

## INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMICS & PEACE

# Positive Peace Index

Lesson Map: <http://esriaustralia.com.au/education/EconomicsandPeace1>

### Engage

*What is the Positive Peace Index (PPI)?*

- ? What is peace, and how do we measure it? How can you quantify peace? *[Often peace is thought of as a lack of violence. Usually, it is measured qualitatively, regarding thoughts and feelings]*
- The Institute for Economics and Peace states: “Positive Peace describes the attitudes, structures and institutions that underpin and sustain peaceful societies.”
- The Positive Peace Index (PPI) is a quantitative measurement of peace. Eight Key Pillars of Peace are used to calculate the Positive Peace Index.

*They are: well-functioning government, sound business environment, equitable distribution of resources, acceptance of the rights of others, good relationship with neighbours, free flow of information, high levels of human capital and low levels of corruption.*

- ? How do these eight pillars contribute to peace?  
*[A detailed explanation begins on page 55 of the 2016 Positive Peace Report found at: <http://economicsandpeace.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/09/Positive-Peace-Report-2016.pdf>]*

### Explore

*What was the global Positive Peace ranking in 2005?*

- Click on the Lesson Map URL above to open the map. The first layer shows the global Positive Peace Index ranking in 2005.
- Investigate by clicking on various countries. The pop-up window will show the 2005 ranking.
- ? Does a higher or lower ranking indicate a more peaceful society? *[The lower the*

Download student worksheet [here](#).

Time  
15 minutes

### Activity

Investigate quantitative measurements of Peace, and the global change in Positive Peace Index from 2005 to 2015.

### Learning Outcome

Students will be able to:

- Understand factors which contribute to PPI
- Observe the spatial distribution of the most and peace peaceful countries
- Identify the reason for significant changes in PPI over time

### ACARA Curriculum Link

Year 10 Geography – Unit 2:  
Geographies of human wellbeing

[ACHGK076](#) | [ACHGK077](#) | [ACHGK079](#)  
[| ACHGS076](#) | [ACHGS077](#) |  
[ACHGS078](#)

Year 10 Geography – Civics and  
Citizenship

[ACHCK091](#) | [ACHCK094](#) | [ACHCS096](#)  
[| ACHCS097](#) | [ACHCS101](#)

Senior secondary Curriculum –  
Modern History – Unit 4: The  
Modern World since 1945

[ACHMH223](#) | [ACMH227](#) | [ACHM178](#)  
[| ACHMH171](#)

*ranking, the better the Positive Peace ranking]*

- ➔ In the 'contents' window, hover your mouse over the activated map layer. Additional icons will open. Click the 'show table' icon.
- ➔ In the table, click the heading '2005 ranking' and then 'sort ascending.' Scroll down on the table until you find the country which ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the PPI for 2005. Click on each country, and it will be highlighted on the map.
- ? Where were the most peaceful countries located? *[Mostly Scandinavian countries]*
- ? Where do you think the lowest-ranking countries were in 2005? Hypothesize, then check the answer by scrolling down in the table. *[Central/Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East]*

## Explain

*What was the Global Peace Ranking in 2015?*

- ➔ Tick the checkbox to turn on the layer '2015 Positive Peace Index.' Turn off all other layers. Repeat the process listed above to open the data table, and organize by ascending order.
- ? In 2015, where were the most and least peaceful countries located? *[Mostly Scandinavian countries were still most peaceful, and African and Middle-Eastern countries were the least peaceful]*

## Extend

*How did PPI change from 2005 to 2015?*

- ➔ Tick the checkbox to turn on the layer 'Change in PPI from 2005-2015.' Turn off all other layers. Open the legend.
- This layer is organized by colour, according to positive and negative changes in PPI.
- ? Which countries most improved their PPI, and by how much? *[Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Saudi Arabia, Kyrgyzstan Nepal and Bhutan – by 10-15 rank positions.]*
- ? Which country experienced the most significant decrease in PPI from 2005 to 2015? Why? *[Syria and Lebanon both decreased in PPI by 23 rank positions]*

## Acknowledgments:

Esri Australia would like to thank the Institute for Economics and Peace for contributing the data used in this Spatial Activity.

For more information about the Institute for Economics and Peace, visit <http://economicsandpeace.org/>

## Teacher Feedback:

To share your feedback on this, or any Spatial Activity, please contact [education@esriaustralia.com.au](mailto:education@esriaustralia.com.au)

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## Next Steps:

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