

Geo-referencing Ethnic Power Relations (GeoEPR-ETH) Version 2.0

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GeoEPR Version 2014 builds on previous GeoEPR releases and codes the settlement patterns of politically relevant ethnic groups in independent states with more than 500,000 inhabitants from 1946-2009 based on the group list in the Ethnic Power Relations dataset version 2014 (Cederman, Wimmer & Min, 2010; see <http://www.icr.ethz.ch/data>).

In contrast to the original version by Wucherpfennig et al. (2011), GeoEPR 2014 introduces two changes:

1. By separating the previously aggregate *dispersed* category into *statewide* and truly *dispersed* groups, GeoEPR 2014 distinguishes between ethnic groups that virtually inhabit the entire territory of a state and those groups whose members are scattered throughout the country.
2. GeoEPR 2014 is now based on the Gleditsch and Ward (1999) definition of the international system rather than the Correlates of War definition. This change implies different country IDs in a handful of cases such as unified Yemen and unified Vietnam as well as different start and end dates for some countries.

Ethnic groups are assigned one of six different settlement patterns:

- 1) *Regionally based*: a group located in a particular region/in particular regions that are easily distinguishable on a map. The MAR dataset uses the following definition: A spatially contiguous region larger than an urban area that is part of the country, in which the predominant share of group members resides.

Note: Having an overlap of two groups inhabiting the same area, does not pose a problem for displaying those groups in the GIS. See for example the case of Malawi, where the Yao group inhabits three different areas, some of which, together with other groups. In this case we only need to make sure that we provide information on all areas inhabited by the Yao.

- 2) *Urban*: a group located primarily urban and not in a particular region/in particular regions. The MAR dataset calls a group "mostly urban" or "mainly urban" when 60%+ of the group is located in cities.
- 3) *Regional and urban*: a group located both in a city/in cities and in a particular region/in particular regions
- 4) *Migrant*: groups with a permanent location change, e.g. nomadic or some Roma groups.
- 5) *Dispersed*: groups whose members are scattered throughout the territory of a state, i.e. they do not inhabit a particular region/regions but are not migrant and are always in the minority.
- 6) *Statewide*: groups that have a presence in virtually every part of the country. They do not need to constitute a majority of the population everywhere, and small pockets of territory without a significant presence can be ignored. This settlement pattern is very typical for titular nations in Europe such as the Italians in Italy, the Bulgarians in Bulgaria, or the Hungarians in Hungary.
- 7) *Aggregate*: a particular group which during a period is aggregated from several smaller ones.

Only when groups have a distinct regionally based settlement pattern, that is, when they are either coded as regionally based (1), regional and urban (3) or aggregate (6), we assign a polygon that represents their settlement area. *Statewide* groups receive their country's polygon from the CShapes dataset.

GeoEPR 2014 is a dynamic data set. This means that it records both changing state borders and changing settlement patterns. The split of Yugoslavia into Slovenia, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and Kosovo is an example for changing state borders. We follow the CShapes data set (Weidmann, Kuse & Gleditsch, 2010) for changes in the international system. The expulsion of Georgians from South Ossetia in the aftermath of the Russian invasion in 2008 is an example for changing settlement patterns of an ethnic group. Finally, groups can split into sub-groups and merge into an umbrella group. Blacks in South Africa that split into the constituent language groups after the end of Apartheid in 1994 are an example for a break-up.

The Lari-Bakongo in Congo-Brazzaville that merged from two sub-groups – Lari and Bakongo – in 1969 are an example for aggregation.

Sources

Cederman, Lars-Erik, Andreas Wimmer, and Brian Min (2010). "Why Do Ethnic Groups Rebel? New Data and Analysis." *World Politics* 62(1): 87-119

Gleditsch, Kristian Skrede & Ward, Michael D. (1999). "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816." *International Interactions*. 25, 393-413

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Wucherpfennig, Julian, Nils B. Weidmann, Luc Girardin, Lars-Erik Cederman, and Andreas Wimmer (2011). "Politically Relevant Ethnic Groups across Space and Time: Introducing the GeoEPR Dataset." *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 28, 423-437.