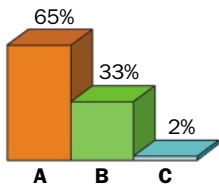


Population in China:
 1,500,000 (1949)
 2,494,500 (2000)
 2,818,800 (2010)
Location: Shanghai
Religion: No Religion
Christians: 40,000

Overview of the Subei

Countries: China
Pronunciation: “Soo-bay”
Other Names: Jiangbei
Population Source:
 1,500,000 (1949 Xie Junmei);
 Out of a total Han population of
 1,042,482,187 (1990 census)
Location: Shanghai Municipality
Status: Officially included
 under Han Chinese
Language: Chinese, Mandarin
Dialects: 0
Religion: No Religion,
 Ancestor Worship, Christianity
Christians: 40,000
Scripture: Chinese Bible
Jesuit film: Available (Mandarin)
Gospel Recordings:
 Mandarin #00037
Christian Broadcasting:
 Available (FEBC, TWR)
ROPAL code: None

Status of Evangelization



A = Have never heard the gospel
B = Were evangelized but did not
 become Christians
C = Are adherents to any form of
 Christianity

Location: The present population of the Subei people in Shanghai is almost impossible to measure, as the Chinese authorities do not count them as a separate people. The most recent population for the Subei was by Chinese scholar Xie Junmei who estimated 1,500,000 — or about one-fifth of Shanghai’s population in 1949 — were Subei people.¹ They were originally located in the central areas of the city, but were pushed out by the Wu-speaking Chinese during the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911).



Paul Hattaway

Identity: Although they are part of the Han Chinese nationality, the Subei — who are also called *Jiangbei* — have a distinct identity. The Subei are immigrants who came from northern (*bei*) Jiangsu (*su*). The Subei “are socially looked down upon and economically and educationally disadvantaged.... The term ‘Subei swine’ is an extreme insult in the Shanghai dialect. The government recognizes them as Han, but they claim separate ethnicity and exhibit group solidarity.... If you ask any one from Shanghai who they are, they’ll probably know exactly who you’re talking about and be willing to spread a whole lot of slander about how dirty and stupid these people are. The only reason they’re dirty is because they’re poor, and they’re poor because they are uneducated and they are uneducated because they are discriminated against.”² Zhou Enlai, the Communist leader, was a Subei from Huai’an County.

Language: The Subei speak a dialect of Mandarin from northern Jiangsu Province. Their different speech makes them stand out from other Shanghai residents.

History: Refugees from northern Jiangsu migrated into Shanghai in large numbers after floods in 1911 and 1921. The worst flood took place in 1931, resulting in 78,045 Subei people coming to Shanghai.³ Their numbers continued to grow. In 1946, nearly 59,000 Subei natives registered with the Committee for the Salvation of Subei Refugees.⁴

Customs: To outsiders today, the Subei are largely indistinguishable from the other Chinese around them. Until recently Subei women wore

“red and green silk clothes, embroidered shoes, pink or red stockings, and other brightly colored clothes.”⁵ Even today, Shanghai women shun red cloth and often say to women wearing red, “You Subei person — that’s ugly!”⁶ A 1986 study showed that 80% of Subei marry spouses of Subei origins.⁷ The Subei have a reputation for working in Shanghai’s lowest and filthiest jobs, such as bathhouse attendants, barbers, and pig farmers. A 1958 study found 77% of the pedi-cab drivers in Shanghai were Subei people.⁸

Religion: There are a few traces of Chinese traditional religious beliefs remaining among elderly Subei people, but most Subei under the age of 50 are atheists.

Christianity: There are a significant number of Subei Christians in Shanghai. This city, which was the traditional port of arrival for missionaries, has received more gospel witness than most other parts of China. In 1996 Shanghai’s more than 14 million inhabitants included 127,000 Protestants⁹ and 120,000 Catholics.¹⁰ These 247,000 believers, however, amount to only 2% of Shanghai’s population.