CORRELATES OF DEMOCRACY

SÖREN HOLMBERG

BO ROTHSTEIN

Content

Economy

Welfare

Health

Environment

Gender

Crime

Trust

Happiness

Democracy

Quality of Government

GDP / Capita
vs. Level of Democracy

High

GDP / Capita (y-axis): 0, 25000, 50000

Low

Level of Democracy (x-axis): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Low — High

Data points labeled: Luxembourg, USA, Norway, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Monaco, Den, Swe, Brunei, Singapore, Japan, Fin, Kuwait, Israel, Taiwan, Bahrain, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Seychelles, Trinidad, Malaysia, Belarus, Russia, Uruguay, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Gabon, Armenia, Venezuela, Romania, Vietnam, Cambodia, Bosnia, Tuvalu, North Korea, Cameroon, Gambia, Bangladesh, Mali, Mongolia

R²=0.16

Sources: Gleditsch (2002), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Economic Equality
vs. Level of Democracy
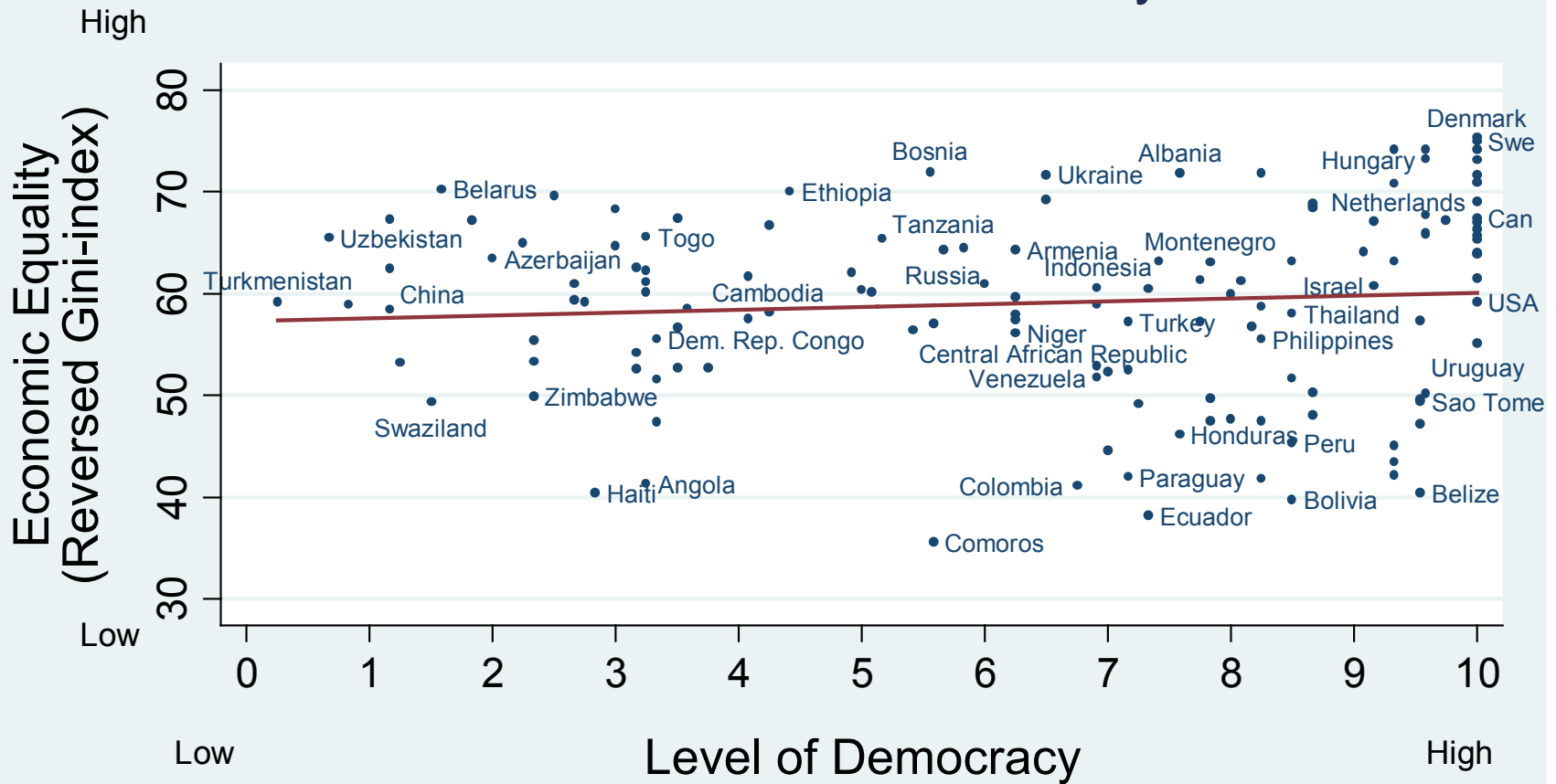
R²=0.01

Sources: World Development Indicators (1995-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Economic Freedom
vs. Level of Democracy

High

Economic Freedom

- Singapore
- New Zealand
- Estonia
- USA
- Swe
- Bahrain
- United Arab Emirates
- El Salvador
- Japan
- Jordan
- Armenia
- Madagascar
- Israel
- Cambodia
- Qatar
- Oman
- Malaysia
- Peru
- Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan
- Slovenia
- China
- Ethiopia
- Romania
- Turkmenistan
- Russia
- Suriname
- Haiti
- Iran
- Sierra Leone
- Congo
- Serbia
- Belarus
- Bosnia
- Zimbabwe
- Cuba

- North Korea

Low

80
60
40
20
0

Low   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   High

Level of Democracy

R²=0.37

Sources: Heritage Foundation (2002), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
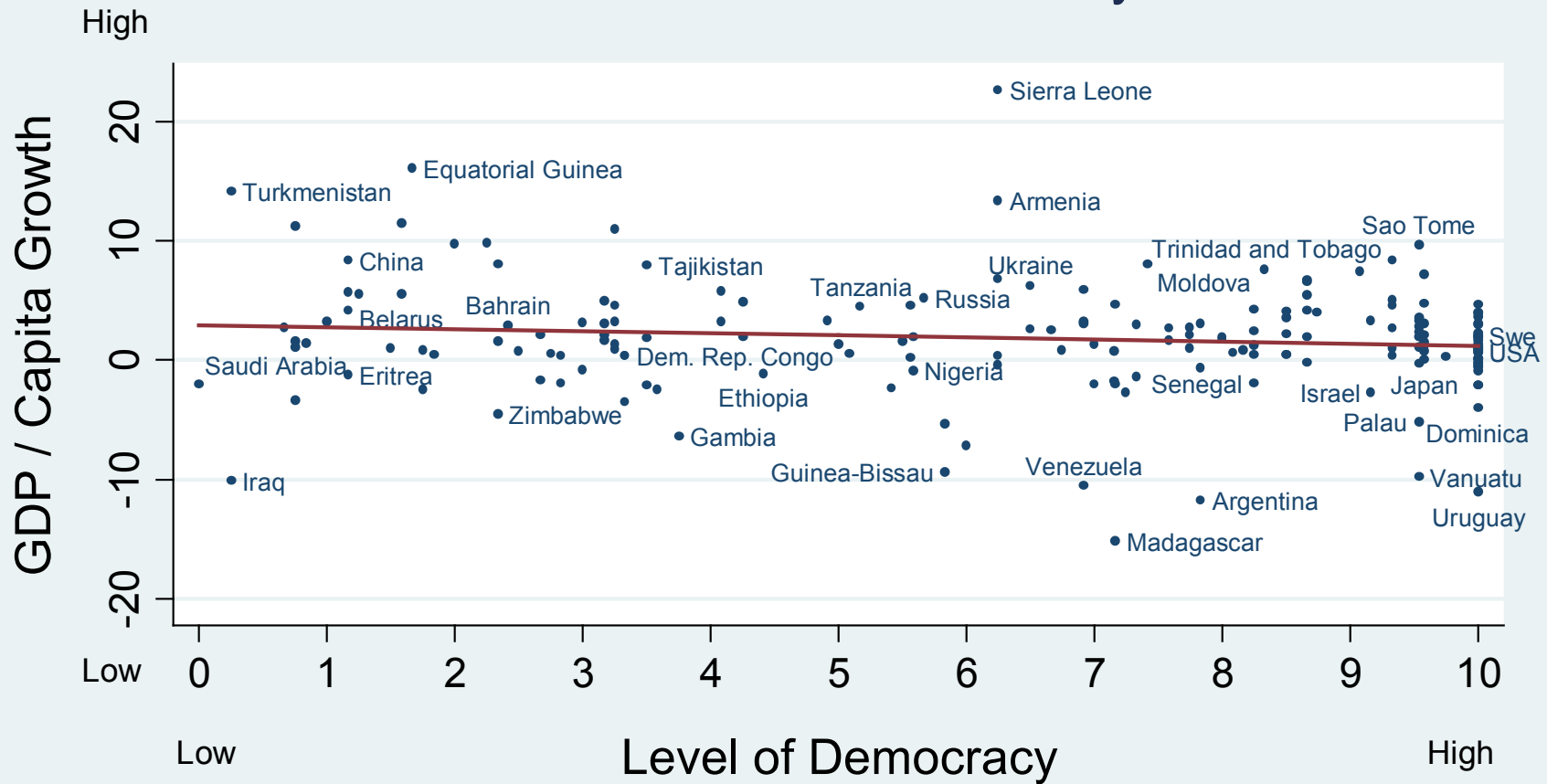
GDP / Capita Growth
vs. Level of Democracy

High

GDP / Capita Growth

- Sierra Leone
20
Equatorial Guinea
- Turkmenistan
- Armenia
Sao Tome
10
China
Trinidad and Tobago
Ukraine
Bahrain
Tajikistan
Moldova
Belarus
Tanzania
Russia
0
Saudi Arabia
Eritrea
Dem. Rep. Congo
Nigeria
Swe
USA
Zimbabwe
Ethiopia
Senegal
Israel
Japan
Gambia
Palau
Dominica
Guinea-Bissau
Venezuela
-10
Iraq
Vanuatu
Argentina
Uruguay
Madagascar
-20

Low
0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

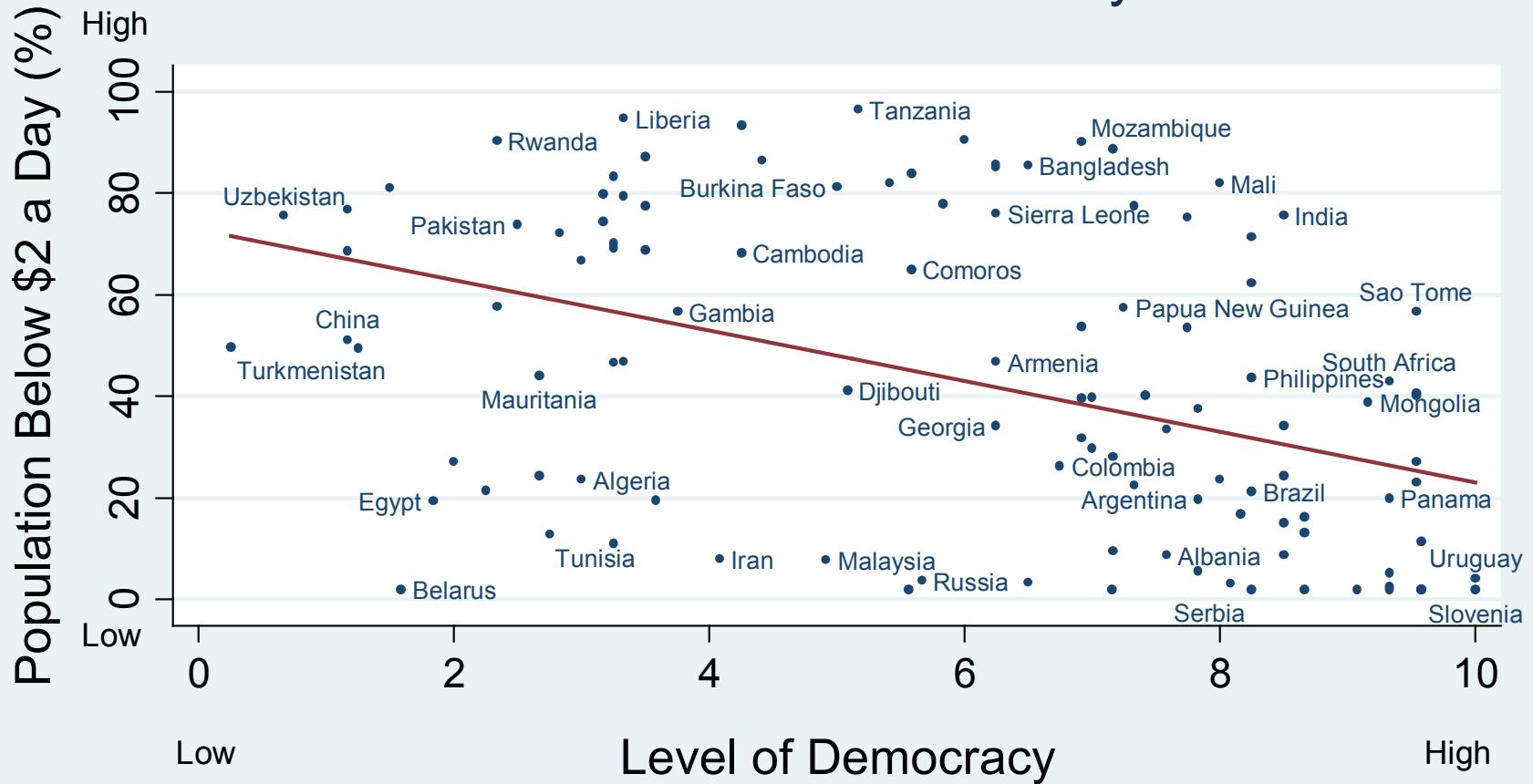Low   Level of Democracy   High

R²=0.01

Sources: World Development Indicators (2002-2005), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

(N.B. The data for GDP / Capita growth is for a single year only)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Population Below $2 a Day vs. Level of Democracy

Population Below $2 a Day (%)

High — Low

- Tanzania
- Liberia
- Rwanda
- Mozambique
- Bangladesh
- Burkina Faso
- Mali
- Uzbekistan
- Sierra Leone
- India
- Pakistan
- Cambodia
- Comoros
- Sao Tome
- China
- Gambia
- Papua New Guinea
- Turkmenistan
- Armenia
- South Africa
- Mauritania
- Djibouti
- Philippines
- Georgia
- Mongolia
- Colombia
- Egypt
- Algeria
- Argentina
- Brazil
- Panama
- Tunisia
- Iran
- Malaysia
- Albania
- Uruguay
- Belarus
- Russia
- Serbia
- Slovenia

Level of Democracy
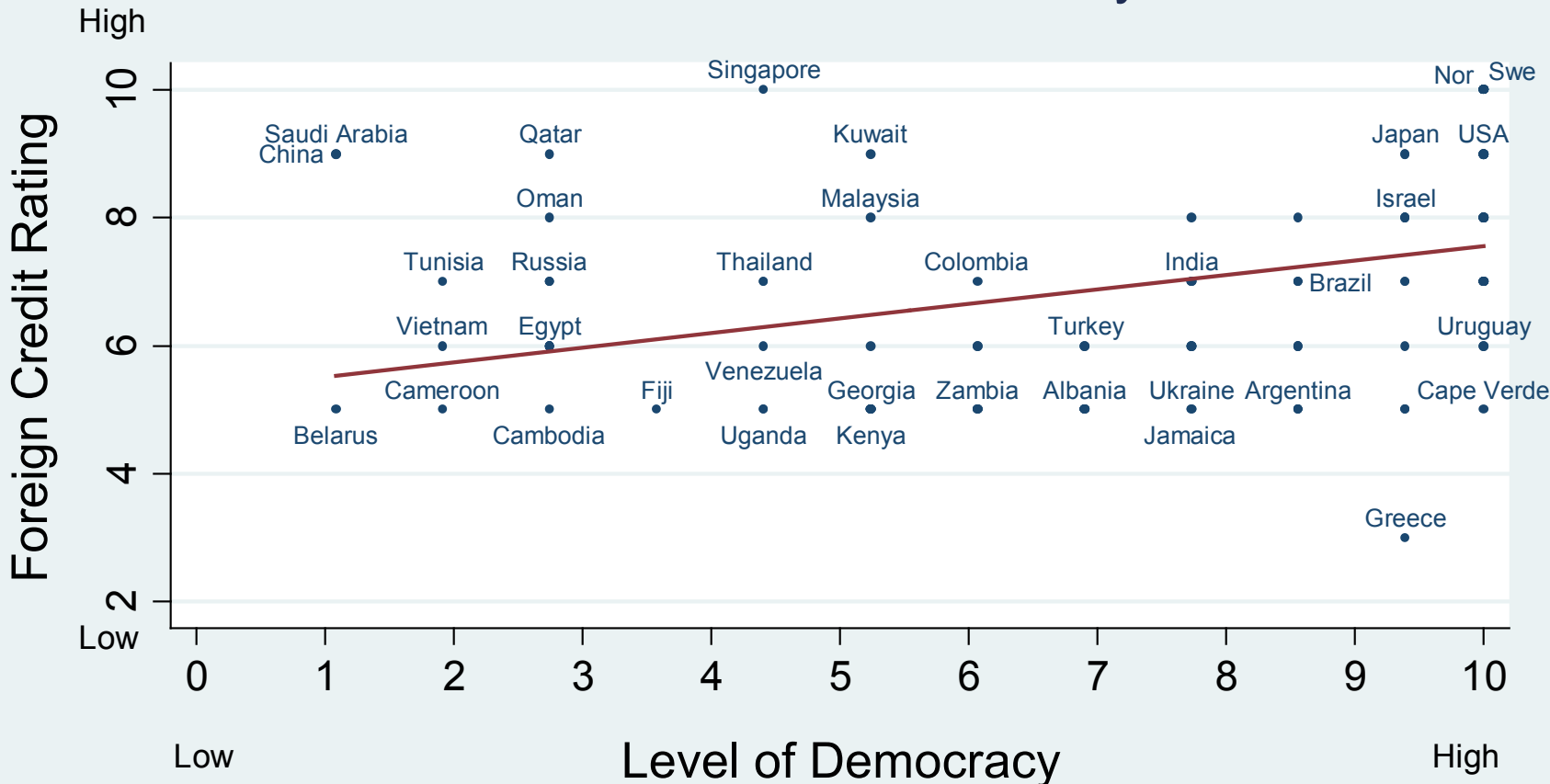
Low — High

0   2   4   6   8   10

R²=0.19

Sources: World Bank (1995-2007), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
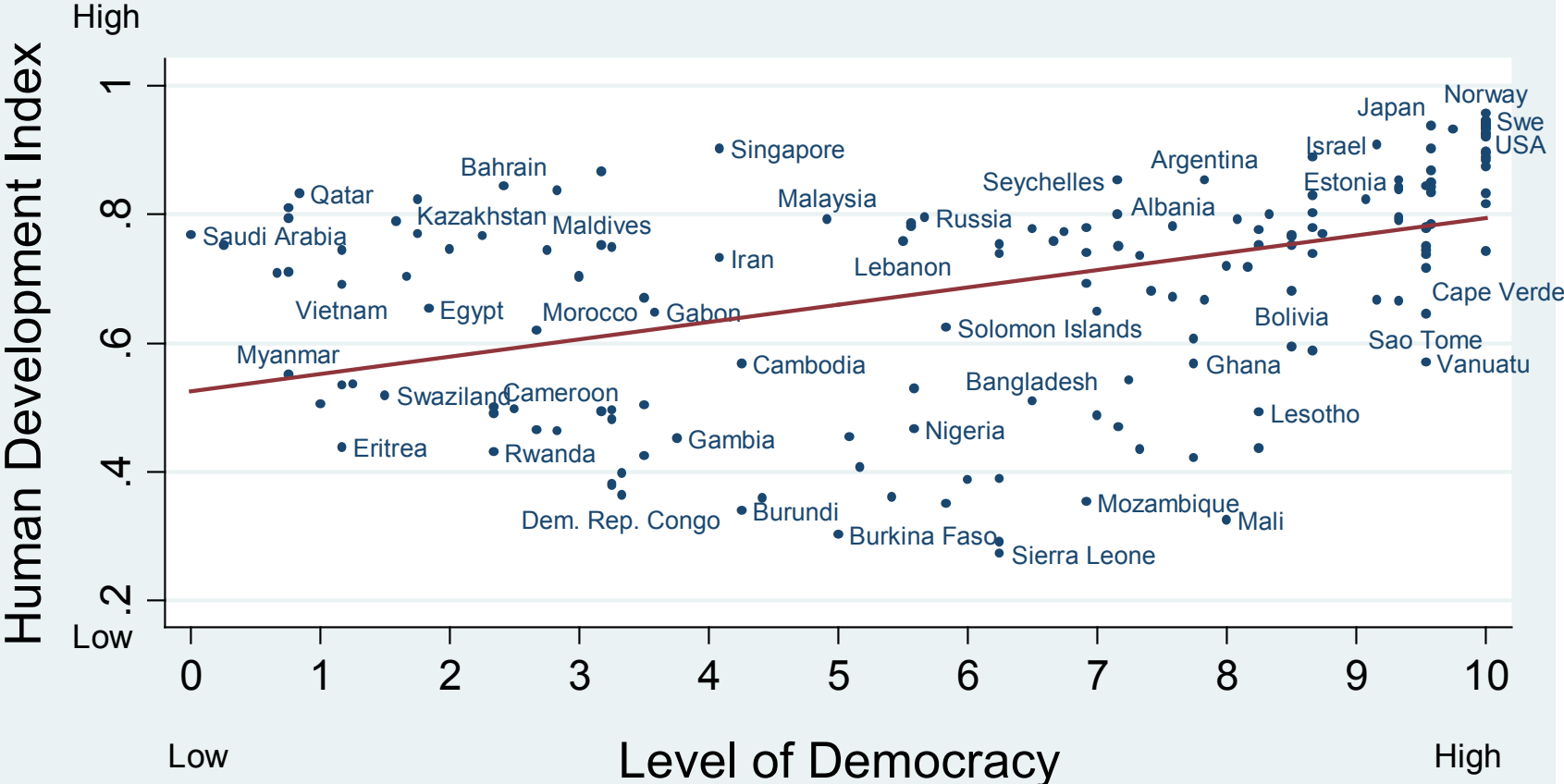
∞

Foreign Credit Rating vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.13

Sources: Standard & Poor's (2011), Freedom House/Polity (2009)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
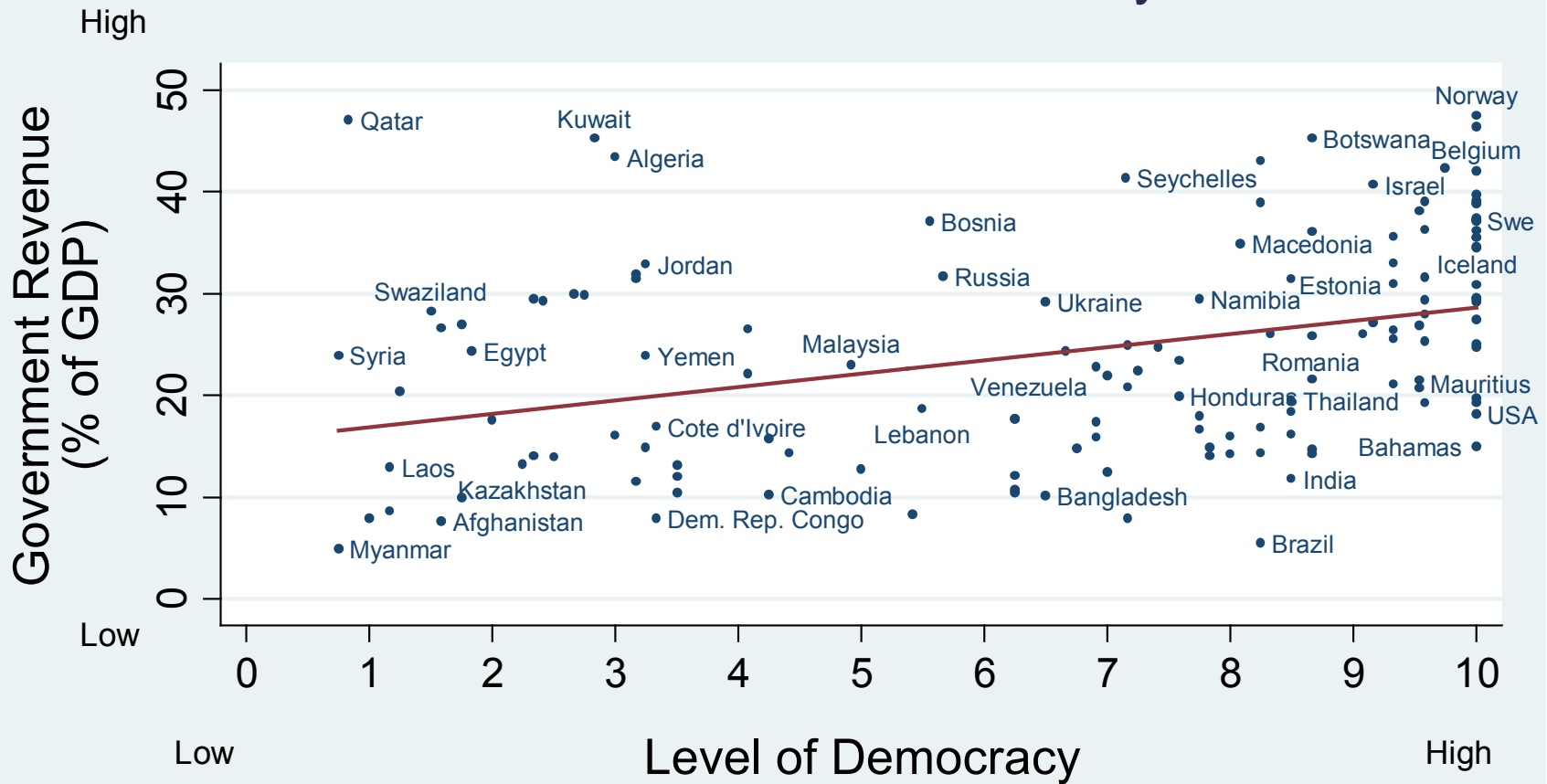
Human Development Index vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.22

Sources: UNDP (2002), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Government Revenue vs. Level of Democracy

High

Government Revenue (% of GDP)

High

- Qatar
- Kuwait
- Algeria
- Norway
- Botswana
- Belgium
- Seychelles
- Israel
- Swe
- Bosnia
- Macedonia
- Iceland
- Jordan
- Russia
- Swaziland
- Ukraine
- Namibia
- Estonia
- Syria
- Egypt
- Yemen
- Malaysia
- Romania
- Venezuela
- Mauritius
- Honduras
- Thailand
- USA
- Laos
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Lebanon
- Bahamas
- Kazakhstan
- India
- Afghanistan
- Cambodia
- Bangladesh
- Dem. Rep. Congo
- Myanmar
- Brazil

Low

Level of Democracy

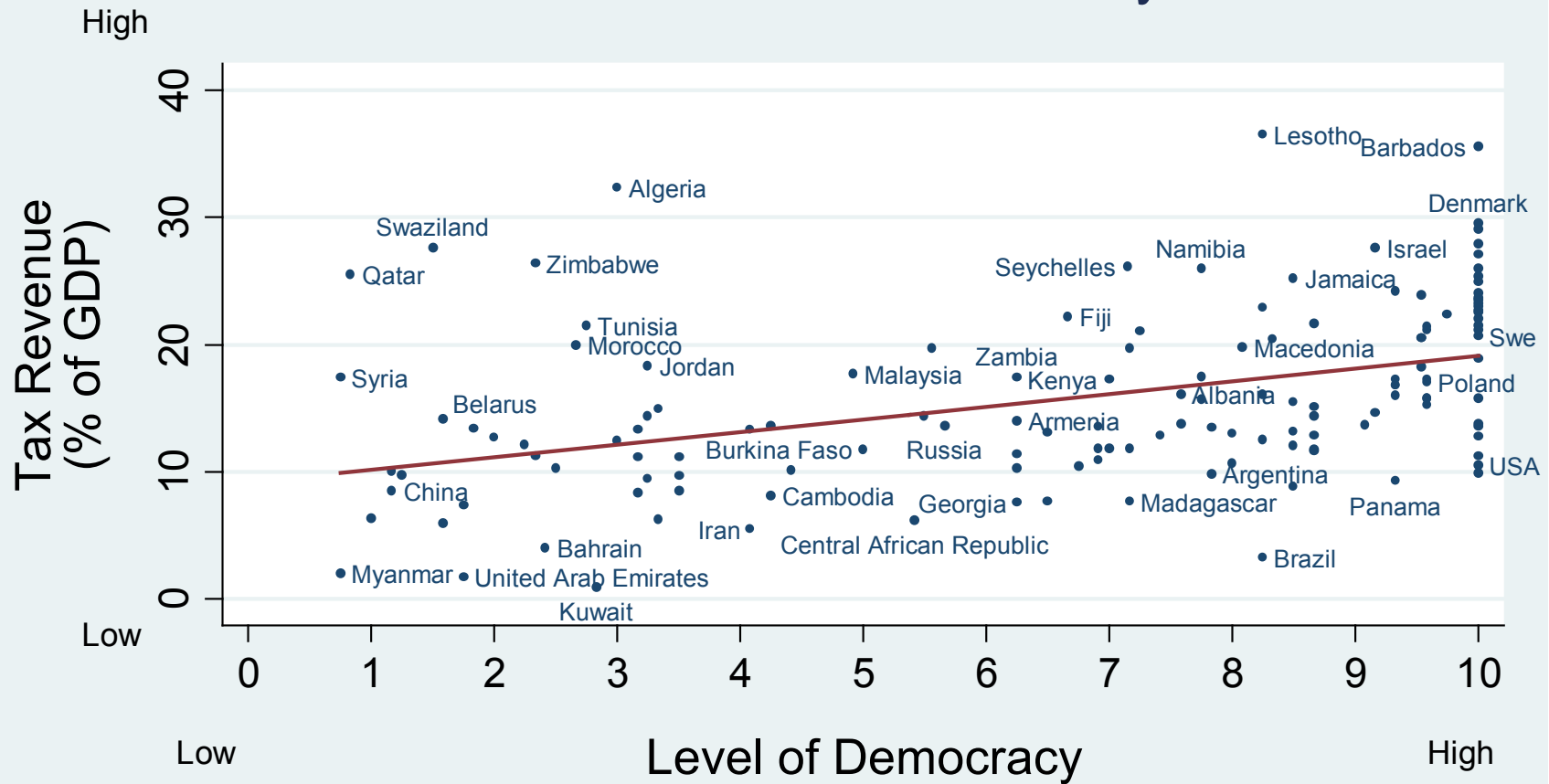Low   High

R²=0.14

Sources: World Development Indicators (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

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Tax Revenue
vs. Level of Democracy

High

Tax Revenue (% of GDP)

- Lesotho
- Barbados
- Denmark
- Algeria
- Swaziland
- Namibia
- Israel
- Qatar
- Zimbabwe
- Seychelles
- Jamaica
- Fiji
- Tunisia
- Morocco
- Zambia
- Macedonia
- Jordan
- Swe
- Syria
- Malaysia
- Kenya
- Poland
- Belarus
- Armenia
- Albania
- Burkina Faso
- Russia
- China
- Argentina
- USA
- Cambodia
- Madagascar
- Georgia
- Panama
- Iran
- Bahrain
- Central African Republic
- Brazil
- Myanmar
- United Arab Emirates
- Kuwait

Low

Level of Democracy

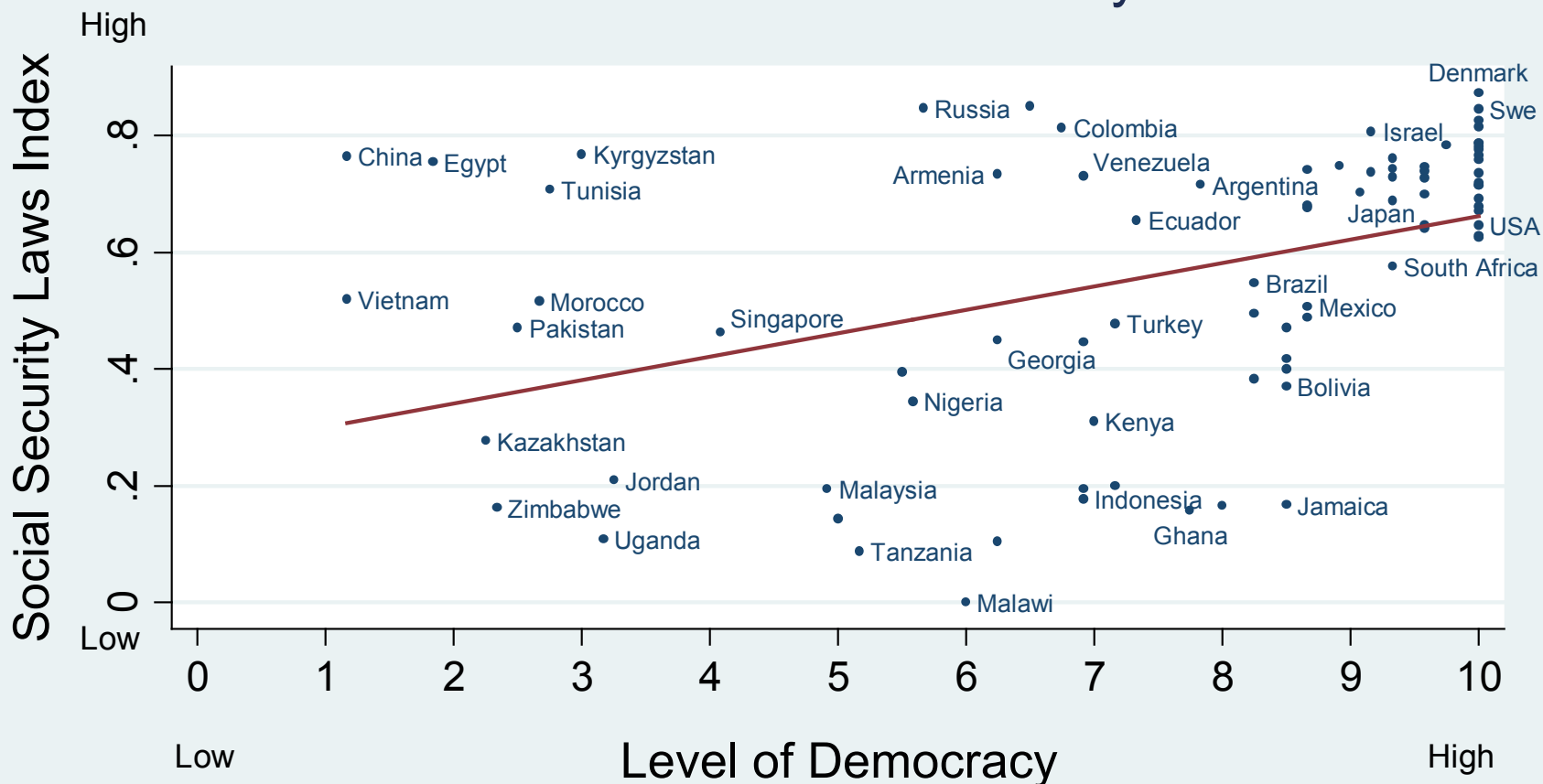Low   High

R²=0.19

Sources: World Development Indicators (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

12

Social Security Laws Index vs. Level of Democracy

High

Social Security Laws Index

High

.8

.6

.4

.2

0

Low

Denmark
Swe
• Russia •
• Colombia
• China • Egypt   • Kyrgyzstan
                                                    • Israel
• Tunisia   Armenia •   Venezuela
                                                        • Argentina
                                                    Japan   USA
                                                    • Ecuador   • South Africa
• Vietnam   • Morocco   Brazil
                • Pakistan   Singapore   Turkey   Mexico
                                                Georgia   Bolivia
                                        Nigeria
                                                Kenya
        Kazakhstan
                Jordan   Malaysia   Indonesia   Jamaica
        Zimbabwe   Ghana
                Uganda   Tanzania
                                Malawi

Low   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   High
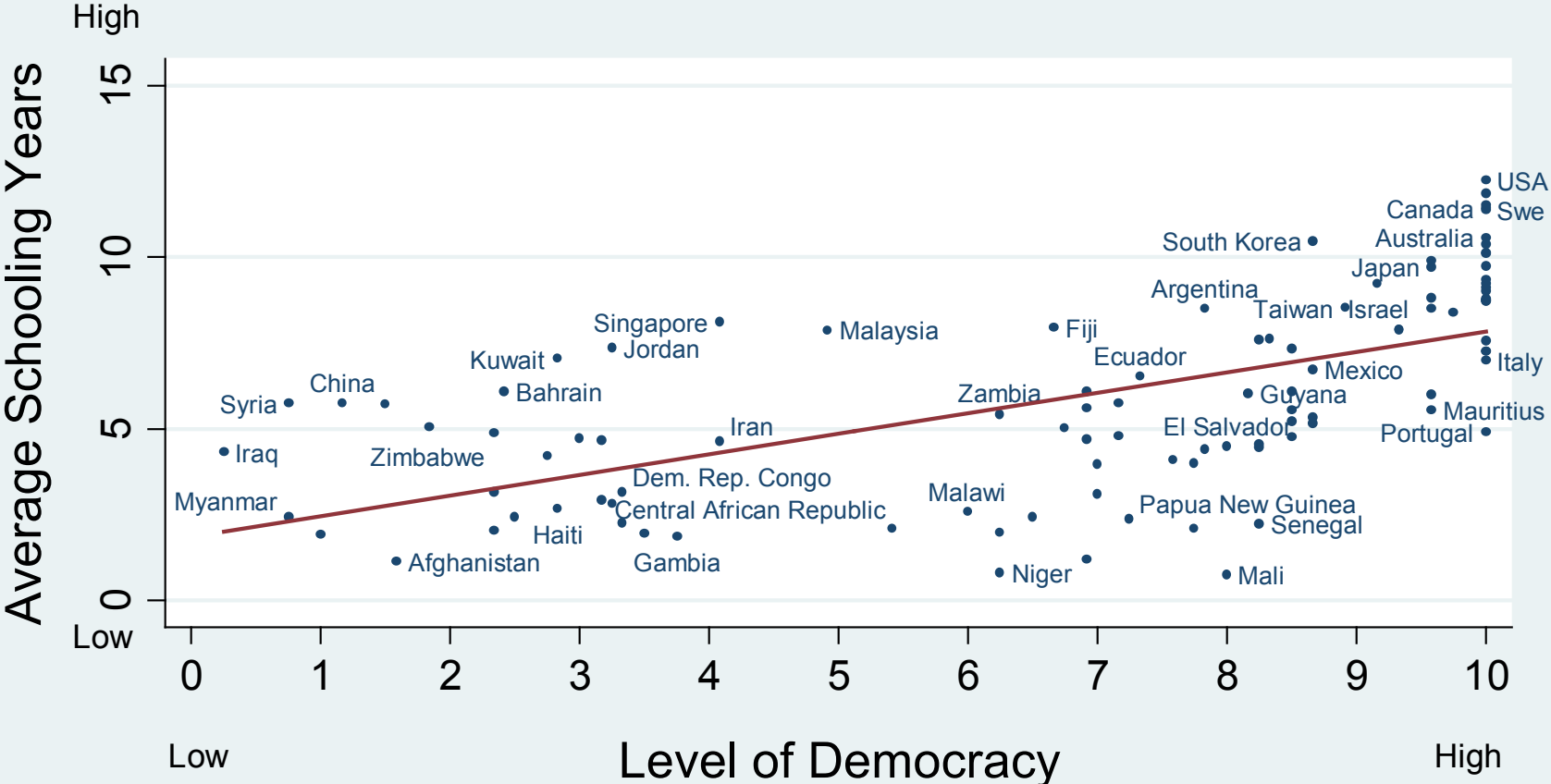
Level of Democracy

R²=0.19

Sources: Botero et al (1997-2002), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

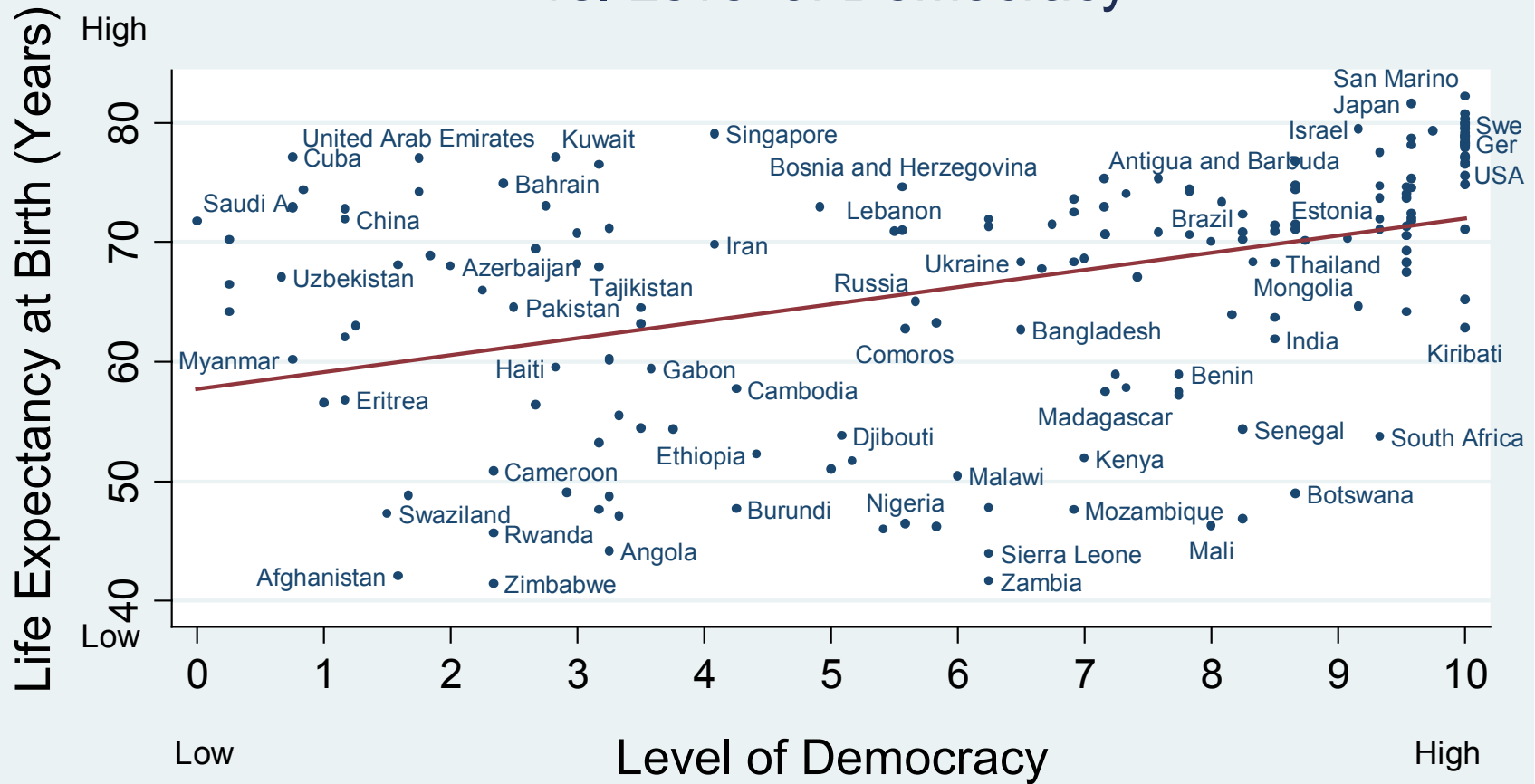Average Schooling Years
vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.38

Sources: Barro & Lee (2000), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

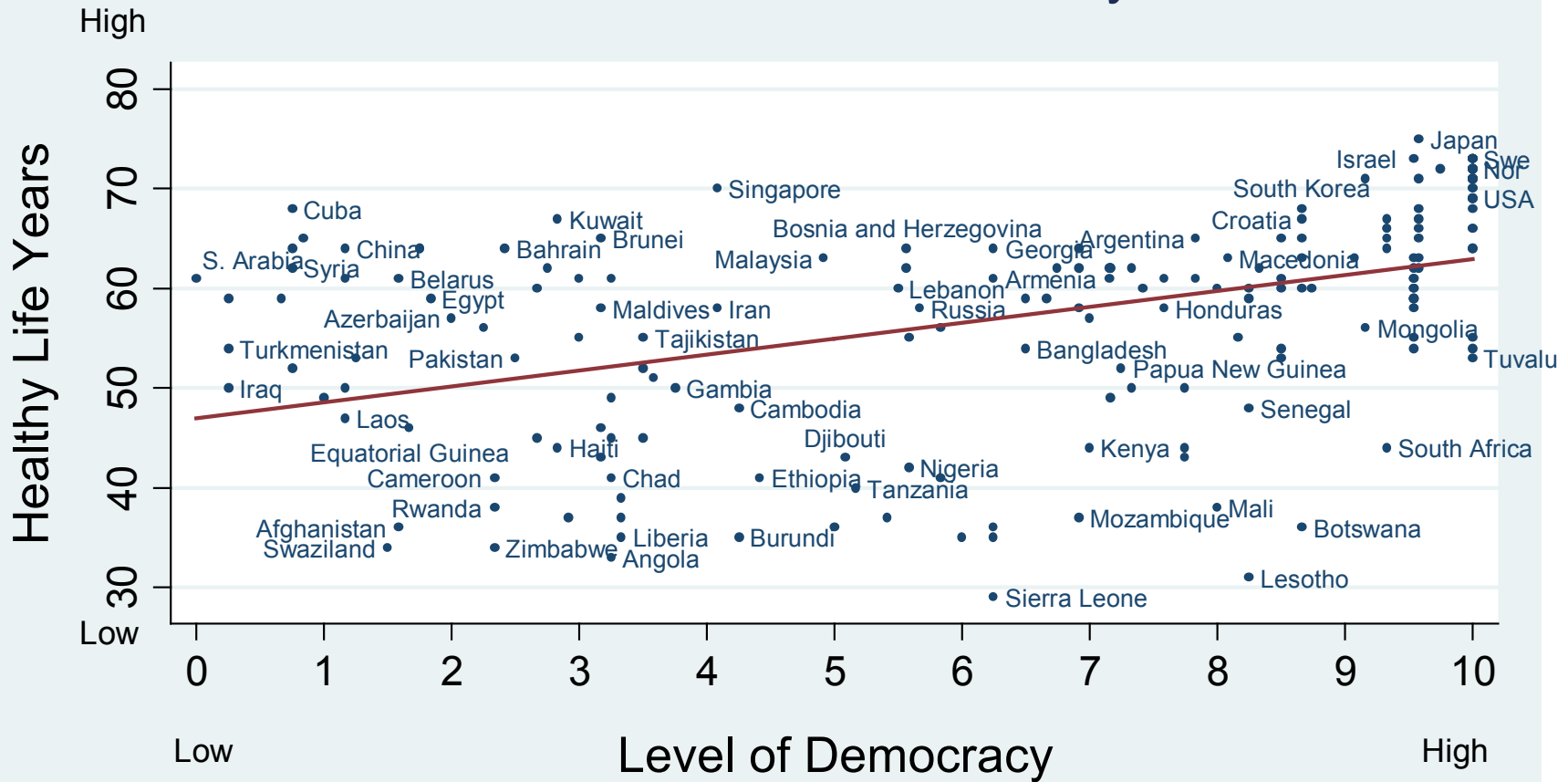Life Expectancy at Birth
vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.19
Sources: World Bank (2000-2006), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
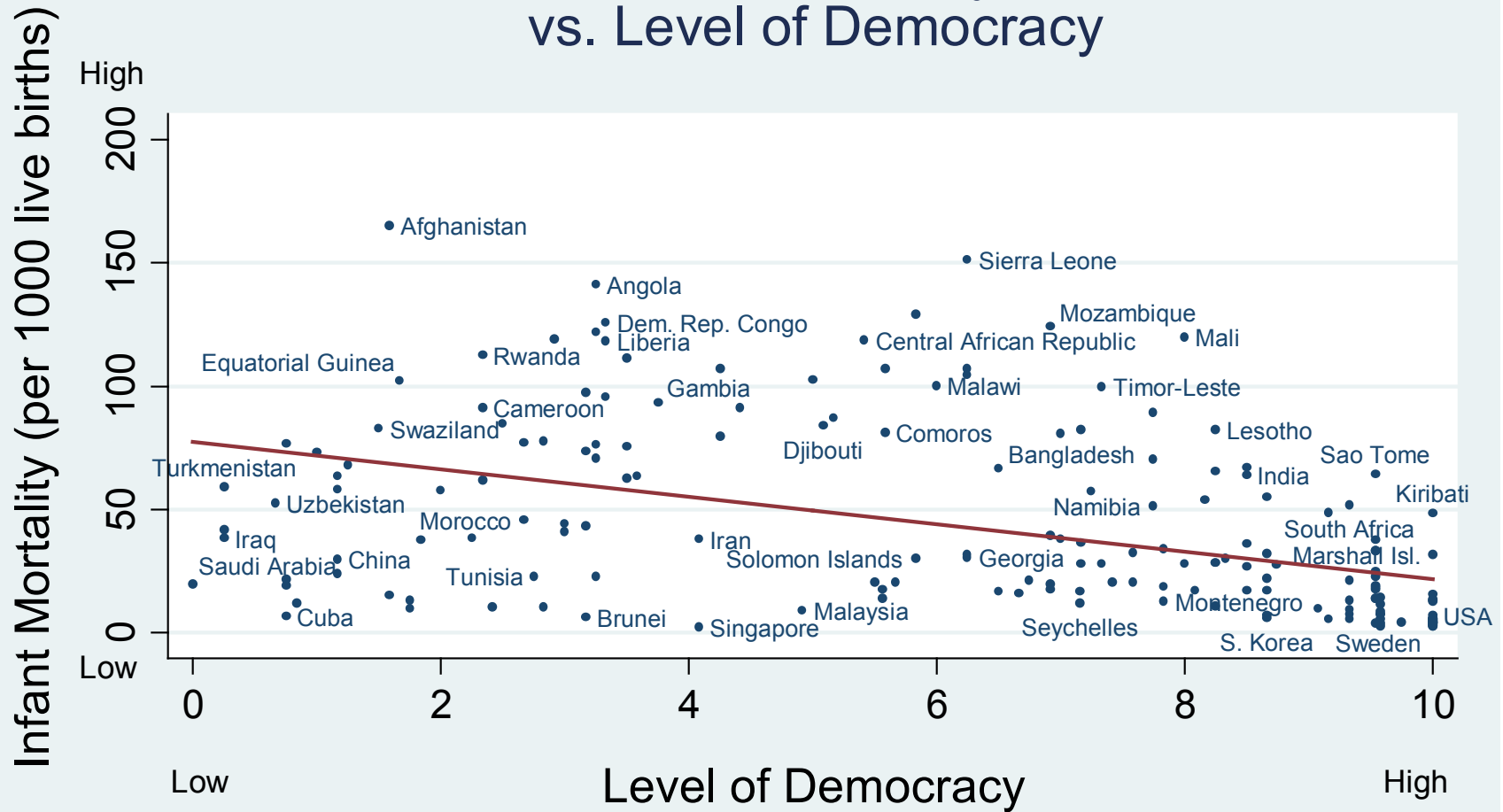
15

Healthy Life Years vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.21

Sources: WHO (-), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Infant Mortality
vs. Level of Democracy

Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)
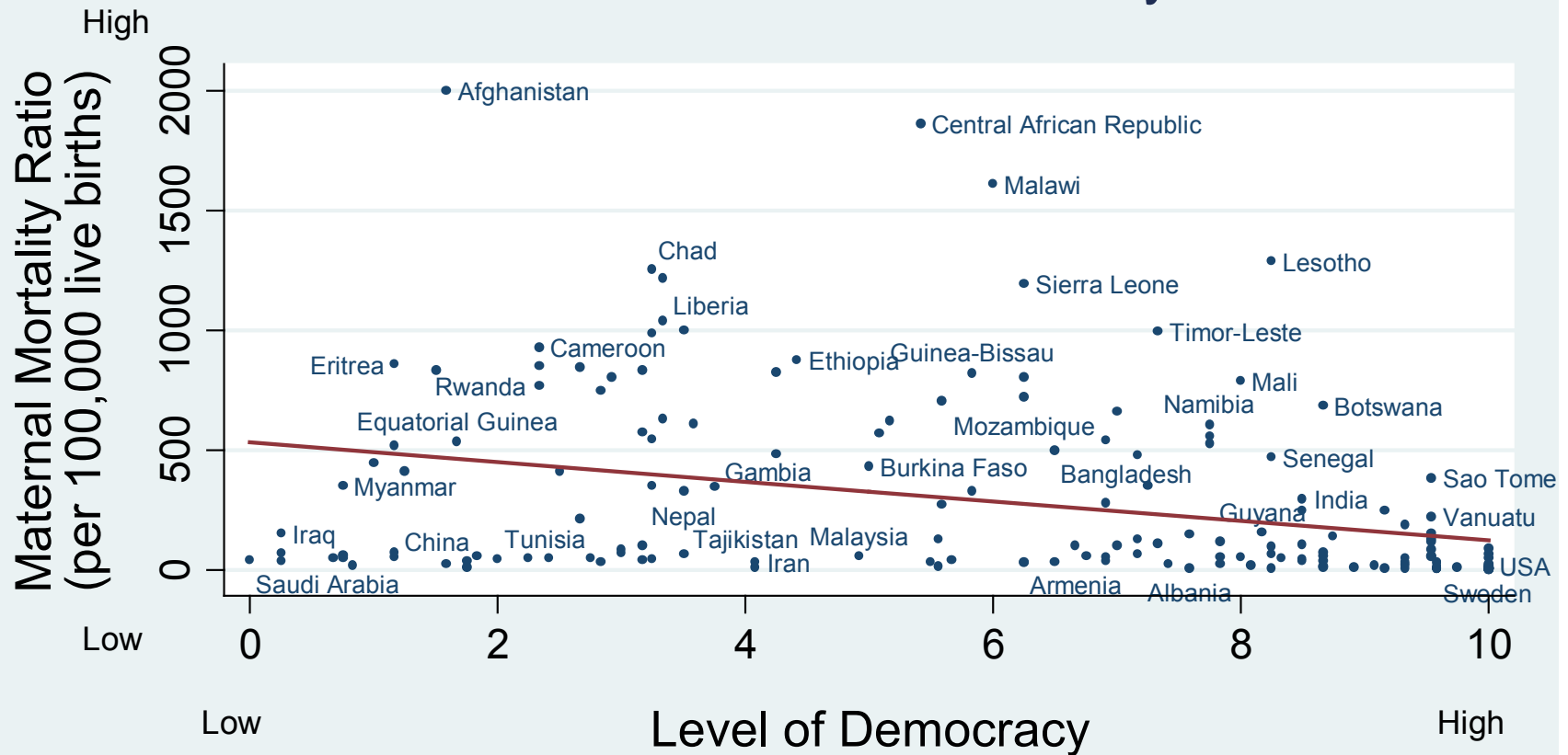
High

Low

Low   Level of Democracy   High

R²=0.22

Sources: World Bank (2000-2002), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

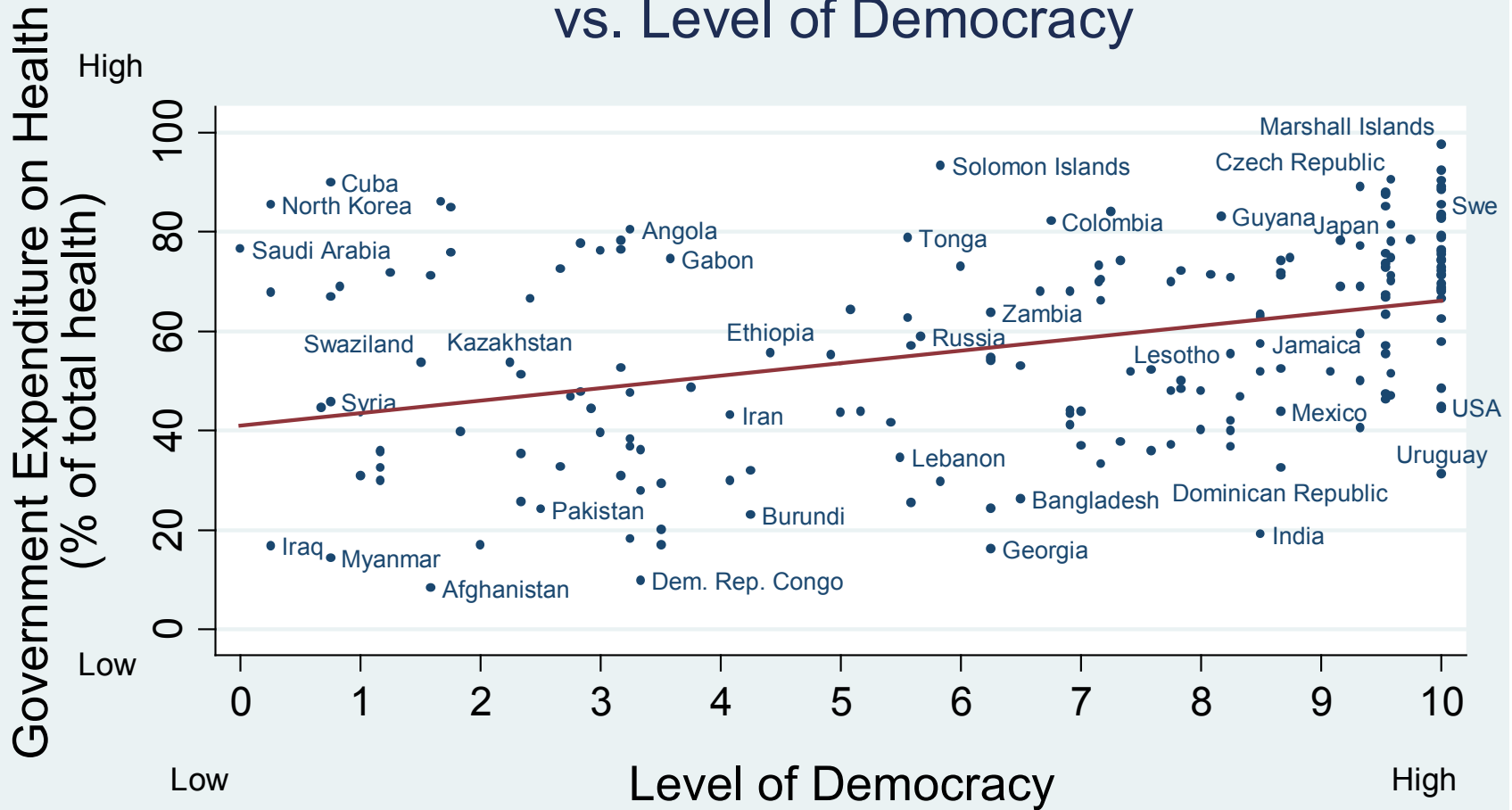# Maternal Mortality Ratio vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.12

Sources: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation - University of Washington (2002),
Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

# Government Expenditure on Health vs. Level of Democracy

Government Expenditure on Health (% of total health) — High / Low

Level of Democracy — Low / High

Countries labeled: Cuba, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Kazakhstan, Angola, Gabon, Ethiopia, Syria, Iraq, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Dem. Rep. Congo, Burundi, Iran, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Colombia, Russia, Zambia, Lebanon, Georgia, Bangladesh, Marshall Islands, Czech Republic, Guyana, Japan, Swe, Lesotho, Jamaica, Mexico, Dominican Republic, India, USA, Uruguay

R²=0.15

Sources: WHO (2001-2002), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
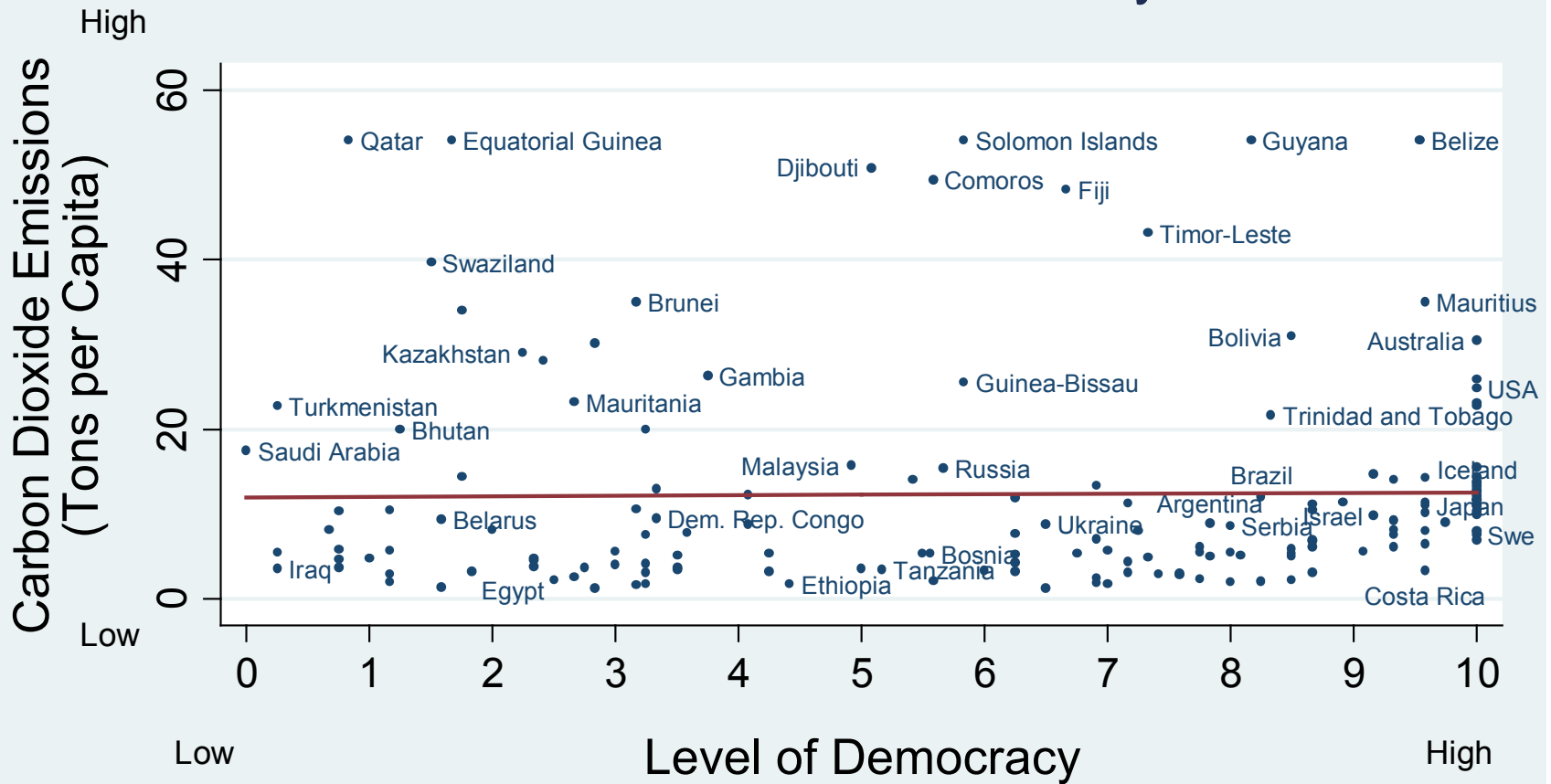
19

Private Expenditure on Health vs. Level of Democracy
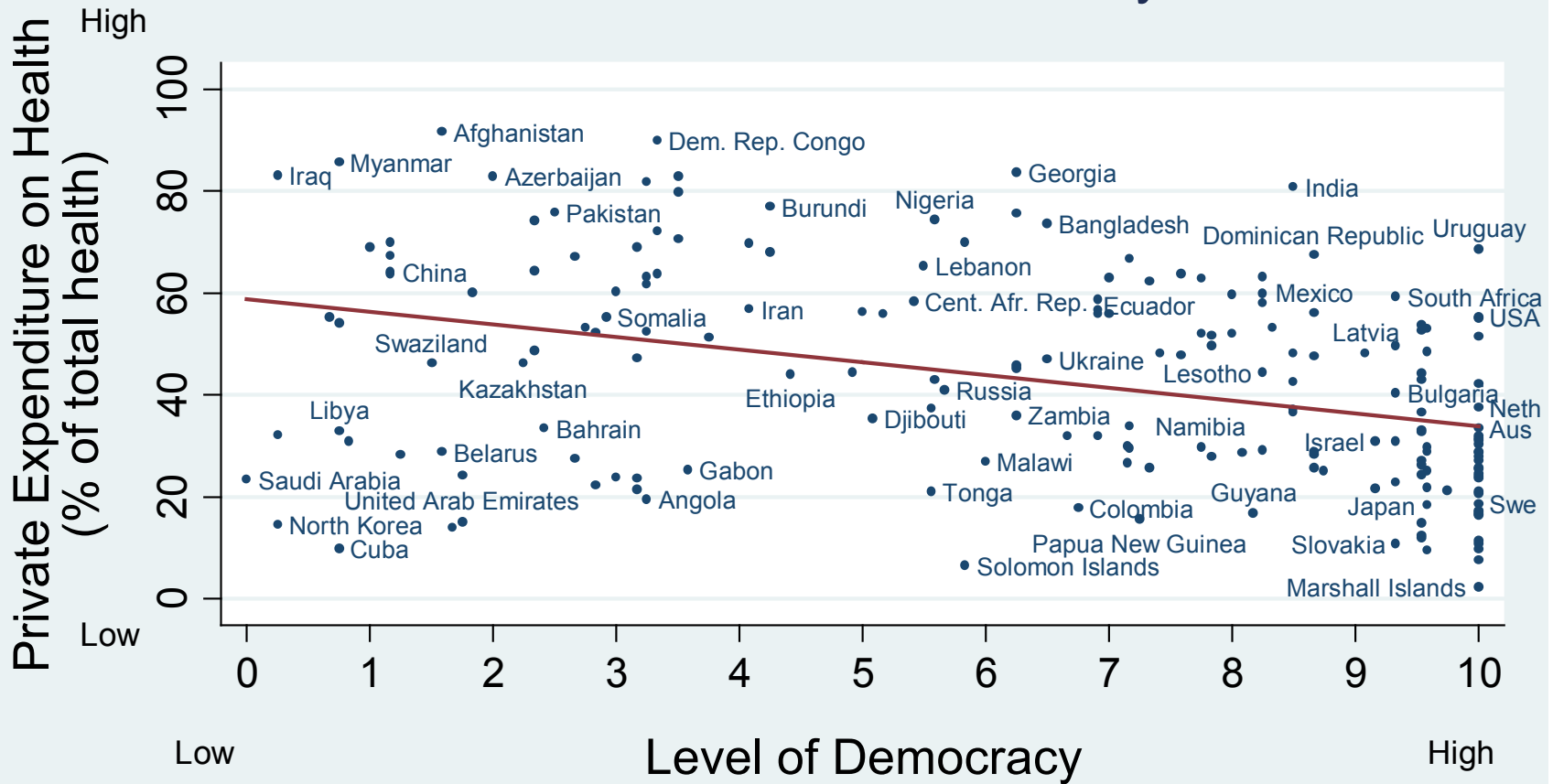
R²=0.15
Sources: WHO (2001-2002), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

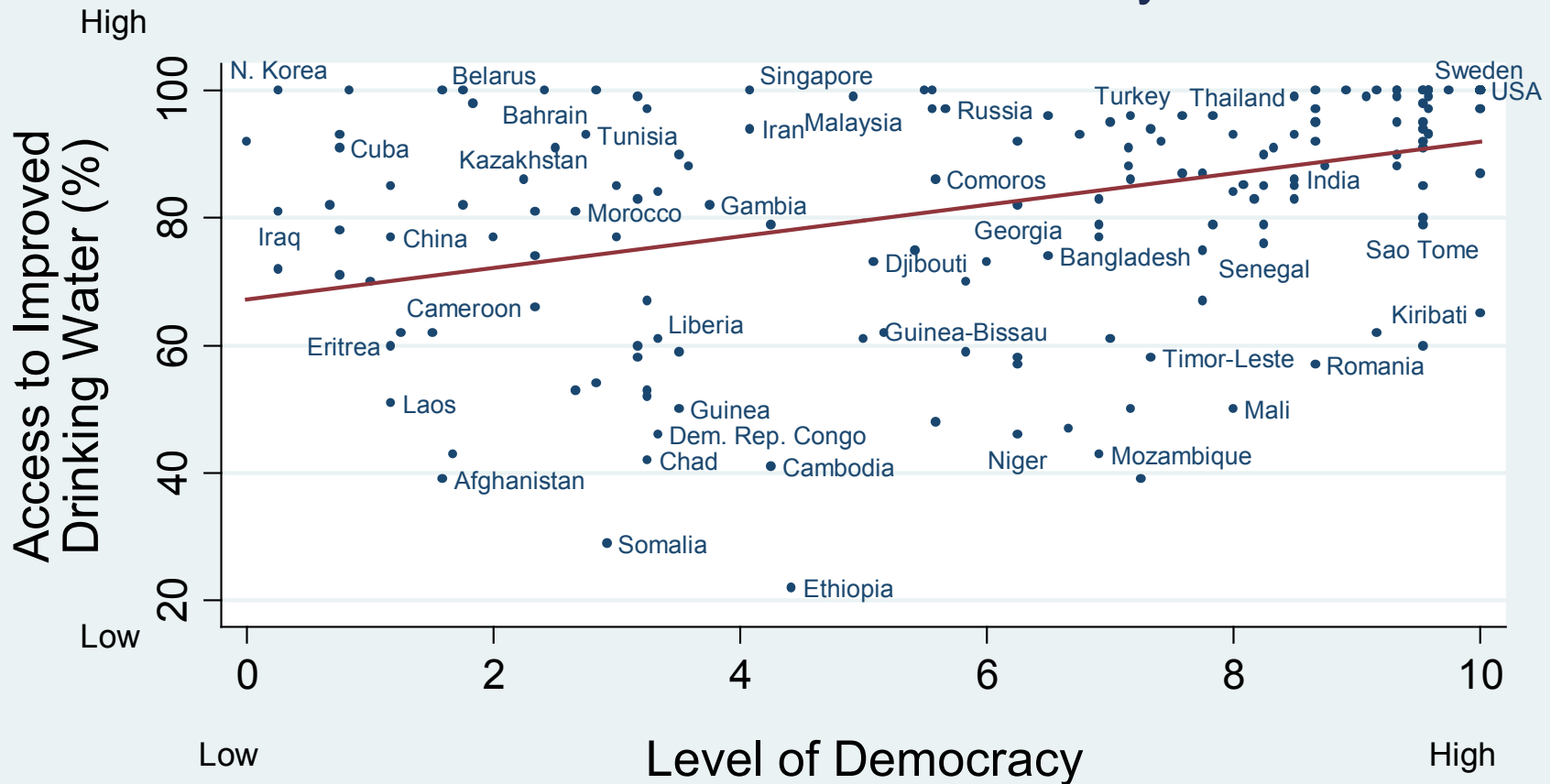Carbon Dioxide Emissions vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.00

Sources: Environmental Performance Index (2000-2005), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Access to Improved Drinking Water (%)
vs. Level of Democracy

High

Access to Improved Drinking Water (%)

Low

| Level of Democracy |
Low ... High

N. Korea · Belarus · Singapore · Sweden · USA
Bahrain · Turkey · Thailand
Cuba · Tunisia · Iran · Malaysia · Russia
Kazakhstan · Comoros · India
Iraq · Morocco · Gambia · Georgia · Sao Tome
China · Djibouti · Bangladesh · Senegal
Cameroon · Liberia · Guinea-Bissau · Kiribati
Eritrea · Timor-Leste · Romania
Laos · Guinea · Mali
Dem. Rep. Congo · Mozambique
Afghanistan · Chad · Cambodia · Niger
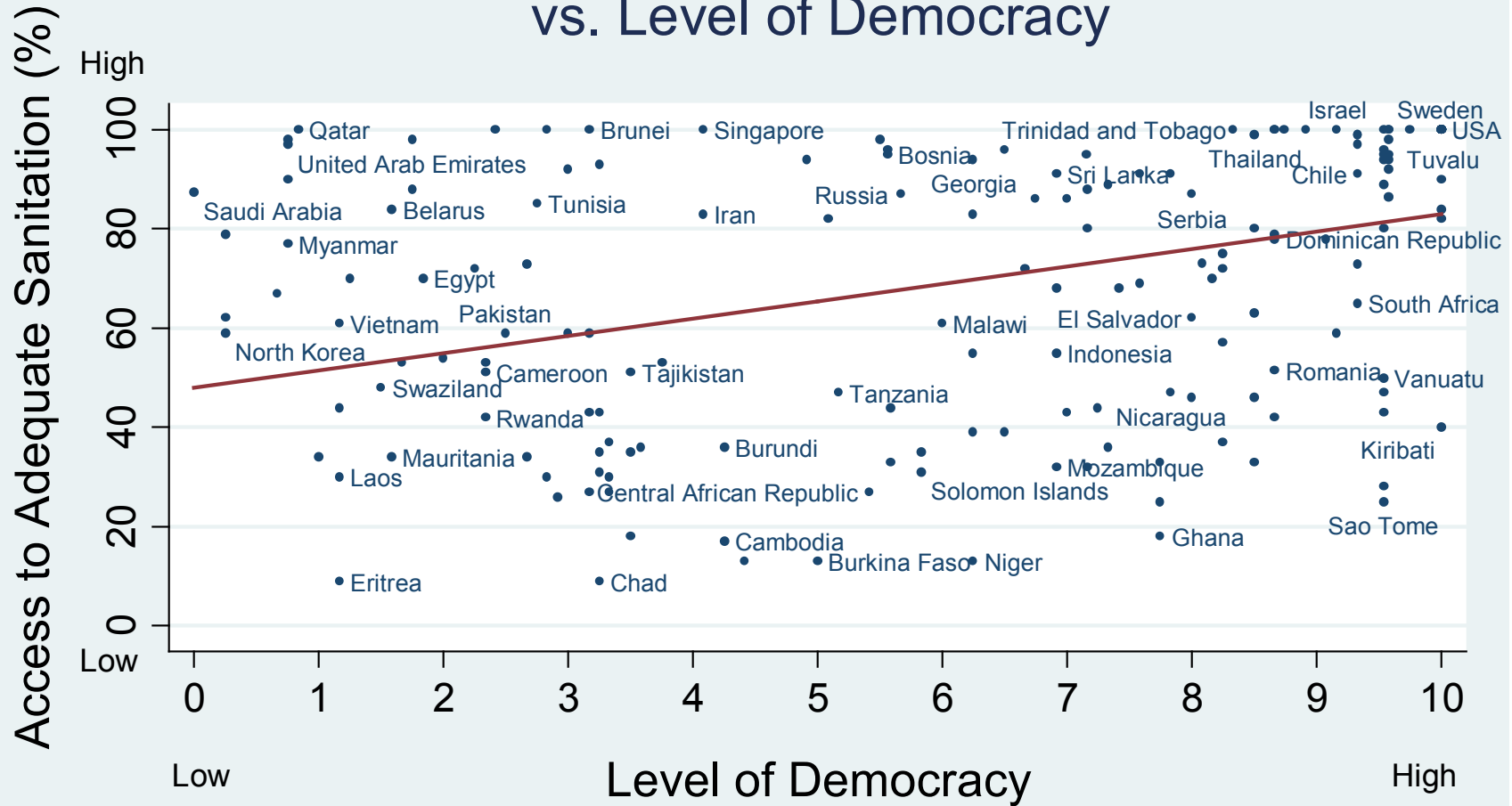Somalia
Ethiopia

R²=0.18

Sources: Esty et al / WHO (2004), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

22

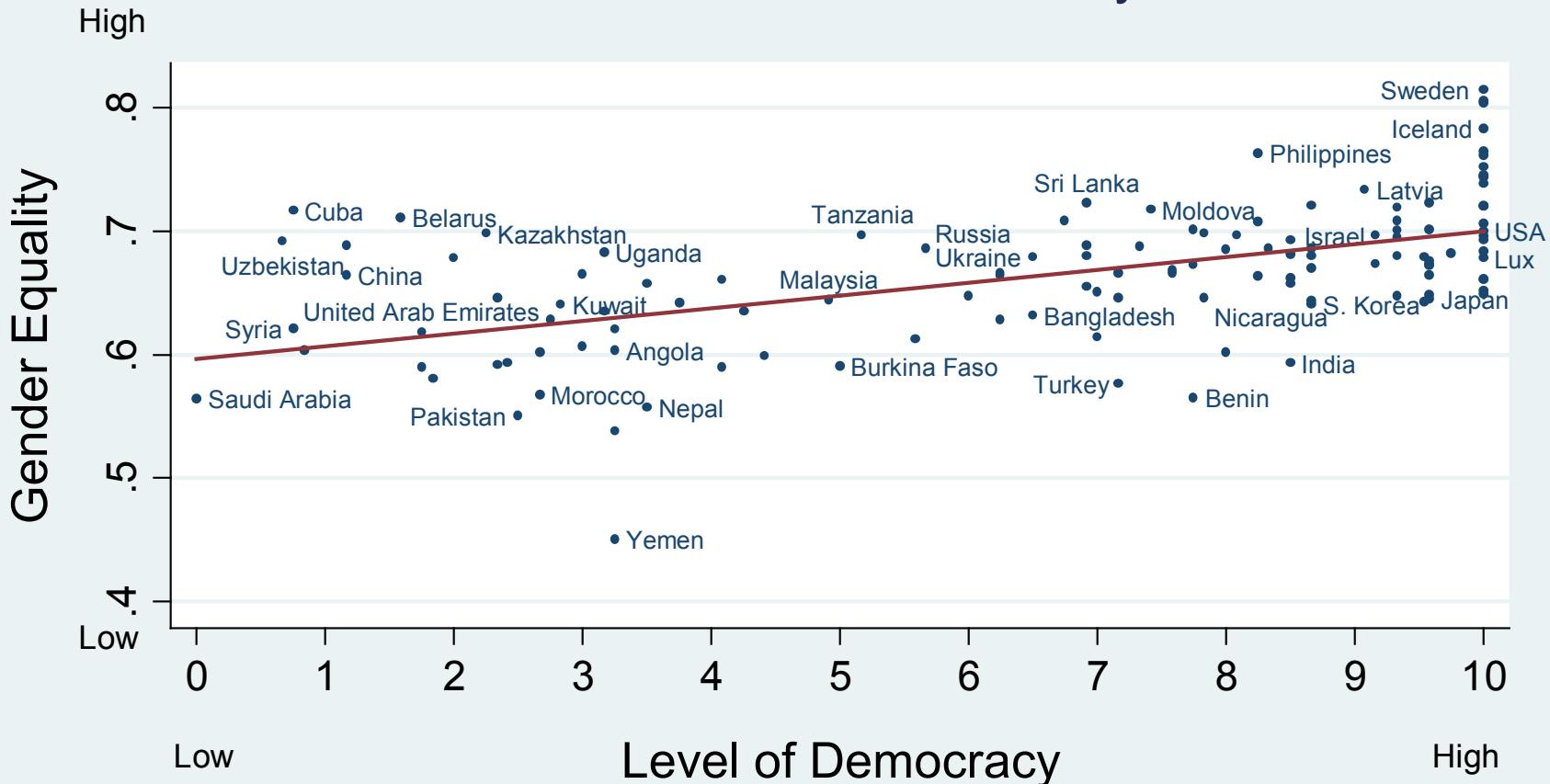Access to Adequate Sanitation
vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.16

Sources: Environmental Performance Index (2004-), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
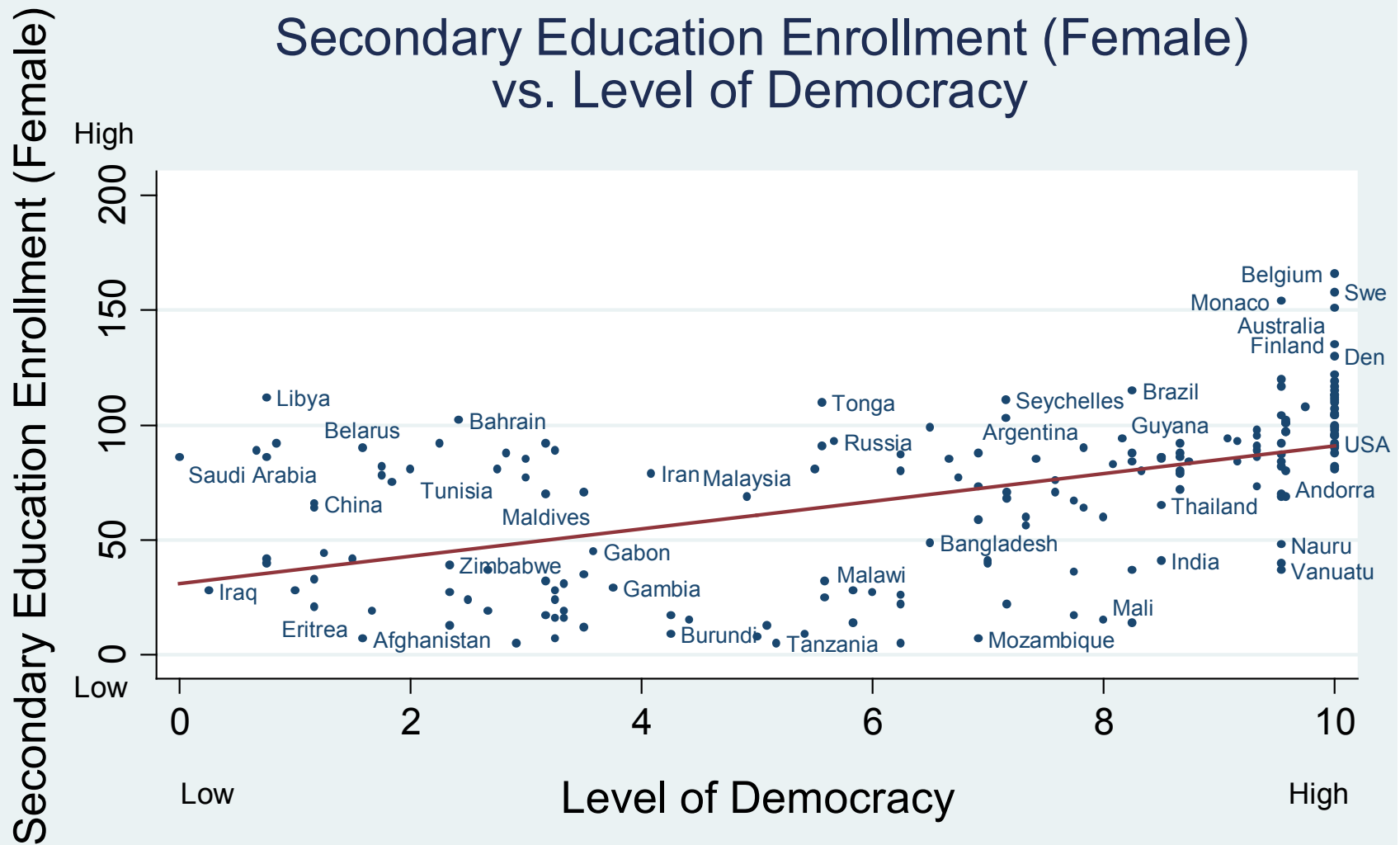
Gender Equality
vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.31

Sources: World Economic Forum (2005), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

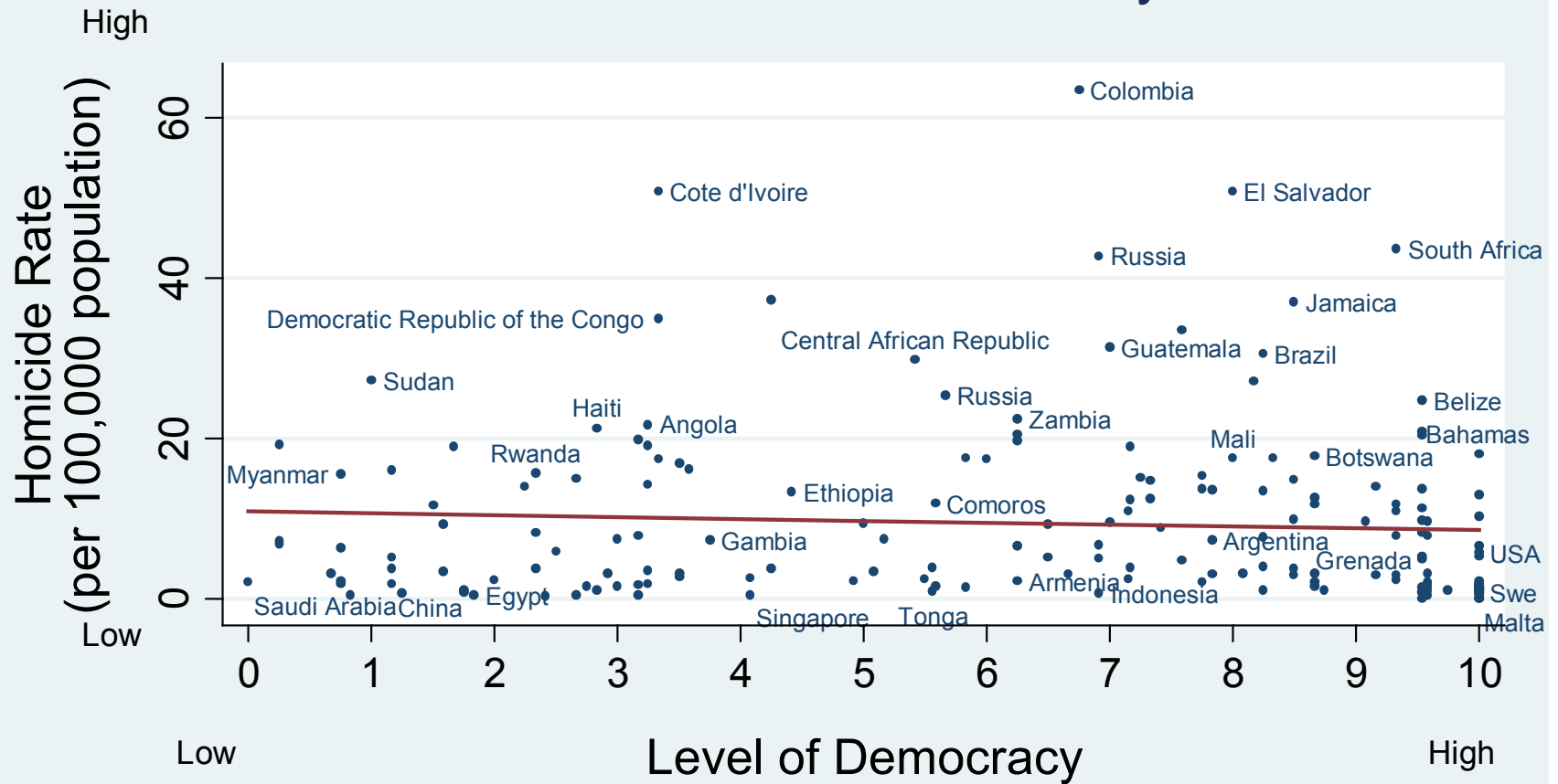Secondary Education Enrollment (Female) vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.27

Sources: UNESCO (1999-2009), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
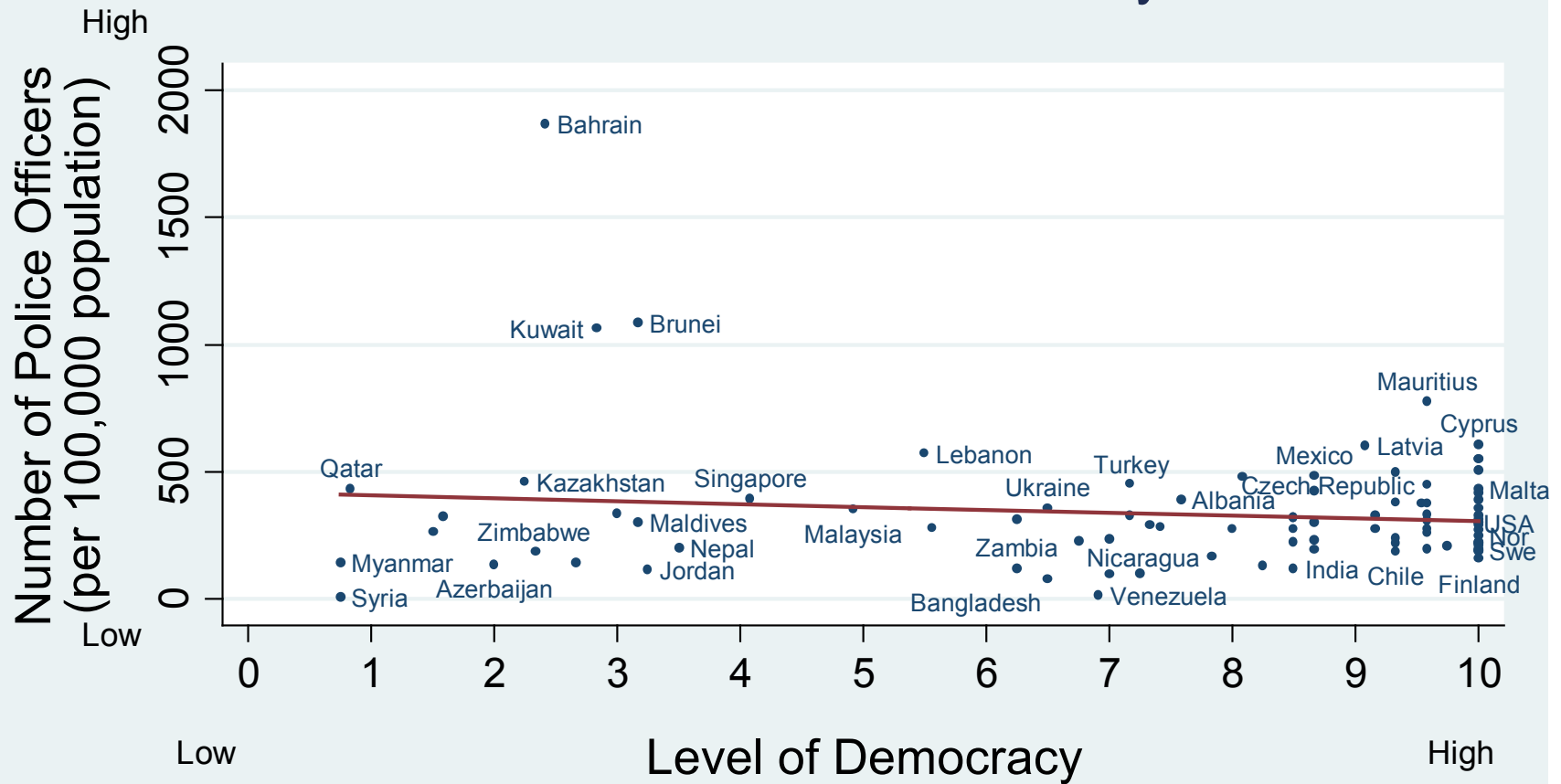
Homicide Rate
vs. Level of Democracy

High

Homicide Rate (per 100,000 population)

- Colombia
- Cote d'Ivoire
- El Salvador
- Russia
- South Africa
- Jamaica
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Central African Republic
- Guatemala
- Brazil
- Sudan
- Russia
- Belize
- Haiti
- Angola
- Zambia
- Rwanda
- Mali
- Bahamas
- Myanmar
- Botswana
- Ethiopia
- Comoros
- Gambia
- Argentina
- Grenada
- USA
- Armenia
- Saudi Arabia China
- Egypt
- Indonesia
- Swe
- Singapore
- Tonga
- Malta

Low

Level of Democracy

Low   High

R²=0.01

Sources: UN Data (2010), Freedom House/Polity (2009)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Number of Police Officers vs. Level of Democracy

High

Number of Police Officers (per 100,000 population)

Low

- Bahrain
- Kuwait
- Brunei
- Mauritius
- Cyprus
- Qatar
- Kazakhstan
- Singapore
- Lebanon
- Turkey
- Mexico
- Latvia
- Malta
- USA
- Ukraine
- Czech Republic
- Albania
- Nor
- Zimbabwe
- Maldives
- Swe
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Malaysia
- Zambia
- Nicaragua
- India
- Chile
- Finland
- Syria
- Azerbaijan
- Jordan
- Bangladesh
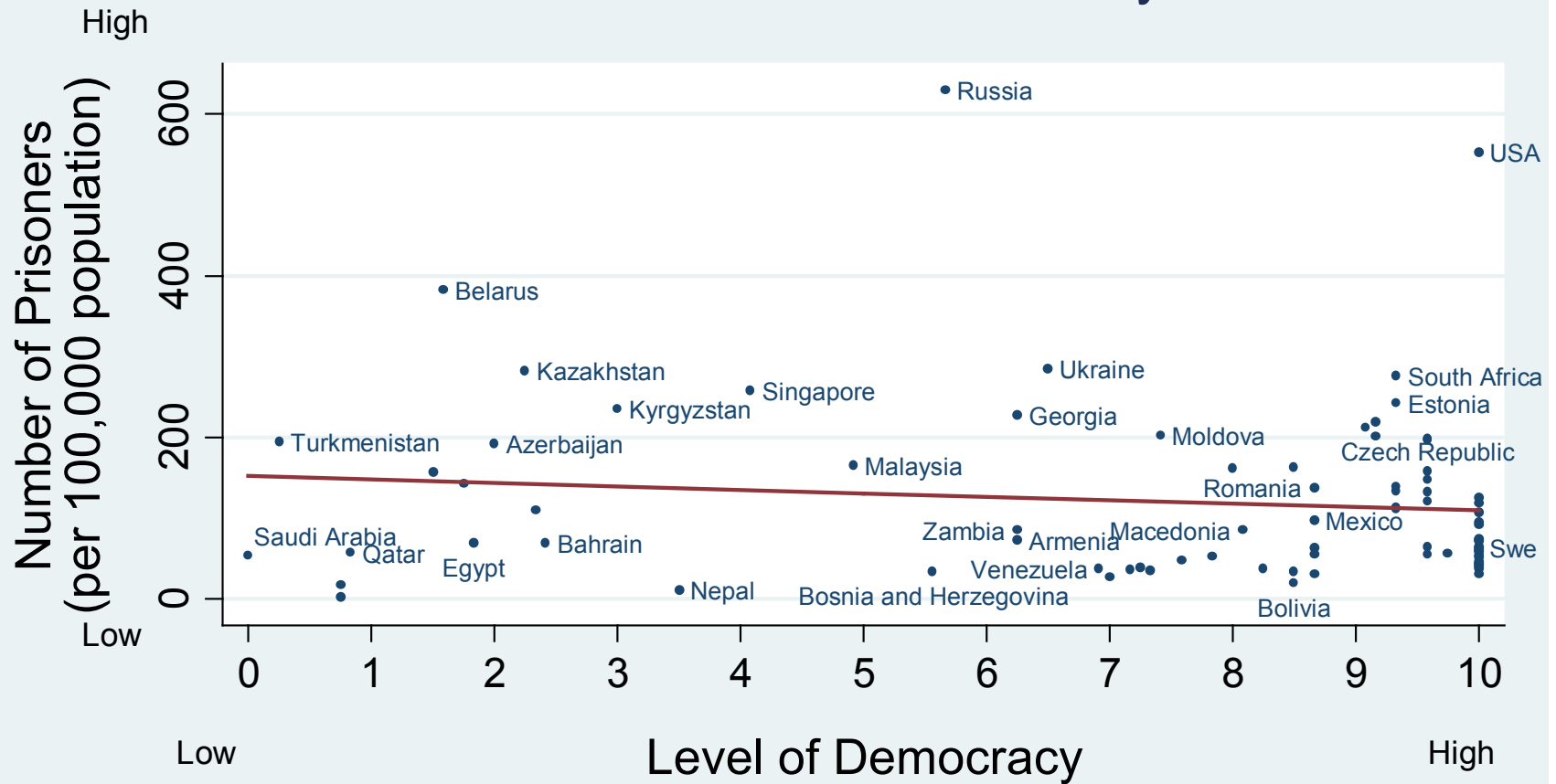- Venezuela

Low — Level of Democracy — High

R²=0.02

Sources: UNODC (2000-2006), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

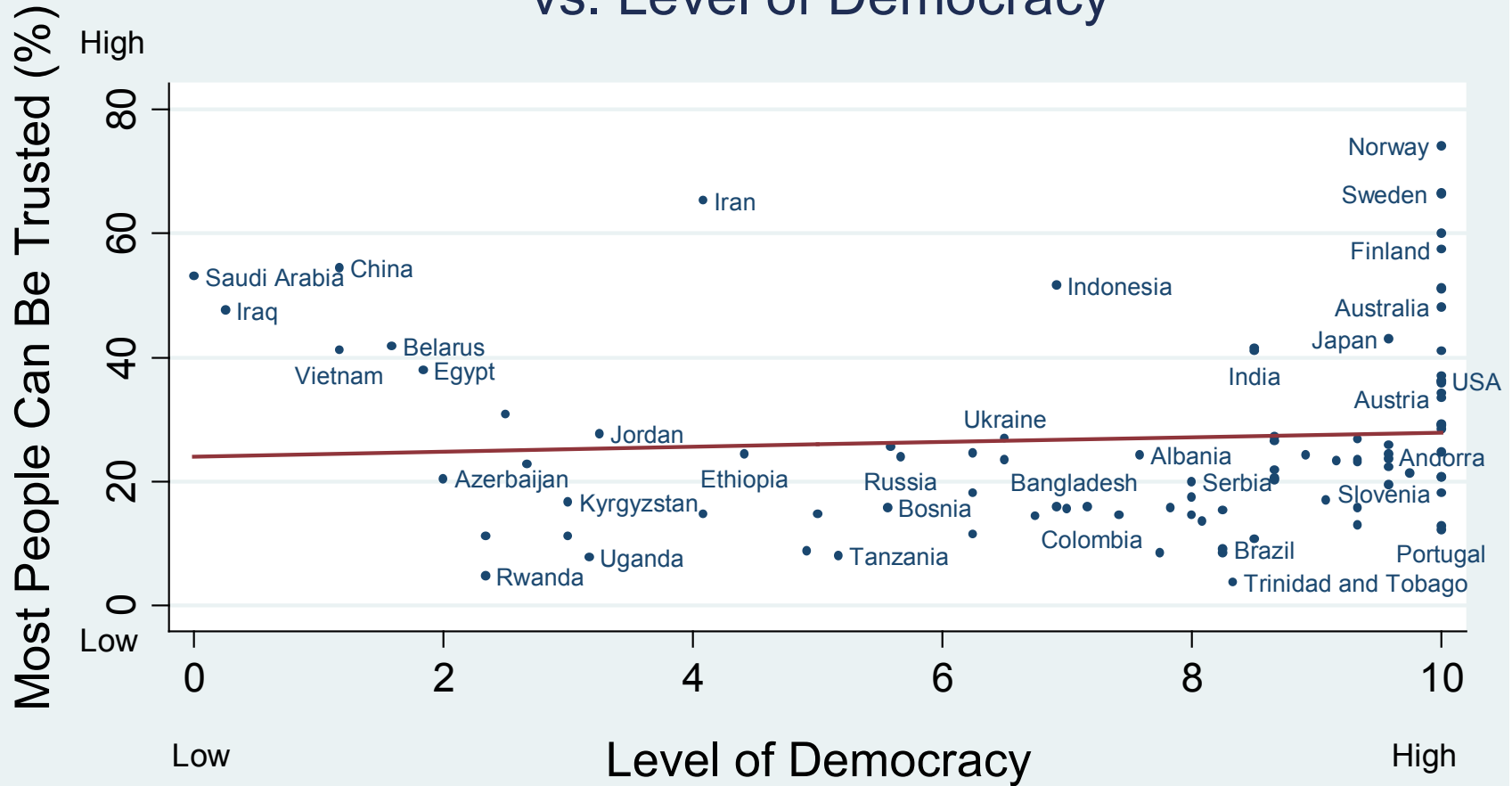Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Number of Prisoners vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.01

Sources: UNODC (2000-2006), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Interpersonal Trust
vs. Level of Democracy

Most People Can Be Trusted (%)

High

80

60

40

20

0

Low

Level of Democracy

Low — 0   2   4   6   8   10 — High

Norway
Sweden
Finland
Australia
Japan
India
Austria — USA
Andorra
Slovenia
Portugal
Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil
Serbia
Albania
Colombia
Bangladesh
Ukraine
Russia
Bosnia
Tanzania
Indonesia
Iran
Ethiopia
Jordan
Kyrgyzstan
Uganda
Rwanda
Azerbaijan
Saudi Arabia China
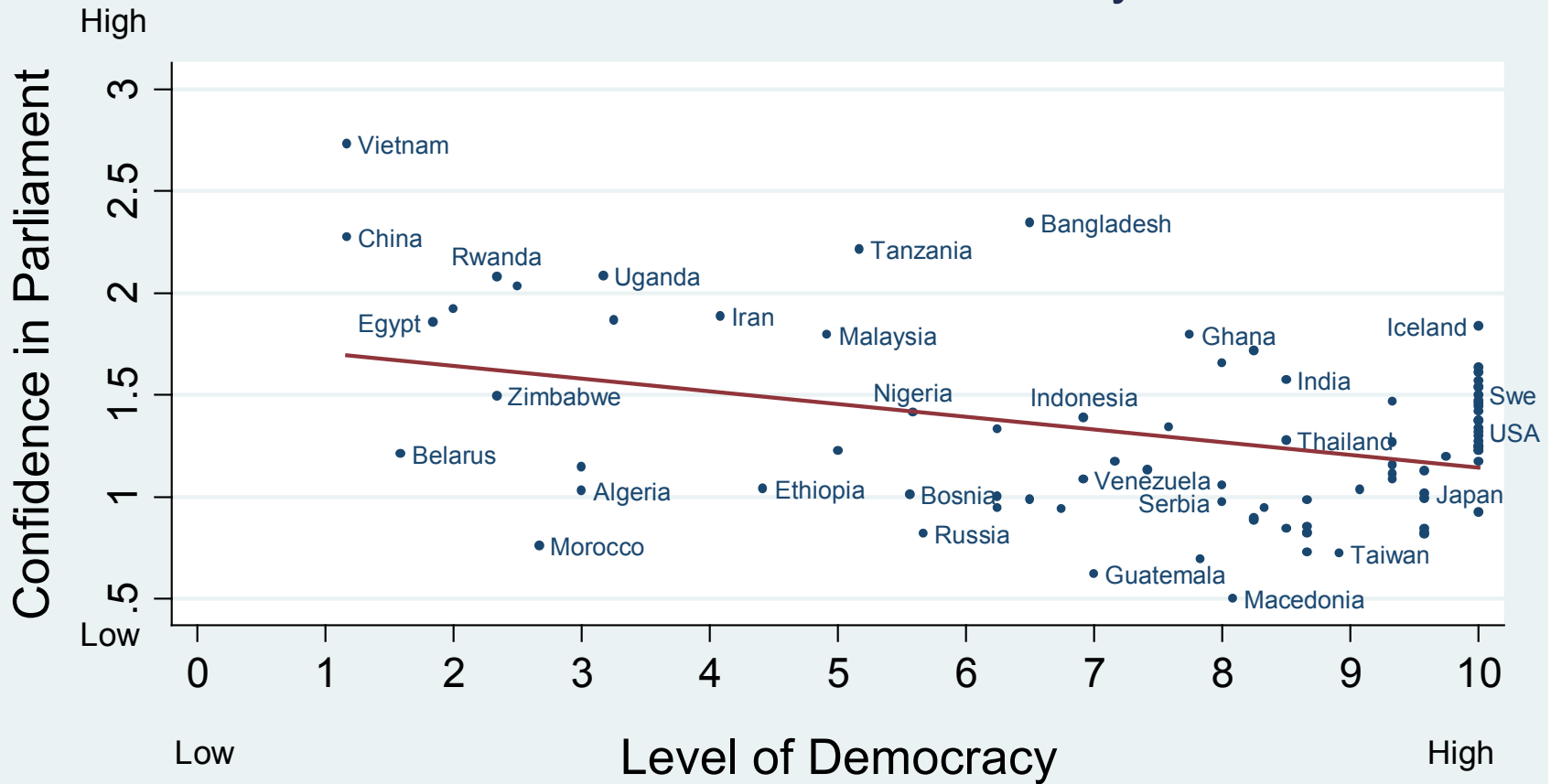Iraq
Belarus
Vietnam Egypt

R²=0.01

Sources: World Values Survey (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
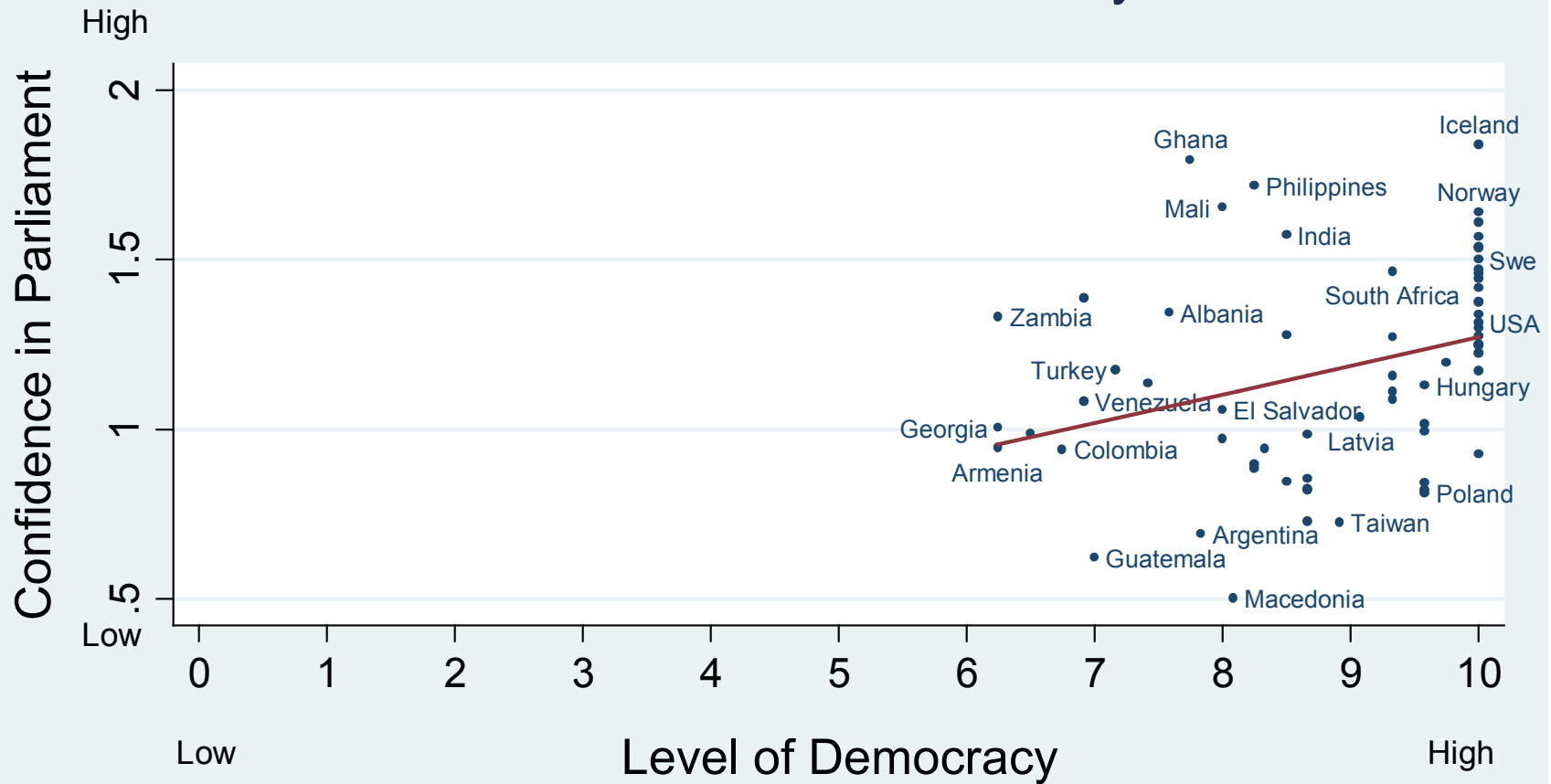
Confidence in Parliament
vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.15

Sources: World Values Survey (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Confidence in Parliament
vs. Level of Democracy

High

Confidence in Parliament

Iceland

Ghana

Philippines

Norway

Mali

India

Swe

South Africa

Zambia

Albania

USA

Turkey

Hungary

Venezuela

El Salvador

Georgia

Latvia

Colombia

Armenia

Poland

Taiwan

Argentina

Guatemala

Macedonia

Low

Level of Democracy

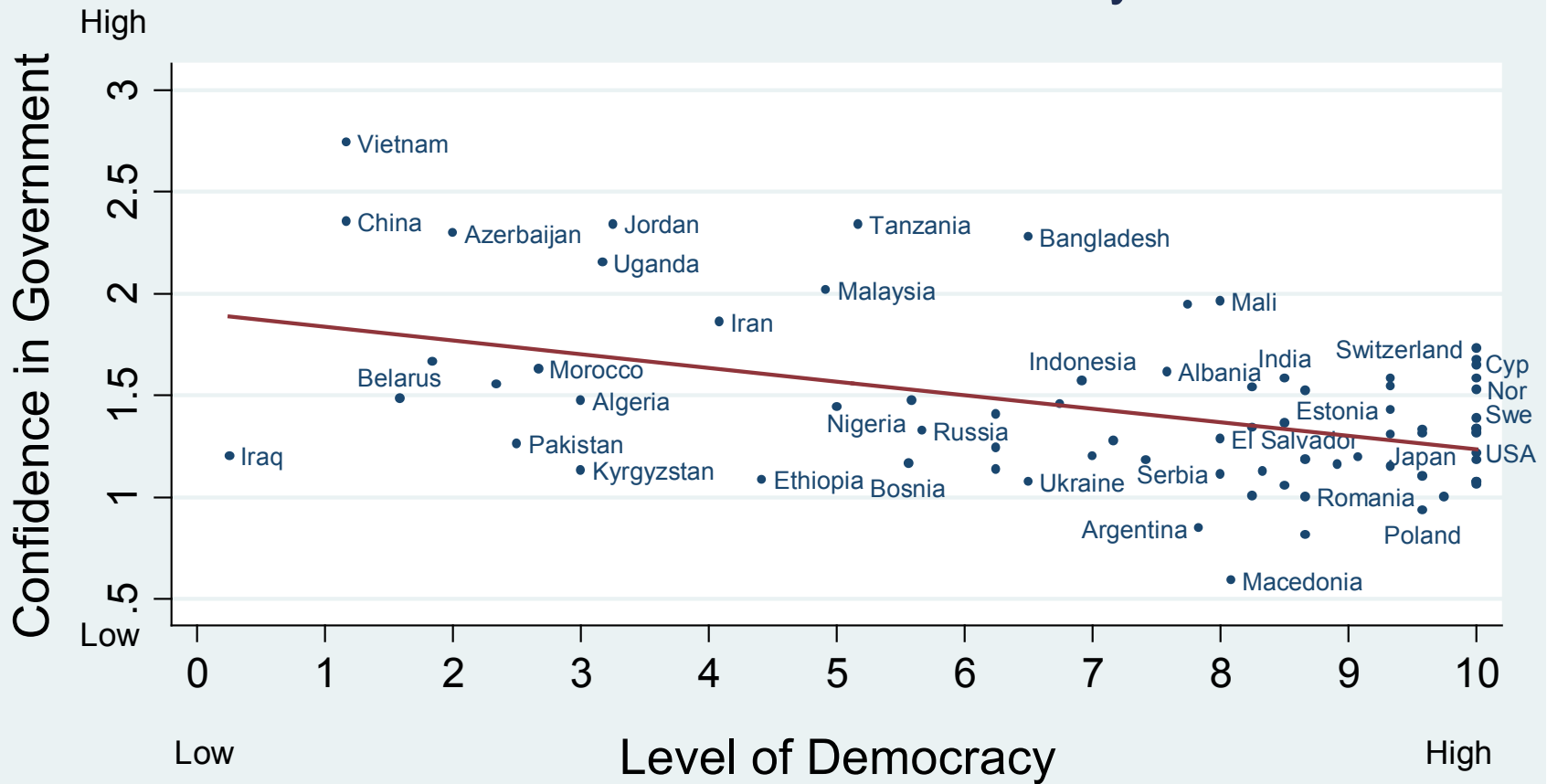Low   High

R²=0.11

Sources: World Values Survey (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

N.B. Only democracies (countries with a FreedomHouse/Polity rating above 6) are included. Bangladesh is also excluded.

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

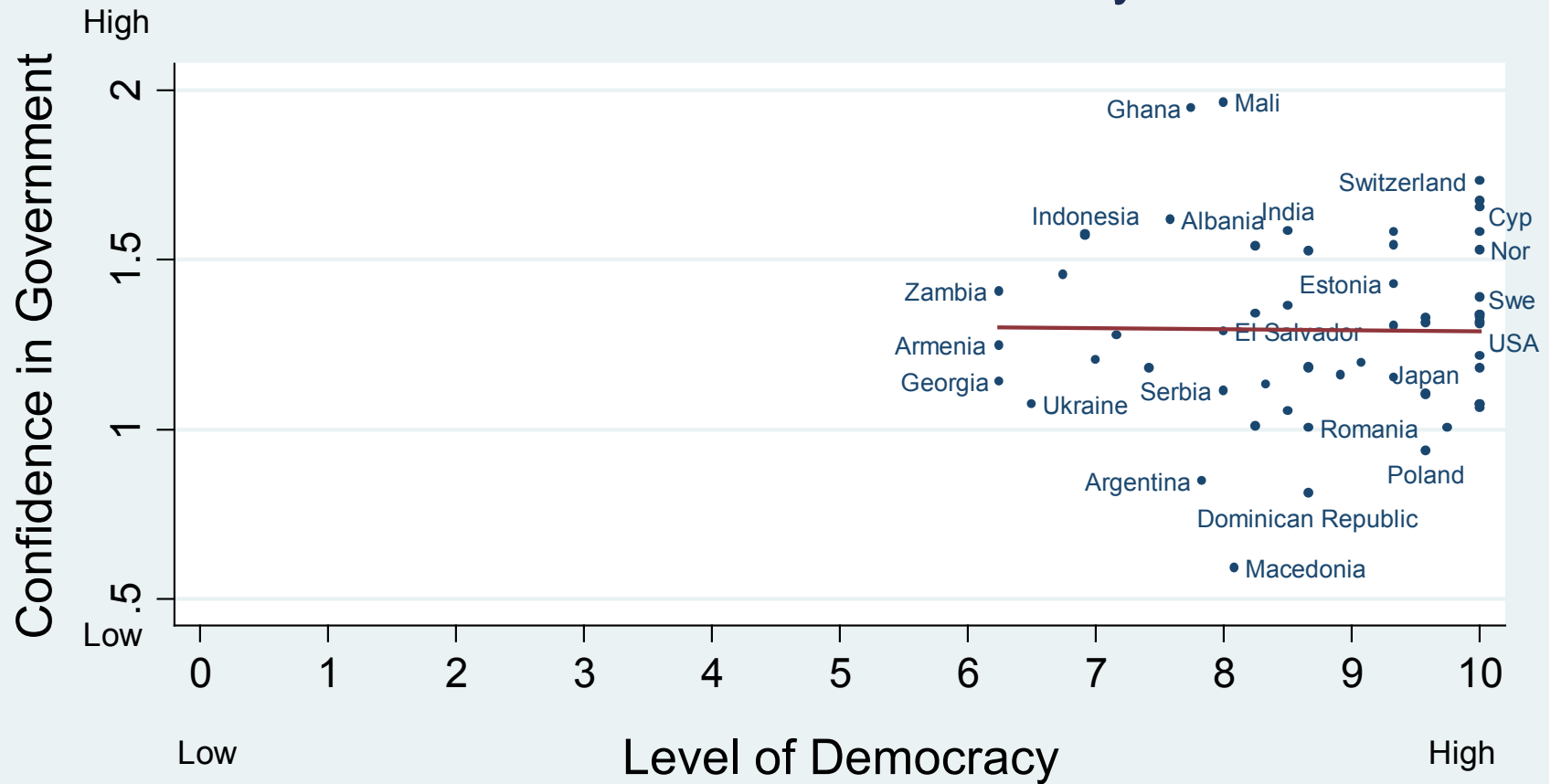Confidence in Government
vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.22

Sources: World Values Survey (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson
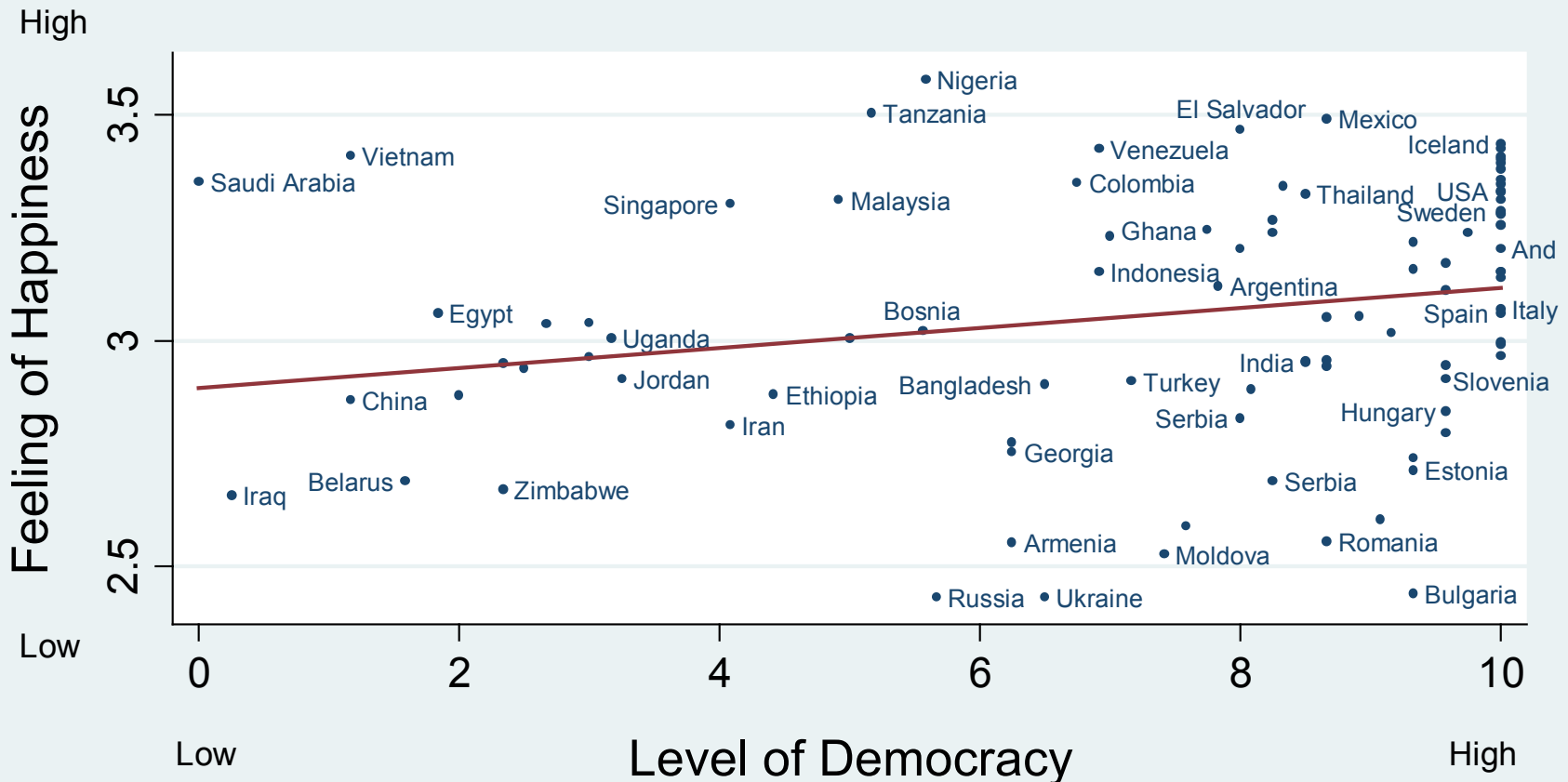
Confidence in Government
vs. Level of Democracy

R²=0.00

Sources: World Values Survey (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)
N.B. Only democracies (countries with a FreedomHouse/Polity rating above 6) are included. Bangladesh is also excluded.

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Feeling of Happiness
vs. Level of Democracy

High

3.5 — Nigeria
  Tanzania
  El Salvador   Mexico
Vietnam   Venezuela   Iceland
Saudi Arabia   Colombia   Thailand   USA
  Singapore   Malaysia   Sweden
  Ghana   And

3 — Egypt   Indonesia   Argentina
  Uganda   Bosnia   Spain   Italy
  Jordan   India
  China   Ethiopia   Bangladesh   Turkey   Slovenia
  Iran   Serbia   Hungary
  Georgia
  Iraq   Belarus   Zimbabwe   Serbia   Estonia

2.5 — Armenia   Romania
  Moldova
  Russia   Ukraine   Bulgaria

Low

Feeling of Happiness

Level of Democracy

0   2   4   6   8   10
Low   High

R²=0.05
Sources: World Values Survey (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

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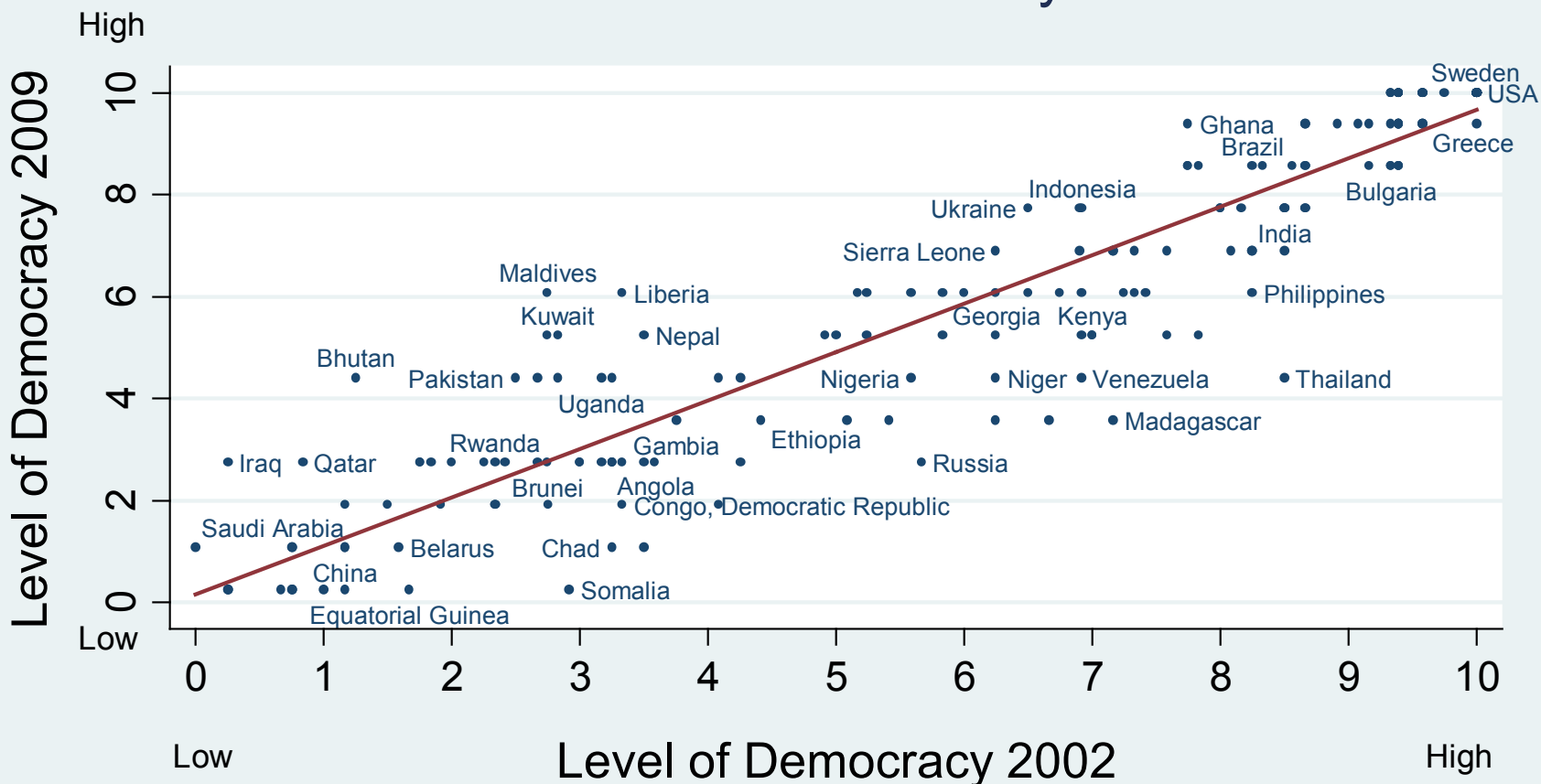# Life Satisfaction vs. Level of Democracy
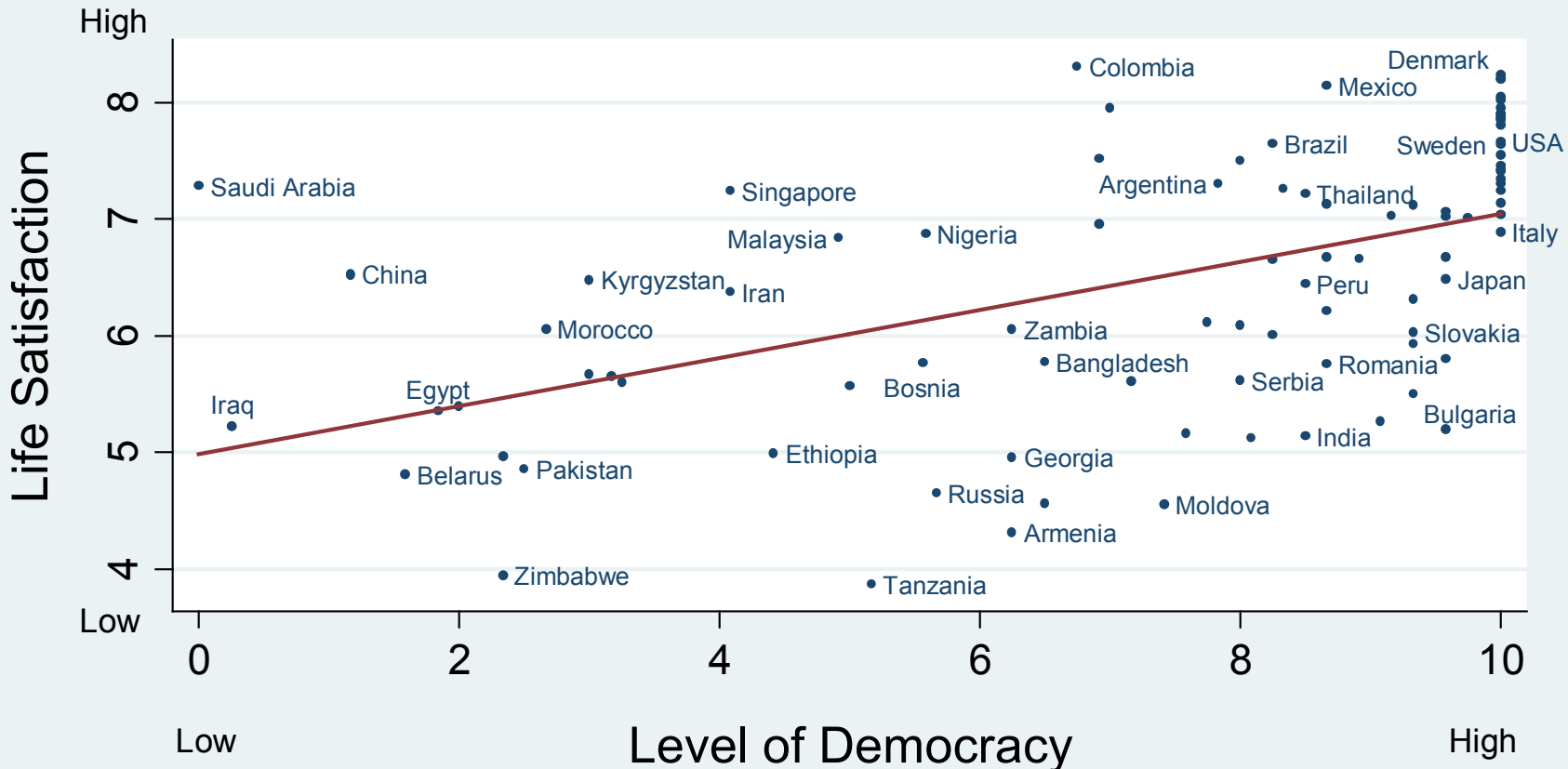
R²=0.28

Sources: World Values Survey (1996-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Level of Democracy 2009
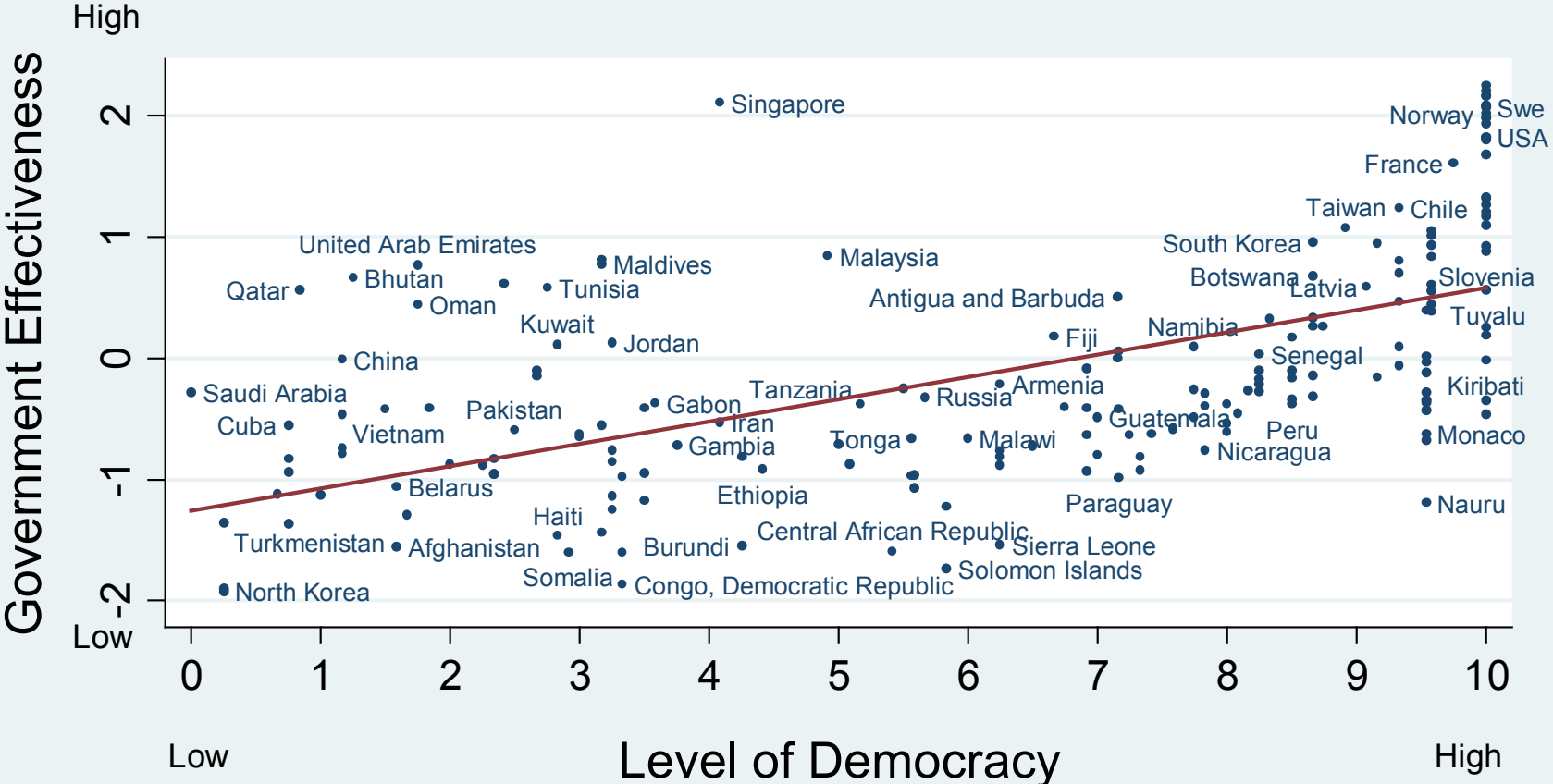vs. Level of Democracy 2002

R²=0.88

Sources: Freedom House/Polity (2002), Freedom House/Polity (2009)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Government Effectiveness vs. Level of Democracy

Government Effectiveness (y-axis): Low −2, −1, 0, 1, 2, High

Level of Democracy (x-axis): Low 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 High

Data points labeled: Singapore, Norway, Swe, USA, France, Taiwan, Chile, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Botswana, Latvia, Slovenia, Bhutan, Maldives, Qatar, Tunisia, Oman, Antigua and Barbuda, Tuvalu, Kuwait, Namibia, China, Jordan, Fiji, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania, Kiribati, Cuba, Gabon, Russia, Armenia, Pakistan, Iran, Guatemala, Peru, Monaco, Vietnam, Gambia, Tonga, Malawi, Nicaragua, Belarus, Ethiopia, Haiti, Paraguay, Nauru, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Congo, Democratic Republic, Solomon Islands, North Korea

R²=0.34

Sources: World Bank (2002-2006), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

Control of Corruption
vs. Level of Democracy

Low Corruption

High Corruption

Low

High

Level of Democracy

Control of Corruption
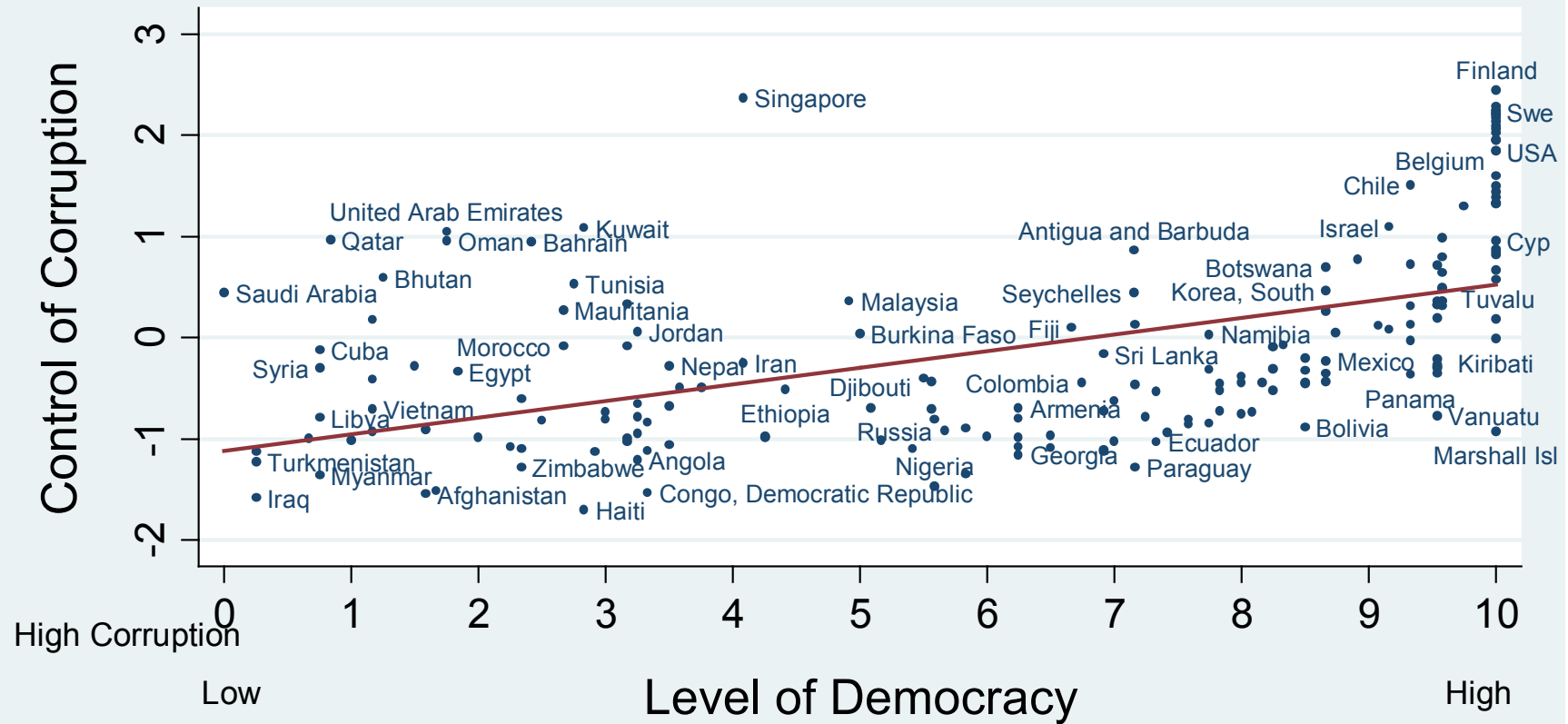
R²=0.27

Sources: World Bank (2002-2008), Freedom House/Polity (2002-2006)

Data runs by: Richard Svensson

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Correlates of Democracy – Description of Variables[1]

Level of Democracy – Freedom House / Polity

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

GDP / Capita – Gleditsch Trade and GDP Data

In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see below: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA *World Fact Book*), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series. This is his estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

Economic Equality (Gini index) – World Development Indicators

Gini measure of economic inequality, where greater values represent greater inequality. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database.

Economic Freedom – Heritage Foundation

The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components:

- Business freedom (hf_business)
- Trade freedom (hf_trade)
- Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal)
- Freedom from government (hf_govt)
- Monetary freedom (hf_monetary)
- Investment freedom (hf_invest)
- Financial freedom (hf_financ)
- Property rights (hf_prights)
- Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt)
- Labor freedom (hf_labor)

Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been

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[1] Some of the variables have been reversed in the scatterplots in order to make the interpretation more intuitive

undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.

GDP / Capita growth – World Development Indicators
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Sources: World Bank and OECD.

Population below $2 a Day (%) – World Development Indicators
Percentage of the population living on less than $2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database.

Foreign Credit Rating – Standard & Poor's
Credit ratings are forward-looking opinions about credit risk. Standard & Poor's credit ratings express the agency's opinion about the ability and willingness of an issuer, such as a corporation or state or city government, to meet its financial obligations in full and on time.

Credit ratings can also speak to the credit quality of an individual debt issue, such as a corporate note, a municipal bond or a mortgage-backed security, and the relative likelihood that the issue may default.

Ratings are provided by organizations such as Standard & Poor's, commonly called credit rating agencies, which specialize in evaluating credit risk.

Each agency applies its own methodology in measuring creditworthiness and uses a specific rating scale to publish its ratings opinions. Typically, ratings are expressed as letter grades that range, for example, from 'AAA' to 'D' to communicate the agency's opinion of relative level of credit risk.

Human Development Index – UNDP Human Development Report
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools; and a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars.

Government Revenue (% of GDP) – World Development Indicators
Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions and other revenues. Grants are excluded here. Measured as a percentage of GDP. Source: International Monetary Fund. (World Bank and OECD for GDP estimates.)

Tax Revenue (% of GDP) – World Development Indicators
Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Measured as a percentage of GDP. Source: International Monetary Fund. (World Bank and OECD for GDP estimates.)

Social Security Laws – Botero, Djankov, La Porta, López-de-Silanes & Shleifer Regulation of Labor

Measures social security benefits as the average of the three variables:

- Old Age, Disability and Death Benefit Index
- Sickness and Health Benefits Index
- Unemployment Benefits Index

Average Schooling Years – Barro & Lee

Average schooling years in the total population aged 25 and over.

Life Expectancy – World Development Indicators

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Sources: United Nations Population Division, national statistical offices, Eurostat, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Healthy Life Years – WHO Statistical Information System

Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

Infant Mortality Rate – World Development Indicators

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year. Source: Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNPD, universities and research institutions).

Maternal Mortality Rate – Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation University of Washington

Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live Births.

Government Expenditure on Health (% of total health) – WHO Statistical Information System

Government expenditure on health care services and goods as a percentage of total expenditure on health. Expenditures on health include final consumption, subsidies to producers, and transfers to households (chiefly reimbursements for medical and pharmaceutical bills). Besides domestic funds it also includes external resources (mainly as grants passing through the government or loans channeled through the national budget).

Private Expenditure on Health (% of total health) – WHO Statistical Information System

Private expenditure on health-care services and goods as a percentage of total expenditure on health.

CO_2 Emissions / Capita – Environmental Performance Index

Emissions of greenhouse gases per capita, measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Access to Improved Drinking Water – Environmental Performance Index
The percentage of population with an access to an improved water source. Original source is WHO.

Access to Adequate Sanitation – Environmental Performance Index
The percentage of population with an access to an improved source of sanitation. Original source is WHO.

Gender Equality – World Economic Forum
All scores are reported on a scale of 0 to 1, with 1 representing maximum gender equality. The study measures the extent to which women have achieved full equality with men in five critical areas:
- Economic participation
- Economic opportunity
- Political empowerment
- Educational Attainment
- Health and well-being

Secondary Education Enrollment (female) – UNESCO Institute for Statistics
All values given are gross enrollment rate (GER). GER is defined as the number of pupils enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. Gross enrollment rate can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. In this case, a rigorous interpretation of GER needs additional information to assess the extent of repetition, late entrants, etc.

Homicide Rate – UNODC
Intentional homicide, rate per 100,000 population. Intentional homicide is defined as unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person.

Number of Police Officers – UNODC
Police officers per 100,000 population.

Number of Prisoners – UNODC
Sentenced incarcerated persons per 100,000 population

Interpersonal Trust – World Values Survey
"Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

(1)   Most people can be trusted

(2)   Can't be too careful"

Confidence in Parliament – World Values Survey

"I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all?

(1)   A great deal
(2)   Quite a lot
(3)   Not very much
(4)   None at all"

Confidence in Government – World Values Survey

"I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all?

(1)   A great deal
(2)   Quite a lot
(3)   Not very much
(4)   None at all"

Feeling of Happiness – World Values Survey

"Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?

(1)   Very happy
(2)   Quite happy
(3)   Not very happy
(3)   Not at all happy"

Life Satisfaction – World Values Survey

"All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

(1)   Dissatisfied
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)
(6)
(7)
(8)
(9)
(10)   Satisfied"

Government Effectiveness – World Bank Governance Indicators

"Government Effectiveness" combines 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.

Control of Corruption – World Bank Governance Indicators

"Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. 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".