The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2008-2011:

A Report

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2013-03-27

Introduction

Malfunctioning institutions is a big and persistent problem in the World today. This is not only true for developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, but also for European democracies such as Italy, Greece, Portugal and Spain. For example, the consequences of widespread corruption for the economic development and social wellbeing have proven to be important in several dimensions. An increasing number of scholars consider factors related to the quality of government – such as an impartial state that guarantees fair rules of the game for all entrepreneurs – to be more decisive than traditional variables in economics for explaining sustained economic growth. In addition, a low quality of government affects social well-being as it contributes to worse educational attainment, lowers objective and subjective health indicators, lowers levels of subjective happiness, impairs protection of the environment, depresses social and political trust and leads to higher levels of violence (for a recent overview, see Holmberg, Rothstein and Nasiritousi 2009).

The current literature on the quality of government generally, and corruption more specifically, focus mainly on the political side of the state, for example, on the effect of democracy, electoral systems or veto players. Scholars have also successfully created comparative datasets on political institutions (see Teorell et al 2011 for an collection of the most important variables). There are however strong reasons to believe that bureaucratic structures have important effects on political, economic, and social outcomes. Yet there are almost no broad cross-country datasets on bureaucratic structure. The sole exception is Peter Evans and James Rauch's pioneering work (Evans & Rauch 1999; Rauch & Evans 2000). Evans and Rauch dataset has however some limits since it only covers 35 developing or "semi-industrialized" countries and focuses on the 1970-1990 period. While it provides important insights into the bureaucratic structures of a particular group of countries, which experienced unprecedented growth rates with the help of autonomous bureaucracies (such as Spain, South Korea and other Asian "Tigers"), it remains unclear if the same results hold for other parts of the World.

In order to meet this challenge, and provide up-to-date data on the bureaucratic structure on a large number of countries in the developed and the developing parts of the world, this report presents the Quality of Government Expert Survey (the QoG Expert Survey for short).[1]

[1] We wish to thank Mette Anthonsen, Monika Bauhr, Nicholas Charron, Marcia Grimes, Sören Holmberg, Staffan Kumlin, Victor Lapuente, Naghmeh Nasiritousi, Daniel Naurin, Veronica Norell ,Henrik Ekengren Oscarsson, Jon Pierre, Bo Rothstein, Marcus Samanni, Helena

The general purpose of the QoG Expert Survey is thus 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 of, for example, ethnic groups and gender.

The reminder of this report first describes questionnaire design. Then we turn to the data-collection. We have gone through four distinct waves of data collection so far: the pilot survey, the first wave, the second wave and the third wave. Taking the pilot survey apart, the main goal of each phase has been to expand the coverage of the QoG Expert Survey to more countries. Only very small changes have been made o the questionnaire (mainly by including additional questions).

Having described the data-collection, we turn to a discussion about the data. We have pooled data from the first, second, and third waves so it includes 1053 expert assessments for 135 countries (including two semi-sovereign territories: Hong Kong and Puerto Rico). We provide some basic facts about the pooled data and about the experts. Finally, we analyze how experts have answered the items in the questionnaire in order to evaluate potential respondent perception bias.

Questionnaire design

As already mentioned, the general purpose of the QoG Expert Survey is to measure the structure and behavior of public administration across countries. It uses the conceptual basis of Evans and Rauch's (1999; Rauch & Evans 2000) data on Weberian bureaucracies as a theoretical tool, but other perspectives such as New Public Management and administrative "impartiality" has also informed the questionnaire design (Pollitt & Bouckaert 2004; Rothstein & Teorell 2008).

Stensöta, Anders Sundell, Rickard Svensson and Lena Wängnerud at the Quality of Government Institute for invaluable inspiration, support and work in helping us putting together this survey.

Despite being condense, the questionnaire thus covers a variety of topics which are seen as relevant to the structure and functioning of 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. The full questionnaire is provided in Appendix A.

Two considerations motivating the questionnaire design deserve special attention. First, the questionnaire asks about perceptions rather than statements of facts. In this regard, it differs from the data collected by Evans and Rauch (1999; Rauch & Evans 2000) and is more in line with the general surge in expert polls on quality of government across the globe, such as those provided by the World Bank and Transparency International. Thus, for example, whereas Rauch and Evans (2000, 56) ask their respondents to state "approximately what proportion of the higher officials…enter the civil service via a formal examination system", with responses coded in percentages, we instead ask: "Thinking about the country you have chosen, how often would you say the following occurs today: Public sector employees are hired via a formal examination system", with responses ranging from 1 ("hardly ever") to 7 ("almost always").

The downside of this strategy is that the subjectively defined endpoints might introduce bias in the country-level estimates, particularly if experts have varying standards of what should be considered "common" or "uncommon". The reason we still opted for the perception strategy is twofold. First, our method enables us to use the same response scale for a large number of "factual" questions, rather than having to tailor the response categories uniquely for each individual item in the questionnaire. The overarching rationale here is thus questionnaire efficiency: we save both space and response time by using a more standardized question format. Second, we believe that even the most knowledgeable country experts are rarely in a position to correctly answer more than a handful of these questions with any precision. In other words, even the factual question format used by Evans and Rauch (1999) evokes informed guesswork on behalf of the experts. The QoG Expert Survey makes this guesswork more explicit from the outset by asking about overall perceptions rather than "correct" answers.

Also, the difference between the two question formats should not be exaggerated. At the end of the day, most of the questions have a factual basis in the sense that some answers for a given country are more correct than others. We are not primarily interested in perceptions per se, but in the reality that underlies these perceptions. As indicated by the assessments of respondent perception bias reported below, there are few instances where personal characteristics of the experts systematically predict how they place their respective countries. In other words, subjectively defined endpoints should not appear to be a serious threat to the validity of these measures.

Moreover, by using more than one expert per country, the cross-country results rely on the convergence of different expert perceptions. In practice, this involves relying on the mean estimate per country. These cross-country means are overall well correlated with other data sources with proxies for bureaucratic structure. In two publications Dahlström, Lapuente, and Teorell (2012) and Rothstein and Teorell (2012) conduct a cross-source validation of three indicates created of items from the QoG Expert Survey, and demonstrate there is no support for the presence of systematic measurement error in the QoG Expert Survey data.

The second design issue concerns how to label and select the *dramatis personae* of the inquiry. More precisely, should one ask about the public administration in general or about specific sectors or agencies? The survey could have been focused on a "core agency" in public administration, as did Evans and Rauch (1999), but it is challenging to define what should be considered the "core" of a state. Recall that Evans and Rauch (1999) had a particular outcome in mind when designing their study: that of attaining economic development. Our approach is more general. Apart from studying outcomes such as growth or economic development, the survey is designed to explore consequences for public opinion such as generalized trust and subjective well-being. For these types of outcomes the characteristics of street-level bureaucrats could be as important as those of senior officials, and what specific sector or agency within the public administration that should matter the most cannot be easily settled in advance (and might very well vary between countries). Thus, we opted for a "holistic take" on public administration, trying to gauge perceptions of its working in general (with one major exception: we explicitly exclude the military).

After pre-testing it in a pilot (see below), the term chosen to designate those persons within the public administration we inquire into was *public sector employee*. This is of course a

debatable solution. Most notably, there might be large variations across different types of public sector employees in a country, and the expert respondents might then run into difficulties when asked to provide one overall judgment. To off-set this problem somewhat, the survey contained the following clarification in the opening page of the questionnaire:

> When asking about public sector employees in this survey, we would like you to think about a typical person employed by the public sector in your country, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

This is of course more easily said than done, as is also indicated by the numerous comments on this particular issue provided by the respondents. By exploring the consistency and face validity of the data, however, we conclude that this strategy by and large worked well.

The Pilot Survey

For the pilot, conducted in the winter of 2007-2008, we opted for a very open format for recruiting experts: we simply "advertised" for respondents on our website (www.qog.pol.gu.se), and anyone could then supply their responses for any country in the world, free to their own choosing. In a couple of month's time, this generated 83 respondents from 31 countries worldwide, but with a heavy concentration (not surprisingly) to Sweden and the US (with 13 respondents each). The data from the pilot was used as a check on the feasibility of the project, and most importantly to calibrate the questionnaire.

Note that since several changes were made in the questionnaire after the pilot study, data from the pilot is not included in the pooled dataset.

The First Wave

After the pilot the first wave of the survey was administrated between September 2008 and May 2009. Although the theoretical scope of the survey is global in principle, we realized at this stage that there would be a trade-off between the number of countries we could include in the study, particularly from the developing world, and the information we could acquire on potential public administration experts. The solution to this problem that we opted for was to

select experts first, and then let the experts, by themselves choosing the country for which they wanted to provide their responses, determine the selection of countries.

Therefore, we assembled a list of persons registered with four international networks for public administration scholars: The Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe (NISPACEE), The European Group of Public Administration Scholars (EGPA), the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA), and the Structure and Organization of Government (SOG) Research Committee at IPSA. The homepages of these scholarly networks provided the bulk of names of public administration scholars that was sent the questionnaire, but we also did some complementary searches on the internet, drew from personal contacts of scholars at the QoG Institute, and used the list of experts recruited from the pilot survey. We contacted these persons by email, including some background information on the survey, a request to take part, together with a clickable link inside the email leading to the web-based questionnaire in English. The only incentives presented to participants were access to the data, a first-hand report, and the possibility of being invited to future conferences on the Quality of Government.

After three reminders, 498 or 39 percent of these 1288 experts had responded, providing responses for 54 countries. In order to cover some underrepresented small European states, and to enhance the coverage of countries with critically low response rates, we launched a renewed effort of data collection beginning of January 2009. This fresh sample was based on extended internet searches and personal contacts, with the addition of a snowballing component through which one responding expert could suggest other experts on his or her country. 30 additional valid responses (41.1 %) out of 73 sampled experts were collected this way, covering 9 countries (4 of which were not covered in the original sample). All in all, this resulted in a sample of 528 experts providing responses for 58 countries.

As should be expected from the sampling frame, Western Europe and Northern America together with post-communist Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union carry the weight of countries covered. Only seven non-Western and non-post-communist countries are covered by at least three respondents: India, Brazil, South Africa, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, and Turkey, the last four of which are OECD members. By and large, then, the sample of countries from the 2008-2009 survey was heavily geared towards the developed world.

The Second Wave

In order to cover countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, another wave of the QoG Expert Survey was launched in 2010. This time the sample was based on extended internet searches, primarily through university web sites. Experts were also contacted through national, regional and international organizations such as the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD), the Caribbean Center for Development Administration (CARICAD), Jamaica Social Investment Fund, Inter American Development Bank, Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP), Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and the African Training Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD). As in the 2008-2009 version of the survey, we also drew on personal contacts and a snowballing component through which one responding expert could suggest other experts on his or her country.

All in all, this resulted in a sample of 1414 experts, of which 432 or 31 percent responded between March and November 2010. However, for the sample of Latin America (which was the greatest sample) the response rates is more than ten percentage points higher compared the other three samples, 37.2 percentages. The lowest response rates are from the Middle East sample. Another 13 experts, who responded to an open link distributed to the Commonwealth Association for Public Administration and Management (CAPAM), were added which sums to 445 experts in the 2010 wave.

In the second wave, four new questions were added. The first of these aimed at measuring to what extent key ethnic and religious groups are represented in the public sector, while the following three new questions addressed the consequences for whistle blowers in the public sector, the transparency of the public sector and the efficiency of the media.

The second wave questionnaire was also translated into Spanish and French. In Latin America and the Caribbean the respondents were able to choose between the English and the Spanish version of the questionnaire. In Africa the respondents could choose between the English and the French version, and in Asia and the Middle East the English version was used. Two reminders followed the first mail.

In sum, many of the countries missing in the first survey are covered by the second survey. This is especially true for countries located in South America and Asia. However, African

countries south of the Sahara, and island states in the Pacific and the Caribbean, are still highly under-represented, and many times absent, in both survey waves. The second survey included answers from 445 experts while the first survey included 528 experts. In total the two periods of data collection included 973 expert assessments for 126 countries (including Hong Kong and Puerto Rico).

The Third Wave

Already later in 2010 a new data collection effort were made. The goal was both to include more African and Middle East countries in the survey, and to get more experts from countries already included in previous surveys.

Unlike Latin American and Asian universities, few African universities and universities in the Middle East have personal webpages for their staff, and as a result only few experts where recruited via our web search. Therefore, the third wave largely relied on personal networks and international organizations in order to find potential respondents.

The first round of surveys in this wave was sent out in June 2010 with an additional round in June 2011, for each round two reminders was sent, and the last was distributed in September 2011.

In order to increase the response rate each potential respondent was sent a personal e-mail with information about the survey a week before receiving the actual survey. In the second round (after June 2011), a letter containing information about the survey and its purpose was also sent out to the potential respondents in the Middle East. In cases where no post addresses where available an e-mail containing the same information was sent. The material sent to experts on the Middle Eastern countries was in English, and for the experts on African countries the e-mail and the survey was available in both English and French.

By the end of 2011, a total of 80 experts had responded increasing the number of experts on African countries from 45 to 123, and together with previous waves, covering a total of 30 countries in Africa. Unfortunately the survey was less successful when it came to recruiting experts in the Middle East with only one responding expert evaluating a country in that region.

The Pooled QoG Expert Survey Data

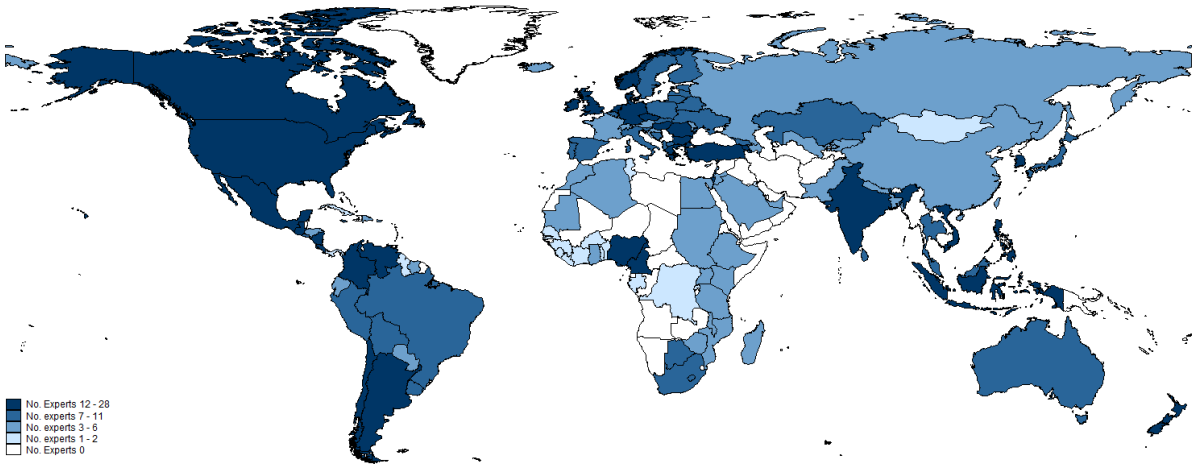
Data from the pooled QoG Expert Survey includes information for 135 countries and two semi-sovereign territories (Hong Kong and Puerto Rico). It is based on expert assessments from 1053 experts, with an average response time of 21 minutes. The mean number of experts per country in the dataset is 7.8 per country, but it is important to note that the number of experts per country varies substantially. Table 1 below summarizes the number of experts per country for the countries included, and appendix B contains detailed information about the number of experts per country. As reported in table 1, 28 of the countries included in the pooled QoG Expert Survey have less than 3 experts, while there are more than 7 experts in 65 countries.

Table1
Experts per country

Number of Experts	Countries
1 - 2	28
3 - 6	42
7 - 11	32
12 - 28	33
Total	135

Comment: The table summarizes the number of experts per country in the pooled QoG Expert Survey.

Figure 1
Countries covered by the QoG Expert Survey



Comment: Darker colors indicate more experts per country.

Figure 1 above visualizes the countries covered and the number of experts for each country. Darker colors indicate more experts per country.[2] It shows the pooled QoG Expert Survey has a broad coverage, including countries from all regions around the World. When looking at the number of experts there are however a bias towards Europe, North America and post-communist countries. Even though we have experts in a majority of the African countries, the numbers are still below 3 experts per country in several of them. In the Middle East we still have a fairly poor coverage.

Appendix C contains descriptive statistics for each item in the pooled QoG Expert Survey.

The Experts

The average expert in the pooled QoG Expert Survey is a 47 year old man (72 percent) with a PhD degree (72 percent). The experts also tend to both been born (88 percent) and live in (91 percent) the country for which she/he answers.

Starting from the second survey we also included questions about the experts employer. For the last two waves (second and third) the most common employer is a public university (44 percent), while NGO:s (13 percent), private universities (11 percent) and government ministries (9 percent) is also fairly common.

Appendix D provides more detailed information about the experts. In the next section we will evaluate if these background characteristics affect how the experts answer the QoG Expert Survey.

Respondent Perception Bias

Do expert characteristics somehow affect perceptions of bureaucratic structures? If perceptions vary systematically by observable expert characteristics, the extent to which they reflect a common underlying reality would be in doubt. That would for example imply that the estimate for a particular country is determined by the make-up of the sample of experts rather than by its bureaucratic structure or practices.

[2] Greenland, West Sahara and French Guyana have been left blank, as we have no data to support to which extent the bureaucracies in these areas correspond to the bureaucracies in Denmark, Morocco and France respectively.

To assess the risk of such perception bias, we have regressed all items of the survey questionnaire on all six expert characteristics for which we have data (see Appendix E). In order to assess differences in perceptions across different types of experts while holding the object of evaluation (i.e. the bureaucracy of a specific country) constant, these estimates exclusively rely on the within-country variation among experts (in technical terms, we control for country-fixed effects). With this control in place, there is still a tendency among government employees (for the waves in which this question was included) to assess their bureaucratic structures differently than non-government employees. Respondents assessing countries *in which they do not live* also perceive their bureaucracies different as compared to experts living in the country they assess.

The extent to which we find systematic tendencies of certain experts to deviate from the others of course varies by question. Two examples of questionnaire items that are particularly affected are question q3_g on whether there are changes in how fairly public sector employees treats some groups in society, and q8_b on whether they strive to implement the policies decided upon by the top political leadership. These particular questions thus seem to be more sensitive to respondent perception bias.

Although we must acknowledge that these systematic differences appear in the data, they are at the same time not very common. Out of all 385 statistical significance tests conducted in Appendix E, only some 20 percent are significant at the 95 % level. This of course larger than the 5 % we should expect just due to chance, but still in most instances expert characteristics do not seems to have influenced their perceptions.

Even more importantly, the differences when they appear are not very large in absolute terms. When it comes to relative differences in country scores, the results we obtain are extremely robust to these controls for expert characteristics (average country scores with and without controls for expert characteristics correlate at .99). By and large then, whereas these sources of perception bias introduce some noise in our data, they are not serious enough to question the overall validity of the data.

The Datasets

We provide two versions of the QoG Expert Survey data (see codebook). The first is an individual-level dataset, where all experts responding to any of the three waves of data

collection have been pooled. The second is a country-level dataset, where the mean across experts for each country with at least 3 respondents have been included. Included in this aggregated dataset are also the two indices of bureaucratic professionalism and closedness developed by Dahlström, Lapuente and Teorell (2012), and the index of impartiality developed by Rothstein and Teorell (2012), together with upper and lower 95 % confidence bounds.

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Appendix A

Appendix A contains screen shots of the survey as it looked to the responding experts, the first 10 screen shots are from third wave of the QoG Expert Survey.

The Third Wave

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QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT

Quality of Government - 2012

At the Quality of Government Institute at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, we seek to enhance research on quality of government -- how to get it and how it influences public policy. As part of this endeavor, we are conducting a web survey of a global panel of experts on the quality of government in various countries.

*The questionnaire only includes 17 groups of questions, and takes approximately *15 minutes* of your time to answer.*

All replies will be treated with strictest confidentiality, and your personal information will in no way be publicly revealed. As a participant, you will receive a first-hand report with the main results from the survey, and you may also access the data directly yourself.

Since a high response rate is critical for the quality of a survey like this, we would be very grateful if you took the time to fill out the questionnaire.

Country for which you want to provide your answers

All questions in this questionnaire pertain to the public sector employees of a specific country of your choice. This could be your country of birth, your country of residence, or any other country for which you perceive yourself most knowledgeable to provide answers.

When asking about public sector employees in this survey, we would like you to think about a typical person employed by the public sector in the country of your choice, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/ state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Please, choose the country for which you want to provide your answers:

1. Your country of selection: --No answer--

Comment: Each respondent may only answer to one country. We would like you to choose the country on which you are most knowledgeable.

The survey has 16 more questions of a total of 17. Next group

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Quality of Government - 2012

2. Thinking about the country you have chosen, how often would you say the following occurs today?

	Hardly ever 1	2	3	4	5	6	Almost always 7	No opinion
a. When recruiting public sector employees, the skills and merits of the applicants decide who gets the job?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. When recruiting public sector employees, the political connections of the applicants decide who gets the job?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Public sector employees are hired via a formal examination system?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. The top political leadership hires and fires senior public officials?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Senior public officials are recruited from within the ranks of the public sector?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Once one is recruited as a public sector employee, one stays a public sector employee for the rest of one's career?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Firms that provide the most favorable kickbacks to senior officials are awarded public procurement contracts in favor of firms making the lowest bid?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. When deciding how to implement policies in individual cases, public sector employees treat some groups in society unfairly?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. When granting licenses to start up private firms, public sector employees favor applicants with which they have strong personal contacts?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Senior officials have salaries that are comparable with the salaries of private sector managers with roughly similar training and responsibilities?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. The salaries of public sector employees are linked to appraisals of their performance?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. When found guilty of misconduct, public sector employees are reprimanded by proper bureaucratic mechanisms?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Previous group

The survey has 15 more questions of a total of 17.

Next group

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3. Still thinking about the country you have chosen to submit your answers for, how common would you say the following occurrences are today in that country as compared to 10 years ago?

	Much less common today 1	2	3	About as common as before 4	5	6	Much more common today 7	No opinion
a. When recruiting public sector employees, the skills and merits of the applicants decide who gets the job?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Public sector employees are hired via a formal examination system?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Senior officials have salaries that are comparable with the salaries of private sector managers with roughly similar training and responsibilities?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. The top political leadership hires and fires senior public officials?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Senior public officials are recruited from within the ranks of the public sector?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Once one is recruited as a public sector employee, one stays a public sector employee for the rest of one's career?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. When deciding how to implement policies in individual cases, public sector employees treat some groups in society unfairly?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Previous group

The survey has 14 more questions of a total of 17.

Next group

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By a common definition, impartiality implies that when implementing policies, public sector employees should not take anything about the citizen/case into consideration that is not stipulated in the policy.

4. Generally speaking, how often would you say that public sector employees today, in your chosen country, act *impartially* when deciding how to implement a policy in an individual case?

Hardly ever ← → Almost always

○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ No opinion

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

Much less common today ← About as common as before → Much more common today

○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ No opinion

Previous group

The survey has 12 more questions of a total of 17.

Next group

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6. 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:

Fill in the percentages for each question in the right column and make sure that all questions together add to 100 percent.

	Percent (%)
The needy poor	
People with kinship ties to the public employee	
Middlemen/consultants	
The public employee's own pocket	
The superiors of the public employee	
Others*	
Total:	
No opinion	☐

7. For the answer *others: please specify whom?**

Previous group

The survey has 10 more questions of a total of 17.

Next group

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Quality of Government - 2012

8. To what extent would you say the following applies today to the country you have chosen to submit your answers for?

	Not at all 1	2	3	4	5	6	To a very large extent 7	No opinion
a. Public sector employees strive to be efficient?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Public sector employees strive to implement the policies decided upon by the top political leadership?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Public sector employees strive to help citizens?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Public sector employees strive to follow rules?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Public sector employees strive to fulfill the ideology of the party/parties in government?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. The terms of employment for public sector employees are regulated by special laws that do not apply to private sector employees?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. The provision of public services is subject to competition from private sector companies, NGOs or other public agencies?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. The provision of public services is funded by user fees and/or private insurances rather than taxes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Women are proportionally represented among public sector employees?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Key ethnic and religious groups in society are proportionally represented among public sector employees?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Public sector employees risk severe negative consequences if they pass on information about abuses of public power to the media?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Government documents and records are open to public access?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Abuses of power within the public sector are likely to be exposed in the media?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Previous group

The survey has 9 more questions of a total of 17.

Next group

www.qog.pol.gu.se

GÖTEBORG UNIVERSITY

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QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT

Quality of Government - 2012

Finally, we would like to ask some questions about yourself

9. Are you a man or woman?

○ man ○ woman

10. What is your level of education? --No answer--

Mark the answer that You think most properly describes your education

11. Which year were you born?

(year: 19xx)

12. In which country were you born? --No answer--

13. In which country do you live today? --No answer--

14. Is your current employer located in the country for which you have submitted your answers? ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unemployed/Retired

15. Who do you work for? --No answer--

Please choose the response category that best describes your current employer

Previous group | The survey has 2 more questions of a total of 17. | Next group

www.qog.pol.gu.se

GÖTEBORG UNIVERSITY

THE QOG INSTITUTE
QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT

Quality of Government - 2012

Considerations about this survey?

Thank you for your interest and your participation in our study!

16. Please indicate who sent the link to this questionnaire to you:

- ○ Directly from the QoG Institute (j.teorell@pol.gu.se)
- ○ From an organization of scholars of which I am a member (e.g., CLAD, AMDIN, or other)
- ○ From someone else whom I know personally
- ○ From someone else whom I do not know

17. If you have any considerations about this survey, please write them down in the box below.

In order to submit your questionnaire, please press 'Answer'.

Previous group | Answer

www.qog.pol.gu.se

GÖTEBORG UNIVERSITY

THE QOG INSTITUTE
QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT

Quality of Government - 2010 - Expert Survey

websurvey
websurvey.textalk.se

We at the QoG Institute appreciate that you took the time and effort to respond to our web survey on attitudes toward QoG. Your answers are valuable for us.

As promised, you are entitled to receive (a) a report on the findings from the pilot, as well as (b) the raw data itself (in Stata format). Please let us know whether this would be of any interest to you.

If you would like the results from the Quality of Government Expert Survey

Would you like to receive the data and a written report?

○ Yes, please ○ No, thanks

To which e-mail address would you like to receive them?

Enter your e-mail address here:

Do you know anyone from your country who you think could contribute to the Quality of Government Expert Survey?

Please, fill in the name and the position of your suggested person

Please, fill in the e-mail address to the suggested participant

Thank you for your interest and your participation in our study.

All replies will be treated with strictest confidentiality, and personal information will in no way be publicly revealed.

Answer

www.qog.pol.gu.se

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST! If you have further questions or would like to receive more detailed information about this survey, please visit out homepage: www.qog.pol.gu.se

or contact:

Jan Teorell
jan.teorell@svet.lu.se
telephone: +46 (0) 46 222 80 93 or

Stefan Dahlberg
stefan.dahlberg@pol.gu.se
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Appendix B

Number of experts per country

Country	First wave	Second wave	Third wave	Total
Albania	11	0	0	11
Algeria	0	3	0	3
Argentina	0	17	0	17
Armenia	16	0	0	16
Australia	10	1	0	11
Austria	5	0	0	5
Azerbaijan	6	0	0	6
Bahamas	0	1	0	1
Bangladesh	0	6	0	6
Barbados	0	1	0	1
Belarus	9	0	0	9
Belgium	9	0	0	9
Benin	0	0	1	1
Bolivia	0	9	0	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	0	0	7
Botswana	0	3	6	9
Brazil	3	5	0	8
Bulgaria	22	0	0	22
Burkina Faso	0	1	0	1
Cameroon	0	2	10	12
Canada	13	5	0	18
Chile	0	17	0	17
China	1	3	0	4
Colombia	0	15	0	15
Congo (Kinshasa)	0	0	1	1
Costa Rica	0	14	0	14
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	2	2
Croatia	6	0	0	6
Cuba	0	1	0	1
Cyprus	2	0	0	2
Czech Republic	28	0	0	28
Denmark	13	0	0	13
Dominican Republic	0	5	0	5
Ecuador	0	5	0	5
Egypt	0	3	0	3
El Salvador	0	11	0	11
Estonia	10	0	0	10
Ethiopia	0	1	2	3

Country	First wave	Second wave	Third wave	Total
Finland	11	0	0	11
France	6	0	0	6
Gabon	0	1	0	1
Gambia	0	0	1	1
Georgia	8	0	0	8
Germany	12	0	0	12
Ghana	0	1	4	5
Greece	22	0	0	22
Guatemala	0	18	0	18
Guinea	0	1	1	2
Guyana	0	1	0	1
Honduras	0	3	0	3
Hong Kong	0	12	0	12
Hungary	15	0	0	15
Iceland	4	0	0	4
India	7	8	0	15
Indonesia	0	19	0	19
Ireland	16	0	1	17
Israel	0	15	0	15
Italy	7	0	0	7
Jamaica	0	9	0	9
Japan	9	0	0	9
Jordan	0	4	0	4
Kazakhstan	7	0	0	7
Kenya	0	0	4	4
Korea, South	7	8	0	15
Kuwait	0	2	0	2
Kyrgyzstan	6	0	0	6
Latvia	7	0	0	7
Lebanon	0	3	0	3
Lesotho	0	1	0	1
Liberia	0	0	1	1
Lithuania	11	0	0	11
Luxembourg	1	0	0	1
Macedonia	7	0	0	7
Madagascar	0	0	3	3
Malawi	0	3	1	4
Malaysia	0	8	0	8
Malta	4	0	0	4
Mauritania	0	3	0	3
Mauritius	1	1	1	3
Mexico	11	3	0	14
Moldova	0	3	0	3
Mongolia	0	2	0	2
Morocco	0	3	0	3

Country	First wave	Second wave	Third wave	Total
Mozambique	0	3	1	4
Nepal	0	5	0	5
Netherlands	14	0	0	14
New Zealand	12	0	0	12
Nicaragua	0	17	0	17
Nigeria	2	3	22	27
Norway	12	0	0	12
Pakistan	0	3	0	3
Panama	0	2	0	2
Paraguay	0	6	0	6
Peru	0	9	0	9
Philippines	0	15	0	15
Poland	11	0	0	11
Portugal	9	0	0	9
Puerto Rico	0	6	0	6
Romania	17	0	0	17
Russian Federation	6	0	0	6
Rwanda	0	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	4	0	4
Senegal	0	0	2	2
Serbia	2	1	0	3
Seychelles	0	1	0	1
Sierra Leone	0	1	0	1
Singapore	0	1	0	1
Slovakia	7	0	0	7
Slovenia	11	0	0	11
South Africa	4	5	2	11
Spain	7	0	0	7
Sri Lanka	0	8	0	8
St Lucia	0	1	0	1
Sudan	0	2	3	5
Suriname	0	3	0	3
Sweden	10	0	0	10
Switzerland	5	0	0	5
Taiwan	0	3	0	3
Tanzania	0	1	3	4
Thailand	0	10	0	10
Timor-Leste	0	1	0	1
Togo	0	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	1
Tunisia	0	1	0	1
Turkey	5	15	0	20
Uganda	0	2	3	5
Ukraine	11	0	0	11
United Arab Emirates	0	4	1	5

Country	First wave	Second wave	Third wave	Total
United Kingdom	11	1	0	12
United States	19	0	0	19
Uruguay	0	10	0	10
Uzbekistan	3	0	0	3
Venezuela	0	22	0	22
Vietnam	0	15	0	15
Zimbabwe	0	1	3	4
Total	**528**	**445**	**80**	**1053**

Appendix C

Descriptive statistics for the pooled QoG Expert Survey

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
How often today?						
q2_a	Overall	4.33	1.61	1.00	7.00	N = 1051
Skills and Merit?	Between		1.20	1.00	7.00	n = 135
	Within		1.10	0.11	7.59	T-bar = 7.79
q2_b	Overall	4.34	1.81	1.00	7.00	N = 1045
Political	Between		1.33	1.00	7.00	n = 134
connections?	Within		1.26	-0.48	7.90	T-bar = 7.80
q2_c	Overall	4.49	1.99	1.00	7.00	N = 1035
Formal	Between		1.60	1.00	7.00	n = 133
examininations?	Within		1.40	-0.51	9.84	T-bar = 7.78
q2_d	Overall	4.75	2.03	1.00	7.00	N = 1027
Hire and fire?	Between		1.35	1.00	7.00	n = 133
	Within		1.65	0.12	9.84	T-bar = 7.72
q2_e	Overall	4.69	1.61	1.00	7.00	N = 1024
Internal	Between		1.23	1.00	7.00	n = 134
recruitment?	Within		1.21	-0.42	9.31	T-bar = 7.64
q2_f	Overall	4.71	1.69	1.00	7.00	N = 1038
Lifelong carrers?	Between		1.30	1.00	7.00	n = 135
	Within		1.28	0.45	8.99	T-bar = 7.69
q2_g	Overall	4.00	1.94	1.00	7.00	N = 928
Kickbacks	Between		1.44	1.00	7.00	n = 131
pay-off?	Within		1.36	-0.60	8.00	T-bar = 7.08
q2_h	Overall	3.88	1.73	1.00	7.00	N = 1015
Unfair treatment?	Between		1.23	1.00	6.00	n = 133
	Within		1.38	-0.24	8.54	T-bar = 7.63
q2_i	Overall	4.04	1.97	1.00	7.00	N = 1006
Personal	Between		1.47	1.00	6.50	n = 133
contacts?	Within		1.49	-0.31	9.04	T-bar = 7.56
q2_j	Overall	3.16	1.72	1.00	7.00	N = 1024
Competitive	Between		1.23	1.00	7.00	n = 133
salaries?	Within		1.40	-0.29	8.37	T-bar = 7.70
q2_k	Overall	3.00	1.66	1.00	7.00	N = 1042
Performance	Between		1.12	1.00	7.00	n = 134
pay?	Within		1.34	-0.40	7.34	T-bar = 7.78
q2_l	Overall	4.29	1.84	1.00	7.00	N = 1029
Reprimands?	Between		1.33	1.00	7.00	n = 133
	Within		1.47	-0.44	8.93	T-bar = 7.74
10 years ago?						
q3_a	Overall	4.42	1.58	1.00	7.00	N = 1036
Skills and Merit?	Between		1.01	1.83	7.00	n = 132
	Within		1.31	-0.05	9.19	T-bar = 7.85

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
q3_b	Overall	4.52	1.64	1.00	7.00	N = 1029
Political connections?	Between		1.24	1.00	7.00	n = 133
	Within		1.26	0.09	9.30	T-bar = 7.74
q3_c	Overall	3.95	1.62	1.00	7.00	N = 1019
Formal examinination?	Between		1.08	1.00	7.00	n = 132
	Within		1.41	0.45	8.17	T-bar = 7.72
q3_d	Overall	4.37	1.58	1.00	7.00	N = 1018
Hire and fire?	Between		1.04	1.00	7.00	n = 131
	Within		1.41	-0.10	7.58	T-bar = 7.77
q3_e	Overall	3.97	1.37	1.00	7.00	N = 1020
Internal recruitment?	Between		0.89	1.83	7.00	n = 133
	Within		1.19	0.17	8.40	T-bar = 7.67
q3_f	Overall	3.71	1.52	1.00	7.00	N = 1030
Lifelong carrers?	Between		1.05	1.00	7.00	n = 133
	Within		1.32	-0.17	7.95	T-bar = 7.74
q3_g	Overall	3.91	1.46	1.00	7.00	N = 1005
Kickbacks pay-off?	Between		0.95	1.00	7.00	n = 133
	Within		1.27	0.01	7.91	T-bar = 7.56
q4	Overall	4.38	1.57	1.00	7.00	N = 1032
Impartial bureaucracy	Between		1.07	2.00	7.00	n = 134
today?	Within		1.20	-0.04	9.24	T-bar = 7.70
q5	Overall	4.22	1.40	1.00	7.00	N = 1039
10 years ago?	Between		0.99	1.00	7.00	n = 133
	Within		1.17	0.44	8.86	T-bar = 7.81
% of $ would reach?						
q6_a	Overall	52.04	30.29	0.00	100.00	N = 928
The needy poor?	Between		23.37	1.00	100.00	n = 130
	Within		21.27	-22.06	130.97	T-bar = 7.14
q6_b	Overall	11.32	12.84	0.00	100.00	N = 928
Pepole with Kinship?	Between		10.34	0.00	60.00	n = 130
	Within		10.20	-18.68	82.15	T-bar = 7.14
q6_c	Overall	14.65	12.24	0.00	90.00	N = 928
Middlemen/	Between		7.60	0.00	50.00	n = 130
Consultants?	Within		10.63	-11.35	80.37	T-bar = 7.14
q6_d	Overall	9.66	12.32	0.00	90.00	N = 928
Own Pocket?	Between		9.53	0.00	50.00	n = 130
	Within		9.43	-20.34	82.16	T-bar = 7.14
q6_e	Overall	8.14	10.05	0.00	75.00	N = 928
Superiors?	Between		7.40	0.00	36.67	n = 130
	Within		7.30	-18.52	46.48	T-bar = 7.14
q6_f	Overall	4.17	9.28	0.00	100.00	N = 928
Others?	Between		3.77	0.00	20.00	n = 130
	Within		8.69	-7.83	92.17	T-bar = 7.14

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
q6_g	Overall	99.98	0.66	80.00	100.00	N = 928
Total?	Between		0.16	98.18	100.00	n = 130
	Within		0.63	81.80	101.80	T-bar = 7.14
q6_h	Overall	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	N = 122
No opinion?	Between		0.00	1.00	1.00	n = 76
	Within		0.00	1.00	1.00	T-bar = 1.61
q8_a	Overall	4.28	1.55	1.00	7.00	N = 1048
Strive to be efficient?	Between		1.11	2.00	7.00	n = 135
	Within		1.19	0.39	8.23	T-bar = 7.76
q8_b	Overall	4.92	1.37	1.00	7.00	N = 1046
Implement political	Between		0.94	2.00	7.00	n = 135
policies?	Within		1.16	0.92	7.81	T-bar = 7.75
q8_c	Overall	4.31	1.47	1.00	7.00	N = 1045
Strive to help citizens?	Between		0.99	2.00	7.00	n = 135
	Within		1.15	0.58	8.19	T-bar = 7.74
q8_d	Overall	4.86	1.52	1.00	7.00	N = 1043
Strive to follow	Between		1.13	2.00	7.00	n = 135
the rules?	Within		1.14	0.86	8.14	T-bar = 7.73
q8_e	Overall	4.36	1.68	1.00	7.00	N = 1020
Fulfill ideology of	Between		1.18	1.00	7.00	n = 134
the politicians?	Within		1.39	-0.46	8.00	T-bar = 7.61
q8_f	Overall	5.74	1.50	1.00	7.00	N = 1024
Special laws?	Between		0.91	1.00	7.00	n = 135
	Within		1.33	0.56	8.41	T-bar = 7.59
q8_g	Overall	3.76	1.70	1.00	7.00	N = 1018
Competion from	Between		1.18	1.00	7.00	n = 135
private sector?	Within		1.45	-0.12	8.54	T-bar = 7.54
q8_h	Overall	3.22	1.55	1.00	7.00	N = 1004
Public service user	Between		1.02	1.00	7.00	n = 135
fees?	Within		1.36	-0.44	7.60	T-bar = 7.44
q8_i	Overall	4.15	1.80	1.00	7.00	N = 1032
Gender equality?	Between		1.28	1.00	7.00	n = 135
	Within		1.52	-0.18	7.99	T-bar = 7.64
q8_j	Overall	3.61	1.78	1.00	7.00	N = 495
Ethnic equality?	Between		1.33	1.00	7.00	n = 88
	Within		1.51	-0.39	7.72	T-bar = 5.63
q8_k	Overall	4.86	1.87	1.00	7.00	N = 510
Repercussions	Between		1.32	1.00	7.00	n = 90
for leaks?	Within		1.69	0.01	8.86	T-bar = 5.67
q8_l	Overall	3.56	1.79	1.00	7.00	N = 515
Freedom of	Between		1.37	1.00	7.00	n = 89
information?	Within		1.37	-0.50	8.38	T-bar = 5.79

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
q8_m	Overall	4.78	1.72	1.00	7.00	N = 516
Abuse is exposed?	Between		1.32	1.00	7.00	n = 90
	Within		1.39	0.72	8.28	T-bar = 5.73
q9	Overall	1.28	0.45	1.00	2.00	N = 1008
Gender of	Between		0.27	1.00	2.00	n = 132
The expert?	Within		0.41	0.45	2.22	T-bar = 7.64
q10	Overall	9.68	0.55	7.00	10.00	N = 1046
The experts	Between		0.41	8.00	10.00	n = 135
education?	Within		0.45	6.92	10.88	T-bar = 7.75
q11	Overall	1961.54	11.61	1930.00	1992.00	N = 1039
The experts year	Between		6.27	1941.00	1977.00	n = 135
of birth?	Within		10.20	1925.04	1990.54	T-bar = 7.70
q12	Overall	96.67	58.03	2.00	195.00	N = 1043
Where were you born?	Between		52.37	2.00	189.00	n = 135
	Within		24.57	-44.26	240.84	T-bar = 7.73
q13	Overall	97.86	57.88	2.00	195.00	N = 1045
Where do you live?	Between		52.66	3.00	192.00	n = 135
	Within		22.76	-56.89	254.13	T-bar = 7.74
q14	Overall	1.16	0.46	1.00	3.00	N = 514
Employed by	Between		0.27	1.00	2.00	n = 91
"local" employer?	Within		0.41	0.16	3.07	T-bar = 5.65
q15	Overall	5.69	2.07	1.00	9.00	N = 519
Who do you work for?	Between		1.73	1.33	9.00	n = 91
	Within		1.75	-0.06	10.36	T-bar = 5.70
q16	Overall	1.14	0.53	1.00	4.00	N = 518
Who sent you?	Between		0.37	1.00	3.00	n = 90
	Within		0.47	-0.36	3.94	T-bar = 5.76
oecd	Overall	0.34	0.47	0.00	1.00	N = 1053
OECD country?	Between		0.42	0.00	1.00	n = 135
	Within		0.00	0.34	0.34	T-bar = 7.8
eu27	Overall	0.28	0.45	0.00	1.00	N = 1053
EU 27 Country?	Between		0.40	0.00	1.00	n = 135
	Within		0.00	0.28	0.28	T-bar = 7.8
age	Overall	47.56	11.64	18.00	78.00	N = 1039
Age when	Between		6.36	32.50	69.00	n = 135
answering?	Within		10.20	18.56	84.06	T-bar = 7.70
i	Overall	6.78	5.20	1.00	28.00	N = 1053
	Between		3.06	1.00	14.50	n = 135
	Within		4.07	-6.72	20.28	T-bar = 7.8
nresp	Overall	12.56	6.48	1.00	28.00	N = 1053
Mean number of experts	Between		6.12	1.00	28.00	n = 135
/country	Within		0.00	12.56	12.56	T-bar = 7.8

Appendix D

Background information of the experts in the pooled QoG Expert Survey

Country of Selection	Freq.	Percent	Gender (mean)	Edu (mean)	Age (mean)	Lives in country	State employee (not university)
Albania	11	1.0	1.6	9.0	39.9	0.9	
Algeria	3	0.3	1.0	10.0	63.0	1.0	0.3
Argentina	17	1.6	1.4	9.5	50.2	0.8	0.2
Armenia	16	1.5	1.4	9.5	38.7	0.9	.
Australia	11	1.0	1.3	9.6	56.6	0.8	0.0
Austria	5	0.5	1.2	9.8	46.4	0.6	.
Azerbaijan	6	0.6	1.2	9.3	34.7	1.0	.
Bahamas	1	0.1	2.0	9.0	50.0	1.0	1.0
Bangladesh	6	0.6	1.0	9.8	50.2	0.7	0.3
Barbados	1	0.1	2.0	10.0	52.0	1.0	0.0
Belarus	9	0.9	1.1	9.6	37.9	0.8	.
Belgium	9	0.9	1.3	9.8	42.3	0.9	.
Benin	1	0.1	1.0	10.0	41.0	1.0	0.0
Bolivia	9	0.1	1.4	9.0	45.9	0.9	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	0.7	1.3	8.9	36.1	1.0	.
Botswana	9	0.9	1.4	9.6	47.6	1.0	0.0
Brazil	8	0.8	1.3	9.6	54.0	1.0	0.2
Bulgaria	22	2.1	1.5	9.9	50.6	1.0	.
Burkina Faso	1	0.1	1.0	10.0	59.0	1.0	0.0
Cameroon	12	1.1	1.2	9.9	48.8	0.9	0.2
Canada	18	1.7	1.0	9.8	52.9	0.9	0.6
Chile	17	1.6	1.2	9.4	48.6	0.9	0.1
China	4	0.4	1.5	10.0	32.5	0.5	0.0
Colombia	15	1.4	1.2	9.7	45.1	0.9	0.0
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	0.1	.	10.0	58.0	1.0	0.0
Costa Rica	14	1.3	1.2	9.3	49.6	1.0	0.1
Cote d'Ivoire	2	0.2	1.0	10.0	46.0	1.0	0.0
Croatia	6	0.6	1.7	9.7	40.3	1.0	.
Cuba	1	0.1	1.0	10.0	58.0	1.0	1.0
Cyprus	2	0.2	1.5	9.5	43.5	1.0	.
Czech Republic	28	2.7	1.5	9.8	46.6	1.0	.
Denmark	13	1.2	1.4	9.9	49.3	0.9	.
Dominican Republic	5	0.5	1.3	9.0	46.8	0.8	0.4
Ecuador	5	0.5	1.2	8.8	41.2	1.0	0.0
Egypt	3	0.3	2.0	10.0	59.0	0.7	0.0
El Salvador	11	1.0	1.1	9.3	54.4	0.8	0.2
Estonia	10	1.0	1.7	9.6	45.0	0.9	.

Country of Selection	Freq.	Percent	Gender (mean)	Edu (mean)	Age (mean)	Lives in country	State employee (not university)
Ethiopia	3	0.3	1.0	10.0	53.0	1.0	0.0
Finland	11	1.0	1.3	9.9	50.5	0.9	.
France	6	0.6	1.3	10.0	44.7	0.8	.
Gabon	1	0.1	1.0	9.0	51.0	0.0	0.0
Gambia	1	0.1	1.0	10.0	38.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	8	0.8	1.3	9.5	43.8	1.0	.
Germany	12	1.1	1.0	9.8	48.9	0.9	.
Ghana	5	0.5	1.2	9.6	41.6	0.8	0.0
Greece	22	2.1	1.3	9.9	35.5	0.6	.
Guatemala	18	1.7	1.2	9.3	43.9	0.8	0.2
Guinea	2	0.2	1.0	9.0	43.5	1.0	0.0
Guyana	1	0.1	1.0	10.0	69.0	0.0	1.0
Honduras	3	0.3	1.0	9.3	47.0	1.0	0.0
Hong Kong	12	1.1	1.2	10.0	54.1	1.0	0.0
Hungary	15	1.4	1.3	9.9	52.7	0.9	.
Iceland	4	0.4	1.3	9.8	53.3	1.0	.
India	15	1.4	1.4	9.9	50.9	0.8	0.0
Indonesia	19	1.8	1.2	9.6	47.3	0.8	0.2
Ireland	17	1.6	1.2	9.9	44.0	0.9	1.0
Israel	15	1.4	1.2	9.7	50.3	1.0	0.0
Italy	7	0.7	1.3	10.0	45.9	0.9	.
Jamaica	9	0.9	1.4	9.0	48.0	0.9	0.2
Japan	9	0.9	1.0	9.6	50.6	0.9	.
Jordan	4	0.4	1.3	10.0	48.8	1.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	7	0.7	1.4	9.9	43.4	1.0	.
Kenya	4	0.4	1.5	9.8	47.0	0.8	0.0
Korea. South	15	1.4	1.1	10.0	51.7	1.0	0.0
Kuwait	2	0.2	1.0	10.0	46.0	1.0	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	6	0.6	1.3	9.2	40.8	1.0	.
Latvia	7	0.7	1.7	9.7	49.7	1.0	.
Lebanon	3	0.3	1.7	9.3	52.3	1.0	0.0
Lesotho	1	0.1	2.0	9.0	51.0	1.0	0.0
Liberia	1	0.1	1.0	9.0	52.0	1.0	0.0
Lithuania	11	1.0	1.4	10.0	48.6	1.0	.
Luxembourg	1	0.1	2.0	8.0	45.0	1.0	.
Macedonia	7	0.7	1.4	9.4	37.3	1.0	.
Madagascar	3	0.3	1.0	9.3	43.3	1.0	0.3
Malawi	4	0.4	1.0	9.3	56.8	0.8	0.3
Malaysia	8	0.8	1.4	9.8	47.0	1.0	0.4
Malta	4	0.4	1.0	9.8	50.0	1.0	.
Mauritania	3	0.3	1.0	9.0	43.3	1.0	0.7
Mauritius	3	0.3	1.3	10.0	52.0	0.3	0.0
Mexico	14	1.3	1.1	9.9	45.6	0.7	0.0
Moldova	3	0.3	1.0	9.3	57.7	1.0	0.0

Country of Selection	Freq.	Percent	Gender (mean)	Edu (mean)	Age (mean)	Lives in country	State employee (not university)
Mongolia	2	0.2	1.5	9.5	45.5	1.0	0.0
Morocco	3	0.3	1.3	9.7	58.0	1.0	1.0
Mozambique	4	0.4	1.0	9.5	45.0	1.0	0.3
Nepal	5	0.5	1.2	9.4	54.8	1.0	0.0
Netherlands	14	1.3	1.0	9.9	54.2	1.0	.
New Zealand	12	1.1	1.2	9.9	53.0	1.0	.
Nicaragua	17	1.6	1.2	9.3	41.3	0.9	0.1
Nigeria	27	2.6	1.1	9.9	50.8	0.8	0.1
Norway	12	1.1	1.2	9.9	55.6	1.0	.
Pakistan	3	0.3	1.3	10.0	48.3	1.0	0.0
Panama	2	0.2	2.0	8.0	55.0	1.0	0.0
Paraguay	6	0.6	1.2	9.0	41.2	1.0	0.3
Peru	9	0.9	1.2	9.0	46.0	0.9	0.1
Philippines	15	1.4	1.4	9.7	53.1	1.0	0.1
Poland	11	1.0	1.6	9.7	39.5	0.9	.
Portugal	9	0.9	1.4	10.0	46.2	1.0	.
Puerto Rico	6	0.6	1.2	9.8	56.3	1.0	0.0
Romania	17	1.6	1.5	9.8	41.0	1.0	.
Russian Federation	6	0.6	1.8	10.0	40.7	0.8	.
Rwanda	1	0.1	1.0	9.0	48.0	1.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	4	0.4	1.3	10.0	44.0	0.8	0.0
Senegal	2	0.2	1.0	10.0	48.0	1.0	0.0
Serbia	3	0.3	1.3	9.7	38.3	1.0	0.0
Seychelles	1	0.1	1.0	9.0	45.0	1.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	1	0.1	.	9.0	52.0	1.0	1.0
Singapore	1	0.1	.	9.0	64.0	1.0	1.0
Slovakia	7	0.7	1.3	9.9	56.2	0.9	.
Slovenia	11	1.0	1.2	10.0	45.4	0.9	.
South Africa	11	1.0	1.4	9.9	52.2	1.0	0.1
Spain	7	0.7	1.4	9.9	37.6	0.9	.
Sri Lanka	8	0.8	1.0	9.4	54.1	1.0	0.1
St Lucia	1	0.1	1.0	9.0	45.0	1.0	1.0
Sudan	5	0.5	1.2	9.8	42.0	0.6	0.2
Suriname	3	0.3	1.3	9.0	38.3	1.0	0.0
Sweden	10	1.0	1.3	9.7	49.0	1.0	.
Switzerland	5	0.5	1.0	10.0	50.4	1.0	.
Taiwan	3	0.3	1.0	10.0	55.3	1.0	0.0
Tanzania	4	0.4	1.0	9.5	47.0	0.8	0.0
Thailand	10	1.0	1.4	10.0	51.3	0.8	0.0
Timor-Leste	1	0.1	2.0	9.0	50.0	1.0	0.0
Togo	1	0.1	1.0	10.0	39.0	0.0	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0.1	2.0	10.0	53.0	1.0	0.0
Tunisia	1	0.1	1.0	10.0	45.0	1.0	0.0
Turkey	20	2.0	1.3	10.0	45.3	1.0	0.1

Country of Selection	Freq.	Percent	Gender (mean)	Edu (mean)	Age (mean)	Lives in country	State employee (not university)
Uganda	5	0.5	1.0	10.0	46.2	0.4	0.0
Ukraine	11	1.0	1.6	10.0	45.6	1.0	.
United Arab Emirates	5	0.5	1.0	10.0	48.2	0.8	0.2
United Kingdom	12	1.1	1.3	9.9	51.3	0.8	0.0
United States	19	1.8	1.2	10.0	58.9	1.0	.
Uruguay	10	1.0	1.3	9.4	48.2	1.0	0.2
Uzbekistan	3	0.3	1.3	10.0	47.7	1.0	.
Venezuela	22	2.1	1.3	9.6	49.1	1.0	0.1
Vietnam	15	1.4	1.3	9.3	42.4	1.0	0.1
Zimbabwe	4	0.4	1.5	9.3	35.3	0.8	0.0
Total first	528	50.1	1.3	9.8	46.5	0.9	n/a
Total second	445	42.3	1.2	9.5	49.0	0.9	0.1
Total third	80	7.6	1.1	9.8	46.7	0.8	0.1
Total	**1053**	**100**	**1.28**	**9.68**	**47.56**	**0.91**	**0.12**

Comment: Gender is coded 1 for men and 2 for women. The response categories for education were as follows: 1 "None". 2 "Incomplete primary". 3 "Primary completed". 4 "Incompleted secondary". 5 "Secondary completed". 6 "Post-secondary trade/vocational school". 7 "University undergraduate degree incomplete". 8 "University undergraduate degree completed". 9 "Master" and 10 "PhD". The variable "Lives in country" is coded as 1 if the experts' country of residence today equals the country of selection for the survey and 0 otherwise. "State employee" is a dichotomous variable coded as 1 if the experts are working for: "The current executive (presidential administration/cabinet)". "A ministry. board or agency within the central government". "A ministry. board or agency within the regional/local government". "A state-owned enterprise or another branch of the public administration as" and coded as 0 if the experts are working for: "A public university". "A private university". "A private sector company". "An NGO or a non-profit private organization" or "Other". The question about who the experts worked for was not included in the first wave. as a consequence "State employee" only describes who experts in the second and third survey worked for.

Appendix E

Testing for respondent perception bias

	q2_a	q2_a	q2_b	q2_b	q2_c	q2_c	q2_d	q2_d
Sex	0.04	0.20	0.12	0.10	-0.05	0.25	-0.11	0.05
Has a phd	-0.04	0.09	0.11	-0.02	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.21
Date of Birth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Not Born in Country	-0.05	-0.15	-0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.393*	0.33
Not Living in Country	-0.04	0.31	0.13	-0.04	-0.60***	-0.31	0.57**	0.56
Gov. Employee	---	0.53***	---	-0.54**	---	0.16	---	-0.32
N (n)	107 (948)	64 (443)	107 (943)	64 (440)	107 (934)	64 (437)	107 (926)	64 (429)

	q2_e	q2_e	q2_f	q2_f	q2_g	q2_g	q2_h	q2_h
Sex	-0.06	0.12	0.04	0.42**	0.12	0.19	-0.08	-0.15
Has a phd	0.00	0.07	-0.15	-0.15	0.14	0.00	0.15	0.03
Date of Birth	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Not Born in Country	0.05	0.16	0.12	-0.02	0.05	-0.28	-0.03	-0.09
Not Living in Country	-0.28	-0.11	0.07	0.29	0.33*	0.06	0.21	0.05
Gov. Employee		0.35	---	0.01	---	-0.82***	---	-0.99***
N (n)	107 (924)	64 (434)	107 (935)	64 (435)	107 (835)	64 (389)	107 (917)	64 (389)

	q2_i	q2_i	q2_j	q2_j	q2_k	q2_k	q2_l	q2_l
Sex	0.36***	0.09	0.23*	0.19	0.17	-0.03	-0.13	0.09
Has a phd	0.29*	0.09	0.11	0.34*	-0.12	0.09	-0.01	0.11
Date of Birth	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01*	-0.01	-0.02***	-0.02***
Not Born in Country	-0.01	-0.20	0.05	0.02	-0.26	-0.26	-0.07	0.09
Not Living in Country	0.46**	0.33	0.03	-0.26	-0.32*	-0.35	-0.38*	-0.10
Gov. Employee	---	-0.75***	---	-0.15	---	0.20	---	0.55**
N (n)	107 (907)	64 (427)	107 (927)	64 (427)	107 (941)	64 (435)	107 (930)	64 (440)

	q3_a	q3_a	q3_b	q3_b	q3_c	q3_c	q3_d	q3_d
Sex	0.08	0.26	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.51**	-0.16	-0.14
Has a phd	-0.15	0.16	0.07	0.07	-0.09	0.21	-0.02	-0.18
Date of Birth	0.01*	0.01*	0.01*	0.01*	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.02**
Not Born in Country	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.32*	0.32	0.16	0.06
Not Living in Country	-0.10	-0.03	-0.31*	-0.56**	0.06	-0.24	0.20	0.09
Gov. Employee	---	0.76***	---	0.25	---	-0.04	---	0.015
N (n)	107 (940)	64 (440)	107 (931)	64 (440)	107 (926)	64 (435)	107 (923)	64 (434)

	q3_e	q3_e	q3_f	q3_f	q3_g	q3_g	q4	q4
Sex	0.198*	0.43**	-0.14	-0.25	0.24**	-0.31	0.05	-0.05
Has a phd	-0.10	-0.08	0.03	-0.04	-0.16	-0.38*	-0.21*	-0.06
Date of Birth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Not Born in Country	-0.07	-0.20	-0.13	-0.20	0.12	0.21	0.08	0.11
Not Living in Country	-0.03	-0.05	-0.23	0.04	0.36**	0.60**	-0.32*	-0.23
Gov. Employee	---	0.58**	---	0.18	---	-1.06***	---	0.26
N (n)	107 (924)	64 (430)	107 (933)	64 (434)	107 (909)	64 (438)	107 (932)	64 (427)

	q5	q5	q6_a	q6_a	q8_a	q8_a	q8_b	q8_b
Sex	0.01	-0.22	-5.83***	-2.75	0.09	0.11	0.210**	0.30*
Has a phd	0.06	0.22	-1.08	-1.76	-0.24**	-0.13	-0.11	-0.15
Date of Birth	0.00	0.01	-0.06	-0.15	-0.01***	-0.01	-0.01**	-0.01*
Not Born in Country	0.01	0.14	-0.44	1.43	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.06
Not Living in Country	-0.282*	-0.11	1.96	9.95**	-0.26	0.25	-0.03	0.30
Gov. Employee	---	0.41*	---	5.53	---	0.67***	---	0.51**
N (n)	107 (939)	64 (436)	107 (841)	64 (438)	107 (946)	64 (401)	107 (945)	64 (441)

	q8_c	q8_c	q8_d	q8_d	q8_e	q8_e	q8_f	q8_f
Sex	0.16	0.250*	-0.05	0.26*	0.22*	0.14	0.08	0.25
Has a phd	-0.20*	-0.07	-0.20*	-0.21	-0.21	-0.30	0.00	-0.28
Date of Birth	-0.01**	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01**	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Not Born in Country	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.12	-0.13	0.02	0.16	0.14
Not Living in Country	-0.22	-0.14	-0.45***	-0.10	0.06	-0.24	-0.20	-0.22
Gov. Employee	---	0.56***	---	0.32	---	0.12	---	-0.20
N (n)	107 (944)	64 (440)	107 (941)	64 (441)	107 (924)	64 (439)	107 (928)	64 (428)

	q8_g	q8_g	q8_h	q8_h	q8_i	q8_i	q8_j	q8_j
Sex	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.01	-0.02	-0.08	-0.18	-0.18
Has a phd	0.04	-0.11	0.22	0.04	-0.37**	-0.377*	-0.44**	-0.44**
Date of Birth	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Not Born in Country	0.16	0.68***	-0.03	-0.07	-0.13	-0.20	-0.58**	-0.57**
Not Living in Country	-0.25	-0.29	-0.17	-0.43	-0.19	-0.04	0.05	0.06
Gov. Employee	---	0.10	---	-0.39	---	-0.09	---	-0.12
N (n)	107 (919)	64 (433)	107 (906)	64 (434)	107 (932)	64 (425)	107 (431)	64 (436)

	q8_k	q8_k	q8_l	q8_l	q8_m	q8_m
Sex	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.00	-0.03
Has a phd	-0.07	-0.18	-0.18	-0.11	-0.10	-0.12
Date of Birth	-0.01	-0.02*	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Not Born in Country	-0.40	-0.37	-0.09	-0.09	-0.14	-0.13
Not Living in Country	-0.90***	-0.86**	0.16	0.18	0.46*	0.52*
Gov. Employee	---	-0.54*	---	0.48*	---	0.27
N (n)	63 (444)	64 (422)	64 (450)	64 (434)	64 (450)	64 (439)