

PART II: PROPOSED GOVERNANCE INDICATOR SYSTEM AND DATABASE

I. Introduction:

Good governance promotes the collective responsibility of the government, civil society and private sector for improving the lives of all Filipinos, particularly the poor and the basic sectors pursuant to the Social Reform Agenda (R. A. No. 8461). However, the country has limited resources to pursue the governance programs and reforms needed by the society. Thus, there is a need to prioritize and efficiently direct scarce public resources in order to provide goods and services and protection to all citizens, especially the poor and vulnerable groups.

In view of the above, it is important to evaluate/measure the quality of governance in order to improve it and make it more responsive to the needs of the people. What cannot be measured cannot be managed. The key to the improvement of governance is to develop a set of measurable indicators on good governance.

II. Proposed Governance Indicator System

The proposed governance indicator system is anchored on the statistical framework developed by the project. The indicators shall measure the three major areas of governance identified as follows: Political affairs, Economic affairs and Socio-cultural affairs.

The ideal governance indicator system and database must not only contain a comprehensive set of reliable and objective governance statistics but must be accessible to all key data users and decision makers. (see Figure 1) With the progress made on the Information and Communications Technology (ICT), data can now be made available in the agency website. However, there is a need for frequent updating of these indicators by the host agency. These will involve much resources if not done as part of the daily operations of the agency and also require statistical expertise in terms of assessing the accuracy of the data.

The proposed indicator system and database must contain governance indicators pertaining to the political, economic and socio-cultural affairs of the country. The various strategies formulated to address the governance issues requires specific indicators that have been identified in the statistical framework.

Meanwhile, the NSCB also maintains the National Statistical Information Center (NSIC) which makes all government statistics accessible to all users

through the information center/library as well as the NSCB website. In the process of compiling the national income accounts as well as poverty and other sectoral statistics, the agency has already accumulated various time series data that are useful in monitoring social and economic developments including governance statistics.

In addition, the NSCB also compiles information in tracking the progress of the Medium Term Development Plan through its STATDEV indicator system. Some of these subject matter data are shown in the attached Figure 2.

As the central coordinating body on statistics, it is proposed that the master governance indicator system and database be lodged at the NSCB. This database can be made accessible to the public and other users through its interactive ISTATS database that is available in the NSCB website.

Meanwhile, a satellite indicator monitoring system and database that contain the selected priority key governance indicators that are deemed crucial to planning and policy formulation can also be maintained by the NEDA. Other users may also maintain satellite data bases which are more manageable and more useful to these agencies.

IV. Types of Monitoring Indicators

For purposes of tracking and monitoring, indicators in the statistical framework were also categorized as follows: *input indicators*, *output indicators*, *implementation/process indicators* and *outcome/impact indicators*.

1. Input Indicators

Represent any resource or combination of resources that the project scheme specifies as a project requirement. These may be physical inputs, conceptual or technical inputs, organizational, etc.

Input indicators help determine the efficiency of allocation of resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

2. Output Indicators

Measure the tangible outputs of governance policies/programs. An additional measure of output is the distribution indicator which refers to the actual allocation of outputs.

3. Implementation/ Process Indicators

Implementation indicators are performance indicators which provide assessment of the quality of governance. Hence, these refer to the manner how the tasks or activities were undertaken in order to achieve the outputs and outcomes, as to whether the implementation process were efficient, participatory or transparent.

4. Impact/Outcome Indicators

Measure the ultimate results of governance policies/programs, whether these are intended or unintended results or consequences.

5. Institutions

This pertains to the institutional inputs that produce the governance outcomes.

6. Formation and Exit Protocol

This refers to how the rules are formed and how the rulers and institutions are selected and replaced.

V. Other Characteristics of Governance Indicators

Governance measures may also differ along many dimensions, including:

1. Aspects of governance assessed

Indicators tend to measure different aspects of the quality of governance, e.g., bureaucratic efficiency, extent of exercise of civil rights and liberties, predictability of policymaking, and presence of rule of law.

2. Specificity

Some governance indicators only pertain to specific dimensions such as *voter's turn-out* while some measures are aggregate measures in the form of composite governance indicators which aggregates several dimensions, e.g., *Corruption Perceptions Index*.

3. Demonstrated links to development or poverty outcomes

Most empirical evidence linking governance to development outcomes is based on very non-specific/composite indicators. These provide little information on the specific governance reforms that will improve poverty and development outcomes.

4. Data coverage (across space/countries or over time)

Measures differ with respect to data coverage across space/countries and across time. Some indicators provide information that may be true for certain regions but may not be true or applicable in other places. On the other hand, it may be important to track changes in the quality of governance over time especially the changes in political institutions.

5. Method of data generation

Measures also differ in terms of data collection. Some performance indicators are based on objective data. Others are based on subjective evaluations of a small number of experts while others are based on a survey of investors or the general public.

6. Transparency and replicability

Strongly associated with the method of data collection are the differences in transparency and replicability. Evaluations produced by a small number of experts are considered least transparent. Transparency is also reduced by aggregation.

7. Ownership

This refers to the political acceptability of the indicators depending on the source of the data.

8. Data quality and accuracy

Governance measures also varies in terms of accuracy and quality depending on the method of data collection and the provision of incentives for accuracy.

VI. Identification and Assessment of Governance Indicators

Initially, the project staff came up with an inventory or shopping list of governance indicators. The following indicators were considered and analyzed by the staff.

A. SOCIOCULTURAL AFFAIRS:

a. Input Indicators

1. Expenditures on government nutrition programs
2. Government assistance to low-cost housing by the government
3. No. of informal settlers provided with shelter security
4. Expenditures on low cost/ free housing, public and private

5. Government expenditures on education
6. Number of legislations enacted to improve education, e.g., Education for All
7. Expenditures on government scholarship/financial assistance programs
8. Number of legislations enacted to improve health status of Filipinos e.g.,
Generic Drugs Act
9. Total health expenditure and share to GNP
10. Distribution of health expenditures by source of funds
11. Expenditures on government financial assistance programs on health
12. Expenditures on government health services programs by type
13. Private sector expenditures on health
14. Number of raids conducted and persons arrested on illicit drug trafficking
15. Distribution of reported cases of drug/substance abuse by sex and by type of drug/substance of abuse
16. Number of complainants of human rights violations by type of case
17. Investigated cases of human rights violations by region and by status of case
18. Number of youth offenders by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), and by type of crime committed
19. Number of women and children victims of violence by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), and by relation to perpetrator (immediate family, relative, stranger, etc.)
20. Number of reported cases of violence against women and children by classification of offense and by status of case
21. Number of declarations in international conventions or conferences on the protection of women and children in which the Philippines is a signatory by type, date and venue of convention or conference
22. Number of PNP women and children's desks (WCDs) established
23. Household population by ethnicity and by sex
- refers to the population enumerated in private households during a census
24. Number of projects implemented affecting IP communities by location, by ethnic/tribal group concerned, by type of activity, and by project implementor
25. Number of information and advocacy campaigns conducted for the recognition, respect and protection of the rights and well-being of IPs by form of mass media used
26. Number of clients served by DSWD by region and by clientele category
27. Private sector programs on social services
28. Annual population growth by region and province
29. Household population by religious affiliation by sex
30. Number of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex, and region

b. Output Indicators:

1. Proportion of population availing of various nutrition programs/services by type
2. Number of beneficiaries of feeding programs, by type
3. Proportion of families who availed of house and lot through the assistance of government housing or financing program
4. Proportion of slum households served by urban renewal/ redevelopment schemes

5. Rental Price Index
6. Classroom - pupil ratio
 - average number of pupils/students per classroom in elementary/secondary education in a given school year)
7. Teacher-pupil ratio
 - The average number of pupils per teacher in elementary/ secondary education in a given school year.
8. Teacher-classroom ratio
9. Household expenditure on education
10. Net enrolment ratio in primary, secondary, tertiary education
11. Proportion of population covered by health insurance
12. Ten leading causes of mortality, number and rates, and percent of total deaths
13. Hospital Bed to Patient Ratio
 - the ratio of hospital beds to the population, usually expressed as the number of available hospital beds for every 1,000 population)
14. Proportion of health personnel to population
15. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
16. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
17. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures
18. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
19. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)
20. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
21. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
22. Proportion of births attended by skilled trained health personnel
23. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
24. Proportion of population with access to health services by type
25. Profile of drug abusers
26. Ratio of filed cases over prosecuted cases by action taken (settled/ resolved, pending, dismissed/ closed)
27. Number of children in conflict with the law (CICL) rehabilitated
28. Number of women and children in especially difficult circumstances served by type of assistance, and by service provider
29. Number of women in especially difficult circumstances served by DSWD by case category and by region
30. Number of reported cases of child abuse served by the DSWD by type of abuse
31. Number of CADTs issued by location, by area in hectares, by date of approval, by ethnic/tribal group, and by number of IP beneficiaries
32. Number of displaced IPs by location, by ethnic/tribal group, and by cause
33. Number of FPICs secured from concerned IP communities
34. Number of institutions/ centers/ facilities involved in the distribution of social services
35. Level and percent of business sector expenditures on social services &

- capacity building
- 36. Ten leading causes of infant deaths
- 37. Ten leading causes of morbidity
- 38. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

c. Outcome Indicators

1. Percent of children under 5 moderately or severely underweight
2. Prevalence of malnutrition among the vulnerable groups
3. Proportion of households without access to secure tenure (slum population as percent of urban)
4. Decline in No. of Informal Settlers
5. Number of Enrollees in Private and Public Schools
6. Functional Literacy rate
7. Scores in Achievement Tests
8. Cohort Survival, Dropout, Participation and Promotion Rates
9. Life expectancy (represents the average number of years remaining to a person who survives to the beginning of a given age or age interval x)
10. Crude death rate
11. Total Mortality Rate by age, by sex, and by usual residence of the deceased
12. Maternal mortality rate
13. Infant mortality rate
14. Incidence of diseases among children
15. Out of pocket expenditures on health
16. Incidence of alleged human rights violations by region
17. Compensation paid to victims of human rights violations
18. Number of family courts established
19. Percentage of government expenditures on providing support services to women and children victims of violence over total budget
20. Number of bills, laws, policies and other legal provisions filed/enacted/passed for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and children by type of bill/law/policy
21. Percent of reduction in the number of cases on violence against women and children
22. Reported cases of violence against women by classification of offense
23. Reported crimes committed against children by classification of offense
24. Proportion of awarded CADTs to total ancestral domains by location, and by ethnic/tribal group occupying the subject territory
25. Compensation paid to concerned IP communities for damages sustained as a result of a project implemented by the government, private individuals, corporation or other entities
26. Number of beneficiaries by type of project

d. Institutions Indicators:

1. Number of feeding programs, NPIs, business and industry
2. Distribution of schools by geographic areas
3. Number and distribution of teachers by geographic area
4. Number/ proportion of teachers with pre and in-service trainings
5. Number and percent of faculty with Master's degree and doctorate degree
6. Number of government and private hospitals, barangay health stations, and rural health units by region
7. Number of government doctors, nurses, dentists and midwives by region
8. Number of new public hospitals constructed
9. Number and distribution of health personnel by geographic area
10. No. of government health workers provided with training to improve personnel capabilities
11. Number of Pharmaceutical companies producing generic drugs
12. Number of establishments involved in food and drugs production and distribution by region
13. Number of perpetrators by category (civilian, police, military, public official), and by disposition/wherabouts of assailant (arrested, on bail, convicted, at large)
14. Number of policewomen assigned in WCDs
15. Number of corporations with social programs and projects

Implementation indicators

1. Average length of time before a case is resolved

b. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

Under Economic affairs, the following indicators were identified and assessed:

b.1 Input Indicators

1. National Government expenditure by sector
2. IRA by province
3. Inventory of agricultural support infrastructure
4. Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid
5. Number and length of existing national bridges in the Philippines
6. Number of Telephone Lines and Subscribers by operator and by region
7. Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid
8. Number and length of existing national bridges in the Philippines
9. Number of Telephone Lines and Subscribers by operator and by region
10. Money Supply
11. Official Reserve Assets (ORA)
12. Balance of Payments
13. Number and amount of foreign investments in newly registered domestic

- stock corporations and partnerships by major industry group
- 14. Distribution of ODA commitments by sector/ sub-sector
- 15. Distribution of CHED scholars/grantees by region
- 16. Number of examinees who took and passed the board and bar examinations by sex and by profession
- 17. Number of persons assessed and certified by industry and for skills competency by region
- 18. Enrolment and graduates of school and non-school based TESDA programs
- 19. National R&D personnel by category, by sex, and by type of involvement
- 20. Number of registered Filipino emigrants by major occupational group
- 21. Number of NGAs/LGUs implementing the E-NGAs
- 22. Number of shelter security units constructed, financed, and/or administered by the government
- 23. Number of housing loan take-outs financed under the Pag-IBIG expanded housing loan program
- 24. Household population and income by region
- 25. Labor force by age, highest educational attainment
- 26. Expenditure on pollution control programs of government and private sector
- 27. Number of collaborating NGOs and foreign donors involved in management of water and fishery resources
- 28. Government programs to boost fish production
- 29. Government programs/ expenditures on development of mineral resources by type of program
- 30. Expenditure on reforestation by region
- 31. Expenditures to conserve energy
- 32. Programs/expenditures on energization of rural areas
- 33. Expenditures on information campaign readiness against natural disaster
- 34. Level and proportion of expenditure for poverty alleviation programs

b.2 Output Indicators

- 1. Comparative schedule of income and expenditures for LGUs, all funds
- 2. Capital investments including FDI(in Monetary Form)
- 3. Details of factor flows from and to the rest of the world
- 4. Ratio of expenditures on ICT to total government expenditures
- 5. Exports and imports
- 6. Net participation rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools
- 7. Cohort survival rate in public and private elementary and secondary schools
- 8. Percent of taxpayers availing of the BIR's e-Filing and Payment System by type of taxpayer, etc.
- 9. Family income by class of worker and by occupation
- 10. Proportion of farmers who own their lands
- 11. Income by sector
- 12. Renewal ratio of fishery resources
- 13. Conservation rate of forest
- 14. Actual stockpiles of crude oil and oil products

15. Number of vulnerable barangays w/ disaster prevention and management programs by province/city/ municipality
16. Number of municipalities/ barangays covered
17. Visitor Arrivals by Country of Residence
18. Number of visitors arrivals, average daily expenditure, average length of stay and amount of visitors receipts

b.2 Outcome Indicators

1. Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Shares (GDE), by region
 - Gross Domestic Expenditure - it is also equal to the final uses of goods and services (all uses excepts intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' price,less the value of imports of goods and services.
 - GDP at market prices is defined from the expenditure side as total final expenditure at purchasers' prices less total imports valued on free on board (f.o.b) (and not at purchasers' prices including taxes less subsidies on imports.
2. GDP by industry and by region (production approach)
 - GDP refers to the value of all goods and services produced domestically; the sum of gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the values of their outputs)
3. Gross National Product (GNP)
 - the GDP adjusted with the net factor income from the rest of the world. It refers to the aggregate earnings of the factors of production (nationals plus indirect taxes (net) and the capital consumption allowance.
4. Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF)
 - GDCF refers to outlays on construction, durable equipment and breeding stocks, orchard development and afforestation.
5. Total Factor Productivity (TFP) by industry
6. Productivity index due to IT enabled services
7. Cash Position (Government Revenues, Expenditures, Surplus/ Deficits
 - National government cash budget)
8. National Wealth
9. Over-all BOP Position (Balance of payments)
 - systematically summarizes for a specific period, the economic transaction of an economy's residents with the rest of the world
10. Balance of Trade
 - the difference between the export earnings and import payments of all goods or merchandise trade transacted by a country
11. Inflation Rate (CPI for all items)
 - measures the general increases in the price level. This indicator is derived from the annual growth rate of the GNP Implicit Price Index Number (IPIN)
12. Selected domestic interest rates (T-Bills, MRR, Loan Rates, Lending Rates)

13. Foreign Exchange Rates (Peso per US dollar rate)
 - the guiding rate for the exchange of one US dollar for peso and is computed as the weighted average of all foreign exchange transactions done through the Philippine Dealing System during the preceding day pursuant to Circular Letter dated July 30, 1992
14. Labor Force Participation Rate by region
 - Household population 15 years and over by employment status and by region
15. Unemployment rate by sex, region and area
 - proportion in percent of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force
16. Simple and functional literacy rate of the population 10 years old and over by region (which requires a reasonable capability of communicating by written language)
17. Family income by class of worker and by occupation
18. Total housing expenditure and percent to total family expenditure by region and by income decile
19. Poverty incidence by province and basic sector
20. Gini ratio by region
 - a measure of the inequality in income distribution, with limits 0 for perfect equality and 1 for perfect inequality
21. Poverty incidence by basic sector
22. Pollution to air and water of selected economic activities
23. Number/percent increase of apprehensions in road traffic and smoke belching
24. Amount of contribution of collaborating NGOs and foreign donors involved in management of water and fishery resources
25. Percent change in the quantity of fish production by type of operation
26. Number of dead rivers, seas, lakes rehabilitated
27. Depletion rate of mineral resources
28. Reforested area by location
29. Environmental degradation caused by selected economic activities
30. Ratio of total energy consumption to total energy supply by industry
31. Ratio of total oil consumption to total supply by industry
32. Energization rate
33. Power generation by source, by utility, and by grid
34. Poverty incidence by province and basic sector
 - proportion of families/population whose annual per capita income falls below the annual per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/ population
35. Poverty threshold
 - annual per capita income required or the amount to be spent to satisfy nutritional requirements (100% RDA for energy, 100% RDA for protein and 80% RDA for vitamins and minerals) and other basic needs

b.4 Formation and exit protocol indicators

1. Collective bargaining agreements filed and workers covered by region
2. Number of strikes/lockout notices filed, actual strikes, workers involved and man-days lost

b.5 Institutions indicators

1. Number of newly registered corporations and partnerships
2. Teacher-student ratio in government elementary and secondary schools
3. Number of TVET trainers trained by region
4. Number of public and private schools by region and by level of education
5. Number of elementary textbooks distributed by region
6. Number of insurance companies authorized to transact business in the Philippines
7. General Statistics for establishments by selected industries 2003
8. Number and membership of enterprise-based unions by region
9. General Statistics for manufacturing establishments with average total employment of 20 or more workers by major industry group
10. Number of Financial Institutions
11. Number of licensed radio stations by type of station
12. Number of duly organized water district, filed and issued Conditional Certificate of Conformance by region
13. Number of registered airports
14. Number of ports by district office, type of port and area of operation

b.6 Implementation Indicators

1. Average processing time for government transaction by department/agency
2. Employee-computer ratio by government and by business
3. Percent of business implementing fair wages and safe working conditions
4. Environmental degradation caused by selected economic activities
5. Stationary source emissions in the National Capital Region
6. Pollution to air and water of selected economic activities

C. POLITICAL AFFAIRS

c.1 Input indicators

1. Number of CSOs engaged in political discourse
2. Number of bills enrolled by members of each political party
3. Population 18 years and above
4. Number of seats and candidates in elective position
5. Average number of bills filed per lawmaker
6. Number of government participation in bilateral, regional/ international meetings and conferences (e.g. anti-terrorism)
7. Proportion of barangays with barangay courts

8. Number of disputes brought to the Lupong Tagapamayapa by type of case and by region
9. Total number of local government units (LGUs)
10. Number of fire safety awareness campaign conducted
11. Number of fire incidents by origin, by motive, and by type and cost of damage
12. Number of indigent persons in custody/detention who request for legal assistance
13. Clientele assisted by the public attorney's office by activities/services
14. Number and proportion of PNP positions filled up by rank and by status of appointment
15. Number of reported crimes by geographic area, and by type of crime
16. Budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system by pillar and by agency
17. Number of warrants of arrest issued by the different courts nationwide
18. Volume of cases filed by type of case
19. Number of cases handled by type of court and by status of case
20. Case inflow by type of court
21. refers to the summation of cases newly filed, cases revived/reopened, and cases received from other salas/courts during the reference period
22. Average jail population by inmate classification (adult or minor) and status (detained or sentenced)
23. Number of correctional personnel by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.)
24. Number of rehabilitation activities conducted or services rendered by type of program (education and skills development training, livelihood assistance, medical/dental, religious, recreational, and paralegal counseling), and by number of clients benefited
25. Distribution of probationers by socio-demographic profile (sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, etc.), by type of crime committed, and by length of probation period
26. Number of anti-corruption laws enacted

C.2 Output Indicators

1. Number of political harassment cases resolved
2. Number of bills made into law by political party members
3. Number of registered voters, by sex
4. Number of elected women
5. Average number of bills approved per lawmaker
6. Number of treaties on security forged
7. Number of disputes brought to the "Lupong Tagapamayapa" by type of case, by action taken, and by status of case
8. Number of provincial, city and municipal POCs organized
9. Compliance rate to fire safety measures
10. Fireman-to-population ratio

11. an indicator that measures the adequacy of the firefighting manpower to safeguard the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total number of firemen
12. Number of cases handled by nature of work involved (preliminary investigation, inquest, pleadings, summary procedure, etc.)
13. Policeman-to-population ratio
 - is an indicator that measures the adequacy of the police force in its task of promoting peace and order, and of providing security to the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total number of policemen.
14. Crime rate
15. Number of crimes committed per 100,000 population
16. Number of wanted persons arrested by type of crime committed
17. Number of cases for preliminary investigation resolved within 45 days by type of case
18. Average caseload per lawyer/judge by type of court and by status of case
19. Case outflow by type of court
20. Ratio of guard to prisoner
21. Number and type of training courses provided to qualified correctional personnel
22. Number of prisoners released by agency (BJMP, BUCOR, PPA, BPP), and by mode of release (parole, probation, pardon, service of sentence, etc.)
23. Total probation investigation and supervision cases handled
24. Inmate profile by prison facility
25. Ratio of corruption cases resolved over number of cases filed (case disposition rate)

c.3 Outcome indicators

1. Percent change on cases of political harassment filed
2. Proportion of laws to bills passed by each political party
3. Voters' turnout rate, by sex
4. Proportion of elective positions held by women
5. Number of legislative bills executed/ implemented affecting electoral and political party system
6. Proportion and cost of bills approved to total bills filed
7. Incidence of violations to national laws and international treaties
8. Growth rate of the percentage of cases settled amicably at the barangay level by type of case, and by mode of dispute resolution
9. Percent of LGUs with organized POCs
10. Percent reduction in fire occurrences
11. Ratio of investigated fire incidents over filed cases in court
12. Total number of indigent litigants who availed of free legal assistance by type of activity/service
13. Percentage of PNP budget to total budgetary appropriation for criminal justice system
14. Crime solution efficiency rate
15. Reported index and non-index crimes by region, and by type of crime

16. Conviction rate
17. Number of traffic accidents investigated
18. Disposition rate of cases investigated and prosecuted
19. Court case disposition rate, by type of court
 - '-refers to the ratio of total cases decided/resolved in a year over total cases filed. A ratio of less than one indicates an increasing backlog; greater than one, decreasing backlog; and equal to one means that the backlog is being maintained.
20. Congestion rate
21. Number of correctional personnel benefited from career training and development program by rank, and by place of assignment
22. Recidivism rate
23. Estimated government savings derived from probation
24. Incidence of graft and corruption

c.4 Institution indicators

1. Number of precincts
2. Number of judges by type of court and sex

c.5 Implementation indicators

1. Number of consultations made with lobby groups
2. Average time of deliberation of bills before it becomes a law
3. Number of consultations with affected sectors
4. Percentage of population aware of free legal assistance
5. Number of escapees and escapees recaptured by region

Given the long list of governance indicators , these indicators were subjected to the following criteria:

II. Criteria Used for Selecting the Core Governance Indicators

- 1. Primarily national in scope.** Even sub-national data can be aggregated to come up with a national figure for standard comparison across the country;
- 2. Policy-relevant.** The indicator should be capable of providing clear measures of key policy issues and concerns; or should be responsive and relevant in monitoring the impact of policy changes;
- 3. Specific.** The indicators have the capacity to definitely measure a specific attribute or characteristic for the purpose of determining the extent to which an objective has been attained, or the indicator is appropriate to measure only the phenomena for which it has been selected, and be definite in terms of magnitude and time;

4. **Sensitive.** The indicator has the capacity to measure changes in the phenomena which it intends to measure. The indicator should reflect actual changes in absolute levels or trends related to the aspect of conditions implicit in the areas of concern;
5. **Measurable.** The indicator can be expressed in quantitative measure based on available data or can easily be obtained;
6. **Easy to understand.** For easy understanding and comprehension of everyone; and
7. **Time invariant.** Desired outcomes and targets cannot easily be adjusted and manipulated to suit existing accomplishments/conditions.

Based on these criteria, the long list was trimmed down to include the core indicators only based on the impact or desired outcomes as shown in the attached matrix.