process for receiving public contracts	piloted by Vera Institute of Justice			✓	✓									✓	✓	✓	
	The Government publishes the results of all procurement decisions	National Administrative Data			✓	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓
	Quality of public financial management and internal oversight mechanisms	National Administrative Data			✓	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓
	Percentage of cases of corruption prosecuted	Open Government Partnership and WB			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Asset declaration requirement & wealth made public	World Justice Project		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	'Level of corruption'	CEPII Institutional Profiles Database			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a major constraint	World Bank Enterprise Survey			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	'Do you think government is doing enough to fight corruption?' & 'Is corruption the same, lower or higher than 5 years ago?'	Gallup			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Reported rates of bribery (individual experience) in basic public services	Public opinion surveys (e.g. Afrobarometer)			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	'In your opinion, how often in this country do officials who commit crimes go unpunished?'	Afrobarometer			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Was there at least one instance in the last 12 months when you had to give a bribe/present, or not?	Gallup World Poll Alternative: Bribe payers' index score (TI)			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Is the government effective in the fight against corruption	TI Global Corruption Barometer			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	Signatory to relevant treaties; submission of requisite reporting	United Nations			✓		✓								✓	✓		✓
	Fairness in decisions of governance officials	WEF Global Competitiveness			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	National self-assessments	UN Convention Against Corruption			✓		✓			✓					✓	✓		
	Quality of budget and financial management	World Bank			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
	Thresholds of public procurement reform	MAPS			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	Open and transparent bidding process, government publication	Vera Institute of Justice		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	World Bank		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Quality of public administration	World Bank, CPIA	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Regulatory Framework for Political Finance, Political Finance Database	IDEA	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Combined score on government conflict-of-interest safeguards, checks & balances, public administration and professionalism, government oversight and controls, anti-corruption legal framework	Global Integrity Report			✓			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
	Gallup World Poll, various questions on trust in institutions	Gallup World Poll			✓				✓						✓		✓	✓
	Extractive Industries transparency status: compliant, candidate, suspended or other	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	✓			✓				✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Voter Turnout	International IDEA			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Ability to express political opinions, Gallup World Poll	Gallup World Poll			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Diversity in Representation in key state institutions (breakdown of gender, religious, social group as representatives in representative bodies)	Governments (from PSGs)			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Equity of public resource use	WB CPIA		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Self-assessment by parliaments as oversight bodies	IPU		✓			✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		
	Open contracting initiative	World Bank	✓			✓							✓					✓
	Fairness in decisions of governance officials	WEF Global Competitiveness			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	EIU Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Political Democracy Index			✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of the developing countries in the institutions of global governance	WTO trade group membership	WTO			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
16.9 By 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration	Birth Registrations	UNICEF, UNHCR, National administrative data			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Freedom of the press	Freedom House			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Combined scores: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly & association, electoral self-determination	Cingraneli-Richards (CIRI) database			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Existence of an independent national Human Rights institution in compliance with the Paris principles	OHCHR		✓		✓				✓				✓	✓	✓		✓
	Combined scores: civil liberties', political participation	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) Political Democracy Index			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Number of registered CSOs per 100,000 inhabitants	National NGO reporting			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	Combined score: the cost of social organisation; how easy it is for individuals to form group associations; likelihood of collective action	ISS-ISD			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Civic activism	Institute for Social Studies Indi		✓			✓			✓				✓	✓			✓
	Number and types of attacks on human rights defenders and journalists	Press Freedom Barometer			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Number of people who have signed a petition , joined in boycotts, attended peaceful demonstrations, joined strikes or any other protest	Polity			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Ability to express political opinion without fear	Gallup World Poll			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	'In this country, how free are you to say what you want?'	Afrobarometer			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
	'In this country, how free are you to join ay political organization you want?'	Afrobarometer			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
	'In this country, how free are you to choose to vote for without feeling pressured'	Afrobarometer			✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
	Number of blocked online sources and websites	Google Transparency Report			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	%of journalists that are women	International Women's Media Foundation			✓	✓				✓				✓				
	Proportion of people satisfied with system for processing information requests	Transparency International			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime	Combined scores: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly & association, electoral self-determination	Cingraneli-Richards (CIRI) database	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Level of confidence in policing	Arab, Asian, and Afrobarometer			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Frequency of payment of salaries within police force	Non-Existant / from PSG Dialogue and G7+	✓			✓								✓				✓
	Safe Walking Alone - Gallup World Poll	Gallup World Poll			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Money/Property Stolen- Gallup World Poll	Gallup World Poll			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓

Goal	Practicality		Outcome Oriented			Objectivity & accountability				Technical			Normative					
	Current	Sources	Input	Output	Outcome	Administrative	Perceptions based	Expert survey	Population survey	Measurable	Accurate	Broad country coverage	Updated regularly	Comparability	Relevance	Preventative	No unintended consequences	Universality
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime	Territorial coverage (%) of police and state security actors vs % coverage by non-state armed groups	Non-Existant / from PSG Dialogue and G7+	✓			✓								✓				✓
	Assaulted in Past Year- Gallup World Poll	Gallup World Poll			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
	Global Terrorism Database / Global Terrorism Index	GTD / Institute for Economics and Peace			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Combined scores: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly & association, electoral self-determination	Cingraneli-Richards (CIRI) database			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓

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