

MEASURING PEACE IN A COMPLEX WORLD

DATA BASED DECISIONS



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Why we need to talk more about data

Data is influential and requires responsible use

- Terrorism or Conflict?
- Genocide or Not?
- Peace or Not?
- Need for a Code of Ethics for Data Science?

Society of Professional Journalists

CODE of ETHICS

PREAMBLE

Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. Ethical journalism strives to ensure the free exchange of information that is accurate, fair and thorough. An ethical journalist acts with integrity. The Society declares these four principles as the foundation of ethical journalism and encourages their use in its practice by all people in all media.

SEEK TRUTH AND REPORT IT

Ethical journalism should be accurate and fair. Journalists should be honest and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Take responsibility for the accuracy of their work. Verify information before releasing it. Use original sources whenever possible.
- ▶ Remember that neither speed nor format excuses inaccuracy.
- ▶ Provide context. Take special care not to misrepresent or oversimplify in promoting, previewing or summarizing a story.
- ▶ Gather, update and correct information throughout the life of a news story.
- ▶ Be cautious when making promises, but keep the promises they make.
- ▶ Identify sources clearly. The public is entitled to as much information as possible to judge the reliability and motivations of sources.
- ▶ Consider sources' motives before promising anonymity. Reserve anonymity for sources who may face danger, retribution or other harm, and have information that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Explain why anonymity was granted.
- ▶ Diligently seek subjects of news coverage to allow them to respond to criticism or allegations of wrongdoing.

- ▶ Show compassion for those who may be affected by news coverage. Use heightened sensitivity when dealing with juveniles, victims of sex crimes, and sources or subjects who are inexperienced or unable to give consent. Consider cultural differences in approach and treatment.
- ▶ Recognize that legal access to information differs from an ethical justification to publish or broadcast.
- ▶ Realize that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than public figures and others who seek power, influence or attention. Weigh the consequences of publishing or broadcasting personal information.
- ▶ Avoid pandering to lurid curiosity, even if others do.
- ▶ Balance a suspect's right to a fair trial with the public's right to know. Consider the implications of identifying criminal suspects before they face legal charges.
- ▶ Consider the long-term implications of the extended reach and permanence of publication. Provide updated and more complete information as appropriate.

ACT INDEPENDENTLY

The highest and primary obligation of ethical journalism is to serve the public.

Journalists should:



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3.6BN

Global Media Reach

4

International Offices

18M

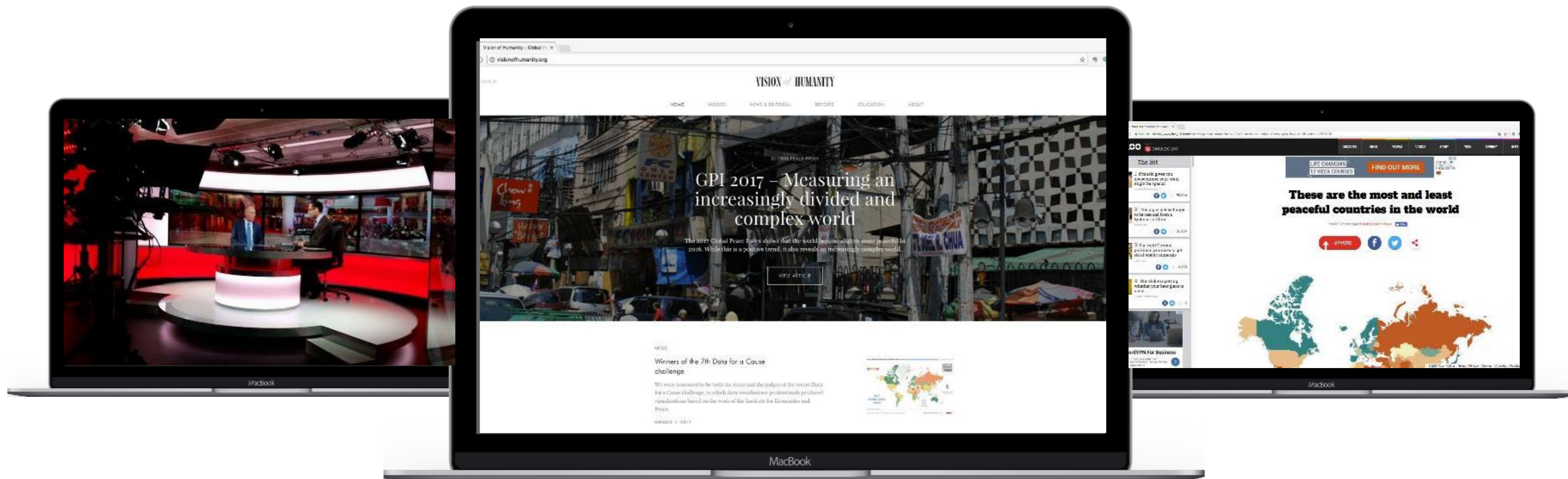
Digital Reach



Research used extensively by organisations including the OECD, Commonwealth Secretariat, World Bank and the United Nations.



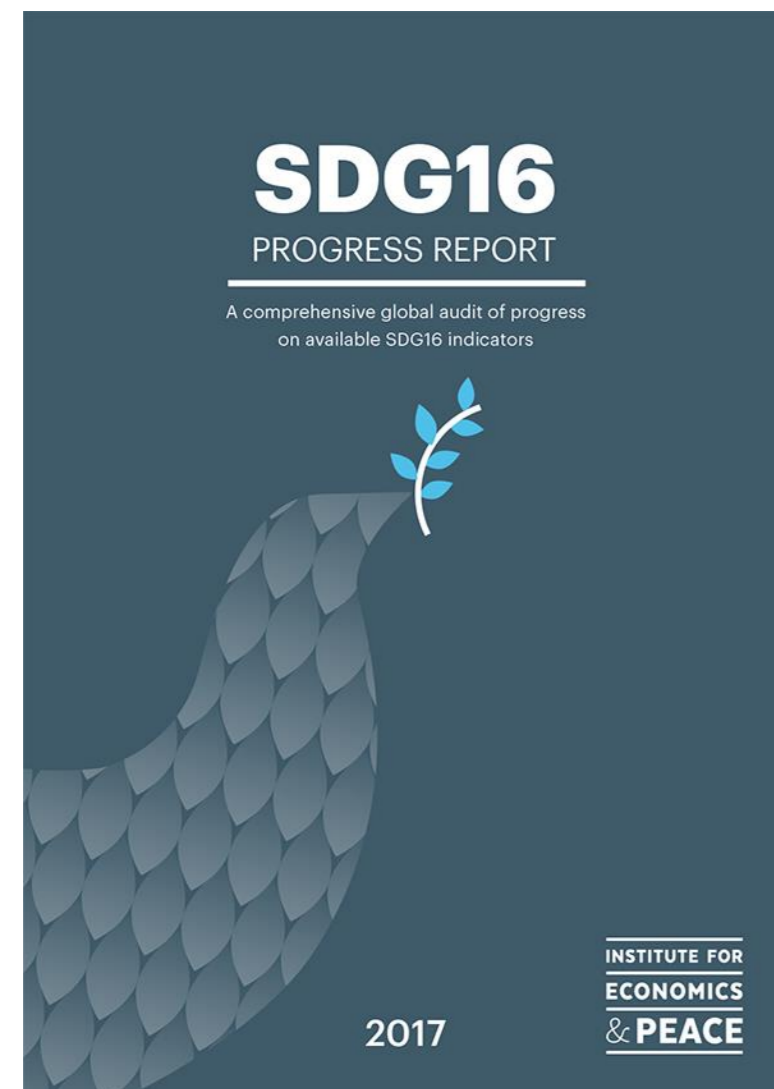
Ranked as one of the 15 most impactful think tanks in the world on the Global Go To Think Tank Index.





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March



April



June



Nov



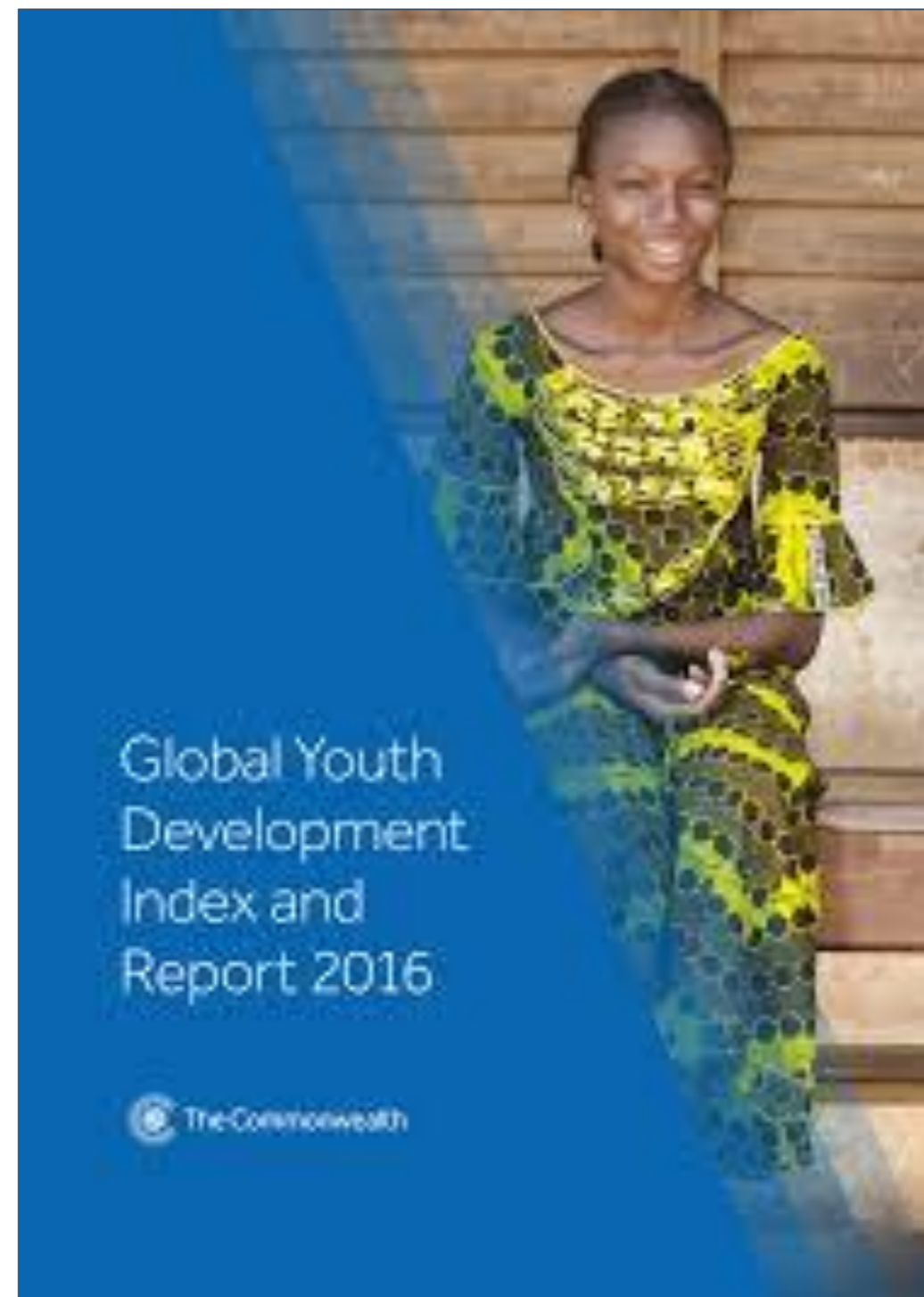
Dec



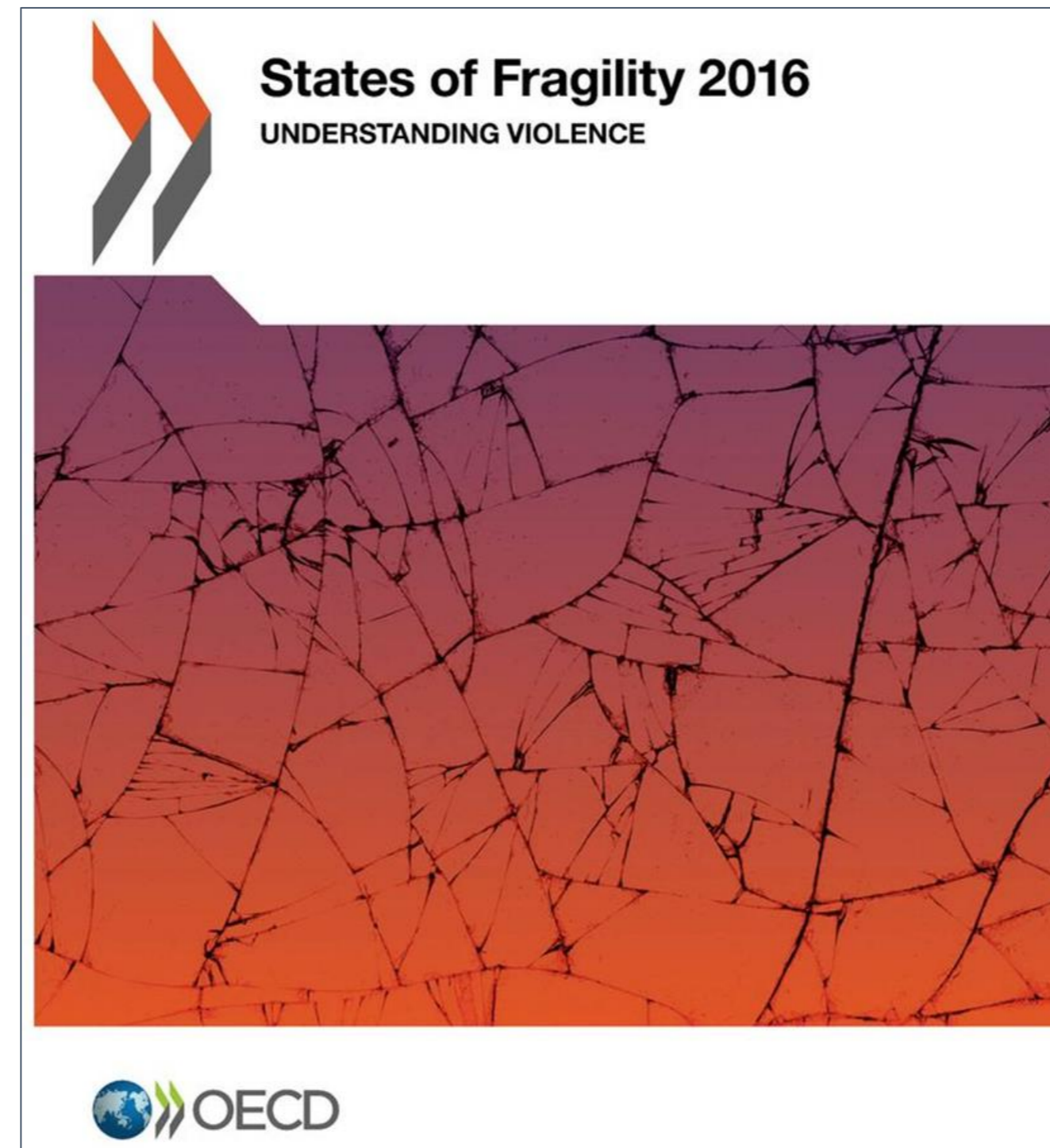


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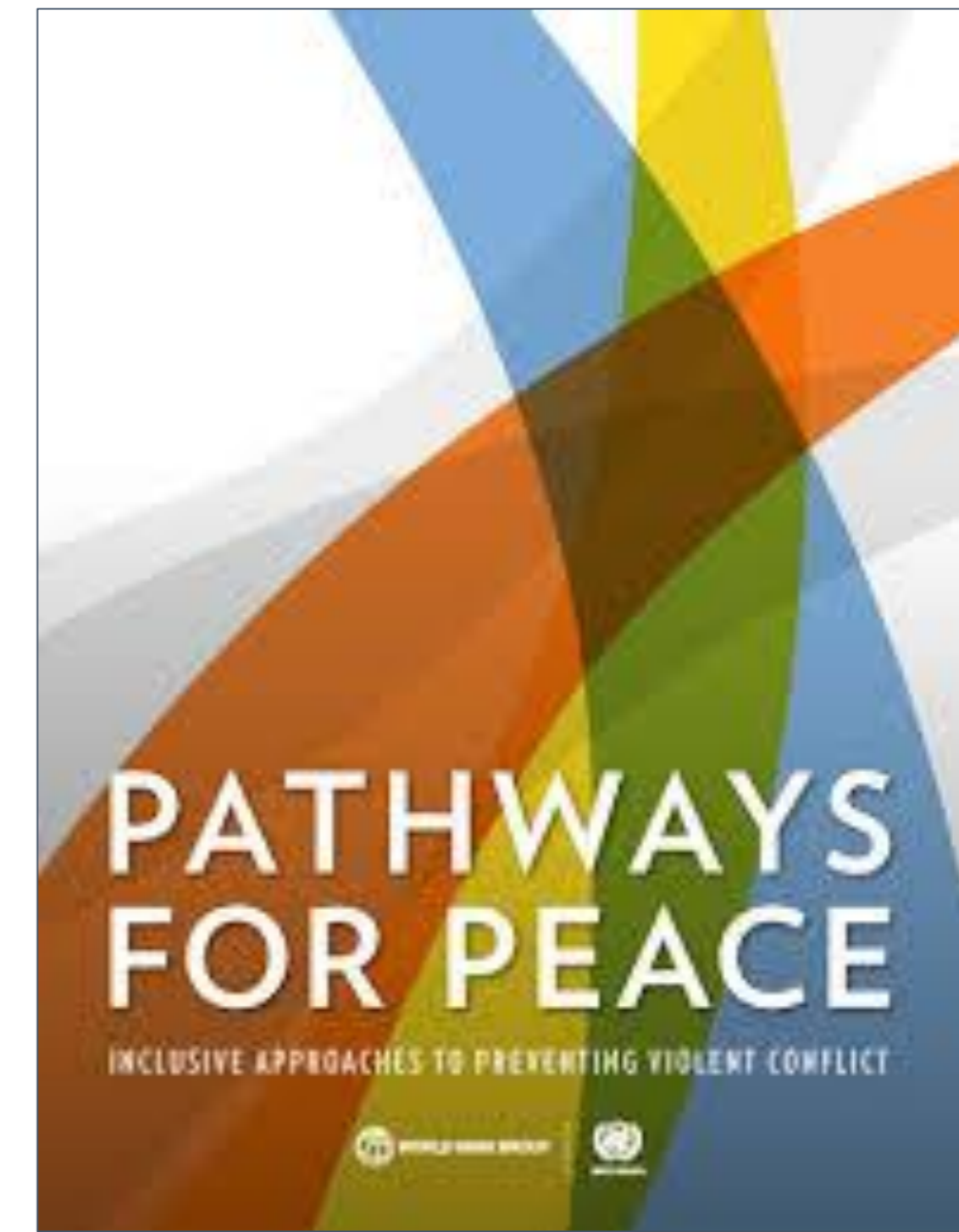
2016



2016-2018



2018





SDGs



SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals



SDGs



SDG16: 22 indicators on peace and justice

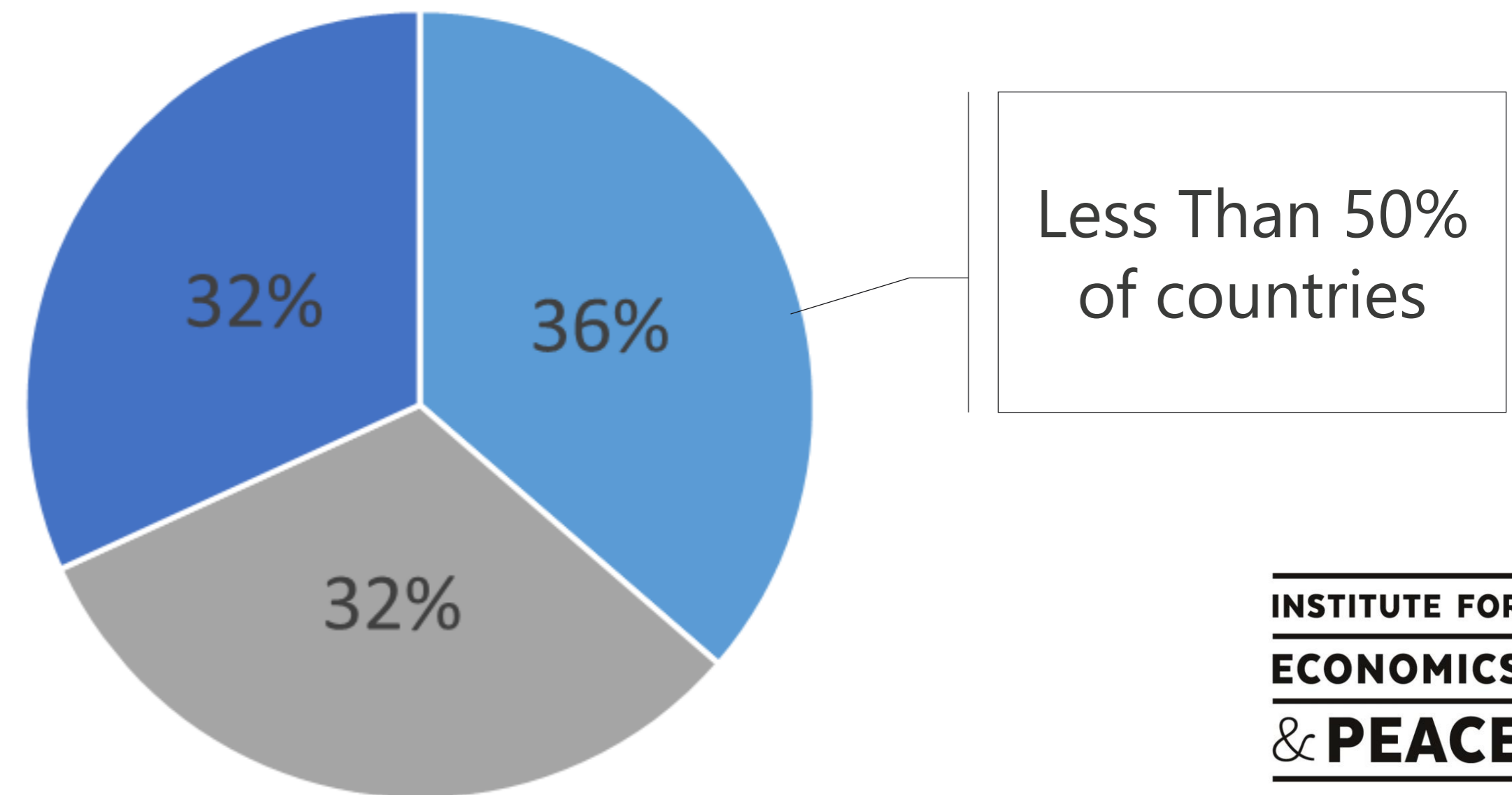


SDGs



SDG16: 22 indicators on peace and justice

Eight of the 22 indicators have data for less than 50 per cent of countries.





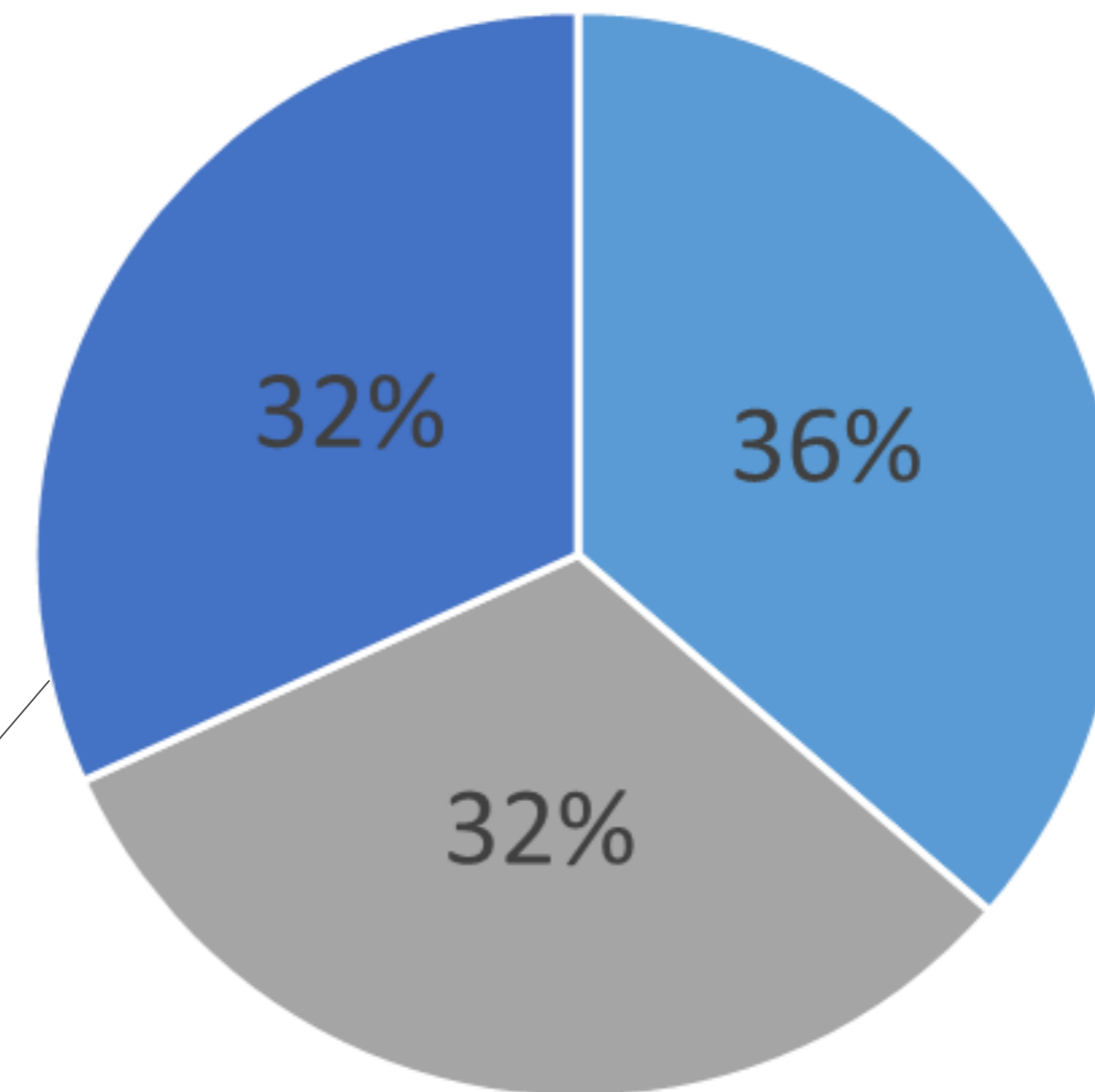
SDGs



SDG16: 22 indicators on peace and justice

Only seven indicators have data for more than 90 per cent of countries.

More Than 90% of countries



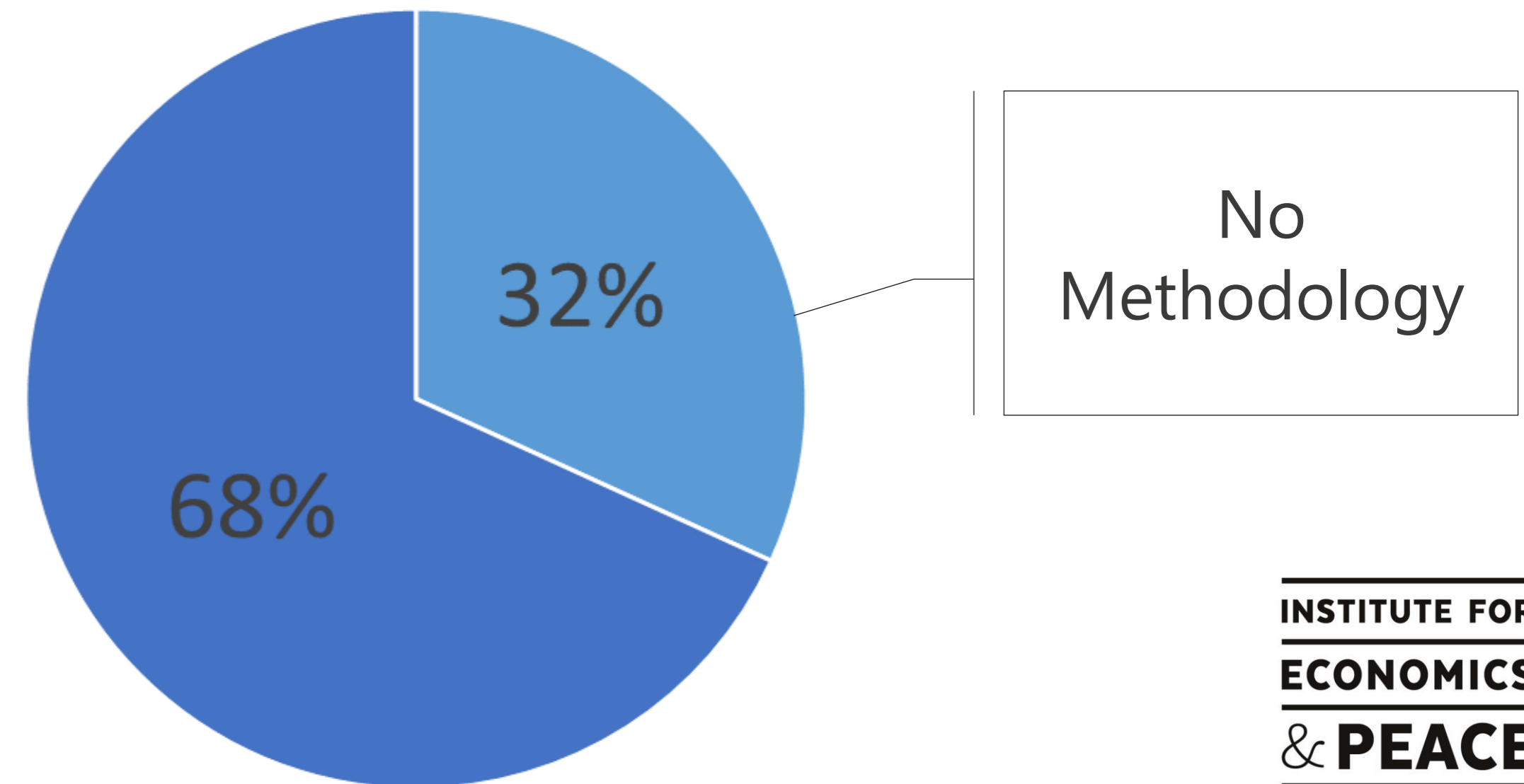


SDGs



SDG16: 22 indicators on peace and justice

Seven are Tier III – no agreed methodology for measurement



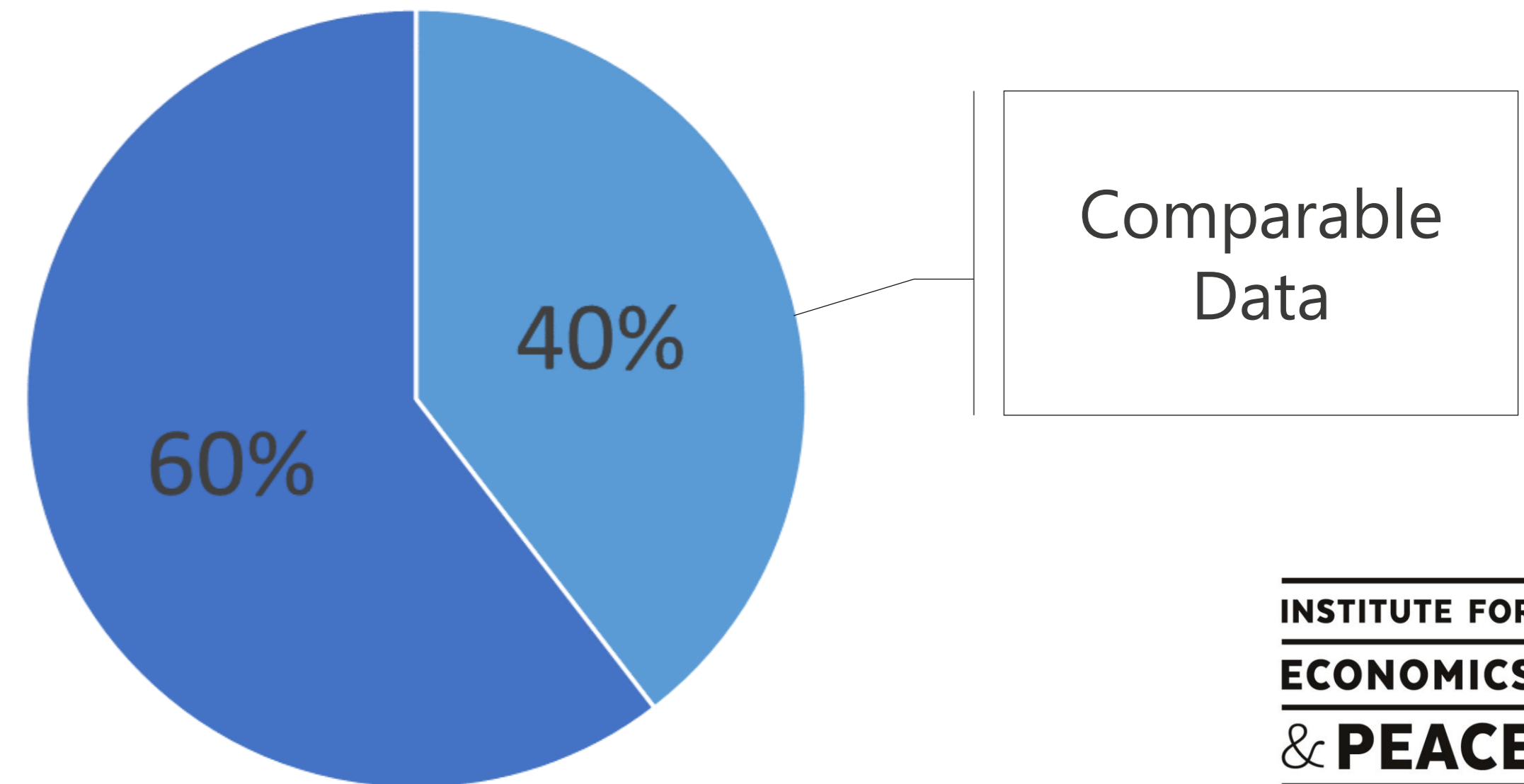


SDGs



SDG16: 22 indicators on peace and justice

Some of the most important indicators are comparable for less than 40 per cent of countries.





SDGs



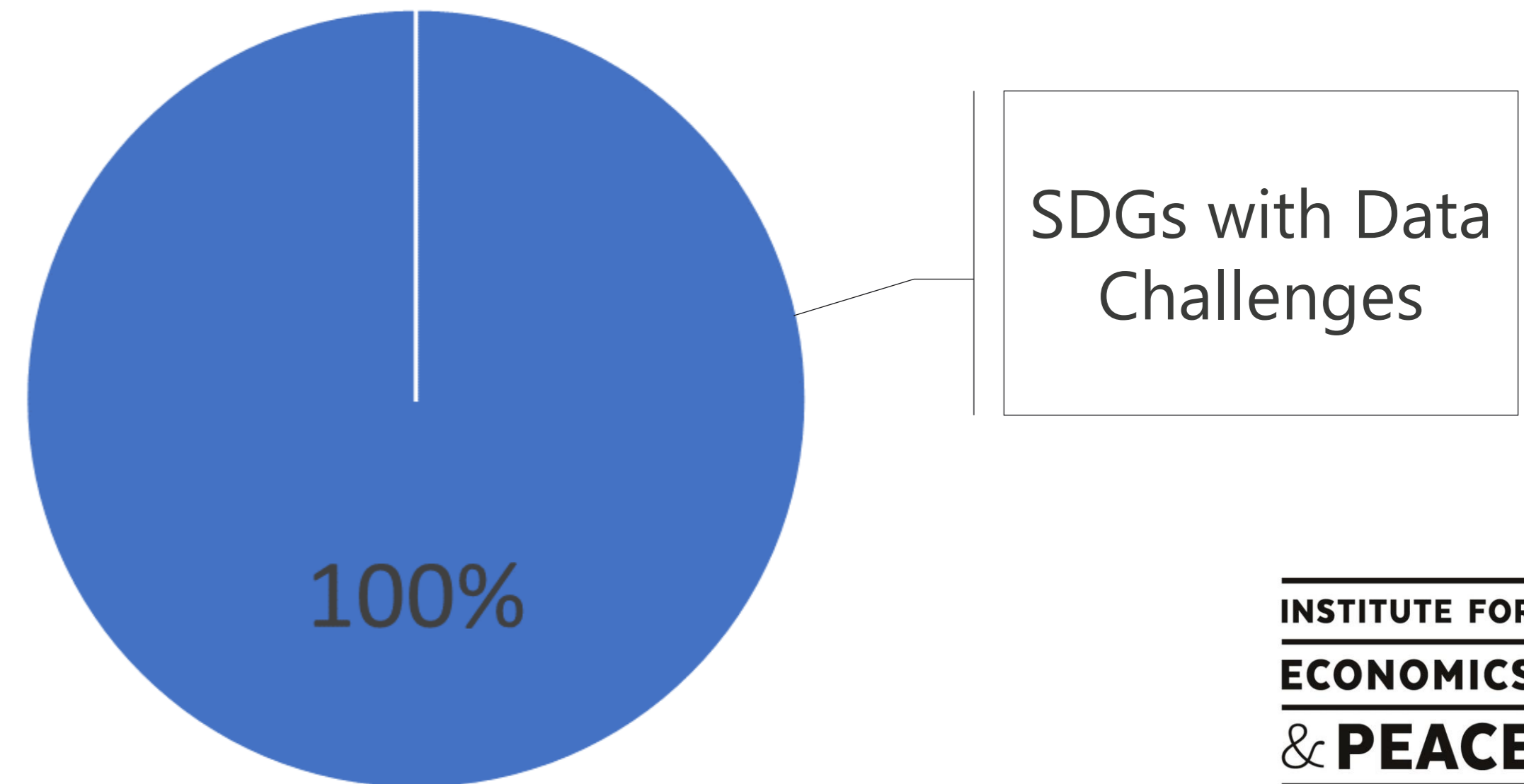
SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals



SDGs



SDGs = Significant Data Gaps



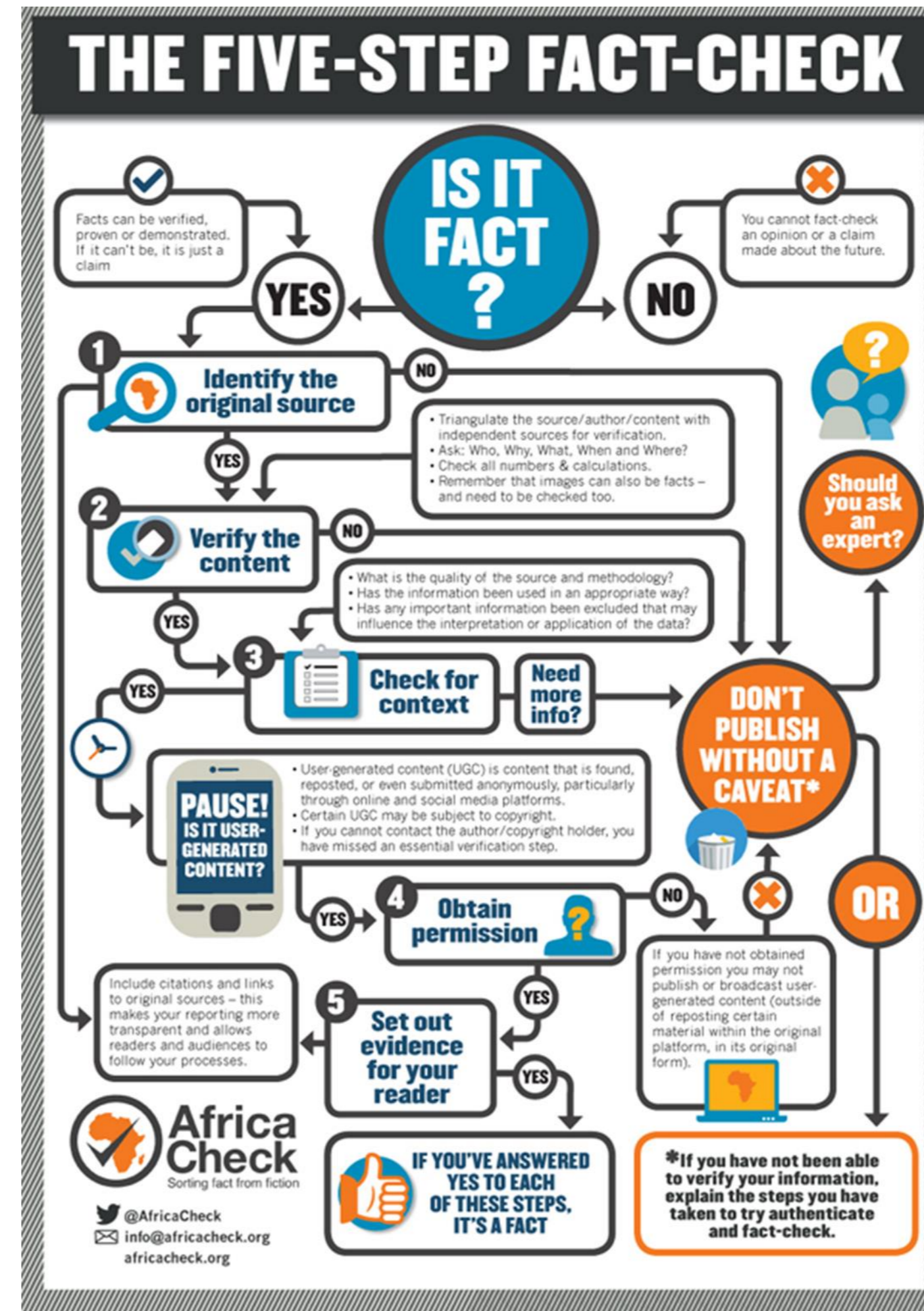


Data-based Decision Making for Building and Sustaining Peace

- No Data - Filing gaps in data responsibly
- Cross program and cross country data
- How specific is “context specific”
- What to do when data contradicts reality
- Creating and interpreting multidimensional metrics

Common Data Issues

- No Data
- Global vs Local
- Poor Data
- Composite Indices



<https://www.oecd.org/sdd/42495745.pdf>

<https://africacheck.org/factsheets/guide-the-five-step-fact-check/>

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