Codebook for Matthew Fuhrmann, "When Do Leaders Free-Ride? Business Experience and Contributions to Collective Defense," *American Journal of Political Science*, forthcoming.

This document describes the variables included in the two datasets used in the paper and the Supporting Information (SI) file.

Dataset #1: defense_spending.dta

This is the main dataset used in the study. I used it to produce Tables 1 and 2 in the paper and all of the tables in the SI file.

ccode: The Correlates of War (COW) country code

year: The year of the observation

leadername: The leader's name. Source: Horowitz et. al (2015) with my own updates for 2006-2014.

defspend: Total defense spending in 2014 USD. Source: SIPRI (2015).

dspendpct: Defense spending as a percentage of GDP. Source: SIPRI (2015).

defspend_ch: Annual percentage change in defense spending. Source: SIPRI (2015).

dspendpct_ch: Annual difference in spending as a percentage of GDP. Source: SIPRI (2015).

business: An indicator of the leader's executive-level business experience. Source: coded by the author.

econ_finance: An indicator of the leader's background in economics or finance. Source: coded by the author.

rgdpe: Gross domestic product. Source: Feenstra et. al (2015).

lnrgdpe: Logged gross domestic product. Source: Feenstra et. al (2015).

growth: Annual change in gross domestic product (%). Source: Feenstra et. al (2015).

cpg_sw2014: Government ideology. Source: Seki and Williams (2014).

war: War. Source: Reiter et. al (2016).

law: Law experience. Source: Horowitz et. al (2015).

militarycareer: Military career. Source: Horowitz et. al (2015).

nato: NATO member. Source: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52044.htm.

business_add_close: Business experience with borderline cases added. Source: coded by author.

econ_finance_close: Economics and finance experience with borderline cases added. Source: coded by author.

business_nostate: Business experience excluding state-owned enterprises. Source: coded by author.

business_exclude_lowlevel: Business experience with low-level cases excluded. Source: coded by author.

rgdpo: Output-side real gross domestic product. Source: Feenstra et. al (2015).

expenditures_total_million: Total government expenditures in million USD. Source: World Bank (2019).

expenditures_2014: Total government expenditures in million 2014 USD. Source: World Bank (2019).

expenditures_total: Total government expenditures in 2011 USD. Source: World Bank (2019).

nondefspend: Non-defense spending. Self-calculated based on World Bank (2019) and SIPRI (2015).

nondefspend_ch: Annual percentage change in non-defense spending. Self-calculated based on World Bank (2019) and SIPRI (2015).

defspend_usa: USA defense spending. Source: SIPRI (2015).

defspend_ch_usa: Annual percentage change in USA defense spending. Source: SIPRI (2015).

diff_us: Difference between country's and USA change in defense spending. Source: SIPRI (2015).

polconiii: Political constraints. Source: Henisz (2002).

polityfrompolity: Polity score. Source: Polity project, taken from Henisz (2002).

polcon_abvmean: Political constraints above the sample mean. Source: Henisz (2002).

polcon_blwmean: Political constraints below the sample mean. Source: Henisz (2002).

cpg_mf: Government ideology with my imputations. Self-calculated based on Seki and Williams (2014).

mids_per_year: Number of militarized interstate disputes per year. Source: Gibler et. al (2017).

business_econ_finance: Combined leader-background variable. Source: Coded by the author.

econ_finance_nobiz: Economics or finance experience but no business experience. Source: coded by the author.

Dataset #2: defense_spending_placebo.dta

This is the dataset used to produce Table 3 in the paper.

ccode: The Correlates of War (COW) country code

year: The year of the observation

leadername: The leader's name. Source: Horowitz et. al (2015).

defspend: Total defense spending in 2014 USD. Source: SIPRI (2015).

defspend_ch: Annual percentage change in defense spending. Source: SIPRI (2015).

business: An indicator of the leader's executive-level business experience. Source: coded by the author.

econ_finance: An indicator of the leader's background in economics or finance. Source: coded by the author.

rgdpe: Gross domestic product. Source: Feenstra et. al (2015).

lnrgdpe: Logged gross domestic product. Source: Feenstra et. al (2015).

growth: Annual change in gross domestic product (%). Source: Feenstra et. al (2015).

cpg_sw2014: Government ideology. Source: Seki and Williams (2014).

war: War. Source: Reiter et. al (2016).

mids_per_year: Number of militarized interstate disputes per year. Source: Gibler et. al. (2017).

other_nuclear_ally: Country has a nuclear-armed ally. Source: ATOP version 4.01 (Leeds et. al 2002).

References

Feenstra, Robert C., Inklaar, Robert, & Timmer, Marcel P. 2015. The Next Generation of the Penn World Table. American Economic Review, 105(10), 3150–3182.

Gibler, Douglas M., Miller, Steven V., & Little, Erin K. 2017. An Analysis of the Militarized Interstate Dispute (MID) Dataset, 1816-2001. International Studies Quarterly, 60(4), 719–730.

Henisz, W. J. 2002. The Institutional Environment for Infrastructure Investment. Industrial and Corporate Change, 11(2), 355–389.

Horowitz, Michael C., Stam, Allan C., & Ellis, Cali M. 2015. Why Leaders Fight. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Leeds, Brett Ashley, Jeffrey M. Ritter, Sara McLaughlin Mitchell, and Andrew G. Long. 2002. Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions, 1815-1944. *International Interactions* 28: 237-260.

Reiter, Dan, Stam, Allan, & Horowitz, Michael C. 2006. A deeper Look at Interstate War Data: Interstate War Data Version 1.1. Research and Politics, 1–3.

Seki, Katsunori, & Williams, Laron K. 2014. Updating the Party Government Data Set. Electoral Studies, 34, 270–279.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. 2015. Military Expenditure Database. Stockholm: SIPRI, https://www.sipri.org/databases/milex.