

## MINORITY RULES DATASET

Dataset Citation: Lublin, David. 2015. Minority Rules Dataset [data file and codebook]. Washington, DC: School of Public Affairs, American University.

Book Citation: Lublin, David. 2014. *Minority Rules: Electoral Systems, Decentralization, and Ethnoregional Party Success* (New York: Oxford University Press).

The data needed to replicate the country analyses in *Minority Rules* is located in `minorityrules_lublin.csv`. The STATA commands to replicate the country analyses in *Minority Rules* can be found in a STATA Do file entitled `STATA_minorityrules.do`.

### Geography and Year

num	Country number (unique numerical identifier for each country)
country	Country name
abbrev2	Country abbreviation (two-letter code)
year	Election year
year2	Election year rescaled (1990 = 1, 1991 = 2, 1993 = 3 . . . 2013 = 23)
numreg	Number of regions in country

### Support for Ethnoregional Parties

pminv	Percent votes for ethnoregional parties
pmins	Percent seats won by ethnoregional parties

### Presidential Elections

directp	Direct presidential elections = 1, other = 0
stimep	Presidential and legislative elections held at same time = 1, other = 0
strongp	Strong president = 1, other = 0
mp3	$\text{directp} * \text{stimep} * \text{strongp}$
plast	Year of last presidential election
pnext	Year of next presidential election
proximity	Proximity of presidential election to legislative election: $\text{proximity} = 2 *  [(\text{year} - \text{plast}) / (\text{pnext} - \text{plast})] - 0.5 $ . Source: Octavio Amorim Neto and Gary W. Cox, "Electoral Institutions, Cleavage Structures, and the Number of Parties," <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 41: 1(January 1997), 149-74.
enpres	Effective number of presidential candidates

### Decentralization

decent	Decentralized = 1, other = 0
erdecen	Ethnoregionally decentralized countries = 1, other = 0
odecent	Non-ethnoregionally decentralized countries = 1, other = 0
alldc	Entire country decentralized = 1, other = 0
partdc	Portion of the country decentralized = 1, other = 0

npstate	Countries with the same dominant group in all regions = 1, other = 0
asymcdom	Asymmetrically decentralized country with dominant group region not decentralized (United Kingdom, St. Kitts and Nevis) = 1, other = 0
mndsplit	Countries with the dominant group split up between multiple decentralized regions = 1 (Canada, India, Italy, Spain, South Africa), other = 0

#### Electoral System

majsyst	Majoritarian electoral system = 1, other = 0
prsyst	Proportional electoral system (includes MMP systems) = 1, other = 0
ninisyst	Nini electoral system = 1, other = 0
majsyst2	Majoritarian electoral system (includes majoritarian component of mixed ni-ni systems) = 1, other = 0
prsyst2	Proportional electoral system (includes proportional component of mixed ni-ni systems) = 1, other = 0
ninisyst2	Nini electoral system (excluding mixed systems) = 1, other = 0
legsize	Number of members of legislature (lower house, if bicameral)
exthresh	Exclusion threshold (based on legal thresholds and district magnitudes)
effthresh	Effective threshold (based on legal thresholds, district magnitudes, and legislature size)
exmag	Exclusion magnitude: $\text{exmag} = (100/\text{exthresh}) - 1$ . Source: David Lublin, "Electoral Systems, Ethnic Heterogeneity and Party System Fragmentation," <i>British Journal of Political Science</i> (FirstView online and Forthcoming in print 2015).
effmag	Effective Magnitude: $\text{effmag} = (100/\text{effthresh}) - 1$ .
lnexmag	$\ln(\text{exmag})$
lneffmag	$\ln(\text{effmag})$
epban	Ethnic party ban = 1, other = 0
bareq	Ballot access requirement = 1, other = 0
lowthr	Lower threshold for ethnic minority parties = 1, other = 0
mepban	$\text{epban} * \text{min\_dl}$
mbareq	$\text{bareq} * \text{min\_dl}$
lowthram	$\text{lowthr} * \text{min\_dl}$

#### Bicameralism

bicameral	Bicameral legislature = 1, other = 0
bicappt	Appointed upper house = 1, other = 0
bicelect	Elected upper house = 1, other = 0
bichosen	Regional legislatures or governments choose upper house = 1, other = 0
bichosdc	$\text{bichosen} * \text{decent}$
ucsize	Number of members of upper chamber

#### Country Dummy Variables

ag	Antigua and Barbuda
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au	Australia
bs	Bahamas
bb	Barbados
bz	Belize
bw	Botswana
ca	Canada
dm	Dominica
fr	France
gh	Ghana
gd	Grenada
ind	India
jm	Jamaica
ls	Lesotho
mu	Mauritius
mc	Monaco
mn	Mongolia
nz	New Zealand
ws	Samoa
kn	St. Kitts and Nevis
lc	St. Lucia
vc	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
gb	United Kingdom
us	United States
ar	Argentina
at	Austria
be	Belgium
br	Brazil
bg	Bulgaria
cv	Cape Verde
cl	Chile
cr	Costa Rica
cy	Cyprus
cz	Czech Republic
dk	Denmark
do	Dominican Republic
sv	El Salvador
ee	Estonia
fi	Finland
de	Germany
gr	Greece
is	Iceland
ie	Ireland
il	Israel
it	Italy

lv	Latvia
li	Liechtenstein
lu	Luxembourg
mt	Malta
na	Namibia
nl	Netherlands
no	Norway
pe	Peru
pl	Poland
pt	Portugal
ro	Romania
sm	San Marino
st	São Tomé and Príncipe
sk	Slovakia
si	Slovenia
za	South Africa
es	Spain
sr	Suriname
se	Sweden
ch	Switzerland
ad	Andorra
hu	Hungary
jp	Japan
lt	Lithuania
pa	Paraguay
kr	South Korea
tw	Taiwan
uy	Uruguay

#### Electorally Relevant Ethnoregional Groups (EREG)

min_dl	Percent EREG
preg_es	EREG fractionalization measure
effeg	Effective number of EREG
lneffeg	ln(effeg)
f_eneth	Effective number of all ethnic groups (Fearon). Source: Data for James D. Fearon, "Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country," <i>Journal of Economic Growth</i> 8: 2(June 2003), 195-222. See at: <a href="http://web.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/publicdata/publicdata.htm">http://web.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/publicdata/publicdata.htm</a>
pgrp1	Percent first ethnoregional minority group
pgrp2	Percent second ethnoregional minority group
pgrp3	Percent third ethnoregional minority group
pgrp4	Percent fourth ethnoregional minority group
pgrp5	Percent fifth ethnoregional minority group
pgrp6	Percent sixth ethnoregional minority group

pgrp7	Percent seventh ethnoregional minority group
pgrp8	Percent eighth ethnoregional minority group
pgrp9	Percent ninth ethnoregional minority group
pgrp10	Percent tenth ethnoregional minority group
pgrp11	Percent eleventh ethnoregional minority group
pgrp12	Percent twelfth ethnoregional minority group
pgrp13	Percent thirteenth ethnoregional minority group
grp1	Name of first ethnoregional minority group
grp2	Name of second ethnoregional minority group
grp3	Name of third ethnoregional minority group
grp4	Name of fourth ethnoregional minority group
grp5	Name of fifth ethnoregional minority group
grp6	Name of sixth ethnoregional minority group
grp7	Name of seventh ethnoregional minority group
grp8	Name of eighth ethnoregional minority group
grp9	Name of ninth ethnoregional minority group
grp10	Name of tenth ethnoregional minority group
grp11	Name of eleventh ethnoregional minority group
grp12	Name of twelfth ethnoregional minority group
grp13	Name of thirteenth ethnoregional minority group

#### Extreme Right Parties

erparty	Extreme right party names
ervotes	Percent votes won by extreme right parties
erseats	Percent seats won by extreme right parties
ervotes2	Proportion votes won by extreme right parties

#### Regional Authority Index

For countries where the data was available, these variables are from Lisbet Hooghe, Gary Marks and Arjan H. Schakel, *The Rise of Regional Authority: A Comparative Study of 42 Democracies* (New York: Routledge 2010). For other countries, I attempted to follow their methodology and estimate the values included here.

idepth	Institutional depth
pscope	Policy scope
faut	Fiscal autonomy
repre	Representation
selfrule	Self rule (idepth + pscope + faut + repre)
lawm	Law making
execcon	Executive control
fisccon	Fiscal control
conref	Constitutional reform
sharedr	Shared rule (lawm + execcon + fisccon + conref)
raitot	Regional authority index (selfrule + sharer)

erself	erdecent * selfrule
ershared	erdecent * sharedr

#### Social Development and Strategic Party Variables

ppp1000	Purchasing power parity (\$1000)
lnppp	ln(ppp1000)
hdi	Human development index
hdi_yr	Human development index year
poor	Poorer than average ethnoregional minority region in country = 1, other = 0
npoor	Name of regions for where poor = 1
mpoor	Proportion of population living in regions where poor = 1
rich	Richer than average ethnoregional minority region in country = 1, other = 0
nrich	Name of regions for where rich = 1
mrich	Proportion of population living in regions where rich = 1
nleft	Name of major left-wing party used to calculate advleft and accleft
advleft	Adversarial left-wing party = 1, other = 0
accleft	Accommodative left-wing party = 1, other = 0
nright	Name of major right-wing party used to calculate advright and accright
advright	Adversarial right-wing party = 1, other = 0
accright	Accommodative right-wing party = 1, other = 0
gini2	Gini income inequality index