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EAST AND SOUTH ASIAN WORKSHOP ON
STRATEGIES FOR ACCELERATING THE IMPROVEMENT OF
CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEMS

The People's Republic of China
Domicile Administrative Work

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Summary

China's domicile administrative work established gradually, is one of important basic work of public security organs as well as a significant system of the state's administration.

1. The Evolution, Characters & Duties and Administrative Organs of the Domicile Administrative work in China

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, a whole set of laws and regulations on the domicile administration have been promulgated by the Central Government and relevant departments of the country, and a domicile administration system which suits to the nation's conditions have thus been gradually established. The issuing of the 《Residence Registration Rules》 in 1958 provides an integrated uniform legal basis for the domicile administration in China. With 《the Residents' Identity Card Rules》 issued in 1985, the residents' identity cards system has been being carried out in China. The function of the domicile administrative work in China is serving various constructions of the country as well as safeguarding the people's rights and obligations. The domicile administrative work is under the control of the public security organs, and several relevant organizations from the top to the bottom have also been established.

2. A Number of Basic Rules on Domicile Administration

2.1. The Residence Registration Rule

In urban areas, seven registrations rules are practised, including permanent residents, temporary residents, birth residents, death, moving in residents, moving out residents and identities changing & correcting registrations. in the rural areas, four registrations rules are carried out, which are permanent, born, death, moving-in and moving out residents registrations.

2.2. The Residents' Identity Card Rule

The residents identity card are unified printed, issued and managed by public security organs. All Chinese citizens reach the age of 16 obtain their Residents' Identity Cards. When handling the rights and interests things about politics, economy and social life, a citizen can use his/her Identity Card to prove his/her identity.

2.3. The Change Domicile Rule

The attitude China has toward the change of domicile is objective and rational by adopting the measures of integrating policy management with regulations management. The aim of the above-mentioned measures is to control the urban populations's increasing in a planned way, at the same time to secure the people's proper floating; according to urban enduring ability, let the rural surplus labour force flow to the urban areas. Meanwhile, encourage talents rational floating. In the management of the residences' changing, practise the residence-moving certificate rule and the quasi-para certificate rule.

2.4. Population Card Rule

On the basis of the residence registration, establish every resident's registration card, arrange and store them in a scientific way for the purpose of checking citizens' addresses.

2.5. Census Statistics Rule

The public security organs undertake the task of the frequent census statistics which is underway based on the residence registrations. Seven forms about the census statistics are being filled in at the moment and submitted to the governments at all levels in time.

3. The Establishment State of the Computer-controlled Management System on the Population Information of the country

The computer-controlled Management System on the population information of the country was put into operation at selected places in 1984 and was popularized nationwide in 1986. Up to now, more than 600 cities and counties began to set up the population information system, and more than 200 million citizens' informations have been inputted. 2501 local police stations in 129 cities have established the Population Information System at police substation's level, among which, 1256 have realized the goal of opening to the public. The functions of the Population Information System are comparatively perfect, and can meet the needs of domicile administration, census statistics, population indexing and issuing resident's identity cards. Establishing the population information system is a giant systems engineering, and governments at all levels and the authorities concerned who attach great importance to it, plan to realized the domicile administration modernization on the whole by the year 2000.

4. The Effects of the Domicile Administration is to prove citizens' identities guarantee citizen' legal rights and interests; supply population data and

contribute to the socialist construction; regulate and control the rising of the population, rationalize the distribution of the population; maintain public order; offer the inquiring service

5. Several Viewpoints on Improving the Domicile Register Administration

5.1. Strengthen the construction of legal system and rigorously enforce obeying the law. Draw up and promulgate (the Domicile Register Law of the P.R.China) as soon as possible, and draft corresponding rules and regulations in order to set up a scientific, legalized and modernized domicile register administration system which is based on (the Domicile Register Law) .

5.2. Strengthen the work of the citizens' identity cards, enforce and perfect the credentials' management.

5.3. Actively advance the establishment of the computer-controlled management system or the population information.

5.4. Tighten up the domicile register management works of the temporary residents and the rural residents

5.5. Improve and enhance the work of census statistics

The Work of the Domicile Register Administration in the P.R. China

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, along with the development of the socialist economic construction, a scientific and normal domicile register administration system suitable to the nation's conditions is being established. It's not only an important system to the state's administration but also a momentarily basic work for the public security organs. This paper is centered around the evolution, main system, management state, effect and improvement viewpoints of the domicile register administration of the country.

1. The Evolution, Characters & Duties and Tasks of the Domicile Register Administration of China. The domicile register administration system in China has a long history. The Party and Government attach great importance to it since the founding the People's Republic of China in 1949. In 1951, the Ministry of Public Security promulgated (the Interim Regulations for the Urban Residence Registration Administration) and in 1955, the State Council promulgated the Instructions about Establishing the Frequent Residence Registration System. As a result, the residence registration work both in the urban and rural areas throughout the country enter into a uniform management stage. In 1956, the Ministry of the Public Security held the first National Residence Registration Working Conference, and drew up the measures on residence registration and unified the residence booklets, pamphlets, credentials and seals. On January 9, 1958, the Residence Registration Rules of the People's Republic of China, examined and approved at the 91st session of the standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), was promulgated by Chairman Mao Zedong. Ever since then, China's residence register administrative work has a all-round uniform legal provisions.

Since the third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, China began to carry out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world to invigorate the economy. Thanks to the policy, China's commodity economy is developing by leaps and bounds and the floating population have been increasing greatly. In order to facilitate citizens' proper social activities, safeguard citizens' legal rights and interests, take precautions against and crack down criminals, and promote the economic market's booming, the citizens' Identity Cards Rule of the People's Republic of China, examined and approved at the 12th session of the 6th Standing Committee of the NPC, was promulgated by former

Chairman Li Xiannian on Sept. 6, 1985, and the citizens' Identity Card System was thus begun to be carried out. In addition, the Ministry of Public Security (MPS) also issued the MPS's Interim Provisions about the Management of the Urban Temporary Residents in the same year, which tighten up the management work of the temporary residents across the country.

The character of China's Domicile Register Administration is in the service of mass people and the nation's construction and to safeguard the people's rights and duties. The basic tasks of the domicile register administration is to serve the socialist construction, to safeguard the people's rights and duties, and to maintain public order, which is also the aim and purpose of the domicile register administrative work of the country.

The work of residence registration of China was undertaken by the public security organs at all levels. For the Central Government's level, the citizens' identity cards administrative bureau and the census statistics department are included in the Public Order Administration Bureau under the MPS; for the provincial, autonomous regional and municipal level, the domicile register departments or public order departments are included in the Public Security Office (bureau level); for the counties' and the cities' level, the residence register sections and public order sections are included in Public Security Bureau (sub-bureau). For the cities and those townships and towns which have local police stations the residence register districts are the same as the townships and town's jurisdictional areas. For the local police station's and those towns and townships without local police stations, the people's governments are the residence registration organs.

2. A Number of Basic Systems of the Domicile Register Administration

As a measure of the State's administration, the domicile register administration work of China has included a series of basic systems which were established according to the concerning laws and regulations on the domicile register from the Residence Registration Rules of the P.R. China and the Citizens' Identity Cards Rule of the P.R. China

2.1. The Residence Registration System

The current basic residence registration systems in China are seven registrations for urban areas, including the permanent residents' registration, the temporary residents' registration, the new born residents' registration, the dead residents' registration, the change of domiciles-moving in residents registration and moving out residents' registration and identity change and

correction registrations; and four registrations for rural areas, including permanent, temporary, born, dead, moving in, moving out residents' registrations

Residence registration is conducted through registering residents by household units which are divided into two kinds -- family households and collective households.

The permanent residents registration means that a citizen should register a permanent residence registration at the place where he is living for a long time, which marks that this person is the local citizen.

The temporary residents registration means that the citizen who leaves his domicile and goes to other cities or towns for temporary living over three days applies to register a temporary residence registration

The new-born resident registration is like this after one month of a baby born, the residence registration organ handles a new born resident's registration which is based on the applications of the new born baby's household head, the baby's family members or his/her foster parents or neighbours.

The dead residents registration means when a citizen dies, the residence registration organ will handle the dead resident's registration according to the application of the dead citizen's household head, family members or foster-parents or neighbours, before the funeral of a dead urban citizen or within one month for the rural dead citizen.

Moving out residents registration means the citizen's application for moving out. Before moving out, the applicant or his/her household head should go to the local residence registration organ to ask for a moving out registration with his/her residence booklet and concerning credentials.

Moving in resident's registration means the citizen's application for moving in. Within three days after he/she arrives in the city or ten days after he/she arrives at the village, the applicant or the household head should go to the local residence registration organ to ask for a moving in registration with his/her the papers of the change of domicile.

The identity change and correction registration means that there are changes about the citizen's identity or there is something wrong with the original registration, thus a change and correction are needed. The citizen or his/her household head should ask the local residence registration organ for a change and correction registration.

The main items of the residence registration in China include the name, sex, nationality, birth date, birthplace, origin native place, address, educational background, religious belief, marital status, military service status, service place, occupation, the date of signing and issuing the citizen's identity card,

term of validity of the citizen's identity card, the number of citizen's identity card, the changes of registration items and the recording of corrections etc..

To facilitate management, make it more convenient for the mass, and perfect various systems, the residence registrations can be separated into city/town residence registration, the village residence registration, the boats/ships residence registration and the collective residence registration. Different management measures are adopted to manage different kinds of residence registrations.

2.2. The Residents' Identity Cards System

Practising the residents' identity cards system is an significant reform in the household register administration for aiming at better guarantee citizens' legal rights and interests, maintain public order and further the socialist legal system. Meanwhile, it becomes more easy to use modernised technology to do the management of the populations, supply census statistics materials timely and adequately for the authorities concerned, and further the development of various causes of the country.

The residents' identity cards are uniformly printed, issued and controlled. The range of applying and receiving the residents' identity cards is for all the Chinese citizens who reach the age of 16. The soldiers of the PLA and the armed policemen who are on active service do not receive residents' identity cards.

The terms of validity of the residents' identity cards are ten-year, twenty-year, and permanence.

The residents should apply to the local residence registration organ where his/her residence registration are placed for a citizen's identity card.

A citizen can show his/her identity card to prove his/her identity when he/she handles all of those things concerning his/her rights and interests on politics, economy and social life, such as voters' registrations; residence registrations; military service registrations; marriage registrations; obtaining employments; handling notarization affairs; going to the border administer areas; applying for the exit formalities; participating in lawsuit activities; applying for driving licences and running licences of motor vehicles, and non-motor vehicles' licences; handling business licences for the self-employers; handling personal credit things; taking part in social insurances and receiving social relief fund; going through the proceedings of traveling by civil plane; check in hotels and do the registering; draw remittances and mails; putting up for sale in a secondhand shop and handling other things etc. When conducting

public affairs, the public security organs have the right to examine residents' identity cards.

2.3. The Domicile's Change System

Because the change of domicile has direct influence on the socialist construction and the people's immediate interests, a corresponding effective domiciles change system has been formed. The combination measures of the policy-controlled and system-controlled are adopted to deal with the change of domiciles, in the hope of regulating the population's increasing in the cities (towns) and imputing the rural populations in the cities (towns) in a planned way. For a long time, the basic guiding ideology for the change of domicile in China is to implement the state's relevant policy on controlling the urban population's increasing in a planned way as well as guarantee the people's proper domicile change, for they are permitted by the norms of relevant policies. Properly controlling the increasing of the urban population is a vital important measure of the nation to develop its economy planningly, and the target to be controlled is agricultural population. The Residence Registration Rule issued in 1958, for the first time, restrictedly stipulated: Any of those who is to move in cities from villages must have employment certificate issued by cities' labour sections, or have enrollment certificates issued by schools or the certificate of the moving in grant issued by urban residence registration organs.

In 1964, the State Council retified and promulgated the Ministry of Public Security on the Provisions of handling the change of domicile (draft), which points out the increase of the urban population should keep pace with the developing level agricultural productions and reiterate the range between the basic principles and the specific policies of dealing with the change of domicile. It demands the relevant organs strictly control population floating toward cities and towns (including mining areas, and forest zones etc.) from the countryside' control the change from agricultural populations to non-agricultural populations' and control moving to the three direct municipalities: Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin.

At the same time, the Provisions also ask the authorities concerned to properly control the moving from towns to cities, from small cities to large cities, from the countryside to suburbs of cities, towns or state-run farms vegetable teams or economic crop zones, and grant permissions of settlement to any of those moving from cities/towns to the countryside, from cities to towns, from big cities to small cities and moving between cities, towns, or villages if he/she has a proper reason.

As the policies of reform and open to the outside world being implemented since 1979, the policy for change of domicile has been being loosened. In 1984, the central government made the decision to grant the farmers engaged in businesses in service trades or offered for being labor-employed to settle down fairs/markets with food prepared by themselves. In addition, the rural family members' residence registration of the scientific and technological cadres, coal miners (the workers in the pit) and of the workers and staffs who work in arduous areas are given a privilege policy.

With these policies being carried out, the intellectual policy's implement was benefited and the problem of couples who are separated into two places are also solved.

2.4. The Census Card System

The census card by individual unit is a card established by the public security organs — with items of residence registrations , which is based on the residence registrations, for the purpose of better serving people. The cards are stored in a easy-to-be-found order to facilitate checking of the citizens' addresses and working units. The address of a permanent resident who reaches the age of establishing card can be found quickly and accurately if his/her name, sex, age, ancestral residence and relevant materials are given. The work of establishing census cards began to prepare in 1953, and were put forward at the National Residence Registration Working Conference. According to the conference the census cards were commonly built in the provincial cities and metropolitan and the establishing and managing measures about census cards were also worked out. Thanks to the issuing of residents' identity cards in 1985, the census cards system has extended into those counties and towns where were neglected before. Moreover, the resident's age for establishing cards lowered from 18 to 16. Besides, the management of the census cards has been computer-controlling instead of the manual operation in the past. In 1984, part of cities adopted computers to manage the census cards. Thanks to it, the speed of checking cards raised 4~5 times, and fuzzy seeking became possible. In some cities, the person's photo, who is being looked for can also be supplied.

2.5. Census Statistics System

The frequent census statistics work undertaken by the Ministry of Public Security is based on residence registrations, which is an important part of the State's statistics work and the basis of diverse statistics of the country. For the past 40 years, the work of census statistics have been greatly developed, its contents are fulling and perfecting and become an indispensable statistics

contents of the national economy and the social development.

After many amendments and revisions, the report forms of the census statistics at present include seven kinds: a. Residents' changes statistics is a comprehensive statistics comprising member of households and persons, sexes, the percentage of the non-agricultural population in the total population, the number of changes involving the new-born, deaths, moving in, moving out etc. The aim of this kind of statistics is to know the current residents' basic states in the cities and counties and the population's natural and mechanical changing states so as to master the law of the development of population and its development tendency; b. Census statistics in towns undertaken by the local governments mainly reflects the increasing and changing states of the population in the towns; c. Statistics on non-agricultural population's increasing/reducing states shows the reasons of non-agricultural population's increasing/reducing; d. Statistics on population in fairs (markets) whose feedings are taken care of by themselves, reflects the state of those who move in and settle in towns(fairs) from the countryside; e. statistics on those who have not a permanent domicile reflects the persons' states without domiciles; f. Statistics on urban residents' moving states mainly shows the reasons for their changes of domiciles; g. Statistics on temporary residents mainly reflects distribution of districts where temporary residents live and its personnel's comprising. Besides, statistics on populations' ages, dead population's ages, nationality population are also conducted in part areas, which play an important role in counting the numbers of school enrollment, labour force, voters, sources of troops, advanced age women and elderly men, know their states and in scientific studies.

The frequent census vital statistics conducted by local police stations and township governments at grassroots levels are based on the permanent residence booklets and change registrations, then will be collected by the public security organs above county level. To ensure the quality of the statistics, the MPS and provincial public security organs make necessary selective examinations about these statistics annually. Since 1985, computers have been employed to do the collecting job in provinces, autonomous regions and the municipalities directly under the Central Governments. Last year, the nation provincial computer networks were set up, and the task for collecting the national census were completed by utilizing the transmission networks. Owing to the use of computer, the speed and quality of the census are greatly enhanced and timely supply accurate population materials for every level authorities.

3. The Establishing State about the Computer-controlled Administrative System of National Population Information

It is a grant, arduous and complex systems engineering to bring about the computer-controlled management on population information in a big country like china with a population of almost 1.2 billion. The development and study on the population information system in China began in 1984. After repeatedly amendments and revisions, the MPS decided to popularize the system nationwide in 1986. It took almost a decade of painstaking efforts from its study to its popularization application, from centralized libraries established at countries/towns level to the population information systems set up at local police stations. As a giant project, it is good encouraging progress and achieved enormously. According to an incomplete statistics, up to now, there are more than 600 towns/counties have started to establish population information system and more than 200 million population information have been inputted. 129 cities have begun to set up population information systems at local police stations, and 2501 local police stations are engaging in the establishing job, accounting for 39.8% of the cities over prefectural level (city's district) police stations across the country, among which, 1256 local police stations' systems are open to the public, realised the modernizations of the domicile register and census managements.

The population information system at towns/counties have been established on the whole in the provinces of Jiangsu, Liaoning and Hunan, while the provinces and autonomous region of Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Shandong, Zhejiang, Sichuan and Guandong are busy themselves setting up the system as well. The cities of Baotou, Chongqing, Xian and Qingdao have popularized the population information system citywide and put it into operation. The local police stations in the metropolis like Beijing, Guangzhou, Dalian, Changsha, Lanzhou, Taiyuan, Datong, Hangzhou, Tieling, Yantai, Fuzhou etc. are also making great efforts to set up population information system, and are expected to be completed by the end of 1993. The 42 local police stations in the districts of Baotou city have been computerized, as a result, every service about domicile register is conducted at the Front Counter. Now they are actively perfecting their system and every management system, including continuing to develop the administrative system temporary population and furthering to increase the service functions about the population information system. The Public Security Bureau of Changsha City has outstandingly developed the system by adding another function — disk residents' pictures function — on the computerized administrative system for

population information which was put into operation in 1990, and displayed as an important result on computer-controlled administrative system at the meeting held in Nov. 11, 1991, entitled the National Public Security Scientific & Technological Achievement exhibition results for during the decade, and got a compliment. Its outstanding place is the most effective function for seeking. It helped to uncover more than 1000 criminal cases, to look for more than 100 relatives and friends by verifying clues and identifying pictures. Thus it got high public opinions.

In line with China's national conditions, it was planned to link the population information systems at local police stations with those at district and municipal levels in municipalities directly under the Central Government at prefectural towns and to establish the centralized population information systems at county level towns and set up population information systems at the local police stations in county towns during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. And strive to complete the above-mentioned task during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. By the year 2000, realize the modernizations on domicile administration and census statistics, thus almost 95% of population informations would be stored in the systems.

The functions of the population information system is fairly developed and efficient, and taking the lead among similar products in China. The design and development of the system meet the demands of the developing tasks on the whole. The major functions of the system include handling the changes of domiciles, moving residents within a city, birth registration, death registration, the change of identities and corrections registrations etc; the census statistics function which offer population data at all time for diverse monthly report statistics forms, seasonal report statistics forms and yearly ones; the searching functions which can do fast searching, fuzzy searching and show pictures; the administrative functions of handling the issue and change of residents' identity cards and of arranging name list and automatic making the numbers of the identity cards; various office service functions of highly printing various residence booklets, forms, certificates, copy cards, documents and notices etc.; the confidentially supervisory functions of guaranteeing the quality of registrations and implementing the leader's examining duties with the cipher operational jurisdictions; the maintenance functions of data loading, data log-in deleting, correcting, data back-up, data checking for the need of the system's running; the systematic interface function inter-linked which serve other applied systems by supplying data and sharing the population information with other applied systems.

4. The Administrative Effect of the Domicile Register

As one of major measures of the State's administration, the management work of the domicile register play an important role in the fields of politics, economy, culture, education, diverse constructions and in the arrangement of the people's social lives.

4.1. Prove citizens' identities, safeguard citizens' legal rights and interests

It is stipulated in the Residents' Identity Cards Rule that residence booklets, pamphlets, residents identity cards and their registered items are all have the power to prove the citizens' identities, for the above-mentioned certificates, made in line with the State's laws and regulations, record the citizens' identities and are recognized by the State's laws. For example, the birth registration marks the beginning of the rights and obligations the citizen begins to enjoy in his/her family, nation and the society, besides, it also marks the evidence of occurrence of the blood ties which is acknowledged by laws; the death registration on the other hand, marks the end of all rights and obligations a citizen enjoyed; the marriage registration is not only shows the marital status but reflects the establishment and disappearance of a legal marriage; the moving in /moving out registration represents the resident's legal domicil's change; The birth date registration is one of important legal basis for participating selections, obtaining employments, starting schools, serving in the army and deterring heirs and so on. Meanwhile, the domicile register is also a necessary basis for supplying foods and distributing housings. Therefore, the domicile register has the important effect on proving citizens' identities which make it convenient for citizens to exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations, and safeguard the people's immediate interests.

4.2. Supply reliable population informations to serve the socialist constructions

Census statistics is an important survey about the national conditions and the national power and the basis for scientifically running the country. Surveying and counting the number of population on the basis of residents' registrations supply the State with accurate populative information, which is one of the domicile administrative tasks. The Chinese Government invariably, attaches great importance to the work of census statistics which materials come from the following three aspects: Firstly, the census, China carried out four censuses in 1953, 1964, 1982 and 1990 respectively since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and accurate and overall information about populations have been obtained. Secondly, the sampling survey of population.

Since the early of 1980s, the State Statistical Bureau has began to conduct a sampling survey annually about the change of the population throughout the country. The relevant sectors also samplingly the specific topic of population items such as the children, the handicapped people, the elderly people and the conditions about fertility and the birth control in order to timely gain natural changing conditions about population and specific information about population. Thirdly, frequent census statistics work. Since the founding of the people's Republic of China in 1949, the MPS has carried out the work of frequent census statistics on the basis of residence registrations and acquired regional census materials over the years. The above-mentioned three items are where the advantage China has about census statistics. Thanks to the timely and accurate comprehensive population information, the central and local governments get well-informed and are capable of mapping out the national economic plan and the social development blueprint, making diverse policies on the aspects of population, urban construction, traffic, business, culture & education, health, employment, national defence, nationalities, welfare, and are able to overall arrange the people's material and cultural lives on the basis of the census statistics.

4.3. Regulate and Control the Population's Raising (in Cities/towns to Make its Distribution Rationally

It is an important function for the administration of the residence registration to regulate and control the population's mechanical fluctuation. Talking about the administration about the change of domicile, the policy has been invariably the same, that is, strictly control the increase of population in metropolitan cities, properly develop medium cities and actively develop small cities. For this reason, a series of policies and guiding principles on the change of domicile have been formed since 1949. These policies have played important roles in regulating and controlling the population's flowing between different districts, prevented population from blindly flowing, and control the scales of outsize cities and big cities, developed medium sized cities rationally and actively developed small cities and towns.

4.4. Maintain Public Order

Being an vital measure of the State's administration, the administration about domicile register play a positive role in maintaining public order and serving the current struggle. Finding and being on alert wide range of criminals and violation activities by means of the administration of domicile register and searching the residence registrations which supply suspicious clues & uncover

criminal cases and crack down diverse criminal offenses. At the same time, actively administer the comprehensive social public order, educate and save the criminal young people in order to safeguard the national socialist modernization constructions and people's lives and create a stable and good social environment

4.5. Offer Enquiry Services

Another function of the administration of domicile register is to supply government at different levels and the public with inquiry services. By means of inquiring, the society is benefited; the public security organs and judicial departments are aided with clues which are helpful for uncovering criminal cases; those letters with unclear addresses are delivered to the addresses; patients' whereabouts who were given wrong medicines from hospitals, the payees' whereabouts who were received more or less money from banks and the relatives' whereabouts who were separated for many years. According to the incompleated statistics of the Beijing Public Security Bureau, the population/census cards in 1992 had enquired 30 000 people's information, 10 000 persons for helping the public security organs, about 10 000 persons information for helping hospitals, banks and relevant sections, and enquired 6000 persons' information for the mainland residents, compatriots in Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan and for overseas Chinese to looking for their lost-contacting relatives. It was very popular among sections concerned and residents both at home and abroad.

5. Several Viewpoints about Tightening up the Domicile Management

The current domicile register administration plays an important role in China's socialist economic construction. To cope with the new situation furtherly, I'd like to put forward the following viewpoints on strengthening the current domicile register administrative work:

5.1. Strengthen the work on legal system and tighten up management in terms of laws

The Residence Registration Rule of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in 1958, has a history of 35 years. As the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world being implemented, especially, when the planned economy transforming to market economy, the commodity economy is highly developing. Under such a situation, many content of the Rules is out of date, and can not cope with many new circumstances and problem arisen in the administration of domicile register. For example, the floating population has increased enormously; the residence registration is not corresponding to the resident's whereabouts, which has become an outstanding problem; the

administrative measures are lagging behind and citizens are indifferent to the domiciles residence registration. The most fundamental problem is that the legislative work lag behind. Therefore, in order to solve the existing problem entirely, it is badly needed to enact and promulgate the People's Republic of China domicile Law so as to enable the relevant organs have legal provisions on domicile administration to rely on, and domicile administration would have scientific law basis. Meanwhile, to law down corresponding administrative system and legal provisions such as the People's Republic of China Birth Certificate Rules, the Administrative Provisions over temporary Residents, and establish a scientific, legalized, and modernized domicile administrative system centred around the People's Republic of China Domicile Law.

5.2. Reform the Residence Registration System and Relax Restrictions properly on Migration Policies.

The residence registration system formed in several decates is applicable on the whole after the market economy system built in China, but many supplements and amendments to its content are demanded. Various kinds of residence registrations established during the period planned economy are needed to be unified gradually from their administrative system along with the economic development and deepening of various reforms. For the administration on the change of domicile, the both levels measures of regulations and control, i.e. the Central Government and local governments levels, can be applied. Properly regulate and relax restrictions on migrations and put attention focus on actively developing small cities and town so as to benefit the developing of socialist market economy and the surplus labour force in the countryside improve the rational floating of talents to benefit the State's urbanization constructions.

5.3. Pour more Energy on the Work of Residents' Identity Cards, Tighten up and Improve the Administration on Credentials

Since the residents' identity cards system was implemented, all citizens who reaches the age of 16 have received the identity cards which have brought into great social benefits for the State to carry out administrations and safeguard the citizens' legal rights and interests. To date, the centralized issuing the identity cards have completed. After entering the stage of daily issuing ID cards, the first thing calling attention is to keep the credential administration under control, do a good job in daily issuing cards and actively implement diverse administrative measures in line with the solid, scientific principle and convenient to the mass's principle. The second one is to carry out

the work of using and examining the ID cards, and to make it as a system so as to allow full play to the ID cards' social benefits. The third is to complete the technique reform about making the ID cards in order to shorten the period of issuing cards, and enhance the level of making the cards. The fourth is to strive to implement the birth certificate system in order to perfect the credentials administration, and to advance the domicile reform.

5.4. Vigorously Push Work of Building the Population Information Computer-controlled System Forward

The computer-controlled population information administration which plays a vital role in strengthening the State's administration is a capital construction of modernizing the domicile management of the public security organs. Recently, with the supports of the central government and local governments, much achievements have been made in the aspect of computer-controlled population informations, however, much efforts are needed before setting up the nationwide system and allowing full play to the system

Because this systems engineering can not only serve the practical fights but also serve the economic constructions as well as the reform and opening up to the outside world, governments at all levels should attach great importance to the work and sponsor funds to it in order to advance the establishment of the computer-controlled population information system. According to several years' exploration and practice, the population information system should begin to be set up from the local police stations at grassroots levels and be inter-linked within a city or a county which facilitate its maintenance and utilization. The system's setting up should be underway with emphasis in a planned way step by step, and strive to achieve the national computer-controlled population information administrative system by the end of this century.

5.5. Practically strengthen the administrations about the urban temporary residents and the rural domicile registration

It is an important part of strengthening the domicile administration. Currently, there are about 80 million floating population (and keep increasing) throughout the country, and majority of them are temporary residents. This is inevitable phenomenon of the reform and opening to the outside world and of the economic development. The increasing of floating population greatly advance the urban and rural economic development and enhance the understanding and cultural, technological and information exchanges, however, it also brings some problems to the urban administration including the social public order. To deal with it, complete systems have to be established, cooperated management are

needed, and adroitly guide actions according to circumstances so as to strengthen the management over the urban temporary residents.

The domicile management in the rural areas is weak or even undeveloped in some areas, the four kinds of change identity registrations are not set up, and the problem about domicile management are very obviously. To strengthen the rural domicile management, the rural domicile administrative organs first of all should be built up. In line with the principle of setting up local police stations in towns, to strengthen the establishment of local police stations. Anywhere with a local police station should take over the domicile management work; for the places without a local police station should prepare to establish a local police station, and spread the experience of setting up residence registration stations in villages or having a part-time administrative person residence registration. Secondly, to improve every kind of domicile registration system, establishing the registrations including the permanent residents, registration, temporary residents', birth, death, moving-in, moving out, and changes and corrections to achieve the urbanization management on rural residence registration

5.6. Better and Strengthen the Census Statistics Work

China's frequent census statistics work is on the basis of residence registrations. The four censuses show that the statistics number is accurate and with a high quality which can supply governments at different levels with population materials/information. Nevertheless, a number of problem have been revealed slowly such as the population indexes, statements, limits/framework)and counting methods etc. along with and intensity of the reform, the deepening economic development. For example, the statistics of the agriculture and non-agriculture population are based on the natures of residence registration which have not reflected China's composing of the population's occupations and the urban educational levels. Most of towns and counties are still doing the statistics work manually which need further improve and strengthen the census statistics. Firstly, to allow full play to China's advantage of sufficient residence registration materials, to reform and enforce the population's statistics index, and establish systematic, scientific statistics index system with many layers during the frequent population statistics. Then, to popularize the computers applications to realize the modernizations of collecting, storing and analysing. Meanwhile make efforts on enhancing the statisticians' qualification. Moreover, as far as the work of improving population management and census statistics being concerned, the core problem is to reform the current

population statistics system so as to solve the problems of superimposition of relevant organs' constructions, the dispersions of personnel and funds, the overlapping of index projects and the mix-up about the statistics data.