

Index

- accountability
 - evaluation 48–9
 - and self-governance, Belgium 184–6, 234–5
- Alesina, A. 21, 228
- Angeletos, G.-M. 21
- anti-corruption agencies, limits of 225
 - see also* corruption
- Arlacchi, P. 145, 168
- Arneson, R. 29
- Azfar, O. 59

- Badescu, G. 211
- Bagnasco, A. 141
- Bandura, R. 42
- Banfield, E. 144
- Barca, F. 5
- Barry, B. 28, 29
- Becker, G. 21
- Belgium, variation in sub-national QoG, Flanders and Wallonia (case study) 175–99
 - administration merger, Wallonia, problems with 185–6
 - clientelism 179, 186–7, 189
 - contractual employment and partisan recruitment 188
 - corruption 180–81, 187
 - corruption tolerance 183–4
 - cultural differences 183–4
 - demographics 177
 - e-government development and implementation 190
 - economic development 177, 178, 184
 - education service quality 181–2
 - experts' comments on EQI ranking 179
 - experts' knowledge and position 184–91
 - federalization 176–7, 184
 - future research 184
 - GDP growth rate 177, 178
 - government quality 177–82
 - historical indicators 182–3
 - hospital management, Wallonia 185
 - housing code and linguistic discrimination 179–80
 - impartiality 179–80
 - linguistic discrimination 179–80, 182
 - macro-level statistics 177, 178, 184
 - media role 191
 - ministerial cabinets and clientelism 187, 189
 - overview 176–7
 - partitocracy claims 186
 - political parties and elected representatives 186–7
 - population 177
 - poverty risk 177, 178
 - public administration reforms 185–6, 189–90
 - public sector employment practices and hiring 188, 231
 - public services quality 181–2
 - self-governance and accountability 184–6, 234–5
 - structure and competency division 176–7, 184–6
 - unemployment 177, 178
 - voting system, mandatory 187
 - whistleblowing protection 180, 190–91, 230
 - see also* Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study); sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index)
- Billiet, J. 183, 191, 195
- Borcan, Oana 200–221, 223, 227, 228
- Brans, M. 183, 187, 188, 189, 192, 195

- Bratton, M. 23
- bribe taking 5, 6
see also corruption
- Bulgaria, Severozapaden case study
223, 231, 233
- Bull, M. 169
- bureaucratic effectiveness as pillar of
QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
see also evaluation at national level
- Carothers, T. 18, 23
- centralization effects
and regional ranking, Romania 201
sub-national dimension of QoG
12–13
sub-national level and EQI 72
see also decentralization
- Chang, E. 23, 146
- Charron, Nicholas 37–174, 178, 182,
183, 201, 223, 225, 226, 228–9,
230
- child mortality rates, relationship with
QoG 58–9, 112, 130
see also evaluation at national level
- Choe, Y. 25
- church attendance, Italy 156, 157, 158,
173
- civiness and QoG, Italy 144–6, 156–8
- civil society, Romania 211–12, 217,
227
- clientelism
Belgium 179, 186–7, 189
and preferential voting, Italy 146
- cluster analysis
evaluation at national level 47,
50–51, 66
Italy 142, 143
- coalition size, effects of
Italy 154–5, 173
see also government
- composite indicators 42–3, 46
see also evaluation at national level
- conceptualizing QoG 16–34
corruption as abuse of public
power, definition problems
22–3
corruption, arguments for positive
effects 19
corruption control and economic
growth 19
corruption and democracy 25
corruption and newly democratized
countries 25
corruption and size of government
21–2
definitions 20, 26–31
democracy and free and fair
elections 25–6
democratization aid and sequencing
18
democratization effects 17–18
good governance concept 16, 20,
26–7
government size, effects of 21–2
human well-being and QoG 19–20,
24
impartiality measurement 31
impartiality and objectivity,
differences between 30–31
impartiality in public power
28–31
institutional approach to social
sciences, effects of 17
marketization shortcomings 18
normative theory 27–30
policies, substance of content of
28–9
policy background 17–18
political legitimacy 19–20
QoG as absence of corruption,
problems with 22–3
QoG as democracy 24–6
QoG as government efficiency 26
rule of law and equality before the
law 24
rule of law, QoG as 23–4
'sound policies' concept 20–21
universalism and institutional
configurations 27–8
confidence intervals around regional
estimates 102–4, 129–30
corruption
as abuse of public power, definition
problems 22–3
actions to fight 13–14
anti-corruption agencies, limits of
225
arguments for positive effects 19
Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia
(case study) 180–81, 187

- bribe taking 5, 6
- control and economic growth 19
- control evaluation 48–9
- and democracy 25
- level as pillar of QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
- and newly democratized countries 25
- organized crime effects, Italy 145, 158–9
- political corruption, Italy 146
- procurement policies 13
- Romania, Nord Vest and
 - Bucharest-Ilfov 201, 205, 208, 209, 210, 214–17
- and size of government 21–2
- Stockholm Programme 3
- sub-national level and EQI 79–83, 118, 121
- tolerance, Belgium 183–4
- top-down measures to bottom-up pressures, suggested move from 224–7
- understanding of, and composite indicators 42
- understanding of, and single-source indicators 41
- crime
 - organized crime effects, Italy 145, 158–9
 - see also* corruption
- Cronbach, L. 91–2
- cultural differences
 - Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia 183–4
 - cross-border learning, and ethno-linguistic diversity recommendation 228–9
 - ethnic diversity, Romania 202, 203, 204, 207, 228
 - see also* language
- Czech Republic, Jihozapad case study 223, 227, 228, 233
- Dahl, R. 28
- Dahlström, C. 230, 232
- Daniele, V. 158, 170
- De la Croix, D. 182
- De Sousa, L. 225, 231
- De Winter, L. 186, 187
- decentralization 108–9
 - federalization, Belgium 176–7, 184
 - and regional authority index (RAI) 108–9
 - see also* centralization
- definitions
 - corruption as abuse of public power, definition problems 22–3
 - of QoG 20, 26–31
- Deininger, K. 24
- Del Monte, A. 146
- democracy
 - and corruption 25
 - democratization aid and sequencing 18
 - democratization effects 17–18
 - demographic characteristics and QoG questions, relationship between 90–91, 118, 119, 127–8
 - electoral institutions' strength as pillar of QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
 - and free and fair elections 25–6
 - QoG as 24–6
- demographic differences
 - Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia 177
 - Italy, Bolzano and Campania 147
- development measures
 - e-government development and implementation, Belgium 190
 - and QoG empirical relationship 54–60
 - sub-national level and EQI 110–12, 130
 - see also* economic development
- Dewatripont, M. 182
- Diamond, L. 17–18
- Dijkstra, Lewis 3–15
- Dinescu, M. 223, 227, 228
- direct transfer dependence, Italy, Campania 164–6
- Dogaru, I. 220
- Dowding, K. 26
- Dworkin, R. 29
- e-government development and implementation
 - Belgium 190

- see also* development measures; Internet use
- Easterly, W. 225
- economic development
 - Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia 177, 178, 184
 - and corruption control 19
 - responsibilities, Italy, Campania 164–5
 - see also* development measures
- education *see* public education system
- Eek, D. 56
- electoral system
 - and corruption, sub-national level and EQI 89–90, 122
 - Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study) 146, 173
 - voting system, mandatory, Belgium 187
 - see also* government; political parties
- employment *see* public sector
 - employment and hiring practices
- Erlingsson, G. 229
- Estefanía, J. 230, 233
- Estonia case study 223, 226
- ethnic diversity *see* cultural differences
- Eugène, B. 181–2
- European Union
 - accession and FDI, Romania 214, 227
 - Convergence region, Italy as 165–6
 - rankings *see* ranking of EU countries
- European Union and sub-national dimension of QoG 3–15
 - administrative capacity building, support for 14
 - Anti-corruption Report 13
 - bribe taking 5, 6
 - centralization effects 12–13
 - corruption, actions to fight 13–14
 - corruption issues 5–6
 - corruption and Stockholm Programme 3
 - country variation analysis, reasons for 12–13
 - EU Cohesion Policy 14
 - measurement and monitoring benefits 4
 - outside pressure sources 4–5
 - peer pressure sources 4
 - petty corruption 5
 - public administration 10–12
 - public expenditure management 12–13
 - public procurement policies and corruption 13
 - regionalization effects 12–13
 - relevance of 3–5
 - trust levels in police and legal system 6–7
 - trust levels in political system 7–10
 - whistleblower protection 13
- Euwema, M. 176, 191, 193
- evaluation at national level 37–69
 - accountability evaluation 48–9
 - bureaucratic effectiveness as pillar of QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
 - child mortality rates, relationship with QoG 58–9, 112, 130
 - cluster analysis 47, 50–51, 66
 - composite indicators 42–3, 46
 - composite indicators, and addition of new countries 43
 - composite indicators, problems with 42–3
 - corruption control evaluation 48–9
 - corruption level as pillar of QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
 - corruption, understanding of, and composite indicators 42
 - corruption, understanding of, and single-source indicators 41
 - coverage of multiple concepts by one source 46
 - democratic electoral institutions' strength as pillar of QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
 - development measures and QoG empirical relationship 54–60
 - expert-based measurements 44–5
 - expert-based measurements, and lack of transparency 45
 - external strength of data 46
 - free-rider problem 43, 44
 - GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) 55
 - GDP per capita, relationship with QoG 54–5, 57, 112

- government effectiveness evaluation 48–9
- income inequality, relationship with QoG 57–8, 112, 130
- indicator choice 45–7
- indicators, evaluation of 38–9, 40
- internal strength of data 45–6
- measures, evaluation of 37–41
- measures, weaknesses in 39
- merging national and regional data to create EQI 98–102
- perception-based measures 39–41
- population size, relationship with QoG 59–60, 130
- random/representative samples 44
- rankings of EU countries 47–54
- rankings over time 51–4
- rule of law evaluation 48–9
- rule of law and impartiality of application as pillar of QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
- sensitivity analysis 46, 47, 67–8
- single-source indicators 41
- social capital, relationship with QoG 56–7
- timeframe limitations 39, 46
- validity of data 46
- world average comparison 50–51
see also sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index)
- Evans, P. 230
- expert knowledge
EQI ranking comments, Belgium 179
- expert-based measurements, evaluation at national level 44–5
- and position, Belgium 184–91
- ranking as perceived by, Romania 204–5
- factor analysis, sub-national level and EQI 92, 121
- Farcasanu, D. 215
- Fartusnic, C. 217
- federalization *see* decentralization
- financial accountability
lack of, Italy, Campania 166
- public administration, expenditure management 12–13
- public sector debt, Italy 166
see also GDP per capita
- financial crisis effects, Romania 204–5
- Fraser Institute 40
- free-rider problem 43, 44
- Freedom House (FH) 40, 41, 44, 45
- Fukuyama, F. 16, 24, 26
- future research
assessment of QoG differences across Europe 223
- Belgium, variation in sub-national QoG, Flanders and Wallonia 184
- sub-national level and EQI 109, 114
- Galbraith, J. 130
- Gambetta, D. 145
- Ganea, L. 219
- Garcilazo, E. 130
- GDP per capita
Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia 177, 178
- Italy, Bolzano and Campania 150–51, 165–6
- in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) 55
- QoG, relationship with 54–5, 57, 112
- Romania, Nord Vest and Bucharest-Ilfov 202, 203, 205
see also financial accountability
- Germany, EQI within-country variation, East and West Germany 109–10
- Gilley, B. 19
- Ginsburgh, V. 182
- Global Corruption Barometer (TI) 40
- Golden, M. 146, 169, 173
- good governance concept 16, 20, 26–7
- Goodin, R. 28
- Göransson, M. 196
- government
accountability and self-governance, Belgium 184–6, 234–5
- coalition size, effects of, Italy 154–5, 173
- effectiveness evaluation 48–9
- efficiency, QoG as 26

- ministerial cabinets and clientelism, Belgium 187, 189
- parliamentary fractionalization, Italy, Bolzano and Campania 153, 154, 173
- parties, number of, effects of, Italy 153, 154, 155, 173
- political differences, Italy, Bolzano and Campania 147–8
- quality, Belgium 177–82
- size, effects of 21–2
- World bank, Governance Indicators (WGI) *see* World bank, Governance Indicators (WGI) *see also* electoral system; political institutions; political parties; public administration
- Greif, A. 22
- Gupta, S. 57
- Gyimah-Brempong, K. 57
- Håkansson, Jonas 175–99, 223
- healthcare services *see* public healthcare services
- Helliwell, J. 19
- Hernández, M. 223, 232
- historical indicators, Belgium 182–3
- Hofstede, G. 183
- Holmberg, S. 19
- Hooghe, L. 12
- housing code
 - and linguistic discrimination, Belgium 179–80
 - see also* language
- Huang, H. 19
- human development index (HDI) and EQI 109, 130
 - see also* social capital
- impartiality *see* public services
 - impartiality
- income inequality
 - relationship with QoG 57–8, 112, 130
 - see also* evaluation at national level; social capital
- indicators
 - choice of 45–7
 - evaluation of 38–9, 40
 - see also* evaluation at national level
- institutional approach to social sciences, effects of 17
- institutional configurations, and universalism 27–8
- institutional performance
 - and corruption levels, Italy 146
 - managerial discretion in public institutions 232–3
 - see also* political institutions
- International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) 40, 41, 44, 45
- Internet use
 - Italy, Bolzano and Campania 156, 157, 173
 - see also* e-government development and implementation
- Ionita, S. 217
- Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study) 141–74
 - campaign finance laws and corruption 146–7
 - civicsness differences 144–6
 - clientelism and preferential voting 146
 - cluster groupings 142, 143
 - economic culture variations 145–6
 - electoral system 146, 173
 - institutional performance and corruption levels 146
 - national border regions 143
 - organized crime effects 145
 - performance variation, literature review 143–7
 - political corruption 146
 - social capital (interpersonal trust) variations 144–6
 - special autonomous regions 143, 146, 234
 - variation details and EQI score 142–3
 - see also* Belgium, variation in sub-national QoG, Flanders and Wallonia (case study); sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index)
- Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study), Bolzano and Campania as extreme cases, shared factors 147–68

- church attendance 156, 157, 158, 173
- civicness and QoG 156–8
- coalition size 154–5, 173
- contemporary demographics and economics 150–52
- demographic differences 147
- GDP per capita 150–51
- history of 148–50
- Internet use 156, 157, 173
- languages 150
- newspaper readership 156, 157, 158, 173
- number of parties, effects of 153, 154, 155, 173
- organized crime and QoG 158–9
- pairwise correlation between EQI and political institutions 154–5
- parliamentary fractionalization 153, 154, 173
- partisanship 154, 155
- political differences 147–8
- political institutions 152–6
- political institutions, characteristics 153
- QoG variations, explanations for 152–9
- social trust 156, 157, 173
- special autonomous status 155–6, 160–61
- voluntary participation 156, 157–8
- Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study), Bolzano, additional factors 160–63
- language groups, proportionality rule 161–3, 228–9, 231
- media situation and political power 163, 226
- public sector employment and hiring practices 161–3, 231
- public sector employment and hiring practices, internship opportunities 163
- regional autonomy 160–61, 234
- revenue structure 161
- social trust 163
- Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study), Campania, additional factors 163–8
- direct transfer dependence 164–6
- economic development responsibilities 164–5
- as EU Convergence region 165–6
- financial accountability, lack of 166
- GDP per capita 165–6
- local administration responsibilities 164–5
- public sector debt 166
- public sector employment and hiring practices 167–8, 230, 231
- public sector employment and hiring practices, gender gap 167
- public sector employment and hiring practices, organized crime 167–8
- public sector employment and hiring practices, salary levels 167
- public sector employment and hiring practices, whistleblowing protection 167, 230
- regional responsibility concerns 165–6
- waste management crisis 163–4, 168
- Jackman, R. 25
- Johnson, S. 16
- Jonsson, S. 223, 225–6, 231
- Kaufmann, D. 16, 20, 42, 80
- Kazemi, L. 223, 226
- Keefer, P. 20
- Kernek, S. 170
- Khagram, S. 57
- Knack, S. 59
- Kornai, J. 18
- Kurer, O. 22, 28
- La Porta, R. 22
- Lambsdorff, J. 55
- language
 - cross-border learning, and ethno-linguistic diversity recommendation 228–9
 - discrimination, Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia 179–80, 182

- groups, proportionality rule, Italy, Bolzano 161–3, 228–9, 231
- housing code and linguistic discrimination, Belgium 179–80
 - Italy, Bolzano and Campania 150
 - see also* cultural differences
- Lapuente, Victor 19, 182, 183, 222–38
- legal services *see* public law enforcement
- Leonardi, R. 145, 168
- Levi, M. 19
- Longstreth, M. 74

- Maesschalck, J. 180–81, 183–4, 194, 196
- Man, O. 220
- Marani, U. 158, 170
- March, J. 17
- marketization shortcomings 18
- Mauro, P. 54
- measures
 - evaluation of 37–41
 - measurement and monitoring benefits 4
 - weaknesses in evaluation 39
- media involvement
 - Belgium 191
 - effects on QoG 225–6
 - Italy 163, 226
 - newspaper readership, Italy 156, 157, 158, 173
 - Romania 212–13, 227
- Miceli, M. 229
- Micucci, G. 152
- Miller, D. 29
- Montinola, G. 25
- Morgado, T. 223, 230, 231
- Mpuga, P. 24
- multivariate analysis *see* sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index), multivariate analysis
- Mungiu-Pippidi, A. 28, 31, 206

- Nardo, M. 62, 92, 120
- national level, evaluation *see* evaluation at national level
- Near, J. 229
- Newell, J. 169

- newspaper readership, Italy 156, 157, 158, 173
 - see also* media involvement
- NGO involvement, Romania 211–12, 217, 227
- normative theory 27–30
- North, D. 21–2
- Nuzzo, G. 152

- O'Donnell, G. 23–4, 25
- Olsen, J. 17
- organized crime effects
 - Italy 145, 158–9, 167–8
 - see also* corruption
- Ostrom, E. 17
- Ott, J. 19

- Pacek, A. 19
- Pantazi, R. 219
- Papagni, E. 146
- parliamentary fractionalization
 - Italy, Bolzano and Campania 153, 154, 173
 - see also* government
- partisanship
 - contractual employment and partisan recruitment, Belgium 188
 - Italy, Bolzano and Campania 154, 155
- partitocracy claims, Belgium 186
- patronage and administration size, links between 233
- Pelgrims, C. 186
- perception-based measures 39–41
 - see also* evaluation at national level
- Persson, A. 21
- Peters, B. 27
- Picci, L. 169, 173
- Pierre, J. 27
- police and legal services *see* public law enforcement
- policies
 - background 17–18
 - substance of content of 28–9
- political corruption
 - Italy, 146
 - see also* corruption
- political differences
 - Italy, Bolzano and Campania 147–8
 - see also* government

- political institutions
 Italy, Bolzano and Campania 152–6
 within-country variation, and EQI 107–10
see also government; institutional performance
- political legitimacy 19–20
- political parties
 and elected representatives, Belgium 186–7
 number of, effects of, Italy 153, 154, 155, 173
see also electoral system; government
- Polity 40
- Popovski, D. 223, 231
- population size
 Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia 177
 QoG, relationship 59–60, 130
 Romania 202, 203, 204
- Portugal, Norte case study 223, 230, 231
- poverty risk, Belgium 177, 178
- private sector practices,
 recommendation of move to 232–3
- provinces *see* decentralization
- public administration
 expenditure management 12–13
 procurement policies and corruption 13
 reforms, Belgium 185–6, 189–90
 Romania, Nord Vest and Bucharest-Ilfov 209, 215
 sub-national dimension of QoG 10–12
see also government
- public education system
 Belgium, Flanders and Wallonia 181–2
 contact, sub-national level and EQI 74
 quality, sub-national level and EQI 75, 76, 117–18, 122
 Romania, Nord Vest and Bucharest-Ilfov 206, 207–8
- public healthcare services
 contact, sub-national level and EQI 74
 corruption 86–9, 122
 hospital management, Belgium 185
 quality, sub-national level and EQI 75, 76, 117–18, 122
 Romania 206, 207, 208–9, 215
- public law enforcement
 contact, sub-national level and EQI 74
 police and legal services, Romania 206, 207, 215
 quality, sub-national level and EQI 75, 76, 77, 117–18, 122, 130
- public sector debt *see* financial accountability
- public sector employment and hiring practices
 Belgium 188, 231
 contractual employment and partisan recruitment, Belgium 188
 internship opportunities, Italy 163
 Italy 161–3, 167–8, 230, 231
 merit recruitment, importance of 230–31, 233
 Romania 207–10, 231
 whistleblowing protection, Italy, Campania 167, 230
see also unemployment
- public services impartiality
 measurement 31
 and objectivity, differences between 30–31
 in public power 28–31
 Romania, Nord Vest and Bucharest-Ilfov 201, 205–7
 sub-national level and EQI 75, 77–9, 80, 95, 96, 118, 121
- public services quality
 Belgium 181–2
 Romania 201, 204, 214–17
 sub-national level and EQI 75, 76, 95, 96, 112, 118, 121
- Pujas, V. 194
- Putnam, R. 144, 152, 156, 157, 158, 169, 173
- QoG
 as absence of corruption, problems with 22–3
 causes, Romania 210–17

- impact, Romania 204–10
- variations, explanations for, Italy 152–9
- QoG improvements in Europe, strategy for 222–38
- anti-corruption agencies, limits of 225
- cross-border learning and ethno-linguistic diversity recommendation 228–9
- managerial discretion in public institutions 232–3
- media effects on QoG 225–6
- private sector practices, recommendation of move to, and removal of red tape 232–3
- public sector merit recruitment, importance of 230–31, 233
- self-government and accountability 234–5
- top-down measures to bottom-up pressures, suggested move from, as fight against corruption 224–7
- whistleblowing protection recommendation 229–30
- Råby, N. 19
- Radcliff, B. 19
- rankings of EU countries 47–54
 - EQI ranking comments, Belgium 179
 - over time 51–4
 - as perceived by experts, Romania 204–5
 - regional ranking, Romania, and centralization effects 201
 - regions in rank order of EQI data 131–7
 - see also* evaluation at national level
- Rauch, J. 230
- Rawls, J. 26, 28
- recruitment *see* public sector employment and hiring practices
- regional level
 - autonomous regions, sub-national level and EQI 72
 - autonomy, Italy, Bolzano 160–61, 234
 - confidence intervals around regional estimates 102–4, 129–30
 - and EQI *see* sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index), regional data and citizen survey evaluation *see* evaluation at national level
 - regionalization effects 12–13
 - responsibility concerns, Italy, Campania 165–6
 - within-country variation, regional authority index (RAI) 108–9
- Reuter, P. 145
- Rhodes, M. 194
- Rodrik, D. 18
- Romania, variation in sub-national QoG, Nord Vest and Bucharest-Ilfov (case study) 200–221
 - Bucharest-Ilfov overview 203–4
 - centralization and regional ranking 201
 - civil society 211–12, 217, 227
 - corruption 201, 205, 208, 209, 210, 214–17
 - education services 206, 207–8
 - ethnic diversity 202, 203, 204, 207, 228
 - EU accession and FDI 214, 227
 - financial crisis effects 204–5
 - GDP per capita 202, 203, 205
 - healthcare services 206, 207, 208–9, 215
 - historical background 210–11
 - impartiality 201, 205–7
 - macroeconomic indicators 205
 - media involvement 212–13, 227
 - NGO involvement 211–12, 217, 227
 - Nord Vest communication protocol and online interfaces 216
 - Nord Vest overview 201–3
 - police and legal services 206, 207, 215
 - population size and density 202, 203, 204
 - public administration 209, 215
 - public sector recruitment 207–10, 231

- public services quality 201, 204, 214–17
- QoG causes 210–17
- QoG impact 204–10
- ranking as perceived by experts 204–5
- Roma minority segregation 207
- social capital 211
- social inequality 206
- transport infrastructure 203
- unemployment 202–3
- whistleblowing protection 213
- Rose, J. 23
- Rose-Ackerman, S. 19
- Rothstein, Bo 16–34, 56, 152, 184, 205
- rule of law
 - and equality before the law 24
 - evaluation 48–9
 - and impartiality of application as pillar of QoG 38, 46, 50–54, 65, 67–8
 - QoG as 23–4
- Sacks, A. 19
- Sandu, D. 205
- Schelling, T. 145
- self-governance, and accountability, Belgium 184–6, 234–5
- sensitivity analysis
 - evaluation at national level 46, 47, 67–8
 - sub-national level and EQI 98, 122–9
- Serra, N. 18
- Shah, A. 105
- Shankar, R. 105
- Shields, T. 74
- single-source indicators 41
 - see also* evaluation at national level
- size of government and corruption 21–2
 - see also* corruption
- Sjöstedt, M. 19
- Smith, B. 16
- social capital
 - human development index (HDI), EQI 109, 130
 - human well-being and QoG 19–20, 24
 - income inequality, relationship with QoG 57–8, 112, 130
 - relationship with QoG 56–7
 - Romania, variation in sub-national QoG, Nord Vest and Bucharest-Ilfov (case study) 211
 - social inequality, Romania 206
 - variations, Italy 144–6
 - social trust, Italy 156, 157, 163, 173
 - ‘sound policies’ concept 20–21
 - Spain, País Vasco case study 223, 226, 229–30, 232, 233, 234
 - special autonomous status, Italy 143, 146, 155–6, 160–61, 234
 - Starr, P. 225
 - Stiglitz, J. 18
 - Stolle, D. 19, 56, 152
 - Strömberg, H. 28
 - sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index) 70–137
 - aggregated national scores 96–7
 - confidence intervals around regional estimates 102–4, 129–30
 - country fixed effects 110–12
 - development measures, relationship with other 110–12, 130
 - EU regions in rank order of EQI data 131–7
 - future research 109, 114
 - human development index (HDI) 109, 130
 - margins of error 102–4
 - merging national and regional data to create EQI 98–102
 - regional data and citizen survey, autonomous regions 72
 - sensitivity tests 98, 122–9
 - within-country variation 104–10
 - within-country variation, East and West Germany 109–10
 - within-country variation, pairwise differences 106–7, 111, 130
 - within-country variation, and political institutions 107–10
 - within-country variation, regional authority index (RAI) and decentralization 108–9

- see also* Belgium, variation in sub-national QoG, Flanders and Wallonia (case study); evaluation at national level; Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study)
- sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index), multivariate analysis 91–6
- correlation matrix and Cronbach's Alpha 91–2, 120
- data normalization 92–3
- data and weights, aggregation of 93–6, 122
- data and weights, person correlations between regional index and three pillars 95–7
- factor analysis 92, 121
- index roadmap 93, 94
- sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index), regional data and citizen survey 71–91
- centralized countries 72
- demographic characteristics and QoG questions, relationship between 90–91, 118, 119, 127–8
- elections and corruption 89–90, 122
- public education system contact 74
- public education system quality 75, 76, 117–18, 122
- public health-care services contact 74
- public health-care services quality 75, 76, 117–18, 122
- public law enforcement contact 74
- public law enforcement quality 75, 76, 77, 117–18, 122, 130
- public services corruption 79–83, 118, 121
- public services corruption, extreme cases 83–6
- public services corruption, health-care services 86–9, 122
- public services corruption, and opportunity in health-care services 87–8
- public services impartiality 75, 77–9, 80, 95, 96, 118, 121
- public services quality 75, 76, 95, 96, 112, 118, 121
- survey questions 71–3, 74–90
- telephone survey decision and 'next birthday method' 73–4
- sub-national QoG variation *see* Italy, sub-national QoG variation (case study)
- Suetens, M. 187
- Sum, P. 211
- Sung, H.-E. 25
- Sweden, Västra Götaland case study 223, 225–6, 229, 231, 232–3
- Tabellini, G. 72, 130, 147, 156, 157, 169, 170, 182–3, 211
- Tanzi, V. 54
- telephone survey decision and 'next birthday method' 73–4
- Teorell, J. 17, 19, 20, 23, 28, 62, 205
- timeframe limitations 39, 46
- see also* evaluation at national level
- top-down measures to bottom-up pressures, suggested move from, as fight against corruption 224–7
- Transparency International, Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 19, 40, 42, 43, 44, 229–30
- Treisman, D. 225
- Triães, J. 231
- trust levels
- in police and legal system 6–7
- in political system 7–10
- unemployment
- Belgium 177, 178
- Romania 202–3
- see also* public sector employment and hiring practices
- Uslaner, E. 25, 57, 206
- Van de Walle, S. 180–81, 183–4, 186, 194, 196
- Vandenbergh, V. 182
- Varone, F. 186
- Varraich, A. 223, 225–6, 231
- Verbeke, A. 176, 191, 193
- Villani, C. 147
- voluntary participation, Italy 156, 157–8

- voting system
 - mandatory, Belgium 187
 - see also* electoral system
- Walgrave, S. 187
- waste management crisis, Italy,
 - Campania 163–4, 168
- Weber, S. 182
- Weingast, B. 23
- whistleblower protection
 - Belgium 180, 190–91, 230
 - recommendation 229–30
 - Romania 213
 - sub-national dimension of QoG 13
- within-country variation, sub-national level *see under* sub-national level and EQI (European Quality of Government index)
 - world average comparison 50–51
 - see also* evaluation at national level
 - World Bank Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS) 40, 41
 - World Bank, Governance Indicators (WGI) 19, 20, 25–6, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46–51, 65
 - margins of error 102
 - merging national and regional data to create EQI 98–102
 - rankings over time 51–4
 - World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion survey (WEF) 40, 41
 - World Value Survey (WVS) 40, 41, 56–7
- You, J.-S. 57