

Taiwan

Ethnicity in Taiwan

Power relations

Taiwan was under martial law for 38 years under the Kuomintang (KMT). Following the establishment of the first opposition party (the Democratic Progressive Party) in 1986 and other democratic reforms, there has been increasing localization and multiculturalism at the political level. Listed above, the 1987 date indicates the lifting of martial law and the allowance of other political groups. Lee Tung-Hui, a Taiwanese, became president and Chairman of the KMT in 1988, and political power gradually shifted to being less China-centric. Taiwanese took a central position in the political arena from 2000, when the DPP came into power. Although the KMT was re-elected in 2008 and is currently in power, it can no longer be understood as being composed of and dominated by Mainland Chinese. However, President Ma Ying-jeou is regarded as being more China-centric.

The determination of ethnic groups in Taiwan is relational, political and fluid: Mainland Chinese and Taiwanese may be collectively grouped together as "Han." The nomenclature 'Taiwanese' is often used to refer to a composite of Hoklo and Hakka groups that were present in Taiwan prior to the influx of Mainland Chinese in 1949 at the end of the Chinese Civil War (as we are using it here), but this term is also not stable and is used in a variety of ways, especially with respect to political currents and groupings. Additionally, Hakka are alternatively considered by some to be their own ethnic group. Many ethnic dynamics in Taiwan come down to a Taiwan-centric or China-centric focus rather than to a biological/heritage determination.

14 Austronesian people groups (previously referred to as variants of 'aboriginal' and now as indigenous) have official recognition. Nine groups were recognized by the KMT using inherited classifications from the Japanese, and five have attained recognition in the past 10 years (i.e. the Thao, 2001; Kavalan, 2002; Truku, 2004; Sakizaya, 2007; Seediq, 2008). For the purposes of this study, these 14 groups are aggregated into one umbrella group, based on shared Austronesian heritage, shared national representation and political cooperation/unification (e.g. Council of Indigenous Peoples under the Executive Yuan from 1996). This umbrella grouping, indicating a common ethnic denominator and political cooperation, should not

be confused with the classification used in the People's Republic of China, in which the groups from Taiwan are given a single ethnic classification, the Gaoshan. Indigenous groups gained national-level representation in 1996, and increasing rights and powers following this time. The ascent of the DPP brought about further representation, recognition of autonomous and political rights, as well as an official change in name to 'indigenous' (previously resisted for its political and rights implications). There is, especially from 2000, increasing representation and influence in the government. However, in absolute terms, their influence is still less than that of Mainland Chinese, so the status designation remains "powerless."

Political status of ethnic groups in Taiwan

From 1949 until 1986

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Taiwanese	0.84	POWERLESS
Mainland Chinese	0.14	DOMINANT
Indigenous/Aboriginal Taiwanese	0.02	IRRELEVANT

From 1987 until 1995

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Taiwanese	0.84	JUNIOR PARTNER
Mainland Chinese	0.14	SENIOR PARTNER
Indigenous/Aboriginal Taiwanese	0.02	IRRELEVANT

From 1996 until 1999

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Taiwanese	0.84	JUNIOR PARTNER
Mainland Chinese	0.14	SENIOR PARTNER
Indigenous/Aboriginal Taiwanese	0.02	POWERLESS

From 2000 until 2008

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Taiwanese	0.84	SENIOR PARTNER
Mainland Chinese	0.14	JUNIOR PARTNER
Indigenous/Aboriginal Taiwanese	0.02	POWERLESS

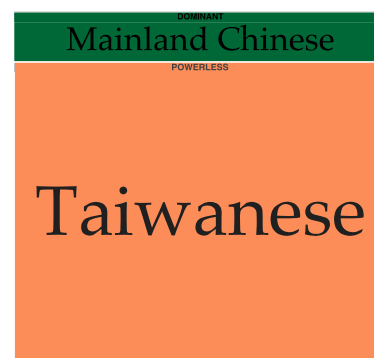


Figure 729: Political status of ethnic groups in Taiwan during 1949-1986.

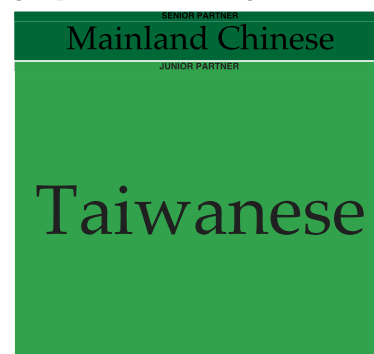


Figure 730: Political status of ethnic groups in Taiwan during 1987-1995.

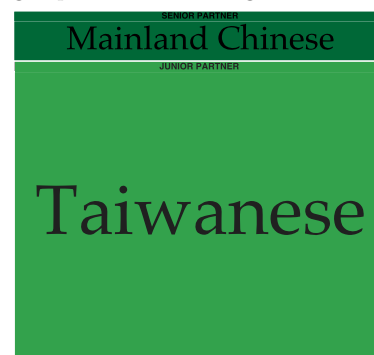
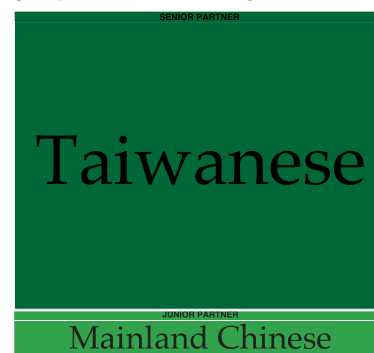


Figure 731: Political status of ethnic groups in Taiwan during 1996-1999.



From 2009 until 2013

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Taiwanese	0.84	SENIOR PARTNER
Mainland Chinese	0.14	SENIOR PARTNER
Indigenous/Aboriginal Taiwanese	0.02	POWERLESS

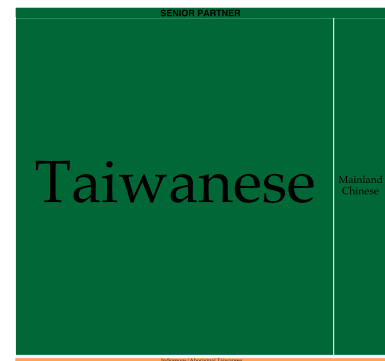


Figure 733: Political status of ethnic groups in Taiwan during 2009-2013.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Taiwan

From 1949 until 2013

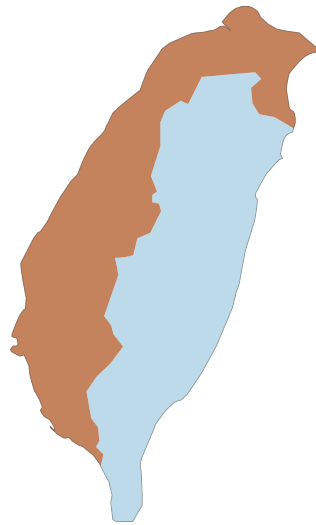


Figure 734: Map of ethnic groups in Taiwan during 2009-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
■ Indigenous/Aboriginal Taiwanese	18 790	Regionally based
■ Taiwanese	17 314	Regional & urban
Mainland Chinese		Urban

Table 212: List of ethnic groups in Taiwan during 1949-2013.

Conflicts in Taiwan

Starting on 1949-10-31

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