FIGURE 2.9: Childhood violence tends to be lower in countries that are politically stable, better governed and where rights are better assured.

Notes:
• Political stability: average rank for each country 2012–2014 (World Governance Indicators 2015). Measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism.
• The Fragile States Index (Fund for Peace 2016) assesses states’ vulnerability to conflict or collapse.
• The Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit 2015) scores countries on five criteria: electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, the functioning of government, political participation and political culture, and categorizes as one of four types of regime: full democracies, flawed democracies, hybrid regimes and authoritarian regimes.
• Government effectiveness: Average rank for each country 2012–2014 (World Governance Indicators 2015). Reflects perceptions of the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of government commitment to such policies.
• Control of corruption: Average rank for each country 2012–2014 (World Governance Indicators 2015). Reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.
• Rule of law: Average rank for each country 2012–2014 (World Governance Indicators 2015). Reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society.

Source: Shiva Kumar and others 2017 for Know Violence in Childhood 2017.