

FSD2817 ETNISET KONFLIKTIT JA ETNINEN NEPOTISMI 2003-2011

FSD2817 ETHNIC CONFLICTS AND ETHNIC NEPOTISM 2003-2011

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Vanhanen, Tatu: Description of database *FSD2817 Ethnic Conflicts and Ethnic Nepotism 2003-2011* and list of original sources

This database on the measures of ethnic conflicts and ethnic nepotism in 176 contemporary countries is derived from Tatu Vanhanen's book *Ethnic Conflicts: Their Biological Roots in Ethnic Nepotism* (London: Ulster Institute for Social Research, 2012). The estimated scale of ethnic conflicts (EEC) is used to measure the relative extent and significance of ethnic conflicts in a country during the period 2003-2011. The estimated score of ethnic conflicts for a country is usually based on the most serious form of ethnic conflicts in the period 2003-2011. In Appendix 1, the nature of estimated scales of ethnic conflicts (EEC) are briefly described, and an estimated score is given for each country. The measure of Ethnic Heterogeneity (EH) is used to measure the relative significance of ethnic nepotism in a country. EH is based on the most significant racial, national, linguistic, tribal, or religious cleavage in a country. The percentage of the largest ethnic group is used to indicate the degree of ethnic homogeneity and its inverse percentage the level of ethnic heterogeneity (EH). The measure is based in some cases on racial divisions and in some other cases on national, linguistic, tribal, or religious divisions. The data on the largest ethnic group as well as on the inverse percentage (EH) in 176 countries are given in Appendix 2. It should be noted that the inverse percentage of the largest ethnic group is divided by 2 in the cases of most sub-Saharan African countries (and the Philippines) because genetic distances between tribal groups can be assumed to be much smaller than between racial and other ethnic groups. On the other hand, the inverse percentage of the largest ethnic group is multiplied by 2 in the cases (Israel and Sri Lanka) in which racial or national, linguistic, and religious divisions coincide almost completely. All data on the largest ethnic groups given in Appendix 2 are documented. Vanhanen used these data in his book to test his hypotheses on the impact of ethnic nepotism on the extent and intensity of ethnic conflicts, but, of course, these data can be used for many other purposes.

Measurement of estimated scales of ethnic conflicts

The estimated scale of ethnic conflicts vary from 1 to 5 according to following criteria:

1 = No information on ethnic violence, or only minor incidents at individual and local levels; only minor ethnic parties or interest organizations.

2 = Some significant ethnic violence at local level; significant political parties or interest groups organized along ethnic lines; institutionalized ethnic discrimination.

3 = Violent ethnic conflicts, or separatist strivings, in some parts of the country; important parties or interest groups organized along ethnic lines; serious discrimination of subjugated ethnic groups.

4 = Civil wars, ethnic rebellions, terrorism, or separatist wars in significant parts of the country; ethnic parties and/or interest groups dominate in politics; large ethnic groups are systematically discriminated and repressed, ethnic refugees.

5 = Violent ethnic conflicts and civil wars dominate in politics; ethnic cleansings, or genocides.

Measurement of ethnic heterogeneity

The measurement of ethnic heterogeneity is based on the percentage of the largest ethnic group of the total population. This percentage indicates the level of ethnic homogeneity in a country, and the inverse percentage indicates the level of ethnic heterogeneity (EH). For the level of ethnic heterogeneity the inverse percentage of the largest ethnic (tribal) group is divided by 2 in the cases of sub-Saharan African countries and the Philippines because genetic differences between tribal groups can be assumed to be much smaller than between racial and other ethnic groups. The inverse percentage of the largest ethnic group is multiplied by 2 in the cases in which racial, national, linguistic, and old religious divisions coincide (Israel and Sri Lanka) because ethnic divisions can be assumed to be in such cases much deeper than usually.

List of variables

[id] Country ID

[bv1] Country

[q1] Estimated scale of ethnic conflicts (EEC)

[q2] Nature of ethnic conflicts (open-ended)

[q3] Largest ethnic group (open-ended)

[q4] Percentage of the largest ethnic group

[q5] Level of Ethnic Heterogeneity (EH) (inverse percentage of q4)

[q6] Level of Ethnic Heterogeneity is divided by 2

[q7] Level of Ethnic Heterogeneity is multiplied by 2

[q8] Main sources used for q3, q4, q5, q6 and q7 (see documentation) (open-ended)

Sources for variables q1 and q2

The estimated scales of EEC are principally based on data derived from the following sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events, 2003-2011. Washington, DC: Keesing's Worldwide.

Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2010: The Annual Survey of Political Rights & Civil Liberties*. (2009). Edited by A Puddington, A Piano. C. Eiss and T. Roylance. New York: Freedom House.

Minority Rights Group International. (2011). *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples*. Minority Rights Group International. <http://minorityrights.org>.

Banks, A. S., Muller, T. C. and Overstreet, W. R. (Eds). (2007). *Political Handbook of the World: 2007*. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press.

The World Guide: Global Reference, Country by Country. (2007). 11th edition. Oxford: New Internationalist Publications Ltd.

Minorities at Risk: Monitoring the persecution and mobilization of ethnic groups worldwide. (2012). <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr.mar/>.

Sources for variables q3, q4 and q5 by abbreviations cited in q8

CIA-11 = Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). (2010). *The CIA World Factbook 2011*. New York: Skyhorse Publishing.

FW-06 = *Freedom in the World 2006: The Annual Survey of Political Rights & Civil Liberties*. (2006). Edited by A. Piano, A. Puddington and M. Y. Rosenberg. New York: The Freedom House.

Philip's-2000 = *Philip's Encyclopedic World Atlas* (2000). Comprehensive edition. London: George Philip Limited.

WG-07 = *The World Guide: Global Reference, Country by Country*. (2007). 11th edition. Oxford: New Internationalist Publications Ltd.

Ethnic groups in L. America = *Ethnic groups in Latin America*. (2012). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Latin_America.

Morrison = Morrison, D. G., Mitchell, R. C., Paden, J. N. and Stevenson, H. M. (1972). *Black Africa: A Comparative Handbook*. New York: The Free Press.

Held, 1994 = Held, C. C. (1994). *Middle East Patterns. Places, Peoples, and Politics*. Boulder; Westview Press.

MRG-1997 = Minority Rights Group International. (1997). *World Directory of Minorities*. London: Minority Rights Group International.

Ethnic groups in Europe = *Ethnic groups in Europe*. (2012). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Europe.

Ethnic groups in Asia = *Ethnic groups in Asia*. (2012). Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Asia.

MRG-2011 = Minority Rights Group International. (2011). *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples*. Minority Rights Group International. <http://www.minorityrights.org>.

Samatar = Samatar, S. S. (1991). *Somalia: a Nation in Turmoil*. A Minority Rights Group Report. London: The Minority Rights Group.

Somalia = Somalia. Amanda Rorabacks World in a Nutshell. (2007). www.worldinanutshell.com/Somalia.htm.