

Name Ethnicity Classification And Ethnicity Sensitive Name

Going beyond photography as an isolated medium to engage larger questions and interlocking forms of expression and historical analysis, *Ambivalent* gathers a new generation of scholars based on the continent to offer an expansive frame for thinking about questions of photography and visibility in Africa. The volume presents African relationships with photography—and with visibility more generally—in ways that engage and disrupt the easy categories and genres that have characterized the field to date. Contributors pose new questions concerning the instability of the identity photograph in South Africa; ethnographic photographs as potential history; humanitarian discourse from the perspective of photographic survivors of atrocity photography; the nuanced passage from studio to screen in postcolonial digital portraiture; and the burgeoning visual activism in West Africa. As the contributors show, photography is itself a historical subject: it involves arrangement, financing, posture, positioning, and other kinds of work that are otherwise invisible. By moving us outside the frame of the photograph itself, by refusing to accept the photograph as the last word, this book makes photography an engaging and important subject of historical investigation. *Ambivalent's* contributors bring photography into conversation with orality, travel writing, ritual, psychoanalysis, and politics, with new approaches to questions of race, time, and postcolonial and decolonial histories. Contributors: George Emeke Agbo, Isabelle de Rezendé, Jung Ran Forte, Ingrid Masondo, Phindi Mnyaka, Okechukwu Nwafor, Vilho Shigwedha, Napandulwe Shiweda, Drew Thompson

This publication brings together the work of several writers in documenting and understanding the consequences of state-formation on ethnicity in Malaysia and Singapore, thirty years after the two nations went their separate paths.

Sixth edition of the hugely successful, internationally recognised textbook on global public health and epidemiology comprehensively covering the scope, methods, and practice of the discipline.

The United States is more diverse than ever before. Increased immigration has added to a vibrant cultural fabric, and women and minorities have made significant strides in overcoming overt discrimination. At the same time, economic inequality has increased significantly in recent decades, and the Great Recession substantially weakened the economic standing not only of the poor but also of the middle class. *Diversity and Disparities*, edited by sociologist John Logan, assembles impressive new studies that interpret the social and economic changes in the United States over the last decade. The authors, leading social scientists from many disciplines, analyze changes in the labor market, family structure, immigration, and race. They find that while America has grown more diverse, the opportunities available to disadvantaged groups have become more unequal. Drawing on detailed data from the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and other sources, the authors chart the growing diversity and the deepening disparities among different groups in the United States. Harry J. Holzer and Marek Hlavac document that although the economy always rises and falls over the business cycle, the Great Recession of 2007–2009 was a catastrophic event that saw record levels of unemployment, especially among less-educated workers, young people, and minorities. Emily Rosenbaum shows how the Great Recession amplified disparities in access to home ownership, and demonstrates that young adults, especially African Americans, are falling behind previous cohorts not only in home ownership and wealth but even in starting their own families and households. Sean F. Reardon and Kendra Bischoff explore the rise of class segregation as higher-income Americans are moving away from others into separate and privileged neighborhoods and communities. Immigration has also seen class polarization, with an increase in both highly skilled workers and undocumented immigrants. As Frank D. Bean and his colleagues show, the lack of a path to legal status for undocumented immigrants inhibits the educational and economic opportunities for their children and grandchildren. Barrett Lee and colleagues demonstrate that the nation and most cities and towns are becoming more diverse by race and ethnicity. However, while black-white segregation is slowly falling, Hispanics and Asians remain as segregated today as they were in 1988. *Diversity and Disparities* raises concerns about the extent of socioeconomic immobility in the United States today. This volume provides valuable information for policymakers, journalists, and researchers seeking to understand the current state of the nation.

Critical Perspectives on Racial and Ethnic Differences in Health in Late Life

Big Data Analysis on Global Community Formation and Isolation

Race, Ethnicity, and the State in Malaysia and Singapore

Changing Ethnicity

Using First Name Information to Improve Race and Ethnicity Classification

Journal of the National Cancer Institute

Social Statistics and Ethnic Diversity

Drawing on two decades of research this social and political history of North-Western Ghana traces the creation of new ethnic and territorial boundaries, categories and forms of self-understanding, and represents a major contribution to debates on ethnicity, colonialism and the 'production of history'. It explores the creation and redefinition of ethnic distinctions and commonalities by African and European actors, showing that ethnicity's power derives from a contradiction: while ethnic identities purport to be non-negotiable, creating permanent bonds, stability and security, the boundaries of the communities created and the associated traits and practices are malleable and adaptable to specific interests and contexts.

In this book, the authors analyze big data on global interdependence caused by the flows of commodities, money, and people, using a network science approach to obtain differing views of globalization and to clarify the facts on isolation of communities. Globalization reduces international economic inequality, i.e., it allows emerging countries to catch up while it increases relative poverty in some advanced countries. How should this trade-off between international and domestic inequalities be resolved? At the same time, the reduction of bio-cultural diversity caused by globalization needs to be avoided. What kind of change is required in local communities to conserve bio-cultural diversity? On the issue of commodity flow, research results of the supply-chain network, isolation in industry, and resource flows and stocks are presented in this book. For monetary flow, ownership networks, value-added networks, and profit shifting were studied, and regarding the flow of people, linkage of ethnic groups, immigrant assimilation, and refugees were examined. Based on the resulting view of globalization and isolation, the development of the isolation index using machine learning is discussed. Finally, recommendations for evidence-based policymaking in the United Nations are considered.

Officially, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has a total of 54 ethnic groups, including the majority Kinh and 53 ethnic minority groups. This book examines the history of the ethnic group determination process, highlighting some of the challenges the official policies pose to both the state and the affected peoples. Vietnam has proudly embraced its multiethnic identity and seeking the equality of all ethnic groups in the interests of national unity. Yet, among other things, it appears that the total number of ethnic categories was rather arbitrarily determined initially, and then fiercely defended by influential politicians and academics. Furthermore, the extensive field surveys reveal that ethnic policies are frequently manipulated at the regional and local levels in pursuit of economic interests, and not infrequently, to the detriment of those they were intended to benefit. (Series: Kyoto Area Studies on Asia - Vol. 23) *** Professor Ito has succeeded admirably in juxtaposing her study of official documents, interviews with officials and academics, and the results of her own excellent first-hand field work to demonstrate why ethnic classification in Vietnam has been far more a political than a scientific project. Her book deserves to be read not only by those interested in Vietnam but also by others interested in the politics of ethnicity more generally. - Pacific Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 4, December 2014

This book investigates the changes in ethnicity in contemporary China by examining the Yi in Liangshan. With a particular focus on cadres, a seemingly highly politicized group, this book tries to contribute to the discussion of ethnopolitics in China and the politicization of ethnicity. This study categorizes cadres into three generations and discovers that for the veteran echelon ethnicity is related to an emotional expression, for the second generation it is more about a political discourse and competitions, and for the third generation it takes the form of symbolic ethnicity that resonates in everyday life. Changing ethnicity of Yi is a miniature portrayal of the social development in China and demonstrates the interplay between ethnic

politicization, with an increase in both highly skilled workers and undocumented immigrants. As Frank D. Bean and his colleagues show, the lack of a path to legal status for undocumented immigrants inhibits the educational and economic opportunities for their children and grandchildren. Barrett Lee and colleagues demonstrate that the nation and most cities and towns are becoming more diverse by race and ethnicity. However, while black-white segregation is slowly falling, Hispanics and Asians remain as segregated today as they were in 1988. *Diversity and Disparities* raises concerns about the extent of socioeconomic immobility in the United States today. This volume provides valuable information for policymakers, journalists, and researchers seeking to understand the current state of the nation.

Standardization for Health Care Quality Improvement

Cancer Research in Hispanic Populations in the United States

Oxford Textbook of Global Public Health

Officially Hispanic

Changing Race

6th China Conference on Knowledge Graph and Semantic Computing, CCKS 2021, Guangzhou, China, December 25-26, 2021, Revised Selected Papers

Preliminary Findings of Studies from Cooperative Agreement 89-CA-15 and Other Studies Targeting Hispanic Americans, 1985-1995

The goal of eliminating disparities in health care in the United States remains elusive. Even as quality improves on specific measures, disparities often persist. Addressing these disparities must begin with the fundamental step of bringing the nature of the disparities and the groups at risk for those disparities to light by collecting health care quality information systematically. Attention can be focused on where interventions might be best applied, and on planning and evaluating those efforts to inform the development of policy and the application of resources. A lack of standardization of categories for race, ethnicity, and language data has been suggested as one obstacle to achieving more widespread collection and utilization of these data.

Studies China's 'Ethnic classification project' (minzu shibie) of 1954, conducted in Yunnan province. This book presents a description and analysis of sociolinguistics written from a demographer's perspective. It synthesizes the data on the materials, methods, and issues of this interdisciplinary field, pulling together the scattered materials published in this area into a coherent whole. Drawing on a wide range of sciences in addition to demography and sociolinguistics, psychology, neuroscience, and public policy, the book treats theoretical and applied issues, links methods and substantive findings, covers both national and international materials, and provides prehistorical, historical, and contemporary illustrations. The book treats the theoretical issue of how the language we use develops socially on a base of linguistic genetic capacity. Intervention of the state and public figures may profoundly alter the natural evolution of the language. As such, this book will appeal to a wide range of users, from students to teachers and practitioners of social demography, sociolinguistics, cultural anthropology, and particularly to those social scientists interested in ethnic studies and human migration.

Critical Race Theory (CRT) is virtually unheard of in European scholarship, especially among legal scholars. Law, Lawyers and Race: Critical Race Theory from the United States to Europe endeavours to fill this gap by providing an overview of the definition and consequences of CRT developed in American scholarship and describing its transplantation and application in CRT approach adopted in this book illustrates the reasons why the relationship between race and law in European civil law jurisdictions is far from anodyne. Law plays a critical role in the construction, subordination and discrimination against racial minorities in Europe, making it comparable, albeit in slightly different ways, to the American experience of racial discrimination. anti-Roma and anti-Black racism constitute a fundamental factor, often tacitly accepted, in the relationship between law and race in Europe. Consequently, the broadly shared anti-race and anti-racist position is problematic because it acts to the detriment of victims of racism while privileging the White, Christian, male majority. This book is an original exploration of

such it crosses the disciplinary divide, furthering both legal scholarship and research in Race and Ethnicity Studies.

Monographs

New Histories of Computing and Society

Measurement and Data Needs

Demographic and Socioeconomic Basis of Ethnolinguistics

Law, Lawyers and Race

Critical Race Theory from the US to Europe

Racial and Ethnic Classifications Used in U.S. Public Schools

Disparities in health and health care across racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds in the United States are well documented. The reasons for these disparities are, however, not well understood. Current data available on race, ethnicity, SEP, and accumulation and language use are severely limited. The report examines data collection and reporting systems relating to the collection of data on race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic position and offers recommendations.

Indonesia, the largest country in Southeast Asia, has as its national motto 'eUnity in Diversity'. In 2010, Indonesia stood as the world's fourth most populous country after China, India and the United States, with 237.6 million people. This archipelagic country contributed 3.5 per cent to the world's population in the same year. The country's demographic and political transitions have resulted in an emerging need to better understand the ethnic composition of Indonesia. This book aims to contribute to that need. It is a demographic study on ethnicity, mostly relying on the tabulation provided by the BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik: Statistics-Indonesia) based on the complete data set of the 2010 population census. The information on ethnicity was collected for 236,729,379 individuals in a huge data set. The book has four objectives: To produce a new comprehensive classification of ethnic groups to better capture the rich diversity of ethnicity in Indonesia; to report on the ethnic composition in Indonesia and in each of the thirty three provinces using the new classification; to evaluate the dynamic of the fifteen largest ethnic groups in Indonesia during 2000-2010; and to examine the religions and languages of each of the fifteen largest ethnic groups.

Planning Support Systems: Retrospect and Prospect It has been nearly twenty years since the term 'planning support systems' (PSS) first appeared in an article by Britton Harris (Harris 1989) and more than ten years since the concept was more broadly introduced in the academic literature (Harris and Batty 1993; Batty 1995; Klosterman 1997). As a result, the publication of a new book on PSS provides an excellent opportunity to assess past progress in the field and speculate on future developments. PSS have clearly become very popular in the academic world. This is the fourth edited book devoted to the topic following Brail and Klosterman (2001), Geertman and Stillwell (2003), and a third by Brail (2008). Papers devoted to PSS have been published in the leading planning journals and the topic has become a regular theme at academic conferences around the world; it has even spawned intellectual o- spring such as spatial planning and decision support systems (SPDSS) and public participation planning support systems (PP-PSS). However, as Geertman and Stillwell point out in their introductory chapter, the experience with PSS in the world of professional practice has been disappointing. A substantial number of PSS have been developed but most of them are academic p- totypes or 'one off' professional applications that have not been adopted elsewhere.

Taking the possibility of change in ethnic identity into account, this book shows and dismantles the theoretical logics linking ethnic diversity to negative outcomes and processes such as democratic destabilisation, clientelism, riots and state collapse. Even more importantly, it changes the questions we can ask about the relationship between ethnicity, politics and economics.

Measuring Racial Discrimination

Classification Policy and Identity

Pathways to Health Equity

Government versus Local Perspectives

A Longitudinal Analysis of the Belgian Political Parties

Communities in Action

The Palgrave International Handbook of Mixed Racial and Ethnic Classification

2009 Choice Outstanding Academic Title Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was not only one of the most important leaders of the nineteenth century women's rights movement but was also the movement's principal philosopher. Her ideas both drew from and challenged the conventions that so severely constrained women's choices and excluded them from public life. In The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sue Davis argues that Cady Stanton's work reflects the rich tapestry of American political culture in the second half of the nineteenth century and that she deserves recognition as a major figure in the history of political ideas. Davis reveals the way that Cady Stanton's work drew from different political traditions ranging from liberalism, republicanism, inegalitarian ascriptivism, and radicalism. Cady Stanton's arguments for women's rights combined approaches that in contemporary feminist theory are perceived to involve conflicting strategies and visions. Nevertheless, her ideas had a major impact on the development of the varieties of feminism in the twentieth century. Thoroughly researched and engagingly written, The Political Thought of Elizabeth Cady Stanton draws on a wide variety of primary and secondary sources and promises to fill a gap in the literature on the history of political ideas in the United States as well as women's history and feminist theory.

This handbook provides a global study of the classification of mixed race and ethnicity at the state level, bringing together a diverse range of country case studies from around the world. The classification of race and ethnicity by the state is a common way to organize and make sense of populations in many countries, from the national census and birth and death records, to identity cards and household surveys. As populations have grown, diversified, and become increasingly transnational and mobile, single and mutually exclusive categories struggle to adequately capture the complexity of identities and heritages in multicultural societies. State motivations for classification vary widely, and have shifted over time, ranging from subjugation and exclusion to remediation and addressing inequalities. The chapters in this handbook illustrate how differing histories and contemporary realities have led states to count and classify mixedness in different ways, for different reasons. This collection will serve as a key reference point on the international classification of mixed race and ethnicity for students and scholars across sociology, ethnic and racial studies, and public policy, as well as policy makers and practitioners.

The Cham people are thought to be descendants of the kingdoms of Champa located in central Vietnam between the 2nd and 19th centuries. Champa was one of the oldest Hinduized kingdoms in Southeast Asia, and became prosperous through maritime trades and its high quality eaglewood from the central highlands made it famous. However, Champa disappeared from the political map of Southeast Asia after its defeats against the Vietnamese southward expansion. The Cham are now one of the 54 state-recognized national ethnic groups, but Champa's ancient brick structures and temples scattered along central Vietnam attest to its previous glory. Champa adapted a number of foreign religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam in the course of its history, which made its culture and tradition rich and unique. This book is about a journey of understanding what it means to be Cham in the Social Republic of Vietnam.

It is based on field studies in various Cham villages in three different localities; namely, the south central coast area, Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta region. It is grounded in information gathered through prolonged interactions with Cham individuals over recent decades. The book stresses the complexity of Cham communities and the diversity and dynamics of the Cham's understanding of who they are. It provides a comprehensive picture of Cham communities and the situation of ethnic minority people of Vietnam in general.

Officially Hispanic takes a critical look at the American government's classification system of ethnicity and race. Classification policies - related to issues of identity and civil rights - are an important feature of American politics. The classification of Hispanic or Latino is especially significant due to the large percentage of the population identified in that category. Delving into questions of group categorization and the nature of membership, identity, and ethnic groups, Ilder argues that the Hispanic category, as currently used by the federal government, does not adequately capture the multiplicity of circumstances and identities among Hispanics. Applicable in the upper level undergraduate or graduate public policy, political science, and cultural studies classroom, as well as for academics and practitioners, this timely inquiry addresses one of the central questions of modern states: how to socially and politically integrate all of its citizens.

Diversity and Disparities

Race, Ethnicity, and Language Data

Planning Support Systems Best Practice and New Methods

America Enters a New Century

CCKS 2021 - Evaluation Track

Assessing Race, Ethnicity and Gender in Health

Photography and Visibility in African History

This open access book examines the question of collecting and disseminating data on ethnicity and race in order to describe characteristics of ethnic and racial groups, identify factors of social and economic integration and implement policies to redress discrimination. It offers a global perspective on the issue by looking at race and ethnicity in a wide variety of historical, country-specific contexts, including Asia, Latin America, Europe, Oceania and North America. In addition, the book also includes analysis on the indigenous populations of the Americas. The book first offers comparative accounts of ethnic statistics. It compares and empirically tests two perspectives for understanding national ethnic enumeration practices in a global context based on national census questionnaires and population registration forms for over 200 countries between 1990 to 2006. Next, the book explores enumeration and identity politics with chapters that cover the debate on ethnic and racial statistics in France, ethnic and linguistic categories in Québec, Brazilian ethnoracial classification and affirmative action policies and the Hispanic/Latino identity and the United States census. The third, and final, part of the book examines measurement issues and competing claims. It explores such issues as the complexity of measuring diversity using Malaysia as an example, social inequalities and indigenous populations in Mexico and the demographic explosion of aboriginal populations in Canada from 1986 to 2006. Overall, the book sheds light on four main questions: should ethnic groups be counted, how should they be counted, who is and who is not counted and what are the political and economic incentives for counting. It will be of interest to all students of race, ethnicity, identity, and immigration. In addition, researchers as well as policymakers will find useful discussions and insights for a better understanding of the complexity of categorization and related political and policy challenges.

This dissertation focuses on the balances and the representativeness of electoral candidate lists in Belgium between 1995 and 2019. While extensive research has been done in recent years concerning candidate selection, wanting to answer the question of who composes the candidate lists and how, this dissertation shifts the focus to the final offer of the political parties by extensively analysing out of who the candidate lists are composed. In this perspective the dissertation provides a comprehensive map of the electoral candidate lists on five major socio-demographic characteristics: besides the usual suspects of gender and ethnicity, residence (or localness), occupation, and age are tackled as well. The dissertation therefore unravels electoral lists and investigates their differences (over space) and evolution (over time). In a second time, we analyse the extent to which political parties take into account descriptive representation, by comparing the balances with those found in the population. Finally, the dissertation investigates the effect of the balances on the electoral performance of the lists.

This paper uses a recent first name list to improve on a previous Bayesian classifier, the Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding (BISG) method, which combines surname and geography information to impute missing race and ethnicity. The proposed approach is validated using a large mortgage lending dataset for whom race and ethnicity are reported. The new approach results in improvements in accuracy and in coverage over BISG for all major ethno-racial categories. The largest improvements occur for non-Hispanic Blacks, a group for which the BISG performance is weakest. Additionally, when estimating disparities in mortgage pricing and underwriting among ethno-racial groups with regression models, the disparity estimates based on either BISFG or BISG proxies are remarkably close to those based on actual race and ethnicity. Following evaluation, I demonstrate the application of BISFG to the imputation of missing race and ethnicity in the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, and in the process, offer novel evidence that race and ethnicity are somewhat correlated with the incidence of missing race/ethnicity information.

**This anthology of critical essays examines how social relations are enacted in and through computing using the twin frameworks of abstraction and embodiment. The book highlights a wide range of understudied contexts and experiences, such as computing and disability, working mothers as technical innovators, race and community formation, and gaming behind the Iron Curtain--*

Abstractions and Embodiments

Eliminating Health Disparities

Classification of Hispanic Ethnicity on California Vital Statistics

Sustainability and Flow of Commodities, Money, and Humans

Coming to Terms with the Nation

Contemporary Ethno-Politics in China

The Federal Standards for Racial and Ethnic Classification

Many racial and ethnic groups in the United States, including blacks, Hispanics, Asians, American Indians, and others, have historically faced severe discriminationâ€”pervasive and open denial of civil, social, political, educational, and economic opportunities. Today, large differences among racial and ethnic groups continue to exist in employment, income and wealth, housing, education, criminal justice, health, and other areas. While many factors may contribute to such differences, their size and extent suggest that various forms of discriminatory treatment persist in U.S. society and serve to undercut the achievement of equal opportunity. Measuring Racial Discrimination considers the definition of race and racial discrimination, reviews the existing techniques used to measure racial discrimination, and identifies new tools and areas for future research. The book conducts a thorough evaluation of current methodologies for a wide range of circumstances in which racial discrimination may occur, and makes recommendations on how to better assess the presence and effects of discrimination.

In their later years, Americans of different racial and ethnic backgrounds are not in equally good—or equally poor—health. There is wide variation, but on average older Whites are healthier than older Blacks and tend to outlive them. But Whites tend to be in poorer health than Hispanics and Asian Americans. This volume documents the differentials and considers possible explanations. Selection processes play a role: selective migration, for instance, or selective survival to advanced ages. Health differentials originate early in life, possibly even before birth, and are affected by events and experiences throughout the life course. Differences in socioeconomic status, risk behavior, social relations, and health care all play a role. Separate chapters consider the contribution of such factors and the biopsychosocial mechanisms that link them to health. This volume provides the empirical evidence for the research agenda provided in the separate report of the Panel on Race, Ethnicity, and Health in Later Life.

Assessing Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in Health Sana Loue, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland Where there are patients, clients, or study participants, there are data. And when data involve personal variables of race, ethnicity, gender, and/or sexual orientation, questions of relevance and marginalization often arise. Assessing Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in Health brings needed clarity to the debate by identifying the ethical issues as well as the technical challenges inherent in measuring these elusive concepts. Sana Loue expands on her work begun in Gender, Ethnicity, and Health Research by paralleling the evolution of racial and sexual categories with the development of health research. Her review of the literature clearly explains when and why the use of classification systems may be both clinically and morally appropriate. In addition, Loue provides a salient guide to assessment tools currently used in measuring racial and sexual constructs, identity, and experience. Overview of categories in their sociopolitical context Self-definition vs. definition by others: methodological considerations Review of the overlapping roles of race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation in health, health care, and health care disparities Selected measures for assessing ethnicity, ethnic identification, and levels of acculturation Suggested dimensions for assessing sexual orientation Current diagnostic criteria for gender identity disorder Given the prevalence of ethnic- and gender-based data collection throughout the health and mental health fields, this book's usefulness is not limited to the research community. Physicians, therapists, social workers, and sociologists will find this clear-minded volume an important source of instruments—and insights.

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

Demography of Indonesia's Ethnicity

Latinos, the Census and the Ethnicity

African Americans, American Indians & Alaska Natives, Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders, Hispanics

Representation Amidst Candidates: the Balance of Electoral Lists

Counting Under Adversity

In Search of the Cham of Vietnam

Ambivalent

This volume constitutes papers presented at the Evaluation Track of the 6th China Conference on Knowledge Graph and Semantic Computing, CCKS 2021, held in Guangzhou, China, in December 2021. The 17 competition papers went through a rigorous peer review and were accepted for publication. CCKS 2021 technology evaluation track aims to provide researchers with platforms and resources and systems, promote the technical development in the field of domestic knowledge, and the integration of academic achievements and industrial needs.

First published: Ethnicity, race and health in multicultural societies, 2007.

The decennial census was the federal government's largest and most complex peacetime operation. This report of a panel of the National Research Council's Committee on National Statistics comprehensively reviews the conduct of the 2000 census and the quality of the resulting data. The panel's findings cover the planning process for 2000, which was marked by an atmosphere of ethnocriticism and possible adjustment for errors in counting the population. The report addresses the success and problems of major innovations in census operations, the completeness of population coverage in 2000, and the quality of both the basic demographic data collected from all census respondents and the detailed socioeconomic data collected from the census long-form sample (about 10 percent of the population). The report also discusses the 2000 census's role in the planning process and design for 2010. The 2000 Census: Counting Under Adversity will be an invaluable resource for users of the 2000 data and for policymakers and census planners. It provides a trove of information about the issues that have fueled debate about the census process and about the operations and quality of the nation's two

Based on three years of fieldwork in Zhaili, a remote Kam Village in Guizhou Province, Wang and Jiang explore the complex dynamics between the discursive practices of the local government and the villagers in relation to the reconstruction of Kam identity in response to social change, particularly the rise of rural tourism. China's profound demographic and socio-economic transformation has in fact challenged the traditional cultures in ethnic minority areas. The authors draw on multiple empirical sources, including in-depth interviews with Kam villagers and local officials, field observations, media discourse, local archives and government documents. They present an engaging account of the significant compromises that government and villagers have made in relation to ethnic identity in the characterise the ongoing process of ethnic identity reconstruction. Students and researchers in sociolinguistics, ethnography, and discourse studies, especially those with an interest in Chinese discourse, and everyone interested in issues around ethnicity (minzu) issues in China, will find this book a valuable resource.

Spotlight on Heterogeneity

Migration, Ethnicity, Race, and Health in Multicultural Societies

Ethnic Classification in Modern China

Tobacco Use Among United States Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups

Ethnicity and the Making of History in Northern Ghana

The 2000 Census

A Journey of Ethnicity