Latin American Welfare Dataset, 1960-2014

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country long spelling with no spaces between words (e.g., CostaRica)

idn two digit identification number

id three letter country code

COUNTRY	IDN	ID
Argentina	01	ARG
Bahamas	02	BHS
Barbados	03	BRB
Belize	04	BLZ
Bolivia	05	BOL
Brazil	06	BRA
Chile	07	CHL
Colombia	08	COL
CostaRica	09	CRI
DominicanRep	10	DOM
Ecuador	11	ECU
ElSalvador	12	ELV
Guatemala	13	GTM
Guyana	14	GUY
Haiti	26	HTI
Honduras	15	HON
Jamaica	16	JAM
Mexico	17	MEX
Nicaragua	18	NIC
Panama	19	PAN
Paraguay	20	PRY
Peru	21	PER
Suriname	22	SUR
TrinidadTob	23	TTO
Uruguay	24	URY
Venezuela	25	VEN

year 1960-2014

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Mark 8.1 of the Penn World Tables displays a set of national accounts economic time series that extend in some cases from 1950-2011 (in this data-set from 1960-2011). The unique feature of the PWT is that its expenditure series are denominated in a common set of prices in a common currency so that real international quantity comparisons can be made both between countries and over time. The PWT is derived from benchmark United Nations pricing studies which produce Purchasing Power Parity. The price parities and PPP's are used to convert the countries' national currency expenditures to a common currency unit, thus making real quantity comparisons across countries. Citation as: Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten, Penn World Table Version 8.1, Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania, May 2011.

Data for Guyana, Haiti, and Nicaragua are not available in the 8.1 version of the Penn World Tables. Nevertheless, data are available for these countries for the v_c, v_i, v_g, v_x, v_m, v_gdp, v_gfcf, and tradeopen series.

poppwt Population in thousands. Years covered: 1960-2011.

rgdpch Real GDP per capita in constant dollars using the Chain index based on PPPs (Purchasing Power Parities) in 2005 international prices. This variable is the recommended intertemporal GDP time series as it brings changing relative prices into the analysis explicitly through a chain index. Therefore, the growth rate for any period is based upon international prices most closely allied with the period. This variable is maintained from the Penn World Table Version 7.1 to maintain the missing countries.

rgdpe Expenditure-side real GDP at chained PPPs, in millions of 2005 international dollars. Source: Penn World Tabel 8.0. Years covered: 1960-2011.

rgdpo Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, in millions of 2005 international dollars. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

rgdpecap Real GDP per capita (based on rgdpe), in 2005 international dollars. Calculated by dividing rgdpe by poppwt. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

emppwt Persons engaged in employment, in thousands. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

avh Average annual hours worked by a person engaged in employment. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

hc Index of human capital per person, based on years of schooling (Barro and Lee 2012) and returns to education (Psacharopoulos 1994). Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

ctfp Total factor production (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1). Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

rgdpna Real gross domestic product, in millions of 2005 international dollars at constant 2005 prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

rkna Captial stock, in 2005 international dollars at constant 2005 prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

rtfpna Total factor production (TFP) at constant prices (2005=1). Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

labsh Labor compensation as a share of GDP at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

csh_c Household consumption as a share of GDP at current PPPs. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

csh_i Gross capital formation as a share of GDP at current PPPs. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

csh_g Government consumption as a share of GDP at current PPPs in 2005 international dollars. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

csh_x Merchandise exports as a share of GDP at current PPPs. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

csh_m Merchandise imports as a share of GDP at current PPPs. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

csh_r Residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancies as a share of GDP at current PPPs. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

v_c Household consumption, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

v_i Investment, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

v_g Government consumption, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

v_x Merchandise exports, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

v_m Merchandise imports, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

v_gdp Gross domestic product, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

v_gfcf Gross fixed capital formation, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

tradeopen Trade openness, defined as the sum of exports (v_x) and imports (v_m) as a percentage of GDP (v_gdp), all at current prices. Source: see rgdpe. Years covered: 1960-2011.

Variables "populati" through "cpiprct" are from the IMF's International Financial Statistics.

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populati Population.

gdpncu Gross Domestic Product in National Currency Units. NOTE: ALL VALUES ARE CONVERTED TO UNITS.

cpiprct Consumer price index as percent change from prior year.

Variables "gdp95d" through "pubprivhlth" are from the World Bank's **World Development Indicators (2015).**

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gdp05d GDP in 2005 dollars. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

gdp11d GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

gdpclcu GDP in current LCU. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current local currency.

gdpcurd GDP (current US$). GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

ppgdp GDP, PPP (current international $). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

gnilcuwdi Gross national income (constant LCU). GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant local currency.

gnidlrswdi GNI (current US$).

gnipcpppwdi GNI per capita, PPP (current international $).GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

gnipcwdi GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$). GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at

official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

uscpi Consumer price index (2010 = 100). Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. Data are period averages.

popwdi Total population. Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.

popgrowthwdi Population growth (annual %). Annual population growth rate.

pop014wdi Population ages 0-14 (% of total). Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.

pop15_64wdi Population ages 15-64 (% of total). Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active.

pop65wdi Population ages 65 and above (% of total) Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population.

birthrtwdi Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people). Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

deathrtwdi Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people). Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

urbpop Urban population. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.

urbpoppc Urban population (% of total).

femlfwdi Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

femlfpr Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (national estimate).

femunwdi Unemployment, female (% of female labor force).

maleunwdi Unemployment, male (% of male labor force).

unemplywdi Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

youthunwdi Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24).

aggdpwdi Agriculture, value added (% of GDP). Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in current local currency.

ingdpwdi Industry (value added) as a percent of GDP. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current local currency.

sergdpwdi Services (value added) as a percent of GDP. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the

International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current local currency.

emplyagwdi Employment in agriculture (% of total employment). Employment in agriculture is the proportion of total employment recorded as working in the agricultural sector. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.
Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

emplyinwdi Employment in industry (% of total employment). Employment in industry is the proportion of total employment recorded as working in the industrial sector. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction, corresponding to major divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3).
Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

emplyserwdi Employment in services (% of total employment). Employment in services is the proportion of total employment recorded as working in the services sector. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services-corresponding to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3).
Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

exdebt External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US$). Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, short-term debt, and use of IMF credit. Data are in current U.S. dollars.
Source: World Bank, Global Development Finance.

exdebtpc External debt, total, as a percentage of gdp. Calculated from exdebt divided by gdp in current US dollars (gdpcurd).

prvdbtwdi External debt stocks, private nonguaranteed (PNG) (DOD, current US$). Private nonguaranteed external debt comprises long-term external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

cgovdtwdi Central government debt, total (% of GDP). Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

stdbtwdi Short-term debt (% of total external debt). Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt.

ltdbtwdi External debt stocks, long-term (DOD, current US$). Long-term debt is debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

taxpcrev Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of revenue). Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.
Source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

revpcgdp Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP). Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

taxpcgdp Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of GDP). This variable is calculated by multiplying taxpcrev by revpcgdp and dividing by 100.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

cidlcu Customs and other import duties (current LCU). Customs and other import duties are all levies collected on goods that are entering the country or services delivered by nonresidents to residents. They include levies imposed for revenue or protection purposes and determined on a specific or ad valorem basis as long as they are restricted to imported goods or services.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

grantslcu Grants and other revenue (current LCU). Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; requited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes (such as fines, administrative fees, and entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property); and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than grants.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

revlcu Revenue, excluding grants (current LCU).
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

socconlcu Social contributions (current LCU). Social contributions include social security contributions by employees, employers, and self-employed individuals, and other contributions whose source cannot be determined. They also include actual or imputed contributions to social insurance schemes operated by governments.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

taxrevlcu Tax revenue (current LCU). Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

tgslcu Taxes on goods and services (current LCU). Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

tipclcu Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (current LCU).
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

subtrsfrwdi Subsidies and other transfers (% of expense). Subsidies, grants, and other social benefits include all unrequited, nonrepayable transfers on current account to private and public enterprises; grants to foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; and social security, social assistance benefits, and employer social benefits in cash and in kind.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

deficitcash Cash surplus or deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expense, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. In the 1986 GFS manual nonfinancial assets were

included under revenue and expenditure in gross terms. This cash surplus or deficit is closest to the earlier overall budget balance (still missing is lending minus repayments, which are now a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets).
Original source: International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

gcfgdp Gross capital formation (% of GDP). Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

gdswdi Gross domestic savings (% of GDP). Gross domestic savings are calculated as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption).

gdslcuwdi Gross domestic savings (constant LCU).

gintlreswdi Total reserves (includes gold, current US$). Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. Data are in current U.S. dollars.
Original source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

trade Trade (% of GDP). Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

cabwdi Current account balance (BoP, current US$). Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

cabgdpwdi Current account balance (% of GDP).

extbalgs External balance on goods and services (% of GDP). External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services).

explcuwdi Exports of goods and services (constant LCU). Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of

employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in constant local currency.

fdiingdp Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP). Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.

wkremitwdi Personal transfers, receipts (BoP, current US$). Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

premgdp Personal remittances, received (% of GDP). Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

ner2wdi School enrollment, secondary (% net). Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

ner1wdi School enrollment, primary (% net). Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

ger3wdi School enrollment, tertiary (% gross). Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

ger1fwdi School enrollment, primary, female (% gross).

ner1fwdi School enrollment, primary, female (% net).

ger1mwdi School enrollment, primary, male (% gross).

ner1mwdi School enrollment, primary, male (% net).

ger2fwdi School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross).

ner2fwdi School enrollment, secondary, female (% net).

ger2mwdi School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross).

ner2mwdi School enrollment, secondary, male (% net).

ed1gdppcwdi Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita). Public expenditure per student is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GDP per capita. Public expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities).

ed2gdppcwdi Expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)

ed3gdppcwdi Expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)

literacy Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above). Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

illiteracy Illiteracy rate. Calculated by subtracting the literacy rate from 100.

privhltgdpwdi Health expenditure, private (% of GDP). Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

pubhltgdpwdi Health expenditure, public (% of GDP). Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

hlthpcwdi Health expenditure per capita (current US$). Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

hlthgdpwdi Health expenditure, total (% of GDP). Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

pubprivhlth Public spending on health as a share of private health spending. Calculated as (pubhltgdpwdi/privhltgdpwdi).

wdintlpovo Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population). National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. Data are from the 2011 edition of the WDI. Source: World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group. Data are compiled from official government sources or are computed by World Bank staff using national (i.e. country–specific) poverty lines.

wdintlpovn Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population). Data come from the 2015 edition of the WDI.

wdintlpovmerged Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population). Combined series featuring observations from the 2011 and the 2015 editions of the WDI database. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

wdiurbpovo Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population). Urban poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty lines. Data from WDI (2011).

wdiurbpovn Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population). Data from WDI (2015).

wdiurbpovmerged Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population). Combined series featuring observations from the 2011 and the 2015 editions of the WDI database. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

wdirurpovo Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population). Rural poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty lines. Data from WDI (2011).

wdirurpovn Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population). Data come from WDI (2015).

wdirurpovmerged Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population). Combined series featuring observations from the 2011 and the 2015 editions of the WDI database. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

imftotal Repurchasing obligations to the IMF for all uses of IMF resources (excluding those resulting from drawings on the reserve tranche). The obligations, shown for the end

of the year specified, comprise purchases outstanding under the credit trances (including enlarged access resources) and all special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, extended fund, and oil facilities), trust fund loans, and operations under the structural adjustment and enhanced structural adjustment facilities. The value is in current dollars. Data from WDI.

imfchar IMF charges (INT, current US$). IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

imfpur IMF purchases (DIS, current US$) IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

imfrepur IMF repurchases (AMT, current US$) IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

imfrepchar IMF repurchases and charges (TDS, current US$). IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Variables deficitlcuifs, gdplcuifs, and deficitifs were taken or derived from the IMF's International Financial Statistics (IFS).

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deficitlcuifsold This is the government deficit, as reported in "deficit" in the IMF's IFS in 1/2005. It is reported as net revenue, expenditures, grants, loans and repayments. Data are in local currency units.

deficitlcuifsnew This is the central government deficit, as reported in "deficit" in the IMF's IFS series from June 2015. It is reported as net revenue, expenditures, grants, loans and repayments. Data are in local currency units.

deficitlcuifsmerged This is the central government deficit, as reported in "deficit" in the IMF's IFS series. It combines data from deficitlcuifsnew and deficitlcuifsold. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

gdplcuifsold This is the gross domestic product, as reported in "gross domestic product" in the IMF's IFS in 1/2005. Data are in local currency units.

gdplcuifsnew This is the gross domestic product, as reported in "gross domestic product" in the IMF's IFS from June 2015. Data are in local currency units.

gdplcuifsmerged This is the gross domestic product, as reported in "gross domestic product" in the IMF's IFS, combining data from gdplcuifsold and gdplcuifsnew. Data are in local currency units. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

deficitifsold This is government deficit as a percentage of gdp. It is calculated by dividing deficitlcuifs by gdplcuifs and multiplying by 100.

deficitifsnew This is the government deficit as a percentage of gdp. It is calculated by dividing deficitlcuifs by gdplcuifs and multiplying by 100. Data come from the 2015 IFS series.

deficitifsmerged This is the government deficit as a percentage of gdp. It combines data from deficitifsnew and deficitifsold. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

Variables "pubgdp" through "pubnoigdp" were calculated using government expenditure data from various issues of the IMF's **Government Finance Statistics** *(GFS) and* **International Financial Statistics** *(IFS).*

As revisions to expenditure data are not uncommon in these series, the most recent data for each year were used.

pubgdpold Public expenditure as a percent of GDP. Calculated by dividing public expenditure in local currency units from *GFS* by GDP in local currency units from *IFS*. Replicates Kaufman and Segura-Ubiergo's (2001) measure, GOVERNMENT.

pubgdpnew Public expenditure as a percent of GDP. Calculated by dividing public expenditure in local currency units from *GFS* by GDP in local currency units from the 2015 *IFS* series.

pubgdpmerged Public expenditure as a percent of GDP. Combines data from pubgdpnew and pubgdpold. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

igdpold Interest payments as a percent of GDP. Calculated by dividing public expenditure on "interest payments" in local currency units from GFS by GDP in local currency units from IFS.

igdpnew Interest payments as a percent of GDP. Calculated by dividing public expenditure on "interest payments" in local currency units from GFS by GDP in local currency units from the 2015 IFS series.

igdpmerged Interest payments as a percent of GDP. Combines data from igdpnew and igdpold. Priority is given to the more recent available series.

pubnoigdpold Public expenditure minus interest payments as a percent of GDP. Calculated by dividing public expenditure minus interest payments in local currency units from *GFS* by GDP in local currency units from *IFS*.

pubnoigdpnew Public expenditure minus interest payments as a percent of GDP. Data come from the 2015 *IFS* series.

pubnoigdpmerged Public expenditure minus interest payments as a percent of GDP. Data come from pubnoigdpnew and pubnoigdpold. Priority is given to the most recent series.

Variables "instockunctad" through "stock70dum" are from United Nations (2002) UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics; Cd Rom Version.

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instockunctad Inward stock in millions of dollars.

inflowunctad Inflows in millions of dollars.

outstockunctad Outward stock in millions of dollars.

outflowunctad Outflows in millions of dollars.

unnetstock Net stock. Calculated as (instockunctad-outstockunctad). All missing data is treated as missing and not as 0. In other words, values only exist when there were observations for BOTH inward and outward stock flows.

unnetflow Net flows. Calculated as (inflowunctad-outflowunctad). All missing data is treated as missing and not as 0. In other words, values only exist when there were observations for BOTH inflows and outflows.

unstockgdp Net stock as a percent of gdp. Calculated as [(unnetstock/gdpmildlrs) *100]. Note: GDP in millions of dollars is calculated from gdpcurd.

unstockpop Net stock per million people. Calculated as (unnetstock/popmil). Note: "popmil" is calculated from popwdi.

unflowgdp Net flows as a percent of gdp. Calculated as [(unnetflow/gdpmildlrs)*100].

unflowpop Net flows per (million) person (people). Calculated as (unnetflow/popmil). See note from unstockpop.

stock70 Inward stock in millions of dollars. Variable taken from: United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. 1985. *Transnational Corporations in World Development: Third Survey.* London: the United Nations. Annex Table II.13: "Inflow and Stock of foreign Direct Investment, 1970-1981."

instock2 Summary variable of inward stock. Values are taken from stock70 and instockunctad.

instock2gdp Inward stock as a percentage of GDP. This variable is calculated as: [(instock2/gdpcurd)*100], where gdpcurd is reported in millions of dollars.

instck2gdpinter Inward stock as a percent of GDP. The variable is generated using instock2 and interpolating missing values.

instock2gdpintex This variable is the same as instock2gdp with missing values interpolated and extrapolated.

stock70dum Dummy variable coded '1' when values for instock2 are taken from stock70 observations.

The variables "cseduc" through "csssw" are summary variables that are compiled using values from four spending sources: the (Government Finance Statistics) and four different series that ultimately can be traced to CEPAL: (1) *Rossella Cominetti "Social Expenditure in Latin America: An Update", CEPAL Techincal Department, May 1996***; (2) Cepal's "Base de Datos Estadisticas y Indicadores Sociales." The data is available online at: http://www.eclac.cl/badeinso/Badeinso.asp; (3) a second Cepal online data series, website no longer functional; (4) the CEPAL publication,** *Social Panorama***, annual publication, various years.**

The combined series provide replication data for the social spending analysis in Huber, Evelyne, and John D. Stephens. *Democracy and the left: social policy and inequality in Latin America*. University of Chicago Press, 2012. They have not been updated past the late 2000s.

Criteria for selecting the social spending (education, health, social security and welfare) data for our merged series:

All other things equal, we favored the longest series. For health and education spending, this was Cepal1. For social security and welfare, this was the IMF. There was no social security and welfare data in Cepal1.

Social Security and welfare: We chose the IMF series for 64% of the observations and used Social Panorama (20%) and then Cepal2 and Cominetti to fill in missing values provided that the overlapping observations were consistent with the IMF series, which was almost always the case.

Education and health: The IMF series does not cover state and local spending which in health and education spending (unlike social security spending) can be substantial in some countries, especially after the decentralizing reforms of the 1990s (e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia). The Social Panorama series cover state and local spending where it is significant except in Mexico, but it is only available since 1990. Comparing the two Cepal series and the Social Panorama (also a Cepal publication) series, it appears that the

Cepal series also cover state and local spending. We use Cepal1 for countries in which state and local spending is significant. For the remaining countries, we use the longer time series when Cepal1 and IMF were consistent with each other, which was the case in all but a few cases. In most cases, the Cepal1 series was longer. Thus, most cases came from Cepal1 (61% for health and 66% for education). We filled in missing values from the other three series provided they were consistent with the Cepal-IMF series. In the few cases in which there were discrepancies between Cepal and IMF (other than those with significant state and local spending as noted above), we chose the series which was most consistent with Cominetti and Social Panorama. When the Social Panorama and Cepal series overlapped and appeared similar but not identical we used the Social Panorama data because they are more recent and we have more information on exactly what they cover. By the same token, when Cominetti (also a Cepal product) and Cepal overlap and there were no Social Panorama data (1980s), we used the series which was most consistent with Social Panorama in the 1990s. We would also expect Cepal to update the Social Panorama series. The only case in which we did not use Social Panorama data over Cepal data is Mexico health spending (1990-2000). Social Panorama notes that its series for Mexico does not include local spending and thus systematically underestimates spending. Since the Cepal series is consistently higher, we opted for the Cepal series.

The raw data for all five series and the combined series is available as an excel workbook at Huber and Stephens website (http://www.unc.edu/~jdsteph/index.html).

For all three social spending variables, the IMF reports data as either spending data or budgeted data. Wherever both were available we used the actual spending data, but for some countries the only data available were budgeted. There are a few datapoints from early years in the series for which we are not sure whether the data are budgeted or actual. The IMF also states that there is a break in comparability for all of their government finance statistics between the year 1989 and 1990 because of changes in their methodology.

cseduc Education expenditure as a percent of GDP. This variable includes sub-national spending

cshlth Health expenditure as a percent of GDP. Health expenditure includes services provided under social security schemes and sub-national spending.

csssw Social security and welfare expenditure as a percent of GDP. This value includes sub-national spending.

edsourceo Source of data in cseduc. (0=IMF unknown,1=IMF spending, 2=IMF budgeted, 3= Cepal, 4=Cominetti, 5=Social Panorama, 6=Cepal2)

hltlsourceo Source of data in cshlth. (0=IMF unknown,1=IMF spending, 2=IMF budgeted, 3= Cepal, 4=Cominetti, 5=Social Panorama, 6=Cepal2)

sswsourceo Source of data in csssw. (0=IMF unknown,1=IMF spending, 2=IMF budgeted, 3= Cepal, 4=Cominetti, 5=Social Panorama, 6=Cepal2)

edq, healthq, and ssq This three variables are dummies for expert knowledge criteria when reconciling different sources: Coded 0 if no doubt, 1 if expert case knowledge varied greatly from all sources.

The variables "educn" through "sswsourcen" are created using the data from CEPALSTAT, as those sources originally used for the social spending series above were no longer available.

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educn - Education expenditure as a percent of GDP.

hlthn - Health expenditure as a percent of GDP.

sswn - Social security and welfare expenditure as a percent of GDP.

edsourcen - Source of data is CEPALSTAT. This variable is provided should these series be merged with those regarding government spending above.

hltlsourcen - Source of data is CEPALSTAT. This variable is provided should these series be merged with those regarding government spending above.

sswsourcen - Source of data is CEPALSTAT. This variable is provided should these series be merged with those regarding government spending above.

The Variables "minwageind" through "teredquin5" ending in 'o' are taken from Cepal's "Base de Datos Estadisticas y Indicadores Sociales." The data was acquired online at: http://www.eclac.cl/badeinso/Badeinso.asp. As this website was no longer functional when the dataset was updated, complementary variables ending in 'n' are provided below to update these series through 2010 using the CEPALSTAT database.

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minwageindo Index of the minimum wage value; 1995=100.

minwageindn Real minimum wage as reported by CEPALSTAT.

expovcepal2o The share of households living in extreme poverty. Extreme poverty is defined as households that live on 1 purchasing power parity dollar per day (or less).

expovcepal2n The share of households living in extreme poverty, as reported by CEPALSTAT.

povcepal2o The share of households living in poverty. Poverty is defined as households that live on 2 purchasing power parity dollars per day (or less). Variable downloaded from the Cepal online database on April 5, 2005.

povcepal2n The share of households living in poverty, as reported by CEPALSTAT.

urbunempcepalo Urban unemployment as reported by Cepal.

urbunempcepaln Urban unemployment as reported by CEPALSTAT

priedquin1o The share of 7-12 year-old children from the lowest income quintile who attend school.

priedquin1n The share of 7-12 year-old children from the lowest income quintile who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

priedquin2o The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile two who attend school.

priedquin2n The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile two who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

priedquin3o The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile three who attend school.

priedquin3n The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile three who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

priedquin4o The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile four who attend school.

priedquin4n The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile four who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

priedquin5o The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile 5 who attend school.

priedquin5n The share of 7-12 year-old children from quintile 5 who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

secondedquin1o The share of 13-19 year-old children from the lowest income quintile who attend school.

secondedquin1n The share of 13-19 year-old children from the lowest income quintile who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

secondedquin2o The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile two who attend school.

secondedquin2n The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile two who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

secondedquin3o The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile three who attend school.

secondedquin3n The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile three who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

secondedquin4o The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile four who attend school.

secondedquin4n The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile four who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

secondedquin5o The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile five who attend school.

secondedquin5n The share of 13-19 year-old children from quintile five who attend school as reported by CEPALSTAT

teredquin1o The share of 20-24 year-olds from the lowest income quintile who are enrolled in some form of education.

teredquin1n The share of 20-24 year-olds from the lowest income quintile who are enrolled in some form of education as reported by CEPALSTAT

teredquin2o The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile two who are enrolled in some form of education

teredquin2n The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile two who are enrolled in some form of education as reported by CEPALSTAT

teredquin3o The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile 3 who are enrolled in some form of education

teredquin3n The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile 3 who are enrolled in some form of education as reported by CEPALSTAT

teredquin4o The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile four who are enrolled in some form of education

teredquin4n The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile four who are enrolled in some form of education as reported by CEPALSTAT

teredquin5o The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile five who are enrolled in some form of education

teredquin5n The share of 20-24 year-olds from quintile five who are enrolled in some form of education as reported by CEPALSTAT

ECLAC defines country-specific poverty lines and indigent poverty lines. The value of the poverty line(s) can be found in ECLAC's "Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean." NOTE: the values are for households and not for Individuals in 2002 ECLAC began reporting poverty among individuals in the social panorama.

ntlpoveclaco The percentage of total households living below the poverty line as defined by ECLAC. This value includes households living in extreme poverty.

ntlpoveclacn The percentage of total households living below the poverty line as defined by ECLAC and reported by CEPALSTAT. This value includes households living in extreme poverty.

urbpoveclaco The percentage of urban households living below the poverty line as defined by ECLAC. This value includes urban households living in extreme poverty.

urbpoveclacn The percentage of urban households living below the poverty line as defined by ECLAC and reported by CEPALSTAT. This value includes urban households living in extreme poverty.

rurpoveclaco The percentage of rural households living below the poverty line as defined by ECLAC. This value includes rural households living in extreme poverty.

rurpoveclacn The percentage of rural households living below the poverty line as defined by ECLAC and reported by CEPALSTAT. This value includes rural households living in extreme poverty.

ntlexpoveclaco The percentage of total households living below the extreme (indigent) poverty line as defined by ECLAC.

ntlexpoveclacn The percentage of total households living below the extreme (indigent) poverty line as defined by ECLAC and reported by CEPALSTAT.

urbexpoveclaco The percentage of urban households living below the extreme (indigent) poverty line as defined by ECLAC.

urbexpoveclacn The percentage of urban households living below the extreme (indigent) poverty line as defined by ECLAC and reported by CEPALSTAT.

rurexpoveclaco The percentage of rural households living below the extreme (indigent) poverty line as defined by ECLAC.

rurexpoveclacn The percentage of rural households living below the extreme (indigent) poverty line as defined by ECLAC and reported by CEPALSTAT.

NOTES ON ECLAC POVERTY VARIABLES:

The values are for households and not for individuals. In 2002, ECLAC began reporting poverty among individuals in the social panorama. Thus, care must be taken in updating this series.

In 1993 the ECLAC study increased its geographic coverage in Colombia, reaching almost the entire urban and rural population. Until 1992 the survey covered only about half of the urban population.

Figures for Colombia in 1980 are calculated from surveys from Barranquilla, Bogota, Bucaramanga, Cali, Manizales, Medellin, and Pasto.

"The Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) introduced substantive changes beginning in 1992 in the subject areas covered by its annual national household surveys and also initiated a survey of household income and expenditure." (ECLAC, *The Equity Gap*: 27).

hdio Human Development Index from 2002 Human Development Report. The index includes a) life expectancy at birth as a measure of longevity; b) adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio as measures of knowledge; and c) adjusted per capita income in PPP$ as a measure of standard of living. Coverage is 1970-2000 at 5 year intervals.

hdin Human Development Index from 2014 Human Development Statistics Database, available online at http://hdr.undp.org/en/data. The index includes a) life expectancy at birth as a measure of longevity; b) adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio as measures of knowledge; and c) adjusted per capita income in PPP$ as a measure of standard of living.

gdi Gender-related Development Index from Human Development Report. 1970 and 1992 values from 1995 Human Development Report, table 3.4. 2000 values from 2002 Human Development Report. The index includes a) life expectancy at birth as a measure of longevity; b) adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio as measures of knowledge; and c) adjusted per capita income in PPP$ as a measure of standard of living. The GDI uses the same indicators as the HDI, but adjusts downward for inequality between males and females. Coverage is 1970, 1992 and 2000.

pqli Physical Quality of Life Index. Composite of three indicators—infant mortality per thousand livebirths, life expectancy at age one, and basic literacy as the proportion of population fifteen years and over who are literate. From Morris 1996. Coverage is 1960,

1981, 1985, 1990, and 1993. Theoretical range is 0-100. Citation is: Morris David Morris. 1996. Measuring the changing condition of the world's poor: The physical quality of life index, 1960-1990. Providence, Rhode Island: Working Paper #23/24, Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies, Center for the Comparative Study of Development and the Alan Shawn Feinstein World Hunger Program, Brown University

u5m Under 5 Mortality. Deaths before the age of 5 per 1000 live births. From website of James W. McGuire (http://condor.wesleyan.edu/jmcguire/). Coverage is 1960-1995 every 5 years plus 1996. Citation is: Hill, Kenneth, et al. (1999). Trends in Child Mortality in the Developing World: 1960-1996. New York: UNICEF.

The variables "gini_slc" through "source_slc" are based on data from Sedlac and UNU-Wider. 2014.
Citation: UNU-WIDER, 'World Income Inequality Database (WIID3.0b)', September 2014, <http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/Database/en_GB/wiid/>

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gini_slc The Gini coefficient as calculated by the United Nations World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER).

quality_slc The ranking of the Gini coefficient quality according to WIDER. Observations ranked "1" are the highest quality and meet the preferred level of definition for both the income concept and survey techniques. Observations ranked "2" are of average quality: either the income concept or the survey are of problematic quality or the estimates have not been verified. Observations ranked "3" are of low quality, with both the income concept and the survey being problematic or unknown. Observations ranked as "4" are memorandum items often calculated using unreliable data.

areacovr_slc The land area that was covered by the original sample/survey. The codings are:
> 1 = all
> 2 = rural
> 3 = urban
> 4 = metro/capital

uofanala_slc Unit of analysis. Indicates whether the data has been weighted with a person or household weight. The codings are:
> 0 = no information
> 1 = household or family
> 2 = person

equivsc_slc The equivalence scale used for calculating the Gini. The codings are:
> 0 = No adjustment
> 1 = Household per capita
> 2 = Family per capita
> 3 = Head of household
> 9 = No information

incdefn_slc   The income and/or expenditure definition. The codings are as follows (for a full definitions, see pages 11-12 of WIDER user guide):

      1 = Disposable income
      2 = Monetary disposable income
      3 = Gross income
      4 = Monetary gross income
      5 = Market income, factor income, and primary income
      6 = Earnings (refer to employee income and income from self-employment.
Difference between gross and net is made).
      7 = Earnings (not known whether taxes have been deducted).
      8 = Income (there is no information about the income concept from the source
      9 = Consumption
      10 = Expenditure
      11 = Monetary income (without reference if disposable or gross)
      12 = All income (When both monetary and non-monetary defined as "Yes")
      13 = Only Earnings (When only "Labor monetary income" is defined as "Yes")
      14 = Non specified

source_slc
      1 = Sedlac
      2 = Sedlac, replacing WIID value
      3 = WIID (there were no data in SEDLAC)

The variables "gini_net" through "redist_se" are taken from SWIID, version 5.0. Citation: Solt, Frederick. 2014. "The Standardized World Income Inequality Database." Working paper. SWIID Version 5.0, October 2014.

The SWIID homogenizes and standardizes data from various sources to enable cross-country comparability. The most recent version of the dataset contains 100 separate time series imputations for each country to account for uncertainty. The variables reported below are the means of these imputations. The standard errors of the estimates are also reported to allow researchers to assess and account for uncertainty.

gini_net Estimate of Gini index of inequality in equivalized (square root scale) household disposable income, using Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard.

gini_net_se Standard error of the estimate reported in gini_net.

gini_market Estimate of Gini index of inequality in equivalized (square root scale) household gross (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income, using Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard.

gini_market_se Standard error of the estimate reported in gini_gross.

redist Estimated percentage reduction in gross income inequality: the difference between the gini_gross and gini_net, divided by gini_gross, multiplied by 100.

redist_se Standard error of the estimate reported in redist.

> *The variables "utip" and "ehii" ares taken from the dataset available at*
> *http://utip.gov.utexas.edu/data.htm by the University of Texas Inequality Project.*

utip "UTIP- UNIDO is a global data set that calculates the industrial pay-inequality measures for 156 countries from 1963-1999. It has a total of 3194 observations based on the UNIDO Industrial Statistics." (description from the UTIP website). It is sometimes referred to as "Theil" by the developers.

ehii "Estimated Household Income Inequality Data Set (EHII) - is a global dataset, derived from the econometric relationship between UTIP-UNIDO, other conditioning variables, and the World Bank's Deininger & Squire data set." (description from the UTIP website). For details see: Galbraith, James K. and Hyunsub Kum. (2005) "Estimating the Inequality of Household Incomes: A Statistical Approach to the Creation of a Dense and Consistent Global Data Set." *Review of Income and Wealth* 51:1.

> *Variables "landgini" through "landdist" calculated/coded using data from Frankema,*
> *E. (2009). Has Latin America always been unequal. A comparative study of asset and*
> *income inequality in the long twentieth century. Boston: Brill. and the Food and*
> *Agriculture Association (FAO) "Report on the World Census of Agriculture," (Various*
> *Years: online and print).*

A description of FAO methodologies is available (online) in: "Supplement to the Report on the 1990 World Census of Agriculture." Frankema's dataset is based on census data from the International Institute of Agriculture (IIA) and the FAO. The figures are compiled according to decile distributions of the total number of land holdings (farms), and the total amount of agricultural land, excluding communal pastures and forests. The concepts and definitions applied in the agricultural surveys of the FAO are rather consistent over time and across countries.

Landgini includes all available observations from Frankema and adds any additional data available from the FAO.

landgini: Gini coefficient of land inequality.

landdist: Land inequality. Variable is coded by authors using data from the FAO. Values range from 1-3 with 1 being low, 2 being medium, and 3 being high.

> *Education Gini Dataset for total population age 15 and over.*
> *Citation: Thomas, Vinod; Wang, Yan; Fan, Xibo (2003). "Measuring Education*
> *Inequality: Gini Coefficients of Education for 140 Countries (1960-2000)." Journal of*
> *Educational Planning and Administration. Volume XVII, Number 1, January 2003.*
> *New Delhi, India.*

egini15t Education Gini Index, for age 15 and over, total population

sds15t Standard deviation of years of schooling, for age 15 and over, total population

ays15t Average years of schooling, for age 15 and over, total population

aysbl15t Average years of schooling, Barro-Lee data, for age 15 and over, total population

egini15tinterintex Education Gini Index, for age 15 and over, total population, interpolated and extrapolated 5 years since last original value.

Benaabdelaali et al. follow Thomas et al.'s approach to measuring inequality in educational attainment for 146 countries over the period between 1950 and 2010. They apply the following formula: one half of the mean difference between all pairs of observations, divided by mean. Observations are available quinquennially for different age groups as well as for males, females, and the total population.

ays1599twb Average years of schooling, for ages 15 and over, total population

ays1599mwb Average years of schooling, for ages 15 and over, males.

ays1599fwb Average years of schooling, for ages 15 and over, females.

egini1599twb Education Gini Index, for ages 15 and over, total population.

egini1599mwb Education Gini Index, for ages 15 and over, males.

egini1599fwb Education Gini Index, for ages 15 and over, females.

ays1519twb Average years of schooling, for age group 15-19, total population.

ays1519mwb Average years of schooling, for age group 15-19, males.

ays1519fwb Average years of schooling, for age group 15-19, females.

egini1519twb Education Gini Index, for age group 15-19, total population

egini1519mwb Education Gini Index, for age group 15-19, males.

egini1519fwb Education Gini Index, for age group 15-19, females.

ays4044twb Average years of schooling, for age group 40-44, total population.

ays4044mwb Average years of schooling, for age group 40-44, males.

ays4044fwb Average years of schooling, for age group 40-44, females.

egini4044twb Education Gini Index, for age group 40-44, total population.

egini4044mwb Education Gini Index, for age group 40-44, males.

egini4044fwb Education Gini Index, for age group 40-44, females.

Variables "femlfeclaco" through "emplysereclaco" are compiled from ECLAC's "Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean" (multiple years). Variables "femlfeclacn" through "emplysereclacn" are compiled using data from the CEPALSTAT online database.

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femlfeclaco Economically active female population aged 10 years and over as a percentage of the total female population aged 10 years and over.

femlfeclacn Economically active female population aged 10 years and over as a percentage of the total female population aged 10 years and over as reported by CEPALSTAT.

emplyageclaco Employment in agriculture as a percentage of total employment. Classification is made in accordance with International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev 2. Agriculture includes agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.

emplyageclacn Employment in agriculture as a percentage of total employment as reported by CEPALSTAT.

emplyineclaco Employment in industry as a percentage of total employment. Classification is made in accordance with International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev 2. Industry includes mining, and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and electricity, gas, water and sanitary services

emplyineclacn Employment in industry as a percentage of total employment as reported by CEPALSTAT.

emplysereclaco Employment in services as a percentage of total employment. Classification is made in accordance with International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev 2. Services include commerce, transport, storage and communications, and (8) services.

emplysereclacn Employment in services as a percentage of total employment as reported by CEPALSTAT
eaeclacdum: Dummy variable coded "1" when emplyag observation is taken from emplyageclac.

Variables "emplyagilo" through "emplyserilo" are compiled from the International Labor Organization's on-line Labor Statistics (http://laborsta.ilo.org). The variables were taken from the "Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections".

Note: Data from WDI uses the following definitions from ILO and takes data from ILO. WDI data is already organized following the definitions, so these three variables remain un-updated. It only makes sense updating them if changing sectoral grouping or other methodological problem unknown to us by now.

emplyagilo: Employment in agriculture as a percentage of total employment. Classification determined by the International Labor Organization.
Definition: Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

emplyinilo: Employment in industry as a percentage of total employment. Classification determined by the International Labor Organization.
Definition: Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

emplyserilo: Employment in services as a percentage of total employment. Classification determined by the International Labor Organization.
Definition: Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Variables INFORMA through INFORMG were compiled from several sources, mostly of PREALC.

Though all the variables purport to be based upon PREALC criteria of informality, great variation exists among the various estimates of informality in Latin American economies. This is partially due to whether the estimate is based upon urban informality only or urban combined with rural informality (or the modern agricultural sector) and whether the percentage is estimated for the urban, total, or non-agricultural economically active population. Specific cites are listed with each variable. INFORMA offers the best coverage of countries and time periods, but does not include post 1980 data.

The 2015 update did not include new observations because the original sources have not been updated and no new data are available.

informa Percentage of workers classified as urban informal of total economically active population, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980. Source: PREALC. 1982. *Mercado de Trabajo en Cifras: 1950-1980.* Santiago: PREALC. Note: Domestic servants explicitly not included.

informb Percentage of workers classified as urban informal of urban economically active population, 1960, 1970, 1980. Source: PREALC. 1990. *Urbanización y Sector Informal en América Latina: 1960-1980.* Santiago: PREALC, page 96. Note: May include domestic servants.

informc Percentage of workers classified as urban informal of the urban economically active population, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1989 (some). Source: Portes, Alejandro. 1995. *En Torno a la Informalidad: Ensayos sobre teoría y medición de la economía no regulada.* México: FLACSO, page 128. He cites: García y Tokman (1981). Note: Includes domestic servants explicitly.

informd Percent of workers classified as informal (not clear if urban only) of total economically active population, 1960, 1970, 1980. Source: Portes, Alejandro. 1995. *En Torno a la Informalidad: Ensayos sobre teoría y medición de la economía no regulada.* México: FLACSO, page 132-3. He cites: Mesa-Lago (1985); PREALC (1982, or INFORMB above); and others.

informe Percent of workers classified as informal of non-agricultural labor force, early 1980s and early 1990s. Based on household surveys. Source: International Labour Organisation. 1988. *World Employment Review.* Geneva: International Labour Office AND International Labour Organisation. 1996. *ILO News. Latin America and the Carribbean, 1996 Labour Overview*. Geneva: International Labour Office.

informf Percent of workers classified as informal of non-agricultural labor force, 1980, 1985, 1990. Based on household surveys. Source: U.S. Department of Labor. 1993. *Work Without Protections: Case Studies of the Informal Sector in Developing Countries*, page 251. Note: Includes both self-employed and domestic servants.

informg Percent of workers classified as informal of non-agricultural labor force, including independent workers, domestic workers and small enterprises. Source: International Labor Organization, "Panorama Laboral" (online version).

> *Variable "density" came from the dataset compiled by Ken Roberts and were supplemented by the State Department's* **Human Rights Report, 1996.**
> *Citation: "Party Systems and Electoral Volatility in Latin America: A Test of Economic, Institutional, and Structural Explanations," (co-authored with Erik Wibbels), paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., August 28-31, 1997.*

The data for the following countries are those that were used by Ken Roberts in his 1997 APSA paper: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicauragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the Dominican Republic. See the paper for caveats regarding the availability and precision of such estimates. In general, the estimates came from U.S. State Department Human Rights Country reports and U.S. Labor Department Foreign Labor Trends reports. The remaining estimates for 1995 for other countries in the data set come from the 1996 U.S. State Department's Human Rights Report for each country.

density Proportion of workforce organized into unions.

> *Variables "strikes" through "daysmssd" were compiled from various years of the ILO's* **Yearbook of Labour Statistics (print and online versions).**

strikes Number of strikes and lockouts.

strikes2 Number of strikes and lockouts. Data are taken from the ILO's online dataset. Category 9A.

strikes3 Number of strikes and lockouts. This is a summary variable of strikes and strikes2.

strkwkrs Thousands of workers involved in strikes and lockouts (usually both directly and indirectly).

strkwkrs2 Thousands of workers involved in strikes and lockouts (usually both directly and indirectly). Data are taken from the ILO's online database. Category 9B.

strkwkrs3 Thousands of workers involved in strikes and lockouts (usually both directly and indirectly). This is a summary variable of strkwkrs and strkwkrs2.

daysmssd Thousands of days not worked due to strikes and lockouts.

daysmssd2 Thousands of days not worked due to strikes and lockouts (the total is a sum of day not worked by economic activity, so it may be more than 365). Data are taken from the ILO's online database. Category 9C.

daysmssd3 Thousands of days not worked due to strikes and lockouts. This is a summary variable of daysmssd and daysmssd2.

Variables "p15_nosch" to "p25_3x" are compiled from Barro, Robert and Jong-Wha Lee (2010) "Educational Attainment Data." [Available at: http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:20699067~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html] and Barro, Robert & Jong-Wha Lee (2010).

p15_nosch   Percent of the population aged 15 or over with no schooling

p151some   Percent of the population aged 15 or over with some primary education
p151comp   Percent of the population aged 15 or over with completed primary education

p152some   Percent of the population aged 15 or over with some secondary education

p152comp   Percent of the population aged 15 or over with completed secondary education

p153some   Percent of the population aged 15 or over with some tertiary education

p153comp   Percent of the population aged 15 or over with completed tertiary education

p15_x   Average years of education of the population aged 15 or over

p25_nosch   Percent of the population aged 25 or over with no schooling

p251some   Percent of the population aged 25 or over with some primary education

p251comp   Percent of the population aged 25 or over with completed primary education

p252some   Percent of the population aged 25 or over with some secondary education

p252comp   Percent of the population aged 25 or over with completed secondary education

p253some   Percent of the population aged 25 or over with some tertiary education

p253comp   Percent of the population aged 25 or over with completed tertiary education

p25_x   Average years of Total schooling of the population aged 25 or over

p25_1x   Average years of Primary schooling of the population aged 25 or over

p25_2x   Average years of Secondary schooling of the population aged 25 or over

p25_3x   Average years of Tertiary schooling of the population aged 25 or over

Variables grin-trin are the Liberalization Indices from Morley et al 1999. All theoretically range from 0 to 1. The version in the database is the updated indices by Escaith, H. and Paunovic, I. 2004. Coverage is 1970-2000.
Citation: Escaith, H. and Paunovic, I. 2004. (Reformas estructurales en America Latina y el Caribaen el periodo 1970-2000. ECLAC. Electronic document. Copy available at: http://ssrn.com/abstract=1158491)
Original index citation: Morley, Samuel A., Roberto Machado and Stefano Pettinato. 1999. "Indexes of Structural Reform in Latin America." ECLAC Serie Reformas Economicas 12

grin General reform index

grinfactw General reform index, weighted factor

grinfact General reform index, factor (non-weighted)

cin Commercial index

frin Financial reform index

calin Capital account liberalization index

pin Privatization index

trin Tax reform index

Variables "strucrefindex" through "sprinctax" are taken from: Eduardo Lora. 2012. "Structural reform in Latin America: What has been reformed and how it can be quantified (Updated Version)." Inter-American Development Bank Working Paper #346.

The indices are calculated combining information from a variety of sources including national legislation and agencies, the World Bank, the IMF, the ILO, the IDB-CIAT database, and the KPMG *Individual Income Tax and Social Security Rate Survey* and *Corporate and Indirect Tax Survey.* Most of the resulting indices exist in standardized and non-standardized formats. They compare countries in the region to one another.

Data are available for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, and Suriname are excluded. The temporal scope of the series is 1985 – 2009.

strucrefindex The general structural reform index (taken from Table A.1.1, Page 52). The index is intended to reflect the degree of neutrality of economic policies in the areas of trade, finances, taxation, privatization, and labor, in a range from 0 to 1 for each policy variable based on the worst and best observations of that variable in all the sample of countries and years. The total index of structural policies is the simple average of the indexes of the five areas, which are in turn the simple average of the indexes for the policy variables considered. Values are bound between 0-1.

tradeindex Liberalization of trade (taken from Table A.2.1, page 52). The index is a simple average, by year and country, of two sub-indices: the average rate of import tariffs (on a scale of 0-1, where 0 is the highest rate and 1 the lowest of the set of all observations for all countries) and the dispersion of import tariffs (on a scale of 0-1, where 0 is the highest rate and 1 the lowest of the set of all observations for all countries). Values are bound between 0-1.

finindex Liberalization of financial flows (taken from Table A.3.1, page 55). The index is a simple average, by year and country, of four sub-indices: indicator of reserve ratios (0 corresponds to the highest coefficient and 1 to the lowest of the set of all observations for all countries), freedom of interest rates (0 corresponds to the lowest value of the indicator of free interest rates and 1 to the highest), tax rate on financial transactions (0 corresponds to any rate equal to or greater than 1% and 1 in cases where there is no tax), and quality of banking supervision (1 is the highest value of the quality of banking supervision indicator and 0 the lowest). Values are bound between 0-1.

taxindex Liberalization of tax laws (taken from Table A.4.1, page 59). The tax index is a simple average, by year and country, of four sub-indices computed on a scale of 0 to 1: rate of income tax, productivity of income tax (calculated as the ratio of revenue to GDP and the average income tax rate), basic VAT rate, and VAT productivity (calculated as the ratio between the tax revenue and private consumption times the basic VAT rate, also known as C-efficiency). Values are bound between 0-1.

privindex Privatization index (taken from Table A.5.1, page 65). The index is a simple average, by year and country, of total private sector participation (in millions of dollars) in infrastructure projects as a proportion of GDP on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents the lowest participation and 1 the highest of the set of observations. Values are bound between 0-1.

prnatgdp Privatizations less nationalizations as a ratio of GDP (cumulative coefficients since 1985) (taken from Table A.5.2, page 65). Values are bound between 0-1.

tariffrate Average tariff rate (taken from Table A.2.2, page 53)

stariffrate Average tariff rate (taken from Table A.2.3, page 53). Standardized; values between 0-1.

tardisp Tariff dispersion (taken from Table A.2.4, page 54)

stardisp Tariff dispersion (taken from Table A.2.5, page 54). Standardized; values between 0-1.

laborindex Labor reform index (taken from Table A.6.1, page). Five indicators are combined: an indicator of the flexibility of legislation on hiring, an indicator of the expected cost of firing a worker, an indicator of the flexibility of working hours, the cost of social security contributions and other taxes and payroll contributions, and the level of minimum wages as ratio of per capita income.

qbanksup Quality of bank supervision (taken from Table A.3.8, page 58). Discrete scale.

sqbanksup Quality of bank supervision (taken from Table A.3.9, page 59). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

prodvat Productivity of VAT taxes (C-Efficiency) (taken from Table A.4.10, page 64).

sprodvat Productivity of VAT taxes (taken from Table A.4.11, page 64). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

resreqcoef Reserves requirement coefficient (in percent) (taken from Table A.3.2, page 55)

sresreqcoef Reserves requirement coefficient (taken from Table A.3.3, page 56). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

irlib Interest rate liberalization (discrete values, 0-3) (taken from Table A.3.4, page 56)

sirlib Interest rate liberalization (taken from Table A.3.5, page 57). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

fintrantax Financial transactions taxes (in percent) (taken from Table A.3.6, page 57)

sfintrantax Financial transaction taxes (taken from Table A.3.7, page 58). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

socseccontr Social security contributions and other taxes and contributions on payroll (as proportion of wages). On a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 is the highest rate and 1 the lowest of the set of observations. Taken from Table A.6.8, page 70.

ssocseccont Social security contributions and other taxes and contributions on payroll (taken from Table A.6.9, page 70).

minwages Minimum wages (as a proportion of income per capita). 0 corresponds to the highest ratio and 1 to the lowest for all observations. Minimum wages were calculated as the annual average of the monthly data. In countries where the minimum wage is differentiated by sectors, fixed weightings were used according to the weight of the sector

in employment, based on household surveys, for an intermediate year in the series. Taken from Table A.6.10, page 71.

sminwages Minimum wages (taken from Table A.6.11, page 71). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

hirflex Hiring flexibility (discrete scale from 1 to 3). Takes the value of 1 when the legislation does not impose restrictions on temporary contracts, the value of 0.5 when only allows temporary contracts with limited duration and renewability are permitted, and 0 when temporary contracts are limited to temporary functions. Taken from Table A.6.4, page 68.

shirflex Hiring flexibility (taken from Table A.6.5, page 68). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

flewh Flexibility of working hours (discrete scale from 1 to 3). Takes the value of 1 when extra pay for overtime does not exceed 50% and for holidays not exceeding 100%, a value of 0 when extra pay for both overtime and holidays is over 100%, and a value of 0.5 in all other cases. Taken from Table A.6.6, page 69.

sflewh Flexibility of working hours (taken from Table A.6.7, page 69). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

ecfw Expected cost of firing a worker (in months of salary). Calculations based on a new worker who faces a profile of probabilities of separation from the company assumed to be equal in all the countries, and a weighting different from dismissal for justified and justified cause. Taken from Table A.6.2, page 67.

secfw Expected cost of firing a worker (taken from Table A.6.3, page 67). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

perinctaxr Personal income tax rates (taken from Table A.4.4, page 61).

sperinctaxr Personal income tax rates (taken from Table A.4.5, page 61). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

bvatr Basic VAT rate (taken from Table A.4.2, page 60).

sbvatr Basic VAT rate (taken from Table A.4.3, page 60). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

corinctax Corporate income tax rates (taken from Table A.4.6, page 62).

scorinctax Corporate income tax rates (taken from Table A.4.7, page 62). Standardized; values bound between 0-1.

princtax Productivity of income taxes (taken from Table A.4.8, page 63).

sprinctax Productivity of income taxes (taken from Table A.4.9, page 63). Standardized; values bound 0-1.

The variables "capaclib" and "curaclib" are taken from Dennis Quinn's dataset on financial liberalization. Citation: Quinn, Dennis P. and A. Maria Toyoda. 2008. "Does Capital Account Liberalization Lead to Economic Growth?" Review of Financial Studies 21(3):1403-1449.

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curaclib Current account liberalization. This variable is a coding of national legal codes based on information published in the IMF's "Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions." The measure is scored 0-8 in half integer units, which represents the sum of the two components of current account scores (trade and invisibles [payments and receipts for financial and other services]). This measure was also transformed into a 0-100 scale by taking 100*(Current/4).

capaclib Capital account liberalization. This variable is a coding of national legal codes based on information published in the IMF's "Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions." The measure is scored 0-4 in half integer units with 4 representing a fully open economy. The value is then transformed into a 0-100 scale by taking 100*(capital/4).

agree Accession to international legal agreements, such as the IMF, that constrain a nation's ability to restrict exchange and capital flows. It ranges from zero to two.

The variable "kaopen" is taken from Chinn, Menzie D. and Hiro Ito (2006)."What Matters for Financial Development? Capital Controls, Institutions, and Interactions," Journal of Development Economics, Volume 81, Issue 1, Pages 163-192 (October); the variable "ckaopen" is taken from Sebastian Karcher and David A. Steinberg. 2013. "[Assessing the Causes of Capital Account Liberalization: How Measurement Matters](#)." International Studies Quarterly 57 (1): 128-137.

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kaopen Chinn and Ito index that was initially introduced Chinn, Menzie D. and Hiro Ito (2006)."What Matters for Financial Development? Capital Controls, Institutions, and Interactions," Journal of Development Economics, Volume 81, Issue 1, Pages 163-192 (October). *KAOPEN* is an index measuring a country's degree of capital account openness.

ka_open Chinn-Ito index normalized to range between zero and one.

ckaopen The revised Karcher and Steinberg capital account openness index. Introduced in 2013 (International Studies Quarterly).

The variables "ethnicdiv" through "ethnicdicot" are based on data presented in De Ferranti, David, Guillermo E. Perry, Francisco H. G. Ferreira, and Michael Walton.

2004. Inequality in Latin America: Breaking with History? Washginton D.C.: the World Bank. Data is compiled from table 3.1 on Page 78.

ethnicdiv The percentage of the population that is indigenous.

racialdiv The percentage of the population that has African descendents.

totaldiv The sum of ethnicdiv and racialdiv.

ethnicdicot A dummy variable scored "1" if totaldiv is at least 20%, but not more than 80%.

The variable "al_ethnic" comes from A. Alesina, A. Devleeschauwer, W. Easterly, S. Kurlat, and R. Wacziarg, "Fractionalization," Journal of Economic Growth, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 155_194, 2003.

al_ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization. The index is calculated using the following formula

$$FRAC = \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{ij}^{2}$$

.The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The variable draws on data from multiple sources, the main among which are Encyclopedia Britannica (2001), the CIA, Levinson (1998), and Minority Rights Group International (1997).

Variables "homicide" through "homviol" were compiled from various years from the **UN Demographic Yearbook.**

Note: These data are based upon recorded cause of death on death records, not police or judicial records. Prior to circa 1980, homicides and deaths due to other violence were not disaggregated. Beginning around 1980, some countries (and eventually all reporting countries) adopted new categories which disaggregated the prior catch-all category. Therefore, wherever data is available for HOMOCIDE and DTHOTRV, the data were added to compute the value for HOMVIOL. This was done in the interest of maintaining the most disaggregated data for the 1980s onward and creating a comparable time series over the entire period of the dataset.

homicide Number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants.

dthotrv Number of deaths due to other violence per 100,000 inhabitants.

homviol Number of homicides and deaths due to other violence per 100,000 inhabitants.

homicide_unodc Homicide count as reported from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

The variables "wgiva" through "wgirl_se" are from the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators database. Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi (2010). "The Worldwide Governance Indicators: A Summary of Methodology, Data and Analytical Issues". World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 economies over the period 1996–2013, for six dimensions of governance: 1) voice an accountability, 2) political stability and absence of violence, 3) government effectiveness, 4) regulatory quality, 5) rule of law, and 6) control of corruption. These aggregate indicators summarize the views on the quality of governance of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. They are based on 32 individual data sources produced by a variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms.

These data sources are rescaled and combined to create the six aggregate indicators. This is done by first rescaling questions from the individual data sources to range from 0 to 1, with higher values corresponding to better outcomes. These data are then assigned to the six aggregate indicators. Using an Unobserved Components Model (UCM), a weighted average of the indicators for each source is constructed. The UCM assumes that the observed data are a linear function of the unobserved level of governance, plus an error term. This linear function is different for different data sources, and so corrects for the remaining non-comparability of units of the rescaled data. The resulting estimates of governance are a weighted average of the data from each source, with greater weights assigned to the data sources that tend to be more strongly correlated with each other. The composite measures of governance generated by the UCM are in units of a standard normal distribution, with mean zero, standard deviation of one, and running from approximately -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance.

wgiva Voice and accountability index. 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. Values bound between -2.5 and 2.5.

wgiva_se Standard error of the estimate reported in wgiva.

wgips Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index. Reflects perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism. Values bound between -2.5 and 2.5.

wgips_se Standard error of the estimate reported in wgips.

wgige Government Effectiveness index. 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. Values bound between -2.5 and 2.5.

wgige_se Standard error of the estimate reported in wgige.

wgirq Regulatory Quality index. Reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Values bound between -2.5 and 2.5.

wgirq_se Standard error of the estimate reported in wgirq.

wgicc Control of Corruption index. 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. Values bound between -2.5 and 2.5.

wgicc_se Standard error of the estimate reported in wgicc.

wgirl Rule of Law index. 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. Values bound between -2.5 and 2.5.

wgirl_se Standard error of the estimate reported in wgirl.

> *The variable "icrg" comes from the PRS Group (2015).*

The Political Risk Services (PRS) Group collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points on the basis of a previously developed mathematical model. A private firm specializing in quantifying, assessing, and analyzing risk, the PRS uses methodologies that are a product of research conducted by Professors William Coplin and Michael O'Leary of the Maxwell School of Public Affairs at Syracuse University in conjunction with the US Department of State the CIA. Their data are used extensively by investors and businesses, research institutions, and worldwide private equity groups,

icrg The International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) quality of governance index. The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government. Corruption assesses corruption within the political system and is mainly concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. Law and Order assess the strength and impartiality of the legal system and the popular observance of the law. Bureaucracy Quality captures the strength and expertise of

the national bureaucracy to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services.

> **The variables "ciabhr" through "cpiatacps" are from the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment database.**

The series consist of rating of countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions. Data are available for Bolivia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua between 2005 and 2013.

cpiabhr CPIA building human resources rating. Building human resources assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiabre CPIA business regulatory environment rating. Business regulatory environment assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environments help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiadp CPIA debt policy rating. Debt policy assesses whether the debt management strategy is conducive to minimizing budgetary risks and ensuring long-term debt sustainability. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaemca CPIA economic management cluster average. The economic management cluster includes macroeconomic management, fiscal policy, and debt policy. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaerm CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating. Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization--not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaepru CPIA equity of public resource use rating. Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiafs CPIA financial sector rating. Financial sector assesses the structure of the financial sector and the policies and regulations that affect it. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiafp CPIA fiscal policy rating. Fiscal policy assesses the short- and medium-term sustainability of fiscal policy (taking into account monetary and exchange rate policy and

the sustainability of the public debt) and its impact on growth. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiage CPIA gender equality rating. Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiamm CPIA macroeconomic management rating. Macroeconomic management assesses the monetary, exchange rate, and aggregate demand policy framework. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiapsi CPIA policies for social inclusion/equity cluster average. The policies for social inclusion and equity cluster includes gender equality, equity of public resource use, building human resources, social protection and labor, and policies and institutions for environmental sustainability. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiapies CPIA policy and institutions for environmental sustainability rating. Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability assess the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaprrbg CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating. Property rights and rule-based governance assess the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiapsmica CPIA public sector management and institutions cluster average. The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaqbfm CPIA quality of budgetary and financial management rating. Quality of budgetary and financial management assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaqpa CPIA quality of public administration rating. Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaqspla CPIA social protection rating. Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming

poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiaspca CPIA structural policies cluster average. The structural policies cluster includes trade, financial sector, and business regulatory environment. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiat CPIA trade rating. Trade assesses how the policy framework fosters trade in goods. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

cpiatacps CPIA transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector rating. Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests. Values bound between 1=low and 6=high.

> *The variables "erafine" and "eracoarse" are from Reinhart, Carmen M., and Ethan O. Ilzetzki. "Exchange rate arrangements entering the 21st century: Which anchor will hold?" (2009): 167-181.*

Both "erafine" and "eracoarse" reflect a country's exchange rate arrangements. The classification is based on detailed country chronologies constructed by pulling information from annual issues of various secondary sources, including *Pick's Currency Yearbook*, *Pick's World Currency Report*, *Pick's Black Market Yearbook*, *International Financial Statistics*, the IMF's *Annual Report on Exchange Rate Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*, and the *United Nations Yearbook*. The authors draw on national sources to investigate apparent data errors and inconsistency.

erafine The classification codes are as follows:
    1 No separate legal tender
    2 Pre-announced peg or currency board arrangement
    3 Pre-announced horizontal band that is narrower than or equal o + / - 2%
    4 De facto peg
    5 Pre-announced crawling peg
    6 Pre-announced crawling band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 2%
    7 De facto crawling peg
    8 De facto crawling band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 2%
    9 Pre-announced crawling band that is wider than or equal to + / - 2%
   10 De facto crawling band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 5%
   11 Moving band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 2% (i.e. allows for both appreciation and depreciation over time.)
   12 Managed floating

13 Freely floating
14 Freely falling
15 Dual market in which parallel market data is missing

eracoarse The course classification codes are:
  1 No separate legal tender
  1 Pre-announced peg or currency board arrangement
  1 Pre-announced horizontal band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 2%
  1 De facto peg
  2 Pre-announced crawling peg
  2 Pre-announced crawling band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 2%
  2 De facto crawling peg
  2 De facto crawling band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 2%
  3 Pre-announced crawling band that is wider than or equal to + / - 2%
  3 De facto crawling band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 5%
  3 Moving band that is narrower than or equal to + / - 2% (i.e. allows for both appreciation and depreciation over time.)
  3 Managed floating
  4 Freely floating
  5 Freely falling
  6 Dual market in which parallel market data is missing

Reorganize, table of contents.