**CODEBOOK**

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| **Variable** | **Definition** | **Source** |
| BCA | Current account balance (U.S. dollars, billions) | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| GGXCNL\_NGDP | General government net lending/borrowing (Percent of GDP) | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| GGXONLB\_NGDP | General government primary net lending/borrowing (Percent of GDP) | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| GGXWDG\_NGDP (log) | General government gross debt (Percent of GDP) | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| GGX\_NGDP | General government total expenditure (Percent of GDP) | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| NGDPD(log) | Gross domestic product, current prices (U.S. dollars, billions) Values are based upon GDP in national currency converted to U.S. dollars | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| NGDPDPC(log) | Gross domestic product per capita, current prices (U.S. dollars) GDP is expressed in current U.S. dollars per person. Data are derived by first converting GDP in national currency to U.S. dollars and then dividing it by total population. | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| NGDP\_RPCH | Gross domestic product, constant prices (Percent change) Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific . Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers? prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. [SNA 1993] | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| NGSD\_NGDP (log) | Gross national savings (Percent of GDP). Expressed as a ratio of gross national savings in current local currency and GDP in current local currency. Gross national saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds. [SNA 1993] For many countries, the estimates of national saving are built up from national accounts data on gross domestic investment and from balance of payments-based data on net foreign investment. | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| PCPI (log) | Inflation, average consumer prices (Index). Expressed in averages for the year, not end-of-period data. A consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers? incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services do not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movement. A price index is typically assigned a value of unity, or 100, in some reference period and the values of the index for other periods of time are intended to indicate the average proportionate, or percentage, change in prices from this price reference period. Price indices can also be used to measure differences in price levels between different cities, regions or countries at the same point in time. [CPI Manual 2004, Introduction] For euro countries, consumer prices are calculated based on harmonized prices. For more information see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\_OFFPUB/KS-BE-04-001/EN/KS-BE-04-001-EN.PDF.] | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| PCPIPCH (log) | Inflation, average consumer prices (Percent change). Annual percentages of average consumer prices are year-on-year changes. | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| PPPSH | Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total (Percent). Expressed in percent of world GDP in PPP dollars. These data form the basis for the country weights used to generate the World Economic Outlook country group composites for the domestic economy. The IMF is not a primary source for purchasing power parity (PPP) data. WEO weights have been created from primary sources and are used solely for purposes of generating country group composites. For primary source information, please refer to one of the following sources: the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, or the Penn World Tables. For further information see Box A2 in the April 2004 World Economic Outlook, Box 1.2 in the September 2003 World Economic Outlook for a discussion on the measurement of global growth and Box A.1 in the May 2000 World Economic Outlook for a summary of the revised PPP-based weights, and Annex IV of the May 1993 World Economic Outlook. See also Anne Marie Gulde and Marianne Schulze-Ghattas, Purchasing Power Parity Based Weights for the World Economic Outlook, in Staff Studies for the World Economic Outlook (Washington: IMF, December 1993), pp. 106-23. | International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database. Retrieved from the Open Knowledge International’s Frictionless Data site <http://data.okfn.org/data> (Retrieved 30 June 2016) |
| Resource.Depletion | Natural resource depletion (% of GNI). Monetary expression of energy, mineral and forest depletion, expressed as a percentage of gross national income (GNI). | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| GNI | Gross national income (2011 PPP$). Aggregate income of an economy generated by its production and its ownership of factors of production, less the incomes paid for the use of factors of production owned by the rest of the world, converted to international dollars using PPP rates, divided by midyear population.  . | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| Reg.Market | Logical. Presence of a regulated ivory market in country. | Lemieux & Clarke, 2009 |
| Unreg.Market | Logical. Presence of an unregulated ivory market in country | Lemieux & Clarke, 2009 |
| Reg.Market.Bordering | Number of bordering countries with regulated ivory markets | Lemieux & Clarke, 2009 |
| Unreg.Market.Bordering | Number of bordering countries with unregulated ivory markets. | Lemieux & Clarke, 2009 |
| Adult.literacy | Percentage of adults (15+) who are considered literate.  The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines a literate person as someone who can both read and write with understanding, a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. A person who can only read but not write, or can write but not read is considered to be illiterate. A person who can only write figures, his or her name or a memorized ritual phrase is also not considered literate. | UNESCO Institute for Statistics  <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx>  (Retrieved 5 July 2016) |
| HDI | Human Development Index. A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Measurements range from 0 to 1. | UNESCO Institute for Statistics  <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx>  (Retrieved 5 July 2016) |
| Youth.literacy | Percentage of youth (15–24) who are literate.  The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines a literate person as someone who can both read and write with understanding, a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life. A person who can only read but not write, or can write but not read is considered to be illiterate. A person who can only write figures, his or her name or a memorized ritual phrase is also not considered literate. | UNESCO Institute for Statistics  <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx>  (Retrieved 5 July 2016) |
| Primary.ed.enrollment | Percentage of children enrolled in primary education | UNESCO Institute for Statistics  <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx>  (Retrieved 5 July 2016) |
| Mean.Schooling | Mean years of schooling | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| Total.pop | Total population (in thousands) | UNESCO Institute for Statistics  <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx>  (Retrieved 5 July 2016) |
| Pop.MultiDim.Povert | Multidimensional poverty headcount: Percentage of the population with a weighted deprivation score of at least 33 percent. It is also expressed in thousands of the population in the survey year. | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| Deprivation.Intensity | Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average percentage of deprivation experienced by people in multidimensional poverty. | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| Pop.Severe.Multidim.Poverty | Percentage of the population in severe multidimensional poverty—that is, those with a deprivation score of 50 percent or more. | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| Pop.Below.National.Poverty | Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, which is the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| PPP.125.day | Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line $1.25 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day. | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <http://hdr.undp.org/en>  (Retrieved on 7 July 2016) |
| Percent.poverty | Percent of total population living on under USD $3.10 per day | UNESCO Institute for Statistics  <http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx>  (Retrieved 5 July 2016) |
| International.Dev.Aid | Total aid granted, in current prices (in USD millions) from all DAC countries | International Monetary Fund (IMF) |
| Corruption.Perception.Index | The CPI scores and ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt a country’s public sector is perceived to be. It is a composite index, a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions. The CPI is the most widely used indicator of corruption worldwide. Behind these numbers is the daily reality for people living in these countries. The index cannot capture the individual frustration of this reality, but it does capture the informed views of analysts, businesspeople and experts in countries around the world. | Transparency International |
| Voice.Accountability | Reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.  Estimate of governance (ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance) | World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update  <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home> (Retrieved 2 July 2016) |
| Political.Stability | Estimate of governance (ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance) | World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update  <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home> (Retrieved 2 July 2016) |
| Government.Effectiveness | Reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. | World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update  <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home> (Retrieved 2 July 2016) |
| Rule.Law | Reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. | World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update  <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home> (Retrieved 2 July 2016) |
| Corruption.Control | Reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. | World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update  <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home> (Retrieved 2 July 2016) |
| Reg.Quality | Reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. | World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update  <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home> (Retrieved 2 July 2016) |
| Armed.Conflict | Logical vector. UCDP defines armed conflict as “a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a stat, results in at least 25 battle-relate deaths. | Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP). Uppsala Univ. Dept. of Peace and Conflict Research  <http://www.pcr.uu.se>  (Retrieved 1 July 2016) |
| Non.State.Conflict | Logical vector. A non-state conflict is defined by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) as “the use of armed force between two organized armed groups, neither of which is the government of a state, which results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year.” | Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP). Uppsala Univ. Dept. of Peace and Conflict Research  <http://www.pcr.uu.se>  (Retrieved 1 July 2016) |
| Non.State.Conflict.Deaths | The “best estimate” for battle-related deaths per year. The best estimate is constructed by aggregating the best estimates for each individual event. If reports provide conflicting estimates, an examination is made as to what source is most reliable. If no such distinction can be made, UCDP employs the lower figure given. | Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP). Uppsala Univ. Dept. of Peace and Conflict Research  <http://www.pcr.uu.se>  (Retrieved 1 July 2016) |