

China

Ethnicity in China

Group selection

Ethnic classifications in China are a facet of policy, but also a subject of intense academic debate with regard to their designation, accuracy, and appropriateness. This is the case among both Chinese scholars (e.g. ⁶⁵¹; ⁶⁵²) and foreign scholars (e.g. ⁶⁵³; ⁶⁵⁴). The previous coder's ethnic classifications and percentages have been adapted in order to reflect census data and the three stages of the *minzu shibie*: the government-sponsored ethnic identification campaigns (of 1950-54, 1954-78, 1978-87). There are weaknesses and criticisms of the methods and data that emerged from the six censuses in China (1953, 1964, 1982, 1990, 2000, and 2010), particularly of the early censuses, and of the identification of the ethnic groups, but these are the most wide-reaching and most-used designations and percentages available.

Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Republic of China, recognized "five peoples of China" (the Han, the Manchurians, the Mongolians, the Tibetans, and the Hui) (⁶⁵⁵, 14-15). There are currently 56 officially-recognized nationalities, or ethnic groups, which include the majority Han—who make up over 90% of the population of China—and 55 minority groups (as of the last phase of the *minzu shibie*). Not all currently-recognized groups are included in the early years of the People's Republic of China (PRC), before they were recognized or part of census data. The year of the founding of the PRC (1949) is taken as a starting year, but it must be noted that ethnic designations, understandings, and conflicts are built off of and carry over from the Republican period (1912-49).

Note that the years 1946-48 are during China's civil war between the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Communist Party of China (CPC). Groups which become relevant in 1949 are coded as irrelevant during this latter portion of the Republican period when state power was in disarray. In 1946-48, Tibetans and Uyghurs are in a state of self-exclusion/ *de facto* autonomy. For the Uyghurs, this is the case until 1949, and for the Tibetans, until 1951.

The term "Hui" or "Huihui" has been used historically to refer to any Chinese Muslim. Thus, the term "Hui" first works here as an umbrella category that includes other Muslim groups, while the "Hui (proper)" term refers to the actual Hui ethnic group once other Muslim groups became politically relevant as separate groups ac-

⁶⁵¹ [Ma, 2004]

⁶⁵² [Zhou, 2013]

⁶⁵³ [Gladney, 2004]

⁶⁵⁴ [Mullaney, 2011]

⁶⁵⁵ [Gladney, 2004]

ording to Chinese official identification standards. (It should also be noted that these Muslim (sub-)groups are linguistically and culturally diverse. The fact that they have been conflated, aggregated and disaggregated does not imply relatedness (see ⁶⁵⁶, xxii-xxiii). Groups that make up less than one-tenth of one percent of the population and have no autonomy above the county level are not included here as politically relevant (e.g. among Chinese Muslims: the Bonan, Tajik, Tatar, Uzbek). If a group previously had more than one-tenth of one percent population and dropped during a period (e.g. the Dongxiang), it was left on the list.)

⁶⁵⁶ [Lipman, 1997]

Early population data is taken from the 1953 census, and although there are 41 minorities listed on the census, only minority nationalities with populations of over half a million are included. The 1953 census puts the total population of the PRC at 582,603,417 people including 1,072,642 unspecified minorities.

1950-51 marks the so-called “liberation” (or reincorporation/invasion) of Tibet by the PLA (People’s Liberation Army).

The 1964 population statistics have been adjusted to that of the 1964 census. Not included are groups listed on the census with less than one-tenth of one percent population (Blang, Salar, Maonan, Gelo, Xibe, Achang, Tajik, Pumi, Gaoshan, Nu, Uzbek, Russian, Ewenki, Benglong, Bonan, Yugur, Jing, Tatar, Drung, Oroqen, Hezhen, and Monba).

Power relations (update)

In accordance with the previous coder, the author has highlighted the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) as an exceptional time when ethnic struggles were re-interpreted as class struggle. All minority ethnic groups could be considered as discriminated. Previously-designated regional autonomy was essentially void during this time period, previous concessions were retracted, and the use of other languages in many contexts was not allowed. The goal of the period was to make ethnicity irrelevant, but this resulted in the destruction of religious edifices and the labeling of minority traditions as superstitious, counter-revolutionary, etc. It was a time of great trial for many Chinese as well, but ultimately most minority groups were supposed to be in a lower stage of (Marxist) historical development—e.g. the Han were struggling to move out of feudalism and ultimately into socialism, but many minorities were labeled as being in a stage of “slave” or primitive society. After this period, things moved back towards being more pluralistic.

Growth in the minority population according to the 1982 census does not actually reflect dramatic fertility changes, but rather reregistration of individuals, e.g. those previously registered as Han who have reregistered as minority status for the sake of access to so-called “preferential policies.” (See, for example, Mackerras’ (⁶⁵⁷) explanation of the surprisingly rapid growth rate of the Tujia from 525,348 people in 1964 to 2,836,814 people in 1982—an apparent 439.99

⁶⁵⁷ [Mackerras, 2001]

It should be noted that many policies enacted and enforced in

autonomous counties, prefectures, regions and banners are directed by the State and that the current designation of "autonomy" remains a very circumscribed one. Nevertheless there are some real benefits and substate-level decision-making that occurs in autonomous areas.

Not included are autonomous county-level designations as "autonomous area" in the coding as it is comparable to municipal decision-making, but it has to be noted that the majority of ethnic autonomy designations are at this level and applicable to a majority of ethnic groups in China. Also included are "regional banners," i.e. regional autonomous land designations in Inner Mongolia. There are some groups not listed at all that may have individual influential cadres at substate levels, but who have no (recognized or de facto) autonomy.

For all periods, groups that have less than one-tenth of one percent of the population and have no autonomous areas above the county level have been excluded. If a group was previously included and experienced a drop in population, it was left on the list.

It should also be noted that groups with substate-level influence may simultaneously be subjected to discrimination. Notable recent cases include the aftermaths of the 2008 protests by Tibetan groups and the 2009 protests by Uyghur groups (which resulted in restrictions on movement to/from autonomous areas, restrictions of passport issuance in connection with ethnic designation, and blocking access in minority areas to the internet or other sources of information). In the 2010-2013 period, there were ethnic-based repercussions from Tibetan self-immolation protests (including arbitrary imprisonment, disappearances, restrictions on movements to/from areas, and blocking internet access) and coerced resettlement of nomadic populations across the Tibetan plateau. There have also been ethnic-based repercussions from conflicts between Han and Uyghurs in Xinjiang in 2013. Uyghur separatist movements have been labeled as terrorist groups. It is difficult to know if groups are actually involved in terrorism or are political dissidents that have been inaccurately labeled so. There have been arbitrary imprisonments, restrictions on movements to/from areas, blocking internet access, limitations on religious association, etc.

Power relations (notes from the previous coder)

Time period: 1949 foundation of PR China, 1966 beginning of the Cultural Revolution Apart from the majority population (Han), who hold the monopoly power in the executive, no other ethnic group had political power. The term "politically mobilized" is here understood as an idea of a given ethnic (political) interest and consciousness, but no formal organisational structure is given for example to represent independently the ethnic group or to claim positions in the government. We focus on the large ethnic groups mainly because very little information / literature is available about the special situation of the smaller groups. Please note that the whole topic is politically sensitive in China, research and data collection is very difficult if not impossible to get on the topic. From some groups, like the Yi, we know by personal interviews that violent conflicts (armed conflicts) happened in the late 1950s as a reaction against the dominance of the Han and the enforcement of the communist ideology, which suppressed certain forms of ethnic behaviour.

Time period: 1966-1976: cultural revolution. All ethnic groups were discriminated, even if we focus here on the large groups, it seems plausible, that all 55 ethnic (minority) groups were under the same pressure as one purpose of the Cultural Revolution was the eradication of "culture" and "tradition". Please note that the Cultural Revolution is probably the politically most sensitive period in modern China and further statements on ethnic issues on the basis of the data available are difficult to make.

Time period: 1977-2005: The starting point is somewhat difficult to define. The reason, why we use it here, is simply the end of the Cultural Revolution. After the end of the Cultural Revolution, politics started to change slowly in China. A next major cut in terms of ethnic politics could be seen in the formulation of the constitution 1982 that upgraded the position of ethnic minorities in China. An even more important cut was the formulation of the autonomy law in 1984, that gave rights on economic development, administration and cultural activities i.e. to the formally recognised 55 ethnic minorities and in particular to the larger ones we mentioned in the spreadsheet. But as the law had a long time of preparation and discussion, it would be misleading to focus too much on the year 1984. Since the end of the 1970s the political environment changed slowly in China. Some members of ethnic minorities do have positions in the executive, in general according to your category minorities in China would be classified as indirectly discriminated (by disadvantages in education, economy etc.). The large ethnic groups have local power in terms of political influence on the different local levels (autonomous regions, provincial level and below) and would claim positions / power at the central level if possible. Please note, that under the Chinese political system it is not possible to organize in a formal or independent way as a pressure or interest group, but in a lot of informal ways, unfortunately difficult to investigate, so knowledge

about the structures is rare. Please note that we here do only make statements about those groups, where data is available, which means the larger ethnic groups. About a lot of smaller groups statements are difficult to make, cause it is difficult to verify, if really nobody claims to represent their interests and if they aren't mobilized at all, after such a long time of assimilation, adaptation and suppression. In general more fieldwork would be needed here. At least we could say that no larger social/political movements are currently known. We include some of the smaller ethnic minorities of Xinjiang region, because they have relations to people in Chinese neighbour states in Central Asia and are mobilized along ethnic lines, have close connections to other members of the same ethnic group in those states. Here the definition of "political influence" at a local level means that those relations influence the political realm (politics) at least in Xinjiang. Please note that the Chinese central state "reorganized" the ethnic structure by subsuming different ethnic groups together under one "name". In a lot of cases, people accepted the new "category", because it seemed to be "politically helpful", but of course there are members of minorities who are not satisfied with these categories, too. For the coding work there is no problem as the Soviet Atlas mentioned the same large ethnic groups we would have chosen. For Tibet other time periods could be used (starting 1950 Chinese invasion; 1959 armed conflicts and Tibetan government in exile; 1964 Tibet becomes autonomous region of China, the status of Tibet according to international law is unclear, formally and in terms of power it currently belongs to the PR China). According to our opinion Tibetans seem to be discriminated in China through the whole periods of time and no real qualitative changes seem to be given. At least certain members of the Tibetans (religious leaders) are obviously discriminated until today.

Bibliography

- [Gladney, 2004] Gladney, D. (2004). *Dislocating China: Reflections on Muslims, minorities, and other subaltern subjects*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- [Lipman, 1997] Lipman, J. (1997). *Familiar strangers: A history of Muslims in Northwest China*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- [Ma, 2004] Ma, R. (2004). New perspective to understand ethnic relations: De-politicization of ethnicity. *Journal of Peking University (Humanities and Social Sciences)*, No. 06.
- [Mackerras, 2001] Mackerras, C. (2001). *The new Cambridge handbook of contemporary China*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [Mullaney, 2011] Mullaney, T. (2011). *Coming to terms with the nation: Ethnic classification in modern China*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- [Zhou, 2013] Zhou, Y. (2013). Question of ethnic group formulation in the Chinese census. Paper presented at the international union for the scientific study of population international population conference. Busan, August 30.

Political status of ethnic groups in China

From 1946 until 1948

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.94	IRRELEVANT
Zhuang	0.0113	IRRELEVANT
Uyghur	0.0062	IRRELEVANT
Hui	0.0061	IRRELEVANT
Yi	0.0056	IRRELEVANT
Tibetans	0.0048	IRRELEVANT
Miao	0.0043	IRRELEVANT
Manchu	0.0042	IRRELEVANT
Mongolians	0.0025	IRRELEVANT
Bouyei	0.0021	IRRELEVANT
Koreans	0.0019	IRRELEVANT
Dong	0.0013	IRRELEVANT
Hani	0.0012	IRRELEVANT
Yao	0.0011	IRRELEVANT
Li	0.001	IRRELEVANT
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Bai	9.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Kazakh	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lahu	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
She	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT



Figure 152: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1946-1948.

From 1949 until 1950

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.94	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0113	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0062	POWERLESS
Hui	0.0061	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0056	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0048	SELF-EXCLUSION
Miao	0.0043	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0042	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0025	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.0021	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0019	POWERLESS
Dong	0.0013	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0012	IRRELEVANT
Yao	0.0011	POWERLESS
Li	0.001	IRRELEVANT
Bai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Kazakh	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lahu	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
She	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT



Figure 153: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1949-1950.

From 1951 until 1963

Figure 154: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1951-1963.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.94	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0113	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0062	POWERLESS
Hui	0.0061	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0056	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0048	POWERLESS
Miao	0.0043	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0042	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0025	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.0021	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0019	POWERLESS
Dong	0.0013	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0012	IRRELEVANT
Yao	0.0011	POWERLESS
Li	0.001	IRRELEVANT
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Bai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kazakh	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lahu	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
She	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1964 until 1965



Figure 155: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1964-1965.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.9424	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0121	POWERLESS
Hui (proper)	0.0065	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0058	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0049	POWERLESS
Miao	0.004	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0039	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0036	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0028	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.002	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0019	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0012	POWERLESS
Dong	0.0012	POWERLESS
Bai	0.001	POWERLESS
Hani	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dai	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kazakh	7.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Li	6.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 1966 until 1976



Figure 156: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1966-1976.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.9424	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0121	DISCRIMINATED
Hui (proper)	0.0065	DISCRIMINATED
Uyghur	0.0058	DISCRIMINATED
Yi	0.0049	DISCRIMINATED
Miao	0.004	DISCRIMINATED
Manchu	0.0039	DISCRIMINATED
Tibetans	0.0036	DISCRIMINATED
Mongolians	0.0028	DISCRIMINATED
Bouyei	0.002	DISCRIMINATED
Koreans	0.0019	DISCRIMINATED
Dong	0.0012	DISCRIMINATED
Yao	0.0012	DISCRIMINATED
Bai	0.001	DISCRIMINATED
Hani	9.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Kazakh	7.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Li	6.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
She	3.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED

From 1977 until 1981



Figure 157: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1977-1981.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.9424	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0121	POWERLESS
Hui (proper)	0.0065	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0058	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0049	POWERLESS
Miao	0.004	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0039	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0036	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0028	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.002	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0019	POWERLESS
Dong	0.0012	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0012	POWERLESS
Bai	0.001	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Hani	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kazakh	7.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Li	6.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1982 until 1989



Figure 158: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1982-1989.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.933	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0133	POWERLESS
Hui (proper)	0.0072	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0059	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0054	POWERLESS
Miao	0.005	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0043	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0038	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0034	POWERLESS
Tujia	0.003	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.0021	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0018	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0014	POWERLESS
Dong	0.0014	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0011	POWERLESS
Bai	0.0011	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Li	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kazakh	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1990 until 1999



Figure 159: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1990-1999.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.9192	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0138	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0087	POWERLESS
Hui (proper)	0.0076	POWERLESS
Miao	0.0065	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0064	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0058	POWERLESS
Tujia	0.0051	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0042	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0041	POWERLESS
Dong	0.0022	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.0021	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0019	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0017	POWERLESS
Bai	0.0014	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0011	POWERLESS
Kazakh	0.001	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Li	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	6.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tu	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2000 until 2009



Figure 160: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 2000-2009.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.9153	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0128	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0084	POWERLESS
Hui (proper)	0.0078	POWERLESS
Miao	0.0071	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0066	DISCRIMINATED
Tujia	0.0063	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0061	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0046	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0043	DISCRIMINATED
Dong	0.0024	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.0023	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0021	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0015	POWERLESS
Bai	0.0015	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0012	POWERLESS
Li	0.001	POWERLESS
Kazakh	0.001	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	6.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tu	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2010 until 2013



Figure 161: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 2010-2013.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Chinese (Han)	0.916	MONOPOLY
Zhuang	0.0127	POWERLESS
Hui (proper)	0.0079	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0078	POWERLESS
Uyghur	0.0076	DISCRIMINATED
Miao	0.0071	POWERLESS
Yi	0.0065	POWERLESS
Tujia	0.0063	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0047	DISCRIMINATED
Mongolians	0.0045	POWERLESS
Dong	0.0024	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.0022	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0021	POWERLESS
Bai	0.0015	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0014	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0012	POWERLESS
Li	0.0011	POWERLESS
Kazakh	0.0011	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tu	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in China

From 1946 until 1963

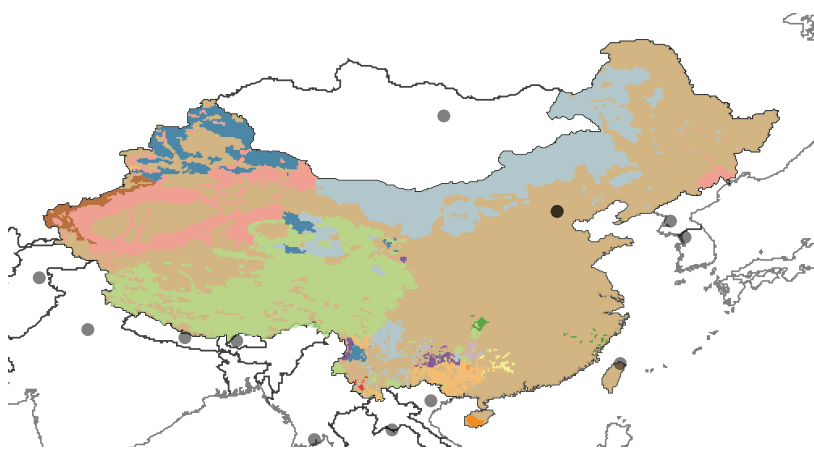


Figure 162: Map of ethnic groups in China during 2010-2013.

Table 49: List of ethnic groups in China during 1946-1963.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 403 646	Statewide
Hui	9 403 646	Statewide
Tibetans	1 578 095	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 024 770	Regionally based
Uyghur	591 626	Regionally based
Kazakh	256 853	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 985	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Kirghiz	73 455	Regionally based
Miao	40 347	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Hani	20 523	Regionally based
Yao	17 747	Regionally based
Li	13 949	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Daur	11 807	Regionally based
Naxi	11 676	Regionally based
Jingpo	10 979	Regionally based
Dai	10 754	Regionally based
Tujia	10 591	Regionally based
Lisu	9 821	Regionally based
She	8 089	Regionally based
Qiang	6 864	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based
Lahu	4 391	Regionally based
Shui	4 082	Regionally based
Tu	3 634	Regionally based
Gelao	3 132	Regionally based
Dongxiang	2 592	Regionally based
Blang	2 436	Regionally based
Xibe	1 883	Regionally based
Salar	1 479	Regionally based
Mulam	933	Regionally based
Maonan	297	Regionally based
Wa		Dispersed

From 1964 until 2013

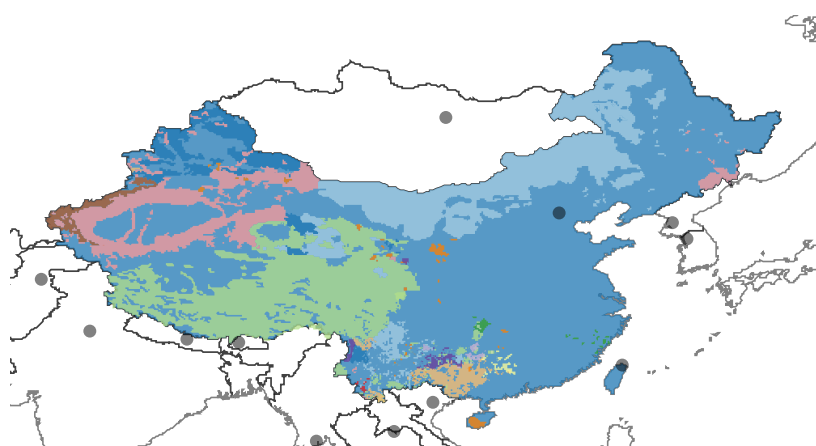


Figure 163: Map of ethnic groups in China during 2010-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 403 646	Statewide
Tibetans	1 578 095	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 024 770	Regionally based
Uyghur	591 626	Regionally based
Kazakh	256 853	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 985	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Kirghiz	73 455	Regionally based
Miao	40 347	Regionally based
Hui (proper)	34 952	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Hani	20 523	Regionally based
Yao	17 747	Regionally based
Li	13 949	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Daur	11 807	Regionally based
Naxi	11 676	Regionally based
Jingpo	10 979	Regionally based
Dai	10 754	Regionally based
Tujia	10 591	Regionally based
Lisu	9821	Regionally based
She	8089	Regionally based
Qiang	6864	Regionally based
Manchu	5451	Regionally based
Lahu	4391	Regionally based
Shui	4082	Regionally based
Tu	3634	Regionally based
Gelao	3132	Regionally based
Dongxiang	2592	Regionally based
Blang	2436	Regionally based
Xibe	1883	Regionally based
Salar	1479	Regionally based
Mulam	933	Regionally based
Maonan	297	Regionally based
Wa		Dispersed

Table 50: List of ethnic groups in China during 1964-2013.

Conflicts in China

Starting on 1946-12-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	PLA	Koreans	1946-12-31	No	No	No

Starting on 1947-02-28

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Taiwanese insurgents		1947-02-28			

Starting on 1949-10-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Taiwan		1949-10-31			

Starting on 1950-10-07

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Tibet	Tibetans	1950-10-07	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1959-08-31

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of India		1959-08-31			

Starting on 1969-02-28

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Myanmar (Burma)		1969-02-28			

Starting on 1969-03-02

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Russia (Soviet Union)		1969-03-02			

Starting on 1974-01-19

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Vietnam (North Vietnam)		1974-01-19			

Starting on 1990-04-05

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	ETIM	Uyghur	1990-04-05	Explicit	Yes	No