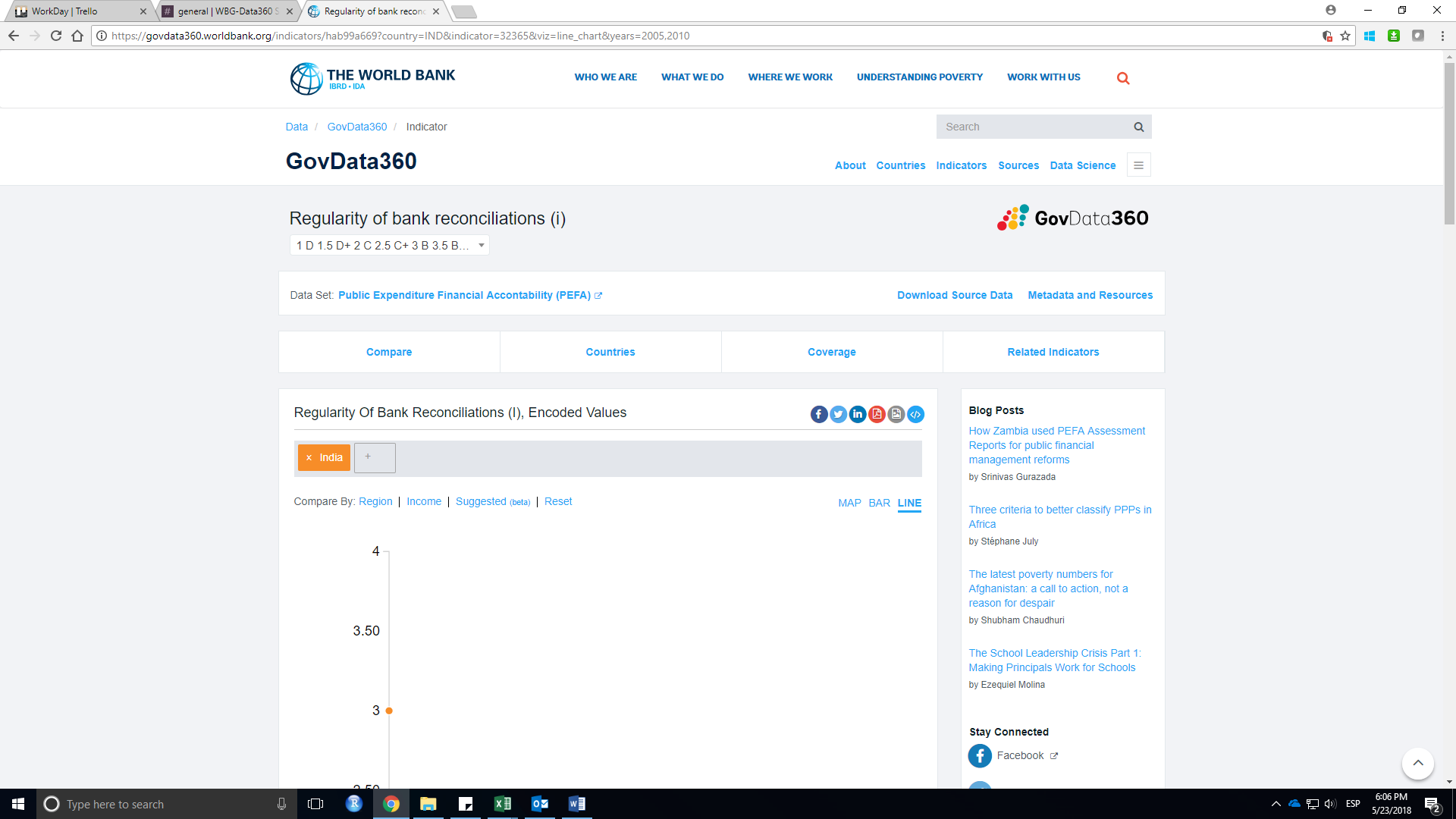
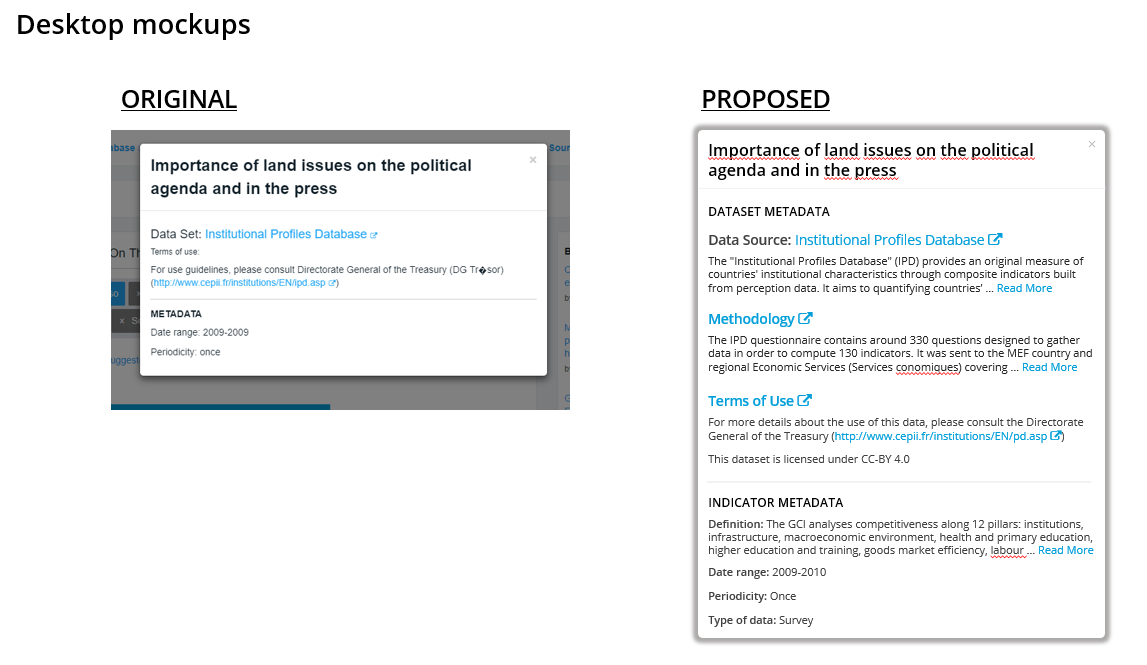
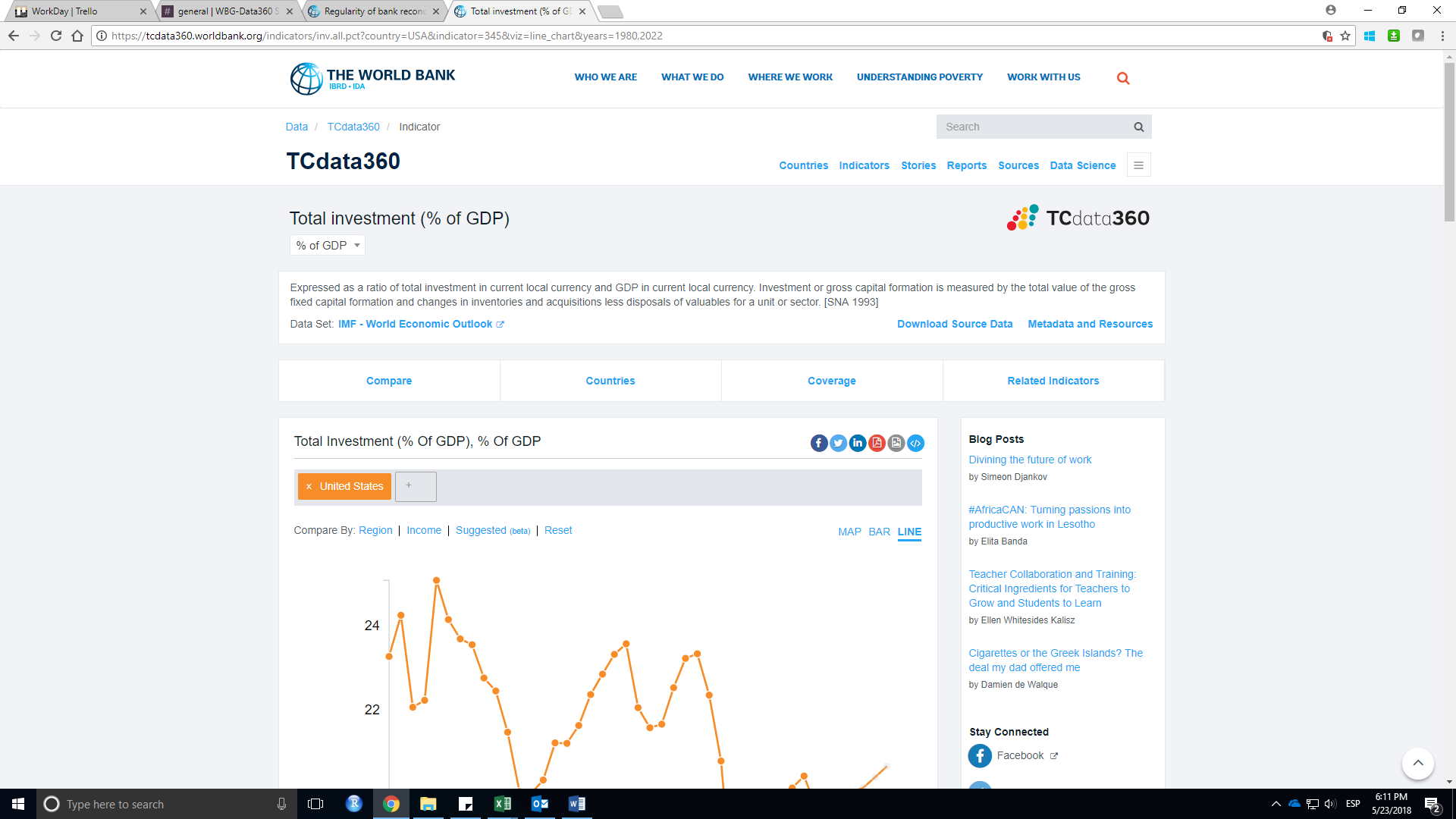
Metadata and resources fields

The following table shows the information to be displayed for each dataset in the Metadata and Resources pop-up window. It intends to create a higher level of understanding for each indicator the site displays.

* It will be accessible through the button “Metadata and Resources” in each indicators page.



* When clicking, a new pop-up window will appear as follows:
* All the links should open in a different tab.
* The following table shows the text fields that will display each field of the datasets.
* The ***indicator description*** field contains a one sentence description that gives a little bit of context to what the user is watching. There will be a default description per each dataset as well. See image bellow.

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| **AFRO** | |
| **Description** | Afrobarometer is a pan-African, non-partisan research network that conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions, and related issues across more than 30 countries in Africa and are repeated on a regular cycle. It measures public attitudes on economic, political, and social matters in Africa.  It is carried out through a partnership of the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD Ghana), Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) in South Africa, Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP) of the African School of Economics at Abomey Calavi in Benin, Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi, the Institute for Democracy, Citizenship and Public Policy in Africa at the University of Cape Town and the Department of Political Science at Michigan State University. Afrobarometer surveys are conducted in more than 30 African countries and are repeated on a regular cycle. |
| **URL** |  |
| **Methodology** | Afrobarometer surveys are conducted in more than 30 African countries and are repeated on a regular cycle. |
| **Terms of use** | For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source. (http://www.afrobarometer.org/data/data-use-policy) |
| **One-sentence description** | Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews with a randomly selected sample of 1,200 or 2,400 people in each country. More than 30 African countries and 250.000 citizens have been surveyed. This question belongs to the survey. |

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| **BEEPS** | |
| **Description** | The Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS) is a joint initiative of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank Group (the World Bank).   It covers a broad range of business environment topics including access to ﬁnance, corruption, infrastructure, crime, competition, and performance measures. Its ﬁndings can be used to help policy makers better understand how the businesses experience the business environment and identify, prioritize and implement reforms of policies and institutions that support efﬁcient private economic activity. |
| **URL** | https://ebrd-beeps.com/ |
| **Methodology** | Firm-level survey of a representative sample of an economy’s private sector whose objective is to gain an understanding of ﬁrms’ perception of the environment in which they operate.  For more details about the methodology, please visit <http://ebrd-beeps.com/methodology/>. |
| **Terms of use** | For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source. (<http://ebrd-beeps.com/terms-and-conditions/>) |
| **One-sentence description** | Firm-level survey of a representative sample of an economy’s private sector whose objective is to gain an understanding of ﬁrms’ perception of the environment in which they operate. |

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| **BTI** | |
| **Description** | The BTI results from an international analytical collaboration of almost 300 experts in top academic institutions around the world and local reporters in most countries. They all share the goal to detect strengths and weaknesses by comparison and to ﬁnd good examples for successful political steering.   The regional coordinators contribute to the measurement and review process and the analysis of the BTI results in a major fashion. In consultation with the BTI-team, they select their region’s country experts, guide, comment and coordinate the preparation of the country reports, calibrate the indicator scores for their respective region and have a most important role in conducting the interregional calibration of the BTI-results. They are also the authors of the regional reports, which form an essential part of each BTI-publication. |
| **URL** | https://www.bti-project.org/ |
| **Methodology** | Guided by a standardized codebook, country experts assess the extent to which a total of 17 criteria have been met for each of the 129 countries. These experts ground the scores they provide in assessments that comprise the country reports, all of which are available online. A second country expert then reviews these assessments and scores. In a final step, consistency is assured by subjecting each of the 49 individual scores given per country to regional and interregional calibration processes. Standardizing the analytical process in this way makes targeted comparisons of reform policies possible.  For more details about the methodology, please visit <https://www.bti-project.org/en/about/project/methodology/> |
| **Terms of use** | For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source. () |
| **One-sentence description** | The Transformation Index network of  [248 experts](https://www.bti-project.org/en/about/country-experts/)from 129 countries assess about the extent to which a total of 17 criteria have been met for each country. Read more about the methodology in the Metadata and Resources section. |

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| **CDG** | |
| **Description** | The Center for Global Development (CDG) works to reduce global poverty and inequality through rigorous research and active engagement with the policy community to make the world a more prosperous, just, and safe place for all of us.  The policies and practices of the rich and the powerful—in rich nations, as well as in the emerging powers, international institutions, and global corporations—have significant impacts on the world's poor people. The CDG aim to improve these policies and practices through research and policy engagement to expand opportunities, reduce inequalities, and improve lives everywhere. |
| **URL** | http://www.cgdev.org/topics/technology |
| **Methodology** |  |
| **Terms of use** |  |
| **One-sentence description** |  |

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| **CPIA** | |
| **Description** | The World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assess the conduciveness of a country's policy and institutional framework to poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance. The CPIA enters the calculation of country performance ratings that, since 1980, have been used to allocate International Development Association (IDA) resources to eligible client countries.  It covers rating of countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions. |
| **URL** | https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/country-policy-and-institutional-assessment |
| **Methodology** | The CPIA is calculated through a questionnaire. For each of the countries, country teams propose ratings for each criterion, accompanied by written justifications. The proposals and the write-ups are vetted by the respective Regional Chief Economist, and then reviewed by the GPs/CCSAs and Central Departments. Using the CPIA criteria as the anchor, the country teams’ submissions, Bank-wide comments, available external indicators and other relevant supporting documentation (which may include analysis that was developed outside the Bank) guide the assessment the ratings.  For more details about the methodology, please visit <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/203511467141304327/CPIA-Criteria-2017v2.pdf>. |
| **Terms of use** | Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, World Bank Group. This dataset is classified as Public under the Access to Information Classification Policy. Users inside and outside the Bank can access this dataset. This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by> |
| **One-sentence description** | The World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assess the conduciveness of a country's policy and institutional framework to poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and the effective use of development assistance. |

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| **DB** | |
| **Description** | The objective of Doing Business is to measure the simplicity, efficiency and accessibility of the regulatory environment. It measures business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies and selected cities at the subnational and regional level. The Doing Business project looks at domestic small and medium-size companies and measures the regulations applying to them through their life cycle.  By gathering and analyzing comprehensive quantitative data to compare business regulation environments across economies and over time, Doing Business encourages economies to compete towards more efficient regulation; offers measurable benchmarks for reform; and serves as a resource for academics, journalists, private sector researchers and others interested in the business climate of each economy. |
| **URL** | http://www.doingbusiness.org/ |
| **Methodology** | Questionnaires are administered to more than 13,000 local experts, including lawyers, business consultants, accountants, freight forwarders, government officials and other professionals routinely administering or advising on legal and regulatory requirements. For more details about the methodology, please visit http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology. |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0.  <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/legal/terms-of-use-for-datasets> |
| **One-sentence description** | This indicator is part of the Doing Business questionnaire, which is administered to more than 13,000 local experts, including lawyers, business consultants, accountants, freight forwarders, government officials and other professionals routinely administering or advising on legal and regulatory requirements. |

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| **ES** | |
| **Description** | The World Bank’s Enterprise Analysis Unit is a team of economists and firm-level survey experts that both 1) conducts Enterprise Surveys and 2) draws upon this wealth of firm-level data from developing countries to produce research on the micro-economic foundations of growth. Key research topics of the unit include firm performance and job creation, legal gender parity for entrepreneurs and workers, informality, and export performance. |
| **URL** | http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/ |
| **Methodology** | An Enterprise Survey is a firm-level survey of a representative sample of an economy’s private sector. The surveys cover a broad range of business environment topics including access to finance, corruption, infrastructure, crime, competition, and performance measures. Since 2005-06, nearly all data collection efforts have been centralized within the Enterprise Analysis Unit, where a Global Methodology was developed and applied ever since. For more details about the methodology, please visit http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/methodology. |
| **Terms of use** | Enterprise Surveys (http://www.enterprisesurveys.org), The World Bank. |
| **One-sentence description** | Firm-level survey of a representative sample of an economy’s private sector. |

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| **FAD\_FR** | |
| **Description** | The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organization of 189 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure ﬁnancial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. The IMF’s primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system—the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other. |
| **URL** | http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/FiscalRules/map/map.htm |
| **Methodology** | This dataset provides systematic information on the use and design of fiscal rules covering national and supranational fiscal rules in 96 countries from 1985 to 2015.  It covers four types of rules: budget balance rules (BBR), debt rules (DR), expenditure rules (ER), and revenue rules (RR), applying to the central or general government or the public sector. It also presents details on various characteristics of rules, such as their legal basis, coverage, escape clauses, as well as enforcement procedures, and takes stock of key supporting features that are in place, including independent monitoring bodies and fiscal responsibility laws. |
| **Terms of use** | For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source: https://www.imf.org/external/terms.htm |
| **One-sentence description** | This dataset provides systematic information on the use and design of fiscal rules covering national and supranational fiscal rules in 96 countries from 1985 to 2015. |

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| **FH** | |
| **Description** | Freedom House is an independent watchdog organization dedicated to the expansion of freedom and democracy around the world. They analyze the challenges to freedom, advocate for greater political rights and civil liberties, and support frontline activists to defend human rights and promote democratic change. They acts as a catalyst for greater political rights and civil liberties through a combination of analysis, advocacy, and action. Their research and analysis frame the policy debate in the United States and abroad on the progress and decline of freedom.  For each country and territory, Freedom in the World analyzes the electoral process, political pluralism and participation, the functioning of the government, freedom of expression and of belief, associational and organizational rights, the rule of law, and personal autonomy and individual rights. |
| **URL** | https://freedomhouse.org/report/acknowledgements-freedom-world-2018 |
| **Methodology** | Freedom in the World is produced each year by a team of in-house and external analysts and expert advisers from the academic, think tank, and human rights communities. The 2018 edition involved more than 100 analysts and more than 30 advisers. The analysts, who prepare the draft reports and scores, use a broad range of sources, including news articles, academic analyses, reports from nongovernmental organizations, individual professional contacts, and on-the-ground research.  The analysts score countries and territories based on the conditions and events within their borders during the coverage period. The analysts’ proposed scores are discussed and defended at a series of review meetings, organized by region and attended by Freedom House staff and a panel of expert advisers. The final scores represent the consensus of the analysts, advisers, and staff. Although an element of subjectivity is unavoidable in such an enterprise, the ratings process emphasizes methodological consistency, intellectual rigor, and balanced and unbiased judgments.  The methodology uses a three-tiered system consisting of scores, ratings, and status. The complete list of the questions used in the scoring process, and the tables for converting scores to ratings and ratings to status can be read in the webpage. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/methodology-freedom-world-2018> |
| **Terms of use** | For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source: https://freedomhouse.org/report/acknowledgements-freedom-world-2018 |
| **One-sentence description** | Freedom House is an independent watchdog organization dedicated to the expansion of freedom and democracy around the world. The report Freedom in the World is produced each year by a team of in-house and external analysts and expert advisers from the academic, think tank, and human rights communities. |

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| **FSI** | |
| **Description** | The Fund for Peace is an independent, nonpartisan, non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote sustainable security. They promote sustainable security through research, training and education, engagement of civil society, building bridges across diverse sectors, and developing innovative technologies and tools for policy makers.  Combining social science techniques with information technology, they have produced the patented Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST), a content analysis software product that provides a conceptual framework and a data gathering technique for measuring conflict risk. They produce The Failed States Index, an annual ranking of 177 countries across 12 indicators, that is published by Foreign Policy magazine. |
| **URL** | http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/excel/ |
| **Methodology** | FSI traces its origins to the creation of FFP’s Conflict Assessment System Tool (CAST). The CAST framework has been widely peer reviewed, and the continued usage of the framework by many of those same professionals, as well as now by local civil society and community groups in conflict-affected areas, is testament to the framework’s enduring relevance.  Based on CAST’s comprehensive social science approach, data from three main streams — pre-existing quantitative data sets, content analysis, and qualitative expert analysis — is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the Index. A set of rules are then applied to ensure the data sets are integrated in a way that leverages the strengths of the different approaches. This approach also helps to ensure that inherent weaknesses, gaps, or biases in one source is checked by the others.  Read more about the methodology in <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/methodology/> |
| **Terms of use** | For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source: http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/frequently-asked-questions/does-the-public-have-access-to-the-data-in-this-index/ |
| **One-sentence description** | The Failed States Index is an annual ranking of 177 countries across 12 indicators. Each indicator is based on data from three main streams — pre-existing quantitative data sets, content analysis, and qualitative expert analysis. The data is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the Index. |

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| **GCI** | |
| **Description** | The World Economic Forum, committed to improving the state of the world, is the International Organization for Public-Private Cooperation.  The Forum engages the foremost political, business and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas. It is independent, impartial and not tied to any special interests. The Forum strives in all its efforts to demonstrate entrepreneurship in the global public interest while upholding the highest standards of governance. Moral and intellectual integrity is at the heart of everything it does. |
| **URL** | http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015-2016/downloads/ |
| **Methodology** | Competitiveness is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy. The productivity level also determines the rates of return obtained by investments in an economy, which in turn are the fundamental drivers of its growth rates. In other words, a more competitive economy is one that is likely to grow faster over time.  This open-endedness is captured within the GCI by including a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. The components are grouped into 12 categories, the pillars of competitiveness: Institutions, Infrastructure, Macroeconomic environment, Health and primary education, Higher education and training, Goods market efficiency, Labor market efficiency, Financial market development, Technological readiness, Market size, Business sophistication, Innovation.  Read more in <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/#topic=methodology> |
| **Terms of use** | The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016 presents information and data that were compiled and/or collected by the World Economic Forum.  For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source: World Economic Forum. The Global Competitiveness Index dataset 2007-2017 <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/gcr/2015-2016/Global_Competitiveness_Report_2015-2016.pdf> |
| **One-sentence description** | The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016 presents information and data that were compiled and/or collected by the World Economic Forum.  It is grouped into 12 categories, the pillars of competitiveness: Institutions, Infrastructure, Macroeconomic environment, Health and primary education, Higher education and training, Goods market efficiency, Labor market efficiency, Financial market development, Technological readiness, Market size, Business sophistication, Innovation. |

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| **GFS** | |
| **Description** | The Government Finance Statistics (GFS) contains detailed data on revenue, expense, transactions in assets and liabilities, and stocks positions in assets and liabilities of general government and its subsectors. GFS also includes preset presentations of GFS data by country, and by indicator, and also provides the option to download data with customized queries.  The primary purpose of the GFSM 2014 is to provide a comprehensive conceptual and reporting framework suitable for analyzing and evaluating fiscal policy, especially the performance of the general government sector and the broader public sector of any economy. |
| **URL** | https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2018/01/weodata/download.aspx |
| **Methodology** | GFS data are compiled either on a cash basis of recording or noncash basis of recording (e.g., an accrual basis or a commitment basis). It is divided into seven databases: 1) Main Aggregated and Balances, 2) Revenue, 3) Expenses, 4) Expenditure by Function of Government, 5) Integrated Balance Sheet, 6) Financial Assets and Liabilities by Counterpart Sector, 7) Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash.  Read more about the methodology in http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2018/03/20/world-economic-outlook-april-2018 |
| **Terms of use** | Read more about the use of the data in <https://www.imf.org/external/terms.htm> |
| **One-sentence description** | The Government Finance Statistics (GFS) contains detailed data on revenue, expense, transactions in assets and liabilities, and stocks positions in assets and liabilities of general government and its subsectors. |

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| **Global\_Indicators** | |
| **Description** | The Global Indicators of Regulatory Governance project is an initiative of the World Bank’s Global Indicators Group, which produces a range of datasets and benchmarking products on regulations and business activity around the world.  The Global Indicators of Regulatory Governance project explores how governments interact with the public when shaping regulations that affect their business community. Concerned stakeholders could be professional associations, civic groups or foreign investors. The project charts how interested groups learn about new regulations being considered, and the extent to which they are able to engage with officials on the content. It also measures whether or not governments assess the possible impact of new regulations in their countries (including economic, social and environmental considerations) and whether those calculations form part of the public consultation.  Finally, Global Indicators of Regulatory Governance capture two additional components of a predictable regulatory environment: the ability of stakeholders to challenge regulations, and the ability of people to access all the laws and regulations currently in force in one, consolidated place. |
| **URL** | http://rulemaking.worldbank.org |
| **Methodology** | These datasets include Doing Business, Enterprise Surveys, Enabling the Business of Agriculture and Women, Business and the Law.  The Global Indicators of Regulatory Governance project explores how governments interact with the public when shaping regulations that affect their business community. Concerned stakeholders could be professional associations, civic groups or foreign investors.  Read more about the methodology in <http://rulemaking.worldbank.org/methodology> |
| **Terms of use** | For more details about the use of this data, please consult the source: http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/legal/terms-of-use-for-datasets |
| **One-sentence description** | The Global Indicators of Regulatory Governance project explores how governments interact with the public when shaping regulations that affect their business community. |

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| **Global\_Integrity** | |
| **Description** | Global Integrity mission is to support progress toward open, accountable and effective governance in countries and communities around the world. They use the insights generated from their innovative and exploratory work with local partners to engage with multilateral and bilateral development agencies, and other external actors; encouraging them to operate in ways that support the country-level learning that is key to designing and implementing effective governance reforms.  The Global Integrity focus is on four thematic areas which are central to the open governance agenda: Governance, Data and Citizen Engagement; Multi-Stakeholder Governance Initiatives; Money in Politics; and Open Fiscal Governance. |
| **URL** | https://www.globalintegrity.org/ |
| **Methodology** | The Global Integrity Report evaluates both anti-corruption legal frameworks and the practical implementation and enforcement of those frameworks, and takes a close look at whether citizen can effectively access and use anti-corruption safeguards.  The Report is prepared by local researchers, lawyers, journalists and academics using a double-blind peer review process. Several thousand in-country contributors have participated in preparing the Report since 2004. The Global Integrity Report has been on hold since 2011 with just a few countries being researched during 2012 and 2013. Read more in <https://www.globalintegrity.org/research/reports/global-integrity-report/> |
| **Terms of use** | This information is distributed under a [Creative Commons Attribution license](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/us/).  Read more about the terms of use of this data in <https://www.globalintegrity.org/downloads/> |
| **One-sentence description** | Global Integrity quantitatively assesses the access that citizens and businesses have to a country's government, their ability to monitor its behavior, and their ability to seek redress and advocate for improved governance.  It breaks down that "access" into a number of categories and questions, ranging from inquiries into electoral practices and media freedom to budget transparency and conflicts of interests regulations. |

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| **HRM** | |
| **Description** | Human Resources Management dataset belongs to the Actionable Governance Indicators (AGIs), which has been developed in response to the increasing demand for governance indicators that could help design specific reforms and monitor their impact. The dataset consolidates information on actionable governance indicators.  AGIs focus on specific and narrowly-defined aspects of governance, rather than broad dimensions. These actionable indicators are clearly defined, providing information on the discrete elements of governance reforms. They provide greater clarity regarding the actions that governments can take to achieve better results on assessments of certain areas of governance. |
| **URL** | www.govdata360.worldbank.org/HRM |
| **Methodology** |  |
| **Terms of use** | Read more about the terms of use of this data in http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/legal/terms-of-use-for-datasets |
| **One-sentence description** | Human Resources Management dataset belongs to the Actionable Governance Indicators (AGIs), which has been developed in response to the increasing demand for governance indicators that could help design specific reforms and monitor their impact. |

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| **IBP** | |
| **Description** | The Open Budget Survey (OBS) assesses the three components of a budget accountability system: public availability of budget information; opportunities for the public to participate in the budget process; and the role and effectiveness of formal oversight institutions, including the legislature and the national audit office (referred to here as the “supreme audit institution”). Most of the survey questions assess what occurs in practice, rather than what is required by law. |
| **URL** | http://survey.internationalbudget.org/ |
| **Methodology** | The results for each country in the OBS 2017 are based on a questionnaire, comprising 145 scored questions, that is completed by researchers typically based in the surveyed country. Almost all of the researchers responsible for completing the questionnaire are from civil society organizations or academic institutions.  Although the mandates and areas of interest of the research groups vary widely, all have a common interest in promoting transparent and responsive budgeting practices in their countries. Most of the researchers belong to organizations with a significant focus on budget issues.  The sixth round of this biennial assessment, the 2017 survey evaluated 115 countries across six continents, adding 13 new countries to the survey since the last round in 2015.  Read more in https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/methodology/ |
| **Terms of use** | These materials were developed by the International Budget Partnership. IBP has given us permission to use the materials solely for noncommercial, educational purposes.  Read more about the terms of use of this data in https://www.internationalbudget.org/library/copyright/ |
| **One-sentence description** | The results for each country in the OBS are based on a questionnaire, comprising around 145 scored questions, that is completed by researchers typically based in the surveyed country. Almost all of the researchers responsible for completing the questionnaire are from civil society organizations or academic institutions. |

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| **IIAG** | |
| **Description** | The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is an African foundation, established in 2006 with one focus: the critical importance of governance and leadership in Africa. The Foundation, which is a non-grant making organization, focuses on defining, assessing and enhancing governance and leadership in Africa through four main initiatives: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), Ibrahim Forum, Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership and Ibrahim Leadership Fellowships. |
| **URL** | http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/downloads/ |
| **Methodology** | The 2017 IIAG Ibrahim Index of African Governance covers the entire continent, 54 countries. It consist of 100 indicartors built up into 4 categories: Safety & Rule of Law; Participation & Human Rights; Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. It includes four data types from 36 different sources: Qualitative Assessment, Opinion Surveys, Official Data and Public Attitude Survey. Read more about the methodology in <http://s.mo.ibrahim.foundation/u/2017/11/21132846/2017-IIAG-Methodology_short.pdf?_ga=2.212874012.901470283.1523564977-257236415.1522862693> |
| **Terms of use** | The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is committed to making data on the quality of governance in Africa freely available and accessible to all citizens of the continent and interested stakeholders. We welcome and encourage any accurate reproduction, translation and dissemination of this material. |
| **One-sentence description** | The 2017 IIAG Ibrahim Index of African Governance covers the entire continent, 54 countries. It consists of 100 indicators built up into 4 categories: Safety & Rule of Law; Participation & Human Rights; Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. It includes four data types from 36 different sources: Qualitative Assessment, Opinion Surveys, Official Data and Public Attitude Survey. |

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| **ILO** | |
| **Description** | The International Labour Organization is the only tripartite U.N. agency. It brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 members States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. The ILO aims to ensure that it serves the needs of working women and men by bringing together governments, employers and workers to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes. |
| **URL** | http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/lang--en/index.htm |
| **Methodology** | Labour statistics comprise statistics from a wide range of labour-related topics and can be derived from a variety of sources. The characteristics of the statistical source determine how reliable, comparable and representative labour statistics and labour indicators (summary measures representing labour statistics related to a specific topic) are. See the following link for more information about the methodology <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_590092.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** | Data from the International Labor Organization. Read more about the terms of use of this data in <http://www.ilo.org/global/copyright/request-for-permission/lang--en/index.htm> |
| **One-sentence description** | The International Labour Organization is the only tripartite U.N. agency. It brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States , to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. |

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| **IPD** | |
| **Description** | The "Institutional Profiles Database" (IPD) provides an original measure of countries' institutional characteristics through composite indicators built from perception data. It aims to quantifying countries’ institutional characteristics by gathering the perception of experts through a questionnaire.  It covers 144 countries and contains 127 indicators, derived from 320 variables describing a broad range of institutional characteristics, structured in nine functions: 1) political institutions; 2) security, law and order, control of violence; 3) functioning of public administrations; 4) free operation of markets; 5) coordination of stakeholders, strategic vision and innovation; 6) security of transactions and contracts; 7) market regulation, social dialogue; 8) openness; 9) social cohesion and social mobility. |
| **URL** | http://www.cepii.fr/institutions/EN/ipd.asp |
| **Methodology** | The IPD questionnaire contains around 330 questions designed to gather data in order to compute 130 indicators. It was sent to the MEF country and regional Economic Services (Services conomiques) covering approximately 143 countries (depending on the year) and the network of AFD’s country offices that have a presence in 48 of those 143 countries. To complete the questionnaire, the Economic Services and AFD’s offices used their own knowledge and also called upon local expertise.  Respondents could choose from five options, ranging from 0 (minimum score) to 4 (maximum score). By their very nature, perception data are subjective. Consequently, those data may not represent the true situation within a country, for example where the experts/respondents are subject to ‘perception bias’. Various precautions were taken when processing the responses to the survey. Read more about the methodology in <http://www.cepii.fr/institutions/doc/IPD_2012_cahiers-2013-03_EN.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** | The data provided and any research based on those data shall in no way be deemed to reflect the official positions or incur the responsibility of the AFD, the CEPII or the MEF. Furthermore, these bodies hereby disclaim any or all liability for the consequences of any anomalies or errors remaining in the database.  These indicators are made available for academic research purposes and more specifically to explore the relationship between institutions and development. They are not intended for operational uses (e.g. to allocate resources). The data in the base should be analyzed as a whole in the multidimensional and multi-country approach. Attempts to make use of the indicators individually would be statistically and conceptually problematic. |
| **One-sentence description** | The "Institutional Profiles Database" (IPD) provides an original measure of countries' institutional characteristics through composite indicators built from perception data. |

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| **IPU** | |
| **Description** | IPU is the Inter-Parlamentary Union, an unique organization made up of national parliaments from around the world. They protect and build global democracy through political dialogue and concrete action. They currently have 178 Member Parliaments and 12 Associate Members. They also work closely with the United Nations and other partner organizations. More than 6.5 billion of the world’s 7 billion people live in states whose parliaments are members of the IPU. By bringing parliaments together, they bring people together. |
| **URL** | <http://www.ipu.org/parline-E/WomenInParliament.asp?REGION=All&typesearch=1&LANG=ENG> |
| **Methodology** | PARLINE (derived from PARliaments onLINE), is the IPU's database on national parliaments. It contains authoritative information on the structure and working methods of every national parliament. Each parliamentary chamber has a separate entry in PARLINE and there are up to 8 information modules: General Information, Electoral System, Last Elections, Election Archives, Presidency of the Parliament, Parliamentary Mandate, Parliamentary Oversight, and Specialized Bodies.  The primary source of data is parliaments themselves. Every IPU member parliament has a correspondent who is responsible for providing information on changes and updates to the IPU Secretariat. Additional information is gathered from other sources, including national electoral commissions and the media, and is regularly cross-checked with parliament.  Read more about the methodology in http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/aboutparline.htm#6 |
| **Terms of use** |  |
| **One-sentence description** | The primary source of data is parliaments themselves. Every IPU member parliament has a correspondent who is responsible for providing information on changes and updates to the IPU Secretariat. Additional information is gathered from other sources, including national electoral commissions and the media, and is regularly cross-checked with parliament. |

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| **PAM** | |
| **Description** | The Public Accountability Mechanisms (PAM) Initiative belongs to the Actionable Governance Indicators (AGIs), which have been developed in response to the increasing demand for governance indicators that could help design specific reforms and monitor their impact.  The PAM Initiative provides assessments of countries’ in-law and in-practice efforts to enhance the transparency of public administration and the accountability of public officials. Several transparency and accountability mechanisms are studied: (1) Financial Disclosure (income, assets and interests); (2) Conflict of Interest Restrictions; (3) Freedom of Information (openness, access, rights); (4) Immunity Provisions. The data generated by the PAM initiative is useful to governments interested in establishing or modifying their own public accountability systems, to researchers focused on issues of transparency and accountability, and to practitioners involved in governance projects. |
| **URL** | www.govdata360.worldbank.org/PAM |
| **Methodology** | The Public Accountability Mechanisms (PAM) initiative compiles data on the legal frameworks for transparency and accountability mechanisms across 91 countries. To ensure the reliability of the data, a rigorous and systematic approach is applied to data collection and analysis. Technical experts from the countries studied are contacted for guidance on the identification of relevant laws, decrees, codes of conduct, and court decisions. Experienced consultants then produce summaries of the legal provisions collected from primary source documents, in the original language where possible.  Following the preliminary analysis performed by consultants, the data is sent to technical in-country experts for feedback on accuracy and relevance. The contributors are intended to have either in-depth legal knowledge of the mechanism being examined in a specific country or expertise in a related field. To minimize both reliability and validity problems, data is also sent to World Bank country offices for internal review. |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by> |
| **One-sentence description** | Technical experts from the countries studied are contacted for guidance on the identification of relevant laws, decrees, codes of conduct, and court decisions. Experienced consultants then produce summaries of the legal provisions collected from primary source documents, in the original language where possible. |

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| **PAM\_IAD** | |
| **Description** | Actionable governance indicators (AGIs) focus on specific and narrowly-defined aspects of governance, rather than broad dimensions. These actionable indicators are clearly defined, providing information on the discrete elements of governance reforms. They provide greater clarity regarding the actions that governments can take to achieve better results on assessments of certain areas of governance.  The Public Accountability Mechanisms Initiative provides assessments of countries’ in-law and in-practice efforts to enhance the transparency of public administration and the accountability of public officials. Several transparency and accountability mechanisms are studied: (1) Financial Disclosure (income, assets and interests); (2) Conflict of Interest Restrictions; (3) Freedom of Information (openness, access, rights); (4) Immunity Provisions. The data generated by the PAM initiative is useful to governments interested in establishing or modifying their own public accountability systems, to researchers focused on issues of transparency and accountability, and to practitioners involved in governance projects. |
| **URL** | www.govdata360.worldbank.org/PAM\_IAD |
| **Methodology** | The Public Accountability Mechanisms (PAM) initiative compiles data on the legal frameworks for transparency and accountability mechanisms across 91 countries. To ensure the reliability of the data, a rigorous and systematic approach is applied to data collection and analysis. Technical experts from the countries studied are contacted for guidance on the identification of relevant laws, decrees, codes of conduct, and court decisions. Experienced consultants then produce summaries of the legal provisions collected from primary source documents, in the original language where possible.  Following the preliminary analysis performed by consultants, the data is sent to technical in-country experts for feedback on accuracy and relevance. The contributors are intended to have either in-depth legal knowledge of the mechanism being examined in a specific country or expertise in a related field. To minimize both reliability and validity problems, data is also sent to World Bank country offices for internal review. Read more about the methodology in <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/public-accountability-mechanisms> |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by> |
| **One-sentence description** | Technical experts from the countries studied are contacted for guidance on the identification of relevant laws, decrees, codes of conduct, and court decisions. Experienced consultants then produce summaries of the legal provisions collected from primary source documents, in the original language where possible. |

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| **PAY\_EMP** | |
| **Description** | Pay and Employment dataset belongs to the Actionable Governance Indicators (AGIs), which has been developed in response to the increasing demand for governance indicators that could help design specific reforms and monitor their impact. The dataset consolidates information on actionable governance indicators.  AGIs focus on specific and narrowly-defined aspects of governance, rather than broad dimensions. These actionable indicators are clearly defined, providing information on the discrete elements of governance reforms. They provide greater clarity regarding the actions that governments can take to achieve better results on assessments of certain areas of governance. |
| **URL** | [www.govdata360.worldbank.org/PAM\_](http://www.govdata360.worldbank.org/PAM_)EMP |
| **Methodology** |  |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by> |
| **One-sentence description** | Technical experts from the countries studied are contacted for guidance on the identification of relevant laws, decrees, codes of conduct, and court decisions. Experienced consultants then produce summaries of the legal provisions collected from primary source documents, in the original language where possible. |

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| **PEFA** | |
| **Description** | PEFA was established as a means to reduce the duplication and costs of multiple assessments and to facilitate dialogue between government and others about how to improve the effectiveness of fiscal policies. It is a partnership program, initiated and managed by seven international development partners: the European Commission, International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, and the UK's Department for International Development.  PEFA is a methodology for assessing public financial management performance. It provides the foundation for evidence-based measurement of countries’ PFM systems. A PEFA assessment measures the extent to which PFM systems, processes and institutions contribute to the achievement of desirable budget outcomes: Aggregate fiscal discipline, Strategic allocation of resources, and Efficient service delivery. |
| **URL** | https://pefa.org |
| **Methodology** | PEFA is a snapshot of PFM performance at the time of the assessment, but the methodology can be replicated in successive assessments, giving a summary of changes over time. PEFA includes 31 performance indicators across the broad array of PFM activities performed by governments. The indicators are grouped under the seven pillars: I. Budget reliability, II. Transparency of public finances, III. Management of assets and liabilities, IV. Policy-based fiscal strategy and budgeting, V. Predictability and control in budget execution, VI. Accounting and reporting, VII. External scrutiny and audit. Each pillar comprises a group of indicators that capture the performance of the key systems, processes, and institutions of government. Read more about the methodology in <https://pefa.org/pefa-assessment-handbook>. |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by> |
| **One-sentence description** | PEFA includes 31 performance indicators across the broad array of PFM activities performed by governments. The indicators are grouped under the seven pillars. Each pillar comprises a group of indicators that capture the performance of the key systems, processes, and institutions of government. |

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| **PFI** | |
| **Description** | Based in Paris, Reporters Without Borders (RSF) is an independent NGO with consultative status with the United Nations, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF). Its foreign sections, its bureau in ten cities, including Brussels, Washington, Berlin, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, and Stockholm, and its network of correspondents in 130 countries give RSF the ability to mobilize support, challenge governments and wield influence both on the ground and in the ministries and precincts where media and Internet standards and legislation are drafted. |
| **URL** | https://rsf.org/en/ranking |
| **Methodology** | The degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries is determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF. This qualitative analysis is combined with quantitative data on abuses and acts of violence against journalists during the period evaluated. The criteria used in the questionnaire are pluralism, media independence, media environment and self-censorship, legislative framework, transparency, and the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information.  To compile the Index, RSF has developed an online questionnaire focusing on the subjects specified above. Translated into 20 languages including English, Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Indonesian and Korean, the questionnaire is sent to journalists, media lawyers, researchers and other media specialists selected by RSF in the 180 countries covered by the Index. Each country is assigned a score based on the answers provided by these experts and on the figures for acts of violence and abuses against journalists during the previous year.  Read more about the methodology in <https://rsf.org/en/detailed-methodology>. |
| **Terms of use** |  |
| **One-sentence description** | The data is collected through an online questionnaire sent to journalists, media lawyers, researchers and other media specialists selected by Reporters without Borders (RSF) in the 180 countries covered by the Index. |

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| **PIM** | |
| **Description** | The Public Investment Management (PIM) dataset belongs to the Actionable governance indicators (AGIs), which has been developed in response to the increasing demand for governance indicators that could help design specific reforms and monitor their impact. The dataset consolidates information on actionable governance indicators.  It focus on specific and narrowly-defined aspects of governance, rather than broad dimensions. These actionable indicators are clearly defined, providing information on the discrete elements of governance reforms. They provide greater clarity regarding the actions that governments can take to achieve better results on assessments of certain areas of governance. |
| **URL** | www.govdata360.worldbank.org/PIM |
| **Methodology** |  |
| **Terms of use** |  |
| **One-sentence description** |  |

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| **PIV** | |
| **Description** | The Integrated Network for Societal Conflict Research (INSCR) was established to coordinate and integrate information resources produced and used by the Center for Systemic Peace. |
| **URL** | <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html> |
| **Methodology** | The data resources were prepared by researchers associated with the Center for Systemic Peace and are generated and/or compiled using open source information. These resources are made available as a service to the research community. All CSP/INSCR data resources have been cross-checked with other data resources to ensure, as far as possible, that the information recorded is accurate, reliable, and comprehensive. Read more in <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p4manualv2016.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** | Read more about the terms of use of this datasets in <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html> |
| **One-sentence description** | The data resources were prepared by researchers associated with the Center for Systemic Peace and are generated and/or compiled using open source information. |

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| **QOG** | |
| **Description** | Quality of Government Institute is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. They conduct and promote research on the causes, consequences and nature of Good Governance and the Quality of Government (QoG) - that is, trustworthy, reliable, impartial, uncorrupted and competent government institutions. QoG research addresses the questions of how to create and maintain high quality government institutions and how the quality of such institutions influences public policy and socio-economic conditions in a broader sense. |
| **URL** | <https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata> |
| **Methodology** | The Quality of Government Expert Survey II (QoG Expert Survey II) focuses on the organizational design of public bureaucracies and bureaucratic behavior on countries around the world. It is based on the subjective assessments of carefully selected country experts. In total, 7096 questionnaires were sent;  1294 questionnaires were completed. The questionnaire included 71 substantive questions. Read more about the methodology in <https://qog.pol.gu.se/digitalAssets/1539/1539341_2015_9_dahlstr--m_teorell_dahlberg_hartmann_lindberg_nistotskaya.pdf> or  <http://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/qog_exp_15.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** | Dahlström, Carl, Jan Teorell, Stefan Dahlberg, Felix Hartmann, Annika Lindberg, and Marina Nistotskaya. 2015. The QoG Expert Survey Dataset II. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute |
| **One-sentence description** | The Quality of Government Expert Survey II is based on the subjective assessments of carefully selected country experts. The questionnaire included 71 substantive questions. |

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| **SC** | |
| **Description** | Statistical Capacity is a nation’s ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. Quality statistics are essential for all stages of evidence-based decision-making, including: Monitoring social and economic indicators, Allocating political representation and government resources, Guiding private sector investment, Informing the international donor community for program design and policy formulation. |
| **URL** | http://datatopics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity/SCIdashboard.aspx |
| **Methodology** | The World Bank’s Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country’s statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input. The overall Statistical Capacity score is then being calculated as simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100. Read more in [http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=statistical-capacity-indicators&Type=METADATA&preview=on#](http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=statistical-capacity-indicators&Type=METADATA&preview=on) |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by> |
| **One-sentence description** | The World Bank’s Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country’s statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input. The overall Statistical Capacity score is then being calculated as simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100. |

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| **SGI** | |
| **Description** | The SGI is a platform built on a cross-national survey of governance that identifies reform needs in 41 EU and OECD countries. The SGI brings together a broad network of experts and practitioners aiming to understand what works best in sustainable governance. Advocating the exchange of best practices, they offer full access to their data set and enable the comparisons that generate innovation in governance. |
| **URL** | http://www.sgi-network.org/2016/ |
| **Methodology** | The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) draw on established survey and aggregation methods. In order to ensure the proper operationalization of the individual index components, the SGI relies on a combination of qualitative and quantitative data.  While the SGI project team compiles this quantitative data centrally, the qualitative data is procured from a global network of more than 100 experts in a multiphase process of survey and validation. Each country is evaluated by (at least) two country experts (political scientists and economists) as well as a regional coordinator, each of whom respond to the questions posed in the SGI codebook.  Read more in:  <http://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2017/basics/SGI2017_Concept_and_Methodology.pdf>  <http://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2017/basics/SGI2017_Codebook.pdf>  <http://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2017/basics/SGI2017_Overview.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** |  |
| **One-sentence description** | The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) draw on established survey and aggregation methods. In order to ensure the proper operationalization of the individual index components, the SGI relies on a combination of qualitative and quantitative data. |

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| **TI** | |
| **Description** | Transparency International (TI) gives voice to the victims and witnesses of corruption. TI work together with governments, businesses and citizens to stop the abuse of power, bribery and secret deals.  As a global movement with one vision, TI wants a world free of corruption. Through chapters in more than 100 countries and an international secretariat in Berlin, TI is fighting against corruption to turn this vision into reality. |
| **URL** | http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/cpi\_1998/0/ |
| **Methodology** | The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions by business people and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector.  The CPI 2017 is calculated using 13 different data sources from 12 different institutions that capture perceptions of corruption within the past two years. The data sources are standardized to a scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption. For a country or territory to be included in the CPI, a minimum of three sources must assess that country. A country’s CPI score is then calculated as the average of all standardized scores available for that country.  Read more about the methodology in:  <http://files.transparency.org/content/download/2183/13748/file/CPI_2017_Technical%20Methodology%20Note_EN.pdf>  <https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017#resources>  <http://files.transparency.org/content/download/2182/13744/file/CPI_2017_Technical%20Methodology%20Note_EN.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. Read more about the terms of use in <https://www.transparency.org/permissions> |
| **One-sentence description** | The CPI 2017 is calculated using 13 different data sources from 12 different institutions that capture perceptions of corruption within the past two years.  The data sources are standardized to a scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption. |

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| **TIGBC** | |
| **Description** | Transparency International (TI) gives voice to the victims and witnesses of corruption. As a global movement with one vision, TI wants a world free of corruption.  Transparency International’s Global Corruption Barometer (TIGBC) is the largest world-wide public opinion survey on corruption. It addresses people’s direct experiences with bribery and details their views on corruption in the main institutions in their countries. Significantly, the Barometer also provides insights into how willing and ready people are to act to stop corruption. The 2013 Barometer, the eighth edition, reflects the responses of more than 114,000 people in 107 countries, and offers the greatest country coverage to date. |
| **URL** | https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/global\_corruption\_barometer\_citizens\_voices\_from\_around\_the\_world |
| **Methodology** | It is based on interviews with 162,136 adults from March 2014 until January 2017 and it identifies the key differences between the regions and key results by place.  For the Global Corruption Barometer 2013, approximately 1,000 people from each of 107 countries were surveyed between September 2012 and March 2013. Five hundred people were surveyed in countries with a population of less than 1,000,000. The survey sample in each country has been weighted to be nationally representative where possible. In six countries, the sample was urban only. For more information on the conduct of the survey, see the methodology note in the data set available for download at right. You can also read our Frequently Asked Questions document. Read more in <https://www.transparency.org/files/content/pressrelease/GCB2013_FAQs_EN.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** | This dataset is licensed under CC-BY 4.0. Read more about the terms of use in <https://www.transparency.org/permissions> |
| **One-sentence description** | Transparency International’s Global Corruption Barometer (TIGBC) is the largest world-wide public opinion survey on corruption. It addresses people’s direct experiences with bribery and details their views on corruption in the main institutions in their countries. Significantly, the Barometer also provides insights into how willing and ready people are to act to stop corruption |

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| **WBL** | |
| **Description** | Women, Business and the Law (WBL) is a World Bank Group project collecting unique data on the laws and regulations that restrict women's economic opportunities.  Covering 189 economies, Women, Business and the Law provides comparable data across seven topics: Accessing institutions, using property, getting a job, providing incentives to work, going to court, building credit and protecting women from violence. |
| **URL** | http://wbl.worldbank.org/ |
| **Methodology** | The methodology was designed as an easily replicable benchmark of the legal environment for women as entrepreneurs and employees. To understand where laws facilitate or hinder gender equality and women’s economic participation, Women, Business and the Law 2018 provides scores for the first time for each of its seven topics. Scores are obtained by calculating the unweighted average of the scored questions within that topic, and scaling the result to 100.  Women, Business and the Law worked with local experts in each of the 189 covered economies to determine the sources of gender differentiation in the law. The information that local experts provided was checked for accuracy through a rigorous review process. Each answer was cross-verified with primary legal sources, resulting in revision or expansion of the information collected. Read more about the methodology in  [http://wbl.worldbank.org/en/methodology http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/356641522241086141/Data-Notes.pdf](http://wbl.worldbank.org/en/methodology) |
| **Terms of use** | World Bank Group. 2018. Women, Business and the Law 2018. Washington, DC: World Bank. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO.  <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29498/9781464812521.pdf> |
| **One-sentence description** | Women, Business and the Law worked with local experts in each of the 189 covered economies to determine the sources of gender differentiation in the law. |

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| **WGI** | |
| **Description** | The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996–2016, for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption. |
| **URL** | http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home |
| **Methodology** | These aggregated indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The WGI compile and summarize information from over 30 existing data sources that report the views and experiences of citizens, entrepreneurs, and experts in the public, private and NGO sectors from around the world, on the quality of various aspects of governance.  The WGI draw on four different types of source data: Surveys of households and firms, Commercial business information providers, Non-governmental organizations, and public sector organizations. It is built under six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability and Absence of Violence, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption. Each of the six dimensions aggregate WGI measures are constructed by averaging together data from the underlying sources that correspond to the concept of governance being measured. Read more about the methodology in <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#doc-sources>  <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#doc-methodology> |
| **Terms of use** | This information is distributed under a [Creative Commons Attribution license](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/us/).  Read more about the terms of use of this data in: <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/public-licenses#cc-by> |
| **One-sentence description** | These aggregated indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. The WGI compile and summarize information from over 30 existing data sources that report the views and experiences of citizens, entrepreneurs, and experts in the public, private and NGO sectors from around the world, on the quality of various aspects of governance. |

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| **WJP** | |
| **Description** | The World Justice Project (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world. Effective rule of law reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. It is the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity—underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights. |
| **URL** | <http://worldjusticeproject.org/historical-data> |
| **Methodology** | The 2017-2018 edition covers 113 countries and jurisdictions, relying on more than 110,000 household surveys and 3,000 expert surveys to measure how the rule of law is experienced in practical, everyday situations by the general public worldwide. Performance is measured using 44 indicators across eight primary rule of law factors, each of which is scored and ranked globally and against regional and income peers: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.  The WJP developed the conceptual framework summarized in the Index’s 9 factors and 47 sub-factors, in consultation with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from around the world. The Index team developed a set of five questionnaires based on the Index’s conceptual framework, to be administered to experts and the general public. More than 300 potential local experts per country to respond to the experts’ questionnaires, and engaged the services of leading local polling companies to implement the household surveys. The Index team constructed the final scores using a detailed and academic process.  Read more about the methodology in:  <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/wjp-rule-law-index/wjp-rule-law-index-2017%E2%80%932018/methodology>  <https://worldjusticeproject.org/sites/default/files/documents/Methodolgy_17-18.pdf>  <https://worldjusticeproject.org/sites/default/files/documents/ROLIndex2017-2018_Variables_FINAL.pdf> |
| **Terms of use** |  |
| **One-sentence description** | The World Justice Project developed the conceptual framework summarized in the Index’s 9 factors and 47 sub-factors, in consultation with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from around the world. The Index team developed a set of five questionnaires based on the Index’s conceptual framework, to be administered to experts and the general public. |