



Dear all,

This is the latest news from the QoG Institute.

NEW ARTICLES

Rothstein, Bo & Davide Torsello (2014) "Bribery in pre-industrial societies: Understanding the universalism-particularism puzzle". *Journal of Anthropological Research* 70(2): 263-282.

Rothstein, Bo (2014). "What is the opposite of corruption?". *Third World Quarterly* 35(5): 737-757.

Lapuente, Victor & Bo Rothstein (2014). "Civil War Spain versus Swedish Harmony: The Quality of Government Factor". *Comparative Political Studies* 47(10): 1416-1441.

Bågenholm, Andreas & Nicholas Charron (2014). "Do Politics in Europe Benefit from Politicising Corruption?" *West European Politics* 37(5): 903-931.

Charron, Nicholas (2014). "Diverging Cohesion? Globalization, State Capacity and Regional Inequalities Within and Across European Countries" *European Urban and Regional Studies* (published online 29 December 2013).

Charron, Nicholas, Lewis Dijkstra & Victor Lapuente (2014). 'Mapping the Regional Divide in Europe: A Measure for Assessing Quality of Government in 206 European Regions'. *Social Indicators Research* (published online July 2014).

NEW EBOOKS

Nicholas Charron, Victor Lapuente and Bo Rothstein. 2013. "Quality of Government and Corruption from a European Perspective. A Comparative Study of Good Government in EU Regions"

"In this book the authors tackle the concept of 'quality of government' (QoG) both conceptually and empirically and apply their focus to EU countries and regions. In a pioneering empirical effort, they map out regional QoG for the first time for 172 NUTS 1 and 2 regions throughout 18 countries in the EU, and provide a detailed methodology. They follow up the quantitative assessment with three case studies demonstrating the wide variation of QoG found within the countries of Italy, Belgium and Romania. The book concludes with important lessons and ideas for future research".

Sören Holmberg and Bo Rothstein (eds). 2012. "Good Government. The Relevance of Political Science"

"In all societies, the quality of government institutions is of the utmost importance for the well-being of its citizens. Problems like high infant mortality, lack of access to safe water, unhappiness and poverty are not primarily caused by a lack of technical equipment, effective medicines or other types of knowledge generated by the natural or engineering sciences. Instead, the critical problem is that the majority of the world's population live in societies that have dysfunctional government institutions. Central issues discussed in the book include: how can good government be conceptualized and measured, what are the effects of "bad government" and how can the quality of government be improved?"



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