

CODEBOOK

Variable	Definition	Source
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)
NGDPD	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	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)
NGSD_NGDP	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)

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PCPI	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	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)
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)
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)
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)

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)
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)
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)
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)

Variable	Definition	Source
Adult.literacy	<p>Percentage of adults (15+) who are considered literate.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</p> <p>http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx</p> <p>(Retrieved 5 July 2016)</p>
Primary.ed.enrollment	Percentage of children enrolled in primary education	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</p> <p>http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx</p> <p>(Retrieved 5 July 2016)</p>
Mean.Schooling	Mean years of schooling	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>http://hdr.undp.org/en</p> <p>(Retrieved on 7 July 2016)</p>
Total.pop	Total population (in thousands)	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</p> <p>http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx</p> <p>(Retrieved 5 July 2016)</p>
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.	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>http://hdr.undp.org/en</p> <p>(Retrieved on 7 July 2016)</p>
Deprivation.Intensity	Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average percentage of deprivation experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>http://hdr.undp.org/en</p> <p>(Retrieved on 7 July 2016)</p>

Variable	Definition	Source
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)
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
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

Variable	Definition	Source
Unreg.Market.Bordering	Number of bordering countries with unregulated ivory markets.	Lemieux & Clarke, 2009
Voice.Accountability	<p>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.</p> <p>Estimate of governance (ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance)</p>	<p>World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update</p> <p>http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home (Retrieved 2 July 2016)</p>
Political.Stability	Estimate of governance (ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance)	<p>World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update</p> <p>http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home (Retrieved 2 July 2016)</p>
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.	<p>World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update</p> <p>http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home (Retrieved 2 July 2016)</p>
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.	<p>World Bank, Worldwide Government Indicators, 2015 Update</p> <p>http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home (Retrieved 2 July 2016)</p>

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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 state, results in at least 25 battle-related 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)
PIKE.Regional	Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) by region	

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Definite.Possible	Approximate number of elephants per country as assessed by the Monitoring of Illegally Killed Elephants (MIKE). It is standard practice to combine their count of “definite” and “possible” number of elephants.	