

Territorial Power Sharing and Ethnic Relations: A Global Glance (1975-2010)

Afghanistan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-2005-neither the legislature of executive is elected at a local level.
 - b. 2006-legislature is locally elected and the executive is appointed by the central government demonstrating a degree of territorial power sharing.
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1988-1992 and 2005-2010-states/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
 - b. 1975-1987 and 1993-2004- states/provinces are NOT constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1979-1989 and 1997-2001-states are NOT able to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 2001-2010- No data
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1979-1989-state/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
 - b. 2001-2010- state/provincial governments have sole control of education policy.
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1979-1989 and 1997-2001-the central government has exclusive power over police and paramilitary forces.
 - b. 2002-2010- blank

Supplementary information

1993-1996 brought a deterioration into “warlordism and ethnic conflict” which led to led to Afghanistan’s eventual division into separate local power bases. The struggle for resources and influence among the different politico-ethnic groups led to widespread regional tension and fighting. The presidency of Hamid Karzai in 2001 marked the beginning of a “democratic” government and the “recognition of power sharing among ethnic groups and the rights of ethnic and religious minorities.” This accounts for many of the shifts toward territorial power sharing policies observed in the coding for state, stconst, and subed. There should be further evaluation of the blanks in the data after 2001 for regional taxation and policing. There are 34 provinces in Afghanistan. Each has a provincial government and respective governor.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Pashtun-7, Tajik-7, Hazara-3, Uzbek-4, Aimaq 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Afghanistan
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Afghanistan>

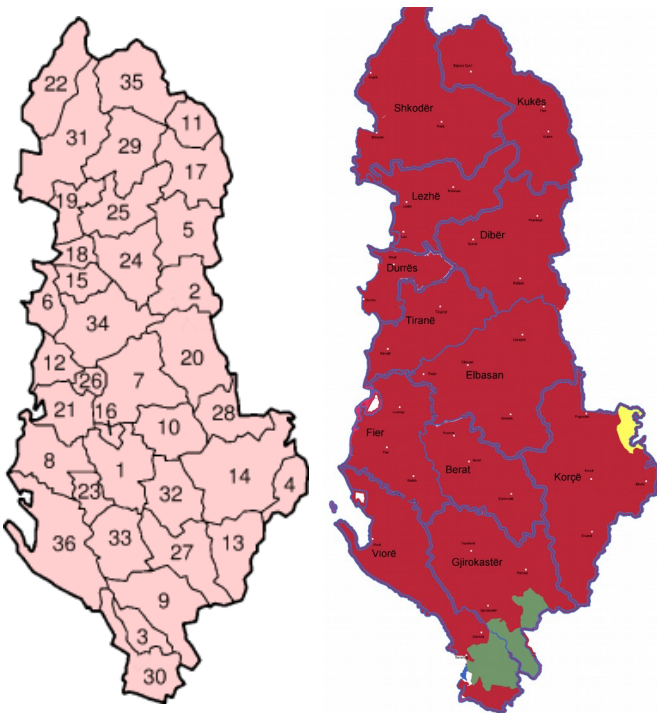
Albania

Coding Category- Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected and the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1977-1998- states and provinces CANNOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 1999-2010-state/provincial governments levy their own taxes.
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1977-blank
 - b. 1977-199- state/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy).
 - c. 1991-2010-blank
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1977-2010- Central government is in exclusive control of policy/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The counties of Albania are second-level administrative divisions. This structure of government is based on a reform in the 1998 constitution. The map of the left shows the counties of Albania following the constitutional reform in 1998. The map on the right shows the ethnic geographic composition of Albania from 1989. The red is Albanian majority, green is Greek majority, and yellow is Macedonian majority. A certain degree of territorial power sharing could be implied. Specifically, local representation of the Greek people in the provinces labelled 3 and 30.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Albanians 12, Macedonians 0, Greeks 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Albania>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Albania#/media/

File:Ethnic_composition_of_Albania,_municipality_data_of_1989_census.gif

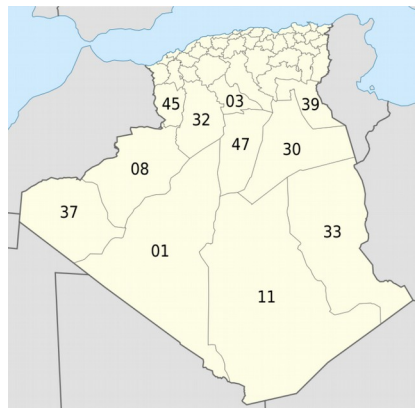
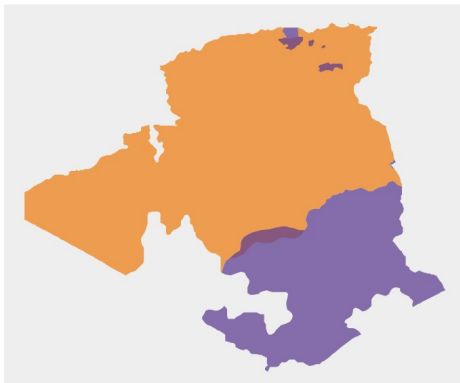
Algeria

Coding Category- Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected, but the executive is appointed by the central government.
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces being the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.)
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. The states/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Algeria has 48 provinces. The Algerian constitution affords these territorial provinces economic and diplomatic freedom. The “Popular Provincial Parliament” is the political entity that governs the province directed by a governor. The map below shows the territorial divisions of provinces in Algeria. The most salient ethnic groups in Algeria are the Arabs and the Berbers. Following Algerian independence in 1962, there was widespread Arab nationalism and the adoption of an “Arabo-Muslim” national image. Thus, the majority of Algerians identify as Arab. Ethnic Berbers are divided into several subgroups including: Kabyles who are concentrated in the Kabylie region east of Algiers, the Chaoui found mostly in North-East Algeria, the Tuaregs in the south desert area and the Shenwa people of North Algeria. This power granted to provinces could imply a degree of ethnic power for Berber groups concentrated in these regions. However, from the coding indicators, it is clear that much power still lies with the central executive government in Algeria compared to territorial administrations.



Group name		Area in km ²	Type
■	Arabs	1 380 126	Regional & urban
■	Berbers	661 547	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-

Arabs 45, Berbers 3

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Algeria>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Algeria

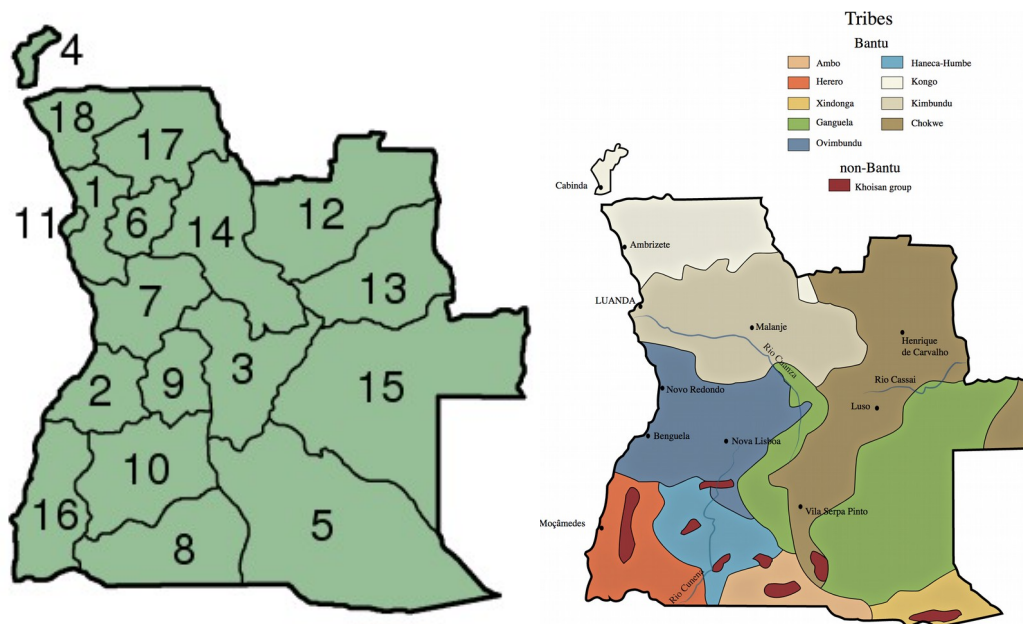
Angola

Coding Category- Period Examined 1976-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1981-2010- the coding indicates that the legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house or “otherwise”
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1976-1993-blank
 - b. 1993-2010- States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1976-1993- blank
 - b. 1993-2010-state/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces.

Supplementary Information

Ethnicity is a “salient dimension of political contestation” and has played a significant role in political life in Angola since independence. There are 12 to 13 distinct ethnic groups settled in various regions across the country. The map below (left) shows the distribution of different ethnicities in Angola. The map (right) shows the territorial provinces of Angola.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Ovimbundu 8, Mbundu 4, Bakongo 3, Lunda Chokwe 3

Sources

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Angola_Ethnic_map_1970.svg
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Angola>

Argentina

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper or only house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Subnational governments have control of their local police/paramilitary forces in the area

Supplementary Information

Argentina has twenty-three provinces, each with their own constitutions under a federal system. These provinces hold all the power that they choose not to delegate to the federal government. The requirements of the provinces include representing the commonwealths and not contradicting the federal constitution. Beyond, these requirements, as seen by the coding information above, the provinces maintain a great degree of territorial power. In terms of ethnic groups, the country is predominantly divided into white/mestizos and other indigenous groups. Of the indigenous peoples, the most prevalent are Mapuches living in the South, the Kollas and Wichis, in the northwest, and the Guaranis and Qom living mostly in the northeast. The map (right) shows the political province boundaries.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/Mestizos 16, Indigenous 7



Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Argentina#/media/File:Map_showing_the_ethnic_groups_in_Argentina.png
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Argentina
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Argentina>

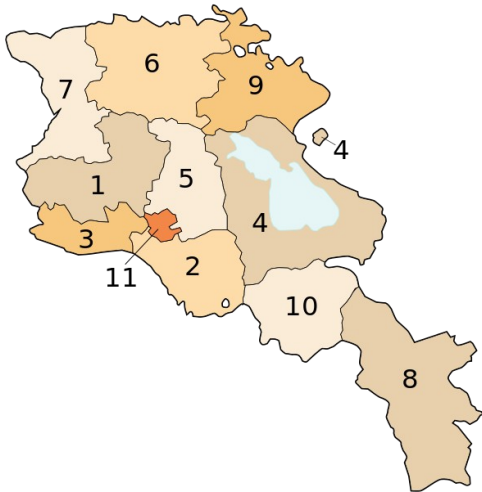
Armenia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1991-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1991-1995-neither the legislature or executive elected at the local level
 - b. 1996-2010- legislature locally elected but the executive was appointed by the central government.
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1991-2010- states/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1991-1995-blank
 - b. 1996-2010- States/provincial governments can levy their own taxes.
- iv. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces.

Supplementary Information

Starting in 1996, there are examples of territorial power sharing in the establishment of local legislation and state taxation. Armenia is divided into 11 administrative divisions-10 provinces and the country’s capital city (see map below). The country is almost entirely mono-ethnic with Armenians accounting for around 98.1% according to the 2011 consensus.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1996

Armenians 11, Kurds 0, Russians 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Armenia>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Armenia

Fabien Cottier "Environmental, Migration, Political Marginalization and Violence"

Australia

Coding Category- Period Examined 2975-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** The states/provinces are the constituencies of a majority or legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

Australia contains 6 regionally federated states: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australian, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia. The most prevalent groups in Australia are the Whites, the Aborigines, and the Asians. Most of Australia's Indigenous population live on the east coast of Australia, where almost 60% of Indigenous Australians live in New South Wales and Queensland. In the Northern territory, indigenous people are also very prevalent representing about 30% of the provincial population. Australia exhibits territorial power sharing affording states: legislative and executive election power, a majority of legislators in the upper house, and control of taxing, education policies, and local police/paramilitary forces.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites 6, Asians 0, Aborigines 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Australia>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_territories_of_Australia

Austria

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** The states/provinces are the constituencies of a majority or legislators in the upper/only house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

Austria contains 9 regionally federated states: Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Styria, Tyrol, Carinthia, Salzburg, Vorarlberg, Burgenland. The Austrians and the Slovenes are two of the main ethnic groups in Austria. However, the law also recognizes Croats, Czechs, Hungarians, Roma, and Slovaks. The Slovenes predominantly populate the southern part of the country in the Carinthia region. There is a regional political party associated with ethnic Slovenes known as the Enotna Lista. Austria exhibits territorial power sharing affording states: legislative and executive election power, a majority of legislators in the upper house, and control of taxing, education policies, and local police/paramilitary forces.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Austrians 9, Slovenes 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_of_Austria
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Austria>

Azerbaijan

Coding Category- Period Examined 1992-2010

****Note:** This coding refers to regions OTHER than the autonomous region of Nckhchivan Republic

- i. State**
 - a. 1992-1998- Neither the legislature or executive is elected at the local level.
 - b. 1999-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- vi. Stconst**
 - a. States are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- ii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1995-blank
 - b. 1996-2010- States/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iii. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1995-blank
 - b. 1996-2010- state/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
- iv. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces.

Supplementary Information

Azerbaijan is divided into 9 districts and one autonomous republic. The main ethnic groups in Azerbaijan are the Azeri, Armenians, Lezgins, and Talysh. Today, the Armenians were mostly concentrated in the Nagarnoo-Karabakh region. From 1991 on, they have controlled the area with support from Armenia yielding separatist autonomy of the region. This exemplifies territorial power sharing. Beyond this, the administrative districts under control of the central government of Azerbaijan maintain some forms of power in local elections and taxation. The Lezgins are a sunni Muslim group concentrated in northern Azerbaijan. The Talysh ethnic group is settled in the south-eastern parts of Azerbaijan, close to the border to Iran. The Talysh National Movement continues to pursue the goals of decentralization of power and stronger minority rights.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Armenians 1, Azeri 11, Lezgins 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Azerbaijan>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Azerbaijan
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_Artsakh

Bahamas

Coding Category- Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government

- i. State**
 - a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Bahrain

Coding Category- Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government

- i. State**
 - a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The two major ethnic groups living in Bahrain are Sunni Arabs and Shi’a Arabs. There is not evidence of territorial power sharing or regional government. Sunni Arabs are coded as having monopoly political power.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Sunni Arabs 4, Shi’ia Arabs 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Bahrain>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Bahrain

Bangladesh

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level *note some blanks in dataset
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1976-1986- blank
 - b. 1987-2010- States/provinces can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1992 blank
 - b. 1993-2010 State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government has exclusive control of police and paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Bengali Hindu 6, Bengali Muslim 1, Tribal-Buddhist 0, Biharis 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divisions_of_Bangladesh

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Bangladesh>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Barbados

Coding Category-Period Examine 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government

- i. State-**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level *note some blanks in dataset
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. blank
- iv. Subed**
 - a. blank
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. blank

Belarus

Coding Category- Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature and executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1991-1996- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
 - b. 1997-2010- States and provinces *are* the constituencies of a majority in the upper or only house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1991-1994- blank
 - b. 1995-2010-states/provinces can levy their own taxes.
- vi. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
- iv. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government has exclusive control of police and paramilitary forces.

Supplementary Information

Belarus is divided into six regions and the city of Minsk, which maintains special administrative status as the capital city. These regions have some aspects of territorial power sharing comprising the constituencies of a majority in the upper house and levying taxation. The main ethnic groups are the Byelorussians, Poles, and Russians. However, the territorial control is modest as they do not have local election for legislature, control of education, or the police.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1997

Byelorussians SENIOR, Poles 1, Russians JUNIOR

Sources

<http://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Belarus>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Belarus#Regions

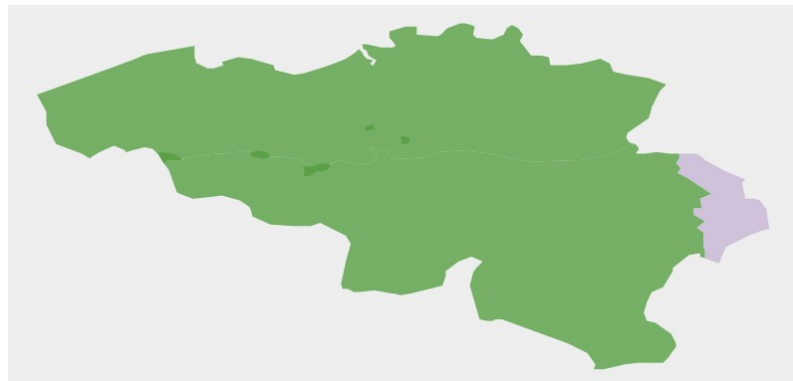
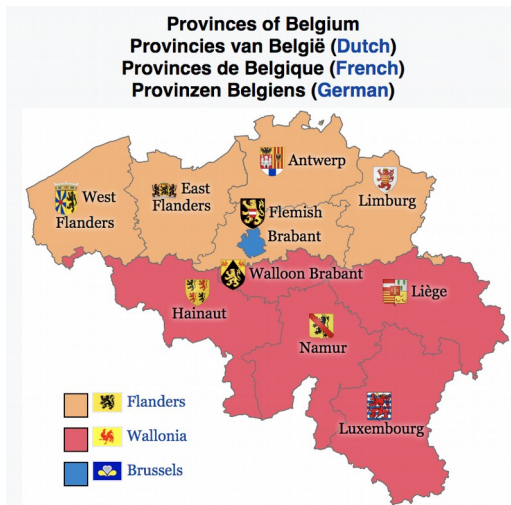
Belgium

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1993- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the government
 - b. 1994-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1993- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
 - b. 1994-2010- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
- iii. **Subtax-**
 - a. 1975-1980-blank
 - b. 1981-2010, state/provincial government can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1990- blank
 - b. 1991-2010- States/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

From 1973-2017, Belgium has a system of regional autonomy. The Flemish regions or Flanders and Walloon regions or Wallonia, and the Brussels capital region. It is also proposed that the German speaking population has regional autonomy over a small region in the East of Belgium. The regions have power over “culture, education, health policy, social welfare etc.”



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Walloon	15 723	Regional & urban
Flemings	13 825	Regional & urban
Germans	1152	Regional & urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing- Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1994

Flemings 1.5, Walloons 1.5, Germans 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Belgium
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Belgium>

Belize

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. State**
 - a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise”
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Benin

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** 1975-1991- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
 - b.** 1992-2010- legislature and executive are locally elected.
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed-**
 - a.** 1976-1977 blank
 - b.** 1978-2010- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
- v. Subpolice-** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Benin is divided into twelve departments. Ethnicity corresponds highly to the geographical orientation of Benin: The “South/Central” (Fon and related groups), “Southeastern” (Goun and Yoruba/Nagot groups) and “Northern” (Bariba, Gurmanché/Betamaribe and others) “Northern” (Bariba, Gurmanché/Betamaribe and others). The GrowUp dataset refers to Benin as a “power sharing regime.” The departments have regional governments that contribute to legislative and local election. However, from the coding, it is clear that territorial power is limited to local state/provincial government election.

Benin operates as a unitary state. The central government has supreme control. Political power as exemplified in the coding category state is delegated through local governments in the statute. However, the central government can “curtail or expand” their powers.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Northern 4, South/Central 4, Southeastern 2, Southwestern 2

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unitary_state

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_Benin

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Benin>

Fabien Cottier "Environmental, Migration, Political Marginalization and Violence'

Bhutan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2006- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
 - b. 2007-2010- blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1991- States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes
 - b. 1992-2010- States/provinces can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1992- blank
 - b. 1992-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government has exclusive control of police and paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

There are regional/local government representatives in each of the 20 districts of Bhutan (see map). However, most of the power is concentrated in the executive government. The main ethnic groups are Sharchops, Nhalops, Bhutanes (Drupka), and Lhotsampa. The Sharschop live in the eastern districts of Bhutan. The Ngaloop predominantly inhabit western and northern Bhutan. Indigenous and tribal groups are scattered throughout the country. It can be implied then that there is a degree of territorial power sharing in the provinces where these ethnicities predominate.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1992

Bhutanese 0, Lhotsampa (Hindu Nepalese) 0, Ngaloops (Drupka) 20, Sharchops 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Benin>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Bhutan
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Bhutan

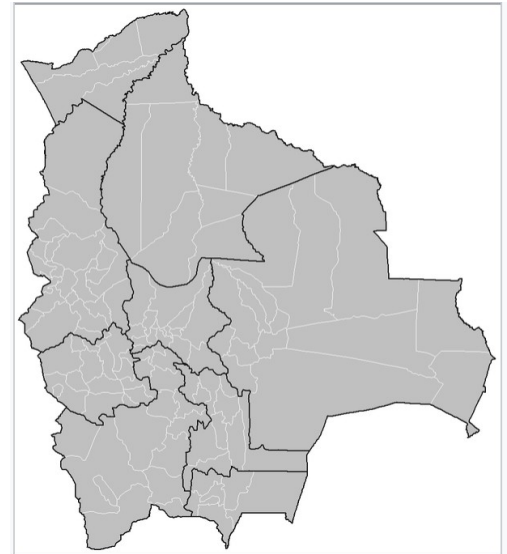
Bolivia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State-**
 - a. 1975-2009- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2010- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-2009- States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes
 - b. 2010- State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes.
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-2009- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
 - b. 2010- state/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-2009-Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 2010- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The indigenous people make up 60% of the population in Bolivia. They are divided into two ethnic groups: the Andeans live in the Andean Altiplano and valley region and the ethnic culture of the oriental Llanos region who live in eastern Bolivia. Mestizos are spread throughout the country. Whites or Europeans are often concentrated in the cities and the Black African community mainly inhabits La Paz and provinces of Nor Yungas and Sud Yungas. The map below shows the division of departments in Bolivia. These departments are further divided into regional provinces.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Aymara 0, Guaraní and other eastern indigenous groups 0, Quechua 5, Whites/mestizos 4

Sources

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolivians>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Bolivia

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

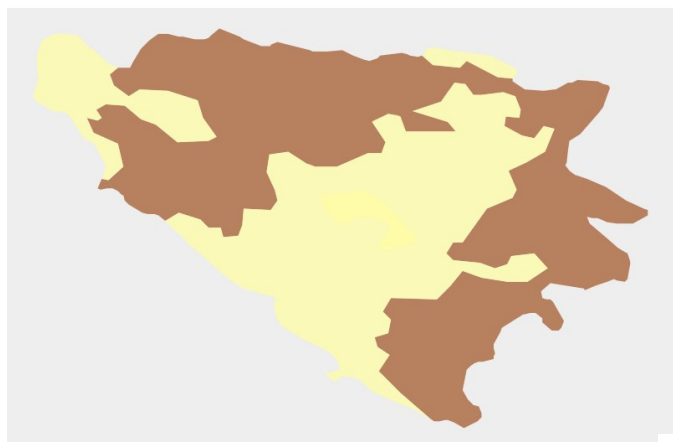
Bosnia-Herzegovnia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1993-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1993-1995- Neither the legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1996-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1993-1995- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
 - b. 1996-2010- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house.
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1995-blank
 - b. 1996-2010- state/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1995- blank
 - b. 1996-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy. Before this, the data is blank
- v. Subpolice-**
 - a. 1975-1995- blank
 - b. 1996-2010- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina itself has a federal structure and consists of 10 autonomous cantons. In Bosnia-Herzegovnia there are three autochthonous constituent peoples including Bosniaks, Serbs, and Croats. The Dayton agreement outlines a second tier of government in Bosnia and Herzegovnia. There are two entities-the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovnia (comprised of Bosniaks and Croats) and the Republika Srpska (comprised of Serbs). Each of these entities governs around half of the territory. In Bosnia-Herzegovnia there are three autochthonous constituent peoples including Bosniaks, Serbs, and Croats. The map (right) shows the national geographic distribution of these ethnic groups.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Aymara 0, Guaraní and other eastern indigenous groups 0, Quechua 5, Whites/mestizos 4

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■ Serbs	28 417	Regionally based
■ Bosniaks/Muslims	15 417	Regionally based
■ Croats	8583	Regionally based
■ Roma		Dispersed

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_divisions_of_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_groups_in_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina

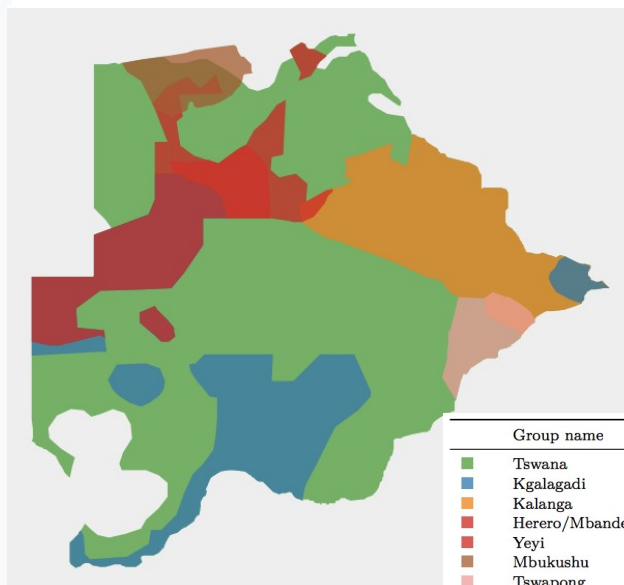
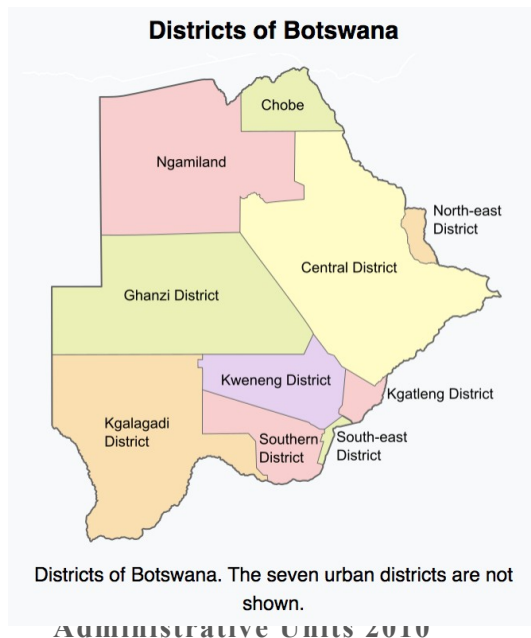
Botswana

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Botswana has 17 administrative districts-10 rural and 7 urban (see map below). These districts are governed by local authorities. There are many ethnic groups across Botswana. The eight Tswana-speaking tribes are often referred to as an “inter-ethnic coalition.” Ethnicity is still considered a “salient feature in Botswana’s politics.” In Botswana, political support along ethnic lines is common in rural areas.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Tswana	541 046	Regionally based
Kgalagadi	110 797	Regionally based
Kalanga	85 203	Regionally based
Herero/Mbanderu	58 743	Regionally based
Yeyi	33 541	Regionally based
Mbukushu	18 573	Regionally based
Tswapong	15 469	Regionally based
Birwa	4612	Regionally based
White		Dispersed
San		Dispersed

Tswana 4, Whittes 2, Birwa 0, Herero 0, Kgalagadi 0, Kalanga 0, Mbukushu 0, San 0, Tswapong 0, Yeyi 0

Sources

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/7bdb/0a6db8cf2052d35126efe4688c2a0adcc6f9.pdf>
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Botswana>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Botswana

Brazil

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1982- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1983-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - b. 1975-1988- State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
 - a. 1989-2010- States/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1988 0, the coding is 0 or *otherwise. This changes from 1989-2010 as state/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1988- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 1989-2010- Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area.

Supplementary Information

The states of Brazil are “subnational entities with a certain degree of autonomy.” The states have their own government and constitution. The federal units make up the Federative Republic of Brazil.” The main ethnic groups in Brazil are Afro Brazilian, Indigenous peoples, and whites. The Northeast mostly comprises people of African and mixed race decent. On the coast, Europeans and Amerindian-European people predominate. The Northwest is made up mostly of indigenous tribes. However, the region is not densely populated.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites 8, AfroBrazilian 19, Indigenous people 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Brazil
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_of_Brazil
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Brazil



Coding Category-Period Examined 1984-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. State**
 - a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

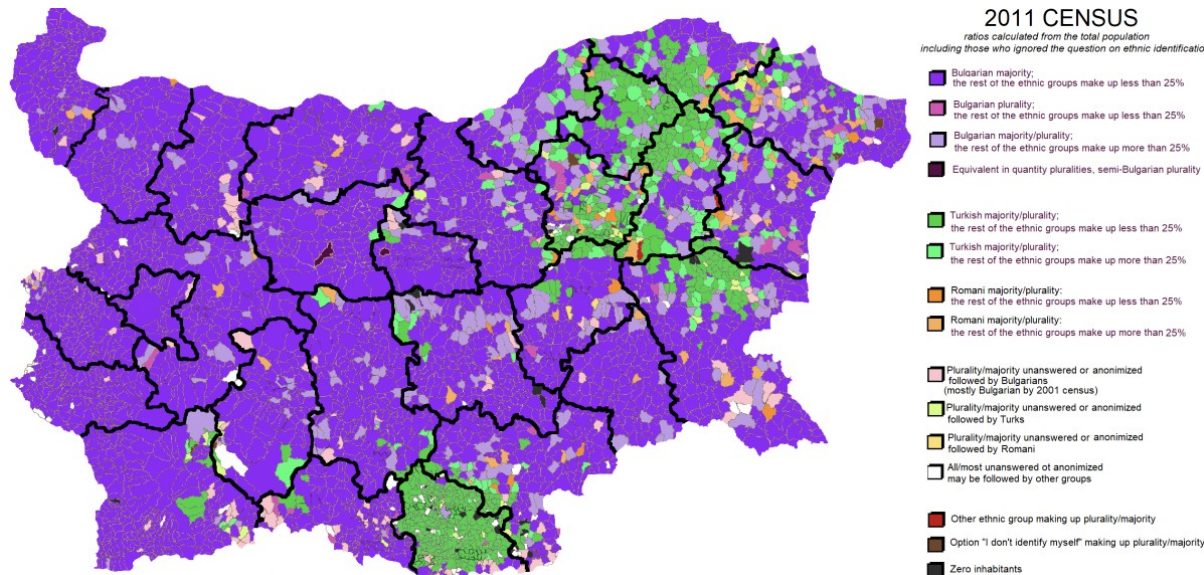
Bulgaria

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - b. 1975-1991- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
 - a. 1992-201- State/provincial government have sole authority of education
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Bulgaria is divided into 28 provinces. The main ethnic groups in Bulgaria are the Bulgarians, Macedonians, Pomaks, Roma, and Turks. The map below shows the ethnic dispersion geographically. The black lines show the provincial divisions. There are trends in regional ethnic dispersion. However, there is little power vested into these provincial regions implying that there is not great territorial power.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Bulgarians 9, Pomaks 5, Roma 0, Turkish 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Bulgaria

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Bulgaria#Ethnic_groups

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Bulgaria>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Burkina Faso-note discrepancy between sources?

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**

- a. 1975-1991-blank
 - b. 1992-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
- iii. **Subtax (taken from exploratory analysis)-**
 - a. 1975-1977-blank
 - b. 1978-2010- states/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1977- blank
 - b. 1978-2010- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

In 1998, Burkina Faso passed a law to decentralize and provide **administrative and financial autonomy to local communities (from Wikipedia)**. Burkina Faso has 13 administrative regions. Although Burkina Faso is an ethnically very heterogeneous country (with about 60 different ethnic groups), ethnicity has not played a significant role in the country’s political life since independence, according to the definition used here. There has not been evidence of a significant political interest group that is organized along ethnic lines nor has there been political discrimination of any particular ethnic group.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Gur 13 (total 13)

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Burkina_Faso
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Burkina%20Faso>

Burundi

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**

- a. 1975-1982- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1983-1987- blank
 - c. 1988-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the government.
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2005- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
 - b. 2006-2010- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislature in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1992-States do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 1993-2010- State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1992- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
 - b. 1993-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy.
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces.

Supplementary Information

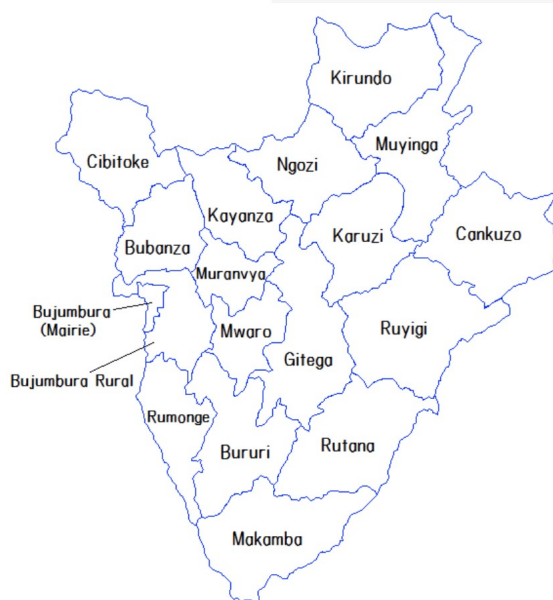
The main ethnic groups in Burundi are the Tutsi, Hutu, and Twa. Burundi is divided into eighteen provinces. From the coding, a degree of territorial power sharing among these ethnic groups is implied.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Hutu 7, Tutsi 7

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Burundi
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Burundi>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Burundi



Cape Verde

Coding Category-Period Examined 1976-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. **State**

- a. 1975-1992- blank
 - b. 1993-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the government.
- ii. **Stconst**
 - c. 1976-2010- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1976-1980- States/provinces do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b. 1981-1992- blank
 - c. 1993-2010- States/provinces do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1976-1980- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
 - b. 1981-1992- blank.
 - c. 1993-2010-State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Cambodia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1976-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1976-1981- Neither the legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1982-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**

ii. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise” *note data is blank- 1996-2004

iii. Subtax

- a. States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2004

Fulani 3, Beti 3, Bamileke 1, Northwestern 1, Southwestern 1, Bassa 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Cameroon

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012)

"Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Canada

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

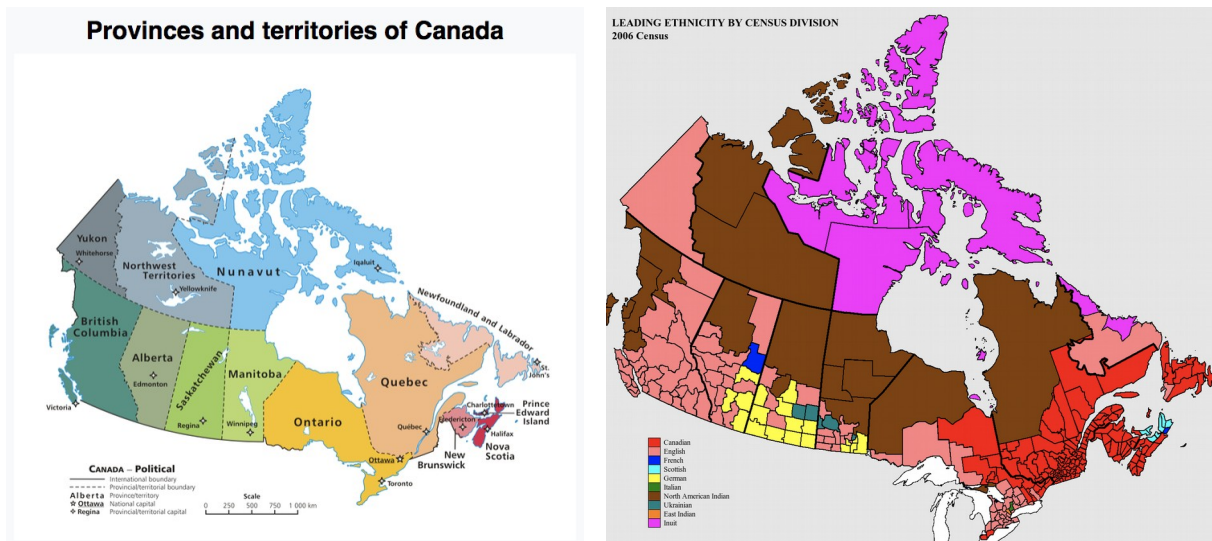
- a. 1975-2006-Legislature and executive are locally elected
- b. 2007-2010- blank

ii. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments and the central government share control of the local police/paramilitary forces in the area

Supplementary Information

Canada is a federated state with 10 provinces. The provinces maintain legislative and executive voting power, financial, education, and police power. Canada can be divided among aboriginal peoples, English speakers, and French speakers. Quebec contains predominantly French speakers. The largest number of indigenous people are concentrated in mid and Western provinces. The map on the left shows the political division lines and the map on the left shows the leading ethnicities in Canada by ethnic division. Territorial power sharing can be inferred from the coding and map evidence.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number

of Dominated

English speakers 10, French speakers 1, Aboriginal Peoples 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language_in_Canada

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Censusdivisions-ethnic.png>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_in_Canada

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Central African Republic

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. **State-**
 - a. 1975-1985- blank

- b. 1985-2010- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level. (note: from 1975-1984 the data is blank)
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1985- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
 - b. 1987-1994- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
 - c. 1995-2010- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1986-blank
 - b. 1987-2010- States do NOT have the power to levy taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1986- blank
 - b. 1987-2010- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Northerners 13, Mbaka 2

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefectures_of_the_Central_African_Republic
 Deiwiki, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Chad

Coding Category-Period Examined 1983-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Toubou 5, Sara 5, Arabs 4, Zaghawa 1, Hadjerai 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Chad
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Chad>

Chile

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- a. 1975-1980 1989-2010- state/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- b. 1981-1988- blank
- c. 1989-2010- State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

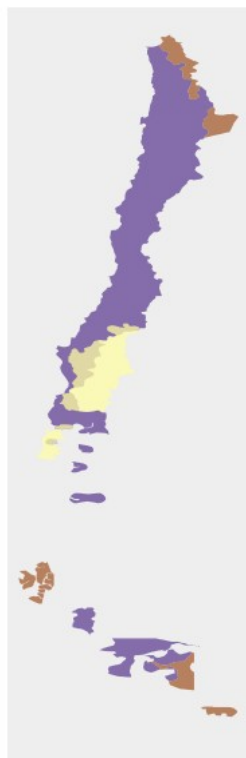
- a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy

v. Subpolice

- a. 1975-1980- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area
- b. 1981-2010- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Chile has 16 regions/administrative divisions. The leaders of the region are appointed by the president. Regions are further divided into provinces. The governors of the provinces are run by president appointed governors. The main ethnic groups in Chile are white/Mestizos, Mapuche (considered their own politically relevant ethnic group), and other indigenous groups. Territorial power sharing appears very limited (if at all) in Chile. There is a division of provinces, however these elections are appointed by the central government. According to the GrowUP statistics, the Mapuche as well as other indigenous groups are not represented by subnational government administrations.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Whites/mestizos	437 318	Statewide
■	Mapuche	82 595	Regionally based
■	Other indigenous groups	59 802	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/mestizos 11, Mapuche 2, Other indigenous groups 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Chile

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Chile>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Columbia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- a. 1975-1991- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- b. 1992-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected

ii. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

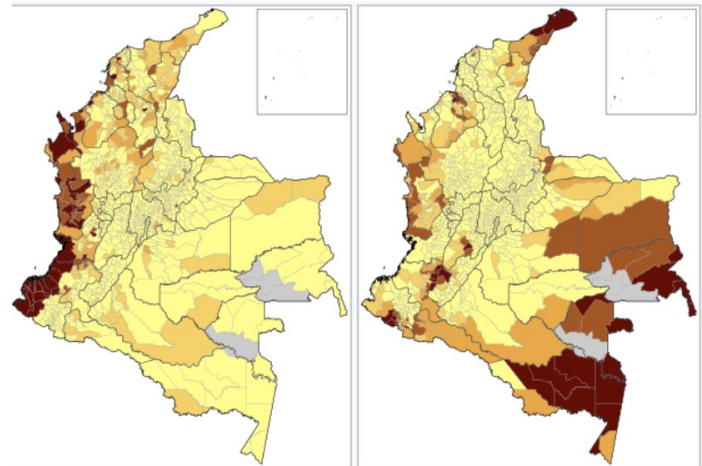
- a. 1975-1990- blank
- b. 1991-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy

v. Subpolice

- a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

There are 32 departments in Colombia. The coding above indicates that there is a degree of power vested into these territorial departments. The main ethnic groups in Colombia are Whites/Mestizos, Indigenous peoples, and Afro-Colombians. The dispersion of ethnic groups across the country can be traced back to colonial origins. The greatest concentration of indigenous people, according to the 2005 census, “is located in the departments of Amazonas, La Guajira, Guainía, Vaupés, and Vichada. The secondary concentrations of 6 to 21 percent are located in the departments of Sucre, Córdoba, Chocó, Cauca, Nariño, and Putumayo. Amerindian communities have legal autonomy to enforce their own traditional laws and customs.” This can be seen in the map on the right.



People with **African ancestry** in Colombia are concentrated mostly in coastal areas.

Amerindian population of Colombia by municipality in 2005.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/mestizos 21, Afrocolombians 1, Indigenous people 10

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_and_ethnicity_in_Colombia
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Colombia>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Chile

Comoro Is.

Coding Category-Period Examined 1976-2010

i. State

- a. 1975-1978- blank
- b. 1979-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government

ii. Stconst

- a. 1975-1992- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”

- b. 1993-1996- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house.
- c. 1997-2010- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”

iii. Subtax

- a. 1976-1978- States/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
- b. 1979-1981- blank
- c. 1982-2010- States/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise” *note some blanks in data

v. Subpolice

- a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The Comoros have three islands, understood to represent distinct ethnic groups: Nzwani (French: Anjouamn, Mwali (Moheli), and Ngazidja (Grande Comore). Today there is a rotation principle of the presidency between the islands. The island declared independence from France in 1975. Since independence, there has been tension between the different islands and groups for autonomy. In 2001, the Comoraos adopted a new constitution in which each island gained its own president and greater autonomy. In 2016, the Freedom House reported that political parties are “mainly formed around particular leaders and draw on island or ethnic bases of support. According to the GrowUP statistics, these islands demonstrate regional autonomy. This is a clear representation of territorial power sharing based on ethnicity.

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Comoros>

Congo

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government

ii. Stconst

- a. 1975-1992- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- b. 1993-2010- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax-

- a. 1975-1979- States/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
- b. 1980-1990- States/provincial governments can levy their own taxes.
- c. 1991-2010- States/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise” *note some blanks in data

v. Subpolice

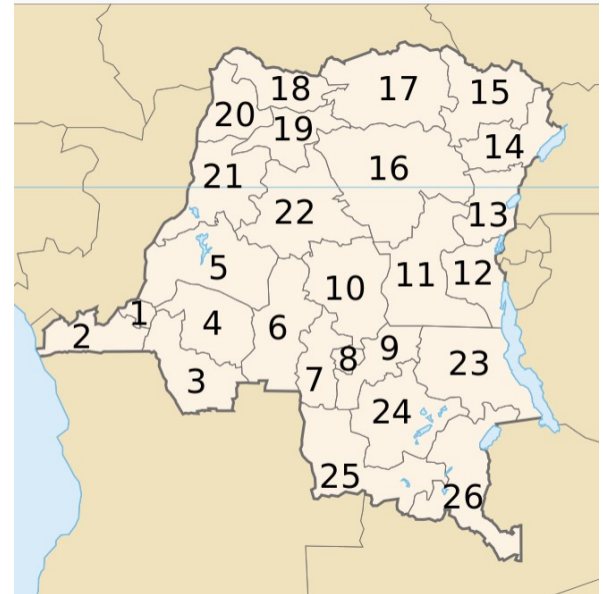
- a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

At present, there are 25 provinces in the Congo as well as the capital city which has the same powers as a province (see map on right). The Congo is very diverse ethnically. Over 250 ethnic groups have been identified. The Luba, Mongo, Bakongo, and Mangbetu-Azande are the most numerous ethnic groups. These ethnic groups are dispersed throughout the Congo. From this information, it can be assumed that territorial power sharing among different ethnic groups is a feature in the politics of the Congo.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Batéké 4, Koyou 1, Vitii 1, Niaré people 1



Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_the_Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo

Costa Rica

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

i. State

- a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

ii. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.

iii. Subtax

- a. States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/mestizos 7, Indigenous 0, Afro Costaricians 0

Cote d’Ivoire

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- a.** Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government

ii. Stconst

- a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.

iii. Subtax

- a.** States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a.** Sub national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The Côte d'Ivoire contains more than 60 different ethnic groups. The northern region comprises the norwestern Mandé (Malinké and Dioula) and the northeastern Voltaic groups (Senoufo, Lobi, Kulango). The Akan people (includes the BAule, Abbron, Agni, and Lagoon people) populate the southeast. The Krou (made up of Bété, Dida, Guéré and other groups) make up the Southwest. The geography of the region is very intertwined in the ethnic populations that inhabit the country. There are elements of territorial power sharing in the Côte d'Ivoire. However, there has been a great deal of inaction regarding the advancement of regional autonomy.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

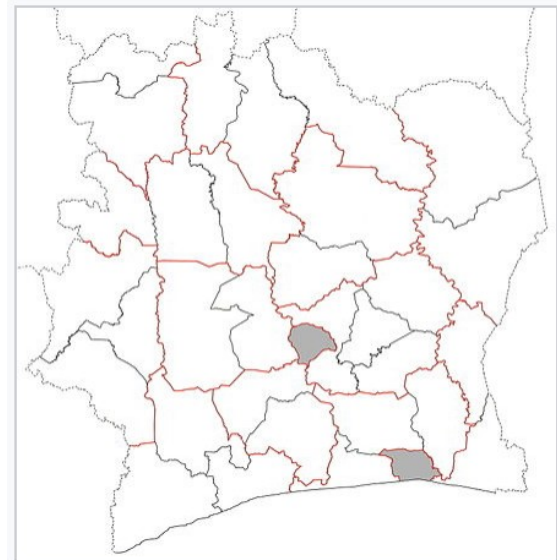
Northerners 12, Kru 12, Baule 10, Southern Mande 8, Other Akans 8

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Cote%20d'Ivoire>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Ivory_Coast

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.



The 31 current regions. Red lines indicate borders of districts. Grey areas are not governed by regions.

Croatia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1991-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Twenty counties comprise the Republic of Croatia (see map on left). The main ethnic groups in Croatia are the Bosniaks, Croats, Hungarians, Italians, Roma, and Serbs. The country is mainly inhabited by Croats (90.42%). It is unclear whether ethnic groups are dispersed on a geographic basis. Thus, while there is clearly territorial power vested into the counties, it is unclear if ethnicity greatly contributes to the power relations.

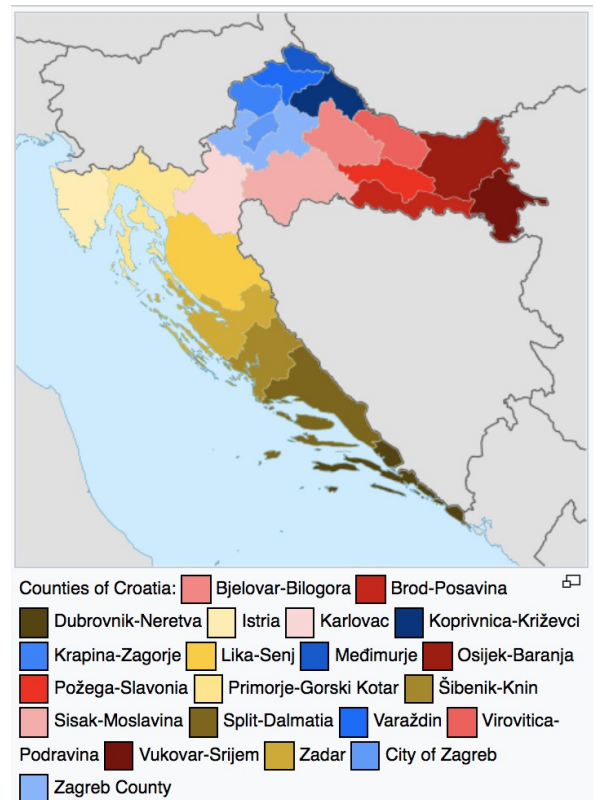
Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Croats 19, Hungarians 1, Serbs 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Croatia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Croatia



Cuba

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

*Note-Ethnicity is coded as irrelevant in Cuba since 1960 in the EPR ETHZ GrowUP dataset

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites 7.5, Blacks 7.5

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Cuba

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Cuba>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Cyprus

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

i. State

- a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

ii. Stconst

- a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.

iii. Subtax

- a.** States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Turks 3, Greeks 3

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Cyprus

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Cyprus>

Czech Republic

Coding Category-Period Examined 1993-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
- iii. **Subtax-** blank
- iv. **Subed-** blank
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The Czech Republic is divided into 13 regions and the capital city (with regional status). These acts as territorial self-governing units. Ethnicity is not politicized in the Czech Republic. Thus, one can assume that territorial power share on the basis of ethnicity is not applicable here.

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_the_Czech_Republic

Czechoslovakia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-1992

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. State**
 - a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Czechs 14, Slovaks 6, Hungarians 2, Roma 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_the_Czech_Republic

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Czech%20Republic>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Denmark

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-1992

i. State

- a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected

ii. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”

iii. Subtax

- a. States do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy

v. Subpolice

- a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

There are 5 regions of Denmark that act as territorial administrative zones. However, ethnicity is not a salient feature of the politics in Denmark. Thus, one can assume that territorial power share on the basis of ethnicity is not applicable here.

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Denmark>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Denmark

Djibouti

Coding Category-Period Examined 1978-2010

i. State

- a. 1978-2007- blank
- b. 2006-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the government

ii. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.

iii. Subtax

- a. 1978-1993- blank
- b. 1994-2010- State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a. 1978-1992- blank
- b. From 1993-2010- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

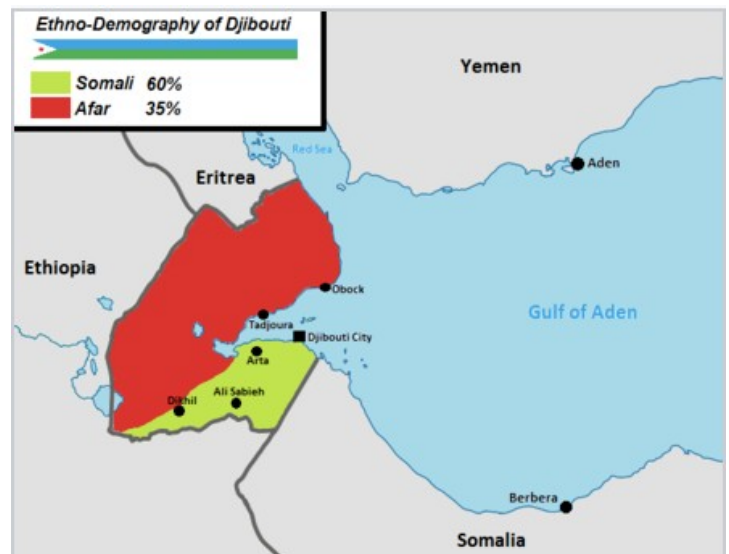
Djibouti is divided into 5 administrative regions. The Afars and the Somalis are the main ethnic groups in Djibouti. The ethnic demography of Djibouti can be seen in the map on the right. There is little power vested into these regions outside of local legislative elections. Thus, GrowUP asserts that there has been failure to implement a meaningful decentralization and regional autonomy for the Afar.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Isaas (Somali) 2, Afar 3

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subdivisions_of_Djibouti
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Djibouti>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Djibouti



Dominican Republic

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- a.** 1975-2006- Neither the legislature or executive is elected at the local level
b. 2007-2010-blank

ii. Stconst

- a.** States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- a.** States/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

- a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a.** The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Each of the 31 provinces is headed by a presidentially appointed governor. People-elected mayors and municipal councils administer the National District (Santo Domingo) and the 103 municipal districts. Ethnicity is not considered politically relevant to the politics in the Dominican Republic.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Dominicans 15, Haitians 15

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_the_Dominican_Republic#Legislative_branch

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Dominican%20Republic>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations," Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Ecuador

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** 1975-2008-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level.
 - b.** 2009-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the government
- vi. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house or *otherwise
- ii. Subtax-**
 - a.** 1978-1993- blank
 - b.** 1994-2010- states do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** state/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or otherwise
- iv. Subed-**
 - a.** This category is coded as 0 meaning the state/provincial governments do not have control of education policy or *otherwise
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

There are 24 provinces in Ecuador. The National Assembly in Ecuador is based on provincial constituencies. The legislative body is said to represent indigenous people and the emigrant community. GrowUP coded Ecuador as having regional autonomy for both indigenous groups based on the representation members of these ethnicities in provincial prefects. The map below shows the regional provincial divisions in Ecuador

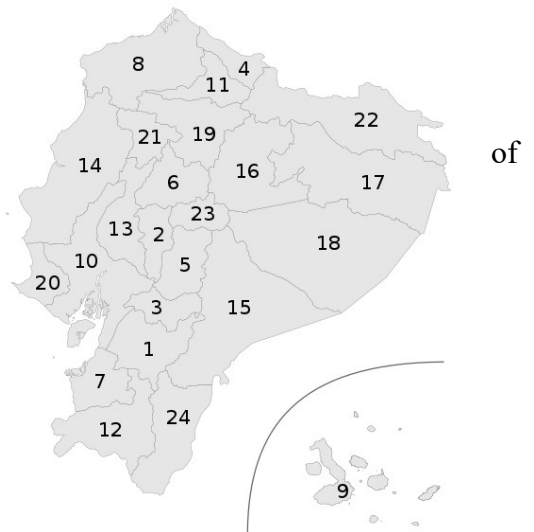
Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/Mestizos 13, Indigenous people 9, Afro-Ecuadorians 2

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Ecuador>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Ecuador



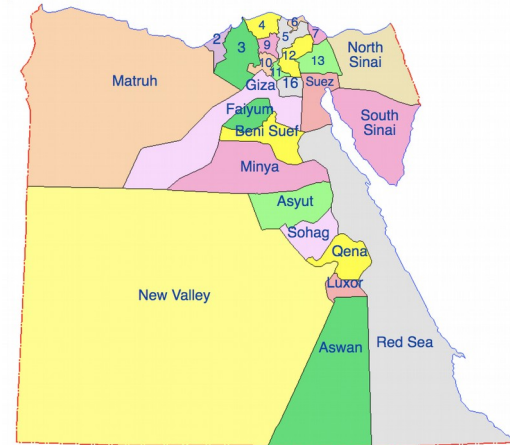
Egypt

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. **Subtax-**
 - a. 1975-1979- state/provincial government do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 1980-2010- state/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Egypt is divided into a “three-layer hierarchy.” The top of the hierarchy is 27 governorates. The leader of each of these regions is appointed by the President of Egypt. The second level are Marakiz the third level is composed of districts. There is a government at of these levels. The main ethnic groups in Egypt are the Arab Muslims, Coptic Christians, and Jews dispersed across the country. vast majority of the population of Egypt consists of Egyptians including Copts, Egyptians make up 95% of the population. Minorities in Egypt include the Copts who represent around 10% of the entire population and live all over the country, the Berber-speaking community of the Siwa Oasis (Siwis) and the Nubian people clustered along the Nile in the southernmost part of Egypt. There are also sizable minorities of Beja and Dom. There degree of territorial power sharing in Egypt based on the coding and dispersion of ethnic minorities.



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Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Arab Muslims 19, Coptic Christians 0, Jews 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Egypt#Ethnic_groups
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subdivisions_of_Egypt
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Egypt>

El Salvador

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- vi. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- vii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
- viii. **Subtax**
 - a. States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- ix. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- x. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/Mestizos 8, Indigenous people 6

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_El_Salvador

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/El%20Salvador>

Eq. Guinea

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. State**
 - a.** 1975-1984-blank
 - b.** 1985-2010- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** 1997-2010- States/provinces do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** 1975-1996- blank
 - b.** 1997-2010- State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. Subpolice-**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

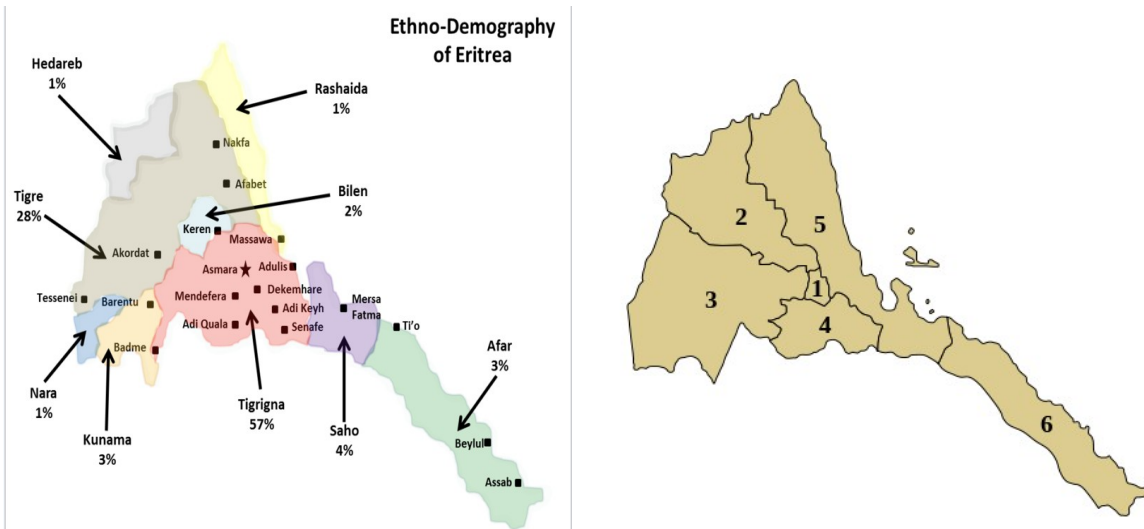
Eritrea

Coding Category-Period Examined 1994-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** 1994-2003- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b.** 2004-2010- Legislature is locally elected by the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst-**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or *otherwise
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** States/provinces do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** 1994-1997- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces.
 - b.** 1998-2010- Sub- national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

Currently, there are 6 administrative regions in Eritrea (map on the right). The regions have a locally elected regional assemblies and the administrator is appointed by the President of Eritrea. The Regional Assembly has a modest amount of local power summarized as “developing a budget for local programs and hearing the concerns of the local populations. Local programs included cultural events, infrastructure such as feeder roads, and to promote afforestation.” The region has nine main ethnic groups shown in the map on the left. There is a degree of implied power sharing among the different ethnic groups.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Other Muslims 2, Afar 0, Christians 4

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Eritrea
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Eritrea#Ethnic_groups

Estonia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- vi. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- vii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house.
- viii. **Subtax**
 - a. States/provinces do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- ix. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- x. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Estonians 15, Byelorussians 0, Russians 0, Ukrainians 0

Ethiopia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** 1975-1987- blank
 - b.** 1988-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** 1975-1995- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house or “otherwise”
 - b.** 1996-2000- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - c.** 2001-2010- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** 1975-1988- blank
 - b.** 1988-1994- state/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise.”
 - c.** 1995-2010- states/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** 1975-1994- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

- b. 1995-2010- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area.

Supplementary Information

Ethiopia has a clearly established territorial power sharing system. Ethiopia is subdivided into ethno-linguistically based regional states (see map on right). The federal system comprised of ethnic-based regional blocks was gradually instituted after the Marxist movement took over power in 1991.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2005

Amhara 4.5, Afar 0.5, Beni-Shugal-Gumez 0.5, Oroma 2, Anuak 0.5, Somali 1, Other Southern Nations 1, Tigry 1, Christian Eritreans 0, Harari 0, Muslim Eritreans 0



Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Ethiopia>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subdivisions_of_Ethiopia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Ethiopia

Fiji

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1987- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
 - b. 1988-1992- Neither the legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - c. 1993-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house.
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Fiji is divided into 14 provincial regions. The two main groups in Fiji are the Fijians and the Indians. The Indians are descendants of plantation workers brought to the island by the British. “Native Fijians live throughout the country, while the Indo-Fijians reside primarily near the urban centers and in the cane-producing areas of the two main islands.” The coding above suggests that these regional powers are fairly limited. However, the regions are afforded some legislative election power. Many regions are concentrated based on “clan affiliations.” Thus, a modest degree of territorial power sharing can be implied.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1993

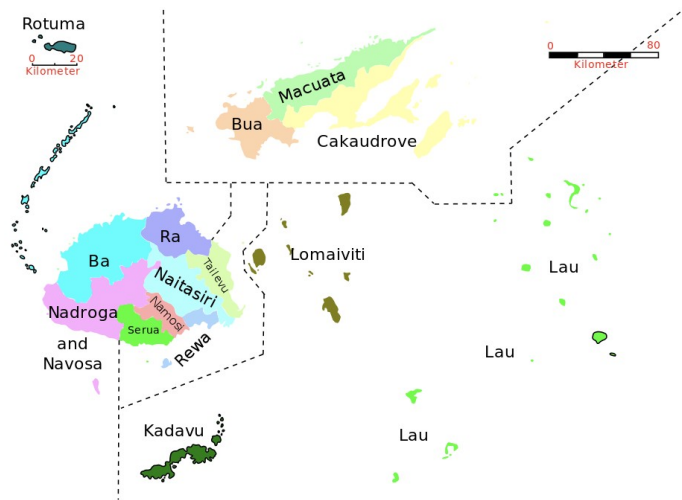
Fijians 4, Indians 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Fiji>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Fiji

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Fiji



Finland

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive are elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. The states/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. States do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

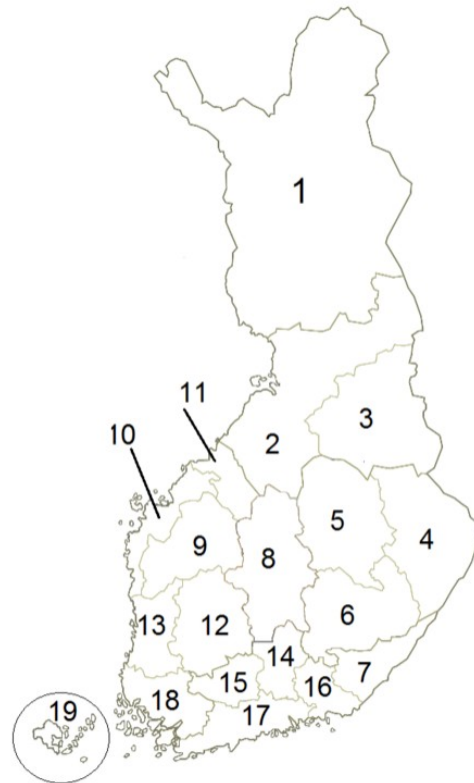
Finland contains 19 regions governed by local councils (see map on right). These councils control “regional planning development enterprise, education, and health.” The Finns the demographic majority (93%) and there is a Swedish minority (6%). Finland grants cultural and language rights Finns and Swedish people as well as smaller ethnic populations. However, the political units are based off political ideology rather than ethnicity. Thus, ethnicity as a whole does not appear to be a salient dimension of the politics in Finland.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1993

Finns 18, Swedes 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Finland
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Finland>



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France

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1982- blank
 - b. 1983-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. The central government has exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

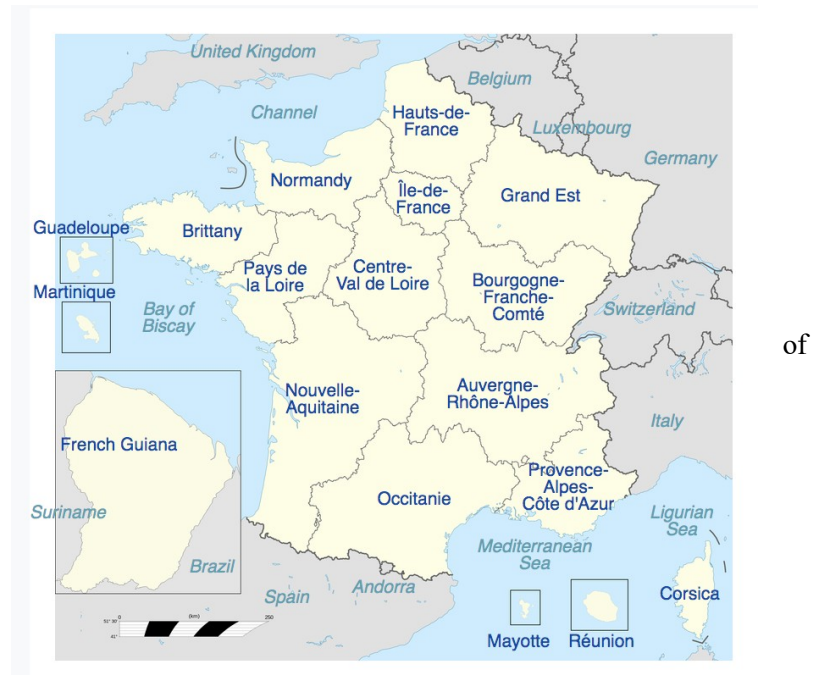
France is divided into 18 administrative regions (see map). These regions yield a degree of power in legislative elections, taxation, and education policy. The main ethnic groups are the French, Basque, Corsicans, and Roma. In 1982, France instituted a stronger decentralization policy giving power to elected regional councils. However, this did not apply to overseas regions until 2003. The Basque region became a “pays” in 1997. Yet, there is a lack funding for true self-governance. The Corse people have had regional autonomy since 1992.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1993

French 98, Corsicans 2, Basques 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_France
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/France>



FRG/Germany

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The GrowUP dataset does not code any politically relevant ethnic groups in Germany. There is not a clear demographic situation for the country as there are “problems of classification, distinguishing from guest workers, foreigners, migrants, and national minorities.” Many members of perceived groups have been nationalized and therefore there isn’t a differentiating code. This being said, there is not a clear relationship between regional power and ethnic groups implying that territorial power sharing on the basis of ethnicity is not applicable in Germany.

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Germany>

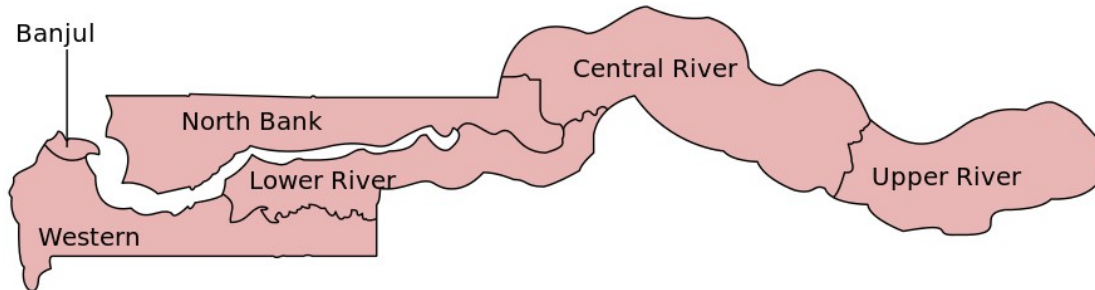
Gambia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** 1975-1984-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b.** 1985-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** 1975-1996-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
 - b.** 1998-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do not have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

There are five administrative regions in Gambia and a variety of ethnic groups each maintaining its own language and cultures. The Mandinka group is the largest followed by the Fula. The administrative units can be seen in accordance with the ethnic group populations. In 2010, the Mandinka group had 5 dominated administrative units and the Fula had 1. There are many other ethnic groups in Gambia. However, they do not have a great enough regional representation to dominate an administrative unit.



Exemplifying

Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Madinka 5, Fula 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subdivisions_of_the_Gambia

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Georgia

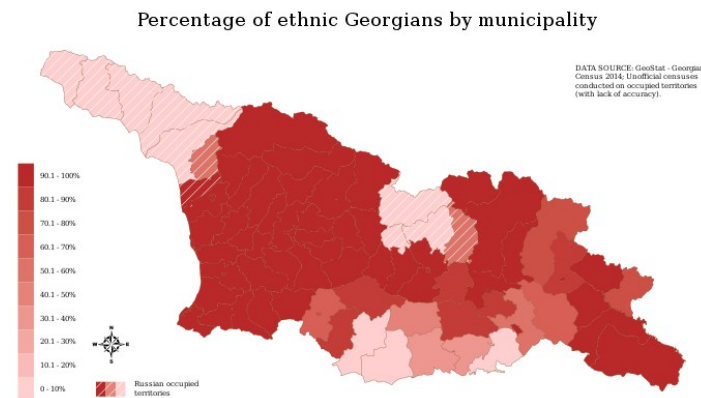
Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

- vi. **State**
 - a. 1992-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1993-2003-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - c. 2004-2010-Neither legislature is elected at the local level
- vii. **Stconst**
 - a. The states/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- viii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1992-blank
 - b. 1993-2010- State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- ix. **Subed**
 - a. 1992-blank
 - b. 1993-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- x. **Subpolice**

- a. 1992-blank
- b. 1993-2010- Sub national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

In Georgia, power is concentrated in the municipal bodies, autonomous republic governments, and national governments. Georgia contains 9 regions with 76 municipalities (shown in map below) and 2 autonomous republics. The main ethnic groups in Georgia are the Georgians, Abkhazians, Armenians, Azeri, and (South) Ossetians. Ethno-territorial conflicts in the beginning of the 1990's, the South Ossetians and the Abkhazians gained regional autonomy in their respective secessionist republics. The municipalities in Georgia are not autonomous, however, they have “self-governing power,” including taxation, education policies, and control of the police force. The map on the right shows the ethnic dispersion of Georgia by municipality. Thus, a degree of territorial power sharing is observable in Georgia.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2004

Georgians 10, Abkhazians 1, Ossetians 1, Azeri 0, Armenians 0

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Georgia>
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Georgia_\(country\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Georgia_(country))
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Georgia_\(country\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Georgia_(country))

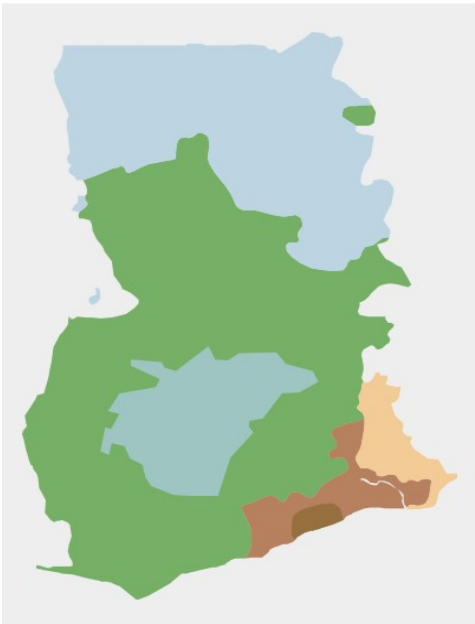
Ghana

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1992- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - c. 1993-2010- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - b. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. **Subpolice**

- a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information



Ghana contains 16 regions. regions are further divided local government districts. a wide ethnic diversity with different ethnic groups. is largely dispersed geographically with different settling in different regions Thus, there is an implied power sharing in Ghana that is to some extent, by the ethnic groups occupying the regions.

Exemplifying Power Number of Dominated Administrative Units

Asante 1, Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi) 3, Ewe 1, Other Akans 4, Ga-Adangbe 1



These into 212 Ghana has over 100 Ethnicity

groups (see map). territorial influenced, different local

Sharing-

2010

(Mole-

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Other Akans	148 447	Regionally based
■	Northern Groups (Mole-Dagbani, Gurma, Grusi)	65 169	Regionally based
■	Asante (Akan)	25 359	Regionally based
■	Ga-Adangbe	11 902	Regionally based
■	Ewe	7570	Regionally based

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghanaian_people
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Ghana>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Ethnic_groups_in_Ghana

Greece

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1983- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1984-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. The states/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. States/provincial government do NOT levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- v. **Subpolice**

- a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Politics in Greece are based on the image of a unified nation of Greeks. Ethnic minority status or their existence is denied by the government. Thus, territorial power sharing on the basis of ethnicity is not applicable in this region. However, there is some decentralization of power in terms of regional legislative elections and administrations. The administrative regions are shown in the map below.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Greeks 13, Macedonians 0, Muslims 0, Roma 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_regions_of_Greece
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Greece>



Grenada

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

- i. State
 - a. blank
- ii. Stconst
 - a. The states/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax
 - a. States/provincial government do NOT levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a. The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Guatemala

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no states/provinces or equivalent level of government OR no territorial power in any category

i. State

- a. blank
- b. 1985-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

ii. Stconst

- a. The states/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- a. Blank
- b. 1985-2010- States/provincial government do NOT levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

- a. Blank
- b. 1985-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

v. Subpolice

- a. Blank
- b. 1985-2010- The central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Maya 12, Ladinos 10, Garifuna 0, Xinca 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_Guatemala

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Guatemala>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Guinea

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

I. State

- a. 1975-1982-blank
- b. 1983-1984-Legislature is locally elected but the executive is appointed by the central government
- c. 1985-1995-blank
- d. 1996-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

II. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

III. Subtax

- a. 1975-1990-blank
- b. 1991-2010-States/provincial government do NOT levy their own taxes

IV. Subed

- a. 1975-1990-blank

- c. 1991-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”

V. Subpolice

- a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The predominant ethnic groups in Guinea are the Malinke, Peul, and Susu. Smaller ethnic groups comprise the other 10% of the population. The period between 1983-1984 (when the legislature was locally elected and executives were appointed by the central government) was part of Sekou Toure’s regime. He aimed to include an ethnic balance across the country. Following Toure’s death, there was a long period of relative instability of transitional governments, military coups etc. Ethnicity is a salient feature in Guinea’s politics. Many of the political leaders have clearly identifiable ethnic bases. However, there is not very much power vested territorial zones. Thus, ethnic power sharing, beyond the executive government, has not been observable in Guinea for the last 35 years.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Malinke 13, Peul 11, Susu 7,

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Guinea>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_regions_of_Greece
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subdivisions_of_Guinea
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Guinea

Guinea Bissau

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

I. State

- a. 1975-1980- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- b. 1981-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

II. Stconst

- a. 1975-2007-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- b. 2008-2010-blank

III. Subtax

- a. 1975-1984-blank
- b. 1985-2007- State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- c. 2008-2010-blank

IV. Subed

- a. 1975-1984-blank
- b. 1985-2007- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy or “otherwise.”
- c. 2008-2010- blank

V. Subpolice

- a. 1975-2007-Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
- b. 2008-2010-blank

Supplementary Information

The period between 1975-1980 from the state coding refers to the Luiz Cabral rule who represented the small Cape Verdean minority. During this time, there was observable territorial power sharing in terms of legislative and executive power. However, there was high resentment among ethnic groups implying that this power did not go beyond elections and represent the interests of the various groups. This led to a long period of coups, transitional governments, and attempts at democratization. To date, territorial power sharing among ethnic groups is not present in Guinea Bissau.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Balanta 6, Manjaco 1, Peul 1

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Guinea-Bissau>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Guyana

I. State

- a. 1975-1980- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- b. 1981-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected

II. Stconst

- a. 1975-1980-blank
- b. 1981-2010- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

III. Subtax

- a. 1975-2010- State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes

IV. Subed

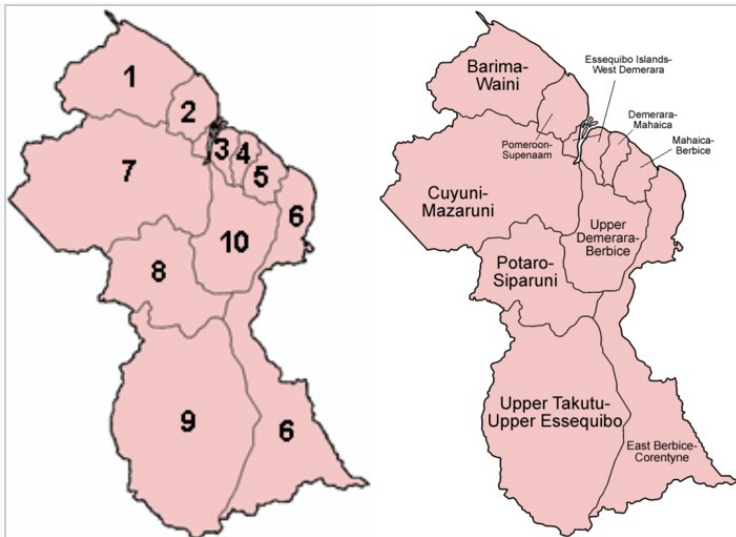
- a. 1975-2010-blank

V. Subpolice

- a. 1975-1980- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area
- b. 1981-2010-Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

According to the GrowUP dataset, the 2002 census found that 43.5% of the Guyana population are Indo-Guyanese, 30.2% are Afro-Guyanese, 16.2 % are mixed ancestry, and 9.2% are indigenous people (Amerindians). There are many blanks in this dataset. However, as a whole, there is a demonstration of territorial power sharing after 1981. There are 10 regions in Guyana and each is headed by a Regional Democratic Council and chairman (see map below).



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1981

Afro-Guyanese 10, Indigenous 0, Indo Guyanese 0

Sources

[https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Guyana%20\(British%20Guiana\)](https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Guyana%20(British%20Guiana))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Guyana

Territorial Power Sharing and Ethnic Relations: A Global Glance (1975-2010)

Haiti

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2006- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 2007-2010 blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010- State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

There is decentralization of power in Haiti. However, ethnicity is not a salient part of the power dynamics in this country. According to GrowUP, 95% of the population is black and 5% is mulatto or white. The country has struggled to create a democratic political system. But, ethnicity has never been at the forefront of this struggle. Thus, ethnic territorial power sharing is not applicable to Haiti.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Blacks 5, Mulatto 5

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Haiti>

Honduras

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1990- State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise” (i.e. no states/provinces or equivalent level of government)
 - b. 1991-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in Honduras are the Mestizos /Whites (91%), Garifuna (1.6%) and the Indigenous peoples (7%). The indigenous groups with political relevance in Honduras include the “Lenca (settled mainly in wester La Paz, Intibucá, and Lempira), the Miskito (eastern rainforest region of the Moskitia), the Maya Chorti, the the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Maya city Copán in the country’s far western part; the Xicaque (central-north); the Pech, the Nahua, and the Tawahka/Sumu. Since the 1980’s, much of the indigenous struggle has been around reclaiming traditional land. To date, they are said to be fairly voiceless concerning even local issues. GrowUP states, “the weakness of designated state institutions - such as the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage or the Directorate of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples - renders the minorities’ influence on decisions concerning their lands, cultures and natural resources almost insignificant.” Thus, territorial power sharing among ethnic groups is not present in Honduras.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/Mestizos 17, Garifuna 0, Indigenous Peoples 1

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Honduras>

Hungary

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1989-blank
 - b. 1990-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise” (i.e. no states/provinces or equivalent level of government)
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1989- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1990-2010-blank
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The two main ethnic groups in Hungary are the Hungarians and the Roma. However, the Roma do not have power over any administrative units and there are not sufficient powers afforded to local government to qualify as power sharing.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Hungarians 10, Roma 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Hungary

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Hungary>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Iceland

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise” (i.e. no states or equivalent level of government)
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy.
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1996-blank
 - b. 1997-2010- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

India

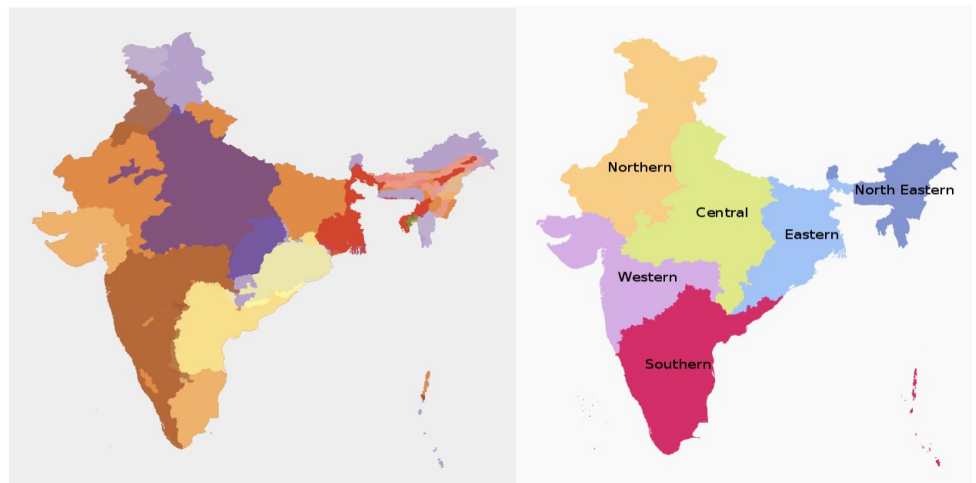
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State-**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Religion and caste are the most important features of politics in India. India has been divided into six zones (right map). The caste and religious distribution of the country is shown in the map. According to these maps and the coding above, territorial power sharing is implied.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Scheduled Tribes	3 152 041	Statewide
Scheduled Castes	3 152 041	Statewide
Other Muslims	2 494 815	Regionally based
Hindi (non-SC/ST)	689 734	Regionally based
Marathi (non-SC/ST/OBCs)	348 397	Regionally based
Telugu (non-SC/ST)	298 718	Regionally based
Gujarati (non-SC/ST)	185 847	Regionally based
Oriya (non-SC/ST)	175 619	Regionally based
Kannada (non-SC/ST/OBCs)	164 513	Regionally based
Tamil (non-SC/ST)	145 011	Regionally based
Bengali (non-SC/ST)	142 151	Regionally based
Punjabi-Sikh (non-SC/ST/OBCs)	81 112	Regionally based
Assamese (non-SC/ST/OBCs)	60 989	Regionally based
Malayalam (non-SC/ST)	47 874	Regionally based
Kashmiri Muslims	39 964	Regionally based
Naga	18 552	Regionally based
Mizo	18 544	Regionally based
Manipuri	7 565	Regionally based
Indigenous Tripuri	2 941	Regionally based
Bodo	1 576	Regionally based
Other Backward Classes/Castes		Dispersed



Administrative Units 2010

Other backward classes 20, Muslims 2, Schedule 8, Hindi 1, Gujarati 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_India
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/India>

Indonesia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- a. 1975-2000- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the government
- b. 2001-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected

ii. Stconst

- a. 1975-2006-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- b. 2007-2010-blank

iii. Subtax

- a. 1975-2000-State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes
- b. 2001-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy.

v. Subpolice

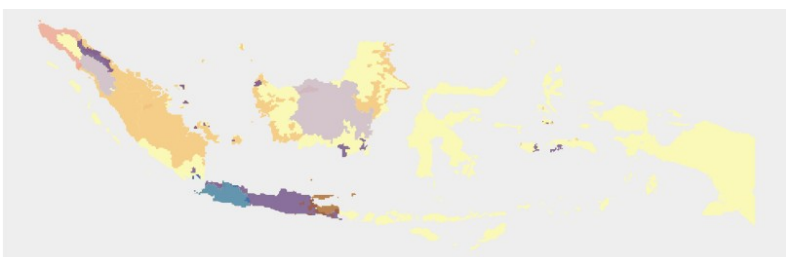
- a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Table 142: List of ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2003-2014.		
Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Papuans	1877244	Aggregate
Malay	335108	Regionally based
Dayak	201546	Regionally based
Javanese	105448	Regionally based
Minangkabaus	72612	Regional & urban
Sundanese	41072	Regionally based
Bataks	39238	Regionally based
Acehnese	31169	Regionally based
Madura	20077	Regionally based
Chinese (Han)	5242	Regionally based
Amboinese	3392	Regionally based



Indonesia is very ethnically diverse. The upper map shows the ethnic groups across Indonesia and the lower



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2001

Javanese 8, Chinese 4, East Timores 2, Achinese 1, Papuans

1, Amboinese 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Indonesia

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

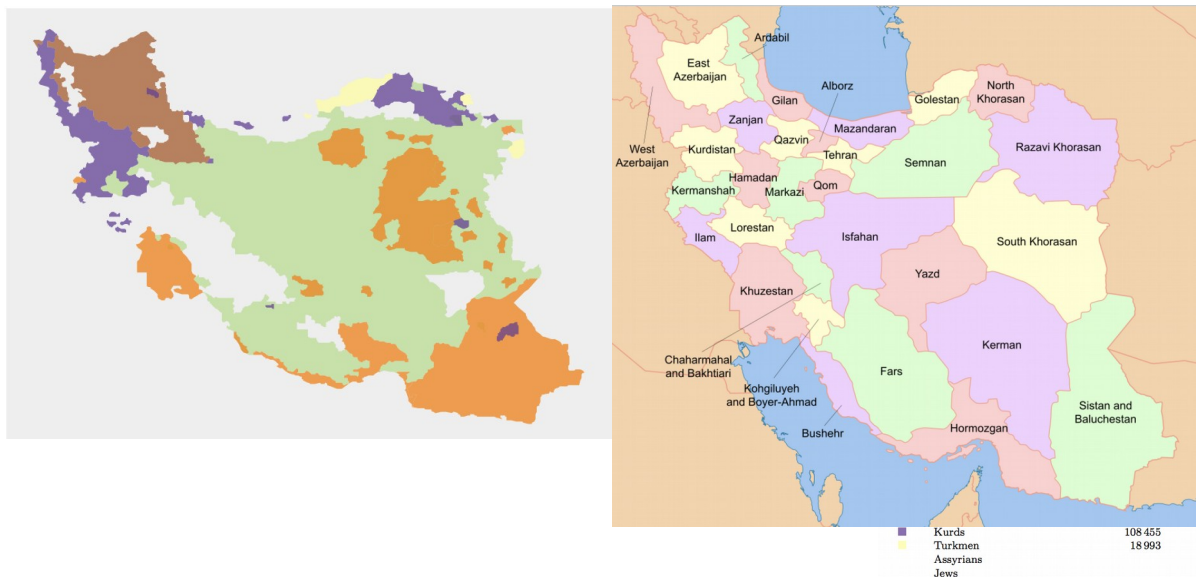
Iran

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1978-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
 - b. 1979-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1979-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 1980-2010-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise” (i.e no states/provinces or equivalent level of government)
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy.
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Iran has 31 provinces (map on right). The main ethnic groups in Iran are the Persians, Kurds, Azeri, Arabs, and Turkmen. While these groups have control of administrative units, these units are not afforded virtually any power. Thus, territorial power is not exhibited in Iran.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Persians 12, Kurds 5, Azeri 2, Arabs 2, Baloch 1, Turkmen 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Iran

Iraq

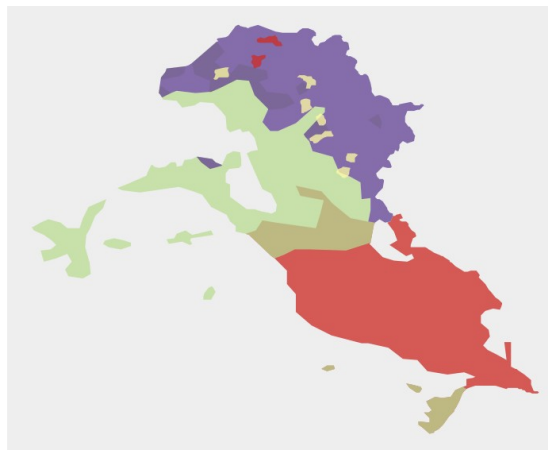
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-2005- State/provincial governments do NOT levy their own taxes or “otherwise” (i.e no states/provinces or equivalent level of government)
 - b. 2006-2010-blank
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-2005- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 2006-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-2005- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 2006-2010-Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Iran exhibits ethnic territorial power sharing among the Persians, Kurds, and Shia Arabs.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Persians	858 284	Regional & urban
Baloch	217 445	Regional & urban
Arabs	186 282	Regional & urban
Azeri	112 827	Regional & urban
Kurds	108 455	Regional & urban
Turkmen	18 993	Regionally based
Assyrians		Urban
Jews		Urban



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Persians 5, Kurds 3, Shia Arabs 10

Sources

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Iraq>

Ireland

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Ethnicity is not a salient part of politics. Thus, territorial power sharing on the basis of ethnicity is irrelevant in Ireland.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Irish 4

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Ireland

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Ireland>

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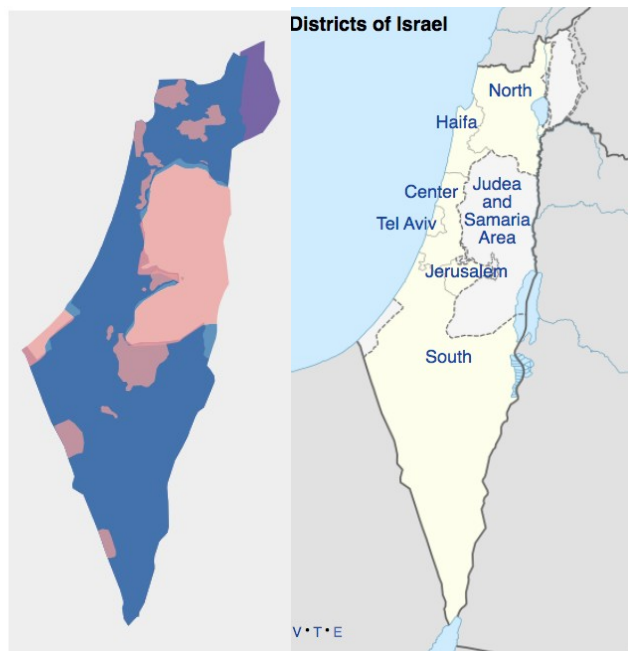
Israel

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

There is power sharing among different Jewish ethnic groups in Israel. However, this power is not shared with Palestinians and Israeli Arabs who predominate in many regions (see map below). This has led to widespread conflict in the region.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Russians (Jewish)	21 684	Statewide
Mizrahim (Jewish)	21 684	Statewide
Ashkenazim (Jewish)	20 713	Statewide
Palestinian Arabs	6243	Regional & urban
Israeli Arabs	2444	Regional & urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Azkenazim (Jewish) 2, Mizrahim (Jewish) 2, Russians (Jewish) 2, Palestinians 0, Israeli Arabs 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Israel

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Israel>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Italy

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. blank
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in Italy are the Italians, Aostans (French speakers), Friulians, German speakers (Austrians), Roma, and Sardinians (map on left). Italy is divided in 20 regions which make up the administrative units. Each region is “autonomous with defined powers” (map on right). Ethnic territorial power sharing is observable in Italy.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Italians	300 105	Statewide
■	Sardinians	23 875	Regionally based
■	Friulians	7849	Regionally based
■	German speakers (Austrians)	6500	Regionally based
■	Aostans (French speakers)	3231	Regionally based
■	Roma		Urban



Exemplifying Power Sharing- Number of

Italians 19, Friulians 2, Sardinians 1, German speakers 0, French speakers 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Italy
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Italy>

Jamaica

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 2007-2010-blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. States/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Jamaicans 14

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parishes_of_Jamaica
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Jamaica>

Japan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central governments is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The predominant ethnic groups in Japan are the Japanese, Ainu, Burakumin, Okinawans, and Koreans. The Japanese are the most concentrated group though in most regions which can be seen in the map on the left. The purple shows regions with Japanese being the ethnic majority from 1997-2012. However, throughout history the ethnic distribution is comparable to this unified map. Japan is divided into 47 prefectures which forms administrative divisions with a degree of local autonomy. Data from the number of dominated administrative units indicates the Japanese control 24 of these prefectures and the Burakumin control 23 which demonstrates a deviation from map inferences.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Japanese 24, Burakumin 23

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prefectures_of_Japan

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Jordan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Jordanian Arabs 12, Christians 0, Palestinians 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Jordan

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Jordan>

Kazakhstan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1991-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1992-1994-blank
 - b. 1995-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1991-1995-blank
 - b. 1996-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1991-1992-blank
 - b. 1993-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1991-2003- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 2004-2010-Sub-national governments (municipal or state/regional) have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

The size of the ethnic groups in Kazakhstan dramatically changed during the last twenty years. At the end of the Soviet Union, in 1991, the Kazakhs and Russians were almost equal in numbers (approximately 40% each), since then the number of Kazakhs increased to 63% in 2009 and the Russians’ size declined to 23%. The below ethnic map shows the ethnic dispersion of groups from 1995-2017. Kazakhstan is divided into 14 provinces. Each division is controlled by the Kazakhs. Thus, power sharing among different ethnic groups is not applicable here.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Kazakhs	2 399 169	Regionally based
Russian-speakers	347 822	Regionally based
Germans		Dispersed
Tatars		Dispersed
Uighur		Dispersed
Uzbeks		Dispersed

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2004

Kazakhs 14, Russians 0, Germans 0, Tatars 0, Uighur 0, Ukrainians 0, Uzbeks 0

Sources

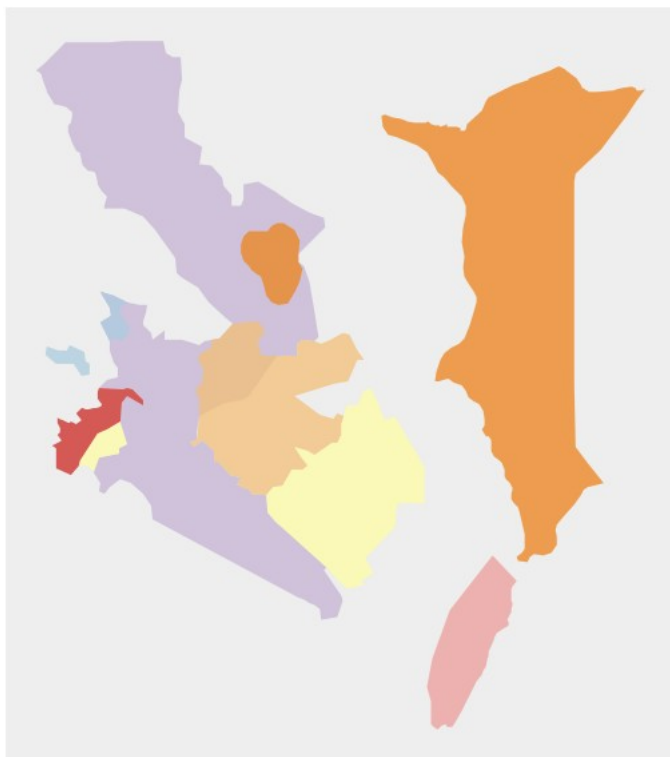
Kenya

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Ethnic territorial power sharing is observable in Kenya. Ethnicity plays a major role in Kenyan local politics. Kenya has over 40 ethnic groups and 8 regions. The regions “largely coincide with ethnic divisions” which can be seen in the map below.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Kalenjin-Masai-Turkana-Samburu	148 564	Regionally based
	Somali	119 691	Regionally based
	Kikuyu-Meru-Emb	38 412	Regionally based
	Kamba	35 850	Regionally based
	Mijikenda	16 434	Regionally based
	Luo	6200	Regionally based
	Luhya	3308	Regionally based
	Kisii	2369	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Kikuyu-Meru-Emb 2, Kikuyu-Meru-Emb 1, Somali 1, Luo 1, Luhya 1, Kamba 1, Kalenjin-Masai-Turkana-Samburu 1

Sources

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304

Kuwait

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Kuwaiti Shi'a (Arabs) 3, Kuwaiti Sunni (Arabs) 2, Bedoon 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Kuwait

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Kuwait>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Kyrgyzstan

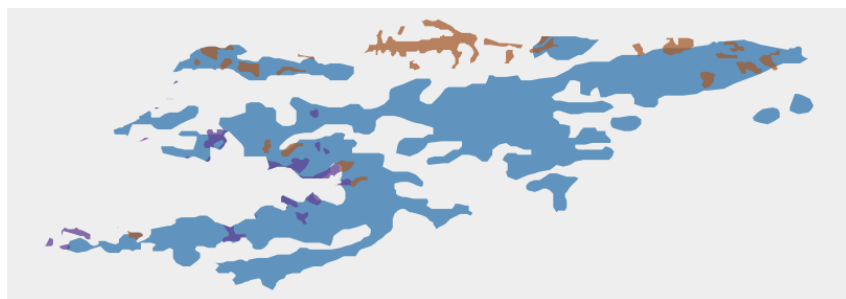
Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

- i. State**

- a. 1992-1993-blank
- b. 1994-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1992-1993-blank
 - b. 1994-2010-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1992-1993-blank
 - b. 1994-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1992-1993-blank
 - b. 1994-2010- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The main ethnic group in Kyrgyzstan is the Kyrgyz followed by the Uzbeks who make up the largest minority. The Uzbeks are mostly “concentrated in the South of Kyrgyzstan in the regions Jalal Abad, Osh und Kara Suu. This being said, they are not large enough to constitute one the of administrative units and there is little power granted to local governance. Therefore, ethnic territorial power sharing is no present here.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Kyrgyz	94 042	Regionally based
■	Russians	7958	Regional & urban
■	Uzbeks	3178	Regionally based
	Uyghur		Dispersed

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Kyrgyz 7, Russians 0, Uzbeks 0, Uyghur 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Kyrgyzstan
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Kyrgyzstan>

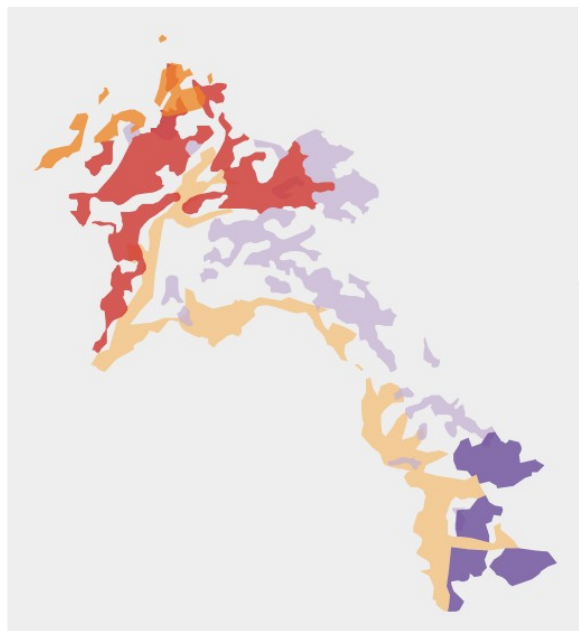
Laos

Coding Category-Period Examined 1976-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1976-1988-Neither legislature of executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1989-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in Laos are the Lao, the Lao Thai, the Khmou, the Lao Theong, and the Lao Sung (including the Hmong). The map below shows the ethnic distribution of these groups across the country. There are 18 administrative provinces of Laos and different ethnicities make up these administrative units depending on geographic majority. Therefore, Laos demonstrates ethnic territorial power sharing.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Lao (incl. Phuan)	41 537	Regional & urban
	Lao Tai	36 179	Regionally based
	Khmou	35 342	Regionally based
	Lao Thoeng (excl. Khmou)	17 409	Regionally based
	Lao Sung (excl. Hmong)	7719	Regionally based
	Hmong		Migrant

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Lao (including Phuan) 11, Other Lao 1, Kinh Viet 1, Khmer 2, Phutain 1, Tai Lai 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Laos

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Latvia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1992- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1993-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

As can be seen in the map below, the Latvians are the clear majority in Latvia. However, there are some Slavic minorities including the Byelorussians, Ukrainians, and Russians. The Byelorussians are the majority in a small region of the country (purple on the map) constituting one dominated administrative unit. Therefore, a small degree of territorial power sharing is observable.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Latvians	63 320	Statewide
■	Byelorussians	825	Regionally based
	Ukrainians		Urban
	Russians		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1993

Latvians 118, Byelorussians 1, Russians 0, Ukrainians 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Latvia
<https://growup.ethz.ch//pfe/Latvia>

Lebanon

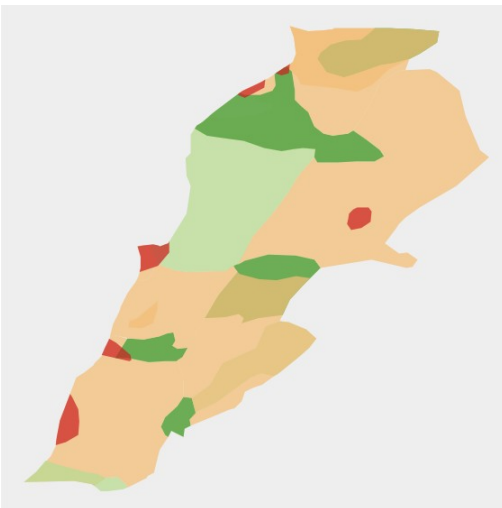
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

There are many ethnic groups in Lebanon. The map below shows ethnic groups in Lebanon from 1975-1990. Lebanon has eight local governorates. These correspond to a certain extent to ethnic dispersion in the region. Thus, the Shi'a Muslims, Sunni Arabs, and Maronite Christians dominate certain administrative units as of 2010. However, the coding above indicates these units are relatively powerless in terms of control of election, legislation, taxation, education, and police.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Shi'a Muslims (Arab)	4268	Regional & urban
Maronite Christians	3262	Regional & urban
Greek Catholics	1971	Regional & urban
Greek Orthodox	1971	Regional & urban
Sunnis (Arab)	1741	Regional & urban
Druze	1158	Regional & urban
Alawites	753	Regional & urban
Palestinians (Arab)	263	Regional & urban
Armenian Catholics		Urban
Armenian Orthodox		Urban
Protestants		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Shi'a Muslims 4, Sunni Arabs 1, Maronite Christians 1, Palestinians 0, Alawites 0, Armenians 0, Druze 0 Greeks 0, Protestants 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Lebanon

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Lebanon>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Lesotho

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1993- blank
 - b. 1994-2010- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1993- blank
 - c. 1994-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Sotho 10

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Lesotho
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Lesotho

Liberia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- a. 1975-2003- blank
- b. 2004-2005-Neither legislature or executive is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- c. 2006-2010-blank

ii. Stconst

- a. 1975-1980-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- b. 1981-1985-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- c. 1986-2003- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- d. 1004-2005- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- e. 2006-2010- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy

v. Subpolice

- a. Sub-national governments have sole control of education policy

Supplementary information

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Americo-Liberians SENIOR, Krahn (Guere) 0, Gio JUNIOR, Mano JUNIOR, Indigenous 0, Kpelle (Guerze) 0, Kru 0
Mandingo 0

Sources

Fabien Cottier "Environmental, Migration, Political Marginalization and Violence'

Libya

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1984- blank
 - b. 1985-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Arabs 16, Tuareg 1, Toubou 2, Berbers 0, Jews 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Libya

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Libya>

Lithuania

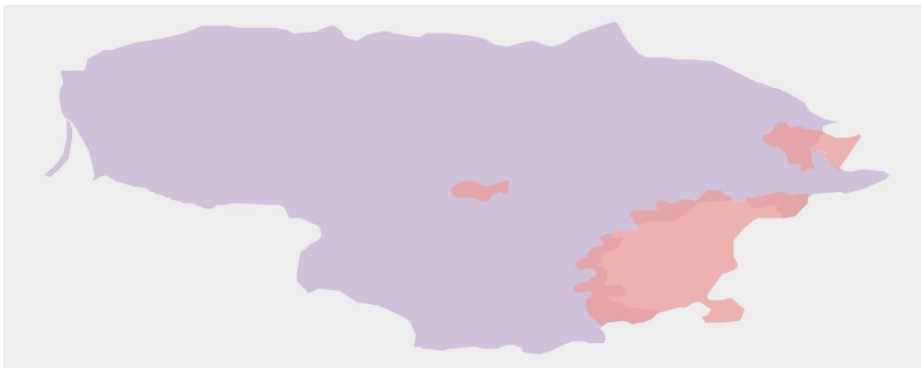
Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. blank
- v. **Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Lithuania is predominantly comprised of Lithuanians with Polish and Russian minorities (see ethnic dispersion 1991-2017 map below). Lithuania is divided into 10 counties. The Lithuanians have control of 9 and the Poles control 1. However, there is not very much power afforded to these administrative units. Thus, territorial power sharing is limited/not present.



Area in km ²	Type
59 805	Regional & urban
7801	Regional & urban Urban

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Lithuanians	59 805	Regional & urban
Poles	7801	Regional & urban
Russians		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1993

Lithuanians 9, Poles 1, Russians 0

Sources

Luxembourg

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

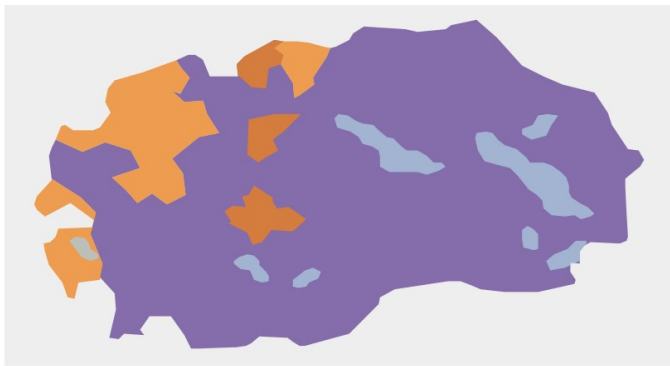
Macedonia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

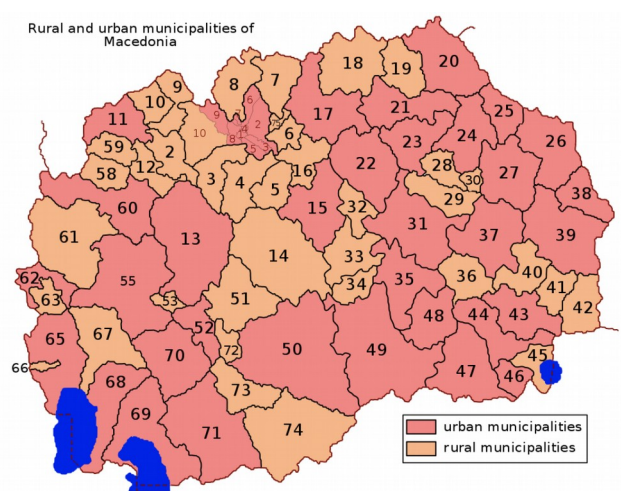
- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in Macedonia are the Albanians, Macedonians, Roma, Serbs, and Turks. The map below shows the dispersion of these groups nationally from 1991-2017. In 2013, Macedonia was reorganized into 80 municipalities (see map on right). There is a degree of territorial power sharing between the main ethnic groups in Albania, the Macedonians and the Albanians.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Macedonians	21 953	Regionally based
Albanians	3721	Regionally based
Turks	1440	Regionally based
Roma		Dispersed
Serbs		Urban
Vlachs		Dispersed
Bosniaks		Dispersed



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Macedonians 64, Albanians 7, Turks 0, Serbs 0, Roma 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipalities_of_the_Republic_of_Macedonia
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Macedonia>

Madagascar

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1977-blank
 - b. 1978-2007- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - c. 2008-2010-blank
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1977-blank
 - b. 1978-2007-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - c. 2008-2010-blank
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1992-blank
 - b. 1993-2007-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
 - c. 2008-2010-blank
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1992-blank
 - a. 1993-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy

v. Subpolice

- a. 1975-2007-Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area
- b. 2008-2010-blank

Supplementary information



Madagascar is divided into six “autonomous provinces.” Ethnicity in Madagascar is primarily the Côtiers and Highlanders. Based on their regional dispersion, they dominate administrative regions. Therefore, territorial power sharing based on ethnicity is observable in Madagascar.

**Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units
2010**

Côtiers 4, Highlanders 2

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Côtiers	565 658	Regionally based
■	Highlanders	129 476	Regionally based

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Madagascar

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Madagascar>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304

Malawi

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

i. State

- a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

ii. Stconst

- a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy

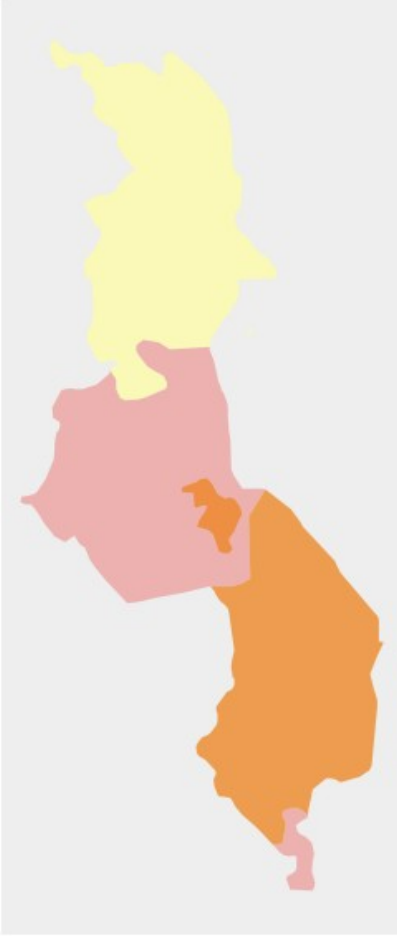
v. Subpolice

Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Malawi is divided into three local administrative regions. These regions are controlled by different ethnic groups (see map). The North is comprised of the Tumbuka, Tonga, and Ngonde. The central is controlled by the Chewa. And the

Southern region is controlled by the Lomwe, Mag'anja, Nyanja, and Yao. Ethnic territorial power sharing then is a salient feature of politics in Malawi.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Northerners (Tumbuka, Tonga, Ngonde)	40 840	Regionally based
■	Central (Chewa)	40 058	Regionally based
■	Southerners (Lomwe, Mang'anja, Nyanja, Yao)	39 579	Regionally based

ing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

erners 1

ons_of_Malawi

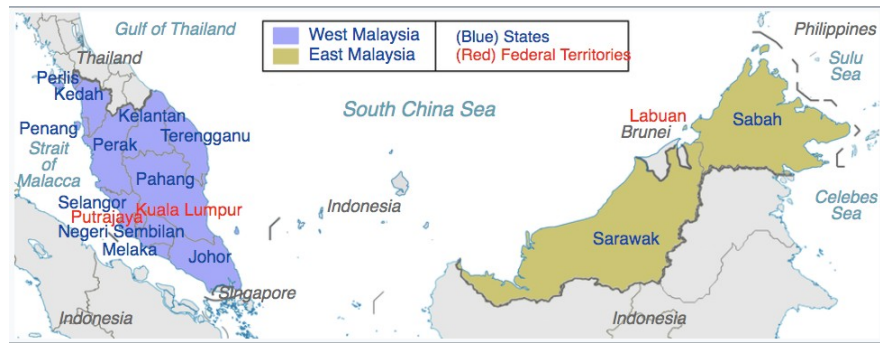
Malaysia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State
 - a. Legislature and executive are locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

The groups exhibiting territorial power sharing in Malaysia include the Malays, Chinese, Dayaks and Kadazans. The regional ethnic dispersion is shown in the map below. There are 11 states and 2 federal territories in Malaysia (map on right).



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Malays	111 970	Regionally based
Chinese	44 607	Regionally based
East Indians	9145	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Chinese 7, Malays 5, Dayaks 1, Kadazans 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_federal_territories_of_Malaysia
 Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Malaysia>

Maldives

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2007-2008-blank
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 2009-2010- blank
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 2009-2010-blank
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 2009-2010- blank

Mali

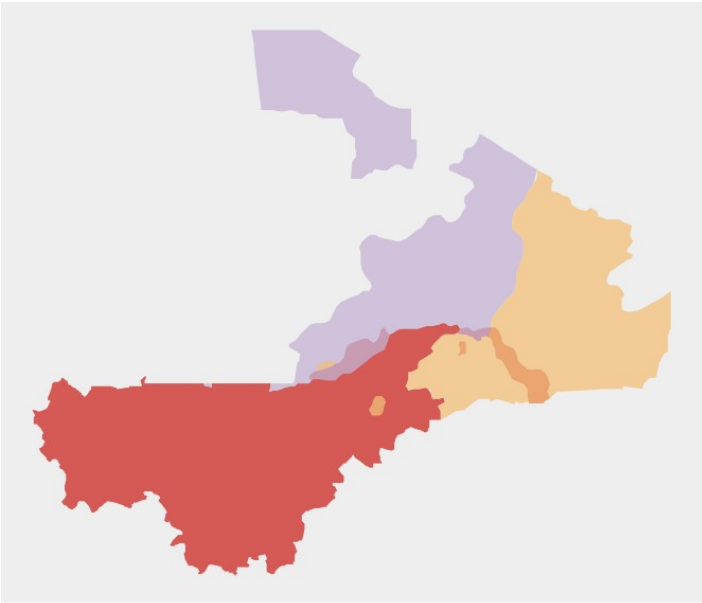
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a.** 1975-1984-blank
 - b.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The map below shows the ethnic dispersion in Mali. Despite the Arabs/Moors predominating in the Northern region they do not control any administrative units. These administrative units are powerless according to the coding information. It was only in 2016 that Mali was divided into ten regions and a capital district. Thus, not all of these regions are fully implemented. Currently, ethnic power sharing is not observable in Mali.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Blacks (Mande, Peul, Voltaic etc.) 8, Tuareg 1, Arabs/Moors 0

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Blacks (Mande, Peul, Voltaic etc.)	470 495	Regionally based
■	Arabs/Moors	300 744	Regionally based
■	Tuareg	260 865	Regionally based

Sources

Fabien Cottier "Environmental Migration, Political Marginalization and Violence"

Malta

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- vi. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- vii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- viii. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- ix. **Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Mauritania




Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

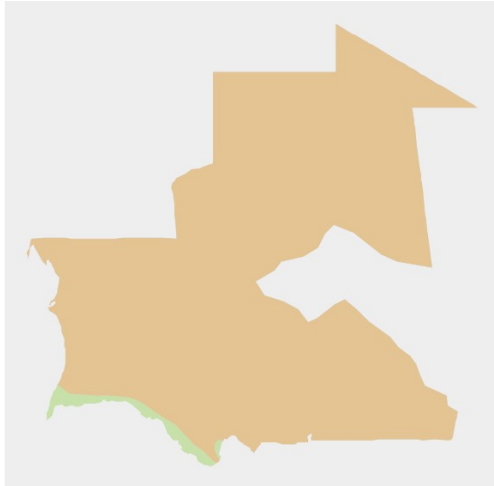
- i. **State**
 - a. blank
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The three main ethnic groups are White Moors, Haratins, and Black Africans.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Haratins (Black Moors)	902 699	Regionally based
	White Moors (Beydan)	902 699	Regionally based
	Black Africans	17 274	Regionally based

The map below shows the ethnic dispersion of these groups from 1980-2017. The White Moors are the predominant population in Mauritania. The coding indicates that local government is relatively powerless. Therefore, despite different ethnicities dominating administrative divisions, ethnic territorial power sharing is not relevant in Mauritania.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

White Moors 5, Haratins 5, Black Africans 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Mauritania

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Mauritania>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-

304.

Mauritius

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. blank**
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house**
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”**
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy**
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces**

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Hindi-Speaking Hindu 4, Creoles 0, Franco-Mauritians 0, Gens-de-Couleur 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outer_Islands_of_Mauritius

Mexico

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a.** Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in Mexico are Mestizos, Maya, Afromexicans, and other indigenous groups. The geographic dispersion of these groups is shown in the map below. There are currently 32 states in Mexico yielding a great degree of local power. From this evidence, ethnic territorial power sharing is prevalent in Mexico.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Mestizos	1 956 759	Statewide
■	Other indigenous groups	306 754	Regionally based
■	Maya	135 656	Regionally based
■	Afromexicans	15 824	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Mestizos 30, Maya 2, Afromexican 0, Other Indigenous 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Mexico
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Mexico>
 Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Moldova

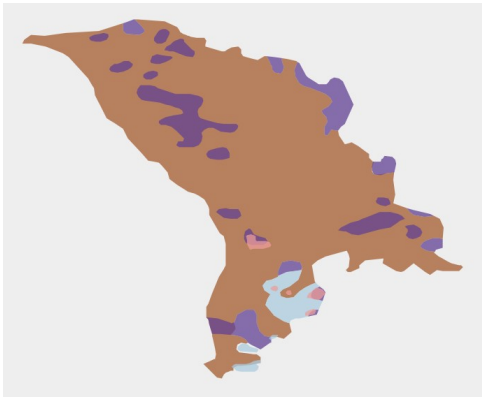
Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Currently, Moldova is divided into 32 districts. However, the coding indicates that these districts do not have very much power. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit control among groups, true territorial power sharing is not evident in Moldova.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Moldovans	30 351	Regionally based
	Russian speakers	5000	Regional & urban
	Gagauz	1197	Regionally based
	Bulgarians	267	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Moldovans 34, Gagauz 1, Russians speakers 2

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Moldova

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Moldova>

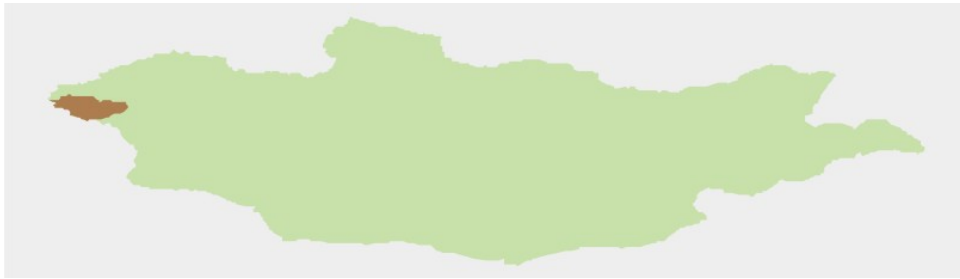
Mongolia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1990- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - a. 1991-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Mongolia is fairly homogenous. There is a small group of Kazakh concentrated in the Western region of the country. However, this group is not large enough to constitute one of the 21 provinces of Mongolia.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Mongols	1 562 919	Statewide
■	Kazakh	15 093	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Mongols 22, Kazakh 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Mongolia

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Mongolia>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Montenegro

Coding Category-Period Examined 2007-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- ii. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- iii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iv. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- v. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- vi. **Subpolice**
 - a. blank

Supplementary information

Coding indicates that there is not power granted to regional municipalities. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit control among groups, true territorial power sharing is not evident.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Montenegriins 14, Albanians 1, Serbs 6, Bosniaks/Muslims 2

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipalities_of_Montenegro

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Montenegro>

Morocco

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1984-blank
 - b. 1985-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1997-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper 9or only) house
 - b. 1998-2010-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Coding indicates that there is not power granted to regional municipalities. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit control among groups, true territorial power sharing is not evident.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1997

Arabs 10, Berbers 4, Sahrawis 2

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Morocco

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Morocco>




Mozambique

Coding Category-Period Examined 1976-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-2009-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2009-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The ethnic groups Tsonga-Chopi, Shona-Ndau, and

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Tsonga-Chopi	166 149	Regionally based
	Shona-Ndau	91 487	Regionally based
	Makonde-Yao	10 598	Regionally based

Makonde-Yao can be seen in the map below. Mozambique is divided into 10 provinces. Each ethnic group is represented in at least 1 administrative division. Since 2009, these provinces have had legislative election power. Therefore, they have a degree of representation. Ethnic territorial power sharing then is observable to a small extent in Mozambique.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1997

Tsonga-Chopi 4, Shona-Ndau 3, Makonde-Yao 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Mozambique
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Mozambique>

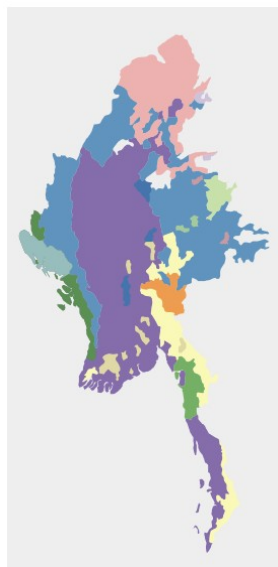
Myanmar double check-discrepancy between sources

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2008-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 2009-2010-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

There are many ethnic groups in Myanmar (see map below). However, power is not shared among these groups and there is not a great degree of power vested into regional governments. So, territorial power sharing is not prevalent in Myanmar.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Bamar (Barman)	289 885	Regional & urban
Shan	136 602	Regionally based
Kachins	73 841	Regionally based
Kayin (Karens)	58 142	Regionally based
Zomis (Chins)	47 506	Regionally based
Buddhist Arakanese	32 621	Regional & urban
Muslim Arakanese	15 603	Regionally based
Mons	14 027	Regionally based
Karenni (Red Karens)	12 712	Regionally based
Wa	11 168	Regionally based
Chinese	2 262	Regional & urban
Indians		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1997

Indians 14

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Myanmar>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

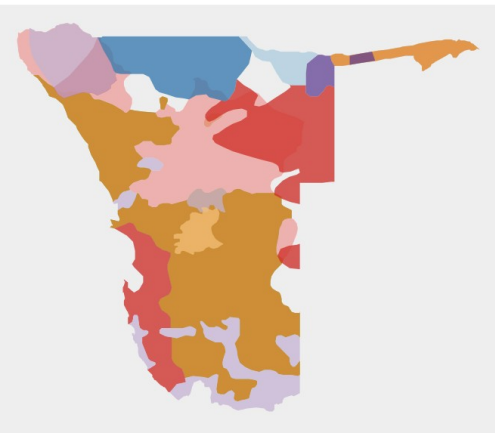
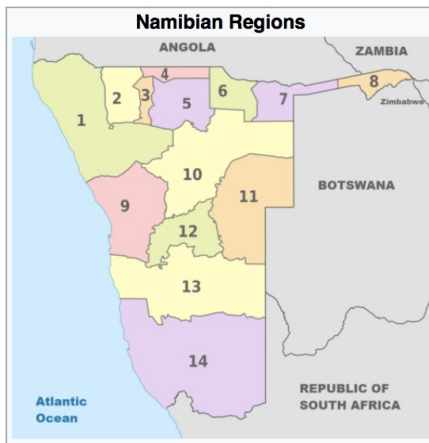
Namibia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1991-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. blank
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Despite the government of Namibia's commitment to promoting a united state politics in Namibia are largely oriented around ethnic issues. From 1992-2012, Namibia was divided into 13 regions. This number changed in 2013 to 14 regions. Ethnic divisions along regional lines are visible to a certain extent and manifest in the different power sharing units in the coding below. Therefore, Namibia does exhibit ethnic territorial power sharing.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Damara	284 214	Regionally based
Nama	284 214	Regionally based
Herero, Mbanderu	208 536	Regionally based
San	165 318	Regionally based
Ovambo	78 457	Regionally based
Whites	59 662	Regional & urban
Himba	49 039	Regionally based
Mafwe	35 585	Regionally based
Basubia	20 326	Regionally based
Baster	14 528	Regionally based
Kavango	12 972	Regionally based
Coloreds		Dispersed

ngo 1, Coloreds 0, Himba 0, Mafwe 0, Nama 0,

Sources

Fabien Cottier "Environmental Migration, Political Marginalization and Violence"

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Namibia>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Namibia

****Note :** the estimates and the number of administrative units provided by Cottier are not the same as the ones displayed by Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012) = Ovambo 3 / Mawfe 1 / San 2 / Herero 5 / Nama 7 / Baster 3 /Kavango 2

Nepal

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2006

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

i. State

- 1975-2006-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- 2007-2010-blank

ii. Stconst

- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or "otherwise"

iv. Subed

- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy

v. Subpolice

Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Nepal is very ethnically diverse with over 60 different ethnic groups. However, the coding indicates that there is not power granted to regional municipalities. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit control among ethnic groups, true territorial *power* sharing is not evident.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Dalits 9, Caste Hill Hindu Elite 4, Madhesi 1, Newars 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Development_regions_of_Nepal

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Netherlands

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1983-blank
 - b. 1984-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1983-blank
 - a. 1984-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

The GROWUp dataset codes ethnicity as politically irrelevant in the Netherlands. Despite dimensions of power sharing from the coding above, ethnicity does not appear to play a role in these territorial administrative units.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Dutch 4, Post-Colonial 8

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands#Administrative_divisions

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

New Zealand

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1989-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1990-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in New Zealand are the Maori, New Zealanders, Pacific Islanders, and Asians. New Zealanders predominate across the entire region in terms of population (see map below). However, Pacific Islanders do maintain 1 of the administrative units. Thus, a small degree of ethnic power sharing is observable in New Zealand.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	New Zealanders	264 441	Statewide
	Asians		Urban
	Pacific Islanders		Urban
	Maori		Dispersed

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1990

New Zealanders 16, Maori 0, Pacific Islanders 1

Sources

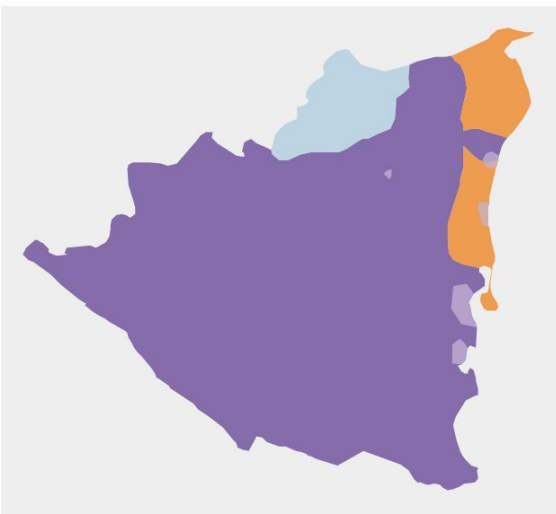
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/New%20Zealand>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_New_Zealand

Nicaragua

Coding Category-Period Examined 1985-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level.
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1985-1988-blank
 - b. 1989-2010- State/provincial governments have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1985-1988-blank
 - b. 1989-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1985-1988-blank
 - b. 1989-2010- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces



Supplementary information

Nicaragua is divided into 15 departments and 2 autonomous regions. There are various ethnic groups in Nicaragua with the main ones being the White/Mestizos, Miskitos, Sumus, and Afronicaraguans. This being said, these ethnic groups do not control any of the administrative units, therefore, suggesting that ethnic territorial power sharing is not applicable Nicaragua.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

White/Mestizos 17, Afronicaraguans 0, Miskitos 0, Sumus 0

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Whites/mestizos	109 355	Regional & urban
Miskitos	9849	Regional & urban
Sumus	8355	Regionally based
Afronicaraguans	1475	Regional & urban

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_Nicaragua

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Nicaragua>;

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Niger

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a.** blank
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** 1975-1990-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b.** 1991-1998-blank
 - c.** 2000-2010- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** 1975-1990- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b.** 1991-1998-blank
 - c.** 2000-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The coding indicates that there is not power granted to regional municipalities. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit control among ethnic groups, true territorial *power* sharing is not evident.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Hausa 4, Djerma-Songh 3, Kanouri 1, Peul 0, Toubou 0

Sources

Fabien Cottier "Environmental Migration, Political Marginalization and Violence"

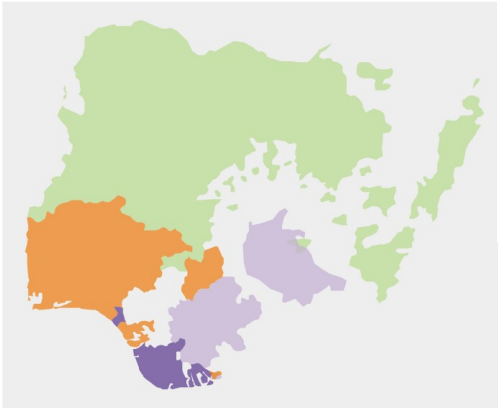
Nigeria

Coding Category-Period Examined 1985-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1979-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
 - b. 1980-1983-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected or “otherwise”
 - c. 1984-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1983-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 1984-1999-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
 - c. 2000-2010- States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1979-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 1980-1989-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
 - c. 1990-1993-blank
 - d. 1994-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1990-1993-blank
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Nigeria is divided into 36 states that share power with the federal governments. Ethnicity can be tracked along geographic lines and is a salient dimension of regional politics. Ethnic territorial power sharing is very evident in Nigeria.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Hausa-Fulani and Muslim Middle Belt	402 948	Regionally based
Yoruba	115 577	Regionally based
Igbo	39 990	Regionally based
Tiv	38 787	Regionally based
Ijaw	18 618	Regionally based
Ogoni	467	Regionally based

Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1990

10.5, Igbo 10.5, Yoruba 8, Ijaw 2, Tiv 1, Ogoni 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_of_Nigeria
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Nigeria>

North Korea

Coding Category-Period Examined 1985-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2006-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 2007-2010-blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Ethnic territorial power sharing is not shown in North Korea.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Koreans 12

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_North_Korea <https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/North%20Korea>

Norway

Coding Category-Period Examined 1985-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Ethnicity is not politicized in Norway. Therefore, ethnic power sharing is not applicable.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Norwegians 20

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Norway
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Norway>

Oman

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing or No Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Ibadhi Muslims 11

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Oman
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Oman>

Papua New Guinea

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1976-1977-blank
 - c. 1978-1995-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - d. 1996-2010-neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1978-2010-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1977-blank
 - b. 1978-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in Papua New Guinea are the Papua New Guineans and the Bougainvilleans (see map below). There are 22 provinces and one autonomous regions (Bougainville) which contains predominantly Bougainvilleans.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■ Papua New Guineans	452 233	Regionally based
■ Bougainvillians	9456	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1995

Papua New Guineans 21

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Papua_New_Guinea
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Papua%20New%20Guinea>

Pakistan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- a. 1975-1984-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- b. 1986-2000- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- c. 2001-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- d. 2002-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government

ii. Stconst

- a.
- b. 1975-1977-States/provinces are the majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- c. 1978-1985-States/provinces are NOT the majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- d. 1986-1998- States/provinces are the majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- e. 1999-blank
- f. 2000- States/provinces are the majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- g. 2001-2002- States/provinces are NOT the majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- h. 2003-2010- States/provinces are the majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”

iii. Subtax

- a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a. 1975-1985-blank
- b. 1986-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy

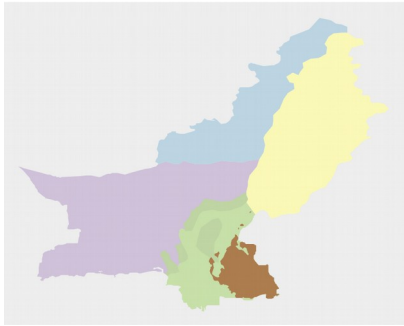
v. Subpolice

- a. Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The map below shows the ethnic geography of Pakistan from 1984-2010. There appears to be territorial power sharing in Pakistan from the coding, ethnic maps, and number of dominated administrative. However, the reality is more complex. According to the GrowUP dataset, “despite having four ethnically delineated provinces since 1972, namely, Baluchistan for the Baluchis, Sindh for the Sindhi, Punjab for the Punjabis, and the North-

Western Frontier Province for the Pashtuns, the various ethnic groups do not enjoy territorial autonomy. More often than not, the government has intervened in provincial politics, the provinces are extremely dependent on resources from the center, and migration has blurred ethnic frontiers.”



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Baluchis	314 744	Regionally based
Punjabi	219 996	Regional & urban
Sindhi	150 411	Regionally based
Pashtuns	134 132	Regionally based
Hindus	43 938	Regionally based
Mohajirs		Urban
Ahmadis		Dispersed
Christians		Dispersed

Pakistan (cont.)

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2003

Punjab 3, Pashtuns 1, Baluchis 1, Sindhi 1, Ahmadis 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_units_of_Pakistan

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfc/Pakistan>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

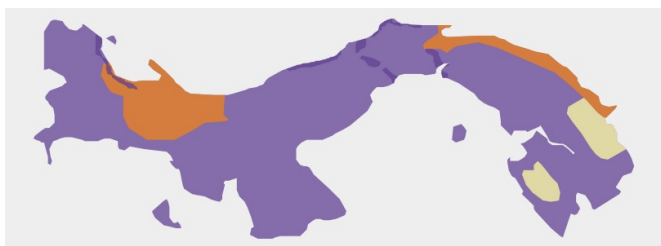
Panama

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1982-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1983-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the local government
- ii. Stconst**
 - c. 1975-2006-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - d. 2007-2010-blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. States/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. blank

Supplementary information

The top map shows the ethnic geography of Panama from 1960-2017. While the bottom map shows the 10 administrative divisions of Panama. From the maps and coding, a territorial power sharing relationship is prevalent.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Whites/mestizos	74 095	Statewide
Ngobe-Bugle	6826	Regionally based
Choco (Embera-Wounan)	3412	Regionally based
Kuna	2906	Regionally based
Afropanamanians	1517	Regional & urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/mestizos 10, Afropanamanians 0, Choco 0, Kuna 0, Ngobe-Bu 0 (note student data is different from what I found in my own research—I suggest White/Mestizos 6, Ngobe-Bugle 2, Choco 2, Kuna 0, Afropanamanians 0 based on the same sources)

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Panama
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Panama>

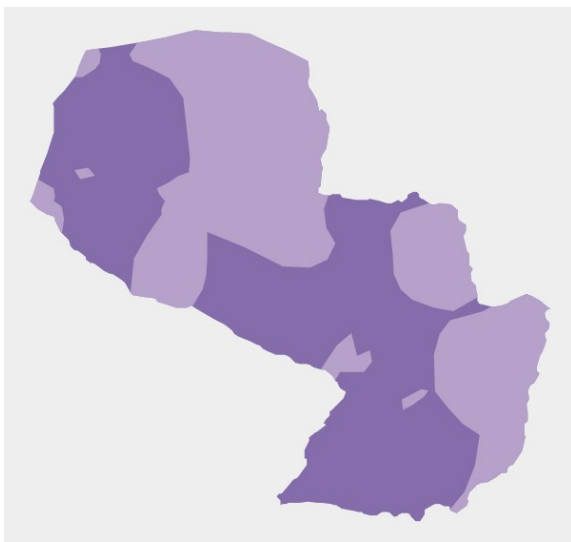
Paraguay

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1991-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1992-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1992-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 1993-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Ethnic territorial power sharing is evident in Paraguay between the White/Mestizos and the Tupi-Guaraní and other indigenous groups (see ethnic map below). They share local control of the 18 departments (now 19 departments) of Paraguay based on the predominant ethnic group inhabiting the region.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Whites/mestizos	398 802	Statewide
Tupi-Guaraní and other indigenous groups	189 116	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated

Whites/mestizos 13, Tupi-Guaraní and other indigenous groups 6

Sources

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", *Journal of Peace Research* Vol 49, pp 289-304.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_Paraguay

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Paraguay>

Peru

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- 1975-1978- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- 1979-1987-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- 1988-2010- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level

ii. Stconst

- 1975-1980-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- 1981-1992-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- 1993-2006- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- 2007-2010-blank

iii. Subtax

- 1975-1979-States/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- 1980-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

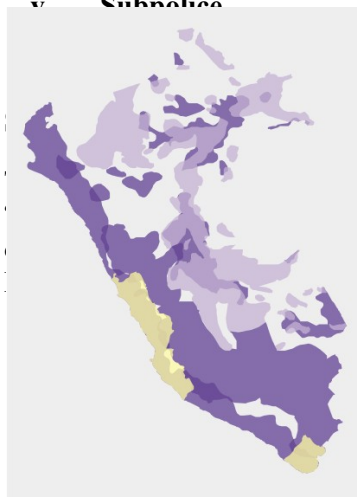
- 1975-1979- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- 1980-2010-1

v. Subpolice

Government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

on

are the Whites/Mestizos and various indigenous groups. The indigenous groups make up the Peruvian population. This is representative of the number of administrative units they control. The distribution of the country is shown in the map below. Ethnic territorial power sharing is present in



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Whites/mestizos	356 621	Regionally based
Indigenous peoples of the Amazon	354 542	Regionally based
Indigenous peoples of the Andes	338 187	Regionally based
Afroperuvians	73 429	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites/mestizos 15, Indigenous People 12, Afroperuvians 0

Sources

Deiwi, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", *Journal of Peace Research* Vol 49, pp 289-304.

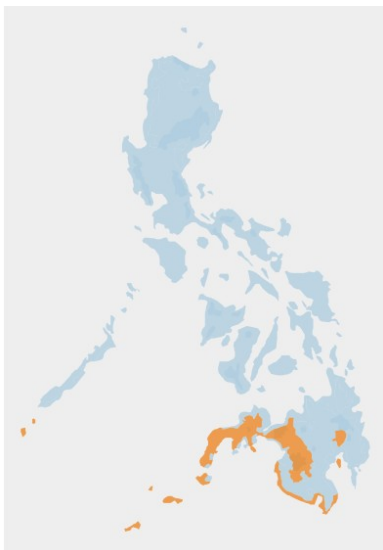
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Peru>

Philippines

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010-Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information



Ethnic territorial power sharing can be observed in the Philippines. The three main ethnic groups (Christian lowlanders, Indigenous groups, and Moro) all control at least a couple dominated administrative units. They are organized, to a certain extent, geographically (see map on left) and some powers are granted to these local government units according to the coding above.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Christian lowlanders	186 824	Regional & urban
■	Indigenous	96 094	Regionally based
■	Moro	31 243	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Christian Lowlanders 10, Indigenous People 2, Moro 2

Note-deviation from Wikipedia which claims there are 81 local administrative units/provinces

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_the_Philippines

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

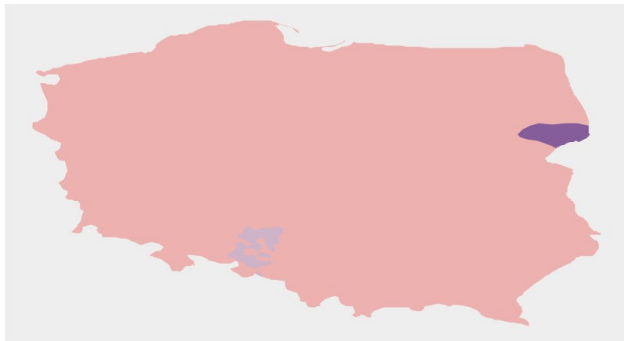
Poland

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1989-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 1990-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1996-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
 - b. 1997-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1996- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1997-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1996-Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 1997-2010- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Ethnic territorial power sharing is present in Poland. The main ethnic groups are the Poles, Germans, Byelorussians, Roma, and Ukrainians. According to the ethnic map below, the Poles predominate nationally. Despite this, the Ukrainians who are dispersed across the country and Germans yield almost an equal number of dominated administrative units (municipalities or Gminas).



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Poles	311 663	Statewide
Germans	3236	Regionally based
Byelorussians	3022	Regionally based
Roma		Dispersed
Ukrainians		Dispersed

0

Sources

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Poland>

Portugal

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1976-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1977-1981-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - c. 1982-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1989-blank
 - b. 1990-2010- State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1989-blank
 - b. 1990-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Portugese 18

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Portugal
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Portugal>

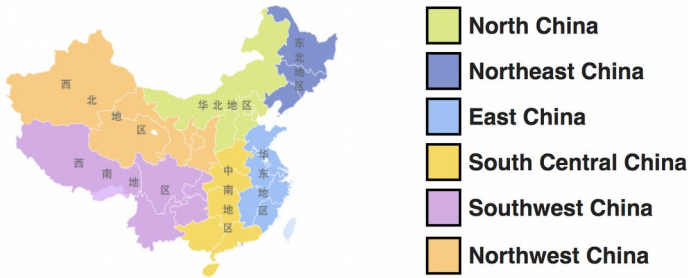
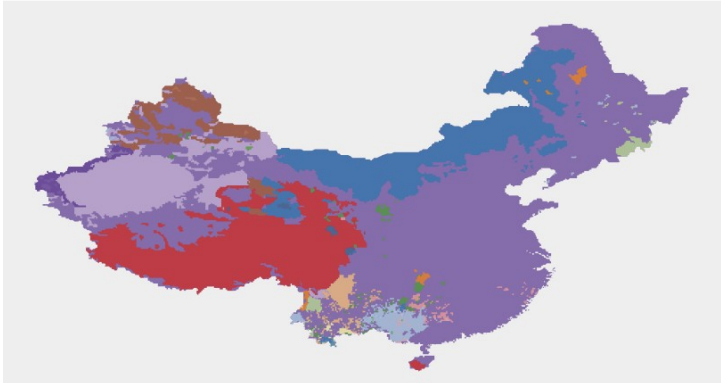
PRC

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1988-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1999-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1982-blank
 - b. 1983-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1986-blank
 - b. 1987-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The upper map shows the ethnic coverage across China from 1990-2017. The lower map shows the 34 provinces separated by region in China. From these maps, there is an implied degree of ethnic territorial power sharing. However, data on the number of dominated administrative units it not available.



constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”

iv. Subed

- a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government

v. Subpolice

Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 369 185	Statewide
Tibetans	1 681 597	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 059 217	Regionally based
Uyghur	821 834	Regionally based
Kazakh	265 038	Regionally based
Zhuang	152 530	Regionally based
Yi	112 173	Regionally based
Kirghiz	81 857	Regionally based
Miao	40 941	Regionally based
Hui (proper)	34 957	Regionally based
Koreans	33 432	Regionally based
Bouyei	28 614	Regionally based
Yao	28 183	Regionally based
Bai	21 976	Regionally based
Hani	20 748	Regionally based
Li	13 904	Regionally based
Dong	13 157	Regionally based
Naxi	12 009	Regionally based
Daur	11 844	Regionally based
Jingpo	11 834	Regionally based
Tujia	11 602	Regionally based
Dai	10 837	Regionally based
Lisu	9 799	Regionally based
She	8 076	Regionally based
Qiang	6 860	Regionally based
Wa	5 879	Regionally based
Manchu	5 463	Regionally based
Lahu	4 381	Regionally based
Shui	4 217	Regionally based
Tu	3 635	Regionally based
Gelao	3 361	Regionally based
Xibe	3 285	Regionally based
Dongxiang	2 592	Regionally based
Blang	2 550	Regionally based
Salar	1 479	Regionally based
Mulam	931	Regionally based
Maonan	296	Regionally based

ROK

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - b. 1975-1984-blank
 - c. 1985-1991-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - d. 1992-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central governments
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1991-blank
 - b. 1992-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1991-blank
 - b. 1992-2010-Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

South Korea is very ethnically homogenous. Therefore, ethnical territorial power sharing is not relevant here.

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_South_Korea
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/South%20Korea>

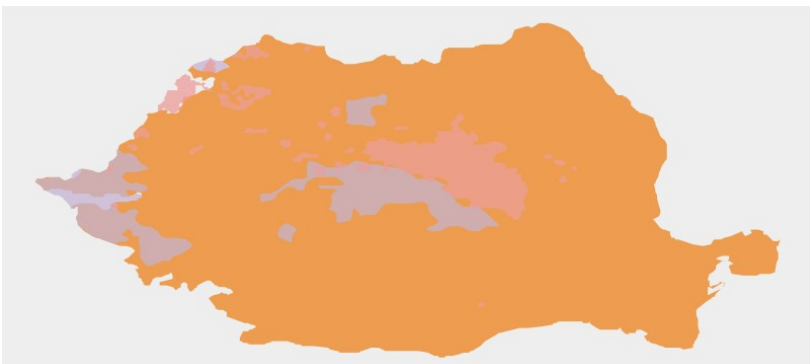
Romania

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1990-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - b. 1991-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1990-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 1991-2010-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The main ethnic groups in Romania are the Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, and Roma. There are 41 total counties in Romania with the Romanians dominating 31 and the Hungarians controlling 10. Some powers (state, stconst, subtax and police) are afforded to local governance. Thus, ethnic territorial power sharing is present in Romania.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Romanians	231 628	Regionally based
	Germans	21 459	Regionally based
	Hungarians	15 464	Regionally based
	Roma		Dispersed

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Romanians 31, Hungarians 10, Germans 0, Roma 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Romania

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Romania>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.




















































Russia

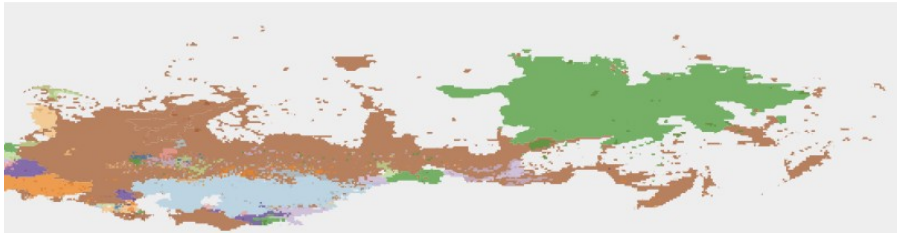
Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1992-2004-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - b. 2005-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. State/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1992-1993- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise
 - b. 1994-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1992- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - a. 1993-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

Russia is ethnically very homogenous. Different ethnicities (top map) control the 85 “federal subjects” of Russia (lower map). From this, it can be assumed that territorial power sharing is present in Russia.

Group name		Area in km ²	Type
	Russians	8 064 518	Regional & urban
	Kazakhs	2 585 432	Regionally based
	Yakuts	2 398 488	Regionally based
	Ukrainians	716 186	Regional & urban
	Turkmens	476 605	Regionally based
	Komi	293 988	Regionally based
	Buryats	258 215	Regionally based
	Kirghis	219 344	Regional & urban
	Byelorussians	202 587	Regional & urban
	Tuvinians	174 548	Regionally based
	Uzbeks	173 289	Regionally based
	Tatars	107 594	Regional & urban
	Karelians	93 427	Regionally based
	Azeri	85 645	Regional & urban
	Tajiks	79 230	Regionally based
	Altai	73 742	Regionally based
	Kalmyks	70 917	Regionally based
	Bashkirs	66 555	Regionally based
	Latvians	66 369	Regional & urban
	Lithuanians	60 840	Regional & urban
	Georgians	53 911	Regionally based
	Khakass	47 555	Regionally based
	Estonians	47 091	Regional & urban
	Finns	38 853	Regional & urban
	Chuvashes	35 988	Regionally based
	Armenians	35 540	Regional & urban
	Poles	33 762	Regionally based
	Moldovans	33 043	Regionally based
	Udmurt	31 705	Regionally based
	Mordva	26 297	Regionally based
	Karakalpaks	23 305	Regionally based
	Mari	22 544	Regionally based
	Avars	16 527	Regionally based
	Chechens	12 058	Regionally based
	Komi-Permyaks	12 001	Regionally based
	Ossetes	11 830	Regionally based
	Karachai	9578	Regionally based
	Dargins	7212	Regionally based
	Kumyks	6595	Regionally based
	Uighurs	6123	Regionally based
	Abkhaz	5593	Regionally based
	Balkars	5252	Regionally based
	Lezgins	5152	Regionally based
	Kabardins	4068	Regionally based
	Laks	3229	Regionally based
	Ingush	2531	Regionally based
	Adyghe	2279	Regionally based
	Nogai	2232	Regionally based
	Gagauz	1051	Regionally based
	Pamir Tajiks	975	Regionally based
	Cherkess	971	Regionally based
	Tabasarans	856	Regionally based



Russia (cont.)

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Altai 1, Avars 0, Azerbaijanis 0, Balkass 1, Bashkirs 0, Buyrats 0, Cherchens 0, Churchu 0, Chervashes 0, Circassians 0, Dargins 0, Georgians 0, Germans 0, Ingush 0, Jews 0, Karbadens 0, Kamyks 1, Karachai 1, Kazaks 0, Khakass 1, Komi 2, Kumyks 0, Laks 0, Lezgins 0, Mari 1, Mordva 0, Nogai 0, Ossetes 0, Roma 0, Russians 70,

Tabasarans 0, Tatars 2, Tuvinians 2, Udmart 1, Ukranians 0, Yutars 1 (Total=85)

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_subjects_of_Russia

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe>

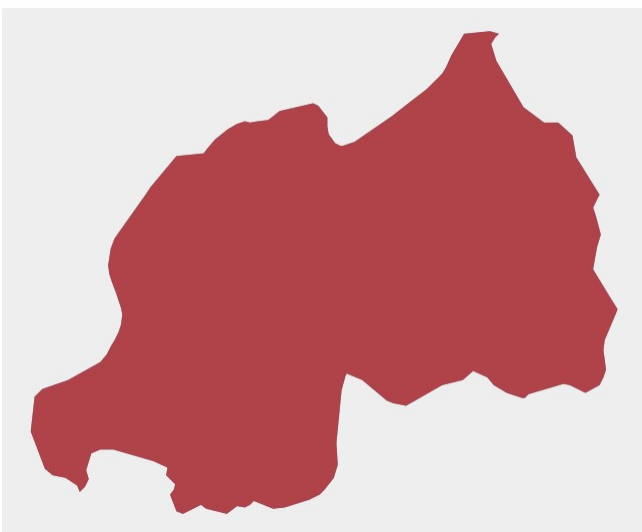
Rwanda

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1991-blank
 - b. 1992-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1991-blank
 - b. 1992-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary information

The Tutsi and Hutus are the main ethnic groups in Rwanda. The Hutus predominate in their geographic coverage of the country (see map below). Historically, there has been extreme ethnic conflict and genocide in the region. Today, according to Deiweks, the administrative units are split (5 and 5) between the two ethnic groups.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Tutsi	25 133	Statewide
■	Hutu	25 133	Statewide

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Hutu 5, Tutsi 5

Sources

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

South Africa

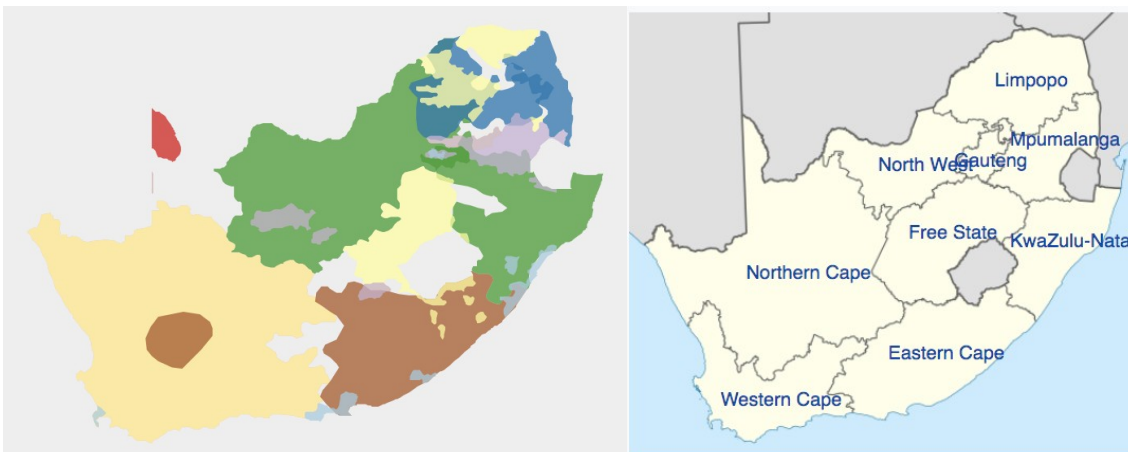
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1993-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
 - b. 1994-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1980-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 1981-1993-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or "otherwise"
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1993-blank
 - b. 1994-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1989-blank
 - b. 1985-1996- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1997-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

There are over 50 ethnic groups in South Africa and 4 major racial groups. The current geographical coverage of these ethnic groups is shown in the map on the left. There are nine provinces in South Africa shown in the map on the left. From the geographic coverage of ethnic groups alongside the division of provinces, ethnic

territorial power sharing is assumed to be present in South Africa.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Coloreds	426 772	Regionally based
Afrikaners	426 772	Regionally based
Tswana	257 811	Regionally based
Xhosa	167 392	Regionally based
Zulu	128 617	Regionally based
Pedi (North Sotho)	79 563	Regionally based
South Sotho	68 994	Regionally based
Swazi	54 277	Regionally based
Tsonga	34 842	Regionally based
Ndebele	28 325	Regionally based
Venda	21 037	Regionally based
English Speakers	17 875	Regional & urban
San	10 301	Regionally based
Asians		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Swazi 2, Xhosa 1, Tswana 1, South Sotho 1, Zulu 1, Pedi 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_South_Africa

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe>

Saudi Arabia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The coding indicates that there is little power vested into local government units. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit control among ethnic groups, true territorial *power* sharing is not evident.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Sunni Wahhabi (Arab) 5, Sunni Shafil (Arab) 6, Ja’afari Shia (Eastern Provinces) 1, Ismaili Shia (South Arab) 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Saudi_Arabia#Provinces_of_the_Kingdom_of_Saudi_Arabia

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Saudi%20Arabia>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Senegal

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but executive appointed by the central government
- i. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- ii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iii. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- iv. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

Senegal is divided into 14 regions. There are many different ethnic groups in Senegal. None of these groups constitute a majority. The Wolof group is the largest containing about 43% of the population. The groups are largely organized geographically throughout the country. Therefore, territorial ethnic power sharing is evidenced in Senegal.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2007

Wolof 7, Mandingue (and other eastern groups) 3, Pulaar 2, Serer 1, Diola 1

Supplementary information

Fabien Cottier "Environmental Migration, Political Marginalization and Violence"

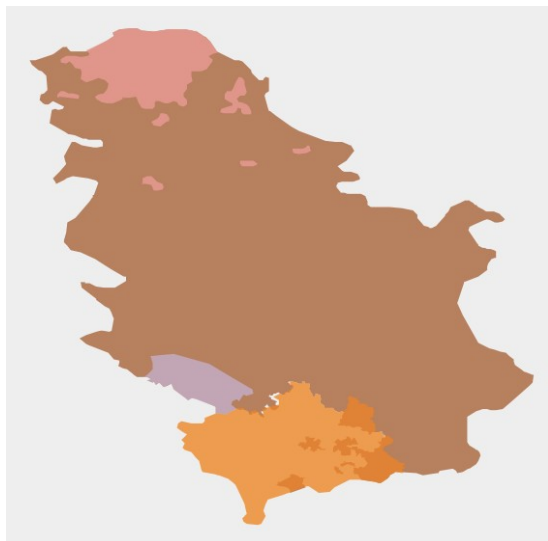
Serbia

Coding Category-Period Examined 2007-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary information

The map below shows the ethnic composition of Serbia in 2008. Montenegro declared independence from Yugoslavia/Serbia in 2006. Since this point, Serbia is a single country. Currently, there is not power sharing among the different ethnic groups or very much power vested into regional administrative units (outside of taxation)



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Serbs	78 764	Regionally based
Albanians	11 094	Regionally based
Hungarians	5408	Regionally based
Bosniak/Muslims	2194	Regionally based
Montenegrins		Dispersed
Roma		Dispersed
Croats		Dispersed

e Units 2010

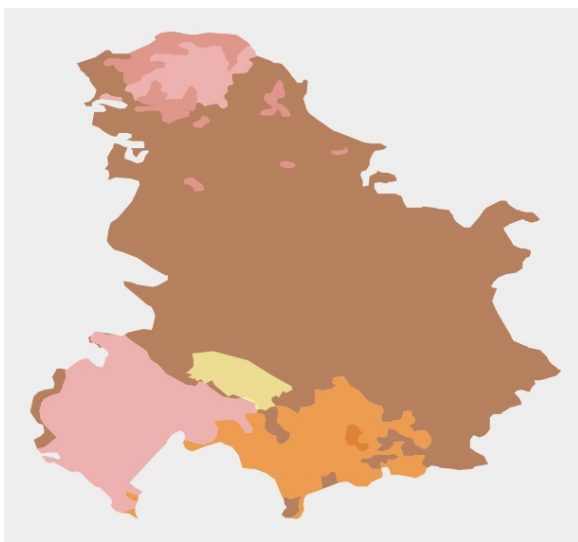
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Serbia
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Serbia>

Serbia and Montenegro

Coding Category-Period Examined 2003-2006

- i. **State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information



The map below shows the ethnic distribution of groups before Montenegro's independence. Territorial power sharing is evidenced from the coding and the splitting of dominated administrative units.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Serbs	74 779	Regionally based
Montenegrins	13 203	Regionally based
Albanians	9442	Regionally based
Hungarians	5408	Regionally based
Bosniaks/Muslims	2194	Regionally based
Croats		Dispersed
Roma		Dispersed

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2006

Slovenes 1, Montenegrins 1, Croats 1, Serbs 1, Macedonians, Bosniaks/Muslims 1

Sources

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Serbia%20and%20Montenegro>

Sierra Leone





Coding Category-Period Examined 2003-2006

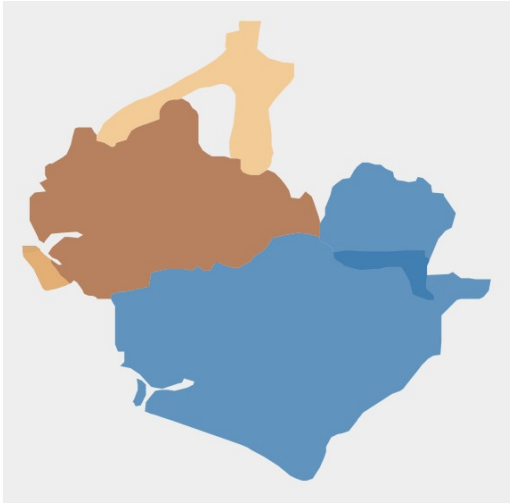
Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1978-blank
 - a. 1979-2010- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1978-blank
 - b. 1979-2010- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1978-blank
 - b. 1979-2010- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1978-blank
 - b. 1979-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Sierra Leone is divided into four provinces. However, the coding indicates that there is little power vested into local government units. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit control among the Mende and Temne, true territorial power sharing is not evidenced.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Mende	28 412	Regionally based
	Temne	17 604	Regionally based
	Kono	5754	Regionally based
	Limba	5305	Regionally based



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2008

Mende 2, Temne 2, Creole 0, Kono 0, Limba 0, Northern Groups (Temne, Limba) 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Sierra_Leone
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Sierra%20Leone>

Singapore

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-2006- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2007-2010-blank
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2006- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 2007-2010-blank
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Chinese 5, Eurasians and Others 0, Indians 0, Malays 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_Development_Council

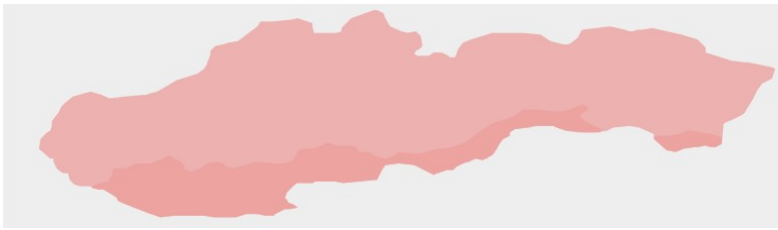
Slovakia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1993-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1993-2001-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2002-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1993-2001-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b. 2002-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have sole control of education policy

Supplementary Information

The Slovaks, Hungarians, and the Roma are the main ethnic groups in Slovakia. The map below shows the national ethnic coverage in Slovakia. The Hungarians maintain some control of the Southernmost region of the country. Slovakia is divided into krajes (see map on right) which are further divided into counties and districts. From the map, a degree of territorial power sharing is assumed for the Hungarians, particularly in the counties and municipalities in the Nitra and Trnava kraje.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Slovaks	48 927	Statewide
■	Hungarians	9739	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2002

Slovaks SENIOR, Hungarians JUNIOR, Roma 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Slovakia

<https://growup.ethz.ch//pfe/Slovakia>

Slovenia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. 1992-2008-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2009-2010-blank
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**

Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Slovenes 211, Albanians 0, Bosniaks 0, Croats 0, Hungarians 0, Italians 0, Roma 0, Serbs 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipalities_of_Slovenia

Solomon Islands

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1978-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1979-2006-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - c. 2007-2010-blank
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2006-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
 - b. 2007-2010-blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Somalia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1991-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b. 1992-2010-blank
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1991- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1992-2010-blank
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1983-blank
 - b. 1984-1991-Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area
 - c. 1992-2010-blank

Supplementary Information

The Somalis “form an ethnic group because they share a common history, language, and religion” (Forrest, 2004). They are divided among six major “clans” which has led to extreme instability and violence in the region (Forrest, 2004). The EPR does not categorize clans as ethnic groups because they are tied to genealogical ancestry.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Somalia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2

Forrest, Joshua B. (2004). Subnationalism in Africa: Ethnicity, Alliances, and Politics. London: Lynne Rienner.

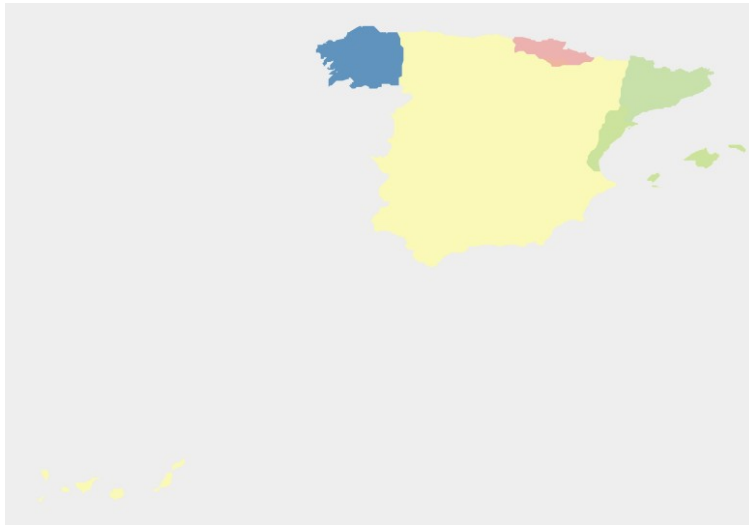
Spain

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-1977-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 1978-2010-States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1978-blank
 - b. 1979-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1978-blank
 - b. 1979-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1978-Central government is in exclusive control of local police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 1979-2010-1

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1979

The main groups in Spain are the Spanish (68%), Catalan (16.9%, Galician 6%), Basques (5.4%), and Roma (1.9%). The map shows the geographic coverage of these groups. Spain is a decentralized unitary state. Therefore, a great degree of autonomous power is afforded to each “autonomous community.” The autonomous communities are oriented along ethnic lines. Thus, ethnic territorial power sharing is very prevalent in Spain.



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1979

Spanish 13, Galician 1, Catalans 1, Basques 2

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_communities_of_Spain

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Spain>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

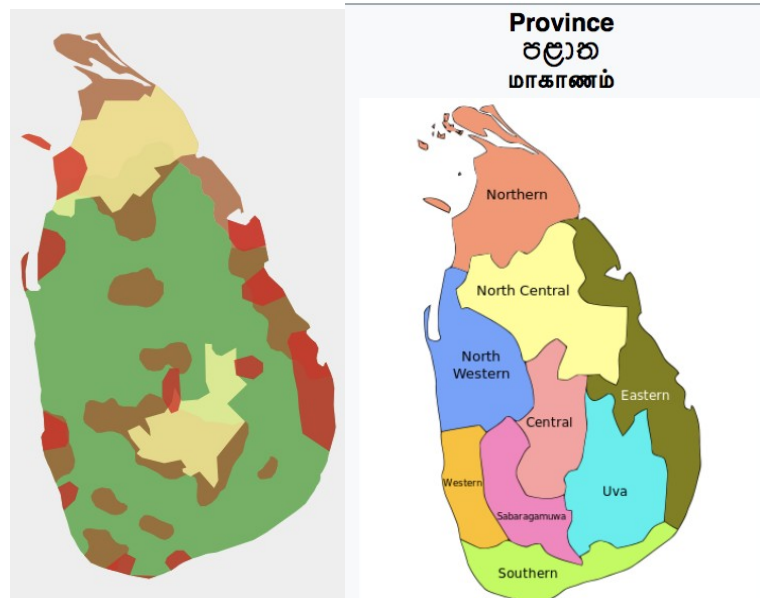
Sri Lanka

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1981-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1982-1987-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
 - c. 1988-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1981-blank
 - b. 1982-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1981-blank
 - b. 1982-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. blank

Supplementary Information

The main ethnic groups in Sri Lanka are the Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils, Indian Tamils, and Moors (Muslims). The map on the left shows the ethnic coverage of these groups in



Sri Lanka from 1991-2017. The map on the right shows the administrative divisions of Sri Lanka. From this map, a territorial power sharing relationship between ethnic groups can be assumed.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Sinhalese 7, Moors 1, Sri Lankanese 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Sri_Lanka

Deiwi, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Sinhalese	57 672	Regionally based
■	Sri Lankan Tamils	23 949	Regionally based
■	Indian Tamils	11 336	Regional & urban
■	Moors (Muslims)	6645	Regionally based

St. Lucia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- 1975-1978-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- 1980-1984-blank
- 1985- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- 1986-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected

ii. Stconst

- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or "otherwise"

iii. Subtax

- blank

iv. Subed

- blank

v. Subpolice

- blank

Sudan

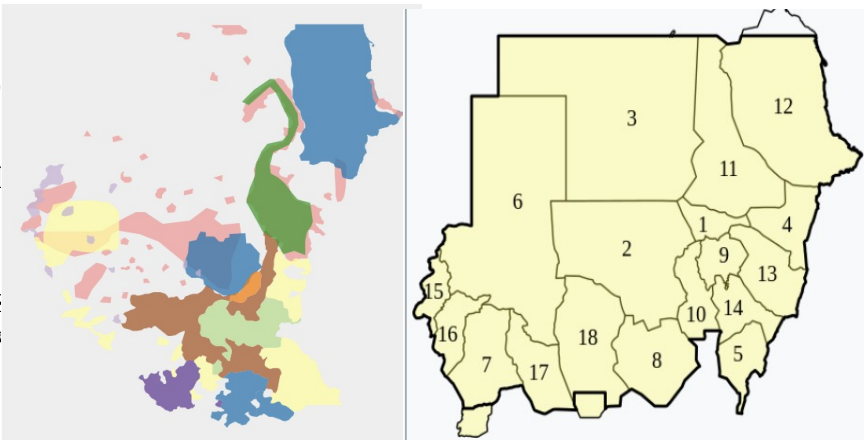
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1983-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the government
 - b. 1984-1996-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - c. 1997- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the government
 - d. 1999-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1983-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
 - b. 1984-1998-blank
 - c. 1999-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1983-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
 - b. 1984-1998-blank
 - c. 1999-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Sudan has experienced several different periods and statuses of regional government. Sudan gained independence in 1956. It wasn't until 1972 that a peace agreement established regional government entities. This dissolved in 1983. Then in 2005, a new agreement reordered power distribution. Ethnically, Sudan is very diverse. The map below shows the geographical coverage of different ethnic groups in Sudan from 2006-2010. Today (as of 2019), Sudan has 18 states and 9 provinces. Territorial power sharing is evident.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Other Arab groups	356 597	Regionally based
Beja	253 320	Regionally based
Dinka	164 753	Regionally based
Other Southern groups	157 132	Regionally based
Shaygiyya, Ja'aliyyin and Danagla (Arab)	111 541	Regionally based
Fur	93 532	Regionally based
Nuba	83 160	Regionally based
Nuer	80 461	Regionally based
Azande	45 744	Regionally based
Bari	45 359	Regionally based
Latoka	15 121	Regionally based
Other Northern Groups	14 547	Regionally based
Shilluk	11 423	Regionally based
Zaghawa	10 293	Regionally based
Rashaida	5813	Regionally based
Masalit	4773	Regionally based



Suriname

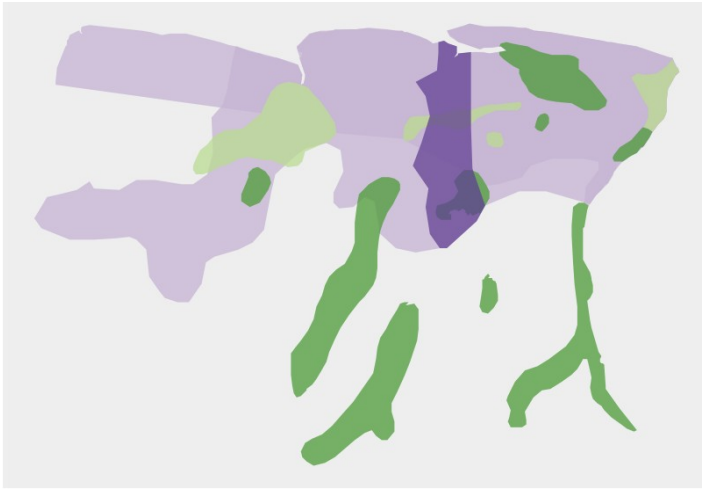
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1987-blank
 - b. 1988-2010-Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The main ethnic groups in Suriname are the East Indians, Hindustani, Maroons, Creoles, the Javanese, the Indigenous people, and the ethnic Chinese. There are 10 districts of Suriname. The power in these districts, however, are exclusively in legislation election. Therefore, territorial power sharing is very limited (if at all).

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
East Indians	28 293	Regional & urban
Creoles	18 796	Regional & urban
Maroons	8771	Regionally based
Indigenous Peoples (Arawaks and Caribs)	3271	Regionally based
Javanese	3037	Regional & urban
Chinese		Dispersed



Sources

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Suriname>

Swaziland

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a.** Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a.** States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a.** State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a.** State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a.** Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Swazi 4

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Swaziland
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Swaziland>

Sweden

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Ethnicity is not politicized in Sweden. Hence, power sharing based on ethnicity is not present.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Swedes 21

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Sweden

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Sweden>

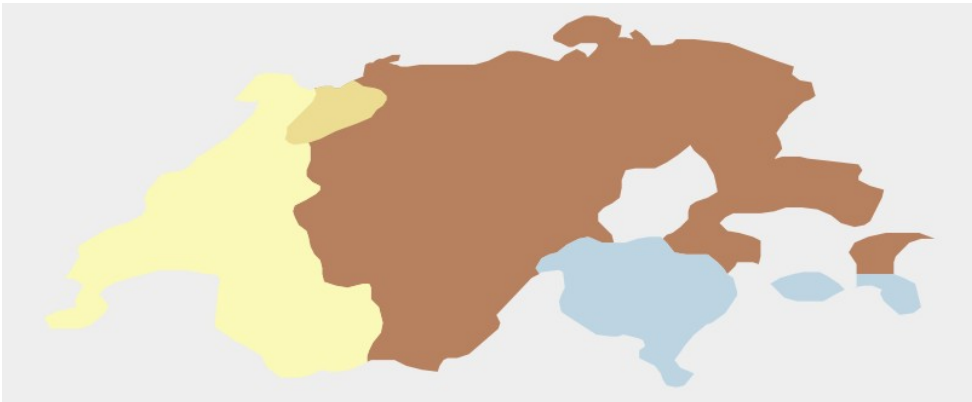
Switzerland

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

Power sharing among different groups is present in Switzerland. Switzerland is considered a “multi-ethnic democracy.” There are 26 cantons in Switzerland, controlled by the Swiss Germans, Swiss French, or Swiss Italians depending on geographic location. Each of these cantons maintain power of legislative and executive elections, legislation in the upper house, taxation, education, and police. The distribution of these groups across Switzerland is shown in the map below.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Swiss Germans	23 786	Regional & urban
■	Swiss French	9945	Regional & urban
■	Swiss Italians	4293	Regional & urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Swiss Germans 19, Swiss French 6, Swiss Italians 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantons_of_Switzerland

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Switzerland>

Deiwiki, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Syria

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Syria is divided into 14 governorates for “Administrative purposes.” However, Syria is a unitary state. Therefore, in line with the coding, there is no power vested into local governorates. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit majorities between the Sunni Arabs, Alawi, Druze, and Christians, true territorial power sharing is not present.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Sunni Arabs 9, Alawi 2, Druze 1, Christians 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Syria

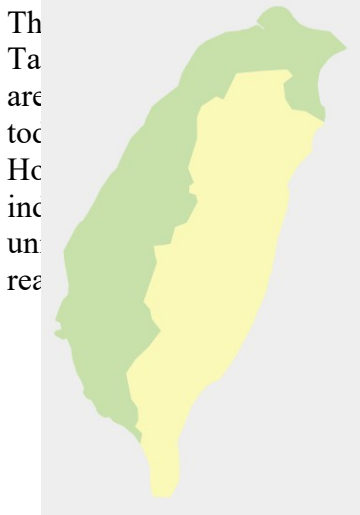
Deiwiki, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Taiwan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1992-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1993-1997- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
 - c. 1988-2010-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2006-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 2007-2010-blank
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1992-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b. 1993-1997-blank
 - c. 1998-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information



Taiwan are the Taiwanese, the Mainland Chinese, and the indigenous/aboriginal. The map shows the ethnic dispersion of the country from 1995-2017. The Mainland Chinese are concentrated in the urban areas. The de jure system of the constitution and the de facto system used in practice are different realities for local governance. The provinces are “nonfunctional” in practice. The system is based on national divisions with a locally elected governance. Based on the map below, the Mainland Chinese are underrepresented as they do not constitute the dominated administrative divisions. Yet, the Indigenous Taiwanese predominate in a large portion of the country. In practice, the sharing in Taiwan is likely not present.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Indigenous/Aboriginal Taiwanese	18 741	Regionally based
Mainland Chinese	17 248	Regional & urban
		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1998

Mainland Chinese 15, Taiwanese 3

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Taiwan

<https://growup.ethz.ch//pfe/Taiwan>

Tajikistan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

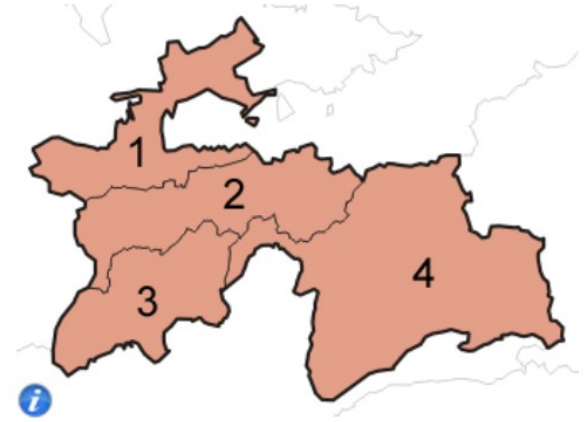
- i. State**
 - a. 1992-1995-blank
 - b. 1996-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1992-1994-blank
 - b. 1995-2010-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Russians, Tatars, Uzbeks, and Pamiri Tajiks are the main ethnic groups in Tajikistan. However, the Tajiks predominate across the country (see ethnic dispersion map below). Thus, other groups do not control any administrative units (see regional map on right), and territorial power sharing is not evident.



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Tajiks	69 909	Regional & urban
Uzbeks	17 878	Regional & urban
Kyrgyz	4143	Regionally based
Pamiri Tajiks	975	Regionally based
Russians		Urban



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Tajikistan
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Tajikistan>

Tanzania

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

i. State

- 1975-1977-blank
- 1978-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government

ii. Stconst

- 1975-1977-blank
- 1978-2010-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- 1975-1977-blank
- 1978-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes

iv. Subed

- 1975-1977-blank
- 1978-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy

v. Subpolice

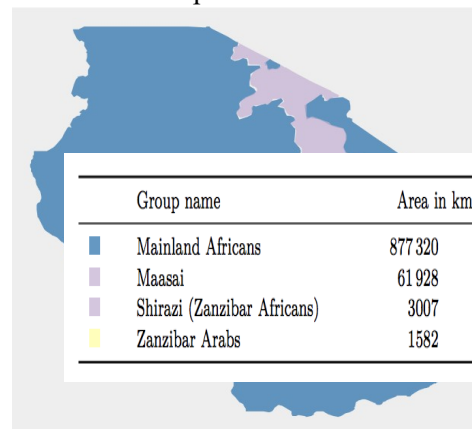
- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The map below shows the ethnic coverage in Tanzania from 1992-2009. According to the GrowUP dataset, the main ethnic groups in Tanzania can be distinguished into Mainland Africans, Maasai, Shirazi (Zanzibar Africans), and Zanzibar Arabs. The democratization process began in 1992 and there has been observed ethno political tension in Tanzania from

this time. Today, Tanzania is into thirty-one regions. In with the demographic coverage country, the only two groups represented in local governance Mainland Africans and the Power sharing, between these groups, is present.

divided alignment of the



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Mainland Africans	877 320	Regionally based
Maasai	61 928	Regionally based
Shirazi (Zanzibar Africans)	3007	Regionally based
Zanzibar Arabs	1582	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Other Mainland 27, Massai 3, Mainland Africans 0, Mainland Muslims 0, Shirazi 0, Zanzibar Arabs 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Tanzania

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Tanzania>

Thailand

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

i. State

- 1975-1984-blank
- 1985-1997-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- 1988-2006-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- 2007-2010-blank

ii. Stconst

- States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house

iii. Subtax

- 1975—1984-blank
- 1985-1997- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- 1998-2010-blank

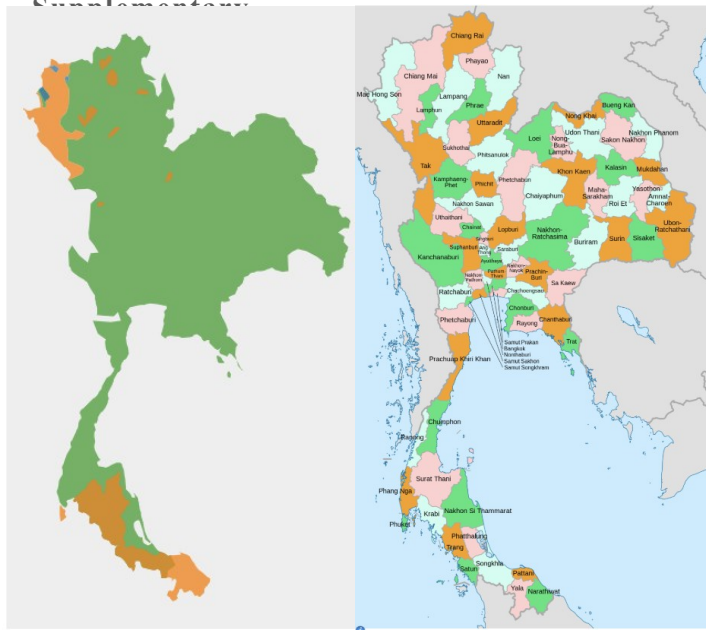
iv. Subed

- 1975-1997- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- 1998-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy

v. Subpolice

- Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary



Information

in Thailand are the Thai, Malay Muslims, Hill Tribes, and divided into 76 provinces (map on right). Power sharing is ethnic groups in accordance with geographic distribution.

Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative

Malay Muslims 6, Hill Tribes 1, Shan 0

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Thai	454 530	Regionally based
■	Malay Muslims	36 458	Regionally based
■	Hill Tribes	25 411	Regionally based
■	Shan	907	Regionally based

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Thailand

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Thailand>

Timor-Leste

Coding Category-Period Examined 2000-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. 2000-2006-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2007-2010-blank
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 2000-2002-blank
 - b. 2003-2006- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - c. 2007-2010-blank
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 2000-2002-blank
 - b. 2003-2006- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - c. 2007-2010-blank
- vi. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

East Timores 13

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Municipalities_of_East_Timor

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Timor%20Leste>

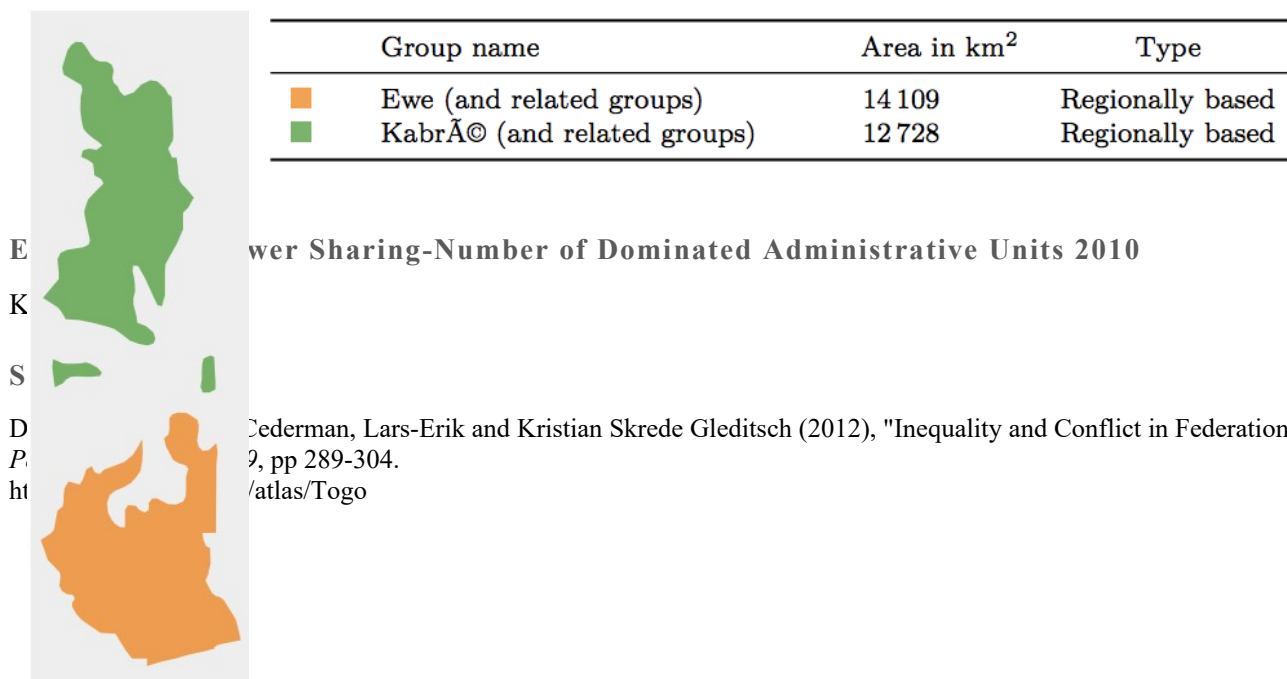
Togo

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1992-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
 - b. 1993-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

Ethnicity in Togo can be simplified into two big clusters, the Ewe and Kabré. They predominate in almost equivalent geographical regions with the Ewe inhabiting the Southern region of the country and the Kabre in the North (see map below). Therefore, there is equal territorial power sharing in Togo (10 and 10 dominated administrative units as of 2010).



Trinidad-Tobago

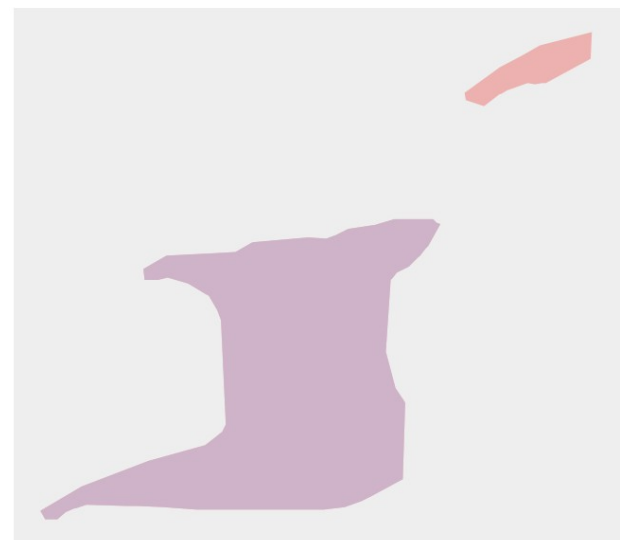
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1976-blank
 - b. 1977-2010- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1976-blank
 - b. 1977-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1976-blank
 - b. 1977-2010- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1976-blank
 - b. 1977-2010-Central government has exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The East Indians and the Blacks are the main groups inhabiting Trinidad and Tobago. In alignment with the demographic coverage of the country, there is a territorial power sharing relationship between these two groups of the 15 regional corporations and municipalities of the country. Although note from the coding above, these powers are relatively limited.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Blacks	4996	Statewide
■	East Indians	4699	Regional & urban



Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regional_corporations_and_municipalities_of_Trinidad_and_Tobago
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Trinidad%20and%20Tobago>

Tunisia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1984-blank
 - b. 1985-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. 1975-2002-States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
 - b. 2003-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government has exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

There is power vested into local governorates in Tunisia. However, Tunisia is largely homogenous with 98% of the population being Arab Muslims. Thus, the Arabs dominate all 24 of these units. Ethnic territorial power sharing then is not evidenced in Tunisia.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2003

Arabs 24

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Tunisia
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Tunisia>

Turkey

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1980-blank
 - b. 1981-1983-Central government has exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - c. 1984-2010-Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The main ethnic groups in Turkey are the Turks, Kurds and Roma. In alignment with the demographic coverage of the country, there is a territorial power sharing relationship between the Turkish and Kurds over the 81 provinces in the nation.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Turkish	627 399	Regionally based
■	Kurds	177 241	Regionally based
	Roma		Migrant

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2003

Turkish 64, Kurds 17

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Turkey

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Turkey>

Turkmenistan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1992-2007-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2008-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1992-2007-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b. 2008-2010-State/provincial governments levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The Turkmen, Kazakhs, Russians, and Uzbeks are the main groups in Turkmenistan. However, the Turkmen predominate in population nationally. In accordance with their geographic coverage, they dominate all regional administrative units. Thus, ethnic territorial power sharing is not evidenced in Turkmenistan.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2008

Turkmen 5, Kazakhs 0, Russians 0, Uzbeks 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Turkmenistan

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Turkmenistan>

UAE

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2008

Emirati 7

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emirates_of_the_United_Arab_Emirates
<https://growup.ethz.ch//atlas/United%20Arab%20Emirates>

Uganda

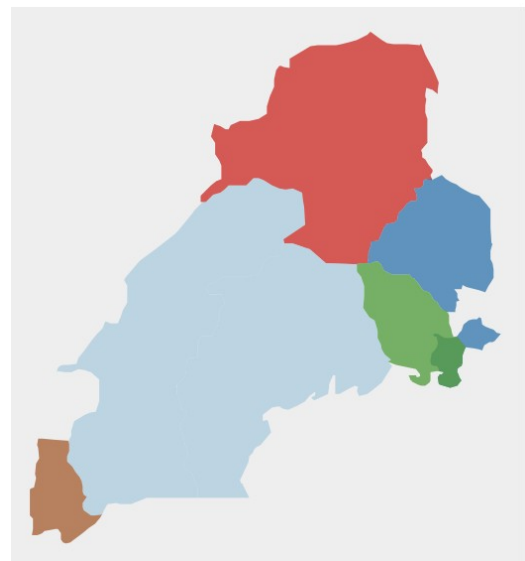
Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-2005-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2006-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. States/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1986-blank
 - b. 1987-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

The map below shows the ethnic coverage of groups across Uganda. Uganda is divided into 4 administrative divisions. According to the demographic coverage in these regions, different ethnic groups dominate the administrative divisions. Thus, territorial power sharing is evident in Uganda.

Ex	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Ad	South-Westerners (Ankole, Banyoro, Toro)	44 090	Regionally based
So	Langi/Acholi	42 033	Regionally based
So	Baganda	39 118	Regionally based
htt	Teso	16 278	Regionally based
htt	Basoga	9995	Regionally based
htt	Banyarwanda	5790	Regionally based



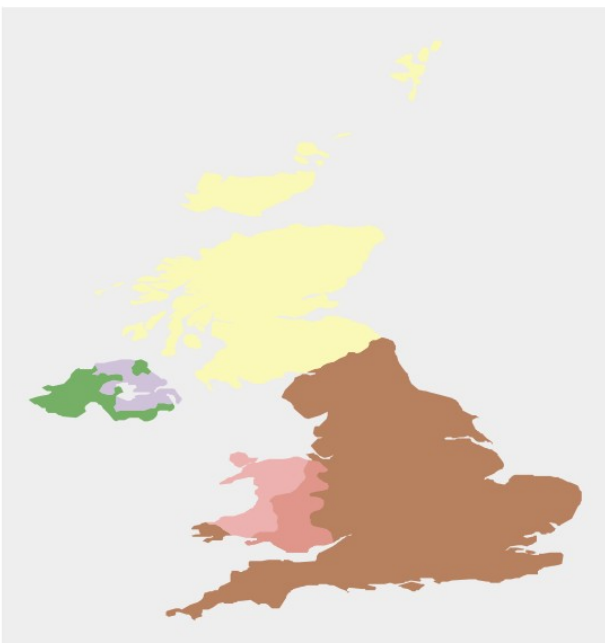
UK

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. 1975-1984-blank
 - b. 1985-2010-Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government shave sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

According to the map below, the most prevalent groups in the UK are the English, Scots, Welsh, and Protestants and Catholics in North Ireland. Territorial power sharing is evident among these groups over the 4 countries that comprise the UK (England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland)



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	English	140 202	Regional & urban
	Scots	67 731	Regional & urban
	Welsh	20 020	Regional & urban
	Catholics In N. Ireland	8323	Regional & urban
	Protestants In N. Ireland	5230	Regional & urban
	Afro-Caribbeans		Urban
	Asians		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2008

English 1, Scots 1, Welsh 1, Protestants in N. Ireland 1, Catholics in N. Ireland 0, Asians 0, Afro-Caribbean 0

Sources

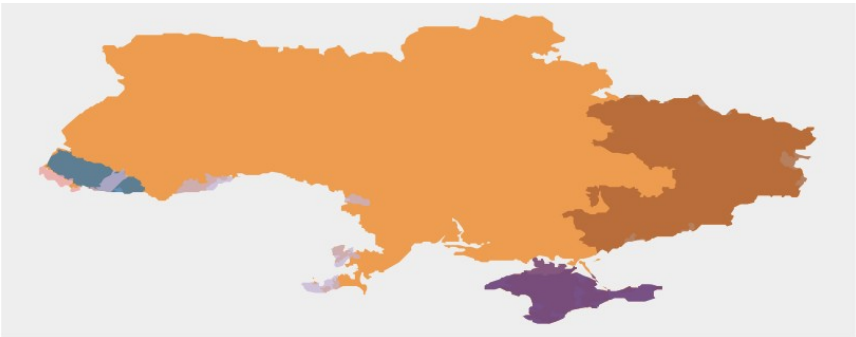
Ukraine

Coding Category-Period Examined 1992-2010

- i. State
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes or “otherwise”
- iv. Subed
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice
 - a. 1992-2005-Central governments is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces
 - b. 2006-2010-Sub-national government shave sole control of education policy

Supplementary Information

Ukraine is comprised of 24 primary administrative units. The three most predominant groups in Ukraine (Ukrainians, Russians, and Crimean Tatars) dominate administrative units according to their geography. Thus, a degree of ethnic territorial power sharing is evident.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Ukrainians	578 247	Statewide
■	Russians	133 033	Regionally based
■	Crimean Tatars	25 619	Regionally based
■	Rusyns	10 518	Regionally based
■	Romanians/Moldovans	9248	Regionally based
■	Hungarians	1642	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2008

Ukrainians 19, Russians 4, Crimean Tatars 1, Romanians/Moldovans 0, Hungarians 0

Sources

Uruguay

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1986-State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
 - b. 1987-2010-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

White/Mestizos are the majority across the entire country. Thus, territorial power sharing among ethnic groups is not present in Uruguay.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1998

White/Mestizos 19, Afro-Uruguayans 0

Sources

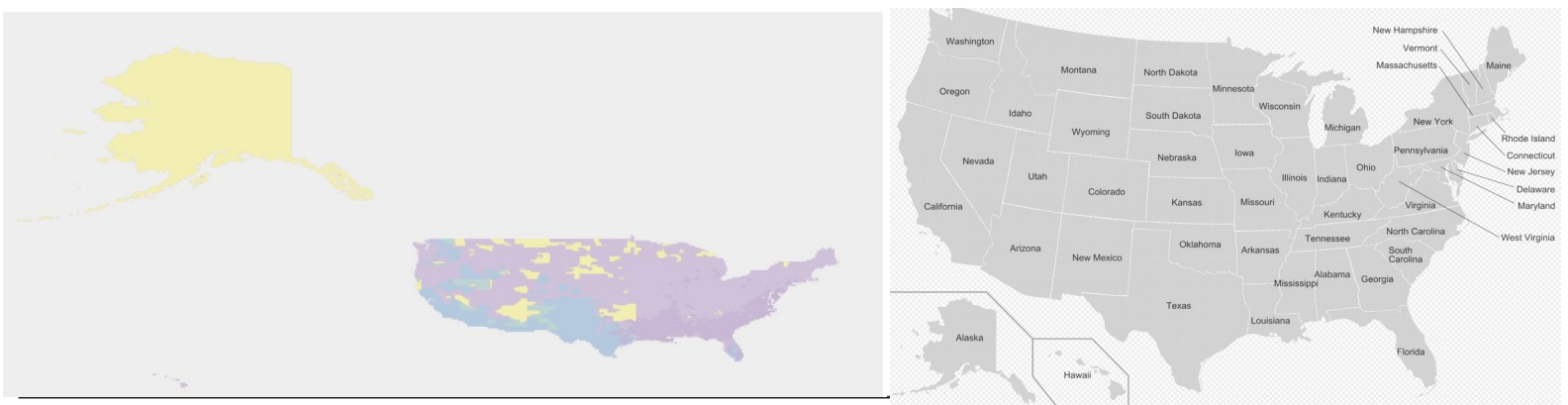
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Departments_of_Uruguay
<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Uruguay>

USA

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. State/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information



Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Whites	9 462 968	Statewide
American Indians	2 444 822	Regionally based
Latinos	1 882 830	Regional & urban
African Americans	1 037 020	Statewide
Arab Americans		Urban
Asian Americans		Urban

The map below shows the ethnic dispersion of groups across the United States. While there is a great degree of power

groups is not evident because the Whites dominate all of the administrative units, despite being the ethnic minorities in some states (i.e Alaska and Texas).

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Whites 51, Latinos 0, African Americans 0, Asian Americans, Arab Americans 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/United%20States>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Uzbekistan

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1998

Uzbecks 12, Tajiks 0, Karapalkak 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Uzbekistan

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Uzbekistan>

Vanatu

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1975-1994- Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 1995-2010- Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1980-blank
 - b. 1981-1994-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1980-blank
 - b. 1981-1994- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1980-blank
 - b. 1981-1994-Central government has exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

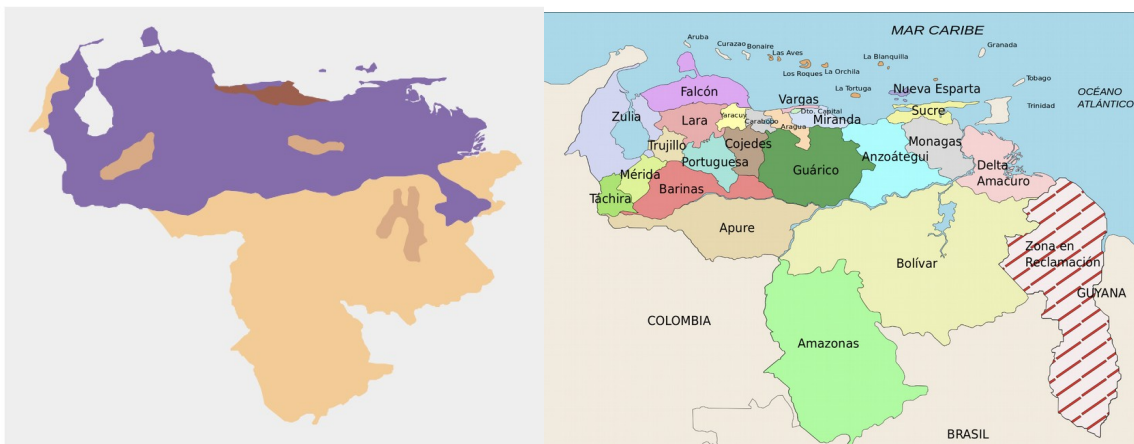
Venezuela

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - b. 1975-1989-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
 - c. 1990-1995- Both legislature and executive are locally elected
 - d. 1996-2010- Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1998- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1999-2010- State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Venezuela is divided into 23 states. From the maps below, it looks like a territorial power sharing relationship should exist. However, the Whites/Mestizos dominate all administrative units, despite being the ethnic minority in some territories.



The indigenous peoples do not have control over any states. Thus, territorial power sharing is not present.

	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Whites/mestizos	480 559	Regionally based
■	Indigenous peoples	463 898	Regionally based
■	Afrovenezuelans	11 436	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of

Dominated Administrative Units 2010

White/Mestizos 20, Indigenous people 0, Afrovenezuelian 0

Sources

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administrative_divisions_of_Venezuela

<https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/Vietnam>

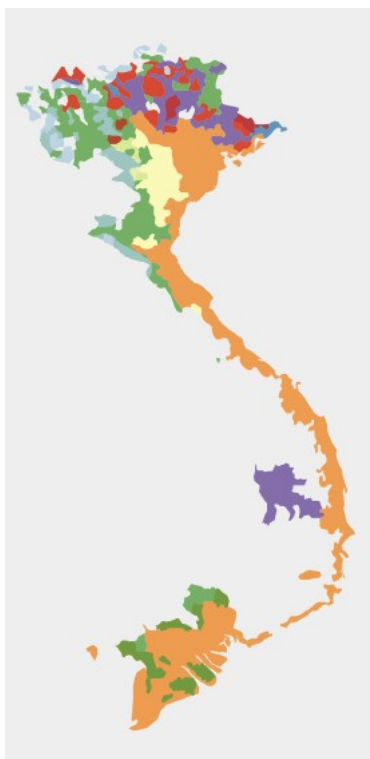
Vietnam

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes or “otherwise
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. 1975-1979-blank
 - b. 1980-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

The map below shows the ethnic coverage of groups in Vietnam. Vietnam is divided into 58 provinces. The provinces are organized largely along ethnic lines and the predominant groups of in the region control the local governance. Thus, territorial power sharing is present.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Orange	Kinh (Vietnamese)	124 825	Regionally based
Green	Thai	39 515	Regionally based
Light Blue	Hmong	20 450	Regionally based
Purple	Tay	19 934	Regionally based
Red	Dao	16 125	Regionally based
Dark Green	Khmer	15 286	Regionally based
Yellow	Muong	15 007	Regionally based
Dark Purple	Gia Rai	11 478	Regionally based
Light Green	Nung	8 569	Regionally based
Blue	Hoa (Chinese)	1 752	Regional & urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

King (Vietnamese) 39, Nung 2, Gia Rai 2, Thai 1, Khmer 1, Muong 1, Tay 1, Hmong 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Vietnam

Deiwiki, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

West Samoa

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

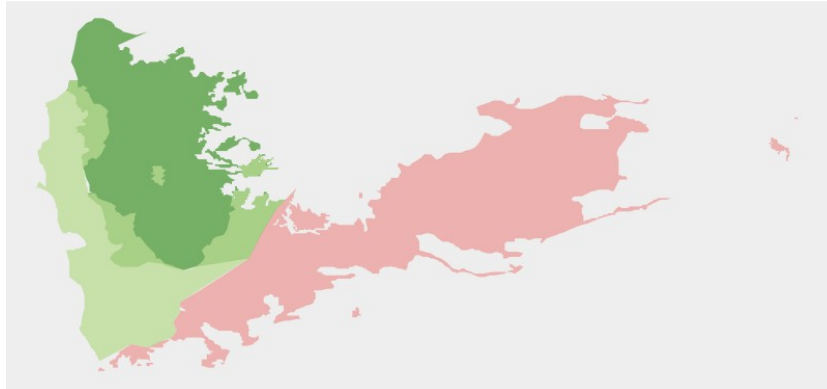
Yemen

Coding Category-Period Examined 1991-2010

- i. State**
 - a. 1991-2007-Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
 - b. 2008-2010-Legislature is locally elected but the executive appointed by the central government
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1991-2007-State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b. 2008-2010-blank
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1991-2007- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 2008-2010-blank
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Blank

Supplementary Information

The map below shows the ethnic dispersion in Yemen from 2000-2010. From the map below, a degree of territorial power sharing is implied.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■	Southern Shafi'i	85 234	Regionally based
■	Northern Zaydis	65 189	Regionally based
■	Northern Shafi'i	47 121	Regionally based
	Al-Akhdam		Urban

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2008

Zaydis/Shia Muslims 10, Southerners 9, Al-Akhdam 0

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governorates_of_Yemen
<https://growup.ethz.ch//pfe/Yemen>

Yemen (AR)

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-1990

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or "otherwise"
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1989- Sub-national governments have control of local police/paramilitary forces in their area
 - b. 1990-blank

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1975

Zaydis/Shia Muslims 10, Southerners 9, Al-Akdam 0

Sources

Yemen (PDR)

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-1990

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Yugoslavia and Yugoslavia (FRY)

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2002

- i. State**
 - a. Both the legislature and executive are locally elected
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments can levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1992-blank
 - b. 1993-2010-State/provincial governments have sole control of education policy
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1992-blank
 - b. 1993-2010- Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area

Supplementary Information

Territorial power sharing is evident in Yugoslavia. There have been various administrative divisions based on the time period and dispersion of ethnic groups. However, there has always been a degree of shared power among the main groups inhabiting the region (Slovenes, Serbs, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Bosniaks, and Croats

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 1992

Slovenes 1, Serbs 1, Montenegrins 1, Macedonians 1, Boskiaks 1, Croats 1

Sources

Deiwi, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

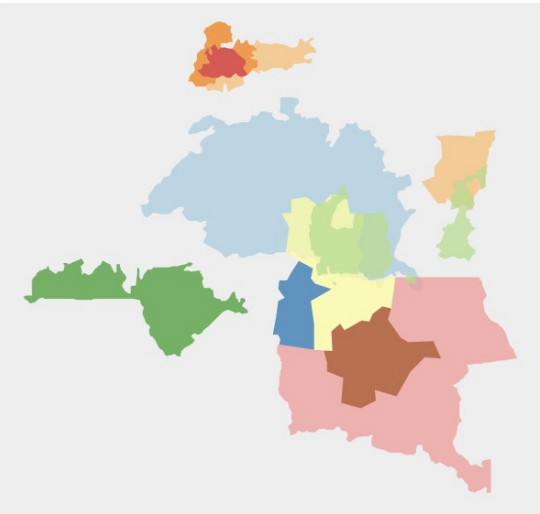
Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo)

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house or “otherwise”
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1997- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
 - b. 1998-2003-blank
- iv. Subed**
 - a. 1975-1997- State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
 - b. 1998-2003-blank
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. 1975-1997- Sub-national governments have control of police/paramilitary forces in their area
 - b. 1998-2003-blank

Supplementary Information

Ethnicity is a salient dimension of the provincial/local politics in Zaire. Despite a weak central authority, territorial power sharing is evident in Zaire. The map below shows the ethnic coverage of the country from 1998-2017. There are currently 25 provinces in the Congo which are controlled by different ethnic groups depending on the ethnic constitution of the provincial region.



	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	Mongo	556 790	Regionally based
	Lunda-Yeke	490 727	Regionally based
	Luba Kasai	163 056	Regionally based
	Bakongo	156 325	Regionally based
	Luba Shaba	111 332	Regionally based
	Tetela-Kusu	88 021	Regionally based
	Other Kivu groups	65 619	Regionally based
	Lulua	51 681	Regionally based
	Tutsi-Banyamulenge	35 140	Regionally based
	Ngbandi	32 366	Regionally based
	Mbandja	26 566	Regionally based
	Ngbaka	19 860	Regionally based

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2003

Bakongo 2, Mongo 1, Tetela-Kusu 1, Lulua 1, Luba Shaba 1, Luba Kasai 1, Azande Mangebetu cluster 1, Other Kivu groups 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_the_Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo#Provinces_prior_to_2009
<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Congo,%20DRC>
 Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Zambia

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

Evidence from coding indicates no territorial power sharing

- i. **State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. **Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. **Subtax**
 - a. State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. **Subed**
 - a. State/provincial government do NOT have sole control of education policy NOR do state/provincial governments and the national government share control of education policy
- v. **Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Based on the coding above, there is no power vested into local governorates. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit majorities across the country, true territorial power sharing is not evident.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Bemba Speakers 4, Nianja speakers 1, Tonga-Ila-Lenje (Southerners) 3, Lozi (Barotse) 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Zambia

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Zambia>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", Journal of Peace Research Vol 49, pp 289-304.

Zimbabwe

Coding Category-Period Examined 1975-2010

- i. State**
 - a. Neither legislature or executive is elected at the local level
- ii. Stconst**
 - a. States/provinces are NOT the constituencies of a majority of legislators in the upper (or only) house
- iii. Subtax**
 - a. 1975-1979-blank
 - b. 1980-2010- State/provincial governments do NOT have the power to levy their own taxes
- iv. Subed**
 - a. blank
- v. Subpolice**
 - a. Central government is in exclusive control of police/paramilitary forces

Supplementary Information

Based on the coding above, there is no power vested into local governorates. So, despite ethnic dispersion and different administrative unit majorities across the country, true territorial power sharing is not evident.

Exemplifying Power Sharing-Number of Dominated Administrative Units 2010

Shona 5, Ndaushona 1, Ndebele 1

Sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Zimbabwe

<https://growup.ethz.ch/pfe/Zimbabwe>

Deiwiks, Christa and Cederman, Lars-Erik and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (2012), "Inequality and Conflict in Federations", *Journal of Peace Research* Vol 49, pp 289-304.