The largest effect overall was for the economic control variable **population density**, where there were very strong negative effects across all time lags (rate ratios for one-year lag = 0.012, two-year lag = 0.002, three-year lag = 0.0005, Table 2), indicating that new **ELCs do not get allocated in areas of high human population density**

The largest overall effect excluding control variables was for **changes in agricultural proportion of GDP** with no time lag and a one-year time lag

**positive relationships** between the allocation of **new ELCs** and **increases in the agricultural proportion of GDP** and **increases in foreign direct**

**positive relationship** between new ELC allocation and increases in **development flows to the environment sector**

The **largest effect** within the commodity set was for the change in **market price of rice** in the same year as the response, further strong positive relationships between the changes in the **market price of rubber**, the changes in the **non-food production index**, and changes in the **market price of sugar**

The **non-food production index had a much stronger negative effect** on ELC allocation when there was no time lag (rate ratio = 0.990). The **change in direction** of the effect of the **non-food production index** between no time lag and a one-year time lag suggests a complex relationship between the index and ELCs.

The **strongest positive relationship** was with changes in the producer **price of rubber**

There were also **positive relationships** between ELC allocation and changes in the **producer price of corn**, and the producer **price of rice**

**Negative effect** of increases in producer **price of rice in the same year**

**Negative effect** of increases in producer **price of cassava with 2 year time lag**