Evaluating the respect of fundamental rights

The case of the Prison Life Index

Lola Martin Moro (PhD candidate)
Meltem Öztürk Escoffier ( $P R$ )
Prison Insider

## Objectives of the presentation

## > Connect theoretical issues with methodological decisions

> Present preliminary results

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> Propose ways of building
meaningful and sound indexes
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Object/system

Aggregation and results

Imputation of data

Measure

Model - Identification and selection of variables

Conceptual analysis

## Decision-making context

> Decision makers : multi-disciplinary consortium

## Development of the model

> Using Ralph Keeney's Value Focused Thinking methodology (1992) to build the model of the index

Cf. Rousval \& Bouyssou (2008)
> Value focused vs. data focused


See Martin Moro, Escoffier, Laufer, Mesurer le respect des droits fondamentaux : intérêt et défis - l'exemple du Prison Life Index, RIEJ, TBP 2024



## Data used



## Choice of the aggregation model

> Initial constraints : limitation of compensation, penalization of unbalanced profiles, evaluations of indicators = final evaluations
> Choice of an aggregation from the ELECTRE family : ELECTRE-TRI

## Procedure

We take the subcategory "Being connected to loved ones."
Let alternative $a$ be Ireland
Let $C$ be the set of evaluations defining the categories.
We have $C=\{A, B, B-, C, C-, D, D-, E\}$ where $A=C 1, B=C 2, \ldots$ and $E=C 8$
The profiles and categories are defined as follows:

with Pi+1 dominating
Pi
according
to Pareto
dominance

## Procedure

- Let be the evaluations of Ireland on the categories "Connection to loved ones." There are 5 criteria

We have:
$=A$
$=A$
$=C$
$=B$
= $B$


Majority threshold > 50\%
Criteria chosen : B
Veto threshold = 3
Not applicable

## Preliminary results



## Conclusion : perspective and limits

> Efficiency of production
> Subjectivity of data

