

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Why is it important to measure governance? What is the purpose of measuring it? What is the benefit of having a measure or measurements of governance?
2. What criteria or requirements should meet a definition or model of governance? (for example: normativity, theoretical background, universality, feasibility, content validity, levels of disaggregation, flexibility)
3. Which are the minimum and indispensable dimensions to define governance?
 - a. Transparency and accountability
 - b. Corruption
 - c. Organizational structure and Administrative regulation
 - d. Quality of institutions
 - e. Capacity of public administrations
 - f. Autonomy
 - g. Efficiency of public spending and resource allocation
 - h. Trust in Government
 - i. Perceptions on how Government works
 - j. Quality of public services
 - k. Citizen participation
 - l. Impartiality
 - m. Gender equality

- n. Security and justice
 - o. Political stability
 - p. Political regime
 - q. Rule of law
4. Which indicators would be the most policy-relevant for Governance?
 5. What types of disaggregation would be feasible in a measurement of governance?
 - a. Levels of government (national, subnational)
 - b. Administrative function
 - c. Region
 6. Which data collection instruments should be implemented for measuring governance (Censuses, Surveys, Administrative data)? What statistical classifications and methodologies should be established to improve international comparability?
 7. Is it relevant to include institutional design indicators? Which would be essential? What other administrative records would be relevant for measuring governance? How can measures of processes and outputs be improved?
 8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using expert surveys to measure aspects of governance? What methodological issues should be taken into account?
 9. What are the scopes and limitations of population based surveys to measure governance? What kind of issues should be asked to the population for this particular topic? What methodological considerations or warnings should be taken into account whether the survey is global, regional or national?
 10. What role should the National Statistical Offices play in the process of measuring governance?
 11. After this discussion, what are the following steps to be considered in measuring governance?