## **Figures**

2.1	Factors affecting the inference of policy prioritisation.	page 26
2.2	Social mechanisms in the expenditure-development li	nk. 32
2.3	The epistemological triad of causation accounts.	37
2.4	Causal inference through agent computing.	41
2.5	Causal impact distributions with inadequate	
	counterfactuals	45
3.1	The 17 Sustainable Development Goals.	56
3.2	Average indicator levels and development gaps by	
	country group	65
3.3	Countries and regions covered by the SDR dataset	69
3.4	Government expenditure per capita (real USD)	72
4.1	Illustrative indicator dynamics	109
4.2	Learning dynamics and the emergence of social	
	norms under different public governance regimes	116
4.3	Bottom-up and top-down structure linking	
	government expenditure and indicators.	126
5.1	Error minimisation behaviour	136
5.2	Distribution of goodness-of-fit metric by SDG and	
	country group	138
5.3	External validation	146
5.4	Internal validation	149
5.5	Well-behaved impact estimates	155
5.6	Parameter recovery	157
5.7	Overfitting detection ('folding statistic')	159
6.1	Expected gaps in 2030	172
6.2	Gap closures	177
6.3	Potential impacts of increasing government annual	
	expenditure in \$100 USD per capita	182

6.4	Change in convergence time to the goals by country	
	group and SDG	186
7.1	Illustration of idiosyncratic bottlenecks as a result	
	of structural constraints	191
7.2	Reductions in expected gaps under the budgetary frontier	194
7.3	Distribution of indicators according to historical	
	performance and potential gap reductions	197
7.4	Distribution of structural bottlenecks across SDGs	
	by country groups	199
7.5	Bottleneck flags by country and SDG	202
8.1	Association between corruption and public governance	215
8.2	Six cases of within-country sensitivity to	
	expenditure in the rule of law	220
8.3	Policy surfaces of six countries	224
8.4	Roughness scores of the policy surfaces and their	
	association with development	227
9.1	Countries recipients of SDG-classified aid between	
	2000 and 2013	236
9.2	Total aid received as a fraction of government	
	expenditure during 2000 to 2013	241
9.3	Hypothetical scenarios to illustrate the workings of	
	the impact metric	246
9.4	Country-level impact of international aid	252
9.5	SDG-level impact of international aid by group	253
9.6	Indicator-level impact of international aid	255
9.7	Disaggregated impact of aid related to access to	
	basic sanitation services	259
	State budgets	270
10.2	SDG-level impact metric of federal contributions by	
	state cluster	283
10.3	Results from optimising the distribution of federal	
	contributions across states	284
	Optimal distributions of federal contributions	286
11.1	Budgetary links between SDG targets and indicators	308

		FIGURES	X
11.2	Systemic bottlenecks	313	
11.3	Accelerators	314	
11.4	Weak correlation between clogging/acceleration		
	potential and data on budgets and centrality	317	
11.5	Networks of indirect impacts	320	
12.1	Development indicators by right	329	
12.2	Expenditure programmes by right	334	
12.3	Expenditure patterns and remittances among		
	lower-income households	336	
12.4	Bipartite network structure of expenditure and		
	development indicators	338	
12.5	Impacts by spending source with different		
	aggregation levels	342	
12.6	Government expenditure increments needed to		
	mitigate income shocks	347	
13.1	Workflow to specify policy guidelines with PPI	361	
13.2	Computational social science and related fields.	367	