Cardano Governance Health Key Performance Indicators

GOVERNANCE HEALTH WORKING GROUP

Recommendations for monitoring participation, decentralization, and constitutional integrity under CIP-1694.

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report formalizes the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to measure the health of Cardano Governance under CIP-1694, recorded by the Governance Health Working Group (GHWG).
 It translates brainstorming efforts into a structured framework, defining the key metrics required to monitor the system's participation, decentralization, and constitutional integrity.
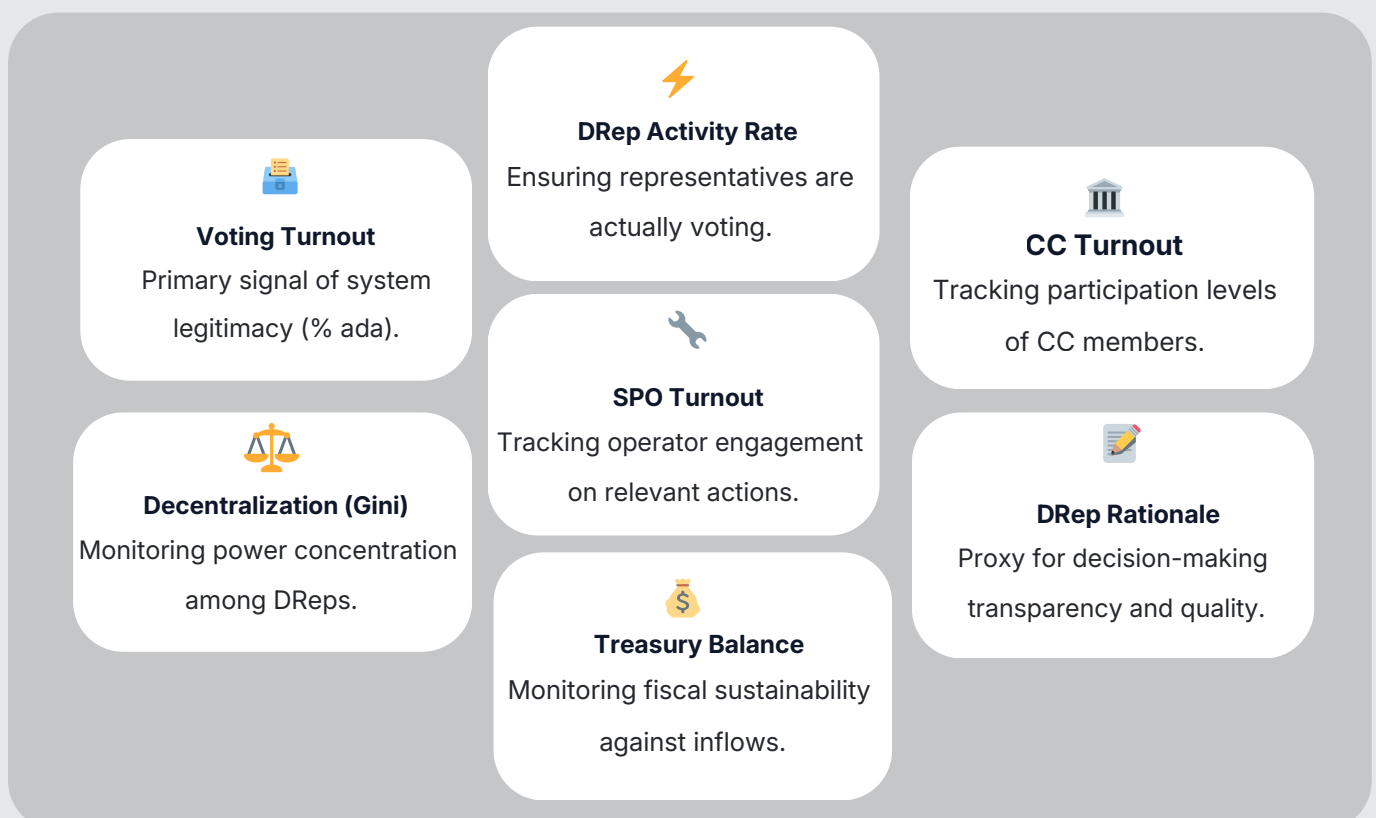
1.2 HEADLINE GOVERNANCE HEALTH DIMENSIONS

To effectively track the ecosystem's health, we map KPIs across six dimensions:

- Ada Holder Participation: The number of ada holders and the amount of ada they control.

- DRep Activity: The effectiveness and independence of Delegated Representatives (DRep).

- SPO Participation: The engagement of Stake Pool Operators in their governance role.

- Governance Action & Treasury Health: The volume of budget info actions and treasury withdrawals, level of debate, and efficiency of treasury spending.

- Constitutional Integrity: The reliability and responsiveness of the Constitutional Committee.

- Tooling & UX: The accessibility and transparency of the governance interfaces.

1.3 CORE GOVERNANCE HEALTH KPIS (TOP 7)

For the initial governance health dashboard, the following high-signal indicators are prioritized:

⚡ DRep Activity Rate
Ensuring representatives are actually voting.

🗳️ Voting Turnout
Primary signal of system legitimacy (% ada).

🏛️ CC Turnout
Tracking participation levels of CC members.

🔧 SPO Turnout
Tracking operator engagement on relevant actions.

⚖️ Decentralization (Gini)
Monitoring power concentration among DReps.

📝 DRep Rationale
Proxy for decision-making transparency and quality.

💰 Treasury Balance
Monitoring fiscal sustainability against inflows.

1.4 KEY INSIGHTS & RISKS

Participation vs. Quality: High turnout does not guarantee high-quality decisions. Metrics must pair quantitative activity with qualitative proxies (e.g., Rationale Rate, Contention Rate).

Data Gaps: While on-chain data is abundant, critical "off-chain" signals (e.g., rationale quality, tooling friction) require new metadata standards and community-maintained data pipelines.

Centralization Risks: Several KPIs are specifically designed to detect "herd behavior" or excessive power concentration (e.g., DRep Gini, DRep Correlation).

2. Introduction & Context

2.1 BACKGROUND AND GOVERNANCE HEALTH WORKING GROUP (GHWG)

With the implementation of CIP-1694, Cardano has entered a new era of on-chain governance. The Governance Health Working Group (GHWG) was formed under the Cardano Civics Committee to objectively define what "healthy" looks like in this new context. This group serves as a neutral body to brainstorm, filter, and specify the metrics that the community should track.

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF THIS REPORT

The primary objective of this report is not to define every possible metric, but to establish a foundational baseline approved by IntersectMBO CIVICS committee. This report delivers a catalog of potential indicators and highlights areas where data infrastructure needs to be built.

The immediate priority is to collaborate with explorer teams to implement standard visualizations. Subsequent efforts should focus on more complex, qualitative metrics.

2.3 INTENDED AUDIENCE AND USE CASES

Cardano Community Participants: To monitor the current status of Cardano's governance model to determine the health and discover trends and risks earlier.

Tool Builders: To understand what data points need to be indexed and visualized.

Researchers: To analyze long-term trends in decentralized governance.

2.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS VERSION

This document focuses on definitions and logic. It does not yet provide live data or finalized code for every metric. Some KPIs listed here are aspirational and may require tooling upgrades before they can be reliably tracked.

3. Governance Health Measurement Framework

3.1 WHAT WE MEAN BY "GOVERNANCE HEALTH"

"Governance Health" is not a single number. It is a measurement of a composite state where the system is accessible, decentralized, efficient, functioning and upholds principles of fairness, equality and protection from undue influence. A healthy system resists attack vectors, manages its economy, and accurately reflects the Cardano community's will.

3.2 GOVERNANCE HEALTH DIMENSIONS

We organize our measurement efforts into the following buckets:

- Participation: Are people showing up? Is the system inclusive?
- Distribution of Power: is influence concentrated in too few hands (SPOs, DReps or CC)?
- Performance & Effectiveness: Are decisions being made in a timely manner? Is the treasury being drained or utilized effectively?
- Constitutional Alignment: Are the checks and balances (Constitutional Committee) functioning as intended?
- Tooling, UX & Data Parity: Is the barrier to entry low enough for the average user?

3.3 KPI DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Actionable: Metrics should prompt specific questions or actions.

Hard to Game: We prefer on-chain data over subjective social sentiment.

Context-Aware: A single number (e.g., "turnout") is meaningless without context (e.g., "seasonality" or "wallet distribution").

3.4 RELATIONSHIP TO FUTURE PHASES

This report focuses on "plumbing", getting the basic counts and rates correct. Future community iterations will explore "Semantic Governance," utilizing LLMs or advanced analysis to grade the quality of rationales, the sentiment of debates, and the competence of actors.

4. Overview of KPI Categories

The KPIs are divided into six logical categories to ensure comprehensive coverage:

4.1 Category 1: Ada Holder Participation: Focuses on the "base layer" of governance, the ada holders.

4.2 Category 2: DRep Insights & Activity: Focuses on the behavior, independence, and quality of the Delegated Representatives.

4.3 Category 3: SPO Governance Participation: Focuses on the operators who secure the network and their specific governance duties.

4.4 Category 4: Governance Action & Treasury Health: Focuses on the inputs (Governance Actions) and outputs (Constitutionality, Treasury spend) of the system.

4.5 Category 5: Constitutional Committee Activity: Focuses on the specific performance of the constitutional committee.

4.6 Category 6: Tooling & UX: Focuses on the friction involved in participating.

5. KPI Catalogue by Category

5.1 Category 1 – Ada Holder Participation

5.1.1 CATEGORY OBJECTIVE & GOVERNANCE HEALTH RELEVANCE

This category measures the engagement of the broader ada-holding population. High participation implies legitimacy and network security against governance attacks. However, "participation" must be analyzed to ensure it isn't just a few whales or exchanges dictating outcomes.

5.1.2 KPI SUMMARY TABLE (KEY KPIS)

KPI NAME	GOVERNANCE QUESTION	PRIMARY DIMENSION
Voting Turnout (% ada)	How much of the network's stake is actively participating in the governance process?	Legitimacy / Security
Active Stake Address Participation	How many unique stake addresses are delegated, mitigating whale-bias?	Participation
Delegation Rate (% ada)	What % of ada in circulation has been delegated to DReps?	Participation
Delegation Distribution by Wallet Size	Is governance dominated by whales or is it inclusive of smaller holders?	Distribution of Power
New Wallet Delegation Rate	Are we successfully onboarding new participants?	Growth
Inactive Delegated Ada	Is delegated stake "dead" (stuck with inactive or retired DReps)?	Efficiency

5.1.3 INTERPRETATION CAVEATS & EDGE CASES

Whale Skew: "Turnout" can be high even if only 5 wallets vote. Always pair Voting Turnout with Active Stake Address Participation and Distribution by Wallet Size.

Abstain Ambiguity: An "Abstain" vote is technically participation, but functionally different from "Yes/No." Reporting should ideally toggle "Abstain" inclusion.

Seasonality: A drop in participation might be seasonal (e.g., August holidays) rather than a sign of apathy.

5.1.4 POINTER TO FULL KPI DEFINITIONS

See Appendix A for full technical definitions, formulae, and data sources for Category 1.

5.2 Category 2 – DRep Insights & Activity

5.2.1 CATEGORY OBJECTIVE & RELEVANCE

DReps are the primary decision-makers in Cardano's governance model. This category monitors whether they are active, independent, and transparent. A healthy DRep layer features diverse voices, regular voting, and clear voting rationales.

5.2.2 KPI SUMMARY TABLE (KEY KPIS)

KPI NAME	GOVERNANCE QUESTION	PRIMARY DIMENSION
Delegation Decentralization (Gini)	Is voting power overly concentrated in a few "Super DReps"?	Distribution of Power
DRep Activity Rate	Are registered DReps actually doing the job (voting)?	Performance
DRep Rationale Rate	Are representatives including a rationale with their votes (transparency)?	Performance / Quality
DRep Voting Correlation	Are DReps voting in herds or thinking independently?	Decentralization
DRep Lifecycle Rate	Is the DRep ecosystem growing or shrinking (registrations vs. de- registrations)?	Health / Churn

5.2.3 INTERPRETATION CAVEATS & EDGE CASES

Activity vs. Quality: A DRep might have 100% activity but vote randomly. This metric must be viewed alongside Rationale Rate and Voting Power.

Correlation: High DRep voting correlation isn't always bad; it may simply mean the community agrees on obvious decisions. It becomes a risk signal when combined with low rational rates.

Time-to-Vote: Fast voting isn't necessarily better; it might indicate a lack of deliberation.

5.2.4 DEPENDENCIES / DATA REQUIREMENTS

Off-chain Metadata: Rationale Rate and Metadata Completeness rely on DReps correctly using metadata standards (CIP-100/108) and explorers reliably indexing this data.

5.2.5 POINTER TO FULL KPI DEFINITIONS

See Appendix A for full technical definitions, formulae, and data sources for Category 2.

5.3 Category 3 – SPO Governance Participation

5.3.1 CATEGORY OBJECTIVE & RELEVANCE

SPOs have a dual role: block production and voting on specific governance actions (e.g., security parameters, no-confidence motions). This category ensures they are fulfilling their governance duties without exerting undue influence or acting as a silent monolith.

5.3.2 KPI SUMMARY TABLE (KEY KPIS)

KPI NAME	GOVERNANCE QUESTION	PRIMARY DIMENSION
SPO Voting Turnout	Are operators voting on Governance Actions where their approval is required (e.g., hard forks, parameters, update committee, no-confidence)?	Participation / Security
SPO Silent Stake Rate	How much potential voting power is left uncast?	Efficiency
Default Stance Adoption	Are SPOs relying on "Abstain" or "No-Confidence" default voting option by delegating their rewards account?	Engagement
Entity Voting Power Concentration	Do multi-pool entities control a disproportionate share of the vote?	Distribution of Power
SPO-DRep Vote Divergence	How often do SPOs vote differently than the DReps on shared actions?	Alignment

5.3.3 INTERPRETATION CAVEATS & EDGE CASES

Scope of Voting: SPOs do not vote on all Governance Action types. Metrics must be filtered to relevant action types to avoid false "inactivity" flags.

5.3.4 OVERLAPS WITH ADA HOLDER & DREP KPIS

Rational Ada Holder: There is a debated metric regarding whether delegators switch pools based on SPO voting behavior. This is complex and noted for future research.

5.3.5 POINTER TO FULL KPI DEFINITIONS

See Appendix A   for full technical definitions, formulae, and data sources for Category 3.

5.4 Category 4 – Governance Action & Treasury Health

5.4.1 CATEGORY OBJECTIVE & RELEVANCE

This category measures the system's "metabolism." It tracks the volume and velocity of all Governance Actions, the level of community consensus (contention) across all action types, and the resulting financial and sustainable health of the
Cardano Treasury.

5.4.2 KPI SUMMARY TABLE (KEY KPIS)

KPI NAME	GOVERNANCE QUESTION	PRIMARY DIMENSION
Governance Action Volume & Source	Who is submitting actions (Intersect or Founding Entities or Individuals or Projects)?	Participation
Governance Action Contention Rate	Are we rubber-stamping or having healthy debates?	Legitimacy
Treasury Balance Rate	Are we draining the treasury faster than we replenish it?	Financial Health
Time-to-Enactment	What is the amount of time between submission and successful ratification and enactment?	Efficiency
Constitutional Compliance Clarity	How often are actions rejected for constitutional reasons?	Effectiveness

5.4.3 INTERPRETATION CAVEATS & EDGE CASES

More != Better: A high volume of Governance Actions could indicate spam.

Low Contention: Could mean consensus, or it could mean apathy. Context is key.

NCL (Net Change Limit): Treasury spend should ideally be benchmarked against the "Net Change Limit" baseline, which currently specifies the maximum amount of ada that can be withdrawn from the Cardano Treasury within a given time period.

5.4.4 LINKS TO TREASURY POLICY & NCL

Treasury Spend vs NCL: A critical future KPI will be comparing actual spend against approved budgets or NCL to ensure long-term runway.

5.4.5 POINTER TO FULL KPI DEFINITIONS

See Appendix A for full technical definitions, formulae, and data sources for Category 4.

5.5 Category 5 – Constitutional Committee Activity

5.5.1 CATEGORY OBJECTIVE & RELEVANCE

The Constitutional Committee (CC) functions as a vital guardrail, ensuring all governance actions they can vote on adhere to the Cardano Constitution and assessing any potential violations. This category tracks their responsiveness and reliability. It is crucial to ensure the CC is not becoming a bottleneck or a centralized point of failure.

5.5.2 KPI SUMMARY TABLE (KEY KPIS)

KPI NAME	GOVERNANCE QUESTION	PRIMARY DIMENSION
Time-to-Decision	Is the CC reviewing actions quickly enough not to block governance?	Efficiency
CC Member Participation Rate	Are CC members, as determined by their CC hot credential, actually voting?	Accountability
CC Abstain Rate	Is the CC unable to determine constitutionality?	Effectiveness
CC Vote Agreement Rate	Is there groupthink, or do CC members vote differ on the same action?	Independence
CC Off-Chain Election Turnout	Does the community care about who sits on the CC?	Legitimacy

5.5.3 INTERPRETATION CAVEATS & EDGE CASES

Abstention: A high abstain rate from CC members might be problematic, suggesting the Constitution is unclear or the committee member is dysfunctional.

Unanimity: While 100% agreement might seem good, continuous unanimity might signal a lack of independent analysis by members.

5.5.4 RELATIONSHIP TO CONSTITUTIONAL LEGITIMACY

Low turnout in CC elections or a "Update Committee" or "No Confidence" action against the CC are the ultimate "Health" indicators for this category, signaling a loss of trust.

5.5.5 POINTER TO FULL KPI DEFINITIONS

See Appendix A   for full technical definitions, formulae, and data sources for Category 5.

5.6 Category 6 – Tooling & UX

5.6.1 CATEGORY OBJECTIVE & RELEVANCE

Governance cannot be healthy if it is inaccessible. This category tracks the "friction" of the system, how hard it is to submit a proposal, find information, or cast a vote.

5.6.2 KPI SUMMARY TABLE (KEY KPIS)

KPI NAME	GOVERNANCE QUESTION	PRIMARY DIMENSION
Submission Path Share (CLI vs GUI)	Is governance action submission accessible to non-technical users?	Accessibility
Proposer Onboarding Completion	Is the submission process too difficult (drop-off rate)?	UX / Friction
Gov. Info Availability	Can community members easily find rationales and vote history?	Transparency
Governance Data Parity	Do different explorers show the same data (e.g. approval rates of live governance actions)?	Reliability
Access Friction Index	(Composite) How difficult is it to participate in Cardano governance?	UX

5.6.3 INTERPRETATION CAVEATS & EDGE CASES

Data Availability: Many of these metrics require analytics from portal providers (e.g., Tempo.vote, GovTool, etc.), which may not be publicly available on-chain.

Subjectivity: "Friction" is often subjective; these metrics rely on proxies like drop-off rates and error logs.

5.6.4 TOOLING COVERAGE & CONCENTRATION RISKS

It is also important to track if the governance tooling landscape is monopolized. A healthy ecosystem has multiple GUI options for voting and submission to prevent a single point of failure.

5.6.5 POINTER TO FULL KPI DEFINITIONS

See Appendix A   for full technical definitions, formulae, and data sources for Category 6.

6. Debated but Excluded KPIs

The GHWG debated several metrics that were ultimately excluded from the Core list.

6.1 RATIONALE FOR EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Too Subjective: Relying on opinion without a clear rubric.
Hard to Game-Proof: Easily manipulated by bad actors.
Redundant: Providing the same signal as an existing KPI.

6.2 SUBJECTIVE METRICS

DRep "Competence" Score: Excluded because "competence" is subjective. We replaced this with proxy metrics like Rationale Rate and Participation.

Social Media Sentiment: Unattributed sentiment is prone to bot manipulation and noise. We focus on on-chain signals or signed metadata.

6.3 REDUNDANT OR OVERLAPPING METRICS

General "Engagement" Score: Merged into specific Turnout and Active Address metrics to be more precise.

6.4 ITEMS PARKED FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Rational Ada Holder Index: Determining if delegators punish SPOs/DReps for specific votes is complex and requires further study on causality.
DeFi Governance Correlation: Tracking how much voting power is controlled by DeFi protocols is valuable, but it requires robust entity tagging that is not yet available.

7. Data Sources, Infrastructure & Methodology

7.1 ON-CHAIN DATA SOURCES

The majority of KPIs rely on direct ledger data:

Stake Distributions: For turnout and Gini coefficients.

GovernanceTransactions: For governance action volumes, vote counts, and treasury movements.

Registration Certificates: For DRep and SPO lifecycle tracking.

7.2 OFF-CHAIN DATA SOURCES

CIP-100/108 Metadata: Essential for Rationale Rate and Context.

Exchange Rates: Required for Deposit Burden (ada to Fiat).

Portal Analytics: Required for UX metrics (CLI vs GUI).

7.3 ENTITY MAPPING & IDENTITY ASSUMPTIONS

Some KPIs (e.g., SPO Entity Concentration) require a known registry of which stake keys belong to the same entity. The GHWG relies on community-maintained sets for these mappings.

7.4 KNOWN DATA GAPS AND RELIABILITY ISSUES

Identity Resolution: We cannot perfectly identify unique humans, so we rely on "Active Stake Addresses," "Registered DRep Credentials," and "Wallet Size" cohorts as proxies.

Data Parity: Different explorers may currently index governance data differently. The Governance Data Parity KPI is specifically designed to highlight these discrepancies.

7.5 REPRODUCIBILITY AND OPEN METHODOLOGY

All "Core" KPIs should have open-source queries (SQL/GraphQL) available to ensure any community member can verify the numbers.

8. Core KPI Shortlist & Dashboard Design

8.1 CRITERIA FOR SELECTING CORE KPIS

To avoid dashboard clutter, the "Core" list is limited to metrics that are:

- **High Signal:** They tell us something immediate about system health.
- **Feasible:** Data available now or can be made available soon with minimal effort.
- **Foundational:** They serve as denominators for other metrics.

8.2 SELECTED CORE KPIS BY DIMENSION

- **Participation:** Voting Turnout (% Circulating ada)
- **DRep Health:** DRep Activity Rate (Voting Frequency)
- **Decentralization:** Delegation Decentralization (Gini)
- **SPO Engagement:** SPO Voting Turnout (on relevant actions)
- **Financial:** Treasury Balance Rate (vs Inflows/Time)
- **Transparency:** DRep Rationale Rate
- **CC Participation:** CC Voting Turnout

8.3 EXAMPLE GOVERNANCE HEALTH DASHBOARD LAYOUT

Header: SystemStatus(Epoch, Active DReps, Treasury Balance).

Top Row (Health Vitals): The 6 Core KPIs with Trend Lines (e.g., Turnout ↑, Spend ↗).

Middle Section (Drill-Down): Tabs for "Ada Holders", "DReps", "SPOs", "Actions".

Footer: Links to raw data and methodology.

9. Appendices

A. Full KPI Dictionary (Formal Definitions & Formulae)

CATEGORY 1: ADA HOLDER PARTICIPATION

KPI Name	Description	Potential Formula	Data Source	Caveats	Status
Voting Turnout (% Ada)	Share of circulating ada that voted on a governance action	Total ada voted / Circulating ada	On-chain	Subject to whale skew.	Core
Active Stake Address Participation	Distinct stake addresses that voted or delegated to DReps	Count unique addresses	On-chain	Sybil risk; mitigate via size-tier reporting.	Included
Delegation Rate (% Ada)	Ada delegated to DReps	Ada delegated / Circulating ada	On-chain	May mask apathy if users delegate and forget.	Included
Delegation Distribution by Wallet Size	Cohort representational equity	Group wallets by ada tier; compute % delegation per tier.	On-chain	Tier definitions are arbitrary.	Included
Delegation Churn	Liquidity/responsiveness of delegation	(Wallets changing DRep) / Total Delegated Wallets	On-chain	Can reflect fees/retirements, not just views.	Future
New Wallet Delegation Rate	Governance onboarding effectiveness	(New wallets delegating within N epochs / New wallets) * 100	On-chain	Exchange/cold wallets distort this.	Included
Post-Vote Delegation Flow	Redelegations after contentious actions	Σ ada redelegated away from DReps voting X on action Y within Z epochs	On-chain	Causality is hard to prove.	Future
Inactive Delegated Ada	Delegated ada tied to inactive and retired DReps	Total amount of ada delegated to DReps who are inactive or retired	On-chain	One-off inactivity can be benign.	Included

CATEGORY 2: DREP INSIGHTS & ACTIVITY

KPI Name	Description	Potential Formula	Data Source	Caveats	Status
Delegation Decentralization (Gini)	Concentration of delegated power	Gini Coefficient on ada delegated to active DReps	On-chain	Gini doesn't measure quality.	Core
DRep Activity Rate	Voting activity by DReps	DReps voting on ≥X% actions / Registered DReps	On-chain	Activity ≠ Quality.	Core
DRep Rationale Rate	Transparency of voted per governance action	Votes with rationale / Total DRep votes	On-/Off-chain	Quantity over quality (initially).	Core
Time-to-Vote	Timeliness of votes	Median time between Gov Action submission + vote	On-chain	Speed ≠ Quality.	Included
DRep Voting Correlation	Detect herd/centralization of opinion	Avg pairwise vote-direction corr. among top-N DReps	On-chain	Genuine agreement is possible.	Future
DRep Lifecycle Rate	Net population health	New reg de-registrns / epoch	On-chain	Net no. hides total churn.	Included
DRep Vote Change Rate	Stability vs reconsideration	Vote-change transactions per action	On-chain	Thoughtful updates vs volatility.	Future
DRep Seniority Distribution	Experience mix	Histogram by registration date	On-chain	Seniority ≠ Competence.	Included
DRep-CC Vote Latency	Independence from CC decisions	Median time diff between CC decision and DRep vote	On-chain	Rational to wait for CC, but dependency risk.	Future
DRep Metadata Completeness	Baseline quality of data	% DReps with complete minimal metadata	On/Off-chain	Verification is hard.	Included
Top-100 DRep Concentration Volatility	Power mobility (Liquid Democracy)	StdDev over rolling W epochs of % ada held by top-100	On-chain	Window W is arbitrary.	Future
Seasonality of Voting	Cyclical patterns	Avg turnout per period; YoY same-period % change	On-chain	Needs long history to be useful.	Included

CATEGORY 3: SPO GOVERNANCE PARTICIPATION

KPI Name	Description	Potential Formula	Data Source	Caveats	Status
SPO Voting Turnout	Core engagement check on governance actions that SPOs can vote on	SPOs who voted / Active SPOs	On-chain	Definition of "Active SPO" varies.	Core
SPO Silent Stake Rate	Identify uncast operator power	Non-voting active-pool stake / Active stake	On-chain	Legit abstention vs inattention.	Included
Default Stance Adoption	Reliance on auto-abstain or No-confidence	% pools using Abstain / No-Confidence defaults	On-chain	Defaults ≠ Considered position.	Included
Ratification Latency	Voting timing behavior	Median time from vote window open to SPO vote	On-chain	Time zones affect this.	Future
Entity Voting Power Concentration	Multi-pool entity influence	HHI/Gini on entity-aggregated stake	On-chain	Requires Entity Registry.	Included
SPO Vote Change Frequency	Stability of decision	Count of vote-change transactions per SPO	On-chain	Changing vote can be thoughtful.	Future
SPO vs. DRep Vote Divergence	Alignment between bodies	Diff in voting outcomes between SPO and DRep bodies	On-chain	Divergence isn't necessarily bad.	Future

CATEGORY 4: GOVERNANCE ACTION & TREASURY HEALTH

KPI Name	Description	Potential Formula	Data Source	Caveats	Status
Gov Action Volume & Source	Submission by origin	Count per month by submitter	On-chain	More actions ≠ better governance.	Included
Gov Action Contention Rate	Healthy debate check	Distribution of Yes/No/Abstain; share of close outcomes	On-chain	Low contention can mean consensus.	Included
Treasury Balance Rate	Resource deployment	Ada spent / ada added (per calendar year)	On-chain	Context-dependent optimum. ≠	Core
Gov Action Consequence Analysis	Risk/benefit analysis presence	% Actions with standardized consequence section	Off-chain	Process ≠ Outcome quality.	Future
Time-to-Enactment	Execution efficiency	Median days from submission to enactment	On-chain	Complex changes naturally take longer.	Included
Treasury Spend vs NCL	Fiscal discipline	Treasury Spend Rate / Net Change Limit	On-chain	NCL definition is pending.	Future
Constitutional Compliance Clarity	Submission quality	% Actions w/ zero No votes by the CC	CC Logs	Process maturity affects this.	Included
Success Rate by Source	Bias check	Approved Actions from X / Submitted from X (e.g. Intersect submitted actions)	On-chain	Inst. may have more resources.	Included
Min Attack Vector	Security threshold	Num actors needed to collude to meet approval threshold	On-chain	Theoretical metric.	Future

CATEGORY 5: CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

KPI Name	Description	Potential Formula	Data Source	Caveats	Status
Time-to-Decision	CC Efficiency	Median days from submission to CC vote	Logs	Complex actions take longer.	Included
CC Member Participation Rate	Individual activity	Actions voted on by member / Total actions	On-chain	100% participation ≠ Quality.	Included
CC Abstain Rate	Decision capability	Count 'Abstain' / Total CC votes	On-chain	Abstention can be valid neutral stance.	Included
CC Vote Agreement Rate	Consensus level	% actions with non-unanimous CC vote	On-chain	0% variance could signal groupthink.	Included
CC Off-Chain Election Turnout	Legitimacy of CC	Total ada voted in CC election / Circulating ada	Off-chain	Low turnout undermines legitimacy.	Included

CATEGORY 6: TOOLING & UX

KPI Name	Description	Potential Formula	Data Source	Caveats	Status
Submission Path Share	Tooling accessibility	% Actions submitted via CLI vs GUI	Analytics	Path detection imperfect.	Included
Proposer Onboarding Rate	UX friction	Completed submissions / initiated drafts	Analytics	Requires portal data access.	Included
Deposit Cost Burden	Barrier to entry	Ada deposit for DRep reg /GA submission × FX index basket	On-chain/ FX	Basket choice is subjective.	Included
Access Friction Index	Entry barriers	Composite of steps, errors, time-to-submit	Analytics	High subjectivity.	Future
Info Availability	Transparency	% actions with human-readable vote pages	Explorers	Proxy for UX, not participation.	Included
Governance Data Parity	Data consistency	Delta between Explorer A and Explorer B data	Explorers	Manual check initially.	Included

B. GLOSSARY

DRep: Delegated Representative.

SPO: Stake Pool Operator.

CC: Constitutional Committee.

CIP-1694: The Cardano Improvement Proposal establishing on-chain governance.

Governance Action: A formal proposal submitted to the chain (formerly "Proposal").

NCL: Net Change Limit. Set by the DReps via an info action. Defined the the maximum amount of ada that can be withdrawn from the Cardano Treasury in a specified time period (e.g. 350M ada in 2025)

C. OPEN QUESTIONS FOR FUTURE ITERATIONS

Constitutional Debt: How do we define and measure "debt" in the Constitution (unresolved issues)?

Rational ada holder: Does a divergence in SPO/DRep voting actually cause ada holders to move stake?

Tooling Monopoly: What is the ratio of tools available for DReps vs SPOs? (e.g. 1 tool per 1000 DReps).

Bubble Maps: Can we use visual bubble maps as a standard reporting tool alongside numerical KPIs?

Contributors:

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