

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

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Abstract. This paper presents estimates of six dimensions of governance covering 199 countries and territories for four time periods: 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002. These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 25 separate data sources constructed by 18 different organizations. We assign these individual measures of governance to categories capturing key dimensions of governance, and use an unobserved components model to construct six aggregate governance indicators in each of the four periods. We present the point estimates of the dimensions of governance as well as the margins of errors for each country for the four periods. The governance indicators reported here are an update and expansion of our previous work, part of a research project on indicators initiated in 1998 (Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton 1999a,b and 2002). We also address various methodological issues, including the interpretation and use of the data given the estimated margins of errors. The data, as well as a web-based graphical interface, are available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002/.

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1. Introduction

This paper presents a set of estimates of six dimensions of governance covering 199 countries and territories for four time periods: 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002. These indicators are based on several hundred variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 25 separate data sources constructed by 18 different organizations. We assign the individual measures of governance perceptions to six categories capturing key dimensions of governance, and use an unobserved components model to construct six aggregate governance indicators in each of the four periods. The governance indicators reported here are an update and expansion of our previous work (Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton (KKZ) 1999a,b and 2002 and Kaufmann and Kraay 2002). The data, as well as a web-based graphical interface, are available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002.

In this paper we first describe the data we draw on for this round of the governance indicators. As discussed in more detail below, we have obtained several new data sources, and we have updated our existing data sources forward and backward in time to 2002 and 1996 respectively. The indicators for 1998 and 2000 reported in this paper are based on the indicators for 1997/98 and 2000/01 that we have constructed in previous work. However, in light of the availability of several new data sources, we have decided to revise these indicators to reflect the new data that we have obtained, resulting in indicators for 1998 and 2000 that are intended to replace our previous measures.

We next briefly review the aggregation procedure and describe the resulting governance indicators. As we have emphasized in our previous work, an attractive feature of the aggregation method we use is that it provides us with not only estimates of governance for each country, but also with measures of the precision or reliability of these estimates, for every country, indicator, and year. While the addition of data has improved the precision of our governance indicators relative to previous years, the margins of error associated with estimates of governance remain large relative to the units in which governance is measured. This implies that cross-country comparisons of levels of governance based on this type of data should be made with due caution. This is

particularly the case for changes over time, which in the vast majority of cases are small relative to the margins of error associated with our estimates of governance.

In the final section of the paper we discuss in more detail several issues related to the construction and use of our governance indicators. We first discuss the usefulness of subjective measures of governance relative to alternatives. We also empirically investigate the importance of ideological biases in expert assessments of corruption, and find little evidence that they are present. We then discuss in more detail the consequences of the substantial margins of error associated with the governance indicators, using the aid allocation rules proposed for the U.S. Government's Millennium Challenge Account as an illustration. We also note that margins of error are not unique to subjective indicators of governance, and show how to infer corresponding margins of error for more quantitative or objective indicators that have been proposed in recent years. We also provide some description of the limited available information on global trends in governance over the past six years covered by our indicators. Finally, we conclude with a comparison of our Control of Corruption indicator with the Corruption Perceptions Index produced by Transparency International.

2. Measuring Governance

2.1 Governance Clusters

We construct six aggregate governance indicators, motivated by a broad definition of governance as the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes (1) the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced, (2) the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies, and (3) the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them. This classification of indicators into clusters corresponding to this definition of governance is not intended to be definitive. Rather, drawing on existing definitions of governance, we unbundled it reflecting our views of what constitutes a consistent and useful organization of the data that is concordant with prevailing notions of governance.

The first two governance clusters are intended to capture the first part of our definition of governance: the process by which those in authority are selected and replaced. We refer to the first of these as “Voice and Accountability”, and include in it a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. We also include in this category indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in holding monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions. The second governance cluster is labeled “Political Stability and Absence of Violence”. In this index we combine several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power will be destabilized or overthrown by possibly unconstitutional and/or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. This index captures the idea that the quality of governance in a country is compromised by the likelihood of wrenching changes in government, which not only has a direct effect on the continuity of policies, but also at a deeper level undermines the ability of all citizens to peacefully select and replace those in power.¹

The next two clusters summarize various indicators of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies. In “Government Effectiveness” we combine into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on “inputs” required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods. The second cluster, which we refer to as “Regulatory Quality”, is more focused on the policies themselves. It includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

¹ It is worth noting that there is some ambiguity regarding the normative direction of a few of the subcomponents this indicator. For example, a few of our sources rank countries such as Cuba and North Korea highly in terms of their political stability, which simply reflects the longevity of the governments in power in these countries.

The last two clusters summarize in broad terms the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions which govern their interactions. In “Rule of Law” we include several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions, and importantly, the extent to which property rights are protected. The final cluster, which we refer to as Control of Corruption, measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. Despite this straightforward focus, the particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of “additional payments to get things done,” to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring “grand corruption” in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in “state capture”. The presence of corruption is often a manifestation of a lack of respect of both the corrupter (typically a private citizen or firm) and the corrupted (typically a public official or politician) for the rules which govern their interactions, and hence represents a failure of governance according to our definition.

2.2 Sources of Governance Data

In this section we provide a brief overview of the sources of governance data underlying our composite indicators. Table 1 provides a list of all of the sources that we have used to construct our governance indicators for 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002.² Details on each of these sources are provided in Appendix A. Details on how we have assigned individual questions from each of these sources to our six governance clusters are provided in Appendix B.

For the 2002 indicators we use 250 individual measures, taken from 25 different sources, produced by 18 different organizations. These organizations include international organizations, political and business risk-rating agencies, think-tanks, and

² Note we refer to the previously available periods, namely, 1997/98, as 1998, and 2000/01, as 2000, for convenience. As discussed in this paper, the estimates for these two previously available periods have also been updated and revised, given the additional data that became available.

non-governmental organizations. In 2002, we have included six new data sources relative to our previous work: Afrobarometer (a survey of individuals in 12 African countries), Reporters Without Borders (an assessment of press freedoms compiled by an international journalists' organization), Human Rights (a numerical coding of the assessments of certain dimensions of human rights as reported by U.S. State Department and Amnesty International, as first reported in Cingranelli and Richards (2001) and subsequently updated and expanded by Craig Webster, World Markets Online (a commercial risk-rating agency), Voice of the People (a citizen survey sponsored by Gallup International), and the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (known as CPIA), an internal assessment of country performance constructed by World Bank country economists.³

Two of the new sources that we have added in 2002 are also available for earlier years (Human Rights and CPIA). In order to make full use of this additional data, as well as to improve the comparability of the governance indicators over time, we have revised our previous indicators for 1997/98 and 2000/01 to incorporate these sources. In particular, we begin with the same underlying sources that we used in the past for these two periods. We then add the data from Human Rights and CPIA, and we discard two minor sources that we have used in the past but are no longer available.⁴ We then recompute the aggregate indicators based on this revised dataset. For notational convenience, we refer to these revised indicators as the indicators for 1998 and 2000, even though both of these measures are based on data from a two-year period. Finally, a subset of our indicators are available in 1996. Based on these sources, we also construct aggregate governance indicators for this period.

As in our previous work, we continue to distinguish sources according to (1) whether they are *polls* of experts, or *surveys* of businesspeople or citizens in general,

³ It is worth noting that we do not use the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) as a component of our aggregate corruption indicator. This is because the CPI is itself an aggregate of a number of individual sources, all of which we have already included in our corruption indicator.

⁴ These are the Central European Economic Review which rated a sample of transition economies and ceased publication after our only use of this source in the 1997/98 indicators, and the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, which has also discontinued its rating of a small number of Asian economies. Dropping these sources does not affect our country coverage, and makes the aggregate indicators more comparable over time.

and (2) the extent to which the sample of countries included in the sources is *representative* of the world as a whole. The advantages and disadvantages of polls of experts relative to surveys of market participants are well-known, and are discussed in our previous papers (KKZ 1999b, 2002 and Kaufmann and Kraay 2002). Briefly, the choice among these two types of governance data involves tradeoffs in terms of cross-country comparability versus first-hand knowledge of local conditions. Polls of experts in general are explicitly designed to provide comparable results across countries, through elaborate benchmarking procedures. However, their reliability depends greatly on the ability of the small group of experts involved to provide objective and accurate assessments of the governance dimensions being measured.⁵ In contrast, surveys typically draw on the responses of large numbers of local respondents with direct first-hand knowledge of local conditions. However, to the extent that ostensibly identical survey questions are interpreted differently by respondents with different cultural and/or socioeconomic backgrounds, it can be difficult to make cross-country comparisons using survey responses.⁶ For example, it is easy to see how responses to a question on the prevalence of “improper practices” can be affected by country-specific perceptions of what such practices might be.

Sources of governance data also vary with respect to the sample of countries they cover. A number of sources cover a very large sample of developed and developing countries, while others cover very narrowly-focused samples of countries. Also, many of the poorest and/or smallest countries in the world tend not to be covered by many commercially-oriented polls because they are relatively unattractive to foreign investors.

⁵ Most of the polls of experts we rely on are based on the views of a large group of raters. For example, the Economist Intelligence Unit is based in London and prepares its assessments based on the views of a worldwide network of correspondents. Similarly, Freedom House is based in New York but bases its assessments on a global network of correspondents and human rights monitors, and Reporters Without Borders, based in France, constructs its assessments based on a global network of reporters. Other polls of experts have a narrower institutional affiliation for their respondents. For example the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Transition Report ratings are primarily based on the assessments of EBRD staff based in London and the State Department component of our Human Rights measure reflects the views of U.S. State Department employees. Below we discuss in more detail evidence regarding potential ideological biases in the assessments of polls of experts.

⁶ It is important to note that our three main sources of firm-level survey data (the Geneva-based World Economic Forum’s Global Competitiveness Report, the Lausanne-based Institute for Management Development’s World Competitiveness Yearbook, and the Washington-based World Bank’s business environment surveys) primarily interview domestic as opposed to foreign-owned firms in the countries they cover.

Since there is a strong positive association across countries between governance and per capita incomes, this difference between sources makes it difficult a priori to compare indicators from sources which cover sets of countries with very different income levels. Similarly, there may be regional differences in governance which hamper simple comparisons across sources. For example, it is difficult to compare a governance rating based only on transition economies with one based on a broad set of countries. As discussed in a previous paper (KKZ 1999a), the methodology we use to construct aggregate governance indicators takes these differences in country coverage into account as the data from individual sources are transformed into common units for aggregation across sources. Table 1 also contains a column indicating which sources we treat as representative and non-representative.

2.3 Aggregation Methodology

Implicit in our organization of the data is the view that, within each cluster, each of these indicators measures a similar underlying basic concept of governance. Given this view, there are considerable benefits from combining these related indicators into an aggregate governance indicator for each cluster. First, the aggregate indicators span a much larger set of countries than any individual source, permitting comparisons of governance across a broader set of countries than would be possible using any single source. Second, aggregate indicators can provide more precise measures of governance than individual indicators. Third, it is possible to construct quantitative measures of the precision (and thus margins of error) of both the aggregate governance estimates for each country, as well as their components.

We now present in some detail the statistical methodology used to construct our aggregate governance indicators. Readers who are already familiar with our approach, or who are not interested in the technical details, can skip the remainder of this subsection. For each of the governance clusters, we combine the component indicators into an aggregate governance indicator using the same methodology used to calculate our first set of indicators, as documented in detail in KKZ (1999a). We use an extension of the standard unobserved components model which expresses the observed data in each cluster as a linear function of the unobserved common component of governance, plus a disturbance term capturing perception errors and/or sampling variation in each

indicator.⁷ In particular, we assume that we can write the observed score of country j on indicator k , $y(j,k)$, as a linear function of unobserved governance, $g(j)$, and a disturbance term, $\varepsilon(j,k)$, as follows:

$$(2.1) \quad y(j,k) = \alpha(k) + \beta(k) \cdot (g(j) + \varepsilon(j,k))$$

where $\alpha(k)$ and $\beta(k)$ are unknown parameters which map unobserved governance $g(j)$ into the observed data $y(j,k)$. As a choice of units, we assume that $g(j)$ is a random variable with mean zero and variance one. We assume that the error term has zero mean and a variance is the same across countries, but differs across indicators, i.e. $E[\varepsilon(j,k)^2] = \sigma_\varepsilon^2(k)$. Finally we assume that the errors are independent across sources, i.e. $E[\varepsilon(j,k) \cdot \varepsilon(j,l)] = 0$ for l different from k . This assumption imposes the identifying assumption that the only reason why two sources might be correlated with each other is because they are both measuring the same underlying unobserved governance dimension.⁸

The disturbance term $\varepsilon(j,k)$ captures two sources of uncertainty in the relationship between true governance and the observed indicators. First, the particular aspect of governance covered by indicator k is imperfectly measured in each country, reflecting either perception errors on the part of experts (in the case of polls of experts), or sampling variation (in the case of surveys of citizens or entrepreneurs). Second, the relationship between the particular concept measured by indicator k and the corresponding broader aspect of governance may be imperfect. For example, even if the particular aspect of corruption covered by some indicator k , (such as the prevalence of “improper practices”) is perfectly measured, it may nevertheless be a noisy indicator of corruption if there are differences across countries in what “improper practices” are

⁷ Unobserved components models were pioneered in economics by Goldberger (1972), and the closely-related hierarchical and empirical Bayes models in statistics by Efron and Morris (1971, 1972).

⁸ For some pairs of sources, this assumption may not be literally true. For example, it will be violated if different risk rating agencies base their own assessments on the assessments of other agencies included in our sample. We have to the best of our knowledge excluded any source of governance data where we found that it was explicitly based on another one of our sources. Nevertheless, the possibility of correlated errors remains. The main consequence of this is that our standard errors will be biased downwards -- see Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton (1999a) for an example. This underscores the importance of caution in comparing governance estimates across countries and over time, that we emphasize throughout.

considered to be. Both of these sources of uncertainty are reflected in the indicator-specific variance of the error term, $\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2(k)$.

Given estimates of the parameters of the model, $\alpha(k)$, $\beta(k)$, and $\sigma(k)$, we can compute estimates of governance for each country, as well as measures of the precision of these estimates. Formally, the estimate of governance for a country produced by the unobserved components model is the mean of the distribution of unobserved governance conditional on the $K(j)$ observed data points for that country. This conditional mean is the following weighted average of appropriately-rescaled scores of each of the component indicators:

$$(2.2) \quad E[g(j) | y(j,1), \dots, y(j, K(j))] = \sum_{k=1}^{K(j)} w(k) \cdot \frac{y(j,k) - \alpha(k)}{\beta(k)}$$

where the weights applied to each source k , $w(k) = \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon}(k)^{-2}}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{K(j)} \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k)^{-2}}$, are inversely

proportional to the variance of the error term of that source. As we discuss in more detail in the final section of the paper, we find that the efficiency gains from precision-weighting are substantial relative to the alternative of simply averaging re-scaled scores from each source for each country. We also report the standard deviation of this conditional distribution as an indicator of the confidence we can have in this estimate, which is:

$$(2.3) \quad SD[g(j) | y(j,1), \dots, y(j, K(j))] = \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{K(j)} \sigma_{\varepsilon}(k)^{-2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

This standard deviation is declining in the number of individual indicators in which a particular country appears, and is increasing in the variance of the disturbance term on each of these indicators.

The assumptions of the unobserved components model ensure that the distribution of unobserved governance in each country is normal, conditional on the data for that country. Therefore, these conditional means and standard deviations for each country have a natural interpretation. For example, a useful interpretation of the reported

estimates and standard deviations for each country is to note that there is a 90% probability that the “true” level of governance in a country is in an interval of plus or minus 1.64 times the reported standard deviation centered on the point estimate itself. We refer to such a range as a 90% confidence interval around the estimate of governance for a country.⁹

In order to implement this approach, we require estimates of all of the unknown survey-specific parameters, $\alpha(k)$, $\beta(k)$, and $\sigma_{\varepsilon}^2(k)$. We do this in a two-stage procedure. First, we assume that governance and the error terms in Equation (2.1) are jointly normally distributed, and then apply maximum likelihood methods using only the representative sources to retrieve the parameters of interest for each governance cluster. This is nothing more than a standard application of the unobserved components model. We cannot however include our many non-representative sources in the first stage of the estimation procedure. This is because the distribution of unobserved governance in the subset of countries covered by these surveys is not the same as that in the world as a whole. As a result, for these sources we cannot make the assumption that unobserved governance in the countries covered by these surveys follows a standard normal distribution, as is required by the maximum likelihood procedure.

We instead obtain the parameters of the non-representative sources in a two-stage procedure. First, we estimate the parameters of the model only for the representative sources, and construct preliminary estimates of governance based only on these sources. In the second stage, we treat these preliminary estimates as an observable proxy for governance, and obtain the parameters of interest for the non-representative sources by regressing these indicators on observable governance, i.e. by directly estimating Equation (2.1).¹⁰ We then use all the estimated parameters of the unobserved components model to construct a final set of estimates of governance.

⁹ This is a slight abuse of terminology, as these are not confidence intervals in the usual frequentist sense of a stochastically varying interval centered around a fixed unknown parameter. Rather, we treat governance as a random variable, and the 90% confidence interval is simply the 5th and 95th percentiles of the conditional distribution of governance given the observed data.

¹⁰ In order to get consistent estimates of the parameters of the non-representative sources, we need to adjust for attenuation bias caused by the fact that our observable proxy for governance is a noisy indicator of true governance. Fortunately, we can use the information on the standard errors associated with the governance estimates obtained in the first stage to do this.

The resulting estimates of governance have an expected value (across countries) of zero, and a standard deviation (across countries) of one. Due to sampling variability, this will not be exactly true for any one of our governance indicators in any period. To avoid any confusion regarding the units of the governance indicators, we rescale the estimates of governance by subtracting the mean (across countries) and dividing by the standard deviation (across countries) for each indicator, so that each indicator has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one in each period.

It is also important to note that we have assumed that the distribution of unobserved governance is the same in every period. In particular, this imposes the restriction that the mean or world average of governance is the same in each period. As a result, our indicators are not informative about global trends in governance, although they are potentially informative about changes in countries' relative positions over time. In the final section of this paper we discuss the limited available information on global trends in governance, based on some of our underlying sources.

3. Governance Indicators 1996-2002

3.1 Levels of Governance Worldwide

The aggregate governance indicators resulting from our methodology, for all countries, for each of the six indicators and for all four periods, are reported in Appendix C, Tables C1-C6. The governance estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one in each period. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes. As discussed in the previous section, this also implies that our estimates convey no information about global trends in governance. They are however informative about changes in countries' relative positions over time. Later in the paper we will discuss the limited available evidence on trends over time in global averages of governance.

Table 2 summarizes some of the key features of our governance indicators. In the top panel we show the number of countries included in each of the six indicators and four periods. The Voice and Accountability indicator covers the largest set of 199

countries.¹¹ With the exception of Political Stability which covers 186 countries, all the other indicators cover 195 countries. Over time, there has been a steady increase in the number of countries covered in each of our indicators. This increase in the number of data sources is reflected in an increase in the median number of sources available per country, which, depending on the governance component, ranges from four to six in 1996, and from six to eight in 2002. The proportion of countries in our sample for which our governance estimates are based on only one source has also declined considerably, to an average of only 10 percent of the sample in 2002. In the 2002 indicators we now cover virtually all countries in the world, and thus we do not expect major future improvements in country coverage.

An important consequence of this expanded data availability is that the margins of error for the governance indicators have declined, as shown in the final panel of Table 2. Depending on the governance component, in 1996 the average (for all countries) of the margins of error ranged from 0.26 to 0.40, while in 2002 the corresponding range is from 0.19 to 0.27. Moreover, the average margins of error for the revised 1998 and 2000 indicators are also lower than the previously available estimates, again reflecting the incorporation of more data for more countries. These declines in margins of error illustrate the benefits in terms of precision of constructing composite indicators based on as much information as possible.

Despite this increase in precision and the benefits of aggregation, the margins of error associated with estimates of governance remain substantial relative to the units in which governance is measured. We illustrate this point in Figure 1. In each panel of Figure 1, we order countries in ascending order according to their point estimates of governance in 2002 on the horizontal axis, and on the vertical axis we plot the estimate of governance and the associated 90% confidence interval described above. The size of these confidence intervals varies across countries, as different countries appear in different numbers of sources with different levels of precision. The resulting confidence intervals are large relative to the units in which governance is measured. To emphasize this point, the horizontal lines in Figure 1 delineate the quartiles of the distribution of

¹¹ A few of the entities covered by our indicators are not independent states (Puerto Rico, Hong Kong, West Bank/Gaza, Martinique, and French Guyana). A handful of very small independent principalities (Monaco, San Marino, and Andorra) are also included. For stylistic convenience we will refer to all 199 entities as “countries”.

governance estimates. Even though the differences between countries in the bottom and top quartiles are substantial, the number of countries that have 90% confidence intervals that lie entirely within a given quartile is not large.

From Figure 1 it should also be evident that many of the small differences in estimates of governance across countries are not likely to be statistically significant. For many applications, instead of merely observing the point estimates, it is therefore more useful to focus on the *range* of possible governance values for each country (as summarized in the 90% confidence intervals shown in Figure 1). For two countries at opposite ends of the scale of governance, whose 90% confidence intervals do not overlap, it is clear that there are in fact significant differences in governance between these two countries. For pairs of countries that are closer together and whose 90% confidence intervals overlap (which can also be seen in Figure 1), one should be much more circumspect about the significance of estimated differences in governance between two such countries.

Finally we consider the reasons for the differences across countries in the margins of error associated with governance estimates. As noted above, these differences are due to two factors: (i) cross-country differences in the number of sources in which a country appears, and (ii) differences in the precision of the sources in which each country appears. These two sources of variation can be seen from Equation (2.3), which shows that the precision of our estimates of governance increases as the number of sources increases, and as each underlying source becomes more precise. Figure 2 illustrates how, across countries, the standard error of the governance estimate for a country declines with the number of sources in which that country appears, using the Rule of Law indicator in 2002 as an example. The corresponding figures for other indicators and periods are similar. In all cases, the standard error of the governance indicator declines at the rate of the inverse of the square root of the number of sources, consistent with our assumption that errors are uncorrelated across sources. What this means in practice is that a 90% confidence interval for a country with only one source will be roughly twice as large as the 90% confidence interval for a country appearing in the median number of seven sources.

The second reason why margins of error differ across countries is because our sources differ in their estimated precision, and different countries appear in different sets of sources. Recall that for each source, we estimate the variance of the error with which it measures the unobserved “true” level of governance across countries. We then use the inverse of these estimated variances to weight sources when constructing the aggregate score for each country. This means that more precise sources (in the sense of providing less noisy signals of governance) receive more weight in the aggregate indicators. This procedure minimizes the variance of our estimates of governance for each country. Table 3 summarizes, for all sources, indicators, and periods, the weights applied to each source in constructing the corresponding aggregate indicator. In particular, the entries in each column report the weights that would be assigned to each source, for a hypothetical country appearing in all sources. If a country appears in a subset of sources, the weights applied would be proportionate to the ones reported for those sources. Looking across sources, we see that there is a great deal of variation in the weights assigned to different sources, reflecting substantial differences in our estimated precision of each individual source.¹² These differences are in turn reflected in differences in margins of error associated with governance scores for each country.

3.2 Changes over Time in Estimates of Governance

We now briefly discuss the changes over time in the governance indicators we have constructed. Before discussing specific countries and indicators, it is useful to distinguish between several potential reasons for changes in observed estimates of governance over time. Mechanically, the observed change in governance for a given country between two points in time can be attributed to four distinct factors: (1) changes in the perceptions of governance recorded in the underlying sources available in both periods for that country; (2) changes in the weights the aggregation procedure applies to different sources in each period; (3) additions to or deletions from the set of sources in which a country appears; and (4) the addition of new countries to the aggregate indicator

¹² When we estimate the unobserved components model, the estimated precision of each source reflects the extent to which that source is correlated with other sources. In our empirical framework, we are assuming that errors are uncorrelated across sources. As a result, sources that tend to be highly correlated with other sources are more informative, and hence have lower error variances, than sources that tend to be only weakly correlated with other sources.

which systematically rate better or worse than the country in question (since as discussed above our indicators measure only countries' relative positions).

Changes in scores assigned to countries by underlying sources is the most direct and straightforward measure of how governance in a country changes over time. Interpreting changes over time in the aggregate indicators due to the remaining three reasons is somewhat more difficult, and involves tradeoffs. Consider first the re-weighting of sources that occurs from year to year as the observed correlations among sources change. The advantage of this re-weighting is that it ensures that in each year we have the most precise possible estimates of the level of governance. On the other hand, the disadvantage is that some of the changes over time in governance estimates for a given country will reflect this re-weighting rather than changes in the underlying indicators. However, in a previous paper (KKZ 2002) we showed that these changes in weights on average account for only a small fraction of the variance of changes in governance estimates.

There are also tradeoffs in interpreting the changes in governance estimates due to the addition of new sources for that country. Adding new data sources improves the precision of our estimates of the *level* of governance in a country at a single point in time. However, if the new source or sources rate a country significantly differently from existing sources, this can result in changes in estimates of governance which need not reflect actual changes in governance, but rather simply reflect the inclusion of new information relative to the previous period. In order to reduce the importance of this source of variation in governance estimates, as well as to improve the precision of our estimates of the level of governance in past years, we have recalculated our previous indicators incorporating all of the data we now have at our disposal. Nevertheless, the 2002 indicators also reflect the information embodied in a few new sources relative to 2000 and previous periods, and this provides a further reason why changes over time should be interpreted with some caution.¹³

Since our indicators measure only countries' governance performance relative to each other, changes over time in relative performance may also reflect the addition of

¹³ On the website displaying the data (www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/govdata2002/) we have made available an option for users to identify the sources of governance data used for each country, indicator, and period.

new countries to the aggregate indicator. If for example we add a country with a governance rating that is high relative to those countries already in the index, then by construction all the countries which rank lower than this country will receive lower scores. It is easy however to remove this source of bias from comparisons of governance estimates over time. For example, if comparisons over time are based on changes in countries' percentile ranks within the set of countries common to both periods, then this source of variation is removed. We therefore recommend this procedure as a robustness check when considering changes over time in a specific country or set of countries. In practice, however, we find that this source of bias is relatively small, especially when comparing 2002 with 2000, since following the revisions for the 2000 estimates due to the increased availability of sources there are now only small changes in the number of countries covered between these two periods.

A final issue concerns the statistical significance of observed changes in the aggregate indicators. The first thing to note is that *changes* in the estimates of governance tend to be small relative to the *levels* of governance. This can be seen from Table 4 which shows, for each of the six indicators, the standard deviation (across countries) of changes in governance over the periods 2002-2000, 2000-1998, 1998-1996, and 2002-1996. Recall that the standard deviation of the level of governance is equal to one by construction. The standard deviation of changes in governance is substantially smaller than one for all subperiods and all indicators. This suggests that the margins of error for the levels of governance are even larger relative to the observed *changes* in governance than they are relative to the observed *levels* of governance.

It is difficult to be more precise about the statistical significance of changes in governance, for the following reason. Recall that for each period, our aggregation procedure allows us to summarize our knowledge about governance in a given country in terms of the distribution of unobserved governance conditional on the data that we see for that country. As discussed above, we use the mean of this conditional distribution as our best estimate of the level of governance in a country, and the standard deviation of this distribution to summarize the precision of our knowledge about governance for that country. However, when we repeat our aggregation procedure in successive periods, we do not produce any information about the *joint* distribution of

governance in successive periods. Without this joint distribution, we cannot make precise probabilistic statements about changes over time in governance.¹⁴

Instead, we adopt the simple rule of thumb of focusing only on changes in governance for those countries in which the 90% confidence intervals in the two periods do not overlap. Figure 3 illustrates the use of this rule of thumb to highlight large changes in governance between 2002 and 2000. In each of the six panels, we plot the 2002 score on the horizontal axis, and the 2000 score on the vertical axis. We also plot the 45-degree line in red, so that countries above this line correspond to declines in the quality of governance, while countries below the line correspond to improvements in governance. The countries with changes in governance that are large relative to their margins of error in each period are highlighted in red, and the 90% confidence intervals in both periods are indicated by vertical and horizontal lines. Finally, for each country which appears in the 2002 indicator but not in the 2000 indicator, we plot its score along the 45-degree line. This gives a visual summary of the distribution of governance among those countries that we have added to the sample in 2002.

The first striking feature to note from Figure 3 is that the number of countries with large changes in governance over this brief period is quite small, ranging from just one in the case of Voice and Accountability, to a maximum of 11 in the case of Regulatory Quality. This should not be surprising given the relatively short time period under consideration and the reality that in most countries, changes in governance tend to be quite gradual. Many of these changes are understandable in light of developments over the past two years. For example Argentina's recent financial crisis is reflected in strong declines in perceptions of governance across the board. Similarly, the recent turmoil in Zimbabwe is associated with a sharp decline in perceptions of Rule of Law. An interesting case is the United States, which registers a decline in Political Stability and Absence of Violence, reflecting heightened concerns about terrorism in the aftermath of September 11, 2001. On the other hand, reductions in sectarian violence in Sri Lanka drive an improved score in this category.

¹⁴ Extensions of our aggregation procedure along the lines of dynamic unobserved component models could in principle provide information about the joint distribution of governance over time. We have not yet attempted to implement this idea with our data.

The reasons for changes in some of the other countries highlighted in Figure 3 are less obvious. We examine these in more detail in Table 5. The first two columns of this table report the governance scores in 2000 and 2002. The next four columns summarize the importance of changes in a country's scores on the underlying indicators in which it appears. In the column labeled "Agree" we report the number of sources available in both periods which move in the same direction as the aggregate indicator. The columns labeled "No Change" and "Disagree" report the number of sources on which that country's score does not change or moves in the opposite direction to the aggregate indicator. For each country we also summarize the extent to which changes in the individual sources agree with the direction of change in the aggregate indicator by calculating the "Agreement Ratio", or "Agree" / ("Agree" + "Disagree"). Finally, the last two columns summarize the changes in the set of sources on which each country's score is based, reporting the number of sources dropped and added between the two periods.

Table 5 shows that the agreement ratio is quite high for countries with large changes in governance. Averaging across all countries and indicators, we find an average agreement ratio of 0.79. This provides some confidence that for countries with large changes in our governance estimates, these changes are being driven primarily by changes in underlying sources. In fact, there are only four countries where the agreement ratio is less than one-half – Belarus and Iraq for Regulatory Quality, and Madagascar and West Bank/Gaza for Control of Corruption. Noting that they are exceptions to the more generalized finding of broad agreement across sources, it is nonetheless useful to address transparently these anomalous cases. In the case of Belarus, the surprisingly high score in 2002 is driven primarily by its very strong responses from firms in BPS. Iraq on the other hand illustrates an unusual case in which the re-weighting of sources has a substantial effect on changes over time. In both periods, Iraq has one of the very worst scores in the world, so clearly the large change in Iraq's score does not reflect any real improvement during the period under consideration. Instead, it reflects the fact that the source which rated Iraq highest in 2002 received much less weight in the 2000 aggregate. For Control of Corruption, the large improvement observed in Madagascar and the large decline in West Bank/Gaza are both driven entirely by changes in the set of sources in which these countries appear. Madagascar appears in one new source which rates it quite highly (WMO), while

it does not appear in the 2002 version of CDU which gave it a poor score in 2000. Conversely for West Bank/Gaza, it fared quite well on WBS in 2000, but this source is not available in 2002 and it scores poorly on the only source we have available for 2002, WMO.

In summary, Table 5 suggests that at least for large changes in governance, we can have some confidence that these are primarily being driven by changes in these countries' scores on the indicators we have available for both periods. It is important to note however that the majority of smaller changes in governance reflect a combination of all four sources of variation discussed above. This can be seen from Table 6 which repeats the information in Table 5, but instead reports averages across all countries for the typically much smaller changes in the six governance indicators, between 2002 and 2000. Looking at all changes, rather than only at large changes as in the previous table, we see that the agreement ratio varies from 0.57 to 0.64, and for all six indicators is substantially lower than the agreement ratio for large changes in Table 5. This suggests that a greater degree of caution is in order when interpreting the typical small changes in governance estimates that we see from one period to the next. In principle we would expect changes over longer periods of time, such as 1996-2002, to be more informative. However, this is in part offset by the fact that there are larger changes in the composition of the sources comprising the aggregate indicators between these two periods.

4. Uses and Limitations of Governance Indicators

4.1 Perceptions Matter

In this subsection we briefly discuss why we rely exclusively on subjective or perceptions-based measures of governance when constructing our aggregate governance indicators. The primary reason for this choice is that for many of the key dimensions of governance, such as corruption or the confidence that property rights are protected, relevant objective data are almost by definition impossible to obtain, and so there are few alternatives to the subjective data on which we rely.

Consider for example corruption. Since corruption is by nature an illegal activity, direct measures of its prevalence do not exist. A variety of indirect measures are

possible, but none are without difficulty. For example, relying on the frequency of references to corruption in the media will reflect not only the prevalence of corruption, but also the extent to which the press are free and objective in their coverage of events. Similarly, relying on prosecutions or conviction rates in corruption trials will to no small extent reflect the competence and independence of the police and judicial system, and thus will not exclusively reflect the prevalence of corruption itself. Finally, in recent years a handful of papers have attempted to measure corruption by looking for patterns in objective data that can only be consistent with corruption. For example, DiTella and Shargrotsky (2003) document variation in the procurement prices paid for very homogenous medical inputs such as syringes across hospitals in Buenos Aires as an indicator of corruption in procurement. Along similar lines, Golden and Picci (2003) carefully document variation in the differences between existing stocks of public infrastructure and past flows of infrastructure spending across Italian regions, interpreting this gap as a measure of procurement corruption. While these last two papers represent important and interesting developments in measurement, cross-country measures of corruption based on this idea are not available – nor are they likely to be, given the major data requirements for this kind of exercise.

For some other dimensions of governance, objective measures may be available, but nevertheless suffer from two related weaknesses. For Voice and Accountability, it is possible to use objective data on the presence of elections to measure democratic participation. However, as is well known there is a great deal of variation across countries in the extent to which the outcome of elections actually reflect the will of the voters. Measuring the extent to which elections are subverted, either through intimidation, manipulation, or sheer fabrication of results, brings us quickly back to the realm of more subjective or perceptions-based data. This is just one example of the important distinction between *de jure* and *de facto* situations regarding governance across countries. Countries may have extensive formal protections of property rights codified in their legal system, that are honored only in the breach. For example, most countries in the world now have formal independent anti-corruption commissions, but their effectiveness varies greatly.

More generally, subjective perceptions of governance often matter as much as the legal reality. For example, on the basis of firm's perceptions on the undue influence

on the political decision-making process exerted by powerful firms, influencing laws, policies and regulations, Hellman and Kaufmann (2003) develop a measure for 'crony bias' or unequal influence across firms. The authors find a consistent pattern in which perceived unequal influence has strongly negative impact on the firm's assessment of public institutions, which in turn affects the behavior of the firm towards those institutions. Crony bias at both the firm and the country level is associated with lesser use of the courts by the firms to resolve business disputes, with lower enforceability of court decisions, lower levels of tax compliance, and higher levels of bribery. Thus, the evidence suggests that the inequality of influence not only damages the credibility of institutions among less (politically) powerful firms, but affects the likelihood that they will use and provide tax resources to support such institutions, thereby perpetuating the weakness of such institutions and likelihood of capture by the influential.

Finally, in recent years the economics and comparative political economy literature has generated a profusion of results linking a variety of objective measures of the structure of institutions to a range of governance outcomes. A non-exhaustive list of examples includes the links between decentralization and corruption; the effects of the structure of the legal system on financial market development; the effect of checks and balances in the political system on regulatory and fiscal performance; the effects of democratic institutions on a wide range of socioeconomic outcomes; and many others. While this literature has served to greatly expand our understanding of the deep institutional determinants of development, the objective measures of institutional quality and/or their historical determinants on which they rely do not lend themselves well to the construction of aggregate governance indicators like ours. The basic reason is that these indicators typically do not have normative content on their own, but only do so in the context of a particular empirical analysis linking these variables with a particular outcome. For example, while measures of decentralization may be correlated with the incidence of corruption across countries, generally the explanatory power of this variable is not sufficiently strong that decentralization could be considered to be a reasonable proxy for corruption.

None of this is to suggest that the subjective data on which we rely are problem-free. We have already discussed the relative strengths and weaknesses of polls of experts and stakeholder surveys in measuring governance. Beyond this, a generic

problem with many perceptions-based questions about governance is that they can be vague and open to interpretation. For example, a well crafted question to enterprises on corruption asks them for the estimated share of bribes in revenues expended annually by firms like theirs, and similarly another focused ‘experiential’ question probes into the percentage of the firm’s management time spent dealing with government officials on red tape. By contrast, generalized opinion questions such as a citizen’s perception of the overall tolerance of the population to corruption are less informative for our purposes. Nowadays we can increasingly rely on more specific, better crafted, and to an extent experiential questions, thanks to improvements that have taken place over time. For instance, in contrast with the mid-nineties, the GCS survey of firms contains much more specific questions to the firm about corruption and governance, and some are of a quantitative and experiential nature (such as percentage of senior management time spent with public officials); similarly BPS includes many detailed questions unbundling governance to very specific components, and quantifying phenomena such as the percentage of bribes paid yearly as a share of the firm’s revenues.

4.2 Potential Ideological Biases

A potential drawback of subjective data from polls of experts is that this kind of data may reflect the ideological tendencies of the institutions compiling the performance ratings. Our prior has been that this is not a major concern for the sources on which we rely. This is because we find a very high degree of correlation among virtually all of our sources, which is difficult to reconcile with a systematic ideological bias among certain sources. Nevertheless, it is useful to investigate the extent to which the differences in assessments across sources are related to observable measures of the ideology of the government in power in each country.

We do this as follows. Our identifying assumption is that surveys of firms or individuals are not tainted by ideology, since they reflect the views of a large number of respondents in each country. In contrast, it is possible that the views of a smaller number of raters affiliated with a particular institution may reflect the ideology of that group. We can therefore identify the effects of ideology by looking at the correlation across countries between the ideology of the government in power, and the *difference* in the percentile ranks assigned to countries by a poll of experts and a survey of individuals

and firms. We implement this idea using the World Bank’s Business Environment Survey (WBS) for 2000, and an independently available indicator variable that takes on the value 1 if the government in power is left-of-center, 2 if it is center, and 3 if it is right-of-center, taken from the database of political institutions constructed by Beck et. al. (2001). The coefficient on the ideology variable will therefore capture the extent to which a given poll of experts rates countries with left- or right-wing governments systematically differently from a survey.

The results are summarized in Table 7. The columns of Table 7 correspond to each of our polls of experts. In each of the six panels, we show the results of a regression of the difference between the percentile rank of a country on that poll and its rank on WBS on the indicator variable measuring the ideology of the government in that country. All variables are measured in 2000, which is the most recent year for which the ideology variable is available.¹⁵ A positive coefficient indicates that the poll in question tends to rate right-of-center governments more highly relative to a survey, while a negative coefficient indicates a bias towards left-of-center governments. Looking across the columns of Table 7, we find only one source which appears to have a consistent ideological bias, with the Heritage Foundation assigning relatively higher scores to countries with right-of-center governments than the corresponding surveys. However, it is worth emphasizing that this “ideology bias” is fairly modest in magnitude. The coefficient estimates indicate that a country with a right-of-center government would get between 7 and 10 percentile points higher than a center government. Moreover, in all cases, the ideology variable in a statistical sense explains only a trivial fraction of the difference in assessments between polls and surveys, suggesting that the importance of ideological biases in polls is quite small overall.

4.3 Margins of Error and Classifying Countries According to Governance Performance

¹⁵ For Voice and Accountability, we use GMS instead of WBS as the comparator survey. This is because the WBS questions used in VA are a bit special, capturing the extent to which firms have voice in the policymaking process, which is considerably narrower than most other polls. In contrast, GMS asks questions that more broadly correspond to the concepts covered by the polls of experts.

In this subsection we illustrate the importance of taking margins of error into account when assigning countries into groups according to their level of governance. Our discussion here is motivated by the recently-announced allocation rules for the new aid program of the United States Government, the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). On November 25, 2002 the U.S. Government released details of how it plans to allocate MCA funds towards countries that “govern justly”, “invest in people”, and “promote economic freedom”.¹⁶ This represents a major policy shift by a donor in moving to an allocation criteria which places governance issues center stage, and which relies on a highly transparent and objective empirical allocation criteria. The proposed criteria for country eligibility draw heavily on a number of cross-country measures of the quality of governance, including the five of the six governance indicators presented here. However, the MCA is of course not the only organization to make explicit use of governance indicators. For example the World Bank uses its internal assessments of countries policy performance, the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, to allocate concessional lending from its IDA facility.

The proposed MCA allocation rule is designed to ensure that MCA funds will be allocated to low-income countries with relatively sound policies and institutions. A group of 74 countries that are eligible for concessional IDA lending from the World Bank, and which have per capita incomes less than US\$1,435 in 2001, will potentially be eligible for MCA funds in its first year.¹⁷ According to the MCA eligibility rules, this set of countries will be rated according to 16 performance criteria covering three dimensions of performance: “governing justly” (6 criteria), “investing in people” (4 criteria), and “promoting economic freedom” (6 criteria). Four of the governance research indicators we have constructed (voice and accountability, government effectiveness, rule of law, and corruption) have been proposed as performance indicators under the MCA’s “governing justly” performance dimension, with the remaining two for this dimension

¹⁶ See Radelet (2003) for a detailed discussion of the MCA.

¹⁷ A number of countries with per capita income greater than US\$1,435 are currently eligible for IDA under the small island economies exception, but these will not be eligible for the MCA during the first year. The group of 74 countries is based on data on IDA eligibility available at www.worldbank.org/ida and per capita gross national income in U.S. dollars in 2001 using Atlas exchange rates available in the World Bank’s World Development Indicators. There will likely be differences between this list and the official list compiled by the MCA administration due to differences in data sources and updates, etc. In the second year, eligibility will expand to all countries with per capita incomes less than US\$1,435, and in the third year to all countries with per capita incomes less than US\$2,975.

being measures of civil liberties and political rights constructed by Freedom House. In addition, a fifth governance indicator, Regulatory Quality, is included under “promoting economic freedom”.

In order to qualify for MCA assistance, countries must (a) be in the top half of all potentially eligible countries according to the corruption rating from the governance indicators, and (b) must be in the top half of all potentially eligible countries on at least half of each of the performance criteria under each of the three dimensions of performance. This rule is designed to ensure that resources are channeled towards countries that are performing well in a variety of dimensions of governance, and in which corruption especially is relatively low. Given the abundant evidence of the importance of good institutions and policies for growth, development, and aid effectiveness, this type of allocation rule is certainly warranted. Moreover, an objective and monitorable set of criteria for determining MCA eligibility is highly desirable, both in terms of the process of aid allocation, and also in terms of creating clear incentives among potential recipients of this aid.

However, it is important to note that the substantial margins of error associated with governance estimates mean that it is difficult to assign many countries to a definitive performance category according to their estimated level of governance. This point applies to any of the MCA criteria, or any other indicator for that matter. Recognizing these margins of error, the MCA criteria appropriately do not require countries to pass the median hurdle on all indicators. However, the proposed MCA allocation rule in principle required countries to score in the top half of all relevant countries on the corruption indicator, which would constitute a “hard hurdle” for eligibility. While it is reasonable to subscribe to the notion that corruption should be an important factor in allocating aid, it is important to emphasize that a simple “in-or-out” rule runs the risk of misclassifying some countries precisely because margins of error are not trivial. This possibility is recognized in the MCA fact sheet, which provides for some flexibility to *de facto* ‘soften’ somewhat the “hard hurdle”.

Since we have explicit margins of error for our corruption indicator, it is possible to be explicit about the risks of misclassifying countries with a single hard hurdle such as this. This is done in Figure 4. We rank the 74 potential MCA countries according to their

scores on the governance indicator in 2002 on the horizontal axis, and for each country, we show the estimated corruption rating as a black diamond and the 90% confidence intervals for each country as a vertical line, on the vertical axis. The first point to note from Figure 4 is that the 90% confidence intervals for a substantial fraction of countries include the median score (indicated as a heavy black horizontal line on the graph). In particular, of the 37 countries in the bottom half of the sample, only 11 have 90% confidence intervals that are fully below the median score, while for the remaining countries the confidence intervals include the median, indicating that there is at least a 10% probability that these countries' scores are actually in the top half of the sample. Similarly, only 17 out of 37 countries in the top half of the sample have confidence intervals that are fully above the median score for all countries, while for the remaining 20 countries there is a non-trivial probability that these countries' scores are in fact in the bottom half of the sample.

For the majority of countries there is a non-trivial probability that they could be mistakenly classified in the bottom half of the sample. To illustrate this more precisely, for each country our methodology allows us to calculate the probability that a country's true unobserved level of governance falls in the top half of the sample. These probabilities are indicated as squares, triangles and circles in Figure 4. Not surprisingly for the worst-rated countries, the probability they could fall in the top half of the sample is close to zero. Similarly, the best rated countries almost certainly belong in the top half. However, there is a large intermediate range of countries where there is a non-trivial probability that they belong in either the top or bottom half of the sample, for example ranging from around 0.25 to 0.75. Borrowing colors from a traffic light, we have color-coded the first group of squares as red (less than 25% chance that they are mistakenly classified in the bottom half), the second group of circles as green (more than 75% chance that they actually belong in the top half), and the intermediate group of triangles as yellow.

This "traffic light" approach highlights the challenge of assigning countries to performance categories – particularly the substantial number that fall in the "yellow light" category. While the 27 "green light countries" most likely belong in the top half, and the 22 "red light" countries in the bottom half, the 25 intermediate "yellow light" countries are a more difficult case. These countries are difficult to assign to categories simply because the available cross-country data is not sufficiently informative and/or there is

disagreement between the underlying sources. The difficulty of assigning the “yellow light” countries to either the “green” or “red” categories points to the importance of relying on additional sources of information on which to base MCA eligibility decisions for this group. This also underscores the need for a certain degree of flexibility in the MCA allocation rule, and importantly, that this flexibility should be symmetric. Not only should countries that “barely miss the list of better performers” be given special consideration as currently proposed in the MCA fact sheet, but in addition countries that barely make the list of better performers should also merit further scrutiny.

In summary, the discussion of this section emphasizes the importance of caution when using governance indicators to classify countries into groups. Classifications based on individual indicators, or even on a single aggregate indicator, inevitably run the risk of misclassifying countries due to the margins of error inherent in all indicators. To reduce the risk of misclassification, it is important to look at a variety of indicators and additional sources of data, especially for borderline cases.

4.4 Margins of Error Are Not Unique to Subjective Data

We have argued that one of the strengths of the governance indicators reported in this paper is that we are able to construct explicit margins of error associated with our estimates of governance for each country. However it is worth emphasizing that these margins of error are not unique to subjective or perceptions-based measures of governance, but are also present -- if not explicitly noted -- in most other measures of institutional quality, or any other socioeconomic indicator for that matter. One need only consider the range of “preliminary” estimates of basic objective variables such as real GDP growth produced in industrial countries with high-quality statistical systems to realize that measurement error in objective data is in fact pervasive and should be taken seriously.¹⁸

Consider for example the recent interest in constructing objective measures of governance that do not exclusively rely on perceptions-based data sources as we do,

¹⁸ For example, in mid-2002, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis had produced three estimates of GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2001, ranging from 0.2% to 1.7% (Wirtz 2002). Explicit consideration of margins of error in national accounts data dates back at least to Kuznets (1941).

but rather on objective and quantifiable data. Several of these are described in Knack and Kugler (2002). They argue that variables such as the waiting time required to obtain a telephone line, and the number of telephone faults can serve as proxies for public administrative capacity. The reliance of the government on trade taxes can serve as a proxy for the (in)ability of the government to broaden its tax base. The volatility in budgetary expenditure shares, and similarly, the volatility of revenue shares, are indicative of a volatile and unpredictable policy environment. They also draw on a number of other measures of institutional quality pre-existing in the literature. Clague, Keefer, Knack and Olson (1996) argue that the fraction of currency in circulation that is held in the banking system is a good proxy of the extent to which individuals in a country can be confident that their property rights are protected. Finally, in a series of papers, Djankov et al. (2002, 2003) compile cross-country data on the number of administrative procedures required to start a business, and the number of legal procedures required to collect an unpaid debt. These measures capture the complexity of the regulatory and legal environment.

While most of these measures can in principle provide an accurate measure of the specific underlying concept to which they refer, their usefulness as a measure of broader notions of governance depends on the extent to which the specific concept they are measuring corresponds to these broader ideas of governance. For example, the number of procedures required to start a business may not be a good indicator of the complexity or burden of regulation in other areas. Similarly, the willingness of individuals to hold currency in banks reflect their confidence in a very particular set of property rights (*vis-à-vis* banks, and banks *vis-à-vis* the government), but may not necessarily capture other dimensions of property rights protection, such as confidence in the police and judicial system to uphold private property rights.

This is of course not surprising, nor should it be considered a drawback of such measures -- all of which necessarily are imperfect proxies for broader notions of governance. However, it does mean that one should consider seriously the margins of error for objective indicators as well, to the extent that these are used as proxies for broad concepts of governance such as the ones we measure using subjective data in

this paper.¹⁹ While these margins of error are generally not made explicit for objective indicators, a simple calculation can give a sense of their order of magnitude. Suppose that we have two noisy indicators y on a common unobserved concept of governance, g , i.e.: $y_i = g + \varepsilon_i$, $i=1,2$. Then if we normalize the variance of the unobserved measure of governance to be one, the correlation between the two observed indicators will be $\rho = \left((1 + \sigma_1^2) \cdot (1 + \sigma_2^2) \right)^{-1/2}$. Suppose that indicator 1 is one of our subjective governance indicators, for which the variance of the measurement error, σ_1^2 , is known, and that indicator 2 is one of the objective indicators described above. Then from the observed correlation between the two indicators, we can infer the variance of measurement error in the objective indicator, σ_2^2 .

The results of this calculation can be found in Table 8. The rows of Table 8 correspond to the various objective governance indicators discussed above. In the first two columns, we identify the objective indicator, and the subjective aggregate governance indicator which best corresponds to it. In the third column we report the correlation between the subjective and the objective indicator, using our 2002 governance indicators. The next three columns report the implied standard deviation of measurement error in the objective indicator, under three assumptions: (A) that our estimate of the standard deviation of measurement error in the subjective indicator is correct, (B) that the subjective and objective indicators have the same standard deviation of measurement error, and (C) that the standard deviation of measurement error in the subjective indicator is twice as large as that in the objective indicator. Finally in the last column we report the actual standard deviation of measurement error, computed as the average across all countries of the country-specific standard errors in our governance indicators.

The results in Table 8 are quite striking. For all indicators, and for all three sets of assumptions, the implied standard deviation of measurement error in the objective indicators is very high relative to the corresponding standard deviation of the subjective governance indicators. Under the benchmark assumption (A) which takes seriously the

¹⁹ These margins of error should of course also reflect measurement error in the raw data on which they are based -- for example, the non-trivial measurement error in macroeconomic variables such as the money supply or the composition of public expenditures.

margins of error we have computed for our governance indicators, we find that the implied margin of error for the objective indicators is between seven and 15 times larger than that of the subjective indicators. This clearly exaggerates the difference in the precision of subjective and objective indicators because we are comparing a single objective indicator with an aggregate of several subjective measures, and as discussed we should expect aggregation to improve precision. But this is only part of the story. For the GE and RQ indicators, we have a median of six sources per country, while for RL we have a median of eight sources. This can explain why the standard deviation of measurement error of the objective sources might be $\sqrt{6} = 2.4$ to $\sqrt{8} = 2.8$ times higher than that of the corresponding subjective indicators, but still cannot explain all of the difference in the precision of the indicators that we see. Similarly, the last row in Table 6 reports the correlation of GE with an aggregate of all the objective indicators. In this case, the benefits of aggregation would be roughly comparable for the two indicators, with a median of 5 sources per country for the objective indicator and a median of 6 sources per country for GE. Nevertheless, we find that the implied standard deviation of measurement error is still four times as large for the objective indicator as it is for the subjective one.

Assumptions (B) and (C) are designed to be more favorable to the precision of the objective indicators. Assumption (B) discards the information in the margins of error that we have constructed for the subjective indicator, and simply makes the neutral assumption that the subjective and the objective indicators have the same standard deviation of measurement error. This reduces the implied standard deviation of measurement error for the objective indicator relative to the benchmark assumption (A), but it remains large at 0.6 for the composite objective indicator, and higher for the individual indicators. Assumption (C) weights things even further in favor of the objective indicators, assuming that the objective indicator is twice as precise as the subjective indicator. In this case, we continue to find very substantial estimates of the standard deviation of measurement error, on the order of 0.4 and higher for individual objective indicators.

This simple calculation underscores and helps to quantify the intuitive notion that all governance indicators, not just the subjective ones we have constructed, are subject to non-trivial margins of error, and that care should be taken in making governance

comparisons based on any such measures. In addition, wherever possible, it is desirable to construct explicit margins of error to aid in these comparisons.

4.5 Global Trends in Governance

In this subsection we present the limited available evidence we have on trends in global averages of governance. This exercise is of interest because, as noted above, we have rescaled the mean of our governance indicators to be equal to zero in each period. As a result, our aggregate indicators are by construction uninformative about trends in global averages of governance, but are informative about countries' relative positions around the average. If we want to make statements about trends in governance worldwide, we need to go back to our underlying sources of governance data.

Table 9 summarizes the information we have available on trends in world averages of the various dimensions of governance. The panels of Table 9 correspond to our six dimensions of governance. Within each panel, we report data from up to four major underlying sources that we have available to us in each of the four periods 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002: EIU, DRI, PRS, and GCS. The first three are polls of experts that cover a large set of countries with a consistent methodology from year to year, and can therefore be expected to be informative about overall trends. GCS covers only a smaller set of countries, but it is the only survey of individuals we have that is available in all four periods, and so we also present it here. To maximize comparability across sources and over time, for the first three sources we focus on the set of countries common to these three for all periods. For GCS alone we consider only the smaller set of countries available in each period, focusing on a small number of individual survey questions that have been consistently available over time.

The first four columns present the average across all countries of each of the sources in each of the years. The underlying data have been rescaled to run from zero to one, and for each source and governance component, we report the score on the same question or average of questions that we use in the aggregate indicator. The next four columns report the standard deviation across countries for each source. The final column reports the t-statistic associated with a test of the null hypothesis that the world average score is the same in the first and in the last periods. Interestingly, a number of

sources report quite substantial declines in the world averages of the six dimensions of governance. DRI in particular shows statistically significant declines in all five indicators in which it appears. PRS reports significant declines in world averages for Political stability, Rule of Law and Corruption, but an improvement in Regulatory Quality and Government Effectiveness. Among polls, EIU alone consistently does not report any significant trend. Finally the one survey in this table, GCS, reports significant deterioration in Political Stability and Government Effectiveness, and declines in Rule of Law.

It is not clear how much importance ought to be ascribed to these trends in world averages. On the one hand, these statistics represent the only information we have on trends over time, and so they should be taken seriously. On the other hand, it is striking from Table 9 the extent of disagreement among sources as to the direction of global trends – overall we see 8 averages that improve or remain the same, and 11 that decline – so we cannot infer from Table 9 that there is full agreement that governance is getting worse worldwide. However, looking only at statistically significant changes, declines in governance averages outnumber increases by ten to two (and both of the statistically significant increases are in regulatory quality; none for any of the other five governance components). For now we cautiously conclude that we certainly do not have any evidence of any significant improvement in governance worldwide, and if anything the evidence is suggestive of a deterioration, at the very least in key dimensions such as control of corruption, rule of law, political stability and government effectiveness. It can therefore be safely concluded that our (relative) governance estimates for a country do not underestimate absolute trends for such country, since there is no evidence of a worldwide improvement.

4.6 Comparisons with the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index

In this section we briefly contrast the methodology and results used here with those used by Transparency International in the construction of its pioneering Corruption Perceptions Index. Like the indicators presented here, the TI index is an average of ratings reported by a number of perceptions-based sources. In terms of content, the primary difference is that the TI index relies on a subset of the sources we use here, and

in addition the TI index treats multiple years of data from the same source as separate sources in the aggregation procedure. In particular, the TI index is based on 10 distinct data sources, but uses between two and three years of data from some of them and treats them as separate sources, to arrive at a total of 15 components for the TI index. In contrast the control of corruption index here is based on 14 distinct sources, using only data from 2002, and without taking multiple years from the same source.

The TI index also differs in its approach to aggregation. We rely on an unobserved components model to: (i) transform individual sources into common units (this is the role of the α 's and β 's), (ii) construct an appropriately-weighted average of sources to use as the aggregate score, and (iii) produce margins of error to summarize the precision of the estimates of governance. In contrast, TI uses: (i) a percentile-matching approach to put data in common units; (ii) a simple average of rescaled scores as the estimate of corruption for each country, and (iii) a non-parametric bootstrapping procedure, discussed in more detail below, to generate measures of precision for the aggregate indicator. Details on the TI approach can be found in Lambsdorff (2002).

In terms of results, the estimates of corruption based on the two indicators are very similar, with a correlation above 0.9. However, the TI index covers only 102 countries, since it discards countries with fewer than three data sources. In contrast the control of corruption indicator covers 195 countries, or nearly twice as many. In addition, the margins of error generated by the two approaches are quite similar as well. For the TI index, the average width of a 90% confidence interval is 0.94, or 9.4% percent of their range of units from zero to 10. The average width of a 90% confidence interval of the Control of Corruption indicator constructed here 0.71, or 14% of the range from -2.5 to 2.5 of this measure. However, these figures are not comparable, since our Control of Corruption indicator covers many more countries, many of which have only one or two sources of data and hence should be expected to have somewhat larger margins of error. If we focus only on the set of 102 countries appearing in the TI index, the average width of a 90% confidence interval for the Control of Corruption indicator is 0.52, or 10% of the range of this index. This is almost identical to the margins of error in the TI index, relative to its scale of units.

However, as we discuss in the remainder of this section, this apparent similarity in the precision of the two indicators is the result of two offsetting biases in the TI methodology. On the one hand, the bootstrapping approach to calculation margins of error in the TI approach understates the margins of error, i.e. overstates the precision of estimates of corruption, for countries with relatively few sources. This would suggest that the TI margins of error should *spuriously* be smaller than those we report. On the other hand, the estimates of corruption produced by the unobserved components model (UCM) used in this paper are a precision-weighted average of individual sources, while the TI approach is based on a simple average. Since precision-weighting improves the accuracy of the estimates of corruption, we should expect that the TI margins of error should *correctly* be larger than the ones we report.

We make these points with the help of some simple examples. In order to provide a concrete framework in which to discuss these issues, we begin by assuming that after rescaling to common units, each source of governance data k provides a noisy signal about the true underlying level of governance in country j :

$$(4.1) \quad y(j,k) = g(j) + \varepsilon(j,k)$$

This is identical to Equation (2.1), except that we have assumed that all sources have already been transformed to common units, i.e. $\alpha(k)=1$ and $\beta(k)=1$ for all sources k . As discussed above, the UCM approach treats $g(j)$ as a random variable, and estimates governance for each country as the mean of this variable *conditional on the data observed for that country*. We have seen that this conditional mean is simply a weighted average of the observed governance data for each country, with weights proportional to the precision of each source.

The TI approach takes the somewhat different interpretation that $g(j)$ is a fixed parameter to be estimated for each country. It then constructs a simple average across sources of the $y(j,k)$ for each country as its estimate of corruption. The precision of this estimate is summarized by a bootstrapping procedure. This bootstrapping procedure is based on the idea that one can approximate the range of likely values of governance for a country by looking at averages based on all possible combinations of the observed data for each country. In practice, this means taking a large number of random draws

from the K data sources for each country, and constructing the average corruption score for each draw. Then the 5th and 95th percentiles of the distribution of these many sample means provides a likely range of governance estimates that is comparable to the 90% confidence intervals based on the UCM.

We can now illustrate our two main points:

1) *If the number of sources available for a country is small, the TI approach of bootstrapping will tend to produce spuriously small margins of error and hence will tend to exaggerate precision.* The reason for this downward bias in margins of error is quite intuitive. Consider the extreme case where there is only one data source available for a country. Then, it simply is not possible to construct bootstrapped margins of error, because there is only one possible combination of sources for that country. Less trivially, suppose there are only two sources for a country. This means that there are three possible values for the sample average based on different combinations of this data. The key issue is whether the range of these three averages accurately captures the true variation in the data. As long as the number of observations is small, the range of averages based on bootstrapping will tend to be smaller than the true range of variation, and so bootstrapping will tend to understate precision.

The easiest way to see this is with a simple numerical example. Suppose that the “true” governance data is generated by Equation (4.1), with $\sigma=0.5$ for all sources (roughly corresponding to a typical value that we estimate using the UCM). We then generate random data from Equation (4.1) assuming normally-distributed errors, and then calculate bootstrapped 90% confidence intervals analogous to those constructed by TI. The top panel of Figure 5 reports these as a bold line, for a range of values of the number of sources per country from 2 to 10. Superimposed on the same graph are “true” the 90% confidence intervals as well, with widths equal to $3.28 \cdot \sigma / \sqrt{K}$. The main point of this example is that the downward bias in bootstrapped standard errors is substantial when the number of sources is small. For countries with three sources (the minimum number in order to qualify for inclusion in the TI index), bootstrapped margins of error understate the “true” margins of error by about 40% (0.59 as opposed to a “true” value of 0.96). This downward bias is smaller the more sources are available for a given country. Overall however, this example highlights one potential drawback of

bootstrapping, which is that it assigns spuriously high precision to countries with relatively few data sources.²⁰

2) *If there are large differences across sources in the precision with which they measure governance, a governance estimate based on a simple average of scores such as the TI index will be unnecessarily imprecise. In contrast, weighting sources by their reliability can improve the precision of the overall estimates.* Again, a simple example best illustrates this general point. As is well understood, if the variances of the error terms are different, a weighted average of sources will have a smaller variance than a simple average, if the weights are proportional to the precision of the sources. Suppose that the standard deviation of measurement error of source k is $\sigma(k)$. Then the minimum variance estimator of the mean level of governance for country j , $\bar{y}^*(j)$, will be:

$$(4.2) \quad \bar{y}^*(j) = \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\frac{\sigma^{-2}(k)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \sigma^{-2}(i)} \right) \cdot y(j,k)$$

Note that this weighted average is very similar to the weighted average of scores constructed by the UCM (recall Equation (2.2)).

How big are the efficiency gains of a weighted average, as opposed to the simple average of scores, $\bar{y}(j) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K y(j,k)$, as constructed by TI? The answer to this question will depend on how different are the variances across sources. Some simple arithmetic shows that the ratio of the standard deviation of these two alternative estimators of governance is:

$$(4.3) \quad \sqrt{\frac{V[\bar{y}(j)]}{V[\bar{y}^*(j)]}} = \frac{1}{K^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^K \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\sigma^2(i)}{\sigma^2(k)}$$

²⁰ This is not to say that bootstrapping without merit. In principle, an important advantage of bootstrapping is that it will give more reliable measures of precision when the underlying data are not normally distributed. However, it is difficult to say a priori the extent to which deviations from normality will impart *systematic* biases into the margins of error generated by the UCM.

In order to get a sense for the magnitude of this quantity, we take the estimates of $\sigma(k)$ obtained from the UCM, for each of our sources in 2002. For each indicator we then calculate what the ratio of the standard deviation of the unweighted mean (calculated by TI) would be relative to the optimal weighted mean, for a hypothetical country appearing in all sources for a given indicator. The results of this are summarized in Table 10, and show that the benefits of precision-weighting are large for the set of sources we use. The variance of the simple average of scores is between 19% higher than the weighted averages (in the case of Political Instability and Violence), and 121% higher (in the case of Rule of Law). On average, constructing a precision-weighted average results in margins of error that are 75% smaller than those of a simple unweighted average. These large benefits of weighting simply reflect the fact that there are very substantial differences in the precision of the individual sources we use, and that it is optimal to assign greater weight to sources with relatively higher precision.

In summary, we have seen that there are two offsetting forces in the comparison of the margins of error generated by TI, and those from the UCM that we use here. First, bootstrapped standard errors as constructed by TI will be spuriously small when the number of sources is small. Second, simple averaging as is done by TI will correctly lead to higher standard errors because the simple average is not as efficient as the weighted average constructed by the UCM.

We can now quantify the relative importance of these two factors. In order to do so, we first apply the UCM methodology to the data used by TI to construct its 2002 index for 102 countries. When we compute the average confidence range based on the UCM for these countries using the TI data and sample of 102 countries, we find an average value of 0.64, which is 37% larger than that reported by TI. It is important to note that these margins of error are also substantially larger than the margins of error of our 2002 Control of Corruption index for these countries. This is because the Control of Corruption indicator is based on a greater number of independent data sources than the TI index (14 independent sources, versus 10 for TI).

When we apply the UCM methodology to the TI set of sources, we find that the standard deviation of measurement error is quite similar across sources, ranging from

0.4 to 0.6. Calculating the efficiency loss attributable to not precision-weighting using Equation (4.3), we find that since the sources used by the TI index have such similar error variance, the unweighted average will have a standard deviation that is only 4% higher than the optimally-weighted average. This means that, for the limited sample of sources used by TI (and unlike the larger sample we use), the benefits of precision-weighting are small, and we should not expect to see sizeable differences in margins of error between the two approaches due to this factor.

In light of this, the most plausible explanation for the smaller average margins of error reported by TI is the downward bias due to bootstrapping when the number of observations is small. To illustrate this point, the bottom panel of Figure 5 compares the average width of a 90% confidence interval based on the TI methodology with that of the UCM, using the same data underlying the 2002 Corruption Perceptions Index. On the horizontal axis we show the number of data sources per country, while on the vertical axis we show the width of a 90% confidence interval, averaging across all countries with the same number of sources. For countries with very few sources, the TI method gives a much smaller standard error than the UCM. In particular, for countries with only three sources, the UCM gives an average confidence interval that is almost 40% larger than that reported by TI. However, as the number of sources increases, this discrepancy gradually declines, and for a country with 12 sources the 90% confidence intervals generated by the two methodologies are almost identical.

This pattern is exactly what one would expect from the downward bias inherent in bootstrapped standard errors when the number of sources is small. In fact, comparing the top and bottom panels of Figure 5, it is striking how similar the two graphs are. With the UCM, the margins of error decline smoothly with the number of sources. In contrast, with bootstrapping the margins of error are smaller initially (reflecting the downward bias in small samples), then increase, and finally decrease again until they approach the “true” margins of error. This leads us to the conclusion that the smaller average margins of error in the TI indicator primarily reflect the downward bias due to bootstrapping for countries where the number of sources is small.

In summary, therefore, the TI Corruption Perceptions Index and the Control of Corruption indicator reported here lead to quite similar conclusions about relative levels

of corruption, for the relatively small sample of 102 countries covered by the TI index. However, applying our UCM methodology to the TI data, we find margins of error that are on average 37% larger than those reported by TI. Most of this discrepancy likely reflects a downward bias in the TI margins of error for countries with relatively few data sources, and hence an overstatement of the precision of the TI index for these countries.

5. Conclusions

In this paper we have presented substantially expanded and updated indicators of six dimensions of governance. These are based on several hundred individual measures of governance perceptions drawn from 25 sources from 18 different organizations, covering the period 1996-2002. The governance indicators for 2002 cover up to 199 countries and territories. By aggregating large numbers of individual sources, we have both expanded country coverage and also improved the precision of the aggregate indicators. Nevertheless, as we have emphasized throughout, margins of error remain substantial relative to the units in which governance is measured, and these margins of error need to be taken seriously when comparing countries with each other and over time. This is especially the case when attempting to classify countries into groups according to their levels of governance, as for example has been proposed for the Millennium Challenge Account eligibility criteria. In these situations, it is important to recognize the significant risks of misclassifying countries given the inherent imprecision in these indicators.

We have also discussed a number of important methodological issues relating to the construction and use of these governance indicators. We have argued that, for the purposes of measuring governance, there are few alternatives to the subjective, experiential data on which we rely. Moreover, in cases where objective indicators of governance are available, we have noted that these too have implicit margins of error, and we have provided indicative calculations indicating that these margins of error are on the same order of magnitude as those associated with our subjective aggregates. We have also empirically investigated, and for the most part discounted, the importance of ideological biases in the perceptions data from polls of experts on which we rely. Finally, while our aggregate indicators measure countries' relative performance in each period,

we have also examined the limited available evidence on trends over time in governance worldwide. Interpreting these trends is difficult, but we can state with some confidence that there is little if any evidence of improvements in global governance over the period we consider.

We intend to continue this research project on measuring cross-country differences in governance. We hope that in the future the availability of additional data will enable further improvements in precision. The broader objective of this research project is to provide individual countries with a set of monitorable indicators of governance they can use to benchmark themselves against other countries and over time. We recognize however that there are limitations to what can be achieved with this kind of cross-country, highly-aggregated data. This type of data cannot substitute for in-depth, country-specific governance diagnostics as a basis for policy advice to improve governance in a particular country.

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Table 1: Sources of Governance Data

<u>Source</u>	<u>Publication</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Type 1/</u>	<u>Country Coverage 2/</u>	<u>Repre- sentative</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>
Afrobarometer	Afrobarometer Survey	AFR	S	12					x
Business Environment Risk Intelligence	Business Risk Service	BRI	P	50		x	x	x	x
Business Environment Risk Intelligence	Qualitative Risk Measure in Foreign Lending	QLM	P	115	x	x	x	x	x
Columbia University	State Capacity Project	CDU	P	98	x			x	x
Economist Intelligence Unit	Country Risk Service	EIU	P	115	x	x	x	x	x
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Transition Report	EBR	P	26		x	x	x	x
Freedom House	Nations in Transition	FHT	P	27		x	x	x	x
Freedom House	Freedom in the World	FRH	P	192	x	x	x	x	x
Gallup International	Gallup Millennium Survey	GMS	S	60					
Gallup International	50th Anniversary Survey	GALLUP	S	44			x		
Gallup International	Voice of the People Survey	GAL	S	46					x
Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal	Economic Freedom Index	HER	P	161	x	x	x	x	x
Institute for Management and Development	World Competitiveness Yearbook	WCY	S	49		x	x	x	x
Latinobarometro	Latinobarometro Surveys	LBO	S	17		x		x	x
Political Risk Services	International Country Risk Guide	PRS	P	140	x	x	x	x	x
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	Opacity Index	PWC	S	35				x	
Reporters Without Borders	Reporters Without Borders	RSF	P	138	x				x
Global Insight's DRI McGraw-Hill	Country Risk Review	DRI	P	111	x	x	x	x	x
State Department / Amnesty International	Human Rights Report	HUM	P	159	x	x	x	x	x
World Bank	Business Enterprise Environment Survey	BPS	S	18				x	x
World Bank	World Business Environment Survey	WBS	S	81	x		x	x	
World Bank	Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	CPIA	P	136		x	x	x	x
World Economic Forum	Global Competitiveness Report	GCS	S	75		x	x	x	x
World Economic Forum	Africa Competitiveness Report	GCSA	S	23			x		
World Markets Research Center	World Markets Online	WMO	P	186	x				x

1/ P=Poll, S=Survey

2/ Countries included most recently available version of source

Table 2: Summary Statistics on Governance Indicators

	<i>Voice and Accountability</i>	<i>Political Stability</i>	<i>Government Effectiveness</i>	<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	<i>Rule of Law</i>	<i>Control of Corruption</i>	<i>Overall</i>
Number of Countries							
1996	192	165	180	182	167	151	173
1998	192	166	184	185	186	184	183
2000	192	166	185	186	186	185	183
2002	199	186	195	195	195	195	194
Median Number of Sources Per Country							
1996	4	4	4	4	6	4	4
1998	4	4	4	4	7	5	5
2000	5	6	5	4	8	6	6
2002	7	6	6	6	8	7	7
Proportion of Countries with Only One Data Source							
1996	0.15	0.13	0.21	0.15	0.07	0.18	0.15
1998	0.14	0.10	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.14
2000	0.14	0.06	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.17	0.13
2002	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Average Standard Error							
1996	0.26	0.39	0.28	0.34	0.26	0.29	0.30
1998	0.25	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.25	0.25	0.28
2000	0.25	0.33	0.27	0.35	0.22	0.26	0.28
2002	0.21	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.22

Notes: This table reports the indicated summary statistics for the six governance indicators in each of the four periods. "Overall" refers to a simple average of the corresponding row of the table.

Table 3: Weights Used to Aggregate Governance Indicators

	Voice and Accountability				Political Stability				Government Effectiveness				Regulatory Quality				Rule of Law				Control of Corruption			
	1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002
Representative Sources																								
cdu	..	..	0.03	0.04	..	..	0.07	0.09	..	..	0.07	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	..	..	0.08	0.06
dri	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.06
eiu	0.31	0.12	0.09	0.18	0.13	0.14	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.23	..	..	0.21	0.34	0.08	0.06	0.20	0.24	0.07	0.11	0.12
frh	0.14	0.22	0.14	0.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
her	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	..	..	..	..
hum	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	..	..	..	..
prs	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.25	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03
rsf	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
wbs	..	0.01	0.00	..	..	0.07	0.01	..	..	0.06	0.03	..	..	0.00	0.01	..	..	0.05	0.02	..	..	0.05	0.07	..
wmo	..	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	0.17	..	..	..	0.13	..	..	..	0.26	..	..	..	0.11	..	..	..	0.09
Non-Representative Sources																								
afr	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02
bps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.00	..	..	..	0.00	..	..	0.08	0.01
bri	..	..	..	..	0.22	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.06	..	..	..	..	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
ebr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.23	0.06	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
fht	0.30	0.37	0.49	0.39	..	..	..	..	0.31	0.15	0.12	0.24	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.17	0.27	0.13	..	0.18	0.23	0.22
gal	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..
gcs	..	..	..	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.14	0.19	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.06
gcsa	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	0.15	..	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.00	..	..	..	0.17	..	..
gms	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	..	..	0.04	0.02	..
lob	0.08	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.03	0.00	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.00	..	0.00	..	..	..	..	0.06
opf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
pia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.21	0.07	..	0.11	0.10	0.04	..	0.11	0.08	0.04
qlm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.12	..	0.07	0.10	0.10	..	0.11
wcy	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	..	..	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.21	0.16	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.36	0.07	0.09	0.08

Notes: This table reports the weights applied to each source in constructing the aggregate governance indicators. The weights correspond to those that would be applied for a hypothetical country appearing in all of the available sources for that indicator. The weights are proportional to the inverse of the variance of the estimate of measurement error for each source, and the exact formula for these weights is given in the text in Section 3.2. For a country appearing in fewer sources, the relative weights applied to each source will be the same as the relative weights implicit in this table.

Table 4: Standard Deviation of Changes over Time in Aggregate Governance Indicators

	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Regulatory Quality	Rule of Law	Control of Corruption
2002-2000	0.22	0.46	0.31	0.48	0.29	0.32
2000-1998	0.26	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.25	0.3
1998-1996	0.22	0.43	0.37	0.48	0.31	0.38
2002-1996	0.33	0.62	0.35	0.48	0.38	0.43

Notes: This table reports the standard deviation across countries of changes over time in each of the aggregate governance indicators, for the time periods indicated in the rows. Note for reference that the standard deviation across countries of the *level* of each indicator is one by construction in each period.

Table 5: Large Changes in Governance Estimates, 2000-2002

	<u>Governance Score</u>		<u>Sources Available in Both Periods</u>			<u>Agree/(Agree+Disagree)</u>	<u>Changes in Sources</u>	
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>No Change</u>	<u>Disagree</u>		<u>Added</u>	<u>Dropped</u>
Voice and Accountability								
Sierra Leone	-0.57	-1.36	2	2	0	1.00	2	0
Political Stability								
Sri Lanka	-0.90	-1.80	3	0	3	0.50	1	0
Namibia	0.46	-0.72	3	0	1	0.75	3	1
Argentina	-0.74	0.46	7	0	1	0.88	2	1
Cote d'Ivoire	-2.04	-0.88	3	0	1	0.75	2	1
Georgia	-1.90	-0.85	3	0	0	1.00	1	2
Israel	-1.35	-0.47	4	0	3	0.57	1	0
Kirghizstan	-1.21	-0.03	1	1	0	1.00	1	1
United States	0.34	1.26	5	1	1	0.83	1	2
Venezuela	-1.20	-0.48	4	1	2	0.67	3	1
Government Effectiveness								
Dominica	0.32	-0.86	1	0	0	1.00	1	0
Argentina	-0.49	0.30	7	1	0	1.00	1	1
Egypt	-0.32	0.35	4	2	1	0.80	1	1
Gambia	-0.81	0.25	1	0	1	0.50	2	0
Tunisia	0.65	1.32	4	0	1	0.80	1	1
Regulatory Quality								
Afghanistan	-1.82	-3.57	1	0	0	1.00	1	0
Belarus	-1.67	-2.65	1	1	2	0.33	3	1
Iraq	-2.31	-3.36	0	0	3	0.00	2	0
Moldova	0.80	0.14	5	0	0	1.00	3	1
Russia	-0.30	-1.55	6	0	1	0.86	3	1
Zaire	-1.77	-2.87	3	0	0	1.00	1	1
Argentina	-0.84	0.44	5	0	1	0.83	2	1
Bangladesh	-1.05	-0.02	2	2	0	1.00	3	1
Cameroon	-0.88	0.12	3	1	0	1.00	2	1
El Salvador	0.04	1.12	2	1	1	0.67	2	1
Zambia	-0.60	0.43	3	0	1	0.75	2	1
Rule of Law								
Samoa	0.94	-0.14	1	0	0	1.00	1	0
Argentina	-0.73	0.18	8	1	2	0.80	2	4
Cote d'Ivoire	-1.21	-0.53	2	3	1	0.67	2	1
Georgia	-1.17	-0.56	4	3	0	1.00	2	2
Namibia	0.45	1.21	2	3	1	0.67	2	1
Zimbabwe	-1.33	-0.73	6	2	0	1.00	1	0
Control of Corruption								
Madagascar	0.14	-0.80	0	1	1	0.00	1	2
Belarus	-0.78	-0.07	4	1	0	1.00	1	2
Malawi	-0.91	-0.22	2	2	0	1.00	2	2
Namibia	0.21	1.16	3	0	1	0.75	4	1
West Bank/Gaza	-0.99	0.76	0	0	0	..	1	1
<i>All Countries</i>								
Average			3.11	0.78	0.81	0.79	1.78	1.00

Notes: This table summarizes the sources of changes in estimates of governance between 2000 and 2002, for each country where the 90% confidence intervals for the level of governance in the two periods do not overlap. The first two columns report the governance scores in 2000 and 2002. The next three columns report the number of individual sources which agree/disagree with the direction of change of the aggregate indicator, and the number of sources registering no change. The final two columns report the number of sources added and dropped for each country between the two periods.

**Table 6: Agreement Among Sources over Direction of Change
in Governance Estimates 2000-2002, All Countries**

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>No Change</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Agree/(Agree+Disagree)</u>
Voice and Accountability	2.10	0.59	1.27	0.64
Political Stability	2.83	0.30	1.58	0.66
Government Effectiveness	2.26	0.42	1.55	0.62
Regulatory Quality	2.00	0.22	1.47	0.57
Rule of Law	2.58	2.30	1.63	0.62
Control of Corruption	1.96	1.75	1.32	0.62
Average	2.29	0.93	1.47	0.62

Notes: This table summarizes the sources of changes in estimates of governance between 2000 and 2002, for all countries with data in both periods. The first three columns report the number of individual sources which agree/disagree with the direction of change of the aggregate indicator, and the number of sources registering no change.

Table 7: Ideology Regressions

	<u>PRS</u>	<u>PIA</u>	<u>EIU</u>	<u>DRI</u>	<u>CDU</u>	<u>BRI</u>	<u>QLM</u>	<u>HUM</u>	<u>EBR</u>	<u>HER</u>	<u>FRH</u>
Voice and Accountability											
ideology	-2.78		-1.64		-1.72			3.67			-0.83
	0.59		0.46		0.27			0.68			0.23
Observations	44		43		28			46			46
Adjusted R-Sq	-0.01		-0.02		-0.04			-0.01			-0.02
Political Stability											
ideology	12.37		8.86	8.54	4.97	3.15		12.11			
	2.68**		1.80*	1.87*	0.93	0.61		2.52**			
Observations	52		51	46	42	25		56			
Adjusted R-Sq	0.1		0.04	0.05	-0.01	-0.02		0.09			
Government Effectiveness											
ideology	-1.84	-0.66	-2.38	1.86	-7.12	1.64					
	0.64	0.16	0.68	0.48	1.90*	0.25					
Observations	52	47	51	46	42	25					
Adjusted R-Sq	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.04					
Regulatory Quality											
ideology	8.05	13.3		3.22					6.55	10.24	
	1.57	2.08**		0.45					0.88	1.77*	
Observations	52	47		46					15	56	
Adjusted R-Sq	0.02	0.07		-0.02					-0.01	0.04	
Rule of Law											
ideology	1.52	3.39	5.61	5.67	4.68	7.32	6.47	5.32		7.42	
	0.41	0.73	1.65	1.46	1.21	1.65	1.63	1.19		1.91*	
Observations	52	47	51	46	42	25	49	56		56	
Adjusted R-Sq	-0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01		0.05	
Control of Corruption											
ideology	3.05	1.4	0.31	0.57	-2.21	2.83	1.84				
	0.63	0.34	0.1	0.18	0.68	0.46	0.58				
Observations	52	47	51	46	42	25	49				
Adjusted R-Sq	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01				

Notes: This table reports the results of a series of cross-country regressions of the difference in percentile rank between each poll of experts and the corresponding question from the World Business Environment Survey, on an indicator variable taking the value 1 if the government of a country is left-of-center, 2 if it is center, and 3 if it is right-of-center. For Voice and Accountability we use a question from the Gallup Millennium Survey instead of WBS. Percentile ranks are on a scale from 0 to 100 and are based on the sample of countries common to each pair of sources. All data refer to 2000. The table reports the slope coefficient, t-statistic, number of observations, and adjusted R-squared. Intercepts are not reported.

Table 8: Imputed Margins of Error for Objective Governance Indicators

<u>Objective Indicator</u>	<u>Corresponding Subjective Indicator</u>	<u>Absolute Value of Correlation</u>	<u>Implied Margin of Error for Objective Indicator</u>			<u>Actual Margin of Error for Subjective Indicator</u>
			<u>(A)</u>	<u>(B)</u>	<u>(C)</u>	
Telephone Wait Time	GE	0.56	1.43	0.88	0.58	0.21
Phone Faults	GE	0.32	2.92	1.47	1.00	0.21
Trade Tax Revenue	GE	0.50	1.68	1.00	0.67	0.21
Budgetary Volatility	GE	0.50	1.68	1.00	0.67	0.21
Revenue Source Volatility	GE	0.49	1.71	1.01	0.67	0.21
Contract Intensive Money	RL	0.57	1.39	0.86	0.57	0.19
Contract Enforcement	RL	0.40	2.25	1.22	0.82	0.19
Regulation of Entry	RQ	0.50	1.67	1.00	0.66	0.22
Aggregate Objective Indicator	GE	0.73	0.88	0.60	0.39	0.21

Notes: This table reports the margins of error for objective indicators implied by the observed correlation between objective and subjective indicators, as discussed in Section 4.3 in the text.

Table 9: Global Trends in Governance, Selected Sources

	# Countries	World Average				Std. Dev. Across Countries				t-statistic for mean difference last year - first year
		1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002	
Voice and Accountability										
DRI	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EIU	112	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.28	1.3
PRS	112	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.25	-0.3
GCS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Political Stability										
DRI	102	0.82	0.81	0.74	0.70	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.27	-4.1
EIU	102	0.55	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.1
PRS	102	0.80	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.13	-2.0
GCS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness										
DRI	102	0.59	0.58	0.50	0.48	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.30	-2.9
EIU	102	0.41	0.47	0.46	0.41	0.30	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.0
PRS	102	0.63	0.67	0.59	0.67	0.24	0.12	0.10	0.15	1.5
GCS	51	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.31	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.13	-5.2
Regulatory Quality										
DRI	106	0.83	0.84	0.79	0.76	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.20	-3.0
EIU	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRS	106	..	0.63	0.60	0.76	..	0.20	0.22	0.21	4.6
GCS	51	0.51	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.5
Rule of Law										
DRI	102	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.65	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.24	-2.6
EIU	102	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.54	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.27	1.1
PRS	102	0.77	0.67	0.68	0.66	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.23	-3.8
GCS	51	..	0.67	0.64	0.59	..	0.21	0.23	0.24	-1.7
Control of Corruption										
DRI	102	0.61	0.60	0.54	0.53	0.25	0.26	0.30	0.31	-1.8
EIU	102	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.2
PRS	102	0.62	0.52	0.48	0.42	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.20	-7.2
GCS	51	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.57	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.3

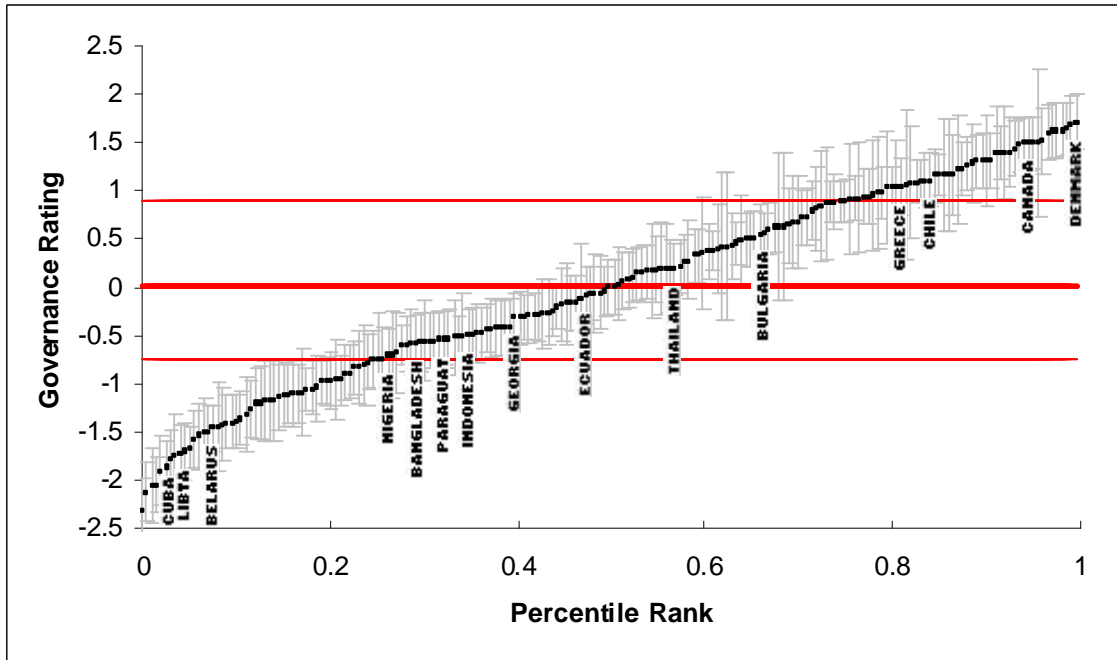
Notes: This table reports trends in cross-country averages of selected components of our governance indicators. For EIU, DRI and PRS, we restrict the sample of countries to those that appear in all three sources in all four periods, in order to ensure comparability over time and across indicators. For GCS we report the average across countries of selected individual questions that are available in all four rounds of the GCS we use, and again restrict attention to those countries available in all four periods to ensure comparability over time. Columns 2-5 contain the averages across countries, and columns 6-9 contain the corresponding standard deviations. The final column reports the t-statistic associated with a simple test for equality of global averages in the first and last available periods.

Table 10 – Efficiency Gain of Precision-Weighting

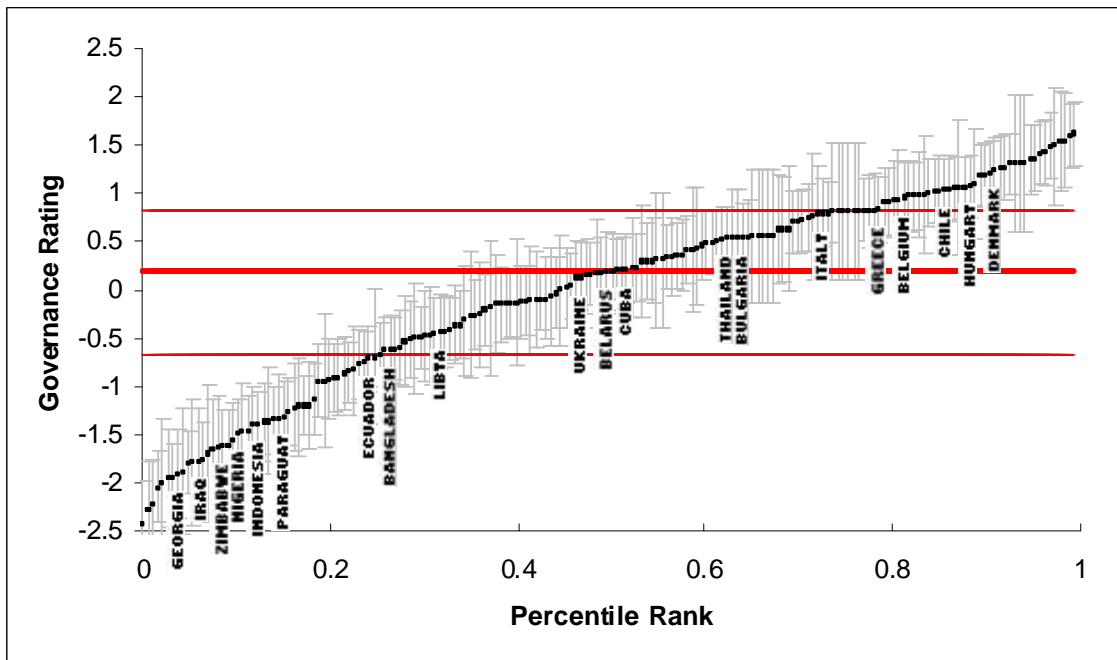
	<i>Ratio of Standard Deviation of Unweighted Mean to Precision-Weighted Mean</i>
Voice and Accountability	1.92
Political Instability and Violence	1.19
Government Effectiveness	1.69
Regulatory Quality	2.02
Rule of Law	2.21
Control of Corruption	1.45
Average	1.75

Figure 1: Estimates of Governance, 2002

Voice and Accountability



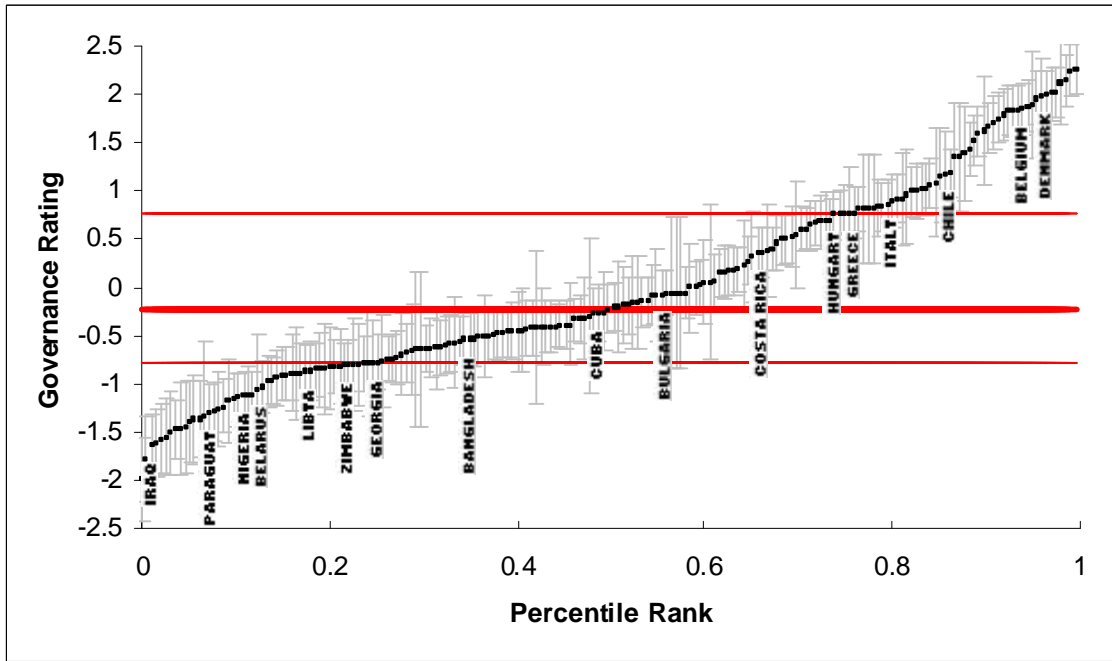
Political Stability and Absence of Violence



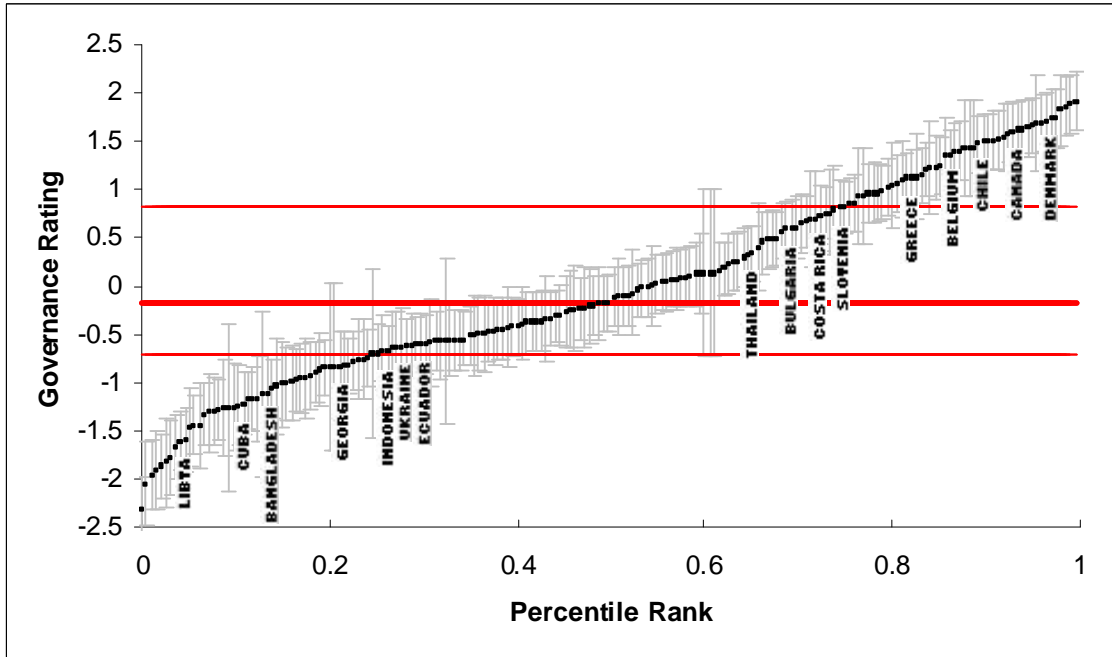
Note: This graph shows estimates of the indicated dimension of governance (on the vertical axis) for all countries graphed against each country's percentile rank (on the horizontal axis) for 2002. The vertical bars show the statistically-likely range of values of governance for each country, with the midpoint of each bar corresponding to the best single estimate. Selected countries are labeled. As emphasized in the text, the ranking of countries along the horizontal axis is subject to significant margins of error, and this ordering in no way reflects the official view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent.

Figure 1, Cont'd: Estimates of Governance, 2002

Government Effectiveness



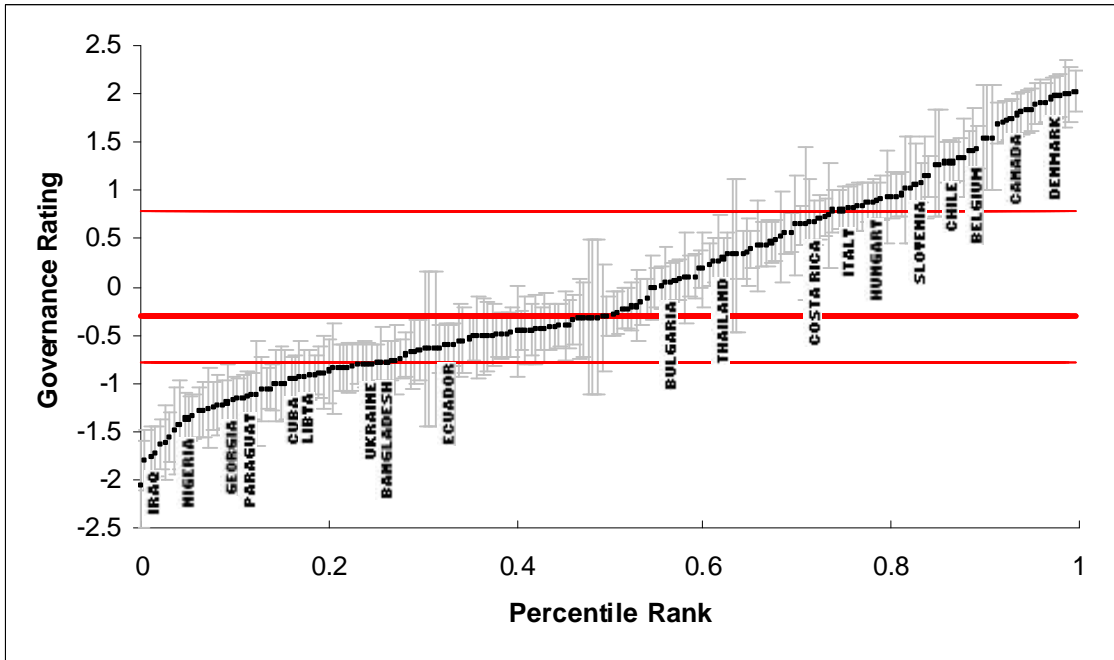
Regulatory Quality



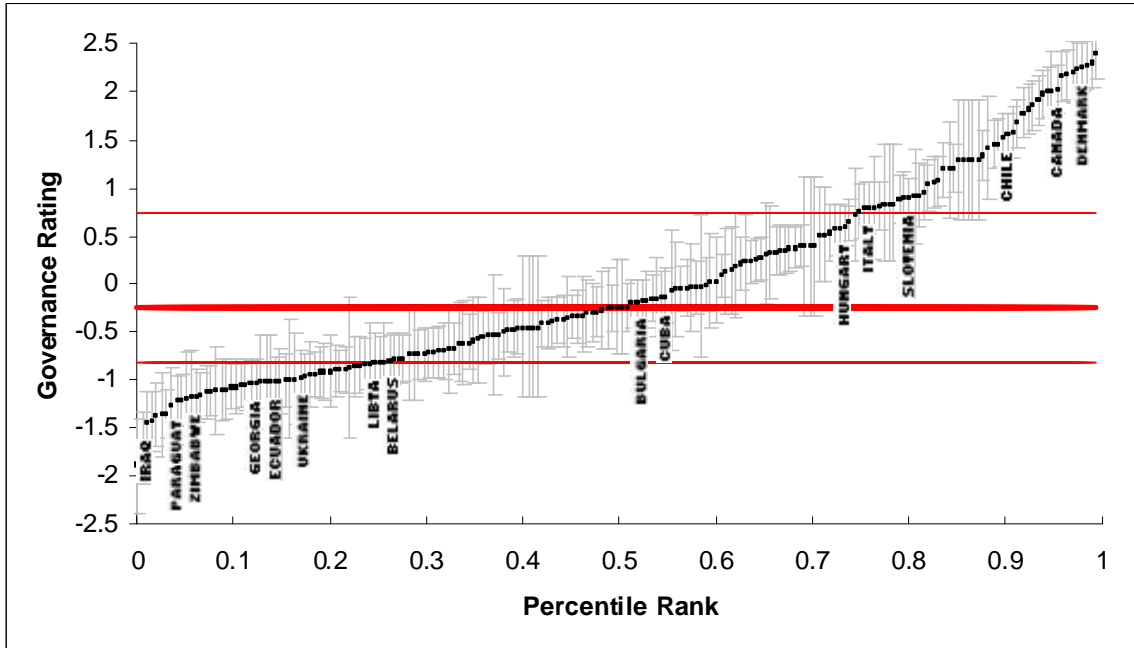
Note: This graph shows estimates of the indicated dimension of governance (on the vertical axis) for all countries graphed against each country's percentile rank (on the horizontal axis) for 2002. The vertical bars show the statistically-likely range of values of governance for each country, with the midpoint of each bar corresponding to the best single estimate. Selected countries are labeled. As emphasized in the text, the ranking of countries along the horizontal axis is subject to significant margins of error, and this ordering in no way reflects the official view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent.

Figure 1, cont'd: Estimates of Governance, 2002

Rule of Law

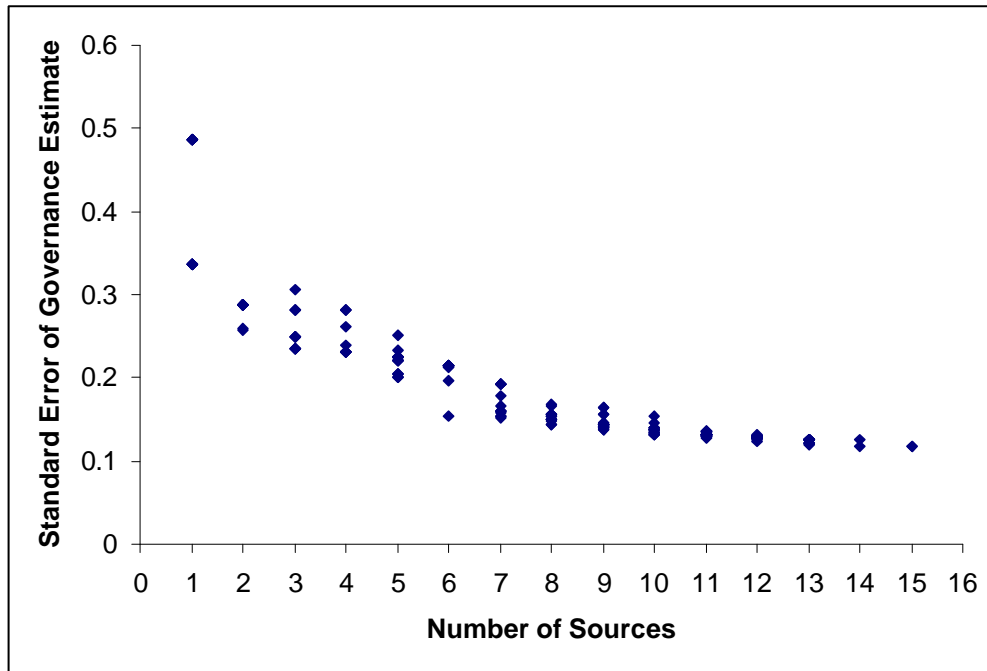


Control of Corruption



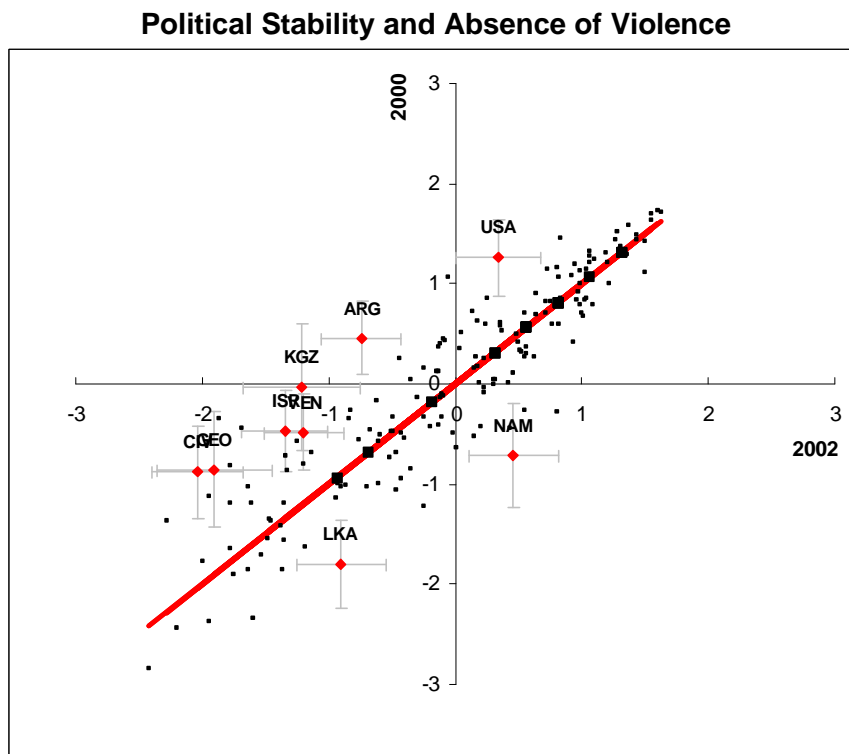
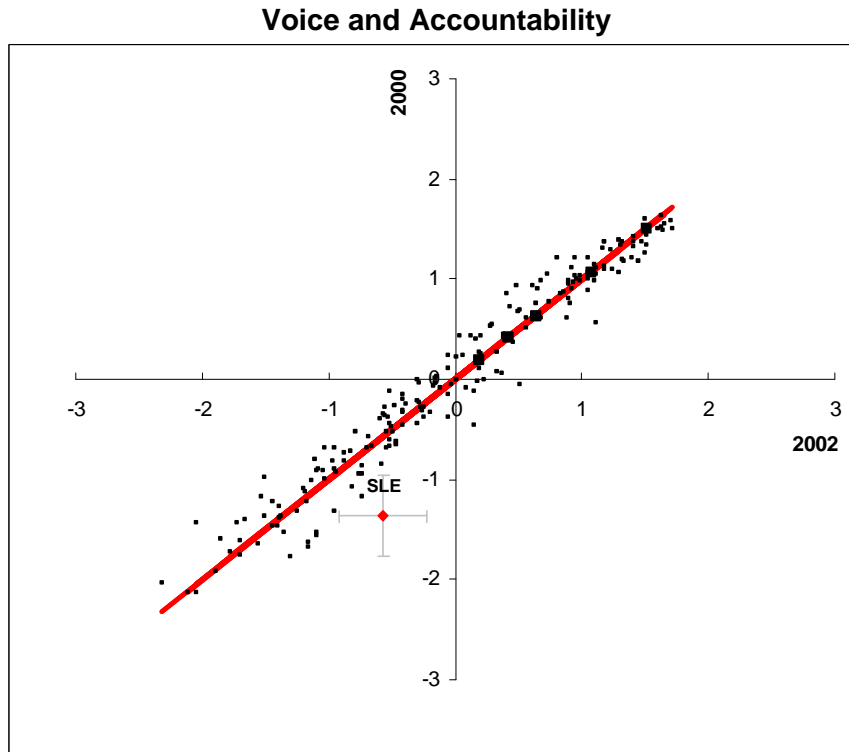
Note: This graph shows estimates of the indicated dimension of governance (on the vertical axis) for all countries graphed against each country's percentile rank (on the horizontal axis) for 2002. The vertical bars show the statistically-likely range of values of governance for each country, with the midpoint of each bar corresponding to the best single estimate. Selected countries are labeled. As emphasized in the text, the ranking of countries along the horizontal axis is subject to significant margins of error, and this ordering in no way reflects the official view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent.

Figure 2: Margins of Error and Number of Sources



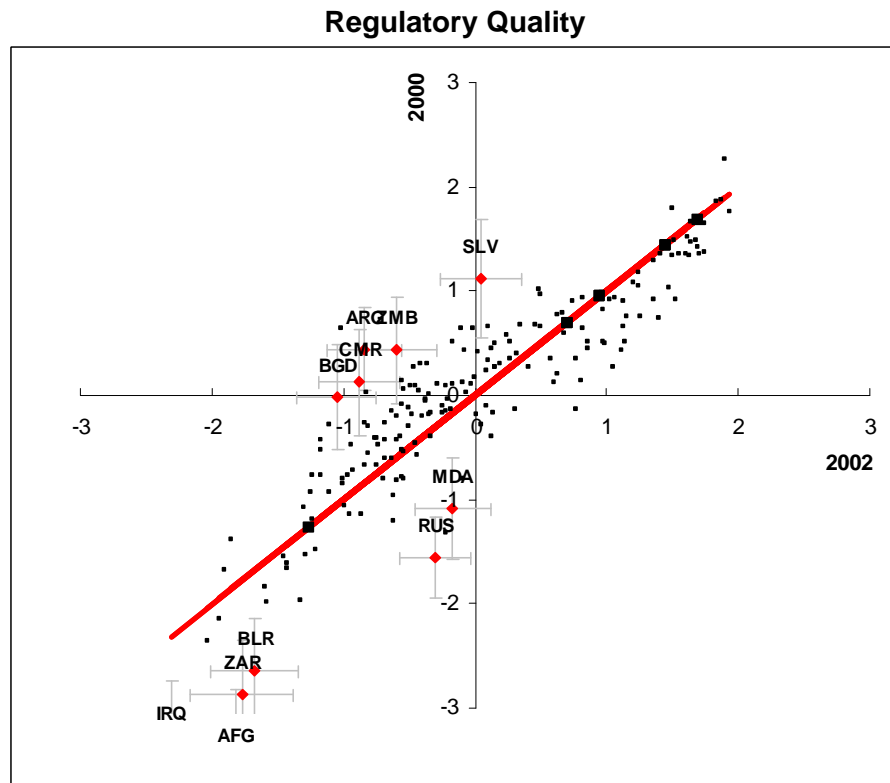
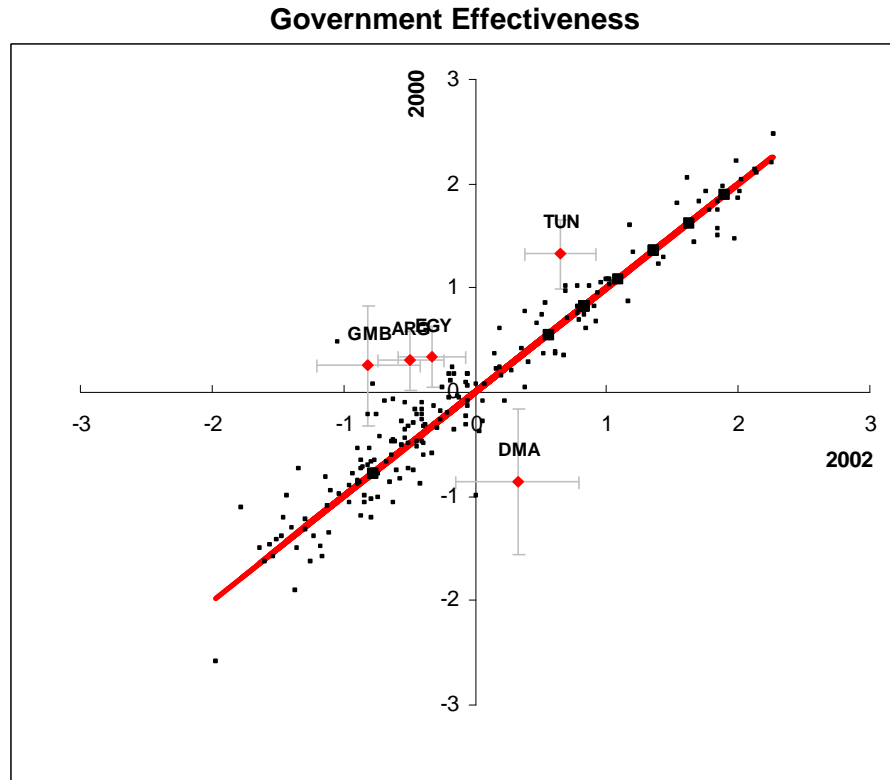
Note: This graph plots the standard error of the Rule of Law aggregate indicator for each country against the number of sources in which that country appears. There are fewer data points visible than countries because some countries appear in exactly the same set of sources and hence have identical standard errors for their governance estimates.

Figure 3: Changes Over Time in Governance Estimates, 2000-2002



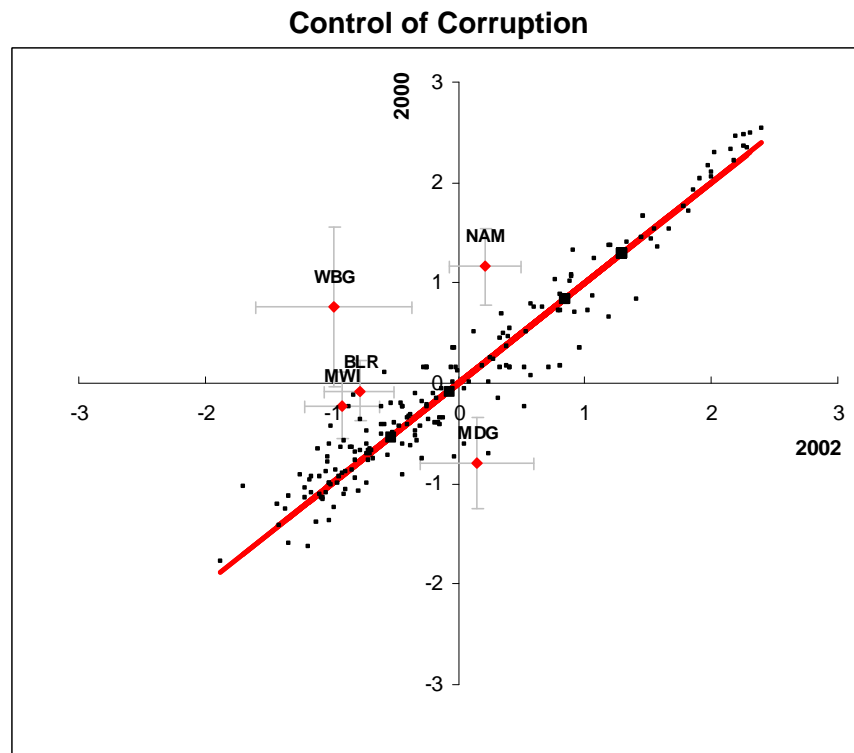
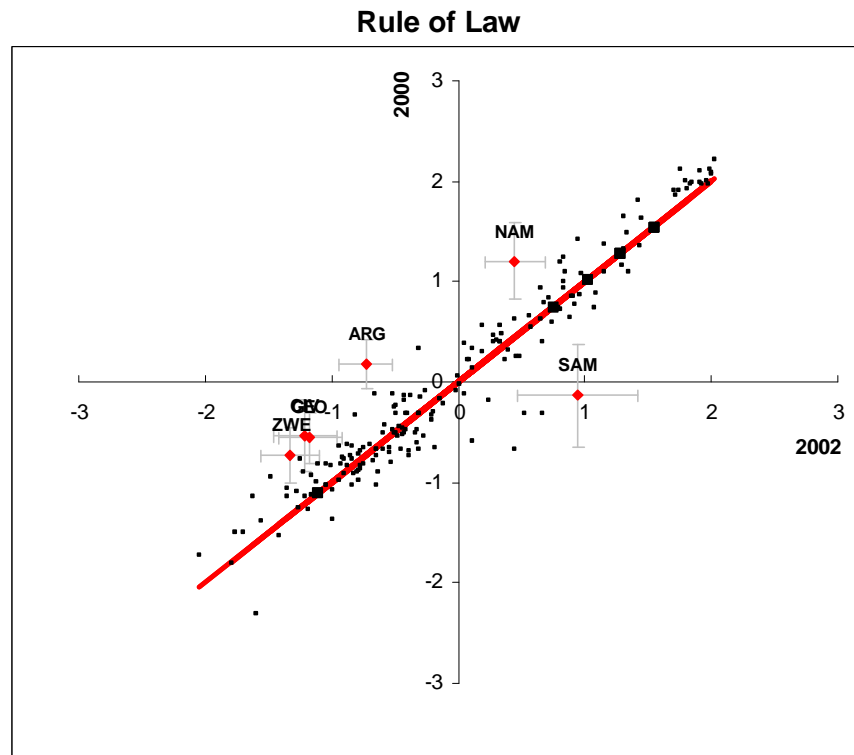
Note: This graph plots estimates of the indicated dimension of governance in 2000 (on the vertical axis) against its value in 2002 (on the horizontal axis). Countries where the 90% confidence intervals in the two periods do not overlap are highlighted, and the corresponding confidence intervals in the 2000 and 2002 are indicated as vertical and horizontal bars. As emphasized in the text, levels and changes over time in estimates of governance are subject to significant margins of error, and in no way reflect the official view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent.

Figure 3, cont'd: Changes Over Time in Governance Estimates, 2000-2002



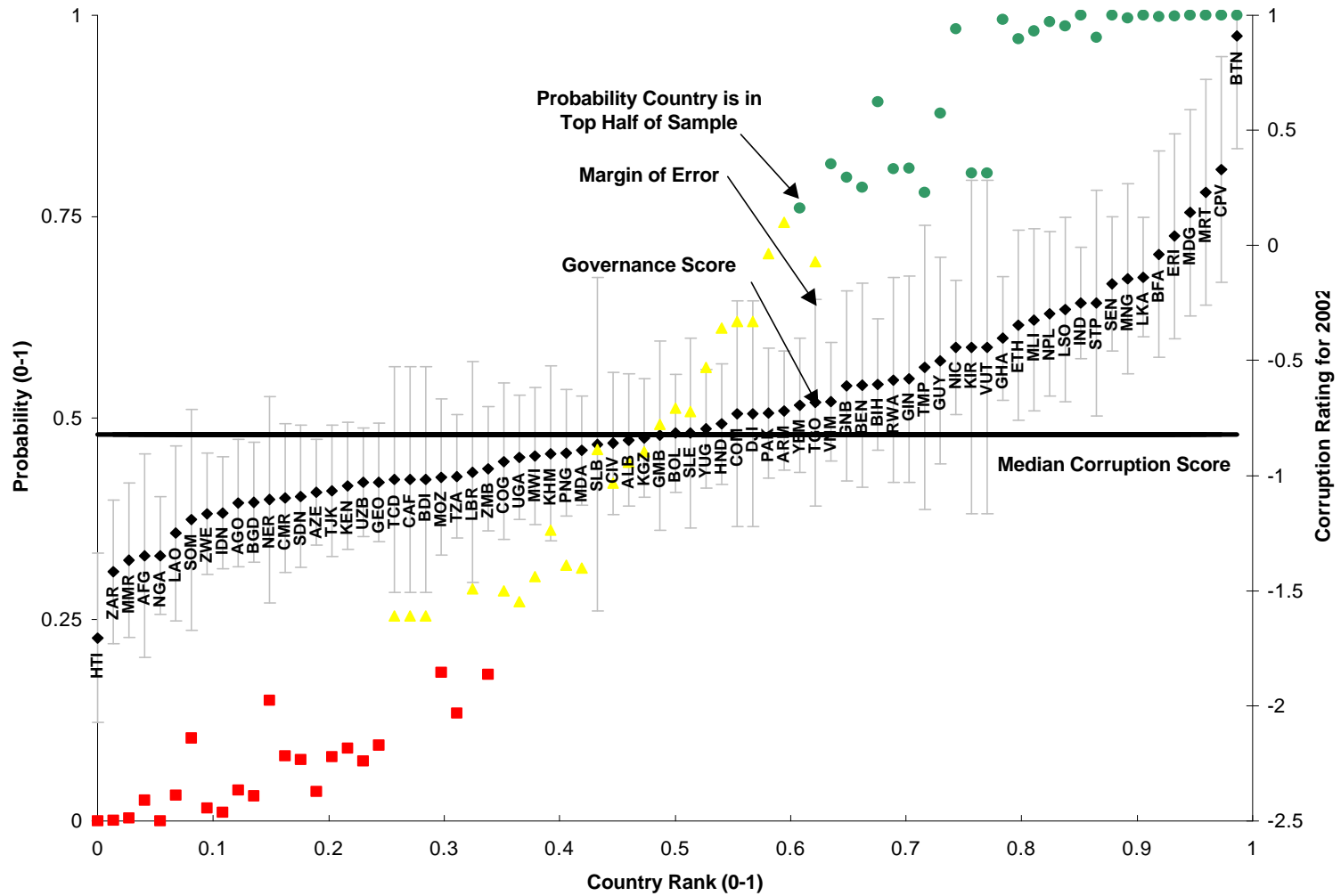
Note: This graph plots estimates of the indicated dimension of governance in 2000 (on the vertical axis) against its value in 2002 (on the horizontal axis). Countries where the 90% confidence intervals in the two periods do not overlap are highlighted, and the corresponding confidence intervals in the 2000 and 2002 are indicated as vertical and horizontal bars. As emphasized in the text, levels and changes over time in estimates of governance are subject to significant margins of error, and in no way reflect the official view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent.

Figure 3, cont'd: Changes Over Time in Governance Estimates, 2000-2002



Note: This graph plots estimates of the indicated dimension of governance in 2000 (on the vertical axis) against its value in 2002 (on the horizontal axis). Countries where the 90% confidence intervals in the two periods do not overlap are highlighted, and the corresponding confidence intervals in the 2000 and 2002 are indicated as vertical and horizontal bars. As emphasized in the text, levels and changes over time in estimates of governance are subject to significant margins of error, and in no way reflect the official view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent.

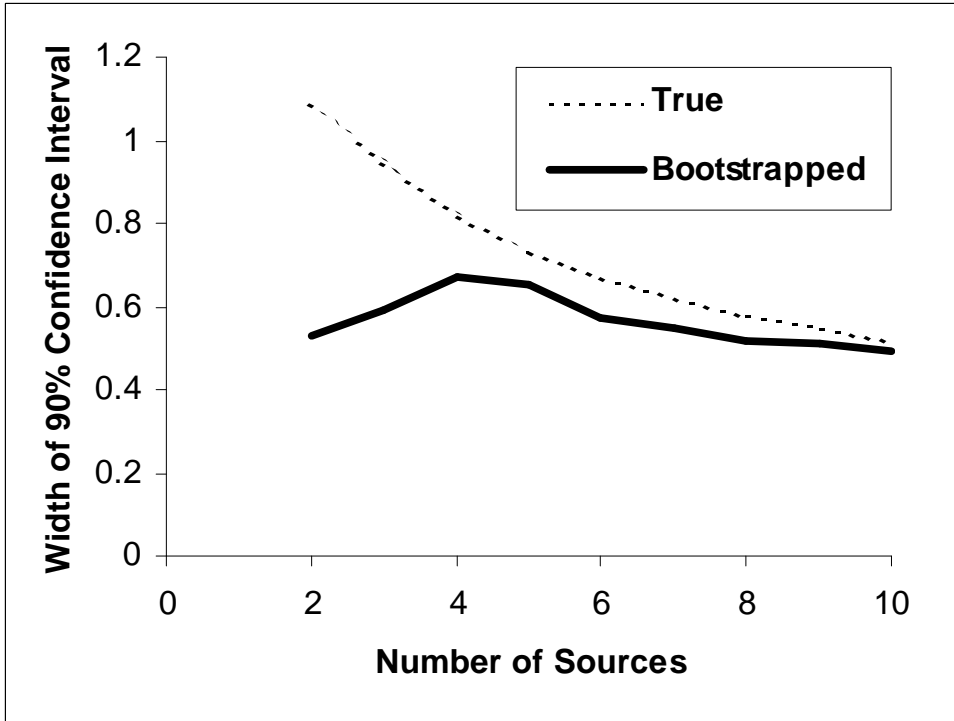
Figure 4: Using Governance Indicators to Allocate Aid



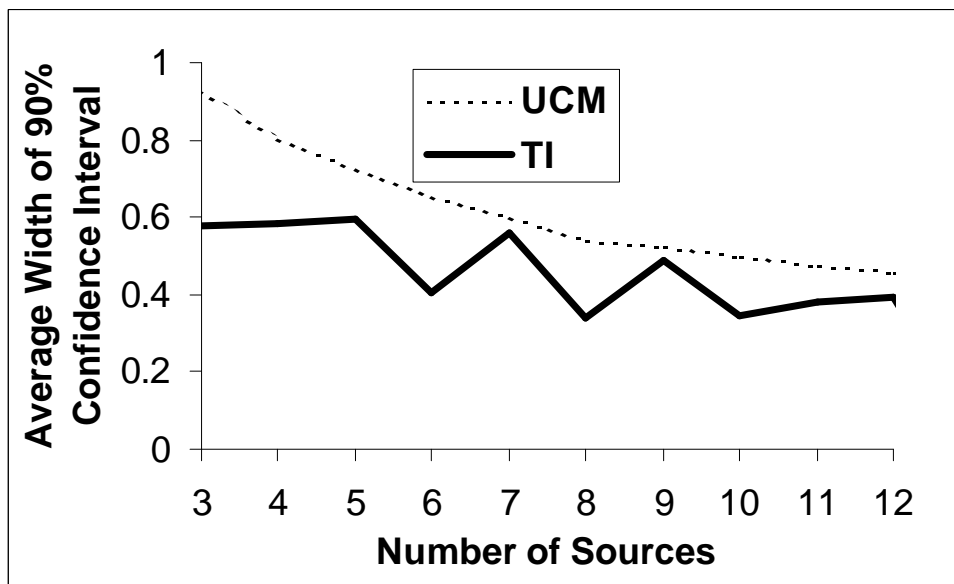
Note: This graph plots estimates of Control of Corruption in 2002 for all 74 countries potentially eligible for the first round of the MCA. Countries are ranked according to their corruption rating on the horizontal axis, and corruption scores are shown on the vertical axis. The vertical lines for each country report the 90% confidence intervals for corruption, and the midpoint of each interval indicates the corruption score. The red squares (yellow triangles) (green circles) report the probability that each country has a corruption score above the median. The colors correspond to three groups of countries for which this probability is less than 25%, between 25% and 75%, and above 75%. As emphasized in the text, the ranking of countries along the horizontal axis is subject to significant margins of error, and this ordering in no way reflects the official view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent.

Figure 5 – Comparing TI and UCM Margins of Error

Theoretical Biases In Bootstrapped Margins of Error



Actual Differences Between TI and UCM Margins of Error



Appendix A: Sources for Governance Indicators

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Appendix B: Components of Aggregate Governance Indicators

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TABLE A1. Afrobarometer (AFR)

A1: Afrobarometer (AFR)

<http://www.afrobarometer.org>

The Afrobarometer Series, launched in October 1999, reports the results of national sample surveys on the attitudes of citizens in selected African countries towards democracy, markets and other aspects of development. The Afrobarometer is a joint enterprise of Michigan State University (MSU), the Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) and the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD, Ghana). Afrobarometer papers are simultaneously copublished by these partner institutions. The objective of the Afrobarometer is to collect, analyze and disseminate cross-national, time-series attitudinal data for up to a dozen new democracies on the African continent.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from the 2002 Report

Table A1: Afrobarometer (12 African countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
In general are you satisfied with the way democracy works in your country?	X	..	..	..
Political Stability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
Trust in Police	X	..	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
NA	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
NA	..	..	..	..
Control of Corruption				
Corruption: How common is corruption among public officials?	X	..	..	..

TABLE A2. Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS)

A2: Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS)

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/beeps2002/>

The Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS) was developed jointly by the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In its first round conducted in 1999-2000, it surveyed over 4,000 firms in 22 transition countries that examined a wide range of interactions between firms and the state. In its second round conducted in 2002, the survey covered over 2,100 firms in 27 countries.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from the 2002 and 2000 surveys.

Table A2: Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (27 Transition Economies)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Political Stability and Lack of Violence				
NA	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
How problematic are telecommunications for the growth of your business	X	..	..	..
How problematic is electricity for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
How problematic is transportation for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
Information on the laws and regulations is easy to obtain	X	..	..	..
Interpretations of the laws and regulations are consistent and predictable	X	..	..	..
Unpredictability of changes of regulations	X	..	..	..
How problematic are labor regulations for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
How problematic are tax regulations for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
How problematic are custom and trade regulations for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
How often is following characteristic associated with the court system: Fair	X	..	..	..
How often is following characteristic associated with the court system: affordable	X	..	..	..
How often is following characteristic associated with the court system: enforceable	X	..	..	..
How often is following characteristic associated with the court system: Honesty	X	..	..	..
How often is following characteristic associated with the court system: Quickness	X	..	..	..
Are property rights adequately protected	X	..	..	..
How problematic is organized crime for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
How problematic is judiciary for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
How problematic is street crime for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..
Control of Corruption				
How common is for firms to have to pay irregular additional payments to get things done	X	..	..	..
Percentage of total annual sales do firms pay in unofficial payments to public officials	X	..	..	..
How often do firms make extra payments to influence the content of new legislation	X	..	..	..
Extent to which firms' payments to public officials impose costs on other firms	X	X	..	..
How problematic is corruption for the growth of your business.	X	..	..	..

TABLE A3: Business Environment Risk Intelligence (BRI, QLM)

A3: Business Environment Risk Intelligence (BRI)

<http://www.beri.com>

BERI S.A. is a private source of analysis and forecasts of the business environment in developed and developing countries. The firm was founded in 1966 and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

BERI has two services that include variables of interest for the purpose of this paper: The Business Risk Service, and the FORELEND or Lender Risk Rating. Both services are supervised by Dr. F.T. Haner, founder and senior editor. A number of analysts review various data sources and produce initial draft reports, relying on an international network of sources for intelligence in the field. BERI convenes two permanent panels of about 105 experts from all over the world. These panels provide country ratings and qualitative observations on the basis of these initial reports. One panel assesses political conditions, and the other offers perspectives on the business operating environment. These ratings are constructed using the Delphi method, in which panelists are also supplied with the ratings they produced in previous assessments as well as the panel average score for each measure.

BRS monitors 50 countries three times per year, assessing 57 criteria separated into three indices. The Political Risk Index (PRI) focuses on sociopolitical conditions in a country. Diplomats and political scientists rate the present condition of eight causes and two symptoms of political risk, using a scale from 7 (no problem) to 0 (prohibitive problem). The Operation Risk Index (ORI) identifies major bottlenecks for business development, rating 15 criteria on a scale of 0 (unacceptable conditions) to 4 (superior conditions). The R factor assesses a country's willingness to allow foreign companies to convert and repatriate profits and to import components, equipment and raw materials. It is composed of 4 sub-indices, one of which assesses the quality of legal framework in terms of statutory laws and actual practice.

BRS also introduced a new set of indicators, the Quantitative Risk Measure in Foreign Lending (QLM), which measures the qualitative risk factors in credit exposure in 115 countries using a scale from 0 (high risk) to 100 (low risk). In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use BERI's data for the last quarters of 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002.

Table A3: Business Environment Risk Intelligence (50 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Political Stability				
Political Risk Index: External Causes of Political Risk: Dependence on/Importance to a Hostile Major Power	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: External Causes of Political Risk: Negative Influences of Regional Political Forces	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: Internal Causes of Political Risk: Social Conditions: Wealth Distribution, Population	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: Internal Causes of Political Risk: Fractionalization of political spectrum and the power of these factions.	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: Internal Causes of Political Risk: Fractionalization by language, ethnic and/or religious groups and the power of these factions.	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: Internal Causes of Political Risk: Restrictive (coercive) measures required to retain power.	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: Internal Causes of Political Risk: Organization and strength of forces for a radical government.	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: Symptoms of Political Risk: Societal conflict involving demonstrations, strikes, and street violence.	X	X	X	X
Political Risk Index: Symptoms of Political Risk: Instability as perceived by non-constitutional changes, assassinations, and guerilla wars.	X	X	X	X
Government Effectiveness				
Operation Risk Index: Bureaucratic delays	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Quality				
NA	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
Operation Risk Index: Enforceability of contracts	X	X	X	X
Direct Financial Fraud, Money Laundering and Organized Crime (QLM) *	X	X	X	X
Control of Corruption				
Political Risk Index: Internal Causes of Political Risk: Mentality, including xenophobia, nationalism, corruption, nepotism, willingness to compromise.	X	X	X	X
Indirect Diversion of Funds (QLM) *	X	X	X	X
* country coverage: 115 countries				

TABLE A4: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)
A4: Country Policy & Institutional Assessment (CPIA)
<http://www.worldbank.org>

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) annually assesses the quality of World Bank borrowers' policy and institutional performance in areas relevant to economic growth and poverty reduction. Country assessments began in the World Bank in the late 1970s to help guide the allocation of lending resources. The methodology has evolved over time, reflecting lessons learned and mirroring the evolution of the development paradigm. While in earlier years assessments focused mainly on macroeconomic policies, they now include other factors relevant to poverty reduction, such as social inclusion, equity and governance.

The CPIA consists of 20 equally weighted criteria representing the policy dimensions of an effective poverty reduction and growth strategy. The criteria are grouped in four clusters. Cluster A, Economic Management, covers economic policies. Cluster B, Structural Policies, covers a broad range of structural policies: trade policies, financial depth, market competition, and environmental sustainability. Cluster C, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, focuses on social equity and broad-based growth, and aims to capture the extent to which a country's policies and institutions ensure that the benefits of growth are widespread, contribute to the accumulation of social capital, and direct public programs to poor people and reduce their vulnerability to various kinds of shocks. Cluster D, Public Sector Management and Institutions, aims to capture key aspects of good governance, a vital element in both sustained growth and poverty alleviation.

For each of the 20 criteria, countries are assessed on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The ratings are prepared by the World Bank's country economists and focus on the quality of the country's current policies and institutions, which are the main determinants of the present prospects for aid effectiveness. The rating assigned for each criterion reflects a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments: ratings are based on country knowledge obtained from country dialogue and the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) process, the available body of economic and sector work (ESW), project preparation and supervision, and project and CAS monitoring and evaluation.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data for 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002.

Table A4: Country Policy & Institutional Assessment (136 developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Political Stability and Lack of Violence				
NA	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
Management of external debt	X	X	X	X
Management of development programs	X	X	X	..
Quality public Administration / Public expenditure management	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Quality				
Competitive environment	X	X	X	X
Factor and products markets	X	X	X	X
Trade policy	X	X	X	X
Rule of Law				
Property rights	X	X	X	..
Control of Corruption				
Transparency, accountability and corruption in public sector	X	X	X	..

TABLE A5: State Failure Task Force State Capacity Survey (CUD)

A5: State Failure Task Force State Capacity Survey (CUD)

<http://www.columbia.edu>

In 1999 the State Failure Task Force decided to experiment with a new way to measure state capacity that relied on a survey of country experts. Under the direction of Marc Levy of the CIESIN at Columbia University, a survey instrument was developed and tested, resulting in a set of 31 multiple-choice questions and three open-ended questions. The survey asks questions in five broad categories: political context, state legitimacy, human resources and organizations, institutions, and overall capacity. Data were obtained on 108 and 98 countries from assessments completed by 164 experts during 2000 and 2002, respectively.

In the table below we list the questions included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from the 2000 and 2002 Surveys.

Table A5: State Capacity Survey (developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
To what extent does the state and/or its allied groups engage in repression of its citizens?	X	X	..	..
In carrying out internal security tasks, to what extent does the state rely on tactics commonly considered illegitimate in the international community?	X	X	..	..
Political Stability				
Assess the degree to which the decline or collapse of central political authority posed a threat to political stability in this country.	X	X	..	..
Assess the degree to which political protest posed a threat to political stability in this country.	X	X	..	..
Assess the degree to which ethno-cultural and/or religious conflict posed a threat to political stability in this country.	X	X	..	..
Assess the degree to which external military intervention posed a threat to political stability in this country.	X	X	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
Rate the administrative and technical skills of the country's civil service (occupying middle and higher management roles).	X	X	..	..
Rate the efficiency of the country's national bureaucracies overall.	X	X	..	..
Rate the efficiency of the country's local-level government bureaucracies overall.	X	X	..	..
Rate the effectiveness of coordination between the central government and local-level government organizations.	X	X	..	..
Rate the state's ability to formulate and implement national policy initiatives.				
Rate the state's effectiveness at collecting taxes or other forms of government revenue.	X	X	..	..
Does the central government produce a national budget in a timely manner?	X	X	..	..
Do local governments produce budgets in a timely manner?	X	X	..	..
Rate the state's ability to monitor socioeconomic trends, activities, and conditions within its borders	X	X	..	..
Rate the state's ability to create, deliver, and maintain vital national infrastructure.	X	X	..	..
Rate the state's ability to respond effectively to domestic economic problems.	X	X	..	..
Rate the state's ability to respond effectively to natural disasters.	X	X	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
NA	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
For the most part, is the state seen as legitimately representing its citizens?	X	X	..	..
Rate the state's adherence to the rule of law, considering the country as a whole.	X	X	..	..
Control of Corruption				
Rate the severity of corruption within the state	X	X	..	..
To what extent do the country's primary political decision makers engage in patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage?	X	X	..	..
To what extent do the country's civil service (occupying middle and higher management roles) engage in patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage?	X	X	..	..
To what extent do patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage undermine the state's ability to exercise the basic functions of government effectively?	X	X	..	..
To what extent do patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage distort broad patterns of economic development?	X	X	..	..
<i>Country coverage</i>	98	108		

TABLE A6: Global Insight's DRI/McGraw-Hill (DRI)

A6: Global Insight's DRI/McGraw-Hill

<http://www.globalinsight.com>

DRI is an economic consulting and information company which provides data, analysis, forecasts and expert advice to strategic planners, business and financial analysts, and policy makers. It was founded in 1973 and is based in the United States.

In 1996, DRI launched the Country Risk Review (CRR), a quarterly publication providing country risk assessments to international investors. A first draft of the risk ratings in this publication are produced by country analysts, who then submit their preliminary assessment to regional review committees charged with analyzing and challenging these assessment. The global risk service committee evaluates the reviewed assessments to ensure quality and cross-country consistency. The country analysts then produce the final country risk review.

The CRR assesses the relationship between country risk and its effects on the profitability of investments. For each country, DRI identifies a number of "potential sources of risk", specifies measurable "risk events", measures how probable those risk events are, and assesses the severity of impact that each outcome would have. Based on these considerations, DRI produces a risk score for each country.

The CRR identifies a total of 33 "immediate risk events" and 18 "secondary risk events" for 117 developed and developing countries. Immediate risk events are classified into policy risks (tax, and non-tax), and outcome risks (price, and non-price). Secondary risk events are classified into domestic political risks, external political risks, and economic risks. These risk events are described in below.

For each risk event, DRI produces a short run and a long run risk rating. These ratings provide subjective estimates of the likelihood that a particular risk event will occur within one and five years respectively. DRI follows a methodology to ensure that the five year forecasts are consistent with the short-term forecasts. Although these indicators nominally measure the likelihood of future changes in governance concepts, in practice the long-run ratings provide good measures of the current levels of governance.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. Variable definitions consist of risk events. The actual ratings provide an estimated probability of these events happening. In this paper, we use data for the fourth quarters of 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002.

Table A6: DRI/McGraw-Hill (117 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Political Stability				
Domestic Political Risks: Military Coup Risk: A military coup d'etat (or a series of such events) that reduces the GDP growth rate by 2% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risks: Major Insurgency/Rebellion: An increase in scope or intensity of one or more insurgencies/rebellions that reduces the GDP growth rate by 3% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risks: Political Terrorism: An increase in scope or intensity of terrorism that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risks: Political Assassination: A political assassination (or a series of such events) that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risks: Civil War: An increase in scope or intensity of one or more civil wars that reduces the GDP growth rate by 4% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risks: Major Urban Riot: An increase in scope, intensity, or frequency of rioting that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X

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Table A6: DRI/McGraw-Hill (131 developed and developing countries) cont.				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Government Effectiveness				
Domestic Political Risk: Government Instability: An increase in government personnel turnover rate at senior levels that reduces the GDP growth rate by 2% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risk: Government Ineffectiveness: A decline in government personnel quality at any level that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risk: Institutional Failure: A deterioration of government capacity to cope with national problems as a result of institutional rigidity or gridlock that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Quality				
Policies Non-Tax: Regulations -- Exports: A 2% reduction in export volume as a result of a worsening in export regulations or restrictions (such as export limits) during any 12-month period, with respect to the level at the time of the assessment.	X	X	X	X
Policies Non-Tax: Regulations -- Imports: A 2% reduction in import volume as a result of a worsening in import regulations or restrictions (such as import quotas) during any 12-month period, with respect to the level at the time of the assessment.	X	X	X	X
Policies Non-Tax: Regulations -- Other Business: An increase in other regulatory burdens, with respect to the level at the time of the assessment, that reduces total aggregate investment in real LCU terms by 10%	X	X	X	X
Policies Non-Tax: Ownership of Business by Non-Residents: A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in legal restrictions on ownership of business by non-residents during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Policies Non-Tax: Ownership of Equities by Non-Residents: A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in legal restrictions on ownership of equities by non-residents during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Rule of Law				
Outcomes Non-Price: Losses and Costs of Crime: A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in crime during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Domestic Political Risk: Kidnapping of Foreigners: An increase in scope, intensity, or frequency of kidnapping of foreigners that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Policies Non-Tax: Enforceability of Government Contracts: A 1 point decline on a scale from "0" to "10" in the enforceability of contracts during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Policies Non-Tax: Enforceability of Private Contracts: A 1-point decline on a scale from "0" to "10" in the legal enforceability of contracts during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X
Control of Corruption				
Risk Event Outcome non-price: Losses and Costs of Corruption: A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in corruption during any 12-month period.	X	X	X	X

TABLE A7: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

A7: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBR)

<http://www.ebrd.org>

The EBRD is an international organization which supports the transition towards open market-oriented economies and promotes private and entrepreneurial initiative in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The EBRD is based in London.

The EBRD publishes an annual Transition Report, which includes a number of governance variables in its Transition Indicators and Survey of Legal Reforms. The Transition Report presents eight "Transition Indicators" representing "cumulative progress in the movement from a centrally planned economy to a market economy" for 26 transition economies. The subjective indicators are based on a checklist of various objective measures and reflect the views of EBRD staff.

Beginning in 1996, the EBRD has conducted a survey of local public officials, private firms, academics, lawyers, and other experts, in order to assess the progress made in financial legal reform in transition economies. The survey considered two areas of financial legal reform: banking and securities activities. For each area, two indices describing the extensiveness and effectiveness of the financial legal framework were developed, for a total of four ratings. The "extensiveness" ratings measure how closely legal rules affecting investment follow international standards. "Effectiveness" reflects how clear, accessible and adequately-supported the legal rules are. Both are intended to provide a measure of how conducive the laws of these countries are to fostering investment. This survey covered 26 countries.

In this paper we use data from the 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 Transition Reports. In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators.

Table A7: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (27 transition economies)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Political Stability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
NA	..	..	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
Price liberalisation	X	X	X	X
Trade & foreign exchange system	X	X	X	X
Competition policy	X	X	X	X
Commercial Law Extensiveness	X	X	X	..
Commercial Law Effectiveness	X	X	X	..
Financial Regulations: extensiveness	X	X	X	..
Financial regulations: effectiveness	X	X	X	..
Rule of Law				
NA	..	..	..	..
Control of Corruption				
NA	..	..	..	..

TABLE A8: The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)**A8: The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)**<http://www.eiu.com>

The Economist Intelligence Unit is a for-profit organization producing analysis and forecasts of the political, economic and business environment in more than 180 countries. The EIU was founded in 1949 and is based in London. In 1997, the EIU launched two quarterly publications which contain some governance measures: The Country Risk Service, and the Country Forecasts. The assessments in these publications are based on regular contributions from a global network of more than 500 information-gatherers. A panel of regional experts checks the accuracy, consistency and impartiality of these assessments. Our databases utilize data about the individual subcomponents of these country risk ratings, that were made available to us by EIU.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. In this paper, we use data from January 1997, 1998, 2000 and November 2002.

Table A8: Economist Intelligence Unit (115 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Orderly transfers	X	X	X	X
Vested interests	X	..	..	X
Accountability of Public Officials	X	..	..	X
Human Rights	X	..	..	X
Freedom of association	X	..	..	X
Political Stability				
Armed conflict	X	X	X	X
Violent demonstrations	X	..	..	X
Social Unrest	X	X	X	X
International tensions / terrorist threat	X	X	X	X
Government Effectiveness				
Quality of bureaucracy / institutional effectiveness	X	X	X	X
Excessive bureacucracy / red tape	X	X	X	X
Government policy (pro business stance)	..	X	X	..
Regulatory Quality				
Unfair competitive practices	X	..	..	X
Price controls	X	..	..	X
Discriminatory tariffs	X	..	..	X
Excessive protections	X	..	..	X
Discriminatory taxes	X	..	..	X
Rule of Law				
Violent crime	X	X	X	X
Organized crime	X	X	X	X
Fairness of judicial process	X	X	X	X
Enforceability of contracts	X	..	..	X
Speediness of judicial process	X	..	..	X
Confiscation/expropriation	X	..	..	X
Intellectual property rights protection	X	..	..	X
Private property protection	X	..	..	X
Control of Corruption				
Corruption among public officials	X	X	X	X

TABLE A9: Freedom House (FRH, FHT)

A9: Freedom House (FRH, FHT)

<http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

Freedom House is a non-governmental organization which promotes democratic values around the world. Freedom House was established in 1941 and is headquartered in New York City.

We rely on data from two Freedom House publications. "Freedom in the World was launched in 1955", and became an annual publication in 1978, and covers 192 countries and 17 related and disputed territories. "Nations in Transit" was launched in 1995 and covers 28 post-communist countries. Freedom House develops its assessments using a team of academic advisors, in-house experts, published resources, and local correspondents including human rights activists, journalists, editors and political figures. Freedom House staff also conduct regular fact-finding missions to countries being assessed. An academic advisory board provides input to the project in general.

Freedom in the World (FRH). This publication evaluates political rights and civil liberties around the world. Freedom House defines political rights as those freedoms that enable people to participate freely in the political process, and civil liberties as the freedom to develop views, institutions and personal autonomy apart from the state. For all countries, the subjective assessments are based on checklists of rights and freedoms. A Freedom House team assigns a rating to each item on the checklist and produces an initial assessment for each country. The team then assess whether the checklists might have missed an important factor for a particular country. The scores are then reviewed to ensure quality and consistency across countries, and a final rating is produced.

Freedom House Nations in Transit (FNT). This publication evaluates the progress in democratic and economic reform in post-communist countries. Country surveys are written by Freedom House staff or consultants and are reviewed by academics and senior Freedom House staff. Each report is divided into nine sections, ranging from the political process to progress in price liberalization. For each section, a preliminary rating is based on a checklist of issues. The academic oversight board establishes the final ratings by consensus following extensive discussions and debate, which are reviewed by the Freedom House rating committee.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. In this paper we use data from the 1995-1996, 1997-98, 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 editions of Freedom in the World and the 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 editions of Nations in Transit.

Table A9: Freedom in the World: 193 developed and developing countries				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
<i>Political Rights</i>				
Is the head of state and/or head of government or other chief authority elected through free and fair elections?	X	X	X	X
Are the legislative representatives elected through free and fair elections?				
Are there fair electoral laws?				
Are the voters able to endow their freely elected representatives with real power?				
Do the people have the right to freely organize in different political parties or other competitive political groupings of their choice, and is the system open to the rise and fall of these competing parties or groupings?				
Is there a significant opposition vote, de facto opposition power, and a realistic possibility for the opposition to increase its support or gain power through elections?				
Are the people free from domination by the military, foreign powers, totalitarian parties, religious hierarchies, economic oligarchies or any other powerful groups?				
Do cultural, ethnic, religious and other minority groups have reasonable self-determination, self-government, autonomy or participation through informal consensus in the decision-making process?				
<i>Civil Liberties</i>				
Are there free and independent media, literature and other cultural expressions?	X	X	X	X
Is there open public discussion and free private discussion?				
Is there freedom of assembly and demonstration?				
Is there freedom of political or quasi-political organization?				
Are citizens equal under the law, with access to an independent, nondiscriminatory judiciary, and are they respected by the security forces?				
Is there protection from political terror, and from unjustified imprisonment, exile or torture, whether by groups that support or oppose the system, and freedom from war or insurgency situations?				
Are there free trade unions and peasant organizations or equivalents, and is there effective collective bargaining?				
Are there free professional and other private organizations?				
Are there free businesses or cooperatives?				
Are there free religious institutions and free private and public religious expressions?				
Are there personal social freedoms, which include such aspects as gender equality, property rights, freedom of movement, choice of residence, and choice of marriage and size of family?				
Is there equality of opportunity, which includes freedom from exploitation by or dependency on landlords, employers, union leaders, bureaucrats or any other type of denigrating obstacle to a share of legitimate economic gains?				
Is there freedom from extreme government indifference and corruption?				

Table A9: Freedom in the World / Nations in Transit (27 transition economies), cont.				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
<i>Freedom of the Press</i>	X	X	X	X
Laws and Practice: Assess whether or not dissent is allowed, if private media are permitted alongside governmental broadcasting, if independent media, in practice, are permitted to express diverse views				
Political Influence over Media Content: This category reflects political pressure on the content of both privately owned and government media, and takes into account the day-to-day conditions in which journalists work, threats from organized crime, or from religious extremists, for example, often generate self-censorship and so negatively affect the media environment				
Economic influence over Media Content: Influence may come from the government or from private entrepreneurs. This reflects competitive pressures in the private sector that distort reportage as well as economic favoritism or reprisals by government for unwanted press coverage				
Actual Incident of Violations of Press Freedom: Murders, arrests, suspension and other violations create a sense of fear which may discourage objective reporting				
<i>Nations in Transit</i>				
Political Process: Deals with elections, referenda, party configuration, conditions for political competition, and popular participation in elections.	X	X	X	X
Civil Society: Highlights the degree to which volunteerism, trade unionism, and professional associations exist, and whether civic organizations are influential	X	X	X	X
Independent Media: Press freedom, public access to a variety of information sources, and independence of those sources from undue government or other influences.	X	X	X	X
Political Stability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
<i>Nations in Transit:</i> Government and Administration: Government decentralization, independent and responsibilities or local and regional governments, and legislative and executive transparency are discussed.	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Quality				
N/A	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
<i>Nations in Transit:</i> Considers judicial and constitutional matters as well as the legal and de facto status of ethnic minorities.	X	X	X	X
Control of Corruption				
<i>Nations in Transit:</i> corruption	X	X	X	..

TABLE A10: Gallup International (GAL, GMS)

A10: Gallup International

<http://www.gallup-international.com>

Gallup International was founded in May 1947, is registered in Zurich, Switzerland, and has 55 members around the world governed by the same Code of Statutes to ensure technical competence and quality standards.

The Gallup International Millennium Survey polled 57,000 adults in 60 different countries of the world between August and October, 1999. The survey covered a wide range of topics of an ethical, political and religious nature, focusing specifically on issues related to democracy, the United Nations, human rights, women's rights, environment, religion, crime and basic values. This source asks several questions which also appeared in the Gallup 50th Anniversary Survey which we use for 1998.

In 2002, Gallup International initiated a worldwide survey (on an annual basis) called The Voice of the People. The survey interviews citizens all around the world and helps understand the opinion of today's world population on issues like the environment, terrorism, global issues, governance and democracy.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. In this paper, we use data from the 2002 Voice of the People Report, the 2000 Gallup Millennium Survey and the 1997 50th Anniversary Survey.

Table A10: Gallup International Citizens Surveys (developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Trust in National Government	X	..	..	..
Trust in the Parliament	X	..	..	..
Percent who believe the country is governed by the will of the people	..	X	..	..
Percent who believe elections are free and fair	..	X	..	..
Percent who believe the government is accountable	..	X	..	..
Freedom of speech	..	X	..	..
Political Stability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
Percent who believe the government is efficient	..	X	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
NA	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
Trust in the Legal System	X	..	..	..
Concern with level of crime	..	X	..	..
Control of Corruption				
Percent who believe the government is corrupt	..	X	..	..
Frequency of corruption	..	..	X	..
<i>Country coverage:</i>	46	60	44	

TABLE A11: World Economic Forum (GCS, GCSA)

A11. World Economic Forum (GCS)

<http://www.weforum.org>

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is an independent, not-for-profit organization bringing together top leaders from business, government, academia and the media to address key economic, social and political issues in partnership. The WEF was founded in 1971 and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Since 1996, The WEF has sponsored the Global Competitiveness Report, an annual publication produced in collaboration with the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID). As background for this report, the WEF conducts the Global Competitiveness Survey of about 3000 enterprises in 60 countries. This survey measures the perceptions of business executives about the country in which they operate. The survey asks top managers to rank on a 1 to 7 scale their opinion on issues in eight broad areas: 1) Openness, 2) Government, 3) Finance, 4) Infrastructure, 5) Technology, 6) Management, 7) Labor, and 8) Institutions.

In 1998 and 2002 the WEF sponsored separate surveys of countries in Africa and Middle East, respectively. We incorporated them in the Global Surveys, resulting in an increase of country coverage in 1998 and 2002 of 20 and 8 countries, respectively.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. In this paper, we use data from the 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 Surveys. Additional questions from the 1998 African Competitiveness Report (covering 23 African countries overall) have also been listed (GCSA).

Table A11: Global Competitiveness Survey (developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Firms are usually informed clearly and transparently by the Government on changes in policies affecting their industry	X	..	..	..
Newspapers can publish stories of their choosing without fear of censorship or retaliation	X	..	..	..
When deciding upon policies and contracts, Government officials favor well-connected firms	X	..	..	..
Extent of direct influence of legal contributions to political parties on specific public policy outcomes	X	..	..	..
Effectiveness of national Parliament/Congress as a law making and oversight institution	X	..	..	..
Political Stability				
The threat of terrorism in the country imposes significant costs on business	X	..	..	..
New Governments honor commitments of previous Governments	..	X	X	X
Likelihood of dramatic changes in institutions	..	X	X	X
The highest power is always peacefully transferred	..	..	X	..
Government coups or political instability as an obstacle to development (GCSA)	..	..	X	..
Tribal conflict as an obstacle for business development (GCSA)	..	..	X	..
Government Effectiveness				
Competence of public sector personnel	X	X	X	X
Quality of general infrastructure	X	..	..	X
Quality of public schools	X	..	..	X
Time spent by senior management dealing with government officials	X	X	X	X
Public Service vulnerability to political pressure	..	X	X	X
Wasteful government expenditure	..	X	X	..
Strength and expertise of the civil service to avoid drastic interruptions in government services in times of political instability (GCSA)	..	..	X	..
Government economic policies are independent of pressure from special interest groups.	..	X

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Table A11: Global Competitiveness Survey (cont.)		2002	2000	1998	1996
Regulatory Quality					
Administrative regulations are burdensome		X	X	X	X
Tax system is distortionary		X	X	X	X
Import barriers as obstacle to growth		X	..	X	X
Competition in local market is limited		X	..	X	..
It is easy to start company		X	..	X	..
Anti monopoly policy is lax and ineffective		X	..	X	X
Clusters are frequent		X	..	..	..
Environmental regulations hurt competitiveness		X	..	..	..
Cost of tariffs imposed on business		X	..	X	X
Government subsidies keep uncompetitive industries alive artificially		X	..	..	X
Domestic banks are protected from foreign competition		..	..	X	..
Barriers to entry in banking sector are very high		..	..	X	..
Interest rates are heavily regulated		..	..	X	..
Private sector participation in infrastructure projects is not permitted		..	..	X	..
Costs of uncertain rules, laws, or government policies (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Transfer costs associated with exporting capital as an obstacle to business (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
General uncertainty on costs of regulations as an obstacle to business (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Openness of public sector contracts to foreign investors (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Policies for dividend remittances as obstacles to development (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Dominance of state owned or state controlled enterprises (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
State interference in private business (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Regulatory discretionality (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Price controls as an obstacle to business development (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Regulations on foreign trade as an obstacle to business development (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Foreign currency regulations as an obstacle to business development (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Rule of Law					
Common crime imposes costs on business		X	..	..	..
Organized crime imposes costs on business		X	X	X	X
Money laundering through banks is pervasive		X	..	..	..
Money laundering through non-banks is pervasive		X	..	..	..
Quality of Police		X	X	X	X
Insider trading is pervasive		X	..	..	X
The judiciary is independent from political influences of government, citizens, or firms		X	X	X	..
Legal framework to challenge the legality of government actions is inefficient		X	X	X	X
Intellectual Property protection is weak		X	..	X	X
Protection of financial assets is weak		X	X	..	..
Illegal donation to parties are frequent		X	..	..	..
Private businesses are more likely to settle disputes outside courts.		..	X	..	..
Compliance with court rulings and /or arbitration awards (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Legal system effectiveness at enforcing commercial contracts (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Citizens' willingness to accept legal means to adjudicate disputes rather than depending on physical force or illegal means (GCSA)		..	..	X	..
Percentage of firms which are unofficial or unregistered / Tax evasion		X	X	X	X
Control of Corruption					
Public trust in financial honesty of politicians		X	..	..	..
Extent to which legal contributions to political parties are misused by politicians		X	..	..	..
Diversion of public funds due to corruption is common		X	..	..	..
Frequency of bribery in the economy		X	..	X	..
Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to: public utilities, tax payments, loan applications, awarding of public contracts, influencing laws, policies regulations, decrees, getting favourable judicial decisions		X	X	X	X
Extent to which firms' illegal payments to influence government policies impose costs on other firms		X	..	..	..
<i>Country Coverage:</i>		<i>88</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>58</i>

TABLE A12: Heritage Foundation / Wall Street Journal (HER)

A12: Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal

<http://www.heritage.org>

The Heritage Foundation is a research and educational institute whose mission is to formulate and promote conservative public policies. The Heritage Foundation was established in 1973.

In 1995 the Heritage Foundation, in partnership with the Wall street Journal, launched its annual Index of Economic Freedom. This index covers 161 countries and measures economic freedoms and prospects for growth in the global economy. The index is designed for cross country research and is intended to assist international investors and aid donors in the allocation of their resources. This index is based on a detailed assessment of 10 different factors, including foreign investment codes, taxes, tariffs, banking regulations, monetary policy, and the black market. For some of these, assessments are mechanically based on objective data, while others are generated as subjective ratings based on a pre-specified checklist.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. In this paper, we use Heritage data for 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002.

Table A12: Heritage Foundation: Index of Economic Freedom (156 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
NA	..	..	..	..
Political Stability				
NA	X	X	X	X
Government Effectiveness				
NA	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Quality				
Regulation	X	X	X	X
Government Intervention	X	X	X	X
Wage/Prices	X	X	X	X
Trade	X	X	X	X
Foreign investment	X	X	X	X
Banking	X	X	X	X
Rule of Law				
Black market	X	X	X	X
Property Rights	X	X	X	X
Control of Corruption				
NA	X	X	X	X

TABLE A13: Human Rights Database (HUM)

A13: Human Rights Database

The Human Rights database was drawn from two independent sources: The State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2001 and the Amnesty International's Annual Report 2002. Data was codified by Binghamton University students under the supervision of Prof. David Cingranelli and Prof. David Richards of the Department of Political Science of Binghamton University. Data was then audited, edited and checked for consistency and input errors by Craig Webster.

The State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices cover global human rights practices in the previous calendar years. Reports are generated through data gathered by the State Department from all of its embassies and representations throughout the world.

The Amnesty International's Annual Reports cover global human rights conditions for the previous calendar years. Reports are based on information collected through Amnesty activists as well as from other sources such as media reports

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from the 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 Reports

Table A13: Human Rights Database (159 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Domestic and foreign travel is : restricted / not restricted	X	X	X	X
Political participation is: very limited / moderately free and open / very free and open	X	X	X	X
Are there any imprisoned people because of their ethnicity, race, or their political, religious beliefs? : Yes and many / Yes but few / None	X	X	X	X
Government Censorship and/or ownership of the media is : complete / some / none	X	X	X	X
Political Stability				
Political killings are : practiced frequently / practiced occasionally / have not occurred	X	X	X	X
Disappearances have : occurred frequently / occurred occasionally / have not occurred	X	X	X	X
Torture is : practiced frequently / practiced occasionally / not practiced	X	X	X	X
Government Effectiveness				
NA	..	..	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
NA	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
Has the judiciary been an independent institution? No, judiciary under control of executive or legislature / partially, judiciary separate but not completely independent / generally independent	X	X	X	X
Control of Corruption				
NA	..	..	..	..

TABLE A14: Latinobarometro (LOB)

A14: Latinobarometro
<http://www.latinobarometro.org>

Latinobarometro is a public opinion survey representing the opinions, attitudes, behaviour and values of citizens of the countries in which it is conducted. The survey began being applied regularly in 8 countries of the region in 1995, and in 17 countries beginning in 1996. Latinobarometro conducts an annual survey, using representative samples and an identical questionnaire in each country. It asks questions in the following areas: Economy and International Trade, Integration and Regional Trading Blocks, -Democracy, Politics and Institutions, Social Policies, Civic Culture, Social Capital and Social Fraud, The Environment, Current Issues.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from 1996, 2000 and 2002.

Table A14: Latinobarometro (17 Latin American countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Satisfaction with democracy - In general are you satisfied with the way democracy works in your country?	X	..	..	X
Political Stability				
Country terrorist threat - Is terrorism a serious problem in your country?	X	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
Trust in Police	X	X	..	X
Regulatory Quality				
NA	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
Trust in judiciary	..	X	..	X
Control of Corruption				
What percentage of public employees would you say are corrupted?	X	X	..	..

TABLE A15: Political Risk Services (PRS)

A15: Political Risk Services (PRS)

<http://www.prsgroup.com>

The PRS group is an affiliate of Investment Business with Knowledge (IBK), a United States-based corporation providing up-to-date country information for international business. PRS was founded in 1980 and is headquartered in Syracuse, New York.

Since 1982, PRS has produced the International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) which provides assessments of a political, economic and financial risks in a large number of developed and developing countries. These assessments are based on the analysis of a worldwide network of experts, and is subject to a peer review process at subject and regional levels to ensure the coherence and comparability across countries. The ICRG assesses three major categories of risk: political (with 12 components), financial (5 components) and economic (6 components). We use components of the Political Risk Index, which report subjective assessments of the factors influencing the business environment in a particular country.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. In this paper we use data from 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002.

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Table A15: Political Risk Services (140 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
<i>Military in Politics</i> The military are not elected by anyone, so their participation in government, either direct or indirect, reduces accountability and therefore represents a risk. The threat of military intervention might lead as well to an anticipated potentially inefficient change in policy or even in government. It also works as an indication that the government is unable to function effectively and that the country has an uneasy environment for foreign business.	X	X	X	X
<i>Democratic Accountability.</i> Quantifies how responsive government is to its people, on the basis that the less response there is the more likely is that the government will fall, peacefully or violently. It includes not only if free and fair elections are in place, but also how likely is the government to remain in power or remain popular.	X	X	X	X
Political Stability				
<i>Internal Conflict.</i> Assess political violence and its influence on governance. Highest scores go to countries with no armed opposition, and where the government does not indulge in arbitrary violence, direct or indirect. Lowest ratings go to civil war torn countries. Intermediate ratings are awarded on the basis of the threats to the government and business.	X	X	X	X
<i>External conflict:</i> The external conflict measure is an assessment both of the risk to the incumbent government and to inward investment. It ranges from trade restrictions and embargoes, whether imposed by a single country, a group of countries, or the international community as a whole, through geopolitical disputes, armed threats, exchanges of fire on borders, border incursions, foreign-supported insurgency, and full-scale warfare.	X	X	X	X
<i>Ethnic tensions:</i> This component measures the degree of tension within a country attributable to racial, nationality, or language divisions. Lower ratings are given to countries where racial and nationality tensions are high because opposing groups are intolerant and unwilling to compromise. Higher ratings are given to countries where tensions are minimal, even though such differences may still exist.	X	X	X	X
Government Effectiveness				
<i>Government Stability.</i> Measures the government's ability to carry out its declared programs, and its ability to stay in office. This will depend on issues as: the type of governance, the cohesion of the government and governing party or parties, the closeness of the next election, the government command of the legislature, and approval of government policies.	X	X	X	X
<i>Bureaucratic Quality.</i> Measures institutional strength and quality of the civil service, assess how much strength and expertise bureaucrats have and how able they are to manage political alternations without drastic interruptions in government services, or policy changes. Good performers have somewhat autonomous bureaucracies, free from political pressures, and an established mechanism for recruitment and training.	X	X	X	X
Regulatory Quality				
<i>Investment Profile.</i> Includes the risk to operations (scored from 0 to 4, increasing in risk); taxation (scored from 0 to 3), repatriation (scored from 0 to 3); repatriation (scored from 0 to 3) and labor costs (scored from 0 to 2). They all look at the government's attitude towards investment.	X	X	X	X
Rule of Law				
<i>Law and Order.</i> The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law.	X	X	X	X
Control of Corruption				
<i>Corruption.</i> Measures corruption within the political system, which distorts the economic and financial environment, reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability, and introduces an inherent instability in the political system.	X	X	X	X

TABLE A16: Reporters Without Borders (RSF)

A16: Reporters Without Borders

<http://www.rsf.org>

Reporters Without Borders - headquartered in Paris - is an international organization dedicated to the protection of reporters and respect of press freedom in the world. In 2002, International Reporters Without Borders published its first worldwide press freedom index, compiled for 139 countries. The organisation's initiatives are being carried out on five continents through its national branches and its offices in Abidjan, Bangkok, Buenos Aires, Istanbul, Montreal, Nairobi, New York, Tokyo and Washington. It also works in close co-operation with local and regional press freedom organisations and with members of the "Reporters without Borders' Network."

The index was drawn up by asking journalists, researchers and legal experts worldwide to answer 50 questions about the whole range of press freedom violations (such as murders or arrests of journalists, censorship, pressure, state monopolies in various fields, punishment of press law offences and regulation of the media).

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from 2002.

Table A16: Reporters Without Borders (138 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Press Freedom Index	X	..	..	..
Political Stability and Lack of Violence				
NA	..	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
NA	..	..	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
NA	..	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
NA	..	..	..	..
Control of Corruption				
NA	..	..	..	..

TABLE A17: Institute for Management Development (WCY)
A17: Institute for Management Development (WCY)
<http://www.imd.ch>.

The Institute for Management Development is an research and educational organization based in Lausanne, Switzerland. It has published the World Competitiveness Yearbook since 1987. Until 1996, this was a joint effort with the World Economic Forum. The World Competitiveness Yearbook analyzes the competitive environment in 47 countries. It is based on both objective data and surveys of perceptions. The survey questions over 4,000 local and foreign enterprises operating in the countries under analysis. Mean scores on the survey questions are reported in the yearbook for all countries. In the table below we list the questions included in the governance database.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from the 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 editions of the World Competitiveness Yearbook.

Table A17: Institute for Management Development (49 developed and developing)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Transparency of Government policy	X	X	X	X
Political Stability				
The risk of political instability is very high	X	X	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
Government economic policies do not adapt quickly to changes in the economy	X	X	..	X
The public service is not independent from political interference	X	X	X	X
Government decisions are not effectively implemented	X	X	X	..
Bureaucracy hinders business activity	X	X	X	X
The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally inefficient	X	X	..	X
Political System is not adapted to today's economic challenges	..	X	..	X
Regulatory Quality				
The exchange rate policy of your country hinders the competitiveness of firms	X	..	..	..
Protectionism in the country negatively affects the conduct of business	X	X	X	..
Competition legislation in your country does not prevent unfair competition	X	X	X	X
Price controls affect pricing of products in most industries	X	X	X	X
Legal regulation of financial institutions is inadequate for financial stability	X	X	X	X
Foreign financial institutions do not have access to the domestic market	X	..	..	X
Access to local capital markets is restricted for foreign companies	X	..	..	..
Access to foreign capital markets is restricted for domestic companies	X	..	..	..
Financial institutions' transparency is not widely developed in your country	X	..	..	..
Customs' authorities do not facilitate the efficient transit of goods	X	X	X	..
The legal framework is detrimental to your country's competitiveness	X	X	X	..
Foreign investors are free to acquire control in domestic companies	X	X	X	..
Public sector contracts are sufficiently open to foreign bidders	X	X	X	X
Real personal taxes are non distortionary	X	X	X	X
Real corporate taxes are non distortionary	X	X	X	..
Banking regulation does not hinder competitiveness	X	..	..	..
Political system as obstacle to development	..	X	X	..
Rule of Law				
Tax evasion is a common practice in your country	X	X	X	..
Justice is not fairly administered in society	X	X	X	X
Personal security and private property are not adequately protected	X	X	X	X
Parallel economy impairs economic development in your country	X	X	X	X
Insider trading is common in the stock market	X	..	..	X
Patent and copyright protection is not adequately enforced in your country	X	..	X	X
Control of Corruption				
Bribing and corruption exist in the economy	X	X	X	X

TABLE A18: World Markets Online (WMO)

A18: World Markets Online
<http://www.worldmarketsonline.com>

World Markets Online (WMO) is an online subscription service from the World Markets Research Center updated daily which provides analysis of the conditions and risks for businesses worldwide. Established in 1996, the World Markets Research Centre is based in London and employs over 190 permanent staff.

World Markets Online has developed a risk rating system to enable its clients to compare and contrast the investment climate in 186 countries around the world. For WMO the principal quality their risk measures endeavor to measure is stability, which they believe businesses need most of all to be able to make secure investments and plan ahead. In addition to stability, WMO believes that businesses also need the right conditions in place; governments must ensure the right policies and safeguards to allow businesses to operate effectively. A country with a high risk rating by WMO is a country where businesses face continual threats to their operations, either from direct physical intervention, or because of the poor conditions and stability in the country concerned. The system rates the quality of conditions and level of stability encountered by investors in each country in terms of political, economic, legal, tax, operational and security environment.

Drawing on a worldwide network of information gatherers and analysts, World Markets Research Centre generates a comprehensive range of in-depth country, sector and market services. The process by which the risks are assessed consists firstly of WMO analysts' own experience of the country's conditions. Daily stories highlight countries' changing conditions and constantly inform the risk rating levels. In addition to the in-house analysts' own consensus, World Markets Online also draws upon the expertise and impressions of those working in the field through a wide network of stringers and informal contacts which allows them to access information only available locally as well as to case studies of individual investor's experience. Regular meetings of all the analysts across the regional desks ensure that their ratings are fully comparable globally, and that the factors used for assessment are consistent.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. In this paper, we use the disaggregated components of the 2002 country risk ratings, prepared for us by a panel of WMO experts.

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Table A18: World Markets Online (186 developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
<i>Institutional permanence</i> An assessment of how mature and well-established the political system is. It is also an assessment of how far political opposition operates within the system or attempts to undermine it from outside. A country with high institutional permanence would unquestionably survive the death or removal from power of the current leadership. A mature political system will conventionally have a clearly established relationship between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government.	X	..	..	..
<i>Representativeness</i> How well the population and organised interests can make their voices heard in the political system. Provided representation is handled fairly and effectively, it will ensure greater stability and better designed policies.	X	..	..	..
Political Stability				
<i>Civil unrest</i> How widespread political unrest is, and how great a threat it poses to investors. Demonstrations in themselves may not be cause for concern, but they will cause major disruption if they escalate into severe violence. At the extreme, this factor would amount to civil war.	X	..	..	..
<i>Terrorism</i> Whether the country suffers from a sustained terrorist threat, and from how many sources. The degree of localisation of the threat is assessed, and whether the active groups are likely to target or affect businesses.	X	..	..	..
Government Effectiveness				
<i>Bureaucracy</i> : An assessment of the quality of the country's bureaucracy. The better the bureaucracy the quicker decisions are made and the more easily foreign investors can go about their business.	X	..	..	..
<i>Policy consistency and forward planning</i> How confident businesses can be of the continuity of economic policy stance - whether a change of government will entail major policy disruption, and whether the current government has pursued a coherent strategy. This factor also looks at the extent to which policy-making is far-sighted, or conversely aimed at short-term economic advantage.	X	..	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
<i>Tax Effectiveness</i> How efficient the country's tax collection system is. The rules may be clear and transparent, but whether they are enforced consistently. This factor looks at the relative effectiveness too of corporate and personal, indirect and direct taxation.	X	..	..	..
<i>Legislation</i> An assessment of whether the necessary business laws are in place, and whether there any outstanding gaps. This includes the extent to which the country's legislation is compatible with, and respected by, other countries' legal systems.	X	..	..	..
Rule of Law				
<i>Judicial Independence</i> An assessment of how far the state and other outside actors can influence and distort the legal system. This will determine the level of legal impartiality investors can expect.	X	..	..	..
<i>Crime</i> How much of a threat businesses face from crime such as kidnapping, extortion, street violence, burglary and so on. These problems can cause major inconvenience for foreign investors and require them to take expensive security precautions.	X	..	..	..
Control of Corruption				
<i>Corruption</i> : An assessment of the intrusiveness of the country's bureaucracy. The amount of red tape likely to countered is assessed, as is the likelihood of encountering corrupt officials and other groups.	X	..	..	..

TABLE A19: PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC)

A19. PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC)

<http://www.opacityindex.com/>

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) is a U.S.-based professional services firm. It has set up an "Endowment for Transparency and Sustainability" aimed at supporting research efforts world-wide that shed light on two related topics of global importance: transparency in business and government, and sustainable economic development. Using a team of economists, survey professionals, analysts, and distinguished advisors, it has constructed an "Opacity Index" measuring the lack of transparency in 35 countries.

Opacity is defined as "the lack of clear, accurate, formal, easily discernible, and widely accepted practices" in the following areas: corruption in government bureaucracy, laws governing contracts or property rights, economic policies, accounting standards, and business regulation. The index was constructed based on responses to a survey of chief financial officers of medium- and large firms, equity analysts, bankers, and PWC employees resident in each country surveyed. The survey was conducted in 35 industrial and major developing countries during the second and third quarter of 2000.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from the 2000 data.

Table A19: Price-Waterhouse Coopers's Opacity Factor (35 developed and developing)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
NA
Political Stability				
NA
Government Effectiveness				
Economic	..	X	..	..
Regulatory Quality				
Regulation	..	X	..	..
Rule of Law				
NA
Control of Corruption				
Corruption	..	X	..	..

TABLE A20: The World Business Environment Survey (WBS, WDR)

A20. The World Business Environment Survey (WBS)

http://www.worldbank.org/privatesector/ic/ic_ica_resources.htm

The World Business Environment Survey (WBS) is a survey conducted by the World Bank in collaboration with several other institutions. It is designed to provide information on the business environment facing private enterprises. It was conducted during 1999 and 2000 in 81 countries. The respondents were managers of firms in at least 100 firms per country. This survey asks several questions similar to those in the 1997 World Development Report survey that we use in constructing the 1998 version of the indicators. We therefore treat the WBS as the continuation of this source.

The component of the WBS covering transition economies is referred to as the Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BPS), described in Table A2. The questionnaire for this region contains more detailed questions about corruption issues, including questions on "state capture" referring to the manipulation of the institutions of the state for private gain on a grand scale. In addition, a new round of BPS was conducted in 2002. For these reasons, we treat the BPS as a separate source.

In the table below we list the variables included in each of the governance indicators. We use data from the WBES survey in 2000 and the WDR Survey in 1997.

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Table A20: World Business Enterprise Survey (developed and developing countries)				
	2002	2000	1998	1996
Voice and Accountability				
Business have voice to express	..	X	X	..
Business are informed	..	X	X	..
Political Stability				
Political instability	..	X	..	..
Likelihood of unconstititutional	X	..
Threat of terrorism	X	..
Government Effectiveness				
Quality of customs	..	X	X	..
Quality of public works (roads,...)	..	X	X	..
Quality of power company	..	X	..	..
Quality of Water	..	X	..	..
Quality of public health	..	X	X	..
Quality of public education	..	X	..	..
Quality of central government	..	X	..	..
Quality of central bank	..	X	..	..
Efficiency of government in delivering services	..	X	X	..
Likelihood that when a government official acts against the rules, one can go to another official or a superior and get correct treatment	X	..
Management time spent with bureaucrats	X	..
The efficiency of mail delivery	X	..
Predictability of changes in rules and laws	X	..
Credibility of government's commitment to policies	X	..
Regulatory Quality				
Regulations on starting new businesses	..	X	X	..
Price controls	..	X	X	..
Regulations on foreign trade	..	X	X	..
Foreign currency regulations	..	X	X	..
General uncertainty about regulations	..	X	X	..
Rule of Law				
Corruption of bankers	..	X	..	..
Quality of the Police	..	X	..	..
Organized crime	..	X	..	..
Street crime	..	X	X	..
Courts-- fair & impartial	..	X	..	..
Courts-affordable	..	X	..	..
Courts-consistent/predictable	..	X	X	..
Court's enforceability	..	X	..	..
Confidence in judicial system today in insuring property rights	..	X	X	..
General constraint—functioning of the judiciary	..	X	..	..
Obstacles to competition-violation of patents	..	X	..	..
Quality of courts	..	X	..	..
Control of Corruption				
Frequency of additional payments	..	X	X	..
Dishonest courts	..	X	..	..
Corruption as obstacle to business	..	X	X	..
Bribery (% of Gross revenues)	..	X	..	..
State Capture (BPS)	..	X	..	..
<i>Country coverage</i>		80	74	

APPENDIX B: Components of Aggregate Governance Indicators, 2002

Table B1: Voice and Accountability

Code	Table	Concept Measured
Representative Sources		
CUD	A5	To what extent does the state and/or its allied groups engage in repression of its citizens? In carrying out internal security tasks, to what extent does the state rely on tactics commonly considered illegitimate in the international community?
EIU	A8	Orderly transfers Vested interests Accountability of Public Officials Human Rights Freedom of association
FRH	A9	<i>Civil liberties</i> : Freedom of speech, of assembly and demonstration, of religion, equal opportunity, of excessive governmental intervention <i>Political Rights</i> : free and fair elections, representative legislative, free vote, political parties, no dominant group, respect for minorities Freedom of the Press
HUM	A13	<i>Travel</i> : domestic and foreign travel restrictions Freedom of political participation <i>Imprisonments</i> : Are there any imprisoned people because of their ethnicity, race, or their political, religious beliefs? Government censorship
PRS	A15	<i>Military in Politics</i> The military are not elected by anyone, so their participation in government, either direct or indirect, reduces accountability and therefore represents a risk. The threat of military intervention might lead as well to an anticipated potentially inefficient change in policy or even in government. It also works as an indication that the government is unable to function effectively and that the country has an uneasy environment for foreign business. <i>Democratic Accountability</i> . Quantifies how responsive government is to its people, on the basis that the less response there is the more likely is that the government will fall, peacefully or violently. It includes not only if free and fair elections are in place, but also how likely is the government to remain in power.
RSF	A16	Press Freedom Index
WMO	A18	<i>Institutional permanence</i> : An assessment of how mature and well-established the political system is. It is also an assessment of how far political opposition operates within the system or attempts to undermine it from outside. A country with high institutional permanence would unquestionably survive the death or removal from power of the current leadership. A mature political system will conventionally have a clearly established relationship between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. <i>Representativeness</i> : How well the population and organised interests can make their voices heard in the political system. Provided representation is handled fairly and effectively, it will ensure greater stability and better designed policies.
Non-representative Sources		
AFR	A1	Satisfaction with democracy
FHT	A9	<i>Political Process</i> : Deals with elections, referenda, party configuration, conditions for political competition, and popular participation in elections. <i>Civil Society</i> : Highlights the degree to which volunteerism, trade unionism, and professional associations exist, and whether civic organizations are influential <i>Independent Media</i> : Press freedom, public access to a variety of information sources, and the independence of those sources from undue government or other influences.
GAL	A10	Trust in National Government Trust in the Parliament
GCS	A11	Firms are usually informed clearly and transparently by the Government on changes in policies affecting their industry Newspapers can publish stories of their choosing without fear of censorship or retaliation When deciding upon policies and contracts, Government officials favor well-connected firms Extent of direct influence of legal contributions to political parties on specific public policy outcomes Effectiveness of national Parliament/Congress as a law making and oversight institution
LOB	A14	Satisfaction with democracy
WCY	A17	Transparency of Government policy

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Table B2: Political Stability

Code	Table	Concept Measured
Representative Sources		
CUD	A5	<p>Assess the degree to which the decline or collapse of central political authority posed a threat to political stability in this country.</p> <p>Assess the degree to which political protest or rebellion posed a threat to political stability in the country.</p> <p>Assess the degree to which ethno-cultural and/or religious conflict posed a threat to political stability in the country.</p>
DRI	A6	<p>Assess the degree to which external military intervention posed a threat to political stability in the country.</p> <p><i>Military Coup Risk</i>: A military coup d'etat (or a series of such events) that reduces the GDP growth rate by 2% during any 12-month period.</p> <p><i>Major Insurgency/Rebellion</i>: An increase in scope or intensity of one or more insurgencies/rebellions that reduces the GDP growth rate by 3% during any 12-month period.</p> <p><i>Political Terrorism</i>: An increase in scope or intensity of terrorism that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.</p> <p><i>Political Assassination</i>: A political assassination (or a series of such events) that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.</p> <p><i>Civil War</i>: An increase in scope or intensity of one or more civil wars that reduces the GDP growth rate by 4% during any 12-month period.</p> <p><i>Major Urban Riot</i>: An increase in scope, intensity, or frequency of rioting that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.</p>
EIU	A8	<p>Armed conflict</p> <p>Violent demonstrations</p> <p>Social Unrest</p> <p>International tensions</p>
HUM	A13	<p>Frequency of political killings</p> <p>Frequency of disappearances</p> <p>Frequency of torture</p>
PRS	A15	<p><i>Internal Conflict</i>: Assesses political violence and its influence on governance.</p> <p><i>External conflict</i>: The external conflict measure is an assessment both of the risk to the incumbent government and to inward investment.</p> <p><i>Ethnic tensions</i>: This component measures the degree of tension within a country attributable to racial, nationality, or language divisions.</p>
WMO	A18	<p><i>Civil unrest</i> How widespread political unrest is, and how great a threat it poses to investors. Demonstrations in themselves may not be cause for concern, but they will cause major disruption if they escalate into severe violence. At the extreme, this factor would amount to civil war.</p> <p><i>Terrorism</i> Whether the country suffers from a sustained terrorist threat, and from how many sources. The degree of localisation of the threat is assessed, and whether the active groups are likely to target or affect businesses.</p>
Non-representative Sources		
BRI	A3	<p>Fractionalization of political spectrum and the power of these factions.</p> <p>Fractionalization by language, ethnic and/or religious groups and the power of these factions.</p> <p>Restrictive (coercive) measures required to retain power.</p> <p>Organization and strength of forces for a radical government.</p> <p>Societal conflict involving demonstrations, strikes, and street violence.</p> <p>Instability as perceived by non-constitutional changes, assassinations, and guerrilla wars.</p>
GCS	A11	<i>Country terrorist threat</i> : Does the threat of terrorism in the country impose significant costs on firms?
LOB	A14	<i>Country terrorist threat</i> - Is terrorism a serious problem in the country?
WCY	A17	Risk of political instability

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Table B3: Government Effectiveness

Code	Table	Concept Measured		
Representative Sources				
CUD	A5	Rate the administrative and technical skills of the country's civil service (occupying middle and higher management roles).		
		Rate the efficiency of the country's national bureaucracies overall.		
		Rate the efficiency of the country's local-level government bureaucracies overall.		
		Rate the effectiveness of coordination between the central government and local-level government organizations.		
		Rate the state's ability to formulate and implement national policy initiatives.		
		Rate the state's effectiveness at collecting taxes or other forms of government revenue.		
		Does the central government produce a national budget in a timely manner?		
		Do local governments produce budgets in a timely manner?		
		Rate the state's ability to monitor socioeconomic trends, activities, and conditions within its borders		
		Rate the state's ability to create, deliver, and maintain vital national infrastructure.		
		Rate the state's ability to respond effectively to domestic economic problems.		
		Rate the state's ability to respond effectively to natural disasters.		
		DRI	A6	<i>Government Instability</i> : An increase in government personnel turnover rate at senior levels that reduces the GDP growth rate by 2% during any 12-month period.
				<i>Government Ineffectiveness</i> : A decline in government personnel quality at any level that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.
<i>Institutional Failure</i> : A deterioration of government capacity to cope with national problems as a result of institutional rigidity that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period.				
EIU	A8	Quality of bureaucracy		
		Excessive bureaucracy / red tape		
PRS	A15	<i>Government Stability</i> . Measures the government's ability to carry out its declared programs, and its ability to stay in office. This will depend on issues such as: the type of governance, the cohesion of the government and governing party or parties, the closeness of the next election, the government's command of the legislature, and popular approval of the government policies.		
		<i>Bureaucratic Quality</i> . Measures institutional strength and quality of the civil service, assess how much strength and expertise bureaucrats have and how able they are to manage political alternations without drastic interruptions in government services, or policy changes. Good performers have somewhat		
WMO	A18	<i>Policy consistency and forward planning</i> : How confident businesses can be of the continuity of economic policy stance - whether a change of government will entail major policy disruption, and whether the current government has pursued a coherent strategy. This factor also looks at the extent to which policy-making is far-sighted, or conversely aimed at short-term economic (and electoral) advantage.		
		<i>Bureaucracy</i> : An assessment of the quality of the country's bureaucracy. The better the bureaucracy the quicker decisions are made and the more easily foreign investors can go about their business.		
Non-representative Sources				
AFR	A1	Trust in Police		
BPS	A2	How problematic are telecommunications for the growth of your business		
		How problematic is electricity for the growth of your business.		
		How problematic is transportation for the growth of your business.		
BRI	A3	Bureaucratic delays		
CPIA	A4	Management of external debt		
		Management of development programs		
		Quality public Administration		
FHT	A9	<i>Government and Administration</i> : Government decentralization, independent and responsibilities or local and regional governments, and legislative and executive transparency are discussed.		
GCS	A11	Competence of public sector personnel		
		Quality of general infrastructure		
		Quality of public schools		
		Time spent by senior management dealing with government officials		
LBO	A14	Trust in Police		
WCY	A17	Government economic policies do not adapt quickly to changes in the economy		
		The public service is not independent from political interference		
		Government decisions are not effectively implemented		
		Bureaucracy hinders business activity		
		The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally inefficient		

Table B4: Regulatory Quality

Code	Table	Concept Measured
Representative Sources		
DRI	A6	<p><i>Regulations -- Exports:</i> A 2% reduction in export volume as a result of a worsening in export regulations or restrictions (such as export limits) during any 12-month period, with respect to the level at the time of the assessment.</p> <p><i>Regulations -- Imports:</i> A 2% reduction in import volume as a result of a worsening in import regulations or restrictions (such as import quotas) during any 12-month period, with respect to the level at the time of the assessment.</p> <p><i>Regulations -- Other Business:</i> An increase in other regulatory burdens, with respect to the level at the time of the assessment.</p> <p><i>Ownership of Business by Non-Residents:</i> A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in legal restrictions on ownership of business by non-residents during any 12-month period.</p> <p><i>Ownership of Equities by Non-Residents:</i> A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in legal restrictions on ownership of equities by non-residents during any 12-month period.</p>
EIU	A8	<p>Unfair competitive practices</p> <p>Price controls</p> <p>Discriminatory tariffs</p> <p>Excessive protections</p>
HER	A12	<p>Regulation</p> <p>Government Intervention</p> <p>Wage/Prices</p> <p>Trade</p> <p>Foreign investment</p> <p>Banking</p>
PRS	A15	<p><i>Investment Profile.</i> Includes the risk to operations (scored from 0 to 4, increasing in risk); taxation (scored from 0 to 3), repatriation (scored from 0 to 3); repatriation (scored from 0 to 3) and labor costs (scored from 0 to 2). They all look at the government's attitude towards investment.</p>
WMO	A18	<p><i>Tax Effectiveness:</i> How efficient the country's tax collection system is. The rules may be clear and transparent, but whether they are enforced consistently. This factor looks at the relative effectiveness too of corporate and personal, indirect and direct taxation.</p> <p><i>Legislation:</i> An assessment of whether the necessary business laws are in place, and whether there are any outstanding gaps. This includes the extent to which the country's legislation is compatible with, and respected by, other countries' legal systems.</p>
Non-representative Sources		
BPS	A2	<p>Information on the laws and regulations is easy to obtain</p> <p>Interpretations of the laws and regulations are consistent and predictable</p> <p>Unpredictability of changes of regulations</p> <p>How problematic are labor regulations for the growth of your business.</p> <p>How problematic are tax regulations for the growth of your business.</p> <p>How problematic are custom and trade regulations for the growth of your business.</p>
CPIA	A4	<p>Competitive environment</p> <p>Factor and products markets</p> <p>Trade policy</p>
EBRD	A7	<p>Price liberalisation</p> <p>Trade & foreign exchange system</p> <p>Competition policy</p> <p>Commercial Law Extensiveness</p> <p>Commercial Law Effectiveness</p> <p>Financial Regulations: extensiveness</p> <p>Financial regulations: effectiveness</p>

Table B4: Regulatory Quality (cont.)

Code	Table	Concept Measured
Non-representative Sources		
GCS	A11	Administrative regulations are burdensome Tax system is disrtortionary Import barriers as obstacle to growth Competition in local market is limited It is easy to start company Anti monopoly policy is lax and ineffective Clusters are frequent Environmental regulations hurt competitiveness Cost of tariffs imposed on business Government subsidies keep uncompetitive industries alive artificially
WCY	A17	The exchange rate policy of your country hinders the competitiveness of enterprises Protectionism in your country negatively affects the conduct of business in your country Competition legislation in your country does not prevent unfair competition Price controls affect pricing of products in most industries Legal regulation of financial institutions is inadequate for financial stability Foreign financial institutions do not have access to the domestic market Access to local capital markets is restricted for foreign companies Access to foreign capital markets is restricted for domestic companies Financial institutions' transparency is not widely developed in your country Customs' authorities do not facilitate the efficient transit of goods The legal framework is detrimental to your country's competitiveness Foreign investors are free to acquire control in domestic companies Public sector contracts are sufficiently open to foreign bidders Real personal taxes are non distortionary Real corporate taxes are non distortionary Banking regulation does not hinder competitiveness

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Table B5: Rule of Law

Code	Table	Concept Measured
Representative Sources		
CUD	A5	For the most part, is the state seen as legitimately representing its citizens? Rate the state's adherence to the rule of law, considering the country as a whole.
DRI	A6	<i>Losses and Costs of Crime</i> : A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in crime during any 12-month period. <i>Kidnapping of Foreigners</i> : An increase in scope, intensity, or frequency of kidnapping of foreigners that reduces the GDP growth rate by 1% during any 12-month period. <i>Enforceability of Government Contracts</i> : A 1 point decline on a scale from "0" to "10" in the enforceability of contracts during any 12-month period. <i>Enforceability of Private Contracts</i> : A 1-point decline on a scale from "0" to "10" in the legal enforceability of contracts during any 12-month period.
EIU	A8	Violent crime Organized crime Fairness of judicial process Enforceability of contracts Speediness of judicial process Confiscation/expropriation
HER	A12	Black market Property Rights
HUM	A13	Independence of Judiciary
PRS	A15	<i>Law and Order</i> . The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law (they are assessed separately).
QLM	A3	Direct Financial Fraud, Money Laundering and Organized Crime
WMO	A18	<i>Judicial Independence</i> An assessment of how far the state and other outside actors can influence and distort the legal system. This will determine the level of legal impartiality investors can expect. <i>Crime</i> How much of a threat businesses face from crime such as kidnapping, extortion, street violence, burglary and so on. These problems can cause major inconvenience for foreign investors and require them to take expensive security precautions.
Non-representative Sources		
BPS	A2	Fairness of the court system Affordability of the court system Enforceability of court decisions Honesty of courts Quickness of court decisions Property right protection How problematic is organized crime for the growth of your business. How problematic is judiciary for the growth of your business. How problematic is street crime for the growth of your business.
BRI	A3	Enforceability of contracts
CPIA	A4	Property rights
FHT	A9	Rule of Law: Considers judicial and constitutional matters as well as the legal and de facto status of
GAL	A10	Trust in the Legal System
GCS	A11	Common crime imposes costs on business Organized crime imposes costs on business Money laundering through banks is pervasive Money laundering through non-banks is pervasive Quality of Police Insider trading is pervasive The judiciary is independent from political influences of members of government, citizens or firms Legal framework to challenge the legality of government actions is inefficient Intellectual Property protection is weak Protection of financial assets is weak Illegal donation to parties are frequent Percentage of firms which are unofficial or unregistered
WCY	A17	Tax evasion is a common practice in your country Justice is not fairly administered in society Personal security and private property are not adequately protected Parallel economy impairs economic development in your country Insider trading is common in the stock market Patent and copyright protection is not adequately enforced in your country

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Table B6: Control of Corruption

Code	Table	Concept Measured
Representative Sources		
CUD	A5	Rate the severity of corruption within the state To what extent do the country's primary political decision makers (e.g. chief executive and cabinet members) engage in patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage? To what extent do the country's civil service (occupying middle and higher management roles) engage in patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage? To what extent do patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage undermine the state's ability to exercise the basic functions of government effectively? To what extent do patterns of nepotism, cronyism and patronage distort broad patterns of economic development?
DRI	A6	Risk Event Outcome non-price: Losses and Costs of Corruption: A 1-point increase on a scale from "0" to "10" in corruption during any 12-month period.
EIU	A8	Corruption
PRS	A15	<i>Corruption</i> . Measures corruption within the political system, which distorts the economic and financial environment, reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability, and introduces an inherently instability in the political system.
QLM	A3	Indirect Diversion of Funds
WMO	A18	<i>Corruption</i> : This assesses the intrusiveness of the country's bureaucracy. The amount of red tape likely to countered is assessed, as is the likelihood of encountering corrupt officials and other groups.
Non-representative Sources		
AFR	A1	How common is corruption among public officials?
BPS	A2	How common is for firms to have to pay irregular additional payments to get things done On average, what percent of total annual sales do firms pay in unofficial payments to public officials How often do firms make epayments to influence the content of new legislation Extent to which firms' payments to public officials to affect legislation impose costs on other firms How problematic is corruption for the growth of your business.
BRI	A3	<i>Internal Causes of Political Risk</i> : Mentality, including xenophobia, nationalism, corruption, nepotism, willingness to compromise, etc.
CPIA	A4	Transparency / corruption
FHT	A9	Corruption
GCS	A11	Public trust in financial honesty of politicians Extent to which legal contributions to political parties are misused by politicians Diversion of public funds due to corruption is common Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to: import/export permits Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to: public utilities Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to:tax payments Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to: loan applications Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to: awarding of public contracts Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to: influencing laws, regulations, decrees Frequent for firms to make extra payments connected to: getting favourable judicial decisions Extent to which firms' illegal payments to influence government policies impose costs on other firms
LBO	A14	What percentage of public employees would you say are corrupted?
WCY	A17	Bribing and corruption exist in the economy

APPENDIX C: Governance Indicators Over Time

TABLE C1: Voice and Accountability

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
AFGHANISTAN	AFG	-1.31	0.23	5	-1.76	0.33	2	-1.68	0.30	2	-1.45	0.35	2
ALBANIA	ALB	-0.04	0.15	5	-0.05	0.16	6	-0.26	0.19	5	-0.33	0.21	4
ALGERIA	DZA	-0.96	0.17	7	-1.31	0.22	5	-1.46	0.23	4	-1.11	0.21	4
ANDORRA	ADO	1.41	0.29	2	1.39	0.38	1	1.44	0.35	1	1.23	0.40	1
ANGOLA	AGO	-1.39	0.17	7	-1.37	0.22	5	-1.28	0.23	4	-1.35	0.21	4
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG	0.17	0.29	2	-0.02	0.38	1	0.05	0.35	1	0.18	0.40	1
ARGENTINA	ARG	0.12	0.17	11	0.44	0.21	8	0.35	0.23	5	0.58	0.20	6
ARMENIA	ARM	-0.42	0.15	5	-0.30	0.16	6	-0.31	0.19	5	-0.54	0.23	3
AUSTRALIA	AUS	1.50	0.17	9	1.61	0.22	6	1.50	0.23	5	1.65	0.21	5
AUSTRIA	AUT	1.32	0.17	9	1.21	0.22	6	1.27	0.23	6	1.36	0.21	5
AZERBAIJAN	AZE	-0.97	0.13	8	-0.81	0.16	7	-0.95	0.18	6	-1.02	0.18	4
BAHAMAS	BHS	1.18	0.25	3	1.10	0.28	2	1.07	0.29	2	1.06	0.32	2
BAHRAIN	BHR	-0.74	0.18	7	-1.17	0.22	5	-1.23	0.23	4	-0.89	0.21	4
BANGLADESH	BGD	-0.57	0.17	8	-0.34	0.22	6	-0.17	0.23	4	-0.31	0.21	4
BARBADOS	BRB	1.39	0.29	2	1.21	0.38	1	1.44	0.35	1	1.17	0.40	1
BELARUS	BLR	-1.45	0.15	7	-1.21	0.16	6	-0.98	0.19	5	-0.97	0.23	3
BELGIUM	BEL	1.44	0.18	8	1.19	0.22	6	1.32	0.23	5	1.41	0.21	5
BELIZE	BLZ	0.83	0.27	3	0.86	0.33	3	1.01	0.30	2	1.04	0.35	2
BENIN	BEN	0.03	0.23	5	0.44	0.31	3	0.61	0.29	3	0.71	0.35	2
BERMUDA	BMU	1.07	0.47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTAN	BTN	-1.17	0.25	4	-1.63	0.33	2	-1.56	0.30	2	-1.30	0.35	2
BOLIVIA	BOL	0.01	0.18	9	0.23	0.22	6	0.35	0.23	5	0.10	0.20	5
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	BIH	-0.25	0.15	7	-0.37	0.18	5	-1.11	0.21	3	-1.14	0.35	2
BOTSWANA	BWA	0.73	0.17	8	0.78	0.22	6	0.77	0.23	4	0.71	0.21	4
BRAZIL	BRA	0.28	0.17	11	0.53	0.22	7	0.60	0.23	6	0.22	0.20	6
BRUNEI	BRN	-0.82	0.22	5	-1.07	0.26	3	-1.14	0.26	3	-0.92	0.30	3
BULGARIA	BGR	0.56	0.13	10	0.51	0.15	8	0.40	0.18	6	0.16	0.17	5
BURKINA FASO	BFA	-0.27	0.22	5	-0.31	0.25	4	-0.24	0.26	3	-0.44	0.30	3
BURUNDI	BDI	-1.16	0.25	4	-1.66	0.31	3	-1.59	0.30	2	-1.21	0.35	2
CAMBODIA	KHM	-0.56	0.25	4	-0.35	0.33	3	-0.87	0.30	2	-0.65	0.35	2
CAMEROON	CMR	-1.10	0.18	7	-0.90	0.22	6	-0.77	0.23	5	-0.99	0.21	4
CANADA	CAN	1.50	0.17	10	1.27	0.21	8	1.30	0.23	6	1.37	0.21	5
CAPE VERDE	CPV	0.41	0.28	3	0.86	0.38	1	0.92	0.35	1	0.86	0.40	1
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	1.51	0.47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CAF	-0.79	0.25	4	-0.52	0.33	2	0.06	0.30	2	-0.16	0.35	2
CHAD	TCF	-0.95	0.25	4	-0.89	0.33	2	-0.83	0.29	3	-0.72	0.35	2
CHILE	CHL	1.12	0.17	10	0.56	0.21	8	0.63	0.23	5	0.89	0.20	6
CHINA	CHN	-1.38	0.17	9	-1.37	0.22	7	-1.51	0.23	5	-1.22	0.21	5
COLOMBIA	COL	-0.55	0.17	10	-0.53	0.21	8	-0.29	0.23	6	-0.06	0.20	6
COMOROS	COM	-0.51	0.28	3	-0.47	0.38	1	-0.04	0.35	1	-0.10	0.40	1
CONGO	COG	-1.10	0.21	6	-1.56	0.25	4	-1.02	0.25	4	-1.17	0.30	3
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	ZAR	-1.89	0.22	5	-1.91	0.25	4	-1.67	0.26	3	-1.17	0.30	3
COSTA RICA	CRI	1.16	0.17	10	1.31	0.22	6	1.26	0.23	5	1.30	0.20	5
CROATIA	HRV	0.46	0.13	9	0.38	0.16	7	-0.30	0.18	5	-0.47	0.18	4
CUBA	CUB	-1.77	0.17	7	-1.72	0.23	4	-1.68	0.23	4	-1.31	0.21	4
CYPRUS	CYP	0.94	0.18	6	1.22	0.23	4	1.06	0.23	4	1.01	0.21	4
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZE	0.90	0.13	9	0.99	0.16	8	1.14	0.18	7	1.01	0.17	6
DENMARK	DNK	1.72	0.17	10	1.51	0.21	7	1.51	0.23	5	1.65	0.21	5
DJIBOUTI	DJI	-0.69	0.28	3	-0.56	0.38	1	-0.73	0.35	1	-0.72	0.40	1
DOMINICA	DMA	1.05	0.29	2	1.21	0.38	1	1.27	0.35	1	1.21	0.40	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM	0.19	0.18	7	0.43	0.22	6	-0.06	0.23	4	0.02	0.21	4
ECUADOR	ECU	-0.06	0.18	8	-0.14	0.22	6	0.24	0.23	5	0.07	0.20	5
EGYPT	EGY	-0.87	0.17	8	-0.81	0.22	6	-0.83	0.23	4	-0.70	0.21	4
EL SALVADOR	SLV	0.06	0.18	8	0.24	0.22	6	0.01	0.23	4	-0.20	0.20	5
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ	-1.44	0.28	3	-1.46	0.38	1	-1.55	0.35	1	-1.39	0.40	1
ERITREA	ERI	-2.05	0.23	5	-1.42	0.31	3	-1.07	0.30	2	-1.05	0.35	2
ESTONIA	EST	1.05	0.13	9	0.89	0.15	9	0.82	0.18	6	0.74	0.18	4
ETHIOPIA	ETH	-1.13	0.21	6	-1.00	0.25	5	-0.69	0.26	3	-0.58	0.30	3
FIJI	FJI	-0.06	0.24	4	0.11	0.31	3	0.10	0.29	3	-0.08	0.35	2
FINLAND	FIN	1.70	0.17	9	1.60	0.21	7	1.51	0.23	5	1.63	0.21	5
FRANCE	FRA	1.29	0.17	9	1.07	0.21	8	1.09	0.23	6	1.43	0.21	5
FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	0.42	0.47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GABON	GAB	-0.42	0.18	6	-0.46	0.22	5	-0.26	0.23	4	-0.51	0.21	4
GAMBIA	GMB	-1.03	0.21	6	-0.98	0.26	3	-1.18	0.26	3	-1.27	0.30	3
GEORGIA	GEO	-0.30	0.16	6	-0.21	0.18	6	-0.37	0.21	4	-0.49	0.23	3
GERMANY	DEU	1.51	0.17	10	1.35	0.21	8	1.36	0.23	6	1.48	0.21	5

Note: "S.E." refers to standard errors, while "N." refers to number of sources

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C1: Voice and Accountability (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
GHANA	GHA	0.01	0.17	8	0.00	0.22	6	-0.53	0.23	5	-0.33	0.21	4
GREECE	GRC	1.05	0.18	8	1.01	0.23	5	0.92	0.23	5	0.93	0.21	5
GRENADA	GRD	0.68	0.29	2	0.99	0.38	1	1.05	0.35	1	1.00	0.40	1
GUATEMALA	GTM	-0.48	0.17	10	-0.26	0.22	6	-0.39	0.23	4	-0.60	0.20	5
GUINEA	GIN	-1.19	0.22	5	-1.12	0.26	3	-0.99	0.25	4	-1.07	0.30	3
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	-0.74	0.21	6	-0.85	0.25	4	-0.34	0.25	4	-0.52	0.30	3
GUYANA	GUY	0.65	0.23	4	0.91	0.25	4	0.98	0.26	3	0.86	0.30	3
HAITI	HTI	-1.11	0.21	7	-0.79	0.25	5	-0.65	0.26	3	-0.44	0.30	3
HONDURAS	HND	-0.15	0.17	8	0.01	0.22	6	0.05	0.23	4	-0.34	0.20	5
HONG KONG	HKG	0.15	0.18	8	-0.45	0.24	5	-0.16	0.25	5	0.60	0.22	4
HUNGARY	HUN	1.17	0.13	10	1.14	0.15	9	1.15	0.18	7	1.01	0.17	6
ICELAND	ISL	1.52	0.21	7	1.44	0.25	5	1.36	0.25	4	1.38	0.29	4
INDIA	IND	0.38	0.17	10	0.45	0.22	7	0.26	0.23	6	0.27	0.21	5
INDONESIA	IDN	-0.49	0.17	10	-0.52	0.22	7	-1.33	0.23	5	-1.08	0.21	5
IRAN	IRN	-1.04	0.17	7	-0.69	0.22	5	-0.90	0.23	4	-1.03	0.21	4
IRAQ	IRQ	-2.12	0.18	6	-2.12	0.22	5	-1.93	0.23	4	-1.65	0.21	4
IRELAND	IRL	1.40	0.17	10	1.42	0.21	7	1.34	0.23	6	1.42	0.21	5
ISRAEL	ISR	0.61	0.17	10	0.94	0.22	6	1.01	0.23	5	1.02	0.21	5
ITALY	ITA	1.11	0.17	9	1.06	0.21	8	1.21	0.23	6	1.05	0.21	5
IVORY COAST	CIV	-1.25	0.17	7	-1.31	0.23	5	-0.65	0.23	5	-0.18	0.21	4
JAMAICA	JAM	0.51	0.18	6	0.70	0.23	4	0.66	0.23	5	0.53	0.21	4
JAPAN	JPN	0.99	0.17	10	0.99	0.21	7	1.05	0.25	4	1.03	0.21	5
JORDAN	JOR	-0.41	0.18	7	-0.19	0.22	5	-0.19	0.23	5	-0.14	0.21	4
KAZAKHSTAN	KAZ	-1.05	0.13	8	-0.91	0.15	8	-0.73	0.18	6	-0.94	0.18	4
KENYA	KEN	-0.58	0.17	7	-0.84	0.22	6	-0.77	0.23	5	-0.45	0.21	4
KIRIBATI	KIR	1.09	0.35	1	1.15	0.38	1	1.26	0.35	1	1.12	0.40	1
KOREA, NORTH	PRK	-2.32	0.21	6	-2.02	0.26	3	-1.96	0.26	3	-1.75	0.30	3
KOREA, SOUTH	KOR	0.63	0.17	10	0.76	0.21	7	0.68	0.23	6	0.68	0.21	5
KUWAIT	KWT	-0.29	0.17	8	-0.22	0.23	4	-0.33	0.23	4	-0.18	0.21	4
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	KGZ	-0.96	0.16	6	-0.68	0.18	4	-0.46	0.21	4	-0.46	0.23	3
LAOS	LAO	-1.73	0.25	4	-1.43	0.31	3	-1.27	0.30	2	-1.04	0.35	2
LATVIA	LVA	0.91	0.14	7	0.76	0.16	6	0.72	0.18	6	0.50	0.18	4
LEBANON	LBN	-0.54	0.18	7	-0.37	0.22	5	-0.51	0.23	4	-0.40	0.21	4
LESOTHO	LSO	-0.16	0.26	4	-0.03	0.33	2	-0.01	0.30	2	0.02	0.35	2
LIBERIA	LBR	-1.54	0.21	6	-1.16	0.25	4	-0.90	0.26	3	-1.32	0.30	3
LIBYA	LYB	-1.70	0.18	6	-1.60	0.23	4	-1.58	0.23	4	-1.38	0.21	4
LIECHTENSTEIN	LIE	1.32	0.29	2	1.39	0.38	1	1.44	0.35	1	1.23	0.40	1
LITHUANIA	LTU	0.89	0.13	8	0.95	0.15	8	0.84	0.18	6	0.72	0.18	4
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	1.41	0.23	6	1.33	0.25	5	1.37	0.25	4	1.43	0.29	4
MACAO	MAC	0.42	0.47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MACEDONIA	MKD	-0.29	0.14	6	-0.03	0.17	5	0.06	0.19	5	-0.05	0.18	4
MADAGASCAR	MDG	-0.05	0.22	5	0.25	0.25	5	0.40	0.25	4	0.25	0.30	3
MALAWI	MWI	-0.56	0.18	7	-0.28	0.22	6	-0.10	0.23	5	-0.40	0.21	4
MALAYSIA	MYS	-0.27	0.17	10	-0.27	0.21	8	-0.25	0.23	6	-0.05	0.21	5
MALDIVES	MDV	-0.74	0.29	2	-0.94	0.38	1	-1.05	0.35	1	-0.93	0.40	1
MALI	MLI	0.18	0.21	7	0.28	0.25	4	0.38	0.25	4	0.29	0.30	3
MALTA	MLT	1.29	0.25	3	1.39	0.28	2	1.36	0.29	2	1.05	0.32	2
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MHL	1.23	0.35	1	1.30	0.38	1	1.35	0.35	1	1.17	0.40	1
MARTINIQUE	MTQ	0.64	0.47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAURITANIA	MRT	-0.67	0.25	4	-0.67	0.31	3	-0.91	0.30	2	-0.80	0.35	2
MAURITIUS	MUS	0.80	0.19	6	1.21	0.26	4	0.98	0.26	4	0.84	0.23	3
MEXICO	MEX	0.33	0.17	11	0.09	0.21	8	-0.17	0.23	6	-0.21	0.20	6
MICRONESIA	FSM	0.93	0.35	1	0.97	0.38	1	0.98	0.35	1	1.13	0.40	1
MOLDOVA	MDA	-0.30	0.14	6	-0.01	0.16	7	-0.03	0.18	6	-0.19	0.18	4
MONACO	MCO	0.92	0.35	1	1.11	0.38	1	1.17	0.35	1	0.98	0.40	1
MONGOLIA	MNG	0.44	0.21	6	0.73	0.25	4	0.62	0.19	4	0.36	0.30	3
MOROCCO	MAR	-0.30	0.17	8	-0.44	0.23	4	-0.53	0.23	5	-0.60	0.21	4
MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ	-0.26	0.21	6	-0.28	0.25	4	-0.10	0.25	4	-0.19	0.30	3
MYANMAR	MMR	-2.05	0.17	7	-2.12	0.22	5	-1.92	0.23	4	-1.64	0.21	4
NAMIBIA	NAM	0.33	0.17	9	0.28	0.22	6	0.42	0.23	4	0.50	0.21	4
NAURU	NRU	0.85	0.35	1	0.88	0.38	1	1.02	0.35	1	0.86	0.40	1
NEPAL	NPL	-0.52	0.23	5	-0.12	0.31	3	-0.01	0.30	2	0.13	0.35	2
NETHERLANDS	NLD	1.63	0.17	9	1.53	0.21	7	1.51	0.23	5	1.62	0.21	5
NEW ZEALAND	NZL	1.60	0.18	7	1.51	0.22	6	1.37	0.23	5	1.58	0.21	5
NICARAGUA	NIC	0.09	0.17	8	-0.08	0.22	6	0.07	0.23	4	-0.21	0.20	5
NIGER	NER	-0.18	0.22	5	-0.07	0.25	4	-0.99	0.26	3	-0.39	0.30	3

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C1: Voice and Accountability (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
NIGERIA	NGA	-0.70	0.17	10	-0.68	0.22	7	-1.48	0.23	5	-1.41	0.21	4
NORWAY	NOR	1.64	0.17	9	1.50	0.22	6	1.55	0.23	5	1.67	0.21	5
OMAN	OMN	-0.55	0.17	7	-0.68	0.23	4	-0.74	0.23	4	-0.58	0.21	4
PAKISTAN	PAK	-1.10	0.18	7	-1.53	0.22	6	-0.62	0.23	4	-0.93	0.21	4
PANAMA	PAN	0.50	0.17	10	0.69	0.22	6	0.59	0.23	4	0.32	0.20	5
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	-0.15	0.18	6	0.03	0.22	5	0.20	0.23	4	0.16	0.21	4
PARAGUAY	PRY	-0.53	0.17	9	-0.59	0.22	5	-0.27	0.23	5	-0.37	0.20	5
PERU	PER	0.22	0.17	10	-0.01	0.22	7	-0.75	0.23	5	-0.69	0.20	5
PHILIPPINES	PHL	0.17	0.17	9	0.40	0.21	8	0.46	0.23	5	0.16	0.21	5
POLAND	POL	1.11	0.13	11	1.12	0.15	9	1.01	0.18	7	0.95	0.17	6
PORTUGAL	PRT	1.31	0.17	9	1.35	0.23	6	1.38	0.23	6	1.25	0.21	5
PUERTO RICO	PRI	0.64	0.47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
QATAR	QAT	-0.52	0.19	5	-0.66	0.24	3	-0.91	0.25	3	-0.79	0.22	3
ROMANIA	ROM	0.38	0.13	10	0.43	0.15	8	0.24	0.18	5	0.03	0.17	5
RUSSIA	RUS	-0.52	0.13	11	-0.44	0.15	9	-0.26	0.18	7	-0.34	0.17	6
RWANDA	RWA	-1.41	0.23	5	-1.46	0.31	3	-1.50	0.30	2	-1.35	0.35	2
SAMOA	SAM	0.67	0.29	2	0.62	0.38	1	0.60	0.35	1	0.74	0.40	1
SAN MARINO	SMR	1.17	0.35	1	1.39	0.38	1	1.44	0.35	1	1.23	0.40	1
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	STP	0.48	0.29	2	0.93	0.38	1	0.75	0.35	1	0.84	0.40	1
SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	-1.40	0.17	8	-1.27	0.22	5	-1.37	0.23	4	-1.16	0.21	4
SENEGAL	SEN	0.15	0.17	7	-0.11	0.22	6	-0.49	0.23	5	-0.16	0.21	4
SEYCHELLES	SYC	0.19	0.28	3	0.11	0.38	1	0.19	0.35	1	0.10	0.40	1
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	-0.57	0.21	6	-1.36	0.25	4	-1.72	0.26	3	-1.30	0.30	3
SINGAPORE	SGP	0.51	0.18	7	-0.05	0.22	7	0.01	0.23	6	0.38	0.21	5
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	0.92	0.14	8	0.90	0.16	8	0.45	0.18	6	0.36	0.17	5
SLOVENIA	SVN	1.10	0.13	10	0.98	0.16	8	0.92	0.18	5	0.95	0.18	4
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB	0.37	0.35	1	0.06	0.38	1	1.11	0.35	1	1.02	0.40	1
SOMALIA	SOM	-1.51	0.22	5	-1.37	0.25	4	-1.46	0.26	3	-1.81	0.30	3
SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	0.73	0.17	11	1.05	0.21	8	0.87	0.23	6	0.65	0.21	5
SPAIN	ESP	1.24	0.17	10	1.10	0.21	8	1.27	0.23	6	1.10	0.21	5
SRI LANKA	LKA	-0.06	0.17	8	-0.37	0.22	5	-0.29	0.23	4	-0.19	0.21	4
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	KNA	0.96	0.35	1	1.01	0.38	1	1.07	0.35	1	1.01	0.40	1
ST. LUCIA	LCA	1.04	0.35	1	1.06	0.38	1	1.12	0.35	1	1.08	0.40	1
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VCT	0.98	0.35	1	1.03	0.38	1	1.09	0.35	1	1.09	0.40	1
SUDAN	SDN	-1.71	0.17	7	-1.75	0.22	5	-1.71	0.23	4	-1.57	0.21	4
SURINAME	SUR	0.29	0.25	3	0.55	0.28	2	0.19	0.29	2	-0.05	0.32	2
SWAZILAND	SWZ	-1.18	0.25	4	-1.22	0.33	2	-0.92	0.30	2	-1.22	0.35	2
SWEDEN	SWE	1.65	0.17	10	1.56	0.21	8	1.48	0.23	5	1.62	0.21	5
SWITZERLAND	CHE	1.63	0.17	9	1.64	0.21	7	1.55	0.23	6	1.63	0.21	5
SYRIA	SYR	-1.56	0.17	7	-1.64	0.23	4	-1.59	0.23	4	-1.30	0.21	4
TAIWAN	TWN	0.89	0.17	9	0.81	0.21	7	0.71	0.23	5	0.53	0.21	5
TAJIKISTAN	TJK	-0.95	0.16	6	-0.93	0.18	4	-1.37	0.21	3	-1.35	0.23	3
TANZANIA	TZA	-0.41	0.17	8	-0.15	0.22	6	-0.40	0.23	5	-0.73	0.21	4
THAILAND	THA	0.20	0.17	9	0.25	0.22	7	0.11	0.23	6	0.01	0.21	5
TIMOR, EAST	TMP	0.19	0.29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOGO	TGO	-1.20	0.22	5	-1.09	0.26	3	-1.14	0.25	4	-1.01	0.30	3
TONGA	TON	-0.12	0.35	1	-0.09	0.38	1	-0.05	0.35	1	0.00	0.40	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TTO	0.56	0.18	6	0.61	0.23	5	0.92	0.23	4	0.73	0.21	4
TUNISIA	TUN	-0.83	0.17	8	-0.71	0.23	5	-0.92	0.23	4	-0.50	0.21	4
TURKEY	TUR	-0.47	0.17	10	-0.65	0.21	8	-0.92	0.23	6	-0.39	0.21	5
TURKMENISTAN	TKM	-1.85	0.16	5	-1.59	0.18	3	-1.59	0.21	3	-1.60	0.23	3
TUVALU	TUV	1.17	0.35	1	1.39	0.38	1	1.44	0.35	1	1.23	0.40	1
UGANDA	UGA	-0.77	0.17	8	-0.94	0.22	6	-0.61	0.23	5	-0.60	0.21	4
UKRAINE	UKR	-0.59	0.13	9	-0.39	0.16	7	-0.14	0.18	6	-0.37	0.18	4
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	-0.47	0.18	6	-0.62	0.23	4	-0.71	0.23	4	-0.64	0.21	4
UNITED KINGDOM	GBR	1.47	0.17	10	1.39	0.21	8	1.40	0.23	6	1.32	0.21	5
UNITED STATES	USA	1.32	0.17	9	1.18	0.22	7	1.41	0.23	6	1.46	0.21	5
URUGUAY	URY	0.95	0.18	8	1.04	0.22	6	0.68	0.23	4	0.74	0.20	5
UZBEKISTAN	UZB	-1.66	0.14	7	-1.39	0.17	6	-1.50	0.19	5	-1.32	0.18	4
VANUATU	VUT	0.89	0.35	1	0.62	0.38	1	0.63	0.35	1	0.45	0.40	1
VENEZUELA	VEN	-0.41	0.17	10	-0.33	0.23	6	0.14	0.23	6	0.06	0.20	6
VIETNAM	VNM	-1.36	0.17	8	-1.53	0.22	5	-1.64	0.23	4	-1.24	0.21	4
WEST BANK	WBG	-1.08	0.28	3	-0.89	0.38	2	-0.65	0.35	2	-1.48	0.40	1
YEMEN	YEM	-0.88	0.17	7	-0.72	0.22	5	-0.60	0.23	4	-0.86	0.21	4
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	-0.20	0.14	7	-0.32	0.16	5	-0.96	0.18	5	-1.30	0.21	4
ZAMBIA	ZMB	-0.40	0.17	8	-0.24	0.22	6	-0.11	0.23	5	-0.15	0.21	4
ZIMBABWE	ZWE	-1.50	0.18	8	-0.97	0.23	5	-0.74	0.23	5	-0.28	0.21	4

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C2: Political Stability

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
AFGHANISTAN	AFG	-2.21	0.28	4	-2.44	0.40	2	-1.84	0.60	1	-1.51	0.65	1
ALBANIA	ALB	-0.47	0.29	4	-0.68	0.33	5	-0.72	0.29	4	0.22	0.38	3
ALGERIA	DZA	-1.54	0.22	6	-1.70	0.27	5	-2.65	0.28	4	-2.48	0.34	4
ANDORRA	ADO	1.31	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANGOLA	AGO	-1.60	0.22	6	-2.33	0.27	5	-2.04	0.27	5	-1.98	0.34	4
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG	0.81	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGENTINA	ARG	-0.74	0.19	10	0.46	0.23	10	0.50	0.25	6	0.50	0.27	6
ARMENIA	ARM	-0.53	0.29	4	-0.73	0.35	5	-0.46	0.29	4	0.39	0.41	2
AUSTRALIA	AUS	1.18	0.20	9	1.32	0.23	8	1.21	0.25	6	1.08	0.27	6
AUSTRIA	AUT	1.29	0.21	8	1.35	0.23	8	1.47	0.24	7	1.24	0.27	6
AZERBAIJAN	AZE	-1.13	0.22	6	-0.67	0.27	6	-0.53	0.27	5	-0.41	0.36	3
BAHAMAS	BHS	0.99	0.37	2	0.71	0.66	1	0.40	0.43	1	0.51	0.67	1
BAHRAIN	BHR	0.31	0.24	5	0.05	0.27	5	0.03	0.28	4	-0.51	0.34	4
BANGLADESH	BGD	-0.61	0.22	7	-0.56	0.27	6	-0.44	0.28	4	-0.41	0.34	4
BARBADOS	BRB	0.81	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELARUS	BLR	0.19	0.26	5	0.02	0.33	6	-0.19	0.29	4	-0.04	0.41	2
BELGIUM	BEL	0.97	0.21	8	0.92	0.23	8	0.95	0.25	6	0.83	0.27	6
BELIZE	BLZ	0.64	0.39	2	0.70	0.59	2	0.51	0.60	1	0.55	0.65	1
BENIN	BEN	0.63	0.34	3	0.27	0.51	2	0.14	0.50	2	0.96	0.65	1
BERMUDA	BMU	0.81	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTAN	BTN	0.77	0.39	2	0.60	0.62	1	0.51	0.60	1	0.96	0.65	1
BOLIVIA	BOL	-0.20	0.22	7	-0.42	0.27	7	0.00	0.27	5	-0.28	0.34	4
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	BIH	-0.83	0.28	4	-0.26	0.57	3	-0.43	0.60	1	-0.28	0.65	1
BOTSWANA	BWA	0.75	0.22	7	0.82	0.27	6	0.79	0.27	5	0.72	0.34	4
BRAZIL	BRA	0.17	0.19	10	0.27	0.23	9	-0.43	0.24	7	-0.01	0.27	6
BRUNEI	BRN	1.10	0.35	3	1.26	0.51	2	1.43	0.37	2	0.86	0.53	2
BULGARIA	BGR	0.56	0.22	7	0.30	0.26	8	0.39	0.27	5	0.20	0.34	4
BURKINA FASO	BFA	-0.10	0.35	3	-0.33	0.44	3	-0.10	0.36	3	-0.50	0.53	2
BURUNDI	BDI	-2.00	0.39	2	-1.77	0.46	3	-1.84	0.60	1	-1.10	0.65	1
CAMBODIA	KHM	-0.25	0.39	2	-1.22	0.59	2	-1.37	0.60	1	-1.10	0.65	1
CAMEROON	CMR	-0.50	0.24	5	-0.48	0.28	6	-0.73	0.26	6	-0.91	0.34	4
CANADA	CAN	1.06	0.20	9	1.33	0.23	10	1.14	0.24	7	0.90	0.27	6
CAPE VERDE	CPV	0.81	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	0.81	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CAF	-1.87	0.39	2	-0.34	0.62	1	0.04	0.60	1	-0.28	0.65	1
CHAD	TCD	-1.78	0.39	2	-0.80	0.62	1	-1.36	0.50	2	-0.69	0.65	1
CHILE	CHL	1.04	0.19	10	0.86	0.23	10	0.62	0.25	6	0.72	0.27	6
CHINA	CHN	0.22	0.20	9	0.27	0.23	9	0.29	0.25	6	0.23	0.27	6
COLOMBIA	COL	-1.78	0.20	9	-1.64	0.23	10	-1.50	0.24	7	-0.97	0.27	6
COMOROS	COM	-0.19	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CONGO	COG	-1.64	0.31	4	-1.84	0.44	3	-1.95	0.34	3	-0.66	0.53	2
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	ZAR	-2.42	0.26	5	-2.83	0.34	4	-2.79	0.31	3	-1.53	0.38	3
COSTA RICA	CRI	1.06	0.21	8	1.21	0.26	7	0.97	0.26	6	0.79	0.31	5
CROATIA	HRV	0.56	0.23	6	0.37	0.28	6	0.61	0.28	4	0.38	0.36	3
CUBA	CUB	0.22	0.22	6	-0.03	0.27	5	0.16	0.28	4	0.11	0.34	4
CYPRUS	CYP	0.36	0.22	6	0.53	0.29	4	0.49	0.28	4	0.50	0.34	4
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZE	1.02	0.21	8	0.85	0.23	9	0.95	0.24	7	0.95	0.27	6
DENMARK	DNK	1.26	0.20	9	1.44	0.23	9	1.39	0.25	6	1.14	0.27	6
DJIBOUTI	DJI	-0.69	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOMINICA	DMA	0.56	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM	0.18	0.23	6	0.17	0.27	7	-0.01	0.32	3	-0.08	0.43	3
ECUADOR	ECU	-0.70	0.21	8	-1.03	0.25	8	-0.59	0.25	6	-0.66	0.29	5
EGYPT	EGY	-0.35	0.21	7	0.05	0.24	8	-0.11	0.25	7	-0.25	0.27	6
EL SALVADOR	SLV	0.35	0.25	6	0.59	0.31	6	0.13	0.30	4	-0.07	0.37	4
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ	0.31	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ERITREA	ERI	-0.25	0.34	3	0.16	0.51	2	0.98	0.60	1	0.14	0.65	1
ESTONIA	EST	0.98	0.21	8	0.79	0.24	9	0.84	0.27	5	0.74	0.36	3
ETHIOPIA	ETH	-1.20	0.31	4	-0.80	0.43	4	0.18	0.36	3	-0.59	0.53	2
FJI	FJI	0.18	0.34	3	0.64	0.51	2	0.37	0.50	2	0.55	0.65	1
FINLAND	FIN	1.63	0.21	8	1.72	0.23	9	1.60	0.25	6	1.32	0.27	6
FRANCE	FRA	0.73	0.20	9	1.16	0.23	10	0.79	0.24	7	1.00	0.27	6
FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	0.31	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C2: Political Stability (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
GABON	GAB	0.20	0.24	5	-0.42	0.27	5	-0.47	0.32	3	-0.25	0.43	3
GAMBIA	GMB	0.55	0.31	4	0.71	0.51	2	0.65	0.37	2	0.13	0.53	2
GEORGIA	GEO	-1.90	0.28	4	-0.85	0.35	5	-0.75	0.38	3	-0.82	0.41	2
GERMANY	DEU	1.06	0.20	9	1.27	0.23	10	1.42	0.24	7	1.19	0.27	6
GHANA	GHA	-0.11	0.22	6	-0.10	0.28	6	-0.07	0.26	6	-0.06	0.34	4
GREECE	GRC	0.83	0.21	8	0.86	0.24	7	0.32	0.25	6	0.38	0.27	6
GRENADA	GRD	0.56	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUATEMALA	GTM	-0.43	0.23	7	-0.94	0.31	6	-0.89	0.30	4	-0.91	0.37	4
GUINEA	GIN	-1.78	0.35	3	-1.18	0.51	2	-0.99	0.34	3	-1.48	0.53	2
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	-0.47	0.31	4	-1.05	0.44	3	-0.97	0.34	3	-0.66	0.53	2
GUYANA	GUY	-0.49	0.35	3	-0.47	0.44	3	-0.13	0.37	2	-0.02	0.53	2
HAITI	HTI	-1.34	0.29	5	-0.71	0.43	4	-1.52	0.37	2	-0.04	0.53	2
HONDURAS	HND	-0.14	0.23	7	0.38	0.31	6	-0.26	0.30	4	-0.38	0.37	4
HONG KONG	HKG	1.03	0.22	6	1.16	0.27	6	0.98	0.27	5	0.28	0.33	4
HUNGARY	HUN	1.08	0.20	9	0.80	0.23	10	1.27	0.24	7	0.67	0.27	6
ICELAND	ISL	1.55	0.30	5	1.71	0.36	5	1.37	0.34	3	1.04	0.43	3
INDIA	IND	-0.84	0.20	9	-0.35	0.23	9	-0.34	0.24	7	-0.55	0.27	6
INDONESIA	IDN	-1.37	0.20	9	-1.85	0.23	9	-1.52	0.25	6	-0.34	0.27	6
IRAN	IRN	-0.62	0.21	7	-0.17	0.25	6	-0.14	0.26	5	-0.25	0.29	5
IRAQ	IRQ	-1.75	0.24	5	-1.90	0.27	5	-2.49	0.28	4	-2.72	0.34	4
IRELAND	IRL	1.31	0.20	9	1.38	0.23	9	1.52	0.24	7	1.10	0.27	6
ISRAEL	ISR	-1.35	0.21	8	-0.47	0.24	7	-0.38	0.27	5	-0.36	0.27	6
ITALY	ITA	0.81	0.21	8	0.81	0.23	10	1.18	0.24	7	0.68	0.27	6
IVORY COAST	CIV	-2.04	0.22	6	-0.88	0.29	5	-0.08	0.26	6	0.44	0.34	4
JAMAICA	JAM	-0.09	0.26	5	0.44	0.33	4	-0.16	0.30	4	0.52	0.43	3
JAPAN	JPN	1.20	0.20	9	1.22	0.23	9	1.16	0.27	5	1.04	0.27	6
JORDAN	JOR	-0.44	0.23	6	0.25	0.27	6	0.05	0.26	6	0.36	0.31	5
KAZAKHSTAN	KAZ	0.52	0.21	7	0.32	0.25	8	0.26	0.25	6	-0.03	0.31	4
KENYA	KEN	-0.86	0.22	6	-1.00	0.27	6	-1.07	0.26	6	-0.23	0.34	4
KOREA, NORTH	PRK	0.80	0.31	4	-0.27	0.44	3	-0.41	0.37	2	-0.60	0.53	2
KOREA, SOUTH	KOR	0.49	0.20	9	0.50	0.23	9	0.22	0.24	7	0.19	0.27	6
KUWAIT	KWT	0.14	0.22	6	0.73	0.29	4	0.73	0.28	4	0.15	0.34	4
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	KGZ	-1.21	0.28	4	-0.03	0.39	3	0.73	0.38	3	0.67	0.41	2
LAOS	LAO	-0.12	0.39	2	0.40	0.51	2	0.98	0.60	1	0.96	0.65	1
LATVIA	LVA	0.82	0.23	6	0.60	0.28	6	0.51	0.27	5	0.67	0.36	3
LEBANON	LBN	-0.59	0.24	5	-0.50	0.27	5	-0.31	0.28	4	-0.31	0.34	4
LESOTHO	LSO	-0.06	0.31	3	1.07	0.62	1	0.54	0.54	2	0.96	0.65	1
LIBERIA	LBR	-2.28	0.31	4	-1.36	0.44	3	-1.28	0.37	2	-2.10	0.53	2
LIBYA	LYB	-0.43	0.24	5	-0.49	0.29	4	-1.21	0.28	4	-1.55	0.34	4
LIECHTENSTEIN	LIE	1.31	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LITHUANIA	LTU	0.93	0.22	7	0.43	0.26	8	0.38	0.27	5	0.57	0.36	3
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	1.54	0.32	4	1.64	0.39	4	1.50	0.34	3	1.23	0.43	3
MACAO	MAC	0.56	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MACEDONIA	MKD	-0.93	0.25	4	-1.00	0.37	3	-0.31	0.39	3	-0.18	0.49	2
MADAGASCAR	MDG	0.30	0.35	3	0.00	0.43	4	-0.48	0.34	3	0.16	0.53	2
MALAWI	MWI	0.31	0.27	4	0.05	0.32	5	0.09	0.29	5	0.00	0.43	3
MALAYSIA	MYS	0.51	0.20	9	0.33	0.23	10	0.55	0.24	7	0.92	0.27	6
MALDIVES	MDV	1.31	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALI	MLI	-0.10	0.31	4	0.45	0.44	3	0.09	0.34	3	0.32	0.53	2
MALTA	MLT	1.50	0.37	2	1.11	0.66	1	1.40	0.43	1	0.78	0.67	1
MARTINIQUE	MTQ	0.56	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAURITANIA	MRT	0.43	0.39	2	-0.45	0.51	2	0.51	0.60	1	0.55	0.65	1
MAURITIUS	MUS	0.99	0.27	4	1.14	0.33	4	1.30	0.37	4	1.19	0.49	2
MEXICO	MEX	0.22	0.19	10	-0.08	0.23	10	-0.53	0.24	7	-0.27	0.27	6
MOLDOVA	MDA	-0.12	0.24	5	-0.13	0.27	6	0.02	0.27	5	-0.25	0.36	3
MONGOLIA	MNG	0.95	0.31	4	0.84	0.44	3	0.50	0.37	2	0.68	0.53	2
MOROCCO	MAR	-0.14	0.22	7	0.13	0.29	4	0.13	0.26	6	-0.36	0.29	5
MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ	0.55	0.31	4	-0.27	0.44	3	-0.71	0.33	4	-0.22	0.53	2
MYANMAR	MMR	-1.38	0.22	6	-1.41	0.27	5	-1.05	0.28	4	-0.92	0.34	4
NAMIBIA	NAM	0.46	0.22	7	-0.72	0.32	5	0.77	0.31	4	0.87	0.43	3
NEPAL	NPL	-1.63	0.34	3	-1.02	0.51	2	-0.43	0.60	1	0.14	0.65	1
NETHERLANDS	NLD	1.37	0.21	8	1.59	0.23	9	1.57	0.25	6	1.39	0.27	6

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C2: Political Stability (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
NEW ZEALAND	NZL	1.35	0.22	7	1.30	0.24	7	1.50	0.27	5	1.19	0.31	5
NICARAGUA	NIC	0.15	0.23	7	0.16	0.31	6	-0.15	0.30	4	-0.57	0.37	4
NIGER	NER	-0.30	0.35	3	-0.14	0.44	3	-0.40	0.37	2	-0.03	0.53	2
NIGERIA	NGA	-1.49	0.22	7	-1.53	0.26	8	-1.10	0.26	6	-1.40	0.29	5
NORWAY	NOR	1.49	0.21	8	1.42	0.23	8	1.51	0.25	6	1.33	0.27	6
OMAN	OMN	0.98	0.22	6	1.01	0.27	5	0.93	0.28	4	0.75	0.34	4
PAKISTAN	PAK	-1.26	0.22	6	-0.56	0.26	7	-0.80	0.25	6	-1.01	0.29	5
PANAMA	PAN	0.36	0.21	8	0.61	0.26	7	0.28	0.28	4	0.40	0.34	4
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	-0.76	0.22	6	-0.56	0.27	5	-0.60	0.32	3	-1.24	0.43	3
PARAGUAY	PRY	-1.33	0.23	7	-0.87	0.33	5	-0.36	0.30	4	0.10	0.43	3
PERU	PER	-0.67	0.20	9	-0.45	0.24	9	-0.50	0.24	7	-0.72	0.27	6
PHILIPPINES	PHL	-0.49	0.20	9	-0.32	0.23	10	0.09	0.25	6	-0.05	0.27	6
POLAND	POL	0.71	0.20	9	0.83	0.23	10	0.85	0.24	7	0.53	0.27	6
PORTUGAL	PRT	1.43	0.21	8	1.44	0.23	8	1.41	0.24	7	1.22	0.27	6
PUERTO RICO	PRI	0.64	0.33	2	0.90	0.46	1	0.83	0.50	1	0.74	0.47	1
QATAR	QAT	0.82	0.24	4	1.46	0.29	4	1.45	0.30	3	0.84	0.37	3
ROMANIA	ROM	0.42	0.22	7	0.01	0.26	8	0.20	0.28	4	0.54	0.34	4
RUSSIA	RUS	-0.40	0.20	9	-0.53	0.23	10	-0.49	0.24	7	-0.76	0.27	6
RWANDA	RWA	-1.35	0.34	3	-1.56	0.51	2	-1.84	0.60	1	-0.28	0.65	1
SAMOA	SAM	0.81	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	STP	0.56	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	0.05	0.21	7	0.51	0.25	6	0.29	0.26	5	-0.24	0.29	5
SENEGAL	SEN	-0.36	0.25	5	-0.84	0.32	5	-1.11	0.30	4	-0.73	0.43	3
SEYCHELLES	SYC	1.06	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	-1.47	0.31	4	-1.34	0.44	3	-1.91	0.37	2	-1.85	0.53	2
SINGAPORE	SGP	1.28	0.21	8	1.53	0.23	9	1.40	0.24	7	1.29	0.27	6
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	1.01	0.22	7	0.69	0.25	8	0.87	0.26	6	0.44	0.31	5
SLOVENIA	SVN	1.21	0.21	8	1.01	0.24	8	1.07	0.28	4	0.96	0.36	3
SOMALIA	SOM	-1.95	0.31	4	-1.12	0.44	3	-1.88	0.37	2	-1.92	0.53	2
SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	-0.09	0.20	9	-0.11	0.23	10	-0.71	0.24	8	-0.74	0.27	6
SPAIN	ESP	0.82	0.20	9	1.07	0.23	10	0.73	0.24	7	0.60	0.27	6
SRI LANKA	LKA	-0.90	0.22	7	-1.80	0.27	6	-1.77	0.28	4	-1.51	0.34	4
SUDAN	SDN	-1.94	0.22	6	-2.38	0.27	5	-2.03	0.32	3	-2.61	0.43	3
SURINAME	SUR	0.45	0.37	2	0.11	0.66	1	-0.20	0.43	1	-0.06	0.67	1
SWAZILAND	SWZ	0.24	0.31	3	0.60	0.62	1	-0.57	0.54	2	-0.28	0.65	1
SWEDEN	SWE	1.43	0.20	9	1.49	0.23	10	1.50	0.25	6	1.28	0.27	6
SWITZERLAND	CHE	1.61	0.21	8	1.73	0.23	9	1.77	0.24	7	1.45	0.27	6
SYRIA	SYR	-0.14	0.22	6	-0.40	0.27	5	-0.08	0.28	4	-0.48	0.34	4
TAIWAN	TWN	0.71	0.20	9	0.71	0.23	9	0.97	0.25	6	0.87	0.27	6
TAJIKISTAN	TJK	-1.19	0.28	4	-1.63	0.36	3	-1.84	0.42	2	-2.84	0.41	2
TANZANIA	TZA	-0.25	0.22	6	-0.33	0.27	6	0.55	0.26	6	0.12	0.34	4
THAILAND	THA	0.55	0.20	9	0.28	0.23	9	0.32	0.24	7	0.21	0.27	6
TIMOR, EAST	TMP	-0.94	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOGO	TGO	0.01	0.35	3	-0.63	0.51	2	-0.89	0.34	3	-0.65	0.53	2
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TTO	0.03	0.26	5	0.35	0.33	5	0.56	0.32	3	0.54	0.43	3
TUNISIA	TUN	0.24	0.22	7	0.86	0.27	6	0.61	0.27	5	0.28	0.34	4
TURKEY	TUR	-0.61	0.20	9	-0.99	0.23	10	-1.06	0.24	7	-1.03	0.27	6
TURKMENISTAN	TKM	-0.14	0.31	3	0.13	0.40	2	0.21	0.42	2	0.34	0.41	2
UGANDA	UGA	-1.46	0.22	6	-1.35	0.27	6	-0.92	0.26	6	-1.11	0.34	4
UKRAINE	UKR	0.14	0.20	8	-0.51	0.25	8	-0.13	0.24	7	-0.25	0.28	5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	0.95	0.24	5	1.20	0.29	4	0.87	0.28	4	0.83	0.34	4
UNITED KINGDOM	GBR	0.81	0.20	9	1.17	0.23	10	0.97	0.24	7	0.97	0.27	6
UNITED STATES	USA	0.34	0.21	8	1.26	0.23	9	1.13	0.24	7	0.92	0.27	6
URUGUAY	URY	0.91	0.22	7	1.09	0.27	7	0.47	0.28	4	0.69	0.34	4
UZBEKISTAN	UZB	-0.94	0.23	5	-1.14	0.29	5	-0.31	0.32	4	-0.01	0.36	3
VENEZUELA	VEN	-1.20	0.19	10	-0.48	0.23	8	-0.37	0.24	7	-0.39	0.27	6
VIETNAM	VNM	0.49	0.20	8	0.43	0.25	7	0.61	0.25	6	0.38	0.27	6
WEST BANK	WBG	-1.69	0.43	1	-0.44	0.89	1	0.16	0.66	1	..	..	..
YEMEN	YEM	-1.36	0.25	5	-1.19	0.32	4	-1.53	0.32	3	-1.04	0.43	3
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	-0.90	0.24	5	-1.03	0.35	3	-1.64	0.32	3	-1.21	0.43	3
ZAMBIA	ZMB	-0.02	0.22	6	-0.48	0.27	6	-0.04	0.26	6	-0.39	0.34	4
ZIMBABWE	ZWE	-1.62	0.23	6	-1.18	0.28	6	-0.39	0.26	6	-0.03	0.31	5

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C3: Government Effectiveness

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
AFGHANISTAN	AFG	-1.39	0.25	3	-1.30	0.43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALBANIA	ALB	-0.47	0.17	6	-0.74	0.22	6	-0.55	0.24	5	-0.37	0.21	4
ALGERIA	DZA	-0.59	0.17	6	-0.75	0.21	5	-0.95	0.26	4	-0.70	0.24	4
ANDORRA	ADO	1.36	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANGOLA	AGO	-1.16	0.17	6	-1.58	0.21	5	-1.63	0.21	6	-1.05	0.24	4
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG	0.56	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGENTINA	ARG	-0.49	0.15	10	0.30	0.17	11	0.47	0.21	7	0.27	0.20	8
ARMENIA	ARM	-0.42	0.17	6	-0.87	0.24	6	-0.47	0.24	5	-0.34	0.22	3
AUSTRALIA	AUS	1.84	0.16	8	1.83	0.19	7	1.83	0.25	6	1.58	0.22	6
AUSTRIA	AUT	1.79	0.16	7	1.75	0.20	7	1.55	0.23	7	1.55	0.22	6
AZERBAIJAN	AZE	-0.96	0.14	8	-0.89	0.19	7	-0.71	0.21	6	-0.94	0.19	4
BAHAMAS	BHS	1.40	0.30	2	1.23	0.53	1	0.64	0.79	1	0.54	0.57	1
BAHRAIN	BHR	0.78	0.18	5	0.76	0.24	4	0.40	0.31	3	0.31	0.28	3
BANGLADESH	BGD	-0.53	0.16	7	-0.45	0.21	6	-0.35	0.26	4	-0.57	0.24	4
BARBADOS	BRB	1.36	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELARUS	BLR	-1.03	0.17	7	-0.97	0.22	7	-0.86	0.24	5	-1.05	0.22	3
BELGIUM	BEL	1.85	0.16	7	1.51	0.20	7	1.17	0.25	6	1.44	0.22	6
BELIZE	BLZ	-0.06	0.29	2	-0.31	0.39	2	-0.44	0.40	1	-0.56	0.41	1
BENIN	BEN	-0.62	0.26	3	-0.06	0.35	2	-0.18	0.35	2	-0.13	0.41	1
BERMUDA	BMU	1.09	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTAN	BTN	0.93	0.29	2	0.96	0.42	1	0.27	0.40	1	0.19	0.41	1
BOLIVIA	BOL	-0.53	0.17	7	-0.35	0.20	7	-0.09	0.22	6	-0.49	0.24	5
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	BIH	-0.90	0.17	6	-0.54	0.30	4	-0.85	0.30	2	..	..	..
BOTSWANA	BWA	0.87	0.16	8	1.02	0.21	6	0.54	0.22	5	0.26	0.24	4
BRAZIL	BRA	-0.22	0.15	10	-0.19	0.17	10	-0.16	0.20	8	-0.19	0.20	8
BRUNEI	BRN	0.96	0.30	2	1.05	0.53	1	0.13	0.79	1	1.01	0.57	1
BULGARIA	BGR	-0.06	0.14	9	-0.13	0.18	9	-0.97	0.21	6	-0.44	0.18	5
BURKINA FASO	BFA	-0.69	0.26	3	-0.09	0.30	3	-0.09	0.26	4	-0.75	0.35	2
BURUNDI	BDI	-1.46	0.29	2	-1.20	0.29	3	-1.04	0.40	1	-0.82	0.41	1
CAMBODIA	KHM	-0.56	0.29	2	-0.27	0.39	2	-1.04	0.40	1	-0.69	0.41	1
CAMEROON	CMR	-0.62	0.18	5	-0.46	0.22	6	-0.60	0.21	6	-0.94	0.24	4
CANADA	CAN	1.88	0.16	8	1.98	0.19	9	2.15	0.23	7	1.55	0.22	6
CAPE VERDE	CPV	-0.20	0.29	2	0.18	0.42	1	0.27	0.40	1	-0.07	0.41	1
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	1.89	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CAF	-1.43	0.29	2	-0.99	0.42	1	-0.92	0.33	2	-0.81	0.41	1
CHAD	TCD	-0.75	0.29	2	-0.21	0.42	1	-0.33	0.35	2	-0.69	0.41	1
CHILE	CHL	1.19	0.15	10	1.35	0.17	11	1.40	0.21	7	0.95	0.20	8
CHINA	CHN	0.18	0.15	9	0.24	0.17	10	0.18	0.21	7	0.11	0.20	7
COLOMBIA	COL	-0.39	0.16	9	-0.32	0.17	11	0.10	0.20	8	0.02	0.20	8
COMOROS	COM	-0.84	0.29	2	-0.99	0.42	1	-1.15	0.40	1	-0.69	0.41	1
CONGO	COG	-1.25	0.24	4	-1.62	0.30	3	-0.89	0.29	4	-1.17	0.35	2
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	ZAR	-1.60	0.22	5	-1.63	0.26	4	-2.07	0.33	3	-1.78	0.30	3
COSTA RICA	CRI	0.37	0.16	8	0.77	0.19	7	0.47	0.24	5	0.02	0.22	6
CROATIA	HRV	0.19	0.14	8	0.16	0.20	7	0.29	0.22	5	-0.22	0.19	4
CUBA	CUB	-0.26	0.18	5	-0.18	0.24	4	-0.48	0.31	3	-0.41	0.28	3
CYPRUS	CYP	1.00	0.18	5	1.08	0.26	3	1.34	0.31	3	1.05	0.28	3
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZE	0.70	0.14	10	0.71	0.17	11	0.72	0.19	9	0.60	0.16	8
DENMARK	DNK	1.99	0.16	8	1.87	0.19	8	2.13	0.25	6	1.65	0.22	6
DJIBOUTI	DJI	-0.88	0.29	2	-0.86	0.42	1	-0.94	0.40	1	-1.26	0.41	1
DOMINICA	DMA	0.32	0.29	2	-0.86	0.42	1	-0.84	0.40	1	-0.75	0.41	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM	-0.41	0.17	6	-0.09	0.20	7	-0.78	0.28	3	-0.31	0.26	3
ECUADOR	ECU	-0.96	0.16	8	-1.06	0.18	9	-0.74	0.23	6	-0.66	0.22	6
EGYPT	EGY	-0.32	0.16	8	0.35	0.18	9	0.01	0.20	7	-0.36	0.21	6
EL SALVADOR	SLV	-0.53	0.18	6	-0.09	0.21	6	-0.03	0.28	3	-0.41	0.24	5
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ	-1.37	0.29	2	-1.90	0.42	1	-1.55	0.40	1	-1.44	0.41	1
ERITREA	ERI	-0.44	0.26	3	-0.21	0.42	1	0.47	0.40	1	-0.32	0.41	1
ESTONIA	EST	0.78	0.14	10	1.02	0.17	10	0.42	0.21	6	0.45	0.19	4
ETHIOPIA	ETH	-0.89	0.24	4	-0.87	0.29	4	0.01	0.26	4	-0.46	0.35	2
FIJI	FJI	0.06	0.26	3	-0.28	0.35	2	0.07	0.35	2	-0.13	0.41	1
FINLAND	FIN	2.01	0.16	7	1.93	0.19	8	2.02	0.25	6	1.52	0.22	6
FRANCE	FRA	1.67	0.16	8	1.45	0.19	8	1.64	0.23	7	1.41	0.22	6
FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	0.82	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GABON	GAB	-0.45	0.18	5	-0.53	0.21	5	-0.85	0.28	3	-0.82	0.26	3
GAMBIA	GMB	-0.81	0.24	4	0.25	0.35	2	-0.14	0.39	2	-0.13	0.35	2
GEORGIA	GEO	-0.77	0.17	6	-0.65	0.23	6	-0.36	0.25	4	-0.40	0.22	3

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C3: Government Effectiveness (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
GERMANY	DEU	1.76	0.16	8	1.93	0.19	8	1.78	0.23	7	1.55	0.22	6
GHANA	GHA	0.01	0.17	7	0.08	0.22	6	-0.13	0.20	7	-0.15	0.24	4
GREECE	GRC	0.79	0.16	7	0.79	0.20	7	0.77	0.25	6	0.57	0.22	6
GRENADA	GRD	0.38	0.29	2	0.05	0.42	1	-0.14	0.40	1	-0.63	0.41	1
GUATEMALA	GTM	-0.61	0.17	7	-0.47	0.20	7	-0.14	0.28	3	-0.56	0.24	5
GUINEA	GIN	-0.78	0.26	3	0.08	0.35	2	-0.34	0.34	3	-1.07	0.35	2
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	-1.35	0.24	4	-1.49	0.30	3	-0.35	0.34	3	-0.82	0.35	2
GUYANA	GUY	-0.32	0.26	3	-0.13	0.30	3	-0.11	0.39	2	-0.30	0.35	2
HAITI	HTI	-1.56	0.22	5	-1.45	0.29	4	-1.08	0.39	2	-1.32	0.35	2
HONDURAS	HND	-0.73	0.17	7	-0.42	0.21	6	-0.33	0.28	3	-0.88	0.24	5
HONG KONG	HKG	1.44	0.17	6	1.29	0.21	7	1.61	0.24	6	1.44	0.24	5
HUNGARY	HUN	0.78	0.13	11	0.83	0.16	12	0.78	0.19	9	0.45	0.16	8
ICELAND	ISL	1.98	0.24	4	2.22	0.33	4	1.86	0.41	3	1.19	0.37	3
INDIA	IND	-0.13	0.15	9	-0.05	0.17	10	-0.13	0.20	8	-0.16	0.20	7
INDONESIA	IDN	-0.56	0.15	9	-0.49	0.17	10	-0.58	0.21	7	0.08	0.20	7
IRAN	IRN	-0.46	0.16	7	-0.16	0.22	5	-0.32	0.28	4	-0.31	0.25	4
IRAQ	IRQ	-1.64	0.19	4	-1.50	0.24	4	-2.14	0.31	3	-1.23	0.28	3
IRELAND	IRL	1.62	0.16	8	2.07	0.19	8	1.72	0.23	7	1.45	0.22	6
ISRAEL	ISR	1.02	0.17	7	1.04	0.20	7	0.92	0.26	5	1.05	0.22	6
ITALY	ITA	0.91	0.16	7	0.82	0.18	10	1.05	0.23	7	0.68	0.22	6
IVORY COAST	CIV	-0.89	0.17	6	-0.85	0.22	5	-0.11	0.21	6	-0.18	0.24	4
JAMAICA	JAM	-0.07	0.18	5	-0.22	0.23	4	-0.57	0.26	4	-0.43	0.26	3
JAPAN	JPN	1.07	0.16	8	1.11	0.19	9	1.13	0.31	5	1.09	0.22	6
JORDAN	JOR	0.36	0.17	6	0.43	0.20	6	0.63	0.22	6	0.09	0.22	5
KAZAKHSTAN	KAZ	-0.80	0.14	9	-0.53	0.18	9	-0.69	0.20	7	-0.78	0.18	5
KENYA	KEN	-0.85	0.17	6	-0.71	0.20	7	-0.88	0.20	7	-0.50	0.24	4
KIRIBATI	KIR	0.06	0.48	1	-0.08	0.42	1	-0.44	0.40	1	-0.32	0.41	1
KOREA, NORTH	PRK	-1.78	0.27	3	-1.10	0.40	2	-0.12	0.79	1	-1.16	0.57	1
KOREA, SOUTH	KOR	0.84	0.15	9	0.62	0.17	10	0.48	0.20	8	0.48	0.22	6
KUWAIT	KWT	0.16	0.17	6	0.22	0.26	3	-0.01	0.31	3	0.20	0.28	3
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	KGZ	-0.81	0.17	6	-0.69	0.26	4	-0.30	0.25	4	-0.44	0.22	3
LAOS	LAO	-0.80	0.29	2	-0.67	0.35	2	-0.34	0.40	1	-0.13	0.41	1
LATVIA	LVA	0.67	0.14	8	0.35	0.19	7	0.18	0.21	6	-0.02	0.19	4
LEBANON	LBN	-0.41	0.17	6	-0.21	0.21	5	0.28	0.26	4	-0.19	0.24	4
LESOTHO	LSO	-0.26	0.24	4	0.05	0.42	1	-0.21	0.27	3	0.19	0.41	1
LIBERIA	LBR	-1.51	0.27	3	-1.41	0.30	3	-1.82	0.39	2	-1.88	0.35	2
LIBYA	LYB	-0.87	0.19	4	-1.18	0.26	3	-1.49	0.31	3	-0.88	0.28	3
LIECHTENSTEIN	LIE	1.63	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LITHUANIA	LTU	0.61	0.14	9	0.38	0.17	10	0.17	0.21	6	0.05	0.19	4
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	2.13	0.27	3	2.13	0.41	3	2.11	0.41	3	1.90	0.37	3
MACAO	MAC	0.82	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MACEDONIA	MKD	-0.39	0.15	6	-0.49	0.24	4	-0.40	0.23	4	-0.22	0.20	3
MADAGASCAR	MDG	-0.38	0.26	3	-0.30	0.29	4	-0.44	0.29	4	-0.76	0.35	2
MALAWI	MWI	-0.68	0.19	5	-0.67	0.23	5	-0.56	0.21	6	-0.69	0.26	3
MALAYSIA	MYS	0.92	0.15	9	0.68	0.18	10	0.77	0.20	8	0.81	0.20	7
MALDIVES	MDV	0.78	0.29	2	0.70	0.42	1	0.67	0.40	1	0.00	0.41	1
MALI	MLI	-0.84	0.23	5	-1.06	0.30	3	-0.06	0.34	3	-0.76	0.35	2
MALTA	MLT	1.16	0.30	2	0.88	0.53	1	0.89	0.79	1	1.01	0.57	1
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MHL	-0.41	0.48	1	-0.47	0.42	1	-0.64	0.40	1	..	..	..
MARTINIQUE	MTQ	0.82	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAURITANIA	MRT	-0.16	0.29	2	-0.36	0.35	2	-0.24	0.40	1	0.00	0.41	1
MAURITIUS	MUS	0.53	0.19	4	0.86	0.23	4	0.34	0.23	4	0.52	0.28	2
MEXICO	MEX	0.15	0.15	10	0.38	0.17	11	0.27	0.20	8	-0.22	0.20	8
MICRONESIA	FSM	-0.29	0.48	1	-0.34	0.42	1	-0.54	0.40	1	..	..	..
MOLDOVA	MDA	-0.63	0.15	7	-1.06	0.19	7	-0.51	0.21	6	-0.49	0.19	4
MONGOLIA	MNG	-0.18	0.24	4	0.11	0.30	3	0.02	0.29	3	-0.27	0.35	2
MOROCCO	MAR	0.07	0.16	7	0.08	0.22	4	0.29	0.20	7	-0.10	0.22	5
MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ	-0.41	0.24	4	-0.26	0.30	3	-0.18	0.24	5	-0.60	0.35	2
MYANMAR	MMR	-1.29	0.18	5	-1.31	0.24	4	-1.64	0.31	3	-0.91	0.28	3
NAMIBIA	NAM	0.18	0.16	8	0.61	0.23	5	0.22	0.22	5	0.32	0.26	3
NEPAL	NPL	-0.51	0.26	3	-0.72	0.35	2	-0.94	0.40	1	-0.32	0.41	1
NETHERLANDS	NLD	2.14	0.16	7	2.11	0.19	8	2.52	0.25	6	1.88	0.22	6
NEW ZEALAND	NZL	1.97	0.17	6	1.48	0.21	6	1.96	0.26	5	1.88	0.24	5
NICARAGUA	NIC	-0.87	0.17	7	-0.74	0.21	6	-0.57	0.28	3	-0.47	0.24	5
NIGER	NER	-0.79	0.26	3	-1.02	0.30	3	-0.84	0.39	2	-0.86	0.35	2

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C3: Government Effectiveness (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
NIGERIA	NGA	-1.12	0.16	8	-1.09	0.19	8	-1.39	0.20	7	-1.05	0.22	5
NORWAY	NOR	1.84	0.16	7	1.58	0.20	7	2.07	0.25	6	1.77	0.22	6
OMAN	OMN	0.69	0.17	6	1.01	0.24	4	1.20	0.31	3	0.60	0.28	3
PAKISTAN	PAK	-0.50	0.17	6	-0.48	0.20	7	-0.69	0.22	6	-0.39	0.22	5
PANAMA	PAN	-0.14	0.16	8	-0.03	0.19	7	0.00	0.26	4	-0.56	0.24	5
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	-0.78	0.17	6	-0.75	0.21	5	-0.62	0.28	3	-0.38	0.26	3
PARAGUAY	PRY	-1.29	0.17	7	-1.22	0.23	5	-1.08	0.26	4	-0.67	0.26	4
PERU	PER	-0.47	0.16	9	-0.29	0.18	10	0.27	0.21	7	-0.24	0.21	7
PHILIPPINES	PHL	-0.06	0.15	9	0.10	0.18	10	0.22	0.21	7	0.09	0.20	7
POLAND	POL	0.61	0.13	11	0.39	0.16	12	0.86	0.19	9	0.47	0.16	8
PORTUGAL	PRT	1.03	0.16	7	1.08	0.20	7	1.49	0.23	7	0.87	0.22	6
PUERTO RICO	PRI	1.17	0.28	2	1.61	0.43	1	1.60	0.53	1	1.25	0.49	1
QATAR	QAT	0.69	0.18	5	0.98	0.24	4	0.69	0.31	3	0.53	0.28	3
ROMANIA	ROM	-0.33	0.14	9	-0.58	0.17	10	-0.63	0.22	5	-0.53	0.18	5
RUSSIA	RUS	-0.40	0.13	11	-0.61	0.16	12	-0.59	0.19	9	-0.48	0.16	8
RWANDA	RWA	-0.82	0.26	3	-0.21	0.42	1	-0.84	0.40	1	-1.00	0.41	1
SAMOA	SAM	0.23	0.29	2	-0.08	0.42	1	-0.14	0.40	1	-0.32	0.41	1
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	STP	-0.64	0.29	2	-0.86	0.42	1	-0.94	0.40	1	-0.57	0.41	1
SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	-0.05	0.16	7	0.07	0.22	5	-0.30	0.28	4	-0.15	0.25	4
SENEGAL	SEN	-0.18	0.18	5	0.24	0.23	5	0.18	0.24	5	-0.41	0.26	3
SEYCHELLES	SYC	0.00	0.29	2	-0.99	0.42	1	-0.74	0.40	1	-0.69	0.41	1
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	-1.54	0.24	4	-1.57	0.30	3	-0.47	0.39	2	-0.28	0.35	2
SINGAPORE	SGP	2.26	0.16	7	2.48	0.19	9	2.59	0.23	7	2.04	0.22	6
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	0.40	0.14	9	0.28	0.18	9	0.07	0.20	7	0.18	0.18	6
SLOVENIA	SVN	0.82	0.14	10	0.83	0.17	9	0.64	0.22	5	0.43	0.19	4
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB	-1.34	0.48	1	-0.73	0.42	1	-0.84	0.40	1	-0.94	0.41	1
SOMALIA	SOM	-1.97	0.27	3	-2.58	0.30	3	-2.12	0.39	2	-1.88	0.35	2
SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	0.52	0.15	10	0.37	0.17	11	0.14	0.19	9	0.23	0.20	7
SPAIN	ESP	1.53	0.16	8	1.81	0.19	9	2.04	0.23	7	1.27	0.22	6
SRI LANKA	LKA	0.03	0.16	7	-0.37	0.20	6	-0.46	0.26	4	-0.30	0.24	4
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	KNA	-0.06	0.48	1	0.18	0.42	1	-0.14	0.40	1	-0.19	0.41	1
ST. LUCIA	LCA	-0.06	0.48	1	0.18	0.42	1	-0.14	0.40	1	0.31	0.41	1
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VCT	-0.06	0.48	1	-0.08	0.42	1	-0.24	0.40	1	0.00	0.41	1
SUDAN	SDN	-1.11	0.17	6	-1.34	0.21	5	-1.75	0.28	3	-1.34	0.26	3
SURINAME	SUR	-0.16	0.30	2	0.18	0.53	1	-0.12	0.79	1	-0.41	0.57	1
SWAZILAND	SWZ	-0.44	0.25	3	-0.47	0.42	1	-0.57	0.27	3	-0.19	0.41	1
SWEDEN	SWE	1.84	0.16	8	1.75	0.19	9	1.97	0.25	6	1.60	0.22	6
SWITZERLAND	CHE	2.26	0.16	7	2.21	0.19	8	2.47	0.23	7	1.98	0.22	6
SYRIA	SYR	-0.57	0.18	5	-0.83	0.24	4	-1.36	0.31	3	-0.43	0.28	3
TAIWAN	TWN	1.00	0.16	8	1.08	0.19	9	1.68	0.25	6	1.12	0.22	6
TAJKISTAN	TJK	-1.23	0.17	6	-1.38	0.24	4	-1.33	0.27	3	-1.30	0.22	3
TANZANIA	TZA	-0.51	0.17	7	-0.32	0.21	6	-0.40	0.20	7	-1.04	0.24	4
THAILAND	THA	0.28	0.15	9	0.21	0.18	10	0.11	0.20	8	0.31	0.20	7
TIMOR, EAST	TMP	-0.78	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOGO	TGO	-1.17	0.26	3	-1.48	0.35	2	-0.44	0.34	3	-0.72	0.35	2
TONGA	TON	-0.64	0.48	1	-0.60	0.42	1	-0.54	0.40	1	-0.19	0.41	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TTO	0.47	0.18	5	0.67	0.22	5	0.52	0.28	3	0.00	0.26	3
TUNISIA	TUN	0.65	0.16	7	1.32	0.21	6	0.85	0.21	6	0.39	0.24	4
TURKEY	TUR	-0.20	0.15	10	-0.06	0.17	11	-0.34	0.20	8	-0.06	0.20	7
TURKMENISTAN	TKM	-1.47	0.18	4	-1.38	0.26	3	-1.47	0.27	3	-1.21	0.22	3
UGANDA	UGA	-0.41	0.17	7	-0.15	0.21	6	-0.06	0.20	7	-0.33	0.24	4
UKRAINE	UKR	-0.74	0.13	10	-0.78	0.18	9	-1.00	0.19	8	-0.59	0.17	6
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	0.83	0.18	5	0.74	0.26	3	0.27	0.31	3	0.50	0.28	3
UNITED KINGDOM	GBR	2.03	0.16	8	2.04	0.18	10	2.47	0.23	7	1.68	0.22	6
UNITED STATES	USA	1.70	0.16	7	1.83	0.19	9	1.73	0.23	7	1.64	0.22	6
URUGUAY	URY	0.51	0.17	7	0.74	0.19	8	0.67	0.26	4	0.46	0.24	5
UZBEKISTAN	UZB	-1.10	0.15	7	-0.94	0.20	6	-1.28	0.21	5	-0.79	0.19	4
VANUATU	VUT	-0.64	0.48	1	-0.47	0.42	1	-0.44	0.40	1	-0.25	0.41	1
VENEZUELA	VEN	-1.14	0.15	10	-0.82	0.18	9	-0.90	0.20	8	-0.69	0.20	8
VIETNAM	VNM	-0.27	0.16	8	-0.27	0.19	7	-0.23	0.22	6	-0.18	0.21	6
WEST BANK	WBG	-1.04	0.34	1	0.49	0.70	1	0.01	0.56	1	..	..	..
YEMEN	YEM	-0.87	0.18	5	-0.65	0.23	4	-0.41	0.28	3	-0.59	0.26	3
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	-0.73	0.15	7	-1.00	0.25	3	-1.02	0.28	3	-0.57	0.32	2
ZAMBIA	ZMB	-0.93	0.17	7	-0.79	0.21	6	-0.39	0.20	7	-0.81	0.24	4
ZIMBABWE	ZWE	-0.80	0.17	7	-1.19	0.20	6	-1.11	0.20	7	-0.23	0.22	5

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TABLE C4: Regulatory Quality

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
AFGHANISTAN	AFG	-1.82	0.29	2	-3.57	0.46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALBANIA	ALB	-0.37	0.20	7	-0.06	0.29	6	-0.58	0.24	6	0.08	0.31	5
ALGERIA	DZA	-0.54	0.19	6	-0.80	0.31	4	-1.20	0.33	4	-0.65	0.27	5
ANDORRA	ADO	1.44	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANGOLA	AGO	-1.33	0.20	5	-1.96	0.31	4	-1.19	0.26	5	-1.45	0.27	5
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG	0.70	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGENTINA	ARG	-0.84	0.17	8	0.44	0.24	8	0.87	0.21	6	0.66	0.21	7
ARMENIA	ARM	0.13	0.20	7	-0.39	0.29	6	-0.47	0.24	6	-0.70	0.33	4
AUSTRALIA	AUS	1.64	0.18	7	1.48	0.29	5	1.28	0.23	5	1.15	0.22	6
AUSTRIA	AUT	1.67	0.18	7	1.50	0.29	5	1.21	0.23	6	1.27	0.22	6
AZERBAIJAN	AZE	-0.82	0.18	8	-0.30	0.29	6	-1.10	0.24	6	-1.11	0.26	5
BAHAMAS	BHS	1.35	0.25	3	0.93	0.54	2	1.17	0.52	2	0.54	0.49	2
BAHRAIN	BHR	0.96	0.19	6	1.00	0.37	3	1.01	0.40	3	0.48	0.29	4
BANGLADESH	BGD	-1.05	0.18	7	-0.02	0.31	5	-0.08	0.33	4	-0.53	0.27	5
BARBADOS	BRB	1.14	0.27	2	0.52	0.64	1	0.84	0.60	1	0.26	0.54	1
BELARUS	BLR	-1.67	0.20	7	-2.65	0.31	5	-2.01	0.24	6	-0.99	0.33	4
BELGIUM	BEL	1.40	0.18	7	0.75	0.28	6	1.07	0.23	5	1.10	0.22	6
BELIZE	BLZ	0.13	0.25	3	-0.16	0.41	3	0.17	0.42	2	0.05	0.43	2
BENIN	BEN	-0.56	0.25	3	0.15	0.41	2	-0.07	0.42	3	0.09	0.43	2
BERMUDA	BMU	1.44	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTAN	BTN	-0.58	0.27	2	-0.39	0.48	1	-0.18	0.51	1	0.02	0.59	1
BOLIVIA	BOL	-0.11	0.18	7	0.65	0.29	6	0.90	0.33	5	0.66	0.27	5
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	BIH	-0.93	0.22	6	-0.72	0.38	4	-1.30	0.27	3	-1.88	0.60	1
BOTSWANA	BWA	0.81	0.18	7	0.93	0.31	5	0.69	0.26	5	0.55	0.27	5
BRAZIL	BRA	0.26	0.17	8	0.36	0.24	8	0.29	0.21	7	0.13	0.21	7
BRUNEI	BRN	1.05	0.27	2	0.27	0.71	1	-0.06	0.72	1	2.20	0.75	1
BULGARIA	BGR	0.62	0.17	9	0.21	0.28	7	0.47	0.24	6	-0.12	0.25	6
BURKINA FASO	BFA	-0.21	0.23	4	-0.04	0.38	3	-0.23	0.29	4	-0.29	0.40	3
BURUNDI	BDI	-1.25	0.27	2	-0.77	0.37	3	-1.27	0.42	2	-1.20	0.59	1
CAMBODIA	KHM	-0.43	0.25	3	0.04	0.41	3	-0.22	0.42	2	-0.30	0.59	1
CAMEROON	CMR	-0.88	0.19	6	0.12	0.31	5	-0.15	0.26	6	-0.77	0.27	5
CANADA	CAN	1.63	0.18	7	1.35	0.29	6	1.17	0.23	6	1.14	0.22	6
CAPE VERDE	CPV	-0.22	0.25	3	0.10	0.41	2	-0.57	0.42	2	-0.54	0.43	2
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	1.44	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CAF	-0.76	0.25	3	-0.66	0.48	1	-0.57	0.51	1	-0.30	0.59	1
CHAD	TCD	-1.11	0.25	3	-0.28	0.41	2	-0.67	0.42	3	-0.04	0.59	1
CHILE	CHL	1.50	0.17	8	1.35	0.24	8	1.22	0.21	6	1.28	0.21	7
CHINA	CHN	-0.41	0.17	8	-0.20	0.24	8	-0.07	0.21	6	-0.10	0.21	7
COLOMBIA	COL	-0.04	0.17	8	0.12	0.24	8	0.51	0.21	7	0.37	0.21	7
COMOROS	COM	-1.01	0.27	2	-0.79	0.48	1	-0.70	0.51	1	-0.69	0.59	1
CONGO	COG	-1.00	0.23	4	-1.05	0.38	3	-0.96	0.39	4	-0.67	0.40	3
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	ZAR	-1.77	0.24	4	-2.87	0.31	4	-2.78	0.33	4	-2.13	0.35	4
COSTA RICA	CRI	0.74	0.18	7	0.90	0.29	6	1.00	0.33	5	0.54	0.24	6
CROATIA	HRV	0.19	0.17	9	0.30	0.29	6	0.34	0.24	5	-0.12	0.26	5
CUBA	CUB	-1.21	0.20	5	-1.47	0.37	3	-1.06	0.40	3	-0.72	0.29	4
CYPRUS	CYP	1.24	0.20	5	1.06	0.37	3	1.13	0.40	3	0.63	0.29	4
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZE	1.12	0.16	10	0.66	0.24	9	0.78	0.18	8	0.98	0.20	8
DENMARK	DNK	1.74	0.18	7	1.38	0.29	5	1.40	0.23	5	1.38	0.22	6
DJIBOUTI	DJI	-0.76	0.25	3	-0.40	0.41	2	-0.79	0.42	2	-0.05	0.59	1
DOMINICA	DMA	0.77	0.27	2	-0.13	0.48	1	-0.57	0.51	1	-0.24	0.59	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM	-0.17	0.18	7	0.51	0.29	6	0.23	0.39	3	0.07	0.29	4
ECUADOR	ECU	-0.60	0.18	7	-0.19	0.27	7	0.19	0.33	5	-0.10	0.27	5
EGYPT	EGY	-0.45	0.18	7	0.10	0.27	7	0.16	0.22	6	-0.18	0.24	6
EL SALVADOR	SLV	0.04	0.19	6	1.12	0.34	5	1.42	0.39	3	0.58	0.26	5
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ	-1.45	0.25	3	-1.54	0.41	2	-2.11	0.42	2	-0.88	0.59	1
ERITREA	ERI	-1.17	0.27	2	-0.52	0.48	1	0.08	0.51	1	-0.17	0.59	1
ESTONIA	EST	1.35	0.16	10	1.30	0.25	8	1.06	0.24	6	1.18	0.26	5
ETHIOPIA	ETH	-1.00	0.23	4	-0.85	0.38	4	-0.14	0.29	4	-0.69	0.40	3
FIJI	FJI	-0.10	0.25	3	-0.80	0.41	2	-0.61	0.42	3	-0.50	0.43	2
FINLAND	FIN	1.93	0.18	7	1.77	0.29	5	1.51	0.23	5	1.26	0.22	6
FRANCE	FRA	1.25	0.18	7	0.77	0.29	6	0.97	0.23	6	0.98	0.22	6
FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	0.95	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GABON	GAB	-0.19	0.19	6	-0.13	0.31	4	0.10	0.39	3	-0.50	0.29	4
GAMBIA	GMB	-0.55	0.23	4	-0.08	0.38	3	-0.34	0.39	3	-1.17	0.52	2
GEORGIA	GEO	-0.82	0.22	6	-0.55	0.31	5	-0.79	0.25	5	-0.78	0.33	4

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C4: Regulatory Quality (cont.)													
Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
GERMANY	DEU	1.59	0.18	7	1.36	0.29	6	1.19	0.23	6	1.29	0.22	6
GHANA	GHA	-0.29	0.19	6	0.11	0.31	5	0.21	0.26	6	-0.17	0.27	5
GREECE	GRC	1.13	0.18	7	0.91	0.27	6	0.83	0.23	5	0.65	0.22	6
GRENADA	GRD	0.41	0.27	2	0.27	0.48	1	0.21	0.51	1	-0.17	0.59	1
GUATEMALA	GTM	-0.09	0.19	6	0.45	0.32	6	0.85	0.39	3	-0.03	0.26	5
GUINEA	GIN	-0.83	0.23	4	0.03	0.38	3	0.14	0.39	4	-0.04	0.40	3
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	-0.86	0.23	4	-1.14	0.38	3	-1.30	0.39	4	-0.10	0.52	2
GUYANA	GUY	-0.38	0.23	4	-0.04	0.38	3	0.31	0.39	3	0.14	0.40	3
HAITI	HTI	-0.95	0.22	5	-1.13	0.38	4	-0.99	0.39	3	-1.13	0.40	3
HONDURAS	HND	-0.37	0.19	6	0.31	0.34	5	0.58	0.39	3	-0.30	0.26	5
HONG KONG	HKG	1.50	0.18	7	1.80	0.27	6	1.60	0.23	6	1.75	0.22	6
HUNGARY	HUN	1.21	0.16	10	1.09	0.24	9	1.15	0.18	8	0.47	0.20	8
ICELAND	ISL	1.55	0.22	5	1.36	0.35	4	0.84	0.25	4	0.41	0.31	3
INDIA	IND	-0.34	0.17	8	-0.16	0.24	8	-0.08	0.21	7	-0.13	0.21	7
INDONESIA	IDN	-0.68	0.17	8	-0.43	0.24	8	0.10	0.21	6	0.19	0.21	7
IRAN	IRN	-1.28	0.19	6	-1.27	0.37	3	-1.56	0.40	3	-1.47	0.29	4
IRAQ	IRQ	-2.31	0.20	5	-3.36	0.37	3	-3.99	0.40	3	-2.03	0.29	4
IRELAND	IRL	1.64	0.18	7	1.67	0.29	5	1.54	0.23	6	1.33	0.22	6
ISRAEL	ISR	1.03	0.18	7	0.93	0.27	6	0.73	0.23	5	1.03	0.22	6
ITALY	ITA	1.15	0.18	7	0.76	0.27	7	0.81	0.23	6	0.70	0.22	6
IVORY COAST	CIV	-0.36	0.19	6	-0.18	0.31	5	0.18	0.26	6	-0.19	0.27	5
JAMAICA	JAM	0.32	0.19	6	0.40	0.35	4	0.63	0.39	4	0.42	0.29	4
JAPAN	JPN	0.97	0.18	7	0.82	0.27	6	0.55	0.23	5	0.68	0.22	6
JORDAN	JOR	0.10	0.18	7	0.67	0.29	5	0.59	0.25	6	0.00	0.24	6
KAZAKHSTAN	KAZ	-0.74	0.18	8	-0.47	0.29	6	-0.35	0.24	6	-0.29	0.28	4
KENYA	KEN	-0.50	0.19	6	-0.11	0.29	6	-0.18	0.26	6	-0.48	0.27	5
KIRIBATI	KIR	-1.12	0.53	1	-0.92	0.48	1	-0.96	0.51	1	-0.37	0.59	1
KOREA, NORTH	PRK	-1.91	0.25	3	-1.66	0.54	2	-1.75	0.52	2	-2.17	0.49	2
KOREA, SOUTH	KOR	0.86	0.17	8	0.46	0.24	7	0.30	0.21	7	0.55	0.22	6
KUWAIT	KWT	0.30	0.19	6	-0.13	0.37	3	-0.07	0.40	3	0.09	0.29	4
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	KGZ	-0.46	0.22	6	-0.45	0.31	5	-0.72	0.25	5	-0.19	0.38	3
LAOS	LAO	-1.24	0.25	3	-1.18	0.41	2	-1.18	0.42	2	-1.07	0.43	2
LATVIA	LVA	0.86	0.17	9	0.52	0.28	6	0.72	0.24	6	0.41	0.26	5
LEBANON	LBN	-0.47	0.18	7	0.28	0.31	4	0.53	0.33	4	0.14	0.27	5
LESOTHO	LSO	-0.48	0.24	4	-0.17	0.41	2	0.05	0.30	3	-0.67	0.43	2
LIBERIA	LBR	-1.43	0.27	2	-1.66	0.43	2	-2.35	0.46	2	-2.60	0.52	2
LIBYA	LBY	-1.59	0.20	5	-1.98	0.37	3	-3.00	0.40	3	-1.77	0.29	4
LIECHTENSTEIN	LIE	1.69	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LITHUANIA	LTU	0.98	0.17	9	0.51	0.26	8	0.21	0.24	6	0.27	0.26	5
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	1.83	0.22	4	1.86	0.38	3	1.27	0.25	4	1.26	0.28	4
MACAO	MAC	0.70	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MACEDONIA	MKD	-0.10	0.19	7	0.13	0.44	2	-0.16	0.29	3	-0.19	0.31	3
MADAGASCAR	MDG	-0.26	0.23	4	-0.10	0.38	4	-0.46	0.39	4	-0.11	0.40	3
MALAWI	MWI	-0.36	0.19	5	0.02	0.38	4	0.10	0.29	5	-0.43	0.29	4
MALAYSIA	MYS	0.58	0.17	8	0.35	0.25	7	0.57	0.21	7	0.70	0.21	7
MALDIVES	MDV	0.80	0.27	2	0.14	0.48	1	0.21	0.51	1	0.15	0.59	1
MALI	MLI	-0.49	0.23	4	0.10	0.38	3	0.13	0.39	4	0.09	0.40	3
MALTA	MLT	1.11	0.25	3	0.44	0.54	2	0.55	0.52	2	0.14	0.49	2
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MHL	-0.56	0.53	1	-0.52	0.48	1	-0.83	0.51	1	..	..	..
MARTINIQUE	MTQ	0.95	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAURITANIA	MRT	0.01	0.25	3	-0.18	0.41	2	-0.47	0.42	2	-0.62	0.43	2
MAURITIUS	MUS	0.46	0.20	5	0.68	0.37	3	0.45	0.30	4	0.09	0.35	2
MEXICO	MEX	0.49	0.17	8	0.66	0.24	8	0.78	0.21	7	0.46	0.21	7
MICRONESIA	FSM	-0.70	0.53	1	-0.79	0.48	1	-0.70	0.51	1	..	..	..
MOLDOVA	MDA	-0.17	0.18	8	-1.09	0.29	6	-0.39	0.24	6	0.01	0.26	5
MONGOLIA	MNG	-0.18	0.23	4	0.12	0.38	3	0.27	0.39	3	-0.55	0.40	3
MOROCCO	MAR	0.02	0.18	7	0.42	0.31	4	0.25	0.26	6	-0.06	0.27	5
MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ	-0.64	0.23	4	-0.14	0.38	3	-0.29	0.29	5	-0.91	0.40	3
MYANMAR	MMR	-1.86	0.20	5	-1.37	0.37	3	-1.25	0.40	3	-1.03	0.29	4
NAMIBIA	NAM	0.26	0.18	7	0.52	0.38	4	0.40	0.29	4	0.18	0.33	3
NEPAL	NPL	-0.50	0.25	3	-0.30	0.41	2	-0.34	0.42	2	-0.24	0.43	2
NETHERLANDS	NLD	1.87	0.18	7	1.87	0.29	5	1.51	0.23	5	1.50	0.22	6
NEW ZEALAND	NZL	1.69	0.18	7	1.42	0.29	5	1.60	0.23	5	1.67	0.22	6
NICARAGUA	NIC	-0.41	0.19	6	0.31	0.34	5	0.45	0.39	3	-0.24	0.26	5
NIGER	NER	-0.68	0.23	4	-0.25	0.38	3	-0.47	0.39	3	-0.79	0.40	3

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C4: Regulatory Quality (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
NIGERIA	NGA	-1.18	0.18	7	-0.42	0.29	6	-0.48	0.26	6	-0.90	0.27	5
NORWAY	NOR	1.52	0.18	7	0.93	0.29	5	1.25	0.23	5	1.29	0.22	6
OMAN	OMN	0.62	0.19	6	0.77	0.37	3	0.44	0.40	3	0.48	0.29	4
PAKISTAN	PAK	-0.77	0.19	6	-0.40	0.29	6	-0.15	0.25	5	-0.56	0.27	5
PANAMA	PAN	0.49	0.18	7	0.98	0.29	6	1.23	0.33	4	0.51	0.27	5
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	-0.44	0.20	5	-0.57	0.31	4	-0.48	0.39	3	-0.73	0.33	3
PARAGUAY	PRY	-0.56	0.19	6	-0.78	0.35	4	-0.26	0.39	4	0.45	0.29	4
PERU	PER	0.24	0.18	7	0.58	0.27	7	0.89	0.25	6	0.51	0.24	6
PHILIPPINES	PHL	0.10	0.17	8	0.35	0.25	7	0.71	0.21	6	0.34	0.21	7
POLAND	POL	0.67	0.16	10	0.60	0.24	9	0.83	0.18	8	0.34	0.20	8
PORTUGAL	PRT	1.47	0.18	7	1.03	0.29	6	1.19	0.23	6	1.22	0.22	6
PUERTO RICO	PRI	1.23	0.29	2	1.18	0.46	1	1.13	0.52	1	0.79	0.56	1
QATAR	QAT	0.15	0.19	6	0.51	0.37	3	0.47	0.40	3	0.10	0.33	3
ROMANIA	ROM	0.04	0.17	9	-0.27	0.26	8	0.30	0.24	5	-0.43	0.25	6
RUSSIA	RUS	-0.30	0.16	10	-1.55	0.24	9	-0.37	0.18	8	-0.41	0.20	8
RWANDA	RWA	-0.94	0.25	3	-0.47	0.41	2	-0.94	0.42	2	-1.01	0.59	1
SAMOA	SAM	-0.07	0.27	2	0.03	0.41	2	-0.70	0.51	1	-0.24	0.59	1
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	STP	-0.34	0.27	2	-0.39	0.48	1	-0.96	0.51	1	-0.37	0.59	1
SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	0.08	0.19	6	-0.10	0.37	3	-0.14	0.40	3	0.01	0.29	4
SENEGAL	SEN	-0.22	0.19	5	-0.14	0.38	4	-0.26	0.39	4	-0.45	0.29	4
SEYCHELLES	SYC	-0.23	0.27	2	-1.32	0.48	1	-1.22	0.51	1	-1.07	0.59	1
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	-1.31	0.24	3	-1.07	0.38	3	-1.41	0.39	3	-0.45	0.40	3
SINGAPORE	SGP	1.89	0.18	7	2.27	0.27	7	1.65	0.23	6	1.95	0.22	6
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	0.76	0.16	10	0.36	0.25	8	0.29	0.20	7	0.18	0.23	7
SLOVENIA	SVN	0.81	0.16	10	0.64	0.25	8	0.74	0.24	5	0.38	0.26	5
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB	-1.26	0.53	1	-0.92	0.48	1	-1.09	0.51	1	-1.14	0.59	1
SOMALIA	SOM	-2.04	0.27	2	-2.36	0.38	3	-2.52	0.39	3	-2.60	0.52	2
SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	0.60	0.17	8	0.13	0.24	8	0.33	0.19	8	0.18	0.21	7
SPAIN	ESP	1.41	0.18	7	1.36	0.29	6	1.16	0.23	6	0.96	0.22	6
SRI LANKA	LKA	0.12	0.18	7	0.46	0.29	5	0.72	0.33	4	0.24	0.27	5
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	KNA	0.14	0.53	1	0.27	0.48	1	0.47	0.51	1	-0.17	0.59	1
ST. LUCIA	LCA	0.14	0.53	1	0.27	0.48	1	0.47	0.51	1	-0.17	0.59	1
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VCT	0.14	0.53	1	0.27	0.48	1	0.34	0.51	1	-0.24	0.59	1
SUDAN	SDN	-1.17	0.20	5	-0.76	0.31	4	-1.14	0.39	3	-1.51	0.29	4
SURINAME	SUR	-0.62	0.25	3	-0.96	0.54	2	-0.70	0.52	2	-0.80	0.49	2
SWAZILAND	SWZ	-0.25	0.24	4	-0.16	0.41	2	0.21	0.30	3	-0.04	0.43	2
SWEDEN	SWE	1.70	0.18	7	1.36	0.29	6	1.14	0.23	5	1.22	0.22	6
SWITZERLAND	CHE	1.62	0.18	7	1.52	0.29	5	1.18	0.23	6	1.18	0.22	6
SYRIA	SYR	-0.97	0.20	5	-0.77	0.37	3	-1.13	0.40	3	-0.96	0.29	4
TAIWAN	TWN	1.06	0.18	7	0.93	0.27	6	1.11	0.23	5	0.97	0.22	6
TAJIKISTAN	TJK	-1.29	0.22	6	-1.52	0.31	4	-1.71	0.25	4	-1.70	0.38	3
TANZANIA	TZA	-0.55	0.19	6	0.06	0.31	5	0.21	0.26	6	-0.51	0.27	5
THAILAND	THA	0.34	0.17	8	0.68	0.24	8	0.27	0.21	7	0.38	0.21	7
TIMOR, EAST	TMP	-1.26	0.30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOGO	TGO	-0.63	0.23	4	-0.59	0.38	3	-0.64	0.39	4	0.15	0.52	2
TONGA	TON	-0.84	0.53	1	-0.66	0.48	1	-1.09	0.51	1	-0.17	0.59	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TTO	0.66	0.19	6	0.79	0.34	5	0.82	0.39	3	0.33	0.29	4
TUNISIA	TUN	-0.02	0.18	7	0.65	0.31	5	0.50	0.26	5	-0.01	0.27	5
TURKEY	TUR	0.08	0.17	9	0.24	0.24	8	0.86	0.21	7	0.39	0.21	7
TURKMENISTAN	TKM	-1.95	0.22	5	-2.14	0.31	4	-2.45	0.25	4	-2.40	0.38	3
UGANDA	UGA	-0.01	0.19	6	0.18	0.31	5	0.42	0.26	6	0.03	0.27	5
UKRAINE	UKR	-0.62	0.17	9	-1.19	0.28	7	-0.89	0.20	7	-0.57	0.23	6
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	0.97	0.19	6	0.52	0.37	3	0.43	0.40	3	0.84	0.29	4
UNITED KINGDOM	GBR	1.75	0.18	7	1.66	0.27	7	1.60	0.23	6	1.54	0.22	6
UNITED STATES	USA	1.51	0.18	7	1.50	0.27	7	1.51	0.23	6	1.31	0.22	6
URUGUAY	URY	0.48	0.18	7	1.03	0.27	7	1.02	0.33	4	0.80	0.27	5
UZBEKISTAN	UZB	-1.44	0.19	7	-1.61	0.31	5	-1.82	0.25	5	-1.31	0.28	4
VANUATU	VUT	-0.84	0.53	1	-0.26	0.48	1	-0.31	0.51	1	-0.11	0.59	1
VENEZUELA	VEN	-0.54	0.17	8	-0.54	0.24	8	0.13	0.21	7	-0.12	0.21	7
VIETNAM	VNM	-0.69	0.18	7	-0.61	0.29	5	-0.58	0.25	5	-0.54	0.24	6
WEST BANK	WBG	-1.02	0.30	1	0.64	0.96	1	-0.16	0.98	1	..	..	..
YEMEN	YEM	-0.60	0.19	5	-0.42	0.38	3	-0.39	0.39	3	-0.68	0.29	4
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	-0.60	0.18	8	-0.82	0.71	1	-1.93	0.72	1	-1.09	0.33	3
ZAMBIA	ZMB	-0.60	0.19	6	0.43	0.31	5	0.32	0.26	6	0.18	0.27	5
ZIMBABWE	ZWE	-1.61	0.18	7	-1.82	0.29	6	-0.35	0.22	7	-0.81	0.24	6

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C5: Rule of Law

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
AFGHANISTAN	AFG	-1.61	0.24	4	-2.31	0.40	2	-1.13	0.72	1	-1.13	0.74	1
ALBANIA	ALB	-0.92	0.17	8	-0.75	0.17	8	-0.93	0.21	7	-0.30	0.25	5
ALGERIA	DZA	-0.54	0.14	9	-0.79	0.19	8	-0.79	0.21	7	-0.59	0.18	6
ANDORRA	ADO	1.55	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANGOLA	AGO	-1.56	0.15	8	-1.37	0.19	8	-1.45	0.21	8	-1.36	0.18	6
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG	1.02	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGENTINA	ARG	-0.73	0.13	13	0.18	0.14	14	0.24	0.18	10	0.27	0.15	10
ARMENIA	ARM	-0.44	0.16	9	-0.51	0.16	9	-0.35	0.19	8	-0.44	0.22	5
AUSTRALIA	AUS	1.85	0.13	11	2.00	0.16	10	1.99	0.19	9	1.79	0.15	9
AUSTRIA	AUT	1.91	0.13	11	2.10	0.16	10	2.10	0.18	10	1.88	0.15	9
AZERBAIJAN	AZE	-0.79	0.13	11	-0.98	0.15	10	-0.81	0.18	9	-0.81	0.16	6
BAHAMAS	BHS	1.34	0.25	3	1.10	0.39	2	0.99	0.41	2	0.76	0.44	2
BAHRAIN	BHR	0.92	0.14	8	0.78	0.21	7	1.03	0.24	6	0.70	0.18	6
BANGLADESH	BGD	-0.78	0.14	10	-0.68	0.18	9	-0.72	0.21	7	-0.65	0.18	6
BARBADOS	BRB	1.43	0.26	2	1.36	0.45	1	0.55	0.48	1	-0.27	0.52	1
BELARUS	BLR	-1.12	0.16	9	-0.99	0.17	9	-1.08	0.21	7	-0.96	0.26	4
BELGIUM	BEL	1.45	0.13	10	1.64	0.16	10	1.29	0.19	9	1.57	0.15	9
BELIZE	BLZ	0.05	0.23	4	0.39	0.28	4	0.03	0.32	3	0.66	0.47	2
BENIN	BEN	-0.42	0.22	5	-0.48	0.28	4	-0.38	0.29	4	-0.01	0.47	2
BERMUDA	BMU	1.28	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTAN	BTN	0.10	0.28	3	-0.58	0.37	2	-0.07	0.39	2	-1.13	0.74	1
BOLIVIA	BOL	-0.60	0.14	10	-0.51	0.16	11	-0.33	0.20	8	-0.62	0.18	7
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	BIH	-0.88	0.16	9	-0.83	0.19	6	-1.04	0.24	4	-0.18	0.74	1
BOTSWANA	BWA	0.72	0.14	9	0.84	0.21	8	0.66	0.24	7	0.76	0.20	5
BRAZIL	BRA	-0.30	0.13	13	-0.15	0.14	13	-0.09	0.17	11	-0.24	0.15	10
BRUNEI	BRN	0.64	0.31	3	0.94	0.54	2	0.91	0.54	2	0.67	0.56	2
BULGARIA	BGR	0.05	0.13	13	-0.11	0.14	12	-0.22	0.18	9	-0.09	0.16	7
BURKINA FASO	BFA	-0.55	0.22	5	-0.64	0.26	5	-0.42	0.29	5	-0.71	0.41	3
BURUNDI	BDI	-1.49	0.28	3	-0.95	0.22	5	-0.85	0.32	3	-0.18	0.74	1
CAMBODIA	KHM	-0.86	0.21	5	-0.74	0.23	5	-0.73	0.26	4	-0.86	0.37	2
CAMEROON	CMR	-1.28	0.16	8	-1.08	0.21	8	-0.92	0.23	8	-1.12	0.20	5
CANADA	CAN	1.79	0.13	12	2.01	0.15	12	1.98	0.18	10	1.77	0.15	9
CAPE VERDE	CPV	0.19	0.24	3	0.57	0.31	2	0.67	0.33	2	0.08	0.52	1
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	1.55	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CAF	-0.88	0.23	4	-0.62	0.37	2	-0.87	0.39	2	-0.18	0.74	1
CHAD	TCG	-0.93	0.23	4	-0.82	0.30	3	-0.98	0.29	4	-0.18	0.74	1
CHILE	CHL	1.30	0.13	12	1.33	0.14	14	1.26	0.18	10	1.19	0.15	10
CHINA	CHN	-0.22	0.13	12	-0.32	0.14	12	-0.22	0.18	10	-0.43	0.15	9
COLOMBIA	COL	-0.75	0.13	12	-0.64	0.14	14	-0.67	0.17	11	-0.44	0.15	10
COMOROS	COM	-0.84	0.29	2	-1.02	0.39	1	-0.97	0.42	1	..	..	..
CONGO	COG	-1.22	0.19	7	-1.13	0.22	6	-1.23	0.23	6	-1.20	0.30	4
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	ZAR	-1.79	0.19	7	-1.79	0.20	7	-1.97	0.23	6	-1.73	0.28	5
COSTA RICA	CRI	0.67	0.14	11	0.79	0.16	11	0.88	0.19	9	0.61	0.17	8
CROATIA	HRV	0.11	0.13	12	0.15	0.15	10	-0.04	0.18	8	-0.50	0.16	6
CUBA	CUB	-0.94	0.15	8	-0.62	0.21	7	-0.50	0.24	6	-0.70	0.18	6
CYPRUS	CYP	0.83	0.15	8	1.01	0.21	6	0.88	0.24	6	0.58	0.18	6
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZE	0.74	0.12	13	0.60	0.13	13	0.62	0.15	12	0.61	0.14	10
DENMARK	DNK	1.97	0.13	12	1.97	0.16	11	1.99	0.19	9	1.92	0.15	9
DJIBOUTI	DJI	-0.51	0.24	3	-0.50	0.31	2	-0.32	0.33	2	..	..	..
DOMINICA	DMA	0.67	0.29	2	-0.31	0.39	1	-0.33	0.42	1	..	..	..
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM	-0.43	0.14	10	-0.19	0.16	10	-0.06	0.22	6	-0.49	0.19	5
ECUADOR	ECU	-0.60	0.13	10	-0.66	0.15	12	-0.65	0.19	9	-0.38	0.17	8
EGYPT	EGY	0.09	0.13	11	0.23	0.15	11	0.17	0.18	10	0.22	0.16	8
EL SALVADOR	SLV	-0.46	0.16	7	-0.44	0.19	9	-0.20	0.23	6	-0.45	0.19	6
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ	-1.19	0.24	3	-1.26	0.31	2	-1.69	0.33	2	..	..	..
ERITREA	ERI	-0.51	0.26	4	-0.12	0.33	3	-0.05	0.39	2	-0.18	0.74	1
ESTONIA	EST	0.80	0.12	13	0.73	0.13	13	0.54	0.18	9	0.33	0.16	6
ETHIOPIA	ETH	-0.44	0.21	6	-0.46	0.25	6	-0.23	0.29	5	-0.26	0.41	3
FIJI	FJI	-0.39	0.22	5	-0.68	0.30	3	-0.40	0.29	4	0.09	0.47	2
FINLAND	FIN	1.99	0.13	11	2.13	0.16	11	2.06	0.19	9	1.97	0.15	9
FRANCE	FRA	1.33	0.13	11	1.49	0.15	12	1.44	0.18	10	1.56	0.15	9
FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	1.02	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GABON	GAB	-0.27	0.15	8	-0.54	0.19	8	-0.48	0.22	6	-0.29	0.19	5
GAMBIA	GMB	-0.50	0.21	6	-0.25	0.28	4	-0.29	0.29	4	0.23	0.56	2
GEORGIA	GEO	-1.17	0.15	10	-0.56	0.16	9	-0.73	0.19	7	-0.80	0.22	5

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C5: Rule of Law (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
GERMANY	DEU	1.73	0.13	12	1.91	0.15	12	1.90	0.18	10	1.79	0.15	9
GHANA	GHA	-0.15	0.14	9	-0.16	0.19	9	-0.06	0.20	9	-0.11	0.18	6
GREECE	GRC	0.79	0.13	10	0.75	0.16	9	0.66	0.19	9	0.74	0.15	9
GRENADA	GRD	0.28	0.29	2	0.40	0.39	1	0.30	0.42	1	..	..	..
GUATEMALA	GTM	-0.84	0.14	10	-0.76	0.17	10	-0.71	0.20	7	-0.61	0.18	7
GUINEA	GIN	-0.75	0.22	5	-0.82	0.28	4	-0.89	0.27	5	-1.02	0.41	3
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	-1.00	0.21	6	-1.36	0.26	5	-1.24	0.27	5	-1.50	0.56	2
GUYANA	GUY	-0.43	0.22	5	-0.13	0.26	5	0.06	0.29	4	0.01	0.41	3
HAITI	HTI	-1.76	0.19	7	-1.49	0.25	6	-0.99	0.29	4	-1.17	0.41	3
HONDURAS	HND	-0.79	0.15	9	-0.88	0.17	10	-0.62	0.20	7	-0.81	0.18	7
HONG KONG	HKG	1.30	0.14	9	1.66	0.17	8	1.73	0.20	8	1.62	0.16	7
HUNGARY	HUN	0.90	0.12	14	0.85	0.13	14	0.78	0.15	12	0.62	0.14	10
ICELAND	ISL	2.00	0.18	7	2.08	0.19	7	1.90	0.23	6	1.61	0.24	5
INDIA	IND	0.07	0.13	13	0.23	0.14	12	0.21	0.17	11	-0.01	0.15	9
INDONESIA	IDN	-0.80	0.13	13	-0.90	0.14	12	-0.97	0.18	10	-0.34	0.15	9
IRAN	IRN	-0.58	0.14	10	-0.43	0.19	8	-0.49	0.22	7	-0.73	0.17	7
IRAQ	IRQ	-1.70	0.15	7	-1.49	0.21	7	-1.68	0.24	6	-1.48	0.18	6
IRELAND	IRL	1.72	0.13	12	1.86	0.16	11	1.81	0.18	10	1.67	0.15	9
ISRAEL	ISR	0.97	0.13	11	1.08	0.17	9	1.09	0.20	8	1.11	0.15	9
ITALY	ITA	0.82	0.13	11	0.94	0.15	12	1.07	0.18	10	0.84	0.15	9
IVORY COAST	CIV	-1.21	0.15	8	-0.53	0.21	7	-0.52	0.23	8	-0.65	0.20	5
JAMAICA	JAM	-0.38	0.15	8	-0.14	0.18	7	-0.24	0.21	7	-0.20	0.19	5
JAPAN	JPN	1.41	0.13	12	1.82	0.16	11	1.72	0.20	8	1.51	0.15	9
JORDAN	JOR	0.33	0.14	9	0.57	0.16	9	0.60	0.19	9	0.19	0.17	7
KAZAKHSTAN	KAZ	-0.90	0.13	12	-0.76	0.14	12	-0.80	0.17	10	-0.69	0.16	6
KENYA	KEN	-1.04	0.14	9	-1.02	0.18	9	-1.02	0.20	9	-0.73	0.18	6
KIRIBATI	KIR	-0.32	0.49	1	-0.31	0.39	1	-0.65	0.42	1	..	..	..
KOREA, NORTH	PRK	-1.00	0.23	5	-1.08	0.34	4	-1.21	0.38	3	-0.98	0.41	3
KOREA, SOUTH	KOR	0.88	0.13	13	0.65	0.15	12	0.82	0.17	11	0.77	0.15	9
KUWAIT	KWT	0.81	0.14	9	1.19	0.21	6	1.16	0.24	6	0.61	0.18	6
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	KGZ	-0.83	0.16	9	-0.90	0.16	7	-0.67	0.19	7	-0.65	0.24	4
LAOS	LAO	-1.05	0.21	5	-1.02	0.22	5	-1.07	0.26	4	-1.29	0.32	3
LATVIA	LVA	0.46	0.13	11	0.25	0.14	10	0.08	0.18	9	0.18	0.16	6
LEBANON	LBN	-0.27	0.14	9	-0.09	0.19	8	0.16	0.21	7	-0.26	0.18	6
LESOTHO	LSO	-0.01	0.20	5	-0.08	0.30	3	-0.13	0.31	4	-0.29	0.47	2
LIBERIA	LBR	-1.42	0.28	4	-1.52	0.31	4	-1.79	0.35	3	-2.04	0.56	2
LIBYA	LYB	-0.91	0.15	7	-0.90	0.21	6	-1.11	0.24	6	-0.94	0.18	6
LIECHTENSTEIN	LIE	1.55	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LITHUANIA	LTU	0.48	0.13	12	0.27	0.14	12	0.19	0.18	9	-0.14	0.16	6
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	2.00	0.21	6	2.09	0.29	5	1.92	0.27	5	1.69	0.26	5
MACAO	MAC	0.75	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MACEDONIA	MKD	-0.41	0.14	9	-0.30	0.20	5	-0.33	0.23	5	-0.53	0.19	3
MADAGASCAR	MDG	-0.19	0.22	5	-0.65	0.25	6	-1.01	0.27	5	-0.80	0.41	3
MALAWI	MWI	-0.34	0.16	7	-0.51	0.20	8	-0.51	0.21	8	-0.19	0.19	5
MALAYSIA	MYS	0.58	0.13	13	0.55	0.14	13	0.82	0.17	11	0.80	0.15	9
MALDIVES	MDV	0.44	0.29	2	-0.66	0.39	1	-0.65	0.42	1	..	..	..
MALI	MLI	-0.54	0.21	6	-0.69	0.26	5	-0.57	0.27	5	-0.73	0.41	3
MALTA	MLT	1.08	0.25	3	0.75	0.39	2	0.69	0.41	2	0.04	0.44	2
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MHL	-0.32	0.49	1	-0.66	0.39	1	-0.33	0.42	1	..	..	..
MARTINIQUE	MTQ	1.28	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAURITANIA	MRT	-0.33	0.23	4	-0.48	0.28	4	-0.48	0.32	3	-0.58	0.47	2
MAURITIUS	MUS	0.89	0.15	7	0.86	0.18	7	0.96	0.22	7	0.68	0.20	3
MEXICO	MEX	-0.22	0.13	13	-0.37	0.14	14	-0.38	0.17	11	-0.11	0.15	10
MICRONESIA	FSM	-0.64	0.49	1	-0.66	0.39	1	-0.33	0.42	1	..	..	..
MOLDOVA	MDA	-0.49	0.13	10	-0.54	0.15	10	-0.13	0.18	9	-0.19	0.16	6
MONGOLIA	MNG	0.36	0.21	6	0.22	0.26	5	0.02	0.23	5	0.45	0.41	3
MOROCCO	MAR	0.11	0.14	10	0.33	0.19	7	0.54	0.20	9	0.18	0.17	7
MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ	-0.65	0.19	7	-0.73	0.22	6	-1.02	0.23	7	-1.17	0.30	4
MYANMAR	MMR	-1.62	0.16	7	-1.14	0.25	6	-1.06	0.28	5	-1.25	0.20	5
NAMIBIA	NAM	0.45	0.14	9	1.21	0.23	7	1.14	0.26	6	0.34	0.22	3
NEPAL	NPL	-0.50	0.20	6	-0.31	0.22	5	-0.25	0.26	4	-0.34	0.32	3
NETHERLANDS	NLD	1.83	0.13	11	1.97	0.16	11	2.02	0.19	9	1.84	0.15	9
NEW ZEALAND	NZL	1.91	0.14	9	1.99	0.17	9	2.17	0.20	8	1.97	0.16	8
NICARAGUA	NIC	-0.63	0.16	8	-0.90	0.19	9	-0.81	0.23	6	-0.66	0.19	6
NIGER	NER	-0.78	0.22	5	-0.83	0.26	5	-0.70	0.29	4	-1.19	0.41	3

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C5: Rule of Law (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
NIGERIA	NGA	-1.35	0.14	11	-1.06	0.16	11	-1.30	0.20	9	-1.14	0.17	7
NORWAY	NOR	1.96	0.13	11	2.01	0.16	10	2.21	0.19	9	1.99	0.15	9
OMAN	OMN	0.83	0.14	9	1.25	0.21	7	1.27	0.24	6	1.06	0.18	6
PAKISTAN	PAK	-0.70	0.14	10	-0.62	0.17	10	-0.71	0.18	9	-0.41	0.17	7
PANAMA	PAN	0.00	0.14	11	-0.02	0.16	11	-0.03	0.21	7	0.25	0.18	7
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	-0.82	0.15	8	-0.33	0.19	8	-0.32	0.22	6	-0.32	0.20	4
PARAGUAY	PRY	-1.12	0.15	9	-0.82	0.18	9	-0.78	0.21	7	-0.48	0.19	6
PERU	PER	-0.44	0.13	12	-0.52	0.15	13	-0.44	0.18	10	-0.33	0.16	9
PHILIPPINES	PHL	-0.50	0.13	12	-0.50	0.14	13	-0.04	0.18	10	-0.11	0.15	9
POLAND	POL	0.65	0.12	15	0.64	0.13	14	0.57	0.15	12	0.44	0.14	10
PORTUGAL	PRT	1.30	0.13	11	1.16	0.16	10	1.31	0.18	10	1.28	0.15	9
PUERTO RICO	PRI	1.15	0.26	2	1.09	0.43	1	0.89	0.54	1	0.71	0.60	1
QATAR	QAT	0.84	0.15	6	1.11	0.25	5	1.39	0.29	4	0.90	0.22	3
ROMANIA	ROM	-0.12	0.13	13	-0.21	0.14	12	-0.25	0.18	8	-0.27	0.16	7
RUSSIA	RUS	-0.78	0.12	15	-0.86	0.13	14	-0.78	0.15	12	-0.80	0.14	10
RWANDA	RWA	-1.01	0.22	5	-0.83	0.28	4	-1.20	0.32	3	-0.18	0.74	1
SAMOA	SAM	0.94	0.29	2	-0.14	0.31	2	-0.97	0.42	1	..	..	..
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	STP	-0.45	0.29	2	-0.66	0.39	1	-0.97	0.42	1	..	..	..
SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	0.44	0.14	10	0.63	0.19	8	0.89	0.22	7	0.71	0.17	7
SENEGAL	SEN	-0.20	0.16	8	-0.28	0.20	8	-0.26	0.21	7	-0.16	0.19	5
SEYCHELLES	SYC	0.52	0.29	2	-0.31	0.39	1	-0.33	0.42	1	..	..	..
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	-1.25	0.25	5	-0.77	0.26	5	-0.72	0.29	4	-0.97	0.41	3
SINGAPORE	SGP	1.75	0.13	10	2.12	0.16	11	2.24	0.18	10	2.01	0.15	9
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	0.40	0.12	12	0.32	0.13	12	0.13	0.17	10	0.11	0.15	8
SLOVENIA	SVN	1.09	0.12	13	0.89	0.13	12	0.91	0.18	8	0.49	0.16	6
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB	-0.64	0.49	1	-1.02	0.39	1	-0.65	0.42	1	..	..	..
SOMALIA	SOM	-2.05	0.28	4	-1.71	0.26	5	-1.80	0.29	4	-1.60	0.56	2
SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	0.19	0.13	13	0.30	0.14	13	0.21	0.17	12	0.34	0.15	9
SPAIN	ESP	1.15	0.13	12	1.38	0.15	12	1.35	0.18	10	1.16	0.15	9
SRI LANKA	LKA	0.23	0.14	10	-0.17	0.16	9	-0.11	0.21	7	0.27	0.18	6
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	KNA	0.33	0.49	1	0.40	0.39	1	-0.33	0.42	1	..	..	..
ST. LUCIA	LCA	0.33	0.49	1	0.40	0.39	1	-0.33	0.42	1	..	..	..
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VCT	0.66	0.49	1	0.40	0.39	1	-0.33	0.42	1	..	..	..
SUDAN	SDN	-1.36	0.17	7	-1.13	0.21	7	-1.31	0.26	5	-1.38	0.21	4
SURINAME	SUR	-0.33	0.25	3	-0.61	0.39	2	-0.73	0.41	2	-0.78	0.44	2
SWAZILAND	SWZ	-0.67	0.20	5	-0.11	0.30	3	-0.17	0.31	4	0.38	0.47	2
SWEDEN	SWE	1.92	0.13	12	1.98	0.15	12	1.95	0.19	9	1.92	0.15	9
SWITZERLAND	CHE	2.03	0.13	11	2.22	0.16	11	2.36	0.18	10	2.05	0.15	9
SYRIA	SYR	-0.41	0.15	8	-0.31	0.21	7	-0.25	0.24	6	-0.50	0.18	6
TAIWAN	TWN	0.95	0.13	11	0.87	0.16	11	1.17	0.19	9	0.96	0.15	9
TAJIKISTAN	TJK	-1.27	0.17	8	-1.25	0.18	6	-1.42	0.23	5	-1.34	0.29	3
TANZANIA	TZA	-0.49	0.14	9	-0.23	0.18	9	-0.28	0.20	9	-0.66	0.18	6
THAILAND	THA	0.30	0.13	12	0.43	0.15	12	0.40	0.17	11	0.46	0.15	9
TIMOR, EAST	TMP	-1.11	0.34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOGO	TGO	-0.67	0.22	5	-0.79	0.28	4	-0.83	0.27	5	-1.17	0.56	2
TONGA	TON	-0.64	0.49	1	-0.66	0.39	1	-0.65	0.42	1	..	..	..
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TTO	0.34	0.15	8	0.48	0.18	8	0.38	0.22	6	0.34	0.19	5
TUNISIA	TUN	0.27	0.14	10	0.48	0.18	9	0.44	0.21	8	0.06	0.18	6
TURKEY	TUR	0.00	0.13	14	0.07	0.14	13	0.19	0.17	11	0.02	0.15	9
TURKMENISTAN	TKM	-1.16	0.16	7	-1.12	0.16	6	-1.19	0.20	6	-1.13	0.24	4
UGANDA	UGA	-0.84	0.14	9	-0.63	0.18	9	-0.11	0.20	9	-0.83	0.18	6
UKRAINE	UKR	-0.79	0.12	13	-0.71	0.13	12	-0.76	0.16	11	-0.64	0.15	8
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	0.95	0.14	8	1.43	0.21	6	1.27	0.24	6	0.74	0.18	6
UNITED KINGDOM	GBR	1.81	0.13	12	1.93	0.15	12	2.05	0.18	10	1.84	0.15	9
UNITED STATES	USA	1.70	0.13	11	1.92	0.16	11	1.77	0.18	10	1.70	0.15	9
URUGUAY	URY	0.56	0.14	9	0.66	0.16	11	0.49	0.21	7	0.49	0.18	7
UZBEKISTAN	UZB	-1.16	0.13	10	-0.92	0.15	9	-1.04	0.18	8	-0.97	0.17	5
VANUATU	VUT	-0.32	0.49	1	-0.31	0.39	1	-0.65	0.42	1	..	..	..
VENEZUELA	VEN	-1.04	0.13	12	-0.81	0.15	12	-0.62	0.17	11	-0.62	0.15	10
VIETNAM	VNM	-0.39	0.13	11	-0.74	0.15	10	-0.81	0.18	9	-0.47	0.16	8
WEST BANK	WBG	-0.31	0.34	1	0.34	0.67	1	1.38	0.56	1	..	..	..
YEMEN	YEM	-1.23	0.16	8	-0.89	0.20	7	-0.68	0.22	6	-0.99	0.19	5
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	-0.95	0.14	9	-0.97	0.22	4	-0.91	0.27	4	-1.14	0.22	3
ZAMBIA	ZMB	-0.52	0.14	9	-0.47	0.18	9	-0.34	0.20	9	-0.33	0.18	6
ZIMBABWE	ZWE	-1.33	0.14	9	-0.73	0.16	9	0.00	0.19	10	-0.22	0.17	7

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C6: Control of Corruption

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
AFGHANISTAN	AFG	-1.35	0.27	3	-1.59	0.44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALBANIA	ALB	-0.85	0.18	6	-0.63	0.18	7	-0.92	0.20	5	0.05	0.42	2
ALGERIA	DZA	-0.70	0.17	7	-0.65	0.20	6	-0.70	0.21	5	-0.31	0.24	4
ANDORRA	ADO	1.29	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANGOLA	AGO	-1.12	0.17	7	-1.38	0.20	6	-1.05	0.18	6	-0.93	0.24	4
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG	0.84	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGENTINA	ARG	-0.77	0.14	11	-0.36	0.15	13	-0.17	0.17	9	-0.11	0.17	7
ARMENIA	ARM	-0.72	0.16	7	-0.76	0.18	7	-0.71	0.18	6	-0.60	0.37	2
AUSTRALIA	AUS	1.91	0.15	9	2.05	0.18	8	2.20	0.19	7	1.73	0.17	7
AUSTRIA	AUT	1.85	0.16	8	1.93	0.19	8	2.02	0.17	9	1.55	0.17	7
AZERBAIJAN	AZE	-1.07	0.14	9	-1.13	0.15	9	-1.01	0.17	7	-0.90	0.25	3
BAHAMAS	BHS	1.41	0.33	2	0.84	0.66	1	0.66	0.76	1	0.34	0.61	1
BAHRAIN	BHR	0.95	0.17	6	0.36	0.22	5	0.40	0.26	4	0.08	0.24	4
BANGLADESH	BGD	-1.12	0.16	8	-0.64	0.19	7	-0.40	0.21	5	-0.43	0.24	4
BARBADOS	BRB	1.29	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELARUS	BLR	-0.78	0.17	7	-0.07	0.18	7	-0.60	0.19	6	-0.86	0.50	1
BELGIUM	BEL	1.57	0.16	8	1.36	0.19	8	1.23	0.18	8	1.05	0.17	7
BELIZE	BLZ	-0.25	0.30	2	0.16	0.36	2	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
BENIN	BEN	-0.61	0.27	3	-0.22	0.46	1	-0.76	0.31	2	..	..	..
BERMUDA	BMU	1.29	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BHUTAN	BTN	0.91	0.30	2	1.33	0.46	1	0.46	0.37	1	..	..	..
BOLIVIA	BOL	-0.82	0.16	8	-0.68	0.17	9	-0.45	0.19	7	-0.81	0.24	4
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	BIH	-0.60	0.17	6	-0.50	0.22	4	-0.35	0.23	2	..	..	..
BOTSWANA	BWA	0.76	0.17	8	1.04	0.21	6	0.53	0.19	5	0.37	0.27	3
BRAZIL	BRA	-0.05	0.14	11	0.01	0.15	12	0.11	0.16	10	-0.10	0.17	7
BRUNEI	BRN	0.32	0.33	2	-0.15	0.66	1	0.06	0.76	1	0.34	0.61	1
BULGARIA	BGR	-0.17	0.14	10	-0.15	0.14	11	-0.50	0.16	8	-0.62	0.24	4
BURKINA FASO	BFA	-0.04	0.27	3	-0.72	0.32	3	-0.51	0.23	3	-0.29	0.61	1
BURUNDI	BDI	-1.02	0.30	2	-1.36	0.28	3	-0.80	0.37	1	..	..	..
CAMBODIA	KHM	-0.90	0.23	3	-0.57	0.28	3	-1.27	0.27	2	-0.87	0.47	1
CAMEROON	CMR	-1.10	0.20	5	-1.10	0.22	6	-1.11	0.18	6	-1.02	0.27	3
CANADA	CAN	2.03	0.15	9	2.30	0.17	10	2.50	0.18	8	2.00	0.17	7
CAPE VERDE	CPV	0.33	0.30	2	0.17	0.46	1	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	1.29	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CAF	-1.02	0.30	2	-0.99	0.46	1	-0.55	0.37	1	..	..	..
CHAD	TCD	-1.02	0.30	2	-0.61	0.46	1	-0.84	0.31	2	..	..	..
CHILE	CHL	1.55	0.14	11	1.54	0.15	13	1.18	0.17	9	1.19	0.17	7
CHINA	CHN	-0.41	0.15	10	-0.34	0.16	11	-0.20	0.17	8	-0.01	0.17	7
COLOMBIA	COL	-0.47	0.15	10	-0.43	0.15	13	-0.59	0.16	10	-0.40	0.17	7
COMOROS	COM	-0.73	0.30	2	-0.61	0.46	1	-0.80	0.37	1	..	..	..
CONGO	COG	-0.94	0.21	5	-0.93	0.26	4	-0.99	0.24	4	-0.76	0.40	2
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	ZAR	-1.42	0.19	6	-1.40	0.23	5	-1.58	0.24	4	-1.85	0.33	3
COSTA RICA	CRI	0.88	0.15	9	1.03	0.16	9	0.74	0.17	8	0.71	0.22	5
CROATIA	HRV	0.23	0.14	9	0.02	0.16	9	-0.33	0.17	6	-0.45	0.25	3
CUBA	CUB	-0.13	0.18	6	-0.34	0.22	5	-0.29	0.26	4	0.01	0.24	4
CYPRUS	CYP	0.89	0.18	6	1.09	0.24	4	1.38	0.26	4	1.47	0.24	4
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZE	0.38	0.13	11	0.38	0.14	13	0.35	0.14	10	0.55	0.17	7
DENMARK	DNK	2.26	0.15	9	2.36	0.18	9	2.57	0.18	8	2.09	0.17	7
DJIBOUTI	DJI	-0.73	0.30	2	-0.99	0.46	1	-0.80	0.37	1	..	..	..
DOMINICA	DMA	0.52	0.30	2	-0.22	0.46	1	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM	-0.39	0.16	7	-0.33	0.18	8	-0.53	0.23	4	-0.31	0.26	3
ECUADOR	ECU	-1.02	0.15	9	-0.99	0.16	11	-0.77	0.20	7	-0.70	0.23	5
EGYPT	EGY	-0.29	0.16	9	-0.19	0.17	10	-0.25	0.16	8	0.11	0.22	6
EL SALVADOR	SLV	-0.54	0.18	6	-0.19	0.19	7	-0.31	0.22	4	-0.70	0.27	3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ	-1.89	0.30	2	-1.76	0.46	1	-0.80	0.37	1	..	..	..
ERITREA	ERI	0.04	0.27	3	-0.05	0.35	2	0.46	0.37	1	..	..	..
ESTONIA	EST	0.66	0.13	11	0.76	0.14	12	0.49	0.16	8	0.05	0.25	3
ETHIOPIA	ETH	-0.35	0.25	4	-0.09	0.28	4	-0.25	0.23	3	-0.92	0.61	1
FIJI	FJI	0.12	0.27	3	0.51	0.35	2	0.20	0.31	2	..	..	..
FINLAND	FIN	2.39	0.16	8	2.54	0.18	9	2.55	0.18	8	2.08	0.17	7
FRANCE	FRA	1.45	0.15	9	1.46	0.17	9	1.75	0.18	8	1.30	0.17	7
FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	0.84	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GABON	GAB	-0.55	0.17	6	-0.71	0.20	6	-0.90	0.23	4	-1.15	0.26	3
GAMBIA	GMB	-0.83	0.25	4	-0.11	0.41	2	-0.49	0.35	2	0.34	0.61	1
GEORGIA	GEO	-1.03	0.16	7	-0.73	0.16	8	-0.64	0.18	5	-0.98	0.37	2

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C6: Control of Corruption (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
GERMANY	DEU	1.82	0.15	9	1.72	0.17	9	2.20	0.17	9	1.64	0.17	7
GHANA	GHA	-0.40	0.16	8	-0.41	0.20	7	-0.44	0.17	7	-0.44	0.24	4
GREECE	GRC	0.58	0.16	8	0.80	0.18	8	0.85	0.18	8	0.35	0.17	7
GRENADA	GRD	0.71	0.30	2	0.17	0.46	1	-0.04	0.37	1	..	..	..
GUATEMALA	GTM	-0.71	0.16	8	-0.66	0.17	9	-0.71	0.20	5	-0.90	0.24	4
GUINEA	GIN	-0.58	0.27	3	-0.41	0.41	2	-0.82	0.30	3	0.34	0.61	1
GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	-0.61	0.25	4	-0.40	0.32	3	-0.57	0.30	3	-0.92	0.61	1
GUYANA	GUY	-0.50	0.27	3	-0.39	0.32	3	-0.26	0.35	2	-0.29	0.61	1
HAITI	HTI	-1.70	0.22	5	-1.02	0.28	4	-0.85	0.35	2	-0.92	0.61	1
HONDURAS	HND	-0.78	0.16	8	-0.67	0.18	8	-0.72	0.20	5	-0.90	0.24	4
HONG KONG	HKG	1.52	0.16	7	1.44	0.18	8	1.66	0.18	8	1.40	0.17	6
HUNGARY	HUN	0.60	0.13	12	0.76	0.13	14	0.69	0.14	11	0.59	0.17	7
ICELAND	ISL	2.19	0.20	5	2.47	0.24	5	2.32	0.23	4	1.65	0.22	4
INDIA	IND	-0.25	0.15	10	-0.21	0.16	11	-0.17	0.16	10	-0.29	0.17	7
INDONESIA	IDN	-1.16	0.15	10	-1.09	0.16	11	-0.99	0.17	8	-0.44	0.17	7
IRAN	IRN	-0.38	0.17	8	-0.62	0.22	6	-0.63	0.25	5	-0.77	0.23	5
IRAQ	IRQ	-1.43	0.19	5	-1.20	0.22	5	-1.36	0.26	4	-1.27	0.24	4
IRELAND	IRL	1.67	0.15	9	1.55	0.18	9	2.15	0.17	9	1.72	0.17	7
ISRAEL	ISR	1.08	0.16	8	1.25	0.17	8	1.40	0.19	7	1.38	0.17	7
ITALY	ITA	0.80	0.16	8	0.89	0.16	11	1.00	0.17	9	0.43	0.17	7
IVORY COAST	CIV	-0.86	0.19	6	-0.63	0.23	5	-0.35	0.18	6	0.38	0.27	3
JAMAICA	JAM	-0.46	0.17	6	-0.20	0.22	5	-0.26	0.21	5	-0.31	0.26	3
JAPAN	JPN	1.20	0.15	9	1.38	0.17	10	1.32	0.18	8	1.14	0.17	7
JORDAN	JOR	0.00	0.16	7	0.13	0.19	7	0.20	0.18	7	-0.09	0.22	5
KAZAKHSTAN	KAZ	-1.05	0.14	10	-0.87	0.16	10	-0.86	0.16	8	-0.79	0.24	4
KENYA	KEN	-1.05	0.17	7	-1.08	0.18	8	-0.92	0.17	7	-0.98	0.24	4
KIRIBATI	KIR	-0.44	0.44	1	-0.61	0.46	1	-0.55	0.37	1	..	..	..
KOREA, NORTH	PRK	-1.18	0.29	3	-0.96	0.41	2	-0.55	0.76	1	-0.29	0.61	1
KOREA, SOUTH	KOR	0.33	0.15	9	0.45	0.16	11	0.18	0.16	10	0.51	0.17	7
KUWAIT	KWT	1.06	0.17	7	0.88	0.24	4	1.07	0.26	4	0.59	0.24	4
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	KGZ	-0.84	0.16	7	-0.86	0.18	6	-0.69	0.18	5	-0.73	0.37	2
LAOS	LAO	-1.25	0.23	3	-0.91	0.27	3	-0.70	0.27	2	-0.87	0.47	1
LATVIA	LVA	0.09	0.14	9	0.01	0.15	9	-0.10	0.16	8	-0.52	0.25	3
LEBANON	LBN	-0.34	0.16	7	-0.53	0.20	6	-0.32	0.21	5	-0.17	0.24	4
LESOTHO	LSO	-0.28	0.24	4	0.17	0.46	1	0.03	0.24	2	..	..	..
LIBERIA	LBR	-0.98	0.29	3	-1.24	0.32	3	-1.43	0.35	2	-1.54	0.61	1
LIBYA	LYB	-0.82	0.19	5	-0.94	0.24	4	-0.91	0.26	4	-0.84	0.24	4
LIECHTENSTEIN	LIE	1.29	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LITHUANIA	LTU	0.25	0.14	10	0.27	0.14	12	0.07	0.17	7	-0.12	0.25	3
LUXEMBOURG	LUX	2.00	0.26	3	2.05	0.36	3	2.16	0.26	4	1.68	0.24	3
MACAO	MAC	-0.07	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MACEDONIA	MKD	-0.73	0.16	6	-0.48	0.21	4	-0.30	0.20	4	-0.93	0.33	1
MADAGASCAR	MDG	0.14	0.27	3	-0.80	0.28	4	-0.80	0.30	3	0.34	0.61	1
MALAWI	MWI	-0.91	0.18	6	-0.22	0.21	6	-0.50	0.18	6	-0.92	0.26	3
MALAYSIA	MYS	0.38	0.15	10	0.18	0.17	10	0.75	0.16	9	0.48	0.17	7
MALDIVES	MDV	0.04	0.30	2	-0.61	0.46	1	-0.55	0.37	1	..	..	..
MALI	MLI	-0.32	0.24	5	-0.56	0.32	3	-0.58	0.30	3	-0.29	0.61	1
MALTA	MLT	0.80	0.33	2	0.18	0.66	1	0.66	0.76	1	0.34	0.61	1
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MHL	-0.02	0.44	1	0.17	0.46	1	-0.55	0.37	1	..	..	..
MARTINIQUE	MTQ	0.84	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAURITANIA	MRT	0.23	0.30	2	-0.70	0.35	2	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
MAURITIUS	MUS	0.53	0.18	5	0.52	0.21	5	0.20	0.18	5	0.45	0.28	2
MEXICO	MEX	-0.19	0.14	11	-0.39	0.15	13	-0.46	0.16	9	-0.31	0.17	7
MICRONESIA	FSM	-0.44	0.44	1	-0.22	0.46	1	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
MOLDOVA	MDA	-0.89	0.14	8	-0.87	0.15	9	-0.51	0.17	7	-0.19	0.25	3
MONGOLIA	MNG	-0.14	0.25	4	-0.40	0.32	3	-0.28	0.23	3	0.34	0.61	1
MOROCCO	MAR	-0.04	0.16	7	0.36	0.22	5	-0.10	0.17	7	0.21	0.23	5
MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ	-1.01	0.21	5	-0.43	0.26	4	-0.77	0.19	5	-0.48	0.40	2
MYANMAR	MMR	-1.37	0.20	5	-1.25	0.25	4	-1.30	0.32	3	-1.09	0.27	3
NAMIBIA	NAM	0.21	0.17	8	1.16	0.23	5	0.24	0.21	4	0.72	0.30	2
NEPAL	NPL	-0.30	0.22	4	-0.42	0.27	3	-0.59	0.27	2	-0.26	0.47	1
NETHERLANDS	NLD	2.15	0.16	8	2.34	0.18	9	2.48	0.18	8	1.99	0.17	7
NEW ZEALAND	NZL	2.28	0.16	7	2.36	0.18	7	2.54	0.19	7	2.08	0.17	6
NICARAGUA	NIC	-0.44	0.18	7	-0.91	0.19	7	-0.70	0.22	4	-0.14	0.27	3
NIGER	NER	-1.10	0.27	3	-0.92	0.41	2	-0.88	0.35	2	-0.29	0.61	1

Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators for 1996-2002

TABLE C6: Control of Corruption (cont.)

Country	Code	2002			2000			1998			1996		
		Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.	Estimate	S.E.	N.
NIGERIA	NGA	-1.35	0.16	9	-1.12	0.17	9	-1.00	0.16	8	-1.12	0.23	5
NORWAY	NOR	2.00	0.16	8	2.11	0.19	8	2.34	0.18	8	1.88	0.17	7
OMAN	OMN	1.03	0.17	7	0.72	0.22	5	0.89	0.26	4	0.12	0.24	4
PAKISTAN	PAK	-0.73	0.17	7	-0.70	0.19	8	-0.75	0.18	8	-0.91	0.23	5
PANAMA	PAN	-0.24	0.15	9	-0.36	0.16	9	-0.28	0.21	5	-0.47	0.24	4
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	-0.90	0.17	7	-1.10	0.20	6	-0.70	0.23	4	-0.25	0.26	3
PARAGUAY	PRY	-1.22	0.16	8	-1.03	0.19	7	-0.95	0.21	5	-0.46	0.26	3
PERU	PER	-0.20	0.15	10	-0.10	0.16	12	-0.19	0.17	8	-0.09	0.22	6
PHILIPPINES	PHL	-0.52	0.15	10	-0.49	0.16	11	-0.35	0.17	8	-0.37	0.17	7
POLAND	POL	0.39	0.13	12	0.47	0.13	14	0.49	0.14	10	0.38	0.17	7
PORTUGAL	PRT	1.33	0.16	8	1.41	0.18	8	1.55	0.17	9	1.14	0.17	7
PUERTO RICO	PRI	1.19	0.30	2	1.38	0.44	1	1.46	0.48	1	1.10	0.50	1
QATAR	QAT	0.92	0.20	5	0.72	0.25	4	0.81	0.32	3	-0.06	0.27	3
ROMANIA	ROM	-0.34	0.14	10	-0.48	0.14	12	-0.38	0.17	7	-0.17	0.24	4
RUSSIA	RUS	-0.90	0.13	12	-1.05	0.13	14	-0.69	0.14	11	-0.69	0.17	7
RWANDA	RWA	-0.58	0.27	3	0.11	0.35	2	-0.55	0.37	1	..	..	..
SAMOA	SAM	-0.06	0.30	2	0.17	0.46	1	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	STP	-0.25	0.30	2	0.17	0.46	1	-0.80	0.37	1	..	..	..
SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	0.57	0.17	8	0.08	0.22	6	0.34	0.25	5	-0.30	0.23	5
SENEGAL	SEN	-0.17	0.18	6	-0.40	0.21	6	-0.45	0.21	5	-0.36	0.26	3
SEYCHELLES	SYC	0.52	0.30	2	0.17	0.46	1	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	-0.82	0.25	4	-0.77	0.32	3	-0.72	0.35	2	-1.54	0.61	1
SINGAPORE	SGP	2.30	0.16	8	2.50	0.17	10	2.52	0.18	8	2.04	0.17	7
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK	0.28	0.13	10	0.25	0.14	11	-0.08	0.15	8	0.39	0.22	5
SLOVENIA	SVN	0.89	0.13	11	1.08	0.14	11	0.83	0.17	6	0.98	0.25	3
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB	-0.86	0.44	1	-0.22	0.46	1	-0.55	0.37	1	..	..	..
SOMALIA	SOM	-1.19	0.29	3	-1.63	0.32	3	-1.43	0.35	2	-1.54	0.61	1
SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	0.36	0.15	11	0.50	0.16	12	0.41	0.14	11	0.59	0.17	7
SPAIN	ESP	1.46	0.15	9	1.66	0.17	10	1.58	0.17	9	0.72	0.17	7
SRI LANKA	LKA	-0.14	0.16	8	-0.05	0.19	7	-0.24	0.21	5	-0.21	0.24	4
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	KNA	0.40	0.44	1	0.17	0.46	1	-0.04	0.37	1	..	..	..
ST. LUCIA	LCA	0.40	0.44	1	0.55	0.46	1	-0.04	0.37	1	..	..	..
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VCT	0.40	0.44	1	0.17	0.46	1	-0.04	0.37	1	..	..	..
SUDAN	SDN	-1.09	0.19	6	-1.13	0.23	5	-0.75	0.28	3	-1.01	0.30	2
SURINAME	SUR	0.19	0.33	2	0.18	0.66	1	0.06	0.76	1	-0.29	0.61	1
SWAZILAND	SWZ	-0.26	0.25	3	-0.22	0.46	1	-0.19	0.24	2	..	..	..
SWEDEN	SWE	2.25	0.15	9	2.48	0.17	10	2.54	0.18	8	2.04	0.17	7
SWITZERLAND	CHE	2.17	0.16	8	2.22	0.18	9	2.58	0.17	9	1.97	0.17	7
SYRIA	SYR	-0.29	0.18	6	-0.75	0.22	5	-0.58	0.26	4	-0.66	0.24	4
TAIWAN	TWN	0.81	0.15	9	0.72	0.17	10	0.91	0.18	8	0.69	0.17	7
TAJKISTAN	TJK	-1.07	0.17	6	-1.15	0.20	4	-1.12	0.21	3	-1.53	0.50	1
TANZANIA	TZA	-1.00	0.16	8	-1.01	0.19	7	-0.95	0.17	7	-0.96	0.24	4
THAILAND	THA	-0.15	0.15	10	-0.34	0.16	11	-0.12	0.16	9	-0.30	0.17	7
TIMOR, EAST	TMP	-0.53	0.38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOGO	TGO	-0.68	0.27	3	-0.66	0.41	2	-0.45	0.30	3	-0.92	0.61	1
TONGA	TON	-0.44	0.44	1	-0.22	0.46	1	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TTO	-0.04	0.17	6	0.36	0.20	6	0.13	0.23	4	0.31	0.26	3
TUNISIA	TUN	0.35	0.16	8	0.70	0.19	7	0.11	0.18	6	-0.04	0.24	4
TURKEY	TUR	-0.38	0.15	11	-0.30	0.16	12	-0.01	0.16	10	0.08	0.17	7
TURKMENISTAN	TKM	-1.21	0.16	5	-1.14	0.20	4	-1.13	0.19	4	-1.34	0.37	2
UGANDA	UGA	-0.92	0.16	8	-0.90	0.19	7	-0.62	0.17	7	-0.48	0.24	4
UKRAINE	UKR	-0.96	0.13	11	-0.98	0.15	11	-0.89	0.15	10	-0.69	0.22	5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	1.19	0.17	6	0.66	0.24	4	0.78	0.26	4	0.18	0.24	4
UNITED KINGDOM	GBR	1.97	0.15	9	2.17	0.16	11	2.32	0.17	9	1.78	0.17	7
UNITED STATES	USA	1.77	0.16	8	1.77	0.17	10	1.95	0.18	8	1.60	0.17	7
URUGUAY	URY	0.79	0.16	8	0.73	0.16	10	0.42	0.20	6	0.42	0.24	4
UZBEKISTAN	UZB	-1.03	0.14	8	-0.79	0.16	7	-0.98	0.17	6	-0.92	0.25	3
VANUATU	VUT	-0.44	0.44	1	-0.22	0.46	1	-0.29	0.37	1	..	..	..
VENEZUELA	VEN	-0.94	0.14	11	-0.64	0.16	11	-0.73	0.16	9	-0.67	0.17	7
VIETNAM	VNM	-0.68	0.16	9	-0.75	0.18	8	-0.62	0.18	7	-0.60	0.22	6
WEST BANK	WBG	-0.99	0.38	1	0.76	0.49	1	0.49	0.49	1	..	..	..
YEMEN	YEM	-0.69	0.18	6	-0.70	0.22	5	-0.57	0.23	4	-0.23	0.26	3
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	-0.80	0.16	7	-1.08	0.23	3	-0.97	0.23	4	-0.85	0.30	2
ZAMBIA	ZMB	-0.97	0.16	8	-0.85	0.19	7	-0.56	0.17	7	-0.91	0.24	4
ZIMBABWE	ZWE	-1.17	0.16	8	-0.93	0.19	7	-0.13	0.15	9	-0.11	0.22	5