Appendix

Table 1: Country name and its corresponding country code.

Country Name	Country Code
High income	HIC
High income: nonOECD	NOC
High income: OECD	OEC
OECD members	OED
Australia	AUS
Austria	AUT
Belgium	BEL
Canada	CAN
Chile	CHL
Czech Republic	CZE
Denmark	DNK
Estonia	EST
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
Germany	DEU
Greece	GRC
Hungary	HUN
Iceland	ISL
Ireland	IRL
Israel	ISR
Italy	ITA
Japan	JPN
Korea, Rep.	KOR
Luxembourg	LUX
Mexico	MEX
Netherlands	NLD
New Zealand	NZL
Norway	NOR
Poland	POL
Portugal	PRT
Slovak Republic	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Spain	ESP
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	CHE
Turkey	TUR
United Kingdom	GBR
United States	USA

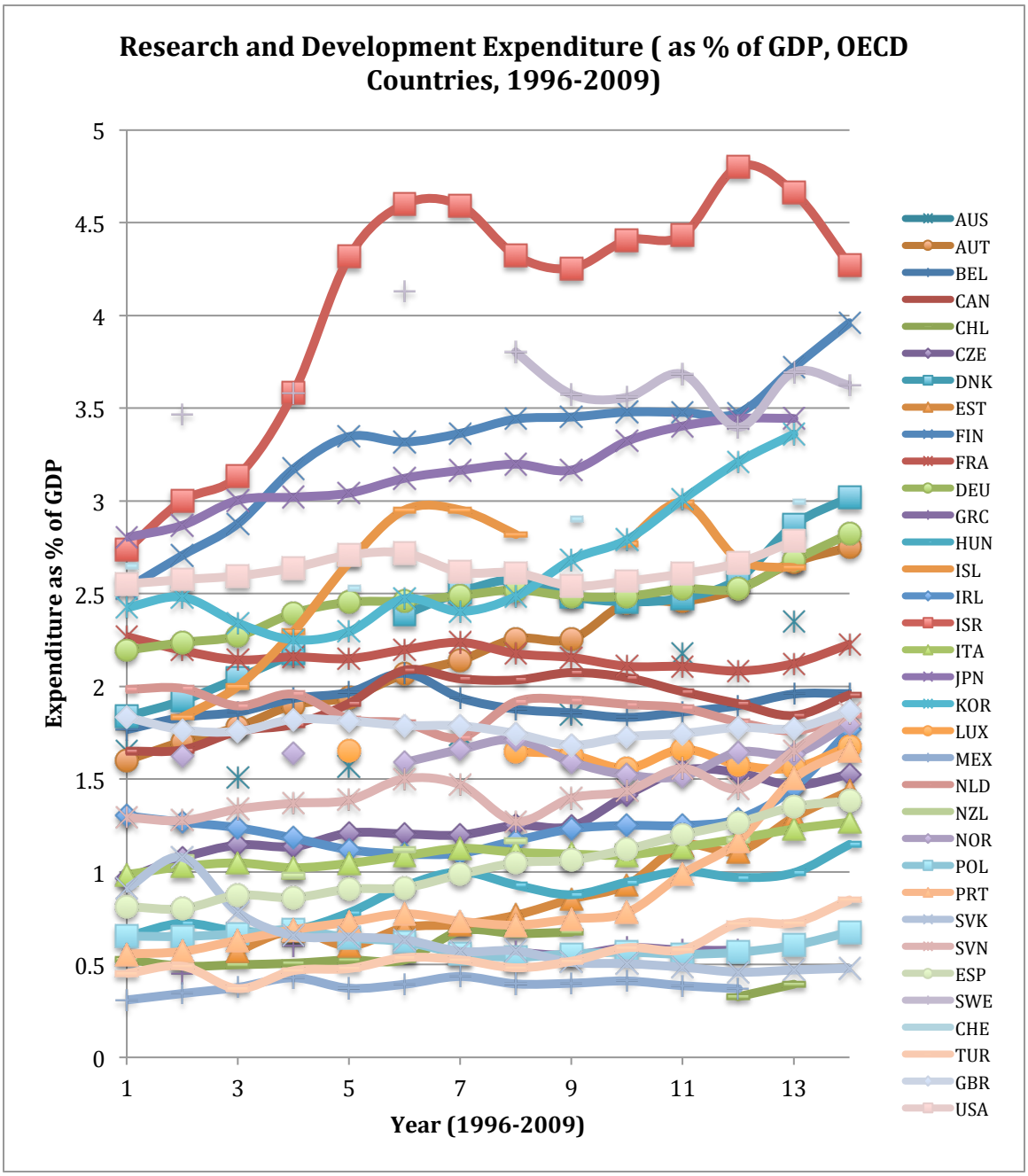

Figure 1: Research and Development Expenditure as % of GDP graphed by country by year. Note: I have not figured out how to re-label the X-Axis with the proper years, however the numbers 1-14 correspond to each successive year from 1996 to 2009. This is true of all successive graphs and figures that include year on the x-axis.

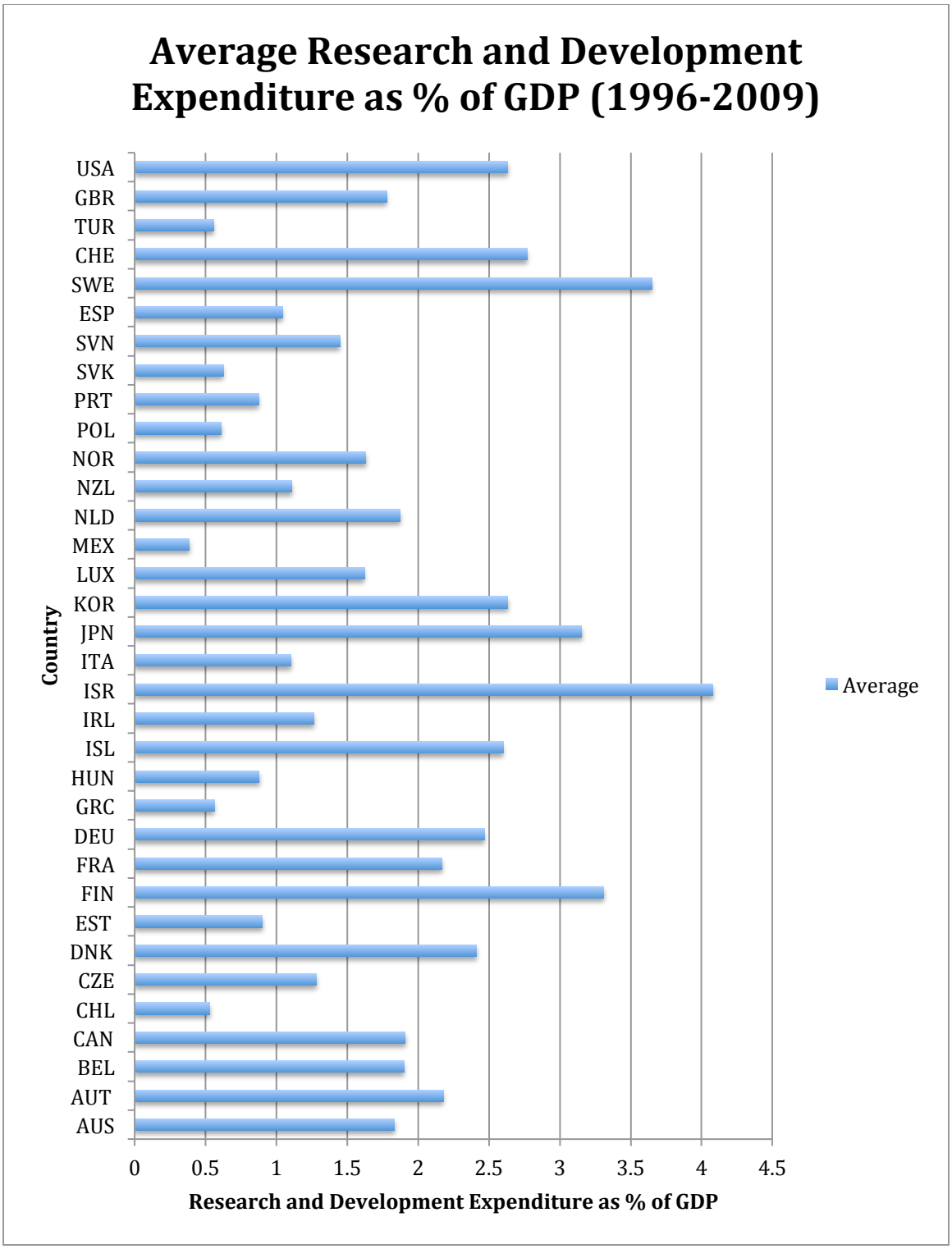

Figure 2: Average Research and Development Expenditure as % GDP by country. There is no data present for the Non-OECD countries.

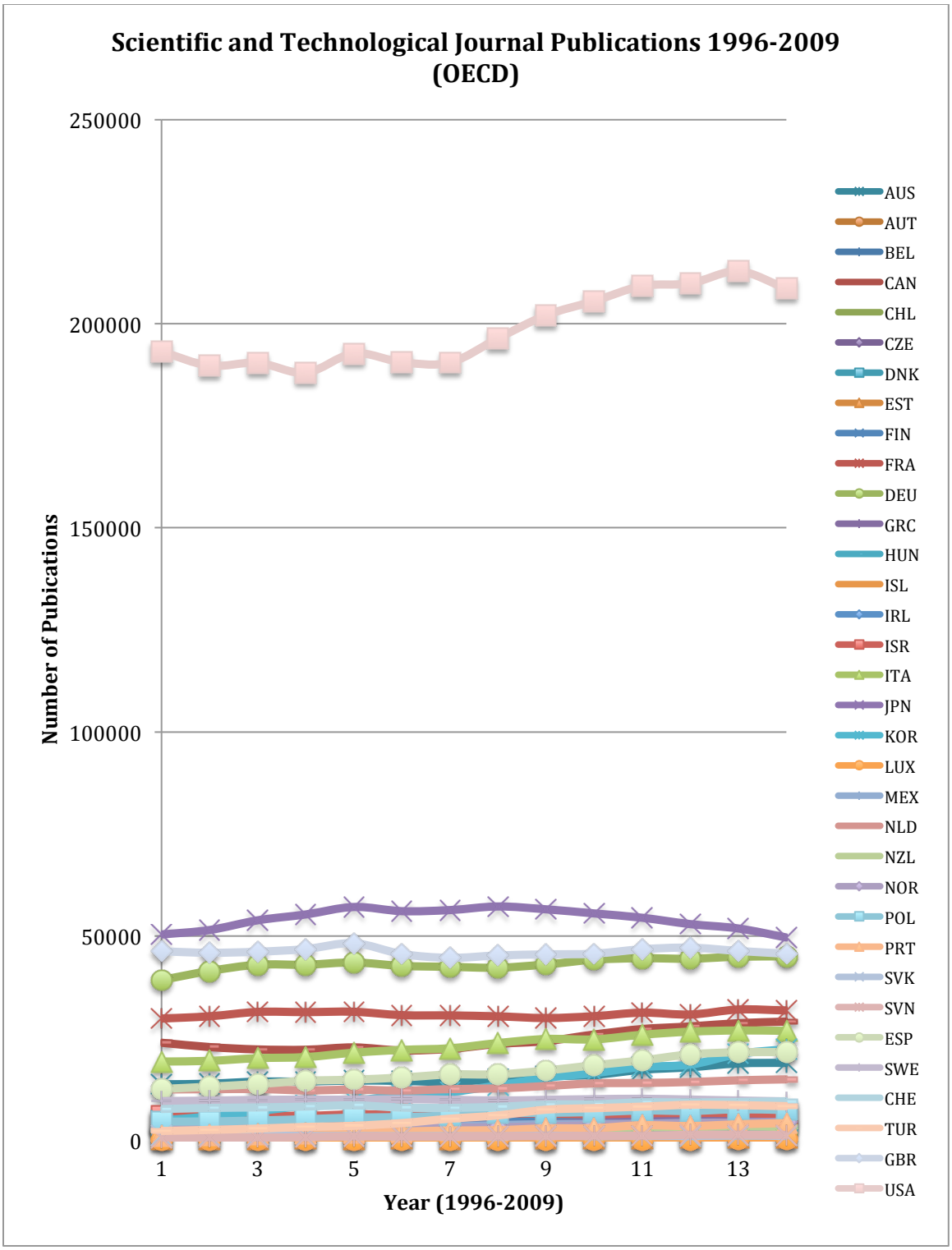

Figure 3: Scientific and Technological Journal Articles Published by year by country.

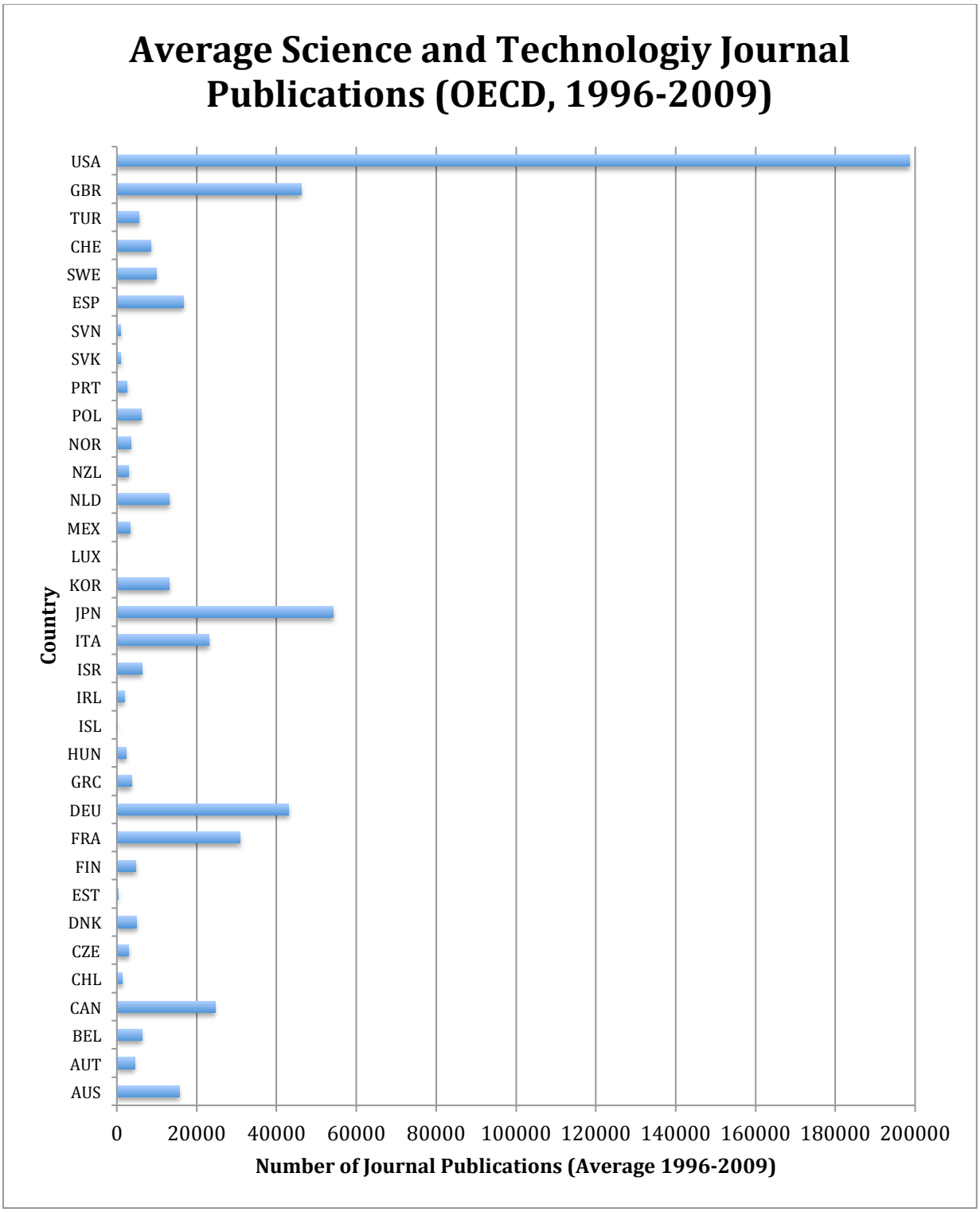

Figure 4: Average Scientific and Technological Journal Publications per year by country.

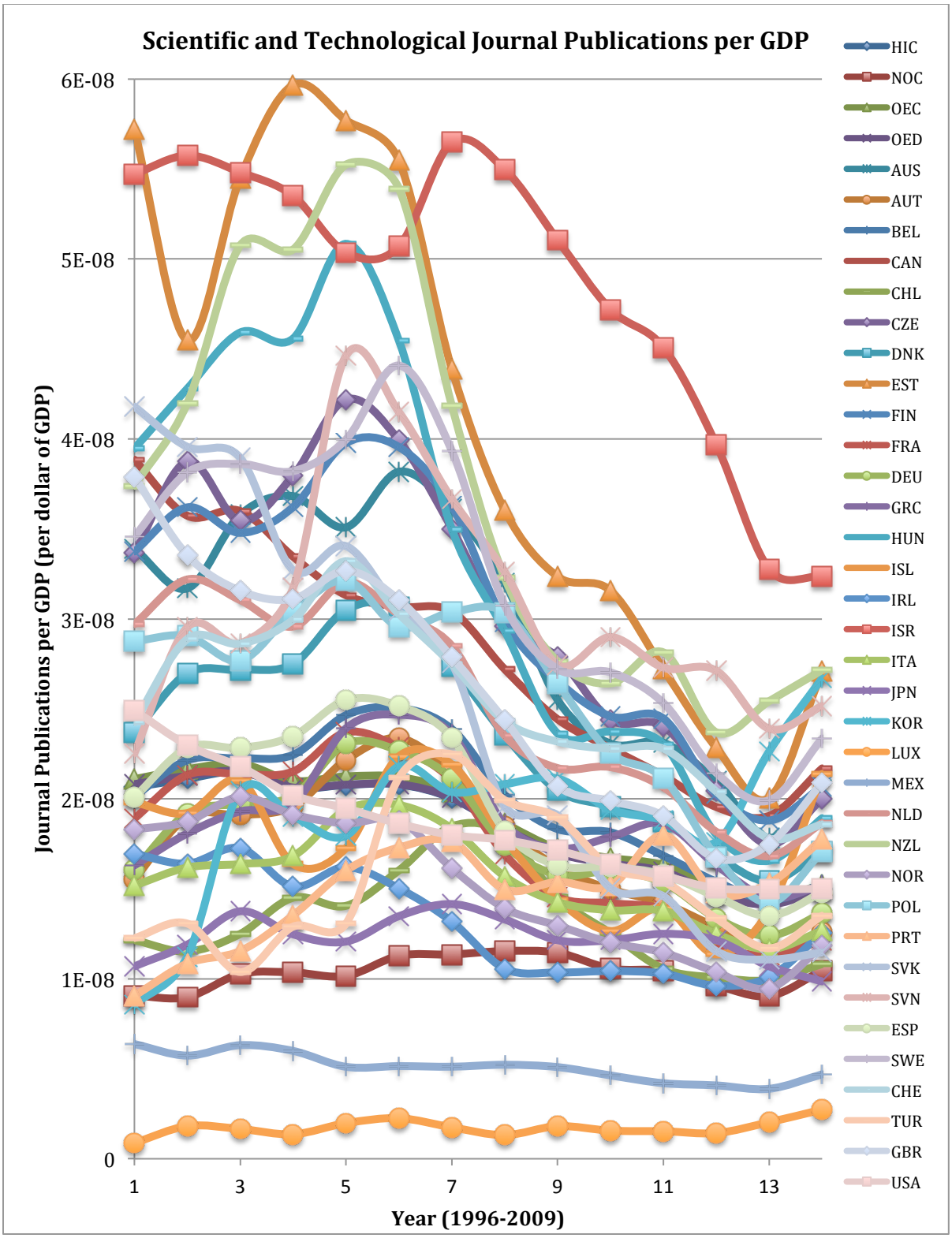

Figure 5: Scientific and Technological Journal Publications normalized by GDP. Calculated by dividing journal publications a year by the GDP of a country for the corresponding year.

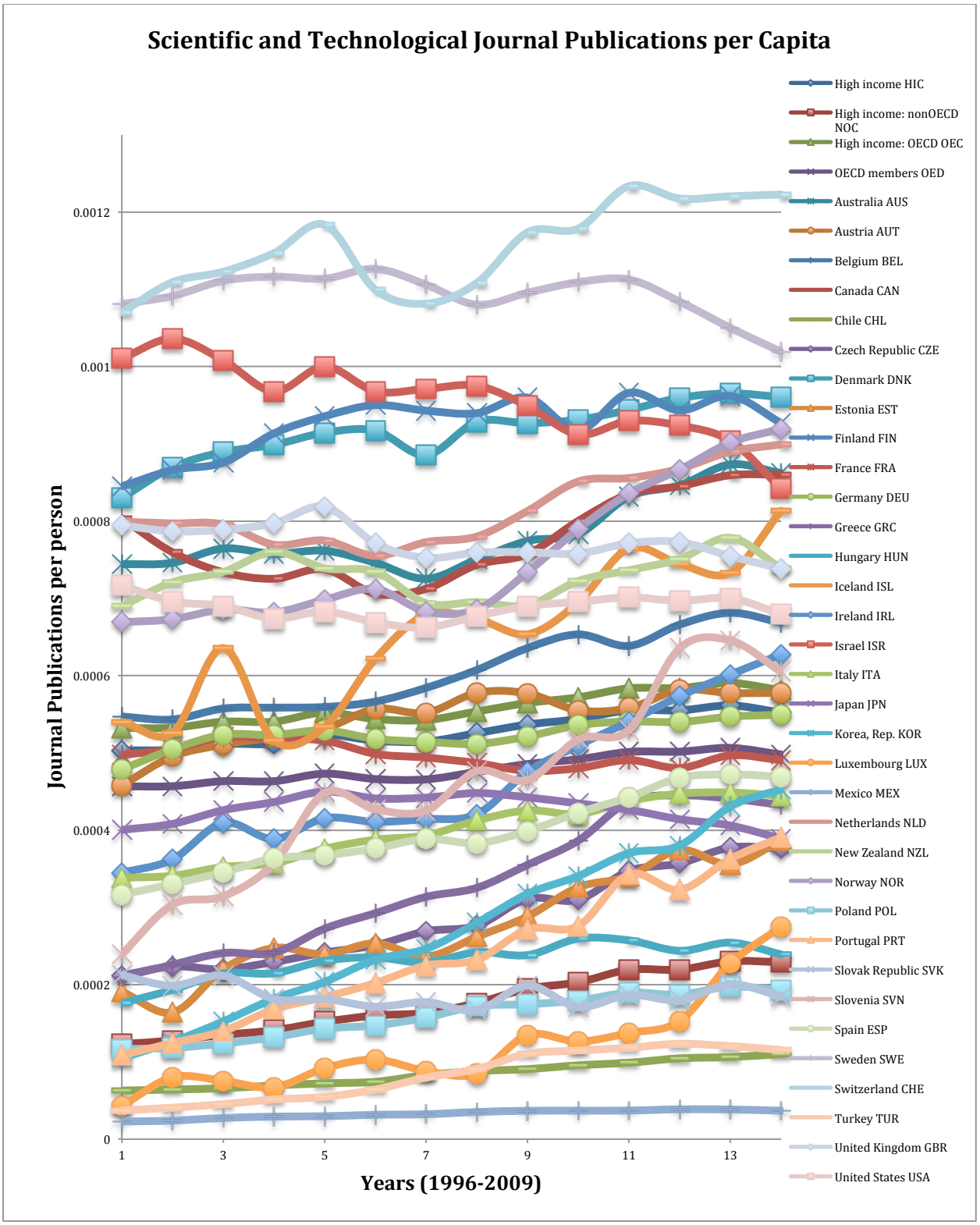

Figure 6: Scientific and Technological Journal Publications normalized per capita. Calculated by dividing Scientific and Technological Journal Publications by population per year per country.

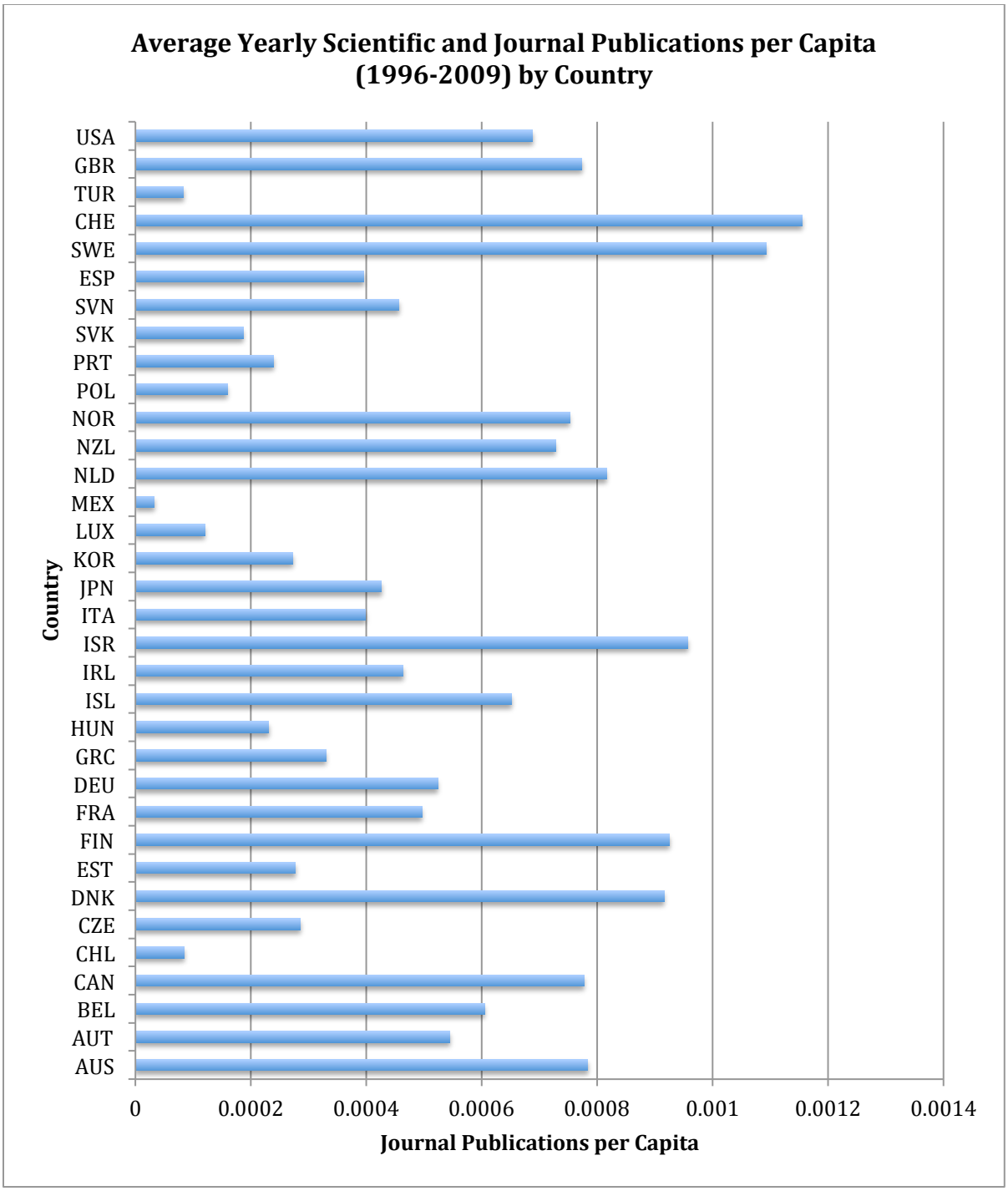

Figure 7: Scientific and Technological Journal Publications per Capita averaged by year using data from 1996 to 2009.

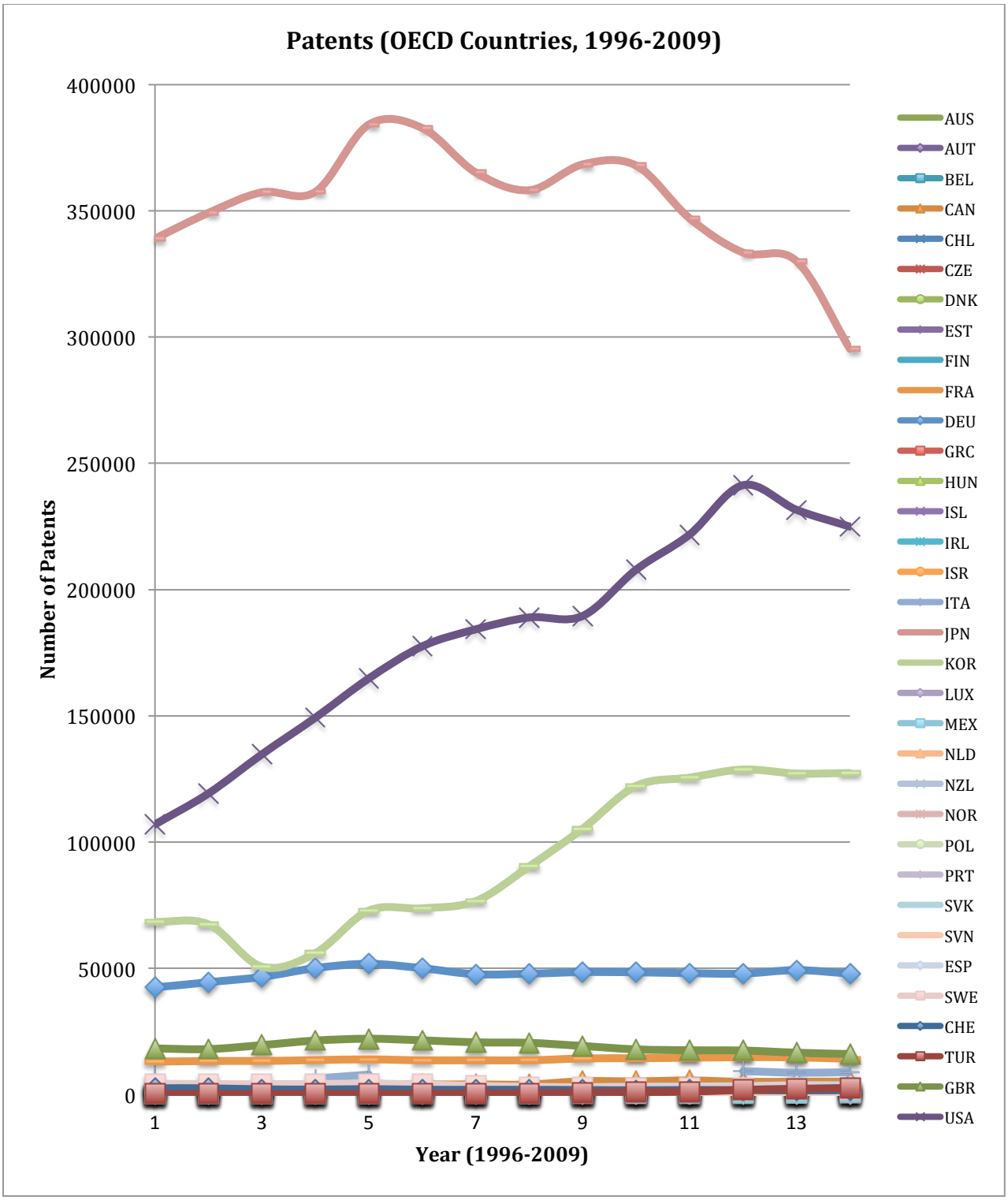

Figure 8: Patents produced by citizens of a country by year.

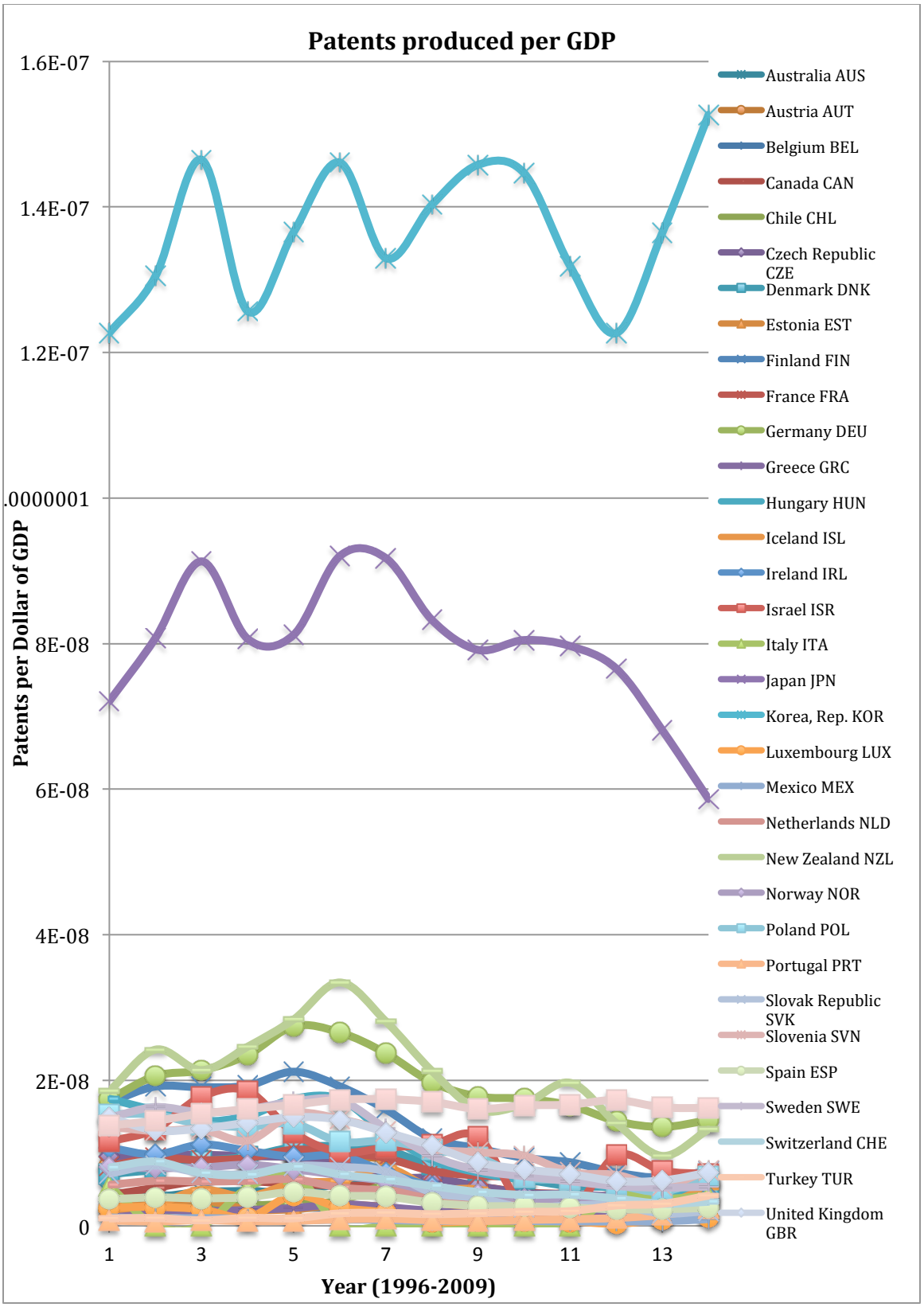

Figure 9: Patents produced by citizens of a country per dollar of GDP by year.

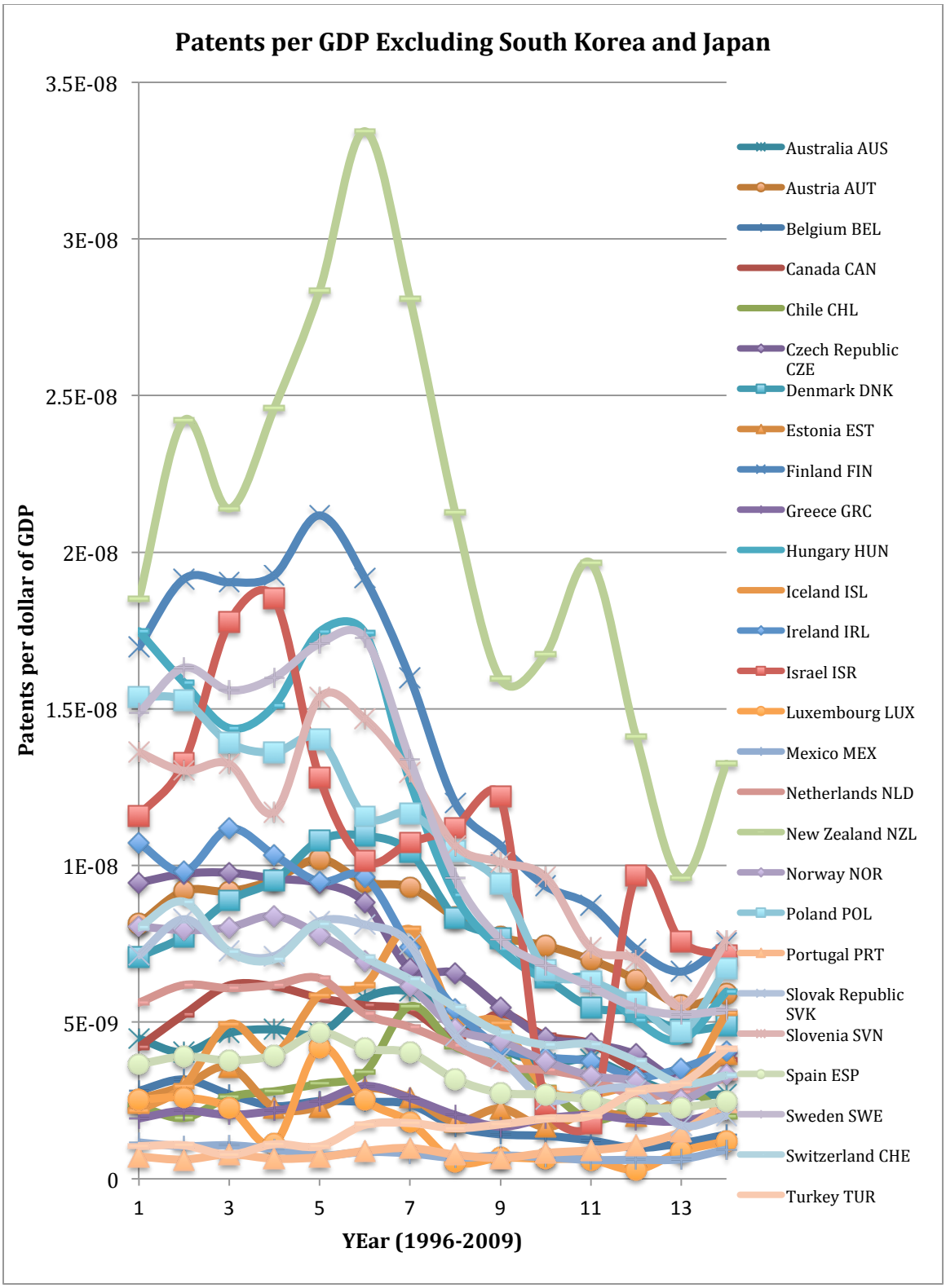

Figure 10: Patents per dollar of GDP by year by country excluding South Korea and Japan.

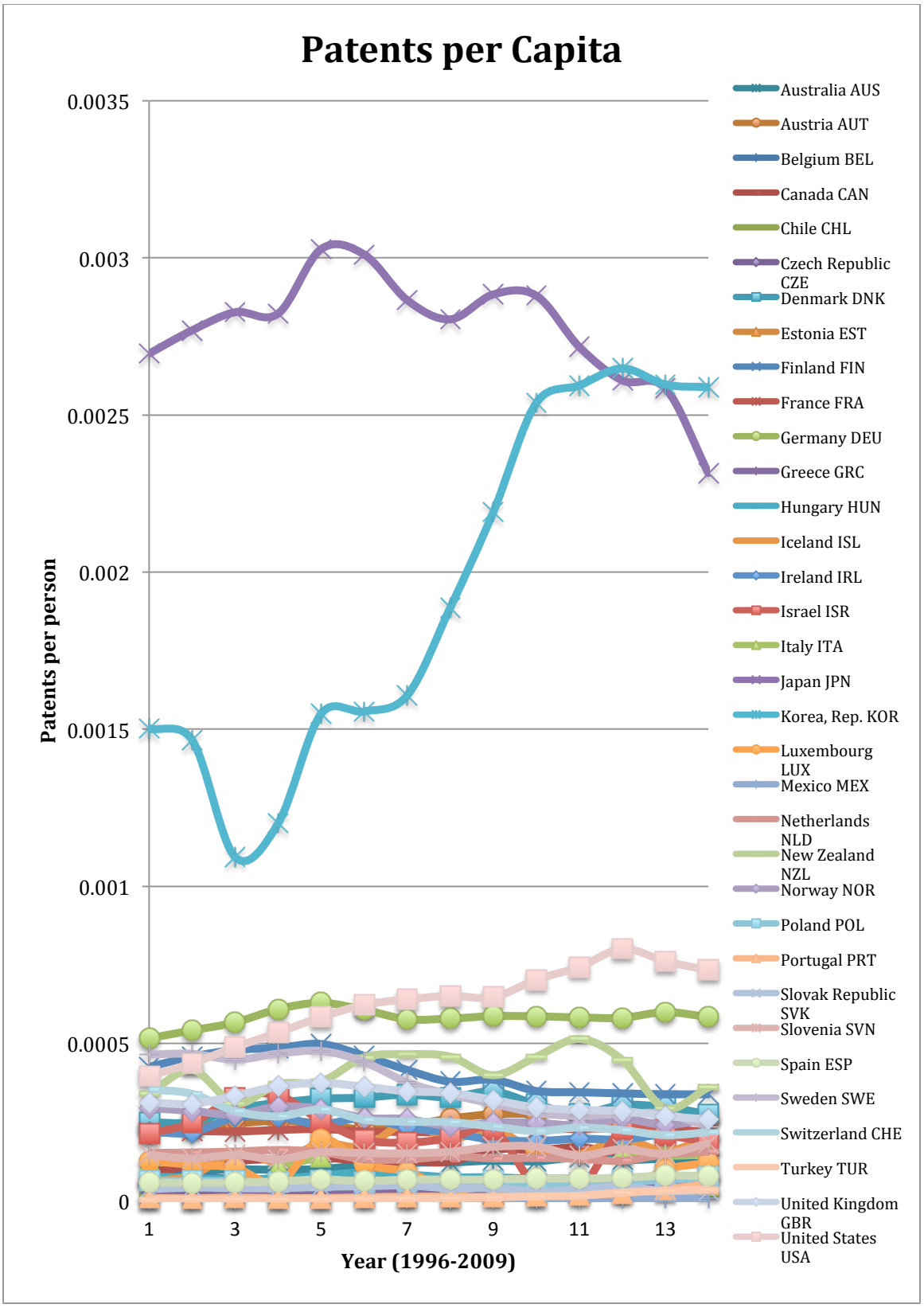

Figure 11: Patents produced by citizens of a country per capita by year.

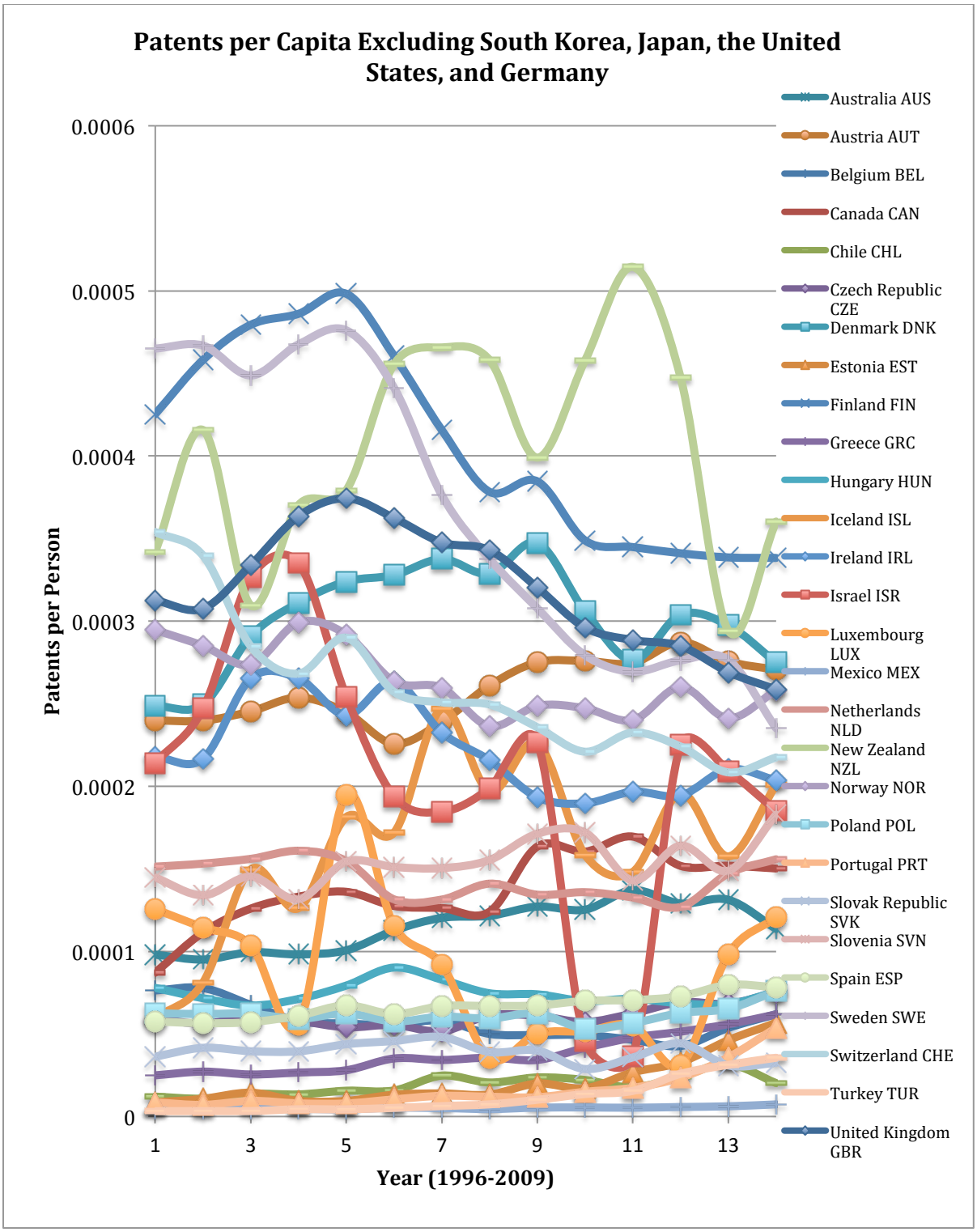

Figure 12: Patents produced by citizens of a country per capita by year.

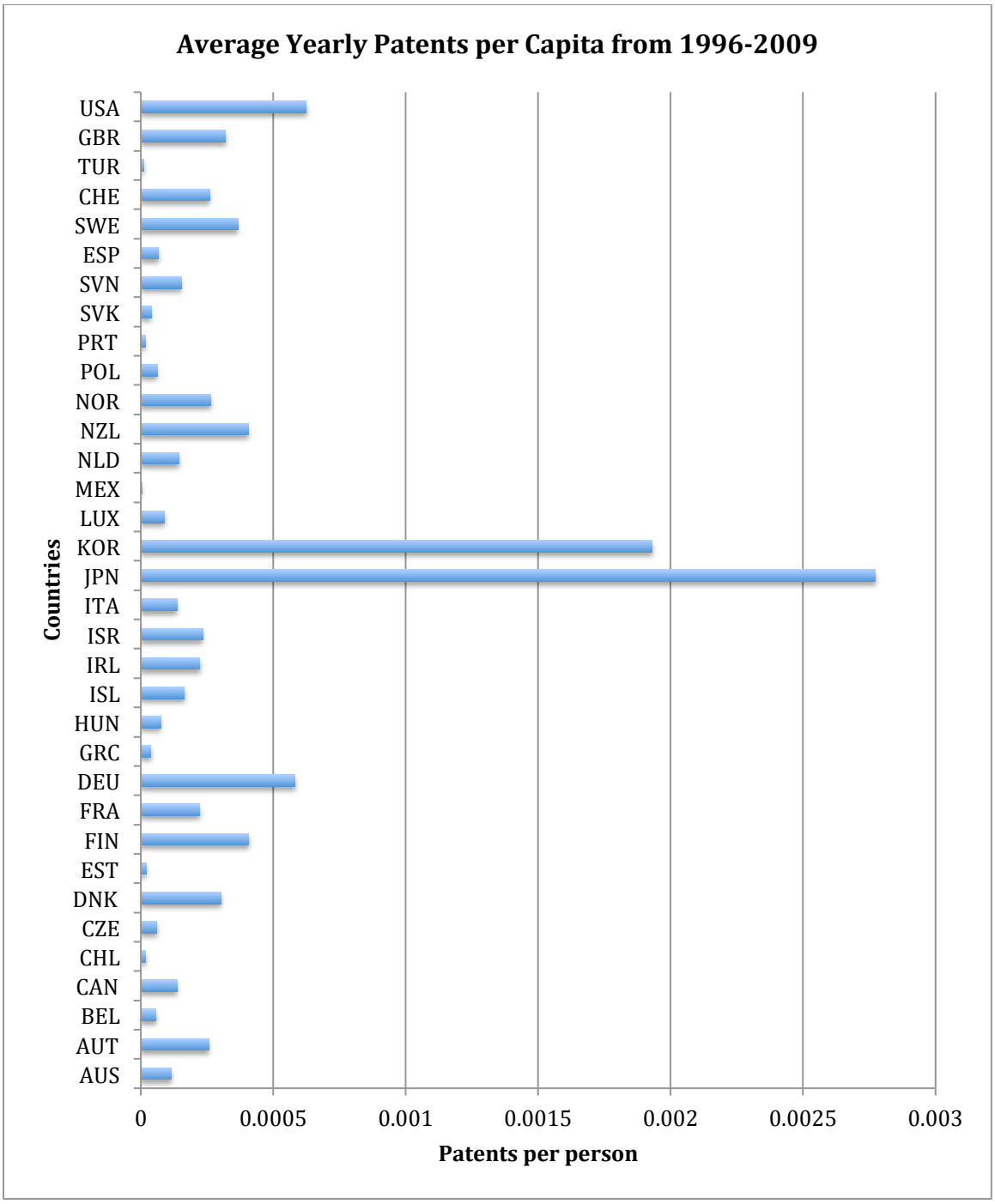

Figure 13: Average yearly patents per person produced by a country between 1996 and 2009.

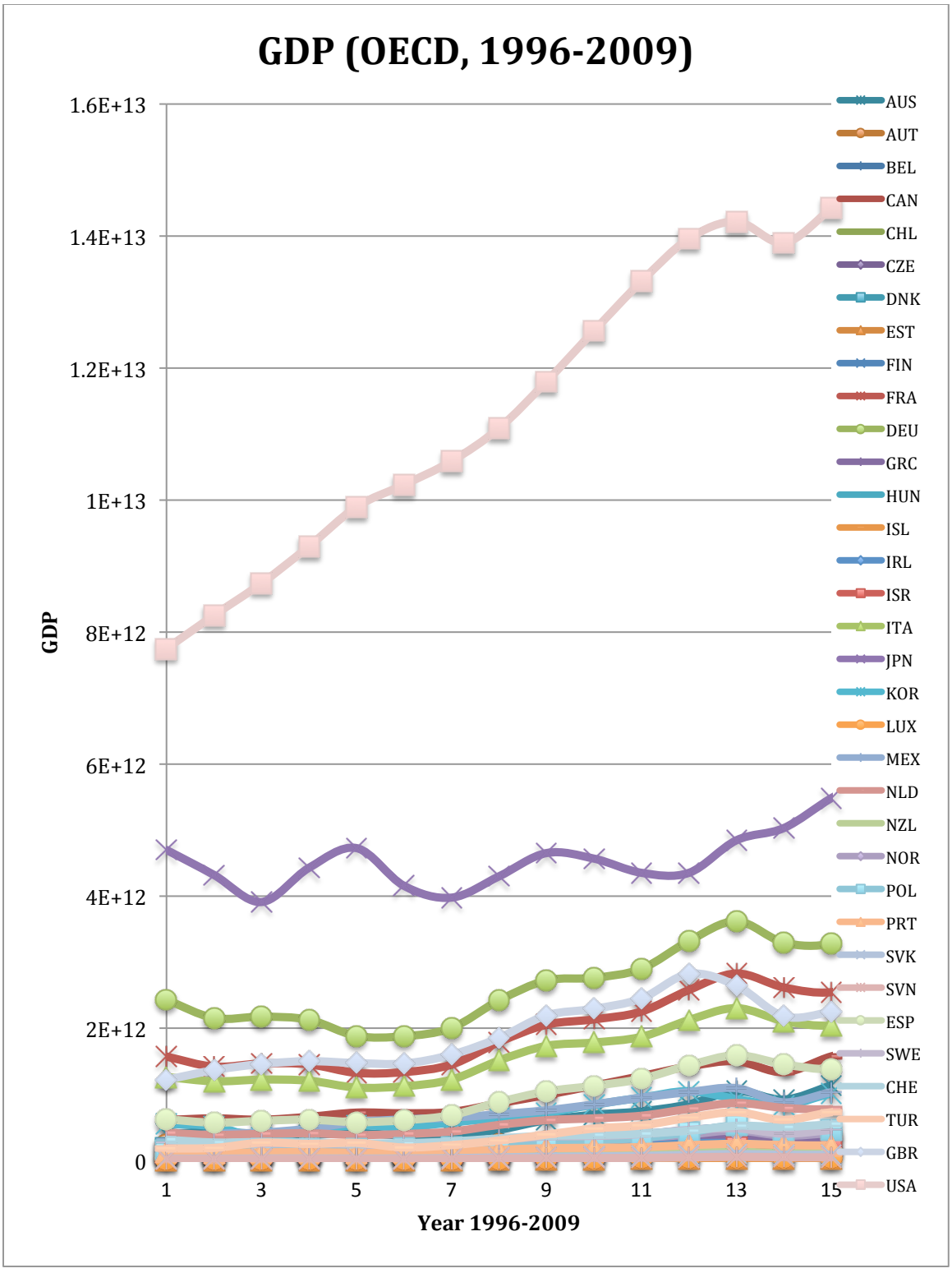

Figure 14: GDP by country by year from 1996 to 2009.

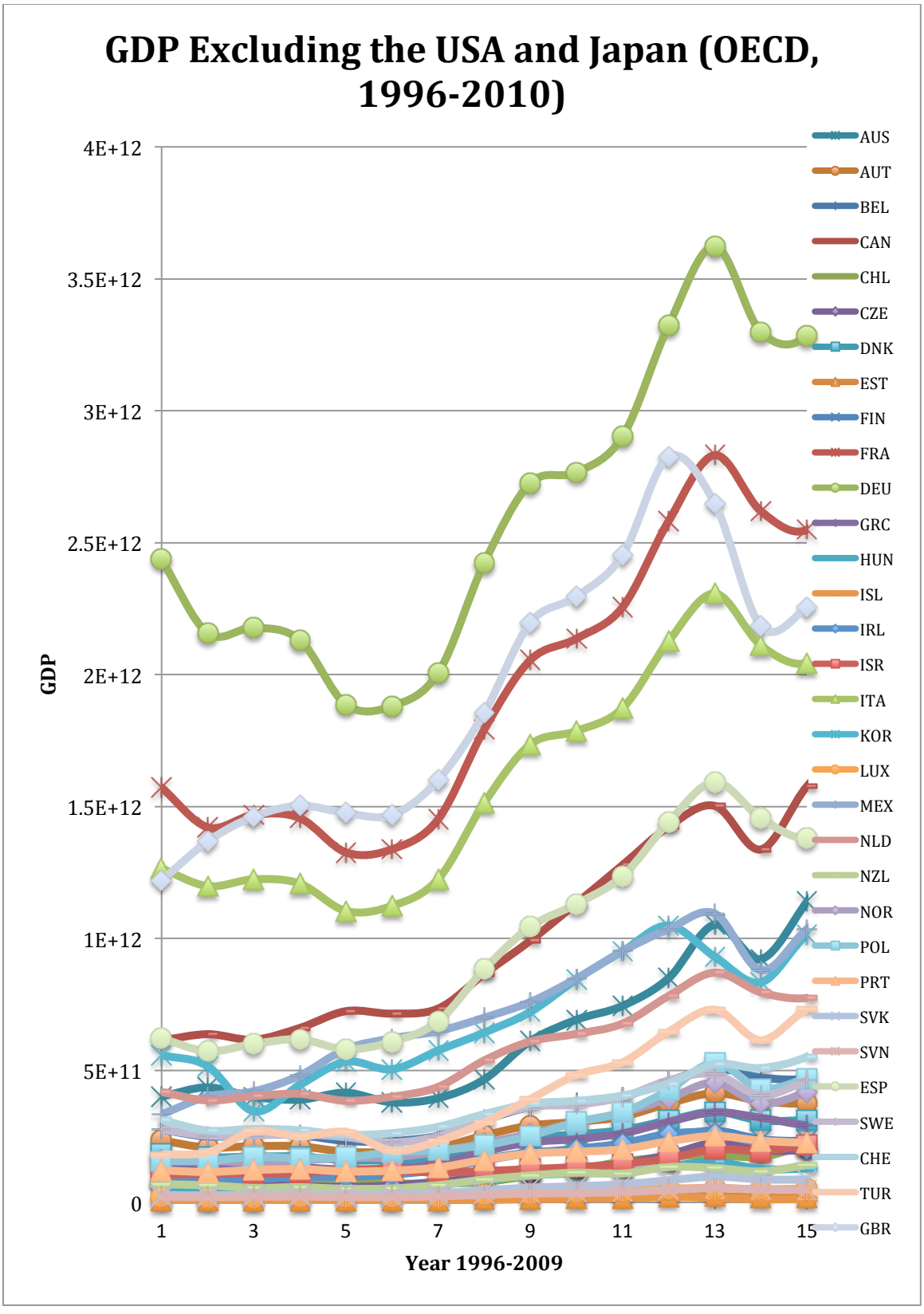

Figure 15: GDP by country by year from 1996 to 2009 excluding the United States and Japan.

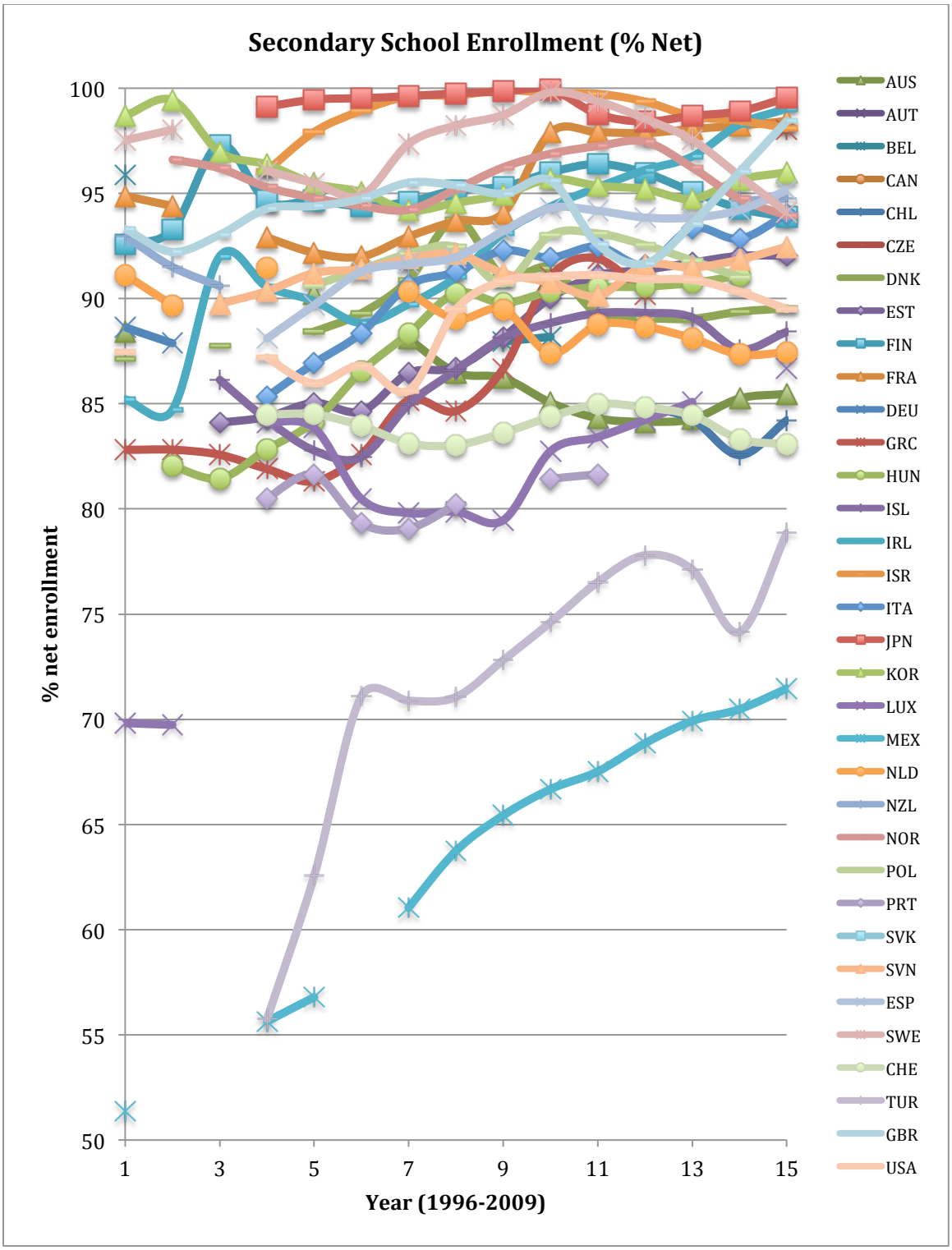

Figure 16: Secondary school aged student enrollment as a percent of all secondary school aged citizens measured by country by year.

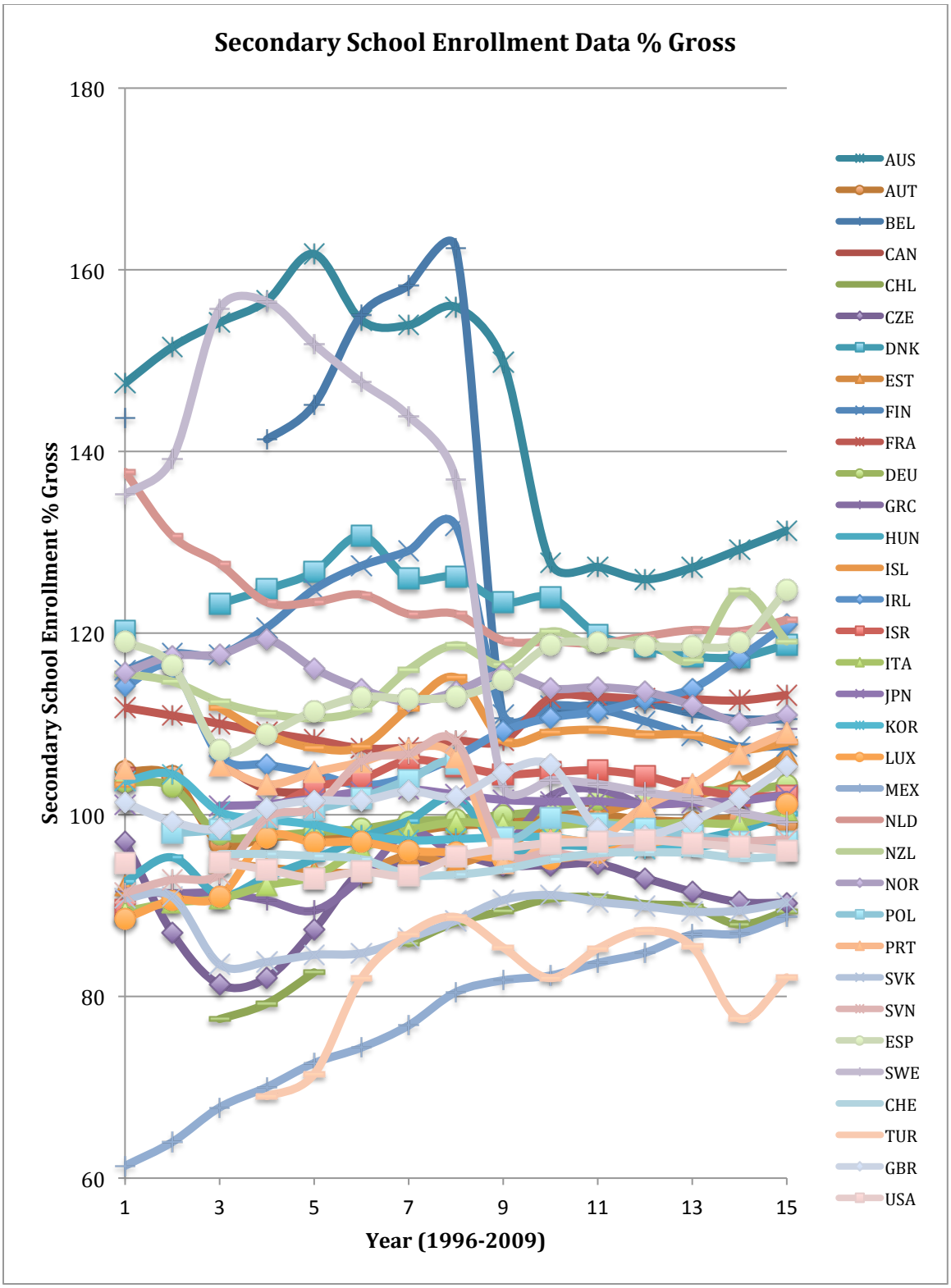

Figure 17: Total secondary school enrollment, regardless of age, as a percent of all secondary school aged citizens measured by country by year.

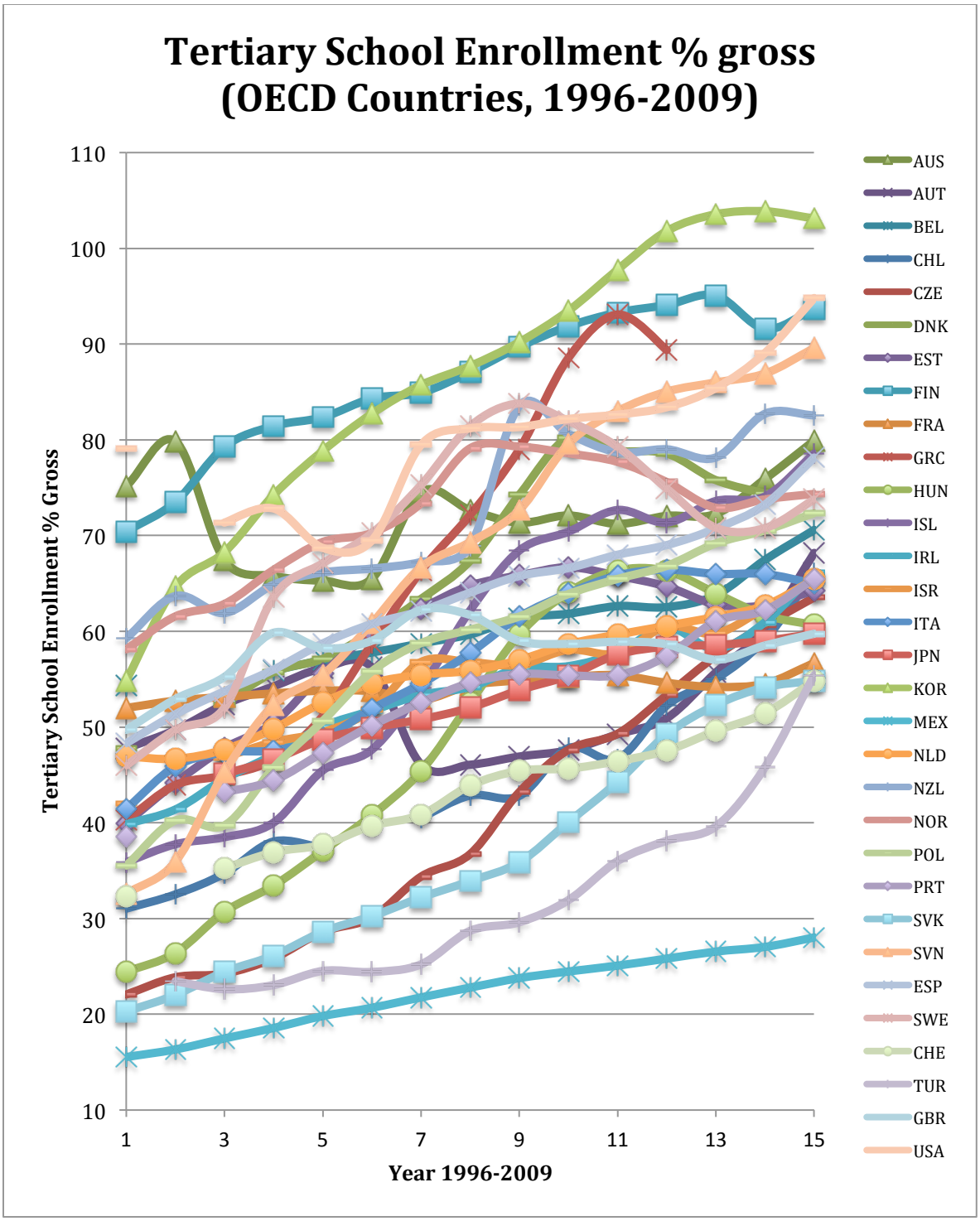

Figure 18: Total tertiary school enrollment, regardless of age, as a percent of all tertiary school aged citizens measured by country by year.

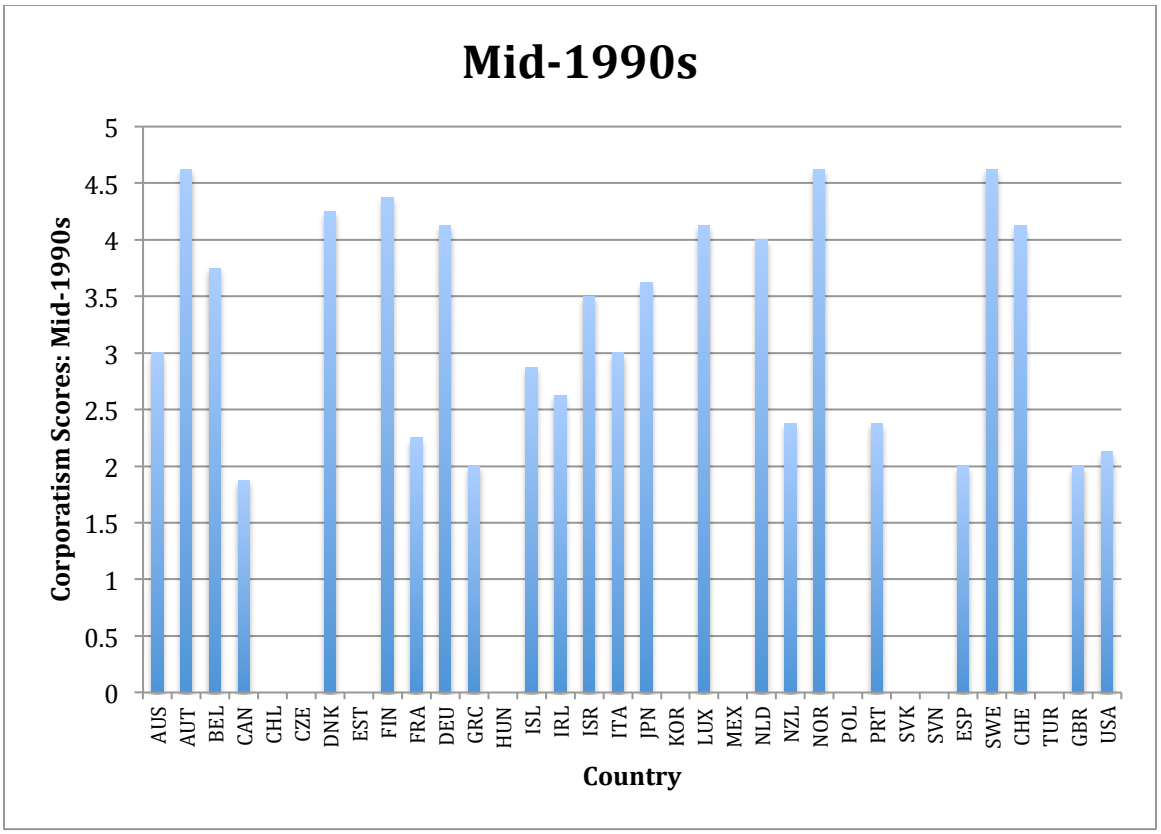

Figure 19: The Siaroff corporatism score for countries in the mid-1990s in which 5 is the most corporatist and 1 is the least corporatist (and most pluralist).

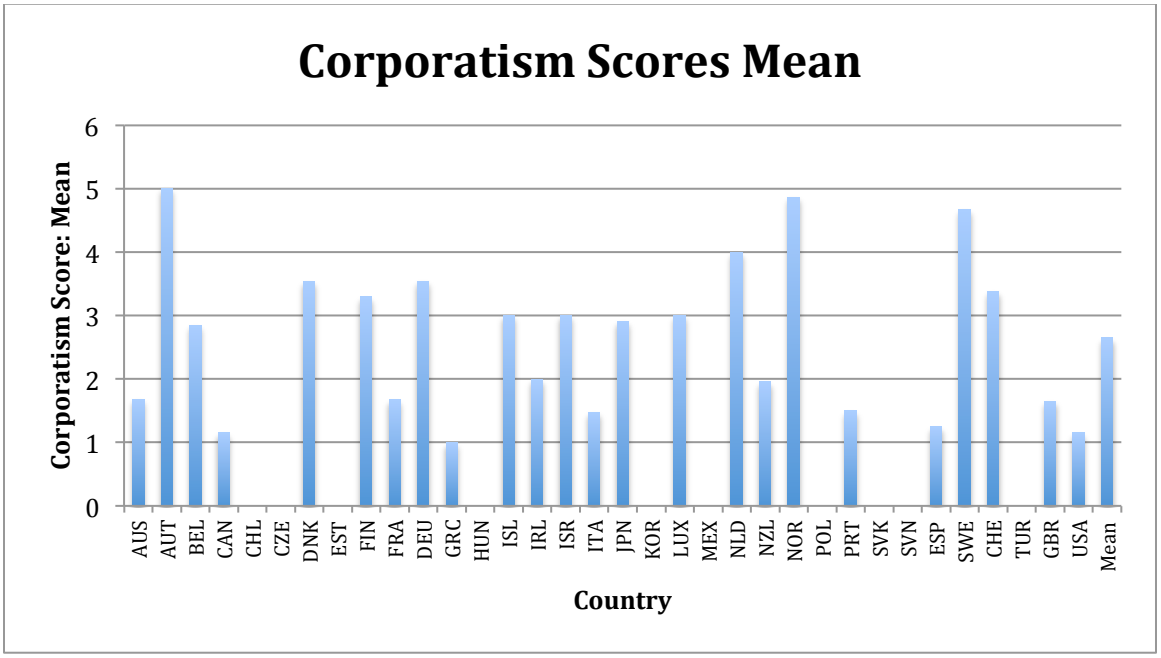

Figure 20: The mean Siaroff corporatism score for countries using measurements in the 1960s, 70s, 80s, and 90s. 5 is the most corporatist and 1 is the least corporatist (and most pluralist).

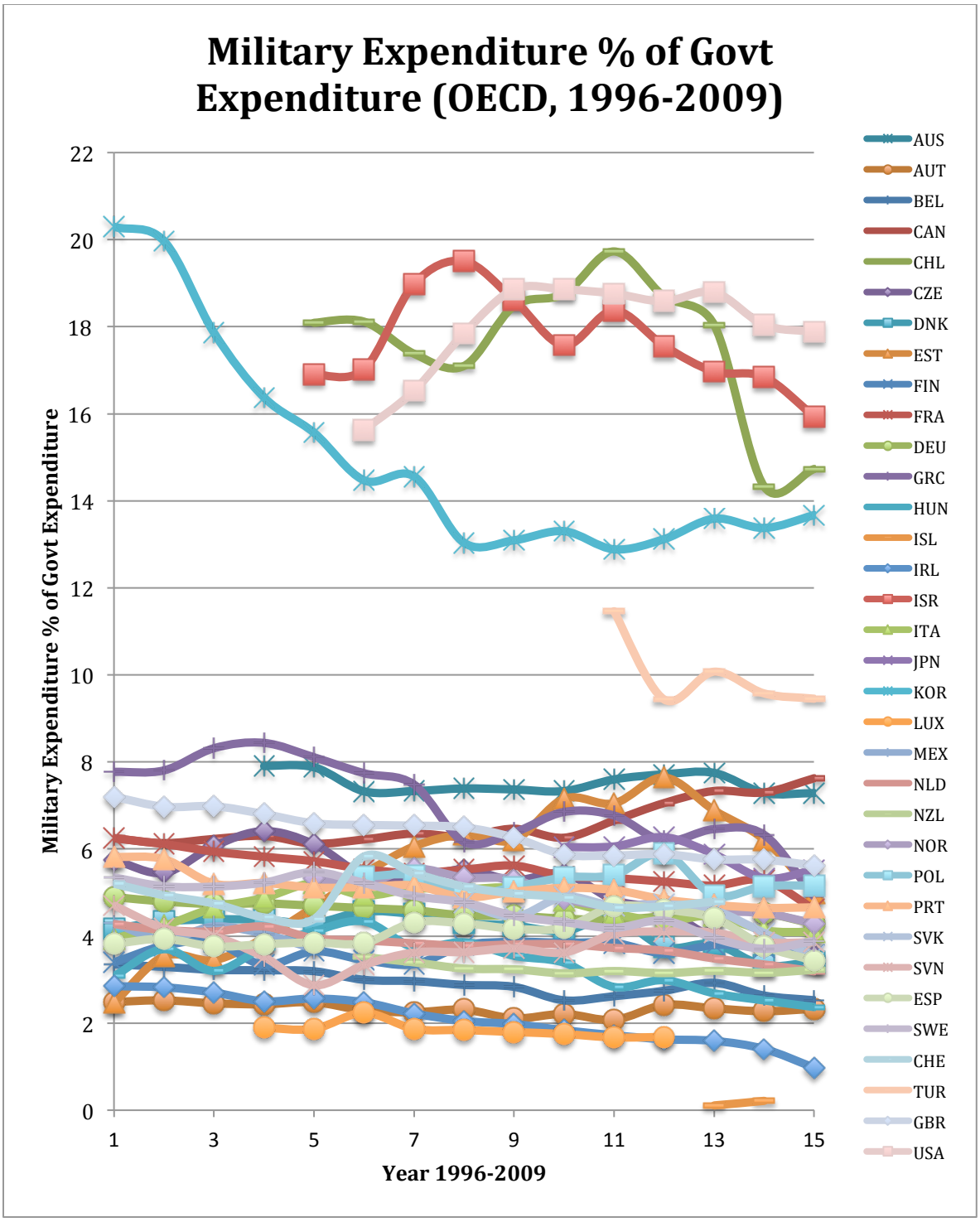

Figure 21: Military expenditure as % f total expenditure by country by year.

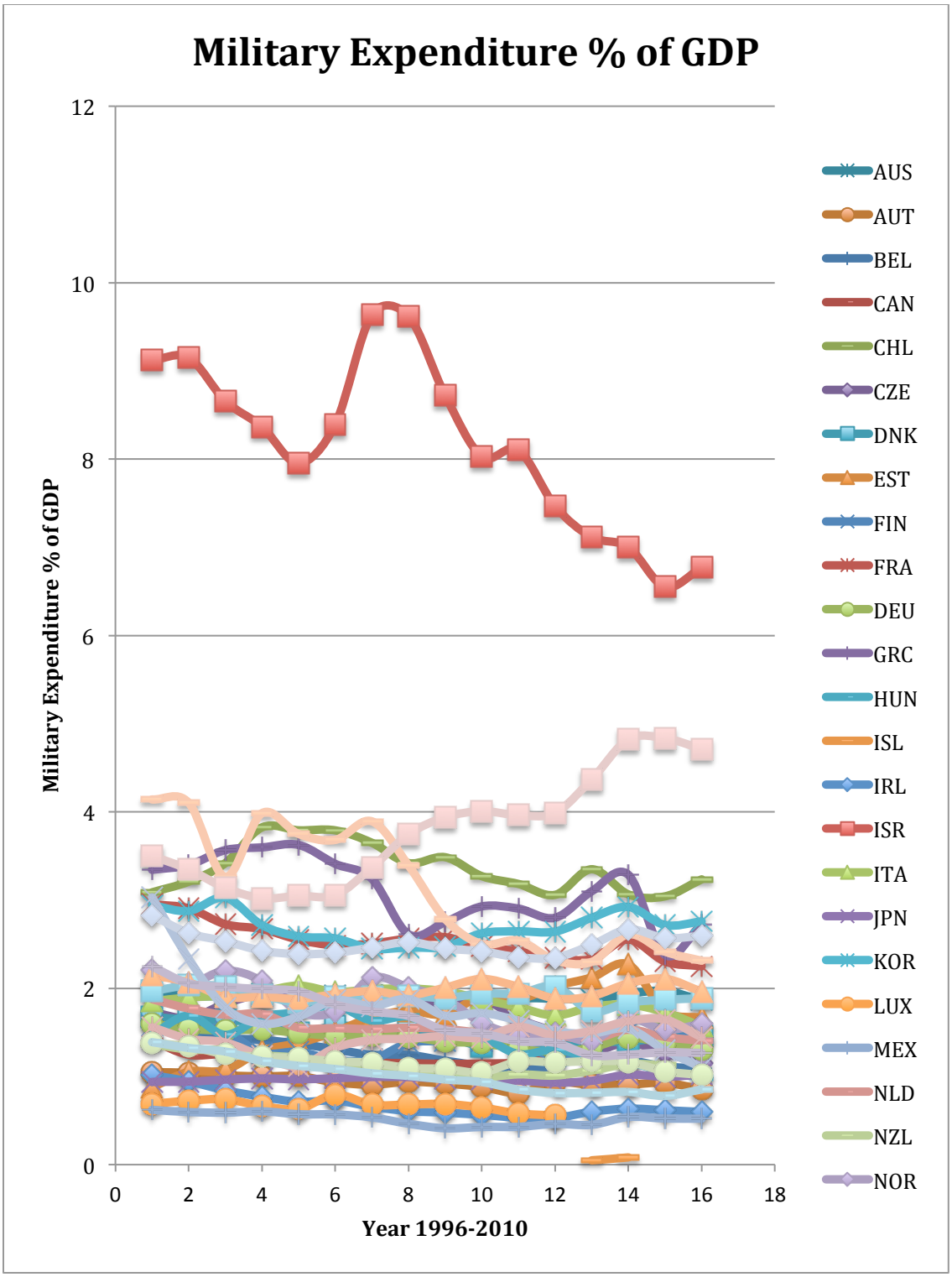

Figure 22: Military expenditure as % of total GDP by country by year.

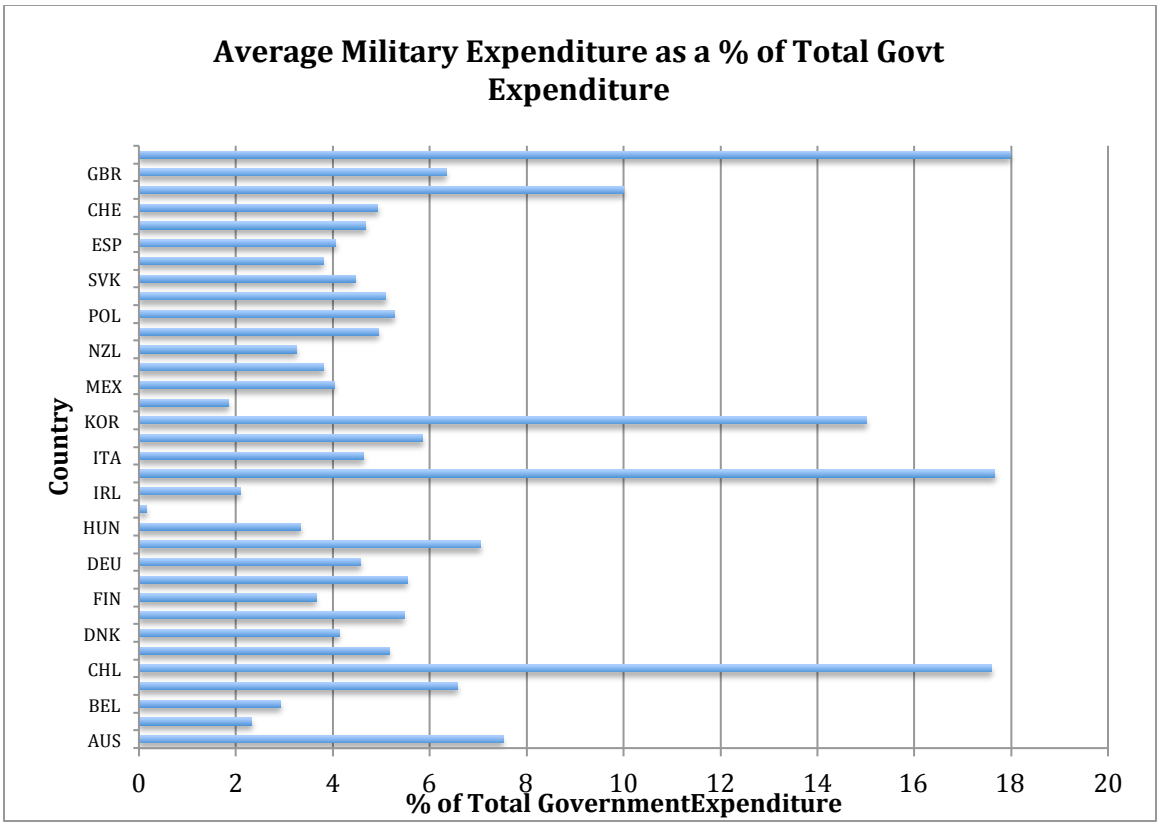

Figure 23: Average military expenditure as a $ of total government expenditure by a country between 1996 and 2009.

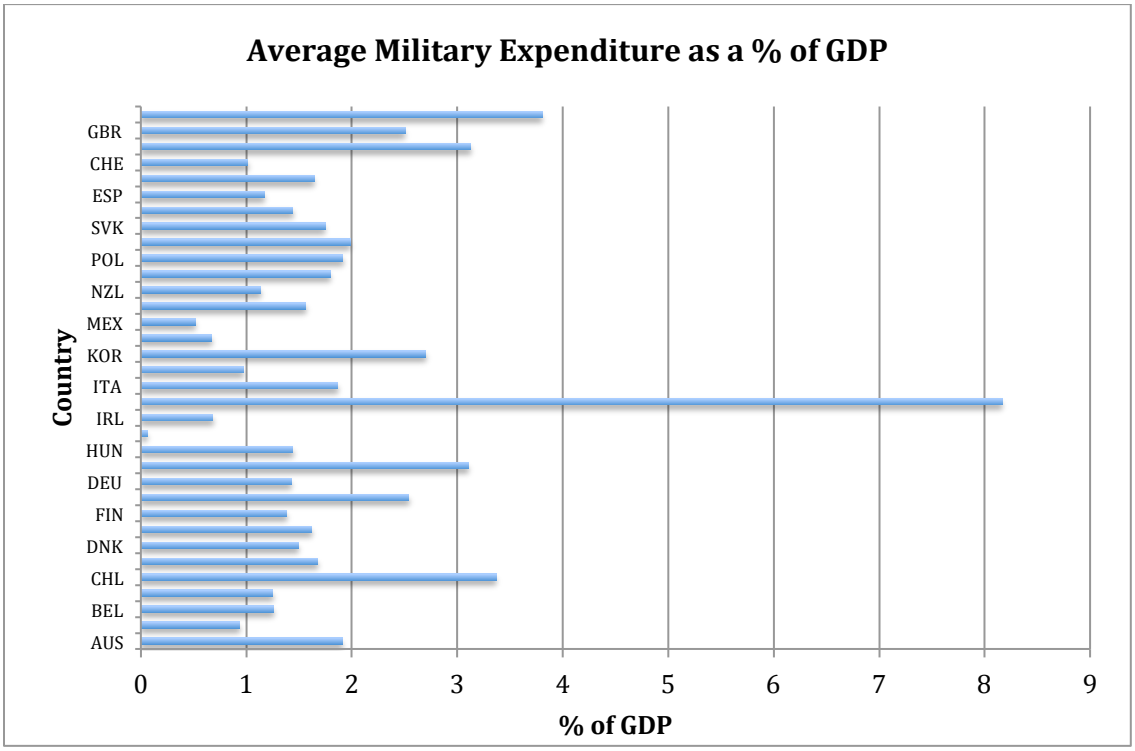

Figure 24: Average military expenditure as a % of GDP by country between 1996 and 2009.

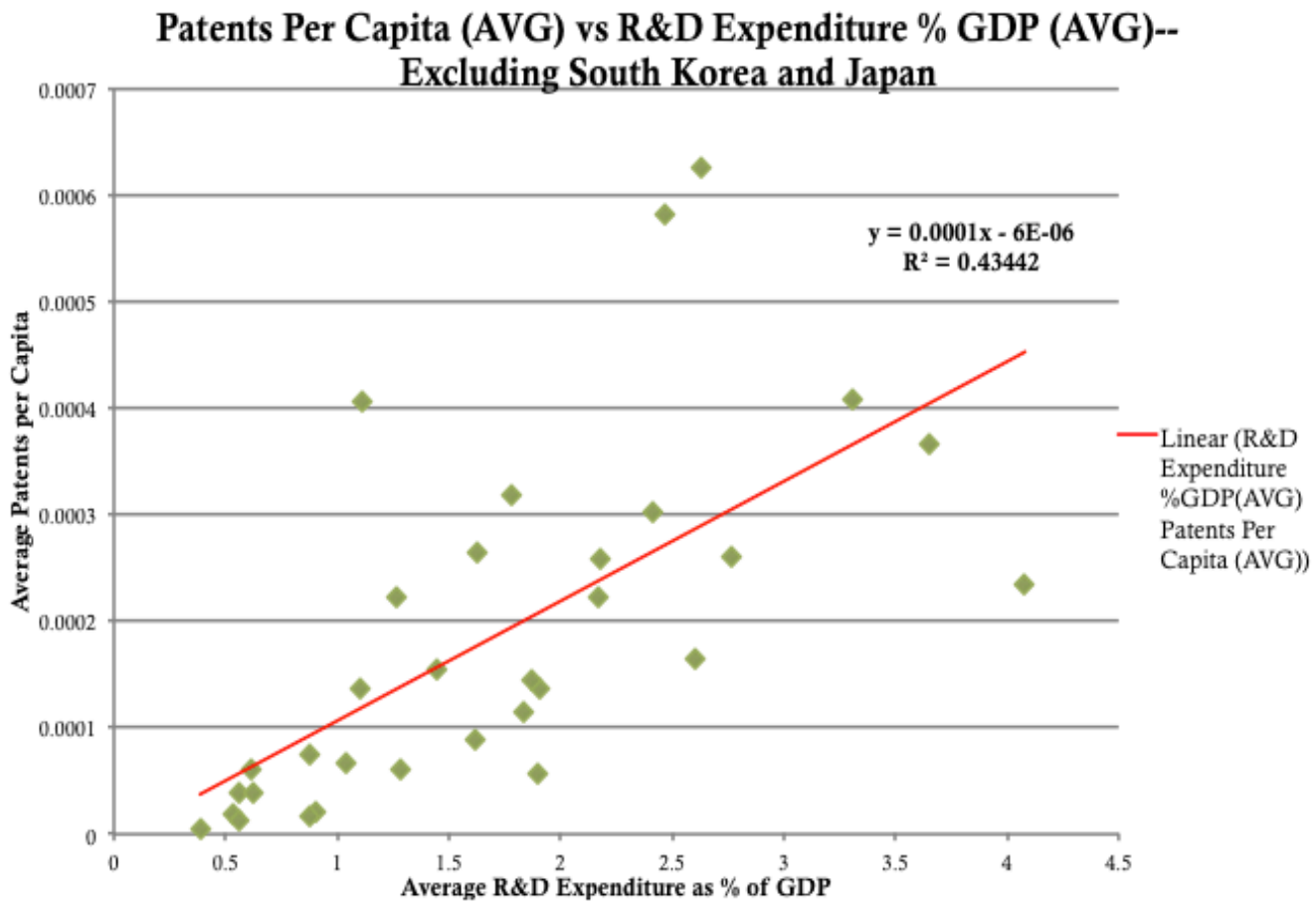

Figure 25: Regression analysis of Patents per Capita, averaged for OECD countries by year from 1996-2009, against Research and Development Expenditure as a % of GDP, averaged for OECD countries by year from 1996-2009.

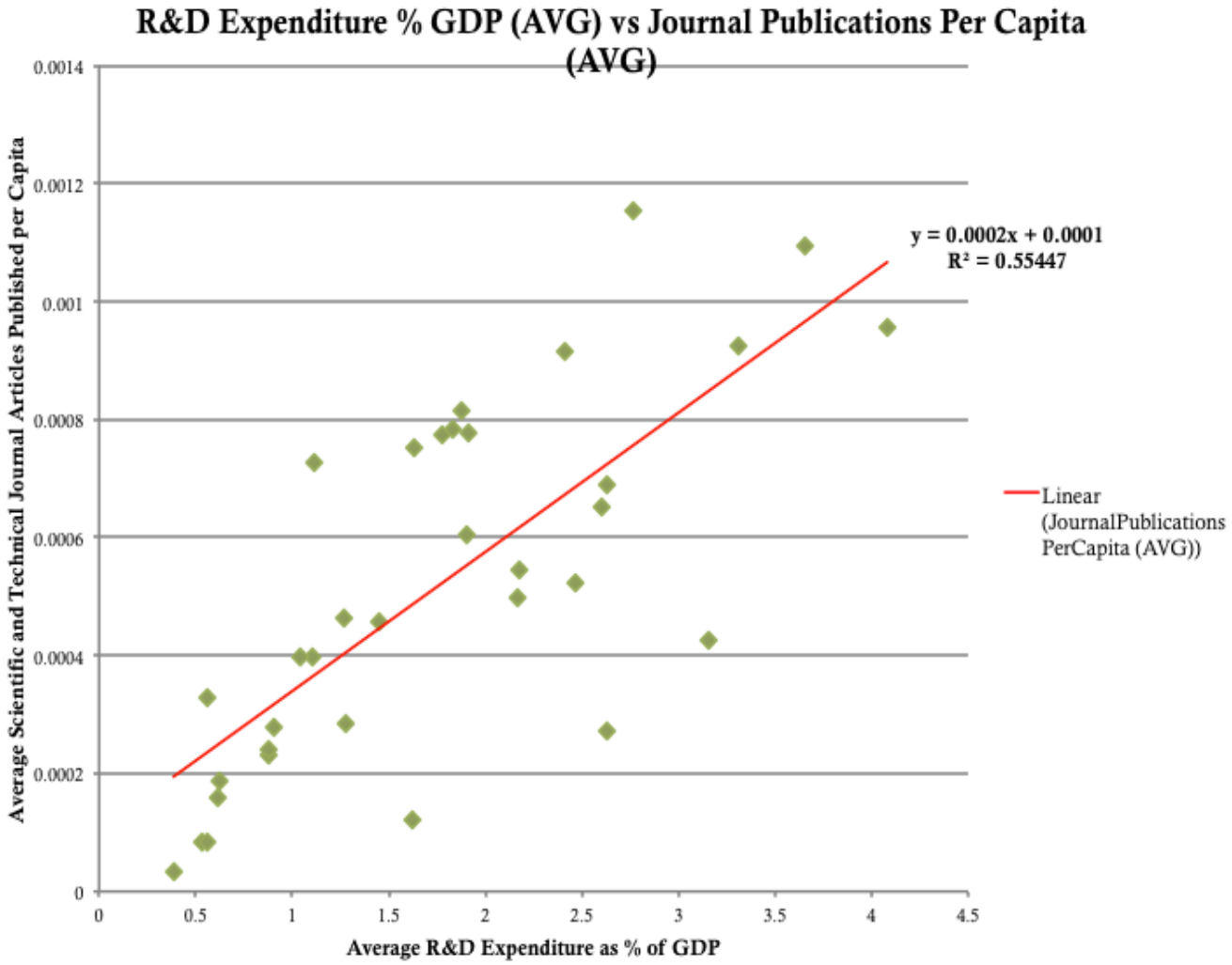

Figure 26: Regression analysis of Scientific and Technological Journal Articles Published per Capita, averaged for OECD countries by year from 1996-2009, against Research and Development Expenditure as a % of GDP, averaged for OECD countries by year from 1996-2009.

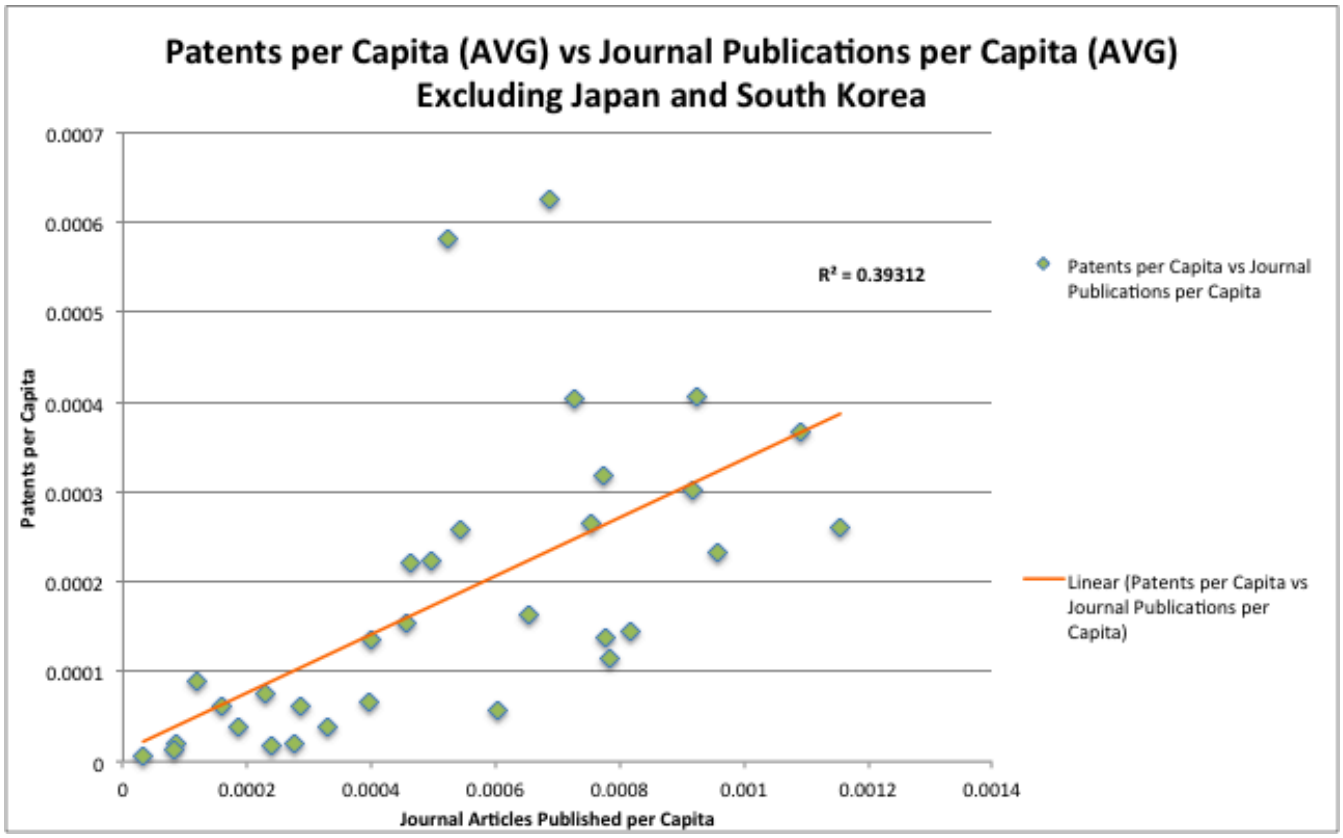

Figure 27: Regression analysis of Patents per Capita, averaged for OECD countries by year from 1996-2009, against Scientific and Technological Journal Articles Published per Capita, averaged for OECD countries by year from 1996-2009.

Patents per Capita (AVG)	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9
R&D Expenditure as % GDP	0.000096 (0.000)	0.000092 (0.036)	0.000116 (0.000)	0.0000941 (0.001)	0.0001113 (0.000)	0.0001176 (0.000)	0.0000699 (0.106)	0.0000566 (0.162)	0.0000854 (0.000)
GDP (AVG)	3.83e-17 (0.000)						5.20e-17 (0.002)	4.4e-17 (0.002)	3.55e-17 (0.001)
Corporatism Score		-1.73e-6 (0.953)					0.0000293 (0.308)	0.0000361 (0.191)	
2ndSchoolEnrollment %Gross (AVG)			-5.28e-7 (0.759)				-0.000000623 0.753)		
3rdSchoolEnrollment %gross (AVG)				2.77e-6 (0.068)				1.95e-6 (0.268)	1.80e-6 (0.157)
Military %GovtExpenditure (AVG)					0.00000179 (0.738)		-0.00000853 (0.352)		
MilitaryExpenditure %GDP (AVG)						-0.0000129 (0.431)		-0.0000139 (0.440)	
Adjusted R-Squared	0.6187	0.1724	0.3974	0.4619	0.3978		0.4958	0.522	0.6328
# of Observations	32	23	32	32	32	32	23	23	32

Table 1: Multivariate Regression Analysis of Patents per Capita against R&D Expenditure as % of GDP incorporating various models of intervening independent variables. Data displayed is the Beta Coefficients and P-Values in parentheses for the specified variable in the given regression model. Analysis was conducted using OECD countries and averaged statistics from 1996-2009. Data excluded Japan and South Korea as outliers.

Scientific and Technological Journals per Capita (AVG)	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6	Model 7	Model 8	Model 9
R&D Expenditure as % GDP	0.000245 (0.000)	0.0001688 (0.007)	0.0001847 (0.000)	0.0002004 (0.000)	0.0002455 (0.000)	0.0002424 (0.000)	0.0001419 (0.051)	0.0000596 (0.011)	0.00021 (0.000)
GDP (AVG)	-1.64e-17 (0.000)						-2.20e-17 (0.357)	-2.80e-17 (0.145)	-1.64e-17 (0.208)
Corporatism Score		0.0000246 (0.558)					0.0000259 (0.598)	0.0000212 (0.624)	
2ndSchoolEnrollment%Gross (AVG)			8.45e-6 (0.001)				6.19e-6 (0.084)		
3rdSchoolEnrollment%gross (AVG)				5.3e-6 (0.027)				8.48e-6 (0.006)	5.700e-6 (0.018)
Military %GovtExpenditure (AVG)					-0.0000118 (0.155)		0.0000178 (0.244)		
MilitaryExpenditure %GDP (AVG)						-0.000182 (0.500)		2.10e-6 (0.939)	
Adjusted R-Squared	0.5372	0.3517	0.6658	0.5956	0.5562	0.5327	0.422	0.5339	0.6040
# of Observations	34	24	34	34	34	34	24	24	34

Table 2: Multivariate Regression Analysis of Scientific and Technological Journal Publications per Capita against R&D Expenditure as % of GDP incorporating various models of intervening independent variables. Data displayed is the Beta Coefficients and P-Values in parentheses for the specified variable in the given regression model. Analysis was conducted using OECD countries and averaged statistics from 1996-2009.