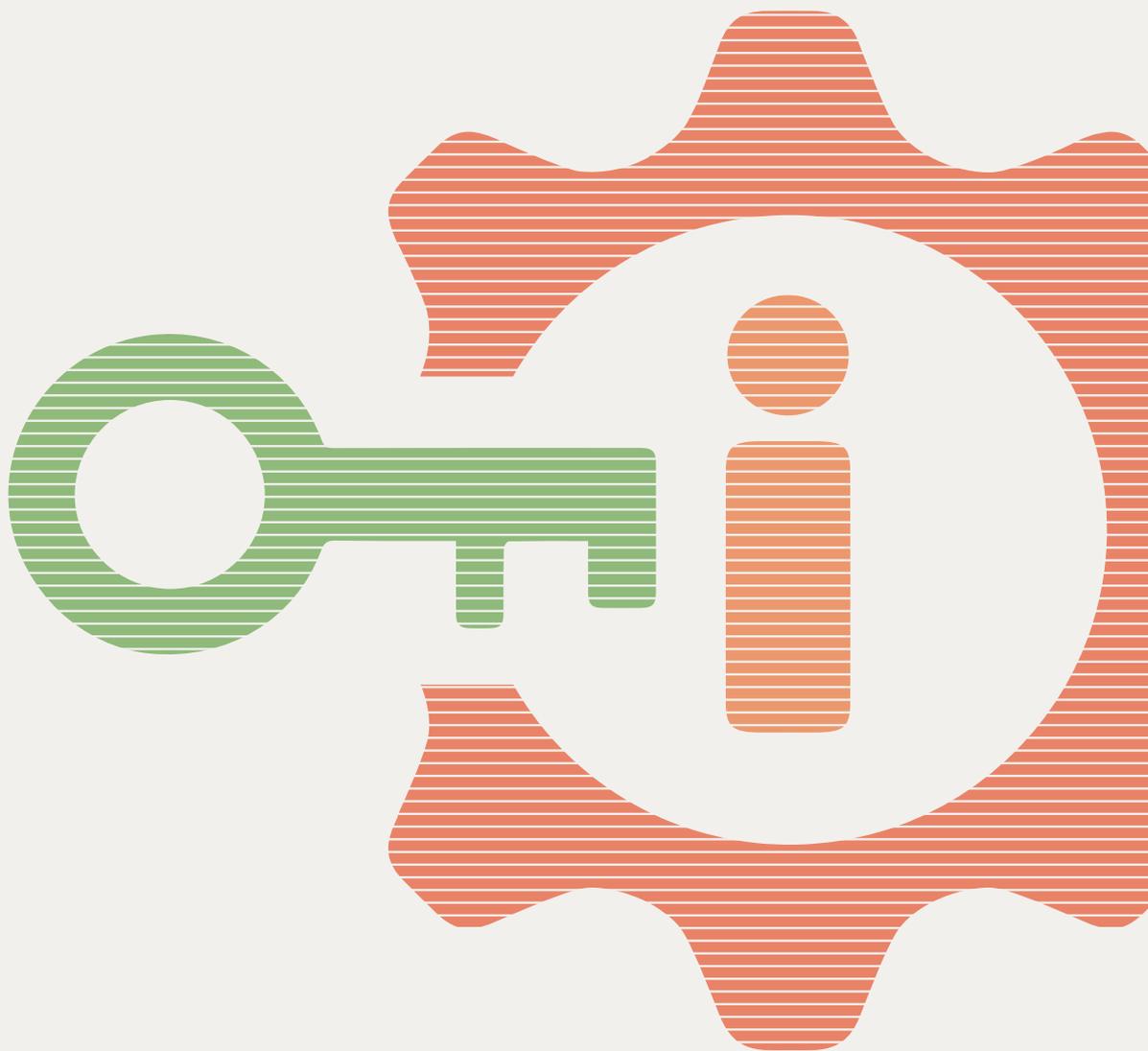




Development *and* Access to Information

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TECHNOLOGY &
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The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession.

The Technology & Social Change Group (TASCHA) at the University of Washington Information School explores the design, use, and effects of information and communication technologies in communities facing social and economic challenges. With experience in over 50 countries, TASCHA brings together a multidisciplinary network of researchers, practitioners, and policy experts to advance knowledge, create public resources, and improve policy and program design.

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Appendix 1: Research Process

The research process was composed of two main activities: establishing an indicator baseline and conducting stakeholder consultations.

A. Establishing an indicator baseline

Three steps were taken to select the collection of indicators used to create an indicator baseline. Researchers (1) reviewed the universe of indicators on development, access to information, and libraries (see list of sources below); (2) established codes, criteria, and ordinal scores; and (3) assigned codes and applied criteria to selected indicators.

1. *Reviewed universe of indicators.* Researchers scanned databases and reports from more than 30 international organizations, NGOs, and private sources, resulting in a list of nearly 1,000 indicators of interest. That list was reduced to the 300 indicators that aligned more closely within the four dimensions of the DA2I framework. We reviewed the methodology used for all selected indicators.
2. *Established codes, criteria, and ordinal scores.* Codes were chosen to reflect the nature of data available for each indicator: collection frequency, data collection method, geographic coverage of data, data granularity, extent of public availability, and theme. Criteria were then assigned to prioritize indicators based on these characteristics, as well as other characteristics related to project objectives. Criteria included:
 - **Relevance:** The indicator provides useful information on the state of A2I or libraries and can help guide the decisions of key decision-makers. Or, for a "library" themed indicator, it is relevant to an SDG target.
 - **Directness:** The indicator directly supports an SDG target.
 - **Validity:** The indicator is constructed from reputable/established data sources that are of known quality and adequately documented.
 - **Reach:** Data are collected in most countries.
 - **Comparability:** Data are currently collected, have been collected at least once before, and are expected to be collected into the future.

- **Availability:** Data are available (open) and cost-effective (free or relatively inexpensive).
 - (Optional) **Disaggregation:** An indicator is disaggregated by sex, age, residence (urban/rural), and other characteristics, as relevant and possible.

From the criteria, an ordinal scale of 1-3 (e.g., high to low, free to expensive) was constructed for each criterion, allowing the indicators to be scored and ranked.

3. *Assigned codes and applied criteria* to each of 300 indicators. The resulting scores and ranks were used to inform the selection of indicators within each dimension of the DA2I framework.

The result of this process is shown in Appendix 3, Glossary of Indicators.

Additionally, this report references extremely valuable qualitative and quantitative data gathered from reports, white papers, and studies to contextualize baseline data. Such complementary data was excluded from the DA2I baseline, generally on the basis of medium to low criteria scores on the reach, comparability, or availability.

B. Consultations with stakeholders

The researchers conducted three rounds of meetings with leadership and staff from NGOs that work on issues related to information access, library support organizations, and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. The meetings were used to solicit feedback on the strategy, baseline indicators, and analytical approach of the DA2I project, leading to the introduction of additional data sources and a revised analysis plan. Based on feedback obtained, the researchers reconsidered their plan to measure progress on individual SDG targets in relationship to access to information. They chose instead to investigate the contributions that access to information makes to development in a more integrated way, across the SDG agenda, by applying the DA2I conceptual framework.

C. List of sources consulted for indicator selection

Access Info Europe and the Centre for Law and Democracy

Alliance for Affordable Internet

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Data Atlas (Global Libraries Common Impact Measurement System data)

Carter Center

European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations: Knowledge and Information Centre

Environmental Democracy Index (convened by World Resources Institute)

Eurostat Information Society

Freedom House

Gallup

Global Forum on Migration and Development

Google

Indicator World Stats

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

International Labour Organization

International Organization for Standardization

International Telecommunication Union

Netcraft

Online Computer Library Center global library statistics

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Pew Research Center

Sustainable Development Goal 16 Data Initiative

Union for Ethical Biotrade

United Nations Statistics Division

United States Agency for International Development

Varieties of Democracy Index

Web Index

World Health Organization

Wikipedia

World Intellectual Property Organization

World Bank

World Economic Forum

World Migration Institute

Worldwide Governance Indicators

World Summit on the Information Society
