

## Data Definitions and Sources (Weil, 2012)\*

**PWT Code:** Country code from Penn World Table 7.0. Source: Penn World Table (PWT) 7.0 (2011).

**WDI Code:** Country code from World Development Indicators 2011. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) (2011).

**gpop:** Annual population growth (%) from 1975 to 2009. Source: PWT 7.0 (2011).

**rgdpch1975:** Real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (2005 International Dollars), 1975. Source: PWT 7.0 (2011).

**rgdpch2009:** Real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (2005 International Dollars), 2009. Source: PWT 7.0 (2011).

**gy7509:** Annual growth of GDP per capita (rgdpch) from 1975 to 2009 (%). Source: PWT 7.0 (2011).

**meanki:** Investment share of PPP Converted GDP per capita at 2005 constant prices (rgdpl), 1975-2009 average. Source: PWT 7.0 (2011).

**trade75:** Trade / GDP (%), 1975. Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. Source: World Bank WDI (2011).

**trade09:** Trade / GDP (%), 1975. Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. Source: World Bank WDI (2011).

**openfrac:** Fraction of years in which a country's economy was open during the period 1965-1999, using Sachs and Warner (1995) criteria. Source: Wacziarg and Welch (2008).

**lifeex75:** Life expectancy at birth (years), 1975. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Source: World Bank WDI (2011).

**lifeex09:** Life expectancy at birth (years), 2009. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Source: World Bank WDI (2011).

**avgsch75:** Average years of education within 25+ population, 1975. Source: Barro and Lee (2010).

**avgsch2010:** Average years of education within 25+ population, 2009. Source: Barro and Lee (2010).

**secsch09:** Gross enrollment rate in secondary school (%). 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. Source: World Bank WDI (2011).

**compcollegeadultpop2010:** 25+ population that completed college education / total 25+ population (%), 2010. Source: Barro and Lee (2010).

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\* Data from David N. Weil. Economic Growth (3rd Edition). Prentice Hall. New York. 2012.

**testscores09:** Average scores in math and science standardized tests, 2009. Source: OECD Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), 2009.

**rulelaw2009:** Rule of Law, 2009. This variable captures the level of people's confidence in the rules governing their society and the extent to which they follow them, as well as factors like contract enforcement, property rights, the likelihood of crime and the efficacy of the police force. The individual variables that go into its construction include the kidnapping of foreigners and the likelihood of being a victim in a crime. Source: Kaufmann, Daniel Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi, 2010, "Governance Matters IX: Governance Indicators for 1996-2009," World Bank Policy Research Paper 5430.

**corrcon09:** Corruption Control, 2009. This variable measures perceptions regarding the extent to which public power is used unjustly for private gains, and the taking over of a state by corrupt elites. The variables used include things such as bribes and surveys regarding how many government officials are thought to be corrupt. Source: Kaufmann, Daniel Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi, 2010, "Governance Matters IX: Governance Indicators for 1996-2009," World Bank Policy Research Paper 5430.

**polrights10:** Political Rights, 2010. The political rights index ranges from 1 to 7, with 1 representing the most free countries and 7 the least free. The ratings are based on the provision of basic human rights, as described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in a country. Political rights are defined as the ability of people to freely participate in the political process, such as voting and joining political parties. For detail on data collection and methodology see the data source. Source: Freedom House, "Freedom in the World 2010 Survey Release" (<http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=505>).

**instability:** This variable is constructed reversing the sign of an index of "political stability and absence of violence/terrorism". That index records perceptions of how likely it is that the government will be overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, such as terrorism, and also captures the occurrence of riots and violent demonstrations. Source: Kaufmann, Daniel Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi, 2010, "Governance Matters IX: Governance Indicators for 1996-2009," World Bank Policy Research Paper 5430.

**africa:** Dummy variable which takes a value of 1 if the country is in Africa.

**asia:** Dummy variable which takes a value of 1 if the country is in Asia.

**westerneurope:** Dummy variable which takes a value of 1 if the country is in Western Europe.