UNDP

Governance Indicators: A Users' Guide

Second Edition

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A Users' Guide

SECOND EDITION

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Foreword

There is an increasing demand from developing country governments, civil society organisations and donor agencies to measure different aspects of democracy, human rights and governance. This demand has resulted in a tremendous growth in indicator sources, which are used to measure the performance of governments, the quality of public institutions, as well as people's perceptions of various aspects of governance.

Well informed debate, sound policies and focused programmes are essential elements of the effort to achieve better governance, and indicators can play an important role. It is our hope that this publication will equip users to make sensible use of sources of governance indicators. There are of course other overviews and guidance materials on governance indicators, but this publication aims to bring together both 'where to find' and 'how to use' material on these sources.

We have only included sources that are live at the time of writing [winter 2006]. This is because the focus is on the user, meaning that current data is required. There have been data sources which are no longer live, but which are interesting to the methodologist; however, these are beyond the scope of this publication.

In compiling the guide we verified factual information with the producers of each indicator source. However, we welcome users to provide feedback, comments or updates on the publication [please send enquiries to oslogovcentre@undp.org].

This guide is a second edition of the original publication that was developed by Matthew Sudders (formerly at Eurostat) and Joachim Nahem (formerly at the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre). The second edition includes several new indicator sources that have come to our attention and an updating of existing sources. The second edition is also available in French, Spanish and Arabic.

The UNDP Oslo Governance Centre is grateful for the contributions of the following to both the first and this second edition of the guide: Benjamin Allen, Jana Asher, Julius Court, Moustafa Yousef Mohammad Khawaja, Todd Landman, Rajeev Malhotra, Dikokole Mathembiso Maqutu, Gerardo Munck, Pradeep Sharma, Jan-Robert Suesser, Thomas Winderl, Ken Mease and Thomas Wollnik. Special thanks must go to Prisca Sandvik and Alexandra Wilde for editing and co-ordinating the production of the second edition.

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PART I.

How to use this guide

The guide is written in two parts. The first part provides generic guidance for users of indicators, illustrated with specific examples from the governance arena, and takes the reader through the following sections:

1. What is the problem?

2. How can we get data?

3. What data can we get?

4. How can we use the data?

The first part of the guide takes the reader from *Issue to Information*, whereas the second part does the reverse, starting with the information available and enabling the reader to interpret that in order to focus on the key issue.

The second part of the publication is a *source guide*, which takes the reader through some specifics about the currently available data sources, including a snapshot of their methodology, some example data, their contact information and the important assumptions underlying the particular source. Whilst there are other catalogues of sources available, this publication is unique in digging deeper into the sources and highlighting the key facts that you need to know before using any index. These include the methodology of the indicator, the assumptions which underpin it, and what they imply for the use of the source.

Users of the guide

The guide is aimed at the **non-specialist user**. This means that only limited background knowledge is required to make use of it, and to help in this, the guide aims to use the simplest terminology available.

The use of statistics and statistical techniques to monitor governance goes beyond the data sources included within this guide. The publication, however, is not a statistical textbook and therefore deliberately excludes discussion on these statistical techniques and the human development data to which they are most often applied. Equally, with our focus on existing data sources, we do not cover or propose any new indicators or methods.

Criteria for selecting indicator sources

The *source guide* in Part Two only includes publicly available information. This means that the user can always go to the websites of the producers to find further information about the source. For inclusion in this guide, we required that data sources meet the following criteria:

» Have a clear governance data aspect

» Have data available

» Enable cross-national comparisons

» Provide information about their methodology

» Be available via the Internet, in English

» Sources which require payment for access were only included where we were able to obtain some information concerning the methodology and sample data free of charge.

For the purposes of transparency we have provided a table of 'excluded data sources' that did not meet one or more of the aforementioned criteria.

What is governance?

Development agencies, international organizations and academic institutions define governance in different ways. Moreover, the indicator sources reviewed in Part Two also operate with various notions of governance. The following box provides UNDP's definition of governance:

> ### Governance
>
> Governance is the system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector. It is the way a society organizes itself to make and implement decisions—achieving mutual understanding, agreement and action. It comprises the mechanisms and processes for citizens and groups to articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations. It is the rules, institutions and practices that set limits and provide incentives for individuals, organizations and firms. Governance, including its social, political and economic dimensions, operates at every level of human enterprise, be it the household, village, municipality, nation, region or globe.
>
> — *UNDP Strategy Note on Governance for Human development, 2000*

What is an indicator?

The focus of this guide is on indicators, rather than statistics. It is important to note that an indicator does not have to come in numeric form. One example from within this guide is the Freedom House 'Freedom in the World' Indicator which classifies countries as free, partly free or not free. [See Page 20]

What are governance indicators?

A governance indicator is a measure that points out something about the state of governance in a country. Governance indicators are usually narrowed down to measure more specific areas of governance such as electoral systems, corruption, human rights, public service delivery, civil society, and gender equality.

What are governance indicators used for?

There exists a plethora of governance indicators, which are used by governments, development agencies, non-governmental organizations, media, academic institutions and the private sector. The indicators are often intended to inform users on business investment, allocation of public funds, civil society advocacy or for academic research.

From a development perspective governance indicators can be used for monitoring and evaluation of governance programmes and projects. Governance indicators are also often used to establish benchmarks, objectives, targets, and goals in the development context.

> ### Indicate / Indicator
>
> **What do they mean?**
>
> **Indicate** To point out, show
>
> - Be a sign or symptom of
> - Strongly imply
> - Suggest as desirable or necessary course of action
> - From latin *in* – towards + *dicare* – make known
>
> **Indicator** A thing, especially a trend or fact that indicates the state or level of something
>
> A device for providing specific information on the state or condition of something
>
> **Indicator** Measure, gauge, barometer, index, mark, sign, signal, guide to, standard, touchstone, yardstick, benchmark, criterion, point of reference.
>
> — *Oxford English Dictionary*

What is the problem?

Governance indicators can be conceptualized at different levels depending on what is being measured. Because there is no universal agreement on the appropriate terms to be used for each level, we attempt to provide the most common terms.

1. **Input/rights/commitment/de jure** – At this level the indicators might typically cover commitments made by countries, including national constitutions and signature of treaties.

2. **Process/responsibility/de facto** – Indicators here would cover whether parties were taking action to fulfil their responsibilities and commitments. This could include the existence of functioning institutions to ensure obligations are fulfilled.

3. **Output/outcome/enjoyment/performance/de facto** – At this level one would expect data about the number of people enjoying their rights and figures about those who are not enjoying their rights. One example would be the number of people who are members of political parties. In addition, this might include indicators of the results of commitments – for example the percentage of government spending subject to independent audit.

When analysing data it is useful to refer back to a similar framework as you use the data. This can help identify more clearly what the indicator is telling you. For example, an indicator covering turnout in elections (an output/performance indicator) does not tell you about what processes were in place to enable people to vote (polling stations, voter registers, etc.). Those would represent the process level. Similarly, such an indicator cannot necessarily inform you about whether all of the population have the right to vote.

How can we get data?

There are some generic issues which affect all forms of monitoring to some extent. Who gathers the data is one such issue. Some key questions are:

Who is doing the monitoring? The organization monitoring events can be a positive or negative influence on people when deciding to report events. The main issues which an organization faces are trust, integrity and independence. For example, people may be more comfortable reporting a human rights violation to a local organization than to a national or international one, they may have more faith in non-governmental organisations (particularly if an arm of the government is the alleged perpetrator). Those reporting will need to have confidence that whatever they report will be appropriately dealt with and that the act of reporting itself will not have further negative consequences.

What is their role? Organizations will only record events which are within their coverage. For example there are several organizations which record intimidation of journalists. One would not expect them to record other types of events. Similarly, geographic coverage of any particular organization may be limited. An important consideration is whether the organization is sufficiently well resourced to record everything it hears about.

What are the values of the data-collectors? Any value bias of the data-collectors will manifest itself within the assumptions or questionnaire design. An example is the Media Sustainability Index (see page 62), which assumes that a functioning market economy is essential for media sustainability.

Are there issues of translation/interpretation? Surveys taking place in more than one country need to ensure that the concepts being measured and the wording of questionnaires are accurately interpreted into the local language and culture.

How is the security/confidentiality of the data protected? National statistical offices almost always have confidentiality/ disclosure policies which ensure that individual respondents or companies cannot be traced through an examination of the results. In addition those policies cover the protection of the responses received and the circumstances under which they may be disclosed. Does the source examined have a similar policy?

How is the information gathered and what effect does this have on the result? Information can be gathered through a number of methods and those methods can be combined. Below are some considerations users should think about for the different data-collection methods.

» **Participatory** – This method typically involves group discussions with less focused questions and more opportunity for free thinking. Some advantages of the method lie in its relatively inexpensive deployment and in the consensus-building and awareness-raising effect of the discussions. On the opposite side such results cannot usually be considered to be representative (for example if national surveys are needed) or comparable. Similarly, there are questions as to whether the marginalized members of the societies surveyed participate fully and openly, and in some topics such investigations may raise expectations which cannot be met.[1]

» **Mail-in** – If conducting a survey where respondents must mail in their responses, it pays to be sure of two things. First, can the target population read and write, and second, is there a functioning system to ensure responses are returned safely?

» **Internet** – Internet surveys can be a low-cost way of reaching widely spread populations. Internet surveys need to be carefully targeted so that the desired population is reached. In most countries Internet surveys are unlikely to be representative of the population as a whole. However, this may not be a problem for the information being sought. For example, if trying to contact industry or political leaders, the Internet may be an appropriate mechanism. Extra care and attention in question design is necessary when using the Internet unless there are local versions of the survey available.

» **Interviewer** - Good interviewers require extensive training to ensure reliable results are obtained when gathering data. Key qualities include clear speaking, an understanding of the data being sought and acceptability to the target population (for example when discussing women's health issues, male interviewers may be inappropriate). Interview results should also be cross- checked and some respondents re-interviewed to ensure results were recorded reliably. A key issue in using interviewers for governance enquiries will be confidentiality and the status of the interviewer (vis à vis the government of the day). Respondents will need to feel comfortable giving full and frank responses without fear or favour.

» **Desk study** – These can be used to find out the so-called 'hard facts' about countries. For example, examining the constitution to look at protection of rights for certain subpopulations, reading the reports on the observance of standards and codes. However a desk study will only be as good as the published information and is unlikely to be able to obtain up-to-date information about how well things are working and what the people think about the situation. Key questions for desk studies include what information was included and excluded in the study, and why?

» **Expert coding of narrative reports** – A number of available data sources are based upon a coding done by academics or other experts on a range of primary source material (Amnesty International Reports, newspaper articles etc.). Some issues to look out for include to what extent the codings are cross-checked (i.e. one person codes a situation based upon available data, a second person codes the same country and any differences are investigated. This process is to reinforce reliability of the coding process.). In using such data sources one should take careful note of the primary sources used and whether they would be able to accurately reflect the situation in a country in an unbiased manner.

What are the primary data sources?

Although there are many different indicators available which cover governance, these indicators are based on four primary types of data (original data – usually based upon first hand knowledge or experience of a situation). Often these sources of basic data feed into the development of other indicators. The *Governance Matters* indicators (World Bank Institute), for example, are based on 31 individual data sources, which in turn are developed from other data sources (see page 54). At the most basic level, there are four types of monitoring tools which are used to generate indicators. They are:

» Standards, codes and treaties

» Events-based data

» Narrative reports

» Surveys

Primary data source: standards, codes and treaties

In the previous section we referred to the different levels at which governance can be measured. Policy statements, commitments and (for cross-national comparisons) international treaties can be considered the input/rights/de jure level. They represent a statement of intent, which is usually followed by some actions (process level) and hopefully some results (output/performance level). Remembering that our purpose is to look at data sources which enable cross-national comparison we concentrate here on international standards, codes and treaties. These come in many forms but essentially boil down to the same thing — an agreement between the countries which are members of an international organization to uphold specific principles or work towards specific aims. In the governance sphere there are many examples of these. The UN has a database of treaties and international agreements, which currently contains over 40,000 separate agreements or treaties.[2] The main human rights treaties are:[3]

» Universal Declaration of Human Rights

» International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

» International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

» International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

» Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

» Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

» Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In the governance sphere, the IMF oversees codes and standards on:

» Data

» Fiscal Transparency

» Monetary and Fiscal Policy Transparency

Some issues with standards-based data are:

» **Stages** – Is the agreement to be implemented in stages (progressive realization) and what constrains and defines those stages. For example, is national legislation required to give force to the agreement? Are specific institutions to be set up or modernized?

» **Monitoring** – Which bodies are involved in monitoring progress in implementing, observing or complying with the particular agreements. What status do they have? Can they force parties into taking remedial action if there are problems? Are the monitoring documents publicly available? An example is the IMF ROSCO Reports on the observance of standards and codes. These are available via the IMF website and are regularly updated.[4]

Primary data source: events-based data

This involves the recording of events and their compilation into comprehensive records. The events recorded can be positive (for example an election held) or negative (a crime or human rights violation). This is a form of administrative data. The main issues with events-based data are:

» **Standardized collection. Is the events data collected in a standardized manner?** This is an issue for comparisons, overlaps and combining data sources particularly. Typically one would expect events data from official sources to be collected in a set format (for example recorded crime data from police stations). However this may not be the case for non-government sources. The Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems (HURIDOCS)[5] is an example of a standardized events reporting system. In 2001 a 'Tool for Documenting Human Rights Violations' was published. NGOs have been encouraged to use the format for collecting and sharing information on violations. This collects data in a format which facilitates analysis of 'who did what to whom'.

» **What is reported vs. what happened?** Figures based upon reported events will most likely be significantly lower than the actual number of events. This difference is commonly recognized in the difference between recorded crime and experienced crime.

» **Number of events**

- **Events recorded** – These depend on the person reporting being aware of the need and value of reporting, being able to report and having sufficient confidence in the system that they are willing to report the event.

- **Resulting number of events** – This would be diminished if any were not properly recorded and compiled into the overall figures, together with the elimination of any double recording.

In a perfect world (in reporting terms) every individual would report accurately every event which would be accurately noted and recorded. Thus there would be no difference between recorded and actual events. The ILO data series on 'Gaps in Workers' Rights' is an example of a dataset which takes primary data concerning treaties, together with secondary data on events (supplied through the reports to the treaty monitoring bodies). See page 42.

Primary data source: narrative reports

One important primary data source is narrative reports. Such reports are produced by organizations such as Amnesty International or the US State Department. The reports reflect the authoring organization's view of the situation within particular countries. They are often used for input into measures which use experts to 'code' the situation in a country. An example of a system which uses an expert coding of narrative reports is the Political Terror Scale (see page 70 for more details). The issues affecting narrative sources are common to other data sources. However, one additional factor for the use of such reports is the use of keyword tests to assign the codes. Some data sources look for particular words or phrases as a means of assessing the seriousness or extent of particular problems – for example, Gaps in Workers Rights (page 42) relies on counting the occurrence of certain phrases (e.g. "keep informed") in the reports prepared by the ILO system.

Primary data source: surveys

This section covers in more detail some of the issues to consider when using surveys. The use and types of survey vary extensively across the governance data we have examined, so here we try to cover the range of issues which surveys pose to the users of indicators.

In the governance and human rights realm, there are several survey models which have been used. A key characteristic of using indicators to assist in monitoring governance is the need to make trade-offs between different examples. Each end of the scale has merits and uses, but the key to correct use remains knowing what the data is telling you. Some examples of these trade-offs are given in the following section.

Concept – coverage

The first decision facing any data collector or user concerns the concept they wish to have data for. At one end of the scale there are very broad-brush assessments such as whether a country is considered democratic, whereas at the other end of the scale specific studies investigating particular aspects of democracy can be used. As the concept becomes more specific, so the coverage will lessen. The following example illustrates the point.

» **Freedom House** - The Freedom in the World publication includes an assessment of political freedoms in 192 countries. The assessment is based upon asking a limited group of experts a series of questions common to all countries (see page 20).

» **International IDEA** - By contrast, International IDEA's *Handbook on Democracy Assessment*[6] provides citizens with a comprehensive framework to assess the quality of their democratic system, to help stimulate debate, raise issues and highlight potential areas for reform.

What is the sample population?

When looking at any data source it is important to be clear about the sample used to provide the data. It is crucial to guard against 'overselling' results, i.e. indicating or implying results are representative of populations other than those for which the survey was designed. The trade-off in this case is between a smaller (and cheaper) sample, or a larger one which would be more representative, particularly if data needs to be disaggregated (for example by region, income group, age, gender, race, religion).

The best source of advice for drawing samples within a country is likely to be the national statistical office. They have responsibility for the censuses and regular sample surveys carried out on behalf of the government. Only census data can capture the full extent and characteristics of the population, which is essential to enable a sample to be derived accurately.

Targeted sampling

This type of sampling aims to obtain results from a specific (non-representative) group of the population. This can be useful for questions which concern the experiences of specific population groups. The costs of data gathering are likely to be lower due to a smaller sample size, however identifying correctly the sample in the first place will be more expensive than for simple random samples.

General population

Surveys of the general population can (if carried out properly) claim to be representative. If the sample is large enough it may be possible to derive comparative statistics between different population subgroups from such surveys. For example, comparing the responses of men and women, rural and urban populations etc.

Specific geographic areas

In addition to only including people with particular characteristics in the survey, it is possible to include specific locations. Within the Latinobarometro survey series there are examples which were only conducted in urban areas. The data users and producer must decide whether this presents a problem before using the results. For example, will experiences and opinions concerning governance in urban areas be the same as those from rural areas? How do people obtain services in rural areas, how far is the nearest government service provider? How are rural populations represented within the political process? Those are just some of the questions a user might want to ask in order to understand the data further.

Specific to particular people or applicable to all respondents?

In the same way that data collection instruments might be designed for broad or narrow concepts, individual questions can be written for broad or narrow coverage. Broad coverage questions are likely to be understood by the majority of people who respond to them. Narrow coverage questions, however, may be designed for more detail or for particular sub-populations. This debate can also be expressed in terms of ownership. If the survey is 'owned' by the surveyor, questions will be tailored more to their needs.

- **Broad coverage questions** – The Afrobarometer survey 2005 provide an example of a broad coverage survey question. Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in your country? (See page 19)

- **Narrower coverage questions** – Example taken from World Governance Assessment survey of 'well-informed persons' (see page 85). How well defined is the separation of powers between the judiciary, legislature and executive in your country?

Ordering of the questions

Even the ordering of questions can have a significant impact on survey results. Respondents can be led into particular responses through having previously been asked particular questions. The example below is taken from the World Values Survey.

There are two problems with the last question on homosexuality. Firstly the ordering of the questions can have a significant impact on the result. In the example given, respondents are being asked about a series of criminal acts. They will thus be thinking in those terms when reaching the final question. Secondly the phrasing asks whether homosexuality is justified. As homosexuality is in many countries not a criminal act, the question should ask about approval.

World Values survey

Taken from Fourth Wave survey conducted in France.

Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between, using this card. Read out statements. Code one answer for each statement

Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

Never Justifiable — Always Justifiable

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Avoiding a fare on public transport

Never Justifiable — Always Justifiable

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

Never Justifiable — Always Justifiable

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

Never Justifiable — Always Justifiable

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Homosexuality

Never Justifiable — Always Justifiable

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

What data can we get?

Objective measures

Objective measures are constructed from indisputable facts. Typical examples of these might include the signature of treaties, financial measures, and the existence of particular bodies.

Subjective measures

Internal perception

These are results based upon the views of respondents from within the country. They include opinion poll type measures. Internal perception measures are particularly useful since they can tell you about the views of the population.

External perception

These are results based upon assessments made by non-residents of the country. The distinction is important since it concerns the motives for measuring. External measurement will principally affect decisions taken externally. These could include investment decisions or aid allocation. Many of the business rating sources use external respondents, and it is a requirement that the respondents have experience of doing business in more than one country. The organizations believe that this helps with the comparability of data. However, note that external people are likely to have a different view of the situation than those within the country. One reason for this is that norms and standards of behaviour and conduct will vary from place to place.

The difference between perception and reality

When looking at perception measures it is important to bear in mind a number of factors. Firstly there may be a time lag. Perceptions are founded upon events which people remember, about which they have information. Hence perception and reality can be different. This will have its most serious effect at the two extremes of the scale. Firstly in countries run by oppressive regimes, where debate is stifled and dissenters are silenced, responses may indicate a positive view of the regime. Indeed, depending on which organization is conducting the investigation, they may feel obliged to express support for the way the country is run.

An example of a perceptions-based survey

In your opinion does corruption constitute a major problem for the country? **Yes/ No**

Do you have confidence in the following administrations?

- The administration (in general)
- The judiciary
- The public healthcare system
- The public education system
- Fiscal administration (tax, customs)
- Parliament
- Press

Political Terror Scale

An example of a discrete scale

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their views, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for non-violent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. The practices of 3. are expanded to larger numbers. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. The terrors of level 4. have been expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Weberian State comparative data

Example of discrete coding

In the preceding question the respondents are asked to name the four most important agencies in the central state bureaucracy in order of their power to shape overall economic policy. Based upon that, the question below follows.

Which of the following descriptions best fits the role of these agencies in the formulation of economic policy?

Codes:

1 = many new economic policies originate inside them.

2 = some new policies originate inside them and they are important "filters" for policy ideas that come from political parties, private elites and the chief executive, often reshaping these ideas in the process.

3 = they rarely originate new policies, but are important in turning policies that originate in the political arena into programs that can be implemented.

Here are the results for a selection of countries.

Argentina 1.33	Brazil.............2.25
Chile 2	Cote D'Ivoire .....1.6667.

In terms of the question asked it is impossible to understand what those figures mean. They are averages of the responses received. More meaningful would have been to show which option received the highest frequency responses. This is an example of the data compilation having obscured the meaning of the original respondents because the wrong mathematical technique was used.

At the other extreme, in a regime which is known to be failing, it is possible that the perception will be unexpectedly negative, since more recent positive steps may not be widely recognized or credited. Perception information must always be used with some understanding of the country. Remember the well known *quote 'it takes a lifetime to build a reputation, a moment to lose it'.*

Discrete scales

Many of the indicators which are currently available set out to provide ratings for countries on a pre-defined scale. These have a limited and discrete number of possible ratings. The result is that the full range of over 200 countries in the world needs squeezing into a very limited set of possible ratings. This problem is also known as variance truncation – simplifying the variety of responses into a small range of possible responses.

Issues with discrete coding

Calculating averages. If respondents to a survey questionnaire are asked to rate a country against a pre-specified scale of criteria, then it is important to compile the end results in a way which is both valid and meaningful. Discrete results should be presented in a way which enables the user to decode them using the original scale from the questions.

Additive measures

Another issue for consideration when examining methodology of any possible indicator is whether or not additive measurement is appropriate. An additive measure at its simplest is one where a score is created from a questionnaire, and the result is simply the sum of the scores for each question. This would be normal for marking examinations, etc. However, it becomes a problem when applied to absolute standards. This is because scoring particularly well on one measure will obscure scoring particularly badly on another. This is contrary to the principles of human rights which state that they are each inalienable and indivisible. Note that all additive measures have an implied weighting. The important thing is to be clear about the effect this has on the results.

Freedom in the World 2003

Example of an Additive Methodology

Each country is assigned from 0 to 4 points per question based upon the comparative rights or liberties present. 0 represents the smallest degree, 4 the highest.

1. Is there freedom of assembly, demonstration, and open public discussion?
2. Is there freedom of political or quasi-political organization?
3. Are there free trade unions and peasant organizations or equivalents, and is there effective collective bargaining? Are there free professional and other private organizations?

The maximum score in this section is 12. It is for example possible for a country to score 8, when political or quasi political organizations are banned. Thus a significant freedom could be absent from the country, but that becomes lost in the final score because the freedoms present disguise its absence. The alternative is a violations approach where the target score is zero, but each absent freedom is counted. Such an approach is consistent with the judicial method of remedying a lack of freedoms.

Experience-based questions for monitoring Good Governance. Used in Afrobarometer survey, South Africa Jul-Aug 2000

People get their basic necessities of life such as food, safety, health care, or income in a variety of ways. For instance some people have to:

- Steal or beg for it;
- Pretend they're eligible for government assistance
- Do a favour for, or bribe a government official

Other people get these things from

- Local traditional leaders
- Government Relief programmes
- Local co-operative groups
- Or friends or family.

Still other people provide for it themselves, or pay for it in cash or in kind. Finally some people are not able to get these things at all.

Describe how you currently obtain the food you and your family eat each month? Is there anything else? If you could no longer obtain food in this way, what other methods would you be most likely to use? Describe the things you currently do to obtain healthcare for yourself or your family? If you could no longer obtain healthcare in those ways what other methods would you be most likely to us?.

Source: Afrobarometer survey Nigeria, August-September 2001

In the past year, how often (if ever) have you had to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour to government officials in order to:

	Never	Once or twice	A few times	Often	Don't know
Get a document or permit					
Get a child into school					
Get a household service					
Cross a border					
Avoid a problem with the police					
Anything else?					

What would you do if you were waiting for a government permit or license, but kept encountering delays?

- Don't worry, just wait, the permit will come
- Offer a tip of gift to the official
- Use connections to influential people
- Write a letter to the head office
- Do what you want without the permit
- Do nothing because nothing can be done
- Don't know

Composite and aggregate indicators

The terms composite and aggregate indicators are often used in conjunction with data which brings together information from more than one source. Strictly speaking, a composite indicator is one which combines different things into a single measure. A well known example of this would be the Human Development Index. An aggregate indicator is one which combines different measures of a similar thing into a single measure.

Aggregate indicators have a number of important advantages over single datasets. If the same concept is measured by different data sources it is possible to increase the coverage and reliability by combining the two sources. A widely cited example of this is the Governance Matters Indicator, which draws together 31 data sources into six composite indicators. (see page 54).

The downside of composite indicators is that unless the component data is shown, it is not clear how the rating is derived. Such a lack of clarity then means that the indicator does not readily suggest action to be taken to work towards improvements.

Particularly on data sources with large variance (as is the case for many governance indicators), combining data sources will enable the samples to become more 'accurate' through a greater number of observations of individual cases. However this assumes that the same concepts are being measured in a consistent manner.

Normative assumptions

Every indicator will have an underlying normative assumption. In layman's terms this is simply the assumption that more (or less) of whatever is being measured is a good thing. Here are some examples:

- Number of persons detained without charge – The assumption is that a lower number is better.
- Perceived state of corruption – The assumption is that less corruption is better. For example, the Corruptions Perception Index (see page 32) and the Opacity (see page 64).

Care must be taken when choosing indicators, to ensure that the normative assumption is valid. For example:

- Voter turnout – If used as a measure of democracy, the assumption is that a higher turnout is better, demonstrating greater buy-in to the democratic process and interest in the result. However, voter turnout is highest where voting is compulsory such as in Cuba, Iraq and Australia.

» Period between detention and trial – The basic assumption would be that a shorter period is better, however care must be taken that the period is not so short as to prevent the proper preparation of cases for prosecution and defence.

» Policy volatility – This is often measured by changes in the distribution of government expenditure. The assumption is that a stable policy environment promotes investment and growth. Again in this case, further information is needed concerning any reasons for policy volatility (such as change of government). A desire for low policy volatility assumes that the correct policies are being followed – policies which do not need changing for the current circumstances.

Proxy measures

A proxy measure is one which is used to substitute for information which is more difficult to get. Proxy measures would generally behave in a similar way to the item being targeted, although there may be some time lag. A good example of a proxy measure is the use of the indicator for percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel, as a proxy for maternal mortality rates. Maternal mortality is difficult to measure since it is comparatively rare and large samples are needed. In addition the correct diagnosis of maternal mortality is difficult. It is widely accepted that mothers whose births are attended are much less likely to suffer maternal mortality. As births attended data is comparatively easier to obtain, it is thus used as the proxy for maternal mortality.

» Should we use proxy measures? In cases where data availability is limited, it may be beneficial to consider proxy measures. However, these measures are not always acceptable. The main issue would be how closely related the proxy is to the original target and how similar its behaviour is. The key problem would be if efforts were then targeted at improving the outcomes as measured by proxies rather than the original target. If using a proxy you must take care to repeatedly ensure it remains valid for the original target.

» Are proxy measures widely accepted? – In some social and economic sectors, proxy measures are widely accepted. However, such measures are less widely used within the governance sphere. The key question is how far removed from the item which one wants to measure is the thing which one can measure, and to what extent does the behaviour of the proxy measure follow that of the desired measure? Journalists killed Statistics is cited as a measure for press freedoms, but as the example in the box below shows, some other attempts to use proxies have proved more controversial.

Attempt to use a proxy measure of government service delivery.

OECD March 2000.

A key right is the right to have your identity recognized in your place of residence. Ideally we would want a measure which captures this. One example indicator would be how long does it take to obtain identity papers. Another alternative would be how long does it take to obtain proof of ownership for land. At present neither of these indicators is collected systematically or widely. Thus a proxy would provide broader, more standardized coverage. If one considers that obtaining documentation is a government service, then a suitable proxy could be some other government-provided service. Presently the only government-provided service delivery measured in a comparable manner is the waiting time for a telephone. This measure was thus shortlisted by the OECD as a possible measure of government service delivery.

One key check on the validity of the measure is whether telephones remain a government service, or become available through private provision (including mobiles). At the point where the measure covers private provision it is no longer useful as a proxy for government service delivery.

A second issue with this proxy is the danger that effort is directed towards reducing the telephone waiting time and away from the key government services which are the real target. In that case the proxy and the target will behave differently, and thus telephone service waiting time is no longer a proxy for government service delivery.

In the case of this particular example there was also a political dimension. It was not felt that the proposed indicator could be used as a proxy for government service delivery because of the political message it created. This is one of the few high-profile attempts to use a proxy measure. At a meeting in March 2000 the proposed use of this proxy was rejected at an OECD expert forum.

How to use the data?

In the previous sections we have discussed how to define the problem or issue in relation to indicators, how data can be collected and a range of issues concerning the different kinds of data. In this final section we assume the situation that data is available, and provide some simple guidance as to how to make the best use of it. This section covers generic rules which might apply to any indicator.

As a foundation for using indicators we have provided a checklist of indicator attributes as well as three '*golden rules.*' These will help reduce the possibilities of misdiagnosis. Each point is illustrated using the example of 'Voter turnout' data compiled by International IDEA.

Checklist for indicator attributes:

1. validity (i.e. does the indicator measure what it purports to measure?)
2. reliability (i.e. can the indicator be produced by different people using the same coding rules and source material?)
3. measurement bias (i.e. are there problems with systematic measurement error?)
4. lack of transparency in the production of the indicator
5. representativeness (i.e. for survey data, what is the nature of the sample of individuals?)
6. variance truncation (i.e. the degree to which scales force observations into indistinguishable groupings)
7. information bias (i.e. what kinds of sources of information are being used?)
8. aggregation problems (i.e. for combined scores, to what degree are aggregation rules logically inconsistent or overcomplicated)

Golden Rule 1: Use a range of indicators

The single governance indicator which captures the subtleties and intricacies of national situations, in a manner which enables global, non value-laden comparison does not exist. Using just one indicator could very easily produce perverse assessments of any country and will rarely reflect the full situation.

Example: Voter Turnout – This is often used as a proxy for the state of democracy. However, there are countries where voting is (or was) compulsory, ranging from Belgium to Cuba, Iraq to Australia. Voter turnout in these countries was therefore high, but that does not necessarily imply the same about the level of democracy.

At the other extreme, having too many indicators results in a different range of problems, including a lack of focus and burdensome data collection and analysis. The key is a balanced set with sufficient but not superfluous information.

Example: Indicator – Voter turnout

Used as an indicator of democracy.

Voter turnout figure – 85%.

» Clarify the definition: Voter turnout is the number of those casting votes as a proportion of those eligible. Who are the eligible?

» Who were the 15%?

» Who is not eligible?

» Who did not vote?

» Was there a choice not to vote?

» What are the barriers to eligibility?

» Are there any elements of compulsion?

Golden Rule 2: Use an indicator as a first question – not a last

As an indicator becomes more detailed, it is more likely to point towards actions which could lead to an improvement in the result. Often indicators can be developed step by step as more information becomes available. In using an indicator one might go through the following steps.

» **Yes/No** – Asking the basic question, does a problem exist?

» **Number** – After determining that a problem exists, determining the size of the problem.

» **Percentage** – Put the problem into context.

» **Significance** – Use a significance test to examine whether the problem is evenly spread or certain groups face more of a problem.

Example 2:

Developing the power of a governance indicator. Audit of Government Accounts.

Principle applied – Government accounts should be subject to timely independent audit with remedial action taken where appropriate.

» Does an audit office exist?
» Is it independent – independence enshrined in legislation, through permanence of appointment of director of office etc.?
» Does the office have resources to carry out its function?
» Are those resources protected?
» What % of government accounts are audited?
» What % are audited within x months?
» What % are audited with reports submitted to parliament within x months?
» What % are audited within x months and considered by parliament?

» Golden Rule 3: Understand an indicator before you use it

This is perhaps the most crucial rule of all, since by using an indicator you can be considered to be implicitly endorsing it, including its methodology and normative assumptions.

Example 3:

Voter Turnout - how is this defined?

It could either be votes cast as a percentage of voters registered, or votes cast as a percentage of voting age population. Are there any other assessments which are included in the data – for example does the election have to be considered 'free and fair' before the data is included in the publication. How, by whom and where is the data compiled?

PART II.

Sources

The following pages contain information on 35 governance indicator sources. Each source is described according to the same format. The first page of information on each source details the main characteristics of the source. The second page provides some example data and guidance on use of the source.

Name:	Name of the source
Producer:	The individual or organization that produced the source
Stated purpose:	The purpose for which the information source was intended
Funding source:	The organization that funded the source
Current usage:	Where and how the source is currently being used
Where to find it:	The web address where the dataset or database can be found
Type of data used:	The type of data that was used in the data source (expert assessments, surveys, stories from news agencies etc.)
Coverage:	Number of countries covered
Time coverage:	The years when the first and most recent data were collected and the frequency with which data is collected
Contact details:	The address at which the producer can be contacted
Methodology:	Explains how the data was collected and compiled, and includes relevant information such as sources of data, data-gathering techniques, questionnaire design and coding.
Format of results:	Describes how the results are presented (percentages, scoring systems etc.)
Example of results	Provides an example of the results
Valid uses:	Explains how the source can be used
Invalid uses:	Explains how the source should not be used
Assumptions:	Describes the assumptions that were made by the producers while developing the source (for some sources the assumptions are explained under 'invalid use')

ACE Comparative Data

Producer: Ace Comparative Data is the successor to the Electoral Process Information Collection (EPIC) project and is produced by the ACE Electoral Knowledge Network — a joint endeavour of seven partner organisations: Elections Canada, EISA, Instituto Federal Electoral - Mexico, IFES, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), UNDP and UNDESA (Department of Economic and Social Affairs).

Stated purpose: The stated purpose of the ACE Comparative Data is to provide comparative data on election practices worldwide.

Funding source: The ACE partner organisations: Elections Canada, EISA, Instituto Federal Electoral — Mexico, IFES, International IDEA, UNDP and UNDESA.

Current usage: The ACE Electoral Knowledge Network is used by a wide range of stakeholders; such as electoral management bodies and practitioners, parliamentarians, academics, media and international organisations (over 2.4 million annual visitors).

Where to find it: http://ace.at.org/epic-en

Type of data used: The data is compiled through a multiple-choice survey about national elections on a country-by-country basis. The multiple-choice aspect of the survey allows for comparative statistics. However, at the same time there are provisions for entering more in-depth information in a comments section following each question. The data source is listed under each country sample, e.g. constitution or electoral law. Information is also available in French and Spanish.

Coverage: Global: more than 180 countries.
Time coverage: First data: 2001 (EPIC project).
Latest data: Collected in 2006.
Stated Frequency: Continuous.

Contact details: For more information contact International IDEA, at: info@aceproject.org.

Methodology: The data has been collected from multiple choice surveys by the organizations' researchers in close cooperation with, among others, regional partners, and the Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) in the respective countries. The database provides comparative and country-by-country results, on the following 11 election related topic areas: Electoral Systems, Legal Framework, Electoral Management, Boundary Delimitation, Voter Education, Voter Registration, Voting Operations, Parties and Candidates, Vote Counting, Media and Elections and Direct Democracy.

Format of results: 300+ questions on 11 election related topics.

Example results: The table below is an example of available information on Legal Framework.

ELECTORAL SYSTEMS LEGAL FRAMEWORK ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT BOUNDARY DELIMITATION VOTER EDUCATION VOTER REGISTRATION VOTING OPERATIONS PARTIES AND CANDIDATES VOTE COUNTING MEDIA AND ELECTIONS DIRECT DEMOCRACY	**LF01.** What is the status of the electoral law governing national elections? **LF02.** What is the date of the latest version of the national electoral law (including latest amendments)? **LF03.** The national electoral law covers: **LF04.** Is voting on the national level voluntary or compulsory? **LF05.** Are there provisions in the law which permit or require regional and/ or local election (s) to be held on the same day as national elections? **LF06.** Are there provisions in the law which permit or require presidential election (s) to be held on the same day as national legislative elections? **LF07.** What are the agency(ies) responsible for first level of formal electoral disputes? **LF08.** If the agency(ies) which settles formal disputes is/are specially appointed/elected; by whom? **LF09.** Who has the right to submit cases to the person or agency(ies)which settles formal disputes? **LF10.** What body(ies) is the final appellate authority for formal electoral disputes? **LF11.** Which body(ies) proposes electoral reforms?

Valid use: The ACE Comparative Data provides a systematic collection of how countries manage their elections. By presenting information about electoral systems, electoral management, legislative framework, voter registration, voter education and other related topics in a wide range of countries, users are able to compare and identify common practice within electoral administration.

Invalid use: The ACE Comparative Data database is not an indicator of electoral rights *per se*. Although it does provide insight on how well de jure rights associated with elections are covered in a given country, it does not say anything about the enforcement of these rights.

Afrobarometer

Producer: Afrobarometer

Stated purpose: To produce a comparative series of national public attitude surveys on democracy, markets and civil society in Africa.

Funding source: Afrobarometer is funded through grants from various donors, foundations and academic institutions including the Swedish International Development Agency, the U.S. Agency for International Development, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department for International Development (UK), the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Michigan State University.

Current usage: The Afrobarometer is quoted in the international press and is used as a source for other governance indicators.

Where to find it: www.afrobarometer.org

Type of data used: National surveys

Coverage: Selected countries in Africa: Round 1 (12 countries): Botswana, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Round 2 (16 countries) 4 additional countries: Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, and Senegal. Round 3 (18 countries) adds Benin and Madagascar. Additional time series data has also been collected in 5 countries.

Time coverage: First data: Collected between 1999 and 2001
Latest data: Collected between 2005 and 2006
Stated frequency: Every three years. Further surveys are expected.

Contact details: Further information is available from the Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (www.cddghana.org).

Methodology: The methodology compiles survey results from 18 countries to provide individual level and cross-country results on various questions regarding democracy and economic conditions. The questionnaire sample provides guidelines on how to collect data with the ultimate objective of the design being to give every sample element (i.e. adult citizen) an equal chance of being chosen for inclusion in the sample. The usual sample size is 1200 people per country. For some surveys data is weighted to correct for either deliberate (e.g., to provide an adequate sample of specific sub-groups for analytical purposes) or inadvertent over- or under-sampling of particular sample strata. In these cases, a weighting variable is included as the last variable in the data set, with details described in the codebook. These weighting factors are to be used when calculating all national-level statistics.

Format of results: The results are presented as a percentage of the population response to particular questions in all the surveyed countries. Data can be disaggregated to the individual level.

Table: Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in [your country]?

	BEN	BOT	KEN	LES	MAD	MOZ	NIG	SAF	TAN	UGA	ZIM
Very satisfied	17	23	10	15	6	31	4	23	20	16	3
Fairly satisfied	31	36	43	25	20	28	22	40	17	34	11
Not very satisfied	26	19	22	24	28	17	32	19	3	14	22
Not at all satisfied	9	13	8	18	11	7	38	11	2	5	29
Not a democracy	0	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	8
Don't know	16	8	16	13	32	16	3	5	58	28	27

Example results: The table above shows the 2005 results for the survey on 'satisfaction with democracy' in selected countries of the 18 that were surveyed.

Valid use: The Afrobarometer is a mass survey attempt to measure people's attitudes to democracy and economic conditions in selected African countries. The surveys are likely to be used in international and national media as well as for civil society purposes. Over time with new rounds of surveys the Afrobarometer can provide insight into how people feel their governments are progressing in the areas of democracy and economic reform. The sampling from the selected countries provides some information on how attitudes to democracy and economic conditions are different in the countries. Users need to carefully review individual questions for whether they concern perceptions or experience.

Invalid use: The Afrobarometer survey results cannot be used for all of Africa. The results only pertain to the 18 selected countries, which were chosen based on their political and economic reforms. The cross-country results must be read in the light that not all the questions are the same in each country and are conducted in different languages. The same issue applies to the fact that the national data sets are not always collected in the same year. In other words, perceptions expressed in the barometer are often based on questions posed at different points of time.

Annual Survey of Freedom

Producer: Freedom House

Stated purpose: The survey is designed to measure progress in developing political freedoms.

Funding source: Principal sources of funding are US foundations and government agencies.

Current usage: The index is widely used by news agencies and research bodies. In addition the US Government has considered using the measure in aid allocations processes, particularly for the Millennium Challenge Account.

Where to find it: www.freedomhouse.org/research/survey2004.htm

Type of data used: The survey uses exclusively 'expert' opinions.

Coverage: 192 countries and 18 related territories.

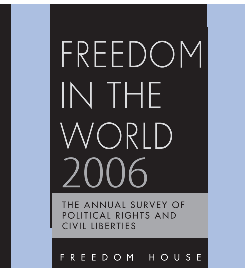
Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1955
Latest data: Collected in 2004
Stated frequency: Annual

Contact details: Washington D.C. Office
1319 18th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: +1 202-296-5101 Fax: +1 202-296-5078

Methodology: Experts allocate a country rating based upon responses to a series of questions. Those experts are not generally based in the country rated, rather they will be involved in rating several countries. The overall rating is made up from two separate indices of political and civil rights.

The full list of questions asked of each expert is available at the Freedom House webpage. The methodology requires countries to be rated by experts and these scores are transformed into a Political Freedoms and Civil Liberties index. The scores for the 2 indices are then averaged to show an overall freedom rating for the country. Each question is rated with 0 to 4 points with 0 representing the closest to the ideal situation and 4 representing the furthest from it. The impact of the double transformation of ratings is to push countries slightly closer to 'not free' than would otherwise be the case, although this affects only those at the lower ends of the ranges for each type of freedom.

Format of results: The scores for the Political Rights, Civil Liberties and combined freedom index run from 1 to 7, with 1 being most free and 7 being least free. Using the average of the political rights and civil liberties indices, countries are considered *'free'* if they score 1-2.5, *'partly free'* with 3-5.5 and *'not free'* with 5.5-7.



POLITICAL RIGHTS	CIVIL RIGHTS
» Electoral Processes	» Freedom of Expression and Belief
» Political Participation and Pluralism	» Associational and Organizational Rights
» Functioning of Government	» Rule of Law
» Discretionary questions (monarchies, ethnic cleansing)	» Personal Autonomy and Individual Right

Example results: The table below shows results for selected EU member states and developing countries in 2004.

Valid use: The index simplifies a complex subject into an easily understood rating.

Invalid use: Several studies have shown the index to have an ideological bias against communist or former communist states. The methodology's reliance on external assessments means it should not be used as a reflection of the views of citizens within the country. The scoring system precludes the indices' use as an index of the de facto or de jure enjoyment of rights.

Assumptions: The scoring system takes rights as being additive, with the overall effect that a low score in one rights aspect can be offset by a high score in another. This is contrary to the principles in international human rights norms.

In addition there are more questions concerning civil liberties than political rights. During the transformation each is given equal weighting, the net impact being that one mark away from the ideal standard on political rights pushes countries further towards 'not free' than one mark away from the ideal on civil liberties. The overall impact is 50% greater for each mark on political rights than civil liberties.

This occurs because there are 10 basic questions (up to 40 marks) for the political rights and 15 basic questions (up to 60 marks) for civil liberties. In the overall rating, the political rights score equates to half the total mark and the civil rights to the other half.

2004 RATINGS	POLITICAL RIGHTS	CIVIL LIBERTIES	OVERALL RATING
Austria	1	1	Free
Belgium	1	1	Free
Denmark	1	1	Free
France	1	1	Free
Germany	1	1	Free
Greece	1	2	Free
Netherlands	1	1	Free

2004 RATINGS	POLITICAL RIGHTS	CIVIL LIBERTIES	OVERALL RATING
Portugal	1	1	Free
Spain	1	1	Free
United Kingdom	1	1	Free
Uganda	5	4	Partly Free
India	2	3	Free
China	7	6	Not Free
Algeria	6	5	Not Free

Bertelsmann Transformation Index

Bertelsmann Stiftung C·A·P

Producer:	Bertelsmann Foundation and the Centre for Applied Research (C.A.P) at Munich University
Stated purpose:	The Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) is intended to evaluate the progress, development and transformation of countries in transition.
Funding source:	Bertelsmann Foundation
Current usage:	The BTI is used to provide the public and political actors with a comprehensive combined view of the status of democracy and a market economy as well as the quality of political management in each of these countries.
Where to find it:	www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de
Type of data used:	Administrative, primary sources, expert assessments.
Coverage:	119 developing and transition countries worldwide.
Time coverage:	First data collected: 2003 Latest data collected: 2005 Stated Frequency: Every two years
Contact details:	Bertelsmann Stiftung Carl-Bertelsmann-Str. 256 33311 Gütersloh' info@bertelsmann-transformation-index.de
Methodology:	Expert assessment of self-collected data from each participating country. Detailed country reports provide information on the underlying factors of assessment for each country, including development status, the framework and management of performance. The country reports are generally written by external experts for each state and then reviewed by a second expert from each respective state.
Format of results:	The results are comprised of two ranking tables, a Status Index on political and economic transformation, and a Management Index based on the quality of governance. A system of points ranging from 1 (worst score) and 10 (best score) is used for the Status Index. For the Management Index, all the countries in the study are ranked according to progress in which transformation has resulted from judicious management of the economy, with the best country receiving the highest rank.

The Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) 2006 Top Ten

Status Index 2006	2003 Ranking
1. Slovenia	Rank 2
2. Estonia	Rank 6
3. Czech Republic	Rank 2
4. Taiwan	Rank 8
5. Hungary	Rank 1
6. Slovakia	Rank 2
7. Lithuania	Rank 2
8. South Korea	Rank 8
9. Poland	Rank 7
10. Chile	Rank 8

Management Index 2006	2003 Ranking
1. Mauritius	N/A
2. Chile	Rank 3
3. Botswana	Rank 4
4. Slovenia	Rank 10
5. Taiwan	Rank 11
6. Slovakia	Rank 6
7. Estonia	Rank 1
8. South Korea	Rank 8
9. Lithuania	Rank 2
10. Czech Republic	Rank 12

Example results: The table above shows an example of a BTI ranking.

Valid use: The key purpose is to review, evaluate and reform policies towards a market based democracy.

Invalid use: The results of the findings of the BTI cannot be used to imply that all countries are moving towards a market based democracy or that this is necessarily the path all countries in transition will necessarily take towards development.

Assumptions: The normative assumptions of the BTI are that democracy under the rule of law and a socially responsible market economy are legitimate yardsticks for measuring state growth.

Bribe Payers Index

Producer:	Transparency International
Stated purpose:	To rank leading exporting countries in terms of the degree to which international companies with their headquarters in those countries are likely to pay bribes to senior public officials in key emerging market economies.
Funding source:	Funded by Transparency International.
Current usage:	Widely quoted in media as a measure of developed countries' contribution to corruption problems in developing countries.
Where to find it:	http://transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi
Type of data used:	Survey/Administrative, Primary/Secondary, Sources Internal/ Expert/External. Perception or objective.
Coverage:	30 leading exporting countries.
Time coverage:	First data: Collected in 1999 Latest data: Collected in 2006 Stated Frequency: Not stated. Further surveys are expected.
Contact details:	ti@transparency.org
Methodology:	The question 'In the business sectors with which you are most familiar, please indicate how likely companies from the following countries are to pay or offer bribes to win or retain business in this country?' is used to determine the ranking on the Bribe Payers Index. The survey asks respondents in emerging markets to rate the bribe paying behaviour of companies from developed countries.
Format of results:	The scale used runs from 0 (indicating certain to bribe) to 10 (indicating no bribery will be offered).

Example results: The table below shows results for selected countries in 2006.

Valid uses: The key purpose behind the index is to encourage countries to give full force to implementing the Anti-Bribery convention signed by OECD members.

Invalid use: The survey results cannot be used to make a definitive statement about the behaviour of countries regarding the bribery pact. To do so would need broader country coverage for the questionnaire, together with weighting for each country in proportion to the volume of trade between any pairs of countries.

Assumptions: Trade with the chosen developing countries is representative of trading behaviour in general.

The BPI numbers: No winners

RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	AVERAGE SCORE (0-10)	PERCENTAGE OF GLOBAL EXPORTS (2005)	RATIFICATION OF OECD CONVENTION	RATIFICATION OF UNCAC
1	Switzerland	7.81	1.2	X	
2	Sweden	7.62	1.3	X	
3	Australia	7.59	1.0	X	X
4	Austria	7.50	0.5	X	X
5	Canada	7.46	3.5	X	
25	Malaysia	5.59	1.4		
26	Taiwan	5.41	1.9		**
27	Turkey	5.23	0.7	X	
28	Russia	5.16	2.4		X
29	China	4.94	5.5		X
30	India	4.62	0.9		

Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS)

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
THE WORLD BANK

Producer:	The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank Group.
Stated purpose:	The BEEPS is designed to generate comparative measurements of quality of governance, the investment climate and the competitive environment, which can then be related to different characteristics of the firm and to firm performance.
Funding source:	The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank Group.
Current usage:	The BEEPS is used by the private sector and international development organizations. Also used as a data source for other governance indicators.
Where to find it:	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/beeps/
Type of data used:	Business survey
Coverage:	22 Countries from Eastern Europe, former Soviet Union and Turkey.
Time coverage:	First data: Collected between 1999 and 2000. Latest data: Collected in 2002. Stated Frequency: Not stated.
Contact details:	For more information please contact the project director: Steven Fries (friess@ebrd.com).
Methodology:	The 1999 BEEPS carried out surveys for approximately 4000 firms in the 22 countries using various questions pertaining to governance obstacles to business development. The data collected from these surveys is presented in an "Input Sheet", which allows the user to create customized charts in 6 areas: "Obstacles Diamonds" and the "Obstacles Bar" (descriptions of the size of the obstacles faced in a given country). The "Corruption & Capture Diamond" and "Corruption & Capture Bar" are alternative depictions of the degree of grand corruption and administrative corruption in the country. The "Capture Diamond" and "Capture Bar" charts are alternative depictions of the country's state capture components. The Diamond charts are based on average estimates only, rescaled from 0 to 1, and feature comparisons with the Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union average performance. The Bar charts always represent percentile ratings (whereby more means "better" performance) and are designed to illustrate the standard errors around the estimates. The standard errors associated with these estimates are also reported, together with the number of firms on which the estimation is based.

Format of results: The degree to which a firm's performance is affected is measured on a 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much) scale. A higher average value for each country represents worse performance by the government, and a worse obstacle for business performance.

Example results: The table below shows the survey results for all 22 countries for the question: *How predictable are changes in the Rules, Laws and Regulations?*

Valid use: Tool for managers and international development agencies to compare countries with regard to investment climate, competitiveness and governance in the specific areas.

Invalid use: The BEEPS should not be used as a general indicator for governance or democracy. In the area of corruption, for example, the results are survey perceptions on business corruption as seen by business firms. Countries' relative positions on these indicators are subject to margins of error, and thus precise rankings cannot be derived.

Results for All Firms & Countries:

	COMPLETELY PREDICTABLE	HIGHLY PREDICTABLE	FAIRLY PREDICTABLE	FAIRLY UNPREDICTABLE	HIGHLY UNPREDICTABLE	COMPLETELY UNPREDICTABLE
All Firms & Countries:	2.8%	4%	22.9%	32.6%	17.9%	19.8%

Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Database

Producer: David Cingranelli, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY USA. David L. Richards, ETS, Princeton, NJ USA

Stated purpose: The data set is designed to provide an indicator of government human rights practices.

Funding source: The National Science Foundation (USA), The World Bank

Current usage: These data are of use to scholars engaging in analyses of the correlates, determinants and consequences of government respect for internationally recognized human rights.

Where to find it: Publications, replication data, working papers, and a bibliography of use are now available at **www.humanrightsdata.com**. All CIRI data was made available free to the public at this site on August 1, 2004. The CIRI dataset is currently being cleaned and made ready for mass distribution.

Type of data used: Expert coding of primary sources from US State Department and Amnesty International. US State Department used for most indicators, with Amnesty International evidence being the primary source for Physical Integrity rights (freedom from extrajudicial killing, disappearance, torture, and political imprisonment).

Coverage: 161 states

Timeliness: First data 1981-2000
Latest data 2004

Contact details:

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Methodology: Probabilistic polychotomous cumulative scaling is used to construct additive ordinal indices from individual ordinal CIRI human rights indicators.

Scales: Individual Indicators:_Most individual indicators in the CIRI dataset range from 0 (no respect for a right) to 2 (full respect for a right). Check for the scale for each individual indicator via the website, since some have larger ranges.

Aggregated Indices: The "*Physical Integrity Rights*" scale is created from four individual indicators (the rights to freedom from extrajudicial killing, disappearance, torture, and political imprisonment), and ranges from 0 (no respect for any of these four rights) to 8 (full respect for all four of these rights).

The "E*mpowerment Rights*" scale is created from five individual indicators (the rights to freedom of movement, political participation, workers' rights, freedom of expression, and freedom of religion) and ranges from 0 (no respect for any of these five rights) to 10 (full respect for all five of these rights).

Example results: The table below shows a selection of individual physical integrity rights indicators for selected countries for the year 1987.

Valid use: These data are of use to scholars engaging in analyses of the correlates, determinants and consequences of government respect for internationally recognized human rights.

Invalid use: CIRI data are not for use in analysing overall human rights conditions – only human rights practices by government. Human rights conditions refer to the overall level of enjoyment of human rights by citizens, and non-state actors can affect this level. Human rights practices refer to the actions of governments affecting citizen enjoyment of human rights. CIRI data only

Assumption: Since CIRI contains standards-based data (except for economic rights), its coding methodology implies that the sources from which these data are drawn are complete and accurate.

		EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS	DISAPPEARANCES	TORTURE	POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT
Afghanistan	1987	0	0	0	0
Albania	1987	2	2	1	0
Algeria	1987	1	2	1	1
Angola	1987	0	2	1	0
Argentina	1987	1	2	2	1
Australia	1987	2	2	2	2
Austria	1987	2	2	2	2
Bahrain	1987	2	2	1	0
Bangladesh	1987	0	2	1	1
Belgium	1987	2	2	2	2
Belize	1987	2	2	1	2
Benin	1987	1	2	1	1
Bhutan	1987	2	2	2	2
Bolivia	1987	2	2	1	1
Botswana	1987	2	2	1	2
Brazil	1987	0	2	1	1
Brunei	1987	2	2	2	1
Bulgaria	1987	1	2	0	0
Burkina Faso	1987	1	2	2	0
Burundi	1987	1	2	1	0
Cambodia	1987	1	1	0	0
Cameroon	1987	1	2	2	1

Center for Global Development

Commitment to Development Index

Producer:	Center for Global Development
Stated purpose:	To draw attention to the many ways in which rich countries can positively influence development.
Funding source:	Rockefeller Foundation and 11 donor governments which are part of the Center for Global Development Consortium.
Current usage:	Widely quoted as a measure of donor policies' impact on developing countries.
Where to find it:	www.cgdev.org/cdi
Type of data used:	Varied. Mostly administrative data is used. Almost no perception data is used.
Coverage:	21 countries (Members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee except Luxembourg)
Time coverage:	First data: Collected between 1995 and 2001 Latest data: Collected in 2004 and published in 2006. Stated Frequency: Updated annually
Contact details:	cgd@cgdev.org 1776 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036, USA
Methodology:	The index is formed from 7 components. Each uses the best available data and weights it according to the prevailing wisdom concerning aid and policy effectiveness. The overall index is a simple average of the scores for each component.
Format of results:	The final results are produced in the form of scores where the average (for each component across all countries assessed) is constrained to 5. A higher score is desirable. There are no fixed ends to the scale used and negative values are possible.
Example results:	The table on the following page shows a selection of results.
Valid use:	This is an unusual indicator in that it brings together so many aspects of policies and expenditures which can affect development. As such it makes a useful advocacy tool for a 'joined up' approach to development.
Invalid use:	The index has some weaknesses, the greatest being uncertainty about the relative importance of various policies.
Assumptions:	The index is compiled based upon a series of assumptions. The key ones by component are:

» Aid: This component assumes that the best situation is targeted (poor but well governed countries), untied aid given in large chunks (small projects being less efficient and more burdensome on the recipient). The value of aid given to countries is discounted using the World Bank KKZ governance indicators. This assumes that the quality of national governance affects the quality of aid.

» Trade: Agricultural subsidies of EU members are assumed to be in proportion to their contribution to the Common Agricultural Policy fund.

» Investment in developing countries is assumed to be related to government policies which insure, screen, prevent double taxation, prevent corrupt practices abroad and have open policies concerning pension fund investment in developing countries.

» Migration: Migration is assumed to be good for development through access to labour markets and remittances of migrant labour to their home country. Immigrant numbers are 65% of the resulting migration score, foreign students 15% and 20% for aid to refugees.

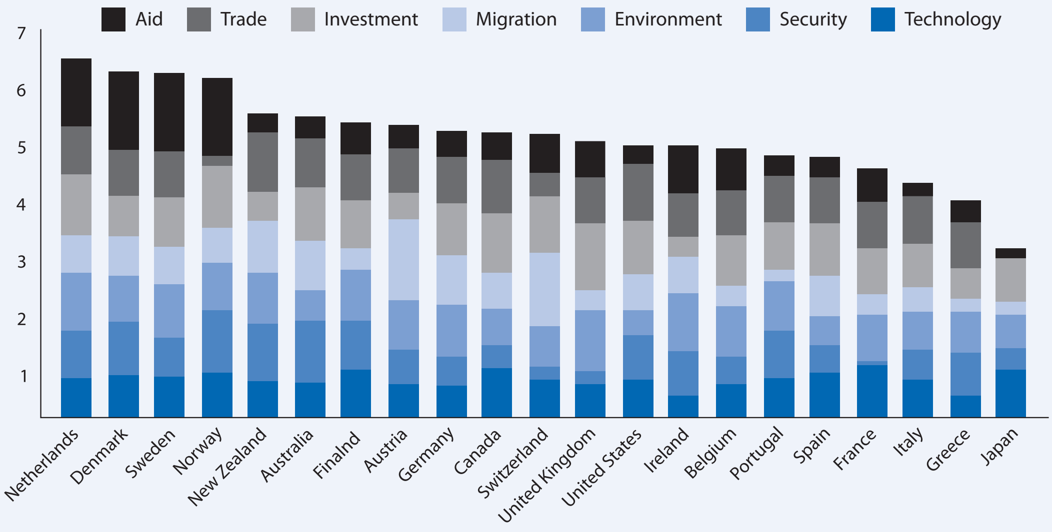
» Environment: Now assessed as 50% global climate, 10% sustainable fisheries, 40% biodiversity and global ecosystems.

» Security: This component is assessed by a variety of costs which relate to peace and security operations. It is assumed that only those endorsed by the UN Security Council, NATO or the African Union are for development purposes. All other costs are excluded. Any late UN endorsement (as in Iraq) will substantially boost countries' CDI score.

» Technology: Investment in research and development for military purposes is assumed to have 50% of the value of non-military purposes.

» Overall Index: Each of the above components is assumed to be equally important in the final commitment measure.

2006 Commitment to Development Index



Corruption Perceptions Index

Producer: Transparency International

Stated purpose: To provide data on 'corruption in international business transactions'

Funding source: Combination of public, private sector and foundations

Current usage: The index is used by a wide range of agencies as a measure of corruption. The results are widely publicised each year, making front page headlines in many countries. Some donors also use the index within their allocation models.

Where to find it: Available from the Transparency International internet site: **www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi**

Type of data used: It is a composite index, drawing on 12 polls and surveys from 9 independent institutions, which gathered the opinions of business people and country analysts.

- Freedom House – Nations in transit
- Economist Intelligence Unit
- Price Waterhouse Coopers – The Opacity Index
- Institute for Management Development, Lausanne
- Political and Economic Risk Consultancy
- World Business Environment Survey (World Bank)
- World Economic Forum
- State Capacity Survey – Columbia University
- Gallup International on behalf of TI
- A Multilateral Development Bank
- Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey
- World Markets Research Centre
- Information International

The key criterion for a data source to be used is that it must provide for a ranking of nations. This means methodological comparability across countries for any one input source.

Coverage: 163 countries globally.

Time coverage: First data: Earliest data used dates from 1980.
Latest data: Collected in 2006.
Stated frequency: Annual.

Contact details: In addition to Transparency International's website, further information on methodology can be obtained from: Dr Johann Graf Lambsdorff (TI Adviser and director of the statistical work on the CPI). Passau University, Germany, Tel: +49-851-5092551.

Methodology: Details of the questions asked by each of the data sources are available in the background paper on the website, released at the same time as the index. The base assumption used is that overall levels of corruption globally are unchanged from year to year. All data sources ask qualitative questions to determine the level of corruption. Note that some data sources (Economist Intelligence Unit, Freedom House) use exclusively external assessors based outside the country rated.

Scales: The scale runs from 0 to 10.0 with 10.0 being 'highly clean' and 0 being 'highly corrupt'.

Example results: The table below shows the 2006 top 5 'clean countries' together with the 5 '*most corrupt'* countries indicated in the Corruption Perception Index.

Valid use: This measure will be influential in the ability of countries to attract foreign investment. Its purpose is to measure corruption in international business transactions. Many sources concentrate on occasions when corruption occurs whilst doing business – such as obtaining export permits. The questions in the global competitiveness report ask about the need to make undocumented extra payments in connection with public utilities. This particular question will become less relevant as states step out of providing utilities.

Invalid use: This cannot be used as a measure of national performance in combating corruption. This is because countries themselves cannot change their rating. The index is about relative positions. If all countries combated corruption to the same extent, under the basic methodological assumption used, countries would retain the same score.

RANK	COUNTRY	2006 CPI SCORE	SURVEYS USED	CONFIDENCE RANGE
1	Finland	9.6	7	9.4 - 9.7
1	Iceland	9.6	6	9.5 - 9.7
1	New Zealand	9.6	7	9.4 - 9.6
4	Denmark	9.5	7	9.4 - 9.6
5	Singapore	9.4	9	9.2 - 9.5
156	Sudan	2.0	4	1.8 - 2.2
160	Guinea	1.9	3	1.7 - 2.1
160	Iraq	1.9	3	1.6 - 2.1
160	Myanmar	1.9	3	1.8 - 2.3
163	Haiti	1.8	3	1.7 - 1.8

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment

Producer: World Bank

Stated purpose: The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) aims to assess the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework. 'Quality' refers to how conducive that framework is to fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth and the effective use of development assistance.

Funding source: World Bank

Current usage: CPIA ratings, or the overall country score, are used for informing country assistance strategies and World Bank loaning activities. The CPIA country scores were made public in June 2006 and are increasingly used by the media and development actors.

Where to find it: The CPIA rating, or overall country score based on the results of the CPIA is called the IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI). The 2005 country scores can be found at this link: http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:20933600~menuPK:2626968~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154,00.html

Type of data used: The CPIA is based on the analytical work that is done in the Bank as well as information coming from other sources produced by organisations both within countries (administrative data etc) as well as regional and international organisations. Data is also collected from consultations with national stakeholders within the countries being assessed.

Coverage: 78 countries.

Time coverage: First data: collected in the 1970s (but not publicly available)
Latest data: collected in 2006 (first made publicly available)
Stated frequency: Annual

Contact details: The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Tel: +1 (202) 473-1000

Methodology: The CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: (a) economic management; (b) structural policies; (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (d) public sector management and institutions. For each of the 16 criteria, countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The scores depend on the level of performance in a given year assessed against the criteria, rather than on changes in performance compared to the previous year. Bank staff assess the country's actual performance on each of the criteria, and assign a rating. These scores are averaged—first to yield the cluster score, and then to determine a composite country rating as the average of the four clusters. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgements based on country knowledge, originated in the Bank or elsewhere, and on relevant publicly available indicators.

The ratings depend on actual policies and performance, rather than on promises or intentions. A copy of the 2005 questionnaire is available at: **http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/CPIA2005Questionnaire.pdf**

Example results: The table below shows results across two of the cluster areas: 'structural policies' and 'public sector management and institutions' for selected countries in 2005.

Valid use: The IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) provides an overview of key features of a country's institutional and policy framework.

Invalid use: The CPIA ratings are focused on policies and institutions rather than outcomes. They are also based on actual not planned policies and represent a snapshot of country policies and institutions at a particular point in time. The CPIA ratings are produced by World Bank staff and reflect the biases and assumptions of what constitutes good policy and institutions of the organisation to which they belong.

2005 IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI)

		B. STRUCTURAL POLICIES				D. PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONS					
		4	5	6		12	13	14	15	16	
No.	Country	Trade	Financial Sector	Business Regulatory Environ.	Ave.	Property Rights & Rule-based Govern.	Quality of Budget. & Finan. Mgt.	Effic.of Revenue Mobil.	Quality of Public Admin.	Transpar., Account. & Corrup.in Pub. Sec.	Ave.
1	**Albania**	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.3
2	**Angola**	4.0	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
3	**Armenia**	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8
4	**Azerbaijan**	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.2
5	**Bangladesh**	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.9
6	**Benin**	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4
7	**Bhutan**	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
8	**Bolivia**	5.0	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.3
9	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3

East Asia Barometer

Producer: The East Asia Barometer Network which includes a network of scholars from local and global universities sponsored by national and international agencies.

Stated purpose: The project is designed to present a systematic comparative survey of attitudes towards political values, democracy, and governance around the East Asia region. As a result, the project also aims to boost capacity for democracy studies, and to foster a network of this kind in the region.

Funding source: Coordination, data archiving and collaborative aspects are funded through research grants by the government agency of Taiwan. Each participating country team is responsible for the partial or full cost of the data collection activities.

Current usage: Assess levels of popular support for democratic form of government and belief in its legitimacy across the region. Assess the process through which citizens acquire and internalize democratic values and orientation. Engage the Asian Values' debate within and beyond the region.

Where to find it: Data are available on request at the two websites of the East Asia Barometer: **http://eacsurvey.law.ntu.edu.tw/chinese/index.htm** and Asian Barometer Survey **http://www.asianbarometer.org/**
Data is also published in academic publications.

Type of data used: Opinions and attitudes of individual respondents.

Coverage: Hong Kong, China, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, South Korea, the Philippines, Mongolia, Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam.

Time coverage: First wave of data collected in 2001-2002.
Second wave: collected in 2005-2007.
Stated frequency: more surveys are planned.

Contact details: Contact: Professor Yun-han Chu,
Principal Director, Department of Political Science,
National Taiwan University (NTU), Taipei, TAIWAN 10020
Email: yunhan@ntu.edu.tw; asianbarometer@ntu.edu.tw.

Methodology: Data is gathered through face to face interviews. Note that barometer surveys exist in many regions. This one is tailored to the East Asian situation. This means that some questions which appear elsewhere are not included. For example, 'Trust in Churches' is not covered in Asia or Africa.

Format of results: Results are presented as %, always positive (i.e. % approving of, trusting in, participating in, etc.)

Example results: The table below shows results for selected countries in 2005.

Valid uses: The surveys provide a wide ranging snapshot of opinions across the participating countries and topics. Within the questionnaire there are some questions which cover direct experiences, however the results for these are not easily obtainable at present. The questions on political participation are deeper than comparable surveys and provide a broader range of results concerning democratic behaviours.

Invalid use: Note carefully the precise question which you are using the data for. For example there are two distinct questions concerning corruption. The first asks an opinion concerning how widespread the respondent thinks corruption is, the second asks whether the respondent has ever witnessed any corrupt act.

Assumptions: Some of the questions include 'false' choices. For example, 'which is more important, democracy or economic development?' Such a choice could be seen to assume that one is possible without the other.

COUNTRY	YEAR OF LAST SURVEY	% PERSONS EXPRESSING TRUST IN						
		PARLIAMENT	POLICE	POLITICAL PARTIES	COURTS	MILITARY	TV	NEWS-PAPERS
Hong Kong	2005/6	62	N/A	29	82	82	67	N/A
Japan	2005/6	14	50	10	68	54	52	N/A
Korea	2005/6	15	50	15	51	59	77	75
Mongolia	2005/6	61	48	42	47	68	80	40
China	2005/6	99	74	99	82	98	91	85
Philippines	2005/6	45	46	35	50	54	64	54
Taiwan	2005/6	24	49	19	51	70	48	39
Thailand	2005/6	60	58	50	74	80	80	57

Electoral Quotas for Women Database

Producer: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) and Stockholm University's Department of Political Science.

Stated purpose: To provide data on quotas for women in public elections, together with the proportion of seats occupied by women. Also provides detailed case studies on the use of quotas in thirty countries around the world.

Funding source: International IDEA

Current usage: The website collates data from all countries where quotas are known to be used to increase the representation of women in legislatures. Details are provided concerning the types of quota (electoral law, constitutional or political party + constitutional or legislative quotas for sub-national government).

Where to find it: Available on the internet at **www.quotaproject.org**

Type of data used: This is a composite database bringing together data from the best available sources. All known quotas are included, regardless of the status of the most recent election of the country to which they relate. Viewers and users are invited to submit any new information which they are aware of for possible inclusion within the database.

Time coverage: First data/latest data: Depends on date of last election in each country concerned.

Stated frequency: Will be continuously updated until 2006

Contact details: International IDEA
Strömsborg, S-103 34 Stockholm
Sweden
Email: info@idea.int or quotas@statsvet.su.se
This is a collaborative project with the department of political science at Stockholm University.

Methodology: The data is drawn from constitutions and electoral laws, parliamentary websites and secondary sources. Calculations are not made, this being a data harvesting exercise. The individual data source for each country is shown in each case.

Format of results: The quotas are expressed both as percentages and numbers of seats reserved for women. In addition, some political parties set targets for the proportions of candidates who must be women.

Example results: The table on the following page shows a selection of results for some countries.

Valid uses: The information in the database facilitates the study of quotas and their impact. IDEA hopes that the database will be valuable to those who work to increase women's political representation. Further information about additional reasons for

COUNTRY	YEAR OF LAST ELECTION	ELECTORAL SYSTEM	QUOTA TYPE	RESULT	% OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT
Rwanda	2003	FPTP (First Past the Post) (Plurality)	Constitutional Quota for National Parliaments; Election Law Quota Regulation, National Parliament; Constitutional or Legislative Quota, Sub-National Level	39 of 80	48.8%
Sweden	2002	List PR (List Proportional Representation)	Political Party Quota for Electoral Candidates	157 of 349	45.0%
Denmark	2001	List PR	Quotas existed previously or quota legislation has been proposed	68 of 179	38.0%
Netherlands	2003	List PR	Political Party Quota for Electoral Candidates	55 of 150	36.7%
Norway	2001	List PR	Political Party Quota for Electoral Candidates	60 of 165	36.4%
Costa Rica	2002	List PR	Election Law Quota Regulation, National Parliament; Political Party Quota for Electoral Candidates	20 of 57	35.1%
Indonesia	1999	List PR	Election Law Quota Regulation, National Parliament	44 of 500	8.8%
Greece	2000	List PR	Sub-National Level; Political Party Quota for Electoral Candidates	26 of 300	8.7%
Algeria	2002	List PR	Political Party Quota for Electoral Candidates	24 of 389	6.2%
Sierra Leone	2002	FPTP	Quotas existed previously or quota legislation has been proposed	N/A of 80	N/A
Iraq	2004	TRS (Majoity) (2 Round System)	Constitutional Quota for National Parliaments; Election Law Quota Regulation, National Parliament	0	0.0%
Afghanistan	2004	FPTP (Plurality)	Constitutional Quota for National Parliaments	N/A	N/A

the increase (or decrease) in female political representation is provided through a series of country case studies.

Invalid use:

This cannot be used to draw conclusions about the functioning of the democratic process without further information. It would be important to know about the existence of female candidates and the platform upon which they stood (if different to male candidates). In addition, issues such as voter turnout could have affected the results in the database.

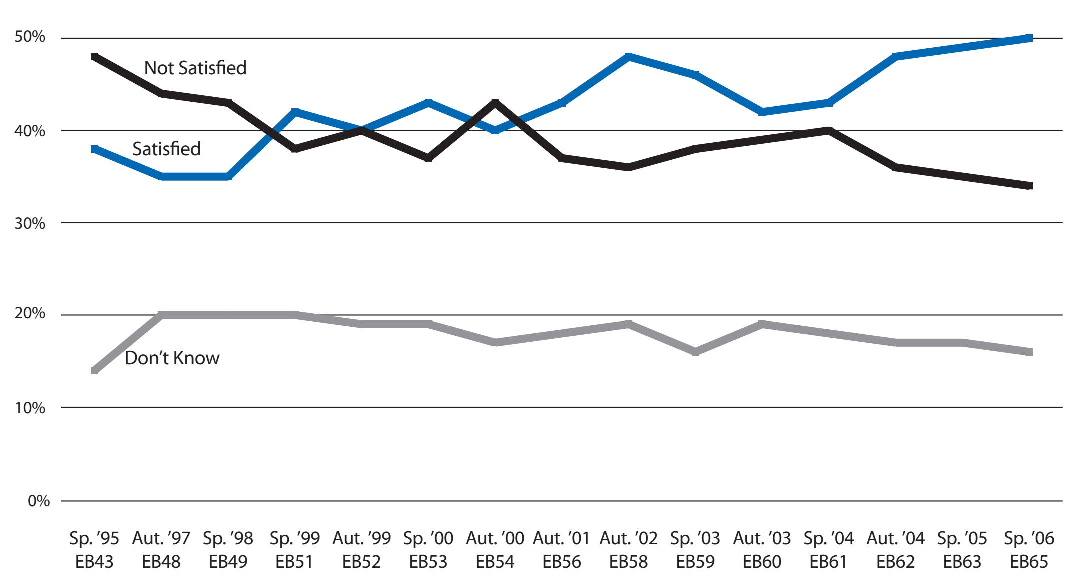
Assumptions:

To use this data as a proxy for the representation of women's issues within the democratic system of a country would imply an assumption that women's issues are uniquely, or better covered by female representatives

Eurobarometer

Producer:	European Commission
Stated purpose:	To monitor public opinion in the European Union on issues relating to European integration, attitudes towards the EU, its institutions and its policies.
Funding source:	European Commission
Current usage:	The Eurobarometer (EB) is widely cited in the media. EU policy makers often take EB-results into account when preparing decisions.
Where to find it:	The EB is published by the European Commission: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/
Type of data used:	National surveys
Coverage:	European Union Member States Candidate countries; occasionally other countries of the European Economic Area and Switzerland and USA
Time coverage:	First data collected in 1974 Latest data collected in 2006 Stated frequency: Annual (also bi-annual reports)
Contact details:	European Commission DG PRESS.B1 – Public Opinion Analysis sector B-1049 Brussels eurobarometer@cec.eu.int
Methodology:	The Eurobarometer team uses several instruments. The standard EB is based on random samples of 1000 persons (aged 15 and over) in each country interviewed in their homes. They contain several series of questions designed to measure trends of opinion over time, as well as current affairs questions. Special EB are methodologically identical to standard EB; but their content and frequency varies as they are launched upon the request of one of the directorates general of the Commission if and when needed. Interviews for the '*FLASH EB*' are done by telephone. When addressing the public at large, they are based on random samples of 500 persons per country. They are done whenever a directorate general needs one. If appropriate, FLASH EB do not address the general public but a specific target group, e.g. managers, farmers, teachers, general practitioners, etc.
Format of results:	Public opinion expressed as % of population

Satistfaction with the way democracy works in the European Union (% EU)



Example results: The table above shows public opinion on satisfaction with how democracy works over the last ten years with the latest data from 2006 (standard EB Nr. 65).

Valid use: The Eurobarometer is used in national and international press as opinion polls on EU citizens' attitudes to a range of issues.

Invalid use: The Eurobarometer opinion poll results do not represent the opinion of Europe as a whole (although the 10 new member states will make it more representative). Note that this is a perception survey.

Assumptions: The Eurobarometer assumes that the survey questions translate the same meaning and connotations in all the survey languages.

GAPS in Workers' Rights

Producer: Roger Böhning

Stated purpose: A new indicator system to quantify the realization of fundamental human rights in the world of work in principle and in practice.

Funding source: Private

Current usage: Measures gaps in adherence to core labour standards and their implementation. These two dimensions are pulled together in a single notion, called Core Rights Gaps.

Where to find it: Initially published in 2003 in two ILO working papers, Roger Böhning has subsequently elaborated his ideas in a book:- Labour rights in crisis: Measuring the achievement of fundamental human rights in the world of work (Basingstoke, Palgrave-Macmillan, 2005), www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.WORKINGPAPERS?var_language=EN

Type of data used: Ratification; reporting on ratified and unratified Conventions; expressions of interest and satisfaction or direct requests and observations by the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations; as well as reports by the ILO's Committee on Freedom of Association.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1985
Latest data: Collected in 2004
Stated frequency: Yearly

Contact details: The author can be contacted at wrbohning@bluewin.ch

Methodology: Accords ratification of core Conventions a certain value, the size of which is not as such important because all other variables forming part of the new system are expressed as a percentage of the value of ratification. Thus, the crucial implementation measure fixes each direct request or negative observation by the Committee of Experts at, respectively, 10% and 20% of a Convention's value in terms of annual values. Scores can move in both directions in the sense that an expression of interest or satisfaction by the Committee of Experts has the same – but opposite – weight of 10% and 20% of a Convention's value, respectively. The system covers (i) freedom of association and collective bargaining, (ii) freedom from forced labour, (iii) freedom from child labour and (iv) freedom from discrimination, separately and jointly.

Format of results: Scale runs from 0 to 1. Also shown are adherence and Implementation Gaps. The result is shown as a 3 decimal place Gap. The goal is a score of 0 meaning no Gap. A score of 1 implies that a country has not signed the relevant conventions, nor has it reported upon them.

Example results: The table below shows results for a selection of countries in 2004.

Valid use: All human rights indicators must capture two dimensions. One is the commitment to rights in law, the other is the actual effect given to them in practice. The new indicator system does exactly that, and it does it validly, transparently and, most important, objectively. Furthermore, it ensures replicability, non-truncation, utility in the sense of ease and cost effectiveness of data collection, as well as relevance in the sense of linking data to policies.

A main use of this will be to examine the adherence and implementation of countries to ILO standards. In addition, this can be used as a measure of overall levels of workers' rights.

Invalid use: One by-product of the points system used is that ratification of an additional convention brings a sudden jump in the score received. In reality a country is likely to have been working for some time prior to signature to ensure that it would be possible to fulfil the obligations which the conventions imply. Therefore the index should be used over a broad spread of years as a means of identifying trends.

Assumptions: The core assumption regarding the measurement of human rights, in the labour field and generally, concerns objectivity. The author criticizes bodies such as Freedom House and Polity, and avoids geopolitical and cultural bias by basing himself on the – negative and positive – judgements of the ILO's Committee of Experts, supplemented by reports of the ILO's Committee on Freedom of Association. Another assumption concerns the weighting used, such as that Core Rights Gaps give the implementation dimension four times the weight of the adherence dimension.

AREA	2000-04 AVERAGE SCORES	ADHERENCE GAP	IMPLEMENTATION GAP	CORE RIGHTS GAPS
Four freedoms as a whole				
	Italy	0.000	0.080	0.074
	Nicaragua	0.000	0.117	0.108
	USA	0.164	0.050	0.248
	Myanmar	0.171	0.137	0.337
Freedom of association				
	Ireland	0.000	0.000	0.000
	South Africa	0.006	0.033	0.037
	Pakistan	0.025	0.385	0.385
	Guatemala	0.000	0.435	0.413
Freedom from discrimination				
	Kenya	0.050	0.067	0.136
	Germany	0.000	0.151	0.136
	Nigeria	0.063	0.333	0.398
	India	0.000	0.467	0.423

Gender Empowerment Measure

Producer:	UNDP Human Development Report Office
Stated purpose:	To capture gender inequality in three key areas: the extent of women's political participation and decision-making, economic participation and decision-making power and the power exerted by women over economic resources.
Funding source:	UNDP
Current usage:	Part of the Human Development Report, widely quoted in international media.
Where to find it:	Human Development Report, annual. **http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/**
Type of data used:	The measure uses estimated earned income based on non-agricultural wages, percentage of parliamentary seats by gender, percentage of technical positions held by women and percentage of legislators, senior officials and managers who are women.
Coverage:	The GEM coverage includes all UN members for which data is available.
Time coverage:	First data: 2003 Latest data: Collected in 2004 Stated frequency: Produced annually
Contact details:	Human Development Report Office 304 E. 45th Street, 12th Floor, New York 10017 Tel: +1 (212) 906-3661 Fax: +1 (212) 906-3677
Methodology:	The measure is calculated in 3 parts. Firstly the relative share of parliamentary seats is calculated, compared to an ideal of 50% for each gender. Secondly a similar method is used for each of the economic participation measures. Lastly an income measure is calculated. The three are then combined into a single index. The income measure is a proxy calculated using information about female/ male shares of non-agricultural wage and female/ male shares of the economically active population.
Format of results:	The index runs from 0 to 1 with 1 being the maximum. A higher score is desirable.
Example results:	The table on the following page shows a selection of results for some countries.
Valid use:	This measure should be used to advocate further opportunities for women. The regular production, and publication of the supporting data means that the measure can also be dissected to examine the factors underlying any result.
Invalid use:	The UNDP HDR produces a separate *Gender Development Index*, which focuses more on women's capabilities. The empowerment measure is not designed as a development measure.

Assumptions:

The core underlying assumption is that empowered women would make the same choices as men. That is that they would go for the same jobs, seek election to parliament just as frequently and undertake work at similar levels. The implication of this is that empowerment concerns not just the ability and opportunity to make choices, but that those choices would be exercised in a particular manner. Note that empowerment data which relate only to choices (not their result) is not available.

For calculating the female share of the wage bill the measure has assumed that the ratio of female to male wages in non-agricultural jobs applies to the whole economy. For missing data the authors substitute a value of 0.75 for the ratio of female to male non-agricultural wage, implying that unless other data is available it is assumed that women earn approx ¾ of the male wage.

	GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE (GEM)		SEATS IN PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN (AS % OF TOTAL)	FEMALE LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS (AS % OF TOTAL)	FEMALE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS (AS % OF TOTAL)	RATIO OF ESTIMATED FEMALE TO MALE EARNED INCOME
	RANK	VALUE				
Norway	1	0.932	37.9	29	50	0.75
Iceland	3	0.686	33.3	29	55	0.71
Australia	8	0.833	28.3	37	40	0.70
Namibia	26	0.623	26.9	30	53	0.57
Malaysia	55	0.500	13.1	23	40	0.36
Botswana	54	0.501	11.1	31	53	0.36
Bangladesh	67	0.374	14.8	23	12	0.46
Egypt	73	0.262	3.8	9	30	0.23
Yemen	75	0.128	0.7	4	15	0.30

Global Accountability Report

Producer:	One World Trust
Stated purpose:	To promote global accountability, achieve organisational change, improve the effectiveness of global decision making and contribute to poverty reduction through decisions which take into account the needs of affected people, including the world's poorest.
Funding source:	The One World Trust is funded through grants, bequests and individual donations. For its most recent work on accountability, the Trust received support from The Ford Foundation, The Baring Foundation and The Allan Nesta Ferguson Charitable Settlement.
Current usage:	The report and accompanying data are principally designed as a tool for conceptual and practical identification of opportunities for improvement of accountability policy, systems and practice of assessed organizations and their broader sectors.
Where to find it:	The Global Accountability Report is available via the website www.oneworldtrust.org/accountability
Type of data used:	The indicators were scored based on publicly available data, questionnaires that were completed by the assessed organisations, internal documents and other information collected through semi-structured interviews with representatives of the assessed organisations and external experts or stakeholders of the organisations.

Coverage:

The Report covers global organisations from the inter-governmental, non-governmental and corporate sectors. In the 2006 Global Accountability Report, the following organisations were assessed:

Intergovernmental Organisations

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
World Health Organisation (WHO)
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
World Bank – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
World Trade Organisation (WTO)

International non-governmental actors

ActionAid International (AAI)
Amnesty International (AI)
Human Life International (HLI)
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
The Nature Conservancy
Oxfam International (OI)
World Vision International (WVI)
World Wildlife Fund International (WWF)

Trans-national Corporations

Anglo American plc
Dow Chemical Company
Exxon Mobil Corporation
Microsoft Corporation
Nestlé
News Corporation
Pfizer Inc
RWE
Toyota Motor Corporation
Wal-Mart Stores Inc

Time coverage:

First/Latest data: The report is based on key documents from each organisation being studied. The pilot report was published in 2003. The 2006 Report is based on data available as of June 2006.

Stated frequency:

A follow up Report which will assess a new group of 30 organisations is expected by early 2008.

Contact details:

Monica Blagescu
Accountability Programme Manager
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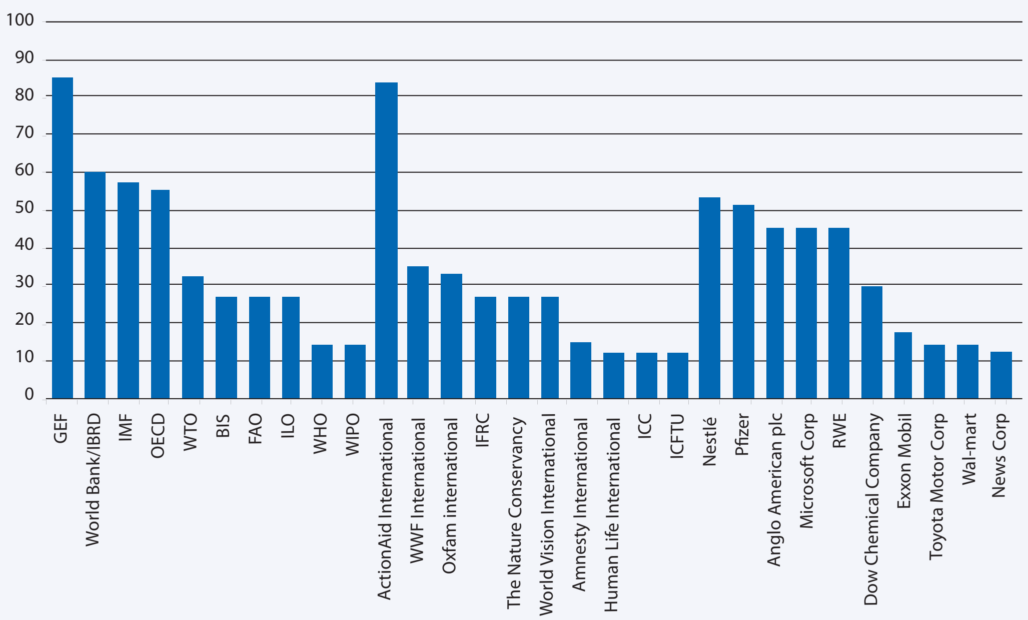
accountability@oneworldtrust.org

Methodology: The Index documents the degree to which the headquarters / international secretariat of the assessed organisations have the capabilities in place to enable accountability and responsiveness to both the communities they affect and the public at large. Desk-based research, questionnaires, interviews, expert reviews, and feedback from organisations and their external stakeholders are used to score the organisational capabilities (policies and systems) against a set of good practice principles of accountability, which were developed through a participatory process. Indicators are weighted depending on their importance to accountability.

Format of results: In the 2006 Global Accountability Report, the organisations are assessed against four core dimensions of accountability: transparency, participation, evaluation, and complaint and response mechanisms. The scores for each organisation were totalled and weighted out of 100 percent for each dimension but no aggregate score was provided. Higher scores in all four dimensions indicate higher capabilities to enable, support and foster accountability.

Example results: The graph below shows the results for transparency.

Graph 1: Organisational scores on transparency capabilities



Valid use: This data source and the accompanying profiles of organisations can be used to illuminate good practice, highlight accountability gaps, encourage cross-sector learning, and promote realistic reforms within the accountability of the organisations covered.

Invalid use: The coverage is limited to the sample of 30 organisations. For now, this cannot be used to identify best and worst overall performers in the global governance arena in terms of accountability. As coverage increases with the next report, this may become possible.

Assumptions: The Report captures the existence of and commitment to principles of accountability at the headquarter / international secretariat level of an organisation; and the internal capability to implement these principles across the wider organisation, network, federation or group *to foster accountability to affected communities and the public at large*. The presence and quality of accountability policies and systems at this level is taken either as reflecting an already existing organisation-wide commitment to the issue, or as an indication that the headquarters / international secretariat recognises that these stated values and principles should be applied throughout the organisation as a matter of conceptual integrity and good practice.

The Report does not attempt to measure the inevitable variations and differences between commitments that are made in organisational documents at the international office and what happens in practice at the field level. Depending on the type of organisations and governances structures that they have in place, such differences can be a reflection of decentralised organisations, loose links between international and field offices, or inadequate communication and management practices. The study therefore does not claim to present a full and definitive assessment of the overall accountability of assessed organisations. What happens in practice and at field level is obviously key for a more definitive assessment of any organisation's accountability.

There is recognition that accountability is a concept subject to multiple cultural or sector-specific interpretations and understandings. The Report does not claim to capture the breadth of the manifestations that accountability principles may take for different organisations.

Global Competitiveness Index

Producer: World Economic Forum with Columbia University

Stated purpose: The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) attempts to quantify the impact of a number of key factors which contribute to create the conditions for competitiveness, with particular focus on the macroeconomic environment, the quality of the country's institutions, and the state of the country's technology and supporting infrastructure.

Funding source: Private sector companies and participation fees from annual meetings.

Current usage: The GCI is widely quoted in the media and in academic research.

Where to find it: The GCI is published as part of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report. **http://www.weforum.org/site/homepublic.nsf/Content/Global+Competitiveness+Programme%5CGlobal+Competitiveness+Report**

Type of data used: Administrative data (publicly available data) and World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey

Coverage: Global 125 countries

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1979
Latest data: Collected in 2005
Stated frequency: Annual

Contact details: For more information on the survey contact: gcp@weforum.org.

Methodology: The GCI measures "the set of institutions, factors and policies that set the sustainable current and medium-term levels of economic prosperity" (in other words, those factors that facilitate or drive productivity). The index is composed of nine pillars:

1. Institutions

2. Infrastructure

3. Macro economy

4. Health and primary education

5. Higher education and training

6. Market efficiency (goods, labour, financial)

7. Technological readiness

8. Business sophistication

9. Innovation

The index attempts to take into account countries' different stages of economic development, and organises the nine pillars into three specific sub-indices:

1. Basic requirements (most important for countries at a factor-driven stage of development).
2. Efficiency enhancers (most important for countries at the efficiency driven stage).
3. Innovation and sophistication factors (most important for countries at the innovation-driven stage).

The rankings are drawn from a combination of publicly available hard data and the results of the Executive Opinion Survey, an annual survey conducted by the World Economic Forum, together with its network of Partner Institutes (research institutes and business organizations) in the countries covered by the Report. In 2006, 11,000 business leaders were polled in 125 economies worldwide. The survey questionnaire is designed to capture a broad range of factors affecting an economy's business climate that are critical determinants of sustained economic growth.

Format of results: Uses a 1-7 scale (higher average score means higher degree of competitiveness).

Example results: The Table below shows results for selected countries in 2006.

Valid use: The GCI is a helpful tool to assess economic competitiveness.

Invalid use: Although the CGI assesses several aspects related to governance such as public trust in institutions, judicial independence and corruption, these are limited measures of governance. There is also a strong business bias regarding governance related aspects, which is reflected by the questions and respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey. Consequently, the GCI should be used very cautiously as a governance index per se. The GCI points out that the ranking is based on relative positioning, thus one country movement on the list is not necessarily due to changes in the country but rather in other countries (i.e. if one country goes up another has to go down).

Assumption: Weighting used in constructing index is appropriate.

COUNTRY/ECONOMY	2006 RANK	2006 SCORE
Switzerland	1	5.81
Finland	2	5.76
Singapore	5	5.63
Qatar	38	4.55
Malta	39	4.54
Lithuania	40	4.53
Italy	42	4.46
India	43	4.44
Kuwait	44	4.41
South Africa	45	4.36
Cyprus	46	4.36
Poland	48	4.30

COUNTRY/ECONOMY	2006 RANK	2006 SCORE
Turkey	59	4.14
Jamaica	60	4.10
El Salvador	61	4.09
Russian Federation	62	4.08
Azerbaijan	64	4.06
Zimbabwe	119	3.01
Ethiopia	120	2.99
Mozambique	121	2.94
Timor-Leste	122	2.90
Chad	123	2.61
Burundi	124	2.59
Angola	125	2.50

Global Integrity Index

Producer: Global Integrity

Stated purpose: To assess the existence and effectiveness of mechanisms that prevent abuses of power and promote public integrity, as well as the access that citizens have to their government.

Funding source: Funded by Legatum Global Development, Sunrise Foundation, Wallace Global Fund and the World Bank.

Current usage: Provides a benchmark of good governance mechanisms and institutions needed to combat corruption, together with qualitative journalistic reporting about corruption in countries.

Where to find it: http://www.globalintegrity.org/data/2006index.cfm

Type of data used: Local expert assessment, reinforced through a peer review mechanism.

Coverage: 43 countries globally, primarily large aid recipients and emerging markets.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 2003; published in 2004.
Latest data: Collected in 2006
Stated frequency: Annual, beginning 2006

Contact details: Global Integrity
910 17th St., NW
Suite 1040
Washington DC 20006
Tel: +1 (202) 449-4100

Methodology: Global Integrity combined qualitative journalistic reporting with an in-depth, quantitative scorecard approach to assess the institutions and practices that citizens can use to hold their governments accountable. The Global Integrity Index assesses the opposite of corruption: the existence of laws, institutions, and mechanisms designed to deter, prevent, or curb corruption and their implementation and enforcement.

Through almost 300 disaggregated indicators, the Global Integrity Index assesses the following dimensions of governance:

1	**Civil Society, Public Information and Media**
1.1	Civil Society Organizations
1.2	Media
1.3	Public Access to Information
2	**Elections**
2.1	Voting & Citizen Participation
2.2	Election Integrity
2.3	Political Financing
3	**Government Accountability**
3.1	Executive Accountability
3.2	Legislative Accountability
3.3	Judicial Accountability
3.4	Budget Processes
4	**Administration and Civil Service**
4.1	Civil Service Regulations
4.2	Whistle-blowing Measures
4.3	Procurement
4.4	Privatization

5	**Oversight and Regulatory Mechanisms**
5.1	National Ombudsman
5.2	Supreme Audit Institution
5.3	Taxes and Customs
5.4	Financial Sector Regulation
5.5	Business Licensing and Regulation
6	**Anti-Corruption Mechanisms and Rule of Law**
6.1	Anti-Corruption Law
6.2	Anti-Corruption Agency
6.3	Rule of Law
6.4	Law Enforcement

The data is gathered through a consistent methodology applied by in-country experts with a background governance and corruption issues; the disaggregated indicators assess both de jure and de facto corruption prevention measures and are anchored to scoring criteria to help ensure consistency of scoring across individuals and cultures. The survey scores and report are peer-reviewed to ensure accuracy and replicability. Each set of questions forms a subcategory index, category score and overall score. Results are checked for inter-coder reliability. A standardised scoring system is used for each question. At each level the scores are averaged. The data is available for each category and sub-category score as well as at the disaggregated level. The questionnaire can be found at http://www.globalintegrity.org/data/downloads.cfm

Format of results: Scores are available on a 0-100 scale that are grouped into five tiers:

- Very Strong (90-100)
- Strong (90-90)
- Moderate (70-80)
- Weak (60-70)
- Very Weak (Below 60).

Users of the website will also find a reference and explanatory comment (optional) accompanying each data point. For each country that participated, a full Global Country Report is also available at: http://www.globalintegrity.org/reports/2006/index.cfm

Example results: The table on the following page shows results for the 43 countries.

Valid uses: This measure is an interesting addition to the field of corruption indicators, in that it specifically concentrates on public sector preventative measures rather than corruption per se. The peer review process seeks to reinforce the validity, and the journalistic narrative provides additional, useful explanatory commentary.

Invalid use: The authors are very open about potential weaknesses of their data source. They note that the coverage focuses on national governance frameworks (sub-national measures are not covered for example). In addition the index excludes private sector corruption (except for some basic aspects). The compilers are working on the inclusion of further output measures in addition to those which currently focus on the existence of laws and institutions. Note that research by the World Bank Institute is beginning to question the need for and effectiveness of anti-corruption organisations for combating corruption, something which the Index assesses amongst many other institutional safeguards *[comment: we place no greater importance on anti-corruption commissions than does the bank, and our scoring criteria allow for non-centralized systems where multiple mechanisms (i.e. Special prosecutors + justice ministry + parliamentary committees etc) together serve the role as a 'central' anti-corruption organization. Also, there is plenty of other research, not just wbi's, that questions the effectiveness of a central commission].*

Assumptions: The simple average measure assumes that each category examined has equal importance. The top six categories are Civil Society, Public Information and Media; Elections; Government Accountability; Administration and Civil Service; Oversight and regulatory mechanisms; Anti-corruption mechanisms and the rule of law.

Global Integrity Index

VERY STRONG (90+)	
None	

STRONG RATING (80+)	
United States	87
Romania	86
Israel	83
South Africa	81

MODERATE (70+)	
Bulgaria	80
Argentina	79
Benin	79
Georgia	78
Ghana	78
Ethiopia	77
Uganda	76
India	75
Nigeria	75
Brazil	73
Philippines	73
Kenya	71

WEAK (60+)	
Pakistan	69
Indonesia	68
Mexico	65
Senegal	65
Guatemala	64
Kyrgyz Republic	64
Serbia	64
Zimbabwe	64
Russia	63
Nicaragua	62
Mozambique	60

VERY WEAK (<60)	
Azerbaijan	60
Sudan	59
Tanzania	59
Montenegro	58
Egypt	57
Liberia	57
Sierra Leone	56
Armenia	54
Lebanon	51
Nepal	50
Tajikistan	50
Yemen	49
Vietnam	47
D.R. Congo	44

Note: Ratings are calculated before rounding. A score of 79.6 will appear as 80, but be rated as Moderate.

THE WORLD BANK

Governance Matters V (1996-2005)

Producer: World Bank Institute

Stated purpose: To provide periodic cross-country estimates of six dimensions of governance, as well as access to a large dataset of underlying individual sources of governance data

Funding source: World Bank Institute, Bilateral Donor Agencies

Current usage: This is the most widely quoted and used governance indicator source in media, academia and among international organisations. The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is using 5 of the Governance Matters measurements, along with other criteria, to determine MCA eligibility of low income countries.

Where to find it: www.govindicators.org

Type of data used: The 'Governance Matters' indicators are based on 276 variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organisations. Data sources include among others Freedom in the World, Economic Freedom Index, World Economic Forum, Latino and Afrobarometers, Bertelsmann Transformation Index, Gallup surveys, Business Enterprise Environment Survey, plus data from various commercial rating agencies, think tanks and multilateral organizations. The individual underlying data sources as well as the aggregate indicators are available on the web.

Coverage: Global 213 countries.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1996.
Latest data: Collected in 2005.
Stated frequency: Yearly since 2002, every other year 1996-2002.

Contact details:
governancewbi@worldbank.org
World Bank Institute
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington , DC 20433
United States
+ 1 202-473-0992 (Phone)
+ 1 202-522-1492 (Fax)

Methodology: There are six aggregate governance indicators (voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption), based on a large number of individual underlying data sources. The individual indicator sources are rescaled and assigned to one of the six aggregate indicators, and an unobserved components model is used to construct the aggregate indicators, together with margins of error explicitly indicating the unavoidable uncertainty associated with any cross-country measure of governance.

Format of results The 'Governance Matters' indicators use a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher values indicate higher quality of governance). Results are also presented in terms of percentile ranks.

Example results: The table below shows a selection of Latin American countries scores for the governance dimension of 'Voice and Accountability' in 2005.

Valid use: This is the most comprehensive governance index and provides insight into how countries compare in the six areas of governance (in so far as the margins of error allow for comparison).

Invalid use: Due to the presence of margins of error of the country and data component scores, country rankings should be interpreted with care. This is especially true for borderline cases where the margin of error can determine if the country is a 'good' or 'mediocre' performer. The World Bank Institute explicitly recognizes concerns about data quality and encourages consideration of the margins of error associated with governance estimates. These substantial margins of error are not unique to this index, but are pervasive in all cross-country comparisons of governance. However the 'Governance Matters' index is unusual in that these margins of error are explicitly reported.

Assumption: The underlying assumption of the 'Governance Matters' index is that all data sources in each governance dimension provide a signal of the underlying concept of governance to which they are assigned. This assumes, for example, that Freedom House, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch all provide information relevant to "Voice and Accountability". It is assumed that the individual data sources, which use different methodologies, i.e. scales, country coverage, and weighting, can be aggregated into one single quantitative measurement after appropriate transformations.

Statistical Table:
Voice and Accountability, Comparison across selected countries

COUNTRY	YEAR	PERCENTILE RANK (0-100)	STANDARD ERROR	NUMBER OF SURVEYS/POLLS
ARGENTINA	2005	59.4	0.14	11
BRAZIL	2005	57.0	0.14	10
CHILE	2005	82.6	0.14	10
COLOMBIA	2005	36.7	0.12	12
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2005	51.7	0.14	10
ECUADOR	2005	41.5	0.12	11
GUATEMALA	2005	35.7	0.14	10
MEXICO	2005	54.1	0.14	11
PERU	2005	48.8	0.12	11
VENEZUELA	2005	31.9	0.14	11

Human Rights Indicators

Producer:	Danish Centre for Human Rights
Stated purpose:	To measure countries' formal and actual commitment to human rights standards.
Funding source:	Danish government.
Current usage:	The database intends to contribute to the strategy development and country assessment in the project work of the Danish Centre for Human Rights.
Where to find it:	www.humanrights.dk/departments/international/PA/Concept/Indicator/Ind2000/
Type of data used:	Administrative data (UN databases on human rights treaty ratification and UNDP Human Development Reports), primary sources (e.g. Human rights reports by United States State Department, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch) and expert opinion sources (e.g. Freedom House and Transparency International.
Coverage:	Global 150+ countries.
Time coverage:	First data: Not stated. Latest data: Collected in 2006 (available January 2006). Stated frequency: Not stated.
Contact details:	The authors can be contacted through center@humanrights.dk or hos@humanrights.dk
Methodology:	The Human Rights Indicators uses four indices: Formal Commitment Index: Ratification, reservations and implementation of human rights instruments. Commitment to Civil and Political Rights Index: Measure human rights violations: extra-judicial killings, torture, participation and discrimination. Commitment to Social, Economic and Cultural Rights Index: The proportion of government expenditure spent on health and education as percentage of GDP. Gross national income in combination with progress in health and education indicators on HDI. Gender Discrimination Indicator: Government employment of women at all levels in combination with GDI and GEM
Format of results:	The formal commitment index uses a 0-6 point scale while the other indices use a 0-8 index (lesser is better).

Example results: The table below provides results based on the 2000 data for different regions.

Valid use: The data can be used for human rights assessments and evaluative studies. The data allows users to make comparative country assessments of the formal commitment to human rights.

Invalid use: The study itself admits that the data for commitment to ESCR and gender indices are inadequate and caution should be taken when using these as proxies.

Assumption: The Human Rights Indicators makes the assumption that the various data sources are compatible with regard to actual human rights assessment (i.e. Human Rights Watch, US State Department reports etc.). Countries like South Africa receive a lower score for not having ratified the ICESCR despite having an extensive incorporation of ESC rights in its national laws. The Assumption is that a low score on HDI equals lesser commitment to ESC and gender equality.

COUNTRIES	1 FORMAL COMMITMENT	2 COMMITMENT ON CPR (ACTUAL VIOL.)	3 COMMITMENT ON ESCR	4 COMMITMENT ON GENDER DISCRIMINATION
Southern African	1.6	4.2	5.4	3.7
Great Lakes	1.6	6.7	4.6	4.1
West African	1.5	5.1	5.1	3.4
Mediterranean	2.3	6.3	3.9	5.3
Balkan	0.2	5.4	3.8	4.3
Eastern European	0.3	1.9	2.8	4.9
Russia and Western CIS	0.4	5.6	4.0	5.6
Caucasian	0.5	5.6	6.0	5.7
Central Asian	..	5.8	5.0	6.7
East and South East Asian	3.6	6.2	5.0	5.8
South Asian	3.4	5.0	4.8	4.6
Central American	1.3	4.2	4.0	3.8
USA	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.5
Denmark	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.5

The Heritage Foundation

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Index of Economic Freedom

Producer:	Heritage Foundation and *Wall Street Journal*
Stated purpose:	To develop systematic, empirical measurement of economic freedom in countries throughout the world.
Funding source:	Heritage Foundation and *Wall Street Journal*.
Current usage:	The Index of Economic Freedom is used by policy makers, media and academic studies.
Where to find it:	The Index is published on the Heritage Foundation Website: http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index/countryFiles/English/2004Index.pdf
Type of data used:	Administrative data (e.g. IMF and World Bank).
Coverage:	161 countries.
Time coverage:	First data: Collected in 1994. Latest data: Collected in 2004. Stated frequency: Annual.
Contact details:	The Heritage Foundation 214 Massachusetts Ave NE Washington DC 20002-4999 ph 202.546.4400 | fax 202.546.8328 info@heritage.org The Wall Street Journal Dow Jones & Company, Inc. 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281 www.wsj.com
Methodology:	The 2004 Index on Economic Freedom measures how well countries score on a list of 50 independent variables divided into 10 broad factors of economic freedom: trade policy, fiscal burden of government, government intervention in the economy, monetary policy, capital flows and foreign investment, banking and finance, wages and prices, property rights, regulation, and informal market activity. Each factor is treated as equally important when computing the country score. The higher the score on a factor, the greater the level of government interference in the economy and the less economic freedom a country enjoys.
Format of results:	Countries are ranked on a 1-5 scale and categorised as "free", "mostly free", "mostly unfree", or "repressed". A lower numeric score is more desirable.

Example results: The table below provides results for selected countries in 2004.

Valid use: The index can be used to assess countries' degree of market regulation and government interference.

Invalid use: Although the index assesses aspects of governance (such as property rights and corruption), it should not be used as a general governance measurement. Nor should the index be used as a measurement for standard of living.

Assumption: The index assumes that people are more "economic free" with less market regulation and government interference. The scale also assumes that the 10 broad factors determining economic freedom can be truncated to a 1-5 scale with corresponding labels of "free", "mostly free" etc.

2004 RANK	COUNTRY	2004 SCORES	TRADE POLICY	FISCAL BURDEN	GOVT. INTER-VENTION	FOREIGN INVESTMENT	PROPERTY RIGHTS	REGULA-TION
1	Hong Kong	1.34	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
7	United Kingdom	1.79	2.0	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
10	United States	1.85	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
24	El Salvador	2.24	2.0	3.4	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.0
28	Norway	2.35	2.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	1.0	3.0
39	Botswana	2.55	3.0	3.0	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
66	Morocco	2.93	5.0	3.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0
72	Senegal	3.00	3.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
74	Saudi Arabia	3.05	4.0	2.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.0
116	Argentina	3.48	4.0	3.8	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0

Journalists Killed Statistics

Producer: Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)

Stated purpose: To provide an overview of journalists who have been murdered because of their work.

Funding source: CPJ is funded by contributions from individuals, corporations, and foundations. CPJ does not accept government funding.

Current usage: To highlight the dangers faced by journalists around the world and to advocate greater press freedom.

Where to find it: The Journalists Killed Statistics are published by CPJ in New York, United States. A list of journalists killed in the past decade because of their work is available here: **http://www.cpj.org/killed/killed06.html** A list of journalists killed this year can be found on the homepage: **www.cpj.org**.

Type of data used: Mostly stories from news agencies and local press.

Coverage: Global

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1992.
Latest data: Collected in 2006.
Stated frequency: Annual.

Contact details: CPJ
330 7th Ave., 12 Floor,
New York, NY 10001 USA
info@cpj.org

Methodology: The Journalists Killed Statistics list the total "confirmed" number of journalists murdered in a given year. Cases are considered "confirmed" when CPJ's research confirms or strongly suggests that a journalist was killed in direct reprisal for his or her work or in crossfire while carrying out a dangerous assignment. The list does not include journalists who are killed in accidents unless the crash was caused by bellicose human action, for example, if a plane were shot down. If the motives are unclear, but it is possible that a journalist was killed because of his or her work, CPJ classifies the case as "unconfirmed".

Format of results: Total number of journalists killed in a given year, arranged by country.

Example results: The figure below provides results for the number of journalists killed in the line of duty in selected countries from 1992 – 2006.

Valid use: The Journalists Killed Statistics can be used to assess what countries pose a security risk to media personnel in a given year.

Invalid use: It is not an indicator of press freedom or freedom of expression. As CPJ points out there are several countries associated with low press freedom but which have low rates of murdered journalists as well, e.g. Cuba and China.

Assumptions: It is assumed that the number of murdered journalists can be correlated to the state of global press freedom. Although the data takes measures to assure that deaths are murders it does not say anything about why the journalists were murdered or by whom.

Deadliest Countries

RANK	COUNTRY	KILLED
1	Iraq	78
2	Algeria	60
3	Russia	42
4	Colombia	37
5	Philippines	29
6	India	22
7	Bosnia	19
8	Turkey	18
9	Rwanda	16
	Sierra Leone	16
	Tajikistan	16

RANK	COUNTRY	KILLED
12	Somalia	14
	Brazil	14
14	Afghanistan	12
	Bangladesh	12
	Pakistan	12
17	Mexico	11
18	Sri Lanka	9
19	Angola	8
	Yugoslavia	8

Media Sustainability Index

IREX

Producer: International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX)

Stated purpose: Designed as a tool to measure media development, as well as to assess changes in media systems over time.

Funding source: USAID

Current usage: Used as an advocacy tool.

Where to find it: The index is published on the IREX website,

http://www.irex.org/msi/index.asp and available as a standalone publication.

Type of data used: The results are based upon a combination of expert panel and IREX staff assessments against a pre-specified set of norms.

Coverage: The index covers 20 countries from Europe and Eurasia.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 2001.
Latest data: Collected in 2005.
Stated frequency: Not stated.

Contact details: 2121 K Street NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20037
Tel: +1 (202) 628-8188
E-mail: irex@irex.org

Methodology: The index is compiled using a system which scores countries against a specified set of freedoms. The scores are averaged within each of the 5 aspects measured, namely:

- Free speech
- Professional journalism
- Plurality of news sources
- Business management
- Supporting institutions

An expert panel is drawn from representatives of local media, non-governmental organisations, professional associations, international donors and media development implementers. The panel scores each aspect individually, then meets to agree on combined assessment. This is then averaged with an assessment from the IREX staff to obtain the final rating.

Format of results: 0-4 range. 0 being lowest – defined as 'country meets few indicators; government and society actively oppose change'. Scores of 3 and above are taken to be a sustainable and free independent media.

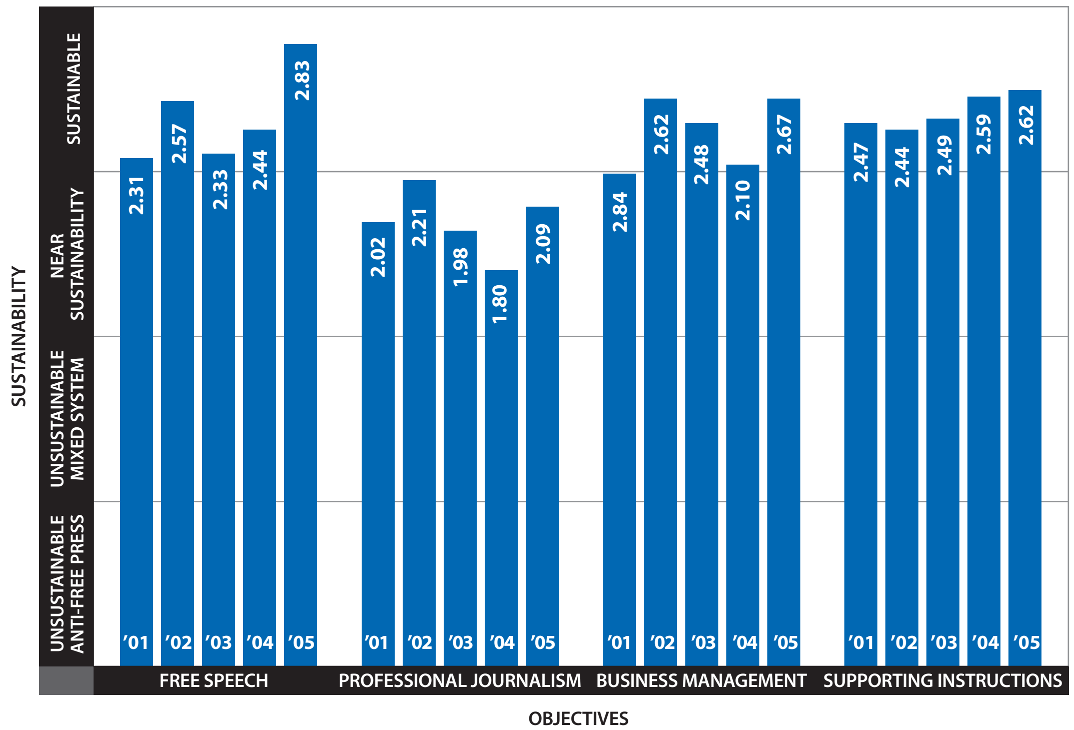
Example results: The table below shows all results of a selected country from the 2005 index.

Valid use: The index and the country reports which accompany it can provide an interesting insight into the functioning of the free media in a broader sense than some other similar indices.

Invalid use: This should not be used alone as a measure of free speech. The freedoms measured cover only the media, not individuals. Moreover the scoring method implies that a high score in one area offsets freedoms denied in another area.

Assumptions: The views of IREX staff have a high weight in the index. Users therefore assume that IREX representatives are at least as knowledgeable as the panel of country experts. The norms used would imply that a sustainable media requires a functioning market economy. Advertising revenue and private sector paper producers are key factors, for example.

Media Sustainability Index: Romania



Opacity Index

Producer: Kurtzman Group

Stated purpose: To discourage opacity, due to the cost it imposes on countries in terms of reduced foreign direct investment.

Funding source: Kurtzman Group

Current usage: The Index is used to produce an estimate of the additional costs imposed on countries to service their sovereign debts, resulting from their opacity.

Where to find it: http://www.kurtzmangroup.com/opacity_index.htm

Type of data used: The ratings are based upon expert assessments of business persons.

Coverage: The 2004 index covers 48 countries worldwide.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 2001.
Latest data: 2004.
Stated frequency: Not stated.

Contact details: info@kurtzmangroup.com

Methodology: The methodology measures opacity based on five distinct components: business and government corruption (costs from corruption, based on Transparency International and other sources); ineffective legal system (overall function of legal system, effectiveness in resolving disputes and protecting businesses); economic costs of doing business (including losses from bureaucratic red tape, non-transparent taxation, and costs from organized crime and terrorism); inadequate accounting and governance practices (degree to which accounting and banking laws are in accordance with international standards); and harmful regulatory structures (security of capital investments).

The final score is derived by rescaling all of the above categories and taking the simple average of the five sub-indices; separately, the scores for each individual sub-index can show companies where the threats lie in each country and whether they might be able to seek legal redress.

Format of results: The table below shows results for selected countries.

Valid use: The index should be used to help identify potential barriers to foreign investment in a country.

Invalid use: The index is based on existing indices. It is therefore important that users review these indices to be aware of their methodological weaknesses and limitations as well as the underlying assumptions.

Assumptions: One of the underlying assumptions of the index is that policy change should be predictable and responsive to prevailing economic conditions. Political conditions are not considered.

COUNTRY	CORRUPTION	LEGAL OPACITY	ECONOMIC OPACITY	ACCOUNTING OPACITY	REGULATORY OPACITY	O FACTOR
Argentina	65	64	33	30	27	44
Brazil	47	48	32	40	35	40
China	74	39	39	56	43	50
Czech Republic	61	35	32	44	35	41
Egypt	71	37	39	40	51	48
Greece	58	30	36	50	30	41
India	74	44	49	30	46	48
Japan	38	24	31	22	22	28
Russia	78	44	39	40	31	46
South Africa	55	34	28	33	18	34
Turkey	67	41	27	44	36	43
USA	28	19	27	20	10	21

Open Budget Index

Producer: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Stated purpose: To assess the availability of key government documents, the quantity of information they provide and the timeliness of their dissemination to citizens in order to provide reliable information on each country's commitment to open budgeting.

Funding source: Ford Foundation, Open Society Institute (OSI) and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Current usage: To promote public access to government budget information. This would in turn make these budget systems more transparent and accountable to the public, giving the public the possibility to participate in the debate on government budget policies, thereby increasing the likelihood that these systems are more responsive to the needs of the society.

Where to find it: http://www.openbudgetindex.org/

Type of data used: Expert Assessment of publicly available information.

Coverage: 59 countries worldwide.

Time coverage: First data: collected in 2005
Stated frequency: Every 2 years.

Contact details: International Budget Project of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
820 First Street, NE Suite 510 Washington, DC 20002
Tel: +1 202 408 1080 | Fax: 202 408 8173
communications@openbudgetindex.org

Methodology: A country's percentage score for overall transparency in the Budget Process is the average of the responses to ninety-one (91) questions on the Open Budget Questionnaire. These questions cover the executive's budget proposal, any supporting documents, a "citizens' budget," a pre-budget statement, in-year reports, mid-year reviews, year-end reports, and auditor's reports.

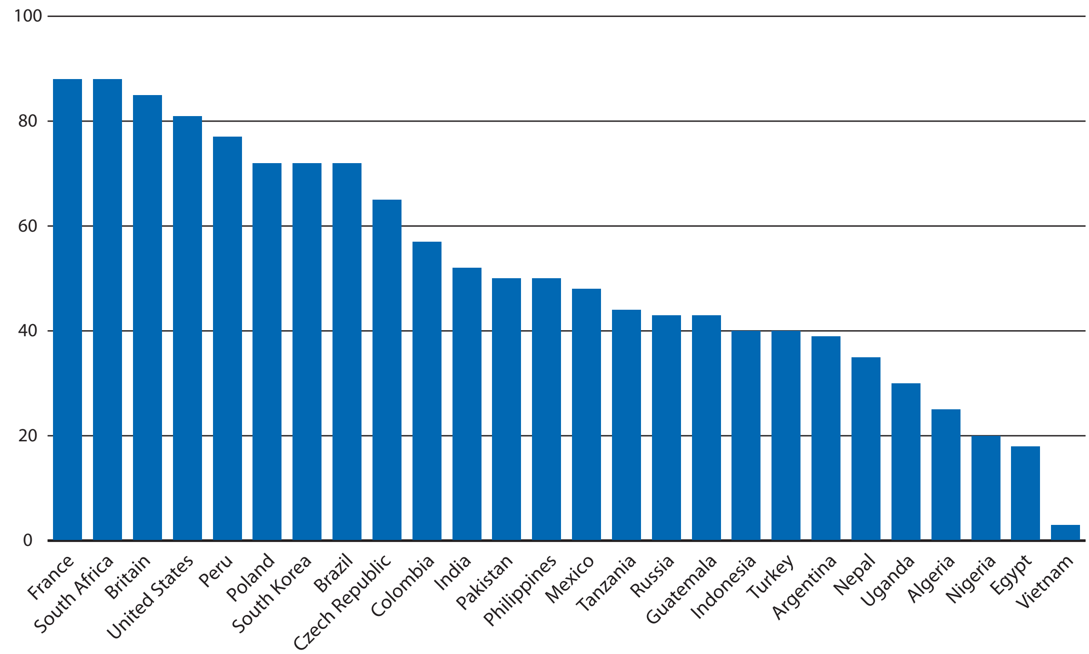
Format of results: The index ranks countries by budget documents released to the public each year giving a percentage score as shown below.

- "Provides Extensive Information": Between 81 – 100%.
- "Provides Significant Information": Between 61 – 80%.
- "Provides Some Information": Between 41 - 60%.
- "Provides Minimal Information": Between 21 – 40%.
- "Provides Scant or No Information": Between 0% - 20%.

Example results:	The figure below shows results for selected countries in 2006.
Valid use:	The data will be used to provide civil society organisations in the countries studied, lenders, international development advocates and aid organisations with information that can be used to advise policy on budgetary reforms required in the specific countries.
Invalid use:	The index is compiled specifically to highlight the accessibility of key government documents but not necessarily the quality or credibility of the information provided. There is no implication within the ranking about the quality of the information.
Assumptions:	The index assumes that governments should make publicly available the seven key budget documents that all countries should issue. It measures the timelines of the release of these documents based on generally accepted good practices related to good public financial management.

Open Budget index

Selected Countries, % score, 2006



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Political Constraint Index

Producer:	Henisz, University of Pennsylvania
Stated purpose:	Measure the feasibility of change in policy given the structure of a nation's political institutions and the preference of the actors that inhabit them.
Funding source:	University of Pennsylvania.
Current usage:	The Political Constraint Index is used for political risk analysis for investment purposes and for predicting policy variability more generally.
Where to find it:	http://www.management.wharton.upenn.edu/henisz/_vti_bin/shtml.dll/POLCON/ContactInfo.html
Type of data used:	Publicly available administrative data on countries' political institutions (uses cross-national times series dataset http://www.databanks.sitehosting.net/
Coverage:	Global: 234 countries.
Time coverage:	First data: Some data collected as early as 1815 Latest data: Collected in 2004 Stated Frequency: Annual
Contact details:	henisz@wharton.upenn.edu.
Methodology:	The index uses quantitative data on the number of independent branches of administrative government with veto power, over policy change, and the distribution of preferences within those veto players. These data are analysed in a simple spatial model of political interaction to assess the feasibility with which any one actor can secure a change in the status quo.
Format of results:	Scale 0 (most hazardous - no checks and balances) to 1 (most constrained – extensive checks and balances).

Example results: The table below shows results for selected countries.

Valid use: The index can be used to determine the constraints faced by politicians desiring to change a status quo policy in a country in a given year.

Invalid use: The index is a narrow measure of political institutions and should not be used as a measurement for democracy or good governance.

CNTS* COUNTRY	POLITY COUNTRY	CNTS CODE	POLITY CODE	CNTS YEAR	POLITY YEAR	POLCON III
Vanuatu	1243		VUT	2001	2001	0.165418
Malta	780		MLT	2001	2001	0.338181
United States	1220	2	USA	2001	2001	0.404226
Haiti	490	41	HTI	2001	2001	0.147623
Jamaica	590	51	JAM	2001	2001	0.203023
Ireland	1212	205	IRL	2001	2001	0.446852
Belgium	80	211	BEL	2001	2001	0.718112

*CNTS- Cross-national time series dataset

Political Terror Scale

Producer: Mark Gibney

Stated purpose: To provide a judgement of human rights conditions as reported by the US State Department and Amnesty International

Funding source: University of North Carolina Asheville.

Current usage: Used by scholars to examine the relationship between human rights and aid or development.

Where to find it: **http://www.unca.edu/politicalscience/images/Colloquium/faculty-staff/gibney.html**

Type of data used: Expert coding of primary sources from US State Department and Amnesty International

Coverage: More than 175 countries globally.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1980
Latest data: Collected in 2005
Stated frequency: Annual

Contact details: Mark Gibney
University of North Carolina Asheville
KH 106
828-250-3870
mgibney@unca.edu

Methodology: Countries are coded on a scale of 1-5 according to their level of terror the previous year, according to the description of these countries provided in the Amnesty International and US State Department Country Reports.

Format of results: Countries fall into one of five 'terror' levels that make up the index:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their views, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for non-violent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. The practices of 3 are expanded to larger numbers. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. The terrors of level 4 have been expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on this means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Example results: The table below shows results for selected countries.

Valid use: Undertaking statistical assessments of the relationship between the states of political terror, development and aid. This is an ordinal scale – distances between levels are not equal but a country at level 1 is doing better than a country judged to be at level 2.

Invalid use: The data will not provide guidance as to the causes of political terror. Users should look for trends rather than short term changes. As with other scales it is not the case that the data represents orders of magnitude of terror. This means that one cannot say that a rating of 4 = 2 x 2, for example.

Assumptions: One assumes that the data sources are fair and representative. The scales reliably indicate the judgements on human rights conditions as represented by the United States Department of State and Amnesty International.

COUNTRY	1980		1985		1990		1995	
	AMNESTY	STATE	AMNESTY	STATE	AMNESTY	STATE	AMNESTY	STATE
Afghanistan	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5
Algeria	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	5
Angola	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	5
Argentina	5	4	2	1	3	2	2	2
Burma	9	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
Chile	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
Cuba	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Egypt	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	4
Eritrea	9	9	9	9	9	9	2	1
Ethiopia	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4
Haiti	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	3
Kuwait	9	9	3	2	5	5	3	2
Pakistan	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	4
Rwanda	9	9	9	2	5	4	5	5
Saudi Arabia	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	3
Turkey	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	5
USSR	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9
Yugoslavia	3	2	3	3	3	3	9	9
Zaire	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4

Polity IV Country Reports

Producer:	George Mason University and University of Maryland
Stated purpose:	To provide data sources on the regime and authority characteristics for all independent states with a population of more than 500,000, for the purposes of comparative, quantitative analysis.
Funding source:	US Government.
Current usage:	Provides a database of regime characteristics.
Where to find it:	www.cidcm.umd.edu/polity
Type of data used:	Academic coding of regime characteristics based upon published material.
Coverage:	161 countries worldwide.
Time coverage:	First data: Collected in 1800. Latest data: Collected in 2004. Stated frequency: Present plans call for the data set to be updated annually.
Contact details:	Dr. Monty G. Marshall Director, Polity IV Project, Center for Global Policy George Mason University mmarsha5@gmu.edu Tel. +1 (703) 993-8177
Methodology:	Assessments by academics based on available literature. Unit of analysis is the polity – a political or governmental organization; a society or institution with an organised government; state; body politic. The dataset is designed to be compatible with the state failure dataset, also produced by the same institution.
Format of results:	Each variable has a different scale system. See the Polity IV Project Variables for further information at http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/polity/data/variables.asp
Example results:	The table on the following page shows results for selected countries.
Valid use:	This data source provides a numerical value for the assessment of regime characteristics at a point in time. It is possible with the dataset to analyse the evolution of regimes over time and space.
Invalid use:	All data coded by a discrete scale will need to assign only a limited number of possible scores to each country (variance truncation). In addition, use over short time periods (year to year) will result in exaggeration of any changes.
Assumptions:	As with all data sources which rely on coding other material the key assumption is that this material is accurate, representative, and unbiased. Secondly one assumes that the coding has been done in an impartial and consistent manner, although it should be noted that the data source does not yet have exhaustive inter-coder reliability cross-checking.

	YEAR	INSTITUTIONALISED DEMOCRACY	INSTITUTIONALISED AUTOCRACY	POLITY	REGIME DURABILITY
United States	2004	10	0	**10**	195
Rwanda	1992	0	7	**-7**	31
South Africa	2004 1991	0 7	3 2	**-3** **5**	10 81
Saudi Arabia	2004 2004	9 0	0 10	**9** **-10**	10 78
Albania	1989	0	9	**-9**	42
Indonesia	2004 1997	7 0	0 7	**7** **-7**	7 30
China	2004 2004	8 0	0 7	**8** **-7**	5 55
Djibouti	1991	0	8	**-8**	14
Uganda	2004 1984	3 4	1 1	**2** **3**	5 4
	2004	0	4	**-4**	11

Scales for the variables in the table:

» Institutionalised Democracy: 0 not institutionalised -10 fully institutionalised

» Institutionalised Autocracy: 0 non-autocratic – 10 fully institutionalised autocracy

» Polity: Combined democracy/ autocracy score. Created by subtracting institutionalised autocracy value from institutionalised democracy value. -10 to 10

» Regime durability: Number of years since most recent regime change (as denoted by significant change in regime characteristics)

Press Freedom Index

Producer: Reporters Without Borders

Stated purpose: Provide a snapshot of the state of press freedoms in a 12 month period (September – September).

Funding source: Reporters without borders is an association which raises funds through a variety of activities. No external funding is provided for the press freedom index.

Current usage: The index aims to measure the state of press freedom in the world reflecting the degree of freedom journalists and news organisations enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the state to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. The index is used as an advocacy tool to raise awareness of the limits on press freedoms around the world, and their impact on democracy, freedom of information and also the lives of journalists.

Where to find it: http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=19388

Type of data used: Questionnaire survey of media actors within countries.

Coverage: The index covers 166 worldwide.

Time coverage:
First data: Collected in 2002
Latest data: Collected in 2006
Stated frequency: Annual.

Contact details:
Reporters sans frontieres
5, rue Geoffroy-Marie
75009 Paris - France
Tel. 33 1 44 83 84 84
Fax. 33 1 45 23 11 51
index@rsf.org

Methodology: Each country covered by the index has a ranking and a score which together sum up the state of press freedom there. A country can change rank from year to year even if its score stays the same, and vice-versa. It is based solely on events between 1 September 2005 and 1 September 2006. It does not look at human rights violations in general, just press freedom violations. Reporters Without Borders compiled a questionnaire with 50 criteria for assessing the state of press freedom in each country. It includes different kinds of violations directly affecting journalists (such as murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats) and news media (censorship, confiscation of issues, searches and harassment). It registers the degree of impunity enjoyed by those responsible for such violations and tries to capture the legal situation affecting the news media (such as penalties for press offences, the existence of a state monopoly in certain areas and the existence of a regulatory body) and the behaviour of the authorities towards the state-owned news media and the foreign press. It also takes account of the main obstacles to the free flow of information on the Internet. The questionnaire was sent to partner organisations of Reporters Without Borders (14 freedom of expression groups in five continents) and its 130 correspondents around the world, as well as to journalists, researchers, jurists and human rights activists. A scale devised by the organisation was then used to give a country-score to each questionnaire. The Statistics Institute of the University of Paris provided assistance and advice in processing the data reliably and thoroughly.

The 168 countries ranked are those for which they received completed questionnaires from a number of independent sources. Others were not included because of a lack of credible data. Where countries tied, they are listed in alphabetical order.

Example results: The table below shows results for selected countries in 2006.

Valid use: Note that the organisation also produces the Press Freedom Barometer, which details other areas of interest concerning press freedoms. It provides a running total of Journalists killed, Media assistants killed, Journalists imprisoned, Media assistants imprisoned and Cyber-dissidents imprisoned.

Invalid use: The index is compiled specifically to defend press freedoms. No assessment is made, or implied within the rankings concerning the quality of press.

Assumptions: The index assumes that state owned media limit press freedoms. This assumption is common to most indices of press freedoms. This particular index asks about both state ownership and state monopolisation of media. Monopolisation is clearly a stronger deterrent than mere ownership.

COUNTRY	RANKING
Finland	1
Czech Republic	5
Norway	6
Denmark	19
Guinea	109
Algeria	126

COUNTRY	RANKING
Zimbabwe	140
Russia	147
China	163
North Korea	168
Cuba	165

Press Freedom Survey

Producer:	Freedom House
Stated purpose:	To provide an annual evaluation of the state of global press freedom.
Funding source:	US charitable foundations and government agencies.
Current usage:	The index is used by governments, academics and news media in many countries.
Where to find it:	http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=16
Type of data used:	Foreign and domestic news reports, publications, think tank and academic analyses, individual professional contacts, and visits to the region in preparing reports.
Coverage:	194 countries worldwide.
Time coverage:	First data: Collected in 1980. Latest data: Collected in 2006. Stated frequency: Annual.
Contact details:	Washington, D.C. Office 1319 18th Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel: +1 202-296-5101
Methodology:	Experts are asked to rate countries' press freedom based on their "Legal Environment" (0-30 points), "Political Influences" (40 points), and "Economic Pressures" (30 points).Unclear how ranking is determined.
Format of results:	0-30 "Free", 31-60 "Partly Free", 61-100 "Not Free"

Example results: The table below shows the 2006 Press Freedom rankings.

Valid use: The index simplifies a complex subject into an easily understood rating.

Invalid use: The methodology's reliance on external assessments means it should not be used as a reflection of the views of citizens within the country. The scoring system precludes the indices' use as an index of the de facto or de jure enjoyment of rights.

Assumption: State-owned media is less free. Similar value bias exists throughout the questionnaire.

RANK	COUNTRY	RATING	STATUS
1	Finland Iceland	9 9	Free Free
23	Barbados	17	Free
79	Botswana Italy	35 35	Partly Free Partly Free
81	Dominican Republic India	37 37	Partly Free Partly Free
164	Burundi	74	Not Free
187	Uzbekistan Zimbabwe	90 90	Not Free Not Free
190	Burma Cuba	96 96	Not Free Not Free
194	North Korea	97	Not Free

State Failure Dataset

Producer: Political Instability Task Force and George Mason University

Stated purpose: To provide data on ethnic wars, revolutionary wars, genocides and politicides, and adverse regime changes to inform analyses of the correlates of political instability and state failure since 1955.

Funding source: US Government

Current usage: The data is used as inputs for a range of academic studies.

Where to find it: http://globalpolicy.gmu.edu/pitf

Type of data used: Based on expert coding of reference materials.

Coverage: 161 countries with populations greater than 500,000 worldwide.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1955
Latest data: Collected in 2005
Stated frequency: Annual data over the course of an event; data is updated annually.

Contact details: Dr. Monty G. Marshall
Director of Research
Center for Global Policy
George Mason University
mmarsha5@gmu.edu
Tel. +1 (703) 993-8177

Methodology: The research team uses sources of available documentation to code (according to a codebook) the various different conflicts.

Format of results: Different scales are used for different data points. The main ones are:

SCALE	NUMBER OF REBEL COMBATANTS OR ACTIVISTS	ANNUAL NUMBER OF FATALITIES RELATED TO FIGHTING	PORTION OF COUNTRY AFFECTED BY FIGHTING
0	<100	<100	<10% + no significant cities
1	100-1,000	100-1000	10% + 1 or more provincial cities
2	1,000-5,000	1000-5000	10-25% and/or capital city
3	5,000-15,000	5000-10,000	25-50% and/or most major urban areas
4	>15,000	>10,000	>50%
9	Don't Know	Don't Know	Don't know

Example results: The table below shows results for selected countries.

Valid use: The data can be used to provide a snapshot of the extent of fighting which is affecting a country.

Invalid use: The dataset cannot provide information on the impetus for state failure, nor can it provide any picture of any tension. Thus results will change only at the point of failure and the data will not aid prevention.

Assumptions: In using this index one implicitly assumes that the data is drawn from a representative and unbiased selection of sources. In addition, the weighting used to calculate the magnitude of failure assumes that the number of combatants is usually of equal importance to the number of fatalities.

	YEAR	NUMBER OF REBEL COMBATANTS OR ACTIVISTS	ANNUAL NUMBER OF FATALITIES RELATED TO FIGHTING	PORTION OF COUNTRY AFFECTED BY FIGHTING	AVERAGE ANNUAL MAGNITUDE
Afghanistan	2001	4	2	4	3.5
Angola	2001	4	2	1	2.5
Myanmar	2001	2	1	1	1.5
Ethiopia	2000	2	1	1	1.5
Rwanda	1994	4	4	4	4
Rwanda	2001	2	2	1	1.5
Sudan	1997	4	3	4	3.5
Sudan	2001	4	2	2	2.5

Weberian Comparative State Data Project

Producer: University of California San Diego (Evans-Rauch)

Stated purpose: To provide a data source for research on the impact of bureaucratic structure on bureaucratic and economic performance.

Funding source: This project was funded by the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS), the Russell Sage Foundation, the World Bank, and NSF grant #SBR94-15480.

Current usage: The dataset is primarily used as an input for academic papers submitted to a range of reviews. The database is supervised by Professor James Rauch, author of the papers.

Where to find it: http://weber.ucsd.edu/~jrauch/webstate/

Type of data used: Coded expert assessments based upon identified cases.

Coverage: Data is provided for 35 countries drawn from across the world.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1970
Latest data: Collected in 1990
Stated frequency: Not stated

Contact details:
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University of California, San Diego
9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla, CA 92093-0508
t: (858) 534-2405 f: (858) 534-7040
jrauch@weber.ucsd.edu

Methodology: The data is collected by a survey of experts. 126 experts provided the data for 35 countries in total.

Format of results: Each question has different scales and response types. See the original questionnaire for more details — http://weber.ucsd.edu/~jrauch/webstate/codebook.html. The codebook is required to understand the dataset. It is available at http://weber.ucsd.edu/~jrauch/webstate/website.out

Invalid use: The response results to most questions are tabulated in the form of averages. However for the discrete responses this type of tabulation is not appropriate. A better solution would be to give the mode results (in other words which of the 4 available responses received the highest response). For this reason we have not given any example results from this data source because their meaning is not clear.

Women in National Parliaments Statistical Archive

Producer: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

Stated purpose: Collate data on the representation of women in national parliaments.

Funding source: The IPU is financed by its 138 member parliaments out of public funds.

Current usage: This is a simple compilation of the percentages and numbers of seats in national parliaments (upper and lower house) occupied by women.

Where to find it: Website **http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm**

Type of data used: Number of seats held in both lower and upper houses. Covers 189 countries.

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1997
Latest data: Collected in 2006
Stated frequency: Data is regularly updated.

Contact details: Inter-Parliamentary Union
5, chemin du Pommier
Case postale 330
CH – 1218 Le Grand – Saconnex/Geneva
Switzerland
Tel: (41) 22 919 41 50
E-mail: postbox@mail.ipu.org

Methodology: The data used are percentages without the application of statistical techniques.

Format of results: Percentages and rankings of parliaments, from highest percentages of women in parliament to lowest.

Example results: The table below shows a selection of results as of 31 October 2006.

REGIONAL AVERAGES	SINGLE HOUSE OR LOWER HOUSE	UPPER HOUSE OR SENATE	BOTH HOUSES COMBINED
Nordic countries	**40.8%**	---	40.8%
Americas	**21.6%**	20.5%	21.4%
Europe - OSCE member countries including Nordic countries	**19.5%**	17.0%	19.0%
Europe - OSCE member countries excluding Nordic countries	**17.4%**	17.0%	17.4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	**16.6%**	17.6%	16.7%
Asia	**16.4%**	17.7%	16.5%
Pacific	**12.5%**	27.4%	14.4%
Arab States	**8.8%**	6.0%	8.2%

World Governance Assessment (WGA)

Producer:	Overseas Development Institute
Stated purpose:	The World Governance Assessment (WGA) is an attempt to establish how the quality of governance varies over time in countries around the world.
Funding source:	Norwegian Agency for Development Co-Operation (NORAD).
Current usage:	WGA has been used in academic studies, for the 2002 Human Development Report and in Transparency International's Global Corruption Report. The WGA is being used by DFID as a source of information for its country governance analysis and by the Aga Khan Foundation.
Where to find it:	www.odi.org.uk/wga_governance/
Type of data used:	The WGA is based on expert assessments.
Coverage:	The pilot phase covered 16 countries (1996-2000). The more recent phase (2001-2006) covers 10 countries.
Time coverage:	First/Latest data:Data collected refers to the years 1996- 2000 Stated frequency: Phase II of the project is to start in 2005 and will cover 50 countries.
Contact details:	Verena Fritz Overseas Development institute 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1 7JD, UK Tel: +44 (0)20 7922 0300 Email: v.fritz@odi.org.uk
Methodology:	The WGA is based on a survey questionnaire for each country, which covers 30 indicators for 6 defined dimensions of governance. The surveys are completed by so called 'well informed persons' who are seen to be experts on governance representing both state, civil society and the private sector. The experts are asked to assess their country on a 1-5 scale for each of the 30 indicators. The number of experts consulted per country varies from 33 to 41 persons. The questionnaire asks respondents to provide answers both for the present situation and 5 years ago.
Format of results:	The WGA is presented on a 1-5 point scale where higher scores are better.

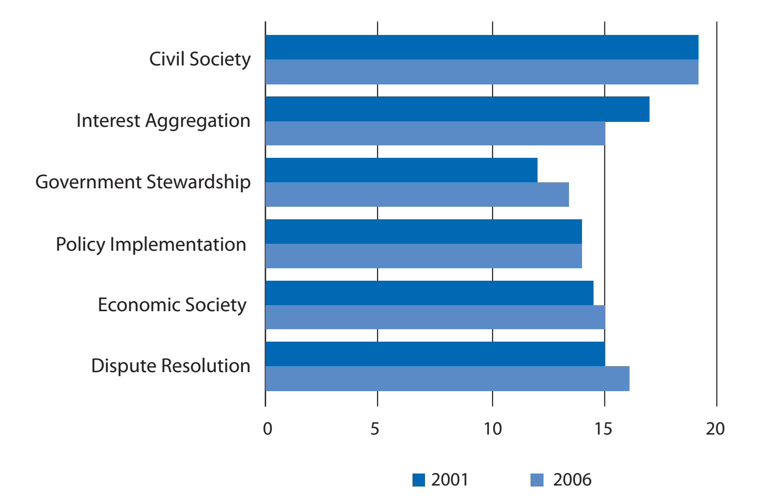
Example results: The table below shows the WGA scores for Palestine for the six main arenas of governance.

Valid use: The WGA can be used to assess and track changes in governance perceptions among certain key stakeholders in the survey countries – it can be used as an assessment of governance at the national level. The surveys also provide more in-depth comments for some of the countries.

Invalid use: The WGA is not a representative public opinion survey of the state of governance at the national level. As both the sample size and number of experts vary, care should be taken in using the findings for across country comparison.

Assumption: The WGA assumes that the surveyed experts ("well informed persons") are representative of key stakeholders in the country, i.e. civil society, state institutions and private sector.

Palestine Governance Arenas 2001 and 2006



World Values Survey

Producer: World Values Survey-University of Michigan

Stated purpose: WWS seeks to investigate socio-cultural and political change on a global scale. The WVS project explores the hypothesis that mass belief systems are changing in ways that have important economic, political and social consequences.

Funding source: University of Michigan, United States. In most cases, the fieldwork for the individual surveys is supported by funding from within the given country.

Current usage: The WVS is cited in academic studies (e.g. a source book entitled "Human Beliefs and Values") and used for educational courses. Website allows users to "…browse through the 3-wave codebook, run frequencies or cross-tabulations; compare means; run correlations and multiple regressions, as well as Logit/Probit analyses; and list individual cases. They can also download the dataset and documentation, or a customized subset of variables or cases."

Where to find it: http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/

Type of data used: Survey data

Coverage: Global 65 countries

Time coverage: First data: Collected in 1981
Latest data: Collected between 2001 and 2006
Stated frequency: Not stated

Contact details: For more information contact Ronald Inglehart: rfi@umich.edu

Methodology: The WVS relies on completed survey questionnaires from the individual society (65 societies participated in the latest wave of surveys 2001) with a minimum sample of 1000 persons interviewed. Each participating group gets immediate access to the data from all of the other participating societies. Cross-country comparisons and regional comparisons are made on the bases of the individual surveys.

Format of results: Survey results presented in % of population. Codebook provides instructions about interview techniques.

Example results: The sample below is from the WWS codebook.

Valid use: This survey provides an extensive range of information into attitudes of the global population.

Invalid use: The WVS questionnaire form has changed during the 4 survey waves, which means that not all values and beliefs can be measured over time. Several questions are adaptable to national context (e.g. attitude to UN is only measured in European countries), which also means that caution should be used for country comparison or statements on global values or beliefs.

Assumption: The WVS is a decentralized survey network, so it is assumed that all participating surveyors use the same statistical method and scientific rigour for the national surveys.

Using violence

Text of this Question or Item

Here's one more statement. How strongly do you agree or disagree with it?

"Using violence to pursue political goals is never justified."

Agree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly DK
1	2	3	4	9

PERCENT	N	VALUE	LABEL
50.8	34,932	1	st agree
25.0	17,231	2	agree
10.9	7,510	3	disagree
8.0	5,521	4	st disag
5.3	3,633	9	dk
	99,655	.	(No Data)
100.0		168,482	Total

Summary Statistics

Min =	1	Mean =	2.132
Max =	9	Std. Dev. =	1.873
Median =	1	Variance =	3.507

(Based on 68,827 valid cases)

Full inventory of sources with producer

SOURCE	PRODUCER	PAGE
Global Integrity Index	Global Integrity	52
Governance Matters V (1996-2005)	World Bank Institute	56
Human Rights Indicators	Danish Centre for Human Rights	58
Index of Economic Freedom	Heritage Foundation and Wall Street Journal	60
Journalists Killed Statistics	Committee to Protect Journalists	62
Media Sustainability Index	International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX)	64
Opacity Index	Kurtzman Group	66
Open Budget Index	Center on Budget and Policy Priorities	68
Political Constraint Index	Henisz, University of Pennsylvania	70
Political Terror Scale	Mark Gibney	72
Polity IV Country Reports	Georges Mason University and University of Maryland	74
Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders	76
Press Freedom Survey	Freedom House	78
State Failure Dataset	Political Instability Task Force and George Mason University	80
Weberian Comparative State Data Project	University of California San Diego (Evans-Rauch)	82
Women in National Parliaments Statistical Archive	Inter-parliamentary Union	84
World Governance Assessment	Overseas Development Institute	86
World Values Survey (WVS)	World Values Survey-University of Michigan	88

Sources not included in the Users' Guide

SOURCE	WHY THE SOURCE WAS NOT INCLUDED
Africa Competitiveness Report	Duplication, World Competitiveness Report
APEC Economic Governance Capacity Building Survey	Not indicators
Arab Democracy Barometer	Pipeline initiative – data not available yet
Arat (1991) 'Democraticness'	Not available on internet
Bollen's Cross-National Indicators of Liberal Democracy	No data
Bollen's (1980) Index of Political Democracy	Not available on internet
Business Risk Service produced by the Business Environment Risk Intelligence	No data
CERDI	Not in English
Civil Service Employment and Pay	No data
Compendium of Sustainable Development Indicators Indices	Methodology unclear/unable to use software
CONTACT Country Assessment in Accountability and Transparency	No data
Coppedge and Reinicke (1991) – Polyarchy	Not available on internet
Electoral Democracy Index from the UNDP Democracy in Latin America: 'Towards a Citizens' Democracy'	The data was not available on the website.
EuroMesCo Report on Good Governance	No data
Gasiorowski – Political Regime Change	Not available on internet
Hadenius (1992) Democracy index	Not available on internet
Instability Measures: Probability of Government Change, Feng	Not available on internet
Latinobarometro	No data available on internet
Millennium Challenge Account	No data
METAGORA	Not a data source
MDG goals www.developmentgoals.org	No obvious governance aspect
Minimal Democracy, Doorenspleet	Not available on internet

SOURCE	WHY THE SOURCE WAS NOT INCLUDED
Multiple on Governance Institutions	No data
Nationwide Study monitoring progress toward good governance in Ghana	Internet page will not open
Participatory development and good governance	No governance data
Polyarchy, Vanhanen	Not available on internet
PRS Political Risk Services	Paid access to methodology and data
Public good governance and management program	No governance data
Relative political capacity (POFED)	Not enough of a governance measure
State of Democracy study (Democratic Audit and International IDEA)	Country comparison not possible
UNECA Africa Governance Report	No data
United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems	No data

Endnotes

[1] For an example, see the 'State of Democracy' assessments which are carried out in cooperation with IDEA - www.idea.int/democracy

[2] http://untreaty.un.org/English/treaty.asp

[3] www.un.or.th/ohchr/system/reservations.doc

[4] http://www.imf.org/external/np/rosc/rosc.asp

[5] http://www.huridocs.org

[6] http://www.idea.int/ideas_work/14_political_state.htm

[7] Taken from *Map-Making and Analysis of the Main International Initiatives on Developing Indicators on Democracy and Good Governance*, by Todd Landman and Julia Hausermann

[8] The International Development Association (IDA) is a a part of the World Bank.

United Nations Development Programme
Bureau for Development Policy
Democratic Governance Group
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www.undp.org
www.undp.org/oslocentre