Capitals and Good Governance

Table 1:

		$Dependent\ variable:$	
	Overall Rank	Mean of Subscores	Fiscal Stability
	(1)	(2)	(3)
capital_rank	-9.175	-2.856	-28.368*
	(14.416)	(7.423)	(14.177)
log(total_metro_pop)	-2.377	-2.863***	2.741
o(= = 1,	(1.912)	(0.984)	(1.880)
Constant	68.946**	68.504***	12.469
	(26.307)	(13.545)	(25.871)
Observations	50	50	50
\mathbb{R}^2	0.058	0.188	0.089
Adjusted R^2	0.018	0.153	0.051
Residual Std. Error $(df = 47)$	14.443	7.436	14.203
F Statistic ($df = 2; 47$)	1.459	5.436***	2.308

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

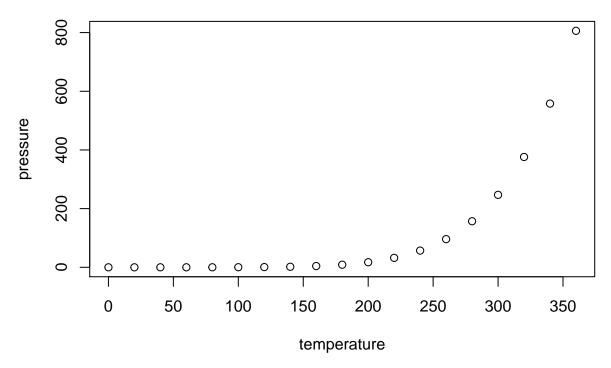
Introduction

Something I've been wondering for a while is why states that are very close and very similar have such different qualities of state governments. Namely, Minnesota and Iowa have state governments that are generally regarded as competent but Illinois's is, to put it mildly, garbage.

##	# A tibble: 50	x 5				
##	state_name	num_cities	capital_rank	<pre>capital_is_largest</pre>	has_capital	
##	<chr></chr>	<int></int>	<dbl></dbl>	<int></int>	<int></int>	
##	1 Alabama	461	0.998	0	1	
##	2 Alaska	148	0.986	0	1	
##	3 Arizona	91	1.000	1	1	
##	4 Arkansas	502	1.00	1	1	
##	5 California	482	0.990	0	1	
##	6 Colorado	271	1.000	1	1	
##	7 Connecticut	30	0.897	0	1	
##	8 Delaware	57	0.982	0	1	
##	9 Florida	411	0.985	0	1	
##	10 Georgia	538	1.00	1	1	
## # with 40 more rows						

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the echo = FALSE parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.