China Today

China Facts
Overview

- Basic facts
- Brief history of China
- Geographic map
- Population map
- Economic map
- Ethnic groups
- Languages and dialects
- Tiers of cities
- Regional stereotypes
National Flag?
Basic Facts

- Population
  - 1.35B (more than 1/5 of world’s population)
  - 40% live in urban areas
  - 10M people annually move from rural villages to cities, with pay averaging less than 50 cents an hour

- Cities
  - 160 cities with population over 1 million
    - Chongqing (32M)
    - Shanghai (19M)
    - Beijing (17M)
    - Guangzhou (15M)
    - Shenzhen (13M)
    - Tianjin (12M)
Basic Facts

- **Total area**
  - 9.6 m. sq. km (3.7 million sq miles, the third largest country)
  - Bounded by 14 countries
  - Arable Land – 7% of world’s arable land, ¼ of US’s

- **Ethnicity**
  - 56 ethnic groups
  - Han, 92%
## Economy and Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>U.S</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Russia</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (billions)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP ($ trillion)</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP per capita) ($/000)</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephones (billions)</td>
<td>141.0</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>314.0</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>44.8</td>
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<td>Mobile Telephone (millions)</td>
<td>280.0</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>747.0</td>
<td>174.0</td>
<td>570.0</td>
<td>330.0</td>
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<td>Internet users (millions)</td>
<td>245.0</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>389.0</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet hosts (millions)</td>
<td>439.0</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>Railway (000 miles)</td>
<td>227.0</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>87.0</td>
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<td>Roadways (000 trillions)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>Airports (thousands)</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail sales ($ trillions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth in sales (%)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Concentration (% sales top 4)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Risk (100 least risky)</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Average economic growth of around 10% for the past 30 years.
Basic facts

- International Trade
  - The largest exporter and second largest importer of goods in the world
  - Top trade partners: US, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, and Germany
Basic facts

- Political system
  - Communist Party-led state
  - Chinese Communist Party
Brief History of China

- China has a *long* history and rich commercial past
- For centuries China stood as a leading civilization.
- In the 19th and early 20th centuries, things head downhill.
- People’s Republic of China was established in 1949.
Population Density

China: Population Density

[Map of China showing population density with color coding]

- Uninhabited regions
- Density ranges indicated: 0-10, 10-50, 50-200, 200-500, 500-1000 persons per square mile

Legend:
- Uninhabited
- Persons per square kilometer
- Persons per square mile

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
Cities of over 1 million population

China

United States

Source: CLSA Research
Greater Metropolitan Areas of over 1 million in Population

China - 140
US - 50

Sources: PRC National Bureau of Statistics; US Census Bureau
Economic Zones

Special Administrative Regions and Special Economic Zones of the People's Republic of China

Special Administrative Regions (SAR)
A. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
B. Macau Special Administrative Region

Special Economic Zones (SEZ)
1. Pudong District, Shanghai Municipality
2. Xiamen, Fujian Province
3. Shantou, Guangdong Province
4. Shenzhen, Guangdong Province
5. Zhuhai, Guangdong Province
6. Hainan Province
Tiers of Chinese Cities

Tier 1: (4 Cities) USD$ 4,130
Population = 36m people (3%)

Tier 2: (27 Cities) USD$ 1,946
188m (15%)

Tier 3: (41 Cities) USD$ 1,187
171m (13%)

Tier 4: (594 Cities) USD$ 554
881m (69%)

Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2002
Defining the Tiers

First-Tier Cities
Four municipalities: Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Tianjin
Cities with total retail sales of more than RMB30bn, annual per capita income of RMB11,000 and high per capita retail sales as proportion of income:

10 provincial capitals: Changchun (Jilin), Chengdu (Sichuan), Guangzhou (Guangdong), Hangzhou (Zhejiang), Harbin (Heilongjiang), Jinan (Shandong) Nanjing, (Jiangsu), Shenyang (Liaoning), Wuhan (Hubei), Xi’an (Shaanxi)
Four leading cities: Dalian, Qingdao, Shenzhen, Xiamen

Second-Tier Cities
17 provincial capitals: Changsha (Hunan), Fuzhou (Fujian), Guiyang (Guizhou), Haikou (Hainan), Hefei (Anhui), Hohhot (Inner Mongolia), Kunming (Yunnan), Lanzhou (Gansu), Lhasa (Tibet), Nanchang (Jiangxi), Nanning (Guangxi), Shijiazhuang (Hebei), Taiyuan (Shanxi), Urumqi (Xinjiang), Xining (Qinghai), Yinchuan (Ningxia), Zhengzhou (Henan)
50 prefecture-level cities, including, Ningbo, Suzhou, Wuxi, Wenzhou, Nantong, Dongguan, Zhanjiang
15 more cities with populations of between 500,000 and 2mn

Third-Tier Cities
Approximately 200 county-level cities

Fourth-Tier Cities
Approximately 400 capitals of county towns
Ethnic Groups

Officially recognized 56 ethnic groups in mainland China
Han Chinese constitute about 92% of the population of mainland China.

There is substantial genetic, linguistic, cultural, and social diversity among the subgroups of the Han, mainly due to thousands of years of immigration and assimilation of various regional ethnicities and tribes within China.

Han Chinese usually wear Western-style clothing. Few wear traditional Han Chinese clothing on a regular basis. It is, however, preserved in religious and ceremonial costumes.
Zhuang people live in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in southern China.

Their population, estimated at 18 million people, puts them second only to the Han Chinese and makes the Zhuang the largest minority in China.

Zhuang cuisine includes many salty and sour dishes such as pickled cabbage, pickled vegetables and pork, and dried fish. A common Zhuang drink is oil tea, which is tea leaves fried in oil with rice grains and brewed, and drunk with peanuts or rice cake.

There is an indigenous Zhuang language, which has been written with Zhuang logograms based on Chinese characters for over a thousand years, and now is officially written in Roman letters.

Most Zhuang follow a traditional animist/ancestor-oriented religion, however, there are also a number of Buddhists, Daoists in Guangxi.
The Mongol population in China is over twice that of the independent nation of Mongolia.
Most of them live in Inner Mongolia.
Inner Mongolia is the third-largest subdivision of China spanning about 1,200,000 km² (463,000 sq mi) or 12% of China's total land area. It has a population of about 24 million as of 2004. The autonomous region was established in 1947. The majority of the population in the region are Han Chinese, with a substantial Mongol minority. The official languages are Standard Mandarin and Mongolian, the latter written in the classical alphabet.
Distribution of ethnic groups (Cont.)

- Uyghur live primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.
- The religion of Uyghur is Islam.
- The language is Uyghur.
Dialects and Languages

Map 2b: Chinese and Non-Chinese Language Groups

Language Families
- Sino-Tibetan
- Altaic
  - Mongolian
  - Turkic
    - Kazakh
    - Uygur
    - Kirghiz
- Tai
- Miao-Yao
- Indo-European
  - Tajik
- Mon-Khmer
- Austro-Asiatic

Legend:
- National Capitol
- Municipality
- Province or national boundary
- Language group boundary

Note: Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
Map 4: Dialects of Mandarin and Southern Chinese

Mandarin
- Northern
- Eastern
- Southwestern

Southern
- Wu
- Gan
- Hakka
- Xiang
- Min
- Yue

National Capitol
Municipality

Province or national boundary
Language group boundary

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

0 500 kilometers 0 500 miles
Regional Stereotypes

- Northeastern (“Dongbei”)
  - Taller and Stronger
  - Speak Mandarin with a northern accent
  - Men like their liquor. While effusive with their friendship, with their enmity they are quicker. Though they’re honest and straightforward, at the slightest provocation they will show why they have been slandered as the Klingons of this nation.
  - The leggy Dongbei ladies are renowned for their beauty but when they open their mouths to speak, they break that magic spell.

PS: Dongbei (Northeast China) includes the three northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning, and thus the region is sometimes called the Three Northeast Provinces.
Regional Stereotypes (Cont.)

- The stalwart Shandong people grow as hearty as their scallions. On their noodle-heavy diet they’ve been bred as strong as stallions. They’re known for dogged loyalty; they’re known as trusty folks, But a bit slow on the uptake—thus, the butt of many jokes.

- In Hunan and in Hubei in the country’s center-south They say the people there can really run it at the mouth In Hubei in particular, the saying is often heard That a single Hubei codger can drown out a nine-head bird.

- The Hunanese, in temperament, are piquant as their dishes, Like duo jiao yu tou—capsicum with slow-braised heads of fishes. Add to this mix the province’s infernal summer heat, And you see why Hunan’s Xiang Jun had the Taiping rebels beat.
The teahouses of Chengdu represent the Sichuan Way:
The women toil in earnest while the men drink tea and play.
The Chuan hou plays at mahjong as the Chuan mei cleans and mends,
And like the Sichuan peppers do, she burns it at both ends.

The Pearl River Delta in the southlands of Guangzhou
Is home to China’s most industrious people, as you know:
They’re scrappy and they’re gritty and they’re free of all pretension,
And they’ll make a meal of any living beast you’d care to mention.

They say that Henan people are a sly and cunning lot.
But my ancestors are from there—proving some, at least, are not.
My co-provincials countrywide are blamed for every ill,
While provinces that suck as bad get let off easy still.
The Shanghainese are philistines, and this they will gladly own: Commercial instincts permeate them to the very bone. Their pride in Shanghai’s petit bourgeois ethos is immense. What they lack in culture, they make up in common sense.

Beingers love to gab, and though they are lazy and they’re slow, there little about politics that they are not apt to know. They may complain a lot about the traffic and the air but scratch beneath the cynicism and you’ll find they care.”