Independent variable	Regression Coefficients					
	PPP 1990	PPP 1990	1990	1990	1997	1997
Constant	5.671 **	5.532 **	4.147 **	3.817 **	3.761 **	3.356 **
	[0.82]	[0.43]	[0.86]	[0.42]	[0.66]	[0.42]
Income	-0.194 *	-0.225 **	0.072	0.072 **	0.091 *	0.113 **
	[0.08]	[0.03]	[0.06]	[0.03]	[0.04]	[0.03]
Open	-0.087		-0.063		-0.035	
	[0.12]		[0.11]		[0.09]	
Population	-0.131 **	-0.111 **	-0.184 **	-0.158 **	-0.168 **	-0.154 **
	[0.05]	[0.04]	[0.04]	[0.03]	[0.03]	[0.03]
Area	0.073 *	0.084 **	0.079 **	0.074 **	0.074 **	0.073 **
	[0.03]	[0.03]	[0.02]	[0.02]	[0.02]	[0.02]
Transition	-0.293		-0.041		0.036	
	[0.15]		[0.19]		[0.12]	
Africa	-0.049		-0.054		-0.142	
	[0.21]		[0.17]		[0.14]	
Asia	-0.213	-0.231 *	-0.415 **	-0.393 **	-0.349 **	-0.322 **
	[0.15]	[0.11]	[0.14]	[0.12]	[0.12]	[0.09]
LatinAmerica	0.049		0.068		0.046	
	[0.21]		[0.13]		[0.10]	
R-squared	0.401	0.399	0.337	0.300	0.401	0.364
No. of observations	87	91	103	117	113	117

Table A4. Regression of government consumption/GDP ratios on country size and other variables.

**Significant at the 1 percent level.

*Significant at the 5 percent level.

Note: Numbers in brackets are heteroscedasticity-consistent standard errors. Estimation is by OLS.

Results reported in first two columns refer to government consumption in international (purchasing power parity) prices; results reported in the other four columns refer to government consumption in domestic prices. Except for the dummies, all variables enter regressions in logs, so the estimated coefficients are elasticities.