



***Konfliktforschung II***  
***Herausforderungen und Lösungen***  
***gegenwärtiger Konflikte***  
***Woche 4: Ethno-Nationalistische***  
***Konflikte***

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# Sicherheitsrisiken identifizieren

	<i>Allgemeine Theorien</i>	<i>Nach Ende des kalten Kriegs</i>
<i>Ethnische Frustrationen</i>	4. Nationalismus als Makro-Prozess	1. „Ethnische Welle“
<i>Materialistisch/Logistisch</i>	3. Polit-Ökonomischer Individualismus	2. „Neue Kriege“

# Gliederung

- Wissenschaftliche Debatte
- Horizontale Ungleichheiten
- Kausalmechanismen
- Aktuelle Forschungsergebnisse
  - Politische Ungleichheit
  - Ökonomische Ungleichheit



## Politökonomische Literatur

- Ungleichheit irrelevant!
- Eher “greed” als “grievance”

*“So what causes civil war? Rebel movements themselves justify their actions in terms of a catalogue of grievances: repression, exploitation, exclusion. Politically motivated academics have piled in with their own hobbyhorses, which usually cast rebels as heroes. I have come to distrust this discourse of grievances as self-serving. ”*

*Bottom Billion, OUP 2007*

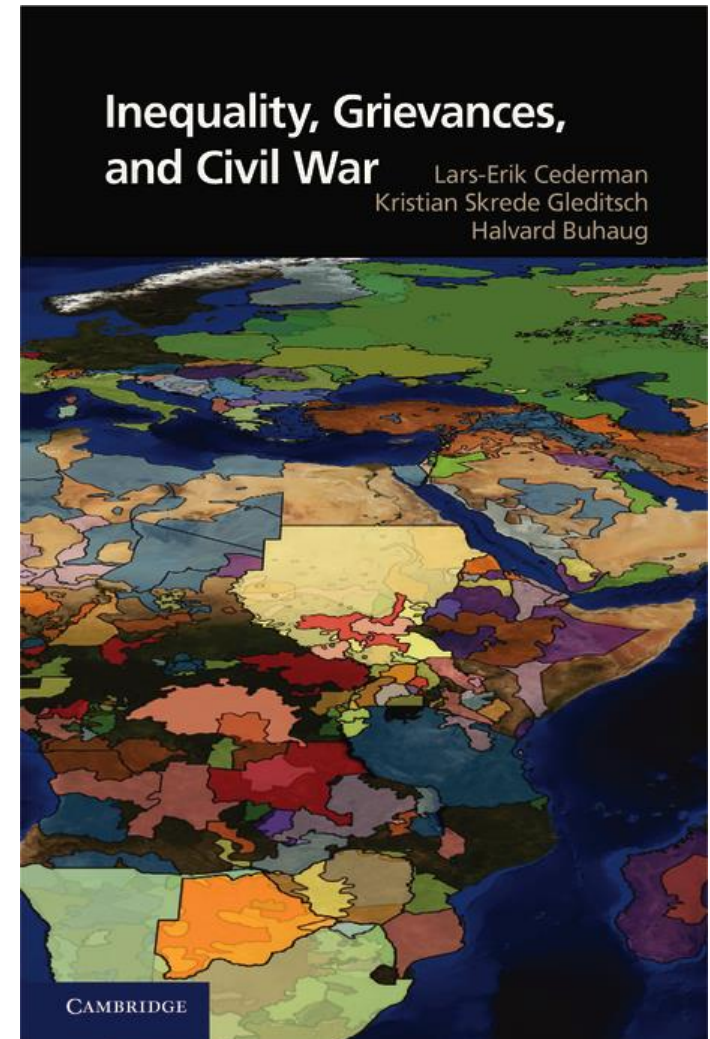


Prof. Paul Collier, Oxford Univ.



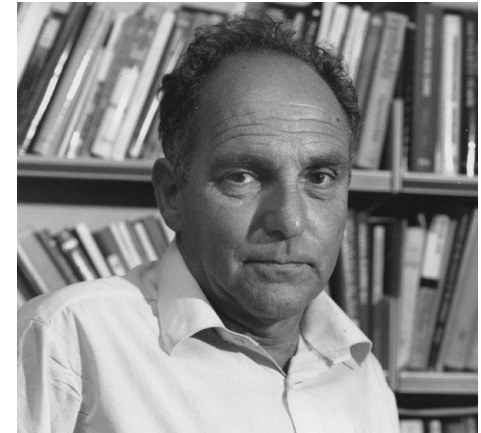
## Kritik und Gegenkritik

- Kritik an „Grievance“-Theorien:
  - Omnipräsenz der Missstände
  - Irrelevanz der Missstände
- Kritik der Kritik
  - Individualismus
  - Opportunitätstheorie
  - Abwesenheit des Staates



# Nationalismus und horizontale Ungleichheit

- Der Nationalismus
  - „ist ein politisches Prinzip, das aussagt, dass die politische und nationale Einheiten kongruent sein sollen.“
- Horizontal inequalities:
  - “inequalities in economic, social or political dimensions or cultural status between culturally defined groups.”

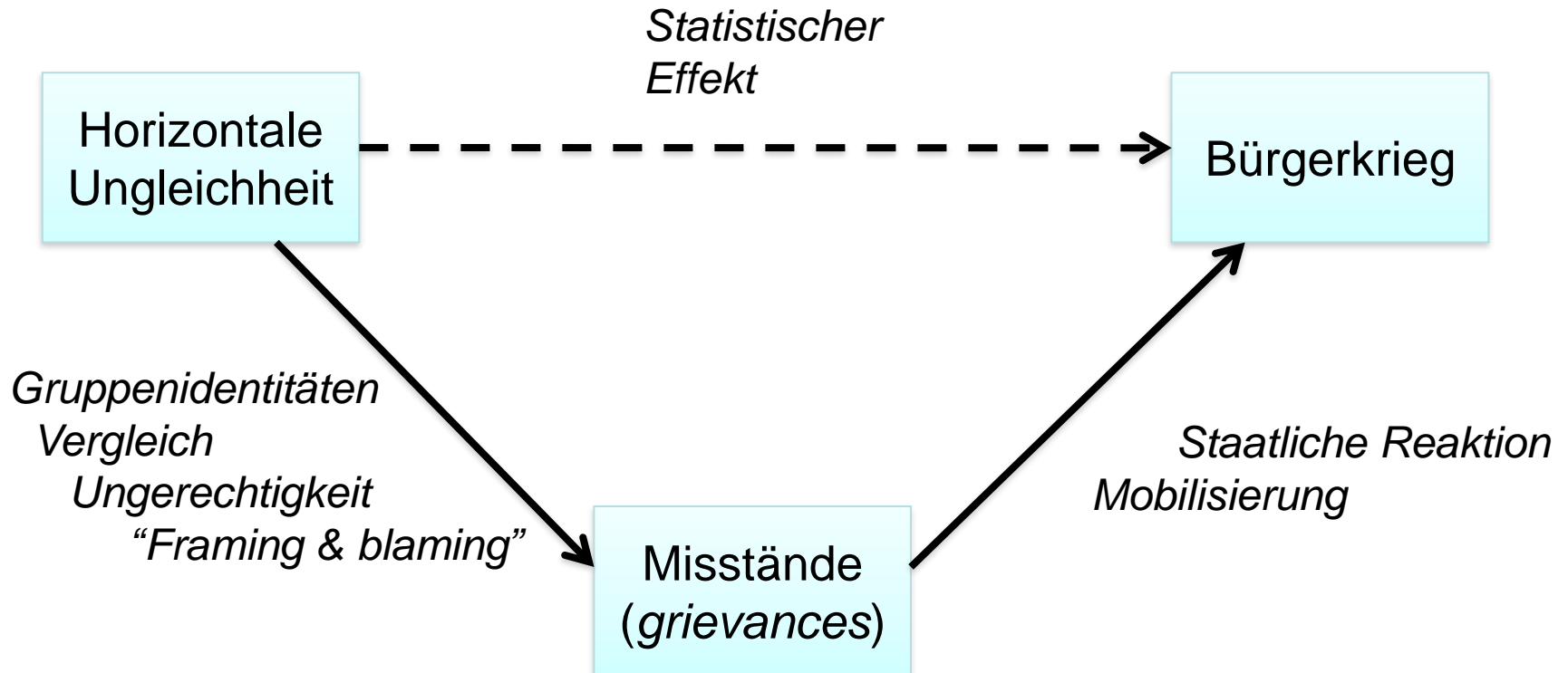


Ernest Gellner

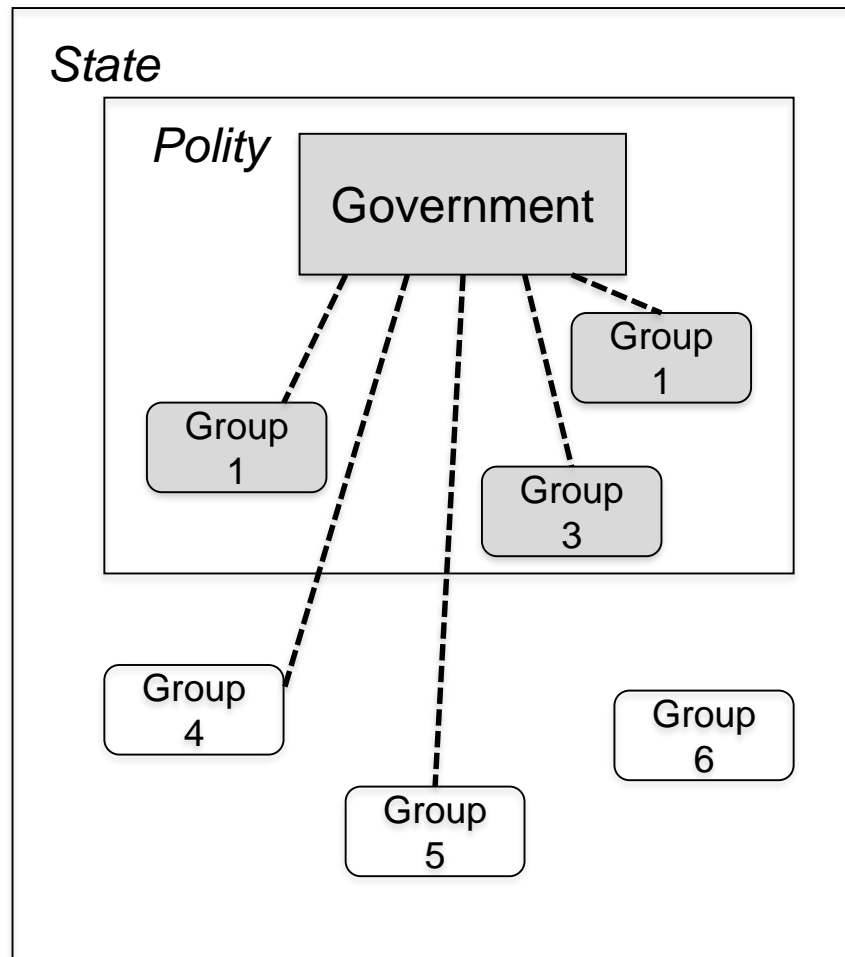


Frances Stewart, Oxford Univ.

# Von horizontaler Ungleichheit zum Bürgerkrieg



# Das Polity-Modell

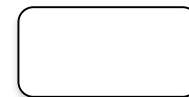


Legend:

Included group



Excluded group



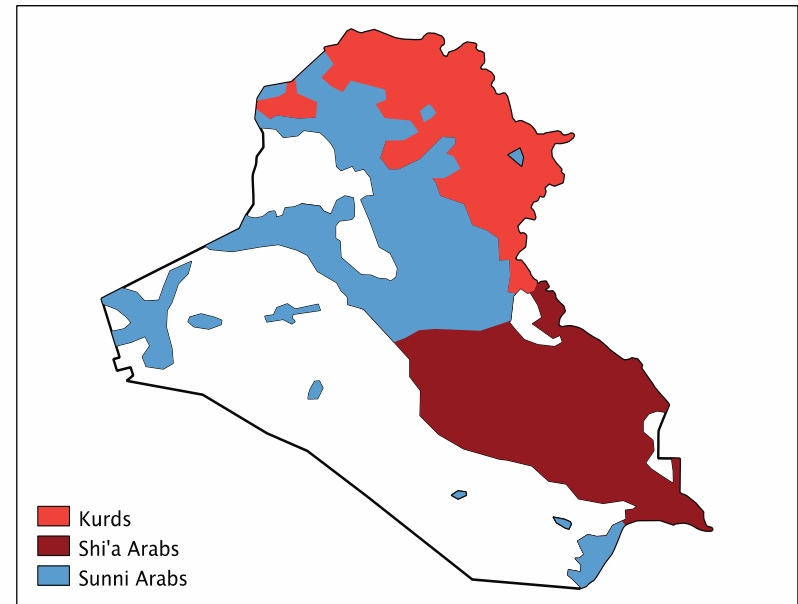
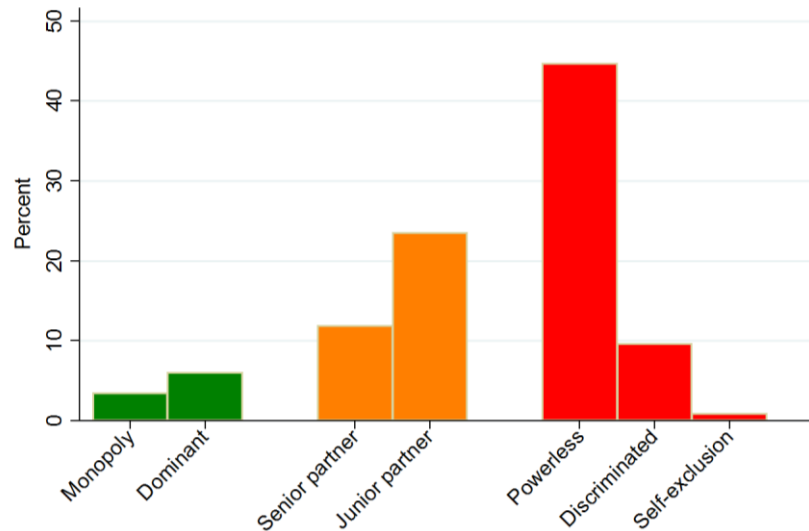
Political relationship





# Der Ethnic Power Relations Datensatz

- Der Machtzugang und Siedlungsgebiete ethnischer Gruppen, 1946-2017



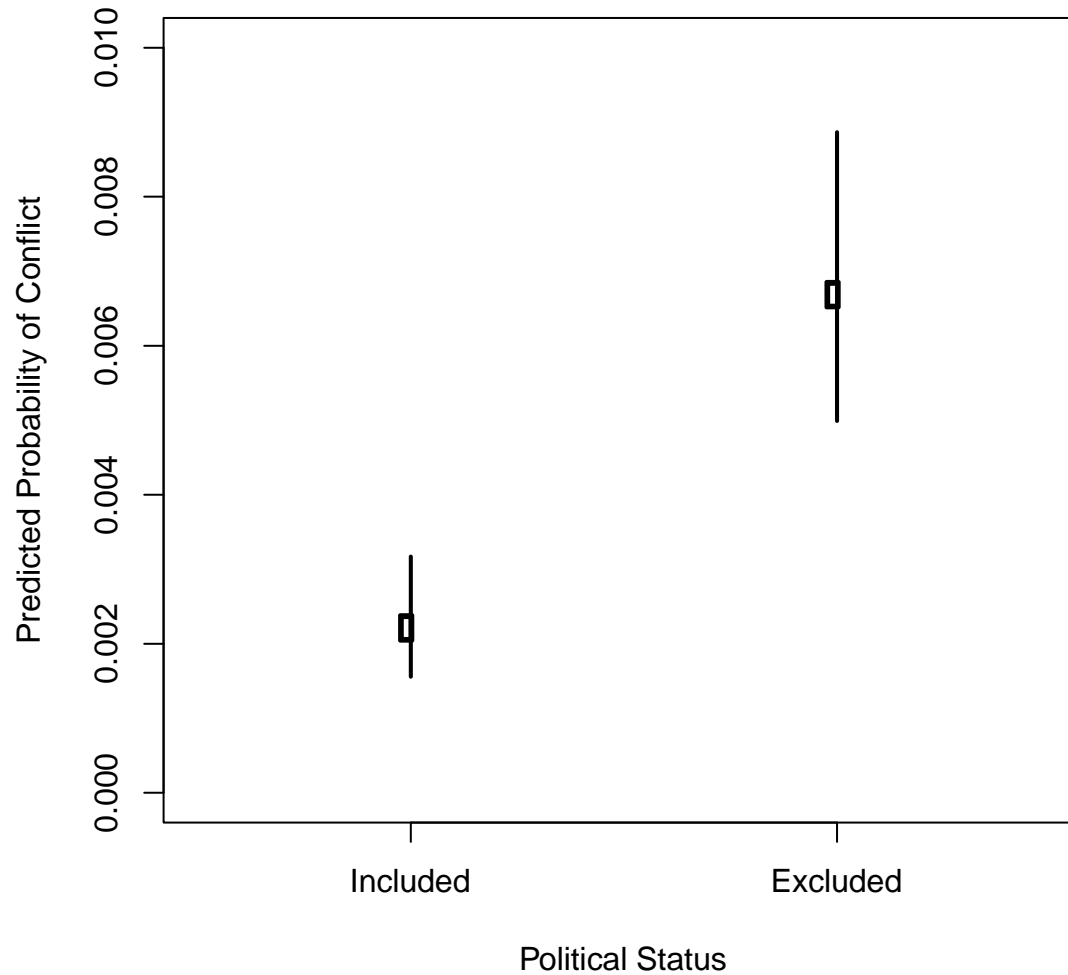
Vogt et. al. 2015. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*

<http://growup.ethz.ch>

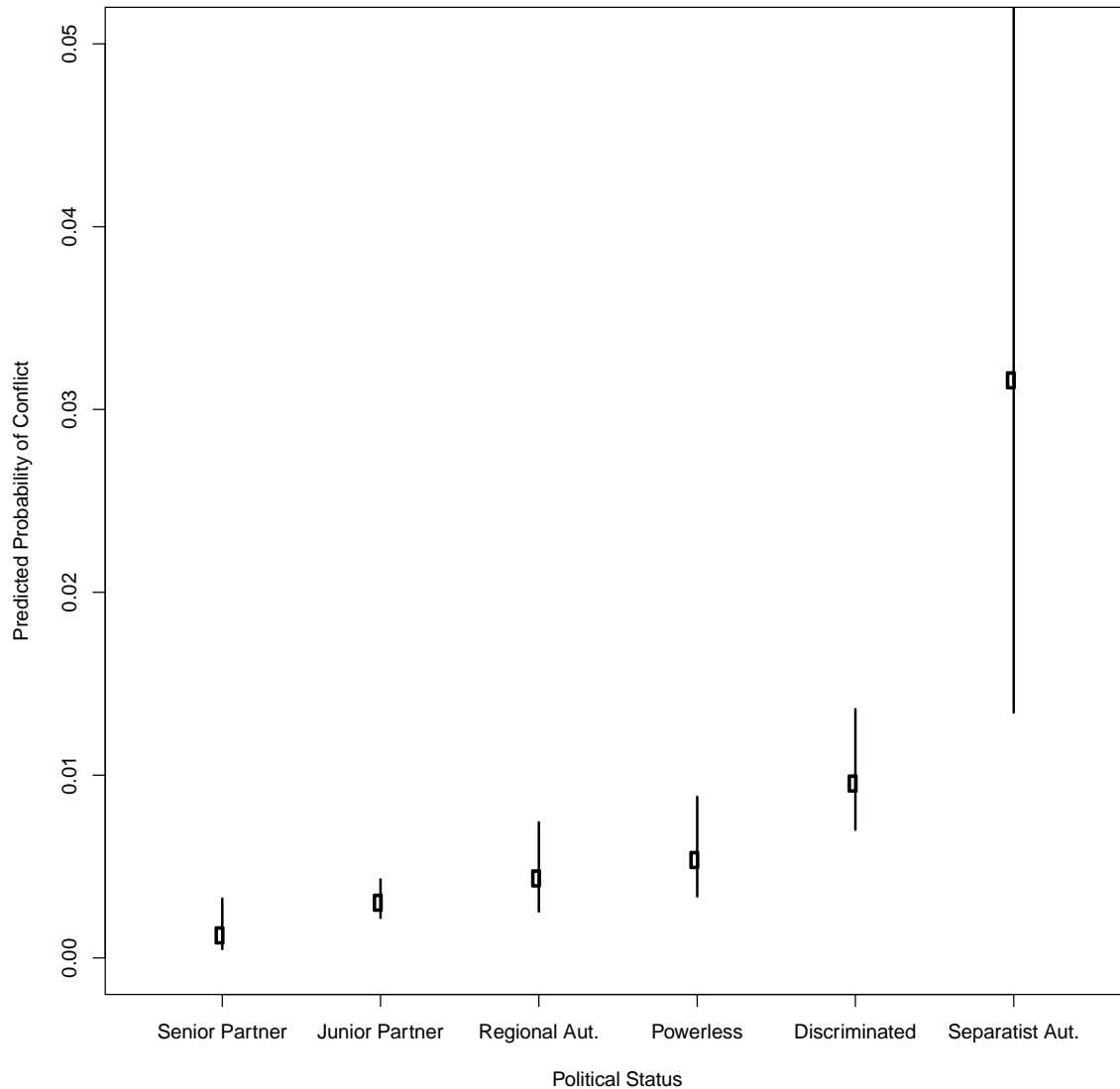
# Ethnic Power Relations

	Group Years	Onsets
<i>Included groups:</i>		
Monopoly	1,846	0
Dominance	2,105	0
Senior Partner	3,074	7 (0.23%)
Junior Partner	5,877	22 (0.37%)
<i>Excluded groups:</i>		
Regional Autonomy	5,320	25 (0.47%)
Powerless	9,735	63 (0.64%)
Discriminated	5,038	63 (1.24%)
Separatist Autonomy	489	27 (5.23%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,484</b>	<b>207 (0.61%)</b>

# Effekt von Exklusion

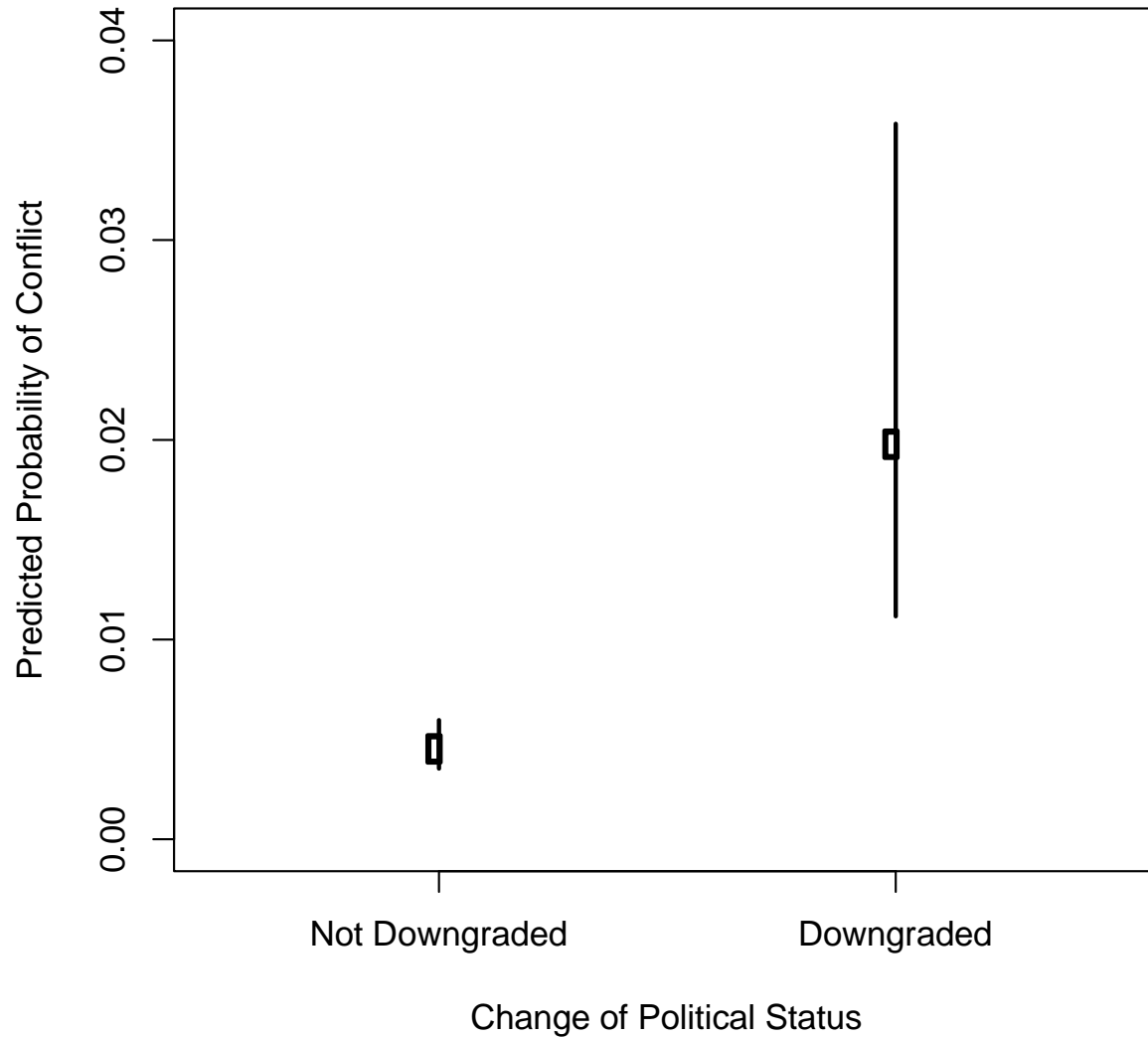


# Effekt von Machtzugang





# Effekt von Machtverlust

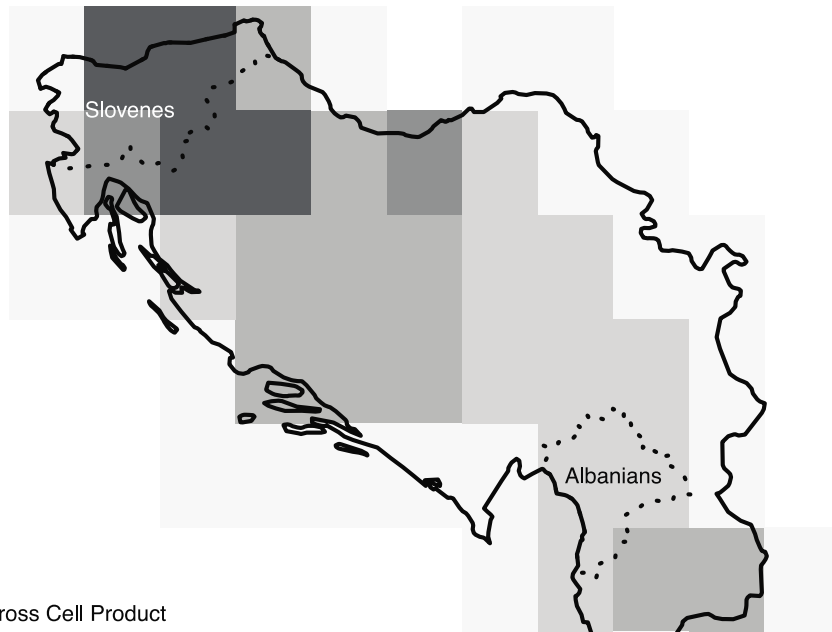


# Exklusion und Bürgerkriege: Beispiele



# Schätzung ökonomischer Ungleichheiten

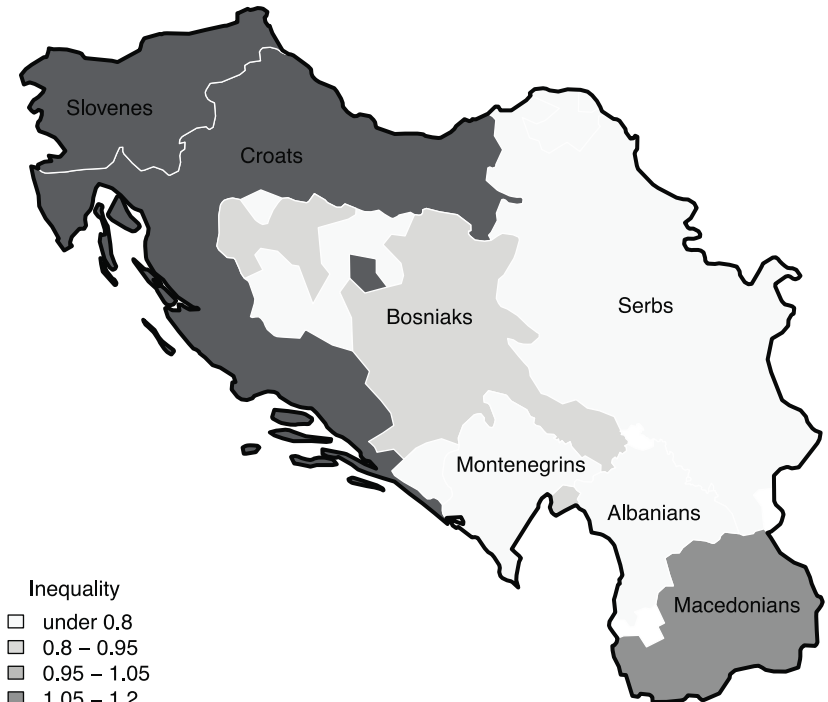
Yugoslavia: GECON and GeoEPR (1990)



Gross Cell Product

- under 1.94
- 1.94 – 3.88
- 3.88 – 5.82
- 5.82 – 7.76
- over 7.76

Yugoslavia

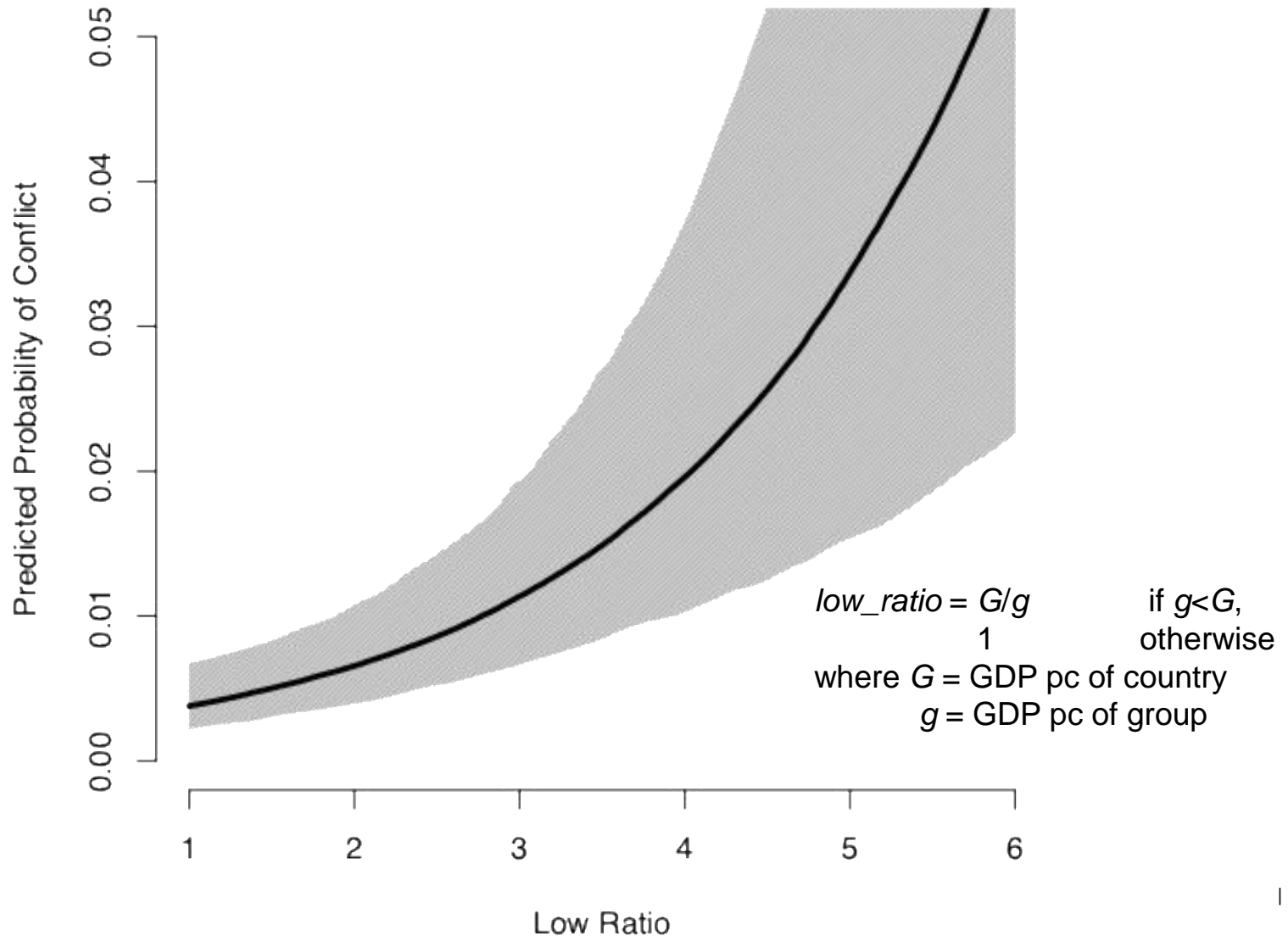


Inequality

- under 0.8
- 0.8 – 0.95
- 0.95 – 1.05
- 1.05 – 1.2
- over 1.2

Cederman, Weidmann &  
Gleditsch 2011 *American  
Political Science Review*

# Effekt ökonomischer Ungleichheit





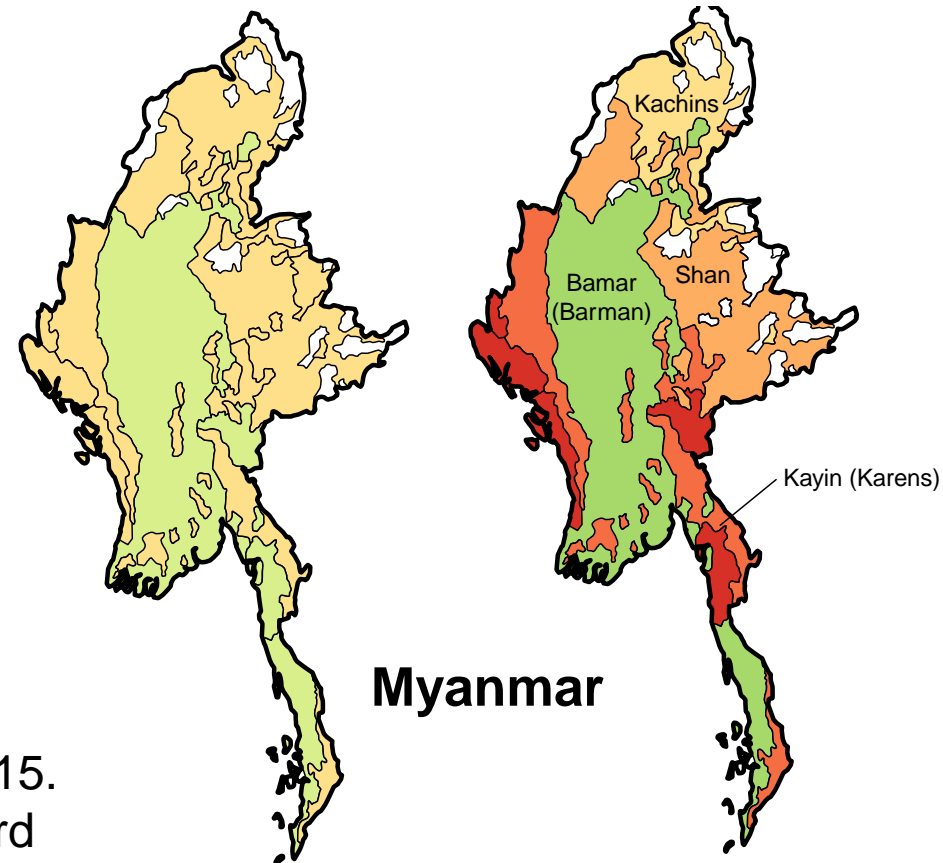
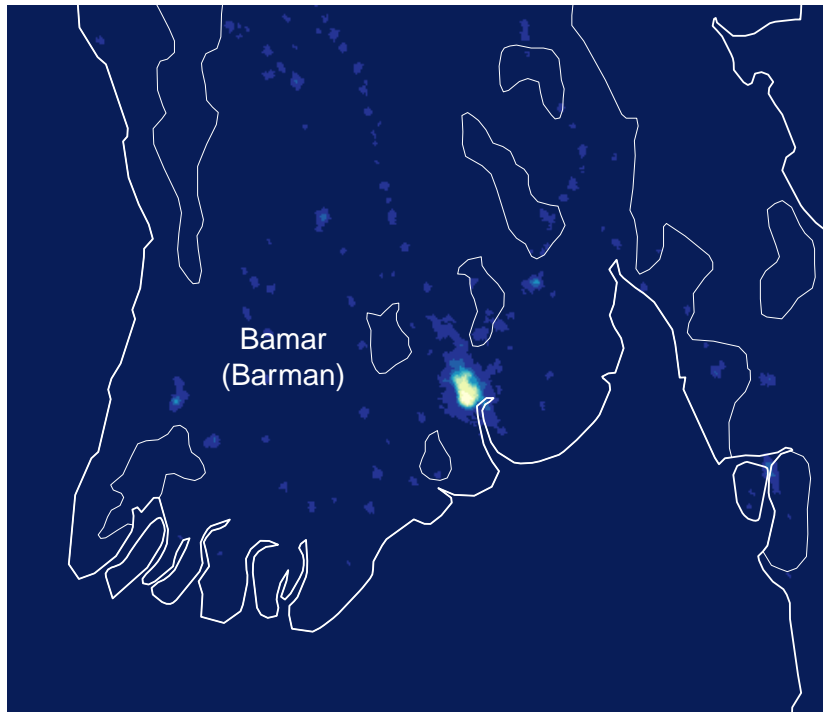
# Ökonomische Ungleichheiten und Bürgerkriege: Beispiele

## 1. Krieg



# Erweiterung: Satelliten- und Umfragedaten

G-Econ Estimate    Nightlights Estimate



Cederman, Weidmann and Bormann. 2015.  
Triangulating Horizontal Inequality: Toward  
Improved Conflict Analysis. *Journal of Peace  
Research*.