Rentierism Codebook

This codebook, and the accompanying dataset, are the sources for the data analysis in Michael Herb, 2005, "No representation without taxation? Rents, development and democracy," *Comparative Politics 37*, no. 3(April): 297-317. The codebook and the dataset should provide the necessary information for replication of my results.

Please cite the Comparative Politics paper as the source of the Rent dataset.

I used STATA 7.0. For the core regressions, I used the XTPCSE command. Because there are missing values in the data, I used the *pairwise* option with XTPCSE. Thus the command for the results reported in the first column of Table 3 is:

> xtpcse demscorelead1 demscore rent adjincomehigh region muslim, pairwise

Raw regression results (which include the corresponding commands used to generate these results) are included in a separate document which can be found at www.gsu.edu/~polmfh/index.html.

COUNTRYID

Unique number for each country

YEAR

Year of data

COUNTRYYEAR

Unique identifier for each country in each year

RENT

Rent revenues as % of all government revenues

The rent variable is discussed in Appendix A of the published article.

NETOIL

Net oil exports as a % of GDP. (different from Ross' OIL, as described in article)

Data is from the 1999 and 2001 World Bank *World Development Indicators CD-ROM*.

NETOIL = ((Fuel exports/merchandise exports) - (Fuel imports/merchandise imports)) / GDP

Five fields from the WDI CD-ROM were used:

- Fuel imports as percentage of merchandise imports (this was divided by 100 to make 99% = .99 rather than 99).

- Fuel exports as percentage of merchandise exports (this was divided by 100 to make 99% = .99 rather than 99).

- Merchandise imports in current US dollars

- Merchandise exports in US dollars

- GDP

If the value was negative (if imports exceed exports), NETOIL was set to 0. This made it unnecessary to manually remove oil re-exporters.

The data for the UAE, Kuwait and Oman for several years in the 1980s is bad: these countries are shown with very small NETOIL scores. It appears that this is because oil was not counted in merchandise exports (though it usually is). As a result, 4 data points for Kuwait, 5 data points for Oman (1982-6) and 10 data points for the UAE (1983-93, but one) were eliminated in step 05.

For some reason, the 2001 World Development Indicators CD-ROM does not include data for the value of merchandise exports and imports for any country in any year before 1980. The 1999 CD-ROM includes this data, and it was used in calculating pre-1980 figures.

INCOMENOLOG

This is the unlogged INCOME variable.

Data is from the Penn World Tables 5.6, and from the 2001 World Bank *World Development Indicators CD-ROM.*

Basic INCOME data is from the RGDPCH variable in the Penn World Tables 5.6, defined as "Real GDP per capita in constant dollars (Chain Index) (expressed in international prices, base 1985.)"

This data runs only to 1990. I extended using data from the WDI CD-ROM. I calculated a growth rate for each year from the data for Per Capita GDP in constant (1995) dollars. I then extended the PWT data using this growth rate. In some case I also extended the PWT data backwards in time.

INCOME

The natural log of per capita income.

CFINCOME

Counterfactual income (natural log). The basic data is from the INCOME series. I modified the GDP figures for some exporters, on the following basis:

1. GDP figures were adjusted only where they deviated significantly from the GDP figures for non-rentiers in their region, or comparable neighboring countries.

2. As a consequence, GDP figures were adjusted only for countries in which rents not only made

up a significant part of government revenues, but where rents were sizable enough to measurably increase the per capita GDP of the population as a whole. These do not necessarily go together: the governments of countries like Nigeria and Angola receive a very large proportion of their income from rents, but the actual volume of rents is not large enough to raise per capita GDP figures out of dire poverty.

The specific counterfactual countries used are described in the published article.

DEMSCORE

Freedom House democracy score. Combined Civil and Political liberties scores, on a scale from 0 to 12 with 12 being the most democratic.

POLITY

The POLITY democracy score from the POLITY IV data set. I rescaled the POLITY measure to a 0 to 12 scale to make regression results comparable to those for the Freedom House scores.

REGION

REGION is the average Freedom House democracy score for all other countries in the same region. It is calculated each year. Example: Kuwait's 1985 REGION score is the average Freedom House democracy score of all Middle Eastern countries in 1985 *except* Kuwait itself.

The calculation is made with rescaled Freedom House democracy scores.

Regions are as follows:

- **Europe, US & Canada**: any country on the continent of Europe except Turkey, plus the United States, Canada & Israel.

- **Latin America & Caribbean**: all countries in the Western Hemisphere except the United States and Canada.

- **Sub-Saharan Africa**: all countries in Africa except those where Arabic is the predominant language.

- **Muslim Middle East**: all countries in which Arabic is the predominant language, plus Turkey and Iran (but not Israel)

- **Central Asia**: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

- **South Asia**: Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives.

- **East Asia**: all other Asian countries except former Soviet republics.

- **Oceania**: Australia, New Zealand, and the small Pacific island states (but not the Philippines,

Taiwan or Japan).

REGION2

As above, but with Israel moved to the Middle East region.

REGIONPOLITY

Same as REGION, but with rescaled POLITY democracy scores.

MUSLIM, CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT

Percent of Muslims in the population.

POPULATION

The natural log of population, from the World Development Indicators CD-ROM.

INTERACTION

ln(RENT * INCOMENOLOG). If RENT = 0, the value of the field was set to zero.

INTERACTION2

RENT * INCOME

INTERACTION3

RENT * INCOMENOLOG

ELF85D & ELF85G

These are two ethno-linguistic fragmentation variables, from Roeder's data (downloaded from weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm on February 20, 2002). Both are 1985 figures. ELF85D is a measure that errs on the side of identifying more ethnic groups in the population, while ELF85G identifies fewer ethnic groups in the population.