

Appendix 1. A Brief Description of China's 56 Ethnic Groups

Throughout history, race, language and religion have divided China as much as physical terrain, political fiat and conquest.¹ However, it is always a politically sensitive issue to identify those non-Han people as different ethnic groups. As a result, the total number of ethnic groups has never been fixed precisely in China. For example, in 1953, only 42 ethnic peoples were identified, while the number increased to 54 in 1964 and 56 in 1982. Of course, this does not include the unknown ethnic groups as well as foreigners with Chinese citizenship.²

Specifically, China's current 56 ethnic groups are, in alphabetical order, Achang, Bai, Baonan, Blang, Buyi, Dai, Daur, Deang, Derung, Dong, Dongxiang, Ewenki, Gaoshan, Gelao, Han, Hani, Hezhe, Hui, Jing, Jingpo, Jino, Kazak, Kirgiz, Korean, Lahu, Lhoba, Li, Lisu, Manchu,

¹ The text is prepared by Rongxing Guo based on the following sources: (i) *The Ethnic Minorities in China* (title in Chinese: “zhongguo shaoshu minzu”, edited by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC) of the People's Republic of China and published in 2010 by the Central Nationality University Press, Beijing) and (ii) the introductory text of China's 56 ethnic groups (in Chinese, available at <http://www.seac.gov.cn/col/col107/index.html>, accessed on 2016-06-20).

² As of 2010, when the Sixth National Population Census of the People's Republic of China was conducted, the populations of the unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship were 640,101 and 1448, respectively.

Maonan, Miao, Monba, Mongol, Mulao, Naxi, Nu, Oroqen, Pumi, Qiang, Russian, Salar, She, Shui, Tajik, Tatar, Tibetan, Tu, Tujia, Uygur, Uzbek, Va, Xibe, Yao, Yi, Yugur, and Zhuang. In the following, the general geographical and historical background of and the linguistic and religious features of each of them are briefly reported.

Achang

The Achang ethnic minority lives mainly in the Dehong Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefecture of Yunnan province. They lived in the reaches of Nu river as long ago as the second century, and then migrated southwest to the present Longchuan and Lianghe counties. The Achang are mountain farmers. As one of the earliest people, they have their own language that belongs to the Tibetan-Burman family of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. However, the Achang language has no written form. Over time, they have accepted the language of the Dai ethnic minority as well as the written and spoken Mandarin of the Han people. In the past, some groups of the Achang believe in primitive spirits and practice ancestor worship, the others follow Theravada Buddhism, and they hold different religion festivals and activities to show their piety. Southern Buddhism is another popular religion among Achang people. Nearly in each of the villages, a Buddhist temple stands with various architecture styles. In addition, Taoism is also of great influences since the Ming dynasty (AD 1368–1644), which is reflected by the Imperial Pavilion Taoist Temple established by Achang people in Dehong of Yunnan.

Bai

The Bai people are mainly dominant in the Dali Bai autonomous county of Yunnan province, together with Lijiang, Kunming, Yuanjiang, Guizhou and so on. A Tibetan-Burman people, the Bai were a major ethnic group and cultural elite in the kingdom of Nanzhao (AD 738–937) that dominated the region to China's southwest. The Bai language derives from the Tibetan-Burman family of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. However, as a

result of their close cultural ties with the Han people, the Bai have also applied Chinese characters as their written form of language. Although the Bai people believe in Buddhism, they also worship their village god ('Benzhu'), Nature god, the Prince of the Nanzhao regime, or even a hero of folklore.

Baonan

Located in the southwest of Gansu province, the area of Mt. Jishishan is home to the Baonan ethnic minority. It is thought that the Baonan ethnic minority developed over a long period of time formed largely by Mongolians. During the Yuan, the Ming and the Qing dynasties, some people of the Hui, the Tibetan, and the Tu ethnic minorities were assimilated into the group, often through marriage and in this way the groups influenced each other. The Baonan people did, however, retain most of their Moslem traditions and customs. The Baonan are culturally close to the Hui and, like them, are Muslims. They speak a unique Baonan language which is part of the 'Altai' language family descended from Mongolian. Most can also speak and write Mandarin Chinese like the majority Han people. They continue to follow Islam and are part of the Sunni branch.

Blang

The Blang ethnic minority is one of the oldest peoples in Yunnan province, living mainly in the mountain area of Menghai county of Dai autonomous prefecture in Xishuangbanna. Their earliest record can be traced back to the Han dynasty (BC 206–AD 220). The Blang speak a Mon-Khmer language (it belongs to the Austro-Asiatic phylum with an alveolar sound and pronunciation), and their culture is closely related to those of nearby Myanmar and Laos. As the Blang people live dispersedly, they speak different languages in separate regions. Without their own written characters, they use those of the Dai and the Han peoples. Like many other ethnic minorities, the Blang admire totems. However, the

totems they admire are not fierce beasts like the tiger or lion, but the bamboo rat and toad. They believe that when they see those small animals, they must keep away from them, or their relatives will pass away. The Blang also believe in Theravada Buddhism, polytheism and ancestor worship.

Bouyei

The Bouyei ethnic minority have mainly inhabited Southwest China's Guizhou province. Their main living areas are now the Bouyei-Miao autonomous prefecture, Anshun and Guiyang cities. The Bouyei's way of life is quite similar to that of the Miao and their language is closely related to those of the Zhuang and the Dai. The Bouyei people speak their own language belonging to the Sino-Tibetan phylum; and some are able to read and write Mandarin and as well. The Bouyei people believe in many gods. There is a God for each Mountain; River, Lake or Pond; for each old and unusual tree, for megalith, caves, paddy field, and for when it rains or thunders, there are various gods. They also worship ancestors' supreme might with each family setting niches in their home.

Dai

The Dai ethnic minority is distributed throughout the Dai autonomous region and the Dehong Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefecture in Xishuangbanna in the southern part of Yunnan province. The Dai have two main branches – the Water Dai, who have a close affinity with the Thais; and the Han Dai, who are more or less identical with the Shan of the Myanmar. The Dai were one of the main ethnic groups dominating the kingdom of Nanzhao (AD 738–937). In the past, they were called 'baiyue', meaning a vast living area. Therefore, they have established a close relationship with ethnic groups like the Zhuang, the Dong, the Shui, the Bouyei and the Li, who are said to be the descendants of the Dai people. The Dai language belongs to the Zhuang-Dai branch of the Zhuang-Dong group of the Sino-Tibetan languages. The written lan-

guage was derived from Devanagari and differs from region to region. The religion of the Dai people is Buddhism, which was adopted in the sixth to eighth century and had a profound influence on their politics, economy, culture and arts.

Daur

Daur is the title that the people of the Daur ethnic minority named themselves, meaning cultivator. With historical records dating back to the early seventeen century, there are several stories about the origin of this minority. The most accepted is that they were descendants of the brave Khitan tribe (Qidan) in the Liao dynasty AD (916–1125). This minority helped guard the frontier during the Qing dynasty (AD 1644–1911) near Xinjiang. The population of the Daur ethnic minority is considerably smaller than many other minorities. They mainly inhabit Inner Mongolia autonomous region and Heilongjiang province, while some live in the Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region. The Daur people have their own language, which has a strong affinity with that of the Mongolian dialect, both of which belong to the Altai phylum. As their land bordering upon the places where the Mongol, the Manchu, the Ewenki, the Han, and the Kazak minorities inhabited, they developed their vocabulary, benefiting from others. However, their language has no written form.

Deang

The Deang ethnic minority lives exclusively in Yunnan province and primarily in Luxi and Zhenkang counties, along with the Dai, the Jingpo, and the Va ethnic minorities. Their language belongs to the Mon-Khmer group of the Austro-Asiatic phylum, much close to that of the Va. They have no traditional written language, so some of people use the written Chinese language along with that of the Dai and the Jingpo languages. Influenced by the Dai ethnic minority, the Deang people are faithful to Theravada Buddhism. Boys of less than ten years old are sent to the temples to become monks, learning sutras. Most of them are secularized after sev-

eral years, with only few promoted as Buddhists who are highly esteemed as both educated and knowledgeable. Meanwhile, they also worship the original gods, such as Dragon King, God of Mountain, God of Land, etc.

Derung

The Derung (also spelt Drung or Dulong) people are located in a canyon surrounded by the Tibetan plateau in the north, the Gaoligong Mountain in the east, and the Dandanglika Mountain in the west. The inhabitant area of the Derung ethnic minority is quite isolated. Their population is mainly found in the Nujiang autonomous prefecture of Yunnan province, in the Dulong valley, while a few others can be found east of the Dulong valley, living in the mountains above the Nujiang river near the village of Binzhongluo in northern Gongshan county. The Derung language, which is closely related to that of Jingpo, belongs to the Sino-Tibetan phylum and is without written form. The traditional religion of the Derung people is nature worship, with beliefs that there are spirits controlling their fortune and the change of nature, so they often worship and charm away those spirits. Recently, there are also some Christians.

Dong

The Dong ethnic minority lives primarily in the border regions between Guizhou, Hunan and Hubei provinces. The Dong people trace their origins back to about the third century BC and, during the Tang dynasty (AD 618–907), they separated from the mixed minority ‘Baiyue’, naming themselves Dong. The Dong are thought to be the modern-day descendants of the ancient Liao people. Dong legends generally maintain that the ancestors of the Dong migrated from the east. According to the legends of the Southern Dong people, the ancestors of the Southern Dong came from Guangzhou, Guangdong and Wuzhou, Guangxi. The Northern Dong maintain that their ancestors fled Zhejiang and Fujian because of locust swarms. The Dong people speak a Dai language – a branch of the Zhuang-Dong group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum though

many of them also speak Chinese. The Dong's beliefs remain original, believing that all things have spirits and gods – of land, water, ox, and the spirit of ancestors, etc.

Dongxiang

The Dongxiang ethnic minority derived their name from their native region – Dongxiang. Today, the Dongxiang people mainly inhabit the Dongxiang autonomous county in Gansu province, with a small number in Xinjiang Uyghur and the Ningxia Hui autonomous regions. Historians are divided in their views about the origin of the Dongxiang ethnic minority. Some hold that they are descendants of Mongolian troops posted in the Hezhou area by Genghis Khan (AD 1162–1227) during his march to the west. Other historians say they are a mixture of many ethnic groups – Hui, Mongolian, Han and Tibetan. The Dongxiang language is similar to Mongolian, both of which belong to a branch of the Mongolian Austronesian of the Altaic phylum. Since the Dongxiang have no written language, literature developed orally. Huaer, a popular form can be sung in both daily life and at festivals, absorbing fully, the essence of their oratory creativity, though most can speak and write in Chinese. The Dongxiang ethnic minority holds firm faith in Islam.

Ewenki

The Ewenki ethnic minority treasures their name of nationality which means 'people living in the mountain forests'. This ethnic minority is distributed across seven banners (counties) in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region and in Nahe county of Heilongjiang province, where they live together with Mongolians, Daurs, Hans, and Oroqens. Nantunzhen, the seat of the banner government, is a rising city on the grassland. A communication hub, it is the political, economic and cultural center of the Ewenki autonomous banner (*Qi*). The Ewenki are a Tungus people and speak a Tungus language which belongs to the Tungus-Manchu branch of the Altaic phylum. Interestingly it has no written characters. In the Qing

dynasty (1644–1911), the Ewenki group learned to write in the Manchu form whilst today they can master Mongolian and Chinese languages. Most of the Ewenki people are disciples of shamanism. Meanwhile, they also believe that there are gods controlling their life. The god of mountain, in their eyes, is a long bearded senior man.

Gaoshan

The Taiwanese aborigines in mainland China are collectively known as the “Gaoshan”. They now mainly live in Henan, Fujian, Liaoning and Hebei provinces and Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. It is said these Taiwanese aborigines originated from one branch of the ancient Yue people living along the coast of the mainland China during the Stone Age. They were later joined by immigrants from the Philippines, Borneo and Micronesia. The Gaoshan people do not have their own script, and their spoken language belongs to the Indonesian Austronesian branch of the Malay-Polynesian Phylum. They altogether have more than 20 languages, 13 of which are still in use. As they have lived with Han people for a long time, many of them can speak southern Min language. The Gaoshan people are animists who believe that everything in nature has a soul. They believe in strength of spirit, ancestors and totem. They think that after a person’s death, his soul stays to protect his descendants.

Gelao

The Gelao are mountain subsistence farmers and hunters in Guizhou and Yunnan provinces and Guangxi autonomous region. They are an old ethnic minority. Over 2000 years ago, the Gelao people lived in many places in China. At present, some bridges, graves, wells, and even villages in Guizhou province still bear Gelao names. The ethnic minority’s name dates back to the Ming dynasty (AD 1368–1644). Before then, they were called the “Liao”. The Gelao people have their own language which belongs to the Zhuang-Dong Group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. But their dialects are quite different from each other. Some cannot

communicate with each other, although they live in the same county. Only one fourth Gelao people actually speak the Gelao language, while the other use Chinese language as well as those of the Miao, the Yi and the Bouyei ethnic minorities. They write in Chinese as they don't have their own written form of characters. The Gelao people believe in the blessing of many gods as well as their ancestors.

Han

Members of the ethnic majority in China have traditionally been referred to as the Han race. This may well be because of the relatively long period of social, political, economic, and military consolidation and stability enjoyed by the Chinese nation during the period of the Han dynasty (206 BC–AD 220). The term 'Han', however, does not offer a full account of the cultural and ethnic origins of the Chinese people. It was, instead, an inclusive name for the various tribes that lived together on the Central China Plains well before the time of Christ. The trend over the ages was for many ethnic groups living adjacent to the Hua-Xia people to be assimilated at different times and to different degrees into what the Chinese have ultimately termed the Han culture. The original ethnic stock for this amalgam seems to have primarily included the Hua-Xia, the Eastern Yi, the Chu-Wu, and the Baiyue groups. Other non-Han peoples were assimilated into the Han culture at different points in China's history. They are, for example, the Huns (Xiongnu) and Xianbei between the third and fifth century AD, the Eastern Hu and the Jurchens (ancestors of the Manchus) from the tenth through the early thirteenth century, and the Manchus through their conquest of China in the seventeenth century.

Hani

The Hani people mainly inhabit an area within the reaches of the Yuan and the Lantsang rivers. This is a branch of the ancient Qiang people who had been nomadic on the Tibetan plateau and then emigrated southward. Most of the Hani people live in the valleys between the Yuanjiang and

Lancang (Mekong) rivers – a vast area between the Ailao and the Mengle mountains in southern Yunnan province. They are under the jurisdiction of Honghe Hani-Yi autonomous prefecture, which includes Honghe, Yuanyang, Luchun and Jinping counties. Others dwell in Simao prefecture, Xishuangbanna, etc. The Hani are subsistence farmers who speak a Tibetan-Burman language, which belongs to the Sino-Tibetan phylum. The language has no characters of its own, so in 1957 the Chinese government created a set of spelling characters based on Latin. The Hani people are convinced that everything has soul, so they worship many gods and their ancestors. Since the early twentieth century, Christianity and Buddhism have spread to them, but with little influence on the Hani society.

Hezhen

The Hezhen ethnic minority is one of the smallest minorities of China. From generation to generation, they lived in the reaches of the Amur river (Heilongjiang river), the Songhua river, and the Ussuri river (Wusuli river) and appropriately named themselves ‘Hezhen’, meaning people of the eastern lower reaches. They are descendants of Heshui Tribe which reigned during the Sui (AD 581–618) and the Tang (AD 618–907) dynasties. Among China’s least populous ethnic group, the Hezhen people speak a Manchu-Tungus language. The Hezhen people speak a language that belongs to the Altaic phylum. But they do not have their own characters, so most of them write in Chinese. The Hezhen people are shamanists, believing all have spirits and worship as many gods are there as varieties of animals and plants.

Hui

One of China’s largest ethnic minorities, the Hui people can be found in most of the counties and cities throughout China, especially in Ningxia Hui autonomous region and Gansu, Qinghai, Henan, Hebei, Shandong and Yunnan provinces and Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region. The name Hui is an abbreviation for “Huihui,” which first appeared in the literature of the

Northern Song dynasty (AD 960–1127). The Hui minority is descended from the Arabic and Persian merchants who came to China during the seventeenth century. During the early years of the thirteenth century when Mongolian troops were making their western expeditions, group after group of Islamic-oriented people from Middle Asia, as well as Persians and Arabs, either were forced to move or voluntarily migrated into China. Chinese is the native language. In addition, they retain some of the Arabic and Persian words. Islamism plays a vital role in the development of the Hui ethnic minority in China. There is typically a mosque in each community. In fact, the religious thought has influenced the Hui people in all walks of life.

Jing

The Jing ethnic minority has a small population. Most live on the three islands of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, and the rest live and mingle with the Han, Zhuang and Yao ethnic groups. The Jing cultivate rice and are good fishermen. The ancestors of the Jing emigrated from Vietnam to Southwest China in the early sixteenth century and settled on the uninhabited lands beyond the neighborhood which had been populated by people of the Han and the Zhuang ethnic groups. The Jing's spoken language is similar to Vietnamese while many now speak Cantonese. The Jing are descendants of Vietnamese migrants who arrived in China from the fifteenth century. The word 'jing' is an equivalent of the Vietnamese Kinh, a name given to the majority people of Vietnam. Most of the Jing people believe in Taoism together with some thoughts of Buddhism and wizardry. They believe there are many gods who control their life, which include the god who is said to have made manitou to pacify the sea.

Jingpo

The Jingpo ethnic minority lives mainly in the Dehong and the Dai-Jingpo autonomous prefectures with some in Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture of Yunnan province, as well as in Myanmar. According to local legends and historical records, Jingpo ancestors in ancient times inhab-

ited the southern part of the Xikang-Tibetan plateau. They gradually migrated south to the northwestern part of Yunnan, west of the Nujiang river. The local people, together with the newly-arrived Jingpos, were called “Xunchuanman,” who lived mainly on hunting. The Jingpo live in the mountain areas along the border with Myanmar and speak a language closely related to that of the Derung, both of which belong to the Tibetan-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. They do, however, also use the Chinese language. The main traditional religion is polytheism. The Jingpo people think everything has a soul that can never die, so, if a Jingpo meets with misfortune, she or he will turn to worship the spirits. However, some Jingpo people are Christian as a result of missionaries who first came to these areas in the early twentieth century.

Jino

The Jino ethnic minority, which was not officially recognized as a nationality until 1979, lives mainly in Jino town of Jinghong county, Xishuangbanna Dai autonomous prefecture of Yunnan province. It is said that the Jinos migrated to Jinoluoke from Pu'er and Mojiang or places even farther north. Jinoluoke is a mountainous area stretching for 70 kilometers from east to west and 50 kilometers from north to south. The expression Jino refers to an ethnic group that respects the mother's brother as a prominent person in the family. The Jino people have their own language, which belongs to a Tibetan-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. However, they have no written characters. The Jino's religion is animism. It is said that their ancestors who were part of the troops of Zhuge Lian during the Three Kingdoms Period (AD 220 –280) were dispersed from the main force. Therefore, they regard Zhuge Lian as a distinguished joss (god).

Kazak

The Kazaks (also spelled Kazakhs) are a Turkic people of Eastern Europe and the northern parts of Central Asia (largely Kazakhstan, but also found in parts of Uzbekistan, Russia, Mongolia, and China). Kazakh

identity is of medieval origin and was strongly shaped by foundation of the Kazak Khanate in AD 1456–1465. In China, the Kazak ethnic minority is mainly in Ili Kazak autonomous prefecture, Mori and Barkol autonomous counties of Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region, as well as in Qinghai and Gansu provinces. The Kazaks are Turkic people, speaking a language which belongs to the Turkic group of the Altaic phylum. The Kazak language has two scripts, one based on Arabic, the other on Latin letters. However, many Kazak people can use Chinese, Uyghur and Mongolian languages. In the past, they believed in the shamanism. In about the eleventh century, they began to turn to Islam while some continued to admire nature, soul and fire like the shamanists.

Kirgiz

The Kirgiz ethnic minority is named after a word meaning 40 girls. Its population is mostly distributed throughout the Kirgiz autonomous prefecture, Ili, Dacheng, Aksu, Kashgar, the southwest of Xinjiang autonomous region, as well as in Heilongjiang province. The forefathers of the Kirgiz lived on the upper reaches of the Yenisey river. In the mid-sixth century the Kirgiz tribe was under the rule of the Turkic khanate. After the Tang dynasty (AD 618–907) defeated the Eastern Turkic khanate, the Kirgiz came into contact with the dynasty. Most of them speak the Kirgiz language, which belongs to the Turkic group of Altaic phylum, and has a written form based on Arabic letters. The Kirgiz people have used different spoken languages in Xinjiang. While those living in the south of Xinjiang speak Uyghur language, those in the north of Xinjiang speak Kazak. Most Kirgiz people believe in Islam, but a few of the other follow the Tibetan Buddhism.

Korean

The Korean (also called “Chaoxian” in China) ethnic group is scattered mainly in Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces. Smaller populations of Korean people live in other areas in the Inner Mongolian autonomous region, and Beijing, Xi’an and other cities. Members of this ethnic

minority living in Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture of Jilin province speak and write in Korean while those living in other parts of China usually speak Chinese. The ancestors of the present Korean people were immigrants from the Korea peninsula. When they settled in China they gradually formed unique customs and evolved into a Chinese ethnic group. The Korean ethnic group does not follow one particular religion. While most of them are atheists, some believe in Buddhism, a belief that has influenced Korean life in the past, and others follow Christianity which spread to them from South Korea.

Lahu

Most of the Lahu people are scattered around three autonomous counties of Lancangjiang Lahu, Menglian, and Shuangjiang, with the others living in Simao, Lincang and Xishuangbanna of Yunnan province. The forebears of the Lahu people, who were hunters, began migrating southward to lush grassland which they discovered while pursuing a red deer. In the eighth century, after the rise of the kingdom of Nanzhao in present Yunnan province, the Lahu people were compelled to move south. By no later than the beginning of the eighteenth century they already had settled in their present-day places. The Lahu ethnic minority have their own language, which belong to the Yi branch of the Tibetan-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. Most Lahu people also speak Chinese or Dai, as a result of their close relations to the Han and the Dai peoples. Their written characters were not formed until 1957. Lahu, in their language, means to roast the meat of the tiger. It indicates that this ethnic group was quite good at hunting. Some Lahu people practice nature and ancestor worship, but still others believe in Mahayana Buddhism. In addition, a few of them are Christians.

Lhoba

Scattered primarily throughout the Luoyu region of southeast Tibet, the Lhoba is the smallest of China's 56 ethnic groups. The name "Lhoba" is derived from the Tibetan word for southerners. The majority of the

Lhoba ethnic minority have their homes in Mainling, Medog, Lhunze and Nangxian counties in southeastern Tibet. Additionally, a small number of them live in Luoyu in southern Tibet. Living at the foot of Himalayas, almost completely isolated from the outside world, the Lhoba lagged behind the rest of the world. The Lhobas speak a distinctive language belonging to the Tibetan-Myanmese language family, a branch of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. Few of them know the Tibetan language. Having no written script, Lhoba people used to keep records by notching wood or tying knots. The Lhoba's traditional religion is nature worship, not Tibetan Buddhism. They pray to the spirits, seeking blessings, and believe that shamans have the power to control them.

Li

The Li ethnic minority live mainly in Li-Miao autonomous prefecture in the center and south of Hainan province, with a small number of the others being mixed with the Han people. As a branch of the ancient Baiyue groups, the Li people had a close relationship with such present ethnic minorities as the Buyi, the Dong, the Dai, the Shui, and the Zhuang. The name "Li" is derived from their pronunciation of 'mountains'. The Li's language, which has diverse dialects, belongs to the Zhuang-Dong group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. Because of long association with the Han people, some of the Li can also speak Chinese. In 1957, they created the written form of their language based on Roman script. The Li people believe all things have spirits and in some places, there are still relics of totem adoration. Owing to the spread of Christianity, some of Li have taken to this religion.

Lisu

The Lisu ethnic minority mainly inhabit in Nujiang Lisu autonomous prefecture in Yunnan province, with a few others living in the other cities within Yunnan and Sichuan provinces. They can also be found in the mountain areas of Myanmar, Thailand, and the northeast Indian state

of Arunachal Pradesh. According to their clan history, which is passed from one generation to the next in the form of songs, the Lisu originate from eastern Tibet. They had close ties with the Yi and the Naxi ethnic minorities. The Lisu's language belongs to the Tibetan-Burman branch of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. There have been three distinct forms of writing, with the last one, created in 1957 and based on the Latin alphabet, being widely used now. The Lisu people believe the existence of gods and totem; but in the late nineteenth century some of them began to turn to the Christian faiths as a result of the preaching of missionaries in China.

Manchu

Arising from the Jurchen tribes and establishing the Jin dynasty (AD 1115–1234) and the Qing dynasty (AD 1644–1911), the Manchu people have greatly influenced Chinese history. Today, the Manchu ethnic minority has a population mainly in Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces of northeast China although they can also be found in many other cities as well. In the sixteenth century, the written language of the Manchu people was created from characters based on the Mongolian language. The Manchu language is part of the Tungus-Manchu group, a branch of Altaic phylum. As the Manchu people migrated from the northern to the central China, they learned and adopted the language of the dominant Han Chinese. The ancient Manchu people believed in shamanism. Later, with the influence of Buddhism, Daoism and Confucianism, their beliefs took on a pluralistic quality.

Maonan

The Maonan ethnic minority lives mostly in Huanjiang county of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, especially in the three regions of Shangnan, Zhongnan, and Xianan. Interestingly, more than 80 % of the Maonan share the same surname: Tan. Maonan with the surname “Tan” believe that they are descended from the old inhabitants of the province of Hunan that emigrated to Guangxi and married Maonan women. Their

language belongs to the Zhuang-Dong group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum; nearly all of the Maonan people can speak Chinese and the Zhuang language. Traditional Maonan religion is both animistic and polytheistic, with heavy Taoist influences. Many deities and rituals are borrowed from Chinese folk religion. They think that there are many gods who can control their life and they must sacrifice during festive days.

Miao

The Miao ethnic minority is one of the largest minority groups in China. They live mainly in Guizhou, Yunnan, Hunan, Hubei, and Hainan provinces and in Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. As early as the Qin and Han dynasties (2000 years ago), the ancestors of the Miao people lived in the western part of present-day Hunan province and the eastern part of present-day Guizhou province. As a result of large-scale migrations over many centuries the Miao became widely dispersed. The Miao are now divided into several branches, such as Black Hmong, White Hmong, Striped Hmong, etc. The Miao language, which belongs to the Miao-Yao group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum, has developed into three dialects: the dialect of western Hunan province, the one of eastern Guizhou province and the one of the border area of Sichuan, Guizhou and Yunnan provinces. As a result of the long time living with the Han and other people, the Miao can also speak Chinese and the Dong and Zhuang languages. They have been writing their own Miao language based on Latin since 1956. The Miao people believe that everything in nature has a spirit. They worship their ancestors. Some also believe in Catholicism or other forms of Christianity.

Monba

The Monba ethnic minority has a long history. Their name, 'Monba', pronounced 'Menba' in Chinese, derives from Tibetan, referring to the people living in Menyü in the lower reaches of the Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) river. The area became the hereditary manor of Tibet

during the mid-fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. In the mid-seventeenth century, the Fifth Dalai Lama sent two of his disciples to Menyü to set up an office there. As a result, the Tibetan rule of religion and politics over the area was integrated. The Monba now occupy Tsona, Metog, and Nyingchi counties in Tibet. Thanks to their proximity to the Zang people (Tibetan people), the Monba's customs, traditions and life styles appear very similar to those of the Tibetans. The Monba language is a member of the Tibetan-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. The Monba are sub-divided into six sub-groups because of their variations in their language. There is no written language; instead Tibetan is used. The Monba are generally adherents of the Gelugpa sect of Tibetan Buddhism (Lamaism), which they adopted in the seventeenth century as a result of the evangelical influence of the Bhutanese-educated Mera Lama. In addition, some still follow traditional religions.

Mongol

The Mongol ethnic minority is distributed primarily in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region along with the other areas in Qinghai, Gansu, Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang provinces. They originated from a tribe in northern China and Mongolia during the seventh century. "Mongolian" originally was the name of one of the Mongolian tribes roaming along the Erguna river. At the beginning of the thirteenth century, a Mongolian tribe headed by Genghis Khan unified all the Mongolian tribes, giving birth to a new people – the Mongolian ethnic minority. In AD 1206, he was elected the Great Khan of all Mongols with the title of Genghis Khan. Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan founded the Yuan dynasty (AD 1206–1368) in 1272, and subdued the Southern Song dynasty (AD 1127–1279) in 1279, bringing the whole of China under his centralized rule. The Mongol language belongs to the Mongolian group of the Altaic phylum and has three main dialects. The written form is derived from that of the thirteenth century and experienced many changes. They once believed in shamanism but have turned to Lamaism (Tibetan Buddhism) since the Yuan dynasty.

Mulao

The majority of the Mulao ethnic minority live in Luocheng county of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. Others are scattered in other, neighboring counties. In their own language, Mulao means mother. Historical records trace the Mulao ethnic minority back to the period of the Yuan dynasty (AD 1271–1368). The Mulaos lived in Luocheng city of present Guangxi autonomous region and called themselves Lings or Jins, but the neighboring Zhuang people called them Bujins and the Hans called them Mulao. The Mulaos were mostly inhabited by families sharing the same surname. The Mulao language is a member of the Zhuang-Dong branch of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. But because of their extensive contacts with the Han and local Zhuang peoples, many Mulaos speak one or both of these languages in addition to their own. The Mulaos have no written language of their own, and the Chinese characters are commonly used for communication. Although the religion no longer plays a main role in their daily life, traditionally the Mulao have been mostly animists. Some of them also practice Daoism and Buddhism.

Naxi

The Naxi are an ethnic group inhabiting the foothills of the Himalayas in the northwestern part of Yunnan province (mostly living in Naxi autonomous county in Lijiang), as well as the southwestern part of Sichuan province and Tibet autonomous region. The Naxi are thought to have come originally from Northwest China, migrating south toward Tibetan populated regions, and usually inhabiting the most fertile river-side land. According to historical documents, the Naxi's forefathers were closely related to a tribe called "Maoniu Yi" in the Han dynasty (206 BC–AD 220), "Mosha Yi" in the Jin dynasty (AD 265–420) and "Moxie Yi" in the Tang dynasty (AD 618–907). In the name Naxi, Na means 'black' and Xi means people. The Naxi people speak a language belonging to the Yi branch of the Tibetan-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. Before 1949, most of the Naxi people were Lamaists, with some

also holding the faiths of Dongba (a form of shamanism), believing that all have spirits and those spirits could never die. Although there was Buddhism, Taoism and Christianity being taught there, few Naxi people turned to those religions.

Nu

The Nu people are divided into the Northern, Central and Southern groups. Their homeland is a country of high mountains and deep ravines crossed by the Lancang (Mekong), Dulong and Nujiang rivers. The name “Nu” comes from the fact that they were living near the Nujiang river, and the name of their ethnic group derives from there. There is also a sparse distribution of the Nu in Weixi county in Diqing Tibetan autonomous prefecture of Yunnan province and in Zayu county of Tibet autonomous region, particularly around the border between Yunnan and Tibet. In comparison to the other ethnic groups in China, the Nu population is relatively small. The Nu language belongs to the Tibetan-Burman subgroup of the Sino-Tibetan language family. The dialects within the Nu language, however differ so much that Nu people from different regions cannot communicate with each other. The language has no written characters, so most Nu people use written Chinese. The religious beliefs remain primitive and animistic, believing everything has spirits and admiring the power of nature. Some of them believe in Lamaism (Tibetan Buddhism) and Christianity.

Oroqen

The Oroqen mainly live in the Oroqen autonomous banner (*Qi*) of Hulunbuir League of Inner Mongolia autonomous region and in the Greater and Lesser Xing’an Mountains of Heilongjiang province, an area known for its abundant wild animal resources. A small number of others are scattered in the neighboring provinces. For generations the Oroqens had lived a life of hunting and fishing in the forests. The name Oroqen appeared as early as the Qing dynasty (AD 1644 –1911). The Oroqen

people speak a language that belongs to the Tungus-Manchu group of the Altaic phylum. Since there is no written form of the language they usually use Chinese whilst some use Mongolian. The Oroqen hold their faith in the power of nature, ancestors and totems. This is a kind of shamanism. There are many gods such as the god of the sun, moon, fire, wind, mountains, etc. To the Oroqen people, bears and tigers are known as god, lord, and governor.

Pumi

The Pumi ethnic minority is mainly distributed in Lanping, Lijiang, Weixi and Yongsheng counties of Yunnan province, as well as in the Yi autonomous county of Ninglang. Some live in Muli and Yanyuan counties of Sichuan province as well. According to Pumi legends and historical records, ancient Pumis were a nomadic tribe, roaming the Qinghai-Tibet plateau. Their descendents later moved south to warmer, more verdant areas along valleys within the Hengduan mountain range. By the seventh century, the Pumis were living in Sichuan's Yuexi, Mianning, Hanyuan, Jiulong and Shimian areas, constituting one of the major ethnic minorities in the Xichang prefecture. After the thirteenth century, the Pumis gradually settled down in their present places. The Pumi people speak a language that belongs to the Tibetan-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. In the past, the Pumi used Tibetan characters, however, today, most write in Chinese. Though a few of the Pumi do follow Lamaism and Taoism, most believe that many gods and their ancestors influence their lives. They are led by wizards in their ceremonies for peace, happiness and harvest.

Qiang

This ethnic minority lives mainly in Aba Tibetan autonomous prefecture of Sichuan province. And Maowen Qiang autonomous county is the largest area that is home to the Qiang. They have a profound history as evidenced by inscriptions on oracle bones. "Qiang" was a

name given by ancient Hans to the nomadic people living in western China. The Qiangs were not a single distinctive ethnic group then. According to historical records, a clan group made their homes in what is today's Sichuan province. The Han dynasty (206 BC – AD 220) court in the second century had set up an administrative prefecture for the area. During AD 600–900 when the Tibetans gradually expanded their rule over the region, some Qiangs were assimilated by the Tibetans. Closely related to the Tibetans, the Qiangs speak a similar language that belongs to the Tibetan-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. The Qiang language is divided into two dialects. But the Qiangs do not have a written language; instead, most of them can write in Chinese. The Qiangs believe that everything in nature has a spirit. They especially consider white quartz stone as the symbol of rightness having the power of gods, while the black quartz represents evil.

Russian

The Russian ethnic minority descends from Russian immigrants to China in as early as the eighteenth century. The largest Russian population arrived in Northeast China and Xinjiang after the Russian Civil War of 1918–22. Most of the ethnic Russians now live in Ili, Tacheng, Altay and Urumqi of Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region whilst a few live in the Heilongjiang province and Inner Mongolian autonomous region. These immigrants were called “Guihua people” and their villages “Guihua village”. The Russians use their own language (Russian) and written script, which belongs to the Slavic group of the Indo-European language family, when they communicate with each other. They also use the Chinese language and script in their social or official activities. Culturally and linguistically, the Russians are the same as those in Russia. While the Russians speak and write Russian, most of them also use Chinese. The Russians believed in Eastern Orthodox, with fewer people believing in Christianity, but in the recent years, they are more and more tended to hold no religious thoughts.

Salar

The Salar people live mostly in the Qinghai-Gansu border region, on both sides of the Yellow river, namely in Xunhua Salar and Hualong Hui autonomous counties of Qinghai and the adjacent Jishishan Bonan, Dongxiang and Salar autonomous county of Gansu province. There are also Salars in Xinjiang (especially in the Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture). Having arrived and settled in the Qinghai province 700 years ago, they originally made their living by hunting, forestry and livestock farming. More recently, they thrive on agriculture, handicrafts and horticulture. Living in a semi-desert area, the Salars are Muslims. The Salars' ancestors were migrating Oghuz Turks who intermarried with the Han, the Tibetans, and the Hui Chinese. They have their own Turkic language which is a subfamily of the Altaic language family that includes Turkish. Most Salar people can also speak Chinese and Tibetan and use Chinese script.

She

The She people live primarily in the mountain areas of Fujian and Zhejiang provinces, and to a lesser extent in Jiangxi, Guangdong, and Anhui provinces. They refer to themselves as 'Shanha' where Shan means mountain and Ha means customers, 'customers of the mountain'. Though scholars disagree about the true origins of the She, most believe that the She's ancestors originally lived in the Phoenix mountains in Chaozhou of Guangdong province. They left their native place to escape the oppression of their feudal rulers. That's why they called themselves "guests from the mountains." The only ethnic minority to live in the provinces of Zhejiang and Jiangxi, the She are in many ways quite similar to the Han. Always most She nowadays speak Chinese, some use a language that belongs to the Miao branch of the Miao-Yao group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. The She language is similar to the Hakka language, one of the seven dialects in China. Because they do not have their own written language, they choose to write in

Chinese. Some She are Buddhists, while others are polytheists or ancestor worshippers.

Shui

Most of the Shui people dwell on the upper reaches of the Longjiang and Duliu rivers that meander across plains and rolling land interspersed with vast expanses of forests in southern Guizhou province. Some Shuis have their homes in the northwestern part of the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. The She live in villages of several dozen households or live along with Hans. Most reside in hilly country 500–1500 meters high. Rivers have carved out their valleys. The Shui people have a language that is closely related to that of the Dong, both of which belong to the Zhuang-Dong group of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. As no written form of the Shui language exists, they usually write using Chinese characters. Historically there was a written form of the Shui language whose characters were called ‘Shui Shu’, but it was used only for religious activities. The Shuis are believers of polytheism. In former days a shaman would be employed to say prayers and animals slaughtered to be offered to evil spirits when someone fell ill or died or when something bad happened. Catholicism that came to the area in the late Qing dynasty (AD 1644–1911) won very few converts.

Tajik

According to folklore, the word Tajik means crown and this is usually how they refer to themselves. The Tajik ethnic minority is mainly distributed across the Tashi Ku’ergan Tajik autonomous county in Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region. Although the Tajik is among the smaller ethnic groups of China, they boast a rich history. The origin of the Tajik ethnic group can be traced to tribes speaking eastern Iranian who had settled in the eastern part of the Pamirs more than twenty centuries ago. In the eleventh century, the nomadic Turkic tribes called those people “Tajiks” who lived in Central Asia. Of Iranian stock, the Tajiks speak an

Iranian language that belongs to the Iranian group of the Indo-European language family. Some Tajik people can also speak the Uyghur language and most of them write in Uyghur since the Tajik language has no written form. The Tajik follow the faith of Islam but usually only go to mosque during major festivals.

Tatar

The Tatars were a native people of the Volga region of Russia, Tatarstan and Bashkortostan. Most Tatars live in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and Russia. The Tatar ethnic minority live mainly in Yining, Tacheng and Urumqi of Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region. Historically this minority was known as “Dada” in China. The name Tatar likely originated amongst the nomadic Tatar confederation in the north-eastern Gobi desert in the fifth century. Their history in China dates from the Tang dynasty (AD 618–907), when the Tatar tribe was ruled by the nomadic Turkic khanate in northern China. As this state fell into decline, the Tatars grew in strength, and their name was used to refer to several tribes in the north after the Tang dynasty. Their homeland was later annexed by the Mongols, and when the Mongols pushed west, many Central Asians and Europeans called them Tatars. The Tatars have their own language which is a member of the Turkic subgroup of the Altaic phylum. They also speak and write Uyghur and Kazak as a result of their proximity to these minorities. The Tatars now follow Islam.

Tibetan

The Tibetan ethnic people (also known as Zang in Chinese) mainly live in the Tibetan autonomous region on the Tibetan Plateau, with some groupings in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan provinces. According to archeological findings, their ancestors lived in the Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) river delta. Historical records suggest that the Tibetans were part of the Xiqiang group during the Han dynasty (206 BC – AD 220). The Tibetans first settled along the middle reaches

of the Yarlung Tsangpo river in Tibet. At the beginning of the seventh century, King Songzan Gambo began to rule the whole of Tibet and made Losha (today's Lhasa) the capital. He designated official posts, defined military and administrative areas, created the Tibetan script, formulated laws and unified weights and measures, thus establishing the slavery kingdom known as "Bo," which was called "Tubo" in Chinese historical documents. The Tibetan language that belongs to the Tibetan-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan language family is divided into three dialects and has both spoken and written forms. The Tibetans believe in the Indian Mahayana form of Buddhism but have gradually developed a distinctive Tibetan Buddhism which is also called Lamaism.

Tu

The Tu (or Monguor) ethnic minority is located mainly in Huzhu, Minhe, and Datong counties of Qinghai province as well as in Gansu province. Chinese term "Tu" was derived from the name of Tuyühu Khan, who was the older son of the King of Murong Xianbei who migrated westward from the northeast in AD 284. The last character of Tuyühu, pronounced as "hun" today, may have been pronounced "hu" in some dialect of ancient Chinese language. The Tu people speak a language belongs to the Mongolian group of the Altaic phylum. However, no written form exists. They can write in Chinese and today they are also using the characters created in recent years. The Tu people practice the faith of animism and some are the followers of Daoism. After the Ming dynasty (AD 1368–1644), many turned to Lamaism. There are over 40 temples of that religion as the center of Buddhist activities where they live. Dignitaries had also edited many Buddhist sutras and spread widely. In most villages, a Buddhist temple and a Taoist shrine coexist. There have also been multiple Catholic churches constructed in the past.

Tujia

The Tujia are an ethnic minority found in the provinces of Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan, and Guizhou. The Tujia people have a long history, dating back more than 2000 years, when the Ba kingdom reached the zenith of its power between 600 and 400 BC but was destroyed by the Qin in 316 BC. Their ancestors first immigrated to the western parts of Hunan and Hubei provinces. After being referred to by a long succession of different names in ancient documents, the Tujia people appear in historical records as their present status from about fourteenth century onwards. The Tujia speak a language that is very similar to the one used in Tibet autonomous region and Myanmar. Because the Tujia language has no written form, many Tujia people use Chinese. The Tujia people believe in the power of ancestors and gods, and hold sacrificial ceremonies during festivals. White tigers are highly revered and are thought to prevent evil.

Uyghur

The Uyghur ethnic minority lives mainly in Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous regions, especially to the south of Mt. Tianshan. The name Uyghur, which they also use to refer to themselves, means alliance or assistance. The Uyghurs have a profound history. Historical records indicate that Uyghur people had strong trade and communication links with a variety of middle Asian countries and other ethnic groups of China. The origin of the ethnic group can be traced back to the Dingling nomads in northern and northwestern China and in areas south of Lake Baikal and between the Irtysh river and Lake Balkhash in the third century BC. The Uyghurs have their own language and alphabet which belongs to the Turkic group of the Altaic phylum. Much of the written Uyghur literature has been passed down from the eleventh century. Originally the Uyghurs had believed in shamanism, Manicheanism, Jing, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism. Since the eleventh century the Uyghur people have gradually turned to Islam. This has strongly influenced their way of life and most festivals celebrated today relate to this religion.

Uzbek

The Uzbek people live in Yining, Tacheng, Kashgar, Shache, Yecheng and Urumqi cities of Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region. The name, Uzbek means ‘leader of self’. It originated from the Uzbek Khan, one of the local rulers under the Mongol Empire in the fourteenth century. The ancestors of the Uzbek group moved to China’s Xinjiang from Central Asia in ancient times. In the Yuan dynasty (AD 1271–1368), Uzbek merchants often traveled along “the Silk Road” through Xinjiang to do business in inland areas. Their language belongs to Turkic group of the Altaic phylum, and they write in Uyghur character. Living along the famous Silk Road, the Uzbek people were mainly involved in commerce and trade until the Qing dynasty (AD 1644–1911). The Uzbek people are Islamic, and their adherence to Islamic customs is reflected in their food, clothing and culture, which are similar to those of the Uyghur and Tatar people.

Va

The Va (or Wa) live mainly in northern Myanmar, especially in the northern part of Shan state and the eastern part of Kachin state, near and along the Sino-Myanmar border. In China, the Va ethnic minority lives primarily in Ximeng, Cangyuan and Menglian counties of Yunnan province. The Va were known as the “Wild Wa [Va]” by British administrators during Britain’s colonial control of Myanmar due to their practice of headhunting. The Va speak a Mon-Khmer language that belongs to the Austro-Asiatic phylum, and the Va people use three different dialects. In 1957 a written formal language was created for the Va, since there were no characters that had been widely used. Traditionally the Va believe in the power of natural things and believe that all things have their spirits, including for example water, mountain, and wood. In recent years, some of the Va have become followers of Buddhism and Christianity.

Xibe

The Xibe ethnic minority mainly inhabits Liaoning and Jilin provinces, and Xinjiang Uyghur autonomous region. The Xibes think they are descendants of the ancient Xianbei people – a branch of the ancient Donghu ethnic group in northern China. Between AD 158 and 167, the Xianbei people formed a powerful tribal alliance and, between the third and sixth centuries, established political regimes in central China, where they mixed with Han people. But a small number of the Xianbei people never strayed very far from their native land. They were probably the ancestors of the Xibe people. They traditionally lived in the northeast of Liaoning with the Manchus, but in AD 1764 many were sent to the west as guards on the border with Russian frontier. At present, the Xibe living in Xinjiang speak the Xibe language, part of the Tungus-Manchu group of the Altaic phylum; whereas those in Northeast China usually speak Chinese and Mongolian. The Xibe people once were animists, shamanists, Lamaists. More recently, as they assimilated other cultures, a few of them also observed Confucianism and Tibetan Buddhism.

Yao

The Yao ethnic minority is a typical nationality living in the mountain regions of the southern China. Their main habitats are Hunan, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou, and Jiangxi provinces together with Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. They are divided into several branches. Their language belongs to the Miao-Yao sub-group of the Sino-Tibetan language family. While most people speak the Yao language, some speak a language similar to the Miao language, and a few even use the Zhuang and Dong languages. They can also speak Han and Zhuang languages. As to the written characters, Nv Shu – a special written language in South China used only by women – is used. Han characters are widely used among Yao people, but written words were created in 1982. Traditional religions include nature worship, ancestor, and Daoism. However, the Yao people living in different regions have differing beliefs.

Yi

Although different groups of the Yi refer to themselves in different ways (including Nuosu, Nisu, Sani, Axi, Lolo, etc.), they have been grouped into a single ethnicity by the Chinese. The Yi minority lives mainly in the hillside and basin areas in Yunnan, Sichuan, and Guizhou provinces together with the northwestern part of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. Nearly all the Yi people live in mountain areas. The altitudinal differences of the Yi areas are the basis of the old saying that “weather is different a few miles away”. This is the primary reason why the Yi in various areas are so different from one another in the ways they make a living. Divided into six mutually unintelligible dialects – Northern Yi (Nuosu), Western Yi (Lalo), Central Yi (Lolopo), Southern Yi (Nisu), Southeastern Yi (Sani), and Eastern Yi (Nasu), their language derives from the Tibetan-Burman family of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. With regard to its characters, the Yi ethnic minority created the earliest syllable letters in the thirteenth century. Various beliefs are treasured, such as the belief of the spirit, the worship of their ancestors, and the adoration of nature, along with the cherishing of Catholicism, Christianity, and Buddhism.

Yugur

In Chinese, ‘Yugur’ means ‘wealth and solidity’. Most of the Yugur people live in the four areas of Sunan Yugur autonomous county, and the rest in the Yugur village of Huangnibao area in Jiuguan city (in western Gansu province). Though descended from the Uyghurs of the ninth century and originally speaking a Turkic language, three languages are being used by the Yugurs: the western Yuhur language, a Turkic branch of the Altaic language family, used by the Yugur people who live in the western part of Sunan Yugur autonomous county; the eastern Yuhur language, a Mongolian branch of the Altaic language family, used by the Yugur people living in the eastern part of the autonomous county; and Chinese language. However, they don’t have their own written language.

Chinese characters are widely used amongst all the Yugur people. The Yugur people believe in Tibetan Buddhism (Lamaism). Other forms of spirit worship, such as an original belief called the God Khan, are also cherished by them.

Zhuang

The Zhuang ethnic minority is the largest minority group in China. Over 90 % of the population is dominant in Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. The remaining Zhuang people reside in Yunnan, Guangdong, Guizhou and Hunan provinces. Thousands of years ago, ancestors of the Zhuang settled down in southern China. During the Spring and Autumn Period (770–221 BC), they were one branch of the Baiyue people. “Zhuang” was one of the names the ancestors of this ethnic minority gave to themselves. The Zhuang used to call themselves by at least a dozen other names, too. The Zhuang have a language of their own that belongs to the Zhuang-Dai branch of the Sino-Tibetan phylum. The language is divided into two dialects. Chinese characters were used before 1955 for writing. Since 1957, a writing system – which is based on the Latin alphabet – has been created. Since ancient times, the Zhuang have had numerous kinds of beliefs. They believe in the totem and their ancestors. Other religions include Buddhism, Daoism, and Christianity.

Appendix 2. China's Ethnic Populations by Province

Table A.1 China's total populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000		2010			
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	1,242,612,226	640,275,969	602,336,257	1,332,810,869	682,329,104	650,481,765
Achang	33,936	17,189	16,747	39,555	19,751	19,804
Bai	1,858,063	947,019	911,044	1,933,510	978,998	954,512
Baonan	16,505	8416	8089	20,074	10,016	10,058
Blang	91,882	47,534	44,348	119,639	61,230	58,409
Buyi	2,971,460	1,530,887	1,440,573	2,870,034	1,455,720	1,414,314
Dai	1,158,989	578,938	580,051	1,261,311	625,176	636,135
Daur	132,394	65,699	66,695	131,992	64,866	67,126
Deang	17,935	9032	8903	20,556	10,039	10,517
Derung	7426	3649	3777	6930	3349	3581
Dong	2,960,293	1,566,575	1,393,718	2,879,974	1,511,959	1,368,015
Dongxiang	513,805	264,453	249,352	621,500	317,490	304,010
Ewenki	30,505	14,740	15,765	30,875	14,668	16,207
Gaoshan	4461	2418	2043	4009	2029	1980
Gelao	579,357	310,775	268,582	550,746	289,369	261,377
Han	1,137,386,112	586,159,888	551,226,224	1,220,844,520	625,032,848	595,811,672
Hani	1,439,673	751,899	687,774	1,660,932	863,370	797,562
Hezhe	4640	2289	2351	5354	2651	2703
Hui	9,816,805	5,002,072	4,814,733	10,586,087	5,373,741	5,212,346
Jing	22,517	11,328	11,189	28,199	14,416	13,783
Jingpo	132,143	65,291	66,852	147,828	71,318	76,510
Jino	20,899	10,596	10,303	23,143	11,744	11,399
Kazak	1,250,458	633,875	616,583	1,462,588	747,368	715,220
Kirgiz	160,823	81,695	79,128	186,708	94,645	92,063
Korean	1,923,842	956,946	966,896	1,830,929	910,535	920,394
Lahu	453,705	234,144	219,561	485,966	247,667	238,299
Lhoba	2965	1484	1481	3682	1803	1879
Li	1,247,814	647,547	600,267	1,463,064	756,992	706,072

Lisu	634,912	326,274	308,638	702,839	355,374	347,465
Manchu	10,682,262	5,547,750	5,134,512	10,387,958	5,401,812	4,986,146
Maonan	107,166	56,443	50,723	101,192	52,836	48,356
Miao	8,940,116	4,656,974	4,283,142	9,426,007	4,870,328	4,555,679
Momba	8923	4428	4495	10,561	5261	5300
Mongol	5,813,947	2,875,453	2,938,494	5,981,840	2,999,520	2,982,320
Mulao	207,352	107,154	100,198	216,257	110,516	105,741
Naxi	308,839	154,971	153,868	326,295	162,635	163,660
Nu	28,759	14,857	13,902	37,523	18,907	18,616
Oroqen	8196	3872	4324	8659	4033	4626
Pumi	33,600	17,043	16,557	42,861	21,433	21,428
Qiang	306,072	155,981	150,091	309,576	156,539	153,037
Russian	15,609	7365	8244	15,393	7284	8109
Salar	104,503	53,715	50,788	130,607	66,281	64,326
She	709,592	381,038	328,554	708,651	383,213	325,438
Shui	406,902	213,488	193,414	411,847	213,644	198,203
Tajik	41,028	20,954	20,074	51,069	26,112	24,957
Tatar	4890	2550	2340	3556	1899	1657
Tibetan	5,416,021	2,697,807	2,718,214	6,282,187	3,155,625	3,126,562
Tu	241,198	123,571	117,627	289,565	148,055	141,510
Tujia	8,028,133	4,196,469	3,831,664	8,353,912	4,307,260	4,046,652
Uyгур	8,399,393	4,272,863	4,126,530	10,069,346	5,097,594	4,971,752
Uzbek	12,370	6498	5872	10,569	5673	4896
Va	396,610	202,626	193,984	429,709	216,439	213,270
Xibe	188,824	98,737	90,087	190,481	99,571	90,910
Yao	2,637,421	1,391,332	1,246,089	2,796,003	1,458,842	1,337,161
Yi	7,762,272	3,989,391	3,772,881	8,714,393	4,456,382	4,258,011
Yugur	13,719	6935	6784	14,378	7325	7053
Zhuang	16,178,811	8,376,754	7,802,057	16,926,381	8,689,488	8,236,893

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.2 Anhui's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000		2010			
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	58,999,948	30,437,820	28,562,128	59,500,468	30,245,513	29,254,955
Achang	5	1	4	25	5	20
Bai	761	117	644	692	284	408
Baonan	1		1	15	5	10
Blang	33	7	26	78	13	65
Buyi	3103	970	2133	3413	845	2568
Dai	373	43	330	831	191	640
Daur	93	42	51	77	29	48
Deang	1		1	18	1	17
Derung	99	41	58	26	2	24
Dong	1917	423	1494	2147	571	1576
Dongxiang	9	3	6	112	83	29
Ewenki	17	4	13	11	5	6
Gaoshan	80	38	42	89	38	51
Gelao	199	73	126	448	196	252
Han	58,602,112	30,247,912	28,354,200	59,104,826	30,054,506	29,050,320
Hani	679	55	624	1138	166	972
Hezhe	8	2	6	23	8	15
Hui	337,521	169,697	167,824	328,062	165,284	162,778
Jing	28	15	13	92	39	53
Jingpo	20	2	18	166	27	139
Jino	3	1	2	8	4	4
Kazak	24	7	17	1203	603	600
Kirgiz	1	1		14	9	5
Korean	2660	1292	1368	1200	570	630
Lahu	219	29	190	347	45	302
Lhoba	8	3	5	2	1	1

Li	225	57	168	1610	672	938
Lisu	102	15	87	589	126	463
Manchu	8688	4204	4484	8516	4373	4143
Maonan	26	9	17	58	17	41
Miao	6995	1758	5237	13,856	4071	9785
Momba	4		4	65	29	36
Mongol	14,354	3730	10,624	2809	1260	1549
Mulao	47	14	33	123	41	82
Naxi	71	14	57	87	19	68
Nu	13	1	12	182	77	105
Oroqen	13	7	6	7	5	2
Pumi	36	8	28	20	8	12
Qiang	87	37	50	183	85	98
Russian	22	11	11	33	19	14
Salar	26	15	11	78	41	37
She	1563	848	715	1682	921	761
Shui	307	47	260	562	201	361
Tajik	98	46	52	3	2	1
Tatar	10	6	4	9	3	6
Tibetan	2263	935	1328	1279	511	768
Tu	223	59	164	493	219	274
Tujia	2196	766	1430	6185	2978	3207
Uygur	1733	912	821	710	409	301
Uzbek	4	2	2	4	3	1
Va	305	86	219	1019	354	665
Xibe	93	52	41	143	72	71
Yao	406	108	298	1171	390	781
Yi	5607	1683	3924	6667	2656	4011
Yugur	2	1	1	43	23	20
Zhuang	4331	1599	2732	6998	2298	4700

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.3 Beijing's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	13,569,194	7,074,518	6,494,676	19,612,368	10,126,430	9,485,938
Achang	6	4	2	28	14	14
Bai	1554	816	738	3493	1778	1715
Baonan	7	4	3	24	17	7
Blang	8	4	4	68	35	33
Buyi	1035	525	510	2768	1393	1375
Dai	265	105	160	1022	463	559
Daur	853	399	454	2043	868	1175
Deang	4	2	2	19	14	5
Derung	8	5	3	14	9	5
Dong	1616	825	791	3774	1865	1909
Dongxiang	101	65	36	484	345	139
Ewenki	164	74	90	433	182	251
Gaoshan	101	50	51	103	46	57
Gelao	272	169	103	1307	771	536
Han	12,983,696	6,779,560	6,204,136	18,811,154	9,729,984	9,081,170
Hani	164	78	86	680	329	351
Hezhe	84	38	46	201	81	120
Hui	235,837	117,222	118,615	249,223	122,993	126,230
Jing	22	8	14	56	22	34
Jingpo	37	13	24	112	48	64
Jino	6	4	2	20	9	11
Kazak	400	190	210	1602	685	917
Kirgiz	45	23	22	189	71	118
Korean	20,369	9416	10,953	37,380	17,437	19,943
Lahu	28	9	19	202	95	107
Lhoba	6	2	4	11	5	6
Li	343	176	167	1078	501	577
Lisu	48	23	25	264	142	122
Manchu	250,286	128,173	122,113	336,032	167,963	168,069
Maonan	31	20	11	124	51	73
Miao	5291	2835	2456	12957	6698	6259
Monba	19	8	11	31	16	15
Mongol	37,464	18,247	19,217	76,736	36,758	39,978
Mulao	192	102	90	358	162	196
Naxi	246	130	116	554	282	272
Nu	7	5	2	50	22	28
Oroqen	78	33	45	165	77	88
Pumi	14	8	6	46	22	24
Qiang	177	95	82	661	308	353
Russian	216	78	138	343	124	219

(continued)

Table A.3 Continued

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Salar	413	305	108	644	399	245
She	629	399	230	1515	842	673
Shui	100	50	50	340	168	172
Tajik	22	13	9	21	12	9
Tatar	29	17	12	23	9	14
Tibetan	2920	1557	1363	5575	2746	2829
Tu	396	225	171	554	285	269
Tujia	8372	4579	3793	23,601	12,088	11,513
Uygur	3129	1798	1331	6975	3430	3545
Uzbek	23	9	14	51	25	26
Va	48	19	29	324	180	144
Xibe	1491	709	782	2569	1201	1368
Yao	1112	623	489	3213	1511	1702
Yi	1919	963	956	5849	3418	2431
Yugur	52	24	28	95	39	56
Zhuang	7322	3630	3692	14,994	7275	7719

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.4 Chongqing's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	30,512,763	15,841,429	14,671,334	28,846,170	14,608,870	14,237,300
Achang	12	3	9	19	6	13
Bai	1140	464	676	1569	712	857
Baonan	3	1	2	9	8	1
Blang	261	33	228	288	45	243
Buyi	2401	772	1629	3383	1310	2073
Dai	604	126	478	881	239	642
Daur	47	20	27	118	47	71
Deang	6	1	5	5	1	4
Derung	129	58	71	9	5	4
Dong	2585	1354	1231	3271	1724	1547
Dongxiang	25	13	12	102	56	46
Ewenki	22	9	13	25	12	13
Gaoshan	60	26	34	45	24	21
Gelao	1191	340	851	2808	1298	1510
Han	28,539,156	14,812,506	13,726,650	26,909,061	13,617,247	13,291,814
Hani	959	182	777	1398	365	1033
Hezhe	9	6	3	12	6	6
Hui	10,064	5019	5045	9056	4658	4398
Jing	27	13	14	25	14	11
Jingpo	16	5	11	82	21	61
Jino	31	6	25	27	9	18
Kazak	22	8	14	259	104	155
Kirgiz	2	1	1	28	11	17
Korean	1044	525	519	637	331	306
Lahu	459	51	408	479	82	397
Lhoba	17	6	11	2	2	2
Li	228	108	120	587	277	310

Lisu	219	42	177	328	117	211
Manchu	3079	1620	1459	4571	2431	2140
Maonan	15	5	10	63	33	30
Miao	502,421	266,237	236,184	482,714	248,537	234,177
Monba	15	6	9	16	8	8
Mongol	7846	3228	4618	5688	2890	2798
Mulao	111	38	73	208	80	128
Naxi	217	80	137	421	171	250
Nu	10	3	7	28	11	17
Oroqen	5	2	3	3	3	23
Pumi	11	3	8	51	28	358
Qiang	365	168	197	675	317	25
Russian	12	4	8	40	15	31
Salar	36	13	23	71	40	106
She	92	56	36	252	146	104
Shui	120	52	68	197	93	1
Tajik	177	121	56	2	1	1
Tatar	6	2	4	1	1	1
Tibetan	2292	931	1361	3086	1250	1836
Tu	220	81	139	715	351	364
Tujia	1,424,352	742,694	681,658	1,398,707	717,687	681,020
Uygur	1194	572	622	1162	605	557
Uzbek				4	2	2
Va	1445	770	675	577	112	465
Xibe	52	25	27	143	70	73
Yao	474	192	282	1045	455	590
Yi	4531	1397	3134	6336	2598	3738
Yugur	3		3	27	14	13
Zhuang	2764	1380	1384	4634	2066	2568

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.5 Fujian's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	34,097,947	17,568,535	16,529,412	36,894,217	18,981,054	17,913,163
Achang	3		3	62	29	33
Bai	608	302	306	4008	2127	1881
Baonan	3	2	1	5	2	3
Blang	10	4	6	226	117	109
Buyi	4206	2130	2076	22,172	12,141	10,031
Dai	169	56	113	2401	1230	1171
Daur	24	12	12	96	43	53
Deang	1		1	22	13	9
Derung	47	23	24	11	5	6
Dong	5768	3452	2316	15,608	9111	6497
Dongxiang	15	10	5	339	199	140
Ewenki	12	4	8	16	6	10
Gaoshan	416	218	198	423	224	199
Gelao	618	411	207	3249	1878	1371
Han	33,514,147	17,251,899	16,262,248	36,097,362	18,544,219	17,553,143
Hani	92	24	68	1373	749	624
Hezhe	1		1	43	22	21
Hui	109,880	61,664	48,216	115,978	65,663	50,315
Jing	67	18	49	260	120	140
Jingpo	31	4	27	295	137	158
Jino	4		4	16	5	11
Kazak	6	3	3	1492	709	783
Kirgiz	7	2	5	50	32	18
Korean	1785	895	890	2157	1088	1069
Lahu	26	4	22	375	203	172
Lhoba	26	12	14	16	10	6
Li	524	202	322	3551	1660	1891

Lisu	21	5	16	403	193	210
Manchu	7094	3716	3378	8372	4258	4114
Maonan	86	29	57	372	203	169
Miao	22,065	12,925	9140	88,017	50,024	37,993
Monba	24	10	14	23	9	14
Mongol	6114	2741	3373	5830	2948	2882
Mulao	131	69	62	527	245	282
Naxi	49	22	27	123	53	70
Nu	27	8	19	307	160	147
Oroqen	25	7	18	12	8	4
Pumi	7	2	5	47	28	19
Qiang	99	53	46	458	247	211
Russian	13	4	9	30	13	17
Salar	13	7	6	80	43	37
She	375,193	201,710	173,483	365,514	196,573	168,941
Shui	353	227	126	2433	1301	1132
Tajik	22	14	8	19	13	6
Tatar				17	11	6
Tibetan	1290	526	764	1739	711	1028
Tu	890	515	375	4000	2268	1732
Tujia	29,046	17,638	11,408	89,824	51,104	38,720
Uygur	1080	611	469	1159	632	527
Uzbek	8	3	5	9	4	5
Va	108	49	59	1325	723	602
Xibe	53	20	33	142	51	91
Yao	1226	560	666	5669	3163	2506
Yi	2615	1239	1376	13,536	7630	5906
Yugur	3	1	2	34	15	19
Zhuang	10,818	3909	6909	29,696	15,037	14,659

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.6 Gansu's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	25,124,282	13,021,654	12,102,628	25,575,263	13,064,193	12,511,070
Achang	1		1	1		
Bai	272	158	114	291	181	110
Baonan	15,170	7690	7480	18,170	8908	9262
Blang	9	3	6	12	5	7
Buyi	768	376	392	366	201	165
Dai	13	5	8	89	43	46
Daur	115	57	58	95	45	50
Deang	7	6	1	2	1	1
Derung	37	22	15	8	4	4
Dong	380	208	172	136	77	59
Dongxiang	451,622	231,589	220,033	546,255	276,107	270,148
Ewenki	16	9	7	13	7	6
Gaoshan	55	25	30	27	15	12
Gelao	18	7	11	98	64	34
Han	22,925,063	11,888,144	11,036,919	23,164,817	11,841,566	11,323,251
Hani	40	20	20	88	36	52
Hezhe	21	12	9	42	26	16
Hui	1,184,930	620,249	564,681	1,258,641	642,356	616,285
Jing	7	3	4	109	54	55
Jingpo	11	6	5	19	13	6
Jino	1		1	5	1	4
Kazak	2963	1453	1510	4444	2124	2320
Kirgiz	13	7	6	48	12	36
Korean	1565	804	761	559	273	286
Lahu	10	9	1	14	6	8
Lhoba				1		1
Li	58	32	26	517	250	267

Lisu	115	62	53	28	13	15
Manchu	17,285	8958	8327	14,206	7444	6762
Maonan	77	35	42	12	6	6
Miao	1509	721	788	1212	738	474
Monba	24	12	12	89	41	48
Mongol	15,774	6485	9289	10,935	5351	5584
Mulao	30	20	10	39	24	15
Naxi	28	9	19	53	26	27
Nu	7	4	3	101	44	57
Oroqen	10	7	3	10	5	5
Pumi	11	6	5	8	5	3
Qiang	64	29	35	115	62	53
Russian	55	22	33	48	16	32
Salar	11,784	6195	5589	13,517	6852	6665
She	201	132	69	245	154	91
Shui	88	36	52	50	31	19
Tajik	99	53	46	13	4	9
Tatar	186	90	96	18	10	8
Tibetan	443,228	222,362	220,866	488,359	245,262	243,097
Tu	30,338	15,410	14,928	30,781	15,154	15,627
Tujia	1341	754	587	2092	1269	823
Uygur	2131	987	1144	1937	853	1084
Uzbek	18	7	11	15	7	8
Va	143	75	68	97	50	47
Xibe	312	166	146	299	138	161
Yao	228	121	107	354	181	173
Yi	1722	772	950	870	493	377
Yugur	12,962	6567	6395	13,001	6640	6361
Zhuang	1308	642	666	1647	824	823

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.7 Guangdong's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000		2010			
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	85,225,007	43,381,720	41,843,287	104,320,459	54,400,538	49,919,921
Achang	40	13	27	623	389	234
Bai	5905	2983	2922	16,692	9419	7273
Baonan	5	2	3	25	15	10
Blang	98	35	63	495	258	237
Buyi	23,237	11,089	12,148	64,253	35,809	28,444
Dai	1256	293	963	6675	3554	3121
Daur	158	72	86	411	208	203
Deang	7	1	6	62	38	24
Derung	64	34	30	51	27	24
Dong	55,870	25,767	30,103	83,574	46,825	36,749
Dongxiang	61	34	27	403	309	94
Ewenki	249	82	167	92	49	43
Gaoshan	142	71	71	161	81	80
Gelao	5782	2687	3095	10,897	5910	4987
Han	83,955,870	42,777,757	41,178,113	102,253,138	53,273,872	48,979,266
Hani	1061	425	636	5987	3585	2402
Hezhe	13	7	6	298	150	148
Hui	25,307	12,394	12,913	45,073	24,357	20,716
Jing	285	111	174	484	232	252
Jingpo	261	107	154	677	387	290
Jino	17	3	14	26	7	19
Kazak	46	22	24	4602	2504	2098
Kirgiz	15	7	8	577	314	263
Korean	10,463	5309	5154	17,615	9118	8497
Lahu	350	26	324	1335	723	612
Lhoba	8	4	4	8	5	3
Li	6550	2292	4258	19,579	9950	9629

Lisu	162	56	106	1693	1069	624
Manchu	17,972	9044	8928	29,557	15,200	14,357
Maonan	1263	502	761	5017	2866	2151
Miao	120,606	59,446	61,160	251,970	141,661	110,309
Momba	22	8	14	62	26	36
Mongol	20,669	8215	12,454	14,331	7495	6836
Mulao	4814	2089	2725	10,961	5918	5043
Naxi	144	79	65	499	277	222
Nu	38	15	23	584	277	307
Oroqen	26	12	14	52	24	28
Pumi	32	10	22	121	61	60
Qiang	340	164	176	1886	1058	828
Russian	50	21	29	125	38	87
Salar	89	46	43	823	508	315
She	28,053	15,322	12,731	29,549	16,743	12,806
Shui	1948	1028	920	6525	3675	2850
Tajik	95	41	54	165	98	67
Tatar	10	4	6	55	28	27
Tibetan	7020	2859	4161	5604	2723	2881
Tu	4500	2385	2115	10,161	5629	4532
Tujia	135,431	68,464	66,967	212,513	117,141	95,372
Uygur	3057	1682	1375	6438	2602	3836
Uzbek	42	22	20	73	41	32
Va	655	215	440	4718	2723	1995
Xibe	322	151	171	705	341	364
Yao	202,667	102,744	99,923	276,266	148,395	127,871
Yi	8700	4062	4638	36,264	20,632	15,632
Yugur	9		9	53	32	21
Zhuang	570,200	260,335	309,865	877,509	473,900	403,609

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.8 Guangxi's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	43,854,538	23,239,376	20,615,162	46,023,761	23,924,704	22,099,057
Achang	19	13	6	26	14	12
Bai	831	392	439	2489	1255	1234
Baonan	2	1	1	1		1
Blang	49	19	30	81	32	49
Buyi	20,826	9484	11,342	20,072	8094	11,978
Dai	847	339	508	796	276	520
Daur	60	23	37	83	37	46
Deang	2	2		7	2	5
Derung	28	15	13	21	9	12
Dong	303,139	156,153	146,986	305,565	153,819	151,746
Dongxiang	98	48	50	17	10	7
Ewenki	35	16	19	46	19	27
Gaoshan	409	228	181	278	159	119
Gelao	3820	1961	1859	3885	2048	1837
Han	27,024,974	14,471,260	12,553,714	28,916,096	15,156,624	13,759,472
Hani	214	90	124	474	222	252
Hezhe	13	10	3	63	34	29
Hui	32,512	16,433	16,079	32,319	16,420	15,899
Jing	20,123	10,256	9867	23,283	12,047	11,236
Jingpo	95	46	49	41	5	36
Jino	5	1	4	4	2	2
Kazak	49	27	22	1884	977	907
Kirgiz	9	5	4	28	16	12
Korean	2008	1055	953	2701	1417	1284
Lahu	65	38	27	111	42	69
Lhoba	1		1	3	3	
Li	2997	1535	1462	4542	2251	2291

Lisu	59	30	29	154	63	91
Manchu	9576	4842	4734	11,159	5695	5464
Maonan	73,578	39,083	34,495	65,587	34,112	31,475
Miao	462,956	237,672	225,284	475,492	241,305	234,187
Monba	3	2	1	77	27	50
Mongol	8651	2872	5779	3017	1485	1532
Mulao	170,225	87,729	82,496	172,305	87,513	84,792
Naxi	52	25	27	149	69	80
Nu	43	21	22	119	65	54
Oroqen	20	10	10	8	4	4
Pumi	21	5	16	25	18	7
Qiang	115	62	53	169	87	82
Russian	13	4	9	8	2	6
Salar	30	17	13	128	59	69
She	418	253	165	829	496	333
Shui	15,476	8332	7144	13,559	7025	6534
Tajik	135	71	64	2	2	2
Tatar	4	2	2	24	13	11
Tibetan	2194	998	1196	815	393	422
Tu	438	237	201	1501	665	836
Tujia	4630	2586	2044	9155	4830	4325
Uygur	1550	753	797	1795	930	865
Uzbek	47	22	25	13	8	5
Va	248	119	129	662	304	358
Xibe	118	56	62	146	79	67
Yao	1,471,946	775,032	696,914	1,493,530	772,111	721,419
Yi	9712	5033	4679	9700	5045	4655
Yugur	48	21	27	7	2	5
Zhuang	14,207,143	7,403,064	6,804,079	14,448,422	7,406,315	7,042,107

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.9 Guizhou's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	35,247,695	18,464,477	16,783,218	34,748,556	17,905,471	16,843,085
Achang	28	12	16	26	9	17
Bai	187,362	101,312	86,050	179,510	95,923	83,587
Baonan	3	2	1	8	4	4
Blang	30	14	16	49	16	33
Buyi	2,798,200	1,449,457	1,348,743	2,510,565	1,271,051	1,239,514
Dai	755	281	474	1217	488	729
Daur	120	58	62	32	11	21
Deang	2		2	16	6	10
Derung	82	43	39	87	44	43
Dong	1,628,568	869,205	759,363	1,431,928	750,208	681,720
Dongxiang	412	186	226	958	433	525
Ewenki	46	21	25	1	1	
Gaoshan	228	127	101	191	90	101
Gelao	559,041	300,372	258,669	495,182	258,935	236,247
Han	21,911,687	11,470,182	10,441,505	22,344,156	11,517,873	10,826,283
Hani	891	373	518	1092	403	689
Hezhe	13	3	10	8	4	4
Hui	168,734	87,683	81,051	184,788	95,009	89,779
Jing	641	340	301	1143	620	523
Jingpo	413	222	191	572	282	290
Jino	6	1	5	10	3	7
Kazak	226	98	128	2093	1072	1021
Kirgiz	17	8	9	2	1	1
Korean	1192	610	582	664	318	346
Lahu	82	29	53	182	53	129
Lhoba	70	41	29	85	49	36
Li	56,082	29,735	26,347	135,173	69,980	65,193

Lisu	120	45	75	337	150	187
Manchu	21,932	11,392	10,540	23,086	11,932	11,154
Maonan	31,240	16,426	14,814	27,332	14,243	13,089
Miao	4,299,954	2,247,415	2,052,539	3,968,400	2,040,932	1,927,468
Monba	5	2	3	9	6	3
Mongol	47,531	26,282	21,249	41,561	23,203	18,358
Mulao	28,435	15,500	12,935	24,956	13,293	11,663
Naxi	294	135	159	353	162	191
Nu	21	9	12	28	8	20
Oroqen	8	5	3	24	13	11
Pumi	4		4	16	8	8
Qiang	1431	826	605	1605	899	706
Russian	31	17	14	25	14	11
Salar	87	42	45	99	61	38
She	44,926	24,009	20,917	36,558	19,096	17,462
Shui	369,723	194,337	175,386	348,746	180,317	168,429
Tajik	16	5	11			
Tatar	2	1	1	3	1	2
Tibetan	1787	864	923	1281	585	696
Tu	2942	1531	1411	5154	2755	2399
Tujia	1,430,286	748,222	682,064	1,436,977	736,526	700,451
Uygur	1149	543	606	548	335	213
Uzbek	1	1				
Va	148	58	90	831	345	486
Xibe	171	85	86	185	89	96
Yao	44,392	23,912	20,480	40,879	21,428	19,451
Yi	843,554	441,058	402,496	834,461	429,553	404,908
Yugur	1	1		1	1	
Zhuang	52,065	27,061	25,004	52,577	26,500	26,077

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.10 Hainan's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	7,559,035	4,002,445	3,556,590	8,671,485	4,592,283	4,079,202
Achang	43	16	27			
Bai	222	101	121	305	150	155
Baonan						
Blang	23	16	7	120	65	55
Buyi	1544	900	644	1789	971	818
Dai	197	73	124	902	417	485
Daur	55	17	38	58	21	37
Deang				1		1
Derung	17	7	10			
Dong	1350	762	588	1819	1096	723
Dongxiang	11	4	7	19	9	10
Ewenki	67	37	30	14	2	12
Gaoshan	80	41	39	111	64	47
Gelao	89	52	37	406	246	160
Han	6,245,329	3,319,929	2,925,400	7,246,067	3,853,244	3,392,823
Hani	93	45	48	154	70	84
Hezhe	9	2	7	13	5	8
Hui	8372	4206	4166	10,670	5405	5265
Jing	123	39	84	189	92	97
Jingpo	37	20	17	15	5	10
Jino				1	1	
Kazak	36	15	21	1553	793	760
Kirgiz	16	8	8	1	1	
Korean	786	422	364	973	456	517
Lahu	3	2	1	48	24	24
Lhoba	1		1			
Li	1,172,181	609,534	562,647	1,262,262	655,504	606,758
Lisu	17	6	11	20	13	7
Manchu	1694	846	848	3750	1853	1897
Maonan	46	27	19	61	40	21
Miao	61,264	30,891	30,373	74,482	37,555	36,927
Monba	1		1	2		2
Mongol	1888	680	1208	3463	1679	1784
Mulao	151	75	76	168	97	71
Naxi	16	9	7	28	11	17
Nu	2	1	1	1385	713	672
Oroqen	1		1	4	1	3
Pumi	4	1	3	3	2	1
Qiang	62	33	29	104	56	48
Russian	14	4	10	17	4	13

(continued)

Table A.10 Continued

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Salar	49	42	7	21	12	9
She	274	144	130	403	227	176
Shui	72	41	31	130	67	63
Tajik	38	22	16			
Tatar	9	3	6			
Tibetan	450	202	248	248	111	137
Tu	250	157	93	399	220	179
Tujia	3321	1900	1421	4286	2289	1997
Uygur	354	175	179	393	211	182
Uzbek	29	17	12			
Va	37	16	21	154	85	69
Xibe	35	16	19	72	30	42
Yao	6984	3784	3200	7302	3833	3469
Yi	596	316	280	1086	564	522
Yugur	1		1	3	1	2
Zhuang	50,507	26,688	23,819	45,909	23,914	21,995

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.11 Hebei's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	66,684,419	33,936,333	32,748,086	71,854,210	36,430,286	35,423,924
Achang	8	5	3	15	5	10
Bai	946	197	749	859	380	479
Baonan				7	4	3
Blang	15	4	11	50	14	36
Buyi	4258	1073	3185	3630	1188	2442
Dai	229	49	180	447	134	313
Daur	705	273	432	962	398	564
Deang	6	1	5	7	2	5
Derung	36	15	21	21	7	14
Dong	2317	869	1448	1451	584	867
Dongxiang	37	12	25	78	52	26
Ewenki	127	42	85	172	63	109
Gaoshan	274	147	127	208	107	101
Gelao	161	68	93	425	247	178
Han	63,781,603	32,463,709	31,317,894	68,861,333	34,894,643	33,966,690
Hani	301	81	220	387	109	278
Hezhe	46	19	27	90	45	45
Hui	542,639	271,936	270,703	570,170	286,331	283,839
Jing	29	14	15	77	25	52
Jingpo	36	10	26	70	22	48
Jino	4	1	3	24	12	12
Kazak	29	12	17	320	163	157
Kirgiz	15	5	10	25	14	11
Korean	11,783	5301	6482	11,296	5358	5938
Lahu	89	13	76	175	50	125
Lhoba	5	1	4	6	2	4
Li	238	67	171	861	340	521

Lisu	1355	94	1261	1974	282	1692
Manchu	2,118,711	1,093,798	1,024,913	2,169,311	1,128,634	1,040,677
Maonan	76	20	56	76	23	53
Miao	8088	2756	5332	9703	3726	5977
Momba	10	1	9	17	9	8
Mongol	169,887	83,397	86,490	180,849	92,087	88,762
Mulao	344	102	242	291	90	201
Naxi	299	41	258	259	71	188
Nu	33	3	30	200	73	127
Oroqen	85	32	53	142	67	75
Pumi	15		15	14	4	10
Qiang	122	60	62	407	241	166
Russian	102	50	52	103	50	53
Salar	30	11	19	131	76	55
She	226	135	91	396	230	166
Shui	383	63	320	282	93	189
Tajik	35	14	21	8	6	2
Tatar	6	2	4	17	7	10
Tibetan	3096	1275	1821	1935	869	1066
Tu	341	117	224	598	259	339
Tujia	6354	2900	3454	8061	4071	3990
Uygur	1785	973	812	864	466	398
Uzbek	2	1	1	7	4	3
Va	148	48	100	674	355	319
Xibe	746	351	395	851	421	430
Yao	1491	400	1091	1776	692	1084
Yi	3721	1149	2572	4632	2207	2425
Yugur	13	6	7	33	20	13
Zhuang	20,832	4561	16,271	17,295	4780	12,515

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.12 Heilongjiang's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
	Total	36,237,576	18,520,747	17,716,829	38,313,991	19,426,106
Achang	3	2	1	3		3
Bai	278	142	136	149	83	66
Baonan	7	4	3	3	1	2
Blang	10	6	4	12	4	8
Buyi	856	413	443	425	220	205
Dai	23	15	8	76	29	47
Daur	43,608	21,670	21,938	40,277	19,985	20,292
Deang	3	1	2			
Derung	55	28	27	8	2	6
Dong	940	552	388	217	129	88
Dongxiang	64	42	22	19	11	8
Ewenki	2706	1263	1443	2648	1191	1457
Gaoshan	61	34	27	25	7	18
Gelao	51	31	20	90	54	36
Han	34,465,039	17,588,318	16,876,721	36,939,181	18,696,097	18,243,084
Hani	78	26	52	105	51	54
Hezhe	3910	1957	1953	3613	1803	1810
Hui	124,003	62,634	61,369	101,749	51,338	50,411
Jing	36	20	16	22	11	11
Jingpo	8	3	5	11	2	9
Jino	1		1	1		1
Kazak	48	19	29	165	106	59
Kirgiz	1473	727	746	1431	709	722
Korean	388,458	195,224	193,234	327,806	164,200	163,606
Lahu				11	1	10
Lhoba	7	2	5	4	3	1
Li	83	32	51	477	198	279

Lisu	8	10	39	16	23
Manchu	1,037,080	471,811	748,020	414,472	333,548
Maonan	7	3	5	1	4
Miao	3173	1518	2575	1407	1168
Momba			2	1	1
Mongol	141,495	73,535	125,483	63,393	62,090
Mulao	52	18	46	22	24
Naxi	36	19	45	27	18
Nu	4	2	21	8	13
Oroqen	3871	2020	3943	1872	2071
Pumi	17	7	4	2	2
Qiang	25	12	34	21	13
Russian	265	144	312	158	154
Salar	4	3	7	3	4
She	112	39	94	61	33
Shui	118	53	47	29	18
Tajik	73	33	9	5	4
Tatar	11	4	3	2	1
Tibetan	1655	889	589	312	277
Tu	113	51	101	60	41
Tujia	2217	952	2175	1350	825
Uygur	1189	566	884	553	331
Uzbek	1	1	5	4	1
Va	73	31	64	26	38
Xibe	8886	3833	7608	4294	3314
Yao	358	149	437	234	203
Yi	2060	1125	730	428	302
Yugur	28	12	28	14	14
Zhuang	2700	1268	2070	1060	1010

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.13 Henan's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	91,236,854	47,046,599	44,190,255	94,029,939	47,493,063	46,536,876
Achang	15	3	12	148	67	81
Bai	946	225	721	581	245	336
Baonan	2		2	4	2	2
Blang	77	10	67	80	18	62
Buyi	2244	904	1340	5958	2604	3354
Dai	500	67	433	511	105	406
Daur	144	68	76	122	42	80
Deang	9	3	6	11		11
Derung	44	17	27	55	27	28
Dong	1314	633	681	558	254	304
Dongxiang	29	13	16	72	47	25
Ewenki	17	7	10	23	7	16
Gaoshan	946	626	320	780	397	383
Gelao	115	64	51	240	119	121
Han	90,093,286	46,468,976	43,624,310	92,908,354	46,924,281	45,984,073
Hani	425	44	381	373	83	290
Hezhe	17	7	10	30	13	17
Hui	953,531	478,488	475,043	957,964	479,252	478,712
Jing	17	7	10	120	51	69
Jingpo	85	6	79	130	12	118
Jino	1		1	7	1	6
Kazak	38	9	29	4805	2330	2475
Kirgiz	15	7	8	37	20	17
Korean	4312	2126	2186	1457	664	793
Lahu	1151	88	1063	700	51	649
Lhoba	8	3	5			
Li	241	79	162	1002	405	597

Lisu	212	28	184	167	25	142
Manchu	61,705	35,649	26,056	55,493	31,697	23,796
Maonan	19	4	15	23	6	17
Miao	5425	2180	3245	4321	1683	2638
Monba	10	4	6	45	16	29
Mongol	82,170	44,437	37,733	63,473	39,117	24,356
Mulao	41	15	26	72	30	42
Naxi	186	40	146	123	35	88
Nu	4	2	2	186	92	94
Oroqen	15	8	7	14	6	8
Pumi	29	8	21	9	2	7
Qiang	75	48	27	216	103	113
Russian	54	24	30	32	12	20
Salar	92	61	31	279	168	111
She	134	70	64	200	104	96
Shui	80	32	48	333	172	161
Tajik	73	32	41	23	8	15
Tatar	8	4	4	4	2	2
Tibetan	3953	1491	2462	1811	598	1213
Tu	419	175	244	576	236	340
Tujia	5122	2516	2606	5287	2642	2645
Uygur	4623	2542	2081	3035	1646	1389
Uzbek	10	2	8	16	13	3
Va	1715	145	1570	1572	337	1235
Xibe	292	142	150	273	123	150
Yao	408	183	225	763	276	487
Yi	5364	2026	3338	1764	672	1092
Yugur	6	3	3	52	21	31
Zhuang	4888	2185	2703	5361	2004	3357

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.14 Hubei's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	59,508,870	30,982,241	28,526,629	57,237,727	29,391,247	27,846,480
Achang	2	2		12	4	8
Bai	7173	3940	3233	6410	3288	3122
Baonan	3	1	2	6	4	2
Blang	9	4	5	36	10	26
Buyi	1214	683	531	2152	961	1191
Dai	141	62	79	353	162	191
Daur	37	22	15	92	41	51
Deang				20	9	11
Derung	21	7	14	18	8	10
Dong	69,947	38,418	31,529	52,121	27,604	24,517
Dongxiang	78	46	32	67	39	28
Ewenki	24	11	13	24	8	16
Gaoshan	63	38	25	162	88	74
Gelao	385	261	124	585	323	262
Han	56,911,968	29,614,784	27,297,184	54,769,192	28,128,850	26,640,342
Hani	151	63	88	314	117	197
Hezhe	9	3	6	16	10	6
Hui	77,759	40,114	37,645	67,185	34,858	32,327
Jing	42	29	13	93	54	39
Jingpo	15	5	10	38	11	27
Jino	1		1	10	4	6
Kazak	40	18	22	2191	1057	1134
Kirgiz	4	1	3	36	20	16
Korean	2949	1620	1329	1960	1025	935
Lahu	30	8	22	108	46	62
Lhoba	5	2	3	2	2	2
Li	706	390	316	2709	1327	1382

Lisu	50	26	24	138	59	79
Manchu	14,540	7581	6959	12,899	6762	6137
Maonan	50	30	20	151	62	89
Miao	214,266	117,904	96,362	177,490	94,179	83,311
Monba	4	2	2	25	10	15
Mongol	10,887	4935	5952	10,318	5415	4903
Mulao	177	102	75	276	88	188
Naxi	126	71	55	179	86	93
Nu	4	3	1	156	81	75
Oroqen	7	1	6	11	7	4
Pumi	12	6	6	26	12	14
Qiang	224	153	71	256	146	110
Russian	26	6	20	26	13	13
Salar	58	42	16	135	88	47
She	2523	1571	952	3058	1890	1168
Shui	94	54	40	577	309	268
Tajik	36	20	16	9	6	3
Tatar	2	1	1	10	4	6
Tibetan	1648	803	845	2175	974	1201
Tu	636	390	246	1963	958	1005
Tujia	2,177,409	1,140,541	1,036,868	2,100,052	1,069,839	1,030,213
Uygur	1457	813	644	2577	1457	1120
Uzbek				9	4	5
Va	66	28	38	532	255	277
Xibe	215	104	111	228	109	119
Yao	1569	856	713	2709	1242	1467
Yi	2117	1152	965	2748	1434	1314
Yugur	4	3	1	19	10	9
Zhuang	7824	4480	3344	12,240	5422	6818

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.15 Hunan's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	63,274,173	32,993,704	30,280,469	65,700,762	33,776,459	31,924,303
Achang	29	1	28	26	8	18
Bai	125,597	65,371	60,226	115,678	59,088	56,590
Baonan	6	4	2	13	7	6
Blang	100	9	91	138	9	129
Buyi	3173	1241	1932	4039	1463	2576
Dai	587	102	485	837	208	629
Daur	116	56	60	39	20	19
Deang	15	6	9	9		9
Derung	66	36	30	36	20	16
Dong	842,123	448,292	393,831	854,960	452,380	402,580
Dongxiang	28	13	15	62	41	21
Ewenki	34	17	17	4	2	2
Gaoshan	189	86	103	128	66	62
Gelao	397	241	156	911	430	481
Han	56,863,479	29,639,115	27,224,364	59,149,353	30,385,867	28,763,486
Hani	1337	285	1052	1055	182	873
Hezhe	5	3	2	36	15	21
Hui	97,368	50,412	46,956	94,705	49,291	45,414
Jing	46	25	21	86	34	52
Jingpo	136	18	118	135	21	114
Jino	13	2	11	17	2	15
Kazak	110	54	56	275	1409	1366
Kirgiz	10	3	7	62	31	31
Korean	2693	1330	1363	1180	583	597
Lahu	480	27	453	383	38	345
Lhoba	15	9	6	3	2	1
Li	862	430	432	2350	1040	1310

Lisu	145	45	100	199	73	126
Manchu	8206	4112	4094	7566	3944	3622
Maonan	52	20	32	199	74	125
Miao	1,921,495	998,820	922,675	2,060,426	1,061,107	999,319
Monba	7	2	5	60	26	34
Mongol	15,869	5384	10,485	3693	1824	1869
Mulao	719	389	330	906	462	444
Naxi	113	60	53	126	56	70
Nu	29	18	11	210	103	107
Oroqen	8	4	4	5	2	3
Pumi	22	8	14	24	12	12
Qiang	73	34	39	180	88	92
Russian	25	7	18	24	7	17
Salar	272	126	146	79	39	40
She	2891	1736	1155	3059	1735	1324
Shui	270	91	179	598	283	315
Tajik	105	58	47	3	1	2
Tatar	16	8	8	15	8	7
Tibetan	2930	1339	1591	1622	758	864
Tu	1097	570	527	5137	2544	2593
Tujia	2,639,534	1,376,741	1,262,793	2,632,452	1,355,212	1,277,240
Uygur	7939	4148	3791	6716	3696	3020
Uzbek	22	8	14	33	15	18
Va	803	260	543	915	359	556
Xibe	93	44	49	136	71	65
Yao	704,564	378,435	326,129	713,191	377,080	336,111
Yi	4116	1793	2323	3183	1374	1809
Yugur	3	1	2	18	6	12
Zhuang	23,559	12,168	11,391	30,387	12,964	17,423

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.16 Inner Mongolia's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	23,323,347	12,061,615	11,261,732	24,706,291	12,838,243	11,868,048
Achang	6	2	4	16	11	5
Bai	248	108	140	443	194	249
Baonan	7	4	3	90	73	17
Blang	1		1	15	3	12
Buyi	822	409	413	537	260	277
Dai	96	34	62	179	74	105
Daur	77,188	38,535	38,653	76,255	37,684	38,571
Deang	1		1	5	2	3
Derung	190	91	99	7	3	4
Dong	540	257	283	438	246	192
Dongxiang	118	74	44	574	374	200
Ewenki	26,201	12,851	13,350	26,139	12,578	13,561
Gaoshan	144	69	75	120	62	58
Gelao	20	12	8	249	194	55
Han	18,465,586	9,630,944	8,834,642	19,650,665	10,306,496	9,344,169
Hani	92	30	62	320	106	214
Hezhe	54	24	30	50	23	27
Hui	209,850	106,491	103,359	221,483	113,289	108,194
Jing	13	4	9	25	10	15
Jingpo	28	10	18	39	7	32
Jino	1		1	11	4	7
Kazak	20	10	10	377	206	171
Kirgiz	153	84	69	141	79	62
Korean	21,859	10,726	11,133	18,464	9016	9448
Lahu	35	13	22	347	77	270
Lhoba						
Li	449	176	273	981	444	537

Lisu	145	42	103	443	109	334
Manchu	499,911	254,193	245,718	452,765	233,007	219,758
Maonan	15	6	9	14	9	5
Miao	2159	939	1220	3349	1953	1396
Momba	11	4	7	7	5	2
Mongol	3,995,349	1,994,916	2,000,433	4,226,090	2,108,197	2,117,893
Mulao	30	14	16	37	24	13
Naxi	31	17	14	60	29	31
Nu	9	2	7	18	3	15
Oroqen	3573	1702	1871	3632	1699	1933
Pumi	11	2	9	5	5	
Qiang	109	52	57	144	81	63
Russian	5020	2472	2548	4673	2276	2397
Salar	26	20	6	53	34	19
She	94	53	41	202	127	75
Shui	54	23	31	122	67	55
Tajik	29	11	18	6	3	3
Tatar	6	1	5	6	2	4
Tibetan	2062	906	1156	3259	1821	1438
Tu	437	211	226	557	297	260
Tujia	1678	823	855	3096	1822	1274
Uygur	1259	685	574	658	385	273
Uzbek	8	4	4	6	4	2
Va	206	82	124	519	130	389
Xibe	3023	1549	1474	3000	1555	1445
Yao	231	107	124	318	169	149
Yi	2089	813	1276	2854	1620	1234
Yugur	27	14	13	38	22	16
Zhuang	1895	929	966	2319	1239	1080

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.17 Jiangsu's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	73,043,577	36,982,038	36,061,539	78,660,941	39,626,707	39,034,234
Achang	42	5	37	98	44	54
Bai	2300	453	1847	4020	1723	2297
Baonan	3	1	2	32	16	16
Blang	180	10	170	265	67	198
Buyi	8229	2062	6167	16,689	7315	9374
Dai	1083	90	993	2189	693	1496
Daur	103	45	58	283	136	147
Deang	9		9	14	5	9
Derung	35	11	24	26	10	16
Dong	9528	2134	7394	12,280	4889	7391
Dongxiang	35	15	20	420	277	143
Ewenki	57	13	44	49	20	29
Gaoshan	120	47	73	120	54	66
Gelao	721	307	414	2488	1291	1197
Han	72,783,674	36,875,556	35,908,118	78,276,015	39,442,857	38,833,158
Hani	2049	123	1926	2916	953	1963
Hezhe	13	1	12	68	36	32
Hui	132,582	66,614	65,968	130,757	67,024	63,733
Jing	90	19	71	218	101	117
Jingpo	60	4	56	298	92	206
Jino	9	1	8	24	5	19
Kazak	73	33	40	2124	985	1139
Kirgiz	30	15	15	61	30	31
Korean	5048	2434	2614	9525	4920	4605
Lahu	610	29	581	1042	187	855
Lhoba	9	1	8	1	1	1
Li	738	233	505	2447	974	1473

Lisu	842	53	789	1447	383	1064
Manchu	11,880	5699	6181	18,074	8865	9209
Maonan	54	19	35	184	94	90
Miao	22,246	5123	17,123	49,535	21,979	27,556
Momba	14	5	9	136	65	71
Mongol	14,167	4771	9396	10,691	5160	5531
Mulao	167	41	126	522	223	299
Naxi	256	61	195	329	123	206
Nu	66	5	61	356	158	198
Oroqen	25	9	16	43	16	27
Pumi	66	9	57	38	14	24
Qiang	215	82	133	954	486	468
Russian	67	30	37	109	48	61
Salar	51	18	33	353	187	166
She	742	401	341	1738	958	780
Shui	2775	1369	1406	13,089	7056	6033
Tajik	39	16	23	17	5	12
Tatar	10	5	5	19	11	8
Tibetan	2659	1073	1586	3358	1451	1907
Tu	706	237	469	2263	986	1277
Tujia	16,539	6112	10,427	41,258	20,177	21,081
Uygur	2213	1245	968	4367	2038	2329
Uzbek	5	1	4	15	6	9
Va	378	56	322	1481	701	780
Xibe	207	94	113	433	189	244
Yao	1159	315	844	3575	1644	1931
Yi	8244	1960	6284	18,896	8576	10,320
Yugur	7	2	5	41	25	16
Zhuang	8934	2419	6515	20,880	9272	11,608

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.18 Jiangxi's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	40,397,598	20,990,240	19,407,358	44,567,797	23,003,521	21,564,276
Achang	1		1	14	4	10
Bai	337	119	218	1621	815	806
Baonan						
Blang	13	6	7	31	16	15
Buyi	1762	680	1082	2156	838	1318
Dai	75	30	45	484	225	259
Daur	52	20	32	57	18	39
Deang	3		3	1		1
Derung	16	4	12	3	2	1
Dong	1564	797	767	2189	1170	1019
Dongxiang	8	3	5	49	31	18
Ewenki	5	2	3	19	6	13
Gaoshan	134	84	50	132	80	52
Gelao	122	52	70	336	156	180
Han	40,271,881	20,924,958	19,346,923	44,415,487	22,919,893	21,495,594
Hani	63	12	51	265	124	141
Hezhe				8	5	3
Hui	9972	5091	4881	8902	4679	4223
Jing	278	153	125	301	170	131
Jingpo	12	8	4	65	23	42
Jino	1	1		5	3	2
Kazak	9	3	6	1718	861	857
Kirgiz	8		8	46	24	22
Korean	1703	873	830	543	226	317
Lahu	12	1	11	140	33	107
Lhoba	1		1	1	1	
Li	301	98	203	1536	699	837

Lisu	21	11	10	96	34	62
Manchu	5075	2684	2391	4942	2638	2304
Maonan	35	17	18	86	41	45
Miao	5414	2533	2881	9125	4369	4756
Momba				78	30	48
Mongol	9010	2811	6199	3479	1770	1709
Mulao	72	35	37	181	81	100
Naxi	31	11	20	89	45	44
Nu	26	13	13	87	44	43
Oroqen	5	3	2	5	2	3
Pumi	5	4	1	6	4	2
Qiang	205	120	85	155	85	70
Russian	4	1	3	7	2	5
Salar	12	7	5	44	26	18
She	77,650	43,457	34,193	91,068	53,907	37,161
Shui	77	33	44	782	374	408
Tajik	57	24	33	33	15	18
Tatar				4	3	1
Tibetan	1649	760	889	1150	595	555
Tu	148	78	70	576	272	304
Tujia	1551	753	798	4815	2372	2443
Uygur	1142	591	551	852	420	432
Uzbek	6	3	3	9	2	7
Va	111	55	56	759	327	432
Xibe	82	42	40	81	35	46
Yao	1198	596	602	2599	1227	1372
Yi	2271	1013	1258	1850	946	904
Yugur	1	1		18	11	7
Zhuang	3046	1375	1671	7979	3363	4616

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.19 Jilin's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	26,802,191	13,720,747	13,081,444	27,452,815	13,907,218	13,545,597
Achang				22	1	21
Bai	298	161	137	276	148	128
Baonan	8	6	2	6	4	2
Blang				9	4	5
Buyi	1074	584	490	362	191	171
Dai	60	34	26	253	46	207
Daur	490	241	249	587	258	329
Deang				2		2
Derung				1		1
Dong	519	272	247	231	130	101
Dongxiang				32	17	15
Ewenki	75	32	43	104	46	58
Gaoshan	99	53	46	100	49	51
Gelao	90	51	39	71	48	23
Han	24,348,815	12,473,142	11,875,673	25,267,110	12,792,641	12,474,469
Hani	212	78	134	142	40	102
Hezhe	190	107	83	212	106	106
Hui	125,620	63,542	62,078	118,799	59,299	59,500
Jing	1		1	8	5	3
Jingpo	32	10	22	457	50	407
Jino	21	13	8	19	13	6
Kazak	89	46	43	467	209	258
Kirgiz	10	5	5	36	16	20
Korean	1,145,688	571,437	574,251	1,040,167	517,257	522,910
Lahu	12	5	7	33	8	25
Lhoba	5	1	4	3	1	2
Li	157	71	86	545	253	292

Lisu	30	13	17	100	22	78
Manchu	993,112	521,439	471,673	866,365	458,840	407,525
Maonan	3	2	1	6	2	4
Miao	1531	785	746	1446	749	697
Monba	11	6	5	18	8	10
Mongol	172,026	82,524	89,502	145,039	71,851	73,188
Mulao	28	12	16	30	11	19
Naxi	15	11	4	14	8	6
Nu				27	8	19
Oroqen	125	50	75	111	39	72
Pumi	19	7	12	4	2	2
Qiang	26	14	12	238	120	118
Russian	64	37	27	48	21	27
Salar	9	4	5	50	30	20
She	45	24	21	82	34	48
Shui	14	8	6	50	27	23
Tajik	3	2	1	2	1	1
Tatar	2	1	1	5	2	3
Tibetan	1615	721	894	652	264	388
Tu	49	28	21	128	60	68
Tujia	933	517	416	1523	864	659
Uyghur	1500	868	632	1127	517	610
Uzbek	1		1	2	2	
Va	5	1	4	132	43	89
Xibe	3168	1649	1519	3113	1622	1491
Yao	220	127	93	308	148	160
Yi	2253	1068	1185	558	326	232
Yugur				8	4	4
Zhuang	1655	864	791	1547	738	809

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.20 Liaoning's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	41,824,412	21,323,383	20,501,029	43,746,323	22,147,745	21,598,578
Achang	2	1	1	10	7	3
Bai	449	223	226	559	292	267
Baonan				2	1	1
Blang	4	2	2	19	9	10
Buyi	1214	569	645	991	511	480
Dai	104	46	58	231	64	167
Daur	1282	558	724	1858	801	1057
Deang				5	2	3
Derung	169	80	89	6	2	4
Dong	799	430	369	821	454	367
Dongxiang	8	5	3	27	16	11
Ewenki	221	85	136	448	198	250
Gaoshan	305	143	162	211	96	115
Gelao	89	53	36	211	145	66
Han	35,105,991	17,873,551	17,232,440	37,103,174	18,737,977	18,365,197
Hani	157	83	74	304	131	173
Hezhe	82	33	49	154	72	82
Hui	264,407	133,155	131,252	245,798	123,200	122,598
Jing	6	3	3	15	10	5
Jingpo	24	18	6	80	26	54
Jino				10	6	4
Kazak	121	51	70	448	182	266
Kirgiz	45	22	23	125	62	63
Korean	241,052	118,885	122,167	239,537	118,896	120,641
Lahu	14	6	8	48	17	31
Lhoba	9	6	3	11	8	3
Li	615	304	311	1765	846	919

Lisu	152	20	132	646	96	550
Manchu	5,385,287	2,779,918	2,605,369	5,336,895	2,750,732	2,586,163
Maonan	20	8	12	19	12	7
Miao	3009	1626	1383	3952	2342	1610
Momba				9	5	4
Mongol	669,972	335,109	334,863	657,869	330,787	327,082
Mulao	53	34	19	71	28	43
Naxi	86	40	46	125	63	62
Nu	3	1	2	76	20	56
Oroqen	161	63	98	196	72	124
Pumi	16	9	7	14	4	10
Qiang	81	40	41	171	89	82
Russian	150	60	90	185	83	102
Salar	45	29	16	88	59	29
She	200	121	79	257	170	87
Shui	44	21	23	89	51	38
Tajik	46	15	31	10	7	3
Tatar	9	3	6	14	4	10
Tibetan	2017	953	1064	1881	890	991
Tu	171	102	69	264	135	129
Tujia	3757	2327	1430	5190	3185	2005
Uygur	2407	1302	1105	1917	1081	836
Uzbek	1	1		5		5
Va	129	60	69	220	99	121
Xibe	132,615	69,915	62,700	132,431	69,961	62,470
Yao	505	279	226	774	421	353
Yi	2641	1169	1472	1693	1088	605
Yugur	1		1	17	8	9
Zhuang	3576	1812	1764	4285	2160	2125

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.21 Ningxia's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	5,486,393	2,813,517	2,672,876	6,301,350	3,227,404	3,073,946
Achang				4	1	3
Bai	39	17	22	213	106	107
Baonan	14	10	4	21	12	9
Blang				2		2
Buyi	72	41	31	183	98	85
Dai	11	2	9	44	24	20
Daur	26	10	16	42	17	25
Deang				1		1
Derung				2	1	1
Dong	128	67	61	345	222	123
Dongxiang	2168	1191	977	1261	748	513
Ewenki	4	1	3	7	2	5
Gaoshan	15	10	5	10	8	2
Gelao	9	9		42	31	11
Han	3,590,563	1,850,231	1,740,332	4,086,367	2,103,760	1,982,607
Hani	12	8	4	52	29	23
Hezhe	3	2	1	4	1	3
Hui	1,862,474	947,187	915,287	2,173,820	1,102,835	1,070,985
Jing				5		5
Jingpo	1	1		6	2	4
Jino				2	1	1
Kazak	69	25	44	190	70	120
Kirgiz	5	2	3	12	6	6
Korean	472	227	245	403	207	196
Lahu				13	5	8
Lhoba				1		1
Li	24	13	11	146	69	77
Lisu	1		1	17	8	9
Manchu	21,962	10,723	11,239	24,902	12,287	12,615
Maonan	15	6	9	26	9	17
Miao	407	187	220	1113	732	381
Monba				2		2
Mongol	4898	2054	2844	6661	3174	3487
Mulao	2	2		10	4	6
Naxi	7	3	4	17	8	9
Nu				7	3	4
Oroqen	9	7	2	6	4	2
Pumi				6	3	3
Qiang	28	20	8	89	53	36
Russian	21	9	12	18	6	12

(continued)

Table A.21 Continued

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Salar	38	18	20	72	38	34
She	88	60	28	122	76	46
Shui	3		3	35	15	20
Tajik				1		1
Tatar	2	1	1	2		2
Tibetan	506	255	251	656	316	340
Tu	191	95	96	326	176	150
Tujia	758	362	396	1441	847	594
Uygur	312	165	147	613	272	341
Uzbek	2	1	1	3	2	1
Va				26	14	12
Xibe	216	94	122	184	88	96
Yao	63	38	25	197	108	89
Yi	137	57	80	530	359	171
Yugur	43	23	20	48	24	24
Zhuang	575	283	292	977	495	482

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.22 Qinghai's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	4,822,963	2,489,590	2,333,373	5,626,723	2,913,793	2,712,930
Achang	1		1	1		1
Bai	242	149	93	320	174	146
Baonan	635	337	298	904	477	427
Blang	22	6	16	2	2	
Buyi	170	86	84	251	185	66
Dai	4	2	2	31	13	18
Daur	47	17	30	26	15	11
Deang	9	5	4	1	1	
Derung	6	3	3	4	3	1
Dong	148	98	50	161	123	38
Dongxiang	2498	1564	934	6331	3976	2355
Ewenki	12	4	8	5	2	3
Gaoshan	22	9	13	20	8	12
Gelao	17	7	10	69	59	10
Han	2,606,050	1,364,527	1,241,523	2,983,521	1,574,280	1,409,241

(continued)

Table A.22 Continued

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Hani	3	1	2	17	8	9
Hezhe	15	7	8	11	9	2
Hui	753,378	388,789	364,589	834,298	423,527	410,771
Jing				10	6	4
Jingpo				5	3	2
Jino	3	1	2	1		1
Kazak	407	213	194	680	332	348
Kirgiz	8	3	5	4	1	3
Korean	453	230	223	312	152	160
Lahu	7	5	2	8	4	4
Lhoba	5	3	2			
Li	9	4	5	139	67	72
Lisu	58	39	19	21	13	8
Manchu	7788	4008	3780	8029	4172	3857
Maonan	23	11	12	8	6	2
Miao	436	209	227	911	576	335
Monba	11	6	5	4	1	3
Mongol	86,301	43,562	42,739	99,815	50,744	49,071
Mulao	23	7	16	15	7	8
Naxi	17	8	9	32	16	16
Nu	4	4		5	4	1
Oroqen	1	1		2	1	1
Pumi	12	6	6	3		3
Qiang	86	50	36	104	61	43
Russian	48	26	22	38	19	19
Salar	87,043	44,393	42,650	107,089	53,669	53,420
She	20	8	12	53	32	21
Shui	20	9	11	30	16	14
Tajik	15	7	8	3	1	2
Tatar	12	7	5	2		2
Tibetan	1,086,592	543,708	542,884	1,375,059	693,995	681,064
Tu	187,562	96,038	91,524	204,412	104,572	99,840
Tujia	978	534	444	1537	969	568
Uygur	431	216	215	209	124	85
Uzbek	1	1		2	1	1
Va	6	2	4	20	10	10
Xibe	142	77	65	128	52	76
Yao	105	55	50	209	115	94
Yi	274	133	141	683	550	133
Yugur	140	72	68	163	78	85
Zhuang	618	308	310	980	543	437

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.23 Shaanxi's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	35,365,072	18,378,759	16,986,313	37,327,379	19,287,575	18,039,804
Achang	4	4		2	1	1
Bai	338	193	145	486	276	210
Baonan	1		1	4	2	2
Blang	2	1	1	6	2	4
Buyi	450	267	183	727	371	356
Dai	68	44	24	117	31	86
Daur	75	28	47	93	42	51
Deang				1	1	
Derung	9	5	4			
Dong	509	310	199	731	413	318
Dongxiang	26	15	11	116	71	45
Ewenki	11	7	4	24	14	10
Gaoshan	27	14	13	15	7	8
Gelao	44	29	15	205	122	83
Han	35,188,651	18,289,425	16,899,226	37,137,743	19,191,534	17,946,209
Hani	40	17	23	99	42	57
Hezhe				4		4
Hui	139,232	70,003	69,229	138,716	69,739	68,977
Jing	9	7	2	28	11	17
Jingpo	19	16	3	22	7	15
Jino	1		1	9	3	6
Kazak	122	61	61	794	407	387
Kirgiz	19	11	8	23	6	17
Korean	1620	820	800	1129	534	595
Lahu	44	1	43	35	14	21

(continued)

Table A.23 Continued

Ethnic group	2000		2010			
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Lhoba	4	1	3	7	1	6
Li	161	88	73	441	199	242
Lisu	16	12	4	32	15	17
Manchu	15,801	7930	7871	16,291	8442	7849
Maonan	16	8	8	19	8	11
Miao	1388	798	590	2787	1659	1128
Monba	9	3	6	18	9	9
Mongol	6060	2913	3147	6976	3509	3467
Mulao	27	14	13	44	18	26
Naxi	69	34	35	101	48	53
Nu	1	1	1	31	13	18
Oroqen	6	1	5	8	3	5
Pumi	4	4		4	2	2
Qiang	54	27	27	182	80	102
Russian	69	28	41	73	35	38
Salar	22	15	7	156	95	61
She	104	66	38	212	132	80
Shui	17	10	7	83	50	33
Tajik	7	3	4	3	2	1
Tatar	1	1		1		1
Tibetan	3048	1407	1641	6345	2827	3518
Tu	290	180	110	499	265	234
Tujia	1721	1113	608	3876	2362	1514

Uygur	1187	661	526	1570	725	845
Uzbek	6	5	1	7	2	5
Va	44	22	22	160	86	74
Xibe	446	237	209	416	219	197
Yao	273	179	94	605	313	292
Yi	854	472	382	1644	988	656
Yugur	23	8	15	29	12	17
Zhuang	1987	1220	767	3555	1765	1790

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.24 Shandong's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	89,971,789	45,542,060	44,429,729	95,792,719	48,446,944	47,345,775
Achang	92	2	90	99	15	84
Bai	2405	220	2185	1247	411	836
Baonan	3		3	7	3	4
Blang	279	13	266	317	99	218
Buyi	2426	860	1566	1839	757	1082
Dai	1797	98	1699	2468	426	2042
Daur	541	224	317	960	432	528
Deang	18		18	50	10	40
Derung	100	30	70	30	5	25
Dong	1245	508	737	867	453	414
Dongxiang	28	10	18	126	77	49
Ewenki	107	34	73	220	95	125
Gaoshan	86	32	54	66	30	36
Gelao	97	52	45	597	364	233
Han	89,339,046	45,245,932	44,093,114	95,066,830	48,090,616	46,976,214
Hani	3041	103	2938	3023	345	2678
Hezhe	33	11	22	68	35	33
Hui	497,597	248,501	249,096	535,679	269,871	265,808
Jing	7		7	80	35	45
Jingpo	343	8	335	608	59	549
Jino	17	4	13	17	7	10
Kazak	49	22	27	1116	459	657
Kirgiz	16	6	10	90	35	55
Korean	27,795	13,032	14,763	61,556	31,229	30,327
Lahu	1403	69	1334	1880	237	1643
Lhoba	7	3	4	2	1	1
Li	297	55	242	1202	466	736

Lisu	1919	91	1828	1841	208	1633
Manchu	33,527	15,658	17,869	46,521	23,274	23,247
Maonan	35	9	26	50	25	25
Miao	6949	1813	5136	8414	3586	4828
Monba	5	5	5	20	10	10
Mongol	23,743	7104	16,639	17,669	8448	9221
Mulao	130	34	96	126	46	80
Naxi	249	24	225	256	69	187
Nu	97	10	87	373	161	212
Oroqen	60	28	32	98	33	65
Pumi	81	5	76	55	10	45
Qiang	41	13	28	243	121	122
Russian	68	24	44	128	58	70
Salar	21	8	13	609	354	255
She	330	210	120	363	226	137
Shui	95	20	75	191	85	106
Tajik	81	40	41	32	17	15
Tatar	9	4	5	11	4	7
Tibetan	2733	1045	1688	2146	875	1271
Tu	304	80	224	651	270	381
Tujia	2719	1262	1457	5730	3188	2542
Uygur	2386	1294	1092	4635	1551	3084
Uzbek	4	1	3	13	6	7
Va	4693	269	4424	5619	1315	4304
Xibe	356	158	198	661	291	370
Yao	468	109	359	878	353	525
Yi	6208	1366	4842	8298	3422	4876
Yugur	7	7	7	76	33	43
Zhuang	5444	1520	3924	5822	2273	3549

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.25 Shanghai's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	16,303,862	8,379,320	7,924,542	23,019,196	11,854,916	11,164,280
Achang	5	2	3	51	28	23
Bai	5296	2942	2354	3893	1979	1914
Baonan	6	3	3	16	11	5
Blang	15	9	6	133	80	53
Buyi	5120	2369	2751	5840	3043	2797
Dai	99	49	50	1289	540	749
Daur	89	36	53	449	186	263
Deang	1	1	1	15	10	5
Derung	18	6	12	8	5	3
Dong	798	410	388	7787	4156	3631
Dongxiang	77	44	33	362	282	80
Ewenki				63	30	33
Gaoshan	38	8	30	81	36	45
Gelao	212	97	115	2684	1496	1188
Han	6468	2654	3814	22,743,033	11,716,435	11,026,598
Hani	62	33	29	3185	1628	1557
Hezhe	86	40	46	40	20	20
Hui	1642	707	935	78,163	39,480	38,683
Jing	5	2	3	45	20	25
Jingpo	5	1	4	142	68	74
Jino				23	6	17
Kazak	246	73	173	639	274	365
Kirgiz	226	127	99	58	25	33
Korean	9087	4502	4585	22,257	10,292	11,965
Lahu	103	48	55	500	232	268
Lhoba	7	2	5	4	2	2
Li	27	9	18	1725	676	1049

Lisu	87	52	35	580	318	262
Manchu	1970	1011	959	25,165	11,892	13,273
Maonan	215	123	92	160	66	94
Miao	1443	634	809	31,351	16,418	14,933
Monba	4	2	2	3		3
Mongol	57,514	28,491	29,023	11,238	5295	5943
Mulao	54	23	31	441	180	261
Naxi	4	2	2	287	125	162
Nu	5	2	3	65	28	37
Oroqen	14	6	8	55	23	32
Pumi	24	11	13	38	14	24
Qiang	10	6	4	505	246	259
Russian	41	10	31	209	78	131
Salar	14	1	13	941	603	338
She	52	28	24	3020	1538	1482
Shui	20	17	3	745	375	370
Tajik	3	2	1	14	8	6
Tatar	19	11	8	12	4	8
Tibetan	1701	1052	649	2406	1031	1375
Tu	172	78	94	1009	545	464
Tujia	381	124	257	33,584	17,648	15,936
Uygur	4808	2566	2242	5254	2725	2529
Uzbek	76	31	45	14	4	10
Va	859	450	409	1353	807	546
Xibe				696	315	381
Yao	506	244	262	3627	1892	1735
Yi	2923	1138	1785	7113	3497	3616
Yugur	6	3	3	15	10	5
Zhuang	976	517	459	16,219	7894	8325

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.26 Shanxi's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	32,471,242	16,800,758	15,670,484	35,712,101	18,338,760	17,373,341
Achang	2		2	4		4
Bai	353	120	233	183	96	87
Baonan	2		2			
Blang	6	2	4	22	7	15
Buyi	912	375	537	373	134	239
Dai	68	15	53	187	58	129
Daur	92	39	53	85	43	42
Deang	2		2	6	3	3
Derung	127	67	60	1		1
Dong	632	318	314	280	194	86
Dongxiang	9	5	4	30	21	9
Ewenki	24	8	16	26	11	15
Gaoshan	7	3	4	9	4	5
Gelao	55	33	22	121	78	43
Han	32,368,083	16,751,349	15,616,734	35,618,454	18,290,925	17,327,529
Hani	55	10	45	214	34	180
Hezhe	2	2		12	4	8
Hui	61,690	31,152	30,538	59,709	30,210	29,499
Jing	4	1	3	29	13	16
Jingpo	52	1	51	108	9	99
Jino	4	1	3	1		1
Kazak	23	7	16	277	144	133
Kirgiz	1		1	6	2	4
Korean	1813	867	946	663	316	347
Lahu	35	7	28	136	14	122
Lhoba	2		2			
Li	92	47	45	521	266	255

Lisu	101	9	92	159	23	136
Manchu	13,665	7198	6467	11,741	6314	5427
Maonan	8		8	21	16	5
Miao	2805	1160	1645	2205	1124	1081
Monba	8		8	3	2	1
Mongol	9446	3399	6047	5070	2707	2363
Mulao	35	9	26	28	12	16
Naxi	57	17	40	42	17	25
Nu	9	2	7	88	40	48
Oroqen	1		1	3	2	1
Pumi	11	2	9	3	1	2
Qiang	159	109	50	286	214	72
Russian	8	1	7	5	2	3
Salar	8	4	4	43	26	17
She	251	156	95	171	117	54
Shui	20	2	18	30	15	15
Tajik	94	42	52	1	1	
Tatar				1		1
Tibetan	1544	678	866	1047	494	553
Tu	236	116	120	200	98	102
Tujia	2362	1301	1061	2936	1858	1078
Uygur	1084	566	518	670	414	256
Uzbek	3	1	2	3	1	2
Va	120	43	77	427	117	310
Xibe	152	79	73	158	93	65
Yao	202	88	114	325	164	161
Yi	2473	775	1698	2867	1426	1441
Yugur	8	3	5	7	3	4
Zhuang	2084	534	1550	2007	830	1177

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.27 Sichuan's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	82,348,296	42,561,620	39,786,676	80,417,528	40,827,834	39,589,694
Achang	26	11	15	54	17	37
Bai	7335	3441	3894	9449	4683	4766
Baonan	16	8	8	43	33	10
Blang	138	22	116	164	46	118
Buyi	8215	4063	4152	8756	4292	4464
Dai	6642	2956	3686	7652	3380	4272
Daur	73	38	35	124	57	67
Deang	11	1	10	24	8	16
Derung	51	22	29	47	20	27
Dong	1940	959	981	2376	1142	1234
Dongxiang	60	40	20	191	135	56
Ewenki	18	10	8	30	15	15
Gaoshan	101	47	54	100	42	58
Gelao	520	273	247	1235	630	605
Han	78,229,697	40,472,128	37,757,569	75,509,724	38,343,974	37,165,750
Hani	1104	290	814	1566	469	1097
Hezhe	14	5	9	84	38	46
Hui	109,960	55,504	54,456	104,544	52,797	51,747
Jing	38	20	18	264	126	138
Jingpo	79	10	69	173	51	122
Jino	48	4	44	54	12	42
Kazak	94	45	49	1882	927	955
Kirgiz	14	5	9	74	41	33
Korean	3137	1555	1582	1548	787	761
Lahu	512	59	453	521	104	417
Lhoba	5	1	4	8	2	6
Li	316	111	205	1688	744	944

Lisu	18,674	9294	9380	21,082	10,381	10,701
Manchu	13,849	7064	6785	15,920	8355	7565
Maonan	36	15	21	88	43	45
Miao	147,526	77,078	70,448	164,642	84,997	79,645
Monba	113	40	73	26	7	19
Mongol	42,316	19,719	22,597	36,646	18,350	18,296
Mulao	116	64	52	225	110	115
Naxi	8725	4448	4277	10,149	5098	5051
Nu	57	19	38	312	113	199
Oroqen	8	4	4	18	9	9
Pumi	166	61	105	137	55	82
Qiang	300,757	153,012	147,745	296,931	149,730	147,201
Russian	48	21	27	57	27	30
Salar	108	68	40	223	122	101
She	232	154	78	447	265	182
Shui	257	121	136	1178	537	641
Tajik	58	31	27	23	4	19
Tatar	7	4	3	15	6	9
Tibetan	1,269,120	631,389	637,731	1,496,524	747,138	749,386
Tu	646	350	296	1333	639	694
Tujia	41,246	22,358	18,888	59,231	31,106	28,125
Uygur	2158	1076	1082	1945	994	951
Uzbek	3		3	17	8	9
Va	1475	170	1305	1334	343	991
Xibe	216	96	120	381	187	194
Yao	742	362	380	1795	770	1025
Yi	2,122,389	1,089,245	1,033,144	2,643,953	1,348,832	1,295,121
Yugur	4	1	3	48	26	22
Zhuang	6905	3671	3234	10,050	4781	5269

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.28 Tianjin's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	9,848,731	5,016,375	4,832,356	12,938,693	6,907,091	6,031,602
Achang				9	7	2
Bai	184	94	90	686	374	312
Baonan	1	1		10	8	2
Blang	8	5	3	21	18	3
Buyi	507	217	290	839	437	402
Dai	24	8	16	184	100	84
Daur	353	157	196	629	300	329
Deang						
Derung	16	7	9	3	2	1
Dong	521	214	307	912	454	458
Dongxiang	51	29	22	121	95	26
Ewenki	84	35	49	130	59	71
Gaoshan	34	14	20	29	15	14
Gelao	63	36	27	374	260	114
Han	9,581,775	4,885,974	4,695,801	12,607,276	6,739,522	5,867,754
Hani	20	7	13	190	81	109
Hezhe	9	4	5	28	16	12
Hui	172,357	84,999	87,358	177,734	88,336	89,398
Jing	1		1	32	14	18
Jingpo	6	4	2	29	14	15
Jino	4		4	7	1	6
Kazak	34	19	15	476	212	264
Kirgiz	13	6	7	41	17	24
Korean	11,041	5030	6011	18,247	9303	8944
Lahu	7	2	5	44	27	17
Lhoba	4	2	2			
Li	54	25	29	564	304	260
Lisu	10	8	2	63	33	30
Manchu	56,548	28,548	28,000	83,624	43,293	40,331
Maonan	40	7	33	49	14	35
Miao	1582	767	815	3751	2354	1397
Monba				8	6	2
Mongol	11,331	4616	6715	20,328	9817	10,511
Mulao	47	20	27	116	59	57
Naxi	29	16	13	81	45	36
Nu	3	3		41	25	16
Oroqen	10	4	6	38	16	22
Pumi	1		1	16	15	1
Qiang	20	10	10	180	114	66
Russian	60	22	38	119	52	67

(continued)

Table A.28 Continued

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Salar	32	25	7	122	85	37
She	78	47	31	263	147	116
Shui	36	15	21	291	166	125
Tajik	30	15	15	11	9	2
Tatar	12	5	7	4	2	2
Tibetan	1271	600	671	1775	911	864
Tu	159	86	73	350	199	151
Tujia	3677	2097	1580	7052	4059	2993
Uygur	974	618	356	2170	970	1200
Uzbek	7	3	4	19	8	11
Va	42	21	21	209	133	76
Xibe	343	169	174	536	282	254
Yao	345	135	210	785	408	377
Yi	780	357	423	1825	1217	608
Yugur				39	20	19
Zhuang	4055	1256	2799	6123	2608	3515

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.29 Tibet's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	2,616,329	1,325,371	1,290,958	3,002,165	1,542,652	1,459,513
Achang						
Bai	722	505	217	395	247	148
Baonan	24	22	2	15	11	4
Blang	16	7	9	4	1	3
Buyi	437	192	245	81	61	20
Dai	14	10	4	35	17	18
Daur	3	2	1	5	3	2
Deang	1		1			
Derung	6	3	3	37	19	18
Dong	66	34	32	179	100	79
Dongxiang	111	91	20	757	523	234
Ewenki						
Gaoshan				2	1	1
Gelao	32	25	7	27	15	12
Han	158,570	98,589	59,981	245,263	151,158	94,105
Hani	24	19	5	23	16	7
Hezhe	1		1			
Hui	9031	6683	2348	12,630	8263	4367
Jing				5	2	3
Jingpo						
Jino				1	1	
Kazak	8	7	1	2143	1182	961
Kirgiz				2678	1338	1340
Korean	51	22	29	26	18	8
Lahu	19	13	6	4	3	1
Lhoba	2691	1353	1338	3489	1696	1793
Li	3	1	2	26	16	10
Lisu	17	9	8	25	10	15
Manchu	153	88	65	718	391	327
Maonan				1	1	
Miao	389	246	143	416	292	124
Monba	8481	4255	4226	9663	4876	4787
Mongol	690	341	349	307	187	120
Mulao	5	5		2	2	
Naxi	1223	603	620	1133	557	576
Nu	408	209	199	492	242	250
Oroqen						
Pumi	15	10	5	16	11	5
Qiang	20	15	5	94	59	35
Russian	20	9	11	3	1	2

(continued)

Table A.29 Continued

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Salar	228	157	71	255	163	92
She	6	2	4	8	8	
Shui				14	8	6
Tajik	4	4				
Tatar						
Tibetan	2,427,168	1,208,765	1,218,403	2,716,388	1,368,355	1,348,033
Tu	335	212	123	1068	634	434
Tujia	303	215	88	451	321	130
Uygur	701	394	307	205	138	67
Uzbek	1	1		4	2	2
Va	7	4	3	43	30	13
Xibe				6	3	3
Yao	26	20	6	137	85	52
Yi	287	199	88	396	293	103
Yugur	3	3		4	2	2
Zhuang	192	106	86	173	128	45

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.30 Xinjiang's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000		2010			
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	18,459,511	9,552,181	8,907,330	21,815,815	11,270,147	10,545,668
Achang	2	1	1	5	3	2
Bai	409	216	193	407	216	191
Baonan	571	311	260	568	342	226
Blang	9	3	6	23	11	12
Buyi	977	555	422	797	516	281
Dai	59	23	36	121	42	79
Daur	5541	2813	2728	5536	2851	2685
Deang	14	9	5	3	1	2
Derung	51	26	25	11	5	6
Dong	946	560	386	753	501	252
Dongxiang	55,841	29,153	26,688	61,613	32,781	28,832
Ewenki	72	37	35	26	11	15
Gaoshan	41	18	23	44	15	29
Gelao	110	70	40	260	166	94
Han	7,489,919	3,972,142	3,517,777	8,829,994	4,674,383	4,155,611
Hani	62	25	37	190	79	111
Hezhe	22	6	16	33	20	13
Hui	839,837	431,196	408,641	983,015	506,076	476,939
Jing	12	4	8	69	40	29
Jingpo	27	15	12	33	13	20
Jino				3		
Kazak	1,245,023	631,268	613,755	1,418,278	725,515	692,763
Kirgiz	158,775	80,687	78,088	180,472	91,506	88,966
Korean	1463	745	718	1128	558	570
Lahu	28	13	15	73	41	32
Lhoba	33	20	13	4	2	2
Li	115	64	51	418	233	185

Lisu	34	13	21	104	53	51
Manchu	19,493	9910	9583	18,707	9786	8921
Maonan	9	3	6	28	21	7
Miao	7006	3749	3257	7626	4288	3338
Monba	11	7	4	4	1	3
Mongol	149,857	74,450	75,407	156,280	79,063	77,217
Mulao	29	19	10	77	50	27
Naxi	73	34	39	89	43	46
Nu	18	8	10	58	31	27
Oroqen	14	9	5	12	8	4
Pumi	10	6	4	12	5	7
Qiang	284	162	122	317	162	155
Russian	8935	4206	4729	8489	4067	4422
Salar	3762	1965	1797	3728	1998	1730
She	166	91	75	167	105	62
Shui	301	153	148	90	68	22
Tajik	39,493	20,170	19,323	47,261	24,000	23,261
Tatar	4501	2360	2141	3242	1757	1485
Tibetan	6153	3124	3029	8316	4346	3970
Tu	2837	1525	1312	3455	1777	1678
Tujia	15,787	8495	7292	17,850	9811	8039
Uyгур	8,345,622	4,243,646	4,101,976	10,001,302	5,064,182	4,937,120
Uzbek	12,096	6371	5725	10,114	5444	4670
Va	68	32	36	142	60	82
Xibe	34,566	17,416	17,150	34,399	17,416	16,983
Yao	723	369	354	942	534	408
Yi	1593	892	701	2954	1756	1198
Yugur	302	153	149	391	198	193
Zhuang	5642	2780	2862	5646	3113	2533

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.31 Yunnan's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000		2010			
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	42,360,089	22,194,343	20,165,746	45,966,766	23,856,696	22,110,070
Achang	33,519	17,083	16,436	38,059	19,017	19,042
Bai	1,505,644	763,316	742,328	1,564,901	786,370	778,531
Baonan	7	5	2	49	36	13
Blang	90,388	47,279	43,109	116,573	60,117	56,456
Buyi	54,695	29,667	25,028	58,790	31,341	27,449
Dai	1,142,139	573,780	568,359	1,222,836	609,021	613,815
Daur	152	84	68	294	135	159
Deang	17,804	8994	8810	20,186	9889	10,297
Derung	5884	2934	2950	6353	3096	3257
Dong	3498	2169	1329	4389	2505	1884
Dongxiang	179	135	44	181	123	58
Ewenki	16	7	9	23	10	13
Gaoshan	91	48	43	131	66	65
Gelao	2835	1637	1198	3461	2018	1443
Han	28,201,274	14,894,380	13,306,894	30,617,580	16,017,198	14,600,382
Hani	1,424,990	749,084	675,906	1,629,508	851,064	778,444
Hezhe	13	7	6	42	24	18
Hui	643,238	326,023	317,215	698,265	351,169	347,096
Jing	508	196	312	878	351	527
Jingpo	130,212	64,712	65,500	142,956	69,718	73,238
Jino	20,685	10,549	10,136	22,759	11,611	11,148
Kazak	199	91	108	896	456	440
Kirgiz	42	26	16	34	18	16
Korean	1693	884	809	1343	698	645
Lahu	447,631	233,563	214,068	475,011	244,774	230,237
Lhoba	5	4	1	7	5	2
Li	1426	759	667	3231	1622	1609

Lisu	609,768	316,149	293,619	668,336	340,729	327,607
Manchu	12,187	6537	5650	13,490	7161	6329
Maonan	99	57	42	154	93	61
Miao	1,043,535	547,298	496,237	1,202,705	621,721	580,984
Monba	7	2	5	18	3	15
Mongol	28,110	14,549	13,561	22,624	12,104	10,520
Mulao	244	150	94	304	164	140
Naxi	295,464	148,805	146,659	309,858	154,835	155,023
Nu	27,738	14,467	13,271	31,821	16,240	15,581
Oroqen	6	4	2	11	3	8
Pumi	32,923	16,838	16,085	42,043	21,055	20,988
Qiang	506	380	126	552	323	229
Russian	32	10	22	26	8	18
Salar	55	28	27	265	150	115
She	499	290	209	848	552	296
Shui	12,533	6742	5791	8834	4789	4045
Tajik	17	10	7	7	3	4
Tatar	12	8	4	10	6	4
Tibetan	128,432	64,352	64,080	142,257	71,239	71,018
Tu	3157	1712	1445	5632	2988	2644
Tujia	3907	2498	1409	5963	3694	2269
Uygur	1161	815	346	1282	773	509
Uzbek	6	2	4	11	6	5
Va	383,023	199,783	183,240	400,814	204,648	196,166
Xibe	130	65	65	158	69	89
Yao	190,610	100,176	90,434	219,914	113,812	106,102
Yi	4,705,658	2,423,233	2,282,425	5,041,210	2,576,570	2,464,640
Yugur	10	7	3	8	4	4
Zhuang	1,144,021	598,142	545,879	1,215,260	628,603	586,657

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Table A.32 Zhejiang's populations reported by the 2000 and 2010 national population censuses

Ethnic group	2000			2010		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Total	45,930,651	23,581,512	22,349,139	54,426,891	27,965,641	26,461,250
Achang	25	5	20	93	44	49
Bai	2659	920	1739	11,685	5981	5704
Baonan				17	10	7
Blang	74	4	70	300	107	193
Buyi	21,457	9726	11,731	125,838	67,119	58,719
Dai	540	77	463	5973	2883	3090
Daur	69	21	48	204	93	111
Deang				43	20	23
Derung	14	4	10	26	7	19
Dong	17,906	9524	8382	88,106	48,560	39,546
Dongxiang	55	28	27	322	202	120
Ewenki	21	8	13	40	17	23
Gaoshan	79	44	35	88	50	38
Gelao	2179	1269	910	17,785	9777	8008
Han	45,535,266	23,383,689	22,151,577	53,212,194	27,320,326	25,891,868
Hani	883	94	789	4300	1754	2546
Hezhe	17	5	12	48	20	28
Hui	19,609	10,500	9109	38,192	20,732	17,460
Jing	51	20	31	148	87	61
Jingpo	43	5	38	444	183	261
Jino	5	1	4	21	8	13
Kazak	19	6	13	695	311	384
Kirgiz	37	17	20	279	178	101
Korean	1767	881	886	6496	3288	3208
Lahu	306	17	289	1661	431	1230
Lhoba	4	2	2	1	1	1
Li	1640	780	860	9391	4759	4632

Lisu	454	17	437	1514	598	916
Manchu	5089	2447	2642	11,271	5705	5566
Maonan	178	60	118	1199	639	560
Miao	53,418	26,882	26,536	309,064	167,566	141,498
Monba	8	3	5	21	9	12
Mongol	3604	1368	2236	6872	3452	3420
Mulao	786	380	406	2792	1432	1360
Naxi	553	63	490	634	161	473
Nu	75	17	58	109	40	69
Oroqen	2	2		21	9	12
Pumi	20	3	17	47	21	26
Qiang	168	77	91	1482	797	685
Russian	21	5	16	40	16	24
Salar	45	24	21	424	253	171
She	170,993	88,990	82,003	166,276	85,601	80,675
Shui	1421	459	962	11,815	6181	5634
Tajik	7	3	4	3368	1880	1488
Tatar	3	1	2	9		9
Tibetan	1084	456	628	2850	1274	1576
Tu	941	480	461	4709	2539	2170
Tujia	55,310	31,194	24,116	227,012	123,951	103,061
Uygur	785	537	248	5377	2460	2917
Uzbek	8	6	2	86	45	41
Va	274	44	230	2987	1368	1619
Xibe	71	26	45	200	105	95
Yao	1928	808	1120	10,710	5688	5022
Yi	6344	2427	3917	49,243	26,212	23,031
Yugur	2	1	1	14	7	7
Zhuang	18,998	5263	13,735	72,820	35,324	37,496

Note: Total population includes servicemen (while ethnic breakdowns do not include them) as well as unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship

Appendix 3. China's Ethnic Minority Autonomous Areas: General Background

Province, municipality, or autonomous region	Number of regions at prefecture level (unit)		Where, autonomous prefecture level (unit)		Where, autonomous county level (unit)		Where, autonomous counties (Qi)		Total population in minority areas (million persons)	Where, ethnic minority population areas (%)	Ethnic minority population as percentage to total population in minority areas (%)
	77	31	30	702	68	120	187.62	90.03			
National Total									187.62	90.03	47.99
Chongqing				4		4			2.08	1.24	71.05
Gansu	2		2	21	2	7			24.90	5.42	58.99
Guangdong				3		3			3.32	1.67	36.82
Guangxi	14	14		109	7	12			3.33	1.14	37.94
Guizhou	3		3	46	4	11			0.25	0.05	58.85
Hainan				6		6			0.17	0.02	51.02
Hebei				6		6			4.64	2.64	59.77
Heilongjiang				1		1			5.21	4.01	20.82
Hubei	1		1	10	2	2			0.50	0.18	56.90
Hunan	1		1	15	1	7			52.40	19.88	77.04
Inner Mongolia	12	9		101	11	3			1.79	0.92	21.78
Jilin	1		1	11	6	3			2.74	1.95	34.27
Liaoning				8		8			7.60	4.60	50.36

Ningxia	5	5	21	2	17.13	10.08	36.32
Qinghai	6	6	35	2	22.50	12.73	65.07
Sichuan	3	3	51	1	3.08	2.83	60.63
Tibet	7	1	74	1	3.52	2.08	91.83
Xinjiang	14	2	101	22	3.67	2.38	62.05
Yunnan	8	8	78	7	6.47	2.35	56.57
Zhejiang			1	1	22.33	13.85	11.06

Notes: Ethnic minority autonomous areas refer to the areas of 5 ethnic minority autonomous regions, 30 ethnic minority autonomous prefectures and 120 ethnic minority autonomous counties. Data on the administrative divisions of the ethnic minority autonomous areas, shown below, are tabulated and prepared in accordance with *A Concise Book of the Administrative Divisions of the People's Republic of China* (in Chinese) (edited by the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) of the People's Republic of China and published by SinoMaps Press, Beijing, China, 2012)

Appendix 4. China's Ethnic Minority Autonomous Areas: Principal Statistical Indicators

State-owned Units	25.9	98.3	155.3	376.7	1204.6	1243.7	1466.4	20.1	17.2	20.6
Government Finance (billion yuan)										
Revenue of Local Governments	16.7	24.8	47.6	102.6	325.7	427.6	522.0	16.9	19.6	22.1
Expenditure of Local Governments	30.4	59.5	117.3	305.0	1051.2	1358.9	1604.9	19.7	21.4	24.4
Industry										
Agriculture										
Cultivated Area (million hectares)	17.6	15.1	20.9	20.3	23.8	23.8	23.6	1.3	2.7	1.0
Irrigated Areas (million hectares)	7.6	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.6	11.9	12.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
Gross Output Value of		253.7	320.0	534.9	1037.4	1212.6	1361.3	18.2	6.3	6.6
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery (billion yuan)										
Output of Major Farm Products										
Grain Output (million tons)	53.7	58.0	63.8	71.9	83.1	86.9	90.4	2.4	2.6	2.9
Cotton Output (million tons)	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.5	9.6	8.1	7.7
Oil-bearing Crops Output (million tons)	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.2	2.1

(continued)

Appendix 4 Continued

Item	Aggregate data										Average annual growth rate (%)		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	1991–2012	1996–2012	2001–2012			
Number of Large Domestic Animals (year-end) (million heads)	52.9	56.2	55.7	61.5	60.7	60.2	54.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1			
Goats and Sheep (million heads)	113.6	119.1	130.8	163.9	148.9	146.7	151.6	1.3	1.4	1.2			
Hogs (year-end) (million heads)	56.7	72.4	82.0	85.3	81.4	81.0	85.0	1.9	0.9	0.3			
Industry													
Output of Major Industrial Products													
Cloth (million m)	740.0	690.0	501.0	350.0	363.3	373.6	217.8	-5.4	-6.6	-6.7			
Machine-made Paper and Paperboard (million tons)	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.9	7.8	5.6	8.9			
Refined Sugar (million tons)	2.2	2.4	5.0	6.8	9.1	9.4	11.0	7.5	9.4	6.8			
Coal (billion tons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.6	13.2	20.4			
Crude Oil (million tons)	12.7	16.1	22.9	28.3	30.6	31.9	32.3	4.4	4.2	2.9			
Amount of Electric Power Generation (billion kwh)	7.4	11.9	17.1	30.5	67.3	71.3	89.9	12.0	12.7	14.8			

Crude Steel (million tons)	3.7	7.0	6.5	18.5	40.0	32.4	40.2	11.5	10.8	16.4
Pig Iron (million tons)	4.2	5.5	7.2	20.9	44.5	48.0	51.4	12.1	14.0	17.7
Cement (million tons)	19.6	43.0	57.0	101.6	216.5	232.4	315.9	13.5	12.5	15.3
Construction										
Number of Employed Persons (million persons)			1.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0			3.4
Gross Output Value of Construction (billion yuan)			75.4	165.6	520.3	639.2	680.0			20.1
Floor Space of Buildings under Construction (million sq.m)			92.3	159.6	350.5	427.5	498.4			15.1
Floor Space of Buildings Completed (million sq.m)			53.3	80.7	154.2	174.8	194.5			11.4
Transportation, Postal and Telecommunication Services										
Length of Railways in Operation (000 km)	13.1	17.0	14.3	16.9	21.2	23.0	23.7			4.3

(continued)

Appendix 4 Continued

Item	Aggregate data										Average annual growth rate (%)		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	1991–2012	1996–2012	2001–2012	2001–2012	2001–2012	
Highways (000 km)	293.7	332.1	423.6	589.6	911.9	961.4	1024.0	5.8	6.8	7.6			
Business Volume of Postal and Telecommunication Services (billion yuan)	0.9	7.8	29.7	89.2	245.6	119.2	133.2						
Total Length of Postal Routes and Rural Delivery Routes (million km)	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.5	3.3			
Domestic Trade													
Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (billion yuan)	68.2	169.2	257.0	487.4	1168.5	1378.1	1591.4	15.4	14.1	16.4			
Foreign Trade													
Total Value of Imports and Exports (billion USD)				8.6	22.2	53.3	69.8	83.2		20.9			
Exports													
Imports				5.0	12.6	33.1	42.6	51.4		21.5			
International Tourism				3.6	9.5	20.2	27.3	31.8		19.9			

Number of Hospitals and Health Centers (000 ports)	10.6	12.3	12.5	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.3	0.7	0.0	-0.2
Number of Beds of Hospitals and Health Centers (000 beds)	332.0	357.0	361.2	384.5	557.3	601.4	658.7	3.2	3.7	5.1
Social Services										
Beds on Social Welfare				273.1	298.0		339.2			
Institutions (000 beds)										
Number of Urban Community Services Facilities (unit)				6188.0	9798.0	8829.0				
Number of Persons Receiving Minimum Living Allowance in Urban and Rural Areas (millio persons)				19.1	19.6	20.1				

Notes: Data on the social and economic development in ethnic minority autonomous areas, shown below, are collected from the surveys conducted by areas. A statistical reporting form system on the economic and social development in the ethnic minority autonomous areas has been established jointly by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and implemented by the provincial and local ethnic affairs commissions and statistical bureaus. The reporting form system covers all units under the jurisdiction of the 5 ethnic minority autonomous regions, 30 autonomous prefectures and 120 autonomous counties. In addition, data on the public health are provided by the Ministry of Health (MOH)

Notes on the Text

The ethnic groups and their socioeconomic indicators reported in this book are only based on the geographical scope of mainland China. National-level data in this book do not include those of Hong Kong or Macau. The classification of ethnic groups is based on China's official criteria, which sometimes may not satisfy academia. For example, the Pumi are also called Mongolians or Naxi, depending on where they live; and most of the Yao on Hainan island are now classified as Miao.

Unless stated otherwise, all data reported in this book are as of 2012 and indicators in monetary values are measured at current prices, while their time-series indices are calculated at constant prices. The data on a selected set of social and economic indicators of China's 56 ethnic groups for 2005, 2010, and 2011 can be found in *China's Ethnic Minorities – Social and Economic Indicators* (Routledge, London, 2013), *China's Multicultural Economies – Social and Economic Indicators* (Springer, New York, 2013), and *Multicultural China – A Statistical Yearbook* (Springer, Berlin, 2015), respectively. In addition, the following notes are also of usefulness for those who want to apply the data reported in this book:

1. Data have been adjusted for all those Han majority who changed to ethnic minority (shaoshu minzu) status in the 1980s.
2. Unless states otherwise, all data reported in this book are compiled and estimated based on the regional and local data gathered from a variety of sources. (Details about the estimation methodology can be found in *China's Multicultural Economies – Social and Economic Indicators* (Springer, New York, 2013, pp. 165–8); or *China's Ethnic Minorities – Social and Economic Indicators* (Routledge, London, 2013, pp. 208–10).
3. Data may be overestimated if an ethnic group is mainly located in geographically remote and economically poor areas (since geographically remote areas usually have less attractions to statistical officers who either had little professional ethics or wanted to reduce the costs of data collection).
4. Statistical discrepancies due to rounding are not adjusted in the book.
5. Blank space indicates that the figure is not large enough to be measured with the smallest unit in the table, or data are unknown or are not available.
6. Due to reasons that are beyond our control, estimation errors may exist in the indicators reported in the book.

While the definitions of some of the terms and statistical indicators that have been used in this book are consistent with those that have adopted by various international organizations (including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank), many others are only defined with Chinese characteristics. The explanations of all the terms shown in the following are mainly based on the official definitions provided by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.³

Average Real Wage refers to the average wage of employed persons after removing the effects of the price changes.

Average Wage refers to the average per capita wage in money terms during a certain period of time for employed persons. It shows the general level of wage income of staff and worker during a certain period of time, one major indicator to reflect the wage level.

³More details are available in Chinese at <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zbj/s/>, accessed on 2016–08–18.

Average Wage Index refers to the ratio of average wage of employed persons the reference period to that at the base period, which reflects the relative increasing or decreasing level of real wage of employed persons at the different period.

Birth Rate (or Crude Birth Rate) refers to the ratio of the number of births to the average population (or mid-period population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in %. Birth rate in the chapter refers to annual birth rate. Number of births refers to live births, i.e. when a baby has breathed or showed any vital phenomena regardless of the length of pregnancy. Annual average population is the average of the number of population at the beginning of the year and that at the end of the year. Sometimes it is substituted by the mid-year population.

Budgetary Fund for Education refers to education funding that is planned to be allocated to various schools and education institutions by central and local financial departments at various levels within the reference year, which is within the State budgetary expenditure, including: appropriated funds for education, for science and research, for capital construction and others.

Business Volume of Post and Telecommunications refers to the total amount of postal and telecommunication services, expressed in value terms, provided by the post and telecommunications departments for society. This indicator reflects the overall results of development of postal and telecommunication services. It can be classified as postal services and telecommunication services. Business volume of post and telecommunications is the sum of each service in kind multiplying with its correspondent unit price (constant price).

Cash Income refers to income received by rural households and their members in the form of cash during the reference period. It is classified, by source of income, into income from wages and salaries, cash income from household operations, income from properties and income from transfers.

Certified Grade Athletes refer to those who are awarded the title of athletes through assessment. The titles rank from high to low as: international level athletes, national level athletes, first grade athletes, second grade athletes and third grade athletes.

Children Dependency Ratio also called children dependency coefficient, refers to the ratio of the children population to the working-age population, expressed in %. It describes the number of children population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of.

Consumer Price Index reflect the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period. China's nation-wide consumer price indices are obtained by combining the consumer price indices of both urban and rural households. The Indices enable the observation and analysis of the degree of impact of the changes in the prices of retailed goods and services on the actual living expenses of urban and rural residents.

Consumption Expenditure of Urban Households in Cash refers to total cash expenditure of households for consumption in daily life, including expenditure on the eight categories of food; clothing; housing; household appliances; transport and communications; education, cultural and recreational activities and medical care.

Cotton Output refers to cotton production in the whole country including cotton planted in spring and in autumn. Output is measured as the weight of ginned cotton. Ceiba is not included.

Currency refers to currency that is in circulation in the market, including local and foreign currencies.

Death Rate (or Crude Death Rate) refers to the ratio of the number of deaths to the average population (or mid-period population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in ‰. Death rate refers to annual death rate.

Designs refer to the aesthetics and industrially applicable new designs for the shape, pattern and color of the product, or their combinations. This indicator reflects the appearance design achievements with independent intellectual property.

Disposable Income refers to the actual income at the disposal of members of the households which can be used for final consumption, other non-compulsory expenditure and savings. This equals to total income minus income tax, personal contribution to social security and subsidy for keeping diaries in being a sample household.

Electricity Consumption per Unit of GDP refers to the electricity consumption per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the same reference period.

Employed Persons refer to persons aged 16 and over who are engaged in gainful employment and thus receive remuneration payment or earn business income. This indicator reflects the actual utilization of total labor force during a certain period of time and is often used for the research on China's economic situation and national power.

Energy Consumption per Unit of GDP refers to the energy consumption per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the same reference period.

Energy Consumption per Unit of Industrial Value-added refers to the energy consumption per unit of industrial value-added in a country or region in the same reference period.

Expenditure of basic pension insurance program refer to payment made on pensions and funeral subsidies to those retired and resigned people covered in pension insurance programs according to related national policies on scope and standard of expenditure.

Final Consumption Expenditure refers to the total expenditure of resident units for purchases of goods and services from both the domestic economic territory and abroad to meet the needs of material, cultural and spiritual life. It does not include the expenditure of non-resident units on consumption in the economic territory of the country. The final consumption expenditure is broken down into household consumption expenditure and government consumption expenditure.

Floating population is a terminology used to describe a group of people who reside in a given population for a certain amount of time and for various reasons, but are not generally considered part of the official census count.

Government Appropriation for Education refers to State budgetary fund for education, taxes and fees collected by governments at all levels that are used for education purpose, education fund for enterprise-run schools, income from school-run enterprises, work-study program and social services that are used for education purpose.

Government Consumption Expenditure refers to the consumption expenditure spent for the provision of public services provided by the government to the whole country and the net expenditure on the goods and services provided by the government to households free of charge or at reduced prices. The former equals to the output value of the government services minus the value of operating income obtained by the gov-

ernment departments. The latter equals to the market value of the goods and services provided by the government free of charge or at reduced prices to the households minus the value received by the government from the households.

Government Expenditure refers to the distribution and use of the funds which the government finance has raised, so as to meet the needs of economic construction and various undertakings. Government expenditure is divided into central government expenditure and local government expenditure according to the different functions of the governments played in economic and social activities.

Government Revenue refers to income for the government finance through participating in the distribution of social products. The government revenue includes the following main items: (1) various tax revenues including domestic value added tax (VAT), domestic consumption tax, VAT and consumption tax from imports, VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports, business tax, corporate income tax, individual income tax, resource tax, city maintenance and construction tax, house property tax, stamp tax, urban land use tax, land appreciation tax, tax on vehicles and boat operation, ship tonnage tax, vehicle purchase tax, tariffs, farm land occupation tax, deed tax, and tobacco tax, etc.; and (2) non-tax revenue, including special program receipts, charge of administrative and institutional units, penalty receipts and others non-tax receipts.

Grain Output refers to the total output in the whole country including grains produced by state farms, collective units, rural households, as well as by farms affiliated to industrial and mining enterprises and other production units. Grain includes rice, wheat, corn, sorghum, millet and other miscellaneous grains as well as tubers and beans. Output of beans refers to dry beans without pods. The output of tubers (sweet potatoes and potatoes, not including taros and cassava) are converted into that of grain at the ratio of 5:1. Tubers supplied as vegetables (such as potatoes) in cities and suburbs are calculated as fresh vegetables and their output is not included in the output of grain. Output of all other grains refers to husked grain.

Gross Dependency Ratio refers to the ratio of non-working-age population to the working-age population, expressed in %. Describing in general the number of non-working-age population that every 100

people at working ages will take care of, this indicator reflects the basic relation between population and economic development from the demographic perspective. The gross dependency ratio is the sum of **Children Dependency Ratio** and **Old Dependency Ratio**.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the final products at market prices produced by all resident units in a country during a certain period of time. Gross domestic product is expressed in three different perspectives, namely value, income, and products respectively. GDP in its value perspective refers to the balance of total value of all goods and services produced by all resident units during a certain period of time, minus the total value of input of goods and services of the nature of non-fixed assets; in other words, it is the sum of the value-added of all resident units. GDP from the perspective of income includes the primary income created by all resident units and distributed to resident and non-resident units. GDP from the perspective of products refers to the value of all goods and services for final demand by all resident units plus the net exports of goods and services during a given period of time. In the practice of national accounting, gross domestic product is calculated from three approaches, namely production approach, income approach and expenditure approach, which reflect gross domestic product and its composition from different angles.

Gross Output Value of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery refers to the total value of products of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and total value of services in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery activities. It reflects the total scale and results of agricultural production during a given period. The gross output value is obtained by multiplying the output of each product or by-product by its price, resulting in the output value of each single item. For a small number of products, annual output of which is not available or difficult to get due to the long production (growing) process involved, the output value is estimated through an indirect approach. The sum of output values of all products of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and services in support to those industries is then equal to the gross output value of agriculture.

Hospitals include general hospitals, hospitals specialized in traditional Chinese medicine, hospitals of integrated traditional Chinese and west-

ern medicine, nationalities hospitals, specialized hospitals and nursing hospitals.

Households refer to resident individuals or groups of resident individuals who share common living facilities, pool together entire or part of their income and properties for their common disposal, and share their housing, food and other consumer goods and services. All households together make up the sector of households.

Household Consumption Expenditure refers to the total expenditure of resident households on the final consumption of goods and services. In addition to the consumption of goods and services bought by the households directly with money, the household consumption expenditure also includes expenditure on goods and services obtained by the households in other ways, i.e. the so-called imputed consumption expenditure, which includes the following: (a) the goods and services provided to households by employers in the form of payment in kind and transfer in kind; (b) goods and services produced and consumed by the households themselves, in which the services refer to the owner-occupied housing and services offered by paid family employees; (c) financial intermediate services provided by financial institution.

Income from Household Operations refers to income by the rural households as units of production and operation. Operations by rural households are classified according to their economic activities namely agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, manufacturing, construction, transportation, post and telecommunications, wholesale, retail and catering, social service, culture, education, health, and other household operations.

Income from Properties refers to the income received as returns by owners of financial assets or tangible non-productive assets by providing capitals or tangible non-productive assets to other institutional units.

Income from Transfers refers to the receipt by rural households and their members of goods, services, capital or rights of assets without giving or repaying accordingly, excluding capital provided to them for the formation of fixed assets. In general, it refers to all income received by rural households through redistribution.

Income from Wages and Salaries refers to income from labor earned by the members of rural households employed by other units or individuals.

Internet Users refer to the number of Chinese citizens aged 6 and over who use the Internet in the past six months.

Inventions refer to new technical proposals to the products or methods or their modifications. This is universal core indicator reflecting the technologies with independent intellectual property.

Investment in Fixed Asset refers to the urban investment in fixed assets under the previous statistical coverage plus project investments by rural enterprises and institutions.

Length of Highways refers to the actual length of highways at the end of reference period. It covers public roads running vehicles among cities, city and rural areas, township (villages), highways passing through streets at small cities and towns, length of bridges and tunnels, width of ferry piers. It does not include the length of streets in cities, dead end highways, the length of streets built for agricultural (forest) production and inside factories (mines). It can only be calculated with the actual mileage having been completed, checked and accepted or put into operation. If two or more highways go the same section of the way, the length of the section is only calculated for once.

Length of Railways in Operation refers to the total length of the trunk line for passenger and freight transportation in full operation or temporary operation.

Licensed Assistant Doctors refer to the medical workers who have obtained the licenses of qualified assistant doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed assistant doctors engaged in management job. The classification of licensed assistant doctors is clinician, Chinese medicine, dentist and public health.

Licensed Doctors refer to the medical workers who have obtained the licenses of qualified doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed doctors engaged in management job. The licensed doctors are divided into 4 categories: clinician, Chinese medicine physicians, dentist and public health physicians.

Life expectancy is the expected (in the statistical sense) number of years of life remaining at a given age. It is important to note that life expectancy is an average. In countries with high infant mortality rates, life expectancy at birth is highly sensitive to the rate of death in the first

few years of life. For example, in a hypothetical stationary population in which half the population dies before the age of five, but everybody else dies at exactly 70 years old, the life expectancy at age zero will be about 37 years.

Medical and Health Care Institutions refer to the units which have been qualified the Certification of Health Care Institution by the administration of public health, or qualified the Certification of Corporate Unit by the civil affairs, administration for industry and commerce, commission office for public sector reform, and engaging in medical care, disease prevention and control, health supervision and inspection, medicine research and on-job training, etc., including: hospitals, health care institutions at grass-root level, specialized public health institutions, and other medical and health care institutions.

Natural Growth Rate of Population refers to the ratio of natural increase in population (number of births minus number of deaths) in a certain period of time (usually a year) to the average population (or mid-period population) of the same period, expressed in %.

Net Enrolment Ratio of Primary Schools refers to the proportion of school age children enrolled at schools to the total number of school age children both in and outside schools (including retarded children, but excluding blind, deaf and mute children).

Net Income of Rural Households refers to the total income of rural households from all sources minus all corresponding expenses (including household operation expenses, taxes and fees-depreciation of fixed assets for production, and gifts to rural relatives). Net income is mainly used as input for reinvestment in production and as consumption expenditure of the year, and also used for savings and non-compulsory expenses of various forms. "Per capita net income of farmers" is the level of net income averaged by population, reflecting the average income level of rural population in a given area.

New Rural Cooperative Medical System is proposed by the central government to finance farmers who face high medical costs for severe diseases or injuries. It is a multi-channel fundraising system composed by the government, collectives and individuals. Under this system, each farmer pays 20 yuan to join in the fund while the governments contribute 80 yuan (in 2008, this amount has increased to 120 yuan in 2010,

200 yuan in 2011, and 240 yuan in 2012) for each participant. By the end of 2009, about 833 million rural residents had joined in the system, accounting for more than 90 % of the rural population.

Old Dependency Ratio also called old dependency coefficient, refers to the ratio of the elderly population to the working-age population, expressed in %. It describes the number of the elderly population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of. Old dependency ratio is one of the indicators reflecting the social implication of population aging from the economic perspective.

Output of Oil-bearing Crops refers to the total production of oil-bearing crops of various kinds, including peanuts (dry, in shell), rapeseeds, sesame, sunflower seeds, flax seeds, and other oil-bearing crops. Soybeans, oil-bearing woody plants, and wild oil-bearing crops are not included.

Patent is an abbreviation for the patent right and refers to the exclusive right of ownership by the inventors or designers for the creation or inventions, given from the patent offices after due process of assessment and approval in accordance with the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China. This indicator reflects the achievements in science and technology and in design with independent intellectual property. Patents are granted for three types – “**Inventions**”, “**Utility Models**” and “**Designs**”.

Price Index for Means of Agricultural Production reflects the trend and degree of changes in the prices of the means of agricultural production during a given period. Compilation of these indices helps to understand the price changes of material input in agricultural production and facilitate the compilation of national accounts. Before 1994, price indices for means of agricultural production were a sub-category in the retail price indices for commodities, and it has been compiled separately since 1994.

Primary Industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries.

Private Enterprises refer to enterprises which have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration for which the business operation are situated at a county town (i.e. a town where the county government is located), or at urban areas with administrative hierarchy higher than a county town.

Producer Price Index reflects the trend and degree of changes in producers' prices during a given period. These indices depict the change in the level and structure of producer prices for products of the country and meet the needs of national accounts statistics. The producer price index for a given product is calculated as the geometrical mean of individual indices for all surveyed units which sell such product, and the indices for a product category is obtained as the weighted mean of price indices for all products in the category.

Radio Coverage of Population refers to the percentage of population, which can receive central, provincial, city, prefecture, and county radio programs relayed by wireless, cable, satellite and other technical means, in the surveying area, to national total population.

Registered Unemployed Persons in Urban Areas refer to the persons with non-agricultural household registration at certain working ages (16 years old to retirement age), who are capable of working, unemployed and willing to work, and have been registered at the local employment service agencies to apply for a job.

Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas refers to the ratio of the number of the registered unemployed persons to the sum of the number of persons employed in various units (minus the employed rural labor force, re-employed retirees, and Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan or foreign employees), laid-off staff and workers in urban units, owners of private enterprises in urban areas, owners of self-employed individuals in urban areas, employees of private enterprises in urban areas, employee of self-employed individuals in urban areas, and the registered unemployed persons in urban areas.

Regular Institutions of Higher Education refer to educational establishments set up according to the government evaluation and approval procedures, recruiting graduates from senior secondary schools as the main target by the national matriculation test. They include full-time universities, colleges, institutions of higher professional education, institutions of higher vocational education, institutions of higher vocational education and others (non-university tertiary, branch schools and undergraduate classes).

Retail Price Index reflects the trend and degree of change in retail prices of commodities during a given period. The change in retail prices

of commodities is related to government revenue, the equilibrium of market supply and demand, and the ratio of consumption to accumulation. Therefore, the retail price indices are useful from an oblique perspective for observing and analyzing the changes of the above economic activities.

Revenue of the basic pension insurance program refers to payments made by employers and individuals participating in the pension insurance program in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in State regulations, and income from other sources that become source of pension insurance fund, including the premium paid by employers and staff and workers, interest income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, transferred income, government financial subsidies and other income.

Rural Households refer to usual resident households in rural areas. Usual resident households in rural areas are households residing on a long term basis (for more than one year) in the areas under the administration of township governments (not including county towns), and in the areas under the administration of villages in county towns. Households residing in the current addresses for over one year with their household registration in other places are still considered as resident households of the locality. For households with their household registration in one place but all members of the households having moved away to make a living in another place for over one year, they will not be included in the rural households of the area where they are registered, irrespective of whether they still keep their contracted land.

Rural Population refers to population other than **Urban Population**.

Rural Residents Entitled to Minimum Living Allowances refers to those receiving the minimum living allowances from the local government or community in the rural areas where this allowances system is in place as of the end of the reference period.

Secondary Industry refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, production and supply of electricity, water and gas, and construction.

Self-Employed Individuals in Urban Areas refer to persons who hold the certificates of residence in urban areas or have resided in the urban areas for a long time and have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration and approved to be engaged in individual industrial or commercial business, including self-employed

persons as well as helpers and hired laborers who work in individual households.

Television Coverage of Population refers to the percentage of population, which can receive central, provincial, city, prefecture, and county television programs relayed by wireless, cable, satellite and other technical means, in the surveying area, to national total population.

Tertiary Industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

Three Strata of Industry Classification of economic activities into three strata of industry is a common practice in the world, although the grouping varies to some extent from country to country. In China economic activities are categorized into the three strata of primary, secondary and tertiary industries. See more details under the separate entries of “**Primary Industry**”, “**Secondary Industry**”, and “**Tertiary Industry**”

Total Disposable Income Total income from primary distribution is re-distributed through current transfer, resulting in the total disposable income of various institutional sectors. The sum of total disposable income of all institutional sectors makes up the total national disposable income.

Total Expenditure of Urban Households refers to all actual expenditure of households except expenditure on lending. It includes cash expenditure; property expenditure, transfer expenditure, social insurance expenditure and expenditure on house purchasing or house building.

Total Income of Urban Households refers to the sum of wage, net business income, income from properties, and income from transfers of members of the households. Income from selling of properties and income from borrowing are not included.

Total Population refers to the total number of people alive at a certain point of time within a given area. The annual statistics on total population is taken at midnight of 31 December, not including residents in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau and Chinese citizens residing abroad.

Total Wage Bill It is revised according to the “Provision of Composition of Total Wages” (Order No.1 by National Bureau of Statistics on January 1, 1990), total wage bill refers to the total remuneration payment to all employed persons in various units during the reporting period (by quarter or by year), including hourly-paid wages, piece-rate wages, bonuses,

allowance and subsidies, overtime wages and wages paid under special circumstances. It equals to the sum of total wages of employed staff and workers, dispatch labors and other employed persons. Total wage bill is pre-tax wages, including the room charges, utility bills, housing funds and social insurance paid or withheld by employee's units. Total wage bill, whether or not included in cost, whether or not paid in money or in kind, shall be included in the calculation of total wage.

Urban Population refers to all people residing in cities and towns. Before 2005 urban population does not include **Floating Population**. Since then, part of the latter is also included in urban population. See more details under the entry "**Usual Resident Population**".

Urban Residents Entitled to Minimum Living Allowances refers to those whose average family income is below a minimum local standard by the end of the reporting period, including both the employed and unemployed, laid off and retired, and those jobless people without stable residence or valid IDs.

Usual Resident Population refers to persons staying at home regularly or for over 6 months during a year and integrated with the household economically and in terms of living. Members of the household staying away from the household for over 6 months but keeping a close economic relation with the household by sending the majority of income to the household are regarded as usual resident of the household. Government staff and workers or retirees living as close members of the household are also considered as usual resident. However, servicemen, students of secondary technical schools or schools of higher education and persons with stable jobs and residence outside the household (excluding those visiting relatives or seeking medical service) are not included as resident population of the household.

Utility Models refer to the practical and new technical proposals on the shape and structure of the product or the combination of both. This indicator reflects the condition of technological results with certain technical content.

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