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**Ethnic minorities in urban areas** - D. Varady -
2012-12-06
2 segregation in the United States (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1965: 28-64). Residential segregation limits the possibilities for contacts between whites and blacks, and as a result, decreases the potential for social unity. Residential segregation has been seen to lead to a sense of confinement among ghetto residents which exacerbates
segregation of blacks within aect these neighborhoods. As a result, the spatial separation of the raees has been viewed as a serious threat to the stability of the society (U.S. National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, 1968: vii). Spatial separation also leads to other specific problems such as de laclo sehool segregation, while segregated sehools have been declared inherently unequal. Furthermore, the movement of blaeks to the suburbs that has occurred in 2 recent years has not led to decreased patterns of isolation. Instead, this shift has reflected an expansion of existing ghetto areas across city bounda ries. For example, Cleveland’s black ghetto has expanded into and through East Cleveland which is a distinct municipality; (see Arthur D. Little, 1969) and Washington, D.C. ‘s ghetto has expanded northeast into suburban Prince George County (Zehner and Chapin, 1974). 3 Glantz and Delaney (1973) in a study of 14 ofthe 18largest metropolitan are as, found that the degree of particular suburban municipalities had not changed much between 1969 and 1970. Blacks were concentrated in the same suburban communities in 1970 as in 1960.

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Ethnic minorities in urban areas - David P. Varady -

Ethnic Minorities in the Inner City - Crispin P. Cross - 1978

Urban Inequality - Alice O'Connor - 2001-03-08
Despite today's booming economy, secure work and upward mobility remain out of reach for many central-city residents. Urban Inequality presents an authoritative new look at the racial and economic divisions that continue to beset our nation's cities. Drawing upon a landmark survey of employers and households in four U.S. metropolises, Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles, the study links both sides of the labor market, inquiring into the job requirements and hiring procedures of employers, as well as the skills, housing situation, and job search strategies of workers. Using this wealth of evidence, the authors discuss

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**EthniCity** - Roseman Curtis C - 1996

Urban ethnic groups frequently are confronted by residential segregation, discrimination, xenophobia, and conflict. However, ethnic diversity has also enriched the urban scene with a variety of languages, religions, businesses, and cultural activities. In this volume, distinguished scholars present analyses of ethnic population change in twelve urban areas: Chicago, Los Angeles, Sydney/Melbourne, Paris, London, Amsterdam, the Ruhr conurbation, Vienna, Milan, Madrid, Johannesburg/Durban, and Singapore. EthniCity reveals fundamental commonalities in ethnic community dynamics as well as significant differences from place to place. It will be important for
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The Spatial Adjustment of Ethnic Minorities in the Urban Environment - Paul Yvon Villeneuve - 1971

Unequal Treatment: - Committee on Understanding and Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care - 2009-02-06
Racial and ethnic disparities in health care are known to reflect access to care and other issues that arise from differing socioeconomic conditions. There is, however, increasing evidence that even after such differences are accounted for, race and ethnicity remain significant predictors of the quality of health care received. In Unequal Treatment, a panel of experts documents this evidence and explores how persons of color experience the health care environment. The book examines how disparities in treatment may arise in health care systems and looks at aspects of the clinical encounter that may
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Patients' and providers' attitudes, expectations, and behavior are analyzed. How to intervene? Unequal Treatment offers recommendations for improvements in medical care financing, allocation of care, availability of language translation, community-based care, and other arenas. The committee highlights the potential of cross-cultural education to improve provider-patient communication and offers a detailed look at how to integrate cross-cultural learning within the health professions. The book concludes with recommendations for data collection and research initiatives. Unequal Treatment will be vitally important to health care policymakers, administrators, providers, educators, and students as well as advocates for people of color.

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Local Traditional Knowledge in Its Urban Context - Huier Ma - 2021-06-14
This book studies the role of Local Traditional Knowledge (LTK) during the cultural preservation of an ethnic Chinese city, Dali, from the perspective of Bai minorities. With ethnic minorities as its central focus, mixed research methods are employed here to ensure the reliability and validity of residents’ perceptions. The findings of the book provide empirical process that has been reshaping Dali’s urban landscape. In particular, this study captures the dynamics and complexities of integrating LTK during rapid urbanization. By delineating the urban-rural difference, it develops a better understanding of how urbanization influences the transformation of cultural traditions and the built environment. Potential solutions to cultural preservation are also explored, alongside a discussion on the implementation of an inclusive urban governance. This book presents new knowledge beneficial to scholars, practitioners and policymakers, and will serve as a good reference for further similar studies.

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**Communities in Action** - National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine - 2017-04-27

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
behavior and choice; 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.

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Understanding Spatial-
This book discusses the urbanization of China and identifies four major features of ethnic minority mobility partners over the last twenty years: the three-stage peripheral-to-core transition pattern; the escalating decline of the urban minority population in the central region of China, particularly since 2000; the city agglomerations located in the eastern region of China, which have begun playing a leading role in minority urbanization, especially in the Yangtze and Pearl River Delta; and lastly, the continuous beneficiaries of supportive policies that have led metropolises, such as provincial capitals, to be shaped into important regional minority population concentrations in both China’s western region and its autonomous areas. Presenting the first comprehensive, retrospective study on the evolution of the spatial-temporal distribution of Chinese urbanization on a national scale and based on the three most recent national censuses, the book provides insights into Chinese urbanization processes and their inter/intra-relating mechanisms in ethnic minority areas. Given its scope, it is a valuable resource for scholars, policy and – ultimately – decision-makers wanting to improve the processes of sustainable and inclusive urbanization in China.
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**Electoral Politics Is Not Enough** - Peter F. Burns - 2012-02-16
Examines how and why government leaders understand and respond to African Americans and Latinos in northeastern cities with strong political traditions.

**Ethnoburb** - Wei Li - 2008-12-09
Winner of the 2009 Book Award in Social Sciences, Association for Asian American Studies This innovative work provides a new model for the analysis of ethnic and racial settlement patterns in the United States and Canada. Ethnoburbs—suburban ethnic clusters of residential areas
comparative spatial metropolitan areas—are multiracial, multiethnic, multicultural, multilingual, and often multinational communities in which one ethnic minority group has a significant concentration but does not necessarily constitute a majority. Wei Li documents the processes that have evolved with the spatial transformation of the Chinese American community of Los Angeles and that have converted the San Gabriel Valley into ethnoburbs in the latter half of the twentieth century, and she examines the opportunities and challenges that occurred as a result of these changes. Traditional ethnic and immigrant settlements customarily take the form of either ghettos or enclaves. Thus the majority of scholarly publications and mass media covering the San Gabriel Valley has described it as a Chinatown located in Los Angeles’ suburbs. Li offers a completely different approach to understanding and analyzing this fascinating place. By conducting interviews with residents, a 

examination of census data and other statistical sources, and fieldwork—coupled with her own holistic view of the area—Li gives readers an effective and fine-tuned socio-spatial analysis of the evolution of a new type of racially defined place. The San Gabriel Valley tells a unique story, but its evolution also speaks to those experiencing a similar type of ethnic and racial conurbation. In sum, Li sheds light on processes that are shaping other present (and future) ethnically and racially diverse communities. The concept of the ethnoburb has redefined the way geographers and other scholars think about ethnic space, place, and process. This book will contribute significantly to both theoretical and empirical studies of immigration by presenting a more intensive and thorough "take" on arguments about spatial and social processes in urban and suburban America.

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**Mission Strategy in the City** - Enoch Jinsik Kim - 2017-11-07

This book was written to suggest an appropriate mission strategy by identifying key issues that impact urban ethnicities through an urban socioanthropological lens. This book is based on the author's sixteen years of living in China, where he conducted missionary work in urban areas. The book discusses the author's interactions with enclaves of ethnic minorities who had recently arrived in the city after migrating from rural areas. The minorities' struggles to balance cultural assimilation and tradition preservation are highlighted throughout. The book explains that similar phenomena occur within Korean American communities in Los Angeles. Observations, the author states that immigrants in many cities face similar social issues and find similar resolutions to them. Though there are many negative aspects to urban areas, readers will see some positive features of cities that can contribute to effective evangelism. The book highlights three main points: (1) Ethnic urban dwellers evolve into many more diverse ways than commonly thought. (2) Ethnic groups are actively choosing the future of their community types. (3) Modern cities create many new communication channels interethnically and also across social strata within ethnicities.

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Understanding Racial and Ethnic Differences in Health in Late Life - National Research Council - 2004-09-08
As the population of older Americans grows, it is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. Differences in health by racial and ethnic status could be increasingly consequential for health policy and programs. Such differences are not simply a matter of education or ability to pay for health care. For instance, Asian Americans and Hispanics appear to be in better health, on a number of indicators, than White Americans, despite, on average, lower socioeconomic status. The reasons are complex, including possible roles for such factors as selective migration, risk behaviors, exposure to various stressors, patient attitudes, and geographic variation in health care. This volume, produced by a
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The economic boom in China has brought major changes in its geographical and cultural landscapes. Significant among these is the magnitude and directionality of demographic mobility. It is estimated that 170-180 million rural populations come to the cities to find jobs and live their lives. Hui (10.6 million), one of the largest ethnic minority groups in China, and Dongxiang are very much a part of this mobility of migrating from rural to urban areas in Northwest China. After moving to the urban environment, communication with other ethnic groups, predominantly the Han (the majority ethnic group in China), becomes inevitable, even though the Hui and Dongxiang tend to live in separate communities in the cities. Hui and Dongxiang children attended mostly mixed-ethnicity rather than single-ethnicity schools. Contradictions of rural-urban differences, ethnicity and religion sparkle wide attention and discussion. This study explored this migration phenomenon from the perspectives of the education, social adaption, and identity development of a small group of Hui and Dongxiang students who have migrated to the city from rural communities. The seven participants in the study went to seventh and eighth grades attending a middle school in Lanzhou. Qualitative research analyses of data generated from narrative stories, thematic photos, group discussions, semi-structured interviews, and field observations produced four major findings. These were: 1) Islam and its denominations are deep influences on migrant Hui and Dongxiang students’ identification, and caused some notable conflicts with the urban and school culture. They penetrated in many aspects of their lives such as clothing, dietary restrictions, and religious practice and literacy. 2) There are some salient differences in the education of and adaptation to urban life of male and females. The roles of females in family, marriage and careers resulted in...
The results of such research could contribute significantly to advancing the cause of educational equity, justice, and excellence (as well as national unity among diverse groups) for ethnic minorities in China.

Walking Out of the Mountain - Tao Wang - 2015

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Toronto, Japan, Bulgaria, and Dongxiang students in greater numbers, in a variety of educating settings, and in different stages of their entering and adaption to living and learning in urban cities and schools. Other ethnic minorities in China should be similarly studied. The results of such research could contribute significantly to advancing the cause of educational equity, justice, and excellence (as well as national unity among diverse group) for ethnic minorities in China.

**Ethnic Landscapes in an Urban World** - Ray Hutchinson - 2007
This series addresses the major subject areas of urban sociology, ethnic and minority groups within the city, social network of urban residents, location of retail and industrial activities within the metropolitan complex, decline of the central cities and emergence of suburban lifestyles, and the core question of community integration itself. Volume 8 includes case studies from Toronto, Japan, Bulgaria, and other geographic locations with ethnic minority populations. It addresses the major concepts of urban sociology while including perspectives from diverse locations.

**An Examination of Some**
Physical Planning on Racial and Cultural Minority Groups in the American Social, Economic, and Political Context - Kenneth Green - 1953

An Examination of Some Important Effects of Urban Physical Planning on Racial and Cultural Minority Groups in the American Social, Economic, and Political Context - Kenneth Green - 1953

Knights and Castles - Francesco Lo Piccolo - 2017-11-30
Title first published in 2003. Much has been written about the problems minorities encounter in Western European and North American cities. This insightful volume acknowledges the deep-rooted nature of inequalities and discrimination, but seeks ways of ameliorating and eradicating them from positive stories of minority involvement in regeneration.

Understanding Spatial-temporal Patterns of the Ethnic Minority Mobility in China's Urbanization - Gaoxiang Li - 2021
This book discusses the urbanization of China and identifies four major features of ethnic minority mobility partners over the last twenty years: the three-stage peripheral-to-core transition pattern; the escalating decline of the urban minority population in the central region of China, particularly since 2000; the city
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**Urban Regeneration and Ethnic Minority Groups** - Taner Oc - 1997

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| **Economic Revitalisation of Inner Cities** - Victor Hausner & Associates (Firm) - 1993  
Evaluates the use of the government’s Urban Programme in increasing employment opportunities for black and ethnic minority communities in the inner cities and uses the results of the evaluation to enhance policy design and implementation. Recommendations for future success are also given. | **Handbook of Research on Ethnic Minority Entrepreneurship** - Leo Paul  
Professor Dana and his colleagues have carefully and successfully put together a collection of chapters on ethnic minority entrepreneurship from all parts of the world. The book comprises eight parts and 49 chapters. Undoubtedly, given the massive size and content of a 835-page book, it is fair to ask, is it value for money? The answer is unequivocally yes! A further comment on the content of the book should probably reassure potential readers and buyers of the book. . . This collection is undoubtedly rich, creative and varied in many respects. Therefore, it will be of great benefit to researchers and scholars alike. . . I will strongly recommend this book to researchers, students, teachers and policy-makers. Aminu Mamman, International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research The volume presents an impressive panorama of studies on ethnic entrepreneurship ranging from Dalits in India to Roma entrepreneurs in Hungary. |
but assimilated in neither focus on middle-man minorities in the 1950s, the study of minority ethnic entrepreneurship has evolved into a vast undertaking. A major ingredient in this expansion is the massive population movements of the past thirty years that have created ethnic minority communities in almost all advanced economies. From New York to San Francisco, from Birmingham to Hamburg, from the Chinese in Canada, to the Turks in Finland, to the Ghanians in South Africa to the Lebanese in New Zealand, more than twenty chapters in this volume treat small-scale ethnic entrepreneurship and the cultural and institutional resources which support it. At the other end of the spectrum, the ethnic Chinese have created ever larger multi-divisional enterprises in the host societies of Southeast Asia. At the mid-point of the spectrum, analyzed in an elegant paper by Ivan Light, is the recently identified transmigrant entrepreneur acculturated in two societies whose special endowments have provided the lynchpin for much of the international trade expansion in the global economy over the past decade. And Dana and Morris provide us with much more Afro-American entrepreneurship, caste and class, the theory of clubs, women ethnic entrepreneurs, minority ethnicity and IPOs. In the quality of its contributions and in the reach of its coverage, this Handbook attains a very high standard. Peter Kilby, Wesleyan University, US The new Handbook of Research on Ethnic Minority Entrepreneurship, edited by Léo-Paul Dana, constitutes a major contribution to the literature on ethnic enterprise. Unlike previous work, which tended to focus on one country or one region of the world, this book is global in scope. You will find chapters on America, Europe, and Asia, as well as integrative essays that review important principles and concepts from the literature on ethnic entrepreneurship. I
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Factors Associated with
Ethnic Minority Human
Service Utilization
Catherine M. Vu - 2011
Ethnic minority populations
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minority concentrations are with the needs of service users. The purpose of this study is to explore the interaction between the contextual environment and organizational characteristics that influence access to human services by ethnic minorities living in low-income urban areas. Informed by community and organizational theories, this study uses cross-sectional data from the Los Angeles Nonprofit (LANP) Human Services Survey conducted by the School of Public Policy and Social Research at UCLA (Hasenfeld, Mosley, Katz, and Anheier, 2002) to answer the following research question: what are the contextual and organizational factors associated with the percentage of ethnic minority clients served? Findings of the study suggest that varying community and organizational characteristics affect ethnic groups differently. For zip codes in which organizations in the study sample are located, GIS analysis of Los Angeles County indicates that areas with high ethnic also areas where there are high poverty and unemployment rates, as well as high concentrations of residents with low English language capacity and educational attainment. The results of descriptive analyses reveal an overall trend of increasing percentages of African-American, white, Hispanic, and API board, staff, and clients served as the concentrations of the respective ethnic groups increase in zip codes. However, as the concentration of ethnic-specific population increases, the number of organizations per concentration category decreases across all groups, suggesting that organizations are likely to locate in diverse areas as opposed to areas where there are high concentrations of a particular ethnic group. Results from bi-variate analysis suggest that there are significant relationships between community characteristics and the percentage of ethnic minority clients served, but the findings of multi-variate
populations and underscores evidence of the contribution of these characteristics when controlling for different factors. While there are a number of significant organizational characteristics in the multi-level model across ethnic groups, only three significant associations were found at the zip code level: 1) a positive relationship between zip codes with high poverty concentration and African-American clients served, 2) a negative relationship between zip codes with high African-American residents and white clients served, and 3) a positive relationship between zip codes with high concentrations of API residents and API clients served. Although the findings of multi-variate analyses provides limited support for the influence of community characteristics on ethnic clients served, the conceptual framework of this study puts forth strong arguments for the positive relationship between community and organizational factors with ethnic minority client

the need to further study service delivery and utilization in the context of communities and organizations. By advancing the knowledge of human service utilization of ethnic minority groups from different perspectives (community, organization, and service user), practitioners, policy makers, funders, and researchers may be better positioned to understand the comprehensive barriers and needs of service users and how best to address them through community-based organizations.

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**The Geography of Opportunity** - Xavier de Souza Briggs - 2006-03-30

A popular version of history trumpets the United States as a diverse "nation of immigrants," welcome to all. The truth, however, is that local communities have a long history of ambivalence toward new arrivals and minorities.
Persistent patterns of segregation by race and income still exist in housing and schools, along with a growing emphasis on rapid metropolitan development (sprawl) that encourages upwardly mobile families to abandon older communities and their problems. This dual pattern is becoming increasingly important as America grows more diverse than ever and economic inequality increases. Two recent trends compel new attention to these issues. First, the geography of race and class represents a crucial litmus test for the new "regionalism"—the political movement to address the linked fortunes of cities and suburbs. Second, housing has all but disappeared as a major social policy issue over the past two decades. This timely book shows how unequal housing choices and sprawling development create an unequal geography of opportunity. It emerges from a project sponsored by the Civil Rights Project at Harvard University in collaboration with the Joint Center for Housing Studies and the Brookings Institution. The contributors—policy analysts, political observers, social scientists, and urban planners—document key patterns, their consequences, and how we can respond, taking a hard look at both successes and failures of the past. Place still matters, perhaps more than ever. High levels of segregation shape education and job opportunity, crime and insecurity, and long-term economic prospects. These problems cannot be addressed effectively if society assumes that segregation will take care of itself. Contributors include William Apgar (Harvard University), Judith Bell (PolicyLink), Angela Glover Blackwell (PolicyLink), Allegra Calder (Harvard), Karen Chapple (Cal-Berkeley), Camille Charles (Penn), Mary Cunningham (Urban Institute), Casey Dawkins (Virginia Tech), Stephanie DeLuca (Johns Hopkins), John Goering (CUNY), Edward Goetz (U. of Minnesota), Bruce Katz (Brookings), Barbara Lukermann (U. of
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Strength in Numbers? - Jan E. Leighley - 2021-01-12
America's increasing racial and ethnic diversity is viewed by some as an opportunity to challenge and so reinforce the country's social fabric; by others, as a portent of alarming disunity. While everyone agrees that this diversity is markedly influencing political dynamics not only nationally but often on the state and local levels, we know little about how racial and ethnic groups organize and participate in politics or how political elites try to mobilize them. This book tells us. By integrating class-based factors with racial and ethnic factors, Jan Leighley shows what motivates African-Americans, Latinos, and Anglos to mobilize and participate in politics. Drawing on national survey data and on interviews with party and elected
E. Leighley - 2021-01-12 develops a nuanced understanding of how class, race, and ethnicity act as individual and contextual influences on elite mobilization and mass participation. Leighley examines whether the diverse theoretical approaches generally used to explain individual participation in politics are supported for the groups under consideration. She concludes that the political and social context influences racial and ethnic minorities' decisions to participate, but that different features of those environments are important for different groups. Race and ethnicity structure participation more than previous research suggests. Casting new light on an issue at the crux of contemporary American politics, Strength in Numbers? will be welcomed by scholars and students of political science, African-American and Latino studies, urban politics, and social movements.

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of Tibetans and other ethnic theoretical approaches generally used to explain individual participation in politics are supported for the groups under consideration. She concludes that the political and social context influences racial and ethnic minorities' decisions to participate, but that different features of those environments are important for different groups. Race and ethnicity structure participation more than previous research suggests. Casting new light on an issue at the crux of contemporary American politics, Strength in Numbers? will be welcomed by scholars and students of political science, African-American and Latino studies, urban politics, and social movements.

Belonging and Ethnicity in China's West: Urbanizing Minorities in Xining City on the Eastern Tibetan Plateau - Andrew Grant - 2016

China's twenty-first century economic rise has had a powerful impact on the lives of Tibetans and other ethnic minorities living in its Western Region, the administrative region composed of China's Inner Asian border provinces. Urbanization in this region is reshaping the lives and livelihoods of erstwhile farmers and pastoralists moving to urban environments. The state hopes to decrease ethnic tension through economic development and the enrollment of all frontier peoples into the national consumer economy. In light of this situation, this dissertation asks: are Tibetans' lives and livelihoods changing for better or for worse? Focusing on one exemplary city in this region, I argue that despite increased material prosperity, ethnic differences have been exacerbated as perceptions about unequal access to work and ethnic discrimination have proliferated. Urbanization has led to great changes in the economy, the built environment, and communications technology that influence how Tibetans come to belong in the city.
This dissertation uses two approaches to investigate what is behind these changes. First, I use discourse analysis of Chinese public intellectuals and policy changes to show how the Chinese state conceives of the Western Region as a state development project. The imagination of these frontier provinces relies on culturalist narratives of progress and civilization. Concerns about the domestic economy and geopolitics also drive the historical looking backwards and economic looking outwards that shapes contemporary discourse about the frontiers. Moreover, I find that representations of frontier peoples - in historical geography, politics, and in popular culture - often elide the voices of ethnic groups that inhabit China's Western Regions. Second, I use ethnography, interviews, and analysis of urban imagery and social media posts to show how Tibetans and Muslims come to live in Xining City, the provincial capital of Qinghai Province located on the eastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau. The changes occurring in the city are exemplary of the urbanization that is affecting all of China's minority ethnicities. The frontier economy is changing livelihoods. It also remains unstable and dependent upon policy makers in Beijing. The transition to urban life is pushing Tibetans to envision new relationships with the city, the countryside, and even their own self-identities, as they seek to become urbane citizens and retain their ethnic identity. Tibetans also struggle to place-make, contributing sites of worship and ethnic particularity in an urban environment organized into urban territories that privilege Han Chinese urban landscapes. The Hanness of frontier urbanization contributes to ethnic difference in other ways as well, as revealed in Xining Tibetans' social media narratives about ethnic stigma and surveillance in the wake of terrorist attacks across China in 2014.

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**Ethnicity and Human Capital Accumulation in Urban Mexico** - Hugo Ñopo - 2008

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**Ethnicity and Inequality in China** - Björn A. Gustafsson - 2020-12-30

This book analyses the behaviour of ethnic minority groups in China using the first comprehensive national dataset dedicated to capturing the socio-economic profile of ethnic minorities: the China Household Ethnicity Survey (CHES). Managing ethnic diversity in China has become an increasingly important subject, especially against the backdrop of the nation’s rampant economic growth and changing institutional behaviour. The book has an analytical interest in looking at the benefactors of China’s growth from an ethnic group
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The Metropolis in Black and White - George C. Galster - 2017-07-12
The Metropolis in Black and White highlights a stark fact: America's metropolitan areas are more polarized along racial lines than at any time since the mid-1960s. Though urban areas have become multicultural, the editors argue that black-white racial differences will outlast ethnic differences in metropolitan America and that the race issue in most urban areas is perceived as a black-white one. Galster and Hill perceive that the theme of place, most powerful when blacks and whites are contrasted. African Americans, on average, are the poorest, most segregated, most disadvantaged urban racial (or ethnic) group, because they are deeply entangled in the web of interrelationships connecting place, power, and polarization. Since these interrelationships form a comprehensive set of social structures that oppress African Americans, they can be judged to be racist at their core. Race, not merely class, continues to play a pivotal role in shaping urban African Americans. In clear analyses, the contributors examine employment, income, the underclass, education, housing, health and mortality, political participation, and racial politics. Intertwined themes of spatial isolation, political empowerment, and racial disparities-place, power, and polarization-guide the analyses. This is a vital text for courses in urban affairs, American studies, economics, geography, sociology, political science,
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Geographical Identities of Ethnic America - Kate A. Berry - 2002
Twenty distinguished geographers examine the ways in which place fashions, recreates, and contextualizes human identity in North America. This volume discusses themes of population and habitat, displacement and circulation, resources and economic experiences of several ethnic minorities. It covers such topics as Samoan communities in urban Southern California, South Asian migration to Canada, Native American health-care systems, and public housing for African Americans. Supported by statistical tables and graphs, maps, and photos that reflect a wide range of theoretical and historical approaches, the essays examine such topics as immigration, housing, and landscapes, complemented with discussions of religious ceremonies, women and marriage-mate selection, resource conflicts, health care, and social networking.

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Urban Renewal, Ethnicity, and Social Exclusion in Europe - Abdul Khakee - 1999
An exploration of the impact of urban renewal policies on the social exclusion of ethnic minorities in six European Countries. By addressing the largely neglected spatial aspects of exclusion, this book represents a significant contribution to the study of European racial discrimination.

Race Relations and Urban Education - Peter David Pumfrey - 1990
A presentation of a radical but systematic approach to the study of some of the educational problems and issues which ethnic minority children and adolescents face within the context of urban schooling as we move into the 1990s.
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**Understanding Neighbourhood Dynamics** - Maarten van Ham - 2012-09-27
This rare interdisciplinary combination of research into neighbourhood dynamics and effects attempts to unravel the complex relationship between disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the life outcomes of the residents who live therein. It seeks to overcome the notorious difficulties of establishing an empirical causal relationship between living in a disadvantaged area and the poorer health and well-being often found in such places. There remains a widespread belief in neighbourhood effects: that living in a poorer area can adversely affect residents’ life chances. These chapters caution that neighbourhood effects cannot

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The Invisible Minority - William W. Philliber - 2021-12-14
Since 1950 more than three million people have left their homes in Appalachia in search of better jobs and a better life in the cities of the Midwest and Southeast. Today they constitute one of the largest minorities in many of those cities. Yet they have been largely overlooked as a social group and ignored as a potential political force, partly because so little has been written about them. This important book is the first to explore the Appalachian migration and its impact on the cities, on Appalachia, and on the migrants themselves, from the perspectives of sociology, economics, geography, and social planning. Eleven contributors offer new insights into the complex patterns of migration streams, the numbers of Appalachians in specific urban areas, their residential and occupational patterns in the cities, their adjustments to urban life and work, and the enormous social and
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**Ethnic Groups in Urban Areas** - Bryan Thompson - 1971

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**Urban Deprivation, Racial Inequality and Social Policy** - Great Britain. Community Relations Commission - 1977

This title comes from the Political Extremism and Radicalism digital archive series which provides access to primary sources for academic research and teaching purposes. Please be aware that users may find some of the content within this resource to be offensive.

**Urban Deprivation, Racial Inequality and Social Policy** - Great Britain. Community Relations Commission - 1977
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**Demography of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the United States** - Jamshid A. Momeni - 1984
Product information not available.

**Demography of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in the United States** - Jamshid A. Momeni - 1984
Product information not available.

**Puzzling Neighbourhood Effects** - Wenda Doff - 2010-01-01
Wenda Doff is an urban sociologist. Her research focuses on the interrelationships between housing choice, residential sorting, segregation and neighbourhood effects. Her PhD thesis Puzzling neighbourhood effects contributes to a more holistic view on segregation and its potential significance for immigrants' socio-economic outcomes. At OTB she has been involved in many projects, among which studies on residential segregation, housing choice and housing allocation, neighbourhood change and the social implications of urban restructuring.
restructuring.