

Variables describing conflict (UCDP conflict termination dataset):

- 1) **ConflictID:** The unique conflict ID, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://www.prio.no/CSCW/Datasets/Armed-Conflict/UCDP-PRIO/Old-Versions/4-2006/>
- 2) **DyadID** (only in the dyad-level dataset): The unique dyad ID, taken from the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.
- 3) **Ep:** Episode; is a count variable which records how many times a conflict has recurred after at least one year of non-activity concerning the same incompatibility since 1946. It does not take into account any possible changes with regards to the identity of the belligerents.
- 4) **Location**
- 5) **Region**
- 6) **SideB**
- 7) **EpStartDate**
- 8) **EpEndDate**
- 9) **Incomp**
Incompatibility: The incompatibility for the conflict, taken from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. The stated incompatibility is what the parties claim to be fighting over. The incompatibility is coded in three categories: 1= Territory, 2= Government, 3= Government and Territory
- 10) territorialconflict (1, 0-others)
- 10) **Outcome**
The means of termination of the conflict episode. 7 different types of termination. 1= Peace agreement; 2= Ceasefire agreement with conflict regulation 3= Ceasefire agreement 4= Victory 5= Low activity; 6= Other 7= Joining alliance
- 10) **Victory**
recoded outcome variable 1=victory(4) 0-others
- 11) **Peaceagr**
Recoded outcome variable 1=peace agreement (1) 0-others
- 12) **VicSide** (1= Victory for Side A (the government in internal conflicts). 2= Victory for Side B (the rebels in internal conflicts).
- 13) **RebelVic** (recoded VicSide 2=1 1=0)
- 14) **Recur 5-** recurrence after 5 years of non-activity
Based on DyadID and Ep variables

EPR-ETH

1) Fractionalization and Polarization

We used the Hirschman-Herfindahl (Hirschman 1964) measure of fractionalization and the adoption of the Esteban-Ray (1994) polarization by Reynal-Querol (2002). For π we used GROUPSIZE variable from the group-level sub-dataset (EPR-ETH) that calculates each ethnic group's population size relative to the host country's

entire population. Since the ethnic composition rarely changes, we took the most recent year to calculate fractionalization and polarization indices, and we included all ethnic groups identified in the dataset.

Variables describing ethnicity and status of rebel groups:

UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia and

- Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chronology of Events January 1995 - February 1997, 1 February 1997, available at:
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6a84d0.html> [accessed 4 December 2012]
- Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (2005): RESPONSES TO INFORMATION REQUESTS (RIRs) TCD100891.FE, available at
http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca:8080/RIR_RDI/RIR_RDI.aspx?l=e&id=449984 [accessed 4 December 2012]
 - Minorities at Risk Project, Chronology for Southerners in Chad, 2004, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/469f3878c.html> [accessed 4 December 2012]
 - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Chad: The rebel group Armed Forces for the Federal Republic (FARF); its ethnic group composition and the ethnic groups it is opposed to; and whether its aircraft and needs pilots, 1 September 1998, TCD29952.E, available at:
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6ac5a14.html> [accessed 4 December 2012]
 - Human Rights Watch, Violence Beyond Borders: The Human Rights Crisis in Eastern Chad, 22 June 2006, available at:
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/44c75bc44.html> [accessed 4 December 2012] Other ethnic groups involved, but there is no further information which ones
 - OECD (2011): Insecurity in the Sahel, the Arab Spring and trans-Saharan co-operation, available at
<http://www.oecd.org/countries/chad/insecurityinthesaheltheArabSpringandtrans-saharanco-operation.htm> [accessed 4 December 2012]
 - Human Rights Watch, Democratic Republic of Congo: Civilians attacked in North Kivu, 13 July 2005, A1709, available at:
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45cb39f62.html> [accessed 4 December 2012]
 - Minorities at Risk Project, Assessment for Ewe in Ghana, 31 December 2003, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/469f3a845d.html> [accessed 4 December 2012]
 - Assensoh, A.B. and Alex -Assensoh, Y. (2002): African Military History and Politics: Ideological Coups and Incursions, 1900-Present. New York: Palgrave. p. 103
 - International Crisis Group (2010): Indonesia Conflict History, available at

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/key-issues/research-resources/conflict-histories/indonesia.aspx> [accessed 4 December 2012]
- Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (2008): South Moluccas, available at <http://www.unpo.org/members/7907> [accessed 4 December 2012]

2) **EgipPop**

EGIP population in this group's host country relative to total population in this group's host country. Source: Hunziker (2011) EPR-ETH Version 2.0 Group-Level data

- EgipPop1b--One year before the conflict started.
- EgipPop1a--One year after the conflict ended
- EgipPop5a--Five years after the conflict ended

3) **chgeEgipPop**

whether there was a change in EgipPop (1- increase, 0- no change, 2- decrease)

- chgeEgipPop1b1a--change between one year before the conflict began and one year after the conflict ended
- chgeEgipPop1b5a--change between one year before the conflict began and five years after the conflict ended
- chgeEgipPop1a5a--change between one and five years after the conflict

4) **lEgipPop**

Sum of EGIP population in this group's host country relative to the sum of ethnically relevant population in the host country ($lEgipPop = EgipPop / lPop$)
Source: Hunziker (2011) EPR-ETH Version 2.0 Group-Level data

- **lEgipPop1b**-- One year before the conflict started
- **lEgipPop1a**--One year after the conflict ended
- **lEgipPop5a**--Five years after the conflict ended

5) **chgelEgipPop**

whether there was a change in lEgipPop (1- increase, 0- no change, 2- decrease)

- **chgelEgipPop1b1a**--change between one year before the conflict began and one year after the conflict ended
- **chgelEgipPop1b5a**--change between one year before the conflict began and five years after the conflict ended
- **chgelEgipPop1a5a**--change between one and five years after the conflict

6) **multiethnicity1**

our coding that measures the number of ethnic groups involved in a conflict.
1= single ethnic group

2= two ethnic groups
3= three ethnic groups
0=when several ethnic groups which are coded as one in Hunziker (2011) EPR-ETH data

7) **multiethnicity2** (1-multiethnic, 0-single)
recode multiethnicity1 (0 1=0) (2 3 =1), gen (multiethnicity2)

8) **ethnicgroup** (ethnic affiliation of sideB)
Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia:
www.ucdp.uu.se/database

9) **statusid**
ID indicating this group's political status. *In case of multiethnic rebel groups (coded as 2 and 3): the status of the first ethnic group (dominant)*
1: Regional Autonomy; 2: Dominant; 3: Senior Partner; 4: Junior Partner; 5: Discriminated; 6: Separatist Autonomy; 7: Powerless; 8: State Collapse; 9: Monopoly; 10: Irrelevant. Source: Hunziker (2011) EPR-ETH Version 2.0 Group-Level data

- **statusid1b**--One year before the conflict started
- **statusid1a**--One year after the conflict ended
- **statusid5a**—Five years after the conflict ended

statusidstrong1a (coded as 1,2,3,4=1, 0=otherwise)—indicating strong position 1 year after conflict.

statusidstrong5b (coded as 1,2,3,4=1, 0=otherwise)—indicating strong position 5 years after conflict

10) **chgestatusid**

whether there was a change in statusid (1- increase, 0- no change, 2- decrease)

- **chgestatusid1b1a**--change between one year before the conflict began and one year after the conflict ended
- **chgestatusid1b5a**--change between one year before the conflict began and five years after the conflict ended
- **chgestatusid1a5a**--change between one and five years after the conflict

11) recode statusid5a (1 6 = 1) (2/5 7 10 = 0) (8=.), gen(**statusidaunonomy5a**)

12) recode statusid5a (2/4 = 1) (1 5/7 10 = 0) (8=.), gen(**statusidpwrshar5a**)

Golder's variables on elections (Democratic Electoral Systems around the World, 1946-2011):

→ *Democracy type*

1) democracytype (type of regime when a country has first elections after a given conflict)

0-parliamentary

1- mixed

2- presidential

2) parliamentary (0/1)

3) beforeconfdemocracytype (type of regime when a country had elections before the conflict started)

→ *has country changed its regime e.g. from presidential to mixed?*

3) changedemocracytype—whether a country changed its governmental regime when a country has first elections after a given conflict

(0-no change, 1- from parliamentary to presidential, 2- from presidential to parliamentary, 3- from mixed to parliamentary, 4- from mixed to presidential)

→ *whether within 5-year-period from the conflict enddate there were legislative and presidential elections and what type of electoral rule was used.*

1) legislativeelections (0/1)

2) legislativetype

1- majoritarian

2- proportional

3- mixed

3) PR dummy

4) lelegesystemtype

1-Single-Member District Plurality (**Majoritarian**)

2-Two-Round System (**Majoritarian**)

3 Alternative Vote (AV) (**Majoritarian**)

4-Borda Count (**Majoritarian**)

5-Block Vote (**Majoritarian**)

6-Party Block Vote (**Majoritarian**)

7-Limited Vote (**Majoritarian**)

8-Single-Non Transferable Vote (**Majoritarian**)

9-List proportional representation (**PR**)

10-Single transferable vote (STV) (**PR**)

11-Mixed dependent (**Mixed**)

12-Mixed independent (**Mixed**)

5) mixedtype

1- coexistence

2- superposition

- 3- fusion
- 4- correction
- 5- conditional

6) presidential elections (0/1)

7) preselection system type

1-Plurality; 2-Absolute Majority; 3-Qualified Majority; 4-Electoral College; 5-AV; 6 STV

→ *whether before the conflict start date there were legislative and presidential elections and what type of electoral rule was used.*

Variables above for preconflict period have prefix "bfconf"

→ *was there a change in electoral systems used before and after episode?*
 Variables indicating change:

- 1) chgelegislativetype –whether electoral rules for legislative elections have changed
 - 0-the same
 - 1- from majoritarian to PR
 - 2- from major to mixed
 - 3- from PR to mixed
- 2) chgepreselectionsystemtype-whether electoral rules for presidential elections have changed

0 the same

- 1- from absolute majority to electoral college
- 2- from plurality to electoral college
- 3- plurality to absolute majority
- 4- from qualified majority to absolute majority

Variables describing Governmental Structure

Sources used: DPI2010 (Database of Political Institutions (DPI) compiled by the Development Research Group) 1975-2010 and various Internet sources:

1) federalism (0/1)

Ethiopia (1994), India (1950), Iraq (2003), Malaysia (1963), Mexico, Nepal (2007), Nigeria (1963), Russia (1992), Sudan (1993), UAE, US, Venezuela

2) AUTON Are there autonomous regions? (0/1) DPI, updated:

Azerbaijan (1924), Burma/Myanmar (2011), Chile (2007), Congo (2003), France (2003), Georgia (1991), Greece (1913), India (1947), Indonesia (1950), Iraq (1970), Moldova (1995), Nicaragua (1986), Pakistan (1948), Panama (1938), Philippines (1989), Serbia, Tajikistan (1925), Tanzania (1964), Ukraine (1992), Uzbekistan

3) 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.

Source: DPI only

4) STATE Are there state/province governments locally elected?

Coded as muni. Source: DPI only

These variables are coded also for pre-conflict period (prefix bfconf)

→ *changes?*

5) chgegovstructure

whether a country has changes governmental structure within five year period from the end of the conflict

0- the same

1- from unitary to federal

2- from federal to unitary

6) chgeauton

whether a country has granted some regions autonomy within five year period from the end of the conflict

0- the same

1- change to grant regional autonomy