

**Population and Migration Characteristics
of Fujian Province, China**

by
**Judith Banister,
Christina Wu Harbaugh,
and Ellen Jamison**



**Center for International Research
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233-3700**

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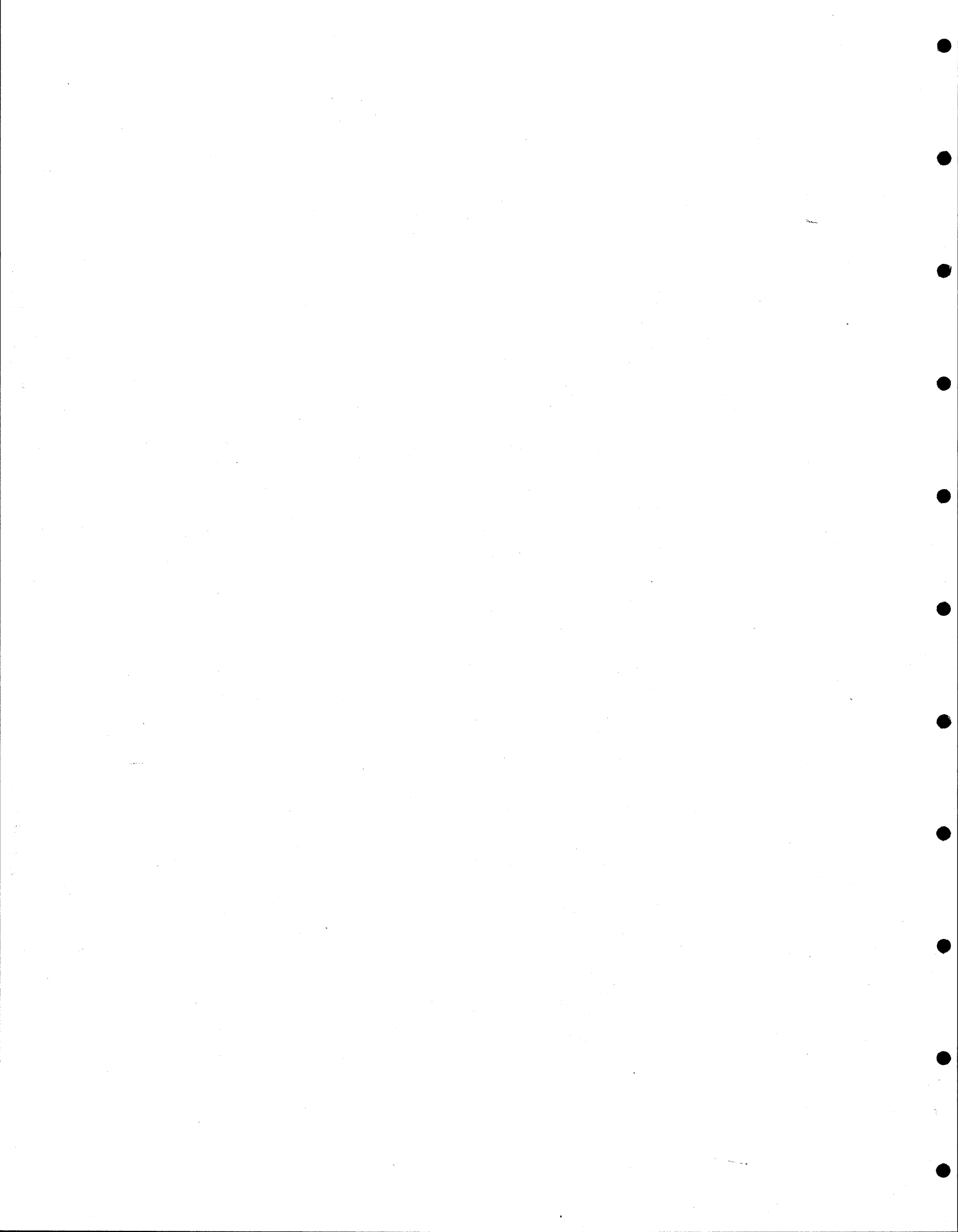


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SUMMARY

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

Fujian province had nearly 30 million inhabitants in 1990, an increase from just over 12 million in 1950. Like China as a whole, Fujian province has a fairly high sex ratio, about 107 males per 100 females. The agricultural population continues to be predominant, but the nonagricultural sector is growing faster.

Fujian's birth rate was reported to be about 18 per 1,000 population in 1992, having declined from a post-famine high of 45 per 1,000 around 1963. On average in 1989, Fujian women had about 2.4 children, only marginally higher than the average for all China, and by 1992 the number of births per women had declined further. For the past two decades, the reported death rate has remained fairly steady at about 6 per 1,000 population.

The employed Fujian labor force has increased substantially, from 10 million workers in 1982 to 14 million in 1991. Although the majority are still employed in agriculture, the proportions in services and industry are increasing faster. Agricultural workers in Fujian are far more likely than nonagricultural workers to be illiterate or only semi-literate.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Since about 1979, contacts have increased between Fujian province and nearby areas outside the People's Republic of China (PRC). More tourists have come, and foreign exchange earned from tourism has increased substantially. Foreign investment, as well as exports and imports, have also increased. Hong Kong is reported to be the largest single foreign investor and the largest trading partner. Fujian guest workers sent abroad have increased to well over 17,000 in 1991, and net foreign exchange income from foreign project and service contracts is now worth nearly US\$18 million.

MIGRATION TRENDS

The population of Fujian province is, for the most part, geographically immobile. Higher proportions changed residence during the 1950s and 1960s than later, with only 1 percent annually moving into (and 1 percent out of) localities in Fujian during the 1980s and early 1990s. There has been more interprovincial migration into Fujian than out to other provinces. Among men, in- and out-migration have recently been approximately balanced, while among women, almost twice as many have moved into Fujian as out. Interprovincial migration tends to be strongest with adjacent provinces. However, the populous far-away province of Sichuan is by far the biggest source of long-term in-migration, and the leading destination of interprovincial migrants out of Fujian is prosperous Guangdong province on the south coast.

About 3 percent of Fujian's population is comprised of "temporary residents," or "floating population." Such persons move around for weeks, months, or even years, but do not actually change their location of permanent population registration.

Statistics fail to show any significant immigration flow to Fujian province from outside China, but the province has a centuries-old history of being a source of emigrants from China to destinations throughout the world. In 1985, about 7.6 million Fujianese were living abroad, the majority in other Asian countries. About 100,000 were in the United States.

In the early 1990s, the United States has seen an escalation of illegal immigration from China, primarily from Fujian province. Such movement peaked at about 8,000 in the month of June 1992, and an estimated 2,500 per month arrived in the second half of that year. Previously, most of the illegal immigrants were married men, but 20 to 30 percent were wives and children in 1992. The arrivals are overwhelmingly unskilled workers, mostly agricultural.

PROJECTED MIGRATION

Official population projections prepared in Fujian province ignore migration completely, taking account of neither interprovincial nor international movement. Projections prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for this report include the migration component, but many assumptions are required in this attempt because information is sparse on recent emigration from Fujian to countries other than the United States.

In the projections, international emigration from Fujian in 1990 is assumed to be 30,000 to the United States and 30,000 to other foreign destinations, in addition to a small number of legal contract workers going abroad. Emigration is assumed to increase to 50,000 to the United States and 50,000 to other locations in 1992. Alternate scenarios are projected for the future, with the primary series holding the 1992 migration rates from Fujian to other countries constant through 2020. The low scenario holds 1992 rates constant only to 1993, then cuts them in half for 1994, and holds them constant at that reduced level to 2020. The high scenario allows the rates from Fujian to double from 1992 to 2010 and holds them constant at that higher level to 2020.

PREFACE

The Center for International Research conducts economic and demographic studies, some of which are issued as Staff Papers. A complete list of these papers is included at the end of this report. The use of data not generated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census precludes the same statistical reviews the Bureau does on its own data.

The authors gratefully acknowledge helpful comments from Barry Kostinsky and Loraine West. The authors are responsible for any remaining shortcomings.

Comments and questions regarding this study should be addressed to Christina Wu Harbaugh, China Branch, Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233-3700; telephone (301) 763-4012.

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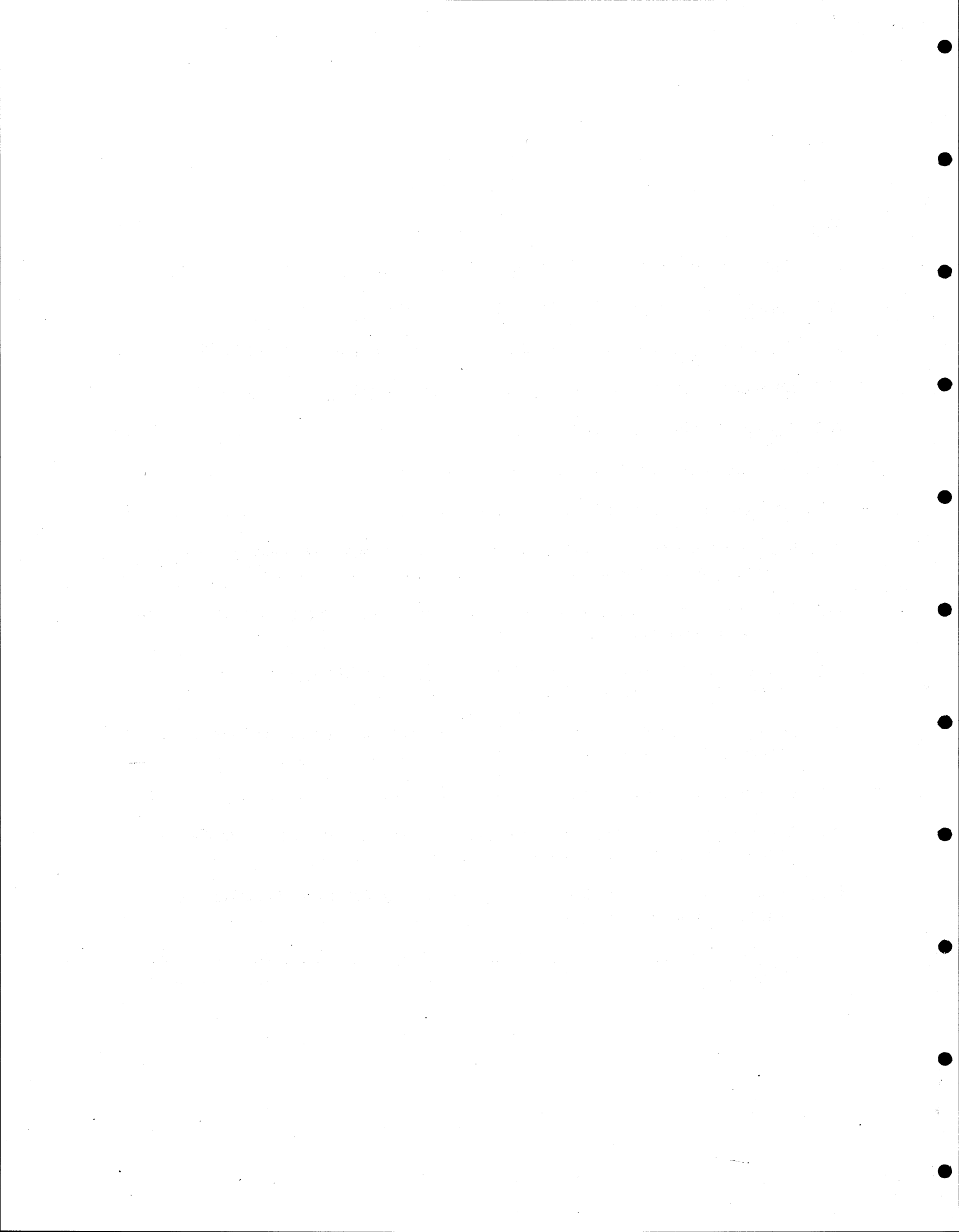
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INTRODUCTION

There is increasing concern about illegal Chinese migration to the United States. Most of these migrants come from Fujian province on the east coast of China. This report briefly describes the population of Fujian province--its characteristics, its human capital, and its international relations--and then presents some estimates of migration flows between Fujian province and other parts of China, and between Fujian province and countries or areas outside China. Finally, it presents some projections of the population of Fujian, incorporating recent information and estimates of the age and sex structure, fertility, mortality, and international migration.

The text includes summary charts on each topic, and Appendix A contains statistical tables on selected topics. Appendix B presents information on three counties within Fujian: Lianjiang, Changle, and Minhou. Appendix C adds some comparable data for Fuzhou City and Fuqing County. These five localities are all close together near the coast of Fujian. Most of the recent illegal migrants from China to the United States reportedly come from this small part of Fujian province.

Finally, detailed information on the projections is provided, including both the statistical results and technical notes describing the assumptions made about future trends of fertility, mortality, and migration.

POPULATION OVERVIEW

The population of Fujian province increased from just over 12 million in 1950 to almost 30 million in 1990 (figure 1). During this period, there have been consistently more males than females, a phenomenon seen throughout China. The population sex ratio has fluctuated only moderately, usually around 107 or 108 males per 100 females, mirroring the national picture in the PRC as a whole.

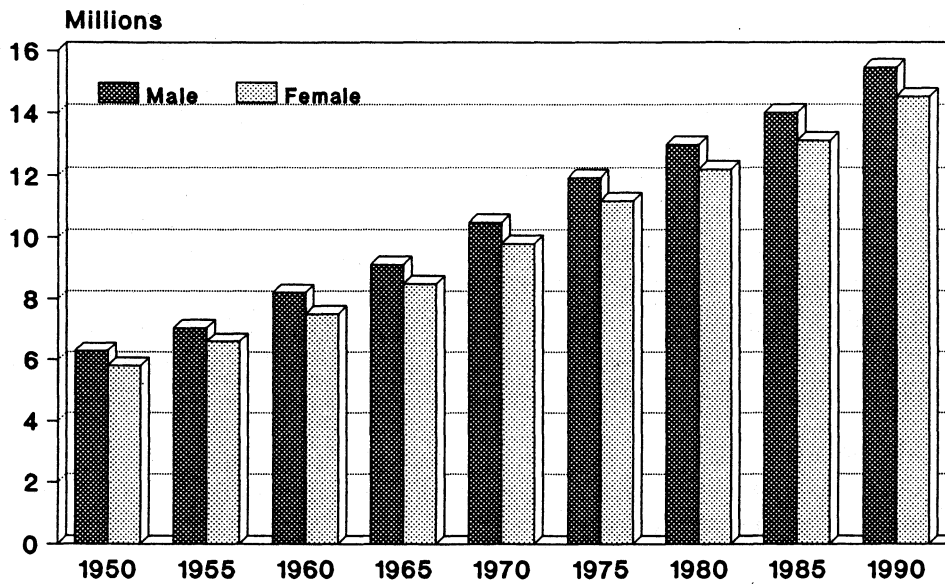
The age structure of the population in 1990 holds no surprises (figure 2). Small cohorts for both sexes under age 15 years reflect the low fertility of recent years, while the surplus of females in the oldest ages reflects women's greater longevity.

The majority of the population of Fujian is classified by the household permanent registration system as "agricultural," but the proportion that is designated nonagricultural has increased from 14 percent in 1950 to 17 percent in 1990 (figure 3).

Birth and death rates in Fujian have fluctuated widely since 1950, but overall, both rates have followed a general downward trend (figure 4). In 1950, the birth rate was over 30 per 1,000 population, but plummeted to only 17 per 1,000 during the famine of the early 1960s. A post-famine increase brought the birth rate to a high of 45 per 1,000 around 1963, after which it has fluctuated generally downward. The birth rate was reported to be about 18 per 1,000 in 1992.

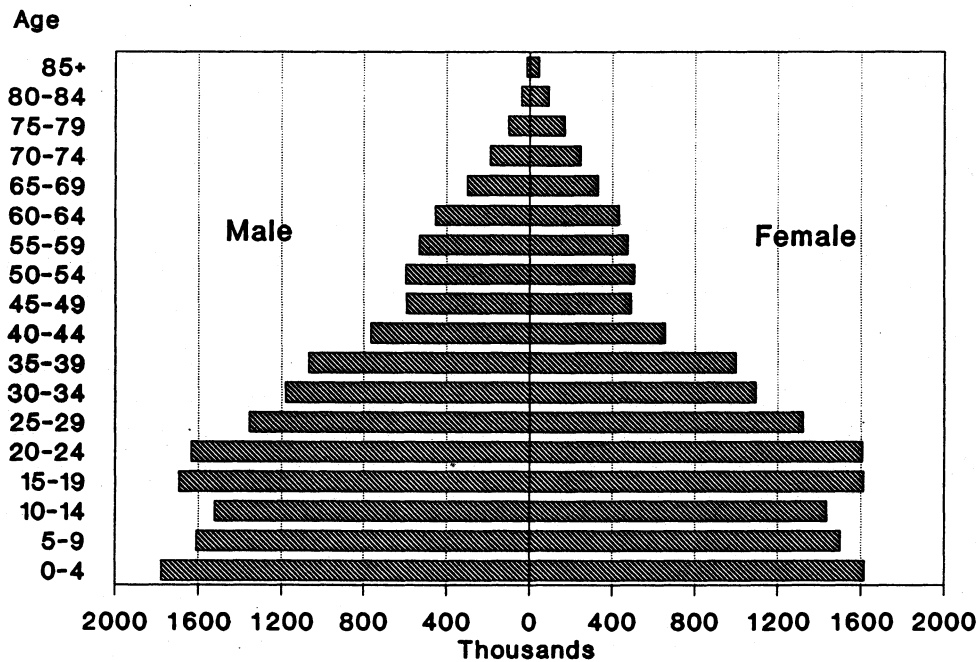
The death rate has followed a somewhat similar pattern, but with smaller fluctuations. Starting at about 14 per 1,000 in 1950, the death rate declined to 7 or 8 per

Figure 1. Year-End Population for Fujian Province, by Gender: 1950 to 1990



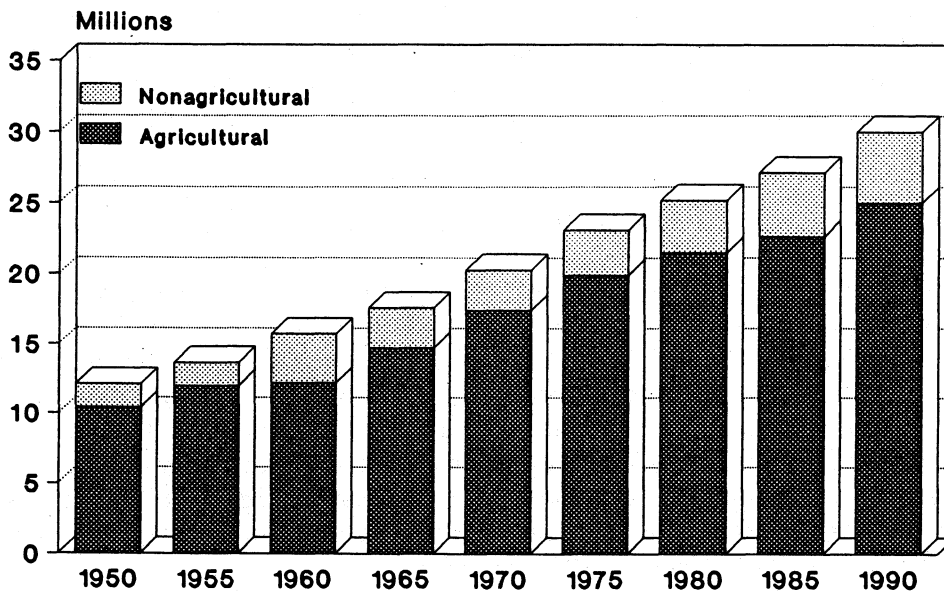
Sources: 1949-1989 Compilation of Historical Data on each province; Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, pp. 40-42; and FBIS-CHI-93-056, March 25, 1993, p. 39.

Figure 2. Population by Age and Sex, for Fujian: 1990



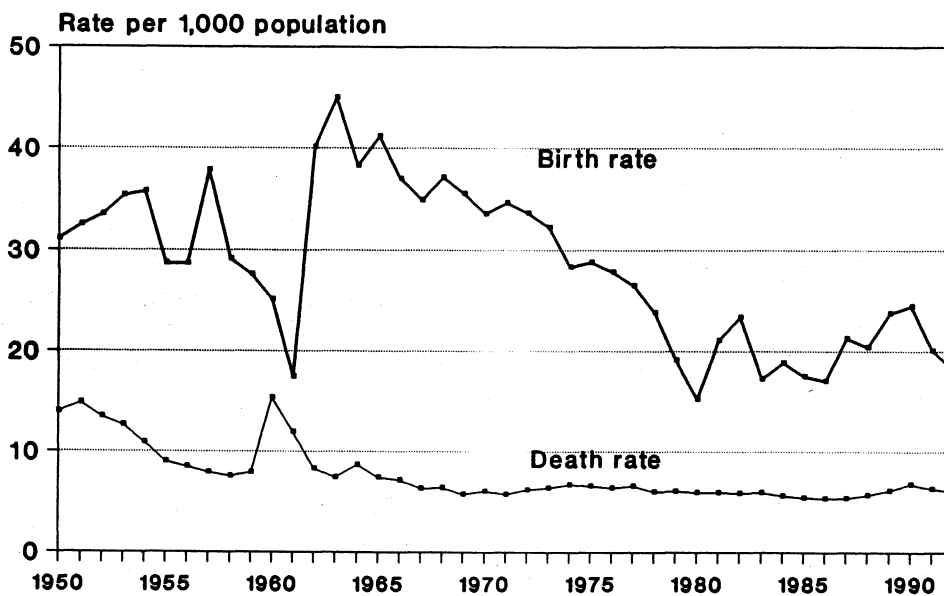
Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 43.

Figure 3. Agricultural & Nonagricultural Population of Fujian Province: 1950 to 1990



Source: 1949-1989 Compilation of Historical Data of Each Province, p. 433; and Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, pp. 40-42.

Figure 4. Reported Official Birth and Death Rates for Fujian Province: 1950 to 1992



Source: 1949-1989 Compilation of Historical Data on Each Province; Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, pp. 40-42; and FBIS-CHI-93-056, March 25, 1993, p. 39.

1,000, but then increased abruptly to 15 per 1,000 in 1960, at the time of the famine in China. Based on reported data, the death rate has held fairly steady at 5 or 6 per 1,000 for the last two decades.

Women's age-specific fertility rates in Fujian province, as in China as a whole, are typical of the East Asian pattern at low fertility levels (figure 5). According to information for 1989, these rates reach a peak among women in their early twenties, then decline quickly as women virtually complete their fertility by their early thirties. The 1989 total fertility rate for Fujian was only marginally higher than China's national average: about 2.4 children per woman for Fujian and nearly 2.3 children per woman for all China.

ECONOMY AND HUMAN CAPITAL

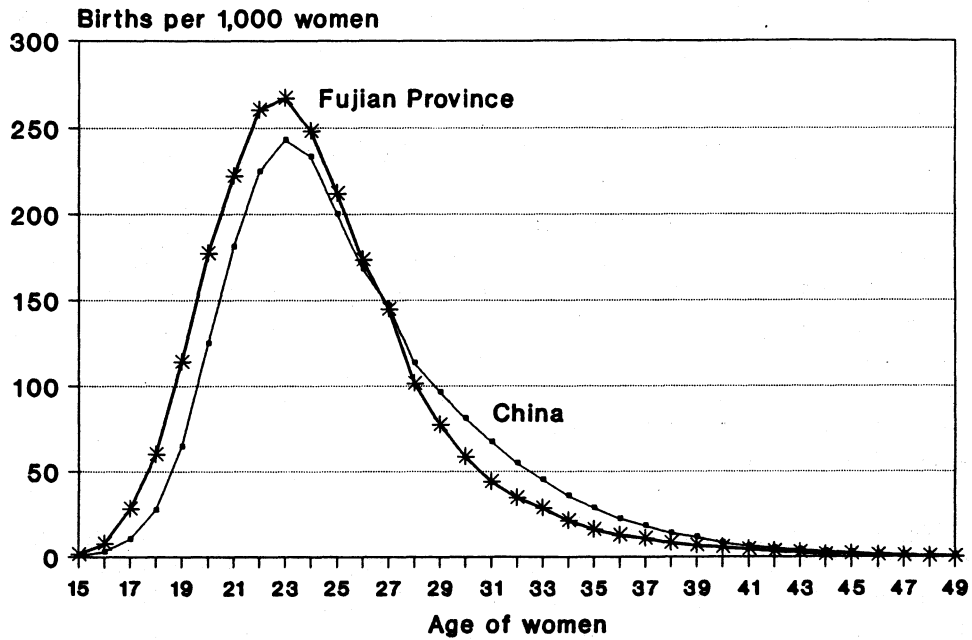
Based on annual employment statistics gathered from work units and village leaders, the employed labor force of Fujian has increased substantially in the past decade, from about 10.3 million in 1982 to 14.4 million workers in 1991 (figure 6). Most are employed in agriculture, but that proportion is decreasing. According to annual employment figures, some 70 percent of employed workers were engaged in agricultural activities in 1982, while by 1991 this proportion had decreased to 58 percent. As the percent of workers in agriculture declined, there was a corresponding increase in the proportion of workers in the industry and service sectors, both of which rose from 15 to 21 percent of the total between 1982 and 1991.

Information on the occupations of Fujian workers also reflects the predominance of agriculture (figure 7).¹ Women are even more concentrated in agricultural occupations than men are, a difference of fully 10 percentage points according to census data for 1990. Concurrently, men are more likely than women to have production-related occupations, while gender differences are minimal in professional/technical and other occupations.²

¹Data in figures 6 and 7 are not strictly comparable. Figure 6 is based on annual employment data, which show a strong shift out of agriculture for Fujian province and for the PRC as a whole. Figure 7 is based on 1990 census data, as occupational data by sex are not available from the annual statistics. PRC census data are not fully consistent with the annual data because China's censuses count anyone working in the fields at peak agricultural season as employed in agriculture. We believe that census data therefore overstate the population employed in agriculture. See U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1992, China Agricultural and Trade Report, Situation and Outlook Series, RS-92-3, p. 59.

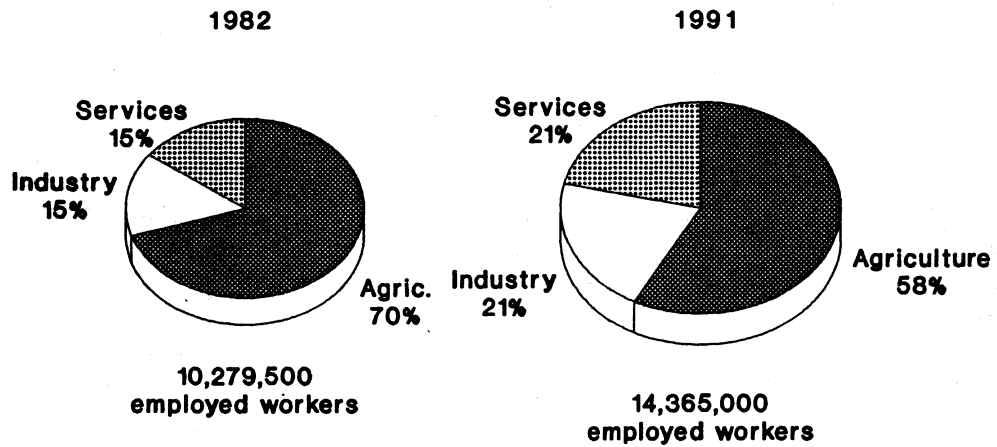
²Occupational categories are: agriculture; production, transport, and related workers; professional and technical personnel; and other (heads of organizations, office clerks and related staff, workers engaged in commerce, workers engaged in service trades, and a small number of unclassified workers).

Figure 5. Age-Specific Fertility Rates for China and Fujian Province: 1989



Source: China Population Statistical Yearbook, 1991, table 1-41.

Figure 6. Distribution of Employed Workers, by Sector, for Fujian Province: 1982 and 1991



Note: Based on annual employment statistics.
Source: Table A-1.

The educational level of Fujian workers differs between agricultural and nonagricultural occupations (figure 8). Over one-fifth of agricultural workers are illiterate or semi-literate, while fewer than 5 percent of nonagricultural workers fall into that category. At other levels of education, the contrasts are similarly striking: less than one-fourth of workers in agricultural occupations have completed a level higher than primary school, while most nonagricultural workers have completed at least middle school and 12 percent have completed the technical secondary, junior college, or university level.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF FUJIAN PROVINCE

Beginning with the economic reform period around 1979, contacts increased between Fujian province and nearby areas outside the PRC. Tourists traveling to Fujian from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and elsewhere (figure 9) may reflect not only tourism but also business contacts that facilitate greater trade and investments, as well as an eventual increase in migration flows. In 1979, less than 1 percent of tourists in Fujian came from Taiwan (two-thirds were from Hong Kong or Macao that year), but by 1990, half the tourists arriving in Fujian were from Taiwan (about one-third from Hong Kong/Macao) (table A-3).

Along with the growth of tourism, foreign exchange earned from tourism has increased substantially. Measured in foreign exchange certificates (FEC), such revenue increased from just 5 million yuan in 1979 to 622 million yuan in 1991³ (figure 10). During the early years, most foreign exchange earned from tourism came from consumer revenue (merchandise sales and catering), but the proportion from service revenue (such as transportation, travel agencies, and hotels) has gradually increased. In 1991, service revenue exceeded consumer revenue for the first time.

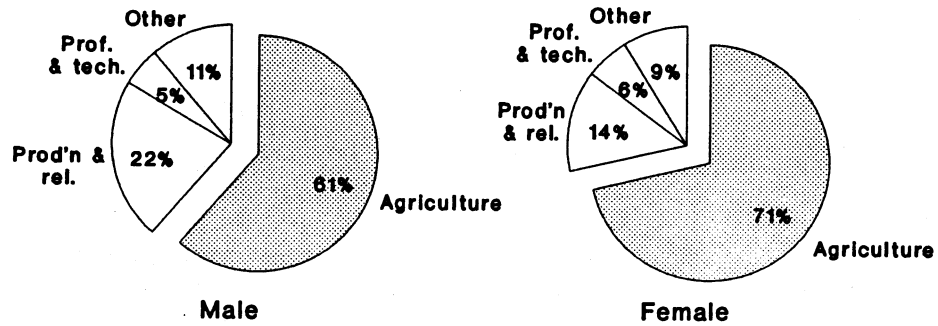
Just as tourism has increased, so has foreign investment in Fujian (figure 11). Total foreign investment increased substantially between 1985 and 1991, from about 3 billion yuan to 28.5 billion yuan.⁴ The largest single foreign investor has been Hong Kong, whose investment increased from 2.4 billion yuan to almost 18 billion yuan over the period.⁵ Although dwarfed by investments from Hong Kong, other countries' investments

³Values are in current prices, not adjusted for inflation.

⁴The source reported 1985 and 1990 foreign investment in current yuan, presumably converted from U.S. dollars or other convertible currencies at the official 1985 and 1990 exchange rates. The 1991 figures were reported to have been converted from U.S. dollars to yuan at the 1991 exchange rate. For all years, inflation was not taken into account.

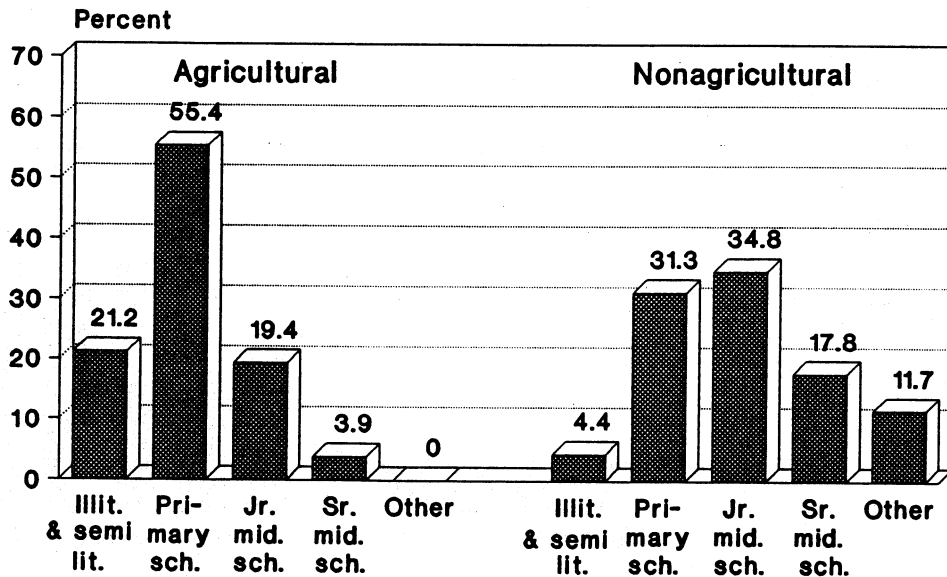
⁵It is important to note that investment from Taiwan was not reported in the Fujian Yearbook. But in table A-4, the difference between the reported total foreign investment in Fujian and the sum of investments from reported countries was 3.5 billion yuan (0.6 billion U.S. dollars) in 1990 and 6.3 billion yuan (1.2 billion U.S. dollars) in 1991. It is possible that this difference represents investment from Taiwan. Alternatively, it may be that Taiwan investments in Fujian are not included in the total investment figures.

Figure 7. Distribution of Occupations, for Fujian Province, by Sex: 1990



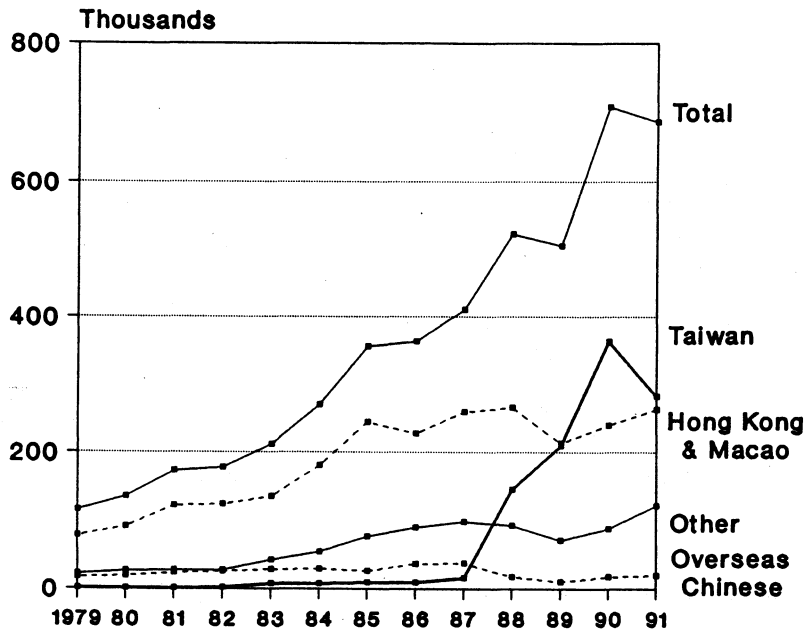
Note: Based on the 1990 census of China.
Source: Table A-2.

Figure 8. Distribution of Agricultural and Nonagricultural Occupations, by Level of Education, for Fujian: 1990



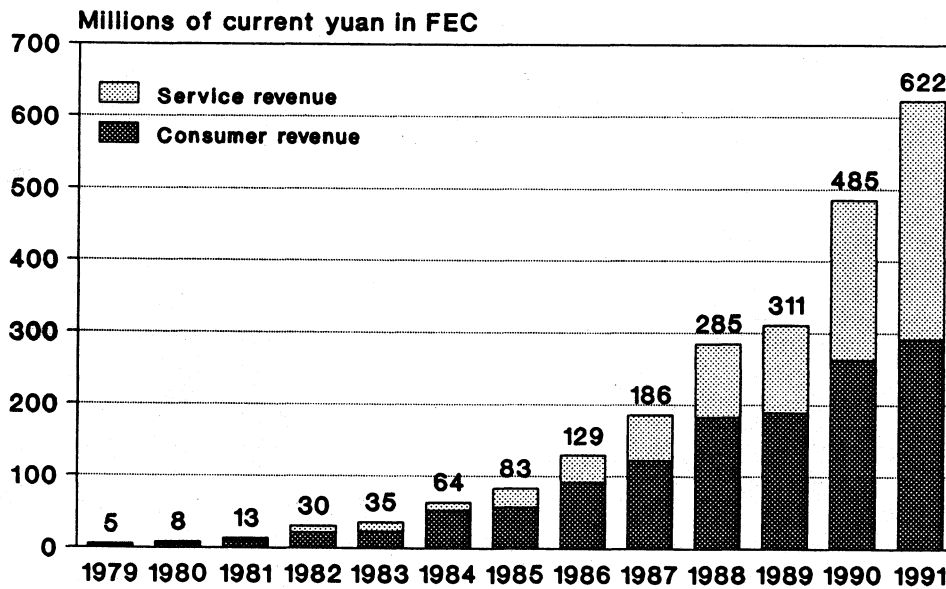
Note: "Other" includes technical secondary, junior college, and university. Based on the 1990 census of China.
Source: Table A-2.

Figure 9. Tourists Traveling to Fujian Province: 1979 to 1991



Source: Table A-3.

Figure 10. Foreign Exchange Earned From Tourism, for Fujian: 1979 to 1991



FEC Foreign exchange certificates.

Note: Data do not take inflation into account.
Source: Fujian Yearbook 1992, p. 347.

have also increased substantially. For example, investments from the United States increased from 66 million yuan in 1985 to nearly 1.2 billion yuan in 1991, and those from Great Britain from 58 million yuan to 758 million yuan during the same period.

The flourishing pace of Fujian's international economic and business relations is also reflected in its exports to other countries, which have increased especially since 1985 (figure 12). Measured in U.S. dollars, exports increased from under \$500 million in 1985 to just under \$3,000 million in 1991. Hong Kong received the greatest portion of the exports (much of which is re-exported to other countries), followed by Japan and the United States. Again, Taiwan is not included in the data.

Fujian's imports from abroad are reported in table A-6. The province's leading source of imports is Hong Kong, though of course much of this import stream may consist of Hong Kong's imports from abroad that are re-exported to Fujian province in China. Japan is Fujian's second leading international trading partner both as a source of imports and a buyer of exports. Data on recent imports from Taiwan are reported in table A-6; Taiwan has apparently become Fujian's third largest source of imports.

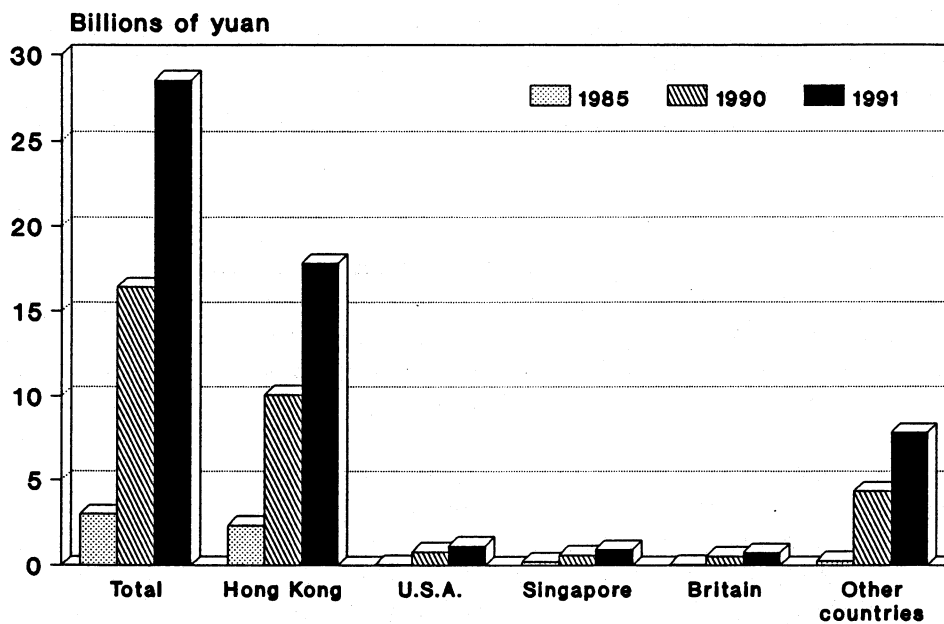
Further evidence of Fujian's international contacts is found in foreign project and service contracts, in terms of both the number of Fujian personnel sent abroad and the net foreign exchange income earned from such contracts. Since 1980, the number of Fujian "guest workers" sent abroad under contract increased from just 34 persons in 1980 to well over 17,000 in 1991 (figure 13). Over the same period, the net foreign exchange income from such contracted projects and services increased from a modest \$50,000 to nearly \$18 million (figure 14).

POPULATION MOVEMENT

Because many overseas Chinese residents came originally from Fujian and migration from Fujian continues today, we might think that Fujian has a highly mobile population. The available statistics suggest that, to the contrary, the population of China's Fujian province is for the most part geographically immobile.

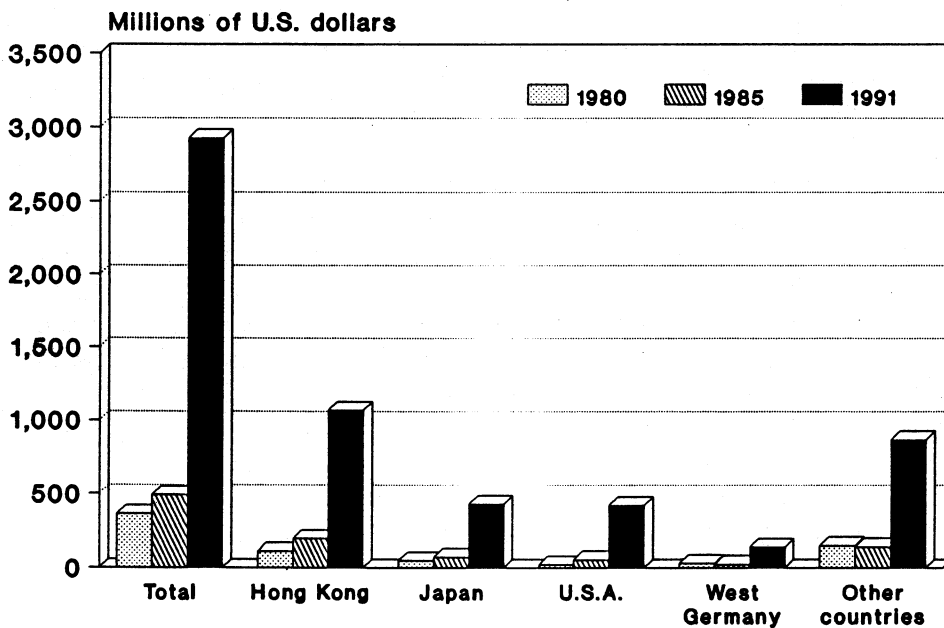
The PRC has a permanent population registration system that records people at their official residence location. When people make long-term or permanent moves to another location, they are supposed to change their residence location also. Statistics in table A-7 show migration based on Fujian's local village or neighborhood permanent registers. In each locality, a person who moves in is supposed to be added to the registers; the sum of these local in-migrants each year is reported in the table. Similarly, when someone moves out of the locality to someplace near or far, that person's name is to be deleted from the registers. This table does not include what is called the "floating population," which refers to people living away from their residence location who have not changed their registration, nor does it include seasonal or commuting workers. It is not clear whether people get deleted from the registers when they go abroad.

Figure 11. Foreign Investment in Fujian:
1985, 1990, and 1991



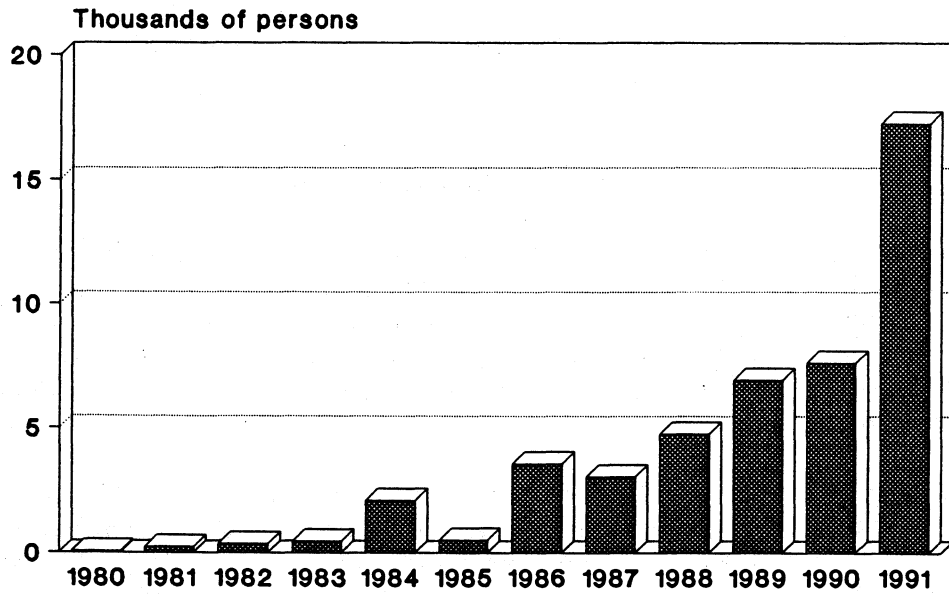
Source: Table A-4.

Figure 12. Fujian Exports to Other
Countries: 1980, 1985, and 1991



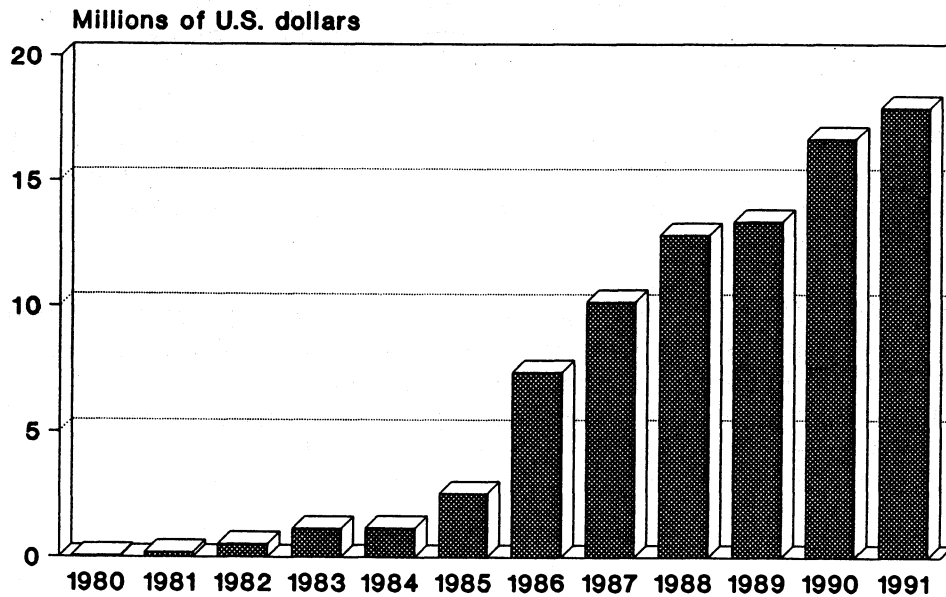
Source: Table A-5.

**Figure 13. Fujian Personnel Sent Abroad
Each Year for Contracted Projects and
Services: 1980 to 1991**



Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 345.

**Figure 14. Net Foreign Exchange Income
from Contracted Projects and Services,
for Fujian Province: 1980 to 1991**



Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 345.

According to table A-7, higher proportions of the Fujian population changed residence (in or out of local areas in Fujian) in the 1950s and 1960s than later. From the perspective of the registration system, the population has become less mobile over time. Annually in the 1980s and early 1990s, people who changed their permanent registration by moving into localities in Fujian constituted only 1 percent of the population. Similarly, those who transferred formally out of localities were about 1 percent of the population each year. Many of the moves were from one locality to another inside the province. Most of these moves cancel each other out, and net movement according to the registers is close to zero, especially in the most recent years.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

China's 1990 census asked where respondents lived 5 years before the census, and compared that to their residence location at census time. According to the census definition, if someone had lived for 1 year or more in a place different from his residence location, that person was counted as a migrant into the new locality. However, the census counted the floating population at their location of permanent residence if they had been gone from there for less than 1 year.

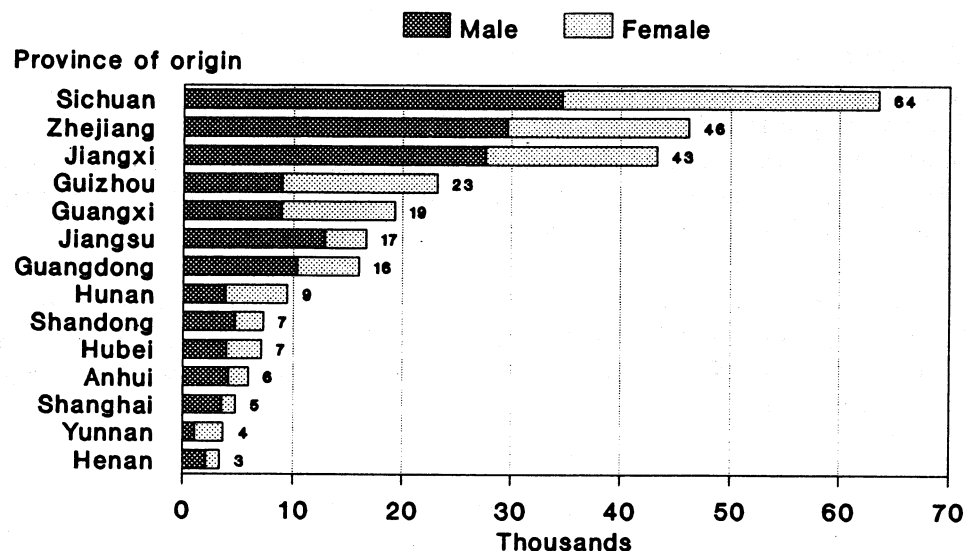
Table A-8 shows that there was more interprovincial migration into Fujian than out to other provinces. For the period from mid-1985 to mid-1989, a year before the census, table A-8 shows that a net 68,600 people migrated into Fujian province. The registration system, table A-7, recorded a net 89,000 in-migrants during the same period.

Of the census-based long-term interprovincial migration, that is people who had been gone for 1 year or longer to a new location, males moving into and out of Fujian approximately balanced, while there were almost twice as many females moving into Fujian as out. Overall, male interprovincial migrants into and out of Fujian constituted 64 percent of the total migrants. Annual long-term migration into Fujian constitutes only about 0.2 percent of Fujian's population; annual long-term migration out of Fujian also rounds to 0.2 percent. Net interprovincial flow for long-term moves in the 1985-1990 period was essentially zero for males and 0.1 percent for females.

In the out-migration from Fujian, men outnumbered women for every province of destination. For the in-migration to Fujian from other provinces, men usually predominated as well, but women outnumbered men among migrants from Guizhou, Guangxi, and Hunan.

Long-term interprovincial migration, though small in overall magnitude, is comparatively strong with adjacent provinces (table A-8 and figures 15 and 16). In the 5 years before the 1990 census, 36 percent of long-term migrants into Fujian came from the adjacent provinces of Jiangxi (inland), Zhejiang (to the north along the coast), and Guangdong (to the southwest along the coast). Similarly, 47 percent of out-migrants from Fujian went to these contiguous provinces.

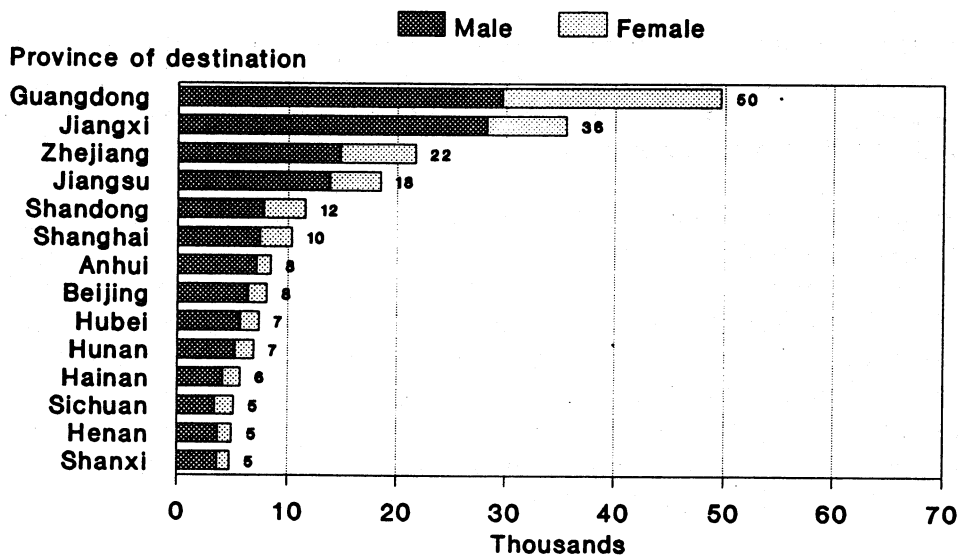
Figure 15. Migration to Fujian From Other Provinces: 1985 to 1990



Note: Based on 1990 census data on province of residence 5 years ago.

Source: Table A-8.

Figure 16. Migration From Fujian to Other Provinces: 1985 to 1990



Note: Based on 1990 census data on province of residence 5 years ago.

Source: Table A-8.

By far the biggest source of long-term in-migrants to Fujian, however, is populous Sichuan province, far away in central China. Tens of thousands of males and females made this long-distance, long-term move to the coastal province of Fujian.

By far the leading destination of interprovincial migrants out of Fujian province is prosperous Guangdong province on China's south coast. Long-term flow from Fujian to Guangdong during 1985-1990 was 60 percent male and 40 percent female.

Though data are not yet available on the age-sex structure of Fujian's interprovincial migrants during 1985-1990, we do have a report on the age-sex structure of the long-term interprovincial migrants into Fujian during 1982-1987 from China's 1% sample census of 1987 (table A-9). According to these data, female in-migrants were most concentrated in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, while male migrants into Fujian from outside were most pronounced in the 20-24 and 25-29 groups.

One source based on still-unpublished 1990 census data stated that Fujian province sends more people out of the province than it brings in "for study and training." The reason given is that Fujian is "less developed educationally than economically" [Zhang Shanyu, 1992, p. 16].

FLOATING POPULATION

The foregoing data appear to show that migration within Fujian and between Fujian and other provinces is so small as to be practically negligible, especially when compared to the total provincial population of 30 million. But in recent years, there has been much short-term migration in China that is not recorded in the permanent population registration system or included in the census definition of migration. Those who move around in China for weeks, months, or years without changing their location of permanent population registration are lumped under the term "floating population." An article on the floating population of Fujian province is translated in Appendix D.

Most of the floating population are registered as "temporary residents" where they actually live. This excludes those just commuting, those constantly on the move, those who have been at their current residence location for less than one month, and those who successfully evade the authorities.

By late 1990, Fujian had 693,000 people recorded as "temporary residents;" the total increased to 774,000 in late 1991. Therefore, as of 1991, 3 percent of the population of Fujian was temporary residents living away from their registration location. Much of this "temporary migration" was within Fujian province, primarily from the western mountainous areas of the province to the more prosperous coast. By 1991, of the "temporary" migrants from other provinces, 89 percent were "economic" migrants pursuing a better livelihood. Most temporary migrants in Fujian province reportedly come from backward rural areas inside or outside the province; the migrants are very poorly educated peasants. (See Appendix D for more details.)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

We can detect very little immigration from outside China into Fujian province. The 1987 1% sample census counted 26 persons who had migrated into Fujian from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and other places outside the PRC during the 4-year period from mid-1982 to mid-1986. This would be 2,600 immigrants estimated for the whole province, or about 650 per year. Data from the 1990 census on foreign immigrants into Fujian during 1985-1990 have not yet been reported. There is fragmentary information that people born abroad do live in Fujian province, for example the statement in Appendix B that Changle County of Fujian had over 100,000 residents from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, or other foreign locations as of 1987. But we have no information regarding when these people immigrated--some might have come to Fujian in the first half of this century or in early PRC decades.

Fujian province has a centuries-old history of being a source of emigrants from China to destinations throughout the world. Fujian's long coast, ports, fishing and seafaring occupations, and proximity to islands off the coast--particularly Taiwan--have enabled millions of people from Fujian to emigrate.

According to a 1985 Fujian Economic Yearbook, in about 1950 there were 3 million Chinese from Fujian living abroad. Through natural population increase and some further emigration from Fujian, the total had risen to about 7.6 million by 1985:

Statistics show that 6.5 million Fujianese currently live in the southeast Asian countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. About 100,000 Fujianese live in the U.S.A. and 10,000 Fujianese live in Japan. Altogether, including Western Europe and North Africa, a total of about 7 million Fujianese live outside China. An additional 600,000 Fujianese live in Hong Kong and Macao [Fujian Economic Yearbook 1985, pp. 55, 518-519].

In the early 1990s, there has been an escalation of illegal emigrants from China to the United States, and the vast majority of them appear to come from Fujian province. Based on a year-end 1992 report [Chinese Smuggler Data Base Report, Dec. 31, 1992], there were only about 1,000 illegal arrivals in the United States from China during 1983, but the numbers grew rapidly beginning in the second quarter of 1990, peaking at about 8,000 in the month of June 1992. In the last half of 1992, the numbers of arrivals in the United States were about 2,500 per month.

Who are these illegal immigrants to the United States? Until very recently, they were almost all married men from Fujian (over 95 percent according to the Smugglers Data Base). By 1992, however, some of the wives and children of the illegal male migrants began arriving; they constituted perhaps 20-30 percent of arrivals that year. The arrivals are overwhelmingly unskilled agricultural or other workers.

Information is very sparse on recent emigration from Fujian to other countries besides the United States. Therefore, the attempt to reconstruct or estimate the numbers and characteristics of the whole stream of migration requires many assumptions.

PROJECTIONS

This report includes projections of Fujian's population to 2020 that attempt to incorporate migration. Fujian's government itself, when projecting Fujian's population into the future, completely ignores Fujian's interprovincial and international migration.

We project Fujian's population from 1990 to 2020. The base population is the reported single-year age-sex structure of the province's population from China's 1990 census. The evidence we have so far is that the 1990 census was rather complete and age reporting was accurate. There is no need to adjust the age-sex structure unless we discover evidence of undercounting.

We begin with the single-year age-specific fertility rates reported for Fujian from China's 1990 census, graphed in figure 5, which give a total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.36 births per woman for 1989 [China Population Statistics Yearbook, 1991, pp. 109-112]. For 1990, Fujian's official crude birth rate was 24.44 births per thousand population, based on the State Statistical Bureau's (SSB) Annual Survey of Population Change [China Population Today, April 1991, p. 7]. This implies a TFR of 2.46 for 1990.

For 1991 and 1992, the SSB's Annual Survey of Population Change recorded sharp drops in the national birth rate. The SSB suspected underreporting of births in these surveys, and for the first time adjusted the official national birth rate for missing births. In its publications, the SSB increased the reported national birth rate by 7 percent, because 1990 census results had shown that in the 1980s, births in the Annual Survey of Population Change were usually underreported by this amount. However, the SSB did not adjust the reported provincial birth rates to correspond to the official (adjusted) national birth rate. Fujian reported a crude birth rate of 20.03 in 1991 [China Population, Apr. 22, 1992, p. 1] and 18.18 in 1992 [SSB Communique, FBIS-CHI-93-056, Mar. 25, 1993, p. 39]. We have adjusted these official rates upward by 7 percent to be consistent with China's official 1991 and 1992 birth rates, resulting in Fujian crude birth rates estimated at 21.43 for 1991 and 19.45 for 1992. Corresponding total fertility rates are 2.14 for 1991 and 1.93 for 1992. Some of the sharp reduction in the total fertility rate at the national level was caused by a rise in marriage age and postponement of first and subsequent births. We assume that the same factors were at work in Fujian.

After the steep reduction in fertility reported through 1992, we hold fertility constant for the projection period. It is not clear whether the total fertility rate can be reduced further in Fujian, but if it could in the short run, there might also be a rebound in the TFR as people cease their further postponements of marriage and births. The assumption of a constant TFR from 1992 on can be adjusted as required.

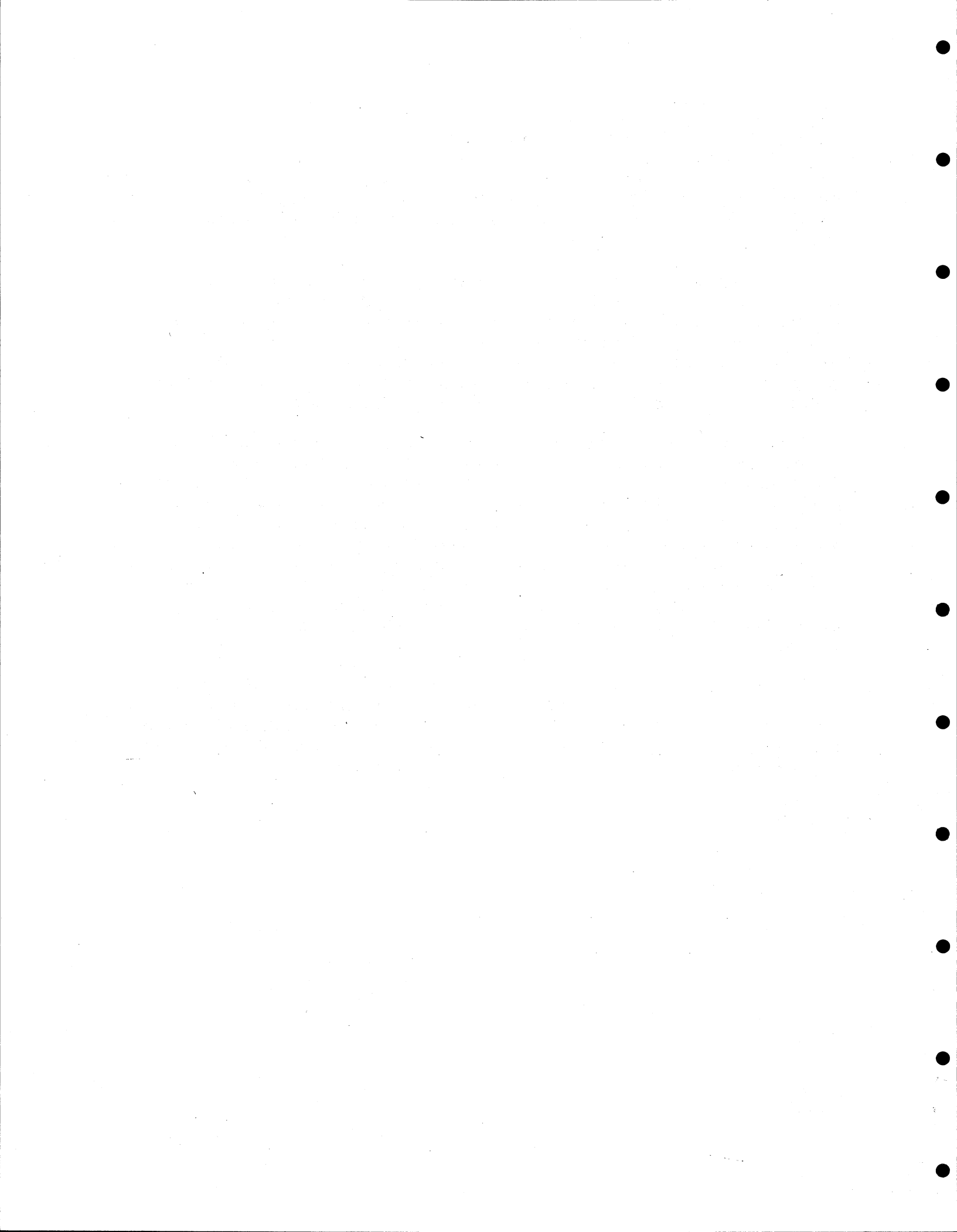
During the 1980s and 1990s, China's sex ratio at birth has risen because of the use of ultrasound B machines to detect the sex of fetuses in utero, followed by sex-selective abortion of female fetuses. For the Fujian projections, we use the national sex ratio at birth (based on reported hospital birth records nationwide) on the assumption that sex-selective abortion is equally widespread in Fujian.

For mortality, we have begun with the reported 1981 life tables for Fujian to give us Fujian's basic age-sex pattern of mortality, but adjusted these life tables using our reconstruction of China's national mortality trends. The assumptions being made in this adjustment are that Fujian's changes in age-sex-specific mortality rates from 1981 to 1990 followed national trends, and that patterns of underreporting of deaths by age are the same in Fujian as in China as a whole. We therefore adjusted Fujian's infant mortality rates, especially female, and mortality at old ages for both sexes. Gradual improvement in mortality in the future is assumed.

For migration, we have made the following assumptions, which are shown in Table A-10 for 1990 and A-11 for 1992. We assumed that in 1990, the number of long-term interprovincial migrants was as given in Table A-8. Their assumed age-sex structure is based on Table A-9. We have assumed a much larger number of short-term in- and out-migrants, and have assumed that they were concentrated in the working ages, especially young adult ages, because of the report that 89 percent of temporary migrants into Fujian from other provinces in 1991 were "economic" migrants pursuing jobs.

For international migration, we have assumed tiny flows from abroad into Fujian. For the emigration stream, we assumed that in 1990, a total of 30,000 went to the United States and another 30,000 went to other foreign destinations, in addition to the small numbers of legal contract workers going abroad. We assumed rapid increase in emigration, to 50,000 to the United States and 50,000 to other locations in 1992. The age-sex structure of these mostly illegal emigrants is assumed to be: 5 percent children, 15 percent women, and the rest adult men in working ages. We have also included a flow of workers participating in labor contracts abroad. Based on reported labor service contracts in the 1980s, we have assumed an increase of 2,500 laborers working abroad annually with 90 percent adult males in working ages and 10 percent adult females in working ages.

Our Primary Scenario holds the 1992 migration rates from Fujian to other countries constant through 2020. The Low Scenario holds 1992 migration rates to locations outside China constant in 1993, the assumes these rates are cut in half in 1994 and held constant from 1994 to 2020. The High Scenario assumes that the international migration rates from Fujian double from 1992 to 2010 and hold steady after that.



**APPENDIX A
TABLES**

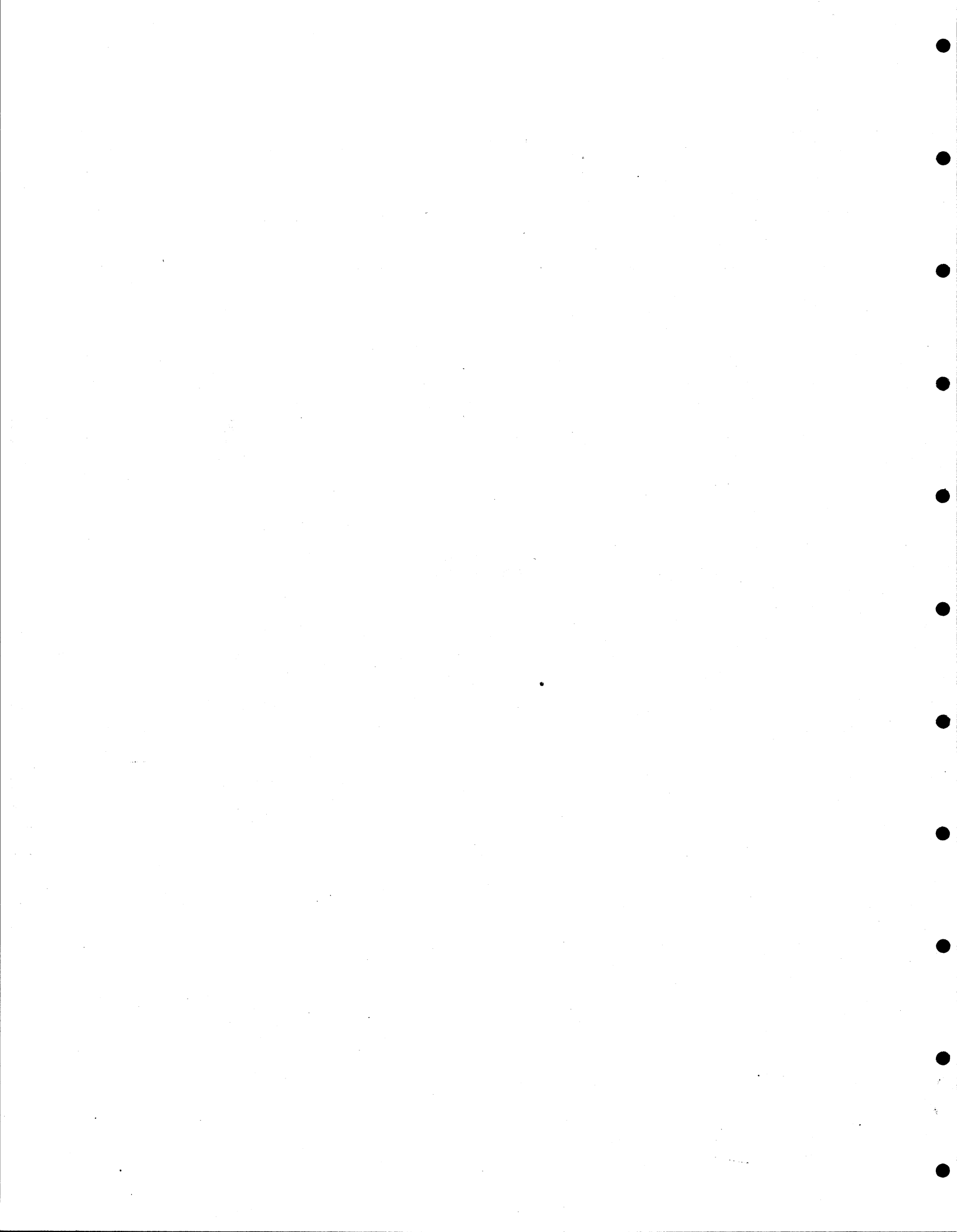


Table A-1.
Employed Workers in Fujian Province: 1952 to 1991
(In thousands)

Year	Total	Staff and workers				Urban/rural		Employed workers by sector		
		Total	Total	Urban and workers		Urban individual employed workers	Rural employed workers	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
				State-owned	collective						Other
1952	5,394.90	213.00	190.10	22.90	...	125.00	5,056.90	...	...	...
1953	...	...	235.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1954	...	...	273.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1955	...	...	310.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1956	...	...	488.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1957	6,037.10	816.00	514.00	302.00	...	33.10	...	...	...	...
1958	7,030.20	1,419.20	1,229.10	190.10	...	...	5,188.00	...	...	...
1959	7,104.40	1,394.40	1,110.70	283.70	...	...	5,611.00	...	...	...
1960	6,084.60	1,344.60	1,290.20	354.40	...	...	5,710.00	...	...	...
1961	5,908.80	1,308.80	1,010.90	297.90	...	...	4,440.00	...	...	...
1962	5,816.00	1,149.00	773.40	375.60	...	49.20	4,600.00	...	...	...
1963	5,897.90	1,207.90	769.20	438.70	...	...	4,666.70	...	...	...
1964	6,147.80	1,260.80	817.50	443.30	...	...	4,690.00	...	...	...
1965	6,347.10	1,329.10	838.30	490.80	...	40.00	4,887.00	...	...	...
1966	6,652.50	1,363.50	867.70	495.80	...	...	5,018.00	...	...	...
1967	6,807.40	1,294.40	867.70	426.70	...	...	528.90	...	...	...
1968	6,897.20	1,262.20	867.60	394.60	...	...	5,513.00	...	...	...
1969	7,192.50	1,230.20	867.60	362.60	...	...	5,635.00	...	...	...
1970	7,640.10	1,264.10	933.60	330.50	...	...	5,965.00	...	...	...
1971	7,817.90	1,335.90	1,021.30	314.60	...	...	6,376.00	...	...	...
1972	7,788.50	1,390.50	1,092.00	298.50	...	...	6,482.00	...	...	...
1973	7,926.10	1,394.10	1,059.50	334.60	...	...	6,398.00	...	...	...
1974	8,252.30	1,565.30	1,081.70	483.60	...	...	6,532.00	...	...	...
1975	8,551.30	1,610.60	1,114.20	496.40	...	...	6,687.00	...	...	...
1976	8,798.70	1,717.10	1,163.90	553.20	...	40.70	6,900.00	...	...	...
1977	9,044.40	1,967.40	1,401.40	566.00	...	38.60	7,043.00	...	...	...
1978	9,178.60	2,056.60	1,484.90	571.70	...	67.00	7,070.00	...	...	...
1979	9,422.10	2,179.90	1,567.00	612.90	...	6.40	7,115.70	...	...	...
1980	9,629.90	2,311.20	1,674.60	636.60	...	17.20	7,225.00	...	...	...
1981	9,862.60	2,424.40	1,763.50	660.90	...	27.70	7,290.70	...	...	...
1982	10,279.50	2,498.00	1,830.30	667.70	...	32.20	7,406.10	...	...	...
1983	10,552.70	2,540.20	1,873.00	667.20	...	42.50	7,739.20	...	...	1,525.40
1984	11,012.30	2,627.80	1,828.20	792.40	7.20	76.50	7,906.40	...	1,556.00	1,604.90
1985	11,520.70	2,741.10	1,913.70	809.30	18.10	91.50	8,293.10	...	1,604.90	1,933.60
1986	11,885.20	2,838.60	1,985.00	817.90	35.70	137.60	8,642.20	...	1,770.50	2,169.80
1987	12,385.62	2,932.90	2,053.40	822.10	57.40	152.60	8,894.30	...	2,253.20	2,297.20
1988	12,811.00	3,017.10	2,110.00	819.30	128.50	193.30	9,259.40	...	2,363.60	2,432.70
1989	13,018.00	3,025.00	2,111.60	784.90	180.90	226.00	9,567.90	...	2,537.00	2,571.50
1990	13,483.80	3,108.60	2,146.50	781.20	254.10	251.50	9,741.60	...	2,696.00	2,674.00
1991	14,365.00	3,222.80	2,194.40	774.30	...	252.80	10,122.40	...	2,765.90	2,848.40
						296.60	10,764.00	...	3,008.10	3,059.50

... Data not available.

Table A-2.
Distribution of Workers in Major Occupations, by Level of Education, for Fujian: 1990

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	University	Junior college	Technical secondary	Senior middle school	Junior middle school	Primary school	Illiterate and semiliterate
Total	14,955,085	8,914,708	6,040,377	115,800	170,100	323,500	1,302,600	3,697,500	7,038,500	2,307,400
Agricultural occupations	9,792,662	5,467,243	4,325,419	300	800	4,500	384,700	1,900,700	5,421,900	2,079,800
Nonagricultural occupations	5,162,423	3,447,465	1,714,958	115,500	169,300	319,000	917,900	1,796,800	1,616,600	227,600
Professional and technical personnel	825,203	470,579	354,624	78,500	99,800	205,800	210,100	183,400	44,100	3,500
Heads of organizations	202,657	185,597	17,060	17,800	24,100	32,500	38,700	59,800	29,600	200
Office clerks and related staff	303,341	237,162	66,179	12,600	29,700	41,200	89,300	95,900	34,100	600
Workers engaged in commerce	628,075	375,995	252,080	2,500	5,100	8,800	111,500	237,400	220,000	42,800
Workers engaged in service trades	380,145	198,004	192,141	300	800	2,900	51,400	134,600	148,900	41,300
Production, transport, and related workers	2,817,638	1,977,280	840,358	3,600	9,600	27,600	415,500	1,083,600	1,138,800	139,000
Other unclassified workers	5,364	2,848	2,516	200	200	200	1,400	2,100	1,100	200

Note: Based on 1990 census data.

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook 1992, pp. 44, and 46.

Table A-3.
Tourists Traveling to Fujian: 1979 to 1991

Place of origin	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	115,214	135,059	173,351	177,835	211,529	270,443	355,748	363,320	410,821	522,082	504,594	707,903	686,023
Overseas Chinese	16,502	18,226	23,290	24,778	28,107	29,165	25,471	36,446	36,947	17,326	10,173	17,623	18,975
Hong Kong/Macao	77,633	91,216	121,979	124,035	135,069	180,793	244,965	227,428	259,640	265,906	213,369	239,714	262,883
Taiwan	59	119	874	1,670	6,832	6,654	8,593	8,709	15,693	145,838	209,491	362,815	282,003
Foreigners	21,020	25,498	27,208	27,352	41,521	53,831	76,719	89,737	98,541	93,012	71,561	87,751	122,162
Japan	...	2,608	2,612	2,359	3,112	7,791	11,285	10,678	15,174	14,885	12,922	15,535	20,376
Philippines	...	6,670	6,240	4,569	5,014	6,068	11,978	12,318	13,162	15,675	13,119	13,642	14,137
Singapore	...	5,692	5,231	7,339	10,528	13,231	19,903	22,101	24,758	20,368	18,475	20,809	31,497
Thailand	...	497	328	662	1,439	2,156	3,078	3,932	5,898	3,340	3,717	3,732	3,350
Indonesia	...	5,105	4,799	1,074	6,451	8,639	9,202	11,962	9,492	8,160	2,369	5,032	9,573
Britain	...	469	796	647	450	636	1,014	1,828	2,098	2,034	1,009	1,094	1,522
France	...	175	242	413	202	551	974	1,324	1,419	1,716	689	826	797
West Germany	...	190	203	256	299	740	1,022	1,217	1,927	1,823	1,465	1,022	1,242
Italy	...	...	...	...	126	955	1,037	1,073	1,106	1,017	663	1,022	824
Soviet Union	...	...	...	...	5	117	187	48	94	325	201	197	517
U.S.A.	...	1,511	2,171	2,040	3,352	3,979	6,331	7,518	8,977	9,114	5,640	6,228	5,000
Canada	...	174	249	262	367	618	872	1,101	1,532	1,567	1,143	1,220	1,151
Australia	...	133	172	202	333	618	947	922	1,244	1,144	595	1,058	993
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	23	106	84	218	189	204	84	148	151
Percentage of tourists from Taiwan	.1	.1	.5	.9	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.8	27.9	41.5	51.3	41.1
Percentage of tourists from Hong Kong/Macao	67.4	67.5	70.4	69.7	63.9	66.9	68.9	62.6	63.2	50.9	42.3	33.9	38.3

... Data not available.

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 346.

Table A-4.
Foreign Investment in Fujian: 1985, 1990, and 1991
(In thousands of yuan)

Country/territory	Total investment		
	1985	1990	1991
Total	3,008,840	16,436,020	28,531,770
North Korea	...	1,490	2,010
Hong Kong	2,363,650	10,078,060	17,828,320
Indonesia	500	5,670	28,350
Japan	68,590	356,140	579,380
Jordan	48,000	97,960	132,980
Macao	48,150	109,050	252,440
Malaysia	2,280	20,180	36,270
Philippines	68,840	136,740	263,570
Singapore	241,030	621,580	957,690
Sri Lanka	...	1,340	...
Thailand	3,200	50,670	72,060
Liberia	32,220	37,300	50,660
Nigeria	...	940	...
Denmark	...	2,680	3,640
Britain	57,560	550,180	757,760
W. Germany	...	21,750	31,170
France	...	1,500	2,060
Netherlands	...	4,330	5,860
Spain	...	4,730	11,840
Switzerland	1,120	1,680	2,280
Bolivia	...	920	3,420
Canada	...	19,090	25,900
U.S.A.	65,860	808,080	1,152,570
Australia	...	27,660	41,270
New Zealand	7,840	790	3,150

... Data not available.

Notes: Data for 1991 are converted from U.S. dollars to yuan (RMB) at the rate of US\$1.00 = 5.43 yuan. Investment in Fujian from Taiwan has not been reported.

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 352.

Table A-5.
Reported Destinations of Fujian Exports: 1978 to 1991
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

Country/territory	1978	1980	1985	1990	1991	Total 1979-91
TOTAL	190,140	363,660	491,480	2,238,130	2,925,670	12,356,480
ASIA						
Hong Kong	58,640	112,780	197,890	1,057,020	1,067,290	5,087,890
Macao	2,250	3,980	2,870	8,330	8,290	66,260
Japan	22,070	47,210	73,220	286,490	429,550	1,864,970
Philippines	30	...	1,990	9,010	10,960	57,240
Thailand	360	1,700	1,710	10,990	11,630	52,510
Malaysia	17,230	9,100	11,070	12,040	18,140	146,890
Singapore	12,190	22,640	28,250	55,660	76,230	462,610
United Arab Emirates	2,720	3,430	1,030	21,070	4,210	22,670
EUROPE						
W. Germany	16,660	30,080	24,990	104,430	140,100	656,100
France	2,280	6,040	5,940	22,170	24,920	139,600
Italy	2,530	7,660	3,940	14,730	16,980	101,370
Finland	3,020	3,700	5,580	27,950	2,330	125,970
Britain	4,500	22,720	11,550	21,970	17,410	200,550
Denmark	460	1,480	1,230	140	3,670	25,270
Sweden	4,030	8,950	10,100	12,510	11,610	126,100
Switzerland	320	1,250	1,560	1,980	2,270	27,640
Spain	460	580	490	4,850	10,930	36,470
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	3,410	4,680	6,630	13,340	24,380	105,180
U.S.A.	5,340	21,490	53,560	267,900	421,160	1,138,200
OCEANIA						
Australia	1,720	2,890	4,270	13,430	23,790	93,880

... Data not available.

Note: Exports from Fujian Province to Taiwan have not been reported.

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 332.

Table A-6.
 Fujian Province Imports from Other Countries: 1980, 1985 and 1991
 (in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Country/territory	1980	1985	1991
TOTAL	141,770	625,440	1,407,760
Hong Kong	37,250	318,110	741,290
Taiwan	...	13,200	103,840
Japan	83,110	214,170	181,260
Thailand	1,420	3,940	15,390
W. Germany	5,020	26,240	22,710
U.S.A.	2,280	6,840	53,560
Other	12,690	42,940	289,710

... Data not available

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 333.

Table A-7.

Fujian Changes in Permanent Registration: Selected Years, 1957 to 1991

Year	Registered total population (midyear average)	In-migration to Fujian localities		Out-migration from Fujian localities		Net migration into Fujian localities	
		Number of people moving in	Persons moving in per 1,000 population	Number of people moving out	Persons moving out per 1,000 population	Number of people	Net in-migrants to localities per 1,000 population
1957	14,265,000	609,472	42.7	505,864	35.5	103,608	7.3
1962	16,187,000	555,976	34.4	584,882	36.1	-28,906	-1.8
1965	17,316,000	417,803	24.1	439,168	25.4	-21,365	-1.2
1970	20,016,000	392,524	19.6	401,106	20.0	-8,582	-.4
1975	22,841,000	404,964	17.7	385,933	16.9	19,031	.8
1978	24,320,000	344,827	14.2	368,498	15.2	-23,671	-1.0
1979	24,703,000	487,020	19.7	474,758	19.2	12,262	.5
1980	25,029,000	503,762	20.1	465,638	18.6	38,124	1.5
1981	25,373,000	451,296	17.8	440,355	17.4	10,941	.4
1982	25,805,000	339,126	13.1	329,507	12.8	9,619	.4
1983	26,219,000	289,292	11.0	273,955	10.5	15,337	.6
1984	26,583,000	297,514	11.2	290,026	10.9	7,488	.3
1985	26,950,000	385,213	14.3	365,277	13.6	19,936	.7
1986	27,312,000	289,531	10.6	275,381	10.1	14,150	.5
1987	27,749,000	323,952	11.7	296,083	10.7	27,869	1.0
1988	28,229,000	292,378	10.4	258,947	9.2	33,431	1.2
1989	28,671,000	262,123	9.1	254,984	8.9	7,139	.3
1990	29,444,000	319,889	10.9	322,391	11.0	-2,502	-.1
1991	30,195,000	245,329	8.1	252,174	8.4	-6,845	-.2

Note: This table reports the addition of persons to or the deletion of persons from local permanent population registers in Fujian. Therefore, a move from one village to a nearby village would be recorded as an out-migration and an in-migration.

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, p. 42.

Table A-8.
Migration In and Out of Fujian Province: 1985 to 1990

In-migration to Fujian				Out-migration from Fujian			
Province of origin	Both sexes	Male	Female	Province of destination	Both sexes	Male	Female
Sichuan	63,620	34,670	28,950	Guangdong	49,620	29,660	19,960
Zhejiang	46,170	29,650	16,520	Jiangxi	35,520	28,260	7,260
Jiangxi	43,310	27,640	15,670	Zhejiang	21,690	14,760	6,930
Guizhou	23,210	8,950	14,260	Jiangsu	18,460	13,860	4,600
Guangxi	19,270	8,930	10,340	Shandong	11,630	7,780	3,850
Jiangsu	16,630	12,870	3,760	Shanghai	10,390	7,420	2,970
Guangdong	15,990	10,360	5,630	Anhui	8,450	7,150	1,300
Hunan	9,460	3,830	5,630	Beijing	8,080	6,370	1,710
Shandong	7,260	4,660	2,600	Hubei	7,370	5,710	1,660
Hubei	7,070	3,900	3,170	Hunan	6,930	5,240	1,690
Anhui	5,900	4,100	1,800	Hainan	5,660	4,080	1,580
Shanghai	4,750	3,520	1,230	Sichuan	5,080	3,420	1,660
Yunnan	3,660	1,090	2,570	Henan	4,940	3,680	1,260
Henan	3,320	2,100	1,220	Shanxi	4,740	3,610	1,130
Other provinces	26,630	18,070	8,560		29,070	22,490	6,580
4-year total	296,250	174,340	121,910		227,630	163,490	64,140
Average annual migration	74,063	43,585	30,478		56,908	40,873	16,035

Note: Based on 1990 census data on province of residence 5 years ago. These figures include only 4 years of migration, because those who moved in the most recent year are not included as migrants.

Source: Ten-percent sample of census data, pp. 484-688.

Table A-9.
Age-Sex Structure of Migrants Into Fujian: 1982-1987

Age	Fujian total population, 1987		Total 5-year migrants into Fujian, 1982-1987		Proportion of migrants by age group	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	2,007,500	1,850,200	1,700	2,400	.0417	.0348
5-9	1,812,800	1,698,000	3,200	3,900	.0784	.0566
10-14	2,054,000	1,947,600	2,700	3,500	.0662	.0508
15-19	2,095,900	2,000,700	3,200	11,500	.0784	.1669
20-24	1,911,200	1,930,600	10,100	30,400	.2475	.4412
25-29	1,307,900	1,264,400	5,500	5,200	.1348	.0755
30-34	1,381,500	1,352,600	2,700	2,300	.0662	.0334
35-39	1,046,800	968,800	2,200	3,400	.0539	.0493
40-44	744,200	666,400	2,200	2,100	.0539	.0305
45-49	700,000	615,800	3,000	1,700	.0735	.0247
50-54	719,500	678,900	1,800	400	.0441	.0058
55-59	659,300	600,000	800	600	.0196	.0087
60-64	505,200	490,400	400	100	.0098	.0015
65-69	333,500	384,600	500	400	.0123	.0058
70-74	477,600	279,200	400	500	.0098	.0073
75-79	304,500	195,000	100	300	.0025	.0044
80-84	153,200	110,700	300	200	.0074	.0029
85+	65,900	51,000	0	0	.0000	.0000
Total	18,280,500	17,084,900	40,800	68,900	1.0000	1.0000

Notes: Figures from the 1% sample survey have been multiplied by 100. Children ages 0-4 had not been born 5 years before the survey, yet the in-migrants are supposed to be estimated based of the question about where each family member lived 5 years earlier than the count. Perhaps estimated migration of young children is based on reported migration of their parents.

Source: Zhongguo 1987-nian 1% renkou chouyang diaocha ziliao, Fujian sheng fengce (1987 1% Sample Population Survey Materials of China - Volume on Fujian Province), 1988, pp. 59-61, and 74-75.

Table A-10.
Migration Assumptions for Fujian Projection: 1990

Age	Annual long-term migrants (who stay one year or longer)				Annual short-term migrants (who stay less than one year)				From abroad		Contract laborers to outside the PRC			
	From other provinces		To other provinces		From other provinces		To other provinces		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
0-4	1,816	1,062	-1,703	-559	1,738	1,134	-1,629	-597	460	331				
5-9	3,418	1,725	-3,206	-908	1,575	1,054	-1,477	-555	417	308				
10-14	2,884	1,548	-2,705	-815	1,491	1,008	-1,398	-530	395	295				
15-19	3,418	5,087	-3,206	-2,676	24,740	17,531	-23,200	-9,223	438	331				
20-24	10,789	13,447	-10,118	-7,075	23,886	17,455	-22,400	-9,183	423	330				
25-29	5,875	2,300	-5,510	-1,210	19,840	14,359	-18,605	-7,555	351	271				
30-34	2,884	1,017	-2,705	-535	17,287	11,887	-16,211	-6,254	306	225				
35-39	2,350	1,504	-2,204	-791	7,821	5,429	-7,334	-2,856	277	205				
40-44	2,350	929	-2,204	-489	5,610	3,557	-5,261	-1,871	199	134				
45-49	3,205	752	-3,005	-396	4,355	2,655	-4,084	-1,397	154	100				
50-54	1,923	177	-1,803	-93	4,375	2,741	-4,102	-1,442	155	104				
55-59	855	265	-801	-140	3,899	2,572	-3,657	-1,353	138	97				
60-64	427	44	-401	-23	446	303	-418	-159	118	89				
65-69	534	177	-501	-93	296	231	-296	-122	78	68				
70-74	427	221	-401	-116	184	172	-173	-91	49	50				
75-79	107	133	-100	-70	100	118	-94	-62	27	34				
80-84	320	88	-301	-47	40	63	-38	-33	11	18				
85+	0	0	0	0	15	31	-14	-17	4	9				
Total	43,585	30,478	-40,873	-16,035	117,697	82,303	-110,374	-43,301	4,000	3,000			-2,250	-250

Note: Each year numerous contract laborers leave Fujian to go abroad and numerous others return from their international guest worker assignment. This table gives our estimate of the small net flow.

Table A-10. (continued)
Migration Assumptions for Fujian Projection: 1990

Net migration rate excluding other international emigration from Fujian		Other international emigrants to non-U.S. destinations		Emigration rate from Fujian to non-U.S. destinations		Fujian emigration to the U.S.		Annual emigration rate, Fujian to U.S.		Fujian net migration rate	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
.00038	.00085	-250	-250	-.00014	-.00015	-250	-250	-.00014	-.00015	.00010	.00054
.00045	.00108	-250	-250	-.00016	-.00017	-250	-250	-.00016	-.00017	.00014	.00075
.00044	.00105	-250	-250	-.00016	-.00017	-250	-250	-.00016	-.00017	.00011	.00070
.00130	.00685	-3,600	-1,125	-.00213	-.00070	-3,600	-1,125	-.00213	-.00070	-.00296	.00545
.00121	.00928	-6,720	-1,125	-.00412	-.00070	-6,720	-1,125	-.00412	-.00070	-.00703	.00788
.00106	.00613	-5,760	-1,125	-.00425	-.00085	-5,760	-1,125	-.00425	-.00085	-.00743	.00443
.00095	.00575	-5,280	-1,125	-.00447	-.00103	-5,280	-1,125	-.00447	-.00103	-.00799	.00369
.00048	.00345	-1,680		-.00157		-1,680		-.00157		-.00267	.00345
.00053	.00341	-960		-.00125		-960		-.00125		-.00197	.00341
.00105	.00351									.00105	.00351
.00091	.00295									.00091	.00295
.00081	.00304									.00081	.00304
.00038	.00059									.00038	.00059
.00037	.00079									.00037	.00079
.00046	.00097									.00046	.00097
.00038	.00091									.00038	.00091
.00080	.00101									.00080	.00101
.00032	.00054									.00032	.00054
		-24,750	-5,250			-24,750	-5,250			-24,750	-5,250

Table A-11.
Migration Assumptions for Fujian Projection: 1992

Age	Net migration rate excluding other international migration from Fujian		Other international emigrants to non-U.S. destinations		Emigration rate from Fujian to non-U.S. destinations		Fujian emigration to the U.S.		Annual emigration rate, Fujian to U.S.		Fujian net migration rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	.00038	.00085	-417	-417	-.00024	-.00026	-417	-417	-.00024	-.00026	-.00010	.00032
5-9	.00045	.00108	-417	-417	-.00025	-.00027	-417	-417	-.00025	-.00027	-.00004	.00055
10-14	.00044	.00105	-417	-417	-.00029	-.00030	-417	-417	-.00029	-.00030	-.00013	.00044
15-19	.00130	.00685	-6,000	-1,875	-.00366	-.00119	-6,000	-1,875	-.00366	-.00119	-.00602	.00446
20-24	.00121	.00928	-11,200	-1,875	-.00670	-.00111	-11,200	-1,875	-.00670	-.00111	-.01220	.00705
25-29	.00106	.00613	-9,600	-1,875	-.00597	-.00117	-9,600	-1,875	-.00597	-.00117	-.01088	.00379
30-34	.00095	.00575	-8,800	-1,875	-.00838	-.00185	-8,800	-1,875	-.00838	-.00185	-.01582	.00204
35-39	.00048	.00345	-2,800		-.00247		-2,800		-.00247		-.00446	.00345
40-44	.00053	.00341	-1,600		-.00185		-1,600		-.00185		-.00317	.00341
45-49	.00105	.00351									.00105	.00351
50-54	.00091	.00295									.00091	.00295
55-59	.00081	.00304									.00081	.00304
60-64	.00038	.00059									.00038	.00059
65-69	.00037	.00079									.00037	.00079
70-74	.00046	.00097									.00046	.00097
75-79	.00038	.00091									.00038	.00091
80-84	.00080	.00101									.00080	.00101
85+	.00032	.00054									.00032	.00054
Total			-41,250	-8,750			-41,250	-8,750				

APPENDIX B
COUNTIES OF MINHOU, CHANGLE, AND LIANJIANG

The following pages contain a translated description of the three counties within Fujian province¹ which account for most of the Chinese migration to the United States.

Following the translation, table B-1 presents some economic indicators for each of the three counties, and tables B-2 through B-4 compare some county indicators with the whole province of Fujian.

¹Source: Cao Erqi, Chief Editor, 1987, Fujian jingji nianjian, 1987 (Almanac of Fujian's Economy, 1987). Fuzhou: Fujian jingji nianjian bianjibu, pp. 62, 137, 557-560, 566-568, and 573-575.

MINHOU COUNTY

Natural and Historical Setting

Minhou County is located in eastern Fujian province in the lower reaches of the Min River. The county is situated between 25 degrees 47 minutes and 26 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and between 118 degrees 52 minutes and 119 degrees 25 minutes east longitude. Minhou County's land area is 2,136 square kilometers. To the east are Fuzhou City and Luoyuan County. To the south are Fuqing, Changle, and Yongtai Counties. To the north lies Gutian County. A branch of the Min River runs through the middle of the county. The topography is higher in the north and southwest and drops off toward the southeast. The climate is tropical Asian, warm and humid. Average year-round temperature is 19.4° Celsius. Average annual rainfall is 1,400 to 1,700 centimeters. There are approximately 330 frostless days each year. The county includes four towns and eleven townships. Total population is 555,000 people. An additional 72,000 overseas Chinese from the county live abroad.

The main transportation routes serving Minhou County are the Wai Fu Railway, the Fuzhou-Xiamen Highway, the Fuzhou-Gutian Highway, and the Min River waterway.

According to a sample survey, average farm village net income in 1985 was 436 yuan per person; that was an increase of 219 yuan compared with 1977.

Popular markets develop horizontal economic connections, operating on principles of supplementing one another and seeking mutual advantage. Great economic advantage has been gained by developing 74 items of technological, informational, and talent exchanges and cooperation with the provinces and cities of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai, and Nanchang.

Foreign trade and foreign economic activity: Development of exports abroad has grown very quickly, with increases each year in income for goods sold abroad. In 1986, 28.66 million yuan worth of goods were sold, a 72.3 percent increase over 1985.

In recent years, Minhou County has launched foreign economic exchange activity, bringing in a large amount of funds, equipment, and raw materials. The county has engaged in six instances of economic and technological assistance and cooperation with foreign countries, and it has dispatched personnel to North Yemen and Singapore to work on cooperative projects.

Minhou County has five complete high schools, four vocational middle schools, 23 junior high schools, 286 elementary schools, and 31 kindergartens. The county has also reinstated Minhou Teacher's College, Minhou Arts College, and Minhou Public Health Graduate School. There are 19,520 high school students and 76,317 elementary school students. In 1986, 59.8 percent of junior high school students went on to high school. Ninety-eight percent of elementary school age children are in school, and the same percentage graduates from elementary school. Minhou County ranks in the top category of Fujian province and is a county that is basically free from illiteracy.

CHANGLE COUNTY

Natural and Historical Setting

Changle County is located on the eastern coast of Fujian, on the southern bank of the mouth of the Min River. Its land area is 648 square kilometers.

At the end of 1949, total population of the county was 227,800 people. At the end of 1986, the population stood at 580,000 people. Population density is 897 persons per square kilometer. Han Chinese are the dominant ethnic group with sprinklings of Man, Yao, Miao and Zhuang. Over 100,000 people are from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, or overseas Chinese, including those with foreign citizenship.

Socialist public ownership serves as the core, but many types of economic activity co-exist. The county's industrial output value in 1985 included 11.8 percent by totally state-owned enterprises, 46.4 percent by collectively-owned industrial enterprises (including village industries), and 3.3 percent by peasant individual industrial enterprises. Peasant joint enterprises accounted for 38 percent and Foreign and Chinese joint enterprises accounted for 0.5 percent of output value. For social commodities retail sales, state enterprises, collectives, and individual enterprises accounted for 38.9, 59.7 and 1.4 percent, respectively in 1978; and 31.6, 48.8 and 19.6 percent, respectively, in 1985.

The structure of industry is undergoing adjustment. The proportion of land area dedicated to food grains and cash crops has adjusted from 86:14 in 1978 to 75:25 in 1985. The proportion of production value of agricultural crops as compared to the value of forestry, livestock, and fisheries has changed from 61:40 in 1978 to 48:52 in 1985. The role of secondary and tertiary industries has grown, while the role of primary industry has subsided. Thirty percent of the rural labor force has transferred over to industry and construction, while 18 percent has transferred to tertiary service industries such as commercial activity and the food and beverage industries. In 1983, Changle's industrial output value surpassed its agricultural output value for the first time.

People's livelihoods have clearly changed for the better. By 1985, per capita peasant net income had increased 430 percent over 1978. Meanwhile, the value of commodity retail sales in 1985 had increased 650 percent over those of 1978.

Over 60 types of commodities are exported abroad. Twenty-two million yuan worth of duck and goose down products alone are exported. There are five Chinese-foreign joint ventures and cooperative ventures generating U.S.\$690,000 in exports. Forty-five contracts have been signed for materials processing, of which 36 are already in progress, generating HK\$1.374 million. Beach resorts have attracted more than 300,000 visitors. And labor exports which had been suspended for several years have now been reinstated.

LIANJIANG COUNTY

Natural and Historical Setting

Lianjiang County is situated on the north bank of the mouth of the Min River along the eastern coast of Fujian province. Lianjiang is an important gateway to Fuzhou City. Lianjiang County has the largest high-tide power generator in Fujian province. It is also a good location for aquatic products and tourism. Lianjiang County leads the province in the production of fish products and serves as one of the province's bases for ocean fishing.

In the period shortly after Liberation, Lianjiang County's fishing industry relied primarily on wooden sailboats. By 1985, the county possessed 9,421 more modern fishing boats with total tonnage of 38,000 tons. Of these, 3,079 were motorized boats. The county has a teacher's training center, one normal school, eight complete high schools, 18 junior high schools, two vocational high schools, and 404 elementary schools.

In 1986, the total output value of Lianjiang County's agriculture and industry reached 266 million yuan, an 11.2 percent increase over 1985. Financial income reached 16.0955 million yuan, an increase of 25.35 percent over 1985. The county sold 16 million yuan in foreign exports (foreign trade companies accounted for 13.08 million yuan). This constituted an increase of 52.8 percent over 1985. Total value of township enterprises reached 162 million yuan, an increase of 29.1 percent over 1985. In 1986, fishing production reached 103,700 tons, an increase of 12.8 percent over 1985.

In 1986, 130 new collective township enterprises and 460 individual enterprises were started up, creating 1,000 new jobs. By 1986, the county had 5,280 enterprises of all sorts employing 46,000 people. Of these, six township enterprises possessed value of over 10 million yuan and 23 village enterprises possessed value of more than one million yuan.

ENTERPRISE INNOVATION IN FUJIAN

Town and township enterprises of Fujian are expanding horizontally. In 1986, Quanzhou City established 432 enterprises which cover multi-regions, run by multi-ownerships and across different sectors. The annual output value of these enterprises totaled 200 million yuan, accounting for 10.6 percent of the total output value of the town/township enterprises in Quanzhou. Profits generated by these enterprises totaled 85 million yuan, accounting for 22.1 percent of the total profit. The value of tax paid by these enterprises totaled 13 million yuan, accounting for 16.2 percent of the total tax paid by the entire town/township enterprises in Quanzhou. In Minhou County, 99 town/township enterprises extended their joint economic ventures horizontally. These 99 enterprises, joined by units such as scientific research centers, state-owned factories and commercial stores in the city, brought in more than 160 sets of advanced machinery and equipment from abroad. These units are scattered among 15 cities and provinces, such as Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanxi, Henan, Guangdong, Jiangxi, and others. These enterprises owned capital worth 7.2 million yuan, and they jointly developed more than

160 items of new products. These enterprises also stimulated the horizontal circulation of commodities.

In 1986, Menhou County, Changle County, and Lianjiang County were among the 30 cities and counties which were opened up to foreigners.

Table B-1.
Economic Indicators of the Counties of Menhou, Changle and Lianjiang: Selected Years, 1952 to 1986

MENHOU							
Indicators	unit	1952	1957	1965	1978	1985	1986
Year-end population	1,000 persons	282	309	381	509	553	555
Nonagricultural population	1,000 persons	11	3	36	36	58	52
Year-end employed workers	1,000 persons	...	...	...	174	209	212
Index of total output							
of agriculture and industry	1952=100	100	163	221	306	830	930
Agriculture	1952=100	100	135	195	232	392	432
Industry	1952=100	100	483	520	1,144	5,795	3,587
Total output of grain	metric tons	97,455	109,189	140,324	164,596	173,997	174,657
Local financial income	1,000 yuan	...	2,080	7,000	10,880	19,250	22,010
Local financial expenditure	1,000 yuan	...	2,990	3,290	11,540	20,510	23,670
Amount of completion of investment in capital construction							
by state-owned enterprise	1,000 yuan	...	...	2,360	3,120	6,740	5,850
Total retail of commodities	1,000 yuan	14,210	31,840	40,010	62,060	160,050	189,660
Retail of consumer goods	1,000 yuan	12,480	27,470	33,730	48,640	136,990	154,560
Total goods purchased for foreign trade	1,000 yuan	...	...	1,770	4,480	23,400	28,660
Students at all levels	persons	45,477	64,903	76,524	88,989	96,081	95,837
CHANGLE							
Indicators	unit	1952	1957	1965	1978	1985	1986
Year-end population	1,000 persons	262	298	360	515	574	581
Nonagricultural population	1,000 persons	14	25	42	63	51	51
Year-end employed workers	1,000 persons	110	116	153	201	207	214
Index of total output							
of agriculture and industry	1952=100	100	126	174	260	864	1,137
Agriculture	1952=100	100	128	186	225	393	449
Industry	1952=100	100	118	128	394	2,682	3,791
Total output of grain	metric tons	93,148	96,097	144,454	146,407	132,226	135,904
Local financial income	1,000 yuan	2,357	3,090	4,350	7,601	14,625	23,311
Local financial expenditure	1,000 yuan	607	1,781	2,367	9,284	20,243	26,004
Amount of completion of investment in capital construction							
by state-owned enterprise	1,000 yuan	81	1,160	1,101	4,971	3,710	5,330
Total retail of commodities	1,000 yuan	12,416	1,929	33,753	62,160	168,070	192,350
Retail of consumer goods	1,000 yuan	10,806	15,713	26,817	46,580	136,900	163,250
Total goods purchased for foreign trade	1,000 yuan	...	...	661	2,818	19,086	39,955
Students at all levels	persons	22,033	35,804	72,642	97,522	118,026	122,870
LIANJIANG							
Indicators	unit	1952	1957	1965	1978	1985	1986
Year-end population	1,000 persons	256	289	350	499	548	553
Nonagricultural population	1,000 persons	30	95	31	31	45	44
Year-end employed workers	1,000 persons	14	84	94	175	177	183
Index of total output							
of agriculture and industry	1952=100	100	155	207	304	612	676
Agriculture	1952=100	100	148	196	249	400	442
Industry	1952=100	100	232	330	903	2,953	3,252
Total output of grain	metric tons	53,000	80,500	97,000	100,000	101,974	93,357
Local financial income	1,000 yuan	1,655	3,714	4,438	5,940	12,840	16,096
Local financial expenditure	1,000 yuan	427	1,639	2,937	9,052	21,456	24,903
Amount of completion of investment in capital construction							
by state-owned enterprise	1,000 yuan	106	550	1,343	5,797	8,960	7,190
Total retail of commodities	1,000 yuan	9,776	25,256	36,141	73,394	154,620	181,320
Retail of consumer goods	1,000 yuan	8,800	21,470	30,110	56,840	130,370	152,640
Total goods purchased for foreign trade	1,000 yuan	...	...	...	...	8,560	13,080
Students at all levels	persons	18,029	26,046	67,347	84,887	98,906	99,047

... Data not available.

Source: Fujian Economic Yearbook, 1987, pp. 560, 568, and 575.

Table B-2.
Comparison of Socio-economic Indicators for Menhou, Changle and Lianjiang with Those of Fujian Province: 1989
(1,000 persons or 1,000 yuan)

Indicators	Menhou		Changle		Lianjiang		
	Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian
Year-end population	28,891	573	2.0	619	2.1	577	2.0
Agricultural population	23,984	517	2.2	560	2.3	532	2.2
Nonagricultural population	4,907	56	1.1	59	1.2	45	.9
Urban population	15,284	127	.8	234	1.5	253	1.7
Nonagricultural population	4,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural population	13,607	446	3.3	385	2.8	324	2.4
Year-end staff and workers	3,025	26	.8	28	.9	25	.8
Rural labor force	9,742	198	2.0	202	2.1	214	2.2
Agriculture	7,485	127	1.7	107	1.4	146	2.0
Industry	640	28	4.4	33	5.1	11	1.7
GNP per capita (yuan)	1,226	1,327	108.3	1,545	126.1	1,302	106.2
Per capita national income (yuan)	1,245	1,160	93.1	1,303	104.6	1,095	87.9
Town/township enterprises							
Gross output, current prices	22,196,000	624,970	2.8	931,250	4.2	631,760	2.8
Gross output, 1980 prices	20,093,000	602,400	3.0	902,970	4.5	534,270	2.7
Number of workers	2,767,318	85		68		66	
Gross output of industry, 1980 prices	30,640,000	609,530	2.0	931,150	3.0	301,160	1.0
Light industry	16,966,000	429,820	2.5	641,910	3.8	252,630	1.5
Heavy industry	10,320,000	179,710	1.7	289,240	2.8	48,530	.5
Budgetary income	5,301,210	45,966	.9	44,688	.8	35,436	.7
Budgetary expenditures	6,047,640	40,795	.7	45,709	.8	46,413	.8
Peasants net per capita income (yuan)	697	853	122.3	889	127.5	750	107.6

... Data not available.

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1990, selected pages; and Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, pp. 120-121.

Table B-3.

Comparison of Socio-economic Indicators for Menhou, Changle and Lianjiang with Those of Fujian Province: 1990
(1,000 persons or 1,000 yuan)

Indicators	Fujian	Menhou		Changle		Lianjiang	
		Value	Percent of Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian
Year-end population	29,998	583	1.9	642	2.1	601	2.0
Agricultural population	24,994	527	2.1	582	2.3	555	2.2
Nonagricultural population	5,004	57	1.1	60	1.2	46	.9
Urban population	16,983	128	.8	282	1.7	262	1.5
Nonagricultural population	4,550	26	.6	50	1.1	38	.8
Rural population	13,015	455	3.5	360	2.8	338	2.6
Year-end staff and workers	3,109	26	.8	31	1.0	26	.8
Rural labor force	10,254	206	2.0	201	2.0	224	2.2
Agriculture	7,849	137	1.7	106	1.4	153	1.9
Industry	679	27	4.0	31	4.6	11	1.6
GNP per capita (yuan)	1,582	1,479	93.5	1,945	122.9	1,355	85.7
Per capita national income (yuan)	1,320	1,309	99.2	1,666	126.2	1,154	87.4
Town/township enterprises							
Gross output, current prices	26,616,000	773,060	2.9	1,024,940	3.9	741,730	2.8
Gross output, 1980 prices	24,291,000	732,180	3.0	985,230	4.1	644,120	2.7
Number of workers	2,792	88	3.2	65	2.3	68	2.4
Gross output of industry, 1980 prices	40,664,000	650,830	1.6	1,029,950	2.5	347,810	.9
Light industry	...	460,900	...	770,430	...	282,780	...
Heavy industry	...	189,930	...	259,520	...	65,030	...
Gross output of industry, 1990 prices	54,209,000	739,140	1.4	1,166,860	2.2	422,080	.8
Budgetary income	5,706,000	52,850	.9	50,780	.9	40,120	.7
Budgetary expenditures	6,844,780	46,580	.7	50,390	.7	47,650	.7
Peasants net per capita income (yuan)	764	876	114.7	961	125.8	799	104.6

... Data not available.

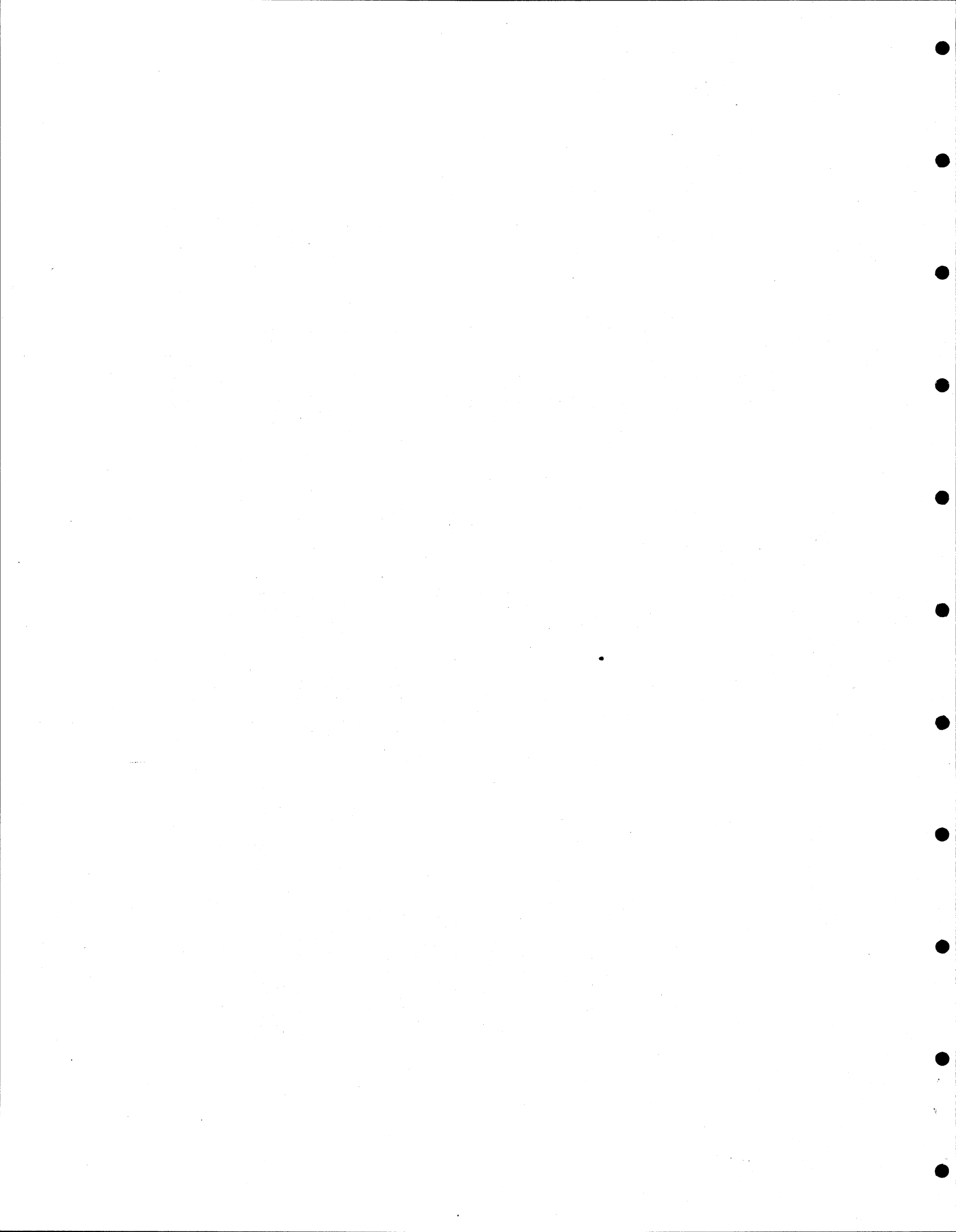
Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1991, selected pages; Zhongguo fexian nongcun jingji tongji gaiyao, 1990, p. 78.

Table B-4.
Comparison of Socio-economic Indicators for Menhou, Changle and Lianjiang with Those of Fujian Province: 1991
(1,000 persons or 1,000 yuan)

Indicators	Menhou		Changle		Lianjiang		
	Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian	Value	Percent of Fujian
Year-end population	30,391	586	1.9	647	2.1	606	2.0
Agricultural population	25,289	529	2.1	587	2.3	560	2.2
Nonagricultural population	5,102	58	1.1	61	1.2	46	.9
Urban population	18,014	130	.7	446	2.5	265	1.5
Nonagricultural population	4,657	27	.6	56	1.2	38	.8
Rural population	12,377	592	4.8	201	1.6	341	2.8
Year-end staff and workers	32,228	29	.1	32	.1	26	.1
Rural labor force	10,901	234	2.1	229	2.1	243	2.2
Agriculture	8,285	148	1.8	129	1.6	162	2.0
Industry	764	30	3.9	33	4.3	14	1.8
GMP per capita (yuan)	1,837	1,632	88.8	2,193	119.4	1,520	82.7
Per capita national income (yuan)	1,514	1,447	95.6	1,936	127.9	1,253	82.8
Town/township enterprises							
Gross output, current prices	33,480,000	940,710	2.8	1,191,130	3.6	872,810	2.6
Gross output, 1990 prices	32,916,000	923,300	2.8	1,176,010	3.6	856,290	2.6
Number of workers	2,952	87	2.9	63	2.1	72	2.4
Gross output of industry, 1990 prices	66,344,000	923,370	1.4	1,419,290	2.1	485,200	.7
Light industry	...	636,310	...	939,180	...	407,190	...
Heavy industry	...	287,060	...	480,110	...	78,010	...
Budgetary income	6,969,950	57,720	.8	5,624	.1	4,625	.1
Budgetary expenditures	7,813,310	51,690	.7	5,246	.1	5,811	.1
Peasants net per capita income (yuan)	850	953	112.1	1,046	123.1	902	106.1

... Data not available.

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, selected pages; Zhongguo fenxian nongcun jingji tongji gaiyao, 1990, p. 78.



APPENDIX C
FUZHOU CITY AND FUQING COUNTY INDICATORS



Table C-1.
Economic Indicators of Fuqing County: 1952 to 1986

FUQING		1952	1957	1965	1978	1985	1986
Indicators	unit						
Year-end population	1,000 persons	41.72	47.02	58.98	84.93	96.33	97.87
Nonagricultural population	1,000 persons	4.02	3.95	4.81	5.34	8.43	8.75
Year-end employed workers	1,000 persons	17.64	18.43	21.26	30.59	38.49	39.82
Index of total output							
of agriculture and industry	1952=100	100	134.78	181.77	306.65	672.19	781.15
Agriculture	1952=100	100	151.39	206.64	300.46	477.04	510.54
Industry	1952=100	100	101.89	132.53	318.9	1058.54	1316.89
Total output of grain	metric tons	116,647	117,246	173,866	235,593	220,370	214,331
Local financial income	1,000 yuan	438.14	579	882.4	1793.98	1713.91	2395.57
Local financial expenditure	1,000 yuan	438.14	552.02	826.98	1397.67	3492.67	3487.17
Amount of completion of investment in capital construction							
by state-owned enterprise	1,000 yuan	58.97	264.13	297.22	650.87	1380	1268
Total retail of commodities	1,000 yuan	1,687	3,045	4,920	9,852	21,723	23,623
Retail of consumer goods	1,000 yuan	...	2,909	4,122	7,906	18,988	21,926
Total goods purchased for foreign trade	1,000 yuan	...	...	...	...	1,510.69	2,722.71
Students at all levels	persons	36,604	49,418	80,208	160,880	177,040	177,848

... Data not available

Source: Fujian Economic Yearbook 1987, p. 571.

Table C-2.

Comparison of Socio-economic Indicators for Fuqing County and Fuzhou City with Those of Fujian Province: 1989
(1,000 persons or 1,000 yuan)

Indicators	Fuqing County			Fuzhou City	
	Fujian	Total	Percent of Fujian	Total	Percent of Fujian
Year-end population	28,891	1,032	3.57	1,269	4.39
Agricultural population	23,984	223	.93	406	1.69
Nonagricultural population	4,907	809	16.49	863	17.59
Urban population	15,284	403	2.64	1,269	8.30
Nonagricultural population	4,410	...	...	...	...
Rural population	13,607	629	4.62	0	
Year-end staff and workers	3,025	...	...	...	...
Rural labor force	9,742	401	4.12	204	2.09
Agriculture	7,485	260	3.47	83	1.11
Industry	640	19	2.97	63	9.84
GNP per capita (yuan)	1,226	1,432	116.84	3,750	305.97
Per capita national income (yuan)	1,245	933	74.91	2,854	229.15
Town/township enterprises					
Gross output, current prices	22,196,000	716,550	3.23	1,539,610	6.94
Gross output, 1980 prices	20,093,000	688,150	3.42	1,465,170	7.29
Number of workers	2,767,318	137		150	.01
Gross output of industry, 1980 prices	30,640,000	730,500	2.38	6,912,580	22.56
Light industry	16,966,000	526,750	3.10	4,470,980	26.35
Heavy industry	10,320,000	203,750	1.97	2,441,600	23.66
Budgetary income	5,301,210	48,587	.92	736,245	13.89
Budgetary expenditure	6,047,640	56,183	.93	465,901	7.70
Peasants net per capita income (yuan)	697	889	127.48	1,269	181.98

... Data not available

Sources: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1990, pp. 451, 460, 461, 472, 473, 490, 491, 502, 509;
Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, pp. 120, 121.

Table C-3.

Comparison of Socio-economic Indicators for Fuqing County and Fuzhou City with Those of Fujian Province: 1990
(1,000 persons or 1,000 yuan)

Indicators	Fujian	Fuqing County		Fuzhou City	
		Total	Percent of Fujian	Total	Percent of Fujian
Year-end population	29,998	1,065	3.55	1,292	4.31
Agricultural population	24,994	983	3.93	418	1.67
Nonagricultural population	5,004	82	1.65	875	17.49
Urban population	16,983	777	4.58	1,292	7.61
Monagricultural population	4,550	75	1.65	0	...
Rural population	13,015	288	2.21	360	2.77
Year-end staff and workers	3,109	50	1.61	547	17.60
Rural labor force	10,254	420	4.10	207	2.02
Agriculture	7,849	269	3.43	84	1.07
Industry	679	20	2.95	63	9.28
GNP per capita (yuan)	1,582	1,937	122.44	3,777	238.75
Per capita national income (yuan)	1,320	1,098	83.18	2,784	210.91
Town/township enterprises					
Gross output, current prices	26,616,000	921,930	3.46	1,977,330	7.43
Gross output, 1980 prices	24,291,000	876,440	3.61	1,885,080	7.76
Number of workers	2,792	128	4.58	148	5.30
Gross output of industry, 1980 prices	40,664,000	843,860	2.08	7,607,260	18.71
Light industry	...	574,170	...	4,978,780	...
Heavy industry	...	269,690	...	2,630,480	...
Gross output of industry, 1990 prices	54,209,000	935,850	1.73	9,963,390	18.38
Budgetary income	5,706,000	57,190	1.00	786,770	13.79
Budgetary expenditure	6,844,780	61,820	.90	476,140	6.96
Peasants net per capita income (yuan)	764	989	129.45	1,372	179.58

... Data not available

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1991, pp. 18, 30, 41, 43, 51, 81, 107, 108, 117, 335, 337, 429, 461, 463, 465, 474, 483, 485, 487, 504. Zhongguo fenxian nongcun jingji tongji gaiyao, 1990, p. 78.

Table C-4.

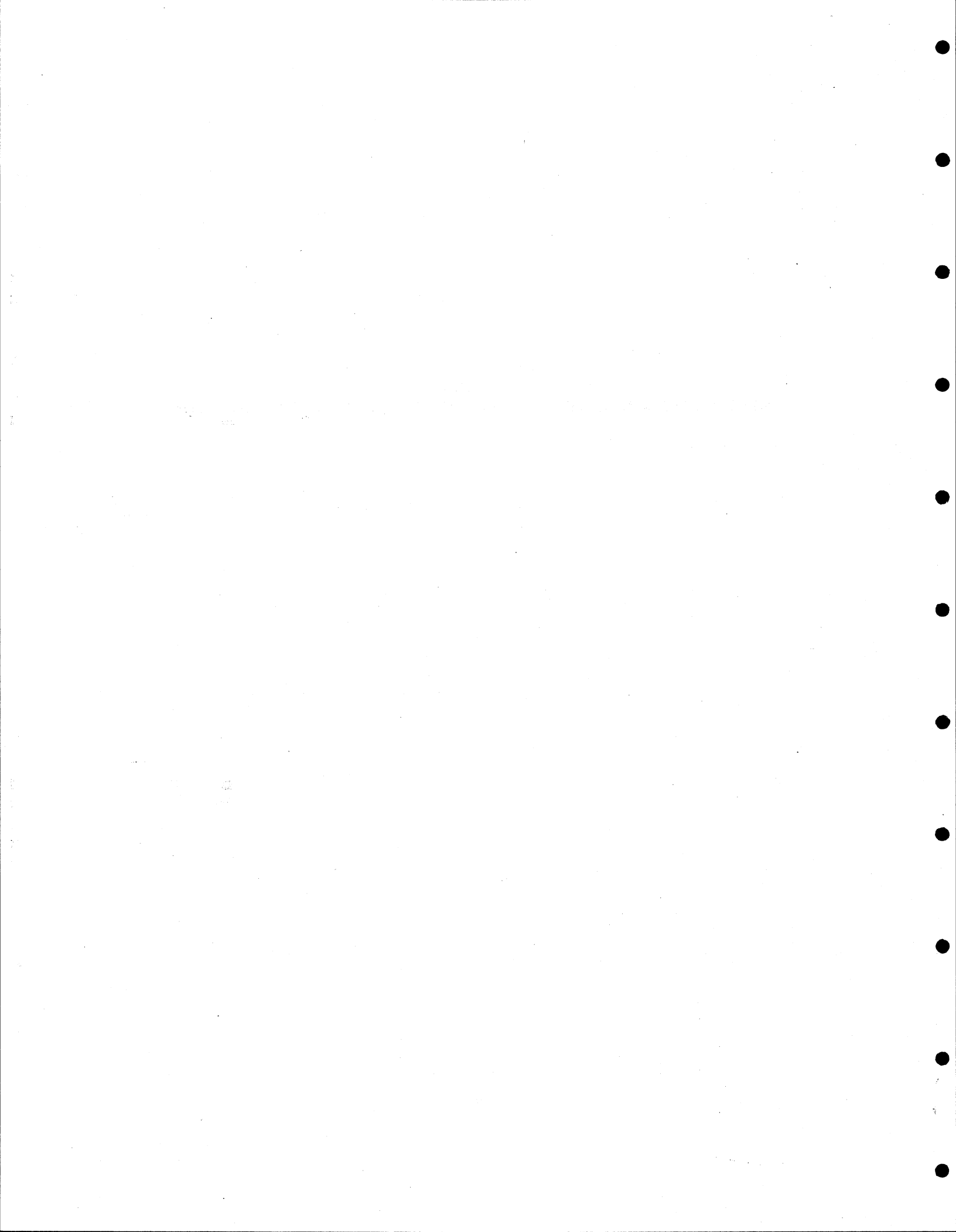
Comparison of Socio-economic Indicators for Fuqing County and Fuzhou City with Those of Fujian Province: 1991
(1,000 persons or 1,000 yuan)

Indicators	Fuqing County			Fuzhou City	
	Fujian	Total	Percent of Fujian	Total	Percent of Fujian
Year-end population	30,391	108	.36	131	.43
Agricultural population	25,289	993	3.93	417	1.65
Nonagricultural population	5,102	85	1.67	891	17.46
Urban population	18,014	108	.60	131	.73
Nonagricultural population	4,657	85	1.83	89	1.91
Rural population	12,377	0		0	
Year-end staff and workers	32,228	53	.16	568	1.76
Rural labor force	10,901	450	4.13	222	2.04
Agriculture	8,285	305	3.68	96	1.16
Industry	764	21	2.75	62	8.12
GNP per capita (yuan)	1,837	2,177	118.51	4,327	235.55
Per capita national income (yuan)	1,514	1,231	81.31	3,157	208.52
Town/township enterprises					
Gross output, current prices	33,480,000	1,113,050	3.32	2,595,890	7.75
Gross output, 1990 prices	32,916,000	1,083,900	3.29	2,530,870	7.69
Number of workers	2,952	129	4.37	145	4.91
Gross output of industry, 1990 prices	66,344,000	1,426,660	2.15	11,838,120	17.84
Light industry	...	984,070		7,640,320	
Heavy industry	...	442,590		4,197,800	
Budgetary income	6,969,950	65,950	.95	838,460	12.03
Budgetary expenditure	7,813,310	75,280	.96	539,300	6.90
Peasants net per capita income (yuan)	850	1,178	138.59	1,520	178.82

... Data not available

Source: Fujian Statistical Yearbook, 1992, pp. 18, 29, 40, 41, 55, 77, 108, 120, 358, 359, 437, 473, 475, 477, 486, 497, 499, 513. Zhongguo fexian nongcun jingji tongji gaiyao, 1991, p. 78.

APPENDIX D
ESTABLISHING A NEW SYSTEM OF CONTROL FOR FLOATING POPULATION



Appendix D

"Jianli xinde liudong renkou guanli jizhi -- guanyu wailai renkou guanli de diaocha" (Establishing a New System of Control for Floating Population -- A Survey on the Management of Population Floating into Fujian), Fujian luntan (Fujian Tribune), April 10, 1993, pp. 55-59.

The phenomenon of floating population had its beginnings in the late 1970s, but the trend has become more and more obvious since the 1980s. With the 1990s, population movement has hit its peak as large numbers of peasants rush from the interior to the coastal areas. Presently, 5 percent of the people in Mainland China is on the move. An 80 million-strong migrant army fuels the trend. Statistics show a population of more than 400,000 people in temporary residence in Fujian in 1985, 693,400 such people in the latter half of 1990 and 774,000 temporary residents in the latter half of 1991.

In recent years, the large numbers of migrants, who have come with the floating population tide, possess obvious differences from migrant populations that predate reform and opening up.

One such difference is that a far greater proportion of migrants are engaged in economic and trade activity while migrants engaged in social activity-- such as visiting friends or relatives-- are proportionately fewer. Before reform and opening up, 60-70 percent of migrants into Fujian were of the social type. With the 1980s, migrants engaged in economic and trade activity sharply increased. By 1985, 82 percent of migrants into Fujian were pursuing better livelihoods. By the latter half of 1991, that figure increased to 89 percent. This is most obvious in the coastal areas where joint ventures, solely-owned foreign enterprise and business cooperations are most highly developed.

The second difference is the distribution of migration into Fujian. The trend of migration is from the northwest to the southeast. Fewer migrants settle in Fujian's mountain areas while more are settling in the coastal areas. Sanming City registered 110,000 migrants in 1990, but in 1991 that number decreased to 90,000 migrants. In past years, Nanping District counted 90,000 migrants but in the past year or two numbers have decreased to 60,000-70,000 migrants. But the prosperous coastal regions have seen increases in the number of migrants. Proportions of migrants to permanent residents in these areas are striking: Shishi City's temporary residents (not counting short-term stopovers) account for 25 percent of the city's population; in Xiamen Island, three in thirteen people are migrants; in Jinjiang, one in seven people are migrants. In certain areas, migrants even outnumber permanent residents.

The third difference is that most migrants hail from rural areas that are relatively backward economically and culturally. Educational levels are typically low. According to statistical data, most migrants from outside Fujian come from rural areas in Jiangxi, Sichuan, Anhui, Guizhou, Zhejiang, Hunan and Henan. Migrants from within Fujian come from mountain areas. More than 95 percent of migrants from outside Fujian are peasants, and more than 70 percent have less than grade school level of education. Fewer than 10 percent of them have high school or better education levels.

The fourth difference is that non-Fujian migrant populations tend to settle together based on geographic origins. The majority engage in simple labor, especially physical labor. People from different localities engage in different occupations. Few migrants live and work on their own.

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