Supplemental Information

Table SI-1: Country regime-type classifications

List of countries classified as democracies across all analysis years:
Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.

List of countries classified as anocracies across all analysis years:
Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Jordan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Singapore, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Venezuela.

List of countries classified as autocracies across all analysis years:
Azerbaijan, China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam.

Countries whose polity classification changed across analysis years:
Ecuador: democracy = 2006; anocracy = 2007-2014
Kyrgyzstan: democracy = 2011-2014; anocracy = 2006-2010
Madagascar: democracy = 2006-2008, 2014; anocracy = 2009-2013
Malaysia: democracy = 2008-2013; anocracy = 2006, 2007, 2014
Mali: democracy = 2006-2011; anocracy = 2012-2014
Mozambique: democracy = 2014; anocracy = 2006-2013
Myanmar: democracy = 2014; anocracy = 2012, 2013
Pakistan: democracy = 2010-2014; anocracy = 2006-2009
Russia: democracy = 2007-2014; anocracy = 2006
Sri Lanka: democracy = 2006-2008; anocracy = 2009-2014
Thailand: democracy = 2011-2013; anocracy = 2006-2010; 2014
Tunisia: democracy = 2013, 2014; anocracy = 2006-2012
Ukraine: democracy = 2006-2013; anocracy = 2014
Bangladesh: democracy = 2006; autocracy = 2007, 2008; anocracy = 2009-2014
Bahrain: anocracy = 2010; autocracy = 2006-2009, 2011-2014
Libya: anocracy = 2012-2014; autocracy = 2007-2010
Morocco: anocracy = 2011-2014; autocracy = 2006-2010

Table SI-2: Definitions of Outsider Indicators

Organization and Project	Indicator	Indicator Data Source	Indicator Methodology
Bertelsmann Foundation - Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)	Anti-Corruption Policy	Expert rating (leading research institutions and civil society organizations)	"To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption?"
	Independent Judiciary		"To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?"
	Private Property		"To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property?"
	Freedom of Expression		"To what extent can citizens, organizations and the mass media express opinions freely?"
Center for Systemic Peace - Major Episodes of Political Violence (CSPV)	Magnitude Score of Episode(s) of Civil Violence	Event data	Content analysis of news archives to produce a magnitude score of episodes of civil violence involving a state in a given year.
Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project (CIRI)	Independence of the Judiciary	Expert rating (CIRI coders)	Content analysis of annual United States Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. Reports are coded to indicate the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military.
Freedom House (FH) - Freedom of the Press	Freedom of the Press Score	Expert rating (analysts, academic advisers, and Freedom House staff)	The level of press freedom in each country is evaluated based on three categories: legal environment, political environment, and economic environment.
Fund for Peace - Fragile States Index (FFP)	Group Grievance	Content analysis, quantitative data from international statistical agencies, and qualitative review.	Composite indicator of intergroup tension that can undermine state stability. Includes measures related to discrimination, powerlessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, and religious violence.
Heritage Foundation - Index of Economic Freedom (HF)	Property Rights	Expert rating	Assessment of the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the extent to which those laws are respected.

Political Risk Services - International Country Risk Guide (PRS)	Property Rights Index	Expert rating (PRS staff)	Risk assessments based on political, financial, and economic data. A composite property rights index using ICRG has been widely used to measure security of property rights and risk of expropriation (e.g. Knack and Keefer 1995). Our composite property rights index was created by adding the 'Law and Order' and 'Investment Profile' variables of the 'Political Risk Index' (r = 0.56). 'Law and Order' assesses the strength and impartiality of the legal system and popular observance of the law. 'Investment Profile' assesses factors affecting the risk to investment, including Contract Viability/Expropriation, Profits Repatriation, and Payment Delays.
Varieties of Democracy (VDEM)	Public Sector Corrupt Exchanges	Expert rating (primarily scholars, and professionals)	"How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?"
	Judicial Corruption Decision		"How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision?"
	Media Corrupt		"Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?"
Vision of Humanity - Global Terrorism Index (VOH)	Global Terrorism Index	Event data	Rating of the impact of terrorism for a given year according to the following four measures: total number of terrorist incidents, total number of fatalities caused by terrorists, total number of injuries caused by terrorists, and total property damage from terrorist incidents.
World Bank - World Development Indicators (WDI)	CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating	Expert rating (World Bank staff)	Countries are assessed against 16 criteria grouped into 4 categories: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions.

Note: Methodologies for some indicators may change slightly over time (e.g. question wording or index construction).

Table SI-3: Publications which analyze at least one autocracy using EOS governance questions

Baughn, C. Christopher, and John C. McIntosh. 2007. "Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in Asian Countries and Other Geographical Regions." *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management* 14(4): 189-205.

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Cornelius, Peter. 2005. "Good Corporate Practices in Poor Corporate Governance Systems: Some Evidence from the Global Competitiveness Report." *Corporate Governance: The international journal of business in society* 5(3): 12-23.

Knack, Stephen. 2007. "Measuring Corruption: A Critique of Indicators in Eastern Europe and Central Asia." *Journal of Public Policy* 27(3): 255-291.

Lancaster, Thomas D., and Gabriella R. Montinola. 2001. "Comparative Political Corruption: Issues of Operationalization and Measurement." *Studies in Comparative International Development (SCID)* 36(3): 3-28.

Parcero, Osiris J., and James C. Ryan. 2016. "Becoming a Knowledge Economy: the Case of Qatar, UAE, and 17 Benchmark Countries." *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*: 1-28.

Pinotti, Paolo. 2015. "The Causes and Consequences Of Organised Crime: Preliminary Evidence Across Countries." *The Economic Journal* 125(586): 158-174.

Relly, Jeannine E., and Meghna Sabharwal. 2009. "Perceptions Of Transparency Of Government Policymaking: A Cross-National Study." *Government Information Quarterly* 26(1):148-157.

Rothstein, Bo, and Eric M Uslaner. 2005. "All for all: Equality, Corruption, and Social Trust." *World politics* 58(1):41-72.

Ruhl, J. Mark. 2011. "Political Corruption in Central America: Assessment and Explanation." *Latin American Politics and Society* 53(1): 33-58.

Sung, Hung-En. 2004. "State Failure, Economic Failure, and Predatory Organized Crime: A Comparative Analysis." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 41(2): 111-129.

Sung, Hung-En. 2006. "Police Effectiveness And Democracy: Shape and Direction of the Relationship." *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management* 29(2): 347-367.

Uslaner, Eric M. 2008. Corruption, Inequality, and The Rule of Law: The Bulging Pocket Makes the Easy Life: Cambridge University Press.

Van de Vliert, Evert. 2011. "Bullying the Media: Cultural and Climato-Economic Readings of Press Repression versus Press Freedom." *Applied Psychology* 60(3): 354-376.

Van de Walle, Steven. 2006. "The State of the World's Bureaucracies." *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis* 8(4): 437-448.

Table SI-4. Publications which analyze at least one autocracy using Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index data

Ambraseys, Nicholas, and Roger Bilham. 2011. "Corruption Kills." *Nature* 469(7329):153-155.

Asongu, Simplice. 2014. "Globalization (fighting), Corruption and Development: How are these Phenomena Linearly and Nonlinearly Related in Wealth Effects?" *Journal of Economic Studies* 41(3):346-369.

De Jong, Eelke, and Christian Bogmans. 2011. "Does Corruption Discourage International Trade?" *European Journal of Political Economy* 27(2):385-398.

De Maria, William. 2008. "Measurements and Markets: Deconstructing the Corruption Perception Index." *International Journal of Public Sector Management* 21(7):777-797.

Donchev, Dilyan and Gergely Ujhelyi. 2014. "What do Corruption Indices Measure?" *Economics & Politics* 26(2):309-331.

Hanf, Matthieu, Astrid Van-Melle, Florence Fraisse, Amaury Roger, Bernard Carme and Mathieu Nacher. 2011. "Corruption Kills: Estimating the Global Impact of Corruption on Children Deaths." *PLoS One* 6(11):e26990.

Jetter, Michael, Alejandra M. Agudelo and Andrés R. Hassan. 2015. "The Effect of Democracy on Corruption: Income is Key." *World Development* 74:286-304.

Lalountas, Dionisios A., George A. Manolas and Ioannis S. Vavouras. 2011. "Corruption, Globalization And Development: How are these Three Phenomena Related?" *Journal of Policy Modeling* 33(4): 636-648.

Lin, Min-Wei, and Chilik Yu. 2014. "Can Corruption be Measured? Comparing Global versus Local Perceptions of Corruption in East and Southeast Asia." *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis: Research and Practice* 16(2): 140-157.

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Tang, Thomas Li-Ping, Toto Sutarso, Mahfooz A. Ansari, Vivien K. G. Lim, Thompson S. H. Teo, Fernando Arias-Galicia, Ilya E. Garber, Randy Ki-Kwan Chiu, Brigitte Charles-Pauvers, Roberto Luna-Arocas, Peter Vlerick, Adebowale Akande, Michael W. Allen, Abdulgawi Salim Al-Zubaidi, Mark G. Borg, Bor-Shiuan Cheng, Rosario Correia, Linzhi Du, Consuelo Garcia de la Torre, Abdul Hamid Safwat Ibrahim, Chin-Kang Jen, Ali Mahdi Kazem, Kilsun Kim, Jian Liang, Eva Malovics, Alice S. Moreira, Richard T. Mpoyi, Anthony Ugochukwu Obiajulu Nnedum, Johnsto E. Osagie, AAhad M. Osman-Gani, Mehmet Ferhat Özbek, Francisco José Costa Pereira, Ruja Pholsward, Horia D. Pitariu, Marko Polic, Elisaveta Gjorgji Sardžoska, Petar Skobic, Allen F. Stembridge, Theresa Li-Na Tang, Caroline Urbain, Martina Trontelj, Luigina Canova, Anna Maria Manganelli, Jingqiu Chen, Ningyu Tang, Bolanle E. Adetoun and Modupe F. Adewuyi. 2016. "Monetary Intelligence and Behavioral Economics: The Enron Effect—Love of Money, Corporate Ethical Values, Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), and Dishonesty Across 31 Geopolitical Entities." *Journal of Business Ethics*. January 27: 1-19.

Wu, X. U. N. 2005. "Corporate Governance and Corruption: A Cross-Country Analysis." *Governance* 18(2): 151-170.

Figure SI-1. Control of Corruption: Autocracies, Closed Anocracies, Open Anocracies, and Democracies

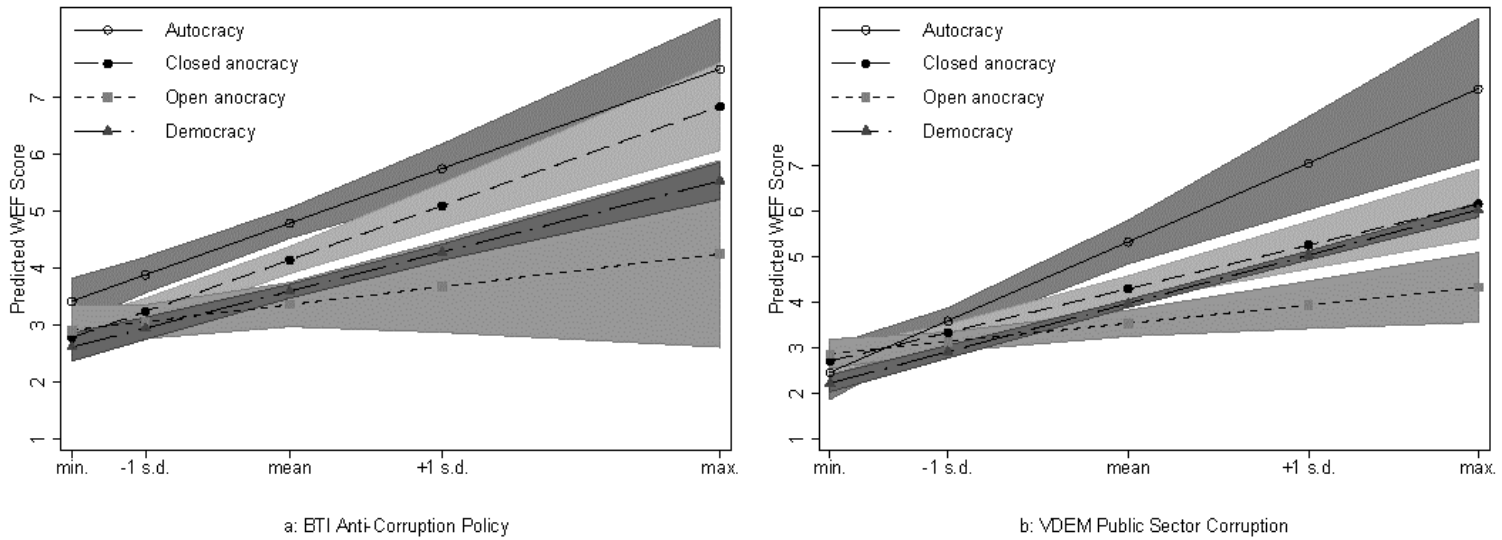
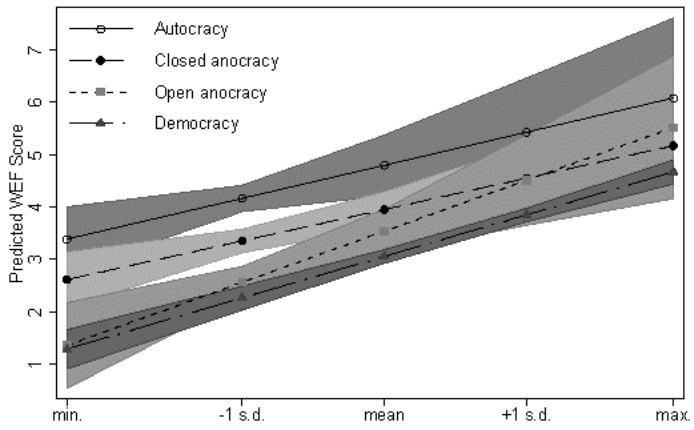
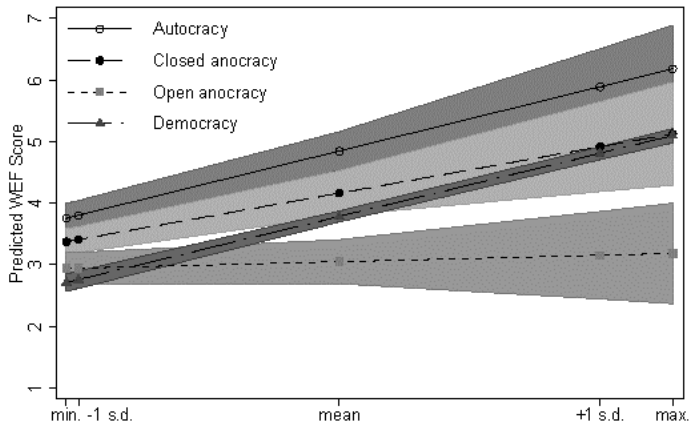


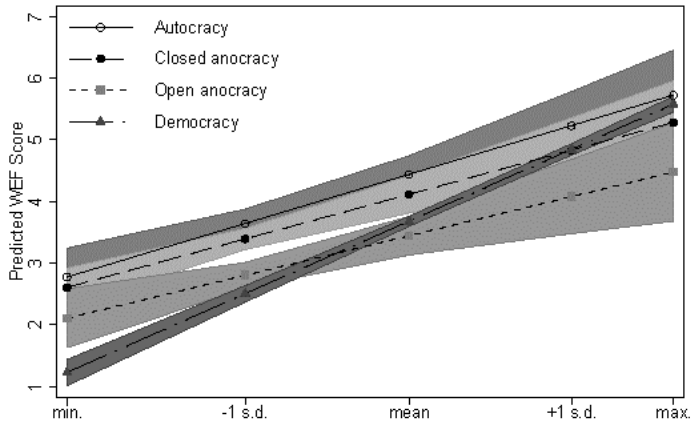
Figure SI-2. Judicial Independence: Autocracies, Closed Anocracies, Open Anocracies, and Democracies



a: BTI Independent Judiciary



b: CIRI Independence of the Judiciary



c: VDEM (Lack of) Judicial Corruption

Figure SI-3. Property Rights: Autocracies, Closed Anocracies, Open Anocracies, and Democracies

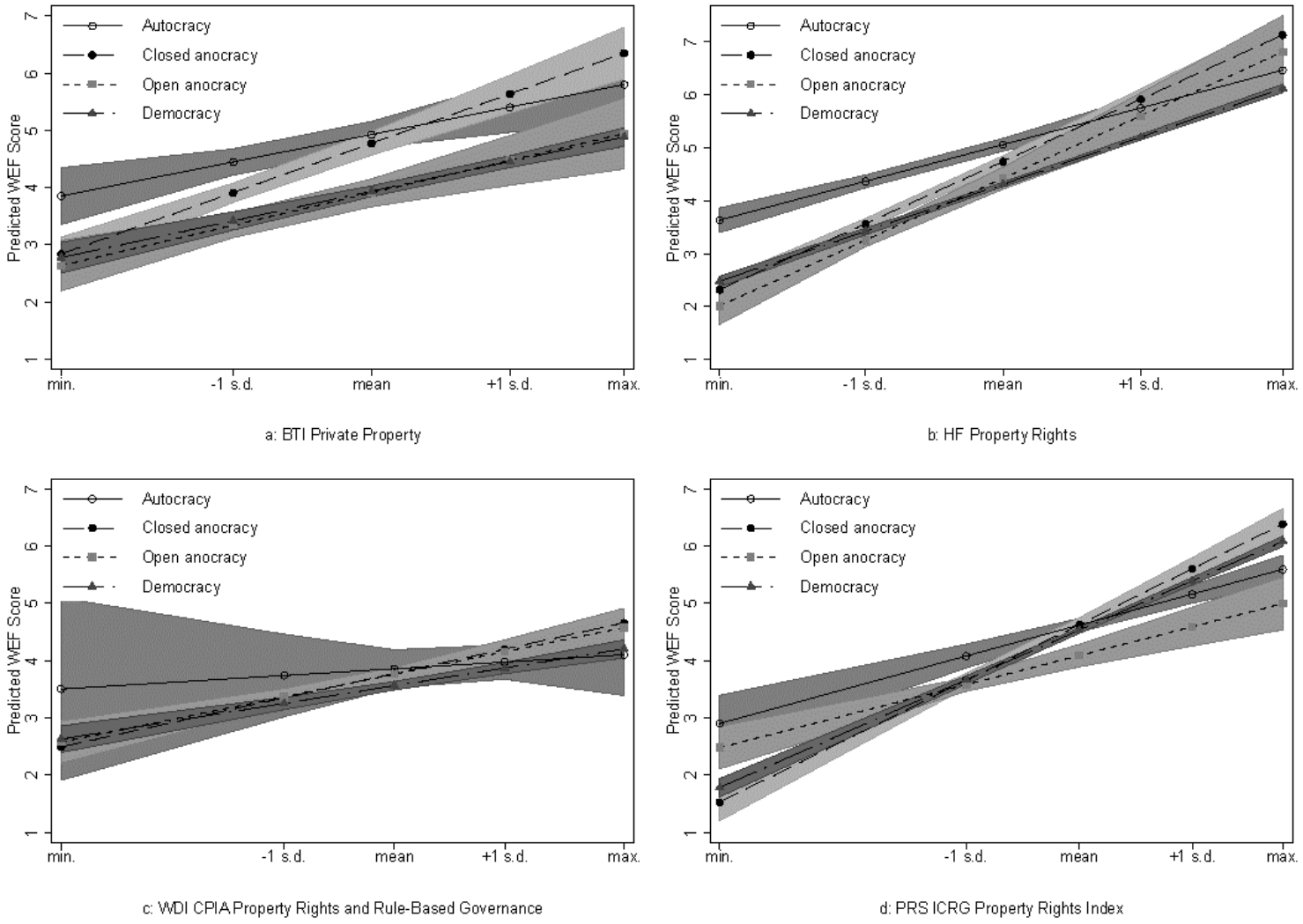
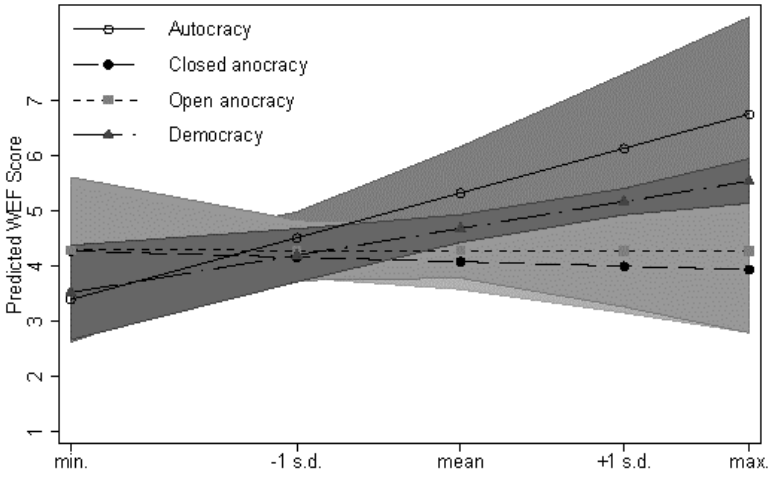
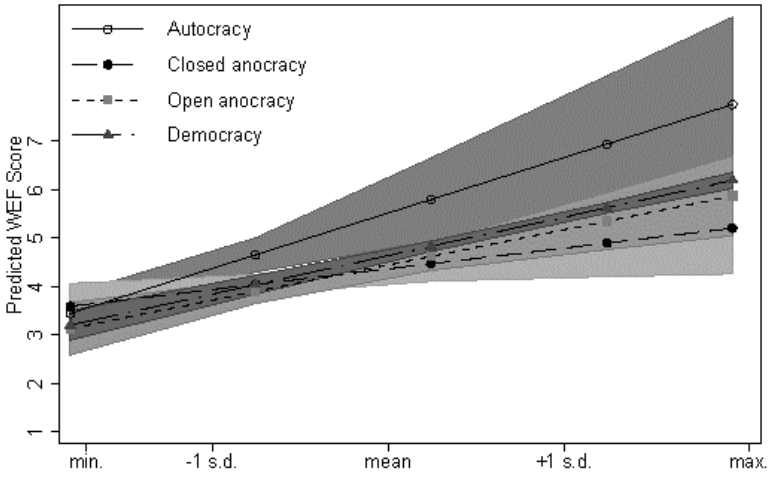


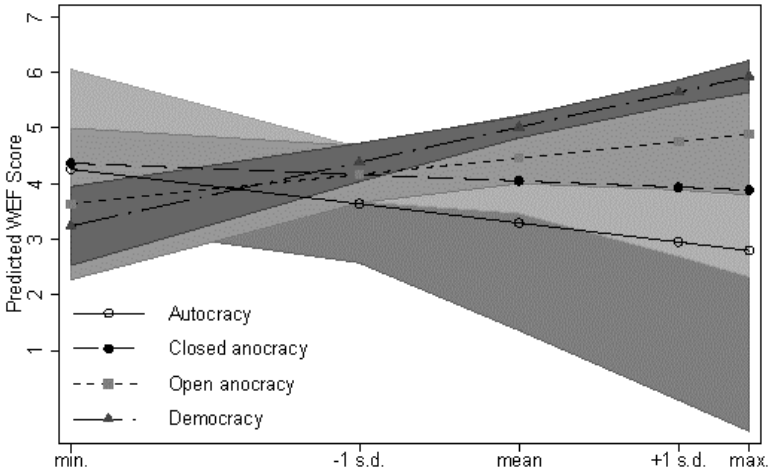
Figure SI-4. Press Freedom: Autocracies, Closed Anocracies, Open Anocracies, and Democracies



a: BTI Freedom of Expression

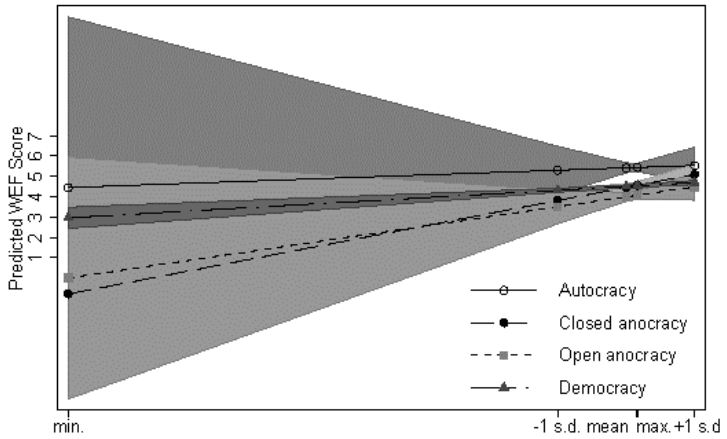


b: FH Freedom of the Press Score

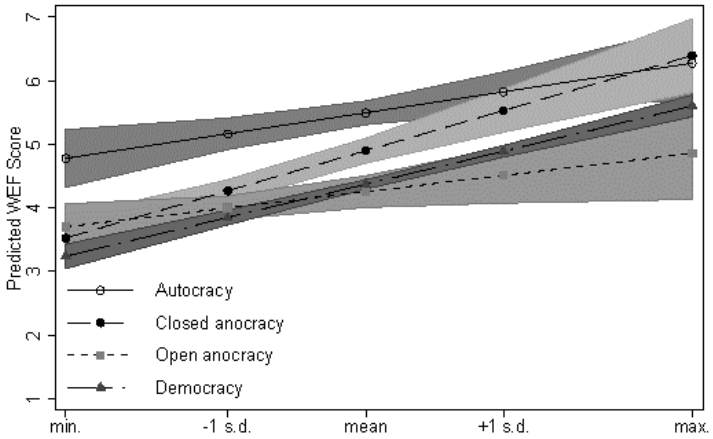


c: VDEM Media Corruption

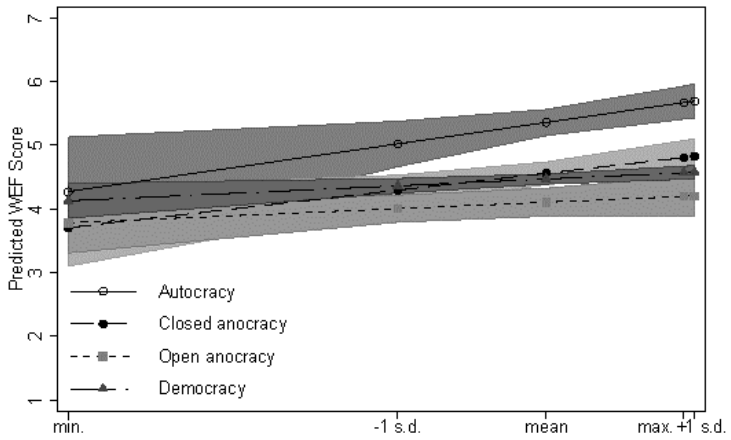
Figure SI-5. Crime and Violence: Autocracies, Closed Anocracies, Open Anocracies, and Democracies



a: CSPV Magnitude Score of Episodes of Civil Violence (reversed)



b: FFP Group Grievance (reversed)



c: VOH Global Terrorism Index (reversed)