

Global Peace Index 2022

Overview & key findings

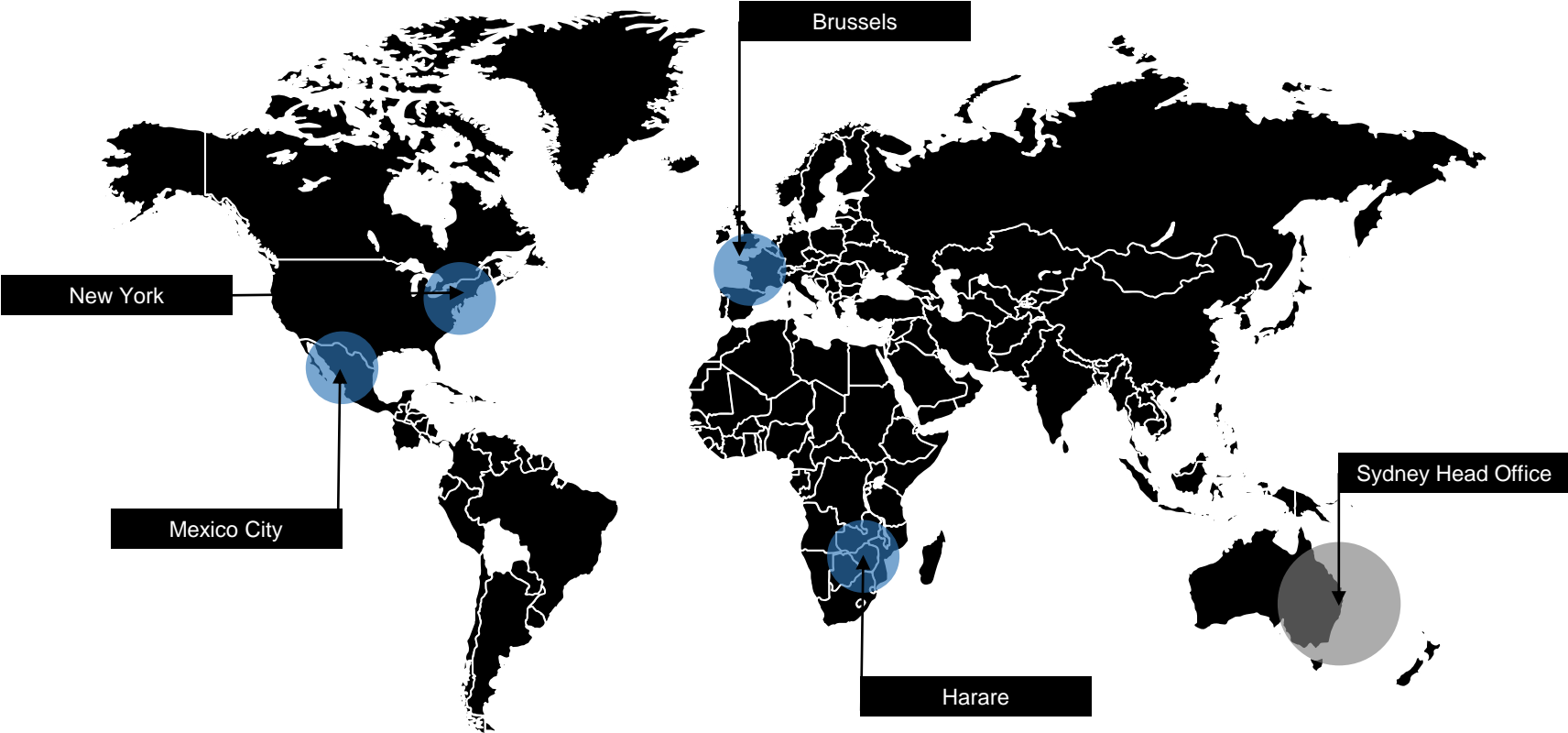




The Institute for Economics and Peace is an independent, not-for-profit think tank dedicated to building a **greater understanding** of the **key drivers** of peace, as well as identifying the **economic benefits** that increased peacefulness can deliver.



Our international offices



- Research used extensively by organisations, including the OECD, Commonwealth Secretariat, World Bank and the United Nations
- Work is included in 1,000s of university courses
- Over 500,000 downloads of IEP reports in the last 12 months

24BN
MEDIA REACH

1.3BN
SOCIAL REACH

152
COUNTRY REACH

10
PUBLISHED REPORTS

15000
BOOK REFERENCES

1.4M
WEB VISITORS



The Global Peace Index



Now in its
16th year

Ranks
163
countries

99.7%
of world's population
covered

Using
23
Indicators weighed
on a 1-5 scale

Developed by the
Institute for
Economics and
Peace

Guided and
overseen by a
panel of
**International
Experts**



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

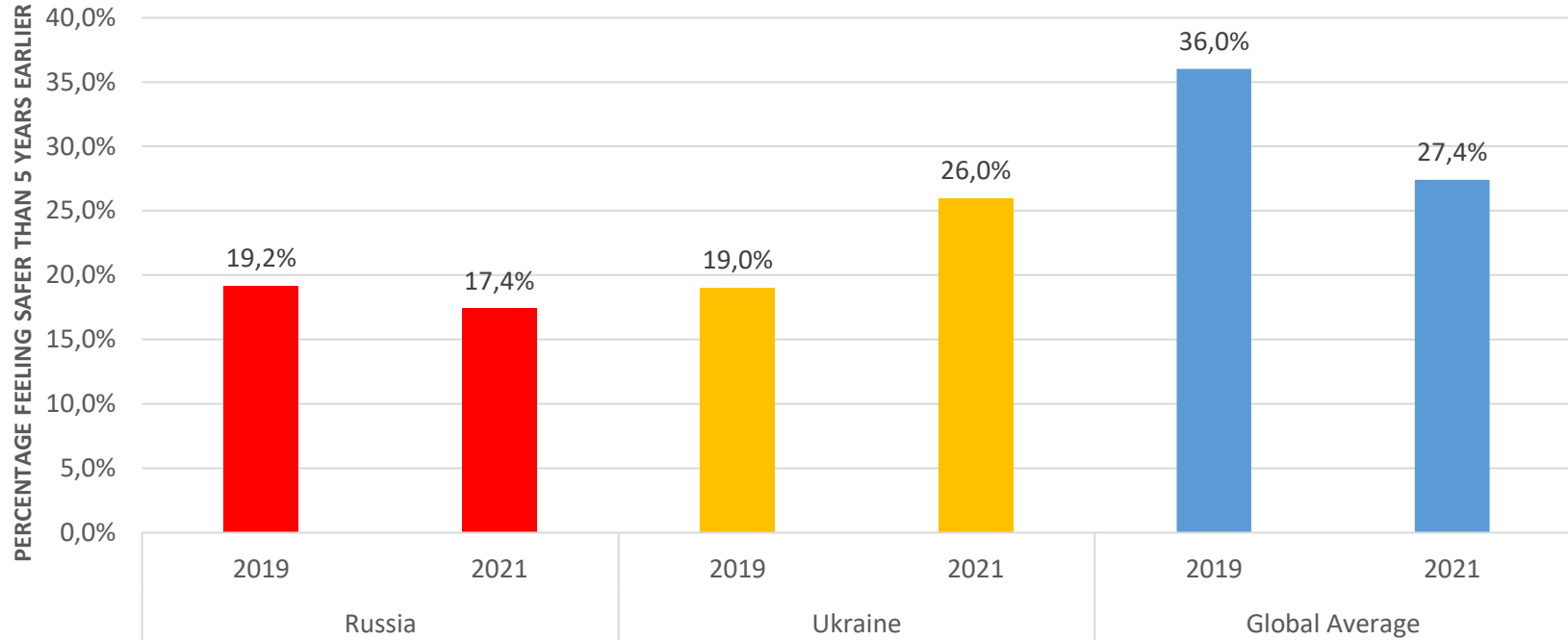
01.

The Impact of the war in Ukraine



Feeling safer than five years earlier, 2019 and 2021

Between 2019 and 2021, there was a sizable increase in the proportion of Ukrainians feeling safer than five years earlier, while the proportion of Russians declined slightly.

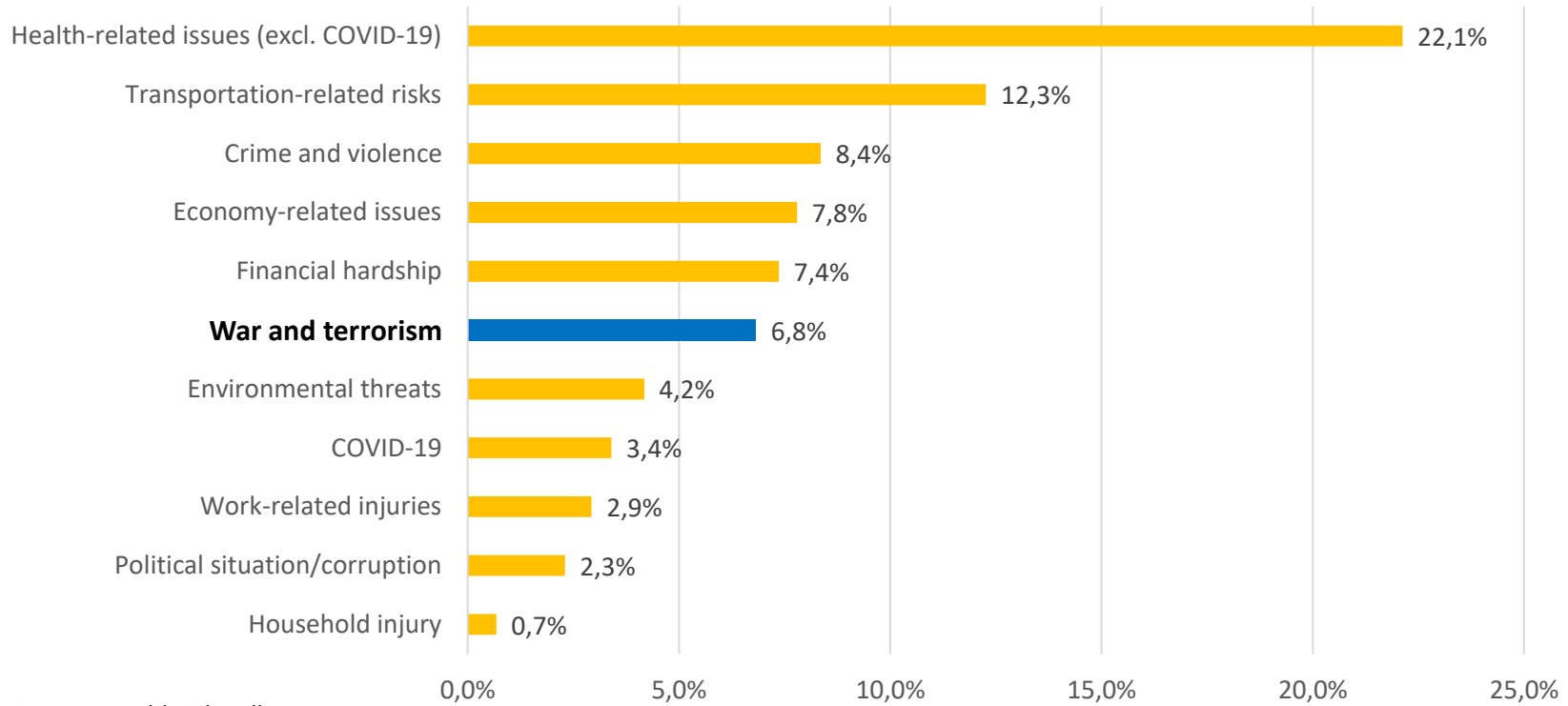


Source: World Risk Poll

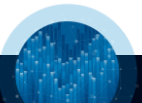


Top risks identified by Ukrainians in 2021

Only about one in 15 Ukrainians identified “war and terrorism” as their biggest concern.

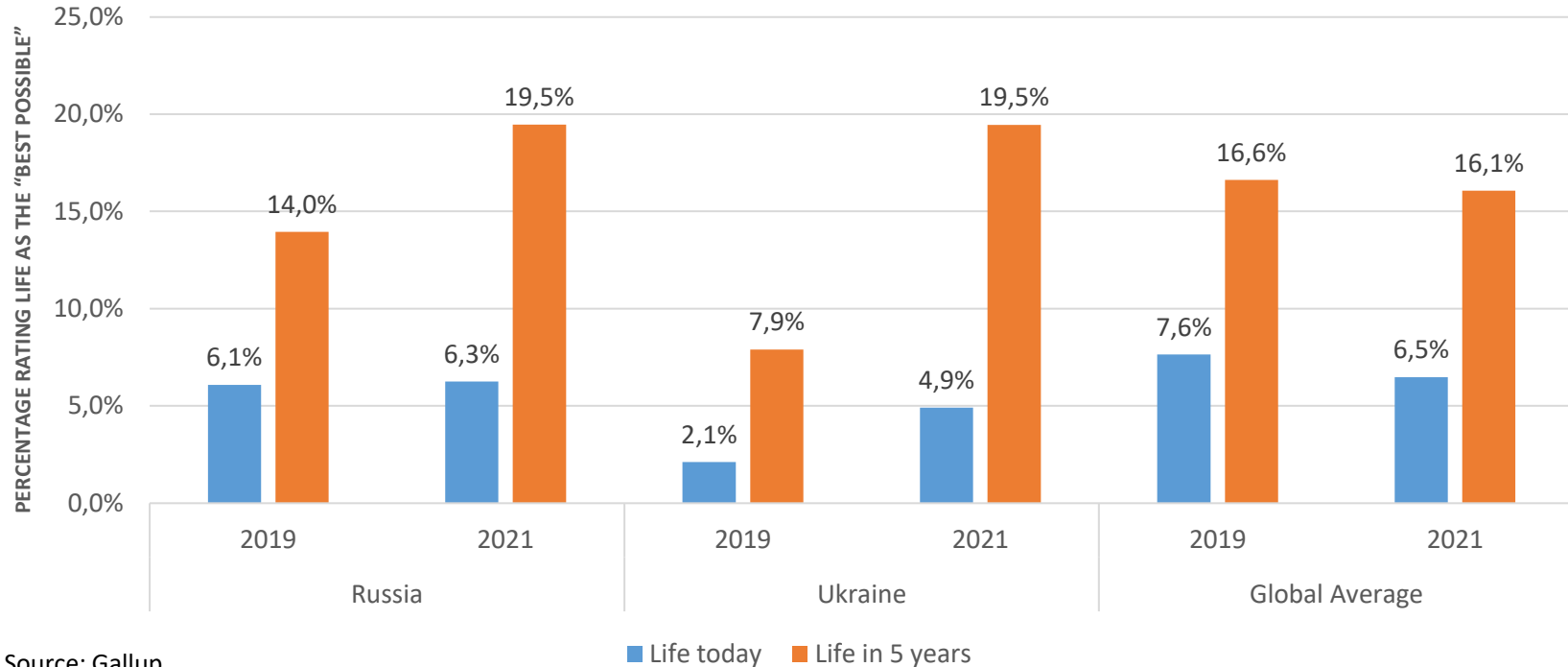


Source: World Risk Poll



Life satisfaction and optimism about the future, 2019 and 2021

Between 2019 and 2021, the percentage of Ukrainians rating their current life conditions and their future prospects as the “best possible” more than doubled.

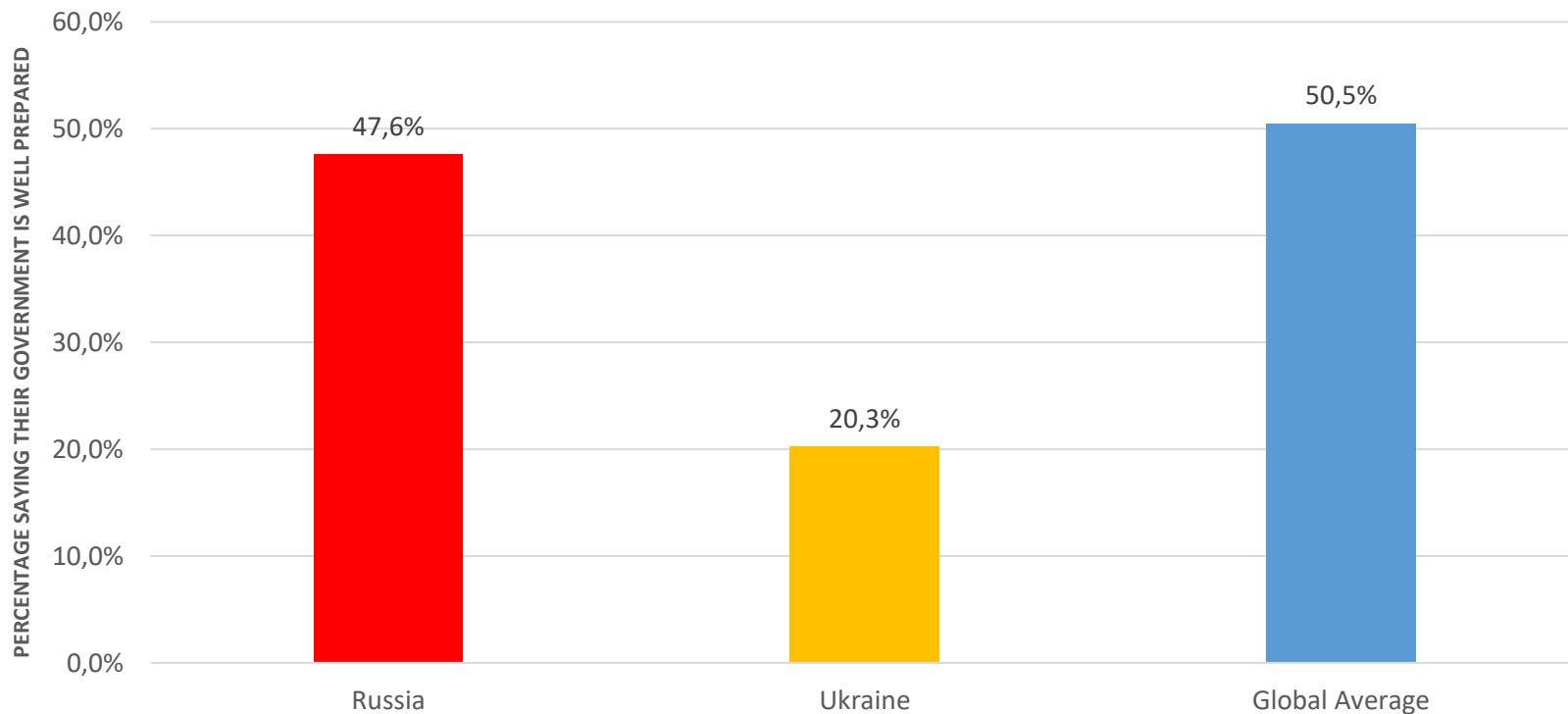


Source: Gallup

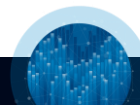


Capacity of government to deal with a disaster, 2021

In 2021, only one in five Ukrainians believed their government was well prepared to deal with a disaster.



Source: World Risk Poll

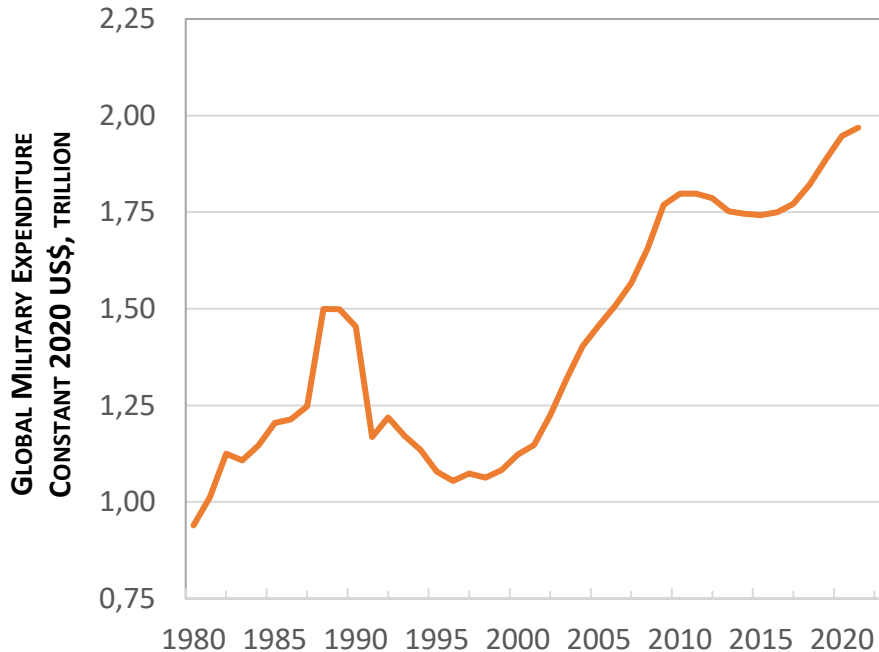


- The conflict exacerbated the trend of rising food prices, supply chain shortage and rising inflation
- Some of the sub-Saharan African nations already struggling with food insecurity and undernourishment have been historically highly reliant on grain supplies from Russia and Ukraine.
- NATO members pledges go spend 2% of GDP would increase their military expenditure by 7%
- Social media is changing the way intelligence is gathered - Intelligence is shared instantaneously, raw and with little analysis.

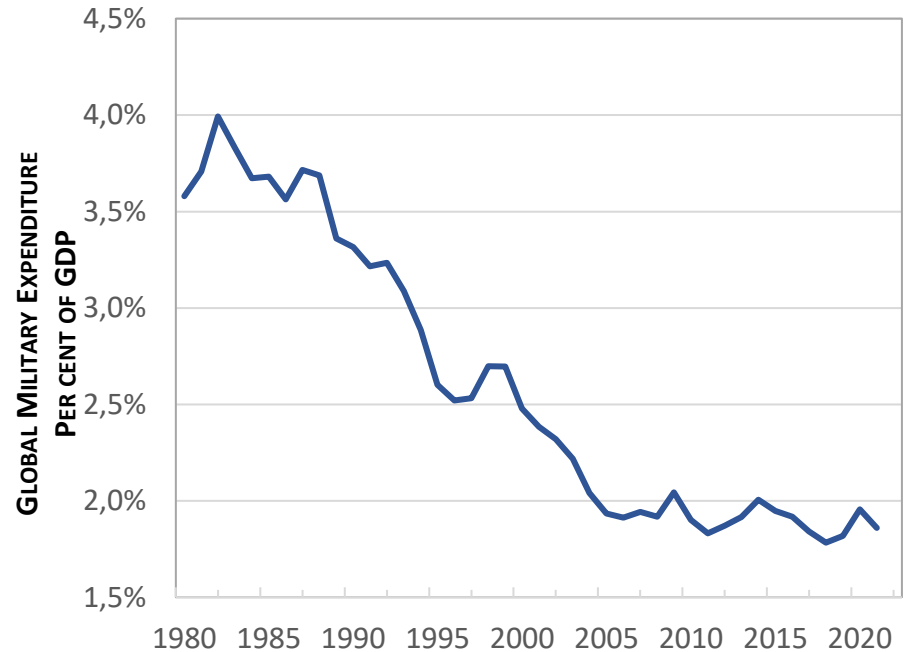


Global Military Expenditure

Military expenditure had been increasing in nominal terms over the past decade. However, relative to GDP, expenditure declined from 4 per cent in the 1980s to 2 per cent in recent years.

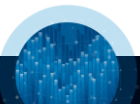


Source: SIPRI



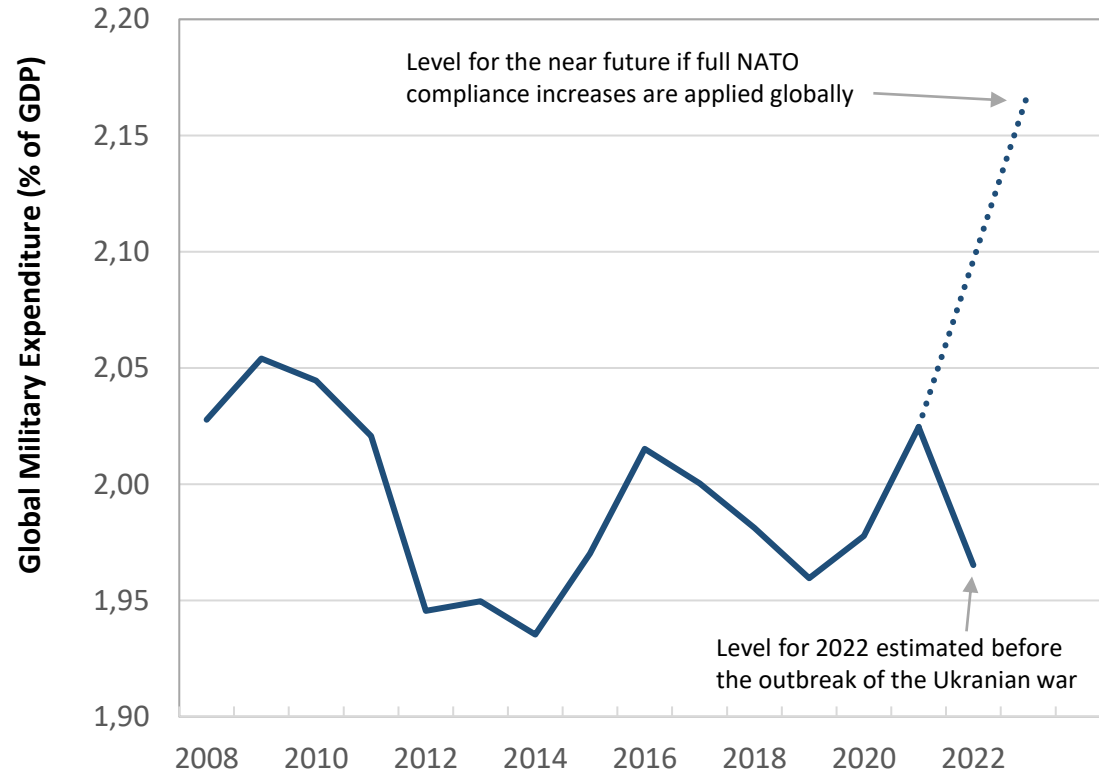
Note: Unweighted average of nations' military expenditure to GDP ratios. Excludes Kuwait around its invasion in 1990 where the country reported rates above 100%.

Source: SIPRI

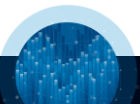


Military Expenditure – Global Trends

If global spend rises according to the expected rise among NATO members, military expenditure could rise to 2.17 per cent of GDP. This would be twice the size of the increase recorded from 2014 to 2021.

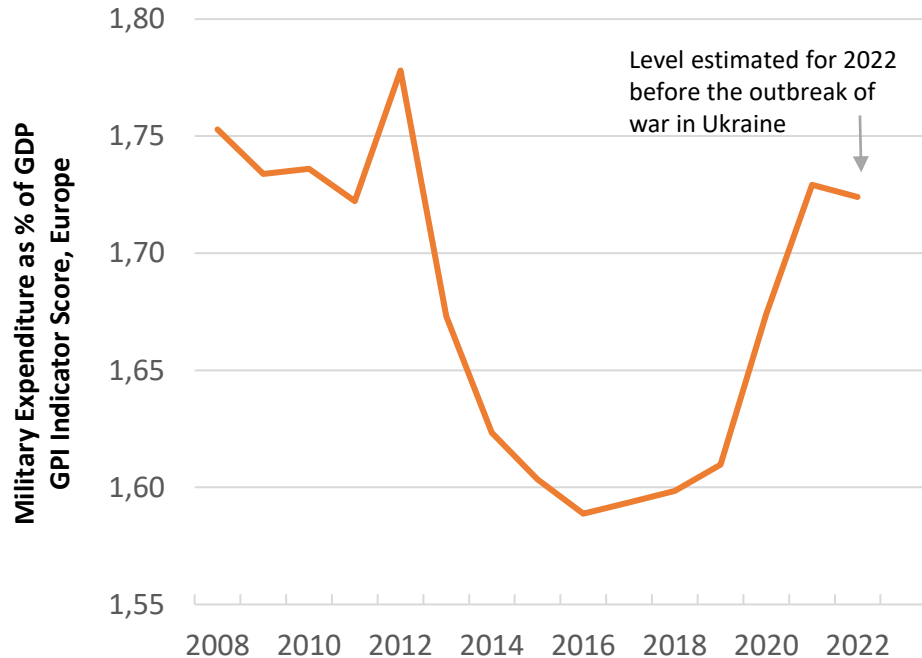


Source: Military Balance+, IEP



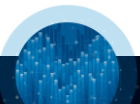
Global Military Expenditure - Europe

Military expenditure in Europe rose relative to GDP in recent years.



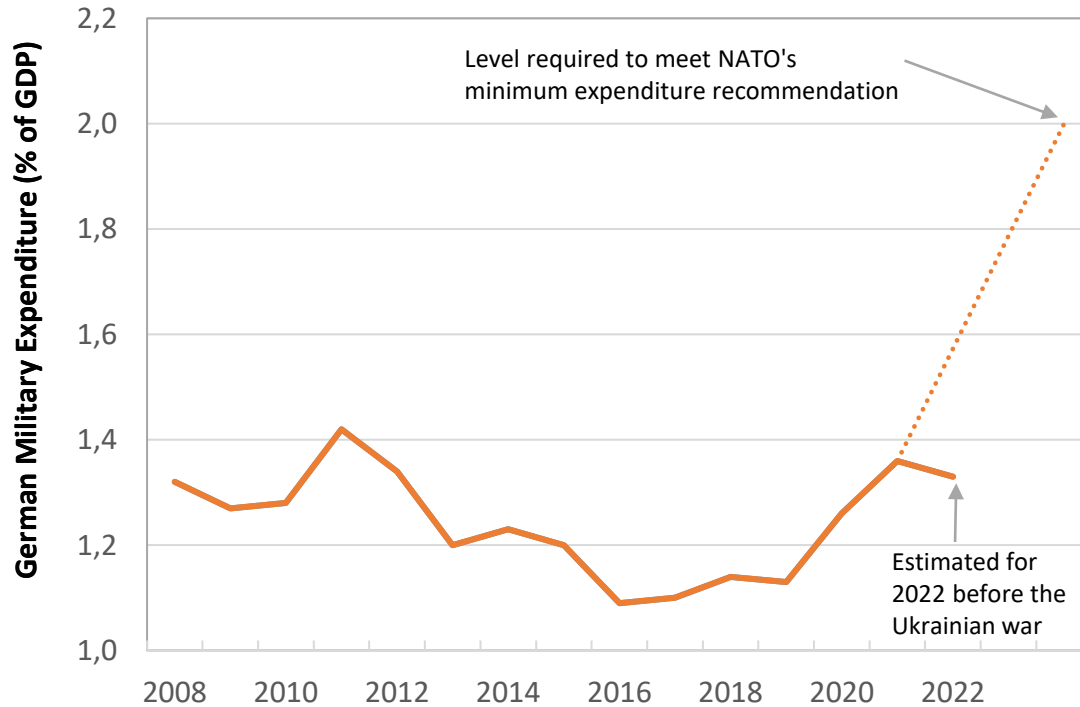
Note: Unweighted average of nations' military expenditure to GDP ratios

Source: Military Balance, IEP



Global Military Expenditure - Germany

To meet the NATO recommended threshold, German military spending would have to increase by twice the amount of the increase recorded from 2019 to 2020

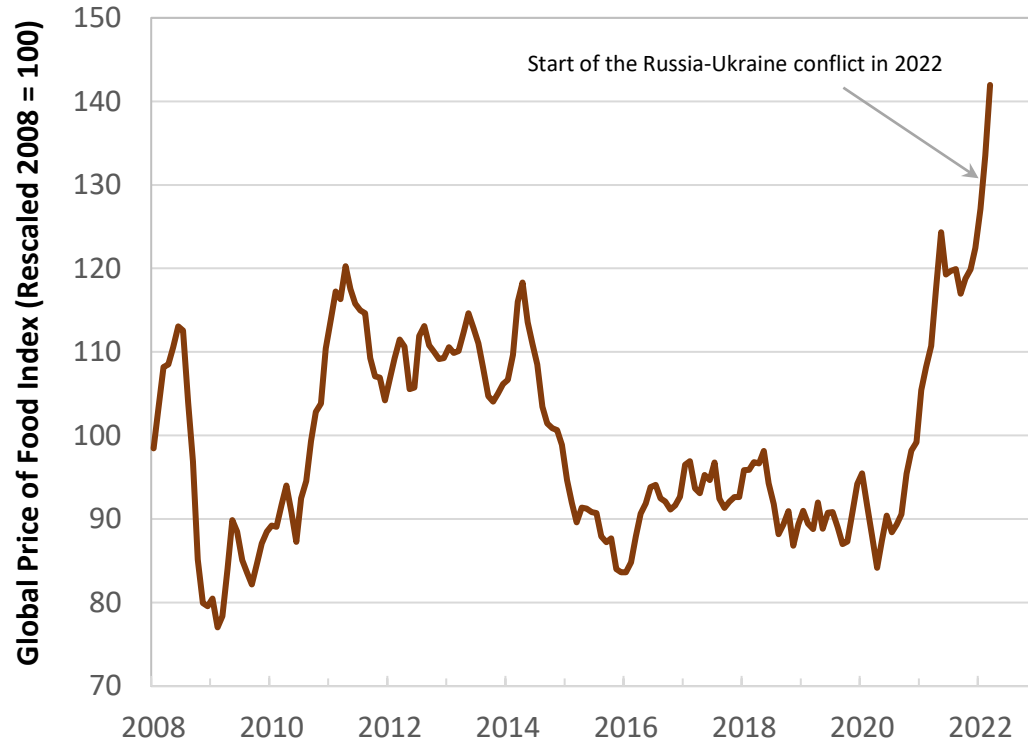


Source: Military Balance+, IEP

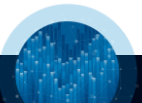


Global Food Prices

The War in Ukraine exacerbated a trend increase in food prices that had already started in 2021, as a result of the lockdowns, supply chain disruptions and quantitative easing.

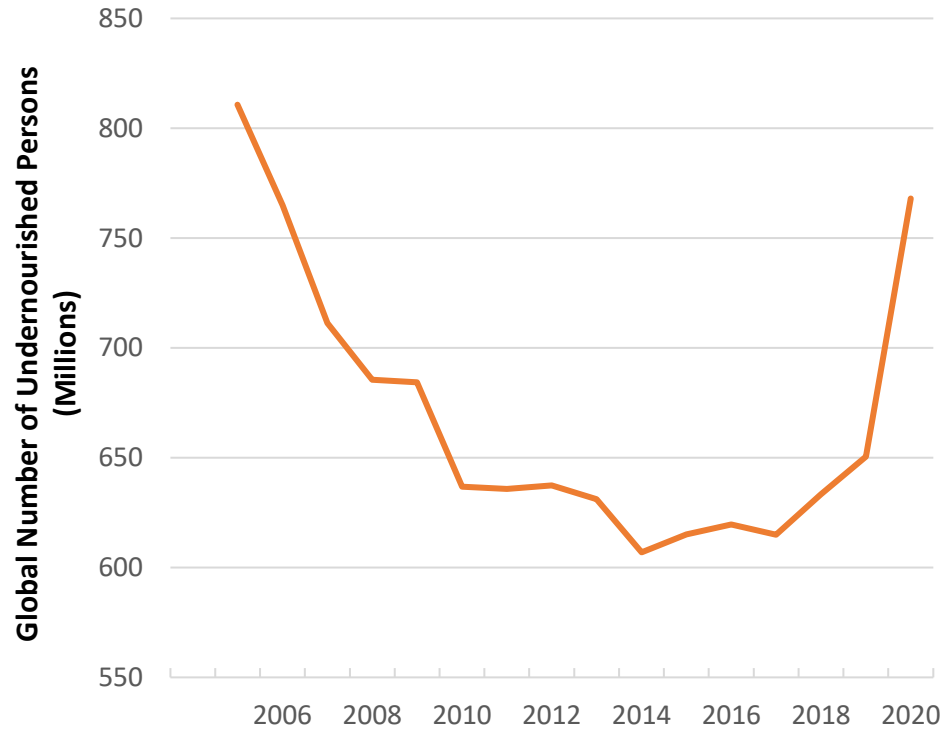


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis



Undernourishment

Higher food prices will accelerate the rise in the number of undernourished persons.

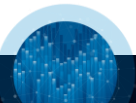


Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Global Logistic Lines

The war disrupted supply lines in the Black Sea. Ukraine ships 98 per cent of its grains for exports through its seaports. Blue lines indicate shipping routes.



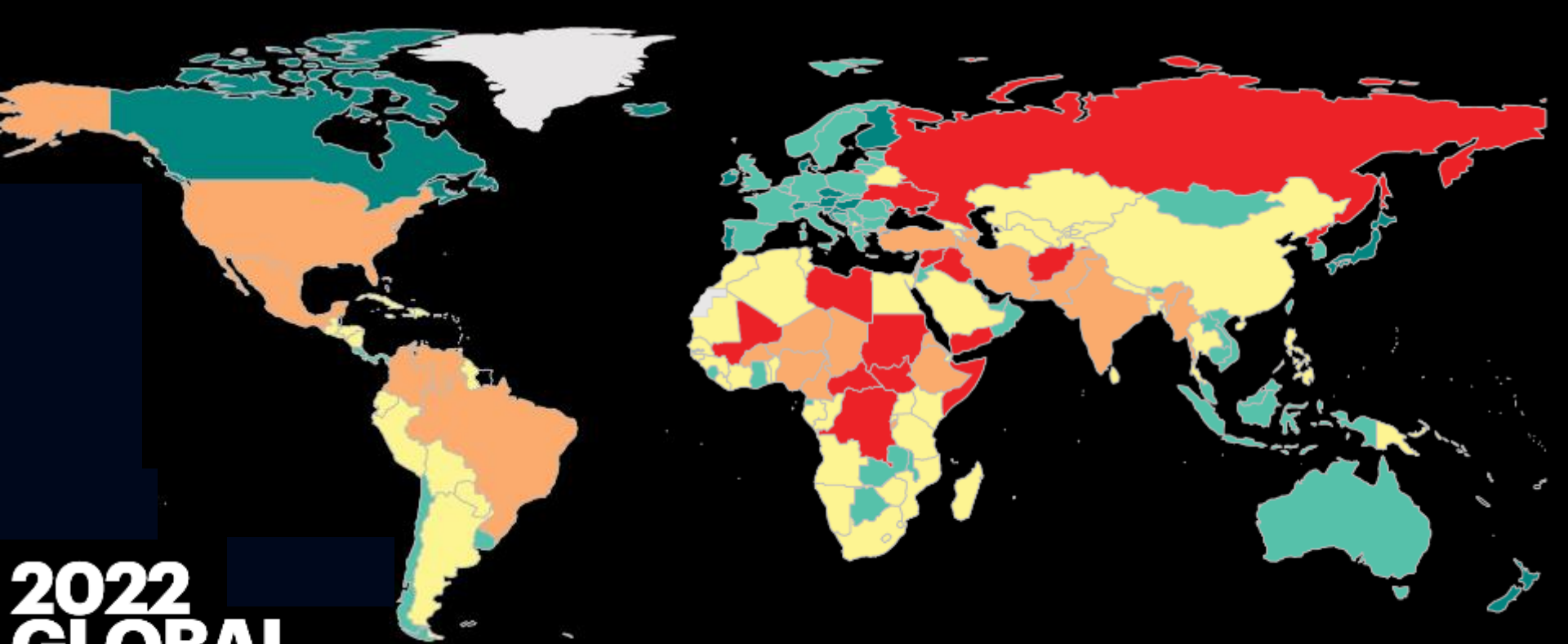
02.

Key Findings



2022 GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

A SNAPSHOT OF THE
GLOBAL STATE OF PEACE



THE STATE OF PEACE



State fo Peace in 2022

The average level of global country peacefulness has deteriorated by

0.3% ↘

This is the eleventh deterioration in the last 14 years.

↗ **90** countries became more peaceful

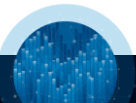
↘ **71** countries deteriorated

Improvements were driven by changes in:

- Terrorism Impact
- Incarceration rates
- Military expenditure (% of GDP)

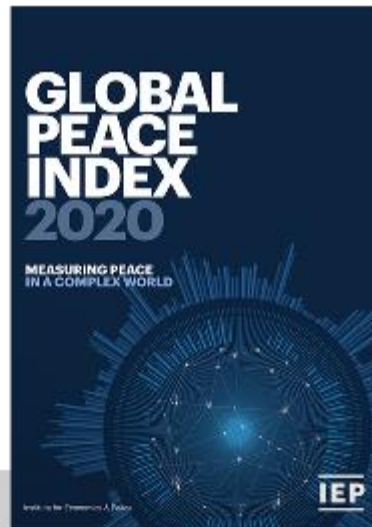
Deteriorations primarily driven by changes in:

- Refugees and IDPs
- Political Terror Scale
- Neighbouring Countries Relations



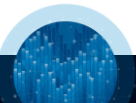
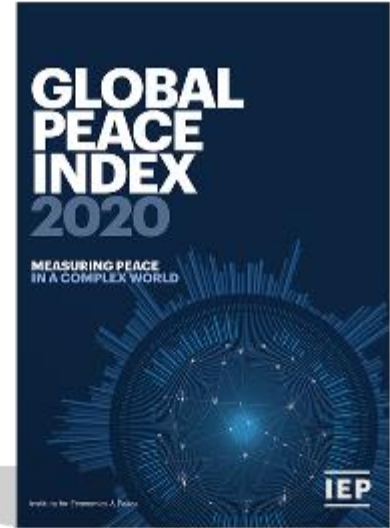
2022 key findings

- Iceland remains as the most peaceful country in the world, Afghanistan the least.
- Peace lowest since inception of GPI – down 3.2%.
- Ukraine biggest deterioration, Russia 4th least peaceful country.
- Worst scores since inception of GPI – political terror scale, political instability, neighbouring country relations, refugees and IDPs.
- Inflation, food crisis, supply chain issues and economic conditions likely to fuel further deteriorations in peace.



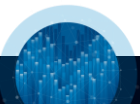
2021 key findings - continued

- Militarisation improved last year and for last 14 years – 113 improved
- Underlying measures of resilience deteriorating – corruption, group grievances, fractionalised elites and quality of information
- Violent demonstrations deteriorate by 49% since 2008 – 126 countries, only 22 improve
- Global impact of violence \$16.5 trillion – 10.9% of global GDP
- War is devastating on global economy – hard to win

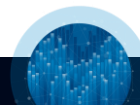
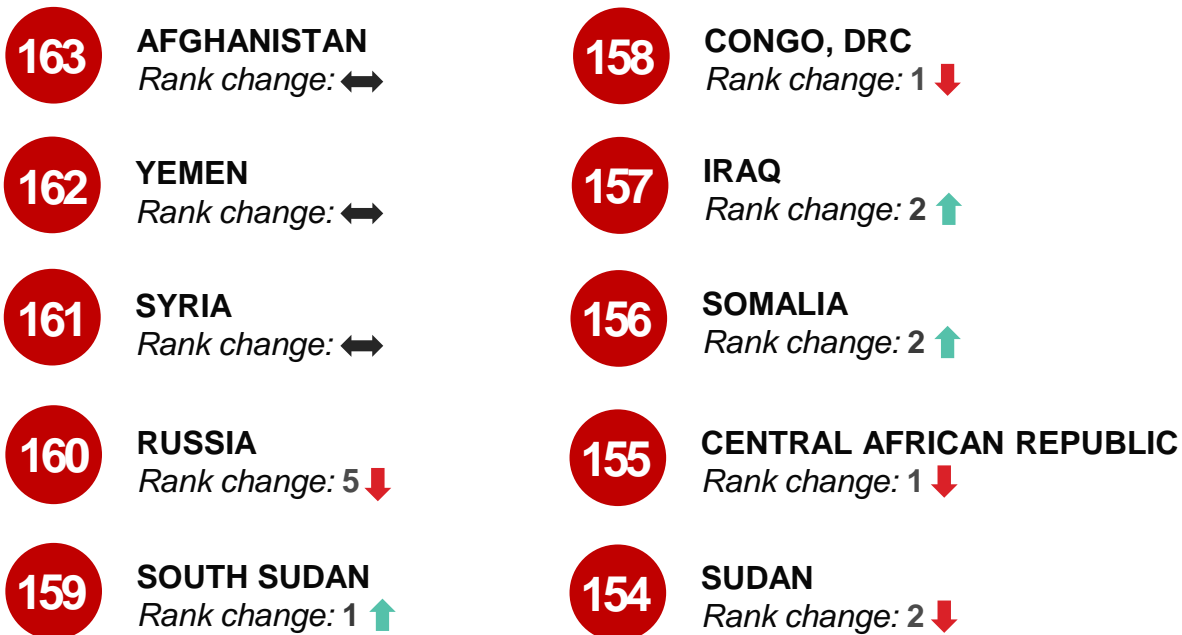


10 most peaceful countries

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|--|
| 1 | ICELAND
<i>Rank change: ↔</i> | 6 | PORTUGAL
<i>Rank change: 1 ↓</i> |
| 2 | NEW ZEALAND
<i>Rank change: ↔</i> | 7 | SLOVENIA
<i>Rank change: 3 ↓</i> |
| 3 | IRELAND
<i>Rank change: 3 ↑</i> | 8 | CZECH REPUBLIC
<i>Rank change: 1 ↑</i> |
| 4 | DENMARK
<i>Rank change: 1 ↓</i> | 9 | SINGAPORE
<i>Rank change: 1 ↑</i> |
| 5 | AUSTRIA
<i>Rank change: 2 ↑</i> | 10 | JAPAN
<i>Rank change: 1 ↑</i> |



10 least peaceful countries



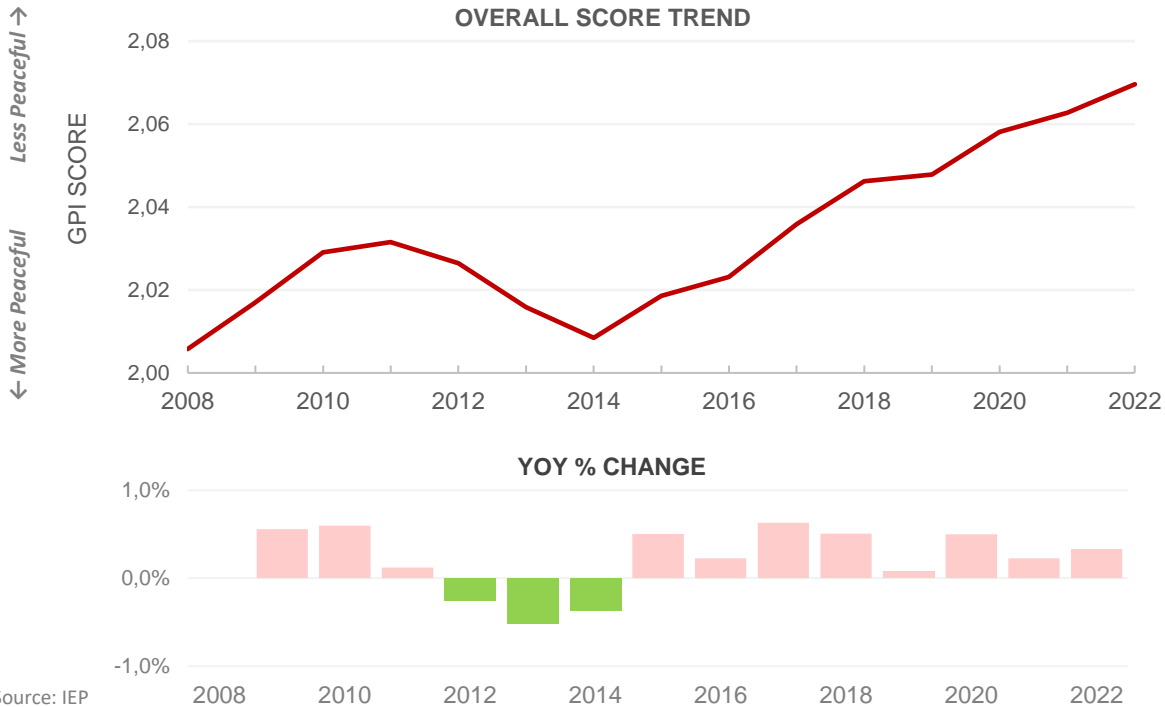
03.

Trends in Peace



Peace since 2008

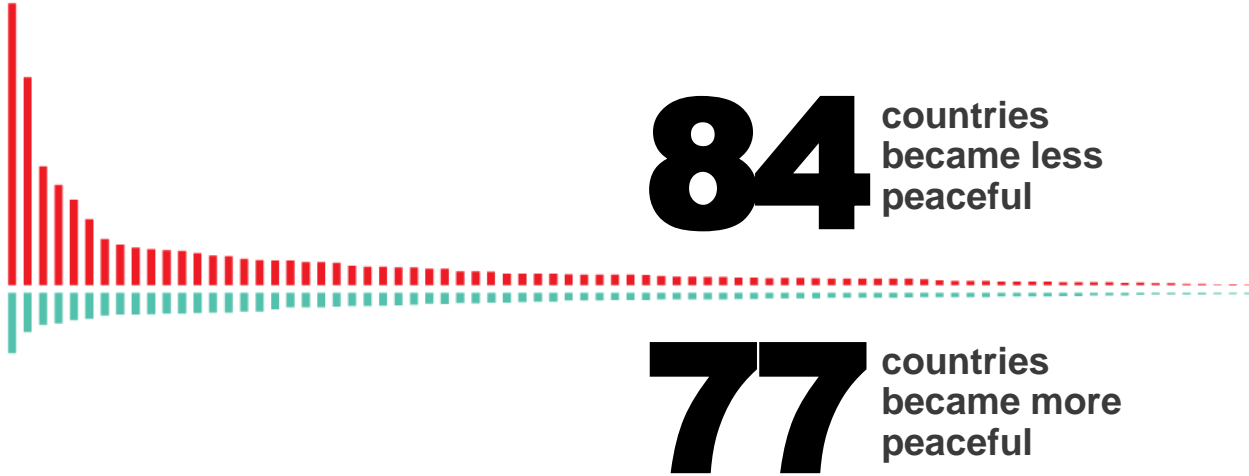
Peacefulness has declined year on year for eleven of the last 14 years.



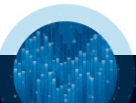
Source: IEP



Improvements and deteriorations, 2008-2022

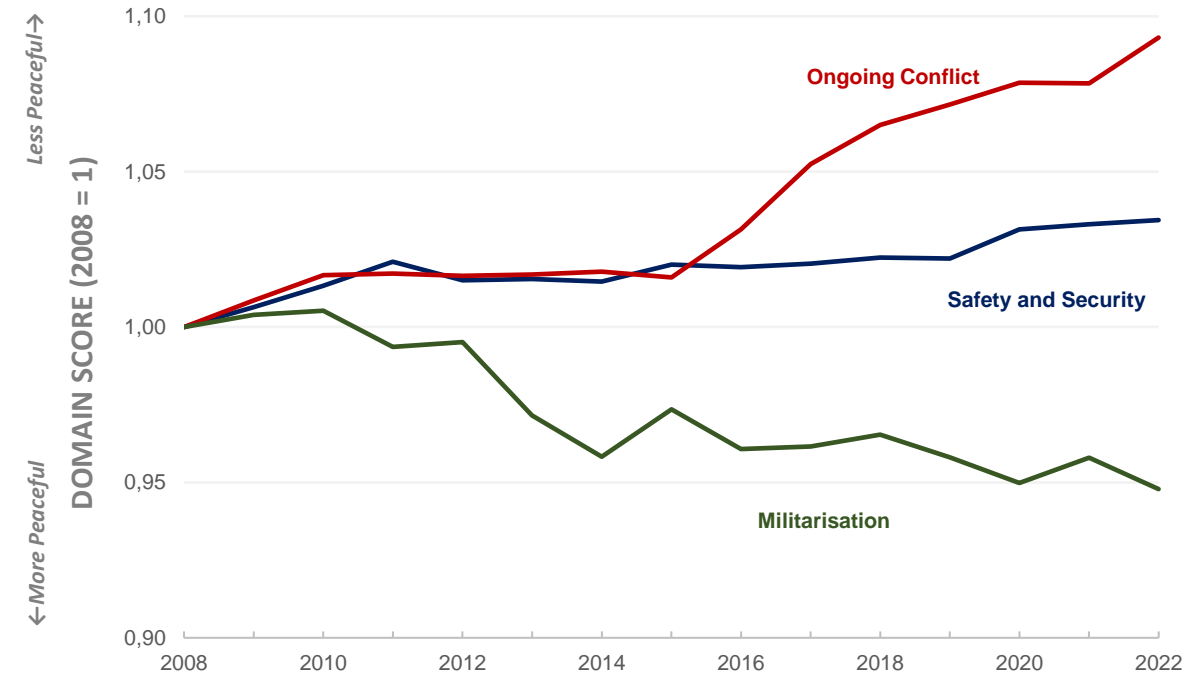


Peace declined
3.18%
Since 2008



Peace in the last decade

Militarisation was the only domain to improve since 2008. Ongoing conflict deteriorated substantially since the mid 2010s.

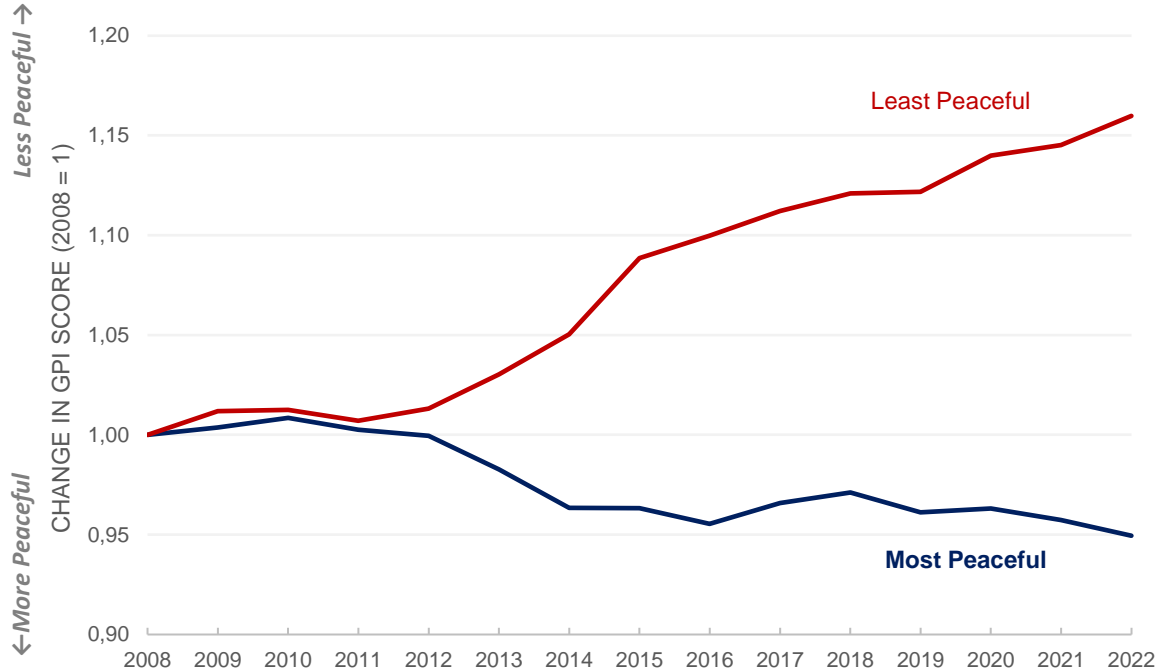


Source: IEP



Rising inequality in Global Peace

The gap between the least and most peaceful countries continues to grow. The average score for the 25 least peaceful nations deteriorated by 16 per cent, while the score for the most peaceful improved.



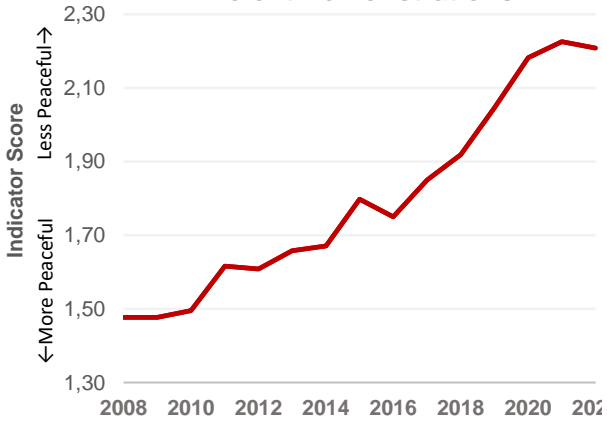
Source: IEP



Trends in key *Safety and Security* indicators

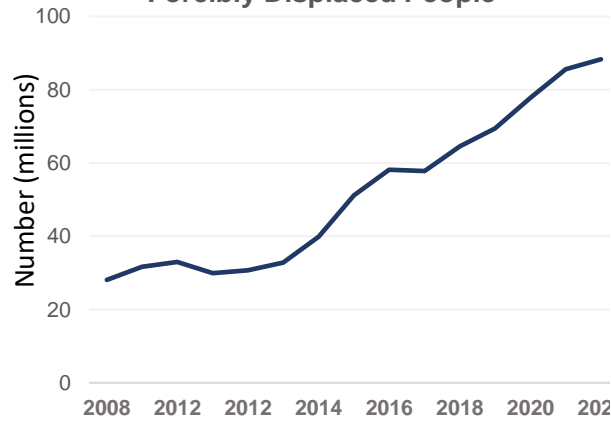
- Violent Demonstrations recorded the largest deterioration of all indicators
- Over 88 million people have now been forcibly displaced by violence
- The average global homicide rate fell over the past decade

Violent Demonstrations



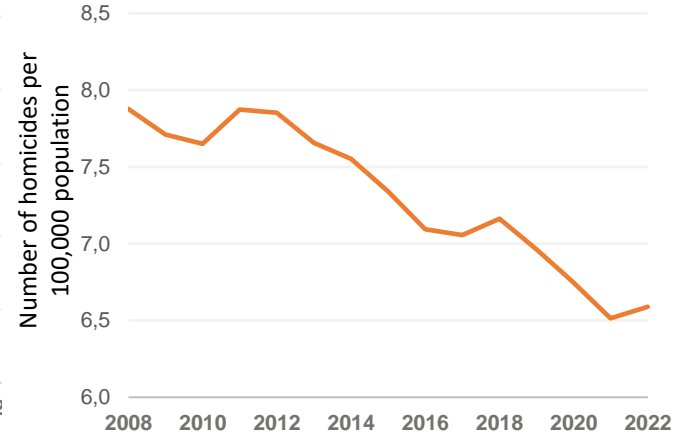
Source: ACLED; IEP

Forcibly Displaced People

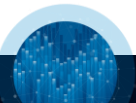


Source: UNHCR

Homicide Rate

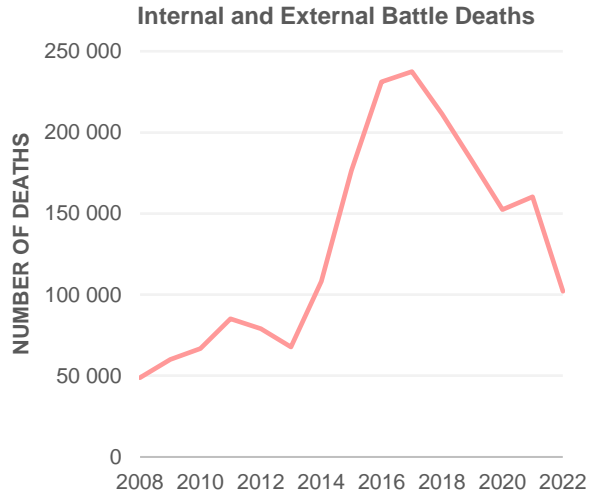


Source: UNODC

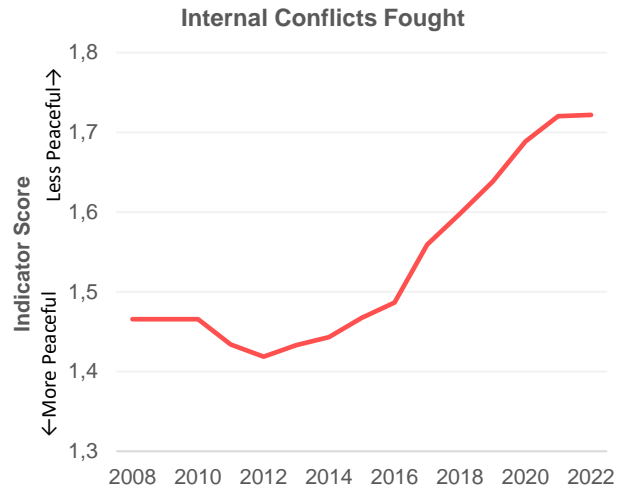


Trends in key *Ongoing Conflict* indicators

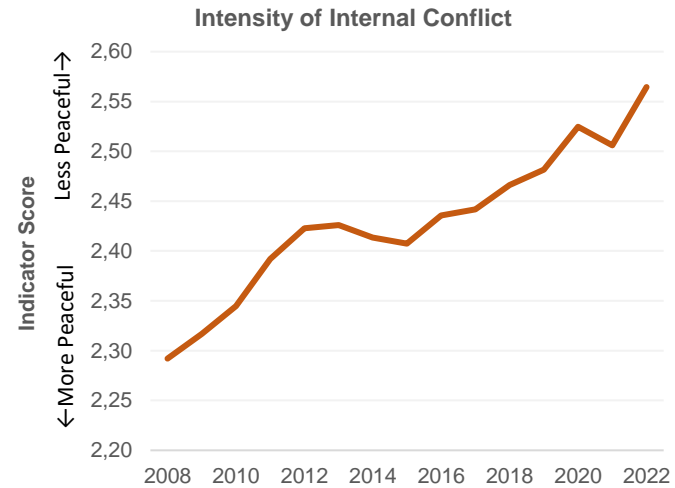
- Battle Deaths continue to fall after peaking in 2017
- Internal conflicts reached their worse level since the inception of the index



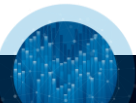
Source: UCDP



Source: UCDP

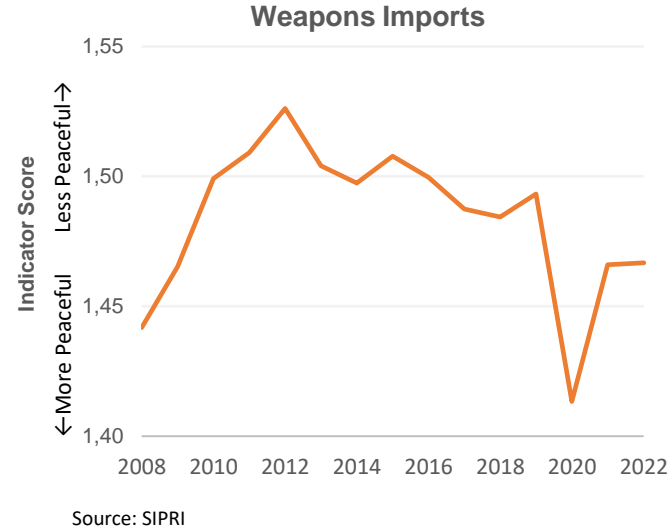
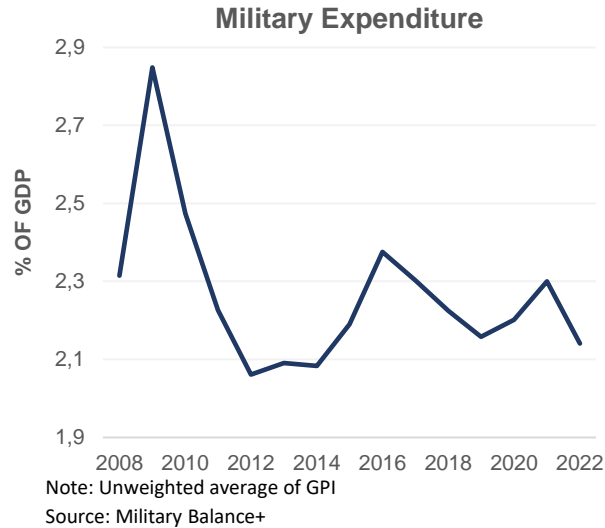
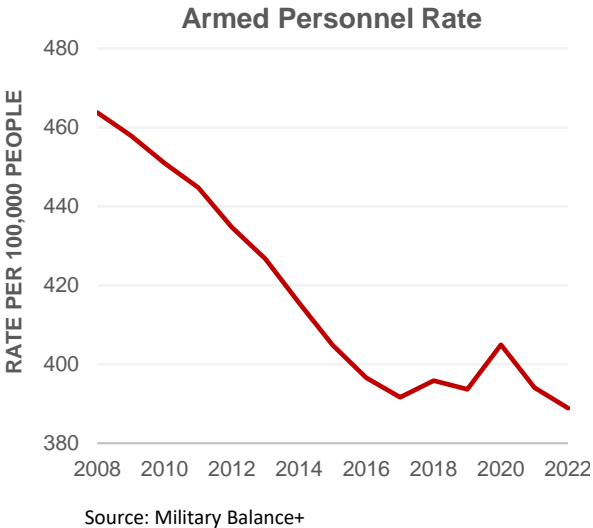


Source: EIU



Trends in key *Militarisation* indicators

- The fall in the size of armed forces now appears to be levelling off
- Despite high spending by global superpowers, average military expenditure has declined in the decade
- Weapons imports have improved moderately since 2012



04.

The Economic Value of Peace



The economic impact of violence 2021



Which is equivalent to
10.9%
of total world GDP
OR
\$2117
per person

If the world decreased
violence by 10%...
\$1.65
TRILLION
Could be directed to
other economic activities



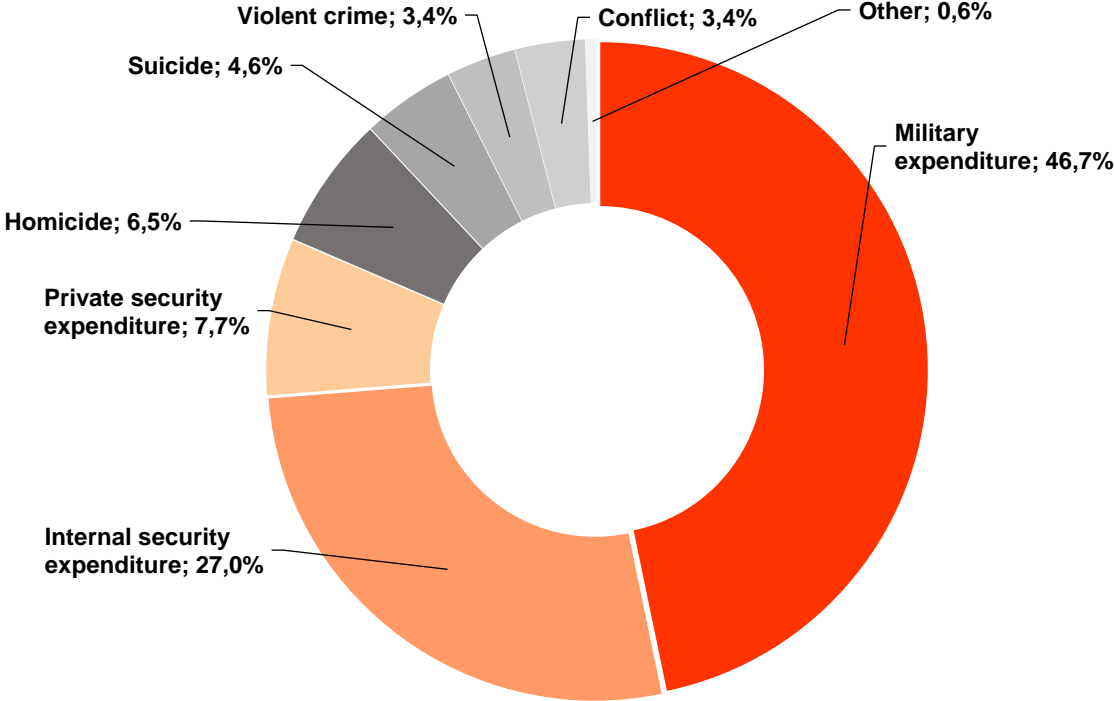
Economic impact of violence - Highlights

- The global economic impact of violence costs \$2,117 per person – 52 countries have less per capita income
- The economic impact increased by 12.4 per cent, owing to increases in military expenditure.
- In the ten countries most affected by violence – average cost was 34% of GDP
- In the ten most peaceful countries the average economic cost was 3.6% of GDP
- If NATO countries meet their 2% of GDP pledge, then NATO military expenditure will rise 7%



Breakdown of the economic impact of violence

Military expenditure accounts for over 46.7 per cent of the total economic impact of violence.



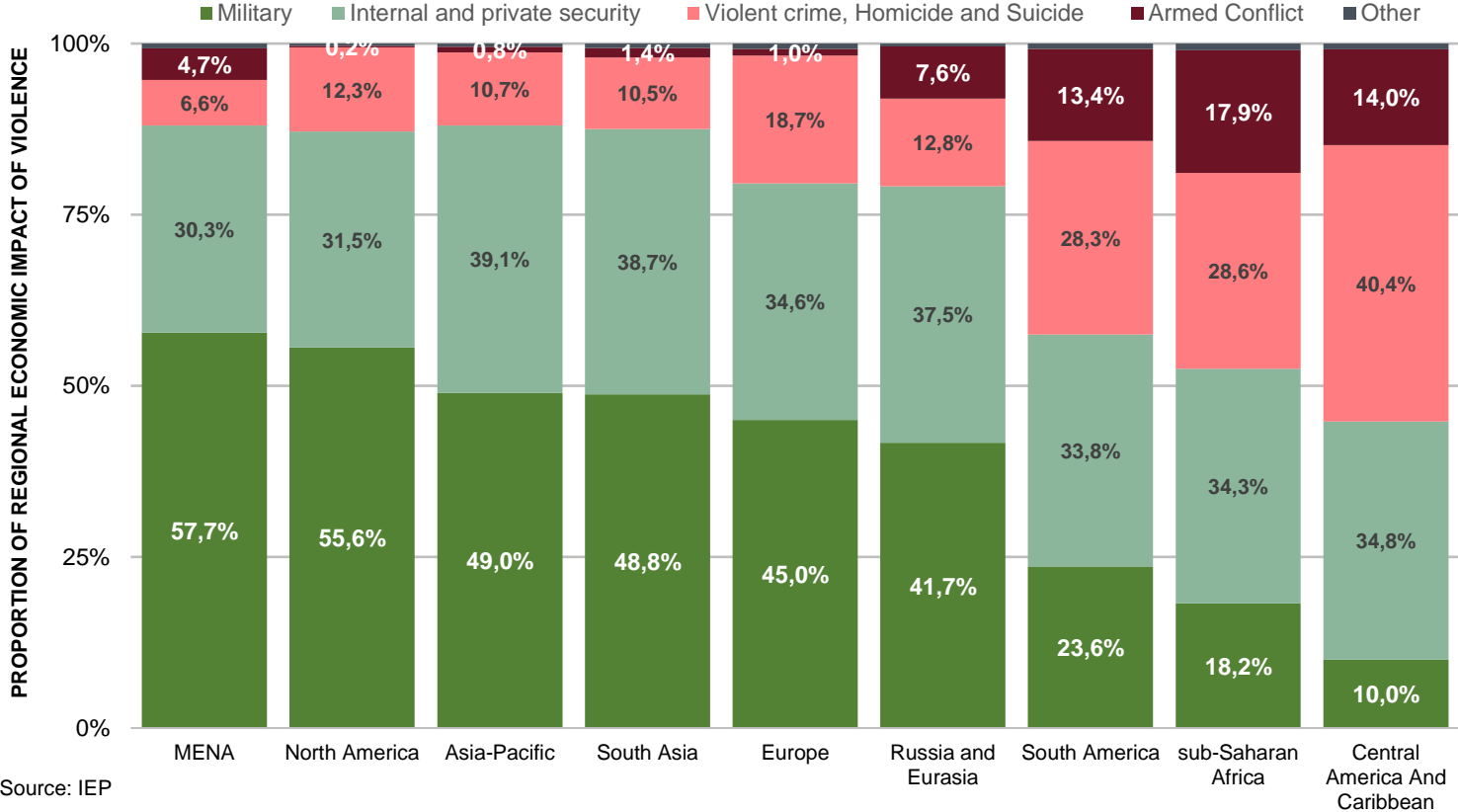
Source: IEP



Composition of Economic Impact by Region



Security spending has the largest economic impact in most regions



Source: IEP



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