Supplementary Material

for

Wimmer, Andreas. 2017. "Power and Pride: National Identity and Ethnopolitical Inequality around the World."*World Politics*.
doi: 10.1017/S0043887117000120

Data and code to replicate the main findings are available at Harvard Dataverse, V1. doi: 10.7910/DVN/K1WVVI

Table of content

Appendix 1: Additional Tables

Table 1: Summary statistics

Variable	No. of observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Proud (1=not at all to 4=very)	771,530	3.45029	0.7505052	1	4
Gender: 0=missing, 1=female, 2=male	771,502	1.470381	0.5112429	0	2
Age in years (0=missing)	771,049	41.03269	16.80329	0	108
Education: 0=missing, 1=primary or less, 2=secondary, 3=post-secondary	771,530	1.850169	0.7932022	0	3
Civil status: 0=missing, 1=not married, 2=married	771,530	1.565358	0.5562626	0	2
Politics important: 0=missing, 1=not, 2=yes	771,530	1.219854	0.6451267	0	2
Religion important: 0=missing, 1=not, 2=yes	771,530	1.352786	0.5716487	0	2
Class: 0=missing, 1=lower or middle class, 2=upper class	771,530	0.8760917	0.6405518	0	2
Missing gender	771,530	0.0061592	0.0782385	0	1
Missing class	771,530	0.2747839	0.4464056	0	1
Missing civil status	771,530	0.0318497	0.1755999	0	1
Missing politics important	771,530	0.1223348	0.3276723	0	1
Missing religion important	771,530	0.0492269	0.2163415	0	1
Missing education	771,530	0.033685	0.1804172	0	1
Missing age	771,530	0.0065208	0.0804879	0	1
Group size as a proportion of total population, EPR	170,467	0.5705205	0.3135468	0.0004	0.979
Group representatives dominate regional/provincial government, EPR	170,467	0.0202385	0.1408156	0	1
Group representatives not in central nor regional gov, EPR	170,467	0.0947456	0.2928641	0	1
Group members politicall discriminated against, EPR	170,467	0.0157919	0.12467	0	1
Status loss during during last year, EPR	170,467	0.0930679	0.2905284	0	1
Total number of ethnic conflicts in group history since 1946, UCDP	170,467	0.0703773	0.3219461	0	4
Size of excluded population	768,244	0.1331004	0.1610572	0	0.89
Powersharing (0=No, 1=Yes)	768,244	0.2617827	0.4396053	0	1

| Total number of ethnic armed conflict in country history since 1946, UCDP | 768,244 | 0.6222161 | 1.286868 | 0 | 8 |

Share of global material capabilities, in %, logged, COW	771,530	-1.035625	1.700875	-10.3783	2.988596
Military expenditures in 1000s of current USD, extended 2007-, logged, COW	771,530	7.357169	2.533796	-13.81551	13.22233
Years with constant borders (means centered), Wimmer & Feinstein	768,244	0.2261873	54.83072	-143	56
Years since foundation of first national organization (means centered), Wimmer & Min	768,244	0.3243084	54.37251	-105	103
Former British dependency	768,244	0.1631916	0.3695407	0	1
Percentage Muslim population in 2010 (PEW)	768,244	24.1924	28.54804	0	99
Cumulative No of wars fought since 1816, Wimmer and Feinstein	771,530	5.883761	5.093534	0	34
Cumulative No of wars between states lost since 1816, COW	771,530	1.162179	1.540434	0	7
Average combined autocracy/democracy score since 1816, Polity2	768,244	0.7181838	4.659064	-10	10
Proportional or mixed electoral system, extended from 2005-, IAEP	768,244	0.7828607	0.4122985	0	1
Federation or federal system, extended from 2005-, IAEP	768,244	0.6092114	0.4879274	0	1

Table 2: Exploring candidate country-level control variables (DV: Pride in country)

Model Nr.	Variable		Individual covariates
1	Index of global integration, extended 2012-, KOF	0.0008 (0.0010)	Yes
2	Population size, interpolated, logged, WDI	0.0736 (0.0570)	Yes
3	Cumulative No of wars fought since 1816	0.0411* (0.0240)	Yes
4	Share of global material capabilities, in %, logged, COW	-0.0881 (0.0590)	Yes
5	GDP per capita in constant USD, inter- and extrapolated, logged, WDI	0.0029 (0.0350)	Yes
6	Former British dependency	0.2641*** (0.0380)	Yes
7	Years with constant borders, Wimmer & Feinstein	0.0024** (0.0010)	Yes
8	Years since foundation of first national organization (means centered), Wimmer/Feinstein	0.0023** (0.0010)	Yes
9	Percentage Muslim population in 2010 (PEW)	0.0019*** (0.0010)	Yes
10	Adult literacy 15+ (in %), UNESCO & Wimmer/Feinstein, interpol. & extended	-0.0005 (0.0030)	Yes
11	Military expenditures in 1000s of current USD, extended 2007-, logged, COW	-0.0099 (0.0080)	Yes
12	Axis power during World War II (1=yes)	-0.4033*** (0.0670)	Yes
13	Number of wars lost since 1816, COW	-0.0222 (0.0190)	Yes

4

14	Proportional or mixed electoral system, extended from 2005-, IAEP	0.0619 (0.0680)	Yes
15	Federation or federal system, extended from 2005-, IAEP	-0.0868*** (0.0280)	Yes
16	Human development index, interpolated, UNDP	0.2923* (0.1700)	Yes
17	Religious fractionalization	-0.2772** (0.1230)	Yes
18	Years since independence	0.0023** (0.0010)	Yes
19	Former or current Communist country	-0.2024*** (0.0580)	Yes
20	Former German dependency	0.0972 (0.0770)	Yes
21	Average combined autocracy/democracy score since 1816, Polity2	-0.0151*** (0.0050)	Yes
22	Independence achieved through war (1=yes)	0.0448 (0.0500)	Yes
23	Linguistic fractionalization	0.1883** (0.0890)	Yes
24	Combined autocracy (-10) to democracy (+10) score (interpolated), Polity2	0.0030 (0.0040)	Yes
25	Gini index of inequality, interpolated, UNU Wider, WDI for some countries	-0.0011 (0.0020)	Yes
26	Landlocked country (1=yes)	0.0248 (0.0550)	Yes

Notes: Robust standard errors in parenthesis; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 3: Building a model with country-level control variables (DV: Pride in country)

	1	2
Individual level covariates	Yes	Yes
Cumulative No of wars fought since 1816	0.0170	
	(0.017)	
Years with constant borders, Wimmer & Feinstein	0.0020**	0.0024**
	(0.001)	(0.001)
Years since foundation of first national organization (means centered), Wimmer & Feinstein	0.0016	
	(0.001)	
Former British dependency	0.3826***	0.2796***
	(0.096)	(0.048)
Percentage Muslim population in 2010, PEW	0.0018	
	(0.001)	
Axis power during World War II	-0.2216**	-0.2312***
	(0.091)	(0.075)
Federation or federal system, extended from 2005-, IAEP	-0.0816***	-0.0864***
	(0.025)	(0.026)
Humand development index, interpolated, UNDP	-0.4437	
	(0.382)	
Religious fractionalization	-0.1374	
	(0.137)	
Years since independence	0.0010	
	(0.001)	
Former or current Communist country	0.0922	
	(0.120)	
Average combined autocracy/democracy score since 1816, Polity2	-0.0061	
	(0.007)	
Linguistic fractionalization	0.0345	
	(0.106)	
Number of individuals	767,759	767,759
Number of countries	123	123

Notes: Robust standard errors in parenthesis; *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$; Constant not shown

Appendix 2: List of items measuring national pride

Afrobarometer First wave
Variable Label: Proud to be a citizen
1=Strongly disagree,
2=Disagree,
3=Neither agree nor disagree,
4=Agree,
5=Strongly agree,
9=Don't Know,
98=Refused to Answer,
99=Missing Data

Asia BarometerWaves, 2006 and 2007
How proud are you of being [YOUR COUNTRY'S NATIONALITY]?
1 Very proud
2 Somewhat proud
3 Not really proud
4 Not proud at all

Latinobarometer, various waves
How proud are you to be [NATIONALITY]?
Are you very proud, fairly proud, a little proud, or not proud at all?

World Value Survey, Waves 1-6
How proud are you to be [French]*?
1 Very proud
2 Quite proud
3 Not very proud
4 Not at all proud
5 I am not [French]* (do not read out! Code only if volunteered!)
* [Substitute your own nationality for "French"]

ISS 2003
How proud are you of being [COUNTRY NATIONALITY]?
0 NAP: I am not [COUNTRY NATIONALITY]
1 Very proud
2 Somewhat proud
3 Not very proud
4 Not proud at all

European Value Survey, Waves 1-4
How proud are you to be a [COUNTRY] citizen?
1 – very proud
2 – quite proud
3 – not very proud
4 – not at all proud

Appendix 3: List of surveys used

European Values Survey Wave 1

Belgium	1981
Canada	1982
Denmark	1981
France	1981
Germany	1981
Iceland	1984
Ireland	1981
Italy	1981
Malta	1983
Netherlands	1981
Norway	1982
Spain	1981
Sweden	1982
United Kingdom	1981
United States	1982

European Values Survey Wave 2

Austria	1990
Belgium	1990
Bulgaria	1991
Canada	1990
Czechoslovakia	1991
Denmark	1990
Estonia	1990
Finland	1990
France	1990
Germany	1990
Hungary	1991
Iceland	1990
Ireland	1990
Italy	1990
Latvia	1990
Lithuania	1990
Malta	1991
Netherlands	1990
Norway	1990
Poland	1990
Portugal	1990
Romania	1993

Slovenia	1992
Spain	1990
Sweden	1990
United Kingdom	1990
United States	1990

European Values Survey Wave 3

Austria	1999
Belarus	2000
Belgium	1999
Bulgaria	1999
Croatia	1999
Czech Republic	1999
Denmark	1999
Estonia	1999
Finland	2000
France	1999
Germany	1999
Greece	1999
Hungary	1999
Iceland	1999
Ireland	1999
Italy	1999
Latvia	1999
Lithuania	1999
Luxembourg	1999
Malta	1999
Netherlands	1999
Poland	1999
Portugal	1999
Romania	1999
Russia	1999
Slovakia	1999
Slovenia	1999
Spain	1999
Sweden	1999
Turkey	2001
Ukraine	1999
United Kingdom	1999

European Values Survey Wave 4

Country	Year
Albania	2008
Armenia	2008
Austria	2008
Azerbaijan	2008
Belarus	2008
Belgium	2009
Bosnia Herzegovina	2008
Bulgaria	2008
Croatia	2008
Czech Republic	2008
Denmark	2008
Estonia	2008
Finland	2009
France	2008
Georgia	2008
Germany	2008
Greece	2008
Hungary	2008
Iceland	2009
Ireland	2008
Italy	2009
Kosovo	2008
Latvia	2008
Lithuania	2008
Luxembourg	2008
Macedonia	2009
Malta	2008
Moldova	2008
Montenegro	2008
Netherlands	2008
Norway	2008
Poland	2008
Portugal	2008
Romania	2008
Russia	2008
Slovakia	2008
Slovenia	2008
Spain	2008
Sweden	2009
Swtizerland	2008
Turkey	2009
Ukraine	2008
United Kingdom	2008-2009

Yugoslavia	2008

Asiabarometer 2006 Wave

China	2006
Taiwan	2006
South Korea	2006
Japan	2006
Vietnam	2006

Asiabarometer 2007 Wave

Myanmar	2007
Thailand	2007
Cambodia	2007
Laos	2007
Malaysia	2007
Philippines	2007
Indonesia	2007

Afrobarometer Wave 1

Botswana	1999
Lesotho	2000
Malawi	1999
Mali	2001
Namibia	1999
Nigeria	2000
South Africa	2000
Tanzania	2001
Zambia	1999
Zimbabwe	1999

ISSP National Identity Wave 2

Chile	2003
United Kingdom	2003
Ireland	2003
France	2003
Switzerland	2003
Spain	2003
Hungary	2003

Czech Republic	2003	Chile	1996
Slovenia	2003	Columbia	1996
Bulgaria	2003	Costa Rica	1996
Russia	2003	Ecuador	1996
Latvia	2003	El Salvador	1996
Finland	2003	Guatemala	1996
Sweden	2003	Honduras	1996
Norway	2003	Mexico	1996
Denmark	2003	Nicaragua	1996
South Africa	2003	Panama	1996
Taiwan	2003	Paraguay	1996
South Korea	2003	Peru	1996
Japan	2003	Spain	1996
Philippines	2003	Uruguay	1996
Australia	2003	Venezuela	1996
New Zealand	2003		
United States	2004		
Canada	2004	**Latinobarometer 1997 Wave**	
Venezuela	2004		
Uruguay	2004	Argentina	1997
Portugal	2004	Bolivia	1997
Germany	2004	Brazil	1997
Austria	2004	Chile	1997
Slovakia	2004	Columbia	1997
Israel	2004	Costa Rica	1997
Netherlands	2005	Ecuador	1997
Poland	2005	El Salvador	1997
		Guatemala	1997
		Honduras	1997
Latinobarometer 1995 Wave		Mexico	1997
		Nicaragua	1997
Argentina	1995	Panama	1997
Brazil	1995	Paraguay	1997
Chile	1995	Peru	1997
Mexico	1995	Spain	1997
Paraguay	1995	Uruguay	1997
Peru	1995	Venezuela	1997
Uruguay	1995		
Venezuela	1995		
		Latinobarometer 2000 Wave	
Latinobarometer 1996 Wave		Argentina	2000
		Bolivia	2000
Argentina	1996	Brazil	2000
Bolivia	1996	Chile	2000
Brazil	1996	Columbia	2000

Costa Rica	2000
Ecuador	2000
El Salvador	2000
Guatemala	2000
Honduras	2000
Mexico	2000
Nicaragua	2000
Panama	2000
Paraguay	2000
Peru	2000
Uruguay	2000
Venezuela	2000

Latinobarometer 2001 Wave

Argentina	2001
Bolivia	2001
Brazil	2001
Chile	2001
Columbia	2001
Costa Rica	2001
Ecuador	2001
El Salvador	2001
Guatemala	2001
Honduras	2001
Mexico	2001
Nicaragua	2001
Panama	2001
Paraguay	2001
Peru	2001
Spain	2001
Uruguay	2001
Venezuela	2001

Latinobarometer 2002 Wave

Argentina	2002
Bolivia	2002
Brazil	2002
Chile	2002
Columbia	2002
Costa Rica	2002
Ecuador	2002
El Salvador	2002

Guatemala	2002
Honduras	2002
Mexico	2002
Nicaragua	2002
Panama	2002
Paraguay	2002
Peru	2002
Spain	2002
Uruguay	2002
Venezuela	2002

Latinobarometer 2003 Wave

Argentina	2003
Bolivia	2003
Brazil	2003
Chile	2003
Columbia	2003
Costa Rica	2003
Ecuador	2003
El Salvador	2003
Guatemala	2003
Honduras	2003
Mexico	2003
Nicaragua	2003
Panama	2003
Paraguay	2003
Peru	2003
Spain	2003
Uruguay	2003
Venezuela	2003

Latinobarometer 2004 Wave

Argentina	2004
Bolivia	2004
Brazil	2004
Chile	2004
Columbia	2004
Costa Rica	2004
Dominican Republic	2004
Ecuador	2004
El Salvador	2004
Guatemala	2004

Honduras	2004
Mexico	2004
Nicaragua	2004
Panama	2004
Paraguay	2004
Peru	2004
Spain	2004
Uruguay	2004
Venezuela	2004

Latinobarometer 2005 Wave

Argentina	2005
Bolivia	2005
Brazil	2005
Chile	2005
Columbia	2005
Costa Rica	2005
Dominican Republic	2005
Ecuador	2005
El Salvador	2005
Guatemala	2005
Honduras	2005
Mexico	2005
Nicaragua	2005
Panama	2005
Paraguay	2005
Peru	2005
Uruguay	2005
Venezuela	2005

Latinobarometer 2006 Wave

Argentina	2006
Bolivia	2006
Brazil	2006
Chile	2006
Columbia	2006
Costa Rica	2006
Dominican Republic	2006
Ecuador	2006
El Salvador	2006
Guatemala	2006
Honduras	2006

Mexico	2006
Nicaragua	2006
Panama	2006
Paraguay	2006
Peru	2006
Spain	2006
Uruguay	2006
Venezuela	2006

Latinobarometer 2009 Wave

Argentina	2009
Bolivia	2009
Brazil	2009
Chile	2009
Columbia	2009
Costa Rica	2009
Dominican Republic	2009
Ecuador	2009
El Salvador	2009
Guatemala	2009
Honduras	2009
Mexico	2009
Nicaragua	2009
Panama	2009
Paraguay	2009
Peru	2009
Spain	2009
Uruguay	2009
Venezuela	2009

World Values Survey Wave 1

Argentina	1984
Australia	1981
Finland	1981
Hungary	1982
Japan	1981
Mexico	1981
South Africa	1982
South Korea	1982
Sweden	1981
United States	1981

World Values Survey Wave 2

Argentina	1991
Belarus	1990
Brazil	1991
Chile	1990
China	1990
Czechoslovakia	1990-1991
India	1990
Japan	1990
Mexico	1990
Nigeria	1990
Poland	1989
Russia	1990
South Africa	1990
South Korea	1990
Spain	1990
Switzerland	1990
Turkey	1990

World Values Survey Wave 3

Albania	1998
Argentina	1995
Armenia	1997
Australia	1995
Azerbaijan	1997
Bangladesh	1996
Belarus	1996
Bulgaria	1997
Chile	1996
China	1995
Columbia	1997-1998
Croatia	1996
Dominican Republic	1996
El Salvador	1999
Estonia	1996
Finland	1996
Georgia	1996
Germany	1997
Hungary	1998
India	1995
Latvia	1996
Lithuania	1997

Macedonia	1998
Mexico	1995-1996
Moldova	1996
Montenegro	1996-1998
New Zealand	1998
Nigeria	1995
Norway	1996
Pakistan	1997
Peru	1996
Philippines	1996
Poland	1997
Romania	1998
Russia	1995
Slovakia	1998
Slovenia	1995
South Africa	1996
South Korea	1996
Spain	1995
Sweden	1996
Switzerland	1996
Turkey	1996
Ukraine	1996
United Kingdom	1998
United States	1995
Uruguay	1996
Venezuela	1996
Yugoslavia	1996

World Values Survey Wave 4

Albania	2002
Algeria	2002
Argentina	1999
Bangladesh	2002
Bosnia Herzegovina	2001
Canada	2000
Chile	2000
China	2001
Egypt	2001
India	2001
Indonesia	2001
Iran	2000
Iraq	2004
Israel	2001
Japan	2000

Jordan	2001	India	2006
Kyrgyzstan	2003	Indonesia	2006
Macedonia	2001	Iran	2007
Mexico	2000	Iraq	2006
Moldova	2002	Italy	2005
Montenegro	2001	Japan	2005
Morocco	2001	Jordan	2007
Nigeria	2000	Malaysia	2006
Pakistan	2001	Mali	2007
Peru	2001	Mexico	2005
Philippines	2001	Moldova	2006
Saudi Arabia	2003	Morocco	2007
South Africa	2001	Netherlands	2006
South Korea	2001	New Zealand	2004
Spain	2000	Norway	2007
Sweden	1999	Poland	2005
Tanzania	2001	Romania	2005
Turkey	2001	Russia	2006
Uganda	2001	Rwanda	2007
United States	1999	Slovenia	2005
Venezuela	2000	South Africa	2006
Vietnam	2001	South Korea	2005
Yugoslavia	2001	Spain	2007
Zimbabwe	2001	Sweden	2006
		Switzerland	2007
		Taiwan	2006
World Values Survey Wave 5		Thailand	2007
		Trinidad and Tobago	2006
Argentina	2006	Turkey	2007
Australia	2005	Ukraine	2006
Brazil	2006	United Kingdom	2005
Bulgaria	2005	United States	2006
Burkina Faso	2007	Uruguay	2006
Canada	2006	Vietnam	2006
Chile	2006	Yugoslavia	2005
China	2007	Zambia	2007
Columbia	2005		
Egypt	2008		
Ethiopia	2007	**World Values Survey Wave 6**	
Finland	2005		
France	2006	Algeria	2014
Georgia	2009	Armenia	2011
Germany	2006	Australia	2012
Ghana	2007	Azerbaijan	2011
Guatemala	2004	Belarus	2011
Hungary	2009	Chile	2011

China	2012
Columbia	2012
Ecuador	2013
Egypt	2012
Estonia	2011
Germany	2013
Ghana	2011
Iraq	2013
Japan	2010
Jordan	2014
Kazakhstan	2011
Kuwait	2013
Kyrgyzstan	2011
Lebanon	2013
Libya	2013
Malaysia	2011
Mexico	2012
Morocco	2011
Netherlands	2012
New Zealand	2011
Nigeria	2011
Pakistan	2012
Peru	2012
Philippines	2012
Poland	2012
Romania	2012
Russia	2011
Rwanda	2012
Slovenia	2011
South Korea	2010
Spain	2011
Sweden	2011
Taiwan	2012
Trinidad and Tobago	2010
Tunisia	2013
Turkey	2011
Ukraine	2011
United States	2011
Uruguay	2011
Uzbekistan	2011
Yemen	2013
Zimbabwe	2011

Appendix 4: Coding of individual level variables across data sets

Age (continuous variable): Missing data coded as 0. In addition to the continuous variable, a dummy variable was included in each model with 1 indicating that age was missing and 0 indicating that it was not.

Education (categorical variable): 0 = missing, 1 = primary education or less, 2 = at least some secondary education, 3 = at least some postsecondary education.

Religiosity (categorical variable): 0 = missing, 1 = not religious, 2 = religious. Individuals are coded as religious if they attended religious services at least once a month or, if no information about religious attendance was available, if they identified as very practicing or practicing.

Marital status (categorical variable): 0 = missing, 1 = not married, 2 = married. People who are separated, widowed, or divorced are treated as not married, while people who are living with a partner but not legally married are treated as married.

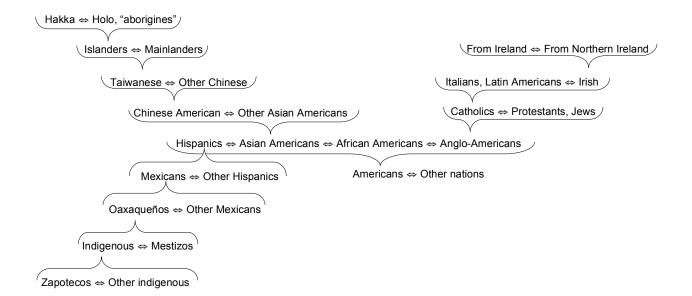Gender (categorical variable): 0 = missing, 1 = female, 2 = male.

Politics is important (categorical variable): 0 = missing, 1 = not important, 2 = important. Politics is coded as important if respondent indicates she is somewhat or very interested in politics or, if that's missing, if the respondent indicates that she often discusses politics or that political social circles are important to her.

Subjective social class (categorical variable): 0 = missing, 1 = middle or below, 2 = upper. People are upper class if indicated they were upper or upper-middle class, had living conditions better or much better than others, described their standard of living as relatively high or high, or said social class was 8 or higher on a 10-point scale.

Appendix 5: Matching ethnic categories from the surveys to the EPR dataset

We were able to connect the ethnic background information in the surveys with the ethnic categories listed in the EPR dataset for a total of 224 groups in 64 countries. This represents roughly a third of the 758 ethnic groups that EPR lists for the entire world from 1946 to 2010. The 64 countries amount to a little less than half of the 157 countries covered by the EPR dataset. Out of the 1,569 ethnic categories that were listed in any survey year in any country, 164 came from countries without EPR categories to match because EPR considers ethnicity not to be politically relevant there. Of the 1,405 remaining survey categories, we were able to match 671, or roughly 50%, with EPR categories.

Since the categories listed in EPR vary over time, we made sure we used the list of EPR categories of the corresponding survey year and referenced the political status of ethnic categories for that year as well. We took advantage of the fact that many systems of ethnic categorization are segmentally nested, as the following figure illustrates with the ethnic categories of the United States. Several lower level categories combine on a higher level into more encompassing category, which in turn might aggregate into an even broader category at a third level of differentiation, and so on.
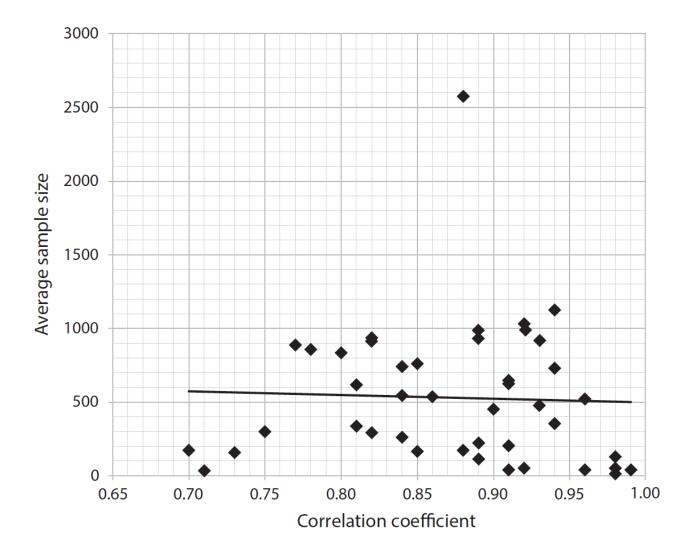
Hakka ⇔ Holo, "aborigines"

Islanders ⇔ Mainlanders

Taiwanese ⇔ Other Chinese

Chinese American ⇔ Other Asian Americans

From Ireland ⇔ From Northern Ireland

Italians, Latin Americans ⇔ Irish

Catholics ⇔ Protestants, Jews

Hispanics ⇔ Asian Americans ⇔ African Americans ⇔ Anglo-Americans

Mexicans ⇔ Other Hispanics

Americans ⇔ Other nations

Oaxaqueños ⇔ Other Mexicans

Indigenous ⇔ Mestizos

Zapotecos ⇔ Other indigenous

This allows using many-to-one and one-to-many matching for the following situations. We matched many-to-one if the matched EPR category represented a higher level category. For example, in Nicaragua the Latinobarometer survey differentiates between Mestizos and whites, while EPR lists only Nicaraguans (Mestizo). On that higher level of categorical differentiation, white Nicaraguans would certainly identify with the "Nicaraguan" category. In the Netherlands, to give another example, EPR lists "post-colonial immigrants," while the International Social Survey of 1995 has Creole, Surinamese/Sranan, and Metis, all of which were assigned the political status of the "post-colonial immigrants" category.

Conversely, we matched one-to-many if a higher level category in the survey data comprised as series of lower level EPR categories. This was the case, for example, for the various indigenous groups in Panama, of which EPR lists Kuna Yala, Emberá-Drua, Kuna de Madungandi, Ngöbe-Buglé, Kuna de Wargandi. The Latinobarometer survey of 2009, however, only lists the category "indigenous." If the EPR groups all had all the same power status, that status was assigned to the higher level survey category; if they differed, we assigned the power status of the most populous

EPR category, which was the Kuna Yala in the Panamanian example.

In many cases, the ethnic background questions in the surveys were of poor quality, a problem especially with the World Value Survey and the ISS. This was the case for 22 ethnic categories in the final dataset. We marked these with a dummy variable and ran the group-level analysis without these cases—the results remained substantially very similar.

Appendix 6: Sample size and correlations between responses across surveys

This graph shows the sample sizes of 43 political status groups for which two different surveys were available and the correlation coefficient between the responses in the two surveys.

Appendix 7: A Boolean model of country level variables (implemented in STAN)

This graph shows the results that replicate Model 2 of Table 2 in the main text with a different set of control variables. Only country level variables are shown here.