

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. ⁹⁶²; ⁹⁶³) and foreign scholars (e.g. ⁹⁶⁴; ⁹⁶⁵). Ethnic classifications reflect census data and the three stages of the *minzu shibie*: the government-sponsored ethnic identification campaigns (of 1950-1954, 1954-1978, 1978-1987). 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) (⁹⁶⁶, 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 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 1946-1948 Uyghurs are in a state of self-exclusion/*de facto* independence. This is the case until 1949.

The population of Tibet is not included in the Chinese population census during the period of Tibet’s independence from 1946-1950. However, the Tibetans present in other Chinese provinces like Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu, and Yunnan have been considered for this time frame (⁹⁶⁷). 1950-51 marks the so-called “liberation” (or reincorporation/invasion) of Tibet by the PLA (People’s Liberation

⁹⁶² [Ma, 2004]

⁹⁶³ [Zhou, 2013]

⁹⁶⁴ [Gladney, 2004]

⁹⁶⁵ [Mullaney, 2011]

⁹⁶⁶ [Gladney, 2004]

⁹⁶⁷ [Guo, 1996]

Army). Following this, from 1951 Tibet's population is incorporated in the Chinese census.

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 "Hui (proper)" refers to the actual Hui ethnic group once other Muslim groups became politically relevant as separate groups according 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 ⁹⁶⁸). 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.

⁹⁶⁸ [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.

1964 population statistics: 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).

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 e.g. ⁹⁶⁹'s 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% increase.)

⁹⁶⁹ [Mackerras, 2001]

Power relations

A note about autonomous areas: 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. regionally 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 considered irrelevant. If a group was previously included and experienced a drop in population, it was left on the list.

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.

1949-1963

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 understood as an idea of a given ethnic (political) interest and consciousness, but no formal organizational 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. The topic of ethnicity is politically sensitive in China, and thus, research and data collections is difficult if not impossible to obtain. From some groups, such as the Yi, personal interviews revealed that violent 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 behavior.

1964-1965

Tibet became an autonomous region of China.

1966-1976

The Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) was an exceptional time when ethnic struggles were re-interpreted as class struggle. All minority ethnic groups were discriminated. Previously-designated regional autonomy were 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.

During the Cultural Revolution, all ethnic groups were discriminated, even if we focus on the larger 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". Yet, 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.

1977-1981

The starting point of this period is somewhat difficult to define, so that the end of the Cultural Revolution was chosen. After the end of the Cultural Revolution, politics started to change slowly.

1982-1989

A next major cut in terms of ethnic politics was 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 recognized 55 ethnic minorities. However, as the law took preparation and discussion, it would be misleading to focus too much on the year 1984.

1990-2017

Research suggests that ethnic discrimination against Tibetans and Uyghurs has continued, whereas the rest of the ethnic minorities in China have not been specifically targeted, and are thus coded as powerless (⁹⁷⁰; ⁹⁷¹). The year 2010 was a census year for China, thus population sizes have been adjusted for 2011 and onward in respect to numbers from years before. Regional autonomy statuses were verified with the help of the Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (⁹⁷²). Autonomous Regions include Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Tibet Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Regional Autonomy has only been coded up to the prefecture level, and does not include county level. Further ethnic groups with regional autonomy include the Qiang for Aba Tibetan-Qiang Autonomous Prefecture and the Hani for Honghe Hani-Yi Autonomous Prefecture, the prefecture autonomy having been established in 1953 and 1957 respectively, as well as the Daur for Morin Dawa Daur Autonomous Banner, which has been established in 1958.

⁹⁷⁰ [US Department of State, 2014-2016]

⁹⁷¹ [Human Rights Watch 2015-20177]

⁹⁷² [Information Office of the State Council of the Peo

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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
Miao	0.0043	IRRELEVANT
Manchu	0.0042	IRRELEVANT
Mongolians	0.0025	IRRELEVANT
Bouyei	0.0021	IRRELEVANT
Koreans	0.0019	IRRELEVANT
Tibetans	0.0016	IRRELEVANT
Dong	0.0012	IRRELEVANT
Yao	0.0011	IRRELEVANT
Bai	9.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Kazakh	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Hani	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Dai	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Li	6.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
She	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Jingpo	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lahu	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT



Figure 171: 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
Miao	0.0043	POWERLESS
Manchu	0.0042	POWERLESS
Mongolians	0.0025	POWERLESS
Bouyei	0.0021	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0019	POWERLESS
Tibetans	0.0016	IRRELEVANT
Dong	0.0012	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0011	POWERLESS
Bai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kazakh	8.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Hani	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Dai	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Li	6.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
She	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lahu	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Jingpo	2.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1951 until 1963

Figure 172: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1949-1950.



Figure 173: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 1951-1963.

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
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
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1966 until 1976



Figure 175: 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
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Hani	9.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Tujia	8.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Kazakh	7.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Li	6.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
She	3.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	DISCRIMINATED
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1977 until 1981



Figure 176: 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
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Lisu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT

From 1982 until 1989



Figure 177: 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
Dong	0.0014	POWERLESS
Yao	0.0014	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0011	POWERLESS
Bai	0.0011	POWERLESS
Li	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kazakh	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tu	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	IRRELEVANT
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 1990 until 1999



Figure 178: 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
Li	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	6.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lahu	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	4.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Shui	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Wa	3.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Tu	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2000 until 2010



Figure 179: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 2000-2010.

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
Bai	0.0015	POWERLESS
Koreans	0.0015	POWERLESS
Hani	0.0012	POWERLESS
Kazakh	0.001	POWERLESS
Li	0.001	POWERLESS
Dai	9.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	6.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Gelao	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
Tu	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

From 2011 until 2017



Figure 180: Political status of ethnic groups in China during 2011-2017.

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
Lisu	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
She	5.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Dongxiang	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
Tu	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Mulam	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Naxi	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Qiang	2.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Kirghiz	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Blang	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Daur	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Salar	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Jingpo	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Xibe	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS
Maonan	1.0×10^{-4}	POWERLESS

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in China

From 1949 until 1949

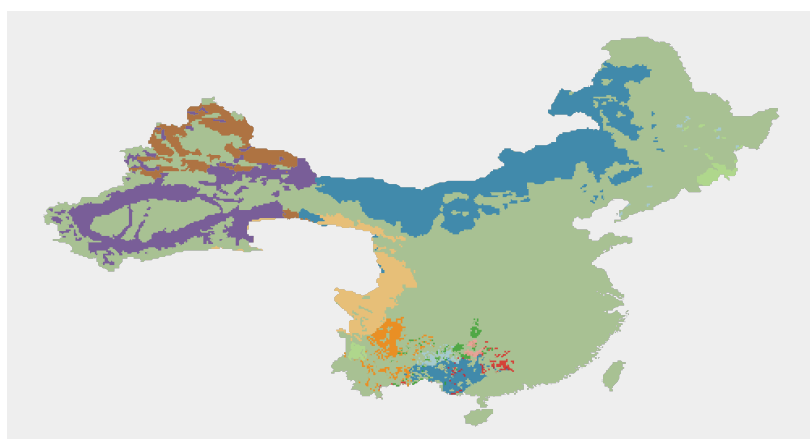


Figure 181: Map of ethnic groups in China during 1949-1949.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	7 591 013	Statewide
Hui	7 591 013	Statewide
Mongolians	953 851	Regionally based
Uyghur	589 486	Regionally based
Tibetans	307 042	Regionally based
Kazakh	231 538	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 981	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Miao	40 342	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Yao	28 244	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based

Table 53: List of ethnic groups in China during 1949-1949.

From 1950 until 1950

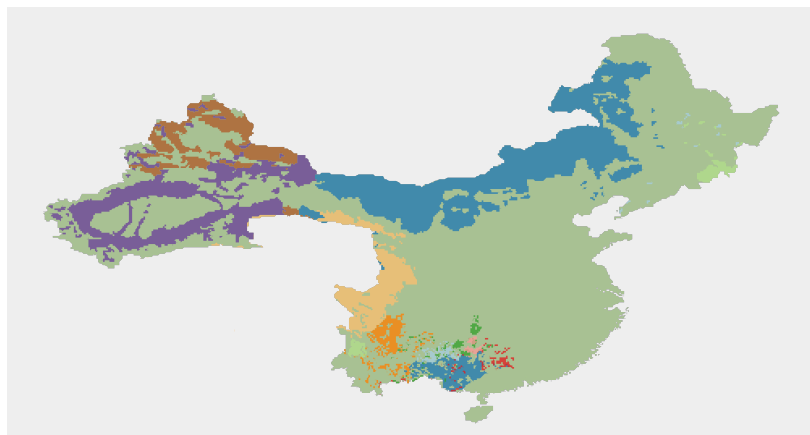


Figure 182: Map of ethnic groups in China during 1950-1950.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	7 554 940	Statewide
Hui	7 554 940	Statewide
Mongolians	953 851	Regionally based
Uyghur	589 486	Regionally based
Tibetans	307 043	Regionally based
Kazakh	231 538	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 981	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Miao	40 342	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Yao	28 244	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based

Table 54: List of ethnic groups in China during 1950-1950.

From 1951 until 1963

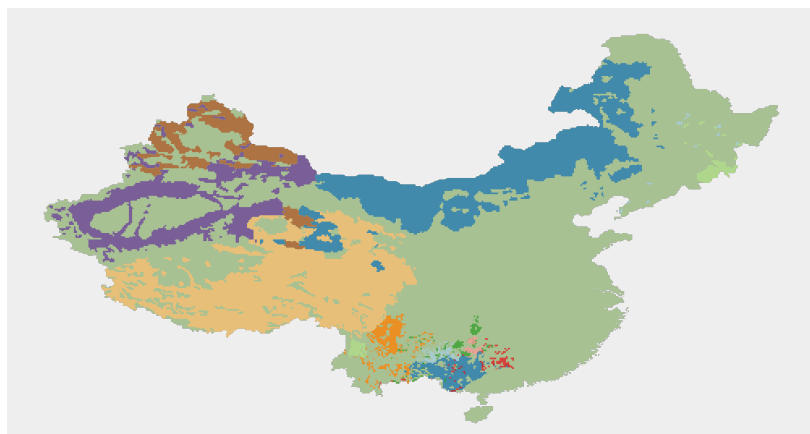


Figure 183: Map of ethnic groups in China during 1951-1963.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 367 377	Statewide
Hui	9 367 377	Statewide
Tibetans	1 561 058	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 024 757	Regionally based
Uyghur	591 625	Regionally based
Kazakh	256 845	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 981	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Miao	40 342	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Yao	28 244	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based

Table 55: List of ethnic groups in China during 1951-1963.

From 1964 until 1965

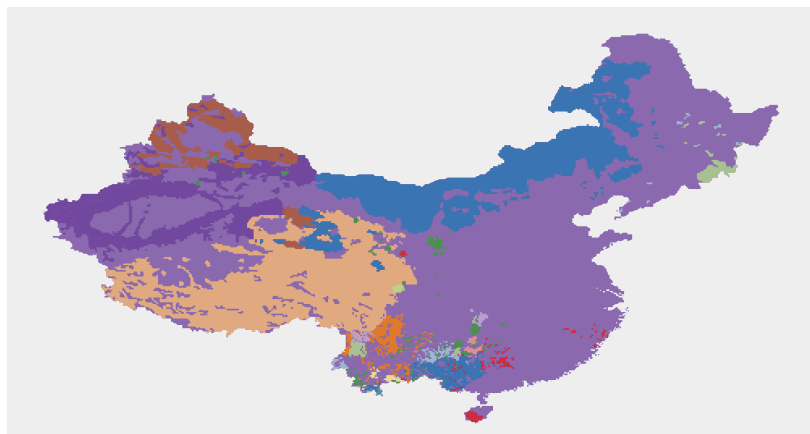


Figure 184: Map of ethnic groups in China during 1964-1965.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 367 377	Statewide
Tibetans	1 561 058	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 024 757	Regionally based
Uyghur	591 625	Regionally based
Kazakh	256 845	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 981	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Kirghiz	73 454	Regionally based
Miao	40 342	Regionally based
Hui (proper)	34 952	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Yao	28 244	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Hani	20 519	Regionally based
Li	13 947	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Naxi	11 676	Regionally based
Dai	10 748	Regionally based
Tujia	10 591	Regionally based
Lisu	9 817	Regionally based
Jingpo	8 865	Regionally based
She	8 089	Regionally based
Qiang	6 864	Regionally based
Wa	5 893	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based
Lahu	4 391	Regionally based
Shui	4 082	Regionally based
Tu	3 634	Regionally based
Dongxiang	2 592	Regionally based
Mulam	933	Regionally based

Table 56: List of ethnic groups in China during 1964-1965.

From 1966 until 1981

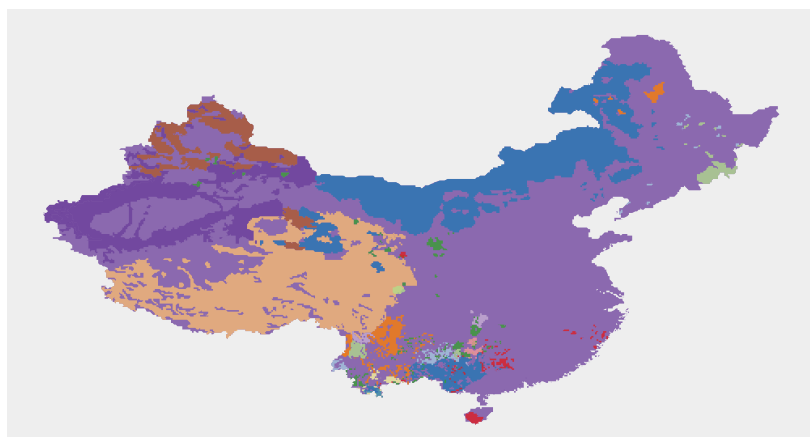


Figure 185: Map of ethnic groups in China during 1966-1981.

Table 57: List of ethnic groups in China during 1966-1981.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 367 377	Statewide
Tibetans	1 561 058	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 024 757	Regionally based
Uyghur	591 625	Regionally based
Kazakh	256 845	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 981	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Kirghiz	73 454	Regionally based
Miao	40 342	Regionally based
Hui (proper)	34 952	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Yao	28 244	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Hani	20 519	Regionally based
Li	13 947	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Daur	11 807	Regionally based
Naxi	11 676	Regionally based
Dai	10 748	Regionally based
Tujia	10 591	Regionally based
Lisu	9 817	Regionally based
Jingpo	8 865	Regionally based
She	8 089	Regionally based
Qiang	6 864	Regionally based
Wa	5 893	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based
Lahu	4 391	Regionally based
Shui	4 082	Regionally based
Tu	3 634	Regionally based
Dongxiang	2 592	Regionally based
Mulam	933	Regionally based

From 1982 until 1989

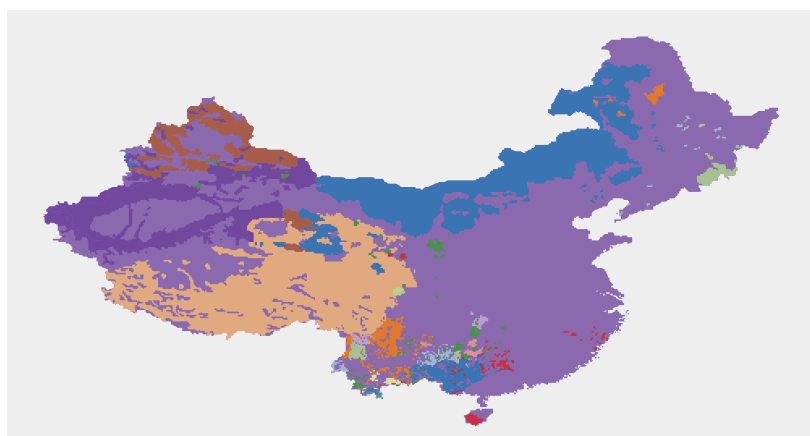


Figure 186: Map of ethnic groups in China during 1982-1989.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 367 377	Statewide
Tibetans	1 561 058	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 024 757	Regionally based
Uyghur	591 625	Regionally based
Kazakh	256 845	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 981	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Kirghiz	73 454	Regionally based
Miao	40 342	Regionally based
Hui (proper)	34 952	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Yao	28 244	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Hani	20 519	Regionally based
Li	13 947	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Daur	11 807	Regionally based
Naxi	11 676	Regionally based
Dai	10 748	Regionally based
Tujia	10 591	Regionally based
Lisu	9 817	Regionally based
Jingpo	8 865	Regionally based
She	8 089	Regionally based
Qiang	6 864	Regionally based
Wa	5 893	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based
Lahu	4 391	Regionally based
Shui	4 082	Regionally based
Tu	3 634	Regionally based
Gelao	3 367	Regionally based
Xibe	3 278	Regionally based
Dongxiang	2 592	Regionally based
Salar	1 479	Regionally based
Mulam	933	Regionally based

Table 58: List of ethnic groups in China during 1982-1989.

From 1990 until 2017

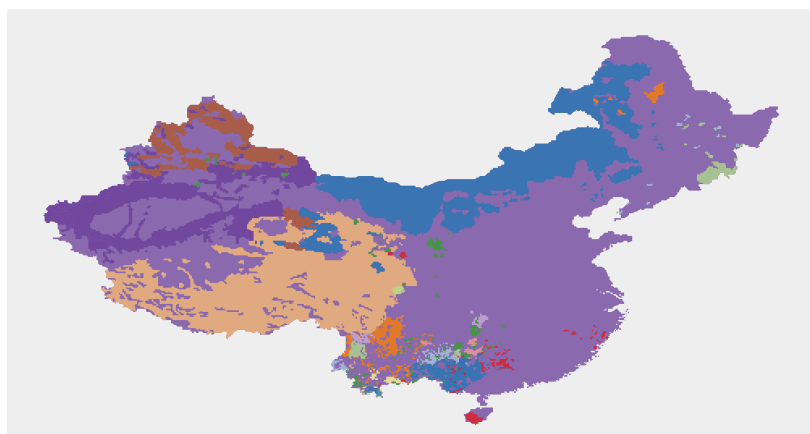


Figure 187: Map of ethnic groups in China during 1990-2017.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Chinese (Han)	9 367 377	Statewide
Tibetans	1 561 058	Regionally based
Mongolians	1 024 757	Regionally based
Uyghur	591 625	Regionally based
Kazakh	256 845	Regionally based
Zhuang	139 981	Regionally based
Yi	105 219	Regionally based
Kirghiz	73 454	Regionally based
Miao	40 342	Regionally based
Hui (proper)	34 952	Regionally based
Koreans	33 371	Regionally based
Yao	28 244	Regionally based
Bouyei	27 185	Regionally based
Bai	20 883	Regionally based
Hani	20 519	Regionally based
Li	13 947	Regionally based
Dong	13 020	Regionally based
Daur	11 807	Regionally based
Naxi	11 676	Regionally based
Dai	10 748	Regionally based
Tujia	10 591	Regionally based
Lisu	9 817	Regionally based
Jingpo	8 865	Regionally based
She	8 089	Regionally based
Qiang	6 864	Regionally based
Wa	5 893	Regionally based
Manchu	5 451	Regionally based
Lahu	4 391	Regionally based
Shui	4 082	Regionally based
Tu	3 634	Regionally based
Gelao	3 367	Regionally based
Xibe	3 278	Regionally based
Dongxiang	2 592	Regionally based
Blang	2 436	Regionally based
Salar	1 479	Regionally based
Mulam	933	Regionally based
Maonan	297	Regionally based

Table 59: List of ethnic groups in China during 1990-2017.

Conflicts in China

Starting on 1946-12-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	PLA	Koreans	1946-12-30	No	No	No

Starting on 1947-02-27

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Taiwanese insurgents		1947-02-27			

Starting on 1949-10-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Taiwan		1949-10-30			

Starting on 1950-10-06

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Tibet	Tibetans	1950-10-06	Explicit	Yes	Yes

Starting on 1959-08-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of India		1959-08-30			

Starting on 1969-02-27

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Myanmar (Burma)		1969-02-27			

Starting on 1969-03-01

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Russia (Soviet Union)		1969-03-01			

Starting on 1974-01-18

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of China	Government of Vietnam (North Vietnam)		1974-01-18			

Starting on 1990-04-04

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