In this study I am looking at measurement of the effectiveness of democracy around the world. For this study I'm using data from the World Bank's World Governance Index, which rates countries based on 6 quantitative qualities, 5 of which will be my predictors, as well as 3 qualitative indicators which I will define.

The quantitative predictors are Voice and Accountability (VA), which “captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media;” Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (PS) “measures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism;” Regulatory Quality (RQ) “captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development:” Rule of Law (RL) “captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence;” and Control of Corruption (CC), which measures how well corruption is reduced by the government. My response variable is going to be Government Effectiveness (GE), which “captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.” All of these are measured on a range from -2.5 to 2.5, where higher numbers equate to greater effectiveness (WGI, 2012).

The qualitative predictors are party system (P), where two party systems are defined as 0, and multiparty systems are defined as 1; Unitary or Federated state (UF), where unitary states are defined as 0, and federated states are defined as 1; and constitutional Republic or Monarchy (RM), where republic is defined as 0, and monarchy is defined as 1.

The countries that I've chosen to look at are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Most of these I have chosen because of their significant population (I opted out of including extremely small countries, like Liechtenstein), similar cultural heritage (except for a few obvious exception, which I will make a special mention for), consistency of their democratic system (no regime changes in the last 50 years), and their relatively high scores on the WGI. A few special mentions are Israel, which I have selected because it is the only representative for the middle east, as well as Japan and South Korea, because they are the only representatives from Asia. All others are culturally, financially, and structurally similar, so there shouldn't be too many other possible variables necessary for comparison.

From my analyses I hope to find a good regression model for predicting and comparing the effectiveness of democracy around the world.

All data was collected from the World Bank's World Governance Indicators database.

My general model will look like:

GE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d1*P + d2*UF + d3*RM + E

For my first order main effects model I get the following regression model:

```
P(m=1)  UF(f=1)  RM(m=1)
0       0        0        GE = 0.428 + 0.628 VA - 0.0967 PS - 0.126 RQ + 0.132 RL + 0.268 CC
```

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	8	1.51717	0.189647	18.32	0.000
VA	1	0.03650	0.036502	3.53	0.085
PS	1	0.01402	0.014019	1.35	0.267
RQ	1	0.00562	0.005622	0.54	0.475
RL	1	0.00154	0.001540	0.15	0.706
CC	1	0.02261	0.022607	2.18	0.165
P(m=1)	1	0.00159	0.001594	0.15	0.702
UF(f=1)	1	0.00287	0.002871	0.28	0.608
RM(m=1)	1	0.00028	0.000282	0.03	0.872
Error	12	0.12421	0.010351		
Total	20	1.64139			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.101740	92.43%	87.39%	79.06%

Coefficients

Term	Coef	SE Coef	T-Value	P-Value	VIF
Constant	0.428	0.248	1.72	0.110	
VA	0.628	0.334	1.88	0.085	18.02
PS	-0.0967	0.0831	-1.16	0.267	4.83
RQ	-0.126	0.171	-0.74	0.475	5.13
RL	0.132	0.341	0.39	0.706	21.17
CC	0.268	0.181	1.48	0.165	16.36
P(m=1)					
1	0.0223	0.0568	0.39	0.702	1.33
UF(f=1)					
1	0.0263	0.0500	0.53	0.608	1.13
RM(m=1)					
1	-0.0093	0.0566	-0.17	0.872	1.62

Fits and Diagnostics for Unusual Observations

Obs	GE	Fit	Resid	Std Resid	
16	1.7714	1.9696	-0.1982	-2.19	R

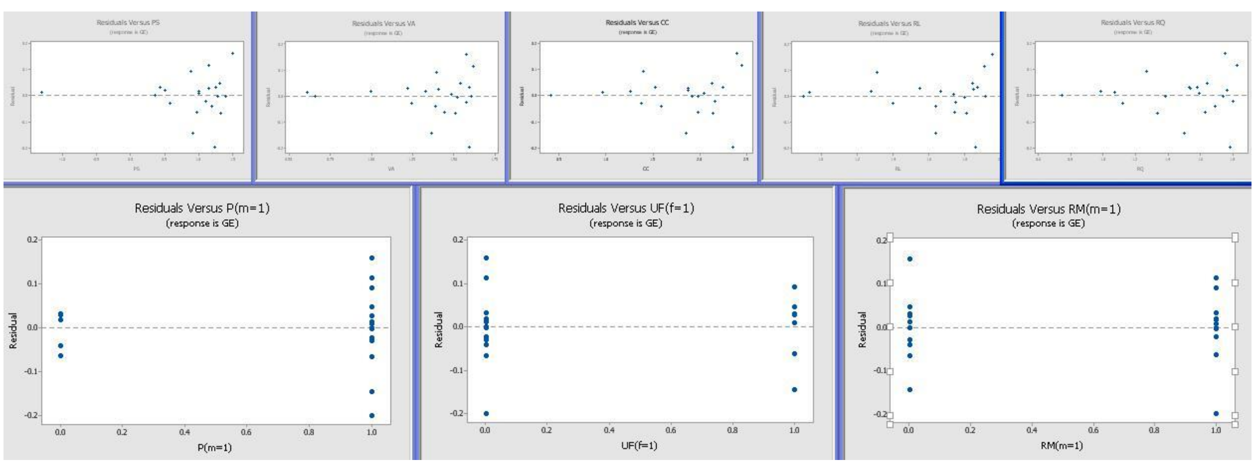
R Large residual

GE = 0.428 + 0.628 VA - 0.0967 PS - 0.126 RQ + 0.132 RL + 0.268 CC + 0.0223*P + 0.0263*UF + -0.0093*RM

R squared is 92.43% and R squared adjusted is 87.39%, which both indicate a very good fit. The P-value for the equation is 0.000, which also indicates an overall good fit, but all the variables have P-values over 0.05, which indicate that many of the variables could be fit better. Overall this is a good model, but the individual variables could be analyzed in different ways to produce an overall better fit.

In this model, 16 (New Zealand) is an unusual observation because it has a large residual.

Because many of the P-values are large for the individual variables, this indicates that this might not be the best possible regression. The residual graphs for these variables are as follows:



All of the quantitative variables have a definitively funnel shaped graphs, which indicates to me that perhaps a multiplicative transformation might provide a closer fit.

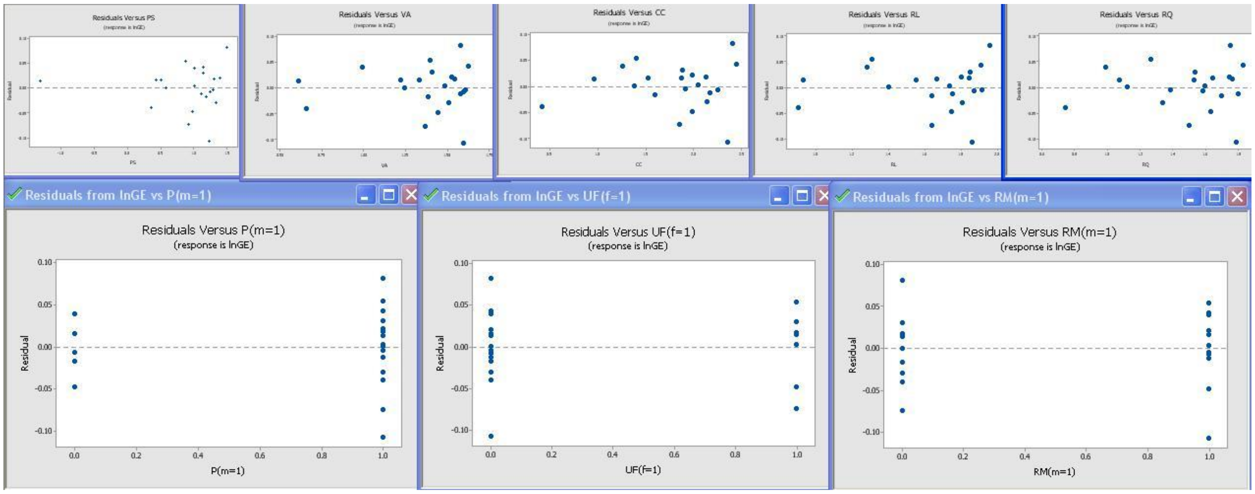
A multiplicative transformation give the following regression model:

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d1*P + d2*UF + d3*RM + E

Which looks like:

lnGE = -0.357 + 0.535 VA - 0.0881 PS - 0.0914 RQ + 0.056 RL + 0.1578 CC + -0.0084*P + 0.0263*UF + -0.0110*RM

R squared is 94.69% and R squared adjusted is 91.14%, which indicate a slightly better fit than before. The P-value for the regression is still 0.000, but only the P-value for VA is under 0.05 now. This also indicates a slightly better fit, but not by much, except for the residuals, which are significantly better. We are still given New Zealand as an unusual result with a large residual. Belgium is also given as an unusual observation now. The residual graph now looks like:



This shows that the residuals have been halved for all the quantitative variables and no longer appear to have a defined shape to them except perhaps for PS, which still looks vaguely funnel shaped. Overall this is a positive result, but the large P-values are still ominous.

My next step will be to remove the outlier data points Belgium and Finland. This will lower my N, but hopefully it will have a more significant positive impact than the negative impact from a lower N.

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	8	0.695838	0.086980	64.46	0.000
VA	1	0.001594	0.001594	1.18	0.303
PS	1	0.007673	0.007673	5.69	0.038
RQ	1	0.000990	0.000990	0.73	0.412
RL	1	0.004475	0.004475	3.32	0.099
CC	1	0.011902	0.011902	8.82	0.014
P(m=1)	1	0.000013	0.000013	0.01	0.925
UF(f=1)	1	0.000019	0.000019	0.01	0.907
RM(m=1)	1	0.000133	0.000133	0.10	0.760
Error	10	0.013493	0.001349		
Total	18	0.709331			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.0367325	98.10%	96.58%	92.80%

This is definitely a better model overall. All of the P-values have decreased and the R squared adjusted value is even a little higher.

The most notable P-values are those of the qualitative variables because they are all very high and there isn’t anything I know of that I could do to adjust these except to try interactions between them. This doesn’t seem likely, because UF is generally related to geographic size and population (larger democracies have to federate to disseminate governmental effectiveness), whereas RM is generally related to historical government type (smooth transitions into democracy tend to have CMs vs drastic revolution, which tend to have CRs), and P is an effect of the opinions of the population. The only reasonable interaction I can foresee is between UF and P. The data might encourage this idea because there are over twice as many multiparty unitary states as any other combination respectively. And other interactions are possible, so I will go ahead and test for interactions between all the qualitative variables, which looks like:

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d1*P + d2*UF + d3*RM + d4*P*UF + d5*P*RM + d6*UF*RM + E

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	11	0.697110	0.063374	36.30	0.000
VA	1	0.000661	0.000661	0.38	0.558
PS	1	0.006516	0.006516	3.73	0.095
RQ	1	0.002043	0.002043	1.17	0.315
RL	1	0.004106	0.004106	2.35	0.169
CC	1	0.012137	0.012137	6.95	0.034
P(m=1)	1	0.000655	0.000655	0.38	0.560
UF(f=1)	1	0.000000	0.000000	0.00	0.996
RM(m=1)	1	0.000921	0.000921	0.53	0.491
P(m=1)*UF(f=1)	1	0.000025	0.000025	0.01	0.908
P(m=1)*RM(m=1)	1	0.001136	0.001136	0.65	0.446
UF(f=1)*RM(m=1)	1	0.000083	0.000083	0.05	0.833
Error	7	0.012221	0.001746		
Total	18	0.709331			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.0417832	98.28%	95.57%	82.14%

These P-values are no more encouraging, so I don’t think this interaction is useful. It seems unlikely that the qualitative variables P-values can be lowered enough to be even vaguely significant. My only choice left is to eliminate qualitative variables to see if that helps, so I’ll try these models:

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d1*P + d2*UF + E

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d1*P + d3*RM + E

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d2*UF + d3*RM + E

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d1*P + E

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d3*RM + E

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + d2*UF + E

None of which provide any significantly better P-values for the qualitative variables.

Finally I will test the model without any of these qualitative variables:

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + E

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	5	0.695635	0.139127	132.06	0.000
VA	1	0.001663	0.001663	1.58	0.231
PS	1	0.008067	0.008067	7.66	0.016
RQ	1	0.001316	0.001316	1.25	0.284
RL	1	0.005562	0.005562	5.28	0.039
CC	1	0.012815	0.012815	12.16	0.004
Error	13	0.013696	0.001054		
Total	18	0.709331			

It is quite clear that this model is significantly superior to the model with qualitative variables. The only high P-values left are for VA and RQ. So I will try an interaction model for these and then try removing them.

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + b6*VA*RQ + E

This provides much worse P-values, so I'll try removing each variable:

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b4*RL + b5*CC + E

Still has a large P-value for VA.

lnGE = b0 + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + E

Still has a large P-value for RQ.

Both models also provide new unusual observations.

Overall, I'm most satisfied with the model with all the quantitative variables and none of the qualitative variables:

lnGE = b0 + b1*VA + b2*PS + b3*RQ + b4*RL + b5*CC + E

But I'm required to have at least one qualitative variable, and the model with all the qualitative variables (without the outlier data) still had a very good R squared adjusted value and a 0.000 overall P-value, so that's the model I will be testing against my original model against to see if I have significantly increased the accuracy of my model. Interestingly enough I have not actually removed or added any variables from my original, so I cannot perform a nested model comparison. I have only performed a multiplicative transformation and removed outlier data. Even if I had removed any variables I don't believe that the nested model comparison would work because I've transformed the model from the original into a multiplicative model. But I can perform an ANOVA tests on both models to see if either or both of them are statistically useful.

First order model: GE = 0.428 + 0.628 VA - 0.0967 PS - 0.126 RQ + 0.132 RL + 0.268 CC + 0.0223*P + 0.0263*UF + -0.0093*RM

H0 : all coefficients = 0

HA : at least one does not equal zero

P-value = 0.000 so this model is statistically useful at any confidence level.

Final model: lnGE = -0.348 + 0.128*VA - 0.0690*PS - 0.0908*RQ + 0.301*RL + 0.2404*CC + 0.0059*P + 0.0496*UF - 0.0103*RM

H0 : all coefficients = 0

HA : at least one does not equal zero

P-value = 0.000 so this model is also statistically useful at any confidence level.

Therefore I have no proof that my final model is more useful than my first order model, except it obviously is a better overall fit according to a comparison of the individual P-values for the variables, and the R squared adjusted values.

I am required to do a nested model comparison though, so I will test

Complete model: lnGE = -0.348 + 0.128*VA - 0.0690*PS - 0.0908*RQ + 0.301*RL + 0.2404*CC + 0.0059*P + 0.0496*UF - 0.0103*RM

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	11	0.697110	0.063374	36.30	0.000
VA	1	0.000661	0.000661	0.38	0.558
PS	1	0.006516	0.006516	3.73	0.095
RQ	1	0.002043	0.002043	1.17	0.315
RL	1	0.004106	0.004106	2.35	0.169
CC	1	0.012137	0.012137	6.95	0.034
P(m=1)	1	0.000655	0.000655	0.38	0.560
UF(f=1)	1	0.000000	0.000000	0.00	0.996
RM(m=1)	1	0.000921	0.000921	0.53	0.491
P(m=1)*UF(f=1)	1	0.000025	0.000025	0.01	0.908
P(m=1)*RM(m=1)	1	0.001136	0.001136	0.65	0.446
UF(f=1)*RM(m=1)	1	0.000083	0.000083	0.05	0.833
Error	7	0.012221	0.001746		
Total	18	0.709331			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.0417832	98.28%	95.57%	82.14%

against the RM only model, because it was the only one that showed any kind of decrease in P-value for RM

Reduced model: lnGE = -0.4166 + 0.188 VA - 0.0723 PS - 0.0562 RQ + 0.294 RL + 0.1995 CC - 0.0067*RM

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	6	0.695804	0.115967	102.88	0.000
VA	1	0.001813	0.001813	1.61	0.229
PS	1	0.007911	0.007911	7.02	0.021
RQ	1	0.001242	0.001242	1.10	0.315
RL	1	0.004647	0.004647	4.12	0.065
CC	1	0.012962	0.012962	11.50	0.005
RM(m=1)	1	0.000169	0.000169	0.15	0.705
Error	12	0.013526	0.001127		
Total	18	0.709331			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.0335738	98.09%	97.14%	94.84%

H0 : d1 and d2 equal 0

HA : at least one does not equal 0

F = [(SSEr-SSEc)/(k-g)]/MSEc = [(0.013526-0.012221)/2]/0.001746 = 0.37371134

v1=k-g=2

v2=n-(k+1)=19-9=10

at alpha=0.5 we have that Falpha = 4.1028

Which means that I can't reject H0, which I expected, because I know that the model is better without any qualitative variable at all. So I will also do a test to compare the model with RM with the model without any of the qualitative variables:

*Complete model: lnGE = -0.4166 + 0.188 VA - 0.0723 PS - 0.0562 RQ + 0.294 RL + 0.1995 CC - 0.0067*RM

Reduced model: lnGE = -0.4199 + 0.176 VA - 0.0729 PS - 0.0577 RQ + 0.310 RL + 0.1959 CC

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	5	0.695635	0.139127	132.06	0.000
VA	1	0.001663	0.001663	1.58	0.231
PS	1	0.008067	0.008067	7.66	0.016
RQ	1	0.001316	0.001316	1.25	0.284
RL	1	0.005562	0.005562	5.28	0.039
CC	1	0.012815	0.012815	12.16	0.004
Error	13	0.013696	0.001054		
Total	18	0.709331			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.0324580	98.07%	97.33%	95.95%

H0 : d3 equals 0

HA : d3 does not equal 0

F = [(SSEr-SSEc)/(k-g)]/MSEc = [(0.013696-0.013526)/1]/0.00127 = 0.13385827

v1=k-g=1

v2=n-(k+1)=19-7=12

at alpha=0.5 we have that Falpha = 4.7472

Which yields the same result as last time. I cannot reject the null hypothesis, therefore I cannot say that the complete model is better than the reduced model, which I expected because the model is significantly better without any of the qualitative variables.

Now I will try testing the no qualitative variable model against a model without VA and RQ just to see if VA and RQ really make a significant difference in the effectiveness of the model.

**Complete model: lnGE = -0.4199 + 0.176 VA - 0.0729 PS - 0.0577 RQ + 0.310 RL + 0.1959 CC

Reduced model: lnGE = -0.4184 - 0.0507 PS + 0.380 RL + 0.2044 CC

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	3	0.693045	0.231015	212.78	0.000
PS	1	0.005495	0.005495	5.06	0.040
RL	1	0.014133	0.014133	13.02	0.003
CC	1	0.016629	0.016629	15.32	0.001
Error	15	0.016286	0.001086		
Total	18	0.709331			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.0329500	97.70%	97.24%	96.63%

H0 : b1 and b3 equal 0

HA : at least one does not equal 0

F = [(SSEr-SSEc)/(k-g)]/MSEc = [(0.016286-0.013696)/2]/0.001054 = 1.22865275

v1=k-g=2

v2=n-(k+1)=19-5=14

at alpha=0.5 we have that Falpha = 3.7389

Once again I cannot reject H0, which is interesting, because that means that I could probably remove VA and RQ without greatly affecting the model.

This means that I should test removing another variable. I'll remove PS, because it has the highest P-value (only 0.04).

***Complete model: lnGE = -0.4184 - 0.0507 PS + 0.380 RL + 0.2044 CC

Reduced model: lnGE = -0.2915 + 0.2230 RL + 0.2521 CC

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	2	0.687550	0.343775	252.53	0.000
RL	1	0.008679	0.008679	6.38	0.023
CC	1	0.030275	0.030275	22.24	0.000
Error	16	0.021781	0.001361		
Total	18	0.709331			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.0368959	96.93%	96.55%	94.78%

H0 : b2 equals 0

HA : b2 does not equal 0

F = [(SSEr-SSEc)/(k-g)]/MSEc = [(0.021781-0.016286)/1]/0.001086 = 5.05985267

v1=k-g=1

v2=n-(k+1)=19-3=16

at alpha=0.5 we have that Falpha = 4.4940

Finally I have an Falpha lower than our F value. Therefore I can reject H0 and say that this model should not be reduced any further without affecting the accuracy of the model.

It finally appears that I have simplified this model to the point of greatest effectiveness, although the R squared adjusted value disagrees. I would not use this model because it does not address all of the variables that I want to compare, and the models with all the variables have satisfactory overall P-values and R squared adjusted values for me. I am willing to accept a certain amount of variation on two variables to be able to examine those variables in the context of the model.

I would not however just use the first model because it was not even vaguely a good fit. Some of the data points and all three qualitative variables were highly ineffective in the production of a good model. Also, it was essential to the model to analyze it in terms of a multiplicative transformation.

In my final model I have

lnGE = -0.348 + 0.128*VA - 0.0690*PS - 0.0908*RQ + 0.301*RL + 0.2404*CC + 0.0059*P + 0.0496*UF - 0.0103*RM

b0 represents the intercept of the model, which is not a useful piece of data in this context, because I am not examining democracies which scored zero on all of these terms.

b1 shows that Voice and Accountability predicts a positive effect on overall effectiveness of democracy, which is expected. The more people are heard and keep the politicians accountable, the more effectively a democratic government operates.

b2 shows that Political Stability predicts a negative effect on overall effectiveness. This seems unusual, but I believe this is because several of our democracies experience low PS because of terrorism, which is caused by groups which are adversaries of democracy, so I suppose this is a reasonable predictor in these times, and will hopefully become a positive predictor in a future more peaceful world.

b3 shows that Regulatory Quality also has a negative effect. This also seems unusual, except that most democracies are highly capitalistic, and capitalism takes advantage of negative economic effects in the economy, so perhaps this is not an unreasonable effect for highly capitalistic countries. The less regulation of the economy the more effective the government can be considered.

b4 shows that Rule of Law has a positive effect. This is definitely expected since democracies tend to be less harsh in dealing with justice than dictatorships, the more justice is dispensed by a democracy, the more effective it can be considered.

b5 shows that Control of Corruption has a positive effect. This is also definitely to be expected. The less corruption, the more effective a democracy is being.

d1 shows a positive relationship toward multi party systems, which I expected, because the more parties there are to talk about issues from different perspectives the more likely a democracy is to agree upon policies which better fit the overall opinion of the populace.

d2 shows a positive relationship toward federated states. I am not surprised by this, but neither did I expect it. It appears that the more well distributed the power is in a democracy, the more effectively it works.

d3 shows a negative relationship toward constitutional monarchies. I did know what to expect from this variable, but it seems that democracies tend to be more effective when they do not maintain loyalty to a figurehead sovereign.

Now please note that the P-values for d1, d2, and d3 are very large, so these variables have a very wide margin of error. These are direct translations of the coefficients, but might not actually reflect the reality of the situation.

As a final note, the most reduced model: $\ln GE = -0.4184 - 0.0507\ PS + 0.380\ RL + 0.2044\ CC$, also provides the same results for b2, b4, and b5, but offers the perspective that these are the only truly important factors in predicting the effectiveness of a democracy. I can understand Regulatory Quality not being in this model, but it seems quite counterintuitive that Voice and Accountability do not have a significant effect upon the effectiveness of democracy.

My complete data set is as follows:

↓	C1-T	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14
	Country	GE	VA	PS	RQ	RL	CC	P(m=1)	UF(f=1)	RM(m=1)	lnGE	sqRQ	sqRL	sqCC
1	Australia	1.74929	1.44286	0.97857	1.62857	1.74286	1.98571	0	1	1	0.559208	2.65224	3.03755	3.94306
2	Austria	1.82857	1.40714	1.15000	1.53571	1.85000	1.87857	1	1	0	0.603535	2.35842	3.42250	3.52903
3	Belgium	1.73571	1.39286	0.87857	1.26429	1.30714	1.40000	1	1	1	0.551419	1.59842	1.70862	1.96000
4	Canada	1.88571	1.48571	1.00714	1.59286	1.73571	2.04286	1	1	1	0.634307	2.53719	3.01270	4.17327
5	Denmark	2.13571	1.62143	1.15000	1.82857	1.90714	2.44286	1	0	1	0.758801	3.34367	3.63719	5.96755
6	Finland	2.13571	1.57857	1.49286	1.75000	1.95714	2.40000	1	0	0	0.758801	3.06250	3.83041	5.76000
7	France	1.55714	1.24286	0.57857	1.12143	1.40000	1.37857	1	0	0	0.442853	1.25760	1.96000	1.90046
8	Germany	1.62143	1.36429	0.91429	1.50000	1.63571	1.85000	1	1	0	0.483308	2.25000	2.67556	3.42250
9	Iceland	1.84286	1.50714	1.32857	1.33571	1.80714	2.13571	1	0	0	0.611317	1.78413	3.26577	4.56128
10	Ireland	1.57143	1.38571	1.18571	1.69286	1.63571	1.59286	0	0	0	0.451985	2.86577	2.67556	2.53719
11	Israel	1.21429	0.60714	-1.30714	1.07143	0.92857	0.95714	1	0	0	0.194156	1.14796	0.86224	0.91612
12	Japan	1.34286	0.99286	1.00714	0.98571	1.27857	1.25714	0	0	1	0.294800	0.97163	1.63474	1.58041
13	Korea, South	0.96429	0.65714	0.35714	0.74286	0.90000	0.41429	1	0	0	-0.036368	0.55184	0.81000	0.17163
14	Luxembourg	1.80714	1.52143	1.39286	1.74286	1.80000	1.98571	1	0	1	0.591747	3.03755	3.24000	3.94306
15	Netherlands	1.88571	1.57857	1.10714	1.80000	1.75000	2.16429	1	0	1	0.634307	3.24000	3.06250	4.68413
16	New Zealand	1.77143	1.59286	1.23571	1.78571	1.85714	2.35000	1	0	1	0.571786	3.18878	3.44898	5.52250
17	Norway	1.91429	1.60714	1.28571	1.38571	1.91429	1.91429	1	0	1	0.649345	1.92020	3.66449	3.66449
18	Sweden	1.97857	1.59286	1.25000	1.57857	1.87143	2.24286	0	0	1	0.682375	2.49189	3.50224	5.03041
19	Switzerland	1.97143	1.54286	1.30714	1.64286	1.84286	2.12857	1	1	0	0.678758	2.69898	3.39612	4.53082
20	United Kingdom	1.72143	1.32857	0.50000	1.76429	1.66429	1.87143	0	0	1	0.543155	3.11270	2.76985	3.50224
21	United States	1.62857	1.22143	0.43571	1.52857	1.55000	1.52143	0	1	0	0.487703	2.33653	2.40250	2.31474

Which I created with information gleaned from the World Bank World Governance Indicators dataset.

Works Cited:

The World Bank. (2012). *World Governance Indicators*. Retrieved from http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#doc