

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

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GeoEPR-ETH Version 2.0 is based on *GeoEPR Version 1.0* and codes the settlement patterns of politically relevant ethnic groups in independent states with more than 500,000 inhabitants from 1946-2009. For a detailed account of the dataset, please also see Wucherpfennig et al. (2011).

The ethnic groups included in *GeoEPR-ETH Version 2.0* are based on the group list in the *EPR-ETH* dataset version 2.0 (see Cederman, Wimmer & Min, 2010, and <http://www.icr.ethz.ch/data>).

Ethnic groups are assigned one of six different settlement patterns:

- (1) *Regionally based*: a group located in at least one particular region which is easily distinguishable on a map. More specifically we code any spatially contiguous region larger than an urban area that is part of the country in which at least 25% of the group resides. Several groups can inhabit the same geographic region.
- (2) *Urban*: a group located primarily in cities and not in at least one particular region.
- (3) *Regional and urban*: a group located both in cities and in at least one particular region.
- (4) *Migrant*: nomadic groups that change their settlement pattern regularly.
- (5) *Dispersed*: Both, groups that do not inhabit any specific region and national groups that live across the entire territory of a state.
- (6) *Aggregate*: a particular group which is aggregated from several sub-groups.

Only when groups have a distinct regionally based settlement pattern, i.e. when they are either coded as regionally based (1), regional and urban (3) or aggregate (6), are they assigned a specific sub-state polygon. When groups are dispersed they are assigned the polygon of the state they inhabit (taken from the *cshapes* data set, see Weidmann, Kuse

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& Gleditsch, 2010). Moreover, only groups coded as politically relevant in the *Ethnic Power Relations* dataset version 2.0 are included in the *GeoEPR Version 2.0* dataset.

GeoEPR is a dynamic data set. Put differently, both changes of state borders and settlement patterns are accounted for. 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.

References

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

Weidmann, Nils B., Doreen Kuse, and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2010). "The Geography of the International System: The CShapes Dataset." *International Interactions* 36 (1).

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." Forthcoming in *Conflict Management and Peace Science*.