

Index

- access to safe water 8, 303–16
 - changing agenda 8, 303–6
 - lack of safe water as major obstacle to human well-being and health 304
 - problem related to lack of adequate institutions 304–5
 - reasons why corruption/low QoG detrimental to safe water provision 305–6
 - corruption as a root cause of water crisis 292, 293, 305–6
 - reducing corruption would result in stricter environmental policies 307
 - cross-country water quality 307–9
 - economic development and QoG in providing healthy water 309, 310
 - no significant effect of government effectiveness on access to safe water 309
 - interplay between much money and quality rule 310–11
 - lack of empirical analyses 306–7
 - causal link between QoG and quality of water based on case studies 306
 - democracy and environmental degradation/policies 306–7
- accountability 17, 281
 - and corruption 134
 - and democracy 21, 278, 292
 - government accountability 232
 - leaders' accountability 196, 197, 200
 - in Mexico 239
 - MP–citizen accountability relationships in Ghana 215, 225
 - as norm of good governance 176
 - political accountability 133
 - public ethics 92–3
 - public sector 13, 21, 93, 135, 156, 168–9
 - and voice 17, 281
 - in water management 305
- Achebe, Chinua 192–3
- Afghanistan 71
- African Capacity Building Foundation 198
- Afrobarometer 262
- Agulanna, Christopher 193
- Ahrend, R. 135
- Akçay, S. 285–6
- Alesina, A 18, 120
- Algeria 31
- Alhassan-Alolo, Namawk 233
- Ambrosio, T. 184
- American Political Science Association 1
- Amin, Idi 202
- Andersson, Emma 5
- Angeletos, G.-M. 18
- Annan, Kofi 174
- Anti-Corruption Convention 182
- Anti-Corruption in Transition: A Contribution to the Policy Debate* (World Bank) 192
- Anti-Corruption Toolkit* (UN) 192
- 'Are women really the 'fairer' sex? Corruption and women in government' (Dollar) 231
- Argentina 281–2
- Aristotle 21
- asymmetry of information *see under* principal–agent framework
- Australia
 - impartiality 29, 30
 - public administration 51, 53
 - quality of government 105
- Austria 57

- authoritarian regimes *see under*
 political regimes and quality of
 government
- Azerbaijan 57
- Bäck, H. 110–12, 119–20
- Banfield, E. 152
- Bangladesh 323
 corruption 144
 and access to safe water 306
 impartiality 30
- Bardhan, P. 257
- Barrett, S. 295
- Barro, R. 120
- Barry, Brian 24, 25–6, 297
- Bauhr, Monika 4, 6, 74, 80–81,
 184–5
- Beck, T. 120
- Becker, Gary 18, 78
- Belarus
 public administration 57
 quality of government 108
- Belgium
 corruption 134
 public administration 53, 58, 151,
 167
- Bénassy-Quéré, A. 179
- Besley, T. 292
- Bhutan 108
- Birner, R. 297
- Bjørnskov, C. 318
- Blaydes, L. 290
- Boix, C. 125
- Botswana 53
- ‘bringing the state back in’ 16–17
- Britain *see* United Kingdom
- Brunei 108
- Brunetti, A. 133–4, 135
- Bueno de Mesquita, B. 125
- Bulgaria
 corruption 185
 quality of government 108
- bureaucracy
 bureaucratic structures, world *see*
under public administration
 around the world
 criticisms of bureaucracy
 human interpretation and
 judgment versus objectivity
 89–90
- human variety versus unitary
 bureaucratic systems 88–9
 customer/client preferences 97
 market versus democracy/
 ineffective nature of
 bureaucracy 89
- dimensions of bureaucracy *see under*
 public administration around
 the world
- impartial bureaucracy and its critics
see under impartiality
- most widespread model of
 government 88
- public ethics as a safety net
 encouraging whistle-blowing 92
- state bureaucracies strengthening
 poverty reduction 40
- Weberian bureaucracy *see* Weberian
 bureaucracy and corruption
 prevention
 and welfare state policy *see under*
 impartiality and the need for a
 public ethics of care
see also institutions; public
 administration
- Calderón, C. 283
- Canada
 impartiality 30
 public administration 44
 quality of government 106
- capture
 of administrative agencies by interest
 groups 19–20, 24, 284
 state capture by groups prospering at
 expense of the poor 291
- Cejud, Guillermo M. 239
- Chad 179
- Charron, Nicholas 5, 114, 118–20,
 123–4, 135, 153
- Chazan, Naomi 254
- Chikulo, B.C. 192
- Chile 144
- China
 effects of autocracy 106, 323
 growth 286
 rule of law 286
- Chong, A. 279, 283, 290–91
- Chowdhury, S.K. 135
- citizens’ values/demand-side factors *see*

- under* political regimes and quality of government
- civil liberties
 - and accountability 278
 - and economic improvement/better outcomes 277–8, 281
 - and environmental quality 295
- Clague, C. 116–17
- Clark, G. 112, 113
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) 182–3
- clientelism *see under* legislators and variation in quality of government
- climate change 182–3
- Colburn, Tom A. 1–2, 3
- Congo, Democratic Republic of 202, 212
- corruption
 - and access to safe water *see* access to safe water
 - advantages/positive impact on economic development 15, 260–61, 285
 - benefits from corruption balanced against costs, expected 132–3
 - costs and benefits of corruption *vis-à-vis* honesty in corrupt settings 264–9
 - black corruption 261
 - causes 131, 152–3, 180
 - see also* corruption, need or greed
 - as collective action problem 262–3
 - consequences of corruption for economic development/social well-being 150
 - control of corruption 15, 17
 - corrupt subsystems 233
 - international *see* international organizations promoting quality of government
 - as part of governance 16
 - press freedom *see* press freedom and corruption
 - public administration *see* Weberian bureaucracy and corruption prevention
 - and decentralization 135
 - definition of corruption 19, 252
 - and democracy *see under* democracy
 - education, impact of 134–5
 - and environmental outcomes 294–5
 - and environmental policy stringency 295
 - favoritism *see under* legislators and variation in quality of government
 - and gender *see* why women are less corrupt than men
 - and good governance
 - corruption debate in QoG 284–6
 - good governance as the absence of corruption 19–20, 284
 - gray corruption 261
 - health inequity 291–2
 - historical aspects determinants of corruption 133
 - and inequality 70
 - as an informal institution *see under* rethinking the nature of the grabbing hand
 - and international social and political openness 135
 - and large governments 18–19
 - and leaders *see* leaders
 - ‘legal’ corruption/influence 73–4, 80
 - mechanisms of reproduction of systemic corruption 260–62
 - functionalist mechanisms of reproduction 260
 - ideational mechanisms of reproduction 261–2
 - material mechanism of reproduction 262
 - as a negative force 261, 285–6, 295
 - non-corruption implying ‘ought to treat equally’ principle 25
 - as the norm in many countries 253–4
 - see also* rethinking the nature of the grabbing hand
 - and political institutions 134, 153
 - probability of being caught
 - dependent on country’s legal system 132
 - religion, influence of 132, 152–3
 - residual, decisions over the 168–9
 - and rule of law 295
 - state’s size and control affecting opportunities for corruption 133

- and transparency 134
- white corruption 70, 261
- worst in countries that have been newly democratized 21–2
- corruption, need or greed 4, 68–86
 - basic motive for corruption 69–71
 - greed corruption building on collusion 68, 69
 - moral acceptability distinction linked to scale of the problem 70
 - need corruption building on coercion and extortion 68, 69
 - scale or profitability of types of corruption, problem with focus on 70–71
- distinction between ‘need’ and ‘greed’ corruption 68–9
 - implications of the need and greed distinction 82–3
 - traditional principal–agent concept of anti-corruption problem 69, 78–9, 83
- failing anti-corruption programmes focusing on scale of corruption problem 68, 70
- meaning of greed corruption 68, 69
- meaning of need corruption 68, 69
- need, greed and collective action against corruption 78–82
 - absence of actors willing to enforce anti-corruption measures 69, 79, 82
- anti-corruption efforts based on logic of principal–agent theory 69, 78–9, 83
- implications of unobtrusive corruption for civic engagement 79–80, 82–3
- social dilemma character of the problem of corruption 80–81
- transparency and exposure of corruption, effects of 80–81, 82–3
- need, greed and institutional trust 74–8, 82
 - detrimental effect of corruption on institutional trust 74–6
 - greed corruption not necessarily reducing institutional trust 76–8, 82
 - less intrusive greed corruption less detrimental than need corruption 76
 - need corruption reducing institutional trust 76, 82
- understanding greed corruption 71–4
 - importance of corruption rankings 72, 76
 - ‘legal’ corruption/influence 73–4, 80
 - motives for corruption varying between different settings 71
 - Swedish case study of greed corruption in low need context 72–4, 79, 81
- Corruption Perceptions Index 15, 31, 71, 76, 138, 142, 159, 177, 277, 320
- Costa, Antonio Maria 286
- Cowen, M. 212
- Cuba 144
- cultural values 113–14, 152–3
- culturalist theories 112–14, 116
- Czechoslovakia 112
- Dahl, Robert 18, 24
- Dahlberg, S. 44, 159
- Dahlström, Carl 4, 5–6, 28, 58, 151, 153, 155–6, 159, 169
- De Soto, Hernande 283–4
- Declaration of Human Rights, UN 17, 92
- defining and measuring quality of government 3–4, 13–39
 - concepts of quality of government, good governance, state capacity 13–14
 - conclusions 31–5
 - consequences of impartiality 31
 - origins of impartiality 31–5
 - QoG as impartiality as ‘public good’ type of institutions/problems 35
 - empirical background: quality of government and human well-being 15–16

- feminist challenge: commitment, flexibility and impartiality/'logic of care' 27–8
- good governance
 as the absence of corruption 19–20
 concepts of QoG, good governance, state capacity 13–14, 17–18
 and democracy 14, 21–2, 277, 278–80
 different conceptions of quality of government and good governance 17–18
 as the rule of law 20–21
 increase in number of democratic countries 14
 intellectual background to the debate 16–17
 measuring QoG as impartiality 28–31
see also impartiality
 policy background: two failed hopes of democratization and marketization 14–15
 quality of government
 concepts of QoG, good governance, state capacity 13–14, 17–18
 QoG as government efficiency 22–3
 small government as good government 18–19
 states that perform impartially/without corruption as QoG definition 119
 quality of government, towards a definition of 23–7, 119
 content of policies and reasonableness 25–6
 impartiality in the exercise of public power 24–7
 requirements for 23–4
- democracy 5
 and accountability 21, 278, 292
 citizens in democracies with free elections voting as an exit mechanism 114–15, 116
 corruption and quality of government 109, 279
 acquisition of political credibility needed 110
 administrative capacity and level of democracy 110–12
 corruption lower in democracies/economically developed countries 133
 corruption worst in newly democratized countries 21–2, 110, 112, 153, 279
 democracy debate in QoG 278–80
 democracy as punishing mechanism restraining corruption 135
 hard measuring 118
 impact on QoG contingent on economic development levels 116, 118–20
 more years of democracy correlated with better government performance 110
 perception-based measures 118–19
 reasons why consolidated democracies outperform transitional ones 110–11
- definitions, procedural and substantive 22
 and environmental policy 295–6, 306–7
 and good governance 21–2, 277, 278–80
 and happiness and human well-being 16, 22, 307, 319, 321, 324
 and health 292
 increase in number of democratic countries 14
 moral values of liberal democracy and the rule of law 20
 new democracies 212–14
 democracy not guaranteed to improve social/economic conditions 14, 105–6
 and other political regimes *see* political regimes and quality of government
 strong bureaucracy as counterweight to power of democratic majority 154
 trust in democracy *see* political

- regimes and quality of government
- Democracy and Redistribution* (Boix) 125
- Denmark
 - corruption, control of 71
 - public administration 44, 51, 53, 58, 155
 - quality of government 105
- developing countries and poor countries
 - access to safe water *see* access to safe water
 - climate change and CDM 182–3
 - corruption a widespread problem 253–4
 - decentralization and corruption 135
 - democracy not guaranteed to improve social/economic conditions 14, 105–6
 - formal constraints of only limited effect in anti-corruption reforms 196–7
 - and good governance 13, 22, 105
 - good governance agenda overwhelming for poor countries 18
 - happiness *see under* happiness and human well-being
 - lacking institutions required for Washington Consensus policies 15
 - quality of water *see* access to safe water
 - state bureaucracies strengthening poverty reduction 40
- Diamond, Larry J. 14, 212, 254, 279–80
- Doig, Alan 251
- Dollar, David 231–2
- Drèze, J. 126
- Dworkin, Ronald 25
- East Germany 112
- eating in public office *see* state legitimacy and the corruptibility of leaders
- Ecological Footprint index 294
- economic development
 - and access to safe water 309, 310
 - and corruption perception 288
 - consequences of corruption for economic development 150
 - economic growth debate in QoG 278, 280–84, 317–18
 - and good governance 277, 288
 - importance of 153
 - and rule of law 286–8
- economic/financial crises 13
- Economist, The* 286, 288
- Ecuador
 - access to safe water and corruption 306
 - impartiality 31
 - public administration 53
- Eek, D. 287
- Egypt 323
- elections in Ghana *see* legislators and variation in quality of government
- Englebert, Pierre 198, 199, 202
- environmental Kuznets curve 294
- environmental policy
 - environmental outcomes and QoG 294–6
 - environmental protection and political institutions 304
- Environmental Sustainability Index 294
- Erlingsson, G. 156–7
- Eslava-Schmalbach, J. 292
- Esty, D.C. 295
- ethics of care *see* impartiality and the need for a public ethics of care
- European Social Survey 30
- European Union 176
 - accession conditions/Copenhagen Criteria 183–4
 - prioritizing economic reforms over other reforms 185
 - corruption 185, 280
- Evans, Peter 40–41, 42–3, 45–6, 49, 60, 153, 165, 174
- Ewers, R.M. 294
- ‘exit, voice and loyalty’ theory of QoG *see under* political regimes and quality of government
- Färdigh, Mathias 5
- favoritism *see under* legislators and variation in quality of government

- Finland 24
 corruption 145
 public administration 162
 quality of government 106
- Fischer, W. 43
- Fjeldstad, O.-H. 181
- Foreign Affairs* (Rotberg) 193
- France
 public administration 43, 44, 51, 53,
 58, 151, 155, 157
 NPM 162
- Fredriksson, P. 295–6
- Freedom from Corruption Index 138
- Freedom House 119–20, 136, 139, 142,
 160, 177, 308, 321
- Freedom of the Press index 136, 137
- Freille, S. 136, 137–8, 139
- Frias, Sonia M. 240–41
- Fujimori, Alberto 22, 279
- Galbraith, J.K. 120
- Gandhi, J. 115
- Geddes, B. 115, 118, 121–2
- Geertz, Clifford 202
- Georgia 57, 58
- Germany 304
 public administration 44, 157
- Gerring, J. 180–81
- Ghana
 corruption 233
 elections *see* legislators and variation
 in quality of government
- Gilley, Bruce 16, 199
- Gilligan, Carol 94
- Global Corruption Report 2008*
 (Transparency International)
 291–2, 293, 303–4, 305
- Global Integrity 196
- Goetz, Anne-Marie 233, 242
- Goldsmith, A.A. 281–2, 297
- good governance
 as the absence of corruption 19–20
 concepts of QoG, good governance,
 state capacity 13–14, 17–18
 and corruption *see under* corruption
 criticisms 278, 282–3
 and democracy 21–2, 277, 278–80
 importance emphasized by World
 Bank and UN 277–8
 importance in eradicating poverty
 and promoting development
 174, 277
 lack of mainstreaming of good
 governance norms within IOs
 181–3
 negative consequences of bad
 governance 15–16
 as the rule of law 20–21
see also quality of government
 (QoG)
- Goodin, R.E. 25
- Governing the Commons* (Ostrom) 16
- Graddy, K. 295
- Gradstein, M. 279, 290–91
- Gray, M.M. 120, 176, 177, 185
- Greece 13
 corruption 150
 public administration 53, 58
 quality of government 106
 rule of law 286
- Greif, Avner 19, 35, 288
- Grigorescu, A. 184
- Grimes, M. 236
- Grindle, M.S. 18, 180, 282
- Guatemala 306
- Gupta, S. 291–2
- Hadenius, A. 110–12, 115, 119–20
- Handbook of Development Economics*
 285
- Handbook of New Institutional
 Economics* (Greif) 35, 288
- happiness and human well-being 8,
 317–32
 dysfunctional government
 institutions dominating societies
 without well-being 3
 earlier research 317–18
 interpersonal trust mechanism
 by which QoG increases
 happiness 318, 320
 QoG having a positive effect on
 happiness in poorer countries
 317, 318
- fundamental relationships 321–4
 civic trust 323
 democracy 324
 economic equality not strongly
 related to happiness/life
 satisfaction 323

- GDP per capita 323
- health as major determinant of satisfaction 323
- levels of happiness in developing countries 322–3
- post-materialism 323
- religion 323–4
- richer populations happier 323
- little positive correlation between democracy and human well-being 16, 22
- operational variables 319–21
- other factors affecting happiness 319
 - degrees of societal equality 320
 - democracy 319, 321, 324
 - health 319, 320, 323
 - individualism 319
 - post-materialism 321, 323
 - poverty 319, 320, 323
 - religion 319, 321, 323–4
 - security/trust 320–21, 323
- positive links between good governance and human well-being 15, 22
- quality of government matters 15–16, 324–5
- social well-being and QoG 290–91
- Harberger, Arnold C. 194
- Harris, Robert 257
- Harris-White, B. 153
- health
 - important factor behind happiness/satisfaction 319, 320, 323
 - public health 291–2
 - and water *see* access to safe water
- Heidenheimer, A.J. 70, 261
- Held, Virginia 96
- Helliwell, J.F. 15, 317–18
- Hellman, J.S. 73
- Heritage Foundation 138
- Hirschman, A. 114, 116, 278
- Holmberg, Sören 8, 15, 150, 177, 288, 291–2, 296
- Holsti, K.J. 199
- Honduras 29, 30, 31
- Hong Kong 22
 - corruption 193
 - good governance 280
 - impartiality 29, 30
 - public administration 53
- Hope Sr, K.R. 192
- Horowitz, D.L. 202
- Huang, H. 317–18
- human well-being *see* happiness and human well-being
- Huntington, Samuel P. 261
- Iceland 145
- impartiality
 - employees, public *see* impartiality and the need for a public ethics of care
 - in the exercise of public power 24–7, 210, 297
 - conditionality in the application of impartiality as a justice principle 26–7
 - consequences of impartiality 31
 - definition of impartiality in the exercise of public power 24, 119, 297
 - impartiality not equivalent to objectivity 27, 89–90, 98–9
 - impartiality not a moral basis for policy content 26
 - meaning of acting impartially 25, 26, 27, 88, 90
 - measuring QoG as impartiality 28–31
 - origins of impartiality 31–5
 - QoG as impartiality as ‘public good’ type of institutions/problems 35
 - and favoritism constituted by constituency service 211
 - feminist challenge: commitment, flexibility and impartiality 27–8
 - impartiality not implying policy implementation as rigid rule-following 28
 - impartial bureaucracy and its critics 88–90
 - impossibility of impartial judgment 27, 89–90
 - nature of theory of impartiality 87, 88
 - measuring 3–4
 - how to measure QoG as impartiality 28–31

- measuring impartiality among MPs 214–19
- non-impartial behaviours in electoral processes *see* legislators and variation in quality of government
- norm of impartiality breached by ‘legal’ corruption/influence 73–4
- impartiality and the need for a public ethics of care 4, 27–8, 87–102
- logic of care 27–8
- professional norms 91
- public ethics of care 93–6
 - ethics as a political issue 94–5
 - ethics of care as a morality in its own right 94
 - ethics of care theory requiring certain things to be attended to 93–4
- interdependent nature of people 94
- provision of good care requiring sensitivity to context and responsiveness 95
- vast number of policies are care policies 93
- quality of government in welfare-state related areas, importance of 87
- value of public ethics 91–3
 - features defining public ethics 92
 - public ethics as set of value-oriented principles 92
 - public ethics supplementing professional norms 92
 - specifying the concept of public ethics 92–3
 - strengthening public values that might be neglected 91
- welfare state policy implementation and institutions
 - bureaucratic system versus unconditional care 96–7
 - customer at the market versus the responsive employee 97–8
 - the empathetic state 99–100
 - employees given discretion to determine implementation 89, 90
 - an ethics for implementation and administration 96
 - impartial welfare state implementation 90–91
 - meaning of impartial implementation/impartial treatment 90
 - objectivity versus human judgment based on experience 27, 89–90, 98–9
 - paternalism 95, 97–8 and public ethics content 93–6
 - system oriented slots for human needs posing severe problems 89
- India
 - access to safe water and corruption 305–6
 - democracy 110
 - effects of democracy 106
 - quality of government 108, 112
 - individualism 319
- Indonesia
 - corruption 134
 - environmental degradation 296
- information asymmetry *see under* principal–agent framework
- Inglehart, R. 112, 113–14, 153, 321
- institutional factors/supply-side factors *see under* political regimes and quality of government
- institutionalist theories 109–12, 114
- institutions
 - corruption
 - as an informal institution *see* rethinking the nature of the grabbing hand
 - need, greed and institutional trust *see under* corruption, need or greed
 - creating effective institutions 288
 - detrimental effect of corruption on institutional trust 74–8
 - environmental protection and political institutions 304
 - impartiality in the exercise of public power *see under* impartiality as incentive systems 255
 - industrialization process giving rise to better institutions 282

- informal institutions 255–6, 280, 287
 - accommodating informal institutions 256
 - competing informal institutions 256
 - complementary informal institutions 255–6
 - evolving into formal institutions 287
 - resistant to change as path dependent 256
 - societal institutions 281
 - substitutive informal institutions 256
- institutional mechanisms of
 - reproduction 258–60
 - functionalist accounts, strong and weak versions of 258
 - legitimation framework 258–9
 - utilitarian accounts, liberal and power-centred versions of 259
- institutional reform initially increasing poverty 283–4
- international *see* international organizations promoting quality of government
- legal/judicial institutions 16, 76
 - probability of being caught for corruption dependent on legal systems 132
- micro foundations of institutional reproduction 257–60
- more efficient institutions leading to less poverty 283
- path dependent institutions 255–6
- political institutions
 - central in explaining social and economic outcomes 16–17
 - and corruption 134, 153
- poor countries lacking institutions for Washington Consensus policies 15
- and poverty *see under* poverty
- providing incentives to rulers 112–13
- public organizations differing from private ones 91
- and quality of governance 17–18
- reinforcing nature of 255, 256
- supply-side factors *see under*
 - political regimes and quality of government
 - and the welfare state *see* impartiality and the need for a public ethics of care
 - see also* bureaucracy; public administration
- Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance* (North) 16
- International Monetary Fund
 - conditionality schemes 180
 - good governance 13
- international organizations promoting quality of government 6, 174–90
 - contested policy advice 179–81
 - country ownership not a solution 181
 - difficulty of achieving good performance 180–81
 - hampering strategy of placing conditions on assistance 180
 - inappropriate policy recommendations as counterproductive 181
- failures of international organizations addressing problems of bad QoG 174
- how international organizations (IOs) promote quality of government 175–7
 - precise role of IOs contested 175
 - socialization theory as an understanding how IOs can diffuse norms 176
 - strategies to influence state behaviour 175–6
- imprecise data 177–8
 - difficulty of producing objective indicators 178
 - strategy of using governance rankings to encourage reform hampered 177
- incomplete internalization of norms in member states 183–4, 185
- IOs varying in degree of authority/capabilities to promote QoG 184
- lack of mainstreaming of good governance norms within IOs 181–3

- interaction with IOs not necessarily promoting better governance 183
- IOs projecting conflicting norms 182–3
- low priority and anti-corruption reform 184–5
- market pressures for investments in low QoG countries 178–9
 - rankings as a basis for IO investment decisions 178
 - role of QoG variables in investment decisions 179
- power and potential of international organizations 185–6
- Iran 323
- Ireland 53, 58
- Isaksen, J. 181
- Italy 13
 - corruption 22, 150
 - cultural values 152–3
 - public administration 53, 58, 155, 162, 167
 - quality of government 106
 - rule of law 286
- It's Our Turn to Eat: The Story of a Kenyan Whistle Blower* (Wrong) 197
- Jackman, R.W. 110
- Jamaica
 - corruption 22
 - governance reforms and economic development 281–2
 - impartiality 31
- Japan 53
- Justice as Impartiality* (Barry) 25
- Kapur, D. 181
- Kaufmann, D. 73, 118–19, 281, 286
- Kayser, M. 290
- Kazakhstan 57
- Keefer, P. 18, 110, 112, 119
- Kenya
 - corruption 196–7, 202, 203–4, 262
 - costs and benefits *see under* rethinking the nature of the grabbing hand
- Kibaki, President Mwai 196–7, 203–4
- Klitgaard, Robert 195, 252
- Korea *see* South Korea
- Kraay, A. 286, 290
- Krugman, Paul 2
- Kudamatsu, M. 292
- Kum, H. 120
- Kuwait 105–6
- Kyrgyzstan 53, 57
- La Porta, R. 19, 120, 132, 152, 160
- Laakso, L. 212
- Lapuente, Victor 4, 5–6, 16, 114, 118–20, 123–4, 153, 155
- leaders
 - accountability 196, 197, 200
 - authoritarian regimes *see under* political regimes and quality of government
 - and chief administrative officers 155–6
 - and corruption *see* state legitimacy and the corruptibility of leaders
 - in democratic countries having larger coalition to who they owe power 125
 - incentives to supply QoG 112–13, 126
 - role of leaders 191
- Lederman, D. 134, 136
- Lee, J. 120
- legal/judicial institutions *see under* institutions
- legislators and variation in quality of government 6–7, 210–29
 - constitutional structure in Ghana 215
 - informal norms can help create better quality of government 224–6
 - hybrid office character – formal expectations/constituency father/mother 225
 - voter pressure on MPs for greater impartiality 225–6
- legislators 210–12
 - constituency service as favoritism 211
 - roles 210–11, 212–13, 214
 - measuring impartiality among MPs 214–19
 - clientelism, measuring 216–19

- performance of MPs in terms of QoG, measuring 215–16
- new democracies 212–14
 - higher incidence of clientelistic practices in contested constituencies 213–14
 - institutional pressures on MPs to supply public goods 213
 - less need for individually targeted private goods where party dominant 213
 - pressures to provide private goods taking precedence 212–13
 - variation and puzzles 219–24
- Lemarchand, R. 110
- Lessman, C. 135
- Li, H. 279
- Limongi, F. 113, 125
- Lindberg, Staffan I. 6–7, 225
- Lindstedt, C. 134, 137–8, 142
- Logic of Political Survival, The* (Bueno de Mesquita) 125
- Lundgreen, P. 43
- Madagascar 212
- Mahoney, J. 259
- Malaysia
 - impartiality 30
 - quality of government 106
- Malta 30
- Managerial Dilemmas* (Miller) 157
- Mangu, André Mbata B. 198
- Mani, M. 295
- March, James B. 16
- Markwardt, G. 135
- Mauritania 212
- Mauritius 281–2
- Médard, Jean-François 254
- Members of Parliament (MPs)
 - measuring impartiality among MPs 214–19
 - MP–citizen relationship in Ghana 224–5
- Messick, R.E. 286–7
- Mexico
 - corruption 235–6
 - legacy of the past 241–2
 - and women *see* why women are less corrupt than men
 - government 235
 - accountability mechanisms
 - incomplete 239
 - election of women 237
 - subsidies for irrigation systems 306
 - women's visibility 237
- Migdal, Joel 201
- Milgrom, P.R. 287
- Mill, John Stuart 26–7
- Millennium Declaration 277
- Millennium Development Goals 286, 291
- Miller, Garry 154, 157
- Mocan, Naci 233
- Moldova
 - impartiality 30
 - public administration 58
- Montinola, G.R. 110
- Morris, Stephen D. 235, 236
- Morocco 30
- Morse, S. 294
- Mozambique
 - impartiality 30
 - public administration 53
- Mugabe, Robert 202
- Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina 280, 287, 297
- Museveni, President 196, 204
- Myrdal, Gunnar 263
- Naim, M. 181
- Nasiritousi, Naghmeh 6, 8
- National Endowment for Democracy 279
- National Science Foundation 1–2
- Naurin, D. 134, 137–8, 142
- Nepal
 - impartiality 29
 - public administration 53
- Netherlands 304
 - public administration 44, 53, 151
 - quality of government 105, 106
- Neumayer, E. 295
- new public management (NPM)
 - reforms 40, 41, 45
 - NPM reforms and opportunity for corruption 156–7, 161–2, 167
 - performance-related pay as core element of NPM 159–60
 - and public ethics 93
- New York Times* 1, 105, 303
- New Zealand

- corruption, control of 71
- impartiality 30
- public administration 51, 53, 58, 162
- Nigeria
 - corruption 134, 144, 192–3, 203, 204
 - impartiality 30
- North, Douglass C. 16, 18, 255, 256, 259–60, 261, 280, 284, 287, 297
- Northcote–Trevelyan Report 154
- Norway
 - impartiality 30
 - public administration 51, 53, 155
 - quality of government 106
- Nye, Joseph I
- O'Donnell, G. 20
- OECD 14
 - public administration data 59, 60
- Olsen, Johan P. 16, 41, 49, 116, 153, 291
- open access orders 270, 297
- Orwell, George 88
- Oscarsson, Henrik 5
- Ostrom, Elinor 16, 35, 263
- Ott, J.C. 15
- Pacek, A.C. 15
- Painter, M. 53
- Pakistan 30
- part of the solution 8, 277–302
 - corruption debate 284–6
 - democracy debate 278–80
 - economic growth debate 278, 280–84
 - policy outcomes 288–96
 - environmental outcomes 294–6
 - public health 291–2
 - social well-being 290
 - quality of government is part of the solution 297–8
 - rule of law debate 286–8
 - terms describing a 'basic norm' for QoG 297
- path dependency 256–7, 282
 - changing patterns of path dependence 257–8
- Pellegrini, L. 306–7
- Persson, Anna 6, 7–8, 35, 194
- Peru
 - corruption 22, 279
 - quality of government 108
- Peters, B.G. 53
- Pickett, K. 320
- Platonian–Leninist alternative to democracy 18
- Plattner, M. 212
- Plümper, T. 139
- political regimes and quality of government 105–29
 - authoritarian regimes 111
 - autocracy to democracy and environmental degradation 296
 - autocrats as 'roving' or 'stationary' bandits 116
 - classification of authoritarian regimes 115
 - dictators providing higher QoG the longer their time horizons 116–17
 - differences in QoG among authoritarian regimes 109
 - different types of authoritarian regimes 115
 - impact of regime-type on QoG 120–25
 - impact of single-party regime on QoG and economic development 116
 - monarchies, military dictatorships, personalistic regimes 115, 116–17, 121–5
 - single-party systems 115–16, 121–5
 - time horizons' impact on regime types and QoG 124–5
 - time horizons, measuring 117, 122–3
 - top-down control capacity over official and employees 111
 - conclusions 125–6
 - empirical evidence 118–25
 - impact of democracy on QoG and economic levels 116, 118–20
 - impact of regime-type within non-democracies 120–25
 - an 'exit, voice and loyalty' theory of QoG 114–17
 - citizens in free elections using exit

- mechanism of voting 114–15, 116
- dictators following classical supply-side explanation 116–17
- implicit social contract based on loyalty in regimes with no exit or voice 116
- mechanisms of exit and voice to prevent deterioration of supply 114
- QoG in regimes based on loyalty resulting from rulers' self-interest 117
- QoG in regimes with exit/voice partly resulting from citizens' demands 117
- single-party regimes developing voice for improving performance 116
- supply factors the only factors that matter in regimes based on loyalty 116
- non-linear relationship between level of democracy and level of QoG 105–7, 153
- two key literatures 108–14
 - culturalist view: demand-side factors 112–14
 - institutionalist view: supply-side factors 109–12, 114
- vast majority of top performers in QoG as democracies 105
- Political Risk Services (PSR)
 - International Country Risk Guide 40, 119–25, 278
 - International Credit Risk Guide Methodology 59, 60
- political science and importance of good government 1–8
 - factors differentiating research and making it relevant for human well-being 2–2
 - relevance of political science 1–2
- poor countries *see* developing countries and poor countries
- Porter, M.E. 295
- Portugal
 - corruption 145
 - public administration 155
- post-materialism 321, 323
- poverty
 - bad for happiness 319, 320
 - and corruption 285
 - growth in average incomes reducing poverty 290
 - institutions and state bureaucracies
 - importance of quality of institutions 304
 - institutional reform initially increasing poverty 283–4
 - more efficient institutions leading to less poverty 283
 - poor countries lacking institutions for Washington Consensus policies 15
 - strengthening poverty reduction 40
 - and QoG 283–4, 290–91
 - good governance and pro-poor growth 284
 - good governance reforms not sufficient to reduce poverty 283
 - importance of good governance in eradicating poverty 174, 277
- press freedom and corruption 5, 130–49
 - citizens' access to media content/information crucial for efficient markets 131, 136
 - definitions of press freedom 130–31
 - empirical analyses – data and method 137–9
 - multiple indicators of corruption 138
 - new estimation technique 138–9
 - replication 137–8
 - looking beyond direct effects of press freedom and corruption 145
 - press freedom and corruption 130–37
 - clear correlation between press freedom and corruption 133–4
 - decentralization and corruption 135
 - education's impact on corruption 133–4

- expected benefits from corruption
 - balanced against expected costs 132–3
- influence of religion 132
- international social and political openness and corruption 135
- political institutions and corruption 134
- probability of being caught
 - dependent on country's legal system 132
- reducing political influence over media as best way to reduce corruption 136
- relationship driven by political and economic environment 136
- role of media on transparency/information 131, 133, 135
- sanctioning mechanisms, public's access to 133
- transparency and corruption, relationship between 134
- robust effects of press freedom on corruption 139–45
 - press freedom/corruption and levels of democracy 144–5
- principal–agent framework
 - and absence of agents to monitor/punish corrupt behaviour 253
- bureaucratic corruption, rulers as principals and bureaucracy as agent in 253
- as conception of anti-corruption problem 69, 78–9, 83
 - framework fitting non-systemic corruption 251
 - origins of corruption traceable to agent's information advantage 131
 - standard conceptualization of corruption 251, 252–4
- corruption occurring when the agent betrays principal's interest 195–6, 253
- defined by asymmetry of information between principal and agent 131, 195, 252–3
- key assumptions on which principal–agent model based 252
- leaders facing multiple principals receiving contradictory messages 200–201
- MP–citizen relationship in Ghana 224–5
- political corruption, rulers as agents and citizens as principals in 253
- principal controlling the agents through formal mechanisms 196
- transparent information about the agent not necessarily reaching the principal 134
- professional norms 91
- Prussia 43
- Przeworski, A. 113, 115, 125
- public administration
 - accountability 13, 21, 93, 135, 156, 168–9
 - bureaucracy *see* bureaucracy
 - civil service reforms and low pay problem 283
 - impartiality and public ethics *see* impartiality and the need for a public ethics of care
 - institutions *see* institutions
 - publicness of 91
 - professional norms 91, 92
 - public organizations differing from private ones 91
 - Weberian *see* Weberian bureaucracy and corruption prevention
 - worldwide *see* public administration around the world
- public administration around the world 4, 40–67
 - bureaucratic structures in the real world 49–58
 - focus on human resources dimensions of Weberian bureaucracy 49
 - four different types of bureaucracies 58
 - see also* bureaucracy
 - cross-source validation 58–60
 - Dahlström survey 58–9
 - OECD data 59, 60
 - PRS International Credit Risk Guide Methodology 59, 60
 - data collection 47–8

- dimensions of bureaucracy 43–4, 62–3
 - closedness 41, 43, 44, 51–2, 53–7, 59–60, 151
 - professionalism 41, 43, 44, 49, 51–5, 57, 59–60
- impact of bureaucratic structures 40–41
- key characteristics of bureaucratic structures 42–4
 - employment system as useful way of classifying public bureaucracies 42–4
- questionnaire design 44–7
 - considerations motivating questionnaire design 45–6
 - purpose/goal of QoG Survey 41, 44
- reasons for few large cross-country comparisons 40–41
- respondent perception bias 60–62
- public ethics of care *see* impartiality and the need for a public ethics of care
- public health *see under* health
- Puerto Rico 31
- Putnam, R.D. 152–3
- Qatar 106, 108
- quality of government (QoG)
 - and access to safe water *see* access to safe water
 - ‘basic norm’ for QoG, terms describing 297
 - capture *see* capture
 - concepts of quality of government, good governance, state capacity 13–14
 - corruption debate 284–6
 - see also* corruption
 - defining and measuring *see* defining and measuring quality of government
 - and democracy debate 278–80
 - see also* democracy
 - economic development debate 278, 280–84, 317–18
 - see also* economic development
 - effects and significance of QoG *see* part of the solution
 - electoral mechanisms *see* legislators and variation in quality of government
 - and environmental outcomes 294–6
 - ‘exit, voice and loyalty’ theory *see under* political regimes and quality of government
 - and happiness/human well-being *see* happiness and human well-being
 - and inequality 290–91
 - and international organizations *see* international organizations promoting quality of
 - and leaders *see* to eat or not to eat in public office
 - measuring *see* defining and measuring quality of government
 - negative consequences of bad governance 15–16
 - policy outcomes of QoG *see under* part of the solution
 - and political regimes *see* political regimes and quality of government
 - and poverty 283–4, 290–91
 - public administration *see* public administration and public health 291–2
 - see also* access to safe water
 - quality of government theory and rule of law theory 87
 - rule of law debate 286–8
 - see also* rule of law
 - and self-expression values 113–14
- Quality of Government (QoG)
 - Institute 2, 28
 - QoG Survey/dataset 4, 8, 119–20, 159–60, 277, 320
 - see also under* public administration around the world
- Råby, N. 16
- Radcliff, B. 15
- Rajkumar, A.S. 292
- Rauch, James 40–41, 42–3, 45–6, 49, 60, 153, 165, 174
- Rawls, John 23, 24, 25, 26

- Rediscovering Institutions* (March/Olsen) 16
- religion
and corruption 132, 152–3
positive effect on happiness 319, 321, 323–4
- Resnick, D. 297
- rethinking the nature of the grabbing hand 7–8, 194, 251–73
collective action problem of systemic corruption 262–3
corruption as an informal institution 254–7
corruption as a ‘frequency-dependent equilibrium’ 257
informal institutions highly resistant to change as path dependent 256
re-framing systemic corruption as an informal institution fitting reality 254–5
self-reinforcing nature of corruption as an informal institution 255, 256
systemic corruption as unwritten, socially shared rules 254
types of informal institutions 255–6
- costs and benefits of corruption *vis-à-vis* honesty in corrupt settings 264–9
corruption as a means of bypassing inefficient institutions 266–7
discrepancies across groups in distributing benefits from corruption 266–8
punishing corrupt behavior costly where no state-provided alternative 264–6
sanctions on whistleblowers where corruption is the rule 266
- distinguishing characteristics of systemic versus non-systemic corruption 251
- mechanisms of reproduction of systemic corruption 260–62
functionalist mechanisms of reproduction 260
ideational mechanisms of reproduction 261–2
material mechanism of reproduction 262
- micro foundations of institutional reproduction 257–60
functionalist accounts, strong and weak versions of 258
importance of bargaining power in institutional change 259–60
legitimation framework 258–9
utilitarian accounts, liberal and power-centred versions of 259
- principal–agent model as standard conceptualization of corruption 251, 252–4
assumption that corruption is deviant behavior often unfounded 253
corruption as the norm in many countries 253–4
ruling systems of most countries as neo-patrimonial 253
- rethinking the nature of the grabbing hand 269–70
fight against corruption and resilience of systemic corruption 269
need to tilt systems to universalism, open access order, impartiality 270
- reverse causality 152–3, 232, 281
- Riley, Stephen 192
- Ríos-Cázare, Alejandra 239
- Rodríguez, Victoria E. 243
- Rodrik, Dani 15, 281, 288
- Romania 13
- Rose-Ackerman, Susan 78, 181, 195, 252, 286
- Rotberg, R.I 177–8, 193–4
- Rothstein, Bo 3–4, 7–8, 16, 174, 210, 287, 297
- Ruddick, Sarah 94
- rule of law 15, 17
and corruption 295
and economic development 286–8
effects of 142
good governance as 20–21
as an institution 287

- as a 'luxury good' 287
- meaning and definitions of 20–21
- and moral values of liberal democracy 20
- as part of governance 16
- as a public good 19
- quality of government
 - rule of law debate in QoG 286–8
 - and rule of law theory 87
- Russia
 - corruption 134
 - privatizations 287
 - public administration 57
- Rwanda 244–5
- Samanni, Marcus 8, 15, 318
- Sandholtz, W. 120, 176, 177, 185
- Sayari, S. 110
- Scott, J.C. 110
- Self, Peter 154
- self-expression values 113–14
- Sen, A. 106, 108, 126
- sequencing 14
- Shepherd, A. 283
- Silberman, B. 44
- Singapore 22
 - corruption 134, 144, 193
 - quality of government 106, 280
- Sjöstedt, Martin 6, 305
- Slovak Republic 134
- Smith, R.J. 294
- social well-being *see under* happiness
 - and human well-being
- socialization theory 176
- Somalia
 - corruption, control of 71
 - quality of government 108
- South Korea 41, 53
- Spain
 - public administration 41, 43–4, 51, 53, 151, 155, 157–8, 162, 164, 167–8
 - quality of government 112
- state capacity 13
 - concepts of quality of government, good governance, state capacity 13–14
 - and legal command 198
 - see also* defining and measuring quality of government
- state legitimacy and the corruptibility
 - of leaders 6, 191–209
 - and good governance 13
 - importance of behaviour of leaders for society free of corruption 191
 - leadership effect in the fight against corruption 192–4
 - corrupt leaders setting a bad example though shaping behaviour 194
 - leaders' behaviour crucial in fight against corruption 191, 192–4
 - poor leadership hindering development 193
- to eat or not to eat in public office 203–5
 - leaders failing to reform and acting corruptly 204
- varying corruptibility of leaders 195–9
 - formal constraints needing economic/administrative capacity back up 197–8
 - lack of effect of formal constraints on leadership behaviour 195, 196–7
 - leaders benefiting relatively more from corruption than acting honestly 195
 - some leaders more predatory 195
 - state capacity and legal command 198
- state legitimacy constraining
 - opportunities and incentives of leaders 6, 191–2
- state legitimacy and the propensity to eat in public office 199–203
 - definition of state legitimacy 199–200
 - empirical support for argument that state legitimacy constrains leaders 201–2
- illegitimate political systems and leaders' insecure power base 199–200
- lack of shared social contract
 - implying weakening of societal control 200

- lack of social contract and leaders' shorter time horizon/self-enrichment 201
- state legitimacy gearing leaders towards honest behaviour 200–201
- Stensöta, Helena Olofsdotter 4, 27
- Stigler, G. 78
- Stolle, D. 16, 287
- Strömberg, Håkan 297
- Summers, Lawrence 304
- Sung, Hung-En 153, 232, 237
- Swamy, A. 232
- Swaroop, V. 292
- Sweden 304
 - corruption, control of 71
 - case study 72–4, 79, 81
 - gender equality in Parliament 244, 245
 - public administration 51, 53, 155, 156–7, 164
 - quality of government 105, 106 and economic growth 282
- Switzerland 24, 304
 - public administration 44
- Tanzania 323
- Teorell, Jan 3–4, 7–8, 16, 106, 115, 174, 210, 297, 318
- Thacker, S.C. 180–81
- Thailand 233
- Thelen, K. 257–8
- time horizons
 - dictators providing higher QoG the longer their time horizons 116–17
 - lack of social contract and leaders' shorter time horizon/self-enrichment 201
 - time horizons' impact on regime types and QoG 124–5
 - time horizons, measuring 117, 122–3
- Torgler, B. 232
- Transparency International 15, 31, 76, 13, 159, 177, 277, 320
 - Global Corruption Report 2008* 291–2, 293, 303–4, 305
 - Mexico, corruption in 235–6
 - press freedom 130
- Treisman, D. 131–3, 136, 152
- Troeger, V.E. 139
- Tronto, Joan 27, 98
- Tunisia 144
- Turkey 110
- Turkmenistan 108
- Uganda
 - corruption 196, 202, 204, 262
 - costs and benefits *see under* rethinking the nature of the grabbing hand
 - lack of effect of formal constraints on leadership behaviour 196–7
- United Arab Emirates
 - corruption 144
 - impartiality 31
- United Kingdom
 - advent of democracy, reasons for 113
 - focus on social role of law 132
 - Northcote-Trevelyan Report 154
 - public administration 43, 44, 51, 53, 151, 162
 - QoG and economic growth 282
- United Nations (UN)
 - anti-corruption policy 192
 - climate change measures 182
 - Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, UN 286
 - Declaration of Human Rights, UN 17, 92
 - Development Programme, UN 142
 - capacity building programmes 198
 - Fourth World Conference of Women 237
 - Global Programme against Corruption, UN 284
 - and good governance 13, 277–8
 - Human Development Report 277–8
 - Millennium Declaration 277
 - Statistics Division 160
 - UNCTAD 179
- United States 24
 - governance reforms and economic development 281–2
 - National Science Foundation,

- whether funding should be cut from 1–2
 - public administration 44, 151
- universalism 270, 280
 - definition 297
- Uslaner, E.M. 70
- utilitarianism 23
- Uzbekistan 57

- Valev, N.T. 232
- Venezuela 30
- Vietnam 323
- Vlaicu, R. 110
- voice
 - and accountability 17, 281
 - ‘exit, voice and loyalty’ theory of QoG *see under* political regimes and quality of government
- VonDoepp, P. 193

- Wade, R. 110
- Wängnerud, Lena 7, 236
- Washington Consensus 14–15
- water *see* access to safe water
- Water Integrity Network 304
- Weber, Max 4
 - characteristics of ideal-type Weberian bureaucracy 49, 51
 - definition of a legitimate state 199–200
 - employment relationships core of Weberian bureaucracy concept 42, 88
 - impartiality 93
 - necessity of a politically independent civil service 154
 - Protestant work ethic theory 152
 - rational–legal system of rule 253
 - unavoidable organizational conflict within modern bureaucracies 42
 - Weberian rigid rule-following 28, 92
 - ‘Weberian state hypothesis’ 41, 42–3
 - ‘Weberianness Scale’ 43
- Weberian bureaucracy and corruption prevention 5–6, 150–73
 - bureaucratic dinosaur is back 152–4
 - cultural values/factors 152–3
 - democracy and corruption 153
 - importance of bureaucratic institutions against political institutions 153
 - importance of economic development 153
 - Weberian bureaucracy meaning different things 153
 - four ways of separating activities of politicians and administrators 156–8
 - hypotheses from bureaucracy as separation of politicians and bureaucrats 158
 - public jobs should follow a closed system 157–8
 - traditional public management preferable to NPM organization 156–7
 - relationship between four ways of separating activities of politicians/administrators effects of separation of activities 161–7
 - method and data 158–60
 - separate careers but not separate activities 167–9
 - arrangements following separation of careers principle curb corruption 169
 - individuals with different interests taking decisions over the residual 169
 - isolating activities of administration not effective to curb corruption 167–8
 - separating public servants and politicians 150–52, 153–6
 - distinction between open and closed civil service systems 151, 157–8, 169
 - four ways of separating activities of politicians and administrators 156–8
 - separating activities or careers 151–2, 154–6
- Weder, B. 133–4, 135
- Weingast, B.R. 20

- welfare state *see* impartiality and the
 need for a public ethics of care
 Welzel, C. 112, 113–14, 153
 Werner, S.B. 191
 White, G. 153
 White, Julie 98
 why women are less corrupt than men
 7, 230–50
 deviant cases 243–5
 incremental and fast track models
 towards increased gender
 equality 243–4
 variation at subnational level
 in terms of socioeconomic
 stratification 245
 gender decisive for behaviour in
 many spheres of society
 230–31
 gender perspective 237–8
 number of women elected to
 municipal legislatures/
 corruption level 237, 242
 gender perspective, elaborating
 239–41
 gender equality 240–41
 socioeconomic stratification
 239
 strategy of contrasting cases
 239
 legacy of the past 241–2
 Mexican case 234–6
 need for framework where multiple
 theories study gender/
 corruption 230
 previous research 231–4
 corrupt subsystems 233
 experimental research 234
 indirect effect of gender/women's
 behaviour as passive rejection
 233
 mechanisms suggesting
 internalized instead of
 conscious behaviour 232
 opportunity structures theories
 232–3, 242
 possibility of reversed causality
 232
 societies that elect large numbers
 of women are less corrupt
 230, 231–2
 rationality perspective 242–3
 women's reasons to abstain from
 corrupt behavior 243
 Wilkinson, R. 320
 Wilson, Woodrow 154
 Wolfensohn, James D. 285
 Wollscheid, J. 295–6
 women
 and corruption *see* why women are
 less corrupt than men
 care ethics as a field for women
 94
 World Bank
 anti-corruption strategy 181, 183,
 192
 capacity building programmes
 198
 civil liberties and successful
 investment projects 279
 climate change measures 182
 control of corruption index 71, 76,
 138, 202, 307
 corruption
 perception of 285
 redefined as an economic problem
 179, 285
 gender and corruption research
 231
 good governance 13, 21, 23, 277
 norms 176
 governance database 42
 government effectiveness measure
 119, 277, 307, 320
 as an international organization
 teaching norms 176
 investment decisions
 attempts to make countries use
 investment profit to improve
 government 179
 conditionality schemes 180
 political considerations not taken
 into account 179
 recognition of investment benefits
 in countries with high QoG
 178
 Mexico, corruption in 235
 press freedom 130
 rule of law index 277, 290
 Worldwide Governance Indicators
 15, 17, 31, 40, 122–3, 177

- World Bank Research Institute 17,
31
- World Business Environment survey
76, 78
- World Development Index 119
- World Health Organization 8,
304
see also access to safe water
- World Values Survey 4, 76, 232, 319,
320
- Wright, J. 117, 121, 122–3
- Wrong, Michela 191, 197, 200–201
- Young, Iris Marion 95
- Zimbabwe 202

