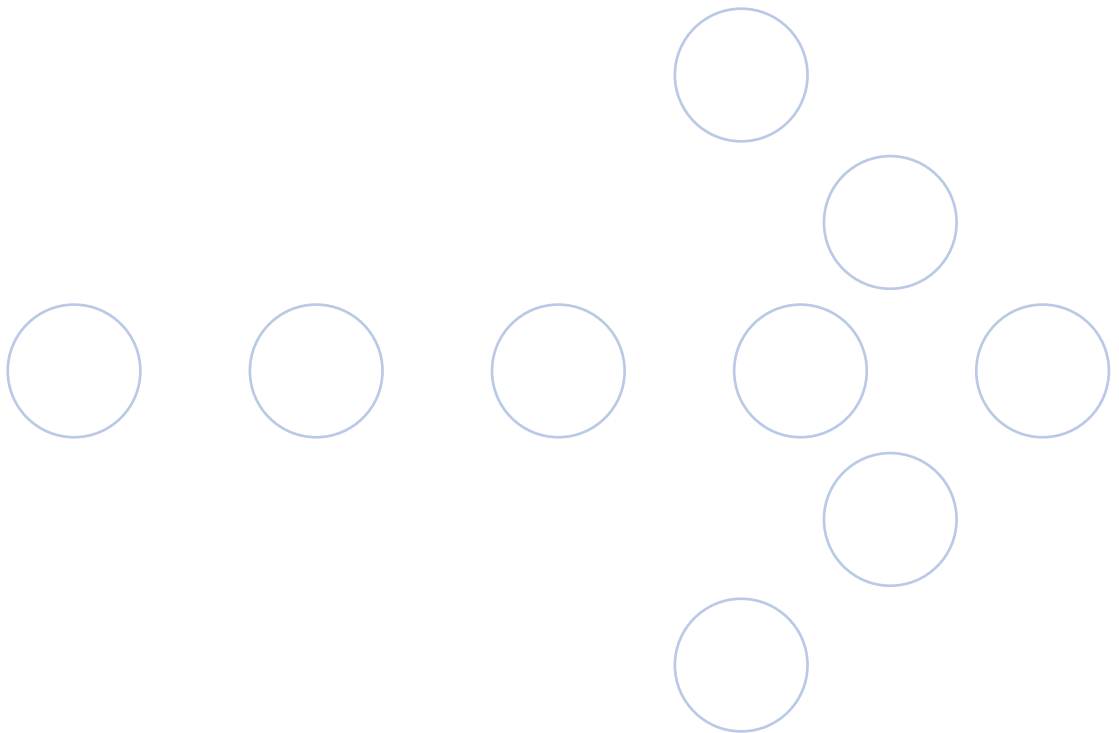


# Governance Indicators: A Users' Guide



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# »»Foreword

The United Nations Development Programme and the European Commission place Governance at the heart of our programmes, as do all the signatories of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

There is an increasing demand to measure various aspects of democracy, human rights and governance. This demand has resulted in a tremendous growth of indicator sources, which are used to measure the performance of governments, institutional quality and people's perception.

Well informed debate, programmes and policies are essential to achieve better governance. This publication will equip users with the wherewithal to make sensible use of sources of governance indicators. There are other overviews and guidance on governance indicators, but this is the first publication that brings together 'how to use' and 'where to find' material on these sources. The provision of specific notes on the individual sources is particularly helpful.

This guide was prepared through a collaborative effort between UNDP and the European Commission. The publication is intended for the general user. It does not necessarily represent the views of UNDP or the European Commission. Matthew Sudders (Eurostat) and Joachim Nahem (UNDP) deserve thanks and appreciation for compiling this timely and useful publication.

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**Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja**  
*Director, UNDP Oslo Governance Centre*



**Pieter Everaers**  
*Director, Eurostat*

# »»Preface

This guide provides direction on how to use and where to find sources of governance indicators. We have only included sources that are live at the time of writing (summer 2004). 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 the 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](mailto:oslogovcentre@undp.org)).

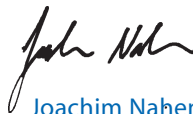
In preparing the guide we would like to thank colleagues at Eurostat and the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre for their contributions. We are also grateful to the following members of the readers' group used for this publication: Benjamin Allen, Jana Asher, Julius Court, Moustafa Yousef Mohammad Khawaja, Todd Landman, Rajeev Malhotra, Dikokole Mathembiso Maqutu, Gerardo Munck, Pradeep Sharma, Jan-Robert Suesser, Thomas Winderl, and Thomas Wollnik.

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**Matthew Sudders**

*Eurostat*



**Joachim Nahem**

*UNDP*

# »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?

In summary, the first part 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 indicator. 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. At the back of the publication you will find a full glossary of terms.

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:

(1)

- 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 datasources' 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. For the purpose of this guide, however, governance should be understood to include all of the definitions provided to the right. The following boxes define governance according to UNDP, the European Commission, and the World Bank.

## UNDP

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, 2004

## The European Commission

Governance concerns the state's ability to serve the citizens. It refers to the rules, processes, and behaviours by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in society. The way public functions are carried out, public resources are managed and public regulatory powers are exercised is the major issue to be addressed in this context.

In spite of its open and broad character, governance is a meaningful and practical concept relating to the very basic aspects of the functioning of any society and political and social systems. It can be described as a basic measure of stability and performance of a society.

As the concepts of human rights, democratisation and democracy, the rule of law, civil society, decentralised power sharing, and sound public administration, gain importance and relevance as a society develops into a more sophisticated political system, governance evolves into good governance.

—Communication on Governance and Development, October 2003, COM (03) 615

## World Bank

We define governance as the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised for the common good. This includes (i) the process by which those in authority are selected, monitored and replaced, (ii) the capacity of the government to effectively manage its resources and implement sound policies, and (iii) the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

—World Bank Institute website 2004:  
<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/>



### What is an indicator?

The focus of this guide is on indicators, rather than statistics. The terms are often used interchangeably, but the definition of indicator here is the Oxford English Dictionary definition reproduced below.

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 22]

### 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

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### What are governance indicators?

The preceding definitions show that 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 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.

# »» 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.*

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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) 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 a non-governmental body (particularly if an arm of the government is the alleged perpetrator). Those reporting will need to have faith 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. Also an issue is whether the organizations are sufficiently well resourced to record everything they hear about.
- **What are the values of the data-gatherers?** – Any value bias of the data-gatherers will manifest itself within the assumptions or questionnaire design. An example is the Media Sustainability Index ([hyperlink](#)), 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?

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## 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 of the things users should think about for the different data-gathering 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 insatiable expectations. *For an example, see 'State of Democracy' assessments which are carried out in cooperation with IDEA.*

- **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.

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- **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 (ROSCOs - see Annex). 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* (World Bank Institute, see p50.) indicators, for example, are based on 25 individual data sources, which in turn are developed from other data sources. 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 sources: 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<sup>1</sup>. The main human rights treaties are:<sup>2</sup>

- **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, 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<sup>3</sup>.

**National law/desk study:** Also comparative studies on national laws, for example EPIC (see p. 38).

### 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, International (HURIDOCS<sup>4</sup>) 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; for example, it is common that only a small percentage of rapes is reported to the police.
- **Number of events**
  - **Events recorded** – These depend on the person reporting being aware of the need and value of reporting, 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.

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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. These 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 66 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 sources, 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.

#### Surveys

Concerning Good Governance, Democracy and Human Rights 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 you have is telling you. Some of the key 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 see data for. At one end of the scale there are the 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 22.
- **International IDEA** – By contrast, the International IDEA Handbook on Democracy Assessment<sup>5</sup>, part of their State of Democracy project, has been piloted in only eight coun-

tries. This tool provides citizens with a comprehensive means to assess the functioning of their democratic system, to help stimulate debate, raise issues and highlight potential areas for reform.

### Who are 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. giving indications or implications that 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 charac-

teristics in the survey, it is possible to only 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.

### Questions—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 aiming 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 only 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. Things owned by the respondents will be tailored more to their needs.

- **Broad coverage questions** – Afrobarometer survey 2002. (See page 20) *How do you currently obtain the food you and your family eat?*
- **Narrower coverage questions** – Example taken from World Governance Assessment survey of 'well-informed persons' (See page 80). *How well defined are the separation of powers between the judiciary, legislature and executive in your country?*

## 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

## 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 to the left is taken from the World Values Survey.

There are two problems with the last question. 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 a state of existence (just as race or ethnic origin), rather than a criminal act, the question should ask about approval.



# »»What data can we get?

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

**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. Ultimately the population can decide on the future of any system of government.

**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 ratings 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.

**Example 1:**

Perception question used in DIAL 1-2-3

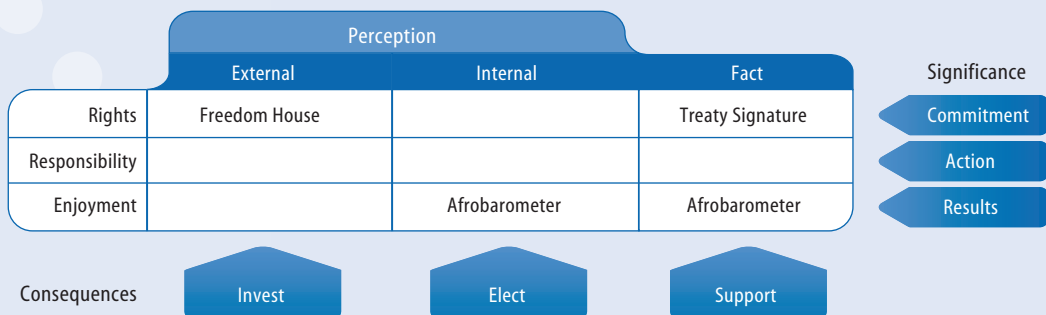
In your opinion does corruption constitute a major problem for the country? **Yes/ No**

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

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**Internal vs. External Perception**



## 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 - oversimplifying 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. *See the example from the Weberian Comparative State Data Project.*

## Weberian State comparative data

### Example of discrete coding

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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.

## 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 expended 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.

## 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.

**Example: Freedom House Civil and Political Rights. See page 22**

## Composite indicators

The terms composite and aggregate indicators are often used in conjunction with data which brings together information from more than one source.

## 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.

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 datasources it is possible to increase the coverage and reliability by combining the two sources. A widely cited example of this is the Governance Matters Reports, which draws together 25 data sources into six composite indicators. (See page 50). Composite indicators are also often able to achieve a political importance that their individual components alone could not.

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.

### The normative assumption

Every indicator will have an underlying normative assumption. In layman's terms this is simply the

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## Mirror Survey—DIAL

### Developpement et Insertion Internationale

To complete the data collection for governance in West Africa, DIAL undertook an additional survey of southern and northern experts of the countries involved. The aim was to compare the responses of the population with the responses of the specialists. This mirror survey had two sets of questions

1. What did they experts think of the situation themselves
2. What did the experts believe was the average response of the population.

The survey is a good test of the reliability of surveys based only upon expert opinion. Some intriguing results from the comparison are

	AVERAGE FROM POPULATION	EXPERT ESTIMATE (MIRROR)	EXPERT OPINION
Believe the administration is well run	48	35	33
Incidence of corruption %	11	55	..
Should link wages to performance	93	62	77
Should introduce cost-recovering education services	59	34	58

Data is drawn from six West African countries

In summary it was noted that the populations were less critical of government in general than the experts. In addition the appetite for reform was greater than experts expected.

## Example 2:

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:

	Once or Never 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

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, Corruption Perceptions Index (See page 32) and Opacity Index (See page 62).

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. This includes Cuba, Iraq and Australia (See page 38).
- **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.

## The difference between perception and reality

If looking at perception measures (how big a problem is ... type of questions) 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.

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'*.

### 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.

### Example: 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 short-listed 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.

**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 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.

## »» How do I use the data section?

*In the previous sections we have discussed how to define the problem in relation to indicators, how data can be collected and a range of issues with the data which can be collected. In this final part we are assuming the situation where data is available and want to provide some simple guidance to make best use of it. This section covers those generic rules which might apply to any indicator.*

*As a foundation for using governance indicators we suggest three 'golden rules.' These will help reduce the possibilities of misdiagnosis. Each point is illustrated using the example of 'Voter turnout' data compiled by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA).*

## Checklist for indicator attributes:<sup>6</sup>

- (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.

A 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** – which 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 as a result 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.

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### Example 1. 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.

## 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. Sections 1.1-1.3 take the reader through some generic points about the characteristics of each indicator and section 2 goes through the specifics of individual data sources.

**Example: 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?

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### 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 percentage 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?



# » Sources

The following pages contain information about [33] sources of governance information. 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 valid use of the source.

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

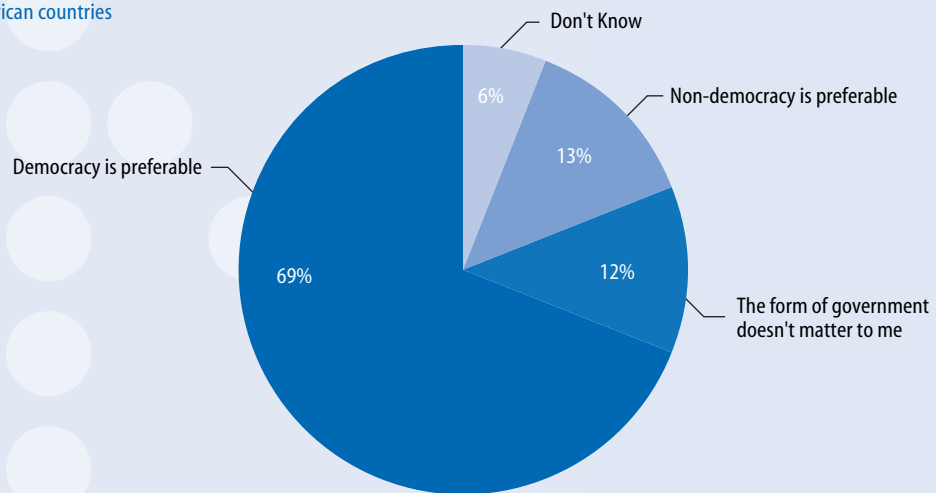


# Afrobarometer Surveys

- Producer:** Afrobarometer – An independent research project
- 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 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](http://www.afrobarometer.org)
- (20) The survey results are also available through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu> (there is additional national data on this website). Afrobarometer Surveys is published by a network of institutions where the core partners are the Institute for Democracy in South Africa, Centre for Democratic Development (Botswana) and Michigan State University.
- 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 (15 countries)<sup>7</sup> 4 additional countries: Cap Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, and Senegal. Additional time series data has also been collected in 5 countries.
- Type of data used:** National surveys
- Time coverage:** First data: Collected between 1999 and 2001  
Latest data: Collected between 2002 and 2003  
Stated Frequency: Not stated. Further surveys are expected.
- Contact details:** Website for Afrobarometer. Further information is available from Michigan State University (MSU), Department of Political Science East Lansing, Michigan 48824 ([afro@msu.edu](mailto:afro@msu.edu)) Michael Bratton, Co-Director ([mbratton@msu.edu](mailto:mbratton@msu.edu))
- Methodology:** The methodology compiles survey results from 15 countries to provide 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

## Support for Democracy

Mean for 12 African countries  
(n=21,398)



Which of these three statements is closest to your opinion?

- A. Democracy is preferable to any other form of government.
- B. In certain situations, a non-democratic government can be preferable.
- C. To people like me, it doesn't matter what form of government we have.

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.

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**Format of results:** The results are presented as a percentage of the population response to particular questions in all the surveyed countries.

**Example results:** The Graph above shows the 2001 results for Afrobarometer survey regarding support for democracy in the 12 surveyed countries.

**Valid use:** The Afrobarometer is a mass survey attempt to measure the peoples' 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 as to 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 should carefully select individual questions noting whether they are concerning perceptions or experience.

**Invalid use:** The Afrobarometer survey result cannot be used for all of Africa. The results only pertain to the 15 selected countries, which were chosen based on their political and economic performance. The cross-country results must be viewed in 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 (2 year period for rounds 1 and 2).



# 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.

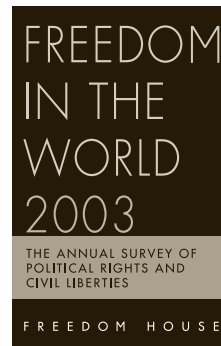
**Where to find it:** <http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/survey2004.htm>

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

**Coverage:** 192 countries and 18 related territories

(22) **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  
phone: 202-296-5101 | fax: 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 2 separate indices of political and civil rights. The main question areas are;

### Political Rights

- Electoral Process
- Political Participation and Pluralism
- Functioning of Government
- Discretionary questions (monarchies, ethnic cleansing)

### Civil Rights

- Freedom of Expression and Belief
- Associational and Organizational Rights
- Rule of Law
- Personal Autonomy and Individual Right

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

## Selected 2003 results for EU member states and some developing countries.

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
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

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.

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 on another. This is contrary to the principles in international human rights norms.

**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.

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**Example results:** The Table above shows some selected 2003 results for EU member states and some developing countries.

**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.

**Assumption:** 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 on 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 political rights and 15 basic questions (upto 60 marks) for civil liberties. In the overall rating the political rights score equates to half the total mark and the civil liberties to the other half.



# Bribe Payers Index

<b>Producer:</b>	Transparency International
<b>Stated purpose:</b>	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.
<b>Funding source:</b>	Funded by Transparency International
<b>Current usage:</b>	Widely quoted in media as measure of developed country contribution to corruption problems in developing countries.
<b>Where to find it:</b>	<a href="http://www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/2002.05.14.bpi.en.html">http://www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/2002.05.14.bpi.en.html</a>
<b>Type of data used:</b>	Survey/Administrative, Primary/Secondary, Sources Internal/ Expert/External. Perception or objective.
<b>Coverage:</b>	21 countries rated based upon a survey in 15 emerging market countries.
<b>Time coverage:</b>	First Data: Collected in 1999 Latest data: Collected in 2001 and 2002 Stated Frequency: Not stated. Further surveys are expected.
<b>Contact details:</b>	<a href="mailto:press@transparency.org">press@transparency.org</a>
<b>Methodology:</b>	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 (except China which has not been possible) to rate the bribe paying behaviour of companies from developed countries.
<b>Format of results:</b>	The scale used runs from 0 (indicating certain to bribe) to 10 (indicating no bribery will be offered).

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- Example results:** The Table below shows a selection of interesting results for some countries in 2002.
- 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 15 chosen developing countries is representative of trading behaviour in general.

**Selected results for some countries in 2002.**

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Australia	8.5
2	Sweden	8.4
2	Switzerland	8.4
4	Austria	8.2
5	Canada	8.1
8	United Kingdom	6.9
9	Singapore	6.3
9	Germany	6.3
11	Spain	5.8
12	France	5.5
13	USA	5.3
13	Japan	5.3
20	People's Republic of China	3.5
21	Russia	3.2

# The Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS)

- 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/beeps2002/>
- Type of data used:** Business survey
- (26) **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 directors, Steven Fries (fries@ebrd.com), Joel Hellman (jhellman@worldbank.org) or Daniel Kaufmann (dkaufmann@worldbank.org).
- 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 are 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.



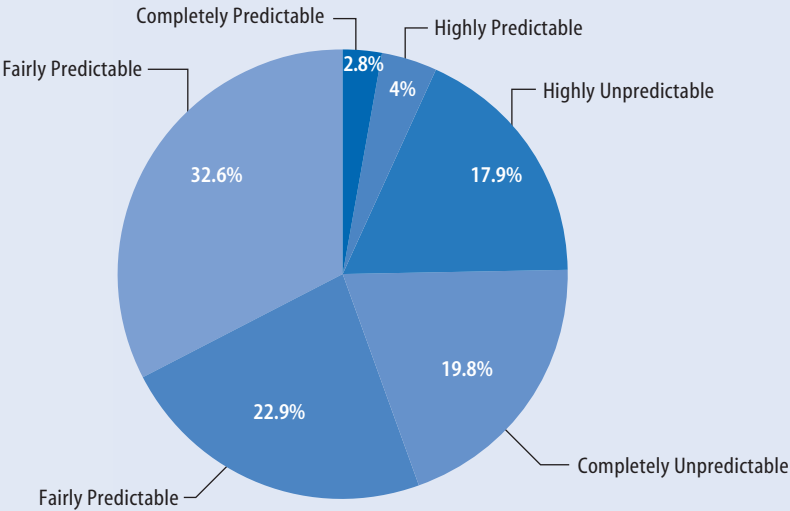
**Format of results:** The degree to which firms performance is affected is measured on a 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much) scale. A higher average value for each country represents worse performance by the government, and a worse obstacle for business performance.

**Example results:** The Table below shows the survey results for all 22 countries.

**Valid use:** Tool for managers and international development agencies to compare countries with regards 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.

**The Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS)**  
All Firms and Countries – 3940 Observations





THE WORLD BANK

# The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Database

- Producer:** David Cingranelli, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY USA  
David L. Richards, ETS, Princeton, NJ USA
- Purpose:** The data set contains is designed to provide an indicator of government human rights practices.
- Funding source:** The National Science Foundation (USA), The World Bank
- Uses:** 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 published:** Publications, replication data, working papers, and a bibliography of use are now available at [www.humanrightsdata.com](http://www.humanrightsdata.com). All CIRI data will be 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:** 1981-2002 (2003 will be available 12/04)
- Contact details:**
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| David L. Cingranelli   | David L. Richards  |
| Dept Political Science   | ETS  |
| Binghamton University  | Rosedale Road MS 36-N                                    |
| Binghamton, NY 13902-6000  | Princeton, NJ 08541                                      |
| (607) 777-2435   | (609) 683-2246   |
| <a href="mailto:davidc@binghamton.edu">davidc@binghamton.edu</a> | <a href="mailto:drichards@ets.org">drichards@ets.org</a> |
- Methodology:** Probabilistic polychotomous cumulative scaling is used to construct additive ordinal indices from individual ordinal CIRI human rights indicators. Rephrase in laymans terms.
- 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.

## Selection of individual physical integrity rights indicators for some countries for the year 1987.

		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

**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).

(29)

The “Empowerment Rights” scale is created from five individual indicators (the rights to freedom of movement, political participation, worker’s 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 above shows a selection of individual physical integrity rights indicators for some countries for the year 1987.

**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.

**Do not use:** CIRI data are not for use in analyzing 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.



# Commitment to Development Index

<b>Producer:</b>	Center for Global Development
<b>Stated purpose:</b>	To draw attention to the many ways in which rich countries can positively influence development.
<b>Funding source:</b>	Center for Global Development and Rockefeller foundation
<b>Current usage:</b>	Widely quoted as a measure of donor policies' impact on developing countries.
<b>Where to find it:</b>	<a href="http://www.cgdev.org/rankingtherich/home.html">http://www.cgdev.org/rankingtherich/home.html</a> .
<b>Type of data used:</b>	Varied. Administrative data mostly. No perception data is used.
<b>Coverage:</b>	21 Countries (Members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee except Luxembourg)
(30) <b>Time coverage:</b>	First Data: Collected between 1995 and 2001 Latest Data: Most of the data was collected in 2001 and 2002 (some of it was collected as early as 1993) Stated Frequency: Updated annually
<b>Contact details:</b>	<a href="mailto:theindex@cgdev.org">theindex@cgdev.org</a> 1776 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 301 Washington DC 20036 USA
<b>Methodology:</b>	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. The assumptions are pulled out overleaf. For full details see <a href="http://www.cgdev.org/rankingtherich/docs/Technical_description_2004.pdf">http://www.cgdev.org/rankingtherich/docs/Technical_description_2004.pdf</a>
<b>Format of results:</b>	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.
<b>Example results:</b>	The Table to the right shows a selection of interesting results.
<b>Valid uses:</b>	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.

## Selected results.

COUNTRY	AID	TRADE	INVESTMENT	MIGRATION	ENVIRONMENT	SECURITY	TECHNOLOGY 2004 RANK	
Denmark	12.3	5.8	4.8	6.1	5.7	7.1	5.0	1
U.K.	4.8	5.8	6.4	4.4	5.8	9.1	4.7	4
France	6.0	5.8	4.7	2.7	5.9	5.6	6.1	7
United States	1.9	6.7	5.6	10.5	2.3	4.9	5.5	7
Italy	2.8	5.9	5.3	3.6	5.5	3.6	4.7	14
Portugal	2.3	5.8	5.6	2.8	5.4	5.2	4.5	14
New Zealand	0.8	5.9	2.9	5.0	4.7	6.7	4.1	16
Spain	2.0	5.8	4.5	2.3	5.5	2.0	4.0	20
Japan	2.4	3.4	4.6	1.9	4.5	0.4	5.4	21

### Invalid use:

The index has some weaknesses that stem from data availability. In particular the data on investment is weak and the effect of beneficiary country policies on attracting or deterring inward investment is not reflected.

### 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, which in turn assumes that aid is always given through recipient governments.
- **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 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 number are 65% of the resulting migration score, foreign students 15% and 20% for aid to refugees.
- **Environment** – Weighted by depletion of globally shared resources (67%) and Contributions to intergovernmental cooperation (33%).
- **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 boost substantially countries CDI score.
- **Technology** – Investment in research and development for military purposes is assumed to have 50% of the value of non-military purposes.123.
- **Overall Index** – Each of the above components is assumed to be equally important in the final commitment measure.



# Corruption Perceptions Index

**Producer:** Transparency International – ‘An International movement devoted to curbing corruption.’

**Purpose:** To provide data on ‘corruption in international business transactions’

**Funding source:** Combination of public, private sector + foundations

**Uses:** 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 published:** Available from the transparency international web site:  
<http://www.transparency.org/surveys/index.html#cpi>

**Type of data used:** This is a composite index composed of data from a number of sources. The 2003 index uses data from

- 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.

**Time coverage:** First Data: Earliest data used dates from 1980  
Latest Data: Collected in 2003  
Stated frequency: Annual

**Contact details:** Website for press release and background papers  
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

**2003 results for European Union members, together with the 5 'most corrupt' countries indicated in the Corruption Perception Index.**

COUNTRY RANK	COUNTRY	CPI 2003 SCORE	SURVEYS USED	STANDARD DEVIATION	HIGH-LOW RANGE
1	Finland	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0
3	Denmark	9.5	9	0.4	8.8 - 9.9
6	Sweden	9.3	11	0.2	8.8 - 9.6
7	Netherlands	8.9	9	0.3	8.5 - 9.3
11	Luxembourg	8.7	6	0.4	8.0 - 9.2
	United Kingdom	8.7	13	0.5	7.8 - 9.2
14	Austria	8	9	0.7	7.3 - 9.3
16	Germany	7.7	11	1.2	4.9 - 9.2
17	Belgium	7.6	9	0.9	6.6 - 9.2
18	Ireland	7.5	9	0.7	6.5 - 8.8
23	France	6.9	12	1.1	4.8 - 9.0
	Spain	6.9	11	0.8	5.2 - 7.8
25	Portugal	6.6	9	1.2	4.9 - 8.1
35	Italy	5.3	11	1.1	3.3 - 7.3
50	Greece	4.3	9	0.8	3.7 - 5.6
129	Myanmar	1.6	3	0.3	1.4 - 2.0
	Paraguay	1.6	6	0.3	1.2 - 2.0
131	Haiti	1.5	5	0.6	0.7 - 2.3
132	Nigeria	1.4	9	0.4	0.9 - 2.0
133	Bangladesh	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2

(33)

**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 outwith 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 above shows the 2003 results for European Union members, together with the 5 'most corrupt' countries indicated in the Corruption Perception Index.

**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.

**Do not 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.



# East Asia Barometer

**Producer:** A network of local and global universities are the 'core partners' of the exercise, augmented by relevant national partners, including government agencies.

**Stated purpose:** The project is designed to present a systematic comparative survey of attitudes towards politics, power, reform, democracy and citizens political actions across East Asia. In addition the project aims to boost capacity for democracy studies, and foster a network for similar studies.

**Funding source:** Coordination, data archiving and collaborative aspects are funded through a research grant from the Ministry of Education, China. Data collection funds must be raised locally by the national partners.



(34)

**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 is published in academic publications. In addition, selected indicators are available on <http://www.globalbarometer.org>. At the time of writing the website for the barometer had not yet made data available.

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

**Coverage:** Hong Kong, China, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, Korea, Philippines

**Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 2001  
Latest data: Collected in 2002  
Stated frequency: More surveys are planned

**Contact details:** Contact: Professor Yun-han Chu, Project Co-director  
Hu Fu Workshop, Dept of Political Science  
National Taiwan University (NTU)  
Taipei, TAIWAN 10020  
email: [yunhan@ccms.ntu.edu.tw](mailto:yunhan@ccms.ntu.edu.tw)



## % persons expressing trust in

COUNTRY	YEAR OF LAST SURVEY	PARLIAMENT	POLICE	POLITICAL PARTIES	COURTS	MILITARY	TELEVISION NEWSPAPERS
Hong Kong	2001/2	52	N/A	22	70	62	61 N/A
Japan	2001/2	13	49	10	61	48	52 N/A
Korea	2001/2	10	48	15	51	59	64 63
Mongolia	2001/2	60	48	40	47	65	85 85
China	2001/2	89	75	94	72	95	84 73
Philippines	2001/2	44	47	35	50	54	64 54
Taiwan	2001/2	20	45	16	41	58	43 33
Thailand	2001/2	55	56	47	58	76	76 51

- 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. (35)
- Format of results:** Results are presented as %, always positive (i.e. % approving of, trusting in, participating in etc.)
- Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting results for some countries.
- 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 2 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.



# 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 <http://www.quotaproject.org>

(36) **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 up-dated until 2006

**Contact details:** International IDEA  
Strömsborg, S-103 34 Stockholm, Sweden  
Email: [j.ballington@idea.int](mailto:j.ballington@idea.int)

This is a collaborative project with the department of political science at Stockholm University. Contact Drude Dahlerup, Email: [drude.dahlerup@statsvet.su.se](mailto:drude.dahlerup@statsvet.su.se)

**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.

## Selected Results

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 Representation) Proportional	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 (Majority) (Two 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

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting 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 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



# EPIC Database

<b>Producer:</b>	International IDEA, UNDP and IFES
<b>Purpose:</b>	The purpose of the Election Process Information Collection (EPIC) is to provide comparative and country-by-country data on election systems, laws, management and administration.
<b>Funding source:</b>	International IDEA, UNDP and IFES
<b>Current usage:</b>	The EPIC database is used for programming purposes by the respective organizations
<b>Where to find it:</b>	<a href="http://www.epicproject.org">www.epicproject.org</a>
<b>Type of data used:</b>	The database uses country surveys to collect information on 9 election related topics



(38)

The EPIC data has been collected from multiple choice surveys by the organizations' researchers in cooperation with among others the Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) in the respective countries. The data source is listed under each country sample, e.g. national constitution or EMB source. Information available in French and Spanish.

<b>Coverage:</b>	Global: 60 countries  3-4 researchers at each of the organizations are conducting research on 10-20 countries in their region. There are eight established regional hubs based with the Association of Central and Eastern European Election Officials (ACEEEO) (Hungary), Centre pour la Gouvernance Démocratique (CGD) (Burkina Faso), Electoral Institute for Southern Africa (EISA) (South Africa), Instituto Federal Electoral (IFE) (Mexican Electoral Commission), The Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand Electoral Administrators Network (PIANZEA) (Australia), the Arab NGOs Network for Development (AAND) (Lebanon), the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (India) and the Servicio Electoral of Chile (Electoral Commission of Chile).
<b>Time coverage:</b>	First Data: Not stated Latest data: Collected in 2002 and 2003 Stated Frequency: Not stated
<b>Contact details:</b>	For more information contact the project manager at: <a href="mailto:v.beramendi-heine@idea.int">v.beramendi-heine@idea.int</a>

Electoral Systems  
Electoral  
Management  
Boundary  
Delimitation  
Voter Education  
Voter Registration  
Voting Operations  
Parties and  
Candidates  
Vote Counting

- 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?

**Methodology:** The database uses multiple-choice surveys to produce comparative and country-by-country results. The survey multiple-choice questions are based on the following 9 election related topics: electoral systems, legislative frameworks, electoral management, boundary delineation, voter education, voter registration, voting operations, parties and candidates, and vote counting.

Ω(39)

**Format of results:** 100+ questions on 9 election related topics

**Example results:** The table above is an example of available results for legislative framework in the 60 countries:

**Valid use:** The EPIC database can be used to gain an overview of existing laws and rules relating to the 9 election topics. EPIC allows the user to make comparisons between countries on where in the national system various electoral system topics are covered. It can be used as a capacity tool to measure what electoral rules exist and where.

**Invalid use:** The EPIC database is not an indicator of electoral rights de facto, although it does provide insight on how well de jure rights associated with elections are covered by in a given country, it does not say anything about the enforcement of these rights.



# Eurobarometer (EB)

- 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 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/](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/)
- Type of data used:** National surveys
- Coverage:** European Union Member States (25 as of May 1, 2004)  
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 2004  
Stated Frequency: Annual (also bi-annual reports)
- Contact details:** European Commission  
DG PRESS.B1 – Public Opinion Analysis sector  
B-1049 Brussels  
Fax: (+32-2) 296 17 49  
[eurobarometer@cec.eu.int](mailto:eurobarometer@cec.eu.int)
- Methodology:** The EB 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 in % of population

**Example results:** The table below shows public opinion on “Trust in Media” in the then 15 Member States November 2003 (standard EB Nr. 60).

**Valid use:** The Eurobarometer is used in national and international press as opinion polls on EU citizens attitudes to a range of issues. Policy makers in the EU also use the polls to for decision-making

**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.

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

(41)

### % persons expressing Trust in Media

COUNTRY	TEND TO TRUST THE RADIO	TEND TO TRUST THE TELEVISION	TEND TO TRUST THE
Finland	77%	71%	52%
Ireland	76%	72%	49%
Denmark	76%	70%	53%
Sweden	73%	64%	34%
Netherlands	68%	67%	55%
Belgium	68%	63%	56%
Austria	66%	67%	48%
Portugal	65%	65%	51%
France	66%	49%	58%
Spain	65%	46%	58%
EU 15	62%	54%	44%
Germany	60%	60%	44%
United Kingdom	60%	54%	17%
Luxembourg	59%	58%	54%
Greece	55%	48%	48%
Italia	53%	39%	41%



# GAPS in Workers' Rights

- Producer:** International Labour Organization
- Stated purpose:** This is produced by the ILO team responsible for promoting the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.
- Funding source:** Produced by ILO
- Current usage:** The GAP system incorporates measures of Adherence to workers rights and Implementation in practice, as recorded within the ILO system. The index is part of a working paper which aims to demonstrate the power and availability of unexploited ILO data.
- Where to find it:** Data for ILO members and details of the methodology are published in the ILO working paper Declaration/WP/17/2003 'Normalised and disaggregated gaps in basic workers' rights' by Roger Bohning.
- (42) **Type of data used:** Verdicts of the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) and of the ILO's Committee on Freedom of Association and status of ratification.
- Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 1985  
Latest Data: Collected in 2002  
Stated Frequency: Not stated
- Contact details:** The author can be contacted at [wrbohning@bluewin.ch](mailto:wrbohning@bluewin.ch) Further details of the work of the team promoting the declaration can be found at <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.INDEXPAGE>
- Methodology:** The methodology scores the ratification of the core conventions. Extra points are then awarded for reporting on the convention (reporting is given 1/7th the value of signing the convention). International verification of the national implementation is scored also. The strength of the observation (direct request or negative observation) and the result of complaints to the Committee on Freedom of Association are all included within the scoring system. The methodology thus assigns a numerical value to a qualitative observation, which is defined within the constraints of a precise system of conventions. Thus an observation by CEACR is more serious than a direct request. Similarly the CFA issuing a report is more serious than the CFA 'wishing to be kept informed'. One interesting aspect of the methodology is that it is possible for scores to move in both directions. This is by way of the inclusion of implementation measures.



COUNTRY	ADHERENCE GAP	IMPLEMENTATION GAP	GAP
USA	0.656	0.091	0.617
Guinea	0.352	0.337	0.455
Korea	0.472	0.102	0.459
Oman	0.656	0.091	0.617
Myanmar	0.656	0.130	0.634
India	0.438	0.298	0.513
South Africa	0.000	0.026	0.011
China	0.547	0.000	0.481
Cuba	0.109	0.247	0.202
Armenia	0.690	0.000	0.608
Netherlands	0.000	0.116	0.050
France	0.017	0.272	0.132
Germany	0.000	0.116	0.050
Zimbabwe	0.109	0.167	0.168

**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 above shows a selection of interesting results for some countries for 2002.

**Valid uses:** 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 sometime 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 here concerns the functioning of the ILO convention system. If the system works well then violations are reported and addressed through the appropriate bodies. Those bodies then proportionately and fairly pass judgement on the reports received, adhering strictly to the relevant standards for observations etc. In using this index one implicitly agrees with the weightings used by the author. For example reporting is worth 1/7th of ratification of a treaty. A direct request is 2/5ths the problem of a negative observation. An interim report is twice the value of a statement that the CFA wishes to be kept informed.



# Gender Empowerment Measure

- Producer:** UNDP Human Development Report Office
- Stated purpose:** The measure is designed to highlight women's opportunities, rather than capabilities which are the focus of other measures.
- 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://www.undp.org/hdro>
- Type of data used:** The measure uses estimated earned income based on non-agricultural wages, percentages 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. Due to data restrictions Human Development Report 2003 presents GEM values for 70 countries.
- Time coverage:** First Data: Not stated  
Latest Data: Collected in 2003  
Stated Frequency: Produced annually
- Contact details:** Human Development Report Office  
304 E. 45th Street, 12th Floor, New York 10017  
Tel: (212) 906-3661  
Fax: (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. Higher score is desirable.

**Example results:** The Table below shows a selection of interesting results for some countries.

**Valid uses:** This measure should be used to advocate further opportunities for women. The regular production, and the 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 produce 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 3/4 of the male wage.

(45)

**Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)**

	RANK	VALUE	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
Iceland	1	0.847	34.9	31	55	0.63
Norway	2	0.837	36.4	26	48	0.65
Sweden	3	0.831	45.3	30	49	0.68
Netherlands	6	0.794	33.3	26	48	0.53
Australia	11	0.754	26.5	25	45	0.70
Korea, Rep	63	0.363	5.9	5	34	0.46
United Arab Emirates	65	0.315	0.0	8	25	0.21
Sri Lanka	67	0.272	4.4	4	49	0.50
Egypt	68	0.253	2.4	10	29	0.39

# Global Accountability Report

- Producer:** One World Trust
- Stated purpose:** To promote global accountability, improve the effectiveness of global decision making, promote a democratically renewed UN at the centre of global decision making, and contribute to poverty reduction through decision making which takes account of the needs and wishes of all people, including the world's poorest.
- Funding source:** The One World Trust is funded through grants, bequests and individual donations. The GAP received support from organizations including The Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation, Tearfund, United National Association Trust, Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD), Allan and Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust and The Ford Foundation.
- Current usage:** The report and accompanying data are principally designed as a tool for lobbying for greater accountability amongst organizations that operate at the global level.
- (46) **Where to find it:** The Global Accountability Report is available via the website <http://www.oneworldtrust.org/>
- Type of data used:** Expert Panel opinions and administrative data
- Coverage:** Assessments were made for the following organizations
- Inter-Governmental Organizations
  - Transnational Corporations
  - International Non-Governmental Organizations
  - Bank for International Settlements
  - Aventis
  - Amnesty International
  - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
  - GlaxoSmithKline
  - CARE International
  - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
  - Microsoft
  - International Chamber of Commerce
  - World Bank
  - Nestle
  - International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
  - World Trade Organization
  - Rio Tinto
  - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
  - Shell
  - Oxfam International
  - World Wide Fund for Nature
- Time coverage:** First/Latest data: The report is based on key documents from each organization being studied. These documents were written at different times. The first report was published in 2003. Stated Frequency: A follow up is expected in 2006

## 2003 Global Accountability Report

	MEMBER CONTROL	ACCESS TO INFORMATION	OVERALL SCORE
Bank for International Settlements	10	51	61
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	90	58	148
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	50	78	128
World Bank	50	71	121
World Trade Organization	70	73	143
Aventis	70	60	130
GlaxoSmithKline	70	64	134
Microsoft	50	57	107
Nestle	70	40	110
Rio Tinto	70	64	134
Shell	50	62	112
Amnesty International	100	48	148
CARE International	90	21	111
International Chamber of Commerce	30	40	70
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	70	33	103
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	90	74	164
Oxfam International	90	40	130
World Wide Fund for Nature	50	24	74

**Contact details:** Caroline Neligan GAP manager: [neliganc@parliament.uk](mailto:neliganc@parliament.uk)  
The One World Trust  
Houses of Parliament  
London, SW1A 0AA  
Email: [owt@parliament.uk](mailto:owt@parliament.uk)

**Methodology:** Expert Panel survey of opinions and behaviours against pre-specified set of good behaviours, developed through a participatory process. Behaviours are weighted differently according to their importance for accountability.

(47)

**Format of results:** In the first report, two aspects of accountability, Member control of organization and Access to Information, are each rated out of a maximum of 100. The combined overall score is simply added together to be out of 200. The higher scores indicate more of the 'good behaviours' by the organization.

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting results for some organizations.

**Valid uses:** This data source and the accompanying profiles of organizations can be used to identify areas for improvement within the accountability of the organizations covered.

**Invalid use:** The coverage is at present limited to only a few organizations. Therefore this cannot be used to identify best and worst overall performers in terms of accountability. As coverage increases this may become possible.

**Assumptions:** The underlying assumption is that equal levels of accountability are desirable and possible for the organizations covered. This may not be universally accepted for reasons of commercial confidentiality, diplomacy or national security. It is not obvious that the standards applied across the different organizations are equally stretching. One example concerns access to information on the organizations' activities. Transnational companies are required to describe products and how they address social and environmental issues. Inter-Governmental organizations are required to describe objectives, targets, evaluations and details of negotiations between members. This reflects a considered view on a reasonable level of accountability.



# Global Barometer Survey Network

<b>Producer:</b>	University of Strathclyde
<b>Purpose:</b>	Provide global barometer to monitor people's attitudes to democracy
<b>Funding source:</b>	University of Strathclyde
<b>Current usage:</b>	Is the central repository for barometer information.
<b>Where to find it:</b>	<a href="http://www.globalbarometer.org/governanceindicators/">http://www.globalbarometer.org/governanceindicators/</a>
<b>Type of data used:</b>	Survey results from New Europe Barometer, the Latinobarometro, the Afrobarometer and the East Asia Barometer. These barometers use random national survey samples.
<b>Coverage:</b>	Global, more than 55 countries
<b>Time coverage:</b>	First Data: Collected in 1991 Latest Data: Collected in 2003 Stated Frequency: Periodically
<b>Contact details:</b>	<a href="mailto:contact-cspp@strath.ac.uk">contact-cspp@strath.ac.uk</a>
<b>Methodology:</b>	The Global Barometer Survey Network provides cross-continental and cross-country comparisons using the New Europe Barometer, the Latinobarometro, the Afrobarometer and the Asia Barometer. The website provides data from recent annual surveys and is being expanded.
<b>Format of results:</b>	0-100% public opinion

(48)

**Example results:** The Table below shows a selection of interesting results for some countries.

**Valid use:** Can be used to compare survey results from other barometers

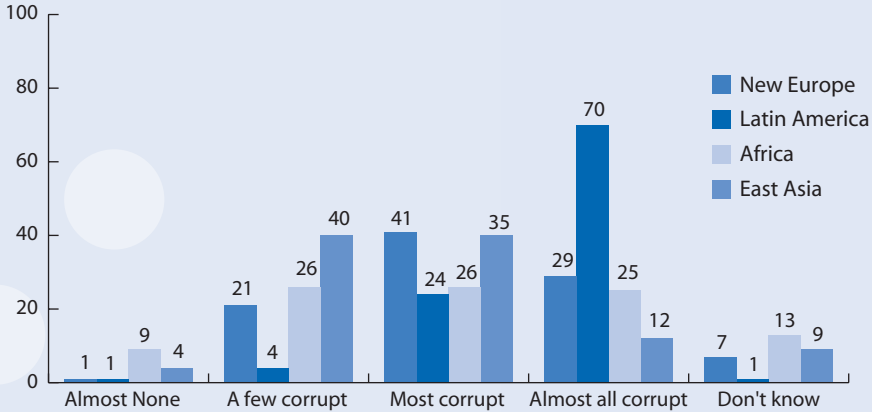
**Invalid use:** As a global survey on democracy in general

**Assumption:** When using the various regional surveys for cross-country comparison it is assumed that the survey questions and methodology are the same, i.e. the same question regarding political interest was presented in Africa, Latin America, Europe and Asia.

### Freedom From Corruption All Countries

Q: How widespread do you think bribe-taking and corruption are in this country?  
A: Almost no public officials are engaged in it; A few public officials are engaged in it; Most public officials are engaged in it; Almost all public officials are engaged in it.

NB: Question wording different in Latin America (see individual slides below)



Source: New Europe Barometer 2001; New Russia Barometer 1998; New Democracies Barometer 2000; Latino Barometer 1997; Afro-Barometer 2001; Asian Barometer 2001.



THE WORLD BANK

# Governance Matters I-III (KK)

- Producer:** World Bank Institute, D. Kaufmann, A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi
- Stated purpose:** To provide periodic cross-country point estimates of six dimensions of governance
- 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 organizations. The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is using 5 of the KK governance measurements, along with other criteria, to determine MCA eligibility of low income countries.
- Where to find it:** <http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pubs/govmatters3.html>
- Type of data used:** The KK indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 25 separate data sources constructed by 18 different organizations. Data sources include among others Freedom in the World, Economic Freedom Index, World Economic Forum, Latino, Asian and Afrobarometers, Opacity Index, Business Enterprise Environment Survey, etc.
- Coverage:** Global 199 countries
- Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 1996  
Latest Data: Collected in 2002  
Stated Frequency: Not stated
- Contact details:** For more information contact the authors:  
Daniel Kaufmann ([dkaufmann@worldbank.org](mailto:dkaufmann@worldbank.org)),  
Aart Kraay ([akraay@worldbank.org](mailto:akraay@worldbank.org)),  
Massimo Mastruzzi ([mmastruzzi@worldbank.org](mailto:mmastruzzi@worldbank.org))
- World Bank Institute  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington , DC 20433, United States  
202-473-0992 (Phone) | 202-522-0401 (Fax)
- Methodology:** The KK uses an unobserved components model to construct the following six aggregate governance cluster indicators: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and corruption. The 25 individual indicator sources are rescaled and aggregated across the six governance clusters utilizing an Unobserved Component methodology. A quantitative aggregate measurement for each country is constructed including margins of error both for the country and the data components.



## Statistical Table: Voice and Accountability, Comparison across selected countries

COUNTRY	DATASET	ESTIMATE	STANDARD DEVIATION (-2.5 TO + 2.5)	NUMBER OF SURVEYS/POLLS
AFGHANISTAN	2002	-1.31	0.23	5
ALBANIA	2002	-0.04	0.15	5
AUSTRIA	2002	+1.32	0.17	9
BELGIUM	2002	+1.44	0.18	8
BRAZIL	2002	+0.28	0.17	11
BURKINA FASO	2002	-0.27	0.22	5
FINLAND	2002	+1.70	0.17	9
INDIA	2002	+0.38	0.17	10
INDONESIA	2002	-0.49	0.17	10
RWANDA	2002	-1.41	0.23	5
SLOVENIA	2002	+1.10	0.13	10
SOMALIA	2002	-1.51	0.22	5
SRI LANKA	2002	-0.06	0.17	8
TAIWAN	2002	+0.89	0.17	9
TAJIKISTAN	2002	-0.95	0.16	6
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2002	-0.47	0.18	6
UZBEKISTAN	2002	-1.66	0.14	7
VIETNAM	2002	-1.36	0.17	8

**Format of results:** The KK uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance) (51)

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of developing countries and EU members scores for the KK governance cluster of "Voice and Accountability".

**Valid use:** This is the most comprehensive governance indicators measurement and provides insight as to 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 often high margin of error of the country and data component scores, country rankings on the KK 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. KK explicitly recognize concerns about data quality and encourage consideration of the margins of error associated with governance estimates. These substantial margins of error are not unique to the KK data, but are pervasive in all cross-country comparisons of governance. The KK data are unusual in that these margins of error are explicitly reported.

**Assumption:** The underlying assumption of the KK data is that all the data sources in each governance cluster are measuring a similar underlying concept of governance. This assumes, for example, that Freedom House, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch all operate with similar definitions of human rights violations. The KK assumes 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.

# Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI)

<b>Producer:</b>	World Economic Forum
<b>Stated purpose:</b>	The survey attempts to quantify the impact of a number of key factors which contribute to create the conditions for sustained growth, 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.
<b>Funding source:</b>	Private sector companies and participation fees from annual meetings
<b>Current usage:</b>	The GCI is widely quoted in media, academic research and used as an input in other indicator measurements such as KKZ
<b>Where to find it:</b>	The GCI is published as part of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report: <a href="http://www.weforum.org/site/homepublic.nsf/Content/Global+Competitiveness+Programme%5CGlobal+Competitiveness+Report">http://www.weforum.org/site/homepublic.nsf/Content/Global+Competitiveness+Programme%5CGlobal+Competitiveness+Report</a>
(52) <b>Type of data used:</b>	Administrative data (publicly available data) and World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey
<b>Coverage:</b>	Global 102 countries
<b>Time coverage:</b>	First Data: Collected in 1979 Latest Data: Collected in 2003 Stated Frequency: Annual
<b>Contact details:</b>	For more information on the survey contact: <a href="mailto:public.affairs@weforum.org">public.affairs@weforum.org</a> or <a href="mailto:gcp@weforum.org">gcp@weforum.org</a> .
<b>Methodology:</b>	The GCI assesses 3 components of economic growth using a technology index, public institutions index, and a macroeconomic environment index. The indexes weight countries differently depending if they are core innovators (more than 15 utility patents per 1 million inhabitants) or non-core innovators. The hard data of these indexes are supplemented by survey data (Executive Opinion Survey) with questions on e.g. corruption and public institutions. Earlier GCI penalized countries which had governments that spend a high proportion of GDP, but this years measurement uses a new variable called "government waste". This measurement change has benefited western European countries on the ranking while many Asian and Latin America countries rank lower. Unclear weighting process.

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

**Example results:** The Table below shows a selection of interesting country scores on the 2002 Public Institutions Index and sub-indexes

**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 corruption, confidence in public institutions, rule of law and service delivery, 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 indicator. 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.

**2002 Public Institutions Index and sub-indexes**

COUNTRY	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS INDEX		CONTRACTS AND LAW SUB-INDEX		CORRUPTION SUB-INDEX	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Belgium	22	5.36	22	5.14	30	5.58
China	38	4.68	44	4.18	39	5.19
Estonia	28	5.22	36	4.58	25	5.86
Finland	1	6.60	1	6.32	1	6.89
Haiti	80	2.11	80	1.80	79	2.41
Indonesia	77	2.90	68	2.80	77	2.99
Namibia	41	4.65	31	4.62	50	4.68
South Africa	34	4.93	35	4.59	35	5.28
Sri Lanka	42	4.57	29	4.67	56	4.48





THE DANISH INSTITUTE  
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

# 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 data base 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:** <http://www.humanrights.dk/departments/international/PA/Concept/Indicato/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 2000  
Stated Frequency: Not stated
- Contact details:** The authors can be contacted through [center@humanrights.dk](mailto:center@humanrights.dk) or [hos@humanrights.dk](mailto:hos@humanrights.dk) (Hans Otto Sano)
- Methodology:** The Human Rights Indicators uses 4 indexes:
- 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

## Regional overview of human rights commitment.

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

### 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 indexes use a 0-8 index (lesser is better).

(55)

**Example results:** Regional overview of human rights commitment.

**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 indexes 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 regards 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. Assumption that low score on HDI equals lesser commitment to ESC and gender equality.



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
- (56) **Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 1994  
Latest Data: Collected in 2004  
Stated Frequency: Annual
- Contact details:**
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| The Heritage Foundation<br>214 Massachusetts Ave NE<br>Washington DC 20002-4999<br>ph 202.546.4400   fax 202.546.8328<br>info@heritage.org | <i>The Wall Street Journal</i><br>Dow Jones & Company, Inc.<br>200 Liberty Street<br>New York, NY 10281<br>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 categorized as “free”, “mostly free”, “mostly unfree”, or “repressed”. A lower numeric score is more desirable.

## The Index of Economic Freedom

2004 RANK	COUNTRY	2004 SCORES	TRADE POLICY	FISCAL BURDEN	GOVT. INTERVENTION	FOREIGN INVESTMENT	PROPERTY RIGHTS	REGULATION
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

**Example results:** See table above.

**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. The index should neither 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.



# Journalists Killed Statistics

**Producer:** Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)

**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.

**Uses:** To highlight the dangers faced by journalists around the world.

**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: [www.cpj.org/killed/Ten\\_Year\\_Killed/Intro.html](http://www.cpj.org/killed/Ten_Year_Killed/Intro.html) A list of journalists killed this year can be found on the homepage: [www.cpj.org](http://www.cpj.org)

(58)

**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 2003  
Stated Frequency: Annual

**Contact details:** Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)  
330 7th Ave., 12 Floor  
New York, NY 10001 USA  
[info@cpj.org](mailto:info@cpj.org)

**Methodology:** The Journalists Killed Statistics lists 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 cross fire 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”.





## Journalists Killed in the Line of Duty: Statistics for 1994-2003

Total number of confirmed killings from 1994-2003: 346

### Most Deadly Countries

COUNTRY	10 YEAR TOTAL
Algeria	51
Colombia	31
Russia	30
Rwanda	16
India	15

COUNTRY	10 YEAR TOTAL
Sierra Leone	15
Iraq	14
Philippines	14
Brazil	12
Afghanistan	11

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

**Example results:** See table above.

**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:** 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 low rates of murdered journalists as well, e.g. Cuba and China.

**Assumption:** 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.



# Media Sustainability Index

**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, 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.



(60) **Coverage:** The index covers 20 countries from Europe and Eurasia

**Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 2001  
Latest Data: Collected in 2002  
Stated Frequency: Not Stated

**Contact details:** Mark Whitehouse, Theo Dolan  
2121 K Street, NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20037  
Email: 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, nongovernmental organizations, professional associations, international donors and media development implementers. The panel scores each aspect individually, then meets to agree on a combined assessment. This is then averaged with an assessment from the IREX staff to obtain the final rating.

## Media Sustainability Index

COUNTRY	FREE SPEECH	PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISM	PLURALITY OF NEWS SOURCES	BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS
Croatia	3.00	2.56	2.35	2.92	2.55
Romania	2.57	2.21	2.62	2.58	2.44
Albania	2.30	1.79	2.04	1.59	2.15
Kosovo	2.29	2.14	2.51	2.22	2.45
Serbia	2.22	2.00	2.57	2.43	2.86
Bosnia	2.20	1.46	1.64	1.25	1.74
Montenegro	2.19	1.92	2.46	1.90	2.11
Azerbaijan	2.19	1.69	2.11	1.25	1.54
Bulgaria	2.00	2.13	2.59	2.34	2.80
Russia	1.96	1.50	1.63	1.57	1.89
Macedonia	1.89	1.94	2.11	1.89	2.27
Armenia	1.82	1.89	2.10	1.16	1.60
Georgia	1.82	1.59	1.91	1.32	1.89
Kyrgyzstan	1.80	1.42	1.88	1.51	1.49
Moldova	1.61	1.41	1.47	1.29	2.09
Ukraine	1.46	1.01	1.21	1.50	1.59
Kazakhstan	1.42	1.32	1.69	1.70	1.58
Belarus	1.20	1.30	1.50	1.52	1.65
Tajikistan	1.12	0.84	1.13	0.74	1.10
Uzbekistan	1.00	0.69	1.26	1.24	0.82

(61)

**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 above shows all results for the 2002 index.

**Valid uses:** 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.

<b>Producer:</b>	Kurtzman Group
<b>Stated purpose:</b>	To discourage opacity, due to the cost it imposes on countries in terms of reduced foreign direct investment.
<b>Funding source:</b>	Price Waterhouse Coopers endowment for the study of Transparency and Sustainability.
<b>Current usage:</b>	The assessments are used to produce an estimate of the additional costs imposed on countries to service their sovereign debts, resulting from their opacity.
<b>Where to find it:</b>	<a href="http://www.opacity-index.com/index.html">http://www.opacity-index.com/index.html</a>
<b>Type of data used:</b>	The ratings are based upon expert assessments of business persons.
<b>Coverage:</b>	The 2001 index covers 35 countries worldwide.
<b>Time coverage:</b>	First Data: Collected in 2000 Latest Data: 2001 is the first and most recent edition Stated Frequency: Not stated
<b>Contact details:</b>	Use the website to ask questions concerning the index <a href="http://www.opacity-index.com/contact.asp">http://www.opacity-index.com/contact.asp</a>
<b>Methodology:</b>	4 different groups of respondents are invited to participate. Chief Financial Officers, Price Waterhouse Coopers Staff, Bankers and Equity Analysts were included. Each received a questionnaire tailored to their experience. It is not clear from the published material how the responses are transformed into scores. Within the questionnaires respondents are also asked to benchmark against a country which is seen to be transparent (the USA).
<b>Format of results:</b>	The results are published for each of the 5 aspects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Corruption</li><li>• Legal Opacity</li><li>• Economic Opacity</li><li>• Accounting Opacity</li><li>• Regulatory Opacity</li></ul>

The results range from 0 to 100 with 100 being fully opaque. The overall Opacity score is the average of the factors.

## Opacity Index

COUNTRY	CORRUPTION	LEGAL OPACITY	ECONOMIC OPACITY	ACCOUNTING OPACITY	REGULATORY OPACITY	O FACTOR
Argentina	56	63	68	49	67	61
Brazil	53	59	68	63	62	61
China	62	100	87	86	100	87
Czech Republic	57	97	62	77	62	71
Egypt	33	52	73	68	64	58
Greece	49	51	76	49	62	57
India	55	68	59	79	58	64
Indonesia	70	86	82	68	69	75
Japan	22	72	72	81	53	60
Kenya	60	72	78	72	63	69
Lithuania	46	50	71	59	66	58
Mexico	42	58	57	29	52	48
Pakistan	48	66	81	62	54	62
Russia	78	84	90	81	84	84
South Africa	45	53	68	82	50	60
Taiwan	45	70	71	56	61	61
Turkey	51	72	87	80	81	74
USA	25	37	42	25	48	36
Venezuela	53	68	80	50	67	63

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting results for some countries.

(63)

**Valid uses:** The survey should be used to help identify potential barriers to foreign investment in a country. The full survey provides a much richer dataset than the simple index. Accessing the full range of responses better enables progress to be tracked.

**Invalid use:** The survey questions are based principally upon perceptions and cannot therefore be used as a measure of actual corruption or other factors. In addition many of the questions are phrased in terms of perceptions of how important a particular issue is for the country. This means that some of the results will be based upon well-informed estimation perceptions.

**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.



# The 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](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/> and Polity dataset <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity>).

**Coverage:** Global: 234 countries

**Time coverage:** First Data: Some data collected as early as 1800  
Latest Data: Collected in 2001  
Stated Frequency: Not stated

**Contact details:** [henisz@wharton.upenn.edu](mailto:henisz@wharton.upenn.edu).

**Methodology:** The index assesses uses quantitative data to assess the following areas: number of independent branches of administrative government with veto power, veto power over policy change, and distribution of preferences across the government branches.

**Format of results:** Scale 0 (most hazardous – no checks and balances) to 1 (most constrained - extensive checks and balances)



## The Political Constraint Index

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

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of results for some 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.

<b>Producers:</b>	Michael Stohl, Mark Gibney
<b>Stated purpose:</b>	To provide a judgement of human rights conditions as reported by the US State Department and Amnesty International
<b>Funding source:</b>	University of Purdue
<b>Current usage:</b>	Used by scholars to examine the relationship between human rights and aid or development.
<b>Where to find it:</b>	<a href="http://www.comm.ucsb.edu/Research/tersorscale.html">http://www.comm.ucsb.edu/Research/tersorscale.html</a>
<b>Type of data used:</b>	Expert coding of primary sources from US State Department and Amnesty International
<b>Coverage:</b>	Global
<b>Time coverage:</b>	First Data: Collected in 1980 Latest Data: Collected in 2002 Stated Frequency: Not stated
<b>Contact details:</b>	Michael S. Stohl Professor of Communication, Organizational Communication, Political Communication 5812 Ellison Hall Telephone: 805 893 7935 Fax: 805 893 7102 Email: <a href="mailto:mstohl@comm.ucsb.edu">mstohl@comm.ucsb.edu</a>
<b>Methodology:</b>	The reports are coded using a 5 point scale. The results are available separately for each country, (a) for Amnesty, (s) for the US State department
<b>Format of results:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.</li><li>2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for non-violent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional.</li><li>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.</li></ol>



## Political Terror Scale

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

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.
9. Missing data

(67)

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting results for some countries.

**Valid uses:** 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.

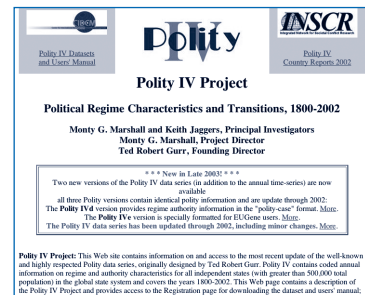
**Invalid use:** The data will not provide guidance as to the causes of political terror. Users should look for trends rather than short term changes. As with other scales it is not the case that the data represents orders of magnitude of terror. This means that one cannot say that a rating of 4 = 2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

**Assumptions:** One implicitly 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.



# Polity IV Countries Report

- Producer:** 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:** [http:// www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/index.htm](http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/index.htm)
- Type of data used:** Academic coding of regime characteristics based upon published material.
- Coverage:** 160 countries worldwide
- (68) **Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 1800  
Latest Data: Collected in 2002  
Stated Frequency: Present plans call for the data set to be updated annually
- Contact details:** Dr. Monty G. Marshall  
Director, Polity IV Project  
CIDCM  
University of Maryland, College Park 20742  
[polity@cidcm.umd.edu](mailto:polity@cidcm.umd.edu)  
(301) 314-7704  
(301) 314-9256 (fax)
- 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 Dataset Users' Manual for further information. <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/index.htm#data>



	YEAR	INSTITUTIONALISED DEMOCRACY	INSTITUTIONALISED AUTOCRACY	POLITY	REGIME DURABILITY
United States	2002	10	0	10	193
Rwanda	1992	0	7	-7	31
South Africa	2002	0	4	-4	8
	1991	7	2	5	81
Saudi Arabia	2002	9	0	9	8
	2002	0	10	-10	76
Albania	1989	0	9	-9	42
Burundi	2002	7	0	7	5
	1991	0	7	-7	25
China	2002	1	1	0	4
	2002	0	7	-7	53
Djibouti	1991	0	8	-8	14
Uganda	2002	3	1	2	3
	1984	4	1	3	4
	2002	0	4	-4	9

**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)

**Valid uses:** This datasource 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.

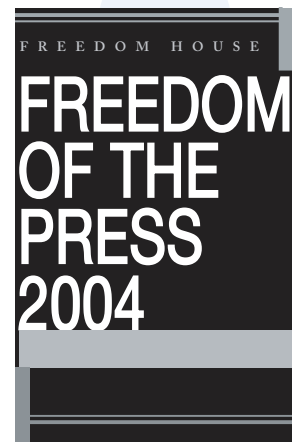
**Invalid use:** All data coded by a discrete scale will need to assign only a limited number of possible scores to each country (variance truncation). In addition, use over short time periods (year to year) will result in exaggeration of any changes.

**Assumptions:** As with all datasources 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 datasource does not yet have exhaustive inter-coder reliability cross-checking.



# 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/research/pressurvey.htm>
- 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:** 192 countries and 1 related territory
- Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 1980  
Latest Data: Collected in 2003  
Stated Frequency: Annual
- Contact details:** Washington, D.C. Office  
1319 18th Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
phone: 202-296-5101  
fax: 202-296-5078
- 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 2003 Freedom of the Press survey for a handful of countries
- 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.

**2003 Freedom of the Press survey for a handful of countries**

COUNTRY	POINTS	RATING
Finland	0-10	Free
Uruguay	21-30	Free
Namibia	31-40	Partly Free
Indonesia	51-60	Partly Free
Eritrea	81-90	Not Free
Turkmenistan	91-100	Not Free

# Public Integrity Index

- Producer:** The Center for Public Integrity
- Stated purpose:** To monitor 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 as part of the Center for Public Integrity
- Current usage:** Provides a benchmark check against 'good behaviours' needed to combat corruption, together with associated narrative.
- Where to find it:** <http://www.publicintegrity.org/ga/>
- Type of data used:** Local expert assessment, reinforced through a peer review mechanism.
- Coverage:** 25 countries globally.
- Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in early 1990's  
Latest Data: Collected in 2003  
Stated frequency: They hope to extend the study to include more countries (this is contingent on additional funding).
- Contact details:** The Center for Public Integrity  
910 17th St., NW, Suite 700  
Washington DC 20006  
Tel: (202) 466 - 1300
- Methodology:** The data is gathered through a survey to the chosen experts, which covers both de jure and de facto corruption prevention measures. The lead expert of any country team also writes a report. 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. The questionnaire can be found at <http://www.publicintegrity.org/ga/default.aspx?act=methodology>
- Format of results:** Scores are available on a 0-100 scale that are grouped into five tiers:  
1) Very Strong (90-100) 2) Strong (80-90) 3) Moderate (70-80)  
4) Weak (60-70) 5) Very Weak (Below 60).
- Users of the website will also find a series of commentaries accompanying each data point, which relate to the written integrity assessment.

The Public Integrity Index 2004 | The Center for Public Integrity  
Public Integrity Categories (each category is composed of 3-4 subcategories)

COUNTRY	OVERALL SCORE	CAT. I: CIVIL SOCIETY, PUBLIC INFORMATION & MEDIA	CAT. II: ELECTORAL & POLITICAL PROCESSES	CAT. III: BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT	CAT. IV: ADMINISTRATION & CIVIL SERVICE	CAT. V: OVERSIGHT & REGULATORY MECHANISMS	CAT. VI: ANTI-CORRUPTION MECHANISMS & RULE OF LAW
ARGENTINA	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Moderate
AUSTRALIA	Strong	Very strong	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Very strong	Very strong
BRAZIL	Moderate	Moderate	Strong	Strong	Weak	Moderate	Moderate
GERMANY	Strong	Strong	Very strong	Moderate	Weak	Very strong	Strong
GHANA	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Very weak	Strong	Strong
GUATEMALA	Very Weak	Weak	Very weak	Very weak	Very weak	Moderate	Very weak
INDIA	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Very weak	Moderate
INDONESIA	Weak	Moderate	Moderate	Weak	Very weak	Strong	Very weak
ITALY	Strong	Very strong	Strong	Moderate	Weak	Very strong	Very strong
JAPAN	Moderate	Strong	Moderate	Moderate	Very weak	Moderate	Moderate
KENYA	Weak	Weak	Weak	Weak	Very weak	Very weak	Weak
MEXICO	Moderate	Moderate	Very strong	Moderate	Very weak	Strong	Moderate
NAMIBIA	Weak	Weak	Very weak	Weak	Very weak	Strong	Weak
NICARAGUA	Weak	Moderate	Very weak	Weak	Weak	Moderate	Moderate
NIGERIA	Weak	Weak	Moderate	Weak	Weak	Moderate	Moderate
PANAMA	Weak	Weak	Moderate	Weak	Weak	Strong	Weak
PHILIPPINES	Moderate	Strong	Weak	Strong	Strong	Strong	Moderate
PORTUGAL	Strong	Very strong	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Strong
RUSSIA	Weak	Weak	Weak	Very weak	Very weak	Strong	Very weak
SOUTH AFRICA	Strong	Strong	Weak	Strong	Weak	Very strong	Strong
TURKEY	Weak	Moderate	Weak	Weak	Very weak	Weak	Very weak
UKRAINE	Weak	Moderate	Weak	Moderate	Very weak	Strong	Weak
UNITED STATES	Strong	Very strong	Strong	Very strong	Strong	Moderate	Strong
VENEZUELA	Moderate	Moderate	Strong	Weak	Very weak	Very strong	Very weak
ZIMBABWE	Very Weak	Very weak	Very weak	Very weak	Very weak	Weak	Very weak

(73)

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting results for some 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. The peer review process seeks to reinforce the validity and the narrative database provide 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 (subnational measures are not covered for example). In addition the index excludes private sector corruption (except for some 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 organizations for combating corruption, something which the Index considers essential.

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



# State Failure Problem Set

**Producer:** University of Maryland, Center for International Development and Conflict Management

**Stated purpose:** To provide data on the correlates of state failure since the 1950's

**Funding source:** University of Maryland, US Government

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

**Where to find it:** <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/stfail/>

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

**Coverage:**

**Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 1955  
Latest Data: Collected in 2001  
Stated Frequency: Not stated

**Contact details:** Dr. Monty G. Marshall  
INSCR Program Director  
CIDCM, Tydings Hall  
University of Maryland  
College Park, MD 20742  
Phone: (301) 314-7704  
Fax: (301) 314-9256  
Email: mmarshall@cidcm.umd.edu

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

**STATE**Failure



	YEAR	NUMBER OF REBEL COMBATANTS OR ACTIVISTS	ANNUAL NUMBER OF FATALITIES RELATED TO FIGHTING	PORTION OF COUNTRY AFFECTED BY FIGHTING	AVERAGE ANNUAL MAGNITUDE <sup>9</sup>
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

**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

(75)

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting results for some countries.

**Valid uses:** 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.



# 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:** Professor James Rauch  
Department of Economics  
University of California, San Diego  
9500 Gilman Drive  
La Jolla, CA 92093-0508  
(858) 534-2405  
(858) 534-7040 fax  
[jrauch@weber.ucsd.edu](mailto: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). Due to this we have not given any example results from this datasource because their meaning is not clear.





# Women in National Parliaments Statistical Archive

- Producer:** Inter-Parliamentary Union
- 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.
- Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 1997  
Latest Data: Collected in 2004  
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: (4122) 919 41 50/Fax: (4122) 919 41 60  
e-mail: [postbox@mail.ipu.org](mailto:postbox@mail.ipu.org)
- Methodology:** The data shown are simple % without the application of statistical techniques.
- Format of results:** Percentages and rankings of parliaments, from highest percentages of women in parliament to lowest.

(78)

**Example results:** The Table below shows a selection of interesting results.

**REGIONAL AVERAGES**

	SINGLE HOUSE OR LOWER HOUSE	UPPER HOUSE OR SENATE	BOTH HOUSES COMBINED
Nordic countries	39.7%	—	39.7%
Americas	18.4%	18.2%	18.4%
Europe - OSCE member countries Including Nordic countries	18.1%	15.3%	17.6%
Asia	16.5%	13.8%	16.2%
Europe - OSCE member countries Excluding Nordic countries	16.0%	15.3%	15.9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.4%	12.8%	14.3%
Pacific	10.9%	20.5%	12.2%
Arab States	6.0%	7.5%	6.4%



# World Governance Assessment (WGA)

**Producer:** United Nations University<sup>10</sup>

**Stated purpose:** The WGA is an attempt to establish how the quality of governance varies over time in countries around the world

**Funding source:** United Nations Development Programme

**Current usage:** WGA has been used in academic studies, for the 2002 Human Development Report and in Transparency International's Global Corruption Report.

**Where to find it:** [www.odi.org.uk/wga\\_governance](http://www.odi.org.uk/wga_governance)

**Type of data used:** The WGA is based on survey data from the 16 countries

**Coverage:** Global 16 developing

**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

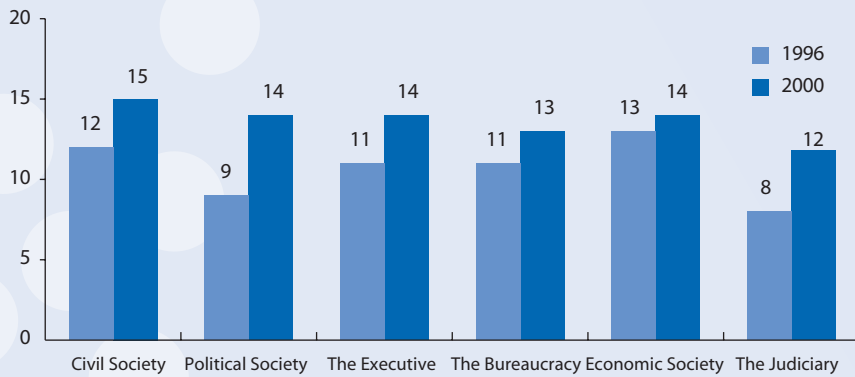
**Contact details:** For more information contact:  
Julius Court, Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute  
111 Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1 7JD, UK  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7922 0300  
Fax: +44 (0)20 7922 0399 Email: [j.court@odi.org.uk](mailto:j.court@odi.org.uk)

**Methodology:** The WGA is based on a survey questionnaire for each country, which covers 30 indicators for 6 defined dimensions (areas) 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



**Arena Governance Scores for Peru**



**Example results:** The table above shows the WGA scores for Argentina for the six main arenas of governance.

**Valid use:** The WGA can be used to assess and track changes of 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.



# World Press Freedom Ranking

**Producer:** Reporters without borders

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

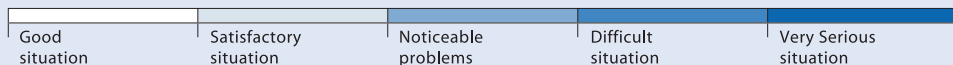
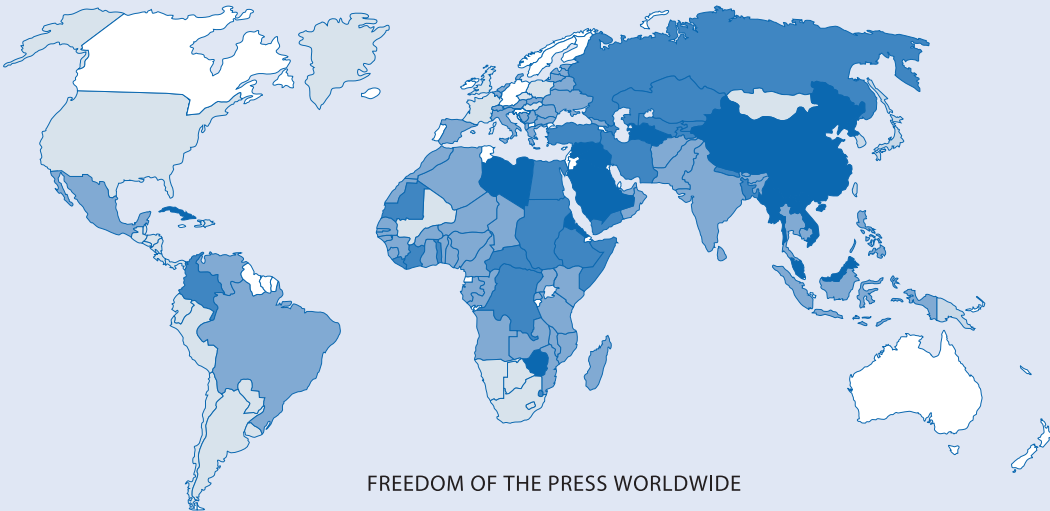
**Funding source:** Reporters without borders is an association which raises funds through a variety of activities. No external funding is provided for the press freedoms index.

**Current usage:** 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.rsfo.org/article.php3?id\\_article=8247](http://www.rsfo.org/article.php3?id_article=8247)

**Type of data used:** Survey of media actors within countries

(82) **Coverage:** The index covers 166 countries around the world.





## World Press Freedom Ranking

COUNTRY	RANKING
Finland	1
Denmark	5
United Kingdom	27
Taiwan	61
Kuwait	102
Afghanistan	134
United States of America (in Iraq)	135
China	161
Cuba	165

**Time coverage:** First Data: Collected in 2002  
Latest Data: Collected in 2003  
Stated Frequency: Annual.

**Contact details:** [index@rsf.org](mailto:index@rsf.org)

**Methodology:**

**Format of results:**

**Example results:** The Table above shows a selection of interesting results for some countries.

**Valid uses:** Note that the organization 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 uses:** 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.



# World Values Survey (WVS)

- Producer:** World Values Survey-University of Michigan
- Stated purpose:** WVS 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 crosstabulations; 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."
- (84) **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 1999 and 2001  
Stated Frequency: Not stated
- Contact details:** For more information contact Ronald Inglehart: [rfi@umich.edu](mailto: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. It is unclear who the interviewees are, could not find any criteria to ensure that the surveys are indeed nationally representative
- Format of results:** Survey results presented in % population. Codebook provides instructions about interview techniques.

## 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)

**Example results:** The sample above is from the WWS codebook.

(85)

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

**Invalid use:** The WWS 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 belief.

**Assumption:** The WWS 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.

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Heritage Foundation and Wall Street Journal, Index of Economic Freedom .....	54
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World Bank Institute, D. Kaufmann, A. Kraay and M. Mastruzzi, Governance Matters .....	48
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# Annex I

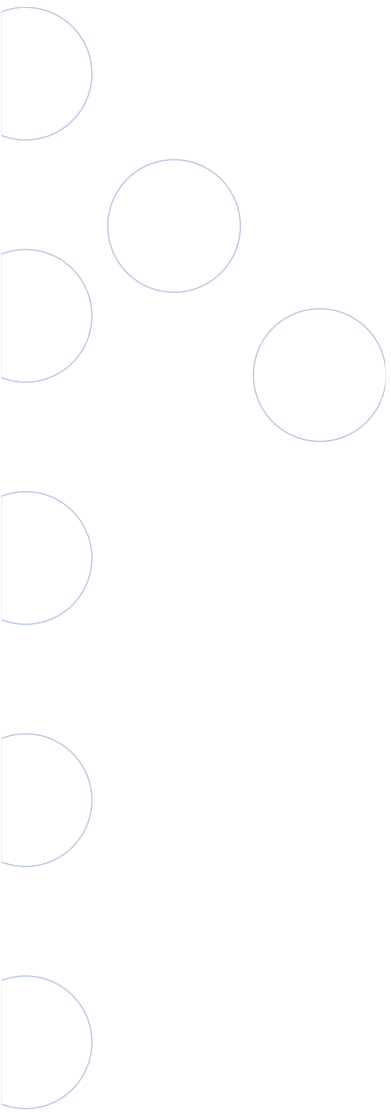
Source	Why the source was not included
Africa Competitiveness Report	Duplication, World Competitiveness Report
APEC Economic Governance Capacity Building Survey	Not indicators
Arat (1991) 'Democraticness'	Not available on internet
Bollen's Cross-National Indicators of Liberal Democracy	No data
Bollen's (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
(88) 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	Fee to access data

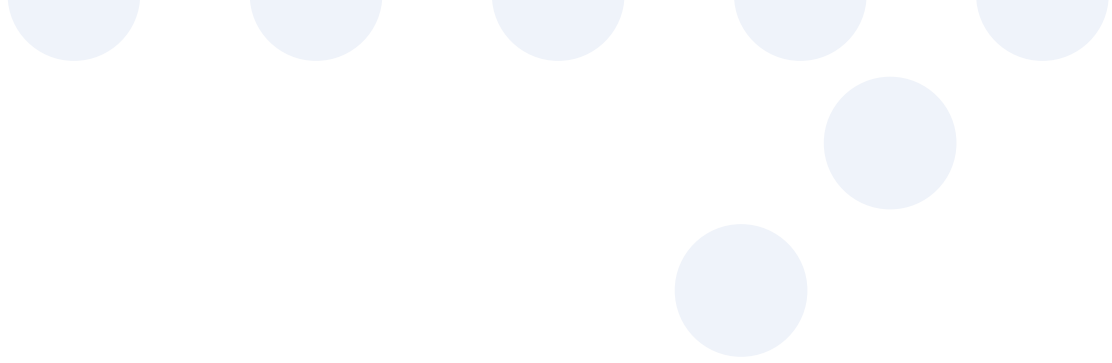
Source	Why the source was not included
Millennium Challenge Account	No data
METAGORA	Not a data source
MDG goals <a href="http://www.developmentgoals.org">www.developmentgoals.org</a>	No obvious governance aspect
Minimal Democracy, Doorenspleet	Not available on internet
Minorities at Risk, University of Maryland:	Dataset not accessible (unable to download required software)
Multiple on Governance Institutions	No data
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 Study	No data
United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems	No data
World Bank Country Governance Diagnostic Tools	This is a collection of tools, not a dataset.
World Development Indicators 2004	No obvious governance aspect

# Footnotes

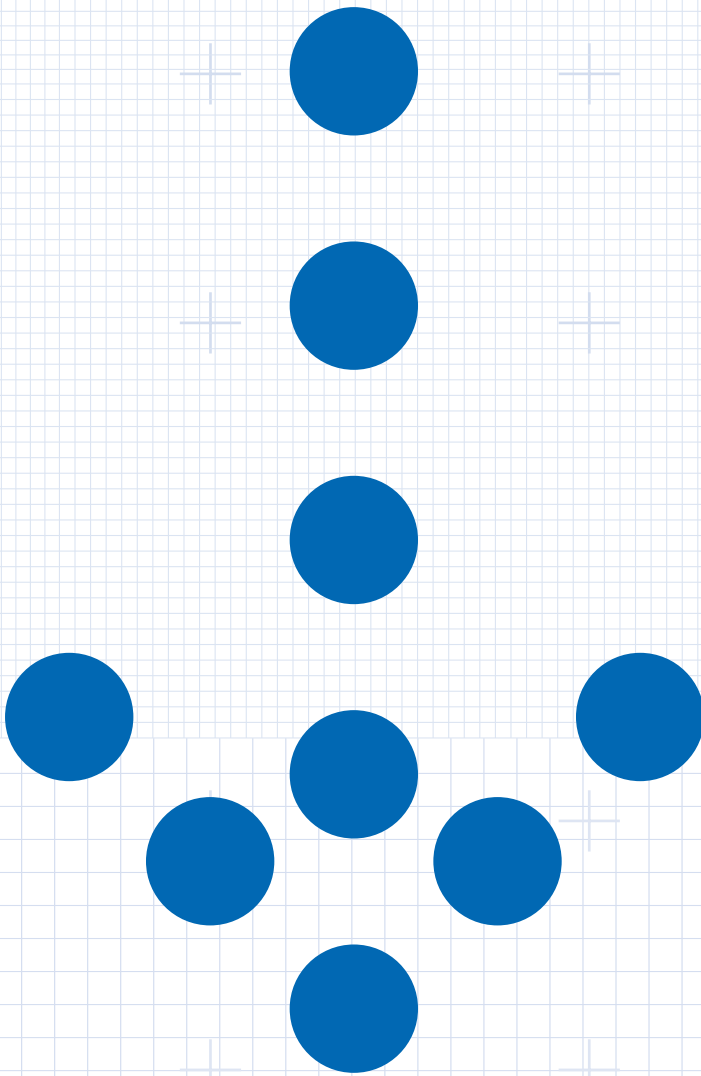
- 1 <http://untreaty.un.org/English/treaty.asp>
- 2 [www.un.or.th/ohchr/system/reservations.doc](http://www.un.or.th/ohchr/system/reservations.doc)
- 3 <http://www.imf.org/external/np/rosc/rosc.asp>
- 4 <http://www.huridocs.org>
- 5 [http://www.idea.int/ideas\\_work/14\\_political\\_state.htm](http://www.idea.int/ideas_work/14_political_state.htm)
- 6 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
- 7 There were 15 countries in Round 2 because a second survey was not possible in Zimbabwe.
- 8 <http://www.transparency.org/surveys/index.html#cpi>
- 9 This figure is the average of the 3 preceding columns relating to magnitude.
- 10 The next phase of WGA will be hosted by the Overseas Development Institute with support from the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation











**United Nations Development Programme  
Bureau for Development Policy  
Democratic Governance Group  
304 East 45th Street  
New York, NY 10017**

**[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)  
[www.undp.org/oslocentre](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre)**



**Eurostat Unit F4  
JMO C3/013  
Bâtiment Jean Monnet  
Rue Alcide de Gasperi  
L-2920 Luxembourg**

**<http://europa.eu.int>**