

Federalism, the geographic location of groups, and conflict

by Thomas Christin and Simon Hug
University of Zurich



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Thomas Christin[†] and Simon Hug[‡]
CIS, IPZ, Universität Zürich

Paper prepared for presentation at the
Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association
Philadelphia, August 31 - September 3, 2006

August 16, 2006

Abstract

In the literature on civil conflicts federalism is often touted as a useful institution to address regional demands. Diversity in the groups present in a country is associated, however, also with a higher tendency for conflicts. In this paper we examine how the geographic distribution of groups across a country affects the ways in which federalism contributes to conflict resolution. Of tantamount importance in assessing these effects of federalism is whether particular types of distributions of groups across a territory makes the adoption of federal institutions more likely.

* This paper is related to the research project “Democratizing divided societies in bad neighborhoods,” which is financed as part of the National Center for Competence in Research (NCCR) “Challenges to Democracy in the 21st Century” by the Swiss National Science Foundation. We thank Sunita Parikh for guiding us to badly needed data on India, and Jenna Bednar for helping us with the classification of federal countries.

[†] Institut für Politikwissenschaft; Universität Zürich; Hirschengraben 56; 8001 Zürich; Switzerland; phone +41 (0)44 634 50 91; fax: +41 (0)44 634 50 98; email: christin@pwi.unizh.ch

[‡] Institut für Politikwissenschaft; Universität Zürich; Hirschengraben 56; 8001 Zürich; Switzerland; phone +41 (0)44 634 50 90/1; fax: +41 (0)44 634 50 98; email: simon.hug@access.unizh.ch

1 Introduction

Federalism and regional autonomy frequently appear among the proposed remedies for societal conflict (e.g., Nordlinger, 1972; Rabushka and Shepsle, 1972; Cohen, 1997; Congleton, 2000; Gurr, 2000; McGarry and OLeary, 2005). Such arrangements would grant disgruntled minorities at the national level autonomy to run their affairs at the regional level. As scholars of federalism have noted for some time, however, such arrangements are quite delicate (Riker, 1964; Lemco, 1991; Watts, 1998; Filippov, Ordeshook and Shvetsova, 2004; Bednar, 2006), and many federal systems have collapsed. Hence, recent research has focused more heavily on the question what types of federal arrangements are more conflict prone and what characteristics may make them more stable (e.g. Bunce, 2003*a*; Hale, 2004; Bakke and Wibbels, 2006; Brancati, 2006 (forthcoming)). At the center of this debate is the question whether ethnofederalism, i.e., a federal system where regional borders follow as closely as possible settlement patterns of minorities, is advisable or not.

Assessing whether particular makeups of federal units lead to more or less conflict is, however, a difficult endeavor. First of all, detailed information on the geographic location of ethnic groups and the composition of federal units is, especially in conflict-prone regions, difficult to come by.¹ Second, the general makeup of the country is likely to influence the presence or absence of federalism and the type of federalism chosen.² In this paper we do our best to address these problems, while assessing how the ethnic makeup of federal units affects the onset of civil wars.

In the next section we briefly review the literature on federalism, especially as it pertains to this institution's potential to mitigate societal conflicts. In section three we discuss and present data on the ethnic makeup of federal countries. Preliminary analyses presented in this section suggest that the ethnic makeup of countries affects the presence and type of federal arrangements. In section four we assess whether particular types of ethnic makeups make conflict onset more

¹We completely eschew in this paper the problem that ethnic groups or any other groups are hardly given, but their definition is often part of ongoing conflict processes (e.g., Breton, 1964; Rabushka and Shepsle, 1972; Fearon and Laitin, 2000*b*).

²A nice little illustration to this effect appears in Glazer (1983), who shows that in the United States after 1789 new states were admitted to the Union only once WASPs formed a clear majority (see also McGarry and OLeary, 2005).

likely in federal countries than in others. Section five concludes and charts future research.

2 The debate on federalism

Whether federalist arrangements or regional autonomy might prove an appropriate institutional means to mitigate societal conflicts is an increasingly hotly debated question.³ Gladly, this literature relies more and more often on the general literature on federal arrangements that highlights the latter's inherent instability (Riker, 1964; Lemco, 1991; Watts, 1998; Filippov, Ordeshook and Shvetsova, 2004; Bednar, 2006). When seeing the potential benefits of federal arrangements in this larger context, very quickly the question arises under what conditions federal arrangements are adopted.⁴ While there exist many case-based descriptive studies, systematic evidence, especially evidence obtained from theoretically guided research, is rare. Commonly it is assumed that large territories and/or populations or diverse populations make the adoption of a federal system more likely (Panizza, 1999).⁵

The idea that federalism is used to “hold together” diverse populations, or letting them “come together” (Stepan, 1999), is closely related to the notion of ethnofederalism. The debate over whether such federal systems, where federal borders follow closely settlement patterns of minorities, increase societal conflict or help mitigate it is a longstanding one in political science. Lipset (1963, 81) argues against federal units corresponding to the settlement of ethnic groups and is supported in this among others by Nordlinger (1972) (see also McGarry and OLeary, 2005).⁶ More recently Snyder (2000, 1999ff) very forcefully argued against ethnofederalism, especially in the light of the experiences after the fall of the iron

³We rely in this section heavily on the excellent reviews of the relevant literature in Sambanis and Milanovic (2004), Lake and Rothchild (2005), Sambanis (2005), and Bakke and Wibbels (2006), as well as several important points raised in McGarry and OLeary (2005). A much more partial review of the literature appears in Schou and Haug (2005).

⁴This problem of endogeneity of federal arrangements, which is already well problematized in Riker's (1964) incisive work (but since then often forgotten), makes the results discussed in the literature on the effects of federalism (e.g., Cohen, 1997; Saideman, Lanoue, Michael and Stanton, 2002) rather questionable (e.g., Christin and Hug, 2003, 2004, 2006).

⁵Elkins and Sides (2006) find similar results in an auxiliary regression.

⁶Ghai's (2002) work on autonomy and his case studies (Ghai, 2000) also relate to these arguments.

curtain.⁷ His argument relies on the conception that ethnofederal arrangements were not forced on the communist regimes, but were used for strategic reasons by the communist leadership, and where they were adopted, a breakup was programmed.⁸ Related to this claim is Brancati's (2006 (forthcoming)) argument that regional parties are detrimental to the stability of federal systems. Obviously, ethnofederal systems are likely to create structures fostering the development of regional parties.⁹

More recently scholars have attempted to figure out under what conditions ethnofederal arrangements are more conflict prone. Hale (2004), for instance, suggests that the existence of a core ethnic region may lead to the collapse of states and/or civil war.¹⁰ Bakke and Wibbels (2006) look in their study of federal arrangements at fiscal decentralization, inequality, and the ethnic makeup of federal units and find interesting interaction effects when trying to explain conflicts.¹¹ They find that ethnic heterogeneity when combined with high income inequality leads to more conflict, and that the effect of fiscal decentralization depends on the economic development of the ethnic regions.

While not directly addressing the question of types of federal arrangements, Sambanis and Milanovic's (2004) theory on the demand for sovereignty,¹² and

⁷The experiences of the Soviet Union and the countries in its sphere of influence are discussed by a series of authors (e.g. Roeder, 1991; Cornell, 2002; Bunce, 2003*a*; Bunce, 2003*b*; Hale, 2006).

⁸This rather pessimistic assessment by Snyder (2000) is closely related to the notion that a peacefully functioning democracy requires an open and free "marketplace of ideas" (see also Mansfield and Snyder, 2005). In ethnofederalist countries, the "marketplace of ideas," however, is very likely to be segmented along ethnic lines.

⁹Brancati (2006 (forthcoming)) also suggests ways in which the emergence of regional parties may be hindered (see also Brancati, 2004).

¹⁰This point relates to Toft's (2003) claim that a group's geographic concentration and desire to control territory is closely linked to the outbreak of violence. Interestingly, Saideman, Lanoue, Michael and Stanton (2002) find that group concentration of "minorities at risk" affects positively both protest and rebellion. When separating low from high concentration groups, the authors find that federalism fails to have a statistically significant effect for low concentration groups, but that the negative effect on rebellion is statistically significant for high concentration groups (however this may in part be due to the different sample sizes instead of any substantive differences). Further down the line, Tir (2005) study on the effects of secession highlighting the higher likelihood of continuing violence after secessions that were violent, is instructive.

¹¹Fiscal decentralization obviously relates more generally to the distribution of authority in federal countries, which is addressed in some contributions to Amoretti and Bermeo's (2003) volume.

¹²The reduced form of the theoretical argument is quite debatable, since other theoretical work on decentralization and secession offers much more fine-grained insights (e.g., Bolton and Roland, 1997; Young, 1998; Bordignon and Brusco, 2001; Alesina and Spolaore, 2003; Besley and Coate, 2003).

their proposed empirical investigation suggests also a close relationship between the makeup of subnational units on demands for secession.¹³ Based on her work on the breakup of ethnofederal states in Central and Eastern Europe Bunce (2003*b*) suggests that nationalist mobilization failed to lead to conflict in all cases. Subsequently Bunce (2003*a*) proposes, derived from a comparison of a small number of cases, as explanation the bargaining style in ethnofederal states.

Clearly there are many arguments appearing in the literature whether and in what circumstances ethnofederal arrangements might work.¹⁴ Most obviously the ethnic composition of a country has to be considered, but also the endogenous nature of the federal arrangement. Before attempting to address these problems, we need to know, however, what we consider as federal arrangements.

3 Federalism and the makeup of subunits

When defining countries as federal scholars often refer to Riker's (1964, 11) rightly famous definition suggesting that "[a] constitution is federal if (1) two levels of government rule the same land and people, (2) each level has at least one area of action in which it is autonomous, and (3) there is some guarantee (even though merely a statement in the constitution) of the autonomy of each government in its own sphere." It is clear, however, that this definition is difficult to operationalize and thus it can hardly surprise that scholars often differ in their lists of federal countries.¹⁵ Bednar (2006, 21) convincingly argues that definitions relying both on structural features and "federal practices" are not very useful when attempting to assess the effect of federal arrangements. She pleads for a

¹³This is related to Saideman's (1998) work on secessionism and the study on irredentism by Saideman and Ayres (2000).

¹⁴What is missing, however, are theoretically sound explanations for when federal arrangements and what types of federal arrangements lead to conflict. Myerson (2006) theoretic assessment of federalism and democracy nationalism may offer interesting starting points as might (immodestly) the initial steps proposed in Hug (2005*b*).

¹⁵For our own amusement we depict in the appendix for a set of frequently used federal indicators how they evolve over time for countries considered to be federal at least for a period of time. The chosen indicators are the rather restrictive measure focusing on fiscal federalism provided by Henisz (2002), the typology provided by McGarry (2002), and the POLITY III indicator on centralization (Jagers and Gurr, 1995). In future research we wish to look more closely at the dynamics of the introduction of federal arrangements, an avenue of research that Lake and Rothchild (2005) have started to explore.

strictly structural definition with three necessary components,¹⁶ namely geopolitical division, independence, and direct governance. With the element geopolitical divisions she requires that territorial units are “constitutionally recognized and may not unilaterally abolished” and thus rules out nonterritorial arrangements as those advocated, for instance, by Bauer (1907). With independence it is assured that different levels of governments have “independent bases of authority,” while direct governance assures that “each citizen is [directly] governed by at least two authorities.” This clearcut and crisp definition allows to cut through the maze of different types of federal arrangements and competing lists of federal countries.

Based on these criteria, Bednar (2006, 26) identifies 26 entities having fulfilled all three of them at least for some time between 1990 and 2000 and thus can be classified as federal. The list of countries Bednar (2006) proposes comes very close to the list appearing in McGarry (2002).¹⁷ What McGarry (2002, 2005) provide in addition is a classification of the federal countries as national or multinational federations,¹⁸ as well as starting and end dates of the federal arrangements. We provide in table 1 the list of countries we consider federal.¹⁹

¹⁶We adopt here Goertz’s (2006) advice to clearly determine whether components of a definition are necessary or sufficient elements for a concept.

¹⁷An article with an almost identical title is published (McGarry and OLeary, 2005), it fails to contain, however, the list of federal systems which we employ here.

¹⁸Unfortunately, these notions are nowhere clearly defined, but they come very close to the notion of ethnofederalism. Bunce (2003*a*), however, refers to Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia, and Serbia-Montenegro as ethnofederalist states. Of these only the later two are considered by McGarry (2002) as multinational federations. Similarly, the POLITY III indicator (see appendix) classifies both Azerbaijan and Georgia as mixed regime (between unitary and federal), while Henisz (2002) codes this country as not federal. For Georgia Beck, Clarke, Groff, Keefer and Walsh (2001) also suggests that the subnational units fail to have sufficient authority (see appendix).

¹⁹An attractive feature of combining the lists of McGarry and OLeary (2005) and Bednar (2006) is that they both eliminate “quasi-federal” states like Spain, the Ukraine etc..

Table 1: Federal countries

Country	Bednar (2006, 26) ^a	McGarry (2002)
	<i>national federations</i>	
Argentina	-	1853-
Australia	-	1901-
Austria	-	1920-
Brazil	-	1891-
Germany	-	1949-
Mexico	-	1917-
Venezuela	-	1960-
United Arab Emirates	-	1971-
USA	-	1789-
	<i>multinational federations</i>	
Belgium	1994-	1993-
Bosnia	1995-	1995-
Burma		1948-
Cameroon		1961-1972
Canada	-	1867-
Czechoslovakia	1990-1992	1968-1992
Ethiopia	1995-2000	1992-
India	-	1950-
Malaya		1957-1963
Malaysia	-	1963-
Mali		1960
Micronesia	-	
Nigeria	1998-2000	1960-
Pakistan	1990-1999	1947-1971
Russia	1992-2000	1993-
St. Kitts-Nevis		1983-
South Africa	1993-2000	1996-
Soviet Union	1990-1991	1918-1991
Switzerland	-	1848-
West Indies Federation		1958-1962
Yugoslavia (former)	1990-1991	1953-1992
Yugoslavia	1992-2000	1992-

^a- indicates that Bednar (2006, 26) considers the country as federal for the whole period between 1990 and 2000. We omit from her list the European Union, which she codes as federal for 1999-2000.

Table 1 lists these countries and adds two pieces of information. First we provide information on the time period for which Bednar (2006, 26) and McGarry (2002) consider these countries as federal. Second, from McGarry (2002) we also adopt the distinction between national and multinational federations. As table 1 illustrates there are very few contradictions between the two sets of authors. Omitting small differences in timing (e.g., Belgium becoming federal in 1993 or

1994²⁰) the only contradictions concern Burma, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Micronesia. The first two countries are coded by McGarry (2002) as federal but are considered as quasi-federal, respectively unitary by Bednar (2006, 26), while for Micronesia the exact opposite is the case.²¹

The attractiveness of McGarry’s (2002, 2005) distinction between national and multinational federations is that it is obviously closely related to the ethnic makeup of the countries concerned. Related notions are Alemán and Treisman’s (2005) “ethnically mined” federations in which one group is a majority within one of the constituent units and a minority within the federation as a whole.²²

Having at hand a list of federal countries a first question to address is what distinguishes these countries in terms of the overall ethnic makeup from other countries.²³ First, if we just consider the ethnic composition of federal and unitary states we find on the basis of Fearon’s (2002) dataset that the ethnic fractionalization is practically identical in federal and unitary states, namely on average 0.485 compared to 0.476.²⁴ When we distinguish between the two types of federations according to McGarry (2002) we find average ethnic fractionalization indices of 0.381 and 0.601 for the national and multinational federations. Despite the marked difference, and even when compared to the averages for unitary states, we fail to find a statistically significant relationship.

Slightly different is the result if we look at the overall number of groups per country as reported in Fearon’s (2002) dataset. we find on average 5.144

²⁰We also put in this category the rather large differences in timing when it comes to Nigeria and Pakistan. In the later case, Bednar (2006, 26) considers this country as federal between 1990 and 1999, while McGarry (2002) assume that the federal experience was limited to 1947-1971. We follow the latter coding decision, despite the fact that Alemán and Treisman’s (2005) coding suggests that between 1971 and 1990 Pakistan was still federal.

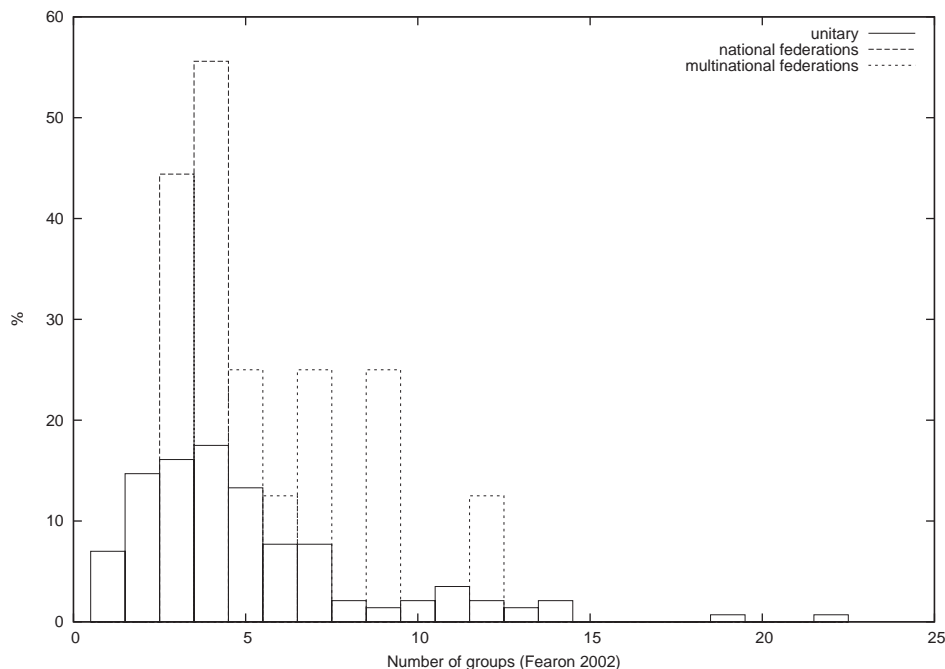
²¹Griffiths and Nerenberg (2005) consider all these cases as federal, with the exception of Burma/Myanmar, while Watts (1996) excludes in addition Mirconesia. Given that none of our data on ethnic groups and “minorities at risk” nor the data on conflicts we use have Micronesia and St. Kitts-Nevis as observations, we will no longer consider these cases in the remainder of the paper. For Burma, however, we follow McGarry (2002) and consider it as a multinational federation.

²²These authors consider nine countries to fall in this category, namely Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (former).

²³Here, as well as in the subsequent analyses and the tables we present in the appendix we omit Micronesia, St. Kitts-Nevis, and the West Indies Federation. The reason is simply that these three states fail to appear in any of the conflict data we employ and also Fearon’s (2002) data or the “minorities at risk” data (Gurr, 1993).

²⁴With an F-statistic of 0.017 and one degree of freedom this difference is far from reaching statistical significance.

Figure 1: Number of groups in different types of federations



groups in the 160 countries he considers. When distinguishing between federal and non-federal countries we find hardly any differences. In federal states we find on average 5.412 groups, while this number is only slightly lower in unitary states, namely 5.112.²⁵ When we distinguish, however, between the two types of federal systems, namely national and multinational, differences become more marked. In national federations we find 3.556 groups on average, while this number increases to 7.500 in multinational federations.²⁶ These differences mask to some degree the distribution of the number of groups depicted in figure 1. This figure suggests that unitary states have a very wide spectrum of numbers of groups, while national federations are very much concentrated on the left side of the graph, and, not surprisingly, multinational federations more on the right side of the graph. Interesting to note is, however, the pattern that the highest number of groups appear in unitary countries.²⁷

²⁵An F-Test (0.111, one degree of freedom) suggests that we cannot reject the null-hypothesis of equal means.

²⁶This yields an F-statistic of 2.811 and a p-value of 0.063.

²⁷We find almost identical patterns when studying in what countries “minorities at risk” are

Table 2: Group concentration and number of groups in federal countries^a

Country	Groupcon groups spatial distribution ^b				Fearon (2002)	
	0	1	2	3	N	N
	<i>national federations</i>					
Austria	-	-	-	-	0	4
Australia	1	0	0	0	1	3
Mexico	1	0	2	0	3	4
Venezuela	0	0	1	1	2	4
Brazil	0	0	0	2	2	3
Argentina	0	1	0	1	2	3
Germany	0	1	0	0	1	3
USA	2	0	1	1	4	4
	<i>multinational federations</i>					
Belgium	-	-	-	-	0	4
Bosnia	0	1	1	1	3	3
Canada	2	0	0	1	3	6
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	2	2	4
Ethiopia	0	0	2	5	7	11
India	1	1	3	5	10	12
Malaysia	0	1	1	5	7	9
Mali	1	1	0	2	4	5
Nigeria	0	0	1	4	5	7
Russia	2	2	6	17	27	5
South Africa	2	1	2	3	8	13
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	2	9
Yugoslavia	1	0	4	3	8	7

^aAustria and Belgium have no “minorities at risk.”

^bThe codes correspond to the following labels: 0 Widely dispersed; 1 Primarily urban or minority in one region; 2 Majority in one region, others dispersed; 3 Concentrated in one region.

As noted above, some authors claim that the concentration of groups in particular areas lead to higher probabilities of conflict outbreak in general (e.g., Toft, 2003) and more particularly in ethnofederal countries (Saideman, Lanoue, Michael and Stanton, 2002; Hale, 2004). For this reason we depict in table 2 for each federal country the information on group concentration as collected in the “minorities at risk” project (Gurr, 1993),²⁸ as well as the number of groups

present (Christin and Hug, 2006). In 62.7 % of all unitary countries “minorities at risk” are present, while this percentage increases to 88.9 in federal countries. In national federations the percentage is lower, namely at 77.8, while it is equal to 100.0 in multinational federations. Interestingly enough, already the first difference between unitary and federal countries is statistically significant, as are the latter. Regarding the number of “minorities at risk” in federal countries table 2 shows the results.

²⁸In the country tables we provide in the appendix we also indicate for all minorities at risk in the federal countries considered here their group concentration, as well as information on their relative group size stemming from Fearon (2002) and Elkins and Sides (2006).

according to Fearon (2002).²⁹ What is immediately transparent from this table is that in all multinational federations with “minorities at risk,” some of the latter are concentrated in a region or form a majority in the region (codes 3 respectively 2 in table 2. In national federations, however, having regionally concentrated “minorities at risk” is the exception, with Venezuela and Brazil being the exceptions to the rule. Hence, following Toft’s (2003) argument we would expect multinational federations to be much more conflict-prone.

Taking this cursory evidence as indication that multinational federations (or ethnofederalism) is something to avoid, is, however, a step to far, at least for now. What many defenders of federal arrangements in general and multinational federations in particular argue is that even though multinational federations may lead to conflict or state collapse, the necessary counterfactual would be to look at what would have happened if the country had been federal (e.g., McGarry and OLeary, 2005). This obviously suggests (again) that federal arrangements are chosen in particular situations. Some very initial indications in this direction appear in table 3. Using the set of countries and the number and sizes of groups reported in Fearon (2002) we propose a set of logit and multinomial logits to explain the presence of federal institutions. Given the data depicted in figure 1 and table 2 it fails to surprise that the number of groups cannot explain the presence of federal institutions. However, this same number has a positive effect on the presence of multinational federations and a negative one on national federations. Interestingly enough, the size of the largest group has no statistically significant effect in any of the models presented in table 3.³⁰ Even though these analyses are very rough, they clearly suggest that analyzing the effect of federalism and types of federal arrangements has to proceed carefully.

²⁹Fearon and Laitin (2000*a*) proposes an alternative measure for group concentration, which is used, for instance by Sambanis and Milanovic (2004). Since this data covers only 101 groups so far, we refrain from using it here. Similarly the MAR project proposes a new, more detailed coding of group concentration which we plan on using in future versions of this paper.

³⁰Obviously work on polarization etc. would suggest using other functional forms for the postulated relationship. In the absence of any clear theoretical argument on which the functional form could be derived, we refrain from playing around with different specifications.

Table 3: Explaining federal institutions

	federalism		national federation		multinational federations		nat. fed. /unitary		m. nat. fed. /unitary		m. nat. fed. /unitary	
	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)
number of groups	0.023 (0.070)	-0.232 (0.165)	1.852 (1.618)	0.141 (0.076)	-1.332 (1.514)	-0.225 (0.166)	0.135 (0.076)	1.787 (1.621)	-1.240 (1.518)			
size of largest group	-2.252 (0.454)	-1.836 (0.689)	-4.093 (1.233)	-3.801 (0.656)	-2.121 (0.949)	-1.820 (0.691)	-3.713 (0.659)	-3.996 (1.235)	-2.120 (0.951)			
-2lik	108.245	108.068	67.740	60.590	62.647	52.421	113.031					
n	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160			

4 Geographic location of groups and its effect on conflict

Our hopefully sufficiently careful analysis on the effect of the ethnic makeup of federal countries starts off from Fearon and Laitin's (2003) analysis of the conditions leading to civil war, and we first analyze the effect of federal arrangements.³¹ In table 4 we report simple analyses which first replicate Fearon and Laitin's (2003) analysis on the basis of a logit and a probit model. In model 3 we add as additional indicator a federalism dummy, while in model 4 we make the distinction between national and multinational federalism. While in all cases the estimated coefficients for these additional variables are negative, meaning that in federal countries of whatever type conflict onset is less likely, the associated standard errors are so large that statistical significance is out of reach. Concerning the other estimated coefficients, these hardly change when the new variables are introduced.

Hence these analyses suggest that federal arrangements fail to affect the onset of conflict.³² Given this result we wish to assess whether among federal countries the configuration of the ethnic and political map affect their conflict-proness.³³ To start with we first wish to assess whether limiting ourselves to federal countries affects the general thrust of Fearon and Laitin's (2003) results. The results reported in the first two columns in table 5 suggest that some effects lose their importance or significance or both. Whether the state is noncontiguous (ncontig), whether it exports a significant amount of oil (Oil), whether it is a new state, is

³¹We fully concur with the view articulated in Achen (2005) and Clarke (2005) that this is probably not the best strategy. The alternative, however, would be a fully specified theoretical model on the outbreak of civil wars. Such a model is, however, quite clearly still absent in this literature.

³²We consciously neglect here two possible problems which we have discussed elsewhere. First of all, given that measuring the onset of civil war is error-prone, the dependent variable is very likely to be affected by misclassification. As Christin and Hug (2004) and Hug (2005*a*) show, however, such misclassifications are likely to lead to biased estimates. Second, federal arrangements are likely to be endogenous in the model we wish to estimate. As we showed in Christin and Hug (2004) Christin and Hug (2006), addressing the problem of endogeneity may lead to substantively different estimated effects, particularly for the effect of political institutions.

³³Hence, we proceed very similarly like Bakke and Wibbels (2006). As a consequence we are open to the same charge as they are, namely that we neglect the endogenous nature of federalism. In a later version we plan to address this shortcoming of our analysis.

instable no longer affects the onset of civil war in a statistically significant way.³⁴ For the other independent variables we find similar significant (or nonsignificant) effects. Interesting to note is especially the suddenly negative effect of religious fractionalization, an effect which is positive in the analysis based on the whole set of countries.

Table 4: The effect of federalism on civil war onset

	logit b (s.e.)	probit b (s.e.)	probit b (s.e.)	probit b (s.e.)	probit b (s.e.)	probit b (s.e.)
Prior war	-0.954 (0.314)	-0.391 (0.130)	-0.406 (0.131)	-0.395 (0.130)	-0.402 (0.131)	-0.406 (0.131)
Per capita income _{t-1}	-0.344 (0.072)	-0.135 (0.028)	-0.128 (0.028)	-0.128 (0.029)	-0.135 (0.028)	-0.128 (0.029)
log(population)	0.263 (0.073)	0.108 (0.031)	0.126 (0.033)	0.112 (0.032)	0.120 (0.033)	0.126 (0.033)
log(mountainous terrain)	0.219 (0.085)	0.091 (0.034)	0.092 (0.034)	0.091 (0.034)	0.092 (0.034)	0.092 (0.034)
Noncontiguous state	0.443 (0.274)	0.179 (0.122)	0.191 (0.122)	0.163 (0.123)	0.207 (0.123)	0.190 (0.125)
Oil exporter	0.858 (0.279)	0.352 (0.123)	0.350 (0.124)	0.349 (0.123)	0.353 (0.124)	0.350 (0.124)
New state	1.709 (0.339)	0.757 (0.163)	0.757 (0.164)	0.757 (0.163)	0.757 (0.164)	0.757 (0.164)
Instability	0.618 (0.235)	0.259 (0.101)	0.260 (0.101)	0.261 (0.101)	0.259 (0.101)	0.260 (0.101)
Democracy (Polity)	0.021 (0.017)	0.008 (0.007)	0.009 (0.007)	0.008 (0.007)	0.009 (0.007)	0.009 (0.007)
Ethnic fractionalization	0.166 (0.373)	0.087 (0.157)	0.122 (0.158)	0.077 (0.158)	0.131 (0.160)	0.122 (0.160)
Religious fractionalization	0.285 (0.509)	0.128 (0.209)	0.162 (0.210)	0.123 (0.209)	0.164 (0.210)	0.162 (0.210)
Federalism			-0.223 (0.145)	-0.202 (0.268)	-0.212 (0.165)	
National federation				-0.202 (0.268)		-0.227 (0.268)
Multinational federation					-0.212 (0.165)	-0.222 (0.165)
constant	-6.731 (0.736)	-3.224 (0.303)	-3.412 (0.326)	-3.264 (0.307)	-3.360 (0.321)	-3.412 (0.326)
Log likelihood	-480.402	-481.419	-480.163	-481.111	-480.555	-480.163
N	6327	6327	6327	6327	6327	6327

Thus, we can turn to our main question, namely whether among federal coun-

³⁴In part this is obviously due to the fact that the sample size cut to a sixth of the original size.

tries settlement patterns and borders of the subnational units have an effect conflict onset. A very first and crude analysis relies on the indicator distinguishing between different types of federal systems. Given that we now only consider federal countries we only use the indicator for multinational federations as additional explanatory variable. The results for this model appear in column 3 of table 5 and suggest that multinational federations compared to national federations are more conflict-prone. Since we had noted above that the presence of multinational federations is closely related to the number of groups present in a country, we use both the number of groups reported in Fearon (2002) and the number of “minorities at risk” (Gurr, 1993) as independent variables. In both cases, but especially for the first variable, to find sizeable positive effects. While this already suggests the difficulty to assess the causal effect of particular federal arrangements and the geographic location of groups, we now turn to a more fine-grained analysis.

For these analyses we use a very simple indicator that takes account of the geographic location of groups, combined with the borders of federal units. We count the number of federal subunits in which the national majority group is not in a majority.³⁵ This number of federal subunits inhabited more strongly by another group, we divide by the total number of federal units to obtain as indicator the proportion of such federal subunits.

When we consider the effect of the proportion of federal units dominated by national minorities (column 6 in table 5) we find a negative effect which fails to reach statistical significance. This result, together with the rather strong effects for the number of groups and our discussion of the possible endogeneity of federal institutions should make us suspicious, however. Clearly, whether there is a high proportion of federal units dominated by a national minority is very much a design question and is most likely heavily influenced by the ethnic makeup of the country.

³⁵In both cases we use relative majority (i.e., plurality) as indicator.

The results reported in table 6 clearly demonstrate this. If we use all the independent variables proposed by Fearon and Laitin (2003)³⁶ together with the number of ethnic groups, the number of “minorities at risk” and the number of federal units to explain the proportion of federal units dominated by a national minority we find an r^2 of 0.6. If we use only the latter variables, we still reach a respectable r^2 of 0.3. Not surprisingly this variable is heavily affected by the ethnic configuration on the ground etc. Hence, the estimated effect for the proportion of federal units dominated by a national minority, as reported in table 5 (column 6) is very likely to be affected by endogeneity bias. A simple test of this consists of using as additional variable in the analysis the residuals from the regressions reported in table 6.³⁷ In both cases (columns 7 and 9 in table 5) the effects are statistically significant. This suggests that the proportion of federal units dominated by a national minority is endogenous. To correct for this we use the predicted values of the regressions reported in table 6 to replace the affected variable. The results reported in columns 8 and 10 of table 5 suggest that when correcting for endogeneity the effect of the proportion of federal units dominated by national minorities increases statistically significantly the onset of civil wars.

³⁶We add these variables to the regression following upon the argument by Acemoglu (2005), that on instrumental variables estimation, all exogenous variables should be included in the first stage regression. Obviously, even more important is to ensure that the instruments are truly exogenous and relate to the endogenous variables. We can show this latter point with the second regression, while the first one remains an argument, as in all instrumental variable estimations.

³⁷This type of test for endogeneity relies on Hausman’s (1978) work in the context of linear models, while Rivers and Vuong (1988) and Bollen, Guilkey and Mroz (1995) provide the derivations for nonlinear models.

Table 6: Explaining the proportion of minority-majority federal units

	b (s.e.)	b (s.e.)
Prior war	-0.251 (0.029)	
Per capita income _{t-1}	-0.014 (0.001)	
log(population)	0.045 (0.008)	
log(mountainous terrain)	-0.055 (0.007)	
Noncontiguous state	-0.096 (0.020)	
Oil exporter	0.008 (0.022)	
New state	0.057 (0.056)	
Instability	0.009 (0.021)	
Democracy (Polity)	-0.008 (0.001)	
Ethnic fractionalization	0.335 (0.036)	
Religious fractionalization	0.177 (0.047)	
Number of federal units	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)
Number of ethnic groups	0.010 (0.004)	0.008 (0.003)
Number of “minorities at risk”	0.017 (0.002)	0.028 (0.001)
constant	-0.229 (0.085)	0.148 (0.020)
Root MSE	0.188	0.322
r^2	0.650	0.320
n	959	959

5 Conclusion

If federal arrangements are chosen to allow diverse populations to “come together” or to be “held together,” (Stepan, 1999) two things follow quite directly. First, the stability of federal arrangements and the latter’s conflict-proneness is likely to be related to the “ethnic map” of the country. Second, if trying to assess the effect of different federal arrangements like ethnofederalism and the like, we also need to consider what brought about these particular arrangements.

In trying to offer elements pertaining to the first point, we have also tried to address the second point. Using very detailed information on the ethnic make up of federal countries we assessed through a rather crude indicator the effect of different types of ethnic makeups on civil war onset. Once we control for the endogenous nature of federal arrangements we find that larger shares of federal units dominated by a national minority increase the likelihood of civil war onset in federal countries.

This result has to be interpreted with quite some caution, and future research has to demonstrate its robustness. First of all, it would be useful to build into our empirical model more detailed information on the geographic location of groups. Group concentration, ethnic core regions etc. are all notions which we can measure with the data we have assembled and report on in the appendix. A more challenging endeavor would be to have more fine-grained information on the geographic location of groups by using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data gleaned from the Atlas of Soviet geographers (Bruk, 1964) (see Cederman, Roed and Weidmann, 2006). But even with more and better data, the most daunting endeavor still seems to get a theoretical handle on the question why and possibly how and what type of federal arrangements might mitigate societal conflicts.

Appendix

Below we report in detail for each country the type of data we collected to determine the makeup of federal units according to groups. The federal units were determined on the basis of information from the CIA World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/> (accessed July 21, 2006)) and the Administrative Divisions of Countries ("Statoids") (<http://www.statoids.com/> accessed July 21, 2006)). To identify groups we relied on Fearon (2002) and the "minorities at risk" data (Gurr, 1993) as reported in Elkins and Sides (2006). For the group sizes we relied on data from European Values Study Group and Association (2006) as well as other surveys (as noted in the tables), which we also used to complement the list of groups if appropriate. When possible we use Census data at the level of the federal units. We first present in table ??, however, a summary of the information provided in the tables per country.

Table 7: Federations and Dominant Majorities or Minorities

Federations	N Fed. Units	N Majo / Mino States	Nationwide Dominant Group	Majo. / Mino. Fed unit	Majo. / Mino group
National Federations					
Argentina	24	0	White (85 - 97%)	-	-
Sources: http://www.indec.mecon.gov.ar/ Table: 14.1 Total de hogares y hogares donde al menos una persona se reconoci perteneciente o descendiente de un pueblo indigena. Total del pais segun provincias					
Australia	8	0	Caucasian (84% - 92%)	-	-
Sources: Census 2001: http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/home/Previous%20Censuses:%20Census%20data					
Austria	9	0	Austrians (90 - 93%)	-	-
Sources: Population Estimations 2006: http://www.statistik.at/fachbereich_03/bevoelkerung-tab8.shtml					
Brazil	27	17	White (54 - 55%)	Acre Alagoas Amapa Amazonas Bahia Ceara Maranhao Mato Grosso Parana Paraba Pernambuco Piau Rio Grande do Norte Rondonia Roraima Sergipe Tocantins	Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto Mulatto
Sources: Census 2000: http://www.sidra.ibge.gov.br/ Table 136					
Germany	16	0	Germans (91% - 95%)	-	-
Sources: Estimations 2004 http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_jb01_jahrstab2.asp					
Mexico	32	0	Mestizo (60%)	Oaxaca, Chiapas and Yucatan	Strong Indigenous Minorities -
Sources: Census 2000: Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática; http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mlen02&c=3327 ; Library of Congress					
United Arab Emirates	7	0	Ethnic Arabs (87%)	-	-
Sources: Library of Congress: Foreign workers who represent about 70% are not included in the calculation since they are not citizens of UAE.					
United States	51	3	White (67% - 82%)	District of Columbia Hawaii New Mexico	Black Asian Hispanics
Sources: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau: Annual Estimates of the Population by Race Alone and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States and States: July 1, 2004 (SC-EST2004-04). The Census Bureau provides statistics for non Hispanic or latino origins and Hispanic and latino origins. All "white" hispano have been classified as hispanics. Other groups have been classified according to their group. E.g. Hispanics Asian alone have been classified as Asian.					
Venezuela	25	2	Mestizo (59% - 68%)	Delat Amacuro Monagas	White White
Sources: World Value Survey 2000; http://www.ine.gov.ve/censo/fichascenso/fichacenso.asp					

Multinationals Federations					
Belgium	13	7	Flemming (58%)	Brabant Wallon Brussels Hainaut Liege Luxembourg Namur Wallonia	Wallon (French) Wallon (French) Wallon (French) Wallon (French) Wallon (French) Wallon (French) Wallon (French)
Sources: World Value Survey 1999 and various official internet pages					
Bosnia	3	1	Bosniak (Muslims) (44% - 48%)	Republika Srpska	Serbs
Sources: Estimations because the last census was held in 1991. Brsko District seems to be equally populated by Bosniaks and Serbs (about 40% for each group). http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina					
Burma (Myanmar)	14	7	Burman (68%)	Chin State Kachin State Kayah State Kayin State Mon State Rakhine Shan State	Chin Kachin Kayah Kayin Mon Rakhine Shan
Sources: Reported results based on the last census (1983). All States are dominated by a minority group.					
Cameroon	10	9	Bamilike-Central (21%)	Adamoua Centre East Extreme North North North West South South West	Peulh and Gbaya Beti Meka and Gbaya Mboum, Mafa and Peulh Mboum, Guidar, Fali and Mafa Ring, Ngemba, Wimboum-Yamba and Momo Boulou-Fang Ngoue-Oroko
Sources: DHS Survey 2004; http://www.unesco.org/most/dpzognong.htm and http://www.ethnonet-africa.org/data/camer/genpop.htm					
Canada	13	1	English speaker	Quebec	Quebecois (French)
Sources: Ottawa: Statistics Canada - Language Composition of Canada Cat. No. 97F0007XCB2001001					
Czechoslovakia	2	1	Czech (63%)	Slovak Republic	Slovaks
Sources: (Alemán and Treisman, 2005)					
Ethiopia	11	6	Oromo (35%)	Addis Amhara Affar Somali Tigray Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples States were Oromo is as strong as any other minority: Benishangul-Gumuz Gambela Dire Dawa	Amharra Amharra Affar Somalie Tigray (Tigraway) Guragie, Sidama and many small groups Amharra (28%); Oromo (25%) and Beni-Snagul-Gumuz (?%) Amharra (18%), Oromo (10%) and Gambela (?%) Oromo (42%); Amharra (39%)
Sources: DHS Survey 2000; http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/ethiopia/et02_04a.pdf ; http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Image:Ethiopia_regions_english.png ; http://www.csa.gov.et/					
India	35	21	Religion: Hindus (81%) Language: Hindi (40%) Hindi (40%)	Jammu and Kashmir Lakshadweep Punjab Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Assam Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu Goa Gujarat Karnataka Kerala Maharashtra Manipur	Ethnic (language) and Religious majority: Kashmiri and Dogri (in Jammu) / Muslims Malayalam / Muslims Punjabi / Sikhs Khasi / Christian Lushai/Mizo / Christian Ao, Sema and Konyak / Christian Ethnic (language) minority: Assamese Bhili/Nhilodi Gujarati Konkani Gujarati Kannada Malayalam Marathi Manipuri

				Orissa Pondicherry Sikkim Tamil Nadu Tripura West Bengal	Oriya Tamil Nepali Tamil Bengali Bengali
Sources: Census 2001 Religious Data http://www.censusindia.net/religiondata/index.html ; Census 1991 Three Main Languages in every State 1991, Table 26 http://www.censusindia.net/cendat/datatable26.html and http://www.kashmirstudygroup.net/awayforward/mapsexplan/languages.html . The Kashmir, Tamil and Sikh minorities are the most militants, along religious cleavages (Kohli, 2004).					
Malaya (57-63)	11	1	Malay	Penang (Pinang)	Chinese
Malaysia (1963-1965)	14	4	Malay	Penang Sabah Sarawak Singapore	Chinese Kadazan-Dusun Iban Chinese
Note: August 7, 1965: Singapore is expelled from the Malaysian Federation					
Malaysia (1966-)	13	3	Malay	Penang Sabah Sarawak	Chinese Kadazan-Dusun Iban
Sources: http://www.statistics.gov.my/english/frameset_census.php?file=pressdemo ; Wikipedia (See Table for Malaysia for more details). We do not include the 3 Federal Territories of Malaysia; Kuala Lumpur (Capital, 1972), Labuan (Offshore territory, 1984) and Putrajaya (Administrative centre, 1995). All are dominated by Malays and are governed by the Ministry of Federal Territory.					
Mali	8	5	Bambara (34%)	Kayes Mopti Tombouctou Gao Kidal	Sarakole, Soninke, Marka and Malinke Dogon and Peulh Sonrai Sonrai Tamacheck
Sources: DHS Survey 1999 and http://region.segou.net/Donn%E9es%20sur%20le%20Mali.htm					
Nigeria	37	24	Hausa-Fulani (23%)	Kogi Ekiti Kwara Lagos Ogun Ondo Osun Oyo Taraba Plateau Niger Adamawa Bayelsa Delta Abia Anambra Ebonyi Enugu Imo Benue Akwa Ibom Cross River Edo Borno	Yoruba, Igbala and Ibira Yoruba Yoruba Yoruba Yoruba Yoruba Yoruba Yoruba Yoruba Wurkum, Mumuje and many small groups Tera, Hausa, Birom and many small groups Nupe Many groupes (81%) Ijaw Igbo, Urhobo and Ijaw Igbo Igbo Igbo Igbo Idoma and Tiv Ibidio Ekoi and many small groups Edo Bura, Kanuri and many other groups
Sources: DHS Survey 1999					
Pakistan	8	3	Punjabi (44%)	Sindh North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) Baluchistan	Sindhis and Urdu Pakhtuns (Pathan) Brohi, Pakthuns and Baluchi
Sources: (Alemán and Treisman, 2005), World Value Survey 1999 and DHS Survey 1990/1991					
Russia	88	12	Russian (80%)	Chechen Republic Chuvashi Republic Republic of Dagestan Republic of Ingushetia Kabardino-Balkarian Republic Republic of Kalmykia Karachaevo- Chercessian Republic Republic of North Os- setia Alania Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) Republic of Tatarstan Republic of Tuva Aginsky Buryat au- tonomous district	Chechens Chuvash Avars Ingushs Kabardians Kalmyks Karachais Osetians Yakuty Tatars Tuvinians Buriats
Sources: Census 2002; National Composition for regions of the Russian Federation: http://www.perepis2002.ru/ct/doc/English/4-2.xls					

South Africa	9	2	Black African (79%)	Northern Cape Western Cape	Coloured Coloured
Sources: South African Census 2001 by Province and Population group: http://www.statssa.gov.za/extract.htm ; DHS Survey 1998					
Soviet Union	15	14	Russian (51%)	Armenian Republic Azerbaijan Republic Belorussian Republic Estonian Republic Georgian Republic Kazakh Republic Kirgiz Republic Latvian Republic Lithuanian Republic Moldavian Republic Tadzhik Republic Turkmen Republic Ukrainian Republic Uzbek Republic	Armenians Azeris Belarusans Estonians Georgians Kazakhs Kyrkyz Latvians Lithuanians Moldavians Tajiks Turkmen Ukrainians Uzbeks
Sources: Library of Congress					
Switzerland	26	7	German (62% - 65%)	Fribourg Geneva Jura Neuchatel Tessin Valais Vaud	Romand (French) Romand (French) Romand (French) Romand (French) Ticinese (Italian) Romand (French) Romand (French)
Sources: Census 2000; http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/bevoelkerung/sprachen_religionen/blank/kennzahlen0/sprachen.html					
Former Yugoslavia (1991)	6	5	Serbs (36%, 1991)	Bosnia-Herzegovina Croatia Macedonia Montenegro Slovenia	Muslims (Bosniaks) Croats Macedonians Montenegrins Slovenes
Sources: (Woodward, 1995); Table 2: pp 32-35.					
Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (1992 - 2006)	2	1	Serbs	Montenegro	Montenegrins

Country information

Table 8: Argentina: National federation (1853-
Census 2001^a

Fearon Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) ^b	white 0.85	Mestizo 0.15 indigenous 0.01	Jews 0.01 Jews 1.00 (wvs99: 0.70)
	N total of home	No of home with min. 1 pers. Indigenous	%
Ciudad de Buenos Aires	1'024'540	23'732	2.3
Buenos Aires	3'921'455	98'364	2.5
Catamarca	77'776	1'962	2.5
Chaco	238'182	8'640	3.6
Chubut	114'725	11'112	9.7
Cordoba	877'262	18'380	2.1
Corrientes	225'957	2'243	1.0
Entre Rios	316'715	4'643	1.5
Formosa	114'408	6'123	5.4
Jujuy	141'631	14'935	10.5
La Pampa	91'661	3'444	3.8
La Rioja	68'390	1'429	2.1
Mendoza	410'418	11'725	2.9
Misiones	235'004	3'488	1.5
Neuquen	128'351	11'041	8.6
Rio Negro	154'453	12'164	7.9
Salta	241'407	15'350	6.4
San Juan	148'902	2'198	1.5
San Luis	101'644	2'282	2.2
Santa Cruz	53'834	2'625	4.9
Santa Fe	872'295	16'195	1.9
Santiago del Estero	178'201	2'549	1.4
Tierra del Fuego, Antartida e Islas del Atlantico Sur	27'816	1'096	3.9
Tucuman	310'787	6'239	2.0
Total	10'075'814	281'959	2.8

^aInstituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de la Republica Argentina; <http://www.indec.mecon.gov.ar/> Table: 14.1; Total of home with at least one Indigenous person

^bWhile there are four WVS carried out in Argentina (1984, 1991, 1995, and 1999), information on ethnic groups was only collected in 1999, and in that survey no information is available on the regions to which individuals belong.

Table 9: Australia National federation (1901-) Census 2001^a

	Caucasian	Asian	Aborigines	Others	Total
Fearon (2002)	0.92	0.07	0.01		
Elkins and Sides (2006) ^b			1.4 (wvs95: 0.4)		
Group concentration	%	%	0	%	%
Units	n	n	n	n	n
1991					
Australian Capital Territory	91	3	1	5	100
New South Wales	254'071	9'101	1592	14'559	279'323
Northern Territory	87	5	1	7	100
Queensland	4'991'977	263'216	69999	406'840	5'732'032
South Australia	67	3	23	8	100
Tasmania	116'976	5'208	39893	13'811	175'888
Victoria	91	2	2	5	100
Western Australia	2'722'374	48'597	70102	136'737	2'977'810
Total	93	2	1	4	100
	1'308'401	26'623	16223	49'375	1'400'622
	95	1	2	3	100
	428'738	2'812	8882	12'405	452'837
	90	4	0	5	100
	3'834'717	160'288	16729	232'487	4'244'221
	90	3	3	4	100
	1'430'961	45'404	41769	68'691	1'586'825
	90	3	2	6	100
	15'088'792	561'252	265371	934'919	16'850'334
2001					
Australian Capital Territory	87	4	1	7	100
New South Wales	271'667	13'321	3576	23'383	311'947
Northern Territory	80	7	2	11	100
Queensland	5'114'075	448'751	119865	689'054	6'371'745
South Australia	60	2	24	13	100
Tasmania	126'756	5'256	50785	27'867	210'664
Victoria	87	3	3	8	100
Western Australia	3'169'141	91'812	112772	281'414	3'655'139
Total	90	2	2	6	100
	1'324'428	36'619	23425	82'789	1'467'261
	91	1	3	5	100
	413'587	2'881	15773	24'411	456'652
	85	6	1	8	100
	3'964'870	261'247	25078	393'755	4'644'950
	86	3	3	8	100
	1'587'044	62'964	58496	142'748	1'851'252
	84	5	2	9	100
	15'972'610	923'491	410003	1'666'246	18'972'350

^aAustralian Bureau of Statistics; <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/home/Previous%20Censuses:%20Census%20data>

^bThe WVS survey of 1995 also allows determining the ethnic makeup of the federal units and yields the same results for our measures.

Table 10: Austria: National federation (1920-) Statistics 2005 ^a

Fearon (2002) ^b	Austrians 0.93	Former Yugoslavs 0.04	Turks 0.02	Croatians 0.01	
	Austrians %	Eu-14 %	EU-10 %	Not EU %	Total %
	n	n	n	n	n
Burgenland	95.5	0.8	1.0	2.7	3.4
Kaernten (Carinthia)	265'693	2'159	2'886	7'477	278'215
	93.9	1.6	0.4	4.1	6.8
Niederoesterreich	525'543	9'224	2'286	22'838	559'891
	93.7	0.9	0.8	4.6	19.1
Oberoesterreich	1'470'451	14'514	12'936	71'695	1'569'596
	92.6	1.1	0.4	5.9	17.0
Salzburg	1'293'405	15'387	5'748	81'688	1'396'228
	87.7	2.9	0.5	8.9	6.4
Steiermark (Styria)	461'177	15'337	2'577	46'926	526'017
	94.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	14.6
Tirol	1'131'766	11'628	6'013	4'812	1'197'527
	90.0	0.4	0.4	6.0	8.4
Vorarlberg	622'473	2'482	2'974	41'516	691'783
	87.1	2.9	0.4	9.6	4.4
Wien (Vienna)	314'323	10'416	1'522	34'566	360'827
	82.0	2.1	0.2	14.0	19.8
Total	1'333'084	34'178	3'211	227'068	1'626'440
	90.4	1.7	0.8	7.1	100.0
	7'417'915	137'663	69'052	581'894	8'206'524

^aStatistik Austria: http://www.statistik.at/fachbereich_03/bevoelkerung_tab8.shtml

^bWhile there are two WVS carried out in Austria (1990 and 1997), no information on ethnic origins or language is available for the respondents. Similarly, there are no “minorities at risk.”

Table 11: Belgium: Multinational Federation (1993 -) (WVS 1999)

Fearon (2002) ^a	Flemming %	Walloon %	Italians %	Moroccans %	Total %
Units	n	n	n	n	n
Antwerpen	100	0			100
	242	0			242
Brabant Wallon	0	100			100
	0	46			46
Brussels* (Bruxelles)	2.4	97.6			100
	12	485			497
Flanders* ^b	>50%				
Hainaut	—	>50%			
Liege	0	100			100
	0	177			177
Limburg	100	0			100
	102	0			102
Luxembourg	0	100			100
	0	44			44
Namur	0	100			100
	0	61			61
Oost-Vlaanderen	100	0			100
	209	0			209
Vlaams-Brabant	100	0			100
	104	0			104
Wallonia*		>50%			
West-Vlaanderen	100	0			100
	164	0			164
Total	43.6	56.4			100
	833	1079			1912

^aThere are no “minorities at risk” in Belgium.

^bReported results for Flanders, Hainaut and Wallonia are basic estimations of the dominant group.

Table 12: Brazil: National federation (1891 -) Census 2000 38

Units	White			Mullato			Black			Asian			Indigenes			No Declaration			Total		
	0.55			0.38			0.06			0.06			0.06			0.06			0.06		
	%	n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%	n	%	%	n	
Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) ³⁹ Group concentration																					
Acre	30.2	62.2	5.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4
Alagoas	168'549	346'909	28'083	1'394	8'009	4'939	8'009	4'939	8'009	4'939	8'009	4'939	8'009	4'939	8'009	4'939	8'009	4'939	8'009	4'939	8'009
Amapa	964'919	1'681'391	142'747	2'950	9'074	26'775	9'074	26'775	9'074	26'775	9'074	26'775	9'074	26'775	9'074	26'775	9'074	26'775	9'074	26'775	9'074
Amazonas	126'850	313'519	25'543	795	4'972	5'354	4'972	5'354	4'972	5'354	4'972	5'354	4'972	5'354	4'972	5'354	4'972	5'354	4'972	5'354	4'972
Bahia	681'717	1'884'507	87'471	9'343	113'391	40'822	113'391	40'822	113'391	40'822	113'391	40'822	113'391	40'822	113'391	40'822	113'391	40'822	113'391	40'822	113'391
Ceara	3'297'989	7'869'770	1'704'248	23'796	64'240	125'726	64'240	125'726	64'240	125'726	64'240	125'726	64'240	125'726	64'240	125'726	64'240	125'726	64'240	125'726	64'240
Distrito Federal	2'770'560	4'274'359	305'279	10'373	12'198	58'828	12'198	58'828	12'198	58'828	12'198	58'828	12'198	58'828	12'198	58'828	12'198	58'828	12'198	58'828	12'198
Espirito Santo	1'008'199	918'305	98'462	7'906	7'154	11'029	7'154	11'029	7'154	11'029	7'154	11'029	7'154	11'029	7'154	11'029	7'154	11'029	7'154	11'029	7'154
Goiias	1'512'200	1'354'142	200'192	3'056	12'746	15'161	12'746	15'161	12'746	15'161	12'746	15'161	12'746	15'161	12'746	15'161	12'746	15'161	12'746	15'161	12'746
Maranhao	2'538'412	2'176'260	226'963	12'052	14'110	36'399	14'110	36'399	14'110	36'399	14'110	36'399	14'110	36'399	14'110	36'399	14'110	36'399	14'110	36'399	14'110
Mato Grosso	1'512'324	3'523'999	542'834	7'565	27'571	43'260	27'571	43'260	27'571	43'260	27'571	43'260	27'571	43'260	27'571	43'260	27'571	43'260	27'571	43'260	27'571
Mato Grosso do Sul	1'104'962	1'200'602	141'305	9'984	29'196	19'196	29'196	19'196	29'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196	19'196
Minas Gerais	1'135'811	788'797	71'139	16'263	53'900	12'162	53'900	12'162	16'263	53'900	12'162	16'263	53'900	12'162	16'263	53'900	12'162	16'263	53'900	12'162	16'263
Para	9'594'370	6'737'420	1'397'199	28'563	48'720	98'862	48'720	98'862	28'563	48'720	98'862	48'720	98'862	28'563	48'720	98'862	48'720	28'563	48'720	98'862	48'720
Paraiba	1'617'015	4'115'414	340'901	11'574	37'681	73'380	37'681	73'380	11'574	37'681	73'380	37'681	73'380	11'574	37'681	73'380	37'681	11'574	37'681	73'380	37'681
Parana	1'467'260	1'801'161	136'577	2'439	10'088	27'269	10'088	27'269	2'439	10'088	27'269	10'088	27'269	2'439	10'088	27'269	10'088	2'439	10'088	27'269	10'088
Pernambuco	7'387'842	1'745'610	271'871	88'452	31'488	39'380	31'488	39'380	88'452	31'488	39'380	31'488	39'380	88'452	31'488	39'380	31'488	88'452	31'488	39'380	31'488
Piaui	3'238'329	4'194'790	391'160	9'562	34'669	60'644	34'669	60'644	9'562	34'669	60'644	34'669	60'644	9'562	34'669	60'644	34'669	9'562	34'669	60'644	34'669
Rio de Janeiro	752'760	1'836'589	220'371	5'272	2'664	25'771	2'664	25'771	5'272	2'664	25'771	2'664	25'771	5'272	2'664	25'771	2'664	5'272	2'664	25'771	2'664
Rio Grande do Norte	7'871'002	4'819'488	1'528'262	26'524	35'934	110'896	35'934	110'896	26'524	35'934	110'896	35'934	110'896	26'524	35'934	110'896	35'934	26'524	35'934	110'896	35'934
Rio Grande do Sul	1'171'699	1'454'665	126'441	2'374	3'168	19'161	3'168	19'161	2'374	3'168	19'161	3'168	19'161	2'374	3'168	19'161	3'168	2'374	3'168	19'161	3'168
Rondonia	8'817'727	762'365	527'144	9'656	38'718	32'232	38'718	32'232	9'656	38'718	32'232	38'718	32'232	9'656	38'718	32'232	38'718	9'656	38'718	32'232	38'718
Roraima	588'568	698'309	63'452	3'094	10'683	16'846	10'683	16'846	3'094	10'683	16'846	10'683	16'846	3'094	10'683	16'846	10'683	3'094	10'683	16'846	10'683
Santa Catarina	80'387	199'661	13'725	455	28'128	2'041	28'128	2'041	455	28'128	2'041	28'128	2'041	455	28'128	2'041	28'128	455	28'128	2'041	28'128
Sao Paulo	4'786'293	376'666	142'207	6'130	14'542	31'925	14'542	31'925	6'130	14'542	31'925	14'542	31'925	6'130	14'542	31'925	14'542	6'130	14'542	31'925	14'542
Sergipe	26'185'687	8'456'718	1'627'267	456'420	63'789	245'576	63'789	245'576	456'420	63'789	245'576	63'789	245'576	456'420	63'789	245'576	63'789	456'420	63'789	245'576	63'789
Tocantins	562'858	1'085'409	111'461	2'909	6'717	15'475	6'717	15'475	2'909	6'717	15'475	6'717	15'475	2'909	6'717	15'475	6'717	2'909	6'717	15'475	6'717
hline Total	353'754	701'167	82'032	2'592	10'581	7'564	10'581	7'564	2'592	10'581	7'564	10'581	7'564	2'592	10'581	7'564	10'581	2'592	10'581	7'564	10'581
	53.7	38.5	6.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4
	91'298'042	65'318'092	10'554'336	761'583	734'127	1'206'675	734'127	1'206'675	761'583	734'127	1'206'675	734'127	1'206'675	761'583	734'127	1'206'675	734'127	761'583	734'127	1'206'675	734'127

Table 13: Bosnia: Multinational Federations(1995 -) ^a

	Muslims	Bosniaks (SERBS)	Croats	other	Total	
Fearon (2002)	0.44	0.31	0.17			
Elkins and Sides (2006) ^b	38.0 (wvs01:40.4)	40.0 (wvs01: 43.7)	22.0 (wvs01: 15.5)			
Group concentration	1	2	3			
Units	%	%	%	%	%	n
Brcko district (Brcko Distrikt)*	40	40	20		2	87000
Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina	80	14	4		63	2'500'000
Republika Srpska	10	88	1		35	1'411'000
Total	48	37	14		100	4'000'000

^aEstimations found on CIA Factbook and Wikipedia

^bBoth the WVS of 1995 and of 2001 also allow for estimating the ethnic make-up of the federal units and yield similar results.

Table 14: Burma: Multinational Federations(1948 -) Last census in 1983 ^a

Fearon (2002) Group concentration	Burman 0.68	Shan 0.09	Karens 0.07	Arakanese 0.04	Chinese 0.03	Zomis (chins) 0.02	Indian 0.02	Mons 0.02	Kachins 0.01	Hill Tribals 1
divisions: Ayeerwady	>50			small minority						
Bago	present	present	present	present		present		present		
Magway	>95	present	present	present		present		present		
Mandalay	>50	present	present	present		present				
Sagaing	>50	present	present	present		present		present		
Tanintharyi	present	present	present	present		present				
Yangon	>50				present		present			
states: Chin State										
Kachin State	18	17	>50					>50	>50	
Kayah State										
Kayin State										
Mon State	present									
Rakhine				>50		>50				
Shan State	present	>50						present		

^aResults of Census reported on various web pages

Table 15: Canada: Multinational Federations (1867 -) ^a

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) ^b Group concentration	English 0.59		French 0.23 q:19.7 (wvs00: 22.0) F:3.8 (wvs00: 2.3) 3 / 0		Rom. lang.		Chinese 0.03		South Asian 0.02		Slavic		Germanic		Indigenous 0.03 2.9 (wvs00: 1.1)		Other lang.		Multiple lang.		Black 0.02		Total		
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	
Alberta	80.9	2'379'515	2.0	1.5	42'795	78'470	2.7	1.7	50'645	78'580	2.7	3.6	0.8	3.0	88'390	33'770	1.1	3.0	33'770	1.1	0.8	23'525	88'390	1.1	2'941'150
British Columbia	73.0	2'825'780	1.4	2.0	75'870	308'635	8.0	4.7	182'565	75'210	1.9	3.3	0.3	4.1	158'755	48'750	1.3	4.1	48'750	1.3	0.3	10'455	158'755	1.3	3'868'865
Manitoba	74.6	823'910	4.0	1.6	17'755	9'235	0.8	0.8	9'210	43'555	3.9	6.5	3.0	3.1	34'385	16'290	1.5	3.1	16'290	1.5	3.0	33'415	34'385	1.5	1'103'700
New Brunswick	64.6	32.9	32.9	0.2	0.2	1'210	0.2	0.1	780	660	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	2'230	5'940	0.8	0.3	5'940	0.8	0.4	3'010	2'230	0.8	719'700
Newfoundland and Labrador Territories	98.4	499'750	0.4	0.1	290	520	0.1	0.1	595	440	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	945	650	0.1	0.2	650	0.1	0.4	2'065	945	0.1	508'080
Northwest Territories	77.2	28'645	2.6	0.4	145	160	0.4	0.2	90	245	0.7	0.9	14.4	2.0	730	440	1.2	2.0	440	1.2	14.4	5'345	730	1.2	37'085
Nova Scotia	92.8	832'660	3.8	0.2	2'015	2'125	0.2	0.2	1'660	2'355	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	8'670	0.5	0.6	8'670	0.5	0.5	4'045	1.0	3.0	897'570
Nunavut	26.0	6'940	1.5	0.2	40	20	0.1	0.1	15	35	0.1	0.2	69.8	0.4	95	460	1.7	0.4	460	1.7	69.8	18'620	95	0.1	26'665
Ontario	70.6	7'965'225	4.3	5.3	594'805	406'015	3.6	3.8	428'130	389'820	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	582'125	162'610	1.4	5.2	162'610	1.4	2.2	20'185	582'125	1.4	11'285'560
Prince Edward Island	125'125	5'665	4.2	0.1	140	140	0.1	0.1	80	200	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	495	535	0.4	0.4	535	0.4	0.2	225	495	0.4	133'380
Quebec	7.8	557'040	80.9	3.4	241'070	43'885	0.6	0.8	55'910	49'650	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	250'815	97'345	1.4	3.5	97'345	1.4	0.5	35'560	250'815	1.4	7'125'590
Saskatchewan	84.9	817'955	1.8	0.4	4'060	6'070	0.6	0.3	2'570	26'185	2.7	3.9	3.2	3.2	11'115	9'650	1.0	1.2	9'650	1.0	3.2	30'465	11'115	1.0	963'150
Yukon Territory	24'590	890	3.1	1.25	125	175	0.6	0.6	155	175	0.6	3.1	2.7	1.5	425	335	1.2	1.5	335	1.2	2.7	760	425	1.2	28'515
Total	58.5	17'352'305	22.6	3.3	980'350	856'660	2.9	2.5	732'405	667'110	2.3	2.2	0.6	3.8	1'139'175	381'150	1.3	3.8	381'150	1.3	0.6	187'675	1'139'175	1.3	29'639'010

^aOttawa: Statistics Canada - Language Composition of Canada Cat. No. 97F0007XCB2001001

^bThe WVS survey of 2000 also allows to determine the ethnic composition of the Canadian provinces and yields similar results.

Table 16: Cameroon: Multinational Federation (1961 - 1972) DHS Survey 2004 ^a

Fearon (2002) Group concentration ^b Units Units	Bamilike-Central 0.13		Beti 0.18		Mboum		Peulh		Bassa-Bakoko 0.08		Mafa		Bamoun 0.02		Boulout-Fang		Ring		Ngemba		Ngoe-Oroko		Momo		Meka				
	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %		
Adamaoua	5.2	2.8	9.0	33.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	
Centre + Yaounde	18.2	41.7	1.2	1.7	9.7	0.7	1.9	4.4	4.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	
Littoral + Douala	351	805	23	32	187	13	36	85	85	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Est	51.7	3.8	1.0	1.0	16.7	0.1	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Extreme Nord	8.3	6.9	1.0	5.1	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	42	35	5	26	5	2	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0.4	0.0	22.9	15.0	0.3	17.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nord	7	0	394	257	5	297	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1.0	0.0	22.1	10.1	0.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nord Ouest	10	0	214	98	1	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ouest	46	1	0	22	3	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	67.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sud	766	11	2	2	7	0	268	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6.6	15.2	0.2	0.7	3.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	58.5	58.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sud Ouest	29	67	1	3	16	1	6	258	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	13.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	99	5	0	0	7	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	21.0	9.4	6.5	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
	2237	1000	693	596	514	419	395	379	379	379	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358

^aOnly groups that represent at least 1% nationwide and 10% in at least one unit are represented.

^bMAR cites in addition Westerners with group concentration 3.

Table 17: Cameroon Continued

Fearon (2002) Group concentration	Gbaya		Wimbum-Yamba		Guidar		Fali		Other		Kirdi		Northwest		Fulani		Southwest		Eastern Nigritic		Total		pop.
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Units ^a	21.3	2.4	10	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.2	88	20.9	3	0.15	0	0.12	0	0.09	0	0.08	0	0.08	422	100.0	495'185
Adamaoua	90	10	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15.1	15.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'651'600
Centre + Yaounde	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'929
Littoral + Douala	0.1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.4	14.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'352'833
Est	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1672
	15.4	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.7	33.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	517'198
	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507
Extreme Nord	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.1	42.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'855'695
	0	0	0	0	5	17	723	723	30.2	30.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1717
Nord	0.1	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
	1	0	0	0	136	106	293	293	25.9	25.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	832'165
Nord Ouest	0.0	11.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'237'348
	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Ouest	0.0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'339'791
	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1138
Sud	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373'798
Sud Ouest	0.0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.4	31.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	838'042
Total	1.6	1.6	167	1.3	143	1.2	22.5	22.5	2393	2393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10'493'655
	175	167	143	124	124	2393	2393	2393	10645	10645	100.0	100.0	10645	10645	10645	10645	10645	10645	10645	10645	10645	10645	10'493'655

^aThe information for the federal units as well as the population sizes (1987) comes from <http://www.statoids.com/ucm.html>.

Table 18: Czechoslovakia: Multinational Federation (1968 - 1992)

	Czech		Slovak		Hungarians		Roma	
Fearon (2002)	0.63		0.31		0.04		0.03	
Group concentration ^a			3		0			
Units ^b	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Czech Republic	Majority							
Slovak Republic			Majority					

^aThese group concentration indices come from the Czech Republic (Slovaks, Roma) and Slovakia (Hungarians, Roma).

^bWhile there were separate WVS carried out in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, none contained information on the language. However, it would be possible to get information on the proportion of Gypsies.

Table 19: Ethiopia: Multinational Federation (1992 -)

Fearon (2002) Group concentration ^a	Oromo		Amhara		Tigray		Guragie		Sidama		Welaita, (Sedo)		Somalie		Afar		Gambela		Beni-Shangul-Gumuz		Total		pop.
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Tigray	0.1	1.3	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	100	100	3'593'000
Afar	1	13	94.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	62.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	6	968	100	1'188'000
Amhara	14	44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	7	7	7	7	7	177	100	15'850'000
Oromia	142	3'444	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	213	3'818	100	21'694'000
Somali	81.2	13.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.6	36	31	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	106	106	106	106	5'935	100	3'602'000
Benshangul-Gumuz	4'821	78.1	15	109	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	138	0	1	1	1	1	173	100	523'000
South. Nations, Nat and Peoples (SNNP)	25.8	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.9	100	12'132'000
Gambela people	41	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	159	100	206'000
Harari people	1.7	4.7	0.1	18.4	16.9	9.3	307	307	556	556	307	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'603	3'284	100	154'000
Addis Ababa	55	154	4	605	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	69.2	100	100	2'424'000
Dire Dawa	10.3	17.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	27	39	100	306'000
Total	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	100	61'672'000
	24	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	100	
	23.0	50.4	7.2	16.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	100	100	
	157	344	49	110	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	683	100	
	41.8	39.2	1.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	100	100	
	33	31	1	6	6	0	6	6	6	6	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	79	100	
	34.6	31.8	6.7	5.4	3.9	2.2	3.9	5.4	3.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	13.4	100	100	
	5'315	4'885	1'030	834	592	339	834	592	592	339	339	181	181	181	117	117	2'062	2'062	2'062	15'355	15'355	100	

^aMAR adds in addition Eritreans (3), Nilo-Saharan (3) and Somals (3).

Table 20: Germany: National federation (1949 -) Statistics 2004 ^a

	German	Foreigners	Turks	Yugoslavs	European - South	Other	Total
Fearon (2002)	1.0		0.02		0.01		
Elkins and Sides (2006)			2.4 (wvs99: 2.1)				
Group concentration	%	%	1	%	%	%	%
Units	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Baden-Wuerttemberg	88.0	12.0					13.0
Bayern	9'435'702	1'281'717					10'717'419
Berlin	90.6	9.4					15.1
Brandenburg	11'268'695	1'175'198					12'443'893
Bremen	86.6	13.4					4.1
Hamburg	2'933'283	454'545					3'387'828
Hessen	97.4	2.6					3.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	2'500'482	67'222					2'567'704
Niedersachsen	87.2	12.8					0.8
Nordrhein-Westfalen	654'752	8'461					663'213
Rheinland-Pfalz	85.9	14.1					2.1
Saarland	1'490'429	244'401					1'734'830
Sachsen	88.6	11.4					7.4
Sachsen-Anhalt	5'403'072	694'693					6'097'765
Schleswig-Holstein	97.7	2.3					2.1
Thuringen	1'680'236	39'417					1'719'653
Total	93.3	6.7					9.7
	7'464'516	536'393					8'000'909
	89.2	10.8					21.9
	16'130'796	1'944'556					18'075'352
	92.3	7.7					4.9
	3'749'549	311'556					4'061'105
	91.6	8.4					1.3
	967'492	88'925					1'056'417
	97.2	2.8					5.2
	4'284'436	11'848					4'296'284
	98.1	1.9					3.0
	2'447'314	47'123					2'494'437
	94.7	5.3					3.4
	2'677'474	151'286					2'828'760
	98.0	2.0					2.9
	2'307'463	47'817					2'355'280
	91.2	8.8					100
	75'212'910	7'287'939					82'500'849

^aEstimations 2004 http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/de_jb01_jahrtab2.asp

Table 21: India: Multinational Federation (1950 -) Census 1991 and 2001 ^a

	Hindi	Bengali	Telugu	Marathi	Tamil	Gujarati	Kannada	Malayalam	Oriya
Fearon (2002)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elkins and Sides (2006)									
Group concentration ^b	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Units	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.6 49'469	23.1 64'706			19.1 53'536				
Andhra Pradesh	2.8 1'841'290		84.8 56'375'755						
Arunachal Pradesh		8.2 70'771							
Assam		11.3 2'523'040							
Bihar	80.9 69'845'979								
Chandigarh	61.1 392'054				0.8 5'318				
Chhattisgarh									
Dadra and Nagar Haveli						21.9 30'346			
Daman and Diu	3.6 3'645			1.2 1'256		91.1 92'579			
Delhi	81.6 7'690'631								
Goa				33.4 390'270			4.6 54'323		
Gujarat	2.9 1'215'825					91.5 37'792'933			
Haryana	91 14'982'409								
Himachal Pradesh	88.9 4'595'615								
Jammu and Kashmir									
Jharkhand									
Karnataka			7.4 3'325'062				66.2 29'785'004		
Kerala					2.1 616'010		0.3 75'571	96.6 28'096'376	
Lakshadweep	0.4 217				0.5 282			84.5 43'678	
Madhya Pradesh	85.6 56'619'090								
Maharashtra	7.8 6'168'941			73.3 57'894'839					
Manipur									
Meghalaya		8.1 144'261							
Mizoram		8.6 59'092							
Nagaland									
Orissa	2.4 759'016		1.6 502'102						82.8 26'199'346
Pondicherry			4.3 34'799		89.2 720'473			4.8 38'392	
Punjab	7.3 1'478'993								
Rajasthan	89.6 39'410'968								
Sikkim									
Tamil Nadu			7.1 3'975'561		86.7 48'434'744		2.2 1'208'296		
Tripura	1.7 45'803	68.9 1'899'162							
Uttar Pradesh	90.1 125'348'492								
Uttaranchal									
West Bengal	6.6 4'479'170	86 58'541'519							
Total	40 337'272'114	8 69'595'738	7.9 66'017'615						

^aMain languages 1991 or religion 2001 in each State; <http://www.censusindia.net/cendat/datatable26.html>; http://www.censusindia.net/religiondata/Religiondata_2001.x
The religion data have been used for the Sikhs, Muslims and Christians. The groups are not exclusive.

^bMAR adds Nagas 0.3 (3), Santals 0.7 (1), Scheduled Tribes 7.5 (wvs01:5.0) (2)

Table 22: India: Multinational Federation (1950 -) *Continued*

	Punjabi	Sikhs	Assamese	Urdu	Nepali	Kashmiri	Muslims	E N
Fearon (2002)	0.0	0.0	0.02					
Elkins and Sides (2006)		2.0 (wvs01:1.4)	1.5 (wvs01:0.5)		11.4 (wvs01:12.4)	0.6 (wvs01:0.2)	11.4 (wvs01:12.4)	
Group concentration	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n		0 n %	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.4 1'587					8.2 29'265	
Andhra Pradesh		0.0 30'998		8.4 5'560'154			9.2 6'986'856	
Arunachal Pradesh		0.2 1'865			9.4 81'176		1.9 20'675	
Assam		0.1 22'519	57.8 12'958'088				30.9 8'240'611	
Bihar		0.0 20'780		9.9 8'542'563			16.5 13'722'048	
Chandigarh	34.7 222'890	16.1 145'175					3.9 35'548	
Chhattisgarh		0.3 69'621					2.0 409'615	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.1 123					3.0 6'524	7
Daman and Diu		0.1 145					7.8 12'281	
Delhi	7.9 748'145	4.0 555'602		5.4 512'990			11.7 1'623'520	
Goa		0.1 970					6.8 92'210	
Gujarat		0.1 45'587					9.1 4'592'854	
Haryana	7.1 1'170'225	5.5 1'170'662		1.6 261'820			5.8 1'222'916	
Himachal Pradesh	6.3 324'479	1.2 72'355					2.0 119'512	
Jammu and Kashmir		2.0 207'154					67.0 6'793'240	
Jharkhand		0.3 83'358					13.8 3'731'308	
Karnataka		0.0 15'326		10 4'480'038			12.2 6'463'127	
Kerala		0.0 2'762					24.7 7'863'842	
Lakshadweep		0.0 6					95.5 57'903	
Madhya Pradesh		0.2 150'772					6.4 3'841'449	2'
Maharashtra		0.2 215'337		7.3 5'734'468			10.6 10'270'485	
Manipur		0.1 1'653					8.8 190'939	
Meghalaya		0.1 3'110					4.3 99'169	
Mizoram		0.0 326					1.1 10'099	
Nagaland		0.1 1'152					1.8 35'005	
Orissa		0.0 17'492					2.1 761'985	
Pondicherry		0.0 108					6.1 59'358	
Punjab	92.2 18'704'461	59.9 14'592'387		0.1 13'416			1.6 382'045	
Rajasthan		1.4 818'420		2.2 953'497			8.5 4'788'227	2'
Sikkim		0.2 1'176			63.1 256'418		1.4 7'693	
Tamil Nadu		0.0 9'545					5.6 3'470'647	
Tripura	0.5 661'215	0.0 1'182					8.0 254'442	
Uttar Pradesh		2.5 212'025		9 12'492'927			11.9 1'012'141	
Uttaranchal		0.4 678'059					18.5 30'740'158	
West Bengal		0.1 66'391		2.1 1'455'649			25.2 20'240'543	
Total		1.9 19'215'730					13.4 138'188'240	

Table 23: India: Multinational Federation (1950 -) *Continued*

	Bodo/ Boro 0.5	Khasi	Konkani	Lushai/ Mizo 0.1	Manipuri	Nissi/ Daffla	Punjabi	Tripuri 0.1	Christians	Total
Group concentration	2			3				3		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	n	%
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									21.7	0.0
Andhra Pradesh									77'178	280'661
Arunachal Pradesh						19.9			1.6	7.9
Assam	5.3					172'149			1'181'917	66'508'008
Bihar	1'184'569								18.7	0.1
Chandigarh							34.7		205'548	864'558
Chhattisgarh							222'890		3.7	2.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			12.3						986'589	22'414'322
Daman and Diu			17'062						0.1	10.2
Delhi							7.9		53'137	86'374'465
Goa			51.5				748'145		0.8	0.1
Gujarat			602'626						7'627	642'015
Haryana							7.1		1.9	
Himachal Pradesh							1'170'225		1.9	
Jammu and Kashmir							6.3		401'035	
Jharkhand							324'479		2.7	0.0
Karnataka									6'058	138'477
Kerala									2.1	0.0
Lakshadweep									3'362	101'586
Madhya Pradesh									0.9	1.1
Maharashtra									7.9	9'420'644
Manipur					60.4				130'319	9'420'644
Meghalaya		49.5							26.7	0.1
Mizoram		879'192		75.1					359'568	1'169'793
Nagaland				518'099					0.6	4.9
Orissa									284'092	41'309'582
Pondicherry									0.1	1.9
Punjab							92.2		27'185	16'463'648
Rajasthan							18'704'461		6.3	0.6
Sikkim									324'479	5'170'877
Tamil Nadu									0.2	0.9
Tripura									20'299	7'718'700
Uttar Pradesh									4.1	
Uttaranchal									1'093'382	
West Bengal									1.9	5.3
Total									1'009'164	44'977'201
									19.0	3.4
									6'057'427	29098518
									0.8	0.0
									509	51'707
									0.3	7.8
									170'381	66'181'170
									1.1	9.3
									1'058'313	78'937'187
									34.0	0.2
									737'578	1'837'149
									70.3	0.2
									1'628'986	1'774'778
									87.0	0.1
									772'809	689'756
									90.0	0.1
									1'790'349	1'209'546
									2.4	3.7
									897'861	31'659'736
									6.9	0.1
									67'688	807'785
									1.2	2.4
									292'800	20'281'969
									0.1	5.2
									72'660	44'005'990
									6.7	0.0
									36'115	406'457
									6.1	6.6
									3'785'060	55'858'946
									3.2	0.3
									661'215	2'757'205
									647'847	16.4
									0.3	16.4
									27'116	139'112'287
									0.1	
									212'578	
									0.6	8.0
									515'150	68'077'965
									2.3	100
									24'080'016	846'302'688

Table 24: Malaya: Multinational Federation (1957 - 1963) ^a

Units	Malay % (n)	Chinese % (n)	Indians % (n)
Federated Malay States:			
Perak			
Selangor			
Pahang			
Negeri Sembilan			
Unfederated Malay States:			
Perlis			
Kedah			
Kelantan			
Terengganu			
Johore			
British Settlements:			
Penang			
Malacca			

^aIn 1963 Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak became member of the new Federation of Malaysia. Singapore is expelled in 1965.

Table 25: Malaysia: Multinational Federations (1963 -) Census 2000 ^a

	Malays	Chinese	(east) indians	Ibans	Kadazan-Dusun	Bajau	Murut	dayaks
Fearon								
Fearon (2002)	0.58	0.25	0.07		0.03			0.03
University of Tokyo Institute of Oriental Culture (2003)	0.58	0.25	0.07		0.03			0.03
Group concentration	735	47	12					6
Units ^b	0	0	1		3			3
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	n
Johor ^c	55	36	7					2'565'70
Kedah ^d	85	16	8					1'572'10
Kelantan ^e	95							1'289'19
Kuala Lumpur ^{*f}								1'297'52
Labuan ^{*g}	>50	present	present					70'517
Melaka ^h	50	40						602'867
Negeri Sembilan ⁱ	46	36	15					830'080
Pahang ^j	75	19	6					1'231'17
Perak ^k	45	41	14					2'030'38
Perlis ^l	78	17	2					198'335
Pulau Pinang ^m	41	43	10					1'225'50
Putrajaya ^{*n}								
Sabah ^o	15	20			25	17	3	2'449'38
Sarawak ^p	23	27		30				2'012'61
Selangor ^q	44	35	18					3'947'52
Terrengganu ^r	94	5	1					879'691
Singapore ^t		77						
Total ^u	65	26	8					22'202'6

^ahttp://www.statistics.gov.my/english/frameset_census.php?file=pressdemo and Wikipedia

^bThe information for the federal units as well as the population sizes (2000) comes from <http://www.statoids.com/umy.html>.

^c<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johore>

^d<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kedah>

^e<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kelantan>

^fIn 1 February 1972 Kuala Lumpur seceded from Selangor and the city became a Federal Territory (Wilayah Persekutuan).

^gin 1984, Labuan was transferred from Sabah to the central government and made a Federal Territory. In 1990, it was declared an International Offshore Financial Centre and Free Trade Zone.

^h<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melaka>

ⁱhttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negeri_Sembilan

^j<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pahang>

^k<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perak>

^l<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perlis>

^m<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penang>

ⁿPutrajaya was founded on October 19, 1995. It is the new administrative centre of Malaysia

^o<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabah>

^p<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarawak>

^q<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selangor>

^rn include Putrajaya

^s<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrengganu>

^tSingapore was member of the Federation of Malaysia only 2 years (1963 - 1965)

^uWithout Singapore. http://www.statistics.gov.my/english/frameset_census.php?file=pressdemo

Table 26: Mali: Multinational Federation (1960 - 1960) DHS Survey 1999

Fearon (2002) Group concentration DHS Groups Units ^a	Mande 0.43 3		Peul Fulani 0.15	Senoufo 0.15	Sarakole-Soninke 0.08	Songhai 0.06	Tuareg 0.06 3
	Bambara %	Malinke %	Peulh %	Senoufo / %	Sarakole / %	Sonrai %	Tamacheck %
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Bamako	33.7 685	13.2 268	15.8 322	7 142	13 265	5.3 107	1.3 26
Gao	1.3 3	0 0	3.5 8	0 0	0.9 2	84.7 194	6.1 14
Kayes	11.2 190	29 492	20.4 347	0.3 5	35.7 606	0.2 3	2.4 40
Kidal	5 1	0 0	5 1	0 0	0 0	10 2	80 16
Koulikoro	59.4 1213	12.2 249	7.4 152	1 21	13.5 276	1.1 22	2.8 57
Mopti	8.9 157	2.7 48	24.6 432	0.3 5	7.2 126	6.6 116	1.2 21
Segou	47.2 968	2.3 47	9.8 201	11.3 232	10.8 221	2.3 48	1.6 33
Sikasso	40.7 969	2.9 68	11.7 279	27.6 657	3.5 83	1.1 27	0.3 6
Tombouctou	13.9 58	0.7 3	12.9 54	0.2 1	1 4	58.5 244	10.3 43
Total	33.6 4'244	9.3 1'175	14.2 1'796	8.4 1'063	12.5 1'583	6 763	2 256

^aInformation on units and population sizes come from <http://www.statoids.com/uml.html>

Table 27: Mali: Multinational Federation (1960 - 1960) *Continued*

Fearon (2002) Group concentration DHS Groups Units	Dogon 0.04	Bozo 0.01	Moor 0.01	Xaasongaxango 0.01	Other	Total	pop.
	Dogon %	Bobo %			%	%	
	n	n			n	n	
Bamako	5.7 115	2.3 46			2.8 57	100 2'033	646'153
Gao	1.3 3	0.4 1			1.7 4	100 229	383'734
Kayes	0.1 2	0.1 1			0.6 11	100 1'697	1'058'575
Kidal	0 0	0 0			0 0	100 20	
Koulikoro	0.9 18	1.2 25			0.5 10	100 2'043	1'180'260
Mopti	40.1 705	0.6 11			7.8 137	100 1'758	1'261'383
Sikasso	1 25	9.9 237			1.3 31	100 2'382	1'308'828
Segou	3.4 70	8.1 166			3.2 65	100 2'051	1'328'250
Tombouctou	0 0	0 0			2.4 10	100 417	453'032
Total	7.4 938	3.9 487			2.6 325	100 12'630	7'620'215

Table 28: Mexico: National federation (1917 -) Census 2000^a

	Amerindian	Mayans
	Indigenous	Indigenous
Fearon (2002)	.30	.01
Elkins and Sides (2006) ^b	indigenous 10.8 (wvs00: 1.9) (Basanez, Lawson, Camp, Cornelius, Dominguez, Estevez, Klesner, Magaloni, McCann, Moreno, P	0
Group concentration	%	%
Units	n	n
Aguascalientes		0.1
Baja California		1'244
Baja California Sur		1.5
Campeche		37'685
Coahuila de Zaragoza		1.3
Colima		5'353
Chiapas		13.6
Chihuahua		93'765
Distrito Federal		0.1
Durango		3'032
Guanajuato		0.5
Guerrero		2'932
Hidalgo		20.6
Jalisco		809'592
Mxico		2.8
Michoacan de Ocampo		84'086
Morelos		1.6
Nayarit		141'710
Nuevo Leon		1.7
Oaxaca		24'934
Puebla		0.2
Queretaro Arteaga		10'689
Quintana Roo		11.9
San Luis Potos		367'110
Sinaloa		15.2
Sonora		339'866
Tabasco		0.6
Tamaulipas		39'259
Tlaxcala		2.8
Veracruz-Llave		361'972
Yucatan		3.1
Zacatecas		121'849
Total	6.2	2.0
	6'044'547	30'896

^aInstituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e informática. Percentage of the population speaking an indigenous language; <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/rutinas/ept.asp?t=mlen02&c=3327>

^bWhile there are three WVS carried out in Mexico (1990, 1996, and 2000), the information on residency only covered 4 regions, which fail to correspond to any of the 31 + 1 federal units.

^cThis survey has blanco (16.3) moreno claro (45.5) moreno oscuro (38.3). (variable d3, x3 is estados).

Table 29: Nigeria: Multinational Federation (1960 -) DHS Survey 1999

	Hausa-Fulani	Yoruba	Ibo	Ibibio - Efik - Ijaw	Kanuri	
Fearon (2002)	0.29	0.2	0.17	0.08	0.05	
Elkins and Sides (2006) ^a	29.0	20.0 (wvs00:25.5)	17.0 (wvs00:21.0)	3.6		
Group concentration		3	2	3		
	Hausa and Fulani	Yoruba	Igbo	Ibibio	Ijaw	Kanuri
Units	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n
Akwa Ibom	0.0 0	0.1 1	1.8 13	61.2 438	0.0 0	0.0 0
Anambra	1.0 3	0.0 0	98.7 309	0.3 1	0.0 0	0.0 0
Bauchi	46.9 128	1.1 3	1.8 5	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Edo	0.0 0	2.1 7	3.1 10	0.0 0	1.5 5	0.0 0
Benue	0.5 2	0.5 2	9.3 34	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Borno	11.8 21	0.0 0	0.6 1	0.0 0	0.0 0	15.7 28
Cross River	0.0 0	0.0 0	2.4 3	8.7 11	0.0 0	0.0 0
Adamawa	17.9 36	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Imo	0.0 0	0.5 1	99.1 216	0.5 1	0.0 0	0.0 0
Kaduna	50.9 144	2.5 7	4.2 12	0.7 2	0.0 0	1.1 3
Kano	92.2 506	1.3 7	0.5 3	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.4 2
Katsina	97.3 354	0.8 3	0.5 2	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.3 1
Kwara	0.0 0	86.0 208	0.4 1	0.4 1	0.0 0	0.0 0
Lagos	2.0 10	66.4 336	19.0 96	0.4 2	0.0 0	0.0 0
Niger	9.6 28	7.8 23	7.8 23	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Ogun	0.3 1	79.3 249	3.8 12	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Ondo	0.0 0	89.6 163	4.9 9	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Oyo	0.7 3	94.7 410	0.7 3	0.5 2	0.0 0	0.0 0
Plateau	13.4 32	2.1 5	2.9 7	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Rivers	0.0 0	0.9 2	34.0 72	2.4 5	15.6 33	0.0 0
Sokoto	100.0 175	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Abia	0.0 0	0.0 0	99.2 237	0.0 0	0.4 1	0.0 0
Delta	0.0 0	2.0 6	36.9 113	1.6 5	15.4 47	0.0 0
Enugu	0.0 0	0.0 0	99.4 164	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Jigawa	88.7 180	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	4.4 9
Kebbi	77.7 157	1.5 3	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Kogi	0.2 1	32.9 156	2.1 10	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Osun	0.4 1	97.3 249	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Taraba	12.4 24	1.5 3	9.3 18	0.0 0	0.0 0	3.6 7
Yobe	29.8 75	0.4 1	1.2 3	0.0 0	0.0 0	5.2 13
Bayelsa	0.0 0	0.0 0	4.8 3	0.0 0	88.7 55	0.0 0
Ebonyi	0.0 0	0.0 0	100.0 171	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Ekiti	0.0 0	79.1 87	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Gombe	43.4 49	0.0 0	2.7 3	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Nassarawa	29.1 30	0.0 0	3.9 4	0.0 0	0.0 0	2.9 3
Zamfara	100.0 240	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
F.C.T. (Abuja)	29.2 19	6.2 4	6.2 4	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
Total	23.0 2'219	20.0 1'936	16.2 1'561	4.8 468	1.5 141	0.7 66

^aWhile there are three WVS (1990, 1995, and 2000) none contains simultaneously information on language and regions.

Table 30: Nigeria: Multinational Federation (1960 -) *Continued*

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration	Edo Ogoni					
	0.03	0.5				
	Edo	Ogoni	Igbala	Ibira	Idoma	Annang
Units	%	%	%	%	%	%
	n	n	n	n	n	n
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5
	0	0	0	0	0	125
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	2	0	0	0
Edo	60.1	0.0	9.8	18.7	0.0	0.0
	196	0	32	61	0	0
Benue	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	40.7	0.0
	0	0	17	0	149	0
Borno	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0
	0	0	0	3	4	0
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
	0	0	0	0	0	7
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaduna	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
	1	0	0	0	2	0
Kano	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
	1	0	5	0	5	0
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lagos	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.0
	6	0	4	6	1	0
Niger	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.0
	1	0	1	2	2	0
Ogun	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
	10	0	0	1	2	0
Ondo	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0
	0	0	3	0	4	0
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	1	0	0
Plateau	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rivers	0.5	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	1	38	0	0	1	0
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	7.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	22	2	3	1	0	0
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kogi	0.0	12.9	31.6	19.6	0.2	0.0
	0	61	150	93	1	0
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
	0	0	0	0	1	0
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0
	0	0	1	0	2	0
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.9	16.4	0.0	0.0
	0	0	1	18	0	0
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassarawa	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	1	0	0	0
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.C.T. (Abuja)	0.0	0.0	13.8	3.1	1.5	0.0
	0	0	9	2	1	0
Total	2.5	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4
	239	101	229	190	175	132

Table 31: Nigeria: Multinational Federation (1960 -) *Continued*

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration	Middle Belt 0.18					Total % n
	Tiv % n	Nupe % n	Urhobo % n	Others % n	% n	
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4		100
	0	0	0	139		716
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		100
	0	0	0	0		313
Bauchi	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5		100
	0	0	0	135		273
Edo	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.1		100
	0	0	8	7		326
Benue	33.6	0.0	0.0	10.7		100
	123	0	0	39		366
Borno	0.0	0.0	1.1	66.9		100
	0	0	2	119		178
Cross River	4.0	0.0	0.0	79.4		100
	5	0	0	100		126
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	1.0	81.1		100
	0	0	2	163		201
Imo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		100
	0	0	0	0		218
Kaduna	0.0	0.0	0.7	38.9		100
	0	0	2	110		283
Kano	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.9		100
	0	4	0	16		549
Katsina	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1		100
	0	0	0	4		364
Kwara	0.0	3.7	0.0	8.7		100
	0	9	0	21		242
Lagos	0.0	0.0	2.4	6.5		100
	0	0	12	33		506
Niger	0.0	35.8	0.0	36.9		100
	0	105	0	108		293
Ogun	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4		100
	0	0	0	39		314
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6		100
	0	0	0	3		182
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0		100
	0	0	1	13		433
Plateau	0.0	0.0	1.3	79.9		100
	0	0	3	191		239
Rivers	0.0	0.9	0.5	26.9		100
	0	2	1	57		212
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		100
	0	0	0	0		175
Abia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		100
	0	0	0	1		239
Delta	0.0	0.7	19.0	15.4		100
	0	2	58	47		306
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		100
	0	0	0	1		165
Jigawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9		100
	0	0	0	14		203
Kebbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8		100
	0	0	0	42		202
Kogi	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2		100
	0	1	0	1		474
Osun	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6		100
	1	0	0	4		256
Taraba	0.0	0.0	0.5	71.1		100
	0	0	1	138		194
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5		100
	0	0	0	160		252
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5		100
	0	0	0	4		62
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		100
	0	0	0	0		171
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0		100
	0	0	4	0		110
Gombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0		100
	0	0	0	61		113
Nassarawa	2.9	0.0	0.0	60.2		100
	3	0	0	62		103
Zamfara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		100
	0	0	0	0		240
F.C.T. (Abuja)	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0		100
	0	0	0	26		65
Total	1.4	1.3	1.0	19.2		100
	132	123	94	1'858		9'664

Table 32: Pakistan: Multinational Federation (1947 - 1971)

Fearon	Punjabi		Sindhi		Pashtuns (Pushtuns)		Mohajirs		Baluchis		Urdu		pop
Group concentration ^a	0.66		0.13		0.09		0.08		0.03				
Fearon (2002) Units ^b	0.7		0	3	0.1	3	0.08	1	0.03	2			
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	(n)
Azad Kashmir													2,800,000
Balochistan	7.9	8	4.0	4	51.5	0			36.6	37			6,565,885
Federally Administered Tribal Areas						0							3,176,331
Islamabad	0.0	0	0.0	0	90.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	805,235
Northern Areas						0							910,000
North-West Frontier	9.7	27	0.0	0	87.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.5	7	17,743,645
Punjab	95.3	1105	0.3	4	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.6	8	0.0	0	73,621,290
Sindh	36.0	162	40.2	181	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5	19.1	86	30,439,893
Total	65.6	1311	9.5	189	17.9	357	0.0	0.0	2.5	50	4.7	93	30,439,893

^aMAR cites in addition Ahmadis (0), Hindus (3)

^bFederal units and population size (1998 census) from www.statoids.com.

Table 33: Pakistan: Multinational Federations (1947 - 1971) WVS 1999

Fearon	PUNJABI	SINDHI	pashtuns (pushtuns)	mohajirs	baluchis						
Units	0.66	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.03						
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%
	Punjabi		Sindhi		Urdu		Pathan (Pashtuns)				
Total	66	1311	9.5	189	4.7	93	17.9	357			
Islamabad	9	90	0	0	0	0	1	10			
Urban Punjab	544	94	3	0.5	0	0	30	5.2			
Rural Punjab	561	97	1	0.2	0	0	13	2.2			
Urban Sindh	112	49	12	5.2	86	38	14	6.1			
Rural Sindh	50	23	169	76.5	0	0	2	0.9			
Urban North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)	27	17	0	0	7	4	127	78.9			
Rural North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	100			
Urban Baluchistan	8	16	4	8	0	0	23	46			
Rural Baluchistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	57			
Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (F.A.T.A)											
Azad Kashmir											
Northern Areas											

Table 34: Pakistan: Multinational Federations (1947 - 1971) DHS Survey 1990/1991

Fearon	PUNJABI	SINDHI	pashtuns (pushtuns)	mohajirs	baluchis						Total
Units	Punjabi	Sindhi	Pushto	Urdu	Siraiki	Hindko	Brohi	Baluchi	Other		
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Punjab	2848	32	86	300	616	2	19	2	44		3949
	72.1	0.8	2.2	7.6	15.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1		100
Sindh	51	915	22	454	10	5	3	17	51		1528
	3.3	59.9	1.4	29.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	3.3		100
NW Frontier	6	0	652	20	58	143	0	0	0		879
	0.7	0.0	74.2	2.3	6.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		100
Balochistan	2	30	58	13	3	0	84	56	2		248
	0.8	12.1	23.4	5.2	1.2	0.0	33.9	22.6	0.8		100
Total	2907	977	818	787	687	150	106	75	97		6604
	44.0	14.8	12.4	11.9	10.4	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.5		100

Table 35: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Ia*

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) ^a Group concentration ^b Unit	Russians	Tatars	Ukrainians	Bashkirs	Chuvash	Chechens	Mordivians	Avars	Kazakhs
	0.81	0.04	0.03		0.01				
		3.8 (wvs: 4.7)							
	%	%	%	%	%	0.6 (3)	%	0.4 (2)	%
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Amur region	92.0	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1
831'004	4'889	31'475	1'183	1'206	196	1'258	371	481	
Arkhangelsk region	94.2	0.2	2.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
1'258'938	3'283	27'841	474	1'874	354	944	187	275	
Astrakhan region	69.7	7	1.3	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.4	14.2
700'561	70'590	12'605	614	1'171	10'019	924	4'217	142'633	
Belgorod region	92.9	0.2	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1'403'977	3'391	57'846	314	718	261	583	350	302	
Bryansk region	96.3	0.1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1'328'448	1'173	20'214	151	355	273	217	122	190	
Chelyabinsk region	82.3	5.7	2.1	4.6	0.3	0	0.5	0	1
2'965'885	205'087	76'994	166'372	9'483	1'249	18'138	578	36'219	
Chita region	89.8	0.7	1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
1'037'502	8'159	11'843	1'228	1'271	226	749	249	535	
Irkutsk region	89.9	1.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	0	0.2	0	0
2'320'493	31'068	53'631	2'451	7'295	712	3'879	254	1'138	
Ivanovo region	93.7	0.7	0.9	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0
1'075'815	8'205	10'629	490	1'648	633	1'948	491	324	
Kaliningrad region	82.4	0.5	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
786'885	4'729	47'229	562	2'027	738	2'320	162	631	
Kaluga region	93.5	0.4	2.2	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
973'589	4'299	23'162	451	1'108	466	1'413	244	378	
Kamchatka region	80.9	1	5.8	0.2	0.4	0	0.3	0	0.1
290'108	3'617	20'870	575	1'292	147	1'170	131	343	
Kemerovo region	91.9	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
2'664'816	51'030	37'622	3'161	15'480	1'480	7'221	316	1'919	
Kirov region	90.8	2.9	0.8	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
1'365'438	43'415	11'399	510	1'856	350	604	211	269	
Kostroma region	95.6	0.4	1.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
704'049	2'731	8'011	203	943	467	358	243	174	
Kurgan region	91.5	2	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	1.5
932'613	20'899	11'243	15'343	1'912	1'041	1'089	76	14'804	
Kursk region	95.9	0.1	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
1'184'049	1'576	20'920	177	368	360	313	211	155	
Leningrad region	89.6	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0	0
1'495'295	9'432	41'842	1'102	2'817	542	2'139	567	779	
Lipetsk region	95.8	0.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1'162'878	1'751	13'350	214	400	468	382	312	246	
Magadan region	80.2	1.1	9.9	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.1
146'511	2'006	18'068	344	357	52	287	13	175	
Moscow region	91	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.3	0	0
6'022'763	52'851	147'808	3'565	12'530	1'941	21'856	1'242	2'493	
Murmansk region	85.2	0.9	6.4	0.1	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.1
760'862	7'944	56'845	1'162	2'759	210	2'479	402	541	
Nizhnij Novgorod region	95	1.4	0.7	0	0.3	0	0.7	0	0
3'346'398	50'609	24'241	900	11'364	329	25'022	459	501	
Novgorod region	93.9	0.3	1.5	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0
652'165	2'080	10'449	253	728	1'074	538	176	192	
Novosibirsk region	93	1	1.3	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.4
2'504'147	27'874	33'793	1'104	4'147	459	2'608	317	11'691	
Omsk region	83.5	2.3	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	3.9
1'735'512	47'796	77'884	1'101	4'191	1'091	1'966	247	81'618	
Orenburg region	73.9	7.6	3.5	2.4	0.8	0.1	2.4	0	5.8
1'611'509	165'967	76'921	52'685	17'211	1'996	52'458	461	125'568	
Oryol region	95.3	0.2	1.3	0	0.2	0	0	0	0
820'024	1'417	11'212	149	406	1'630	272	373	176	
Penza region	86.4	6	0.9	0	0.5	0	4.9	0	0
1'254'680	86'805	12'421	368	6'738	455	70'739	131	274	
Pskov region	94.3	0.2	1.6	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
717'101	1'499	12'471	256	658	537	317	137	190	
Rostov region	89.3	0.4	2.7	0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
3'934'835	17'866	118'486	1'142	3'017	15'469	3'447	4'038	3'021	
Ryazan region	94.6	0.5	1	0	0.1	0	0.6	0	0
1'161'447	5'569	12'671	386	1'284	504	7'252	465	294	
Sakhalin region	84.3	1.2	4	0.1	0.2	0	0.5	0	0.1
460'778	6'830	21'831	586	1'300	185	2'943	149	554	
Samara region	83.6	3.9	1.9	0.2	3.1	0	2.7	0	0.5
2'708'549	127'931	60'727	7'885	101'358	1'193	86'000	563	14'918	
Saratov region	85.9	2.2	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.9	0
2'293'129	57'577	67'257	3'988	15'956	8'515	16'523	1'445	78'320	
Smolensk region	93.4	0.2	1.7	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
980'073	2'424	17'362	303	735	405	627	235	320	
Sverdlovsk region	89.2	3.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0	0.2	0	0.1
4'002'974	168'143	55'478	37'296	11'510	920	9'702	680	4'403	
Tambov region	96.5	0.2	0.9	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
1'136'864	2'730	10'809	177	423	637	478	241	272	
Tomsk region	90.8	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
950'222	20'145	16'726	1'953	5'881	711	1'808	330	1'215	
Tula region	95.2	0.5	1.3	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
1'595'564	8'968	22'260	409	1'085	469	1'217	488	332	
Tver region	92.5	0.5	1.5	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0
1'361'006	6'717	23'563	499	3'057	2'724	1'694	486	438	
Tyumen region	71.6	7.4	4.8	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
2'336'520	242'325	211'372	46'575	30'205	10'623	9'683	2'766	18'639	
Ulyanovsk region	72.6	12.2	1.1	0.1	8	0	3.6	0	0
1'004'588	168'766	15'588	1'217	111'316	542	50'229	248	571	
Vladimir region	94.7	0.6	1.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0
1'443'857	8'670	16'755	724	2'334	354	3'570	333	388	

^aWhile three WVS have been carried out in Russia (1990, 1995, and 1999), none gives detailed information on the ethnic groups.

^bMAR lists in addition Roma 0.2 (0)

Table 36: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Continued Ib*

-2 Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration Unit	Udmurts	Marijs	Kabardians	Osetians	Dargins	Buriats	Yakuty	Kumyks	Ingushs
	%	%	%	%	%	0.3 (2)	0.3 (3)	0.2 (3)	1.7 (3)
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Amur region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
	486	542	34	214	159	474	314	140	109
Arkhangelsk region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	807	644	72	181	144	30	12	83	121
Astrakhan region	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.1	0
	216	484	153	498	3'550	30	10	1'356	394
Belgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	328	208	27	385	244	21	39	78	113
Bryansk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	126	118	36	147	133	18	20	105	114
Chelyabinsk region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3'344	3'695	153	383	372	81	56	155	350
Chita region	0	0	0	0	0.1	6.1	0	0	0
	498	496	69	196	589	70'457	206	127	131
Irkutsk region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	0	0
	1'895	1'439	100	610	176	80'565	922	91	332
Ivanovo region	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	495	830	79	210	201	36	20	117	203
Kaliningrad region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	382	448	142	433	127	67	23	107	213
Kaluga region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	304	241	84	420	456	35	12	172	234
Kamchatka region	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0
	503	307	48	286	80	223	92	34	53
Kemerovo region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2'665	1'548	60	320	67	223	86	54	867
Kirov region	1.2	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17'952	38'930	35	180	144	40	20	83	182
Kostroma region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	222	221	39	115	274	25	10	78	345
Kurgan region	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2'291	411	16	136	38	9	17	26	300
Kursk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	137	105	67	368	119	25	10	188	308
Leningrad region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	959	981	187	466	432	124	68	188	192
Lipetsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	155	148	31	286	172	15	19	119	259
Magadan region	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.4
	136	155	15	378	14	466	469	29	808
Moscow region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'847	2'554	570	2'389	953	482	242	818	572
Murmansk region	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	933	1'037	259	541	327	44	21	179	105
Nizhnij Novgorod region	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	828	7'757	184	323	516	59	72	164	253
Novgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	253	150	35	132	193	21	30	84	80
Novosibirsk region	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	964	1'661	106	408	115	940	473	102	774
Omsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'004	729	76	365	78	139	78	72	187
Orenburg region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'416	1'372	145	342	682	67	29	217	137
Oryol region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	146	128	22	160	358	34	20	82	221
Penza region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	207	224	16	159	117	28	9	57	41
Pskov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	167	160	55	163	105	18	20	82	79
Rostov region	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0
	3'630	2'752	591	2'687	6'735	88	92	1'341	1'134
Ryazan region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	311	286	68	159	200	38	16	254	134
Sakhalin region	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	273	316	53	312	101	239	120	82	51
Samara region	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'608	3'889	184	891	281	44	38	182	168
Saratov region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'800	3'983	198	673	813	40	29	694	451
Smolensk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	297	225	35	181	174	35	32	96	52
Sverdlovsk region	0.4	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17'903	27'863	284	710	263	241	277	287	358
Tambov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	142	112	28	251	183	20	12	91	96
Tomsk region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
	1'485	829	35	173	82	603	128	53	298
Tula region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	263	217	40	409	275	27	17	177	126
Tver region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	411	545	60	332	480	56	48	184	304
Tyumen region	0.2	0.3	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.4	0.1
	6'310	11'023	349	1'829	2'663	399	70	12'343	2'391
Ulyanovsk region	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	499	821	49	337	106	33	17	61	147
Vladimir region	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	959	1'010	61	256	234	62	21	115	97

Table 37: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Continued Ic*

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration Unit	Lezgins	Komi	Tuvinians	Karachais	Kalmyks	Adygejs	Balkars	Khakassians	Altays
	0.02								
	3 % n	% n	0.1 (3) % n	0.1 (2) % n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n
Amur region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	393	47	148	28	26	29	9	56	31
Arkhangelsk region	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	364	5'745	18	35	28	19	19	9	13
Astrakhan region	0.4	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0
	3'646	157	6	96	7'162	49	34	19	8
Belgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	440	148	3	33	20	17	8	14	3
Bryansk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	173	85	1	15	18	15	10	5	0
Chelyabinsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	551	267	59	73	70	37	33	35	16
Chita region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	296	40	274	22	46	8	8	92	129
Irkutsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	630	231	513	96	66	39	19	397	127
Ivanovo region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	307	191	15	26	22	14	30	12	0
Kaliningrad region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	359	137	20	54	44	26	18	12	10
Kaluga region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	644	114	12	29	13	18	11	10	9
Kamchatka region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	160	69	21	38	21	26	4	47	28
Kemerovo region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	379	232	261	75	75	26	13	503	528
Kirov region	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	188	1'054	6	21	8	4	4	5	13
Kostroma region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	282	168	17	17	8	10	2	3	4
Kurgan region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	218	67	6	6	6	2	4	14	4
Kursk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	345	80	5	56	12	17	11	9	8
Leningrad region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	737	669	24	67	84	45	25	38	11
Lipetsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	454	63	1	22	21	3	7	21	6
Magadan region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	131	22	2	11	8	22	9	46	17
Moscow region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2'130	708	90	428	395	228	98	94	40
Murmansk region	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	840	2'177	165	73	91	44	21	14	21
Nizhnij Novgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	687	532	8	61	60	40	23	10	16
Novgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	299	150	42	22	11	8	12	3	2
Novosibirsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	453	206	526	67	225	24	28	279	434
Omsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	324	708	105	30	148	11	21	82	49
Orenburg region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	717	151	44	64	30	33	24	31	16
Oryol region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	456	62	14	37	8	13	8	9	5
Penza region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	270	56	22	19	10	10	14	19	3
Pskov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	151	161	23	19	10	16	4	5	2
Rostov region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3'659	386	141	516	936	388	89	53	41
Ryazan region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	738	131	5	46	45	21	21	19	5
Sakhalin region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	195	46	55	15	37	8	8	70	44
Samara region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'126	291	45	32	159	57	27	32	19
Saratov region	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5'308	170	29	223	234	48	44	21	16
Smolensk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	307	120	5	43	14	7	10	12	3
Sverdlovsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'246	629	145	78	95	45	32	92	43
Tambov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	307	61	1	28	24	4	10	9	1
Tomsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	363	142	197	19	92	21	22	402	160
Tula region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	874	155	3	45	27	19	25	6	4
Tver region	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	989	199	18	92	46	27	27	11	7
Tyumen region	0.3	0.3	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
	10'631	10'555	13	210	513	270	74	256	81
Ulyanovsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	422	139	9	22	41	12	10	12	4
Vladimir region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	440	248	27	24	27	22	18	19	8

Table 38: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Continued Id*

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration Unit	Cherkes	Nenets	Evenks	Chukchis	Koriaks	Dolgans	Others	Total
	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n
Amur region	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	2.9	100
	9	4	1'501	12	4	2	26'010	902'844
Arkhangelsk region	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	1.9	100
	14	8'326	15	2	3	2	25'663	1'336'539
Astrakhan region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	100
	45	1	4	1	1	8	44'014	1'005'276
Belgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8	100
	3	2	6	3	5	1	41'729	1'511'620
Bryansk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	100
	6	6	1	1	2	0	26'643	1'378'941
Chelyabinsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	100
	32	22	8	14	5	0	113'523	3'603'339
Chita region	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	1.6	100
	17	2	1'492	3	2	3	18'381	1'155'346
Irkutsk region	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	2.8	100
	39	30	1'431	12	10	1	71'013	2'581'705
Ivanovo region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	100
	17	4	8	2	0	0	45'307	1'148'329
Kaliningrad region	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.2	100
	18	6	5	1	4	2	107'340	955'281
Kaluga region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	100
	12	3	3	2	1	0	33'692	1'041'641
Kamchatka region	0	0	0	0.4	2	0	8.3	100
	33	3	15	1'487	7'328	0	29'642	358'801
Kemerovo region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	100
	28	6	22	13	4	2	108'040	2'899'142
Kirov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	100
	15	37	8	3	4	0	20'541	1'503'529
Kostroma region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	100
	4	4	3	0	0	1	17'610	736'641
Kurgan region	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	100
	0	41	6	2	3	1	16'888	1'019'532
Kursk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
	14	4	5	5	3	0	25'061	1'235'091
Leningrad region	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5	100
	34	26	21	9	14	2	109'287	1'669'205
Lipetsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	100
	4	4	1	1	0	0	31'686	1'213'499
Magadan region	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0	6	100
	8	5	25	248	888	0	11'001	182'726
Moscow region	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	100
	142	32	18	19	17	1	336'622	6'618'538
Murmansk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	100
	56	163	13	4	2	0	52'200	892'534
Nizhnij Novgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	100
	27	8	4	7	3	3	52'560	3'524'028
Novgorod region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	100
	10	8	3	1	0	1	25'150	694'355
Novosibirsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	100
	24	6	22	11	7	7	98'249	2'692'251
Omsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9	100
	29	25	12	48	9	6	123'479	2'079'220
Orenburg region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	100
	26	5	2	0	7	1	69'217	2'179'551
Oryol region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	100
	3	4	3	0	0	2	22'808	860'262
Penza region	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	100
	4	4	0	4	0	1	19'036	1'452'941
Pskov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	100
	5	3	3	5	1	2	26'365	760'810
Rostov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.3	100
	163	17	15	13	10	1	277'214	4'404'013
Ryazan region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	100
	19	7	6	3	0	0	35'506	1'227'910
Sakhalin region	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	100
	27	1	243	11	4	1	49'227	546'695
Samara region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	100
	33	13	9	10	2	1	121'472	3'239'737
Saratov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	100
	62	3	10	5	1	5	110'740	2'668'310
Smolensk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	100
	4	5	2	1	2	1	45'427	1'049'574
Sverdlovsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	100
	30	63	16	12	15	3	144'378	4'486'214
Tambov region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	100
	6	4	4	2	2	0	24'414	1'178'443
Tomsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
	18	5	103	6	5	3	41'804	1'046'039
Tula region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	100
	7	6	2	0	1	1	42'240	1'675'758
Tver region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.6	100
	9	15	10	6	3	4	68'392	1'471'459
Tyumen region	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	8.2	100
	562	27'965	109	51	5	9	267'498	3'264'841
Ulyanovsk region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
	3	2	6	2	2	2	26'988	1'382'811
Vladimir region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8	100
	5	5	7	7	4	2	43'327	1'523'990

Table 39: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Second part of Russian Units IIa*

	Russians 0.81	Tatars 0.04	Ukrainians 0.03	Bashkirs	Chuvash 0.01	Chechens	Mordivians	Avars	Kazakhs
Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration Unit	3.8 (wvvs: 4.7)					0.6 (3)		0.4 (2)	
	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n
Volgograd region	88.9	1.1	2.1	0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.7
Vologda region	2'399'300	28'641	56'281	1'129	8'439	12'256	3'601	2'118	45'301
Voronezh region	96.6	0.1	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Yaroslavl region	1'225'957	1'857	12'297	232	911	320	432	158	177
Republic of Adygeya	94.1	0.1	3.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Republic of Altai	2'239'524	3'486	73'716	400	1'705	1'815	1'217	481	378
Republic of Bashkortostan	95.2	0.5	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Republic of Buryatia	1'301'130	6'175	13'155	397	991	989	713	181	285
Chechen Republic	64.5	0.6	2	0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0
Chuvashi Republic	288'280	2'904	9'091	214	349	1'122	378	133	94
Republic of Dagestan	57.4	0.2	0.7	0	0.1	0	0	0	6
Republic of Ingushetia	116'510	460	1'437	62	103	34	81	45	12'108
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	36.3	24.1	1.3	29.8	2.9	0	0.6	0	0.1
Republic of Kalmykia	1'490'715	990'702	55'249	1'221'302	117'317	1'195	26'020	239	4'092
Republic of Karelia	67.8	0.8	1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Republic of Khakassia	665'512	8'189	9'585	539	864	145	685	118	711
Republic of Komi	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	93.5	0	0.4	0
Republic of Marij El	40'645	2'134	829	594	372	1'031'647	157	4'133	470
Republic of Mordovia	26.5	2.8	0.5	0	67.7	0	1.2	0	0
Republic of North Ossetia Alania	348'515	36'379	6'422	318	889'268	105	15'993	73	240
Republic of Ossetia Alania	4.7	0.2	0.1	0	0	3.4	0	29.4	0
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	120'875	4'659	2'869	383	294	87'867	148	758'438	619
Republic of Tatarstan	1.2	0	0	0	0	20.4	0	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	5'559	151	189	51	38	95'403	23	102	38
Republic of Tatarstan	25.1	0.3	0.8	0	0	0.5	0.1	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	226'620	2'851	7'592	192	197	4'241	490	386	285
Republic of Tatarstan	33.6	0.4	0.9	0	0.1	2	0	0.8	1.7
Republic of Tatarstan	98'115	1'076	2'505	100	164	5'979	110	2'305	5'011
Republic of Tatarstan	33.6	0.5	0.8	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	147'878	2'021	3'331	134	81	1'757	102	207	248
Republic of Tatarstan	76.6	0.4	2.7	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	548'941	2'628	19'248	312	1'298	393	808	91	205
Republic of Tatarstan	80.3	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.5	0	0.3	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	438'395	4'001	8'360	336	2'530	125	1'853	133	424
Republic of Tatarstan	59.6	1.5	6.1	0.3	0.7	0	0.2	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	607'021	15'680	62'115	3'149	7'529	410	2'390	374	553
Republic of Tatarstan	47.5	6	0.7	0	1	0	0.2	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	345'513	43'377	5'097	317	7'418	281	1'255	163	168
Republic of Tatarstan	60.8	5.2	0.5	0	0.1	0	31.9	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	540'717	46'261	4'801	172	1'097	116	283'861	53	122
Republic of Tatarstan	23.2	0.3	0.7	0	0	0.5	0	0.1	0
Republic of Tatarstan	164'734	2'108	5'198	315	330	3'383	207	610	265
Republic of Tatarstan	41.2	1.1	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.2
Republic of Tatarstan	390'671	10'768	34'633	2'335	1'700	520	2'092	305	1'525
Republic of Tatarstan	39.5	52.9	0.6	0.4	3.3	0	0.6	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	1'492'602	2'000'116	24'016	14'911	126'532	706	23'702	251	1'832
Republic of Tatarstan	20.1	0.2	0.3	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	61'442	584	832	101	195	11	106	27	117
Republic of Tatarstan	60.1	7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	944'108	109'218	11'527	4'320	2'764	478	1'157	137	339
Republic of Tatarstan	35.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	25'366	390	190	126	63	2	31	7	32
Republic of Tatarstan	51.9	1	9.2	0.2	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	27'918	534	4'960	116	162	9	77	5	48
Republic of Tatarstan	61.9	0.9	3.1	0.3	0.5	0	0.1	0	0.2
Republic of Tatarstan	10'958	162	550	48	85	6	24	6	35
Republic of Tatarstan	66.1	7.5	8.6	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Republic of Tatarstan	946'590	107'637	123'238	35'807	15'261	6'943	6'386	1'910	4'258
Republic of Tatarstan	50.6	0.9	4.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	12'719	216	1'029	45	48	11	56	3	20
Republic of Tatarstan	62.4	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	25'942	211	1'312	33	88	3	30	8	12
Republic of Tatarstan	58.6	1.1	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	23'318	425	2'423	104	131	20	87	12	57
Republic of Tatarstan	54.4	3	1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	73'646	4'102	1'300	73	211	22	67	1	49
Republic of Tatarstan	58.8	5.5	13	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Republic of Tatarstan	298'359	27'734	66'080	7'932	3'730	2'222	1'650	584	1'404
Republic of Tatarstan	92	0.3	2	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.4
Republic of Tatarstan	2'398'117	8'899	52'700	728	3'385	839	4'769	338	9'825
Republic of Tatarstan	89.8	0.8	3.4	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	1'290'264	10'972	48'622	1'458	2'225	278	3'399	457	841
Republic of Tatarstan	86.6	0.5	2.6	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	4'436'272	25'589	131'774	2'061	4'141	2'864	4'861	1'460	1'331
Republic of Tatarstan	88.9	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.6	0	0.3	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	2'638'281	44'382	68'662	3'874	16'859	999	7'526	636	2'613
Republic of Tatarstan	85.2	4.8	0.9	1.4	0.2	0	0.1	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	2'401'659	136'597	25'948	40'740	7'033	899	2'363	301	802
Republic of Tatarstan	89.9	0.7	4.5	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	1'861'808	14'549	94'058	2'101	3'287	649	4'307	579	1'296
Republic of Tatarstan	81.6	0.5	1.7	0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	2'231'759	12'988	45'892	812	1'404	13'208	1'946	7'167	1'779
Republic of Tatarstan	84.8	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	8'808'009	166'083	253'644	5'941	16'011	14'465	23'387	4'950	7'997
Republic of Tatarstan	84.7	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1
Republic of Tatarstan	3'949'623	35'553	87'119	2'453	6'007	1'685	3'369	1'516	2'830
Republic of Tatarstan	89.9	0.6	4.4	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0	0
Republic of Tatarstan	171'697	1'196	8'483	188	320	33	401	86	94
Republic of Tatarstan	79.8	3.8	2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Republic of Tatarstan	115'889'107	5'554'601	2'942'961	1'673'389	1'637'094	1'360'253	843'350	814'473	653'962

Table 40: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Second part of Russian Units Continued IIb*

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration Unit	Udmurts	Marijs	Kabardians	Osetians	Dargins	Buriats	Yakuty	Kumyks	Ingushs
	%	%	%	%	%	0.3 (2)	0.3 (3)	0.2 (3)	1.7 (3)
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Volgograd region	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
	3'073	6'028	307	1'025	2'604	114	38	895	387
Vologda region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	288	268	62	252	362	21	11	58	78
Voronezh region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	313	336	83	789	526	50	36	207	218
Yaroslavl region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	310	302	51	237	306	36	22	90	511
Republic of Adygeya	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	311	184	309	413	108	8	8	103	151
Republic of Altai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60	54	5	13	10	43	27	13	48
Republic of Bashkortostan	0.6	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	22'625	105'829	56	262	258	54	34	136	183
Republic of Buryatia	0	0	0	0	0	27.8	0	0	0
	339	390	43	136	65	272'910	283	77	42
Chechen Republic	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.8	0.3
	157	171	133	230	696	105	83	8'883	2'914
Chuvashi Republic	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	453	3'542	18	65	30	13	22	23	42
Republic of Dagestan	0	0	0	0	16.5	0	0	14.2	0
	123	88	233	897	425'526	57	6	365'804	272
Republic Ingushetia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77.3
	6	4	35	106	35	3	30	136	361'057
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	0	0	55.3	1.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1
	87	81	498'702	9'845	504	27	3	713	1'236
Republic of Kalmykia	0	0	0	0.1	2.5	0	0	0.2	0
	115	121	110	209	7'295	108	13	621	136
Karachaevo-Cherchessian Republic	0	0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
	67	62	915	3'333	290	3	4	244	173
Republic of Karelia	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	290	362	50	142	175	20	14	38	96
Republic of Khakassia	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	331	729	55	76	58	188	52	28	52
Republic of Komi	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2'336	3'202	191	418	268	34	25	198	156
Republic of Marij El	0.3	42.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2'166	312'178	17	83	43	10	21	28	26
Republic of Mordovia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	147	227	18	110	35	14	4	29	43
Republic of North Ossetia Alania	0	0	0.4	62.7	0.1	0	0	1.8	3
	155	168	2'902	445'310	401	28	10	12'659	21'442
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.8	45.5	0	0.1
	459	634	81	733	63	7'266	432'290	199	1'000
Republic of Tatarstan	0.6	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	24'207	18'787	57	364	232	43	43	147	139
Republic of Tuva	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
	89	66	5	40	207	436	45	126	7
Udmurtian Republic	29.3	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	460'584	8'985	31	115	202	46	23	33	118
Aginsky Buryat aut. dist.	0	0.1	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0
	23	43	0	4	1	45'149	10	1	0
Chukotka aut. dist	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
	25	74	8	92	15	119	73	5	28
Evenk aut. dist	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	5.6	0	0.1
	13	36	0	1	0	13	991	4	10
Khanty-Mansijsk aut. dist. Yugra	0.3	0.5	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.7	0.1
	3'670	7'309	197	886	1'956	181	35	9'554	770
Koryak aut. dist	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
	18	28	2	31	3	22	17	0	0
Nenets aut. dist	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	95	33	0	3	6	6	3	4	5
Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) aut. dist.	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
	22	54	4	30	15	50	45	15	18
Ust'-Ordyn Buryat aut. dist.	0	0	0	0	0	39.6	0	0	0
	38	24	2	65	4	53'649	52	8	1
Yamalo-Nenets aut. dist.	0.2	0.4	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.5	0.1
	809	1'815	89	535	496	138	14	2'613	326
Altai territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	920	715	103	455	149	166	145	84	181
Khabarovsk territory	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
	759	604	95	426	365	793	1'454	199	283
Krasnodar territory	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	3'425	2'733	727	4'133	860	119	114	586	723
Krasnoyarsk territory	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	3'250	5'104	268	1'754	367	1'051	1'368	567	496
Perm region	0.9	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26'272	5'395	152	431	270	109	40	113	230
Primorie territory	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'130	1'151	237	742	420	880	703	338	177
Stavropol territory	0	0	0.2	0.3	1.5	0	0	0.2	0.1
	1'141	760	6'619	7'772	40'218	74	82	5'744	1'751
the City of Moscow	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	1'983	1'979	1'801	10'561	2'898	2'304	1'448	1'615	4'050
the City of Saint-Petersburg	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
	1'265	1'288	507	2'836	729	1'152	847	499	670
Yevrey Jewish aut. region (Birobidzhan)	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	88	103	22	76	41	50	95	24	16
Total	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 41: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Second part of Russian Units Continued IIc*

	Lezgins 0.02	Komi	Tuvinians	Karachais	Kalmyks	Adygejs	Balkars	Khakassians	Altays
Fearon (2002)									
Elkins and Sides (2006)									
Group concentration	3		0.1 (3)	0.1 (2)					
Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Volgograd region	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
	2'046	223	41	226	1'617	126	46	24	7
Vologda region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	350	367	5	36	14	8	7	11	7
Voronezh region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	546	141	7	103	38	24	21	12	7
Yaroslavl region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	477	343	21	26	18	15	13	12	3
Republic of Adygeya	0.1	0	0	0	0	24.2	0	0	0
	300	70	1	64	22	108'115	18	4	2
Republic of Altai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.6
	17	23	22	4	8	3	1	39	62'192
Republic of Bashkortostan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	313	167	9	81	70	18	16	30	5
Republic of Buryatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	206	42	405	35	71	4	7	121	64
Chechen Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	196	23	267	15	148	17	72	46	65
Chuvashi Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	66	103	1	13	10	5	5	5	7
Republic of Dagestan	13.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	336'698	19	30	65	105	68	32	6	17
Republic Ingushetia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	40	21	41	9	98	20	9	4	20
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	11.6	0	0
	867	35	22	1'273	40	584	104'951	2	14
Republic of Kalmykia	0.2	0	0	0	53.3	0	0	0	0
	493	20	14	138	155'938	15	8	17	6
Karachaevo-Cherchessian Republic	0.1	0	0	38.5	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
	444	24	2	169'198	23	309	476	12	0
Republic of Karelia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	172	282	7	28	20	12	15	7	3
Republic of Khakassia	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	12	0
	124	170	494	28	127	12	23	65'421	77
Republic of Komi	0.1	25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'198	256'464	7	84	49	64	33	37	7
Republic of Marij El	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	113	78	4	9	8	14	0	7	0
Republic of Mordovia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65	45	2	27	15	5	5	10	2
Republic of North Ossetia Alania	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	848	25	35	58	88	81	117	6	2
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	369	71	136	66	114	52	15	186	86
Republic of Tatarstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	819	163	10	62	167	19	15	29	10
Republic of Tuva	0	0.5	77	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
	25	1'404	235'313	13	44	1	1	1'219	55
Udmurtian Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	209	242	6	34	20	2	4	5	3
Aginsky Buryat aut. dist.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	29	0	22	0	1	4	2
Chukotka aut. dist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	10	4	6	6	4	1	13	2
Evenk aut. dist	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0
	6	10	7	0	3	0	0	152	1
Khanty-Mansijsk aut. dist. Yugra	0.6	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8'580	3'081	6	69	263	176	42	125	48
Koryak aut. dist	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15	1	1	2	0	1	0	4	2
Nenets aut. dist	0.1	10.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	48	4'510	3	2	8	1	0	2	1
Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) aut. dist.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0
	14	10	16	1	4	4	0	121	0
Ust'-Ordyn Buryat aut. dist.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	18	7	33	4	5	0	0	9	8
Yamalo-Nenets aut. dist.	0.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'260	6'177	1	97	134	79	13	82	21
Altai territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
	271	167	327	79	80	14	16	86	1'880
Khabarovsk territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	546	122	334	37	49	34	11	107	84
Krasnodar territory	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0
	3'752	684	37	784	294	15'821	142	46	43
Krasnoyarsk territory	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0
	2'199	353	1'492	123	322	99	65	4'489	215
Perm region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	369	1'181	49	75	50	26	23	42	28
Primorie territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	822	137	375	50	103	56	41	152	126
Stavropol territory	0.2	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
	6'558	216	27	15'146	584	208	783	42	20
the City of Moscow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4'475	734	415	823	2'047	648	354	330	85
the City of Saint-Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1'805	1'455	272	323	551	221	128	128	100
Yevrey Jewish aut. region (Birobidzhan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	88	13	64	8	2	2	4	8	6
Total	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
	411'535	293'406	243'442	192'182	173'996	128'528	108'426	75'622	67'239

Table 42: Russia: Multinational Federation (1993 -) Census 2002 *Second part of Russian Units Continued IIc*

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration Unit	Cherkes	Nenets	Evenks	Chukchis	Koriaks	Dolgans	Others	Total
	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n	% n
Volgograd region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.6	100
	79	9	8	6	0	0	123'228	2'699'223
Vologda region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100
	6	15	11	4	3	0	24'983	1'269'568
Voronezh region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	100
	36	6	5	12	6	1	52'558	2'378'803
Yaroslavl region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100
	14	10	7	5	0	0	40'553	1'367'398
Republic of Adygeya	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	100
	642	1	3	2	1	0	33'704	447'109
Republic of Altai	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.7	100
	1	0	0	0	0	0	9'524	202'947
Republic of Bashkortostan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	100
	22	4	7	11	4	1	67'310	4'104'336
Republic of Buryatia	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	1.8	100
	3	5	2'334	7	0	8	17'293	981'238
Chechen Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	100
	13	3	5	0	0	0	8'463	1'103'686
Chuvashi Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	100
	6	2	2	12	0	0	11'996	1'313'754
Republic of Dagestan	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.3	100
	47	2	1	0	0	0	470'283	2'576'531
Republic Ingushetia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	100
	26	0	1	0	0	0	4'039	467'294
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	100
	725	0	0	0	1	0	38'928	901'494
Republic of Kalmykia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
	56	22	6	4	0	1	11'579	292'410
Karachaevo-Cherchessian Republic	11.3	0	0	0	0	0	13.3	100
	49'591	4	1	0	0	0	58'536	439'470
Republic of Karelia	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.6	100
	13	6	1	3	1	0	140'600	716'281
Republic of Khakassia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
	15	0	21	2	3	7	21'822	546'072
Republic of Komi	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	5.3	100
	29	708	6	10	1	2	53'926	1'018'674
Republic of Marij El	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	100
	7	6	3	0	1	0	9'568	727'979
Republic of Mordovia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	100
	3	0	2	1	0	0	10'757	888'766
Republic of North Ossetia Alania	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	100
	83	6	1	1	0	3	48'696	710'275
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	0	0	1.9	0.1	0	0.1	4.3	100
	64	27	18'232	602	10	1'272	40'704	949'280
Republic of Tatarstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	100
	14	3	10	7	4	2	49'244	3'779'265
Republic of Tuva	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
	29	0	7	0	0	0	2'963	305'510
Udmurtian Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	100
	7	4	3	3	0	1	25'588	1'570'316
Aginsky Buryat aut. dist.	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.8	100
	1	0	164	0	0	0	551	72'213
Chukotka aut. dist	0	0	0.1	23.5	0.1	0	12.6	100
	1	19	37	12'622	55	1	6'755	53'824
Evenk aut. dist	0	0.1	21.5	0	0	0.2	4.1	100
	1	12	3'802	0	0	30	731	17'697
Khanty-Mansijsk aut. dist. Yugra	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	10.2	100
	368	1'290	43	1	6	1	146'130	1'432'817
Koryak aut. dist	0	0	0	5.6	26.7	0	10.8	100
	5	1	7	1'412	6'710	0	2'728	25'157
Nenets aut. dist	0	18.7	0	0	0	0	3.4	100
	2	7'754	13	0	0	1	1'407	41'546
Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) aut. dist.	0	7.7	0.8	0	0	13.9	9.8	100
	6	3'054	305	1	0	5'517	3'903	39'786
Ust'-Ordyn Buryat aut. dist.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	100
	7	3	64	2	0	0	1'853	135'327
Yamalo-Nenets aut. dist.	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	11	100
	162	26'435	57	3	1	4	55'950	507'006
Altai territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.7	100
	26	4	13	9	1	1	121'934	2'607'426
Khabarovsk territory	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	4.7	100
	26	12	4'533	85	49	10	67'037	1'436'570
Krasnodar territory	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	9.3	100
	4'446	23	26	30	8	10	475'302	5'125'221
Krasnoyarsk territory	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.2	4.9	100
	67	3'188	4'632	8	13	5'805	144'915	2'966'042
Perm region	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100
	26	20	9	3	4	1	168'161	2'819'421
Primorie territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	100
	26	12	103	54	20	4	80'717	2'071'210
Stavropol territory	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	12	100
	2'097	14	9	5	7	1	328'306	2'735'139
the City of Moscow	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100
	520	66	74	138	88	14	1'042'817	10'382'754
the City of Saint-Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.9	100
	115	192	140	102	68	38	555'633	4'661'219
Yevrey Jewish aut. region (Birobidzhan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
	10	4	72	16	8	0	7'597	190'915
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	100
	60'517	41'302	35'527	15'767	8'743	7'261	7'423'403	145'166'731

Table 43: South Africa: Multinational Federation (1996 -) (WVS 2001)

	Zulu	Xhosa	North Sotho	Tswana	Coloured	Afrikaner	South Sotho	English Speaking	Tsonga	Swazi	Asian	Venda	Ndebele
Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) ^a Group concentration ^b Units ^c	0.22 15.9 (wvs01: 22.0) 2 %	0.18 17.0 (wvs01:10.9) 2 %	0.09 0.09 %	0.09 0.09 %	0.09 8.7 (wvs01:10.7) 3 %	0.09 0.09 %	0.06 0.06 %	0.05 13.2 (wvs01:14.2) %	0.04 0.04 %	0.03 0.03 %	0.03 2.6 (wvs01:3.6) 1 %	0.02 0.02 %	0.0 0.0 %
Eastern Cape	n 0 0 0.7	n 54.3 170 1.5	n 0 0 1	n 0 0 1	n 0 0 1	n 24.6 77 36.5	n 0 0 0	n 20.8 65 2.9	n 0 0 0	n 0 0 0	n 0 0 0	n 0 0 0	n 0 0 0
Free State	1 16.9	2 3.6	1 0.7	1 1.5	1 1.5	50 29.2	4 0	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Gauteng	158 31.8	34 8.1	34 8.1	34 8.1	34 8.1	273 6.3	23 5.7	23 5.7	23 5.7	23 5.7	23 5.7	23 5.7	23 5.7
KwaZulu-Natal	197 0.8	50 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	6.3 12.8	52.6 1.6	52.6 1.6	52.6 1.6	52.6 1.6	52.6 1.6	52.6 1.6	52.6 1.6
Limpopo (Northern Prov.)	1 36.1	0 2.8	1 3	1 3	1 3	16 28.7	2 5.6	2 5.6	2 5.6	2 5.6	2 5.6	2 5.6	2 5.6
Mpumalanga	39 3.1	3 3.9	3 3.9	3 3.9	3 3.9	31 22.8	6 3.1	6 3.1	6 3.1	6 3.1	6 3.1	6 3.1	6 3.1
North-West	4 0	5 1.2	5 1.2	5 1.2	5 1.2	20 62.7	4 13.3	4 13.3	4 13.3	4 13.3	4 13.3	4 13.3	4 13.3
Northern Cape	0 0	1 9.6	1 9.6	1 9.6	1 9.6	52 34.8	11 34.8	11 34.8	11 34.8	11 34.8	11 34.8	11 34.8	11 34.8
Western Cape	0 0	53 10.6	53 10.6	53 10.6	53 10.6	303 870	192 27.5	192 27.5	192 27.5	192 27.5	192 27.5	192 27.5	192 27.5
Total	13.3 400	10.6 318	10.6 318	10.6 318	16.6 499	29 870	10 825	27.5 825	10 299	299	10 299	10 299	10 299

^aI coded Europeans as english speaking.

^bMAR cites in addition Black Africans (0), European (0)

^cUnits and population sizes come from <http://www.statoids.com/uza.html>

Table 44: South Africa: Multinational Federations (1996 -) Census 2001 on population groups^b

Units	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	% n	% n	% n	% n	n
Eastern Cape	87.5 5'635'080	7.4 478'805	0.3 18'372	4.7 304'504	14.4 6'436'761
Free State	88 2'381'072	3.1 83'192	0.1 3'721	8.8 238'791	6 2'706'776
Gauteng	73.8 6'522'789	3.8 337'974	2.5 218'013	19.9 1'758'396	19.7 8'837'172
KwaZulu-Natal	84.9 8'002'409	1.5 141'888	8.5 798'274	5.1 483'448	21 9'426'019
Limpopo	97.3 5'128'614	0.2 10'162	0.2 8'585	2.4 126'276	11.8 5'273'637
Mpumalanga	92.4 2'886'345	0.7 22'161	0.4 11'243	6.5 203'245	7 3'122'994
Northern Cape	35.7 293'976	51.6 424'389	0.3 2'321	12.4 102'040	1.8 822'726
North West	91.5 3'358'450	1.6 56'960	0.3 9'904	6.7 244'036	8.2 3'669'350
Western Cape	26.7 1'207'429	53.9 2'438'976	1 45'028	18.4 832'902	10.1 4'524'335
Total	79 35'416'164	8.9 3'994'507	2.5 1'115'461	9.6 4'293'638	100 44'819'770

^aCensus 2001 by Province and Population group: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/extract.htm>

^bCensus 2001 by Province and Population group: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/extract.htm>

Table 45: Soviet Union: Multinational Federation (1918 - 1991)

Fearon (2002) Group concentration ^a Units	Russian 0.51	Ukrainian 0.15	uzbeks 0.06	Byelorussian 0.04	kazakhs 0.03	tatars 0.02	azerbaijanis 0.02	armenians 0.02	tadzhiks 0.02	georgians 0.01	moldavians 0.01	lithuanians 0.01	0.01
	Dominant group												
Russian Republic	Russians												
Armenian Republic	Armenians												
Azerbaydazian Republic	Azerts												
Belorussian Republic	Belarusans												
Estonian Republic	Estonians												
Georgian Republic	Georgians												
Kazakh Republic	Kazakhs												
Kirgiz Republic	Kyrkyz												
Latvian Republic	Latvians												
Lithuanian Republic	Lithuanians												
Moldavian Republic	Moldavians												
Tadzhik Republic	Tajiks												
Turkmen Republic	Turkmen												
Ukrainian Republic	Ukrainians												
Uzbek Republic	Uzbeks												

^aNo information in MAR.

Table 46: Switzerland: Multinational Federations (1848 -) Census 2000 ^a

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) ^b Group concentration	German 0.62	French 0.16	Italians 0.08	Romansch 0.05	Yugoslavs 0.01	Spanish 0.03	Portuguese 0.02	Turks 0.01	Asians 0.01	
n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	n %	
	German	French	Italians	Romansch	Ex-Yugoslavs	Spanish	Portuguese	Albanese	Turks	Other
Aargau	477'093 87.1	4'151 0.8	17'847 3.3	618 0.1	11'586 2.1	3'287 0.6	3'615 0.7	9'823 1.8	5'709 1.0	13'764 2.5
Appenzell A-Rhoden	48'810 91.2	187 0.3	905 1.7	75 0.1	1'266 2.4	396 0.7	272 0.5	401 0.7	299 0.6	893 1.7
Appenzell I-Rhoden	13'586 92.9	31 0.2	134 0.9	11 0.1	376 2.6	84 0.6	44 0.3	153 1.0	56 0.4	143 1.0
Basel-Landschaft	226'275 87.2	3'822 1.5	8'979 3.5	214 0.1	2'998 1.2	2'047 0.8	1'052 0.4	2'562 1.0	2'931 1.1	8'494 3.3
Basel-Stadt	149'192 79.3	4'658 2.5	9'409 5.0	231 0.1	3'854 2.0	3'881 2.1	1'502 0.8	2'443 1.3	4'086 2.2	8'823 4.7
Bern	804'190 84.0	72'646 7.6	18'908 2.0	688 0.1	8'539 0.9	8'220 0.9	6'052 0.6	9'092 0.9	3'344 0.3	25'518 2.7
Fribourg	70'611 29.2	152'766 63.2	3'100 1.3	131 0.1	1'252 0.5	1'731 0.7	4'320 1.8	2'442 1.0	768 0.3	4'585 1.9
Geneva	16'259 3.9	313'485 75.8	15'191 3.7	229 0.1	2'095 0.5	13'631 3.3	14'365 3.5	2'809 0.7	1'000 0.2	34'609 8.4
Glarus	32'765 85.8	123 0.3	1'689 4.4	55 0.1	803 2.1	333 0.9	304 0.8	940 2.5	534 1.4	637 1.7
Graubunden	127'755 68.3	961 0.5	19'106 10.2	27'038 14.5	3'152 1.7	852 0.5	3'099 1.7	1'277 0.7	370 0.2	3'448 1.8
Jura	3'001 4.4	61'376 90.0	1'210 1.8	27 0.0	277 0.4	786 1.2	475 0.7	401 0.6	98 0.1	573 0.8
Luzern	311'543 88.9	2'053 0.6	6'801 1.9	388 0.1	7'829 2.2	2'491 0.7	3'126 0.9	6'768 1.9	955 0.3	8'550 2.4
Neuchatel	6'849 4.1	143'191 85.3	5'407 3.2	95 0.1	956 0.6	1'860 1.1	4'230 2.5	723 0.4	546 0.3	4'092 2.4
Nidwald	34'458 92.5	229 0.6	533 1.4	48 0.1	487 1.3	145 0.4	272 0.7	361 1.0	16 0.0	686 1.8
Obwald	29'920 92.3	144 0.4	329 1.0	32 0.1	456 1.4	95 0.3	370 1.1	452 1.4	95 0.3	534 1.6
Sankt Gallen	398'666 88.0	1'813 0.4	10'640 2.3	845 0.2	12'120 2.7	2'910 0.6	2'524 0.6	10'388 2.3	3'251 0.7	9'680 2.1
Schaffhausen	64'323 87.6	370 0.5	1'897 2.6	80 0.1	2'008 2.7	524 0.7	335 0.5	1'374 1.9	686 0.9	1'795 2.4
Schwyz	115'688 89.9	502 0.4	2'447 1.9	234 0.2	2'864 2.2	424 0.3	642 0.5	2'477 1.9	533 0.4	2'893 2.2
Solothurn	215'784 88.3	2'323 1.0	7'678 3.1	190 0.1	3'845 1.6	1'154 0.5	879 0.4	3'795 1.6	3'140 1.3	5'553 2.3
Thurgau	202'521 88.5	948 0.4	6'317 2.8	287 0.1	3'588 1.6	1'387 0.6	2'480 1.1	5'136 2.2	2'036 0.9	4'175 1.8
Ticino	25'579 8.3	5'024 1.6	254'997 83.1	384 0.1	5'879 1.9	3'099 1.0	3'474 1.1	1'703 0.6	875 0.3	5'832 1.9
Uri	32'518 93.5	67 0.2	462 1.3	51 0.1	681 2.0	66 0.2	144 0.4	224 0.6	229 0.7	335 1.0
Valais	77'255 28.4	171'129 62.8	5'987 2.2	114 0.0	2'800 1.0	1'464 0.5	6'233 2.3	2'513 0.9	309 0.1	4'595 1.7
Vaud	30'408 4.7	524'234 81.8	18'713 2.9	268 0.0	6'070 0.9	10'312 1.6	15'494 2.4	5'551 0.9	1'596 0.2	28'011 4.4
Zug	85'142 85.1	1'138 1.1	2'525 2.5	156 0.2	2'891 2.9	689 0.7	968 1.0	1'146 1.1	871 0.9	4'526 4.5
Zurich	1'040'168 83.4	17'685 1.4	49'750 4.0	2'606 0.2	22'694 1.8	15'638 1.3	13'256 1.1	19'983 1.6	10'190 0.8	55'936 4.5
Total	4'640'359 63.7	1'485'056 20.4	470'961 6.5	35'095 0.5	111'366 1.5	77'506 1.1	89'527 1.2	94'937 1.3	44'523 0.6	238'680 3.3

^aBundesamt fuer Statistik; <http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/themen/bevoelkerung/sprachen...religion>
The WVS of 1996 also allow for estimating the ethnic make-up of the federal units and yield similar results.

^bMAR cites Jurassians 2.2 (3) and foreign workers 18.4 (wvs96: 5.0) (0).

Table 47: United States: National federation (1789 -) Estimates 2004 ^a

	White	Hispanics	Black	Asians	Am. Indians and Alaska	Nat. Hawaiian or Pacific Isl.	Two or more races	To
Fearon (2002)	0.69	0.13	0.12	0.04				
Elkins and Sides (2006) ^b		9.7 (wvs99: 8.5)	(12.4 wvs99: 16.0)					
Group concentration	%	2	0	%	%	%	%	
Units	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
Alabama	69.5 3'147'620	1.9 87'142	26.4 1'194'396	0.8 36'798	0.5 23'095	0.0 1'712	0.9 39'419	4'530'1
Alaska	66.9 438'177	3.9 25'439	3.6 23'842	4.5 29'783	15.8 103'617	0.6 3'768	4.7 30'809	655'4
Arizona	61.1 3'509'599	26.5 1'523'102	3.5 203'233	2.1 122'933	5.0 288'918	0.2 10'384	1.5 85'665	5'743'8
Arkansas	77.2 2'126'382	4.1 112'108	15.8 434'395	0.9 25'907	0.7 19'555	0.1 2'285	1.2 31'997	2'752'6
California	44.5 15'982'109	32.7 11'728'118	6.8 2'436'678	12.1 4'326'126	1.2 416'646	0.4 149'134	2.4 854'988	35'893'7
Colorado	72.5 3'334'447	17.8 820'017	4.1 189'159	2.5 116'483	1.1 52'334	0.1 6'485	1.8 82'478	4'601'4
Connecticut	75.9 2'657'671	9.3 325'388	10.1 352'272	3.1 107'762	0.3 11'812	0.1 2'648	1.3 46'051	3'503'6
Delaware	70.2 583'119	5.1 41'998	20.4 169'251	2.6 21'466	0.4 3'263	0.1 453	1.3 10'814	830'3
District of Columbia	30.3 167'563	7.2 39'683	57.7 319'196	3.0 16'784	0.3 1'873	0.1 374	1.5 8'050	553'5
Florida	62.8 10'919'745	17.8 3'102'702	15.7 2'726'160	2.0 351'975	0.4 73'606	0.1 13'945	1.2 209'028	17'397'1
Georgia	60.2 5'318'847	6.2 544'131	29.6 2'612'936	2.6 229'741	0.3 27'457	0.1 6'768	1.0 89'503	8'829'3
Hawaii	23.3 294'558	3.2 40'194	2.2 28'105	41.8 527'546	0.3 4'299	0.0 114'346	20.1 253'792	1'262'8
Idaho	87.2 1'214'571	8.4 116'486	0.6 7'863	1.0 14'166	1.4 19'891	0.1 1'640	1.3 18'645	1'393'2
Illinois	66.2 8'414'026	13.3 1'687'137	15.1 1'926'010	4.0 504'618	0.3 38'997	0.1 8'062	1.1 134'784	12'713'6
Indiana	84.6 5'279'777	4.0 249'930	8.8 548'269	1.2 73'013	0.3 17'532	0.0 2'833	1.1 66'215	6'237'5
Iowa	91.7 2'709'712	3.3 96'921	2.3 67'596	1.4 42'378	0.3 10'338	0.0 1'275	0.9 26'231	2'954'4
Kansas	81.9 2'239'170	7.5 205'645	5.9 161'305	2.1 56'859	1.0 26'193	0.1 1'870	1.6 44'460	2'735'5
Kentucky	88.7 3'677'961	1.7 68'960	7.5 310'996	0.9 36'986	0.2 9'220	0.0 1'927	1.0 39'872	4'145'9
Louisiana	61.8 2'788'717	2.4 107'379	33.0 1'492'298	1.4 61'803	0.6 27'331	0.0 1'576	0.8 36'666	4'515'7
Maine	96.1 1'266'068	0.8 10'958	0.7 9'560	0.7 10'854	0.6 7'454	0.0 459	0.9 11'900	1'317'2
Maryland	59.8 3'324'989	4.6 258'221	29.1 1'615'036	4.6 257'876	0.3 17'860	0.1 3'319	1.5 80'757	5'558'0
Massachusetts	80.8 5'181'427	6.2 399'626	6.8 434'545	4.6 294'701	0.3 18'404	0.1 5'223	1.3 82'579	6'416'5
Michigan	78.1 7'895'516	3.3 336'622	14.3 1'450'583	2.2 220'019	0.6 60'462	0.0 3'770	1.4 145'648	10'112'6
Minnesota	86.7 4'420'829	3.2 162'589	4.1 211'628	3.4 172'312	1.2 59'411	0.1 2'669	1.4 71'520	5'100'9
Mississippi	59.9 1'739'026	1.4 41'287	36.8 1'068'990	0.7 21'409	0.5 13'448	0.0 844	0.6 17'962	2'902'9
Missouri	83.1 4'781'115	2.3 134'581	11.5 661'233	1.3 74'585	0.5 26'493	0.1 3'811	1.3 72'800	5'754'6
Montana	89.1 825'827	2.0 18'634	0.4 3'471	0.5 5'044	6.4 59'514	0.1 511	1.5 13'864	926'8
Nebraska	85.7 1'496'640	6.4 112'416	4.3 74'815	1.5 26'746	0.9 16'562	0.1 1'176	1.1 18'859	1'747'2
Nevada	61.2 1'429'272	21.3 497'814	7.5 176'167	5.5 128'470	1.4 33'045	0.5 12'033	2.5 57'970	2'334'7
New Hampshire	94.3 1'225'145	1.9 24'434	0.9 12'263	1.7 21'824	0.2 3'214	0.0 520	0.9 12'100	1'299'5
New Jersey	63.8 5'549'273	13.1 1'141'017	14.5 1'259'839	7.0 607'108	0.3 26'625	0.1 6'734	1.2 108'283	8'698'8
New Mexico	43.5 827'230	41.3 785'113	2.4 44'749	1.3 24'025	10.1 192'135	0.1 2'421	1.5 27'616	1'903'2
New York	61.1 11'745'589	12.9 2'470'692	17.5 3'361'053	6.5 1'249'166	0.5 103'443	0.1 17'876	1.5 279'269	19'227'0
North Carolina	68.6 5'860'777	5.5 471'260	21.8 1'861'416	1.7 148'299	1.3 110'198	0.1 5'784	1.0 83'487	8'541'2
North Dakota	91.1 577'639	1.4 8'697	0.7 4'583	0.7 4'150	5.2 33'032	0.0 245	0.9 6'020	634'3

^aPopulation Division, U.S. Census Bureau; Table 4: Annual Estimates of the Population by Race Alone and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States and States (SC-EST2004-04)

^bWhile there are four WVS carried out in the United States (1982, 1990, 1995, and 1999), the information on residency only covered 9 regions and 1 state, instead of the 50 states.

Table 48: United States *Continued*

	White	Hispanics	Black	Asians	Am. Indians and Alaska	Nat. Hawaiian or Pacific Isl.	Two or more races	
Fearon (2002)	0.69	0.13	0.12	0.04				
Elkins and Sides (2006)		9.7 (wvs99: 8.5)	(12.4 wvs99: 16.0)					
Group concentration	%	2 %	0 %	%	%	%	%	
Units	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
Ohio	83.3	1.9	11.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	
	9'547'385	220'858	1'362'446	159'094	26'025	3'556	139'647	11'455
Oklahoma	72.9	5.7	7.7	1.5	8.1	0.1	4.0	
	2'569'827	200'472	272'224	53'846	283'844	2'934	140'406	3'521
Oregon	82.0	8.9	1.8	3.4	1.4	0.3	2.3	
	2'948'024	318'572	64'117	121'880	49'138	9'630	83'225	3'591
Pennsylvania	82.9	3.3	10.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	
	10'288'227	405'086	1'304'439	266'757	21'900	5'203	114'680	12'401
Rhode Island	80.5	8.5	6.1	2.7	0.6	0.1	1.5	
	870'209	92'228	65'958	28'763	6'366	1'275	15'833	1'081
South Carolina	65.6	2.7	29.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	
	2'753'295	114'799	1'232'732	44'385	15'677	2'283	34'897	4'191
South Dakota	87.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	8.6	0.0	1.2	
	671'072	12'696	6'006	5'208	66'535	280	9'086	771
Tennessee	78.1	2.6	16.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	
	4'610'827	151'962	991'435	71'115	17'005	2'929	55'689	5'901
Texas	49.8	33.5	11.7	3.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	
	11'190'222	7'535'337	2'633'219	717'986	153'353	24'494	235'411	22'491
Utah	83.8	10.0	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.3	
	2'002'538	238'534	22'534	44'608	32'191	17'368	31'266	2'381
Vermont	96.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	
	596'514	5'797	3'704	6'311	2'326	166	6'576	621
Virginia	68.7	5.1	19.9	4.4	0.3	0.1	1.5	
	5'121'944	380'387	1'482'963	329'529	24'314	5'476	115'214	7'451
Washington	77.5	7.8	3.5	6.3	1.6	0.5	2.9	
	4'808'520	481'498	216'484	387'757	101'384	28'189	179'956	6'201
West Virginia	94.4	0.7	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	
	1'714'473	13'320	58'094	10'238	3'729	425	15'075	1'811
Wisconsin	86.2	3.9	5.9	1.9	0.9	0.0	1.0	
	4'748'917	217'583	327'626	105'769	51'463	2'156	55'512	5'501
Wyoming	88.6	6.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.1	1.2	
	448'694	31'370	4'448	3'255	12'224	358	6'180	501
Total	67.4	13.0	12.8	4.2	1.0	0.2	1.5	
	197'840'821	38'216'940	37'502'320	12'326'216	2'824'751	505'602	4'438'754	293'651

Table 49: Venezuela: National federation (1960 -) (WVS 2000)^a

Fearon (2002) Elkins and Sides (2006) Group concentration	Mestizo 0.68	White 0.21	Blacks 0.10 10.0 (wvs00: 4.3)	Indigenous 0.01 1.4 (wvs00: 0.5)	Other	Indigenous ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Units	n	n	n	n	n	n
Amazonas	70	10	0	20	0	22
	7	1	0	2	0	70'464
Anzoategui	63	32.5	1.9	0	0	0.5
	34	19	1	0	0	1'222'225
Apure	100	0	0	0	0	0.4
	9	0	0	0	0	377'756
Aragua	67.3	29	3.7	0	0	0.2
	72	31	4	0	0	1'449'616
Barinas	86.3	13.6	0	0	0	0.3
	19	3	0	0	0	624'508
Bolivar	68.4	25	6.6	0	0	0.8
	52	19	5	0	0	1'214'846
Carabobo	48.3	49	2.7	0	0	0.2
	71	72	4	0	0	1'932'168
Cojedes	44.4	55.6	0	0	0	0.2
	4	5	0	0	0	253'105
Delta Amacuro	30	60	0	1	0	4.9
	3	6	0	10	0	97'987
Dependencias Federales**						0.3
					0	1'651
Distrito Federal*	54.2	40.1	5.1	0.6	0	0.2
	96	71	9	1	0	1'836'286
Falcon	79.4	20.6	0	0	0	0.3
	27	7	0	0	0	763'188
Guarico	88.9	0	11.1	0	0	0.3
	8	0	1	0	0	627'086
Lara	76.7	23.4	0	0	0	0.1
	59	18	0	0	0	1'556'415
Merida	47.4	52.6	0	0	0	0.3
	9	10	0	0	0	715'268
Miranda	50.5	39.2	7.2	1	2.1	0.3
	49	38	7	1	2	2'330'872
Monagas	37.9	55.2	3.4	3.4	0	0.8
	11	16	1	1	0	712'626
Nueva Esparta	63.2	31.6	5.3	0	0	1
	12	6	1	0	0	373'851
Portuguesa	52.1	8.7	39.1	0	0	0.2
	12	2	9	0	0	725'740
Sucre	57.2	32.1	10.7	0	0	1
	16	9	3	0	0	786'483
Tachira	52.7	44.4	2.8	0	0	0.2
	19	16	1	0	0	992'669
Trujillo	88.9	11.1	0	0	0	0.2
	8	1	0	0	0	608'563
Vargas	81.8	13.6	4.5	0	0	0.2
	18	3	1	0	0	298'109
Yaracuy	51.8	48.4	0	0	0	0.2
	14	13	0	0	0	499'049
Zulia	54.7	42.7	2.7	0	0	8.9
	82	64	4	0	0	2'983'679
Total	59.3	35.8	4.3	0.5	0.2	1.5
	711	430	51	6	2	23'054'210

^aWe also report the data from the census 2001 which provides statistics on Indigenous people in each unit.

^bCensus 2001; <http://www.ine.gov.ve/censo/fichascenso/fichacenso.asp>

Table 50: Yugoslavia: Multinational Federation (1992 - 1996)

	Serbs	Albanian	Montenegrin	Roma	Hungarians	Muslims	Croats
Fearon (2002)	0.63	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
Elkins and Sides (2006)	12.7	(wvs01: 1.1)	3.5 (wvs01: 1.3)	4.8 (wvs01: 4.0)	4.8 (wvs01: 4.0)	Sandzak Muslims 1.8 (wvs01: 4.0)	1.3 (wvs01: 1.3)
Group concentration ^a	2	2		0	3	3	2
Units	(n) (n) (n)	(n)					
Serbia							
Montenegro							
?							

^aMAR also cites Slovenes (3)

Table 51: Yugoslavia (former): Multinational Federations (1953 - 1992)^a

Fearon (2002)	Serbs		Croats		Muslims		Albanians		Slovenes		Macedonians		Hungarian		Montenegrians		Yugoslavs		Others		Total		
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	
1981	0.36		0.20		0.10		0.09		0.08		0.06		0.03		0.02								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	32.2	18.4	18.4	39.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	—	—	0.3	7.9	1.5	18.4	4.1	18.4	4'124'256	4'124'256	
Croatia	1'328'010	758'863	1'629'081	4'124	4'124	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0	0	—	—	12'373	325'816	61'864	4'124'256	3.7	20.5	4'601'469	4'601'469	
Macedonia	533'770	3'455'703	23'007	4'601	23'007	2.1	19.7	19.7	0.1	0.1	67	0.2	—	—	9'203	377'320	170'254	4'601'469	7.5	8.5	1'909'136	1'909'136	
Montenegro	45'819	3'818	40'092	376'100	1'909	13.4	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1'279'121	3'818	—	—	3'818	15'273	143'185	1'909'136	5.4	2.6	584'310	584'310	
Serbia	19'282	7'012	78'298	37'980	1'169	14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1'169	400'252	—	—	31'553	7'596	584'310	1'909'136	8.7	41.5	9'313'676	9'313'676	
Slovenia	6'184'281	149'019	214'215	1'303'915	9'314	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	46'568	149'019	—	—	447'056	810'290	9'313'676	1'909'136	1.6	8.4	1'891'864	1'891'864	
Total	41'621	56'756	13'243	1'892	1'712'137	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	3'784	3'784	—	—	3'784	28'378	30'270	1'891'864	5.5	100.0	22'427'585	22'427'585	
1991	8'141'213	4'440'662	1'996'055	1'726'924	1'749'352	1'345'655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583'117	1'211'090	1'233'517	22'427'585	2.1	18.6	4'365'639	4'365'639	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	31.4	17.3	43.7	1'907'784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	240'110	91'678	4'365'639	5.5	20.3	4'784'265	4'784'265	
Croatia	12.2	78.1	0.9	14'353	23'921	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4'784	9'569	—	—	9'569	23'921	263'135	4'784'265	12.2	8.7	2'038'847	2'038'847	
Macedonia	44'855	0	0	428'158	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'317'095	61.8	—	—	0	0	248'739	2'038'847	3.7	2.6	616'327	616'327	
Montenegro	57'318	0	89'984	40'678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380'890	—	—	380'890	24'653	22'804	616'327	8.4	41.3	9'721'177	9'721'177	
Serbia	65.8	1.1	2.4	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	38'885	1.4	—	—	1.4	3.2	816'579	9'721'177	4.7	8.4	1'974'839	1'974'839	
Slovenia	6'396'534	106'933	233'308	1'672'042	9'721	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3'950	136'096	—	—	136'096	311'078	816'579	9'721'177	0.2	0.6	1'974'839	1'974'839	
Total	47'396	53'321	27'648	3'950	1'729'959	3'950	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	5.8	2.3	—	—	2.3	705'847	1'458'750	23'528'230	6.2	100.0	23'528'230	23'528'230	

^aSource: (Woodward, 1995, Table 2.2); N population total: <http://www.statoids.com/ucs.html>

Duration of federalism

In the figures that follow (2-5) we depict how according to three measures federalism has changed over time for all countries that appear as having some decentralization according to at least one of the indicators. First, we use the Polity III indicator of “centralization of state authority: geographic concentration of decision making authority” with the following three values: 1 = unitary, 2 = intermediate category, 3 = federal. Second, we depict McGarry’s (2002) classification with 0 indicating non-federal states, 1 national federations, and 2 multinational federations. Finally, we also report whether Henisz (2002) classifies a particular state in a particular year as federal, despite the fact that he focuses on fiscal federalism.

Beck, Clarke, Groff, Keefer and Walsh (2001) provide the following information on federalism:

Federalism

AUTON Are there contiguous autonomous regions?

Autonomous regions are not the same as states, provinces, etc. An autonomous region is recorded if a source explicitly mentions a region, area, or district that is autonomous or self-governing. We required that autonomous regions be contiguous with the country to which they belonged, on the presumption that such regions would be more likely to impose a check on central government decision making than would non-contiguous regions. Hence, the Basque region in Spain and Montenegro in Yugoslavia are counted as autonomous regions, but Northern Ireland, Hong Kong, Puerto Rico are not. Furthermore, they must be constitutionally designated as “autonomous” or “independent” or “special”. Federal Districts or Capital Districts do not count as autonomous regions. Disputed autonomy is not recorded. Indian reservations are not counted as autonomous. Deviating from convention, no information recorded as 0.

MUNI Are municipal governments locally elected?

0 if neither local executive nor local legislature are locally elected. 1 if the executive is appointed, but the legislature elected. 2 if they are both locally elected. No information, or no evidence of municipal governments, is recorded as blank. If one source has information on a specific period, and the other has no information on a different period, we do not extrapolate from one source to another - no information is always recorded as blank. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the lowest level as the “municipal” level. For this variable, there was less information than usual, and as a result only 42

STATE Are there state/province governments locally elected?

Recorded in the same manner as MUNI. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the highest level as the "state/province" level. Indirectly elected state/province governments, where directly elected municipal bodies elect the state/province level, are not considered locally elected. Indirectly elected state/province governments elected by directly elected state/province bodies are considered locally elected. For this variable, there was less information than usual, and as a result only 66 are non-blank.

AUTHOR Do the state/provinces have authority over taxing, spending, or legislating?

If 1 for any of these, category gets a 1. Authority over "cultural affairs", or "planning" in Communist systems, does not qualify. For this variable, there was less information than usual, and as a result only 38

STCONST Are the constituencies of the senators the states/provinces?

No information recorded as blank. If no senate or no states/provinces, NA. If the senate is only partially elected through the constituencies, we score according to how the majority is elected. If the senate is appointed or elected on a national basis, this gets a 0.

¿From this data source we used the authority indicator, with 1 meaning that there is some authority devolved to subnational units, while 0 indicating the absence of such arrangements

Figure 2: Duration of federalism

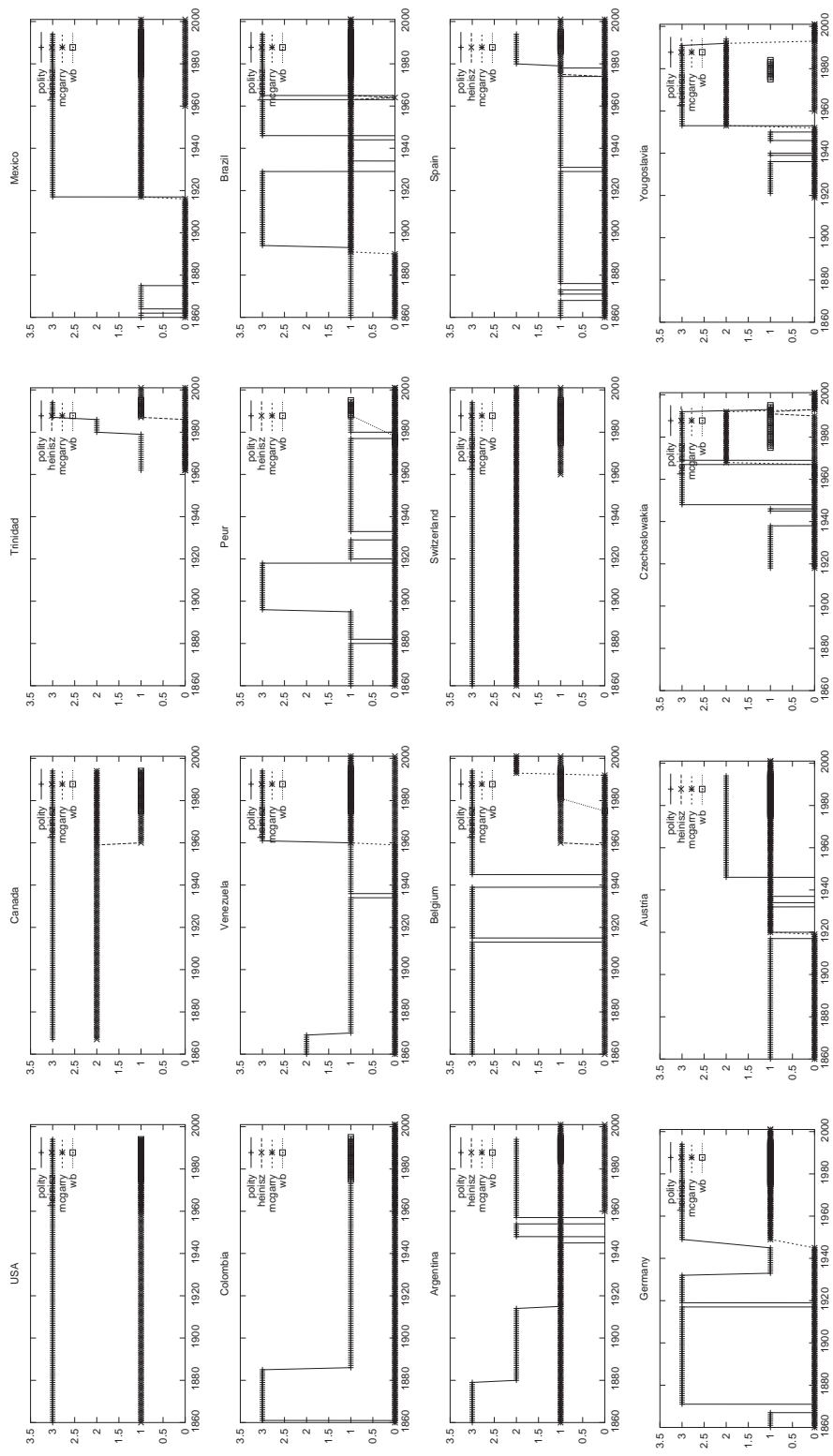


Figure 3: Duration of federalism

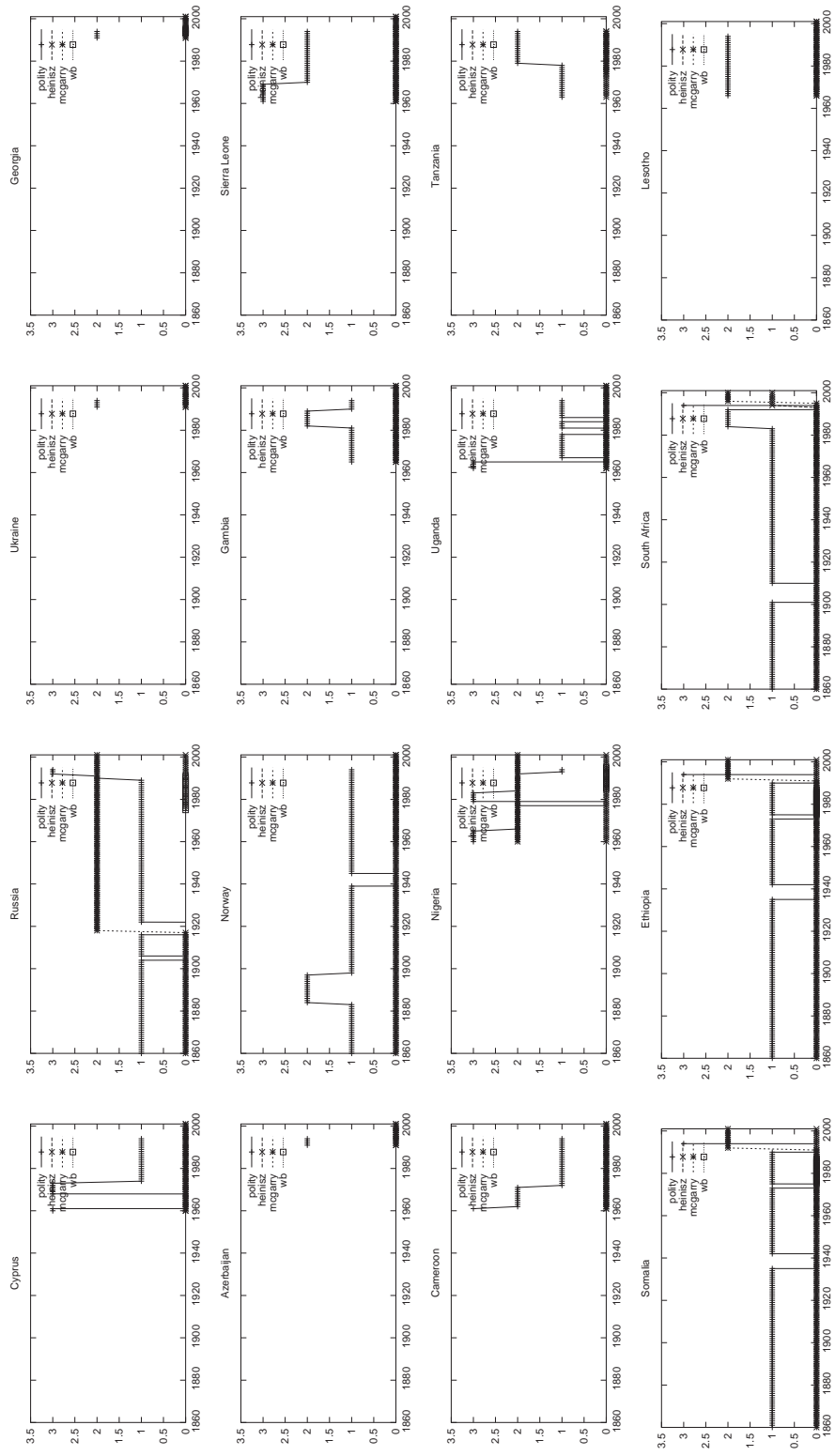


Figure 4: Duration of federalism

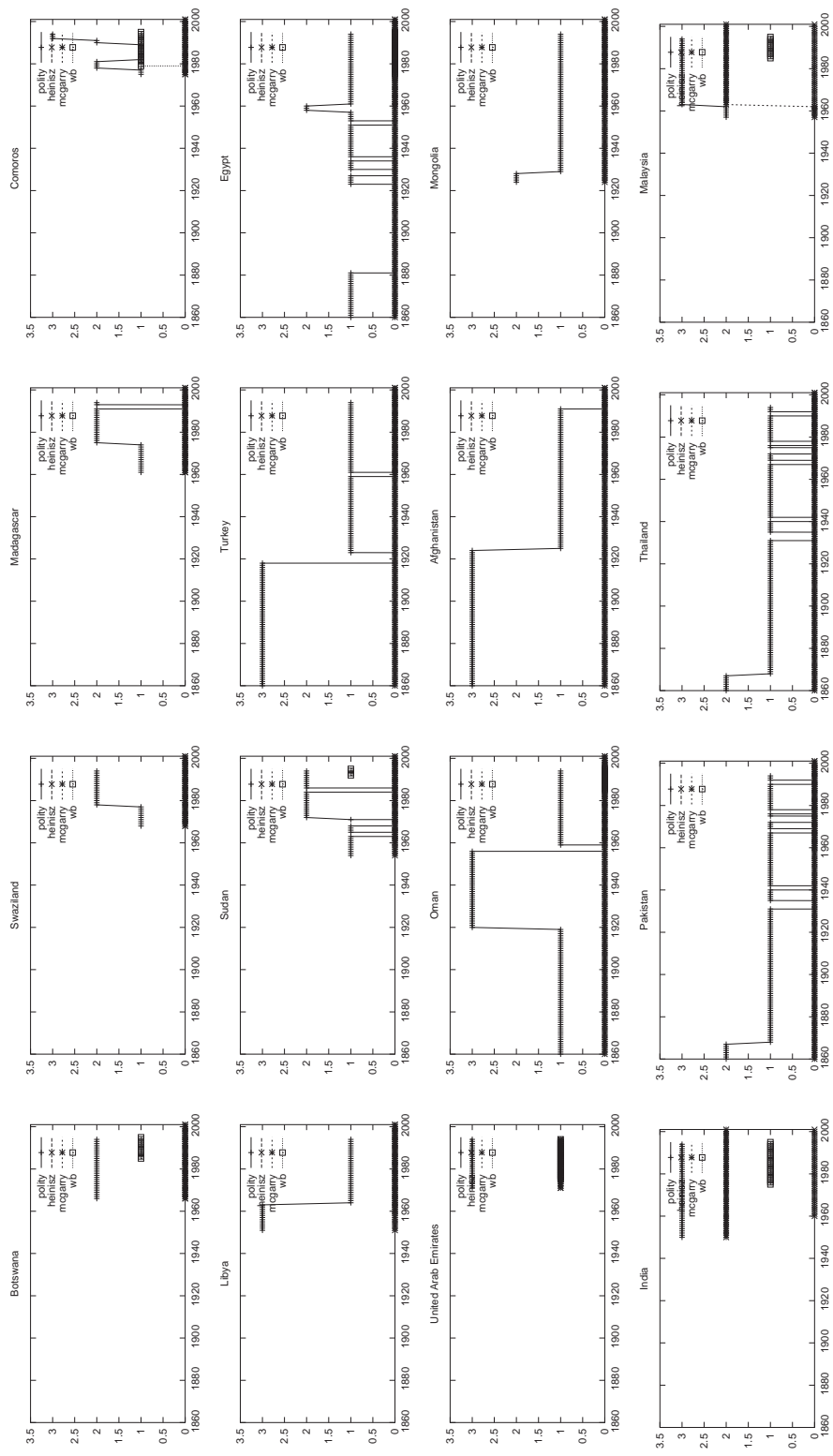
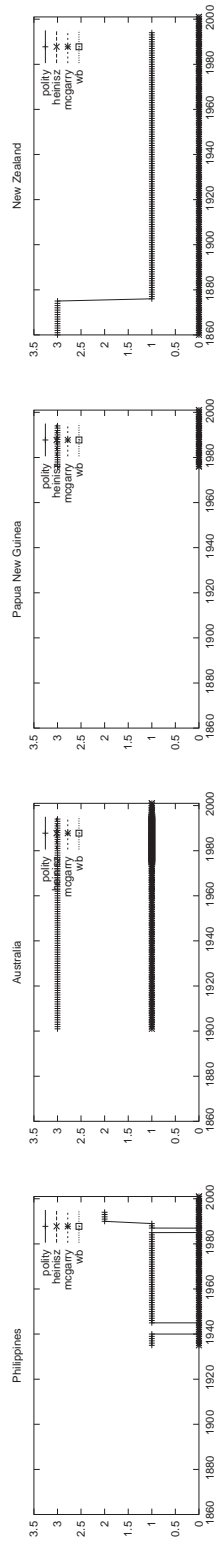


Figure 5: Duration of federalism



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