| **NAME OF SOURCE** | **ACCESSED FROM** | **COUNTRY COVERAGE** | **DATA COVERAGE** | **BRIEF METHODOLOGY** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Information Transparency Index** |  |  |  |
| Release of Financial Information Index | <http://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/> | 180+ | 1980 -  | Proportional count of information appearing in the IMF's International Financial Statistics. Topics 1, 2, 3, and 6 only |
| Release of Economic and Social Information Index | <http://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/> | 180+ | 1980 -  | Proportional count of information appearing in the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Where possible, no data has been 'double-counted' with the IFS, or BoP data (see http://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/ for more information). |
| Release of Balance of Payments Information Index | <http://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/> | 180+ | 1980 - 2008 | Proportional count of information appearing in the World Bank's Balance of Payments database, based on BPM5 (see http://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/ for more information). |
| Central Bank Transparency - Economic Transparency | <http://www.central-bank-communication.net/links/> | 101 | 1998 -  | Based on methodology from Dincer and Eichengreen (2007), and Eijffinger and Geraats (2005). Economic transparency sub-index only (Question 2). |
| Institutional Profiles database - Quantity | <http://www.cepii.fr/institutions/EN/ipd.asp> | 120+ | 2001 -  | From the Institutional Profiles database, compiled by the French government. Questions used for this sub-index are: **A3004** (Basic economic and financial statistics); **A3005** (consultation under IMF Article IV); **B7100** (information on shareholder structure. Scores averaged to produce final score. |
| Statistical Capacity Indicator –*Periodicity and timeliness*  | <http://go.worldbank.org/UI0WGV6KW0> | (developing countries only) | 2004 -  | The component used in this sub-index is **periodicity and timeliness** of information, which ‘attempts to measure the extent to which data are made accessible to users through transformation of source data into timely statistical outputs’. The two measures have been averaged |
| Banking Disclosure index | [http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:20345037~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html](http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0%2C%2CcontentMDK%3A20345037~pagePK%3A64214825~piPK%3A64214943~theSitePK%3A469382%2C00.html)  | 180+ | 2000 -  | Author's own calculations. Data on the Banking Disclosure Index has been taken from Section 10 of the *Banking Regulation dataset* (deals with disclosure rules and norms). Specifically, questions 10.3, 10.4, 10.4.1, 10.5 and 10.6.  |
| Institutional Profiles database - Process | <http://www.cepii.fr/institutions/EN/ipd.asp> | 120+ | 2001 -  | From the Institutional Profiles database, compiled by the French government. Questions used for the Information Transparency index are: **A3005** (consultation under IMF Article IV); **B600** (information on private firms); **C601** (information on private banks); **C603** (compulsory publication of information by firms). All scores averaged to produce final score. |
| Statistical Capacity Indicator – *Source data and Statistical Methodology* | <http://go.worldbank.org/UI0WGV6KW0> | (developing countries only) | 2004 -  | The two components of the SCI used here are: (i) the **source data** category, which looks at whether regular data collection activities take place (for example, vital registration, censuses), and whether the data is reliable for estimation purposes, and (ii) **methodology**, which measures a country’s ability to adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods, such as its subscription to the IMF’s Special Data Dissemination Standards). . In other words, it is concerned with the quality of the data being produced. |
| Central Bank Transparency - *Procedural Transparency* | <http://www.central-bank-communication.net/links/> | 101 | 1998 -  | Based on methodology from Dincer and Eichengreen (2007), and Eijffinger and Geraats (2005). Procedural transparency sub-index only (Question 3). |
| KOF Index of Globalization | <http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/> | 186 | 1980 -  | Sub-section data on 'information flows': internet users (per 1,000 people); televisons (per 1,000 people); trade in newspapers (percent of GDP)  |
| Radios (per 1,000 population) | *WDI (2005) for 1980-2000, Indices of Social Development for 2001-2010* | 180+ | 2003 -  | Looks at the diffusion of information through the internet. Includes indicators on how many people use it, as well as the amount of infrastructure a country has for the internet. Scores on *egov\_web* and *egov\_infrastructure* have been averaged here. |
| E-government (UN) - web measure, infrastructure, participation | <http://unpan3.un.org/egovkb/about/index.htm> | 191 | 1980 - | Captures the ownership of radios across the population, which has often been one of the main conduits for the transmission of information to the public. |
| **Accountability Index** |  |  |  |
| Freedom of the Press | <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press> | 197 | 1980 -  | Freedom of the Press: "...an annual survey of media independence in 197 countries and territories, is at the core of Freedom House's press freedom project... The index assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and internet freedom in every country in the world, analyzing the events of each calendar year. It provides numerical rankings and rates each country's media as "Free," "Partly Free," or "Not Free."”  |
| CIRI Human Rights dataset | <http://www.humanrightsdata.org/> | 199 | 1981 - 2009 | Two categories used here: (i) Freedom of Speech: the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may also be in the form of art or music; (ii) Freedom of Assembly and Association: This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections). The scores of the two categories have been averaged. |
| Institutional Profiles Database (Media) | <http://www.cepii.fr/institutions/EN/ipd.asp> | 120+ | 2001 -  | From the International Profiles database, compiled by the French government. Questions used for Free Media index are: **A1010** (Freedom of the Press); **A1020** (% media under govt control); **A1021** (concentration of media. All scores averaged to produce final score. |
| Reporters Sans Frontieres | <http://en.rsf.org/> | 179 | 2002 -  | Put together by advocacy group Reporteurs Sans Frontieres*. "It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists, news organizations and netizens enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. It is based partly on a questionnaire that is sent to partner organizations (18 freedom of expression NGOs located in all five continents), to a network of 150 correspondents, and to journalists, researchers, jurists and human rights activists."* |
| Media Sustainability Index | [www.irex.org](http://www.irex.org/) | Developing countries only | 2002 -  | Index rates countries on a variety of subcomponents relating to freedom of speech, plurality of media available to citizens, professional journalism standards, business sustainability of media, and the efficacy of institutions that support independent media. |
| Global Integrity Report (Media) | [http://www.globalintegrity.org](http://www.globalintegrity.org/) | 109 | 2004 -  | Includes indices that measure the media’s ability to report on corruption, and public requests for government information. |
| Release of Fiscal Information | <http://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/> | 161 | 1980 - | Similar methodology to the Release of Information index, compiled by Williams (2009). Data for this index was collected from the June 2013 CD-ROM of the *Government Financial Statistics*. Due to the fact that countries have varying levels of government, the only levels used were the central government categories (BA, EA and CG), along with the General Government category (for data prior to 1990). Where countries had identical data included in more than one category, it was only counted once. Additionally, many countries have moved from a cash-based reporting system to an accrual-based system. Some countries continue to produce both. Again, when both methods used, they have only been counted once. The specific categories used here are based only on revenues and expenditures. Specifically, categories 1, 2 and 3. Although there is also data on stocks, the country and temporal coverage is sporadic. Therefore, it was decided only to focus on the flows of revenues and expenditures reported each year. |
| Institutional Profiles Database (Fiscal) | <http://www.cepii.fr/institutions/EN/ipd.asp> | 120+ | 2001 -  | From the International Profiles database, compiled by the French government. Questions used for the Fiscal Transparency index are: **A3000** (government budget transparency); **A3001** (transparency of extra-budgetary funds); **A3002** (transparency of SOE's); **A3003** (transparency of public banks). All scores averaged to produce final score. |
| Open Budget Index | [http://internationalbudget.org](http://internationalbudget.org/) | 90+ | 2006 -  | Based on survey answers to over 90 questions on different aspects of government budgets |
| IDA Resource Allocation Index (Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management) | <http://www.worldbank.org/ida/IRAI-2011.html> | 81 | 2005 -  | Based on the World Bank’s CPIA data, this criterion assesses the extent to which there is: (a) a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities; (b) effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and (c) timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts and effective arrangements for follow up |
| Executive Constraints | <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm> | 163 | 1980 -  | This variable refers to the extent of institutionalised constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives, whether individuals or collectivities. Such limitations may be imposed by any "accountability groups." (Marshall and Jaggers, 2002). The scale is 1-7, with higher numbers reflecting greater constraints on the executive. |
| World Competitiveness Yearbook | *www.imd.ch*  | 46-59 | 1996 -  | Taken from the Executive Opinion Survey. *Question: Transparency - the government communicates its intentions successfully*. |
| Central Bank Transparency (Political) | <http://www.central-bank-communication.net/links/> | 101 | 1998 -  | Based on methodology from Dincer and Eichengreen (2007), and Eijffinger and Geraats (2005). Political transparency sub-index only. |
| IDA Resource Allocation Index (Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector) | <http://www.worldbank.org/ida/IRAI-2011.html> | 81 | 2005 - | Based on the World Bank’s CPIA data: "assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests."  |
| Global Integrity Report (Political Constraints) | [http://www.globalintegrity.org](http://www.globalintegrity.org/) | 109 | 2004 -  | Various indicators measuring different aspects of government accountability. Here, have taken the average of the following three sub-indices: *Administration and Public Service professionalism, government accountability, and government oversight and regulation*. |
| Global Competitiveness Index (Information on government policies) | <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-competitiveness> | 135 | 2006 - | Based on the question: *"How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities?"* |