**Supporting Information**

***Methods***

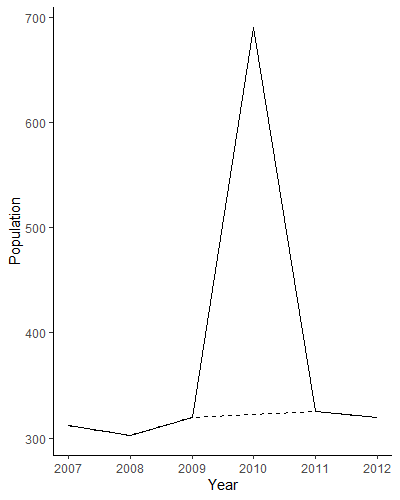
***Socioeconomic data cleaning***

Prior to aggregation to the commune level, village data were checked for missing values. In some cases, villages had data for a subset of years but were missing data for other years. If the missing data were at the start of the study period or the end of the study period it was assumed that the village was either an old or a new village. Villages can be merged with larger villages, or two sub-villages, or “*Kroms*”, can be split into two distinct villages over time for administrative purposes. In these cases, the rows (years) with missing data were deleted, but the years with data were retained as these represent villages that existed in that year. If the missing data were in the middle of the study period (for more than one year), or if data for that village only exists for one or several years in the middle of the study period, then the data were assumed to be incomplete and the village was deleted. If the village had data for all years except one, then the missing values were estimated using linear interpolation. If the village existed in all years, but was missing data from multiple years, the village was deleted. If an entire commune was missing in some years, the commune was deleted. The above cleaning process removed 312 villages (total number of villages = 84,195), or 0.37% of the data. Data were then split into individual years, and the final village-level data were aggregated to the commune- and province level using the operations defined below in Table Sx.

After aggregation, each variable was checked for obvious errors or unlikely outliers via plotting of histograms and trends. Plots were done at the province level first, to identify any communes within a province that had particularly unusual values or trends. If unusual values or trends were identified the commune was investigated in more detail. Outlier values that appeared inconsistent or implausible were removed and replaced with a value estimated via linear interpolation (Figure Sx). In some cases, where data had been converted from raw values to a proportion of the total population, errors in the raw data were discovered. This became clear when the resulting proportion was >1. In these cases the proportion was changed to 1.

**Table Sx. Mathematical operations used to aggregate socioeconomic variables from the village to the commune and province level.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable | Operation |
| Total population | Sum |
| Number of families | Sum |
| Number of males aged 18-64 | Sum |
| Number of females aged 18-64 | Sum |
| Number of people aged over 61 | Sum |
| Total number of indigenous people | Sum |
| Number of families whose main occupation is farming | Sum |
| Number of land conflict cases | Sum |
| Number of in-migrants | Sum |
| Number of out-migrants | Sum |
| Number of criminal cases | Sum |
| Proportion of population that is indigenous | Mean |
| Proportion of females aged 6-24 in full time education | Mean |
| Proportion of males aged 6-24 in full time education | Mean |
| Proportion of females aged 15-45 who are illiterate | Mean |
| Proportion of males aged 15-45 who are illiterate | Mean |
| Proportion of families whose main occupation is farming | Mean |
| Proportion of people who are primarily employed in the primary sector | Mean |
| Proportion of people who are primarily employed in the secondary sector | Mean |
| Proportion of people who are primarily employed in the tertiary sector | Mean |
| Proportion of people who are primarily employed in the quaternary sector | Mean |
| Proportion of families who have less than 1ha of farmland | Mean |
| Proportion of families who have buffalo | Mean |
| Proportion of families who have pigs | Mean |
| Proportion of families who have access to waste collection | Mean |
| Number of infant (<6mo) mortality cases | Mean |
| Number of child (<5 years old) mortality cases | Mean |
| Distance to the nearest school | Median |
| Distance to the Commune Office | Median |
| Distance to the nearest health centre | Median |



**Figure Sx. An example of linear interpolation for a commune with an implausible outlier. The example shows a value for the population of a commune in 2010 which is likely to be an error (solid line), and the resulting correction (dashed line).**

***Correlation***

For both analyses, correlation of predictors was assessed.

For the macroeconomic analysis, the following decisions were made based on high correlation (Table Sx):

* GNI variable dropped due to very high correlation with GDP. Competing theories about drivers of forest loss – national economy (GDP) or socioeconomic status of population (GNI). Because the second half of this chapter was focusing on socioeconomics, I decided that GDP was more interesting in this case.
* Neither population density (pop\_den) or producer price for rubber (prod\_rub) were dropped despite correlation. There is no plausible relationship between these two variables, and they were included to explain different drivers of forest loss. The two variables were in different variable sets, and so both were retained.
* Population density and amount of forest remaining (for\_rem) were positively correlated, which was counterintuitive. Previous studies have highlighted remaining forest as an important control variable, and so both variables were retained (O’Brien 2017).
* Producer price for rubber (prod\_rub) and forest remaining were negatively correlated. Previous studies have highlighted remaining forest as an important control variable, and so both variables were retained (O’Brien 2017).
* Agricultural Raw Materials Index (armi) was correlated with median price for rubber (rub\_med). This was likely to be a genuine correlation. The index was slightly correlated with more than one of the commodity price variables, and I was interested in the individual commodities, and so armi was dropped.
* Agricultural sector proportion of GDP (agr\_gdp) and industrial sector proportion of GDP (ind\_gdp) were correlated, and conceptually I was more interested in the impact of the agricultural sector (as it is more likely to affect forest cover), and so ind\_gdp was dropped.
* Median price of rice (rice\_med) and producer price of rice (prod\_rice) were correlated. These two variables were in different sets, and so were retained for the initial modelling.
* The producer price for rubber (prod\_rub) and the producer price for rice (prod\_rice) were correlated. A large number of the economic land concessions allocated in Cambodia were for rubber, and so my hypothesis was that rubber prices would be more important for predicting forest loss than rice. Therefore prod\_rice was dropped.

For the socioeconomic variables, correlation was assessed within each variable set. If there were incidents of high correlation, a principal component analysis (PCA) was conducted to see which variables explained the most variance. Based on these analyses, the following decisions were made:

* Total population, number of families, number of males, number of females, and population over 61 were all correlated. Following a PCA, total population was selected.
* As expected, all education variables were highly correlated. In this case, the proportion of males aged 6-24 was selected (without a PCA) because in this cultural context, males are far more likely to be engaged in activities that contribute to forest loss.
* As expected, there was a negative correlation between the proportion of people employed in the primary sector and the proportion of people employed in the tertiary and quaternary sectors, and a correlation between the proportion of people employed in the primary sector and the proportion of people whose main occupation was farming. The PCA results suggested that the proportion of people employed in the primary sector (propPrimSec) and secondary sector (propSecSec) were the most valuable predictors.
* Proportion of people with less than 1 hectare of farmland, and proportion of families who keep buffalos, were dropped due to inconsistencies in the data which suggested changes in the data collection or questions over time.
* Distance to the nearest school (dist\_sch) and distance to the nearest health centre (KM\_Heal\_cen) were correlated, and the PCA analysis was inconclusive about which variable to retain. Distance to school was retained based on the theory that forest clearance activities are more likely to be conducted by young males. An absence of accessible education is likely to be more of a driving factor in these activities than an absence of accessible health care.
* Both healthcare variables (infant mortality and child mortality) were dropped due to poor data quality.

A final assessment of correlation between predictor variables (after removal of the above) revealed no major correlations (Table Sx).

Table Sx. Correlation matrix for macroeconomic variables. Values over 0.6 are highlighted in red, and values below -0.6 are highlighted in yellow.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | for\_cov | for\_cov\_perc | gdp | gdp\_gr | gni | fdi | ind\_gdp | agr\_gdp | dev\_agri | dev\_env | pop\_den | armi | cpi | nfi | rice\_med | rub\_med | corn\_med | sug\_med | for\_prod | prod\_rice | prod\_rub | prod\_cass | prod\_corn | prod\_sug | for\_rem |
| for\_cov |  |  | -0.30 | 0.30 | -0.30 | -0.31 | 0.47 | -0.53 | 0.16 | -0.05 | 0.39 | 0.00 | -0.23 | -0.21 | -0.06 | 0.11 | 0.00 | -0.02 | -0.58 | -0.25 | -0.28 | 0.28 | -0.19 | -0.33 | 0.65 |
| for\_cov\_perc | |  | -0.30 | 0.30 | -0.30 | -0.31 | 0.47 | -0.53 | 0.16 | -0.05 | 0.39 | 0.00 | -0.23 | -0.21 | -0.06 | 0.11 | 0.00 | -0.02 | -0.58 | -0.25 | -0.28 | 0.28 | -0.19 | -0.33 | 0.65 |
| gdp | -0.30 | -0.30 |  | 0.40 | 0.99 | 0.25 | 0.12 | -0.22 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.51 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.23 | -0.15 | 0.14 | 0.41 | 0.63 | 0.26 | 0.57 | 0.19 | -0.60 |
| gdp\_gr | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.40 |  | 0.39 | 0.20 | 0.12 | -0.30 | 0.27 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.28 | -0.06 | -0.20 | 0.37 | 0.02 | -0.22 | 0.12 | -0.02 | 0.11 | 0.52 | 0.60 | -0.09 | -0.03 |
| gni | -0.30 | -0.30 | 0.99 | 0.39 |  | 0.24 | 0.13 | -0.21 | 0.01 | 0.03 | -0.51 | 0.34 | 0.35 | -0.02 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.22 | -0.14 | 0.14 | 0.41 | 0.60 | 0.23 | 0.62 | 0.15 | -0.55 |
| fdi | -0.31 | -0.31 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.24 |  | -0.48 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.41 | -0.31 | 0.03 | 0.30 | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.24 | -0.12 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 0.06 | 0.46 | 0.54 | -0.26 |
| ind\_gdp | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.13 | -0.48 |  | -0.61 | -0.16 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 0.07 | -0.30 | -0.50 | -0.25 | 0.08 | -0.01 | -0.01 | -0.48 | -0.21 | -0.07 | 0.23 | -0.20 | -0.33 | 0.16 |
| agr\_gdp | -0.53 | -0.53 | -0.22 | -0.30 | -0.21 | 0.23 | -0.61 |  | -0.04 | 0.15 | -0.24 | -0.08 | 0.55 | 0.51 | 0.14 | -0.11 | -0.09 | 0.37 | 0.19 | 0.02 | -0.06 | -0.38 | -0.01 | 0.20 | -0.20 |
| dev\_agri | 0.16 | 0.16 | -0.01 | 0.27 | 0.01 | 0.01 | -0.16 | -0.04 |  | -0.12 | 0.01 | 0.26 | 0.15 | -0.08 | -0.06 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.12 | -0.06 | -0.08 | 0.16 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| dev\_env | -0.05 | -0.05 | -0.01 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.41 | 0.02 | 0.15 | -0.12 |  | -0.03 | 0.05 | 0.30 | -0.24 | -0.35 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.32 | -0.01 | -0.28 | -0.04 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.01 |
| pop\_den | 0.39 | 0.39 | -0.51 | 0.00 | -0.51 | -0.31 | 0.21 | -0.24 | 0.01 | -0.03 |  | -0.43 | -0.45 | -0.06 | -0.31 | -0.31 | -0.19 | -0.38 | -0.26 | -0.58 | -0.79 | -0.06 | -0.35 | -0.48 | 0.79 |
| armi | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.03 | 0.07 | -0.08 | 0.26 | 0.05 | -0.43 |  | 0.54 | -0.01 | 0.26 | 0.89 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.03 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.23 | 0.48 | -0.27 | -0.20 |
| cpi | -0.23 | -0.23 | 0.35 | 0.28 | 0.35 | 0.30 | -0.30 | 0.55 | 0.15 | 0.30 | -0.45 | 0.54 |  | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.48 | 0.09 | 0.22 | 0.50 | -0.06 | 0.42 | 0.08 | -0.32 |
| nfi | -0.21 | -0.21 | 0.00 | -0.06 | -0.02 | 0.09 | -0.50 | 0.51 | -0.08 | -0.24 | -0.06 | -0.01 | 0.33 |  | 0.39 | 0.02 | -0.15 | 0.13 | -0.01 | 0.10 | -0.02 | -0.41 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 0.03 |
| rice\_med | -0.06 | -0.06 | 0.19 | -0.20 | 0.16 | 0.03 | -0.25 | 0.14 | -0.06 | -0.35 | -0.31 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.39 |  | 0.24 | 0.60 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.67 | 0.47 | 0.01 | 0.20 | 0.13 | -0.09 |
| rub\_med | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 0.09 | 0.08 | -0.11 | 0.02 | 0.11 | -0.31 | 0.89 | 0.43 | 0.02 | 0.24 |  | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.49 | -0.39 | -0.07 |
| corn\_med | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23 | 0.02 | 0.22 | 0.24 | -0.01 | -0.09 | 0.02 | 0.03 | -0.19 | 0.57 | 0.41 | -0.15 | 0.60 | 0.56 |  | 0.15 | -0.10 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.23 | 0.40 | -0.15 | -0.04 |
| sug\_med | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.15 | -0.22 | -0.14 | -0.12 | -0.01 | 0.37 | 0.12 | 0.32 | -0.38 | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 0.15 |  | -0.19 | 0.11 | 0.28 | -0.01 | -0.12 | -0.07 | -0.14 |
| for\_prod | -0.58 | -0.58 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.26 | -0.48 | 0.19 | -0.06 | -0.01 | -0.26 | 0.03 | 0.09 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | -0.10 | -0.19 |  | 0.27 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.11 | -0.41 |
| prod\_rice | -0.25 | -0.25 | 0.41 | -0.02 | 0.41 | 0.24 | -0.21 | 0.02 | -0.08 | -0.28 | -0.58 | 0.41 | 0.22 | 0.10 | 0.67 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.11 | 0.27 |  | 0.63 | 0.36 | 0.47 | 0.15 | -0.46 |
| prod\_rub | -0.28 | -0.28 | 0.63 | 0.11 | 0.60 | 0.19 | -0.07 | -0.06 | 0.16 | -0.04 | -0.79 | 0.59 | 0.50 | -0.02 | 0.47 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.63 |  | 0.05 | 0.39 | 0.41 | -0.73 |
| prod\_cass | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.52 | 0.23 | 0.06 | 0.23 | -0.38 | 0.05 | 0.03 | -0.06 | 0.23 | -0.06 | -0.41 | 0.01 | 0.48 | 0.23 | -0.01 | 0.11 | 0.36 | 0.05 |  | 0.36 | -0.37 | -0.07 |
| prod\_corn | -0.19 | -0.19 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.46 | -0.20 | -0.01 | 0.13 | 0.08 | -0.35 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.49 | 0.40 | -0.12 | 0.25 | 0.47 | 0.39 | 0.36 |  | 0.01 | -0.29 |
| prod\_sug | -0.33 | -0.33 | 0.19 | -0.09 | 0.15 | 0.54 | -0.33 | 0.20 | 0.06 | 0.16 | -0.48 | -0.27 | 0.08 | 0.21 | 0.13 | -0.39 | -0.15 | -0.07 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.41 | -0.37 | 0.01 |  | -0.51 |
| for\_rem | 0.65 | 0.65 | -0.60 | -0.03 | -0.55 | -0.26 | 0.16 | -0.20 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.79 | -0.20 | -0.32 | 0.03 | -0.09 | -0.07 | -0.04 | -0.14 | -0.41 | -0.46 | -0.73 | -0.07 | -0.29 | -0.51 |  |

Table Sx. Correlation matrix for the socioeconomic variables. There were no coefficients greater than 0.6 or less than -0.6

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | tot\_pop | prop\_ind | pop\_den | M6\_24\_sch | propPrimSec | propSecSec | Les1\_R\_Land | pig\_fam | dist\_sch | garbage | KM\_Comm | land\_confl | crim\_case | Pax\_migt\_in | Pax\_migt\_out | mean\_elev | dist\_border | dist\_provCap |
| tot\_pop |  | -0.33 | 0.42 | 0.19 | -0.31 | 0.04 | 0.15 | -0.28 | -0.36 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.32 | -0.10 | 0.39 | 0.35 | -0.34 | 0.14 | -0.10 |
| prop\_ind | -0.33 |  | -0.22 | -0.36 | 0.15 | -0.04 | -0.16 | 0.20 | 0.43 | -0.04 | 0.21 | -0.08 | 0.13 | -0.12 | -0.14 | 0.47 | -0.18 | 0.06 |
| pop\_den | 0.42 | -0.22 |  | 0.30 | -0.46 | 0.16 | 0.20 | -0.26 | -0.35 | 0.35 | -0.21 | -0.03 | -0.12 | 0.11 | 0.05 | -0.31 | 0.01 | -0.39 |
| M6\_24\_sch | 0.19 | -0.36 | 0.30 |  | -0.09 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.07 | -0.37 | 0.03 | -0.21 | 0.04 | -0.09 | -0.04 | -0.06 | -0.20 | 0.07 | -0.21 |
| propPrimSec | -0.31 | 0.15 | -0.46 | -0.09 |  | -0.26 | 0.09 | 0.50 | 0.24 | -0.32 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.01 | -0.18 | -0.21 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.27 |
| propSecSec | 0.04 | -0.04 | 0.16 | 0.01 | -0.26 |  | 0.02 | -0.14 | -0.08 | 0.05 | -0.05 | -0.02 | -0.02 | 0.04 | 0.03 | -0.02 | 0.04 | -0.09 |
| Les1\_R\_Land | 0.15 | -0.16 | 0.20 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.02 |  | 0.01 | -0.23 | -0.08 | -0.11 | -0.01 | -0.09 | 0.07 | 0.01 | -0.21 | 0.20 | -0.14 |
| pig\_fam | -0.28 | 0.20 | -0.26 | 0.07 | 0.50 | -0.14 | 0.01 |  | 0.19 | -0.14 | 0.06 | -0.02 | -0.03 | -0.21 | -0.21 | 0.02 | -0.10 | 0.15 |
| dist\_sch | -0.36 | 0.43 | -0.35 | -0.37 | 0.24 | -0.08 | -0.23 | 0.19 |  | -0.07 | 0.36 | -0.06 | 0.07 | -0.12 | -0.15 | 0.36 | -0.14 | 0.38 |
| garbage | 0.10 | -0.04 | 0.35 | 0.03 | -0.32 | 0.05 | -0.08 | -0.14 | -0.07 |  | -0.06 | -0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.00 | -0.05 | -0.13 |
| KM\_Comm | 0.00 | 0.21 | -0.21 | -0.21 | 0.14 | -0.05 | -0.11 | 0.06 | 0.36 | -0.06 |  | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.11 | -0.05 | 0.24 |
| land\_confl | 0.32 | -0.08 | -0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | -0.02 | -0.01 | -0.02 | -0.06 | -0.03 | 0.09 |  | 0.27 | 0.13 | 0.05 | -0.06 | 0.04 | 0.07 |
| crim\_case | -0.10 | 0.13 | -0.12 | -0.09 | 0.01 | -0.02 | -0.09 | -0.03 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.27 |  | -0.03 | -0.05 | 0.16 | -0.13 | 0.02 |
| Pax\_migt\_in | 0.39 | -0.12 | 0.11 | -0.04 | -0.18 | 0.04 | 0.07 | -0.21 | -0.12 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.13 | -0.03 |  | 0.42 | -0.10 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Pax\_migt\_out | 0.35 | -0.14 | 0.05 | -0.06 | -0.21 | 0.03 | 0.01 | -0.21 | -0.15 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.05 | -0.05 | 0.42 |  | -0.12 | 0.02 | -0.03 |
| mean\_elev | -0.34 | 0.47 | -0.31 | -0.20 | 0.02 | -0.02 | -0.21 | 0.02 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.11 | -0.06 | 0.16 | -0.10 | -0.12 |  | -0.26 | 0.15 |
| dist\_border | 0.14 | -0.18 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.20 | -0.10 | -0.14 | -0.05 | -0.05 | 0.04 | -0.13 | 0.01 | 0.02 | -0.26 |  | -0.05 |
| dist\_provCap | -0.10 | 0.06 | -0.39 | -0.21 | 0.27 | -0.09 | -0.14 | 0.15 | 0.38 | -0.13 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.01 | -0.03 | 0.15 | -0.05 |  |

***Modelling***

*Macroeconomic models*

Each of the predictors in the three model sets were selected because they were hypothesised to be potential drivers or effective predictors of forest loss (Table Sx).

**Table Sx. Hypothesised relationships between macroeconomic variables and forest loss**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Hypothesis** |
| *Economic development* |  |
| GDP | Increases in national economic development and wealth will increase forest loss |
| GDP growth | The rate of GDP growth will affect the rate of forest loss |
| FDI | Increased foreign investment will increase forest loss (e.g. through economic land concessions) |
| Agricultural sector proportion of GDP | As the agricultural sector’s contribution to GDP increases, so will forest loss (reflecting increases in agro-industrial concessions). |
| Alternative hypothesis: as the agricultural sector’s contribution to GDP decreases forest loss will increase (reflecting urbanisation and urban expansion) |
| Development flows to agriculture | Increased investment into the agricultural sector will increase forest loss (agricultural expansion) |
| Alternative hypothesis: Increased investment into the agricultural sector will decrease forest loss (increased productivity and intensification of existing agricultural land) |
| Development flows to the environment | Increased investment into the environment sector will decrease forest loss |
| Population density | Increases in population density will increase forest loss |
| *Commodities* |  |
| Crop production index | Increases in crop production will increase forest loss |
| Non-food production index | Increases in non-food agricultural production will increase forest loss |
| Median rice price | Increases in the price of rice will increase forest loss |
| Median rubber price | Increases in the price of rubber will increase forest loss |
| Median corn price | Increases in the price of corn will increase forest loss |
| Median sugar price | Increases in the price of sugar will increase forest loss |
| Production value from forestry | Increases in the production of forestry products will increase forest loss |
| *Producer prices* |  |
| Producer price, rubber | Increases in the producer price of rubber will increase forest loss |
| Producer price, cassava | Increases in the producer price of cassava will increase forest loss |
| Producer price, corn | Increases in the producer price of corn will increase forest loss |
| Producer price, sugar | Increases in the producer price of sugar will increase forest loss |