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# Sources for Democratic Governance Indicators

United Nations Development Programme





# **Sources for Democratic Governance Indicators**

**United Nations Development Programme**

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

# Table of Contents

Introduction .....	iii
How to Use This Publication .....	vi
Index .....	vii
Sources.....	1
Pipeline Projects and Other Governance Indicators Resources .....	53
Additional Information .....	63

## **DISCLAIMER**

The governance indicator sources presented in this publication are not necessarily endorsed or accepted by the United Nations Development Programme. The material for this publication was collected solely through desktop research.

“  
Certainly one thing that does need to be done is to continue with the work on these new indices to increasingly improve their objectivity and transparency, and in our view, to focus very clearly on developing countries' needs. We need to supplement them by additional data – such as public opinion polls from countries on how citizens view government effectiveness and corruption. We need to really try and come up with a model of democracy that is not measured by our standards but by a standard of user-friendliness in the developing country itself.”

**Mark Malloch Brown,**  
UNDP Administrator

# Introduction

## What is the purpose of the source guide?

This guide is primarily intended for governance practitioners in UNDP Country Offices, and for others working on governance and development issues. Its purpose is to provide readers with a user-friendly overview of internet-accessible governance indicators. It is structured to provide a clear picture of the scope, key elements, and dimensions of governance covered by the indicator sources included here.

## What does indicator mean?

To indicate means to point out, show, be a sign or symptom of, or suggest as desirable, or necessary, a course of action. An indicator is a device for providing specific information on the state or condition of something. An indicator is also a measure, gauge, barometer, index, mark, sign, signal, guide to, standard, touchstone, yardstick, benchmark, criterion and point of reference.<sup>1</sup>

## How is the source guide informed?

The source guide is based on desktop mapping done by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre in 2003. The mapping showed that a plethora of governance indicators exist that have been developed and used by inter-governmental organizations, development agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector.

Analysis of the contents of the sources surveyed revealed that many, if not most, of the indicator systems are almost exclusively used as country-ranking instruments, intended to inform investors, donors, or civil society advocates. Significantly, from the vantage point of UNDP there appears to be a conspicuous lack of indicators pertinent to pro-gender and pro-poor dimensions of governance.

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<sup>1</sup> Oxford English Dictionary 10th Edition

## What does the source guide contain?

The guide provides a snapshot of governance indicator sources that were surveyed in the mapping. It provides descriptive comments on the usefulness of each of the indicator sources from the point of view of UNDP democratic governance practice. It also contains remarks on the main methods used in developing the indicators.

This source guide is not an exhaustive list of all available governance indicators. Its one of the most extensive surveys of sources that are in the public domain.

### *Index*

The index provides the user with an overview of the governance indicators by the following categories: (1) Organization name, (2) UNDP Governance Service Lines<sup>2</sup>, (3) Methodology, (4) Geographical coverage, and (5) Type of indicators. There is also an “How to Use this Publication” page, which provides technical explanations on how the sources are presented.

### *Sources*

This section contains 52 one-page governance indicator sources. The sources are listed alphabetically by name of the institution responsible for particular sets of indicators.

### *Additional Sources and Information*

Section provides 7 additional sources where data on indicators are not available, but nonetheless contain some useful information such as sample indicators. There is also an overview for African countries including research institutions collaborating in the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Governance Report 2004.

## Criteria for Including Sources in the Guide

The main criteria for selecting governance indicator sources are accessibility through the Internet, and relevance to one or more of UNDP focus areas in democratic governance.

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<sup>2</sup> Under the Second Multi-year Funding Framework (2004-2007), the UNDP Governance Practice Service Lines are: Parliamentary development, Electoral systems and processes, Justice and human rights, E-governance and access to information, Decentralization, local governance and urban/rural development, and Public administration reform and anti-corruption. Gender is cross-cutting to all service lines. For more information on UNDP service lines please see <http://www.undp.org/execbrd/pdf/dp03-32e.pdf>

Accessible through the Internet: The guide includes sources that are accessible through the Internet. A key factor in source selection is that the internet site must contain the actual indicator data. Several governance indicator resources simply contain indicator sample questions or suggested measurements. This latter type has been placed in the section called "Pipeline Projects and Other Governance Indicators Resources " as they serve as a helpful resource despite the absence of data.

The guide takes an inclusive approach to democratic governance. To the greatest extent possible, all sources that claim to measure governance, or aspects thereof, have been included. National and sub-national governance indicators have not been included in the guide.

### **Future engagement for UNDP on governance indicators**

Although the sources included in this guide can assist and enhance UNDP policy and programming in governance, a significant weakness with most of the governance indicators surveyed here is lack of robust pro-poor and pro-gender perspectives. A key challenge for all development actors is to assist developing countries to publish disaggregated data on governance so that stakeholders can identify where policy change is needed, especially with regard to the welfare of marginalized groups.

The Bureau for Development Policy has embarked on the process of developing a set of non-ranking governance indicators for use by developing countries in cooperation with UNDP Country Offices. One way of enabling this is to produce a set of core governance indicators, which can be complemented by a set of 'satellite indicators' reflecting particularities of country and/or regional contexts. These non-ranking governance indicators are intended to be useful to national stakeholders in developing countries as a tool for strengthening the responsiveness of institutions and processes to the needs of ordinary citizens, especially the poor and women.

It is hoped that this source guide will provoke its users to initiate a discussion on what kinds of governance indicators are of practical use to those engaged in the practice of democratic governance, and contribute to the development of those kinds of indicators. As this guide is not an exhaustive list of governance indicators, information from its users on other available sources would be welcomed.

**PLEASE DIRECT INQUIRIES OR COMMENTS TO: [OSLOGOVCENTRE@UNDP.ORG](mailto:OSLOGOVCENTRE@UNDP.ORG)**

# How to Use This Publication

1

## ORGANIZATION NAME

Signifies the primary organization or institution, which is responsible for producing the indicators. In cases where particular authors are associated with the source, they are listed in parentheses.

2

## PUBLICATION

Signifies the name of the source or publication associated with the indicators. Preference is usually given to the name of the index rather than the larger publication.

3

## TIMELINE

Refers to the available time series for the indicators or other specifications

4

## UNDP SERVICE LINES

Each indicator source is broken down along the relevant UNDP Democratic Governance service line(s). If the source is generally relevant to more than two service lines it is labelled as Democratic Governance. Gender has also been classified separately as it is cross-cutting to all service lines. The relevance of the indicator source to the UNDP governance practice and service line(s) is assessed as “less relevant”, “relevant” or “highly relevant”.

5

## METHODOLOGY

Refers to the principle methodology of the indicator sources, which can either be quantitative, qualitative or a combination of the two. Quantitative implies that the indicators are based on objective data while qualitative means that the indicators are based on subjective data. Where available, additional information on the method applied is listed, e.g. survey, expert panel etc.

6

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Refers to the geographical scope of the indicators, which is usually global or regional. The number of countries covered is also listed. In some cases the coverage refers to other units than countries, such as cities or number of minorities.

7

## TYPE OF INDICATORS

Signifies the type(s) of governance indicators used in the source, for example, political, social, economic etc.

8

## INTERNET ADDRESS

Provides an internet address to the primary indicator source.

9

## COMMENTS

This section provides descriptive comments about the indicator source, which are not captured within the categories. The section also gives comments on the methodological approach of the indicator source and its relevance to the UNDP governance practice.

# Index



# Organization

Afrobarometer .....	1	United Nations	
Business Environment Risk Intelligence (BERI) .....	2	United Nations Development Programme , GEM36	
CIVICUS .....	3	Generalitat de Catalunya, Institut	
Committee To Protect Journalists .....	4	Internacional de Governabilitat de Catalunya ....	37
Danish Centre for Human Rights .....	5	United Nations Office on	
Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) .....	6	Drugs and Crime (UNODC).....	38
Epic Project: International IDEA, UNDP and IFES .....	7	United Nations Statistics Division .....	39
European Bank for Development		University of California	
and Reconstruction (EBRD) .....	8	San Diego (Evans-Rauch) .....	40
European Commission .....	9	Santa Barbara (Stohl) .....	41
Freedom House		University of Maryland (Center for International	
Freedom in the World .....	10	Development and Conflict Management)	
Press Freedom Survey .....	11	The Minorities at Risk Data Generation .....	42
Gallup International .....	12	Polity IV countries report .....	43
Global Barometer Survey Network .....	13	State Failure Problem Set .....	44
Heritage Foundation and the Wall Street Journal ..	14	University of Pennsylvania (Henisz) .....	45
Institute for Management Development .....	15	University of Strathclyde .....	46
International Centre for Prison Studies .....	16	World Bank Institute,	
International IDEA		Civil Service Employment and Pay .....	47
Database of Electoral Systems.....	17	World Bank Institute, BEEPS .....	48
Voter Turnout: Global Report.....	18	World Bank Institute,	
International IDEA and Stockholm University .....	19	Database of Political Institutions (DPI) .....	49
International Labour Organization .....	20	World Bank Institute (Kaufman,	
International Research &		Kray and Zoido-Lobaton, KKZ) .....	50
Exchanges Board (IREX) .....	21	World Economic Forum .....	51
Inter-Parliamentary Union .....	22	World Values Survey .....	52
Latinobarometro .....	23		
National Taiwan University .....	24	<b>Pipeline Projects and</b>	
OECD .....	25	<b>Other Governance Indicators Resources</b>	
One World Trust .....	26	INTERARTS .....	55
Open Society Institute, Budapest		UNDP– The Urban Governance Initiative (TUGI) ....	56
and Tocqueville Research Center .....	27	United Nations Economic	
Overseas Development Institute		Commission for Africa (UNECA) .....	57
and Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation .....	28	UNHabitat .....	58
Political Economic Risk Consultancy .....	29	USAID .....	59
Political Risk Service (PRS) Group .....	30	World Bank Group	
Price Waterhouse Coopers .....	31	Decentralization Network .....	61
Reporters without Borders .....	32	Public Expenditure Tracking Service (PETS) .....	60
Social Watch .....	33		
State University of New York (Arthur Banks) .....	34		
Transparency International (TI) .....	35		

# Indicator Types

<b>Accountability indicators</b>	
One World Trust.....	26
<b>Bureaucracy Process indicators</b>	
University of California San Diego.....	40
Institute for Management Development .....	15
World Bank Institute.....	47
<b>Civil and political rights</b>	
Center for International Development and Conflict Management at the University of Maryland .....	43
<b>Civil society indicators</b>	
CIVICUS.....	3
<b>Corruption</b>	
Transparency International.....	35
<b>Culture indicators</b>	
INTERARTS .....	55
<b>Decentralization indicators</b>	
Open Society Institute, Budapest/ Tocqueville Research Center .....	27
The World Bank Group .....	61
<b>Development indicators</b>	
Social Watch .....	33
<b>Economic &amp; political</b>	
Economist Intelligence Unit .....	6
European Bank for Development and Reconstruction.....	8
Political Economic Risk Consultancy .....	29
<b>Economic and financial</b>	
PriceWaterHouseCoopers .....	31
World Economic Forum.....	51
<b>Economic and government intervention</b>	
Heritage Foundation and the Wall Street Journal ....	14
<b>Economic, political and governance</b>	
Business Environment Risk Intelligence .....	2
University of Maryland .....	43
Overseas Development Institute.....	28
<b>Election statistics</b>	
Epic Project.....	7
International IDEA Electoral Systems .....	17
International IDEA Voter Turnout .....	18
<b>Freedom of media indicators</b>	
Committee to Protect Journalists .....	4
Freedom House.....	11
International Research & Exchanges Board.....	21
<b>Gender</b>	
International IDEA Database for Women.....	19
Inter-Parliamentary Union .....	22
UNDP, GEM .....	36
<b>Global Governance and Democracy</b>	
Gallup International .....	12
UNECA.....	57
USAID .....	59
World Bank Institute.....	50
<b>Human rights</b>	
Danish Centre for Human Rights.....	5
Minorities at Risk .....	42
University California Santa Barbara .....	41
<b>Justice Indicators</b>	
International Centre for Prison Studies .....	16
UN Office on Drugs and Crime.....	38
<b>Political and Civil rights</b>	
Freedom House.....	10
<b>Political institutions Process indicators</b>	
University of Pennsylvania .....	45
World Bank Institute.....	49
<b>Political, economic and financial</b>	
Political Risk Service Group.....	30
<b>Political, economic and social</b>	
Afrobarometer .....	1
European Commission .....	9
Global Barometer Survey Network .....	13
Latinobarometro.....	23
National Taiwan University .....	24
University of Strathclyde.....	46
<b>Public administration and governance</b>	
OECD .....	25
<b>Public expenditure</b>	
Public Expenditure Tracking Service (PETS) World Bank Group .....	60
<b>Public sector governance process indicators</b>	
World Bank .....	47
<b>Social economic rights</b>	
United Nations Statistics Division .....	39
<b>Socio-cultural political</b>	
World Values Survey .....	52
UNHabitat.....	58
UNDP The Urban Governance Initiative .....	56
<b>Workers' Rights</b>	
International Labour Organization .....	20

# Methodology

<b>Country reports and expert assessments</b>		
CIVICUS .....	3	Reporters without Borders .....
Economist Intelligence Unit .....	6	Social Watch .....
<b>Cross-comparative surveys</b>		UNDP, LAGNIKS .....
Global Barometer Survey Network .....	13	UNHabitat .....
<b>Expert assessments</b>		University California Santa Barbara .....
Business Environment Risk Intelligence .....	2	USAID .....
Freedom House .....	10, 11	World Bank Group .....
Heritage Foundation and the Wall Street Journal ...	14	World Bank Institute .....
International IDEA .....	17	Political Economic Risk Consultancy .....
International Research & Exchanges Board .....	21	<b>and mail-surveys</b>
Overseas Development Institute .....	28	Open Society Institute, Budapest/
Political Risk Service Group .....	30	Tocqueville Research Center .....
Transparency International .....	35	UN Office on Drugs and Crime .....
University of California San Diego .....	40	<b>Quantitative</b>
University of Pennsylvania .....	45	Committee to Protect Journalists .....
World Bank .....	53	EPIC Project .....
World Economic Forum .....	51	INTERARTS .....
<b>Expert panel and household survey</b>		International Centre for Prison Studies .....
UNECA .....	57	One World Trust .....
<b>Mass opinion survey</b>		Public Expenditure Tracking Service .....
Afrobarometer .....	1	United Nations Statistics Division .....
European Commission .....	9	<b>Business surveys</b>
Gallup International .....	12	OECD .....
Institute for Management Development .....	15	PriceWaterHouseCoopers .....
Latinobarometro .....	23	
National Taiwan University .....	24	
UNDP The Urban Governance Initiative .....	56	
University of Strathclyde .....	46	
World Bank Institute .....	48	
World Values Survey .....	52	
<b>Media Indicators</b>		
Freedom House .....	11	
<b>Qualitative and quantitative</b>		
Center for International Development and Conflict		
Management at the University of Maryland .....	43, 44	
Danish Centre for Human Rights .....	5	
European Bank for Development		
and Reconstruction .....	8	
International Labour Organization .....	20	
Minorities at Risk .....	42	

# UNDP Service Lines

## Access to information

### Highly relevant

CIVICUS .....	3
Freedom House.....	10
International Research and Exchange Board.....	21

### Relevant

Committee to Protect Journalist .....	4
Freedom House.....	11
International Researches and Exchange Board .....	21
One World Trust.....	26
Reporters without Borders .....	32

## Access to justice

### Relevant

International Centre for Prison Studies .....	16
UN Office on Drugs and Crime.....	38

## Anti-corruption

### Relevant

PriceWaterHouseCoopers .....	31
Transparency International .....	35
World Bank, BEEPS .....	48

## Decentralization and Urban Development

### Highly Relevant

UNDP The Urban Governance Initiative .....	56
UNHabitat .....	58

## Decentralization

### Highly relevant

Open Society Institute, Budapest/ Tocqueville Research Center .....	27
--	----

### Relevant

The World Bank Group .....	61
----------------------------	----

## Democratic Governance

### Highly relevant

Afrobarometer .....	1
Political Economic Risk Consultancy .....	29
Gallup International .....	12
Global Barometer Survey Network .....	13
Latinobarometro.....	23
One World Trust.....	26
National Taiwan University .....	24
UNECA.....	57
University of Strathclyde.....	46
World Values Survey .....	52

### Relevant

Business Environment Risk Intelligence (BERI) .....	2
University of Maryland .....	42,43,44
European Commission .....	9
Overseas Development Institute .....	28

State University of New York .....	34
UNDP, LAGNIKS .....	36
USAID .....	59
World Bank Institute .....	48,50
World Economic Forum .....	51

### Less relevant

Economist Intelligence Unit .....	6
European Bank for Development and Reconstruction.....	8
Heritage Foundation.....	14
Institute for Management Development .....	15
Political Risk Service Group.....	30
University of Pennsylvania .....	45

## Electoral Systems and Processes

### Relevant

International IDEA.....	17,18,19
Inter-Parliamentary Union .....	22

## Gender

### Highly Relevant

UNDP .....	36
Inter-Parliamentary Union .....	22

### Relevant

United Nations Statistics Division .....	39
--	----

## Human Rights and Democratic Governance

### Relevant

CIVICUS .....	3
Freedom House.....	10

## Human Rights

### Relevant

Danish Centre for Human Rights.....	5
INTERARTS .....	55
International Labour Organization .....	20
Minorities at Risk (Gurr et al.) .....	42
Social Watch .....	33
United Nations Statistics Division .....	39
University California Santa Barbara .....	41

## Parliamentary development and Electoral systems

### Relevant

World Bank Institute.....	49
---------------------------	----

## Public Administration and Decentralization

### Relevant

OECD .....	25
Public Expenditure Tracking Service (PETS) World Bank Group .....	60

## Public administration

### Relevant

World Bank .....	47
------------------	----

# Geographical Coverage

<b>Africa</b>		
Afrobarometer (15 countries) .....	1	
UNECA (28 countries) .....	57	
<b>Asia</b>		
National Taiwan University (8 countries) .....	24	
Political Economic Risk Consultancy (14 countries) ..	29	
<b>Europe</b>		
<b>Eastern and Central Europe</b>		
Open Society Institute, Budapest/ Tocqueville Research Center .....	27	
University of Strathclyde .....	46	
<b>EU States</b>		
INTERARTS .....	55	
European Commission .....	9	
<b>Europe/Eurasia</b>		
International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX) (20 countries) .....	21	
<b>Global</b>		
OECD .....	25	
Business Environment Risk Intelligence (BERI) .....	2	
Center for International Development and University of Maryland .....	42,43, 44	
CIVICUS .....	3	
Committee to Protect Journalists .....	4	
Danish Centre for Human Rights .....	5	
Economist Intelligence Unit .....	6	
Epic Project .....	7	
Freedom House .....	10,11	
Gallup International .....	12	
Global Barometer Survey Network .....	13	
Heritage Foundation .....	14	
Institute for Management Development .....	15	
Inter-Parliamentary Union .....	22	
International Centre for Prison Studies .....	16	
International IDEA .....	17, 18, 19	
International Labour Organization .....	20	
One World Trust .....	26	
Overseas Development Institute .....	28	
Political Risk Service Group .....	30	
PriceWaterHouseCoopers .....	31	
Reporters without Borders .....	32	
Social Watch .....	33	
State University of New York .....	34	
Transparency International (TI) .....	35	
UNDP .....	36, 56	
UNHabitat .....	58	
UN Office on Drugs and Crime .....	38	
United Nations Statistics Division .....	39	
University of California San Diego .....	40	
University California Santa Barbara .....	41	
University of Pennsylvania (Henisz) .....	45	
USAID .....	59	
World Bank Institute .....	47, 49-50	
World Bank Group .....	60, 61	
World Economic Forum .....	51	
World Values Survey .....	52	
<b>Latin America 17 countries</b>		
Latinobarometro .....	23	
UNDP, LAGNIKS .....	37	
<b>22 transition economies</b>		
World Bank Institute .....	48	

# Sources



# Afrobarometer

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Afrobarometer Surveys Since 1999 (updated periodically)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mass opinion survey
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Africa: 15 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political, economic and social
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Governance survey areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Democracy: Popular understanding of, support for, and satisfaction with democracy, as well as any desire to return to, or experiment with, authoritarian alternatives</li><li>• Governance: The demand for, and satisfaction with, effective, accountable and clean government; judgments of overall governance performance.</li><li>• Livelihoods: How do African families survive? What variety of formal and informal means do they use to gain access to food, shelter, water, health, employment and money?</li><li>• Social capital: Whom do people trust? To what extent do they rely on informal networks and associations? What are their evaluations of the trustworthiness of various governmental and non-governmental institutions?</li><li>• Conflict and crime</li><li>• Participation</li><li>• National identity</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.afrobarometer.org">www.afrobarometer.org</a>

## Comments

Surveys for measuring social, political and economic atmosphere in Africa. Provides comparative series of national public attitudes to democracy, markets and civil society in Africa. Questionnaires between African countries vary, thus not all survey topics are designed for country comparison.

# Business Environment Risk Intelligence (BERI)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Business Risk Service Annual since 1982, updated three times a year
<b>Additional Publications</b>	Political Risk Index
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: Expert opinion
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 140 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Financial, economic and political
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Indicator areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Financial</li> <li>• Monetary</li> <li>• Operating</li> <li>• Political conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.beri.com">www.beri.com</a>

## Comments

Commercial source for ratings, analyses, and forecasts for countries. BERI relies on two permanent panels of 150 global experts for country ratings and qualitative observations. One of the panels assesses political conditions. The Political Risk Index relies on a similar expert panel assessment process (mostly diplomats and political scientists) for 50 countries three times a year. Lack of transparency in expert assessment process. Fee required to access data.

# CIVICUS

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Civil Society Index Annual (first year 2004)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Information and Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Country reports and expert assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 35 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Civil society
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Indicators on four dimensions of civil society are scored on a 0-3 scale: (1)Structure: What is the internal make-up of civil society? How large, vibrant and representative is civil society in terms of individuals and organizations? (2)Environment: What is the political, socio-economic and legal environment in which civil society exists? Are these factors enabling or disabling to civil society? (3)Values: Does civil society practice and promote positive social values? (4)Impact: What is the impact of civil society? Is it effective in solving social, economic and political problems, and in serving the common good?
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.civicus.org/new/default.asp">www.civicus.org/new/default.asp</a>

## Comments

The Civil Society Index (CSI) is conducted by National Index Teams at a country level, with support from CIVICUS. The findings of the research component, the four indicator dimensions, are debated and validated by a national civil society stakeholders workshop. A final country report, including research findings, dimension scores and recommendations for action, is published for national and international readership. Participatory process for indicators. Incomplete data collection.

# Committee To Protect Journalists

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Journalists Killed Statistics Annual since 1992
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Information: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Violence against journalists
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Various statistical categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most deadly countries</li><li>• Most deadly years</li><li>• Murders by gender, nationality, type of journalists, etc.</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.cpj.org/killed/Ten_Year_Killed/Intro.html">www.cpj.org/killed/Ten_Year_Killed/Intro.html</a>

## Comments

The Journalists Killed List can be seen as a proxy barometer of the state of global press freedom. Narrow measurement for media freedom.

# Danish Centre for Human Rights

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Human Rights Indicators 2000
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Human Rights: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative and quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 150+ countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Human rights
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Formal Commitment Index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ratification, reservation and implementation of human rights instruments</li></ul> <p>Commitment to Civil and Political Rights Index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measure human rights violations: Extra-judicial killings, torture, participation, and discrimination</li></ul> <p>Commitment to Social, Economic and Cultural Rights Index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The proportion of government expenditure spent on health and education as percentage of GDP</li><li>• Gross national income in combination with progress in health and education indicators on HDI</li></ul> <p>Gender Discrimination Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government employment of women at all levels in combination with GDI and GEM</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.humanrights.dk/afdelinger/forskning/forskproj03/hos02">www.humanrights.dk/afdelinger/forskning/forskproj03/hos02</a>

## Comments

can be used in human rights assessments or evaluative studies. The qualitative (violation) indicators are drawn from Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and US State Department reports. The study uses UNDP Human Development Report indicators for social, economic, cultural rights and gender assessment. Conceptual framework strongly related to UNDP. Incomplete and preliminary data.

# Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Country Report Annual since 1997 (monthly update)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Less relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: Country expert assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 100 countries (emerging markets)
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Economic and political
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Governance area <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political stability</li><li>• International disputes</li><li>• Government pro-business orientation</li><li>• Institutional effectiveness</li><li>• Bureaucracy</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.eiu.com">www.eiu.com</a>

## Comments

Country Reports is a commercial source, which analyses political and economic trends in almost 200 countries. The reports provide data on countries' political scene, economic policy, the domestic economy and foreign trade and payments. EIU also offers the Country Risk Service Report, which assesses risks and provides ratings for 100 emerging markets. The political assessments for both publications rely mainly on country experts and are concerned with stability and potential effect on financial markets. Lack of transparency in assessment process. Only sample indicators available without paying fee.

# Epic Project: International IDEA, UNDP and IFES

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Epic Database 2003
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Electoral Systems and Processes: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Survey
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 56 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Electoral
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Survey areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Electoral systems</li><li>• Legislative framework</li><li>• Electoral management</li><li>• Boundary delineation</li><li>• Voter education</li><li>• Voter registration</li><li>• Voting operations</li><li>• Parties and candidates</li><li>• Vote counting</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.epicproject.org">www.epicproject.org</a>

## **Comments**

The information available on the site is compiled through a multiple-choice survey about national elections on a country-by-country basis. The multiple-choice aspect of the survey allows for comparative statistics. The data covers election systems, laws, management and the administration.

# European Bank for Development and Reconstruction (EBRD)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Transition Report Annual since 1999
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Less relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: Assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Central and Eastern Europe: 26 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Macro economic
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Governance assessment areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social reform</li><li>• Corruption</li><li>• Democracy</li><li>• Agriculture</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.ebrd.com/pubs/tr/main.htm">www.ebrd.com/pubs/tr/main.htm</a>

## Comments

Report offers analysis on transition to market economy and macroeconomic performance. Data on governance related issues based on assessments carried out by EBRD or others, e.g. Freedom House and EIU Country Reports. Executive summaries and some data available. Entire report only available for fee.

# European Commission

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Eurobarometer (EB) Annual since 1973 (bi-annual reports)
<b>Additional Publications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Candidate Countries Barometer</li><li>• Flash Eurobarometer</li></ul>
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mass opinion surveys
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	European Union: 15 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Social, political and economic
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Governance survey areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• European citizenship</li><li>• Culture and information technology</li><li>• Social situation and health</li><li>• Defence and security</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion">europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion</a>

## Comments

The Eurobarometer monitors public opinion in the member states. Other barometers include Candidate Countries Barometer, which provides opinion surveys for East European countries, and Flash Eurobarometer, which provides instant polls on current topics.

# Freedom House

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Freedom in the World Annual since 1978
<b>Additional Publications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nations in Transit</li> <li>• Freedom Monitor</li> </ul>
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Human Rights and Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Various expert assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 192 countries and 18 related territories
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political and civil freedoms
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Political rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the people have the right to organize in different political parties or other competitive political groupings of their choice, and is the system open to the rise and fall of these competing parties or groupings?</li> <li>• Do cultural, ethnic, religious, and other minority groups have reasonable self-determination, self-government, autonomy, or participation through informal consensus in the decision-making process?</li> </ul> <p>Civil liberties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there free and independent media and other forms of cultural expression?</li> <li>• Is there academic freedom, and is the educational system free of extensive political indoctrination?</li> <li>• Do citizens have the right to own property and establish private businesses? Is private business activity unduly influenced by government officials, the security forces, or organized crime?</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org">www.freedomhouse.org</a>

## Comments

Freedom in the World Survey provides an annual evaluation of the state of global freedom. The Survey is based on analytical reports and numerical ratings by country experts and a central panel of experts. Using various political and civil liberties criteria, each country is ranked as either “Free”, “Partly Free” or “Not Free”. Broad geographical coverage and long time series. Lack of transparency in how data is processed.

# Freedom House

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Press Freedom Survey Annual since 1980
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Information: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Media indicators
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 192 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Media and civil society indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Assessed areas (out of 100 points):  Legal environment (0-30 points) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Constitutional and legislative guarantees for media freedom</li></ul> Political influences (0-40 points) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Degree of political control over media and news content</li><li>• Access to information, censorship, violence against media persons</li></ul> Economic pressures (0-30 points) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structure of media ownership</li><li>• Costs of establishing media outlets (examples: licenses, bribes, etc.)</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/pressurvey.htm">www.freedomhouse.org/research/pressurvey.htm</a>

## Comments

The Press Freedom Survey provides numerical rankings and rates each country's media as "Free," "Partly Free," or "Not Free." Country narratives examine the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influence reporting, and economic factors that affect access to information. Lack of transparency in coding and assessment processes.

# Gallup International

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Voice of the People Survey Annual since 2002
<b>Additional Publications</b>	Millennium Survey (2000)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mass opinion surveys
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 60 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Global governance and democracy
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Samples of survey topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Governance and democracy</li><li>• Women's rights</li><li>• United Nations</li><li>• Human rights</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.gallup-international.com">www.gallup-international.com</a> <a href="http://www.voice-of-the-people.net">www.voice-of-the-people.net</a>

## Comments

The voice of the people survey is to be annual and provides IGOs, MNCs, NGOs with a research tool (at a fee), which can be tailored to assess global public opinion on various topics such as governance and democracy. The Millennium survey is the largest survey ever carried out on world opinion.

# Global Barometer Survey Network

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Global Barometer Surveys Periodically since 2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Cross-comparative surveys
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 50 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political, economic and social
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	See comments
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.globalbarometer.org">www.globalbarometer.org</a>

## **Comments**

The Global Barometer Survey provides cross-regional and cross-country comparisons using the New Europe Barometer, the Latinobarometro, the Afrobarometer and the East Asia Barometer. The survey is a pilot project and only provides selective data from recent annual surveys.

# Heritage Foundation and Wall Street Journal

## Publication Timeline

Index of Economic Freedom  
Annual since 1995

## UNDP Service Line(s)

Democratic Governance: Less relevant

## Methodology

Qualitative: Expert assessments

## Geographical Coverage

Global: 161 countries

## Type of Indicators

Economic and government intervention

## Indicator Sample(s)

Indicator areas:

- Trade policy
- Fiscal burden
- Government intervention
- Monetary policy
- Foreign investment
- Banking
- Wages and prices
- Property rights
- Regulation
- Black market activity

## Internet Address

[www.heritage.org/research/features/index](http://www.heritage.org/research/features/index)

## Comments

Reference guide to world economies with country-by-country analyses and data. Broad and aggregate indicators on economic liberalization and limited government. Index relies heavily on sources from EIU, U.S. State Department, IMF and World Bank. Index rewards low degrees of market regulation and government intervention.

# Institute for Management Development

**Publication Timeline**

World Competitiveness Yearbook  
Annual since 1989

**UNDP Service Line(s)**

Democratic Governance: Less relevant

**Methodology**

Quantitative and qualitative: Surveys and assessment

**Geographical Coverage**

Global: 49 countries

**Type of Indicators**

Business

**Indicator Sample(s)**

Governance areas:

- Government efficiency
- Infrastructure

**Internet Address**

[www02.imd.ch/wcy](http://www02.imd.ch/wcy)

**Comments**

The yearbook reports on the competitiveness of nations, ranking and analyzing how a nation's environment sustains the competitiveness of enterprises. The study assumes that all factors for competitiveness have equal importance. Data on institutional and societal framework for countries. Question samples for surveys are not available.

# International Centre for Prison Studies

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	World Prison Brief 2002
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Justice: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 214 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Prison and detention statistics
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Prison population <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre-trial detainees/remand prisoners</li><li>• Occupancy level</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps/worldbrief/world_brief.html">www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/rel/icps/worldbrief/world_brief.html</a>

## Comments

The World Wide Prison Brief is a database which provides factual information about prison systems throughout the world. The aim of the project is to enable more evidence-based discussion of ways to improve prison systems in accordance with international human rights standards. The site provides user-friendly maps and other statistical tools.

# International IDEA

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Database of Electoral Systems 2003
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Electoral Systems and Processes: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative data
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 200+ countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Electoral system
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Types of electoral systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alternative Vote</li><li>• Block Vote</li><li>• First Past the Post</li><li>• List Proportional Representation</li><li>• Majority Plurality</li><li>• Majority Runoff (Two Round System)</li><li>• Mixed Member Proportional</li><li>• Open List</li><li>• Party Block Vote</li><li>• Plurality Majority System</li><li>• Proportional Representation</li><li>• Semi-Proportional Systems</li><li>• Single Non-Transferable Vote</li><li>• Single Transferable Vote</li><li>• Two-Round Systems</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.idea.int/esd/data.cfm">www.idea.int/esd/data.cfm</a>

## Comments

This IDEA site provides a database of current electoral systems for over 200 countries and territories worldwide, viewable by country, regionally or globally. The site explains the various types of electoral systems and provides links to voter turnout and quotas for women.

# International IDEA

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Voter Turnout: Global Report 1945-2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Electoral Systems and Processes: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative: Statistics
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 170+ countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Election statistics
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Data coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Type of electoral system currently used</li><li>• Whether voting is compulsory or not</li><li>• Most recent indicators of literacy and human development</li><li>• Parliamentary elections</li><li>• Presidential elections</li><li>• Total number of elections</li><li>• Compulsory voting</li><li>• Voter turnout by gender</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.idea.int/vt/index.cfm">www.idea.int/vt/index.cfm</a>

## Comments

The International IDEA Voter Turnout Website contains comprehensive global collection of political participation statistics. The site offers regularly updated voter turnout figures for national presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945 and are presented country by country. Criteria for including elections in the data base are that there was a “degree of competitiveness” and “that franchise was universal.” There are some exceptions to the criteria. More reliable data figures may exist at the country level.

# International IDEA and Stockholm University

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Global Database of Quotas for Women 2003
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Electoral Systems and Gender: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative data
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 200+ countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Gender quotas
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Gender quotas covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Constitutional quota for national parliament</li><li>• Election law quota or regulation for national parliament</li><li>• Political party quota for electoral candidates</li><li>• Constitutional or legislative quota for sub-national government</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.idea.int/quota/index.cfm">www.idea.int/quota/index.cfm</a>

## Comments

This IDEA database focuses on gender quotas that apply to women for elective office. The electoral quota for women may be constitutional, legislative or take the form of a political party quota. The quotas used may apply to the number of women candidates proposed by a party for election, or may take the form of reserved seats in the legislature.

# International Labour Organization

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Basic Workers' Rights 1985 to present
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Human Rights: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 166 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Workers' rights
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Basic workers' rights covered: (a) Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining (b) The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour (c) The effective abolition of child labour (d) The elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="https://echo.ilo.org/pls/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1557">echo.ilo.org/pls/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1557</a>

## Comments

The GAP system evaluates ILO country members' commitment to the core ILO Conventions using (1) Adherence and (2) Implementation. Failure to ratify or report on the conventions (Adherence) results in a penalty on the GAP scale. A poor assessment by the Committee of Experts (Implementation) also results in a penalty on the scale. The Adherence and Implementation scores for a country constitute the total GAP in workers' rights. The GAP is intended as an instrument to monitor actual progress or deterioration in workers' rights. Limited information base and assumes that ILO treaty reporting system functions properly and as intended.

# International Research & Exchanges Board (IREX)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Media Sustainability Index (MSI) 2001-2002
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Information: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Expert groups
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Europe and Eurasia: 20 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Freedom of media indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	7-9 indicators for the following media aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legal and social norms to promote free speech and access to public information</li><li>• Degree of professional journalistic standards</li><li>• Number of multiple news sources to provide citizens with reliable and objective news</li><li>• Degree of independence for media (and editorial independence)</li><li>• Supporting institutions function in the professional interests of independent media</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.irex.org/msi/">www.irex.org/msi/</a>

## Comments

MSI attempts to analyze and measure current state of the independent media in 20 European and Eurasian countries. The MSI provides comparison between 2001 and 2002 scores for the 20 countries. The ranking draws primarily on the input of local and international journalists, media managers, and media development professionals.

# Inter-Parliamentary Union

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Women in National Parliaments Statistical Archive 1997-2003
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Electoral Systems and Gender: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative data
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 181 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Gender quotas in Parliament
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Areas covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National parliamentary percentage of women</li><li>• World and regional averages</li><li>• Regional parliamentary assemblies</li><li>• Parliamentary elections by country</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm">www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm</a>

## Comments

Countries are classified by descending order of the percentage of women in the lower or single House. Comparative data on the world and regional average as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages. The PARLINE database can be used to view detailed results of parliamentary elections by country.

# Latinobarometro

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Latinobarometro Surveys Annual since 1995
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mass opinion survey
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Latin America: 17 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Social, political and economic
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Governance survey areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Democracy</li><li>• Politics and institutions</li><li>• Public policies and distribution of wealth</li><li>• Civic culture, social capital and participation</li><li>• Current affairs</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.latinobarometro.org">www.latinobarometro.org</a>

## Comments

Surveys for measuring the opinion of people in Latin America on the economy, politics, democracy, international agreements, commerce and current affairs.

# National Taiwan University

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	East Asia Barometer 2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mass opinion survey
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	East Asia: 8 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political, economic and social
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Governance questionnaire topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Democratic values and attitudes</li><li>• Citizens' activities</li><li>• "East Asian Values" debate</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.globalbarometer.org/asiacomparative2.htm">www.globalbarometer.org/asiacomparative2.htm</a>

## Comments

The barometer provides a comparative survey of value changes, democratic legitimacy, constraints on political behaviour, and how citizens evaluate the political system and processes in East Asia. The East Asia Barometer is part of the Global Barometer Survey Network (data only available on the Network's website).

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Development indicators Timeline varies for indicator
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Public Administration Reform and Decentralization: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: Surveys
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: Varies with indicators
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Public administration and governance
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Examples of indicator areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public administration-trade tax revenue</li> <li>• Performance and outputs-contract intensive money</li> <li>• Civil service-average government wage to financial sector wage</li> <li>• Weight of public employment</li> <li>• Fiscal decentralization</li> <li>• Surveys of citizens' perception of governance</li> <li>• Difficulty in pursuing valid legal claims</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.bellanet.org/indicators/info.cfm">www.bellanet.org/indicators/info.cfm</a>

## Comments

This site is a joint project between the OECD and World Bank to provide a database and discussion forum (public access) on how to use outcome indicators as a tool to promote development and MDGs. Available data mostly IMF and World Bank indicators. Not updated regularly and hard to find data source. Helpful background papers on how to use indicators for pro-poor policy. Bellanet is the commercial web site provider.

# One World Trust

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Global Accountability Report 2003
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Information and Anti-corruption: relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 18 organizations and corporations
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Accountability indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Dimension 1: Member control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ability of minority of members to dominate decision-making within the organization</li> <li>2. Members representation in the executive</li> </ol> <p>Dimension 2: Access to information online:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information available about organization's activities</li> <li>2. Information available about governance of organization</li> </ol>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.oneworldtrust.org/Files/Pubs/GAP%20report/GAP2003.pdf">www.oneworldtrust.org/Files/Pubs/GAP%20report/GAP2003.pdf</a>

## Comments

The One World Trust's Global Accountability Report compares the accountability of inter-governmental organizations, transnational companies and international non-governmental organizations. 18 of what are perceived as the world's most powerful organizations are assessed in this pilot report. Weighted scores (out of 100) are provided for their performance in two aspects of accountability: (1) member control of governance structures and (2) access to information. The results show wide differences within and between the three groups, indicating those who are more accountable and transparent.

# Open Society Institute, Budapest and Tocqueville Research Center

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Indicators of Local Democratic Governance in Central and Eastern Europe Project See indicator samples
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Decentralization: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mail-surveys
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Eastern and Central Europe
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Decentralization indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Local Government Survey</i> (LGS) focuses on factual information about the functioning of local governments and the organization of local society. LGS surveys chief administrative officers in Latvia, Poland, Hungary, Romania (2001) and Estonia, Slovakia, Bulgaria (2002-2003)</li> <li>• The <i>Local Representative Survey</i> (LRS) concentrates on the social and political background, values and attitudes of mayors and councillors. The survey took place in Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Bulgaria in 2002-2003</li> <li>• The <i>LGS</i> and <i>LRS</i> based on mail-survey questions regarding rule of law, media, citizen trust, political parties, administrative system, public utilities, police, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.t-rc.org/Indicators/Index.html">www.t-rc.org/Indicators/Index.html</a>

## Comments

The Indicators of Local Democratic Governance Project is a monitoring programme with the aim to evaluate the quality of local democracy in Central and Eastern Europe. The project has two outputs: (1) a dataset of surveys, open to researchers or practitioners, and (2) local democracy reports. The survey questions require sophisticated knowledge, which may create literate bias.

# Overseas Development Institute and Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	World Governance Assessment (WGA) 1996-2000
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Expert assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 23 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Governance indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Six areas of governance and corresponding indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Civil society-freedom of expression and freedom of assembly</li><li>• Political society-free and fair elections</li><li>• Bureaucracy-meritocracy</li><li>• Economic society</li><li>• Absence of corruption</li><li>• Judiciary-impartial judgment</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.unu.edu/p&amp;g/wga">www.unu.edu/p&amp;g/wga</a>

## Comments

The WGA attempts to measure governance on a 0-5 point scale using a group of "Well Informed Persons", who are to be representative stakeholders for each country. Only data available for 17 countries. The study was initially at the UN University.

# Political Economic Risk Consultancy

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Asia Intelligence 1969-1990
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Asia: 14 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political and economic
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Indicator types: Not available
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.asiarisk.com">www.asiarisk.com</a>

## Comments

The Asia Intelligence is a commercial report, which provides fortnightly assessments of Asian countries on topics such as corruption, business costs, nationalism, foreign investment trends, etc. The publication examines the perspective of each individual country covered by its network as well as a regional overview. Fee required to access data.

# Political Risk Service (PRS) Group

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide System (ICRG) — Annual since 1982
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Less relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Global network of experts, peer review process
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 100 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political, economic and financial
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Political assessment areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government stability</li><li>• Socio-economic conditions</li><li>• Investment profile</li><li>• Internal and external conflict</li><li>• Corruption</li><li>• Military in politics</li><li>• Religious tensions</li><li>• Law and order</li><li>• Ethnic tensions</li><li>• Democratic accountability</li><li>• Bureaucracy quality</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.prsgroup.com">www.prsgroup.com</a>

## Comments

The ICRG is a commercial source that provides political, economic and financial country risk analysis primarily for business investment, using economic and political indicators. The source offers composite ratings and forecasts using 22 variables in three sub-categories of risk. Strong emphasis on degree of regime stability and predictability with regard to political ratings. Lack of transparency on political expert assessment process. Fee required to access data.

# Price Waterhouse Coopers

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Opacity Index 2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance and Anti-corruption: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative and quantitative: Surveys
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 35 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Economic and financial
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	5 opacity dimensions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Corruption</li><li>• Economic</li><li>• Accounting</li><li>• Regulation</li><li>• Legal</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.opacity-index.com">www.opacity-index.com</a>

## Comments

Global index is a commercial source which measures impact of business, economic, legal and ethical opacity on the cost of capital. Surveys based on business actors' perception of, for example, corruption in international business transactions.

# Reporters without Borders

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Press Freedom Barometer Daily updates since 2000
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Information: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: Assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 100+ countries and territories
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Assessed areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Journalists killed</li><li>• Media assistants killed</li><li>• Journalists imprisoned</li><li>• Media assistants imprisoned</li><li>• Cyber-dissidents imprisoned</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=20">www.rsf.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=20</a>

## Comments

The Press Freedom Barometer classifies countries' media freedom as: "Good situation," "Satisfactory situation," "Noticeable problems," "Difficult situation," and "Very serious situation." The site also provides daily news updates on the state of the freedom. Narrow measurements for media freedom.

# Social Watch

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Social Watch 2002 Indicator Booklet 2000
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Human Rights: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative and quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 133 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Development
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Sub-indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Education</li><li>• Employment</li><li>• Environment</li><li>• Gender</li><li>• Health</li><li>• Inequality</li><li>• Poverty</li><li>• Social expenditure</li><li>• Public expenditure</li><li>• Reproductive health</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.socwatch.org">www.socwatch.org</a>

## Comments

Social Watch monitors national obligations to economic and social rights. Indicators based on data from UNESCO, WB, OECD, UN Stats and others. Provides helpful sub-categories on indicators, which Social Watch uses to monitor countries' commitment to development and eradicating poverty. Does not provide disaggregate data or indicators of its own. Most indicators are for 2000, but some have data available from further back.

# State University of New York (Arthur Banks)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Cross-National Time Series (CNTS) Data Archive
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 200+ countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Country data
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Governance areas covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Type of regime (civil, military etc.)</li><li>• Executive selection (elected or not)</li><li>• Parliamentary responsibility</li><li>• Legislative selection (elected or not)</li><li>• Competitiveness of nominating process for legislature</li><li>• Party legitimacy (party formation)</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.databanks.sitehosting.net/index.htm">www.databanks.sitehosting.net/index.htm</a>

## Comments

CNTS is a commercial data set, which offers a listing of international and national country data facts. The database has been used as an input in a large number of data sets. Long time series, but limited information on governance per se. Fee to access most data.

# Transparency International (TI)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Corruption Perception Index (CPI) Annual since 1995
<b>Additional Publications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Bribery Index</li> <li>• Bribe Payers Survey</li> <li>• Global Corruption Barometer</li> </ul>
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Anti-corruption: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: 17 Surveys and 13 expert assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 133 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Corruption
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Sample questions from surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bribing and corruption prevail or do not prevail in the economy?</li> <li>• How do you rate corruption in terms of its quality or contribution to the overall living/working environment?</li> <li>• What is the frequency of corruption when obtaining import/export permits?</li> <li>• Is it common for firms in my line of business to pay some irregular 'additional payments' to get things done?</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.transparency.org">www.transparency.org</a>

## Comments

The CPI is a country ranking instrument, which provides data on perceptions of corruption within countries making use of surveys of business people and assessments by country experts. The 2003 CPI includes data from 13 external indicator sources (such as the Opacity index and Freedom House surveys), which rely mostly on the perception of corruption in international business transactions. The CPI is based on an 'elite' perception of corruption (i.e. business leaders and country experts). The index does not measure countries' efforts to combat corruption as it is a relative ranking instrument. TI also produces others corruption indices such as the Global Corruption Barometer, Bribe Payers Survey, Kenya Urban Bribery Index as well as national surveys for Mexico and Brazil.

# UNDP

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) 1995-2003
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Gender: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 173 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Gender
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Measurement components <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seats held by women in parliament</li><li>• Female legislators, senior officials and managers</li><li>• Female professional and technical workers</li><li>• Ratio of estimated female to male earned income</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic_207_1_1.html">www.undp.org/hdr2003/indicator/indic_207_1_1.html</a>

## Comments

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) ranks is a composite index measuring gender inequality in three dimensions of empowerment:

(1) economic participation and decision-making, (2) political participation and decision-making, and (3) power over economic resources.

The 2003 GEM also provides other data on gender inequality: gender inequality in education, gender inequality in economic activity and women's political participation.

# UNDP, Generalitat de Catalunya, Institut Internacional de Governabilitat de Catalunya

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	LAGNIKS (Latin American Governance Network Information and Knowledge System)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Latin America: 18 countries
<b>Methodology</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Quantitative and qualitative
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	1972-present (varies by country)
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Areas assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public administration</li> <li>• Culture and political behaviour</li> <li>• Democracy</li> <li>• Human development, poverty and welfare</li> <li>• Decentralization</li> <li>• Economic data</li> <li>• Rule of law</li> <li>• Electoral system and parties</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Policy on gender and indigenous peoples</li> <li>• Power relations</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.lagniks.net/lagniks/c.php?e=INDICADORCLAVE">www.lagniks.net/lagniks/c.php?e=INDICADORCLAVE</a>

## Comments

The LAGNIKS aims to provide a governance network information and knowledge system for all Latin American countries. The LAGNIKS site allows the user to select and compute time series for various governance themes for countries. Unclear as to where the original data is drawn from and how it is processed.

# United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNCIJN) 1970-2000
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Access to Justice: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative: Survey
<b>Coverage</b>	Global: 82 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Crime and justice statistics
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Statistical areas  Police: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Police personnel by numbers, sex and financial resources</li><li>• Crimes recorded by police</li></ul> Courts <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Persons convicted by number, sex and age group</li></ul> Prisons <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of prisoners by sex and age group</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.uncjin.org/Statistics/WCTS/wcts.html">www.uncjin.org/Statistics/WCTS/wcts.html</a>

## Comments

The aim of the UNCIJN is to provide an overview of trends and inter-relationships between various parts of the criminal justice system so as to promote informed decision-making in administration, both nationally and cross-nationally. The survey is completed by government respondents using mainly statistical questions on the criminal justice system.

# United Nations Statistics Division

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Social Indicators 2000 (2000-2005 estimates and trends)
<b>Additional Publications</b>	Women's Indicators and Statistics Database
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Human Rights and Gender: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 206 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Social, economic, rights and gender
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Most indicators provide percentage of break-down of rural and urban population in the following categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human settlements</li> <li>• Water supply and sanitation</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Learning and education</li> <li>• Health and health services</li> <li>• Public affairs and political participation</li> <li>• Violence</li> <li>• Reproductive health and reproductive rights</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/social/default.htm">unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/social/default.htm</a> <a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/gender/wistat/index.htm">unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/gender/wistat/index.htm</a>

## Comments

The database provides a wide range of social indicators compiled by UN Statistics Division from national and international sources in the global statistical system. The indicators consist of the minimum list proposed for follow-up and monitoring implementation of recent UN Conferences on children, population, social development and women. Indicators useful for country overview, but highly disaggregate country ranking (no regional or local data). The Women's Indicators and Statistics Database CD Rom is a global database on gender, population and social development.

# University of California San Diego (Evans-Rauch)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Weberian Comparative State Data Project 1993-1996
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Public Administration: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: 126 country experts
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 126 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Bureaucracy process indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Process indicators: (1) Index on meritocratic hiring: What proportion of higher state officials enter the civil service via a formal examination system? (2) Internal promotion and career stability index: Are incumbents of top positions likely to be moved to positions of lesser importance when political leadership changes? (3) Civil service compensation index: How common is it for higher officials to have significant post-retirement careers in the private sector? (4) Weberian State Scale
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://weber.ucsd.edu/~jrauch/webstate/">weber.ucsd.edu/~jrauch/webstate/</a>

## Comments

Data for 35 developing countries on bureaucratic structure and meritocracy. Qualitative responses to 20 questions were provided by 126 country experts (mostly from academia) over the 1993-96 period. Study showed that subjective ratings of bureaucratic quality and corruption and other sources are positively related to the meritocratic hiring index, but are unrelated to indices of compensation and internal promotion and career stability. Not updated since 1996.

# University of California Santa Barbara (Stohl)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Political Terror Scale (PTS) 1980-1996
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Human Rights: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative and quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 180+ countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Human rights
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Human rights indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political imprisonment</li><li>• Torture</li><li>• Extra-judicial killing</li><li>• Disappearances</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.comm.ucsb.edu/Research/TerrorScaledownload.pdf">www.comm.ucsb.edu/Research/TerrorScaledownload.pdf</a>

## **Comments**

The PTS provides a 1-5 scale that codes the degree to which rights are protected in countries using the descriptive human rights information contained in the Amnesty International Annual Reports and the US State Department Country Reports. Not updated frequently.

# University of Maryland (Center for International Development and Conflict Management)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	The Minorities at Risk Data Generation 2003 (various data for 1990s)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Human Rights: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 285 minority groups
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Minority and conflict
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/data.htm">www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/data.htm</a>

## **Comments**

The Minorities at Risk project provides access to a vast amount of data on 285 minority groups. The quantitative data set allows scholars to generate new data using various statistical tools and software. Also provides risk assessment for the minority groups. The data tools requires a rather high level of statistical knowledge.

# University of Maryland (Center for International Development and Conflict Management)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Polity IV Country Reports 1800-2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative and quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 161 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Civil and political rights
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Presence of institutions and procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Example: Executive Recruitment</li></ul> <p>Existence of institutional constraints on the exercise of power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Example: Executive Constraints</li></ul> <p>Guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Example: Political Participation</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/">www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/polity/</a>

## Comments

The index measures on a 0-10 scale the existence of democratic institutions and the extent of guarantees for civil organizations with regard to political participations by citizens. Long time series, but narrow institutional focus.

# University of Maryland (Center for International Development and Conflict Management)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	State Failure Problem Set 1955-2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Assessment
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 96 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political stability and conflict
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Areas covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ethnic wars</li><li>• Revolutionary wars</li><li>• Genocides and politicides</li><li>• Adverse regime changes</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr.stfail/sfdata.htm">www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr.stfail/sfdata.htm</a>

## Comments

The State Failure Problem set provides descriptive data, including timeline, on conflicts in so-called failed states for the past 45 years.

# University of Pennsylvania (Henisz)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Political Restraint Index Variable dates-2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative: Process indicators
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 234 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political institutions
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Areas assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of independent branches of government with veto power</li><li>• Veto power over policy change</li><li>• Distribution of preferences across the government branches</li><li>• Party composition of the executive and legislative branches</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.management.wharton.upenn.edu/henisz/_vti_bin/shtml.dll/POLCON/ContactInfo.html">www.management.wharton.upenn.edu/henisz/_vti_bin/shtml.dll/POLCON/ContactInfo.html</a>

## Comments

The Political Restraint Index incorporates information on the number of independent branches of government with veto power and the distribution of preferences across and within those branches. Narrow measurements of political institutions.

# University of Strathclyde

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	New Europe Barometer (omnibus survey) 2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mass opinion survey
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	10 East European countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political, economic and social
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Survey topics on governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support for democracy and undemocratic alternatives</li><li>• Corruption</li><li>• Relative affluence and destitution</li><li>• Poverty and social protection</li><li>• Social capital</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.cspp.strath.ac.uk">www.cspp.strath.ac.uk</a>

## Comments

The New Europe Barometer survey is comprised of several other 'post-communist barometer surveys' with some dating back to 1991. Each survey questionnaire provides indicators which are especially relevant to transitional countries, e.g. corruption and attitudes to democracy and undemocratic alternatives.

# World Bank (Schiavo-Campo et al.)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Civil Service Employment and Pay 1980-1993
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Public Administration: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative: Process indicators
<b>Coverage</b>	Global: 80-100 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Public sector and governance
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Indicator areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government employment and wages</li><li>• Relative wages and central government employment</li><li>• Government employment</li><li>• Local government administration</li><li>• Teachers and health personnel data</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1700series/wps1771/wps1771.pdf">www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1700series/wps1771/wps1771.pdf</a>

## Comments

Project contains data and indicators on civil service pay and wages. Study illustrates international and regional trends in 1980s and early 1990s in civil service employment and wages. Implications on how and why a "sound" civil service is important for good governance. Emphasis on fiscal aspects regarding civil service and governance. Not updated since 1993.

# World Bank Institute

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	The Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS) 1999 and 2002
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Anti-corruption and Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Survey
<b>Coverage</b>	22 transition economies
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Business perception
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Indicator areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Corruption</li><li>• State capture</li><li>• Lobbying</li><li>• Business environment</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/beeps2002">info.worldbank.org/governance/beeps2002</a>

## Comments

The Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS), developed jointly by the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is a survey of managers and owners of firms across Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Turkey designed to generate comparative measurements of the 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. Data only provides business perception on governance.

# World Bank Institute

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Database of Political Institutions (DPI) 1975-1995
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Parliamentary Development and Electoral Systems: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: Process indicators and assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 177 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Political institutions process indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Areas covered (113 variables): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Several measures of tenure, stability, checks and balances on political institutions</li><li>• Identification of parties with the government coalition or the opposition</li><li>• Fragmentation of opposition and government parties in legislatures</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pubs/wps2283.html">www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pubs/wps2283.html</a>

## Comments

The DPI database is designed for studying issues such as the “determinants of democratic consolidation, the political conditions for economic reform, the political and institutional roots of corruption, and the elements of appropriate and institutionally sensitive design of economic policy”. There is an emphasis on political economic issues regarding the legislatures. Not updated since 1995.

# World Bank Institute (Kaufman, Kray and Zoido-Lobaton, KKZ)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Governance Matters I-III: 1996-2002 (4 time periods)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 175+ countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Governance
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	6 dimensions of governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Voice and accountability</li><li>• Political stability and absence of violence</li><li>• Government effectiveness</li><li>• Regulatory quality</li><li>• Rule of law</li><li>• Control of corruption</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002">www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002</a>

## Comments

KKZ uses 300+ indicators drawn from 25 separate data sources constructed by 18 different organizations. The data is aggregated and categorized into six dimensions of governance. The KKZ indices represent the most extensive study on governance indicators. The study offers point estimates of the dimensions of governance as well as the margins of error for each country for the four time periods. The indices are not designed to be used for country comparison as there may be a high margin of error for the aggregated scores. Regular updates and good access to data.

# World Economic Forum

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Global Competitiveness Scale Annual since 1979
<b>Additional Publications</b>	Global Competitiveness Report
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative: Expert assessments
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 102 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Economic, financial and business
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Examples of sub-indices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Technology Index Rank</li><li>• Public Institutions Index Rank (Corruption and Contracts-and-Law sub-indices)</li><li>• Macroeconomic Environment Rank</li><li>• Microeconomic Competitiveness Rank</li><li>• Networked Readiness Index Rank</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.weforum.org">www.weforum.org</a>

## Comments

The Competitiveness Scale examines growth perspectives, shows comparative strengths and weaknesses of economies. The publication includes several governance components using surveys and regional competitiveness reports, e.g. Africa. There is a bias of business experts for the surveys.

# World Values Survey

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	World Values Survey (WVS) 1990-1991, 1995-1996, 1999-2001
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Mass opinion survey
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global: 65 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Socio-cultural and political
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Questionnaire topics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Well being (mental and physical health)</li><li>2. Survival (economic and personal security)</li><li>3. Authority (political, state, community and structure)</li><li>4. Values (belief systems, religion, ideology, and culture)</li></ol>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://wvs.isr.umich.edu/">wvs.isr.umich.edu/</a>

## Comments

The WVS is a global investigation of socio-cultural and political change. Using a network of social scientists, the WVS carries out national surveys of the basic values and beliefs of publics. The survey takes into consideration “what matters” to people regarding their values, beliefs, and other individual opinions. Limited geographical coverage and heavy values bias.

**Pipeline Projects and  
other Governance  
Indicators Resources**



# INTERARTS

**Publication Timeline**

INTERARTS Indicators Programme  
2000-2004

**UNDP Service Line(s)**

Human Rights: Relevant

**Methodology**

Quantitative

**Geographical Coverage**

Europe: Selected EU states

**Type of Indicators**

Culture indicators

**Indicator Sample(s)**

Data and indicators areas:

- Decentralization and subsidiary
- Culture and employment
- Cultural tourism
- Culture and education
- Cultural and linguistic policies
- Interculturality and strategies for social cohesion
- Culture and urban v. rural districts

**Internet Address**

[www.interarts.net/eng/5.2\\_project\\_n\\_curs\\_ra.php](http://www.interarts.net/eng/5.2_project_n_curs_ra.php)

**Comments**

Interarts plans to create an observatory on applied research into urban and regional cultural policies. The observatory aims to produce comparative indicators to promote policy decisions relating to local and regional cultural systems. The database is also to provide information on local and regional governance relating to language and education availability. Interarts is also to organize a Congress on Cultural Rights and Human Development (Forum 2004) focusing on cultural rights, based on statutory documents of the United Nations, and the identification of cultural indicators for Human Development.

# UNDP– The Urban Governance Initiative (TUGI)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	The Urban Governance Initiative Report Cards
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Decentralization and Urban Development: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: Questionnaire
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Urban governance
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Report Card topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Performance of political and administrative institutions of the city, problems and challenges, and the effectiveness of their responses</li><li>• Impact of local governance</li><li>• Degree of democratic participation in local governance</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.tugi.org/reportcards.php">www.tugi.org/reportcards.php</a>

## Comments

The Report Card is intended as an adaptable measuring tool for urban stakeholders such as mayors, governors and city administrators. The Report Cards are viewed as a tool to enhance sustainable urban development on the basis of responsiveness and accountability.

# United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Africa Governance Report 2004
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Democratic Governance: Highly relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative: National expert panels and household surveys (83 indicators)
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Africa: 28 countries
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Governance
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<p>Expert panel topic examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political representation and elections, structure, capacities, effectiveness of government, human rights etc.</li></ul> <p>Household survey examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Accessibility, adequacy and efficiency of government services</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.uneca.org">www.uneca.org</a>

## Comments

UNECA to release new annual Africa Governance Report in 2004. The analysis will highlight best practices for peer learning, identify capacity gaps in various sectors, and make recommendations on addressing these deficits for improving governance. The indicators are collected through National Country Studies, conducted in collaboration with local research partners, which include perceptions from national Expert Panels.

# UNHabitat

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Urban Governance Index 2003-2004 (the Index is expected to be finalised by May 2004)	
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Decentralisation and Urban Development, Democratic Governance, Anti-Corruption (highly relevant)	
<b>Methodology</b>	<p>The methodology is similar to the Human Development Index – five separate sub-indices are constructed and these are combined to form a composite index.</p> <p>Objective assessments based on qualitative and quantitative data collected from multiple stakeholders in a participatory manner.</p>	
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Pilot tested in 25 cities in different regions of the world. Can be used at global, national and local levels.	
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Urban	
	<p>Effectiveness Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictability of transfers in local government budget</li> <li>• Published performance delivery standards</li> </ul> <p>Equity Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens' Charter: right of access to basic services</li> <li>• Women councillors.</li> </ul>	<p>Participation Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elected Municipal Council</li> <li>• Civic associations.</li> </ul> <p>Accountability Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal publication of contracts, tenders, budgets and accounts</li> <li>• Facility for citizens' complaints</li> </ul> <p>Security Index</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict resolution mechanisms</li> <li>• Violence against women policy</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.unhabitat.org/governance">www.unhabitat.org/governance</a>	

## Comments

The purpose of the Urban Governance Index developed by UN-HABITAT is mainly to serve as a tool for self-assessment by urban stakeholders, especially local governments, on the state of governance in the city. It is expected to be a trigger or catalyst for policy/ institutional reform. The Index is composed of five sub-indices, based on five core principles of good urban governance: Effectiveness, Equity, Participation, Accountability and Security.

The UGI does not replace or substitute household surveys, citizen's report cards, statistical data or perception surveys. It is a fact-based tool, which can complement the findings of all the above.

Discussions are ongoing with local authorities' associations such as UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments) to establish a Good Governance Hallmark or Award system for cities based on the Index results.

# USAID

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Handbook of Democracy and Governance Program Indicators 1998
<b>UNDP Service Line</b>	Democratic Governance: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Qualitative and quantitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Governance
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Four cluster groups of governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rule of law</li><li>• Elections and political processes</li><li>• Civil society</li><li>• Governance accountability and transparency</li></ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www.usaid.gov/democracy/pdfs/pnacc390.pdf">www.usaid.gov/democracy/pdfs/pnacc390.pdf</a>

## Comments

Intended as a handbook for programmers and others to assess components of governance. The indicator samples/questions cover a wide range of governance such as decentralization, access to justice, human rights and anti-corruption. The indicator samples reflect the United States democratic governance model.

# World Bank Group

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Public Expenditure Tracking Service (PETS) First country implementation 1992
<b>Additional Publications</b>	Quantitative Service Delivery Surveys (QSDS)
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Public Administration and Decentralization
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative: Micro-level data on public spending and services
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Select developing countries: Uganda, Albania, Ghana, Honduras, Macedonia, Mali, Rwanda and Zambia
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Public expenditure
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility characteristics</li> <li>• Infrastructure services</li> <li>• Accountability arrangements</li> <li>• Financial flows and outputs</li> </ul>
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/pe/trackingsurveys.htm">www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/pe/trackingsurveys.htm</a>

## Comments

The study explores the transformation mechanism for public expenditure to the public goods using public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS) of service facilities. The PETS data can be used for multiple uses, ranging from a diagnostic tool for operations to empirical research on capture, and cost-efficiency. PETS are currently being used by several Bank country teams. No survey data on website but country results may be available through the individual national statistical bureaux.

# World Bank Group

<b>Publication Timeline</b>	Decentralization Network Not Available
<b>UNDP Service Line(s)</b>	Decentralization: Relevant
<b>Methodology</b>	Quantitative and qualitative
<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	Global
<b>Type of Indicators</b>	Decentralization indicators
<b>Indicator Sample(s)</b>	Only data on fiscal decentralization but provides samples from USAID Decentralization and Democratic Local Governance Programming Handbook. Samples have model indicators on political decentralization. Also provide policy dialogue, training and technical tips for developing indicators
<b>Internet Address</b>	<a href="http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/decentralization/dataondecen.htm">www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/decentralization/dataondecen.htm</a>

## Comments

The decentralization indicators are under development, two sets of sample indicators are available. The site seeks to create data on key fiscal, political and administrative variables at the national and sub-national level. Designed to assess decentralization policy and outcomes. Intended that data will help monitor service delivery and enhance accountability of national and regional governments.

# **Additional Information**



## List of countries and Collaborating Research Institutions for UNECA Africa Governance Report 2004.

### **Benin**

Cellule d'Analyse de Politique Economique (CAPE)

### **Botswana**

Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)

### **Burkina Faso**

Centre pour la gouvernance Démocratique (CGD)

### **Cameroon**

Centre d'Etudes et de recherche en Economie Gestion (CEREG)

### **Chad**

RAD-S.A. Recherche & Actions pour le Développement

### **Egypt**

Faculty of Economics and Political Science (Cairo University)

### **Ethiopia**

Regional and Local Development Studies

### **Gabon**

Institut Sous-Régional Multisectoriel de Technologie Appliquée de Planification et d'Evaluation de Projets (ISTA)

### **The Gambia**

University of the Gambia

### **Ghana**

Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)

### **Kenya**

African Center for Economic Growth (ACEG)

### **Lesotho**

Institute of Southern African Studies (ISAS)

### **Malawi**

Center for Social Research

### **Mali**

Koni Expertise

### **Morocco**

Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche Administratives pour le Développement (CAFRAD)

### **Mauritius**

Stra Consult

### **Mozambique**

Centro de Estudos Estratégicos e Internacionais do Instituto superior de Realções Internacionais (CEEI-ISRI)

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CEEI-ISRI)

### **Namibia**

Multidisciplinary Research and Consultancy Center (MRCC)

### **Niger**

Cabinet d'Etudes, de Recherches, Conseils, Analyse et Prospective (CERCAP)

### **Nigeria**

Development Policy Center

### **Rwanda**

Consortium formé de BEATER SARL et UNR: Faculté des sciences Economiques, Sociales et de gestion

### **Senegal**

Institut Africain pour la Democratie (IAD)

### **Swaziland**

Uniswa Consultancy and Training Centre (CTC)

### **South Africa**

The Institute of Democracy in South Africa (IDSa)

### **Tanzania**

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

### **Uganda**

Center for Basic Research (CBR),

### **Zambia**

Centre for Policy Research & Analysis (CePRA)

### **Zimbabwe**

Southern African Political Economy Series Trust (SAPEs Trust)

# Abbreviations

<b>BDP:</b>	<b>Bureau for Development Policy</b>
<b>BEEPS:</b>	<b>The Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey</b>
<b>BERI:</b>	<b>Business Environment Risk Intelligence</b>
<b>CPI:</b>	<b>Corruption Perception Index (TI)</b>
<b>CNTS:</b>	<b>Cross-National Time Series</b>
<b>DGG:</b>	<b>Democratic Governance Group</b>
<b>DPI:</b>	<b>Database of Political Institutions (WB)</b>
<b>EBRD:</b>	<b>European Bank for Development and Reconstruction</b>
<b>EC:</b>	<b>European Commission</b>
<b>EIU:</b>	<b>Economist Intelligence Unit</b>
<b>EU:</b>	<b>European Union</b>
<b>GDI:</b>	<b>Gender Development Index (UNDP)</b>
<b>GEM:</b>	<b>Gender Empowerment Measure (UNDP)</b>
<b>HDI:</b>	<b>Human Development Index (UNDP)</b>
<b>IGO:</b>	<b>Intergovernmental Organization</b>
<b>IFES:</b>	<b>International Foundation for Election Systems</b>
<b>IMF:</b>	<b>International Monetary Fund</b>
<b>IDEA:</b>	<b>Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance</b>
<b>IREX:</b>	<b>International Research &amp; Exchange Board</b>
<b>KKZ:</b>	<b>Kaufman, Kray and Zoido-Lobaton (WB)</b>
<b>MDGs:</b>	<b>Millennium Development Goals</b>
<b>MSI:</b>	<b>Media Sustainability Index</b>
<b>NGO:</b>	<b>Non Governmental Organization</b>
<b>OECD:</b>	<b>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</b>
<b>OGC:</b>	<b>Oslo Governance Centre (UNDP)</b>
<b>PETS:</b>	<b>Public Expenditure Tracking Service (WB)</b>
<b>PTS:</b>	<b>Political Terror Scale</b>
<b>TI:</b>	<b>Transparency International</b>
<b>TNC:</b>	<b>Transnational Corporation</b>
<b>UNCIJN:</b>	<b>United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems</b>
<b>UNDP:</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNECA:</b>	<b>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</b>
<b>UNESCO:</b>	<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization</b>
<b>UNODC:</b>	<b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</b>
<b>WB:</b>	<b>World Bank</b>
<b>WBI:</b>	<b>World Bank Institute</b>
<b>WGA:</b>	<b>World Governance Assessment</b>
<b>WVS:</b>	<b>World Values Survey</b>



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