

Supplemental Results Appendix

Table S1: TI CPI results with additional control variables*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	lag DV	press freedom	presidentialism	personalism
lag TI CPI	0.578*** (11.87)	0.680*** (22.90)	0.680*** (23.01)	0.669*** (22.23)
% women in lower house	-0.0302*** (-4.31)	-0.0253*** (-4.00)	-0.00944* (-2.34)	-0.00145 (-0.32)
% women * lag DV	0.00544*** (4.12)			
press freedom		0.0101* (2.15)		
% women * press freedom		-0.000789*** (-3.85)		
presidential system			-0.143 (-1.25)	
% women * presidentialism			0.0125* (2.09)	
personalism				0.0101 (0.67)
% women * personalism				-0.00232* (-2.58)
FH Freedom	-0.201*** (-4.37)	-0.190** (-3.03)	-0.177*** (-4.27)	-0.185*** (-4.43)
log GDP per capita	-0.382*** (-6.65)	-0.343*** (-6.79)	-0.331*** (-6.46)	-0.333*** (-6.28)
% protestant	-0.00240 (-1.87)	-0.00281* (-2.34)	-0.00430*** (-3.66)	-0.00536*** (-4.35)
trade imbalance (% of GDP)	-0.000890 (-1.19)	-0.000719 (-1.02)	-0.000741 (-1.01)	-0.00145 (-1.88)
women's economic rights	-0.00688 (-0.14)	-0.0172 (-0.36)	-0.0385 (-0.80)	-0.0105 (-0.21)
years since women's suffrage	-0.000287 (-0.18)	-0.000989 (-0.66)	-0.00168 (-1.07)	-0.00161 (-1.04)
Official Development Assistance	-0.0000988 (-0.45)	-0.0000740 (-0.35)	-0.0000417 (-0.19)	-0.0000411 (-0.18)
<i>N</i>	1144	1144	1144	1144

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

*The table reports the output of regression models using the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (TI CPI). The measure has been recoded so that higher values on the DV indicate more corruption. The data includes 74 democratic-leaning countries in each model; the time dimension spans 1995-2010 for the TI CPI variable. Year dummies and region-level fixed effects are included in the models, though not reported in this table. Estimates are based on multiple imputation into 50 data sets using chained equations. The additional variables are: years since women's suffrage without restrictions, as recorded by the Inter-parliamentary Union, and Official Development Assistance as measured by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm>) and recorded in the replication data set for Lebovic and Voeten 2009.

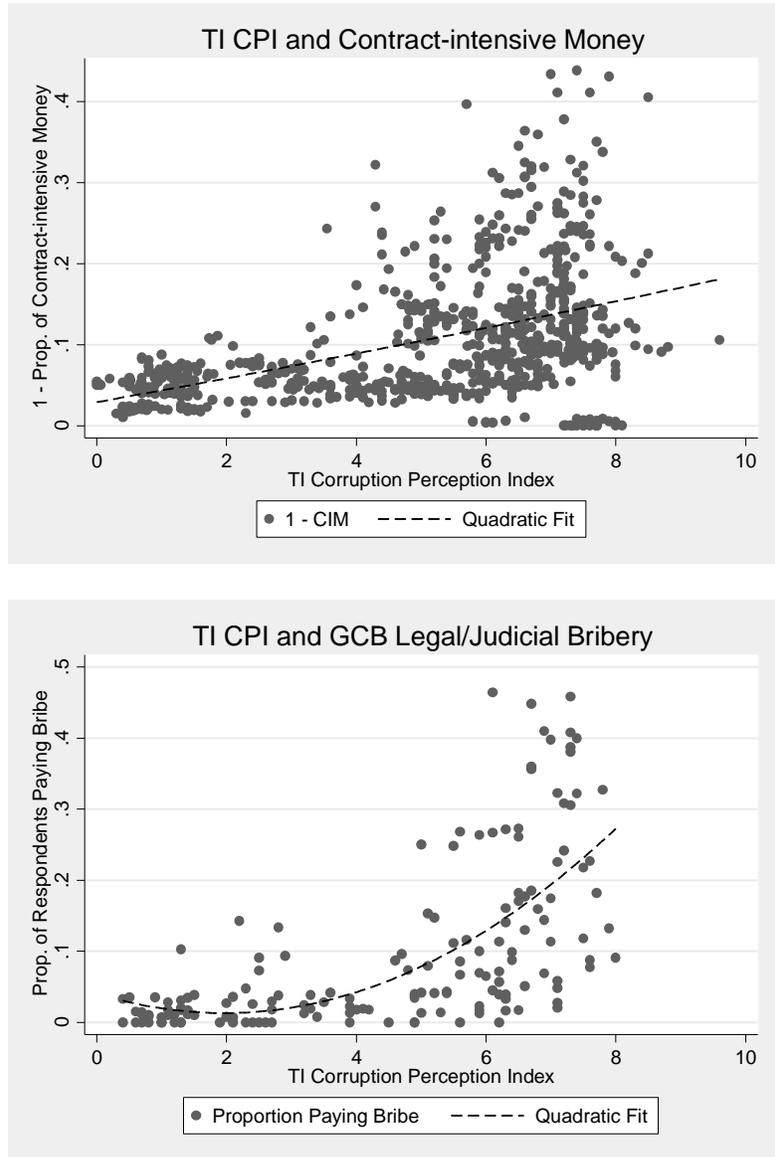
Table S2: TI CPI results with instrumented independent variables*

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	press freedom	presidentialism	personalism
lag TI CPI	0.919*** (80.38)	0.923*** (81.95)	0.918*** (81.01)
% women in lower house	-0.00740* (-2.34)	-0.00165 (-0.85)	0.00138 (0.60)
press freedom	0.00715** (2.82)		
% women * press freedom	-0.000252* (-2.32)		
presidential system		-0.0347 (-0.64)	
% women * presidentialism		0.00375 (1.28)	
personalism			0.00775 (0.90)
% women * personalism			-0.00110* (-2.19)
FH Freedom	-0.119*** (-3.50)	-0.0618*** (-3.32)	-0.0652*** (-3.50)
log GDP per capita	-0.0774*** (-3.67)	-0.0739*** (-3.54)	-0.0750*** (-3.66)
% protestant	-0.00112 (-1.86)	-0.00127* (-2.39)	-0.00153** (-2.87)
trade imbalance (% of GDP)	0.0000304 (0.09)	0.0000261 (0.08)	-0.000191 (-0.54)
women's economic rights	0.0381 (1.81)	0.0246 (1.19)	0.0306 (1.48)
<i>N</i>	933	933	933

t statistics in parentheses
 * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

*The table reports the output of 2SLS instrumental variable regression models using the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (TI CPI). The measure has been recoded so that higher values on the DV indicate more corruption. The data includes 75 democratic-leaning countries in each model; the time dimension spans 1996-2010 for the TI CPI variable. Year dummies and region-level fixed effects are included in the models, though not reported in this table. % women in the lower house, press freedom, personalism, and the interactions between % women and press freedom, presidentialism, and personalism are all instrumented using a two-period lag of their original variables. Presidentialism is not instrumented via lags because there is no variation within countries over time (by construction in the dataset).

Figure S1: Relationship between the ICRG Corruption Measure and Observational Measures of Corruption*



*The figures depict the bivariate relationship between the TI CPI and Contract-intensive money or CIM (top panel) or the Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer (or GCB) survey measure of legal and judicial bribery (bottom panel). CIM is “the ratio of non-currency money to the total money supply” (Clague et al. 1999, 188), as compiled by Mark Souva (Johnson, Souva, and Smith 2013); the figure shows (1-CIM) on the y-axis so that higher values indicate less-secure property rights. The GCB legal/judicial bribery variable is the proportion of respondents in a country-year indicating that someone in their household paid a bribe to the legal/judicial system (Teorell et al. 2015 codebook p. 254; Transparency International 2015). Observations in the CIM plot include between 34-64 country-years observed between 1995 and 2008. Observations in the GCB plot include between 35-48 country-years observed in 2006, 2007, 2009, and 2010.

Table S3: How Does the Past Prevalence of Corruption Influence the Relationship Between Gender and Three Measures of Corruption? (Repetition of Table 2, Model 2 with varying lag lengths)*

	(1) one year lag	(2) two year lag	(3) three year lag
lag TI CPI	0.583*** (15.00)		
lag (2) TI CPI		0.495*** (10.53)	
lag (3) TI CPI			0.438*** (10.43)
% women in lower house	-0.0303*** (-4.85)	-0.0340*** (-4.88)	-0.0363*** (-5.31)
% women * lag DV	0.00531*** (4.35)	0.00611*** (4.40)	0.00651*** (5.02)
FH Freedom	-0.198*** (-5.06)	-0.252*** (-5.78)	-0.282*** (-6.14)
log GDP per capita	-0.365*** (-8.29)	-0.434*** (-8.33)	-0.486*** (-9.61)
trade imbalance (% of GDP)	-0.000667 (-0.99)	-0.000760 (-0.98)	-0.000865 (-1.06)
women's economic rights	-0.0168 (-0.34)	-0.0484 (-0.94)	-0.0499 (-0.92)
<i>N</i>	1176	1100	1024

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

*The table reports the output of OLS regression models using the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (TI CPI). The measure has been recoded so that higher values on the DV indicate more corruption. The data includes 76 democratic-leaning countries; the time dimension spans 1995-2010 for the model with a one-year lag of the DV, 1996-2010 with a two-year lag, and 1997-2010 for the model with a three-year lag. Year and region dummies are included in the models, though not reported in this table. Estimates are based on multiple imputation into 50 data sets using chained equations.

Table S4: TI CPI results including country fixed effects*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	lag DV	press freedom	presidentialism	personalism
lag TI CPI	0.231*** (4.14)	0.288*** (6.85)	0.274*** (6.24)	0.287*** (6.56)
% women in lower house	-0.0134 (-1.00)	-0.00932 (-0.87)	0.00330 (0.41)	0.000268 (0.03)
% women * lag DV	0.00319 (1.39)			
press freedom		0.00328 (0.49)		
% women * press freedom		-0.000444 (-1.58)		
% women * presidentialism			0.00286 (0.28)	
personalism				-0.0126 (-0.48)
% women * personalism				0.000663 (0.42)
FH Freedom	-0.177* (-2.57)	-0.137 (-1.83)	-0.183** (-2.77)	-0.179** (-2.63)
log GDP per capita	-0.301* (-2.39)	-0.265* (-2.07)	-0.250 (-1.93)	-0.270* (-2.02)
trade imbalance (% of GDP)	-0.00364 (-1.97)	-0.00321 (-1.58)	-0.00324 (-1.47)	-0.00322 (-1.48)
women's economic rights	-0.0327 (-0.63)	-0.0440 (-0.94)	-0.0455 (-0.96)	-0.0379 (-0.79)
<i>N</i>	1176	1176	1176	1176

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

*The table reports the output of fixed-effects models using the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (TI CPI). The measure has been recoded so that higher values on the DV indicate more corruption. The data includes 76 democratic-leaning countries in each model; the time dimension spans 1995-2010. Year dummies and country-level fixed effects are included in the models, though not reported in this table. Estimates are based on multiple imputation into 50 data sets using chained equations. The presidentialism variable is dropped due to perfect collinearity with the fixed effects.

Table S5: TI CPI results using system GMM dynamic panel data model*

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	press freedom	presidentialism	personalism
lag TI CPI	0.741*** (6.44)	0.774*** (6.50)	0.744*** (6.24)
lag (2) TI CPI	0.201 (1.78)	0.222 (1.95)	0.233* (2.06)
% women in lower house	-0.0115 (-1.18)	0.000526 (0.08)	0.000987 (0.12)
press freedom	-0.00130 (-0.23)		
% women * press freedom	-0.000220 (-1.00)		
% women * presidentialism		-0.00843 (-1.07)	
personalism			0.0174 (0.98)
% women * personalism			-0.00143 (-1.29)
FH Freedom	0.0483 (0.68)	0.00921 (0.14)	0.0151 (0.24)
log GDP per capita	-0.0636 (-0.80)	-0.0446 (-0.58)	-0.0289 (-0.35)
trade imbalance (% of GDP)	0.000786 (0.60)	0.000648 (0.41)	0.00103 (0.68)
women's economic rights	-0.000425 (-0.02)	-0.0137 (-0.58)	-0.00852 (-0.35)
<i>N</i>	851	851	851

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

*The table reports the output of system GMM dynamic panel data models using the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (TI CPI). 57-58 instruments are used, with GMM-type instruments used for the TI CPI variable (third and fourth lag instruments for the difference model, third lag instruments for the level model). The measure has been recoded so that higher values on the DV indicate more corruption. The data includes 75 democratic-leaning countries in each model; the time dimension spans 1997-2010. Year dummies are included in the models, though not reported in this table. The presidentialism variable is dropped due to perfect collinearity with the fixed effects.

Table S6: TI CPI results with alternative measures of electoral accountability*

	(1)	(2)
	polity level	quotas
lag TI CPI	0.677*** (20.54)	0.682*** (20.91)
% women in lower house	0.0274 (1.96)	0.00107 (0.21)
polity2 score	0.0379 (1.24)	
% women * polity	-0.00386* (-2.40)	
no electoral quota		-0.0179 (-0.15)
% women * no quota		-0.0124* (-2.16)
FH Freedom	-0.166** (-3.25)	-0.188*** (-4.62)
log GDP per capita	-0.335*** (-7.10)	-0.307*** (-6.88)
% protestant	-0.00438*** (-3.57)	-0.00383*** (-3.33)
trade imbalance (% of GDP)	-0.000569 (-0.77)	-0.000622 (-0.88)
women's economic rights	-0.0426 (-0.89)	-0.0496 (-1.07)
<i>N</i>	1176	1176

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

*The table reports the output of OLS regressions using the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (TI CPI) dependent variable, recoded so that higher values on each DV indicate more corruption. The data includes 76 democratic countries in each model; the time dimension spans 1995-2010. Year and region dummies are included in the models, though not reported in this table. Estimates are based on multiple imputation into 50 data sets using chained equations. R-squared for the models are: (1) 0.918, (2) 0.922. These models introduce two alternative measures of electoral accountability suggested by an anonymous reviewer; the new measures are: in model (1), Polity IV's polity2 score (Marshall, Gurr, and Jaggers 2014); in model (2), the absence of any gender quota (either electoral or reserved seats) for the lower legislative chamber, as recorded in the data set of Schwindt-Bayer and Tavits (2016).