

# The Governance Report

## City Dashboard Codebook

**happygrad - Inequality in happiness** Inequality in happiness. Standardized coefficient in a regression of self-reported happiness on income. Higher values reflect higher inequality in happiness. Source: WVS

**happygrad.se** Standard error for the happygrad coefficient.

**logglob - Cosmopolitanism** Rooted Cosmopolitanism (range 0-1). Higher values reflect higher rooted cosmopolitanism. Proportion of respondents who identify themselves both with the world and local community member. Source: WVS

**logglob.se** Standard error for the logglob variable.

**confelite - Confidence in elites** Scaled confidence in elites (range 0-10). Higher values reflect higher confidence in elites. Average of individual responses to survey items. Sources: WVS; LB; AB.

**confelite.se** Standard error for the confelite variable.

**trust - Interpersonal trust** Interpersonal trust (range 0-1). Higher values reflect higher trust. Proportion of individual who give affirmative response to survey item about trust. Sources: WVS; LB; AB.

**trust.se** Standard error for the trust variable.

**trustgrad - Inequality in trust** Inequality in trust. Standardized coefficient in a regression of self-reported trust on income. Higher values reflect higher inequality in trust. Sources: WVS; LB; AB.

**trustgrad.se** Standard error for the trustgrad coefficient.

**satgrad - Inequality in life satisfaction** Inequality in life satisfaction. Standardized coefficient in a regression of self-reported happiness on income. Higher values reflect higher inequality in life satisfaction. Sources: WVS; LB.

**satgrad.se** Standard error for the satgrad coefficient.

**courtsES - Impartiality of courts** Scaled impartiality of courts (range 0-10). Higher values reflect higher impartiality of courts. Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ES.

**courtsES.se** Standard error for the courtsES variable.

**lawES - Impartiality of law enforcement** Scaled impartiality of law enforcement (range 0-10). Higher values reflect higher impartiality of law enforcement. Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ES.

**lawES.se** Standard error for the lawES variable.

**pol.instab.ES - Political instability as an obstacle for business** Scaled political instability as an obstacle for business (range 0-4). Higher values reflect higher political instability for business. Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ES.

**pol.instab.ES.se** Standard error for the pol.instab.ES variable.

**impartialISSP - Perception of impartiality** Scaled perception of impartiality (range 0-10). Higher values reflect higher perception of impartiality. Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ISSP 2006.

**impartialISSP.se** Standard error for the impartialISSP variable.

**impartial.ISP.grad - Inequality in perception of impartiality** Inequality in perception of impartiality. Higher values reflect higher inequality in perception of impartiality. Standardized coefficient in a regression of perceived government impartiality on income. Source: ISSP 2006

**impartialISSP.se** Standard error for the impartial.ISP.grad coefficient.

**merit.capture.ISP - Perception of meritocracy** Scaled perception of meritocracy (range 0-10). Higher values reflect higher perception of meritocracy. Average of individual responses to survey items. Difference between individual answers about how important is merit (effort, hard work, education) and how important are non-meritocratic considerations (political connections, giving bribes, knowing the right people) to “get ahead in life”. Source: ISSP 2009

**merit.capture.ISP.se** Standard error for the merit.capture.ISP variable.

**merit.ISP.grad - Inequality in perception of meritocracy** Inequality in perception of meritocracy. Higher values reflect higher inequality in perception of meritocracy. Standardized coefficient in a regression of perceived meritocracy on income. Source: ISSP 2009

**merit.ISP.grad.se** Standard error for the merit.ISP.grad coefficient.

**conf.servs - Confidence in government services** Scaled confidence in government services (range 0-10). Higher values reflect higher confidence in government services. Confidence in education system, police, and civil service. In the AB, just police and civil service. Average of individual responses to survey items. Sources: WVS; LB; AB; AfB.

**conf.servs.se** Standard error for the conf.servs variable.

**conf.local.LB - Confidence in local government** Scaled confidence in local government (range 0-10). Higher values reflect higher confidence in local government. Average of individual responses to survey items. Source: LB.

**conf.local.LB.se** Standard error for the conf.local.LB variable.

**securityES - Expenditures for firm security** Expenditures for firm security as a percentage of firm revenues (range 0-100, percent). Higher values reflect higher share of expenditures. Average of individual responses to survey items. Source: ES.

**securityES.se** Standard error for the securityES variable.

**crimeES - Crime as an obstacle for business** Scaled crime as an obstacle for business (range 0-4). Higher values reflect higher perceived crime. Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ES.

**crimeES.se** Standard error for the crimeES variable.

**environ.qual - Environmental quality** Scaled environmental quality (range 0-10) Average of individual responses to survey items about air, water, and sanitation quality. Source: WVS.

**environ.qual.se** Standard error for the environ.qual variable.

**kickbackES - Magnitude of kickbacks** Perceived magnitude of kickbacks as percentage of contract value (range 0-100, percent). Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ES.

**kickbackES.se** Standard error for the kickbackES variable.

**bribeES - Magnitude of bribes** Perceived magnitude of bribes as percentage of firm revenues (range 0-100, percent) Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ES.

**bribeES.se** Standard error for the bribeES variable.

**corruptionES - Corruption as an obstacle for business** Corruption as an obstacle for business (range 0-4). Higher values reflect higher perceived corruption. Average of individual responses to survey item. Source: ES.

**corruptionES.se** Standard error for the corruptionES variable.

**corrISSP - Perceived corruption among politicians** Scaled perceived corruption (range 0-10) Average of individual responses to survey items. High values reflect lower perceived corruption. ISSP 06.

**corrPubOffISSP - Corruption of public officials** Scaled corruption of public officials (range 0-10). Higher values reflect lower perceived corruption. Average of individual responses to survey items. Source: ISSP 06

**bribes.ISP - Perception of importance of bribes** Scaled perception of importance of bribes (range 0-10). Higher values reflect lower perception of importance of bribes. Average of individual responses to survey items. Sources: ISSP 06

**bribe.acc - Bribes are acceptable** Scaled score: is it acceptable to ask for a bribe (range 0-10). Higher values reflect less acceptance of bribes. Average of individual responses to survey items. Source: WVS.

**bizcultEB - Perceived corruption in business culture** Scaled perceived corruption in business culture (range 0-10). Higher values reflect lower perceived corruption in business culture. Average of individual responses to survey items. Source: EB2.

**victim- Corruption victimisation** Corruption victimization (range 0-1). Proportion of respondents who declare they (or family member) had to pay a bribe in interaction with government. Source: ISSP 06; LB; AB; AfB; EB; EB2.

**corr.locAB - Perceived corruption in local government** Scaled perceived corruption in local government (range 0-10). Higher values reflect lower perceived corruption in local government. Average of individual

responses to survey items. Source: AB; AfB; EB; EB2.

**corr.natAB - Perceived corruption in national government** Scaled perceived corruption in national government (range 0-10). Higher values reflect lower perceived corruption in national government. Average of individual responses to survey items. Source: AB; AfB.

**captureEB - Perception of government capture** Scaled perception of government capture. Higher values reflect higher perception of government capture. Average of individual responses to survey items. Source: EB; EB2.

**corruption.index - Corruption Index** Corruption Index. Weighted average of kickbacksES, bribesES, corruptionES, corrISSP, corrPubOffISSP, bribes.ISP, victim. Higher values reflect higher levels of corruption.

**impartiality.index - Impartiality Index** Impartiality Index. Weighted average of courtsES, lawES, impartial.ISSP. Higher values reflect higher levels of impartiality.

**patents.pc - Patent registration per million inhabitants** Number of patent registration per million inhabitants. Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**rd.exp.bus.m - research and development expenditures of private sector** Research and development expenditures of private sector. Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**rd.exp.gov.m - research and development expenditures of government** Research and development expenditures of government. Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**percsecedu.m - Percent of secondary education** Percent of population with secondary education (range 0-100, percent). Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**perctertedu.m - Percent of tertiary education** Percent of population with tertiary education (range 0-100, percent). Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**highandmediumhightec.m - High and medium hightech sector size** Size of high and medium high tech sector. High and medium high-technology manufacturing (as % of total employment). Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**knowledgeintensivese.m - Knowledge intensive service sector** Scaled knowledge intensive service sector. Knowledge intensive services (as % of total employment). Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**privatevspublicrd - The ratio of private VS public research and development expenditures** The ratio of private VS public research and development expenditures. Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**privateRDcapita - Private research and development expenditures per million inhabitants** Private research and development expenditures per million inhabitants. Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**publicRDcapita - Public research and development expenditures per million inhabitants** Public research and development expenditures (USD) per million inhabitants. Source: OECD Regional Innovation Statistics

**a) pubtran.vol - Public transport volume** Scaled public transport volume (range 1-100). Source: Source: Mobility in Cities database. International Association of Public Transport 2006

**b) pubtran.speed - Public transport speed** Scaled public transport speed (range 1-100). Source: Mobility in Cities database. International Association of Public Transport 2006

**c) pubtran.cost - Public transport cost** Scaled public transport cost (range 1-100). Source: Mobility in Cities database. International Association of Public Transport 2006

**d) pubtran.energy - Public transport energy use** Scaled public transport energy use (range 1-100). Source: Mobility in Cities database. International Association of Public Transport 2006

**infra.road - Infrastructure investment in roads** Scaled infrastructure investment in roads (range 1-100).

Source: Mobility in Cities database. International Association of Public Transport 2006

**infra.pubtran - Infrastructure investment in public transport** Scaled infrastructure investment in public transport (range 1-100). Source: Mobility in Cities database. International Association of Public Transport 2006

**pollution - Pollution** Scaled pollution (range 1-100). Source: Mobility in Cities database. International Association of Public Transport 2006

**geomindex - Index of public transportation** Index of public transportation (range 1-100). Scaled geometric mean of a-d.

**“Rest Of Country” variables** The dashboard reports also the values of the variables, whenever possible, for the country excluding the global city or cities we include in the analysis. These are named following the simple convention of adding the suffix **ROC**. Hence `varname_ROC` has the same definition as `varname` but is based on the data for respondents who are not coded as living in the global city or cities we analyze.

## Survey data sources abbreviations

WVS is World Value Survey Wave 5 [www.worldvaluessurvey.org](http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org)

AB is Asian Barometer Wave 2 [www.asianbarometer.org](http://www.asianbarometer.org)

LB is Latinobarometro 2009 [www.latinobarometro.org](http://www.latinobarometro.org)

ES is World Bank Enterprise Surveys [www.enterprisesurveys.org](http://www.enterprisesurveys.org)

ISSP 06 is International Social Survey Programme 2006.

ISSP 09 is International Social Survey Programme 2009.

International Social Survey Programme [www.issp.org](http://www.issp.org)



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AfB is Afrobarometer Wave 4. [www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)

EB is Eurobarometer 72.2.

EB2 is Eurobarometer 76.1.

Eurobarometer [ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/eb\\_arch\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_arch_en.htm)

## **Other data sources**

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) . 2010. *Regional Statistics : Innovation Indicators (last updated July 2010)*. Retrieved from [http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REG\\_INNO\\_TL2](http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=REG_INNO_TL2) (accessed on 16 March 2012) .

UITP (International Association of Public Transport). 2006. *Mobility in Cities Database*. Brussels: International Association of Public Transport.