



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

THE QOG EXPERT-SURVEY (b)

CODEBOOK

August 31, 2012

Note: Those scholars who wish to use this dataset in their research are kindly requested to use the following citation:

Teorell, Jan. Carl Dahlström & Stefan Dahlberg. 2011. The QoG Expert Survey Dataset. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute.

INTRODUCTION

The general purpose of the QoG-survey is to measure the structure and behavior of public administration across countries. The survey covers a variety of topics which are seen as relevant to the structure and functioning of the public administration according to the literature, but on which we lack quantitative indicators for a large number of countries, such as meritocratic recruitment, internal promotion and career stability, salaries, impartiality, NPM reforms, effectiveness/efficiency, and bureaucratic representation.

There are two expert survey datasets available on our webpage, one individual dataset and one aggregated dataset. As you might expect the difference between the two sets are that in the individual set each experts answers are presented individually and in the aggregated dataset we have pooled the answers by country. Included in the aggregated version of the QoG expert survey are also three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey.

The data was collected using a web survey, made available to the experts via e-mail and open links. If you are interested in the design of the questionnaire you will find it in Appendix B in: Dahlberg, Stefan; Carl Dahlström, Jan Teorell, Petrus Sundin & Richard Svensson (2012). *The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2008-2012 – A Report*. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, the report is available on the web page where you found this codebook (<http://www.qog.pol.gu.se>).

In total there have been four waves of the survey, however as the questionnaire underwent changes following the pilot survey only the latest three waves are included in the dataset available on our webpage. Each expert has only submitted answers once (excluding the pilot survey). In the individual dataset you find a variable denoting in which of the three waves an expert answered the survey. The reason for having three waves has simple been to increase the number of countries covered and the number of experts covering them.

For a further description of the study, see (Dahlberg, Stefan; Carl Dahlström, Jan Teorell, Petrus Sundin & Richard Svensson (2012). *The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2008-2012 – A Report*. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute.

id (Only in the individual dataset)

Respondent identification number

sample (Only in the individual dataset)

The data set is based on several separate samples. The original sample consists of experts recruited by the QoG institute during 2008. After the first survey was closed, an extra survey were launched to a new sample of experts for those countries that either were unrepresented in the data or where the countries only were represented by less than five experts. In the extra survey, the respondents also had the opportunity to give suggestions of other presumptive experts as well, which in turn forms the third sample of experts. Before the actual survey was launched, a pilot study was conducted where respondents were recruited through a banner at the webpage of the QoG institute (www.qog.pol.gu.se). During 2010, potential experts for different regions were recruited manually by the QoG institute (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East). An open survey was also used for Africa where a recruited expert were allowed to share a link to the QoG survey to other presumptive experts (for a more detailed report of the recruitment process, see Dahlberg *et al* 2012).

Code:

1	original recruitment
2	extra recruitment
3	recruited by participants
4	recruited from pilot study
5	Africa
6	Asia
7	Latin America
8	Middle East
9	Open QoG

date (Only in the individual dataset)

Date and time when answers were submitted.

year (Only in the individual dataset)

Year for which the answers were submitted.

wave (Only in the individual dataset)

Indicates in which wave the expert was recruited where 1 indicates recruitment in the first wave launched during 2008/2009, 2 indicates recruitment in the second survey launched in 2010 and 3 indicates recruitment in the most recent wave 2011/2012.

Code:	
1	2008/2009
2	2010
3	2011/2012

language (Only in the individual dataset)

Indicates in which language the survey was taken (Spanish and French were optional in the second wave surveys in 2010).

Code:	
1	english
2	spanish
3	french

q1

Country of selection. Each respondent may only submit answers for one country. NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH CCODE

Code: Country:

1	Afghanistan	66	Greece	131	Oman
2	Albania	67	Grenada	132	Pakistan
3	Algeria	68	Guatemala	133	Palau
4	Andorra	69	Guinea	134	Panama
5	Angola	70	Guinea-Bissau	135	Papua New Guinea
6	Antigua and Barbuda	71	Guyana	136	Paraguay
7	Argentina	72	Haiti	137	Peru
8	Armenia	73	Honduras	138	Philippines
9	Australia	74	Hong Kong	139	Poland
10	Austria	75	Hungary	140	Portugal
11	Azerbaijan	76	Iceland	141	Puerto Rico
12	Bahamas	77	India	142	Qatar
13	Bahrain	78	Indonesia	143	Romania
14	Bangladesh	79	Iran	144	Russian Federation
15	Barbados	80	Iraq	145	Rwanda
16	Belarus	81	Ireland	146	Samoa
17	Belgium	82	Israel	147	San Marino
18	Belize	83	Italy	148	Sao Tome and Principe
19	Benin	84	Jamaica	149	Saudi Arabia
20	Bhutan	85	Japan	140	Senegal
21	Bolivia	86	Jordan	151	Serbia
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	87	Kazakhstan	152	Seychelles
23	Botswana	88	Kenya	153	Sierra Leone
24	Brazil	89	Kiribati	154	Singapore
25	Brunei Darussalam	90	Korea, North	155	Slovakia
26	Bulgaria	91	Korea, South	156	Slovenia
27	Burkina Faso	92	Kuwait	157	Solomon Islands
28	Burundi	93	Kyrgyzstan	158	Somalia
29	Cambodia	94	Laos	159	South Africa

30	Cameroon	95	Latvia	160	Spain
31	Canada	96	Lebanon	161	Sri Lanka
32	Cape Verde	97	Lesotho	162	St Kitts and Nevis
33	Central African Republic	98	Liberia	163	St Lucia
				164	St Vincent and the Grenadines
34	Chad	99	Libya		
35	Chile	100	Liechtenstein	165	Sudan
36	China	101	Lithuania	166	Suriname
37	Colombia	102	Luxembourg	167	Swaziland
38	Comoros	103	Macedonia	168	Sweden
39	Congo, Democratic Republic (Brazzaville)	104	Madagascar	169	Switzerland
40	Congo, Republic (Kinshasa)	105	Malawi	170	Syria
41	Costa Rica	106	Malaysia	171	Taiwan
42	Cote d'Ivoire	107	Maldives	172	Tajikistan
43	Croatia	108	Mali	173	Tanzania
44	Cuba	109	Malta	174	Thailand
		100	Marshall Islands	175	Timor-Leste
45	Cyprus				
46	Czech Republic	111	Mauritania	176	Togo
47	Denmark	112	Mauritius	177	Tonga
48	Djibouti	113	Mexico	178	Trinidad and Tobago
49	Dominica	114	Micronesia	179	Tunisia
50	Dominican Republic	115	Moldova	180	Turkey
51	Ecuador	116	Monaco	181	Turkmenistan
52	Egypt	117	Mongolia	182	Tuvalu
53	El Salvador	118	Montenegro	183	Uganda
54	Equatorial Guinea	119	Morocco	184	Ukraine
55	Eritrea	120	Mozambique	185	United Arab Emirates
56	Estonia	121	Myanmar	186	United Kingdom
57	Ethiopia	122	Namibia	187	United States
58	Fiji	123	Nauru	188	Uruguay
59	Finland	124	Nepal	189	Uzbekistan
60	France	125	Netherlands	190	Vanuatu

g) Firms that provide the most favorable kickbacks to senior officials are awarded public procurement contracts in favor of firms making the lowest bid?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
h) When deciding how to implement policies in individual cases, public sector employees treat some groups in society unfairly?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
i) When granting licenses to start up private firms, public sector employees favor applicants with which they have strong personal contacts?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
j) Senior officials have salaries that are comparable with the salaries of private sector managers with roughly similar training and responsibilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
k) The salaries of public sector employees are linked to appraisals of their performance?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
l) When found guilty of misconduct, public sector employees are reprimanded by proper bureaucratic mechanisms?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

q3

How common would you say the following occurrences are today as compared to 10 years ago?

	Hardly ever			Almost always				No opinion
	←—————→							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	.
a) When recruiting public sector employees, the skills and merits of the applicants decide who gets the job?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Public sector employees are hired via a formal examination system?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Senior officials have salaries that are comparable with the salaries of private sector managers with roughly similar training and responsibilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) The top political leadership hires and fires senior public officials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Senior public officials are recruited from within the ranks of the public sector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Once one is recruited as a public sector employee, one stays a public sector employee for the rest of one's career?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) When deciding how to implement policies in individual cases, public sector employees treat some groups in society unfairly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

q4

How often would you say that public sector employees today act impartially when deciding how to implement a policy in an individual case?

Hardly ever Almost always No opinion



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 .

q5

How common would you say impartiality among public sector employees is today as compared to 10 years ago?

Hardly ever About as common as before Almost always No opinion



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 .

q6

Hypothetically, let's say that a typical public sector employee was given the task to distribute an amount equivalent to 1000 USD per capita to the needy poor in your country. According to your judgement, please state the percentage that would reach:

	Percent
a) The needy poor.	<input type="text"/>
b) People with kinship ties to the public employee.	<input type="text"/>
c) Middlemen/consultants.	<input type="text"/>
d) The public employee's own pocket.	<input type="text"/>
e) The superiors of the public employee.	<input type="text"/>
f) Others.	<input type="text"/>
g) Total.	<input type="text"/>
h) No opinion.	<input type="checkbox"/>

q7 (Only in the individual dataset)

For the answer others: please specify whom?

q8

To what extent would you say the following applies today?

	Not at all	To a very large extent						No opinion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	.
a) Public sector employees strive to be efficient.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Public sector employees strive to implement the policies decided upon by the top political leadership.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Public sector employees strive to help citizens.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Public sector employees strive to follow rules.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Public sector employees strive to fulfill the ideology of the party/parties in government.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) The terms of employment for public sector employees are regulated by special laws that do not apply to private sector employees.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

g) The provision of public services is subject to competition from private sector companies, NGOs or other public agencies.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
h) The provision of public services is funded by user fees and/or private insurances rather than taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
i) Women are proportionally represented among public sector employees.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
j) Key ethnic and religious groups in society are proportionally represented among public sector employees.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
k) Public sector employees risk severe negative consequences if they pass on information about abuses of public power to the media.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
l) Government documents and records are open to public access?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
m) Abuses of power within the public sector are likely to be exposed in the media?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

EXPERTS BACKGROUND VARIABLES

age (Only in the individual dataset)

Age of the responding expert at the time when the evaluation was made.

q9 (Only in the individual dataset)

The experts sex

Code:

0 Man

1 Woman

q10 (Only in the individual dataset)

The experts highest educational level

Code:

7 University undergraduate degree incomplete

8 University undergraduate degree complete

9 Master's degree

10 PhD

q11 (Only in the individual dataset)

The experts year of birth

q12 (Only in the individual dataset)

The experts country of birth, for country codes see q1

q13 (Only in the individual dataset)

The experts country of residence for country codes see q1

q14 (Only in the individual dataset)

Is your current employer located in your country

Code:	
1	Yes
2	No
3	Unemployed/Retired

q15 (Only in the individual dataset)

Type of employer

Code:	
1	The current executive
2	A central government ministry
3	A regional/local government ministry
4	A state owned enterprise or other
5	A public university
6	A private university
7	A private sector company
8	An NGO or non-profit organization
9	Other

q16 (Only in the individual dataset)

Who sent the link to this questionnaire to you

Code:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Directly from the QoG Institute |
| 2 | An organization of scholars |
| 3 | Personal contact |
| 4 | From someone whom I don't know |

GEOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

ccode - QoG ccode

Country codes taken from the Quality of Government Dataset, version 6Apr11. (see: Teorell, Jan, Marcus Samanni, Sören Holmberg and Bo Rothstein. 2011. The Quality of Government Dataset, version 6Apr11. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se>).

cname

Country names taken from the Quality of Government Dataset, version 6Apr11. (see: Teorell, Jan, Marcus Samanni, Sören Holmberg and Bo Rothstein. 2011. The Quality of Government Dataset, version 6Apr11. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se>).

ht_region

A tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, taken from The Quality of Government Dataset, version 6Apr11 (see: Teorell *et al* 2011). The categories are as follow:

Code:

1	Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2	Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)
3	North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus)
4	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Western Europe and North America (including Australia & New Zealand)
6	East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
7	South-East Asia
8	South Asia
9	The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)
10	The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

ht_region2

In this alternative variable, taken from The Quality of Government Dataset, version 6Apr11, Cyprus is coded (considering the Greek majority of their population) as belonging to category (5), Haiti (considering their non-Spanish colonial legacy and membership in Caricom) as belonging to category (10), and Mongolia (considering their post-communist legacy) as belonging to category (1) (see: Teorell et. Al. 2011).

Code:

1	Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia & Mongolia)
2	Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)
3	North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey)
4	Sub-Saharan Africa
5	Western Europe and North America (including Cyprus, Australia & New Zealand)
6	East Asia (including Japan)
7	South-East Asia
8	South Asia
9	The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)
10	The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, & the Dominican Republic)

nresp

Number of responding experts per country

oecd

Is the country a member of OECD or not?

Code:

0	Not member
1	Member

eu27

Is the country a member of EU or not?

Code:

0 Not member

1 Member

spmapiid (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Id numbers for spmapiid command in Stata

INDEX OF IMPARTIALITY

impar (Only in the aggregated dataset)

The index of impartiality (Impartial Public Administration) measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: “When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law.” (Rothstein and Teorell 2008, p. 170)

The impartiality index is built on the following five items from the survey:

q2_g, q2_h, q2_i, q4, q6_a

The index is constructed by adding each measure weighted by the factor loading obtained from a principle components factor analysis. Missing values on one or more of the questions have been imputed on the individual expert level. After that, aggregation to the country level has been made (mean value of all experts per country).

impar_cih (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Impartial Public Administration – Confidence Interval (High)

The higher limit of the 95% confidence interval.

impar_cil (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Impartial Public Administration – Confidence Interval (Low)

The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval.

impar_range (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Impartial Public Administration – Range.

INDEX OF PROFESSIONALISM

proff (Only in the aggregated dataset)

The index of professionalism (Professional Public Administration) measures to what extent the public administration is professional rather than politicized. Higher values indicate a more professionalized public administration. The index is based on the following four questions in the survey:

q2_a, q2_b, q2_d, q2_e

The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the four questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert. The scale of the second and third questions is reversed so that higher values indicate more professionalism).

proff_cih (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Professional Public Administration – Confidence Interval (High)

The higher limit of the 95% confidence interval.

proff_cil (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Professional Public Administration – Confidence Interval (Low)

The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval.

proff_range (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Professional Public Administration – Range.

INDEX OF CLOSEDNESS

closed (Only in the aggregated dataset)

The index of closedness (Closed Public Administration) measures to what extent the public administration is more closed or public-like, rather than open or private-like. Higher values indicate a more closed public administration. It is based on three questions from the survey:

q2_c q2_f q8_f

The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the three questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert.)

closed_cih (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Closed Public Administration – Confidence Interval (High)

The higher limit of the 95% confidence interval.

closed_cil (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Closed Public Administration – Confidence Interval (Low)

The lower limit of the 95% confidence interval.

closed_range (Only in the aggregated dataset)

Closed Public Administration – Range.

REFERENCES

Dahlberg, Stefan; Carl Dahlström, Jan Teorell, Petrus Sundin & Richard Svensson (2012). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2008-2012 – A Report. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se>.

Teorell, Jan, Marcus Samanni, Sören Holmberg and Bo Rothstein. 2011. The Quality of Government Dataset, version 6Apr11. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se>.