Online appendix

Business travel, institutions, and economic complexity

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Robustness check: Instrumental variable method (2SLS)

As an alternative to the main dynamic System GMM model, I specify a static panel model using 2SLS (IV). This approach is presented as a robustness check and omits the lagged dependent variable (ECI_{t-1}) to test the ln(Business travel) coefficient in a simpler, non-dynamic framework.

For this model, I use ln(Personal travel) as the external instrument for ln(Business travel). As discussed in detail in Section 4.4 of the main text, this instrument is valid as personal travel is highly correlated with business travel (reflecting shared travel-cost factors, as shown in Figure 2) but is unlikely to have a direct impact on economic complexity.

Table A1 presents the results of this static 2SLS estimation. The model introduces controls stepwise, culminating in Column 6, which accounts for GDP per capita, institutional quality, financial development, internet penetration, and remittances. The first-stage results, reported at the bottom of Table A1, confirm that ln(Personal travel) is an exceptionally strong instrument. The first-stage F-statistics are consistently high across all specifications, ranging from 3174 in Column 1 to 904.6 in Column 6. These values are far above the conventional 'weak instrument' threshold of 10, providing high confidence in the relevance of the instrument.

The coefficient on ln(Business travel) in the fully specified static 2SLS model (0.337 in Column 6) remains positive and highly significant ($p < 0.01$). However, this estimate is substantially larger than the main System GMM estimate from Table 3 (0.102). This difference is explained by the change in model specification. The main System GMM model is dynamic and correctly controls for the highly significant and persistent nature of economic complexity via the lagged dependent variable. The 2SLS model in this appendix is static and omits this crucial term. In a dynamic panel, omitting a significant lagged dependent variable is a well-known source of omitted variable bias. In this case, that bias appears to push the coefficient on ln(Business travel) significantly upward.

Therefore, I am confident that the main System GMM estimate (0.102) is the more reliable and correctly specified result. This robustness check, powered by a very strong external instrument, confirms that the positive, significant relationship holds, but it also highlights the importance of controlling for panel dynamics, which is the central strength of the GMM approach.

Table A1. Instrumental variables method (two-stage least squares)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ln(Business travel)	0.551***	0.400***	0.381***	0.337***	0.339***	0.337***
	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.024)
ln(GDP p.c.)		0.289***	0.265***	0.200***	0.127***	0.146***
		(0.018)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.023)
Institutions			0.028***	0.026***	0.026***	0.023***
			(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Financial development				0.634***	0.405***	0.519***
				(0.151)	(0.151)	(0.158)
Internet					0.007***	0.007***
					(0.001)	(0.001)
Remittances						0.028***
						(0.002)
Observations	2,306	2,247	2,083	2,060	2,025	1,923
R-squared	0.336	0.536	0.587	0.613	0.624	0.639
First-stage						
ln(Personal travel)	0.717***	0.679***	0.677***	0.583***	0.584***	0.578***
	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
R-squared	0.611	0.640	0.644	0.670	0.674	0.674
1st stage F test	3174	1652	1577	941.3	925	904.6

Notes: *** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1. Robust standard errors in parentheses. The instrumental variables (two-stage least squares) method is applied in all specifications. Personal travel serves as an external instrument for the "Business travel" variable. The table reports first-stage regression results, including the first-stage F-test, which indicates instrument strength, and the R-squared, which reflects the explanatory power of the first-stage regression, thereby supporting the strength of the instrumental variable.

Table A2. System GMM: Subsample heterogeneity across regions

	Africa (1)	Americas (2)	Asia (3)	Europe (4)
Lagged ECI	0.604***	0.784***	0.787***	0.686***
	(0.034)	(0.055)	(0.036)	(0.069)
ln(Business travel)	0.054***	0.062***	0.031**	0.040**
	(0.017)	(0.022)	(0.015)	(0.017)
ln(GDP p.c.)	0.112***	0.124***	0.019	0.046
	(0.033)	(0.032)	(0.028)	(0.050)
Institutions	-0.006	-0.013*	0.005	0.026
	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.019)
Financial development	0.157	0.333	0.421**	0.165
	(0.219)	(0.240)	(0.168)	(0.200)
Internet	-0.003***	-0.004***	-0.000	-0.001*
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Remittances	0.011	0.004*	-0.013***	0.011**
	(0.009)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.006)
Observations	432	451	530	390
Number of countries	26	22	33	23
Number of instruments	23	16	16	16
AR 1 (p-value)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
AR 2 (p-value)	0.19	0.50	0.69	0.17
Hansen test (p-value)	0.50	0.54	0.20	0.06

Notes: *** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1. Robust standard errors in parentheses. System GMM two-step estimates are employed. All explanatory variables are treated as endogenous and instrumented with their own lagged values. Additionally, personal travel is used as an external instrumental variable. The AR(1) and AR(2) tests check for first- and second-order serial correlation, respectively, while the Hansen test assesses the validity of the instruments.

Robustness check: Subsample heterogeneity across regions

To assess whether the baseline findings are sensitive to regional heterogeneity, I re-estimate the System GMM specification separately for Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. As reported in Table A2, the coefficient on outbound business travel is positive and statistically significant across all four regions, indicating that the association between business travel and economic complexity is not driven by any single geographic area.

The magnitude of the effect varies across regions. The strongest association is observed in the Americas ($\beta = 0.062, p < 0.01$) and Africa ($\beta = 0.054, p < 0.01$), suggesting that gains from international connectivity may be particularly high in these contexts. The effect is more modest but still statistically significant in Europe ($\beta = 0.040, p < 0.05$) and Asia ($\beta = 0.031, p < 0.05$).

The lagged dependent variable is positive and highly significant in all subsamples, confirming strong persistence in economic complexity. Standard diagnostic tests indicate no evidence of second-order serial correlation (AR(2) p-values range from 0.17 to 0.69) and acceptable Hansen test p-values, supporting the validity of the instruments. Overall, these results reinforce the robustness of the main findings and suggest that the positive association between international business travel and economic complexity holds across diverse regional contexts.

Robustness check: Alternative institutions measure (EIU)

Table A3. System GMM: Alternative institutions measure (EIU) and its components

	(1) Overall EIU	(2) Sub-index 1	(3) Sub-index 2	(4) Sub-index 3	(5) Sub-index 4	(6) Sub-index 5
Lagged ECI	0.885***	0.888***	0.891***	0.901***	0.910***	0.893***
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.019)
ln(Business travel)	-0.043	-0.010	-0.035	0.050**	0.038	0.007
	(0.032)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.020)	(0.055)	(0.026)
ln(GDP p.c.)	-0.032**	-0.051***	-0.041**	-0.013	-0.033***	-0.045***
	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.016)
Financial development	-0.178	-0.171	-0.325**	-0.051	-0.022	-0.114
	(0.138)	(0.132)	(0.133)	(0.110)	(0.086)	(0.114)
Internet	0.003***	0.004***	0.004***	0.001	0.001**	0.003***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Remittances	0.019***	0.021***	0.015***	0.017***	0.010***	0.017***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)
EIU Overall index	-0.172**					
	(0.068)					
Business travel × EIU Overall index	0.017***					
	(0.005)					
EIU Electoral pluralism		-0.122***				
		(0.040)				
Business travel × EIU Electoral pluralism		0.012***				
		(0.003)				
EIU Government			-0.175***			
			(0.059)			
Business travel × EIU Government			0.018***			
			(0.005)			
EIU Political participation				0.038		
				(0.048)		
Business travel × EIU Political participation				0.001		
				(0.004)		
EIU Political culture					-0.043	
					(0.117)	
Business travel × EIU Political culture					0.004	
					(0.009)	
EIU Civil liberties						-0.109*
						(0.056)
Business travel × EIU Civil liberties						0.010**
						(0.004)
Observations	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148
Number of countries	102	102	102	102	102	102
Period effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of instruments	70	70	70	70	70	70
AR 1 (p-value)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AR 2 (p-value)	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.28
Hansen test (p-value)	0.12	0.24	0.30	0.13	0.15	0.11

Notes: *** $p<0.01$; ** $p<0.05$; * $p<0.1$. Robust standard errors in parentheses. System GMM two-step estimates are employed. All explanatory variables are treated as endogenous and instrumented with their own lagged values. Additionally, personal travel is used as an external instrumental variable. The AR(1) and AR(2) tests check for first- and second-order serial correlation, respectively, while the Hansen test assesses the validity of the instruments.

To further assess the robustness of the institutional conditioning mechanism, I complement the main analysis based on the Polity index with alternative measures from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). Table A3 reports these results. The EIU index provides both an overall democracy score and five distinct subcomponents—electoral pluralism, civil liberties, political participation, democratic culture, and functioning government—allowing for a more granular examination of institutional quality. This alternative specification enables me to verify that the baseline findings are not driven by the choice of institutional dataset and to explore whether particular dimensions of democracy are especially relevant for translating business travel into gains in economic

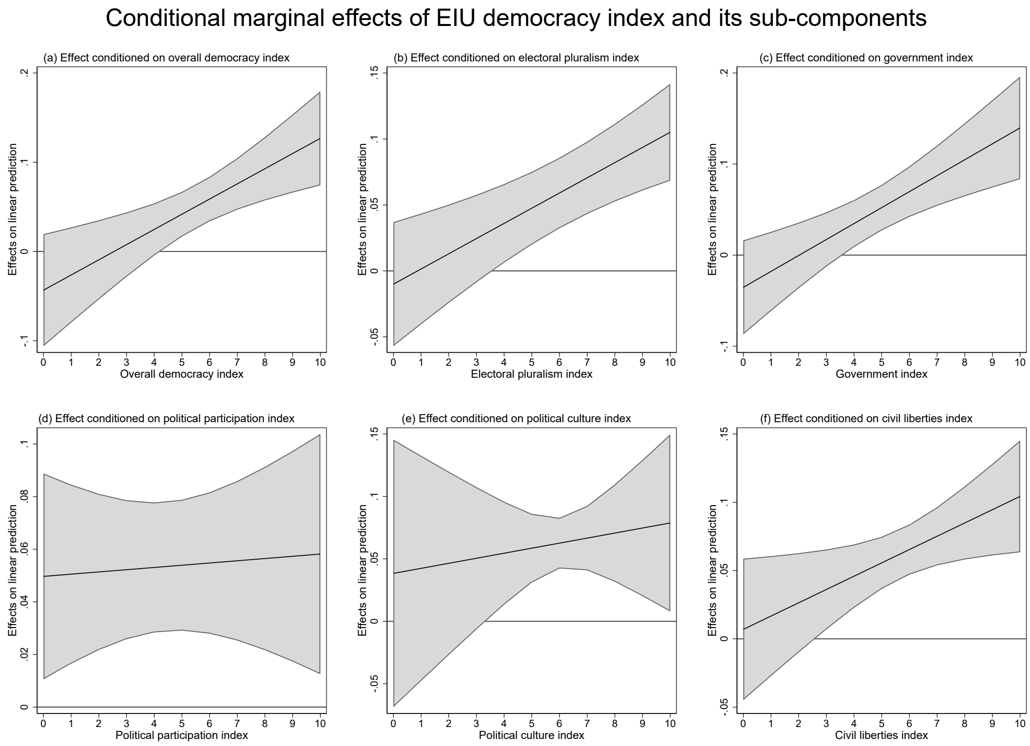

Figure A1. ECI and business travel based on EIU based institutions level

complexity.

I replicate the interaction framework used in the main analysis, interacting business travel with the overall EIU index and, separately, with each subcomponent. Figure A1 presents the corresponding conditional marginal effects. The results using the overall EIU democracy score closely mirror those obtained with the Polity index, with no substantive differences in the pattern of the conditioning effect. Consistent with the baseline results, the marginal effect of business travel is weak or statistically insignificant at low levels of institutional quality and becomes positive and statistically significant only beyond higher institutional thresholds.

When disaggregating the EIU index, four of the five subcomponents exhibit similar threshold dynamics. Electoral pluralism, functioning government, civil liberties, and democratic culture display positive and significant interaction patterns consistent with the main findings, indicating that improvements in these institutional dimensions strengthen the association between business travel and economic complexity. The exception is political participation, for which the marginal effect is positive and statistically significant across the full range of the index.

Because the EIU data are available only for the period 2006–2020, yielding a shorter time dimension than the Polity-based analysis (1995–2020), these estimates serve as a robustness exercise rather than the primary source of inference. Overall, the consistency across measures and sub-dimensions reinforces the conclusion that institutional quality conditions the extent to which international business travel contributes to economic complexity.

Robustness check: GDP per capita as an alternative outcome variable

Table A4 reports System GMM estimates using log GDP per capita as an alternative dependent variable. This alternative dependent variable explores whether business travel contributes to general economic performance. The results show strong persistence in income levels, as reflected in the large and highly significant coefficient on lagged GDP per capita, which ranges from 0.878 to 0.976 across specifications.

Despite this high persistence, the coefficient on ln(Business travel) remains positive and statistically significant in all five columns. In the fully saturated model (Column 5), which controls for a wide array of macroeconomic factors including human capital, capital formation, inflation, and government consumption, the coefficient is 0.026 ($p < 0.01$). This suggests that international mobility is associated not only with economic complexity but also with broader income dynamics. Interested readers may consult (Andersen and Dalgaard 2011) for a detailed exploration of the link between business travel and GDP/TFP.

At the same time, these results should be interpreted with caution. GDP per capita is highly persistent and, as shown by the magnitude of the lagged dependent variable (0.943 in Column 5), behaves almost like a unit root process. Consequently, the estimates in Table A4 likely capture short- to medium-run transitional associations rather than the structural transformation dynamics captured by the complexity metric. Furthermore, the diagnostic tests—specifically the AR(2) p-value of 0.10 in Column 5—are acceptable but less definitive than those in the main specifications, likely due to the non-stationary nature of GDP levels.

Panel unit root tests for key variables

I also examine the time-series properties of the main variables using Fisher-type panel unit root tests based on augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) and Phillips–Perron (PP) procedures. The results reported in Table A5 indicate that economic complexity (ECI), business travel, and institutions are stationary in levels, while log GDP per capita fails to reject the unit root null under both tests.

These findings support the baseline empirical strategy. First, the stationarity of ECI and business travel implies that the estimated relationship between international mobility and economic complexity is not driven by common stochastic trends. Second, although GDP per capita appears non-stationary, this is consistent with a large literature documenting persistent income dynamics in panel data. Importantly, the main specifications do not rely on long-run cointegrating relationships; instead, they focus on short- to medium-run variation and dynamic adjustment.

Moreover, the use of a system GMM estimator mitigates concerns related to non-stationarity by exploiting internal instruments based on lagged levels and differences, thereby reducing the risk of spurious regression bias. The consistency of the main results across alternative specifications and robustness checks suggests that the findings are not sensitive to the integration properties of GDP per capita.

Overall, the unit root evidence alleviates concerns that the core results are driven by non-stationary behavior and reinforces the interpretation that business travel plays an independent and economically meaningful role in facilitating knowledge diffusion and economic complexity.

Table A4. System GMM: GDP per capita as an alternative dependent variable

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lagged ln(GDP p.c.)	0.878***	0.976***	0.957***	0.974***	0.943***
	(0.228)	(0.035)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.007)
ln(Business travel)	0.075***	0.015*	0.041***	0.050***	0.026***
	(0.026)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.004)
Institutions		-0.002	-0.001	0.000	0.001
		(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Financial development		0.208	-0.131***	-0.126***	0.108***
		(0.205)	(0.047)	(0.040)	(0.017)
Internet		-0.002	0.000	-0.000	0.000
		(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Remittances		0.010**	-0.000	0.002**	0.001*
		(0.005)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Human capital index			0.052***		0.048***
			(0.013)		(0.007)
ln(Population)			0.000		-0.026***
			(0.008)		(0.004)
FDI				0.000	-0.000**
				(0.000)	(0.000)
Trade (% of GDP)				0.000***	0.000
				(0.000)	(0.000)
Capital formation					0.002***
					(0.000)
Inflation					-0.000***
					(0.000)
Gov't consumption					-0.007***
					(0.001)
Observations	3,092	2,178	1,978	2,056	1,771
Number of countries	155	130	113	128	108
Period effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of instruments	31	48	72	72	102
AR 1 (p-value)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AR 2 (p-value)	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.10
Hansen test (p-value)	0.09	0.41	0.12	0.07	0.34

Notes: *** p<0.01; ** p<0.05; * p<0.1. Robust standard errors in parentheses. System GMM two-step estimates are employed. All explanatory variables are treated as endogenous and instrumented with their own lagged values. Additionally, personal travel is used as an external instrumental variable. The AR(1) and AR(2) tests check for first- and second-order serial correlation, respectively, while the Hansen test assesses the validity of the instruments.

Table A5. Fisher-type panel unit root tests

Variable	Test	Inverse chi-squared (P)	p-value
ECI	ADF (DFuller)	352.472	0.0001
ECI	PP (Phillips–Perron)	549.364	0.0000
ln(Business travel)	ADF (DFuller)	874.405	0.0000
ln(Business travel)	PP (Phillips–Perron)	884.407	0.0000
ln(GDP p.c.)	ADF (DFuller)	233.896	1.0000
ln(GDP p.c.)	PP (Phillips–Perron)	307.319	0.9950
Institutions	ADF (DFuller)	418.635	0.0009
Institutions	PP (Phillips–Perron)	368.019	0.0844

Notes: The table reports Fisher-type panel unit root tests that combine individual augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) and Phillips–Perron (PP) unit root tests following Maddala and Wu (1999). The null hypothesis is that all panels contain a unit root, while the alternative hypothesis is that at least one panel is stationary. Reported statistics are inverse chi-squared (P) values with associated p-values. Lag lengths in the ADF tests are selected using standard information criteria, and PP tests allow for heteroskedasticity and serial correlation in the error terms. The panel is unbalanced. Rejection of the null at conventional significance levels indicates stationarity.

Assessing sensitivity to omitted variable bias

Table A6 presents a sensitivity analysis of the estimated effect of international business travel on economic complexity using the approach of Oster (2019). This method evaluates how strong selection on unobservables would need to be, relative to observables, to fully explain away the estimated effect.

β_r and R_r^2 denote the coefficient and R^2 from the restricted model (treatment variable only), and β_f and R_f^2 denote the corresponding values from the full model (treatment plus controls). Following Oster, I set the maximum attainable R^2 as $R^2_{\max} = 1.3 \times R_f^2$. The relative strength of selection on unobservables, δ, is computed as

$$\delta = \frac{\beta_f - \beta_r}{\beta_r} \cdot \frac{R^2_{\max} - R_f^2}{R_f^2 - R_r^2},$$

and the bias-adjusted coefficient, β^*, is given by

$$\beta^* = \beta_f - \delta \cdot (\beta_f - \beta_r) \cdot \frac{R^2_{\max} - R_f^2}{R_f^2 - R_r^2}.$$

Importantly, the bias-adjusted coefficient (β^*), calculated under the assumption that $R^2_{max} = 1.3 \times R^2_{full}$, remains positive and identical to the full specification estimate at 0.033. While the calculated δ is small, the high degree of coefficient stability suggests that the estimated contribution of international business travel to economic complexity is not driven by selection on observed covariates. This provides additional confidence that the results are not merely artifacts of omitted variable bias.

Table A6. Oster (2019) omitted variable bias test

Model	$\beta_{\text{restricted}}$	β_{full}	$R^2_{\text{restricted}}$	R^2_{full}	$R^2_{\max}$	δ	β^*
Main specification	0.052	0.033	0.021	0.035	0.045	-0.014	0.033

Notes: The table reports coefficients and R-squared values from the restricted model (including business travel and fixed effects) and the full model (including all controls). Following Oster (2019), R^2_{max} is set to $1.3 \times R^2_{full}$, and β^* represents the bias-adjusted treatment effect. δ indicates the proportional degree of selection on unobservables relative to observables required to explain away the treatment effect. Standard errors are clustered at the country level.

Robustness to cross-sectional dependence

Following the concerns regarding cross-sectional dependence (CSD) in macro-panel data, I formally evaluate the residual independence of the models. In large panels of countries, errors may be correlated due to common shocks (global business cycles) or spatial spillovers. To account for this, the primary specifications include a full set of year fixed effects (η_t), which help absorb common global shocks.

To assess whether these time dummies adequately capture such common factors, I apply the Pesaran (2015, 2021) CD test to the residuals of the System GMM estimations. Given that the dataset is highly unbalanced, I utilize the `xtcd2` algorithm, which is robust to missing observations and provides a more reliable statistic than traditional tests for unbalanced panels.

As reported in Table A7, I fail to reject the null hypothesis of weak cross-sectional dependence for both the baseline and the fully saturated specification, corresponding to Columns 1 and 6 of Table 3. The relatively high p-values (0.360 and 0.709, respectively) provide no evidence against the null of weak cross-sectional dependence. These diagnostics suggest that the inclusion of year fixed effects is effective in absorbing common shocks, and that cross-sectional dependence is unlikely to materially bias the estimated standard errors or affect the primary findings.

Table A7. Diagnostics for cross-sectional dependence (Pesaran CD test)

Specification	CD statistic	p-value	Result
Column 1, Table 3 (Baseline: Travel only)	−0.91	0.360	No evidence of CSD
Column 6, Table 3 (Full: All controls)	−0.37	0.709	No evidence of CSD

Notes: The null hypothesis (H_0) is weak cross-sectional dependence. Tests are performed on System GMM residuals using the `xtcd2` algorithm (Pesaran 2021) to account for the unbalanced panel structure.

Table A8 presents an alternative estimation of the baseline and full specifications (corresponding to Columns 1 and 6 of Table 3) using Driscoll-Kraay (1998) standard errors. This approach is specifically designed to account for general forms of spatial and temporal dependence in the error structure, including cross-country spillovers and common shocks. While the primary System GMM approach is preferred for its ability to address endogeneity in business travel, the Driscoll-Kraay estimator serves as a complementary robustness check for the covariance structure.

The results demonstrate that the impact of international business travel on economic complexity remains statistically significant ($p < 0.01$ in the baseline and $p < 0.10$ in the fully controlled model) even when the standard errors are adjusted for cross-sectional and temporal dependence. The consistency in both the sign and magnitude of the coefficients across these alternative estimators provides strong evidence that the findings are not sensitive to alternative covariance structures allowing for cross-sectional dependence.

Table A8. Robustness check: Alternative estimation using Driscoll-Kraay standard errors

	(1) Baseline	(2) Full model
Lagged ECI	0.679***	0.665***
	(0.046)	(0.057)
ln(Business travel)	0.025***	0.018*
	(0.007)	(0.009)
ln(GDP p.c.)		-0.097*
		(0.051)
Institutions		-0.001
		(0.002)
Financial development		-0.008
		(0.087)
Internet		-0.001*
		(0.000)
Remittances		0.001
		(0.003)
Observations	2,236	1,868
Number of countries	113	107
Period effects	Yes	Yes
Within R-sq	0.477	0.462
Max lag	2	2

Notes: Standard errors (in parentheses) are Driscoll-Kraay (1998) robust, accounting for both temporal and cross-sectional dependence. This alternative estimation approach addresses concerns regarding potential cross-country flows and technological diffusion in the error terms. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A9. Variables, definitions, and sources

Variable	**Description**	**Source**
ECI	The economic complexity index.	HKS
Business travel	Total annual international departures from a country for business purposes	UNWTO
Institutions	Constraints on executive authority and the openness of executive recruitment	Polity IV Project
Financial development	Overall financial development index	IMF
Internet	Individuals using the Internet (% of population).	WDI
Remittances	Personal remittances, received (% of GDP).	WDI
FDI	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP).	WDI
Trade (% of GDP)	Trade (% of GDP).	WDI
Human capital index	Human capital index	PWT
Population	Total population (million)	PWT
Capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP).	WDI
Inflation	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %).	WDI
Government consumption	General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP).	WDI

Notes: HKS: Growth Lab at Harvard University; IMF: International Monetary Fund; PWT: Penn World Table; UNWTO: United Nations World Tourism Organization; WDI: World Development Indicators.

Table A10. Polity IV scores underlying the x-axis in Figure 3

Polity Score	Countries
-10	Bahrain, Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of), Qatar, Saudi Arabia
-9	Eswatini, Syrian Arab Republic (the), Uzbekistan
-8	Oman, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates (the)
-7	Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Viet Nam
-6	Bangladesh, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan
-5	Cuba
-4	Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo (the), Egypt, Morocco, Sudan (the), Turkey
-3	Comoros (the), Congo (the Democratic Republic of the), Jordan, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
-2	Angola, Chad, Mauritania, Singapore, Togo
-1	Afghanistan, Burundi, Uganda
0	Libya, South Sudan, Yemen
1	Ethiopia
2	Algeria, Fiji
3	Djibouti, Gabon, Tanzania, the United Republic of
4	Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia (the), Guinea, Russian Federation (the), Ukraine, Zimbabwe
5	Ecuador, Haiti, Mali, Mozambique, Niger (the), Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Suriname
6	Burkina Faso, Central African Republic (the), Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Zambia
7	Armenia, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, Liberia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia
8	Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Mexico, Myanmar, Philippines (the), Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the), United States of America (the)
9	Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Moldova (the Republic of), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, South Africa
10	Australia, Austria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mongolia, Netherlands (the), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan (Province of China), Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay

Notes: This table provides the polity scores corresponding to each country, which are plotted on the x-axis of Figure 3. The scores are derived from the most recent available Polity Index values. These values help interpret the position of each country in Figure 3 and understand how polity context relates to the measured outcomes.