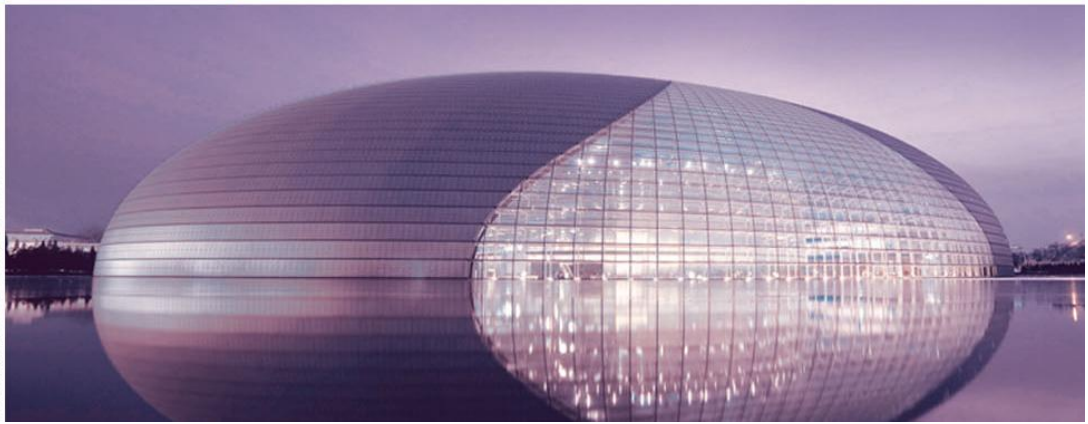
savills
第一太平戴维斯

SAVILLS CHINA
Province Chart Book



Introduction

With a population of 1.3 billion people and a country covering 9.6 million sq km of some of the most topographically, culturally and economically diverse land in the world, China's economy and property markets are some of the hardest to understand, especially given the fact that the property market changes from day to day.

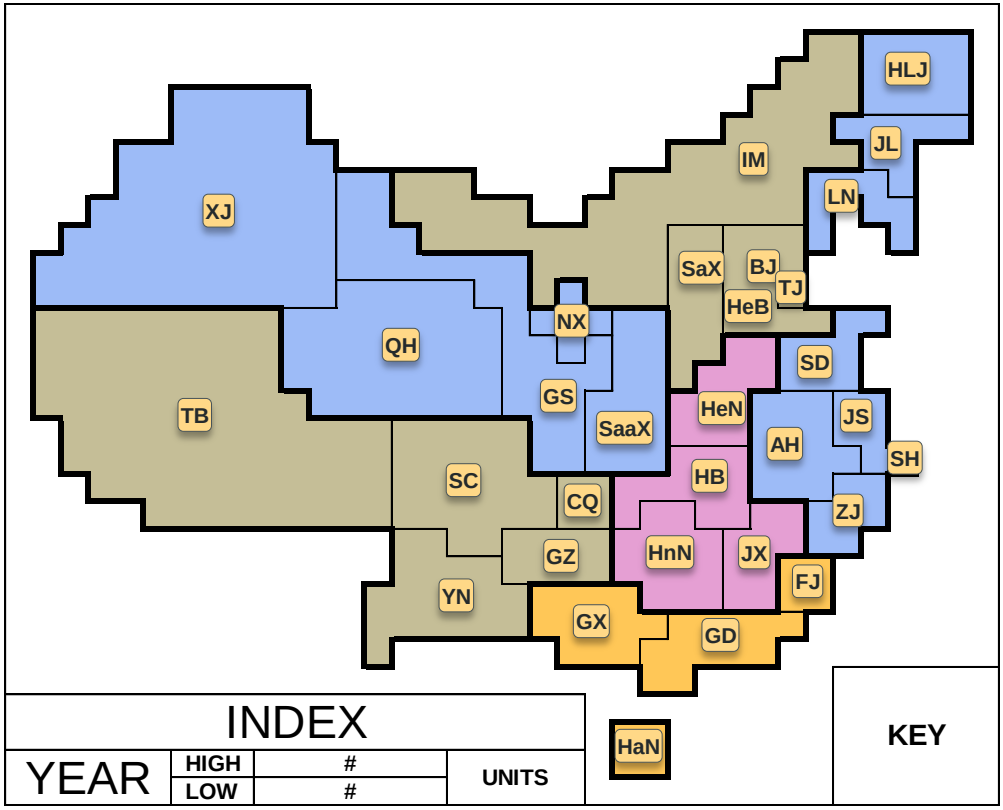
This publication looks at some of the larger trends that are influencing the country at the moment, from urbanisation and the ageing of the population, to government expenditure and the domestic savings rate. We have also taken provincial data for a number of indicators and have represented this visually, in order to highlight the differences and similarities between regions and provinces.

Just as most people would not compare Texas with New York, or Nebraska with California, it does not make sense to compare Xinjiang with Shanghai, or Harbin with Guangzhou.

I hope you find that this gives you a different and richer understanding of the underlying trends in China at the moment.

James Macdonald
Head of China Research

Key



安徽	Anhui	AH
北京	Beijing	BJ
重庆市	Chongqing	CQ
福建	Fujian	FJ
甘肃	Gansu	GS
广东	Guangdong	GD
广西	Guangxi	GX
贵州	Guizhou	GZ
海南	Hainan	HaN
河北	Hebei	HB
黑龙江	Heilongjiang	HLJ
河南	Henan	HeN
湖北	Hubei	HB
湖南	Hunan	HuN
内蒙古	Inner Mongolia	IM
江苏	Jiangsu	JS
江西	Jiangxi	JX
吉林	Jilin	JL
辽宁	Liaoning	LN
宁夏	Ningxia	NX
青海	Qinghai	QH
陕西	Shaanxi	SaaX
山东	Shandong	SD
上海	Shanghai	SH
山西	Shanxi	SaX
四川	Sichuan	SC
天津	Tianjin	TJ
西藏	Tibet	TB
新疆	Xinjiang	XJ
云南	Yunnan	YN
浙江	Zhejiang	ZJ

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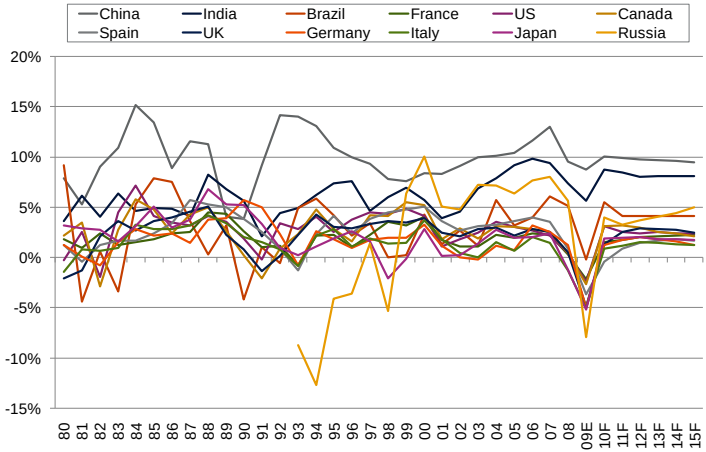
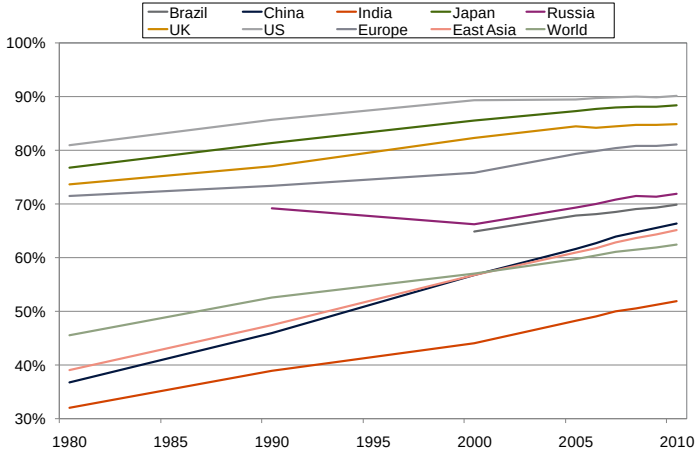
GDP growth rates, 1980–2015E



HDI indicators, 1980–2010



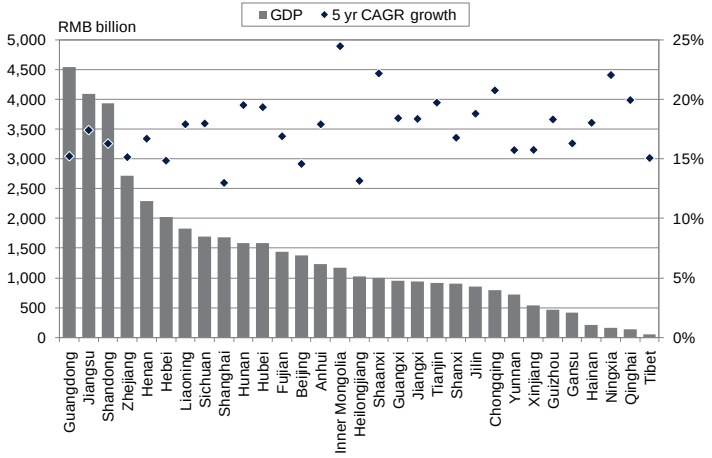
- China has gone through a remarkable change over the last 30 years, consistently outperforming its emerging peers (Brazil, Russia, India) and major developed nations in terms of economic growth.
- This has lead to many dramatic changes in society, culture, industry, built environment and demography, and in particular, to significant gains in well-being in terms of the United Nations' Human Development Index (HDI), a composite measure of three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and income.
- China's HDI rose from 0.368 in 1980 to 0.663 in 2010, which, compared to east Asia and the Pacific region as a whole, which increased from 0.391 to 0.650 during the same period, places China above the regional average.

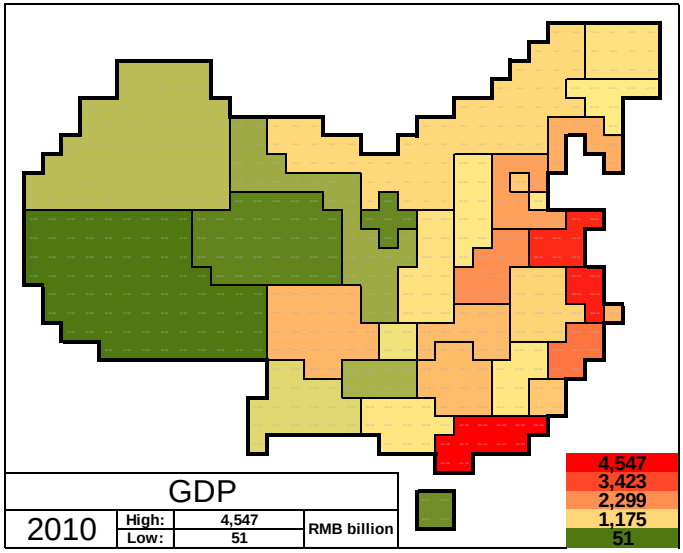
Source: IMF; Savills China Research

Source: UN; Savills China Research

Economy – GDP

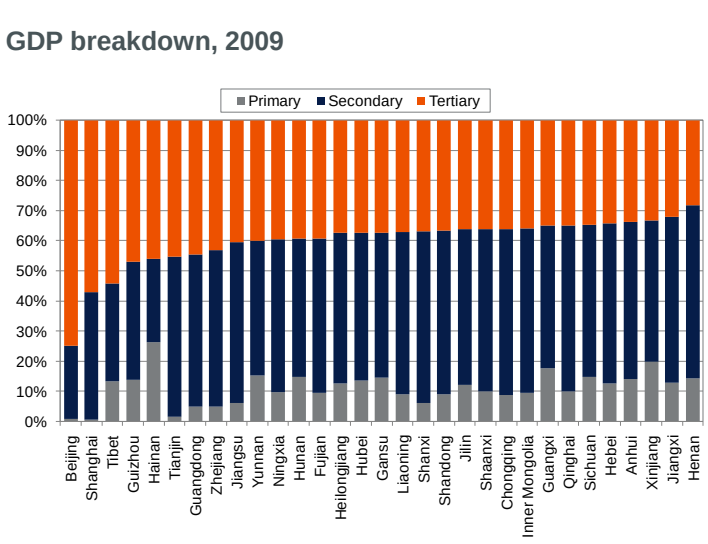
GDP, 2010

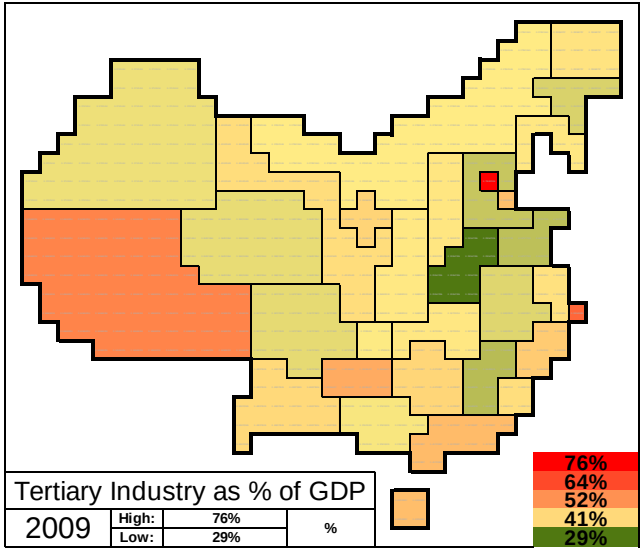




- Economic growth first started in south China with an export market that fed products through Hong Kong to the world, helping to establish the Pearl River Delta (PRD), and more specifically Guangdong, as one of China's economic centres.
- In the 1990s, the Shanghai clique and a revitalisation of Shanghai as a gateway to the west helped to kick-start growth that had lagged behind the growth in the south. Shanghai and the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) now accounts for 18% of the country's economic activity, 7% to 8% of the population and 1.1% of the area.
- In the 11th Five-Year Plan (2005–2010), north China and the Bohai region, were together identified as a new centre of growth, designed to counter-balance that of the PRD and YRD.

Economy – tertiary industry as a percentage of GDP

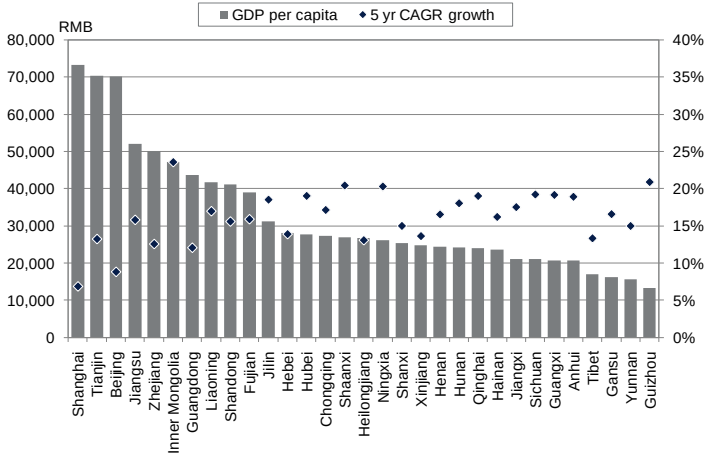


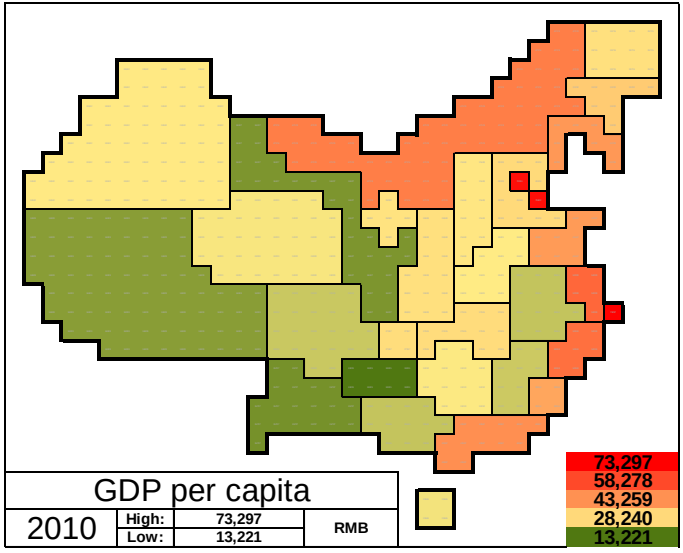


- As China's economy continues to mature, the economic structure has shifted from one dominated by the primary industry, to one dominated by the secondary industry in the 1970s, and is now slowly giving way to the tertiary industry.
- By 2010, 43% of China's gross domestic product (GDP) was supplied by the tertiary industry, still far below international norms but higher than just ten years ago (39%).
- In most provinces, the tertiary industry tends to contribute about 30% to 50% to the GDP, with the exceptions being the municipalities of Shanghai and Beijing, and the Tibet autonomous region, which have significantly higher contributions, and with Henan province lagging behind.

Economy – GDP per capita

GDP per capita, 2010

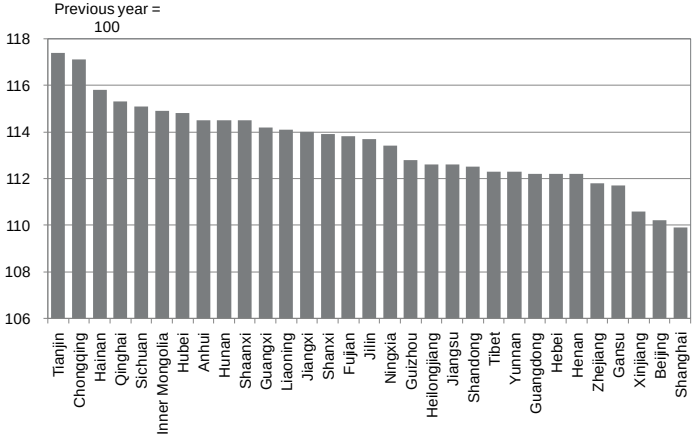


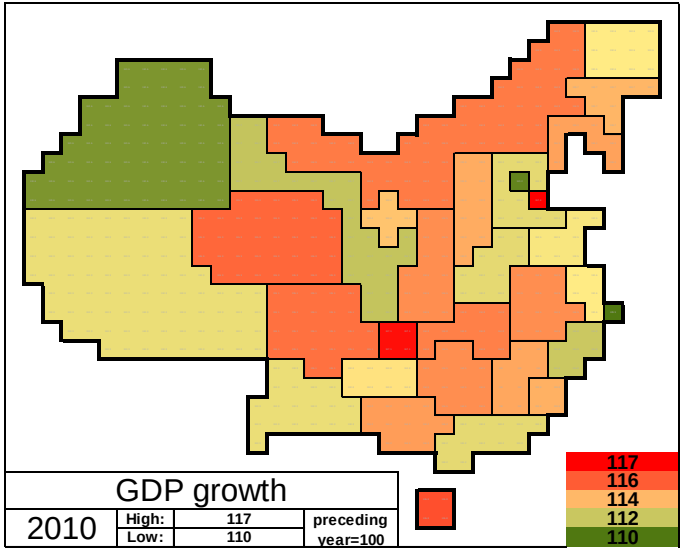


- GDP, however, is often misleading as it does not take into account the size of the population generating the economic activity. In this context, Shanghai's population of 19 million has no way of competing with Shandong province's population of 95 million.
- GDP per capita tends to be highest in the east coast provinces and in the most urbanised provinces. One exception is the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, which is rich in natural resources and has a relatively low population.

Economy – GDP growth

GDP real growth, 2010

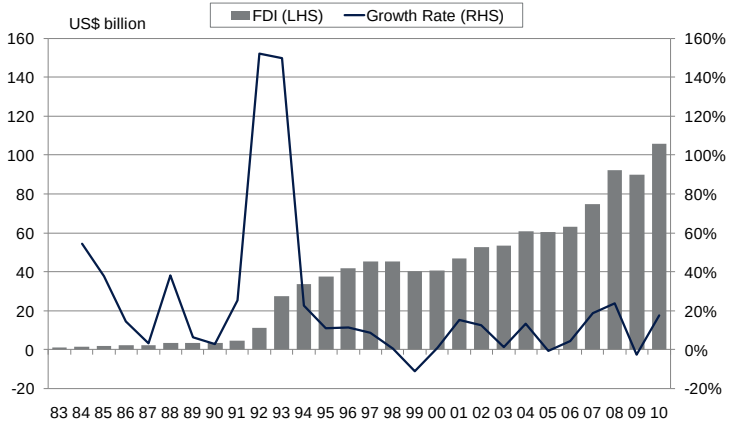




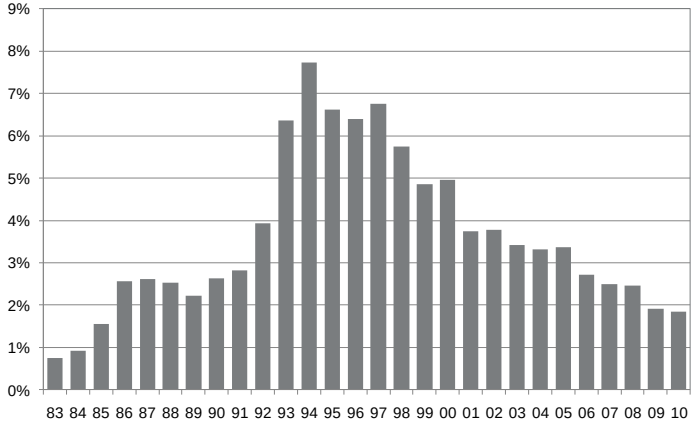
- As the east coast provinces quickly mature, the pace of development has slowed to around 11% or below, with the exception of Tianjin and the northeast provinces of Liaoning and Jilin.
- Development has shifted to the central and southwestern provinces, which have historically fallen behind their eastern peers, primarily as a result of poor infrastructure and the cost of transporting goods.
- Yet again, the Inner Mongolia autonomous region proves to be the exception to the rule, recording growth of 16.9% in 2009 and 14.9% in 2010, primarily due to strong demand for raw materials. The 2010 figures were overshadowed, however, by strong economic growth in Tianjin and Chongqing, two of the central government's favoured municipalities.

Economy – utilized FDI

Utilized FDI, 1984–2010



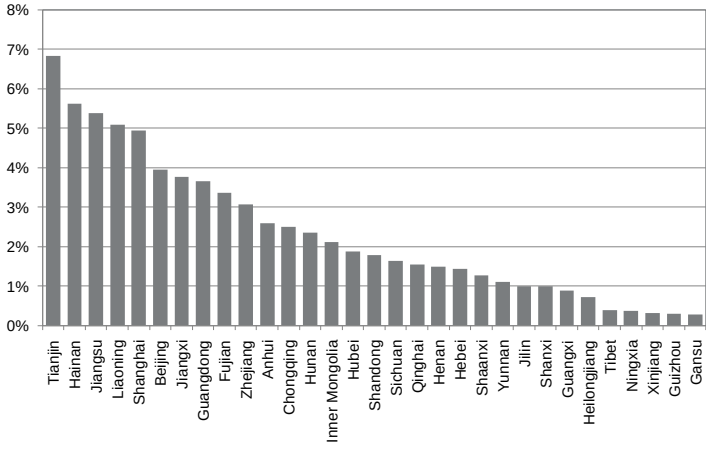
Utilized FDI as a percentage of GDP, 1983–2010

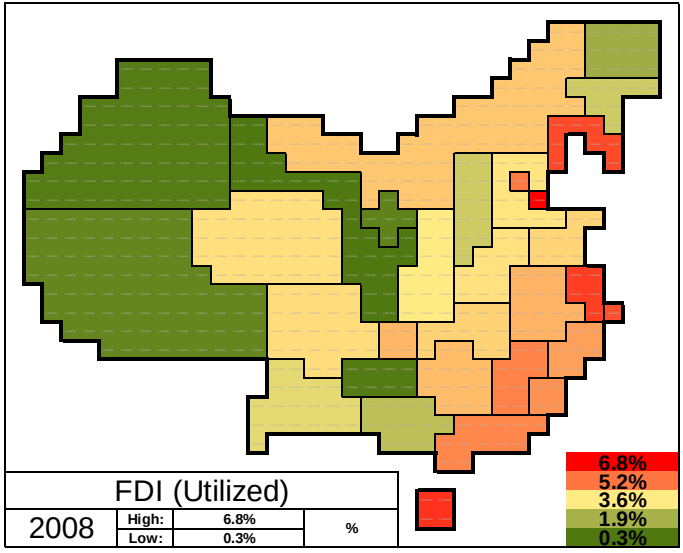


- China's original economic growth spurt in the 1980s is often attributed to a surge in economic reforms, while growth in the 1990s is attributed to foreign investment.
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) growth peaked in 1992 and 1993, growing to approximately 150%. Utilized FDI, in terms of the percentage of GDP, reached a peak in China in 1994 at 7.7%, but has since fallen to 1.9% in 2010.
- As China's home-grown companies, particularly state-owned enterprises (SOEs), continued to develop and evolve, FDI, relative to the overall economy, shrunk to roughly 2%. With the slowing of growth in developed economies, however, multinational corporations (MNCs) are likely to continue to move into China, helping to support FDI in the mid to long-term.

Economy – utilized FDI as a percentage of GDP

FDI as a percentage of GDP, 2008

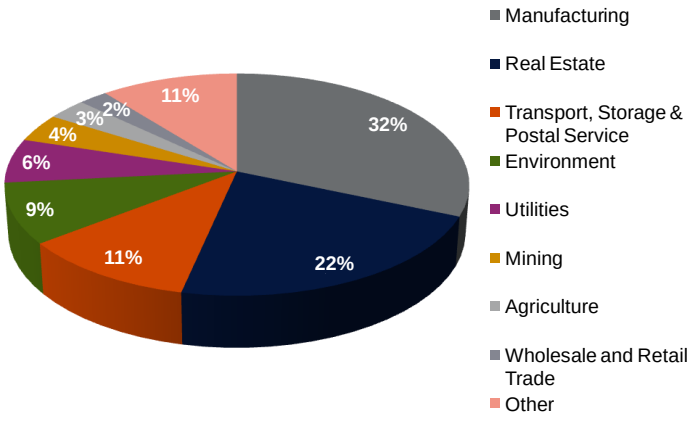




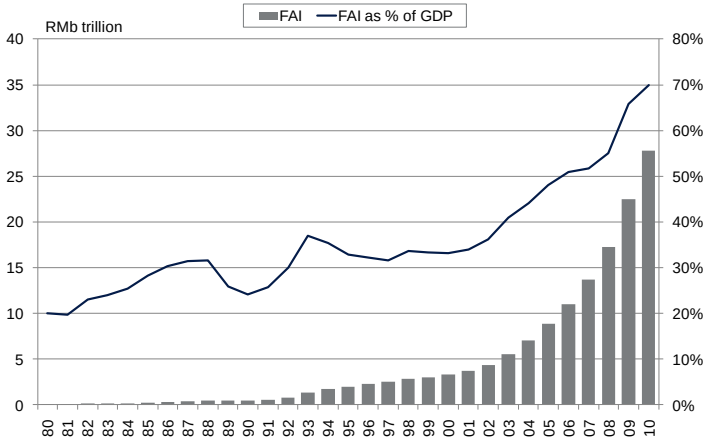
- FDI continues to focus on the coastal areas, such as Tianjin, Jiangsu and Liaoning provinces, as these markets remain familiar, accessible and open to foreign companies.
- Investment is starting to spread to more central regions, although it is rather limited to the provinces of Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan and Chongqing.

Economy – FAI

FAI breakdown by industry, 2009



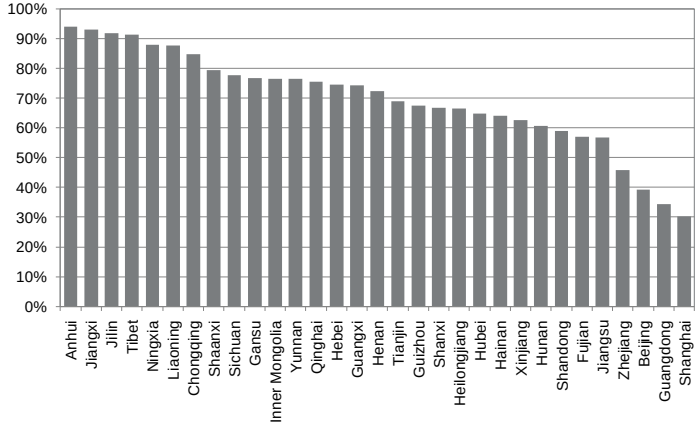
FAI, 1980–2010

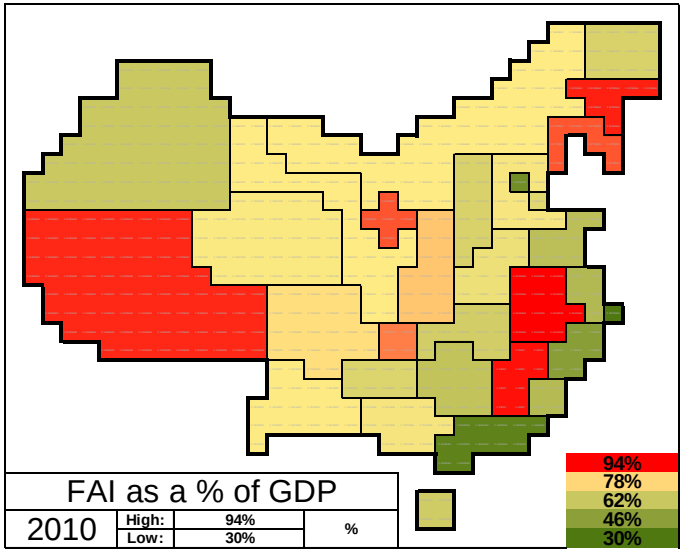


- In the past, China relied on manufacturing and the export of cheap products to overseas markets resulting in large trade surpluses, all the while the RMB was kept artificially low.
- A greater emphasis has been placed on fixed-asset investment (FAI), as the government aims to construct a modern infrastructure network and, recently, ward off the pressure on its economy as its export industry feels the effects of the slowdown in the developed world.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, FAI amounted to roughly 30% of GDP, a number that quickly climbed to 70% by the end of 2010. This was largely a result of the central government's desire to build infrastructure capable of competing on a global stage.

Economy – FAI as a percentage of GDP

FAI as a percentage of GDP, 2010

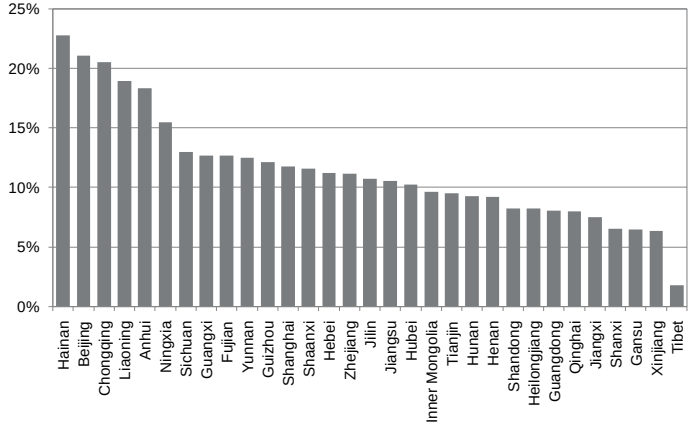


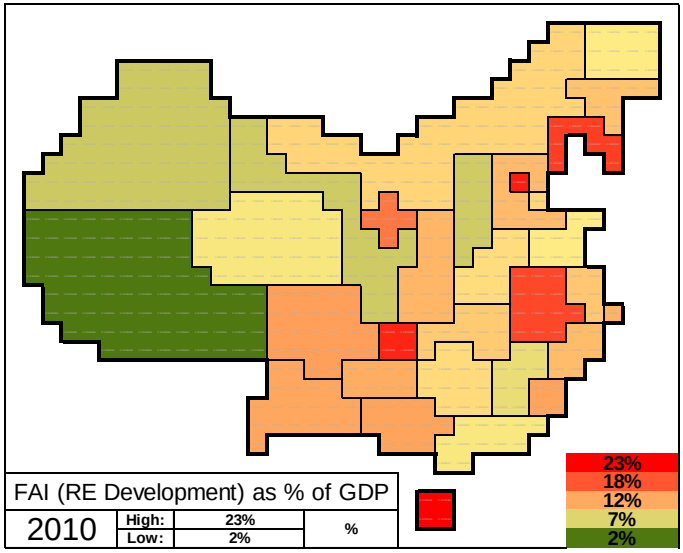


- FAI is one of the biggest contributors to the nation's economic growth, representing 70% of its GDP in 2010. Meanwhile, gross capital formation represented roughly 48%.
- As the coastal cities reoriented their economies to the manufacturing and services sectors, the proportion of their economy driven by FAI has fallen, especially when considering that a significant proportion of their infrastructure programmes are coming to an end and their real estate markets are slowing.
- The central regions of Anhui and Jiangxi provinces, as well as Tibet and some of the northeastern provinces, however, still heavily rely on FAI for economic activity.

Economy – real estate development as a percentage of GDP

Real estate development as a percentage of GDP, 2010



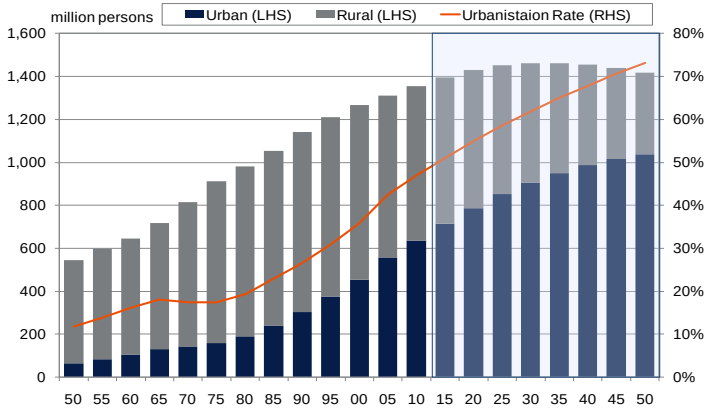


- Aside from infrastructure projects and public schemes, the real estate market is a significant contributor to the country's growth. However, this is still modest when compared with FAI as a whole.
- Anhui and Liaoning provinces still rank quite high, but Chongqing and Hainan provinces, and Beijing are quite reliant on the real estate industry for a lot of their GDP growth.

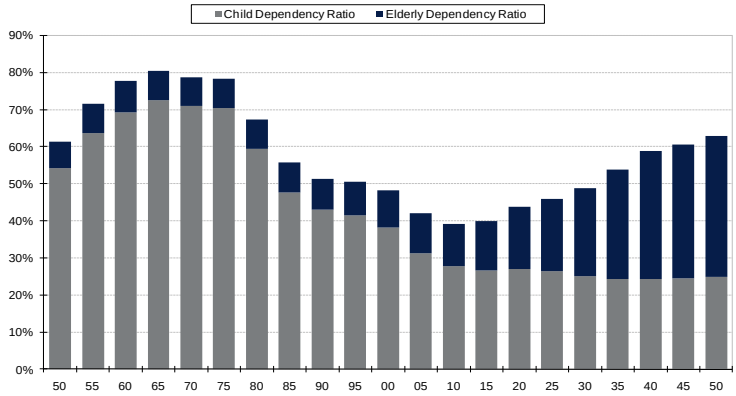
DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics – gains

Urbanisation, 1950–2050E



Dependency ratio,1950–2050E



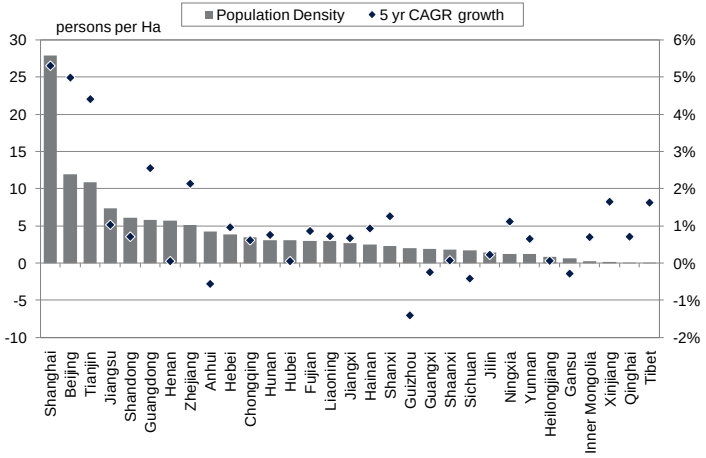
- One of the major drivers of growth in China, over and above any economic reforms, has been the massive demographic gains it has enjoyed over the last 50 years.
- In 1965, only 55.4% of the population was aged between 15 and 65, while 40.2% of the population was younger than 15. As this younger population entered the workforce, the percentage of the population aged between 15 and 65 rose to 71.9% by 2010.
- Going forward, however, the one-child policy will result in the dependency ratio (ratio of young and old relative to the workforce) to rise after 2010, and the workforce itself will begin shrinking after 2015.
- Fortunately, a more efficient workforce and urbanisation is expected to maintain productivity for years to come.

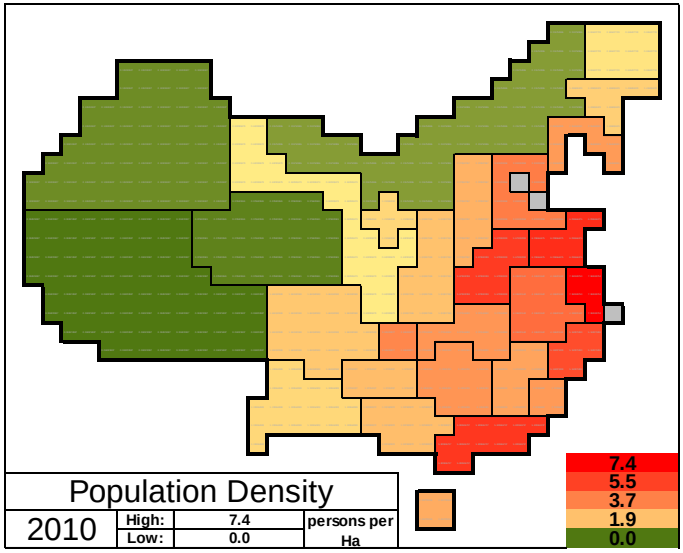
Source: UNDP; Savills China Research

Source: UNDP; Savills China Research

Demographics – population density

Population density, 2010

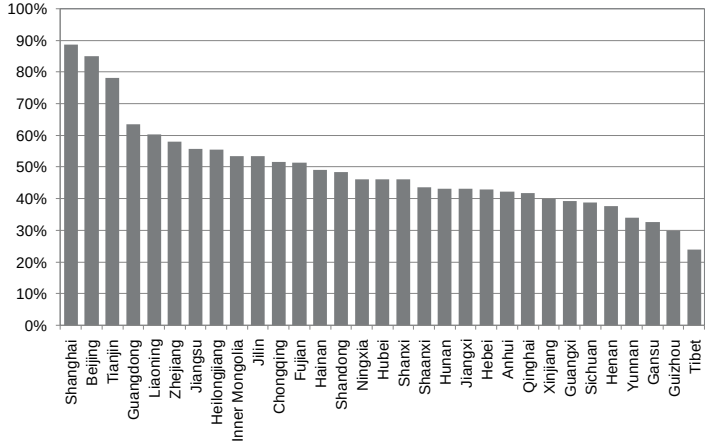


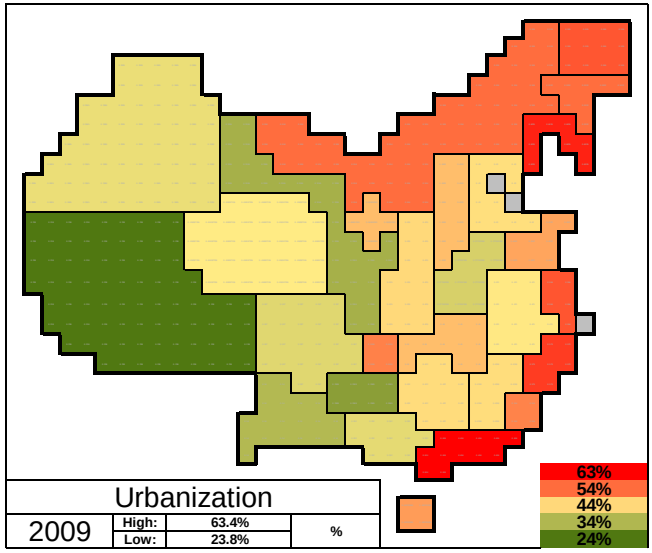


- The municipalities of Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin have been excluded from the map above to allow greater comparability, as these cities are more densely populated than other provinces.
- Guangdong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shandong are not only the most densely populated provinces, but also register considerable growth rates in population density.

Demographics – urbanisation

Urbanisation, 2009

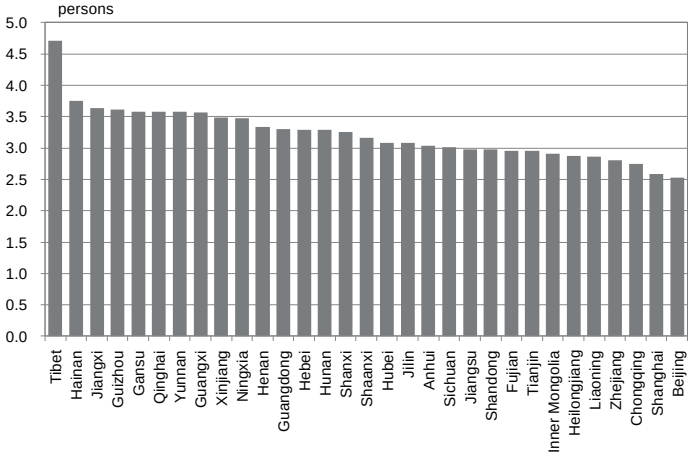


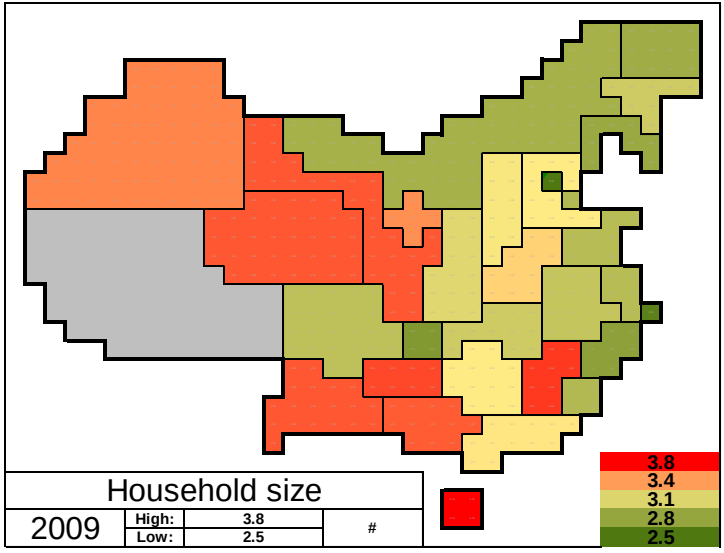


- The municipalities of Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin have been excluded from the map above to allow greater comparability, as these cities are significantly more urbanised than other provinces.
- The provinces near the main economic regions, ie, the YRD, the PRD and the Bohai Rim, tend to have higher degrees of urbanisation, with Liaoning outranking Zhejiang and Jiangsu.
- Urbanisation rates range from 62%, all the way down to 30% in Guizhou province and 24% in Tibet.

Demographics – household size

Household size, 2009





- Tibet has been excluded from the map above to allow greater comparability as Tibet has a significantly higher household size than other provinces, at 4.7 persons per household.
- The less developed, less urbanised provinces tend to have larger household sizes as the housing is less expensive and there is a lower demand on space, allowing for larger units and larger households. Government statistics indicate rural per capita living space is approximately 35 sq m, while urban per capita living space is approximately 31 sq m.

Demographics – population movement

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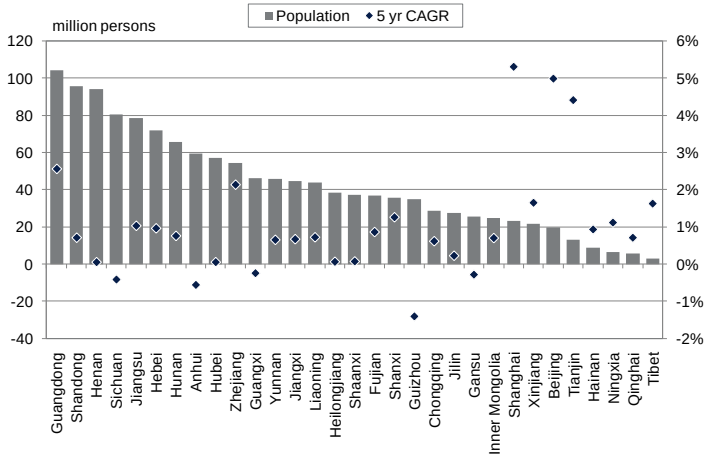
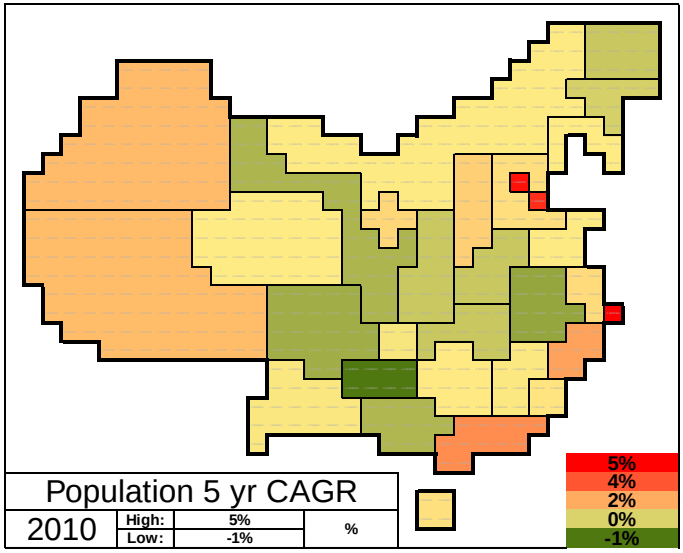
Registered population, 2010





- Unsurprisingly there still tends to be a migration to the east coast provinces of China where wages are higher and more economic activity is present.
- The figures represent registered populations as opposed to a permanent population. This may result in a lag in the statistics from the actual situation as many migrants usually live in the city for a period of time before converting their residency in a long and troublesome process.
- As economic growth picks up in the west, job vacancies will increase resulting in a rise in wages. We can therefore expect to the see this migration trend slow as migrants pick their home town over the crowded and expensive cities in the east.

Demographics – domestic consumption

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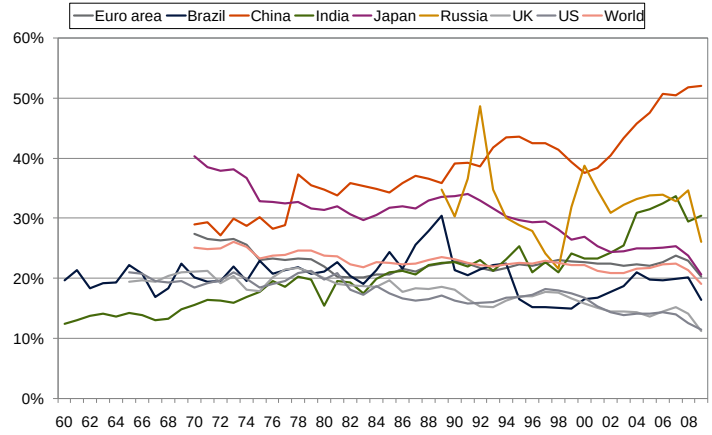
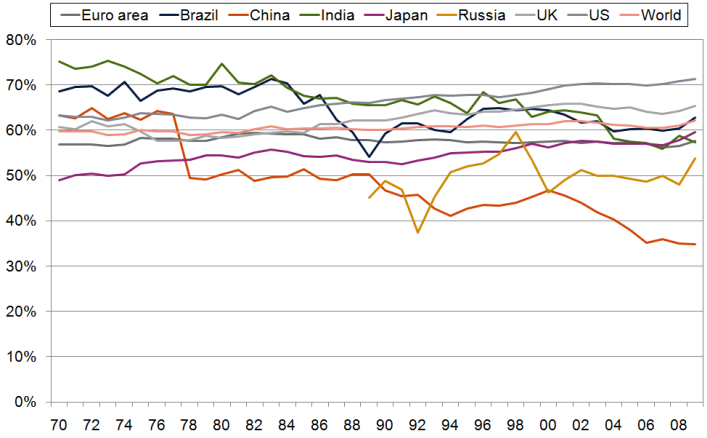
Domestic savings as a percentage of total GDP, 1960–2009



Consumption as a percentage of GDP, 1970–2009



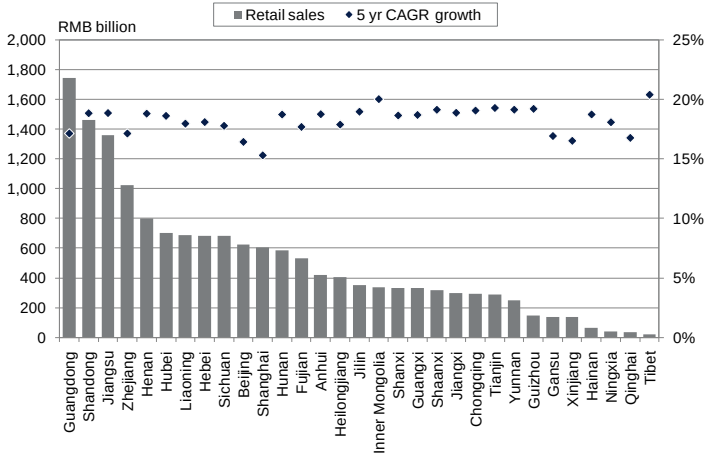
- China has the highest savings rate in the world. Domestic savings rose from 30% of the GDP in the 1970s to 52% by 2009, compared with the developed world which has savings rates of less than 20%, and developing countries at 30%.
- Consumption as a percentage of GDP has also fallen, decreasing from 50% in the 1980s to 35% by 2009, compared to the developed world which has consumption as a percentage of GDP of around 60%.
- Chinese individuals tend to save for unforeseen circumstances as the social security network is not big enough to help 1.3 billion people in their time of need. The government, however, understands the importance of changing this attitude and encouraging its people to spend if they want to shift the economy to a more sustainable footing.

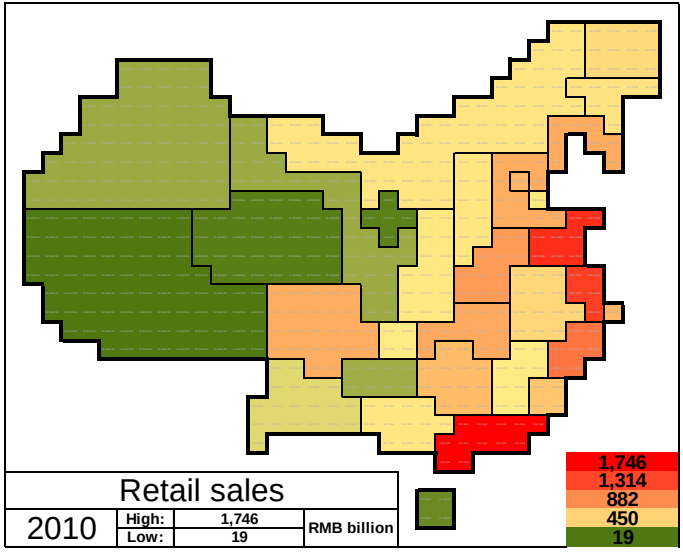
Source: UN; Savills China Research

Source: UN; Savills China Research

Demographics – retail sales

Retail sales, 2010



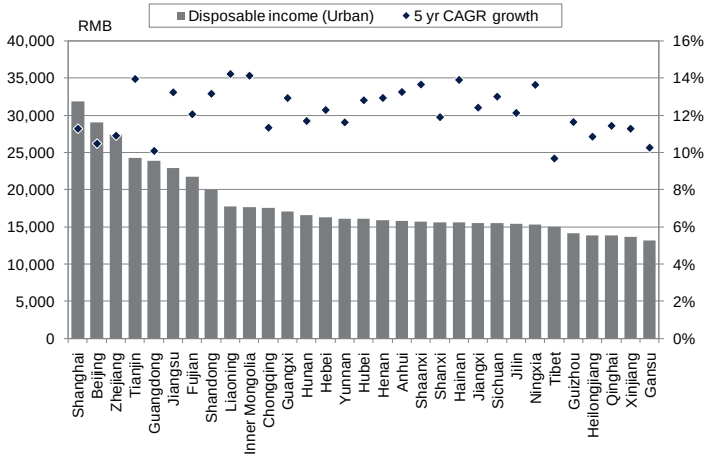


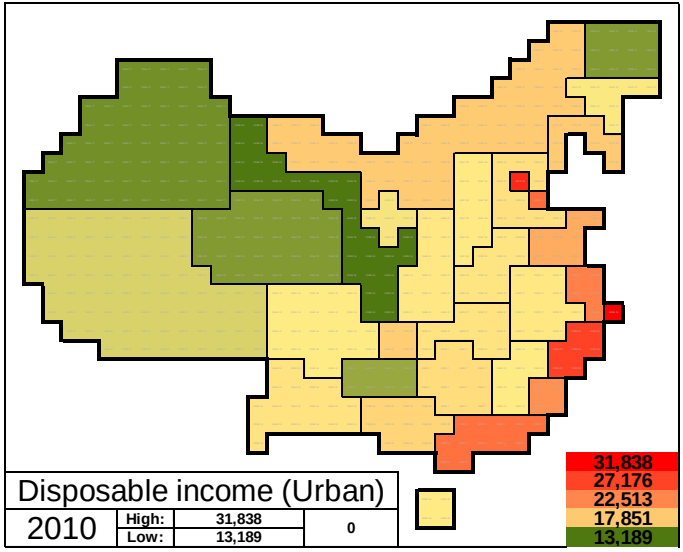
- While consumption as a percentage of GDP is falling, it is not because of a lack of growth in retail sales, rather other sectors of the economy are growing at faster rates.

Demographics –disposable income (urban)

savills

Disposable income (urban), 2010



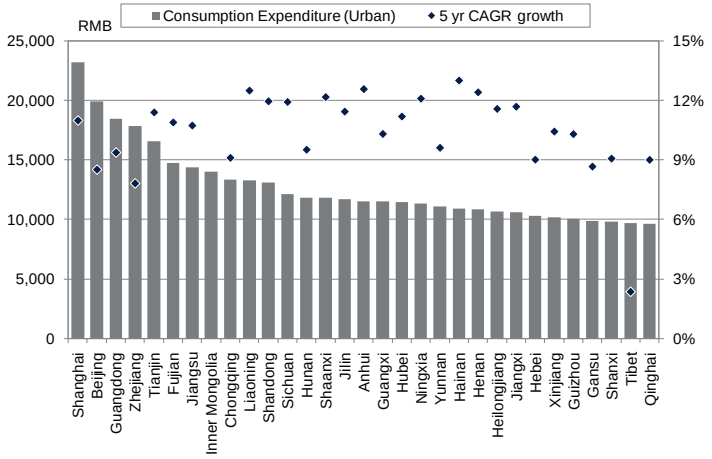


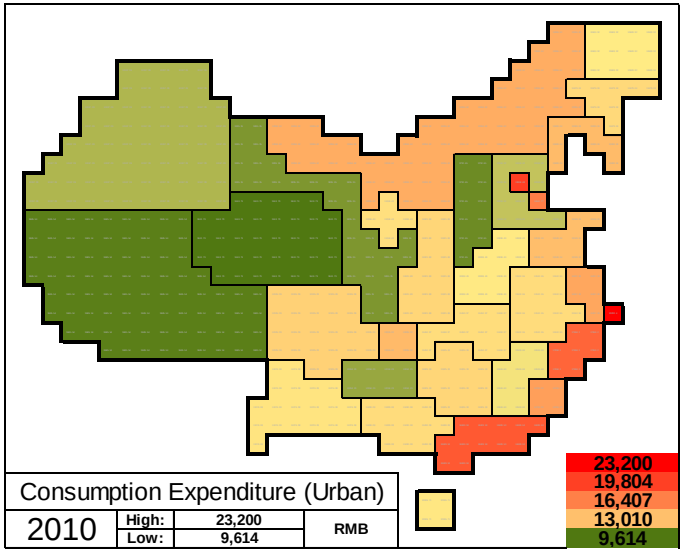
- Inequality tends to be an issue present in most emerging economies and it is no different in China. China has a Gini coefficient of 47%, which compares favourably with Brazil (57%) but is far behind India (36.8%), Russia (39.9%), and more developed countries like the US (40.8%) and the UK (36%). Inequality would be even higher if grey income (unreported) is taken into account as it tends to vastly favour the higher income bracket.
- Urban disposable income averages RMB19,109 per annum while rural disposable income averages RMB5,919 per annum.
- There are also significant differences between urban disposable incomes in the west and the east, with provinces such as Zhejiang in the east at RMB25,000 per annum and Xinjiang in the west at RMB12,000 per annum.

Demographics – consumption expenditure (urban)

savills

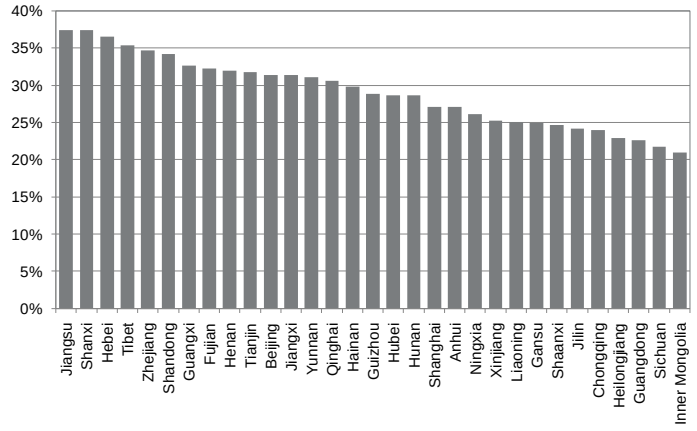
Consumption expenditure (urban), 2010

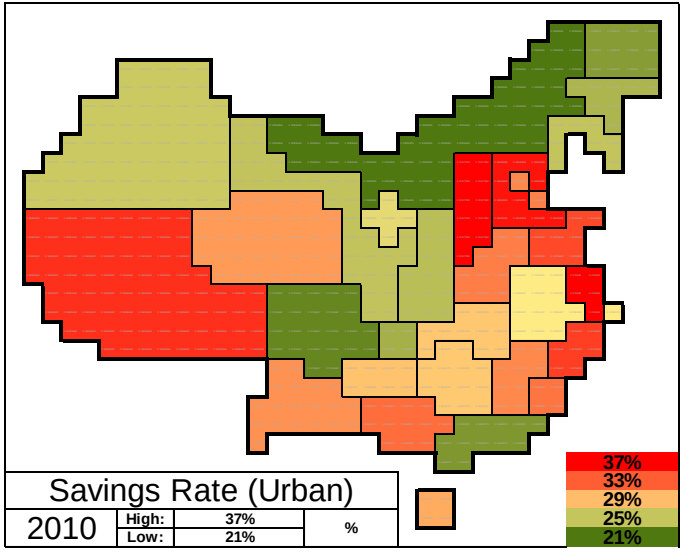




- Incomes have a very significant impact on the ability of individuals to consume. The distribution of consumption in China closely mirrors that of disposable incomes, with differences only showing clearly when we look at savings rates of the ratio of consumption expenditure versus disposable income.

Demographics – savings rates (urban)

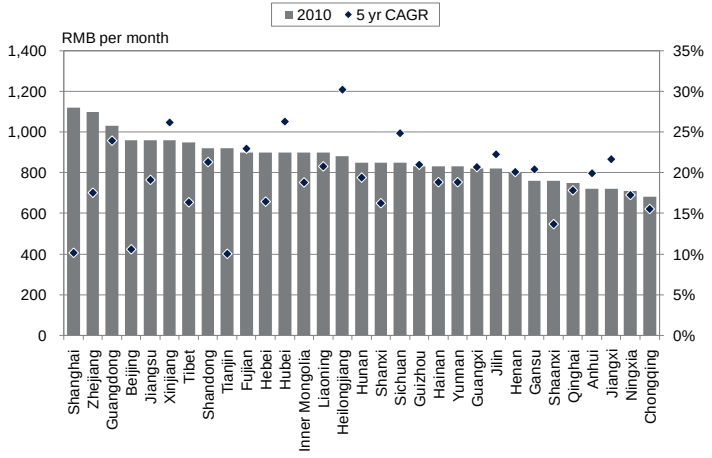


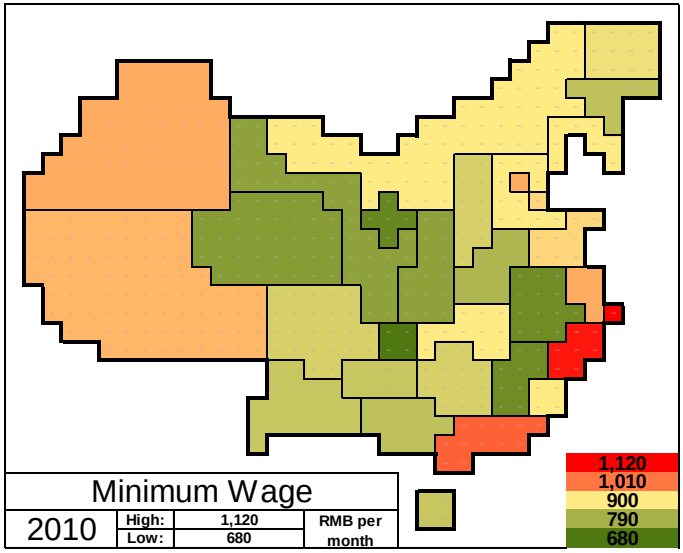


- The distribution of savings rates indicates that individuals residing in the centre and the east of China save a significant percentage of their money, while those in the northeast, and Guangdong and Sichuan provinces tend to spend a larger amount of their overall income.
- This could possibly be due to high property costs, meaning that many have to save their money to afford a property, or it could be an effect of remittance by migrant workers to their home provinces.

Demographics – minimum wages

Minimum wages, 2010

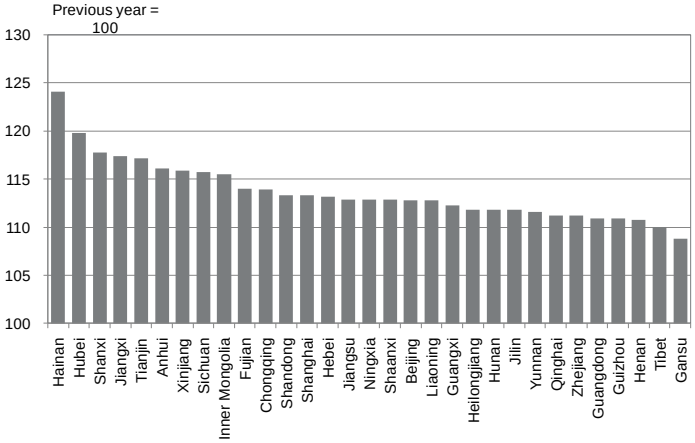


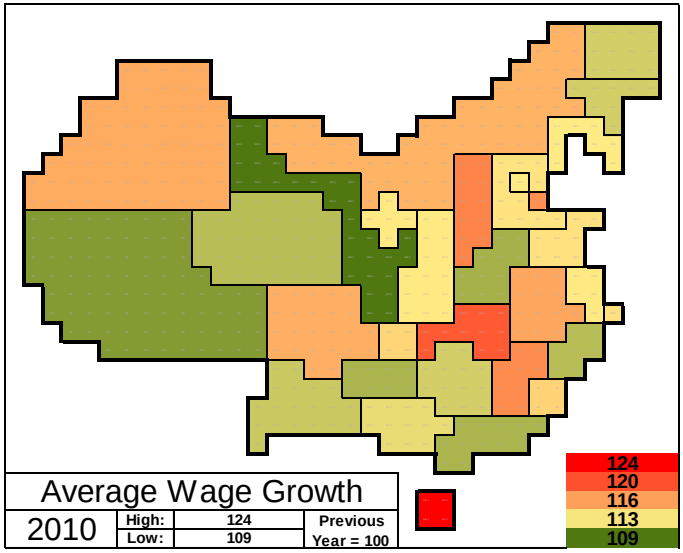


- Wages have increased as the cost of living increases. Many factory owners, however, try to keep wages low, leaving it to the government to introduce, adjust and enforce minimum wages.
- The eastern provinces have some of the highest minimum wages, and thus costs, while the central provinces still keep minimum wages comparatively low.

Demographics – average wage growth

Average wage growth, 2010

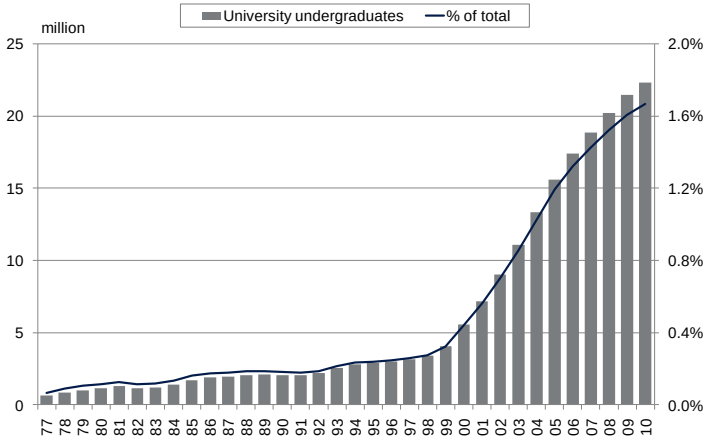




- Real wage growth follows real GDP growth quite closely, with central and some of the northeast provinces, and Inner Mongolia recording more than 15% growth per annum, while the eastern provinces, where economic growth is slowing, recording closer to 12% growth per annum.

Demographics – training the workforce

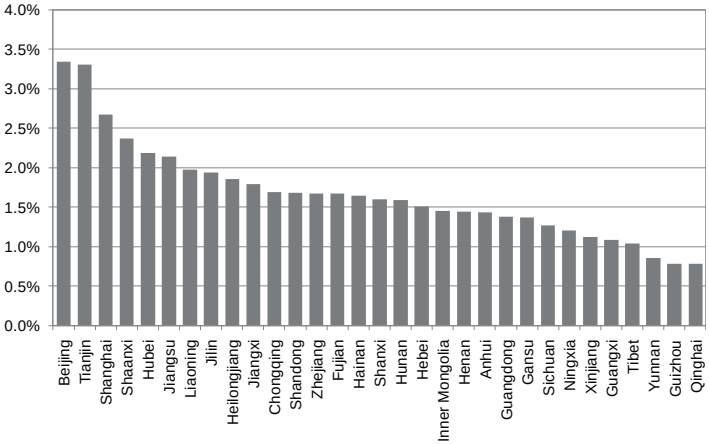
University undergraduate numbers, 1977–2010

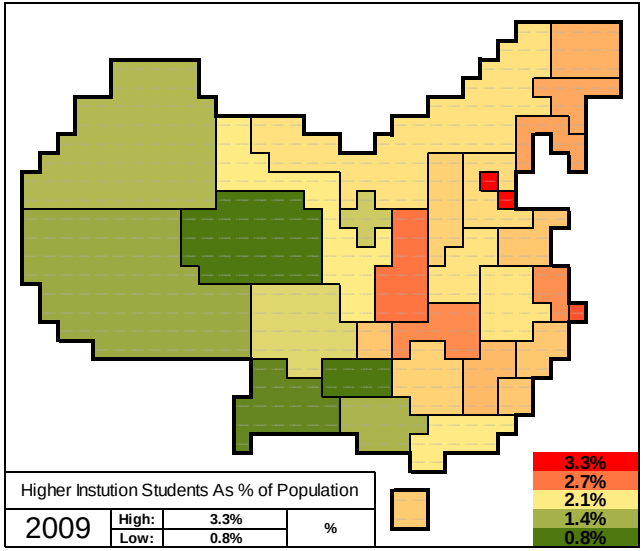


- One of the basic criteria for moving the economy onto a higher value-added footing is to educate the workforce, that has, until recently, been largely uneducated and low cost. In order to do this, it is essential to have the institutions in place to facilitate this education.
- By the end of 2010, there were 22.3 million people enrolled at university or approximately 1.7% of the population – up from 0.4% of the population in 2000.

Demographics – higher institution students as a percentage of the population

University undergraduates as a percentage of the population, 2009

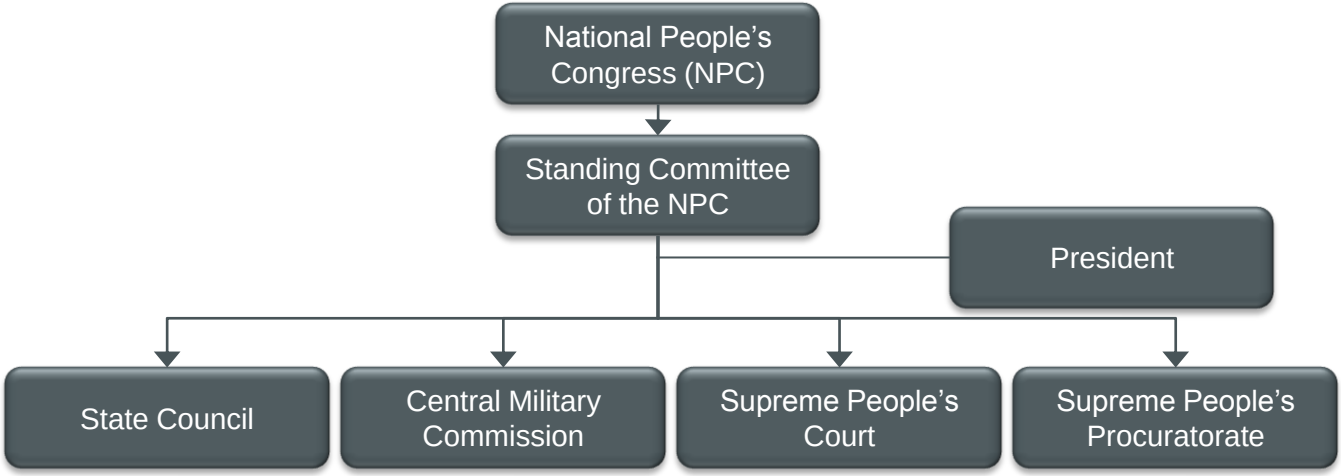




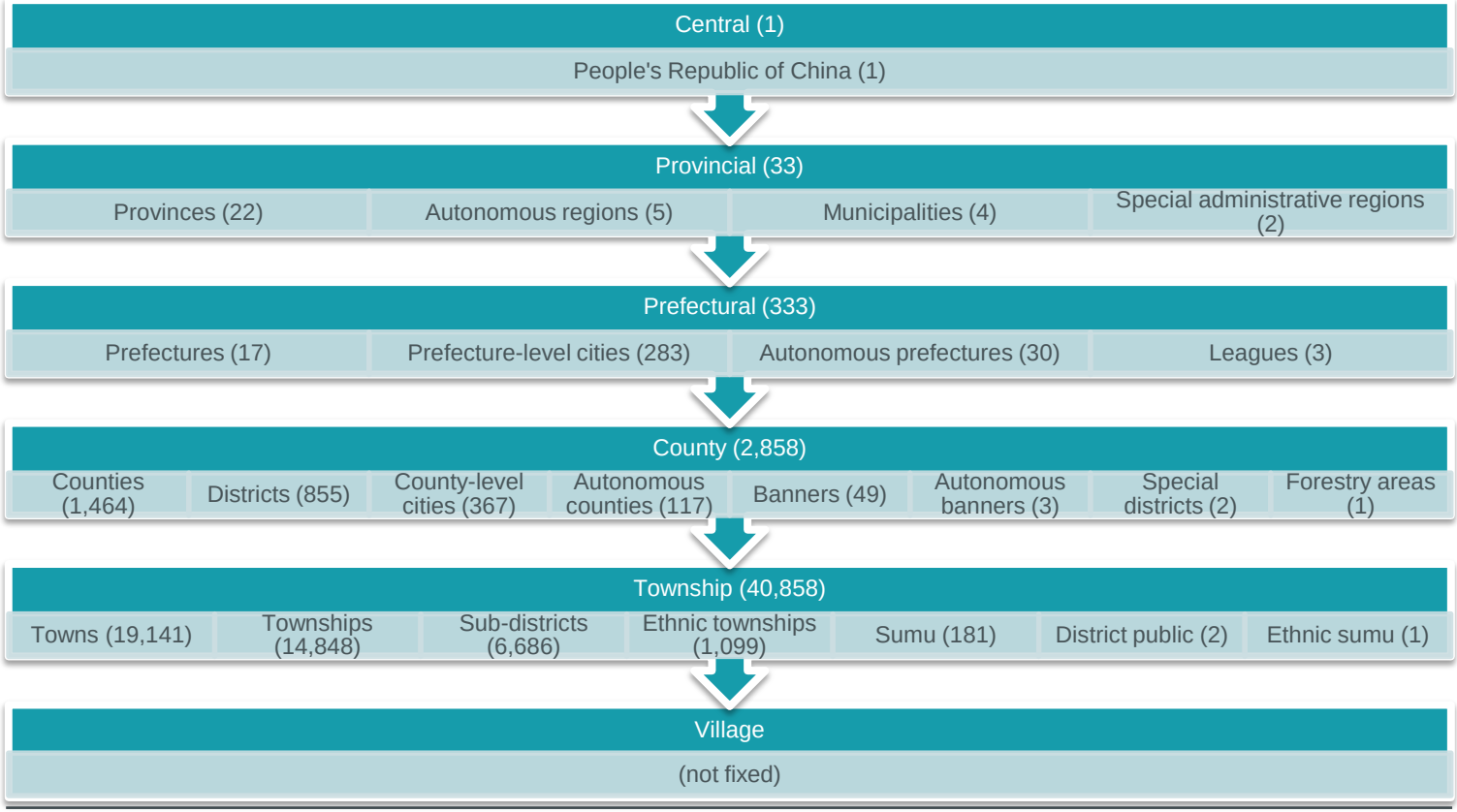
- The leading universities in China all wish to have a presence in the main business and political centres and vice versa, and as such Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai come out on top with between 2.5% and 3.5% of their populations being enrolled students.
- Apart from these municipalities, provinces such as Shanxi and Hubei, and more particularly their capitals of Xi'an and Wuhan respectively, have large institutions, closely followed by Jiangsu province and the northeastern provinces.
- The largest universities in China in 2011 were Zhejiang University, Beijing University, Qinghua University, Shanghai Jiaotong University and Fudan University.

GOVERNMENT

Government – government state organs



Government – administrative divisions

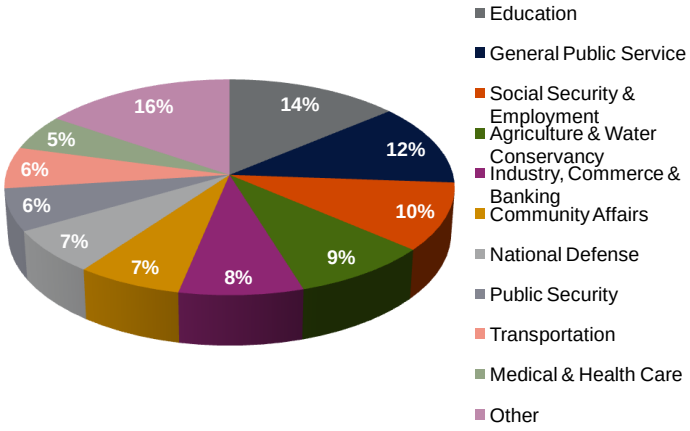


Government – ministries under the State Council

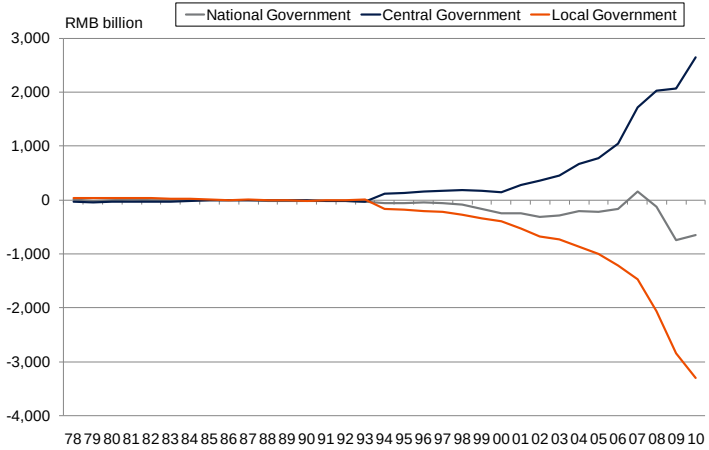
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of National Defense
- National Development and Reform Commission
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Science and Technology
- Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
- State Ethnic Affairs Commission
- Ministry of Public Security
- Ministry of State Security
- Ministry of Supervision
- Ministry of Civil Affairs
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
- Ministry of Land and Resources
- Ministry of Environmental Protection
- Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Railways
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Health
- National Population and Family Planning Commission
- People's Bank of China
- National Audit Office

Government – active role

National government expenditure, 2009



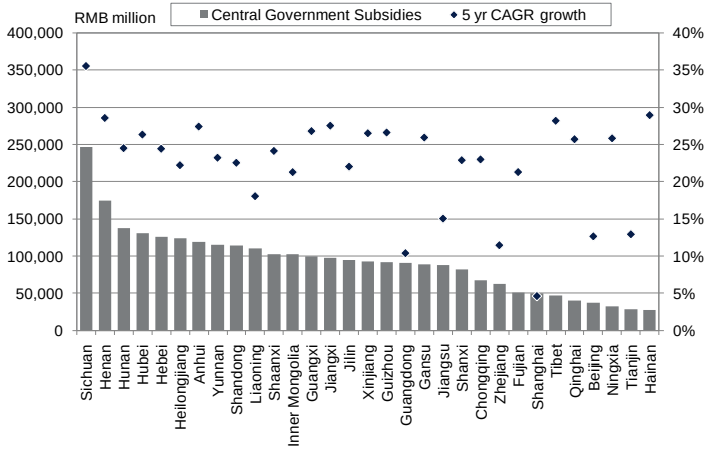
Government surplus, 1978–2010

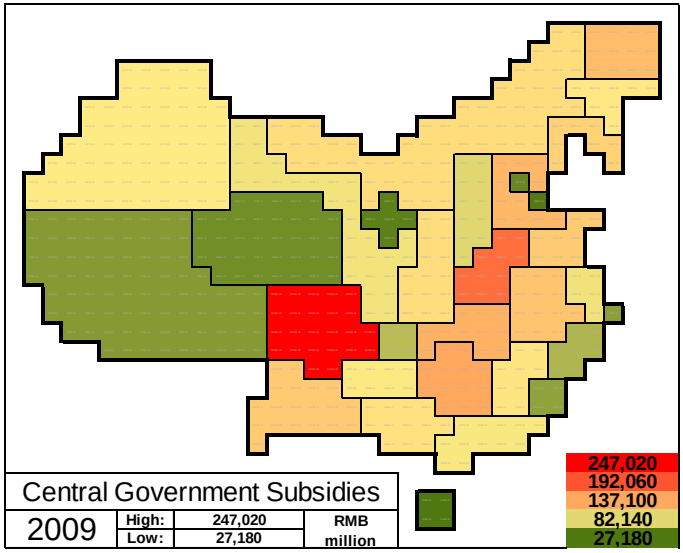


- The government plays a very active role in determining what happens in China.
- China has a one-party system and is therefore capable of rolling out new regulations/initiatives very quickly with little or no opposition, yet at the same time, with very little debate or oversight.
- This has resulted in the central government having a very tight rein over the financial system, able to dictate exchange rates, bank lending practices and many other aspects.
- As the economy continues to grow and becomes more integrated with the global economy, and as the general public becomes more outspoken on certain topics, the government's power will gradually deteriorate.

Government – central government subsidies

Central government subsidies, 2009

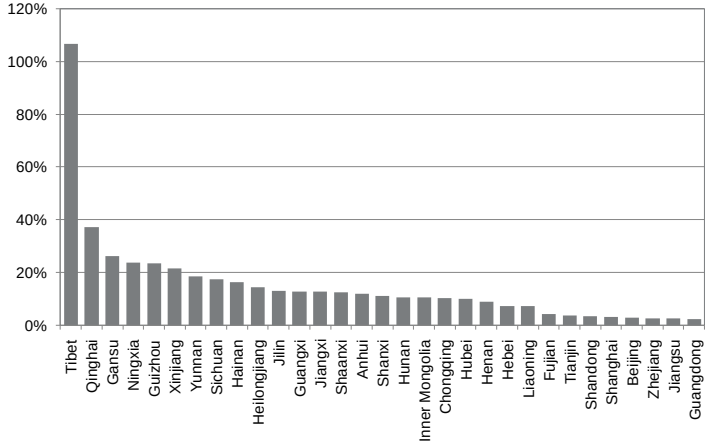


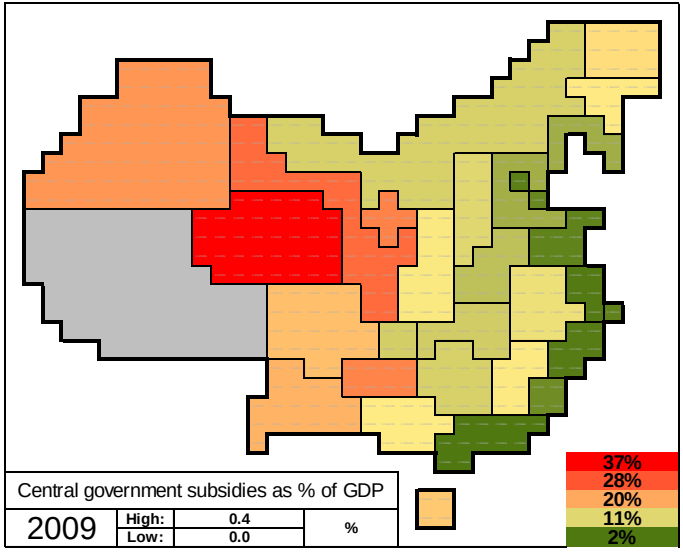


- The central government receives a significant proportion of taxes and runs a large surplus before taking into account local government subsidies.
- More recently, the government spent a significant percentage of its subsidies in supporting Sichuan province in the wake of the 2008 earthquake and in the development of the central provinces.

Government – central government subsidies as a percentage of GDP

Central government subsidies as a percentage of GDP, 2009





- Tibet has been excluded from the map above to allow greater comparability, as Tibet's central government subsidy is significantly higher than any other province. This can be clearly seen when looking at subsidies as a percentage of GDP.
- In the provinces along the south and east coasts, subsidies typically account for less than 5% of GDP, in central provinces subsidies account for close to 15%, while in the western provinces they account for more than 20%.

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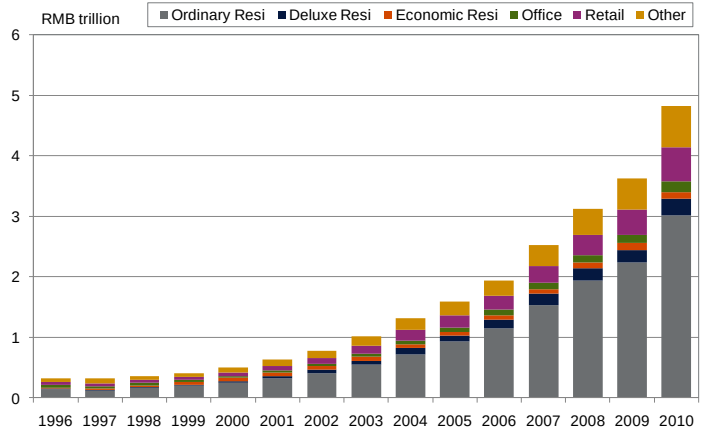
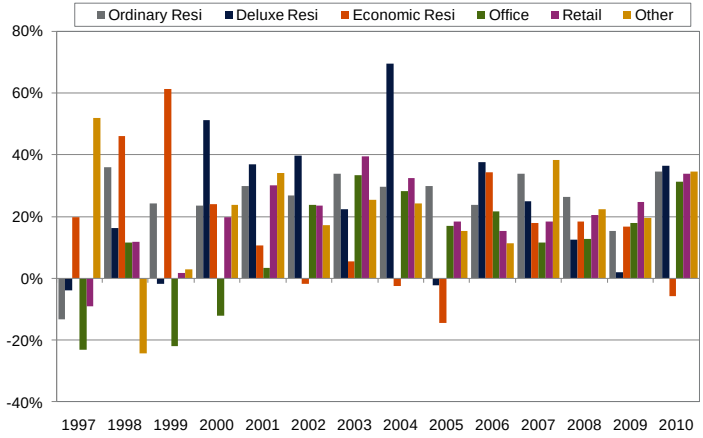
REAL ESTATE

Real estate – investment

Real estate investment by property type, 1996–2010



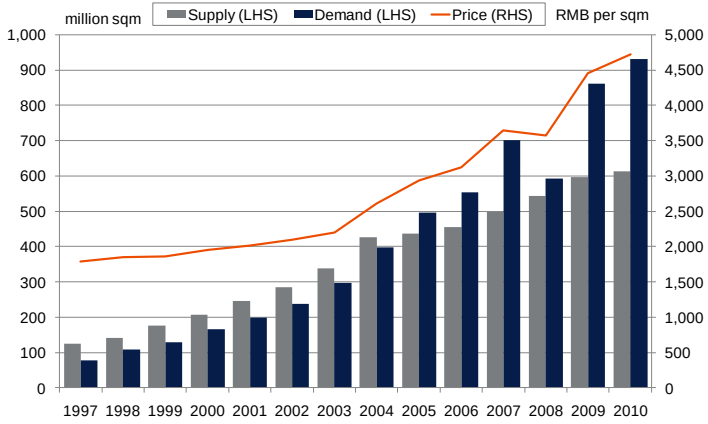
Real estate investment year-on-year by property type, 1997–2010



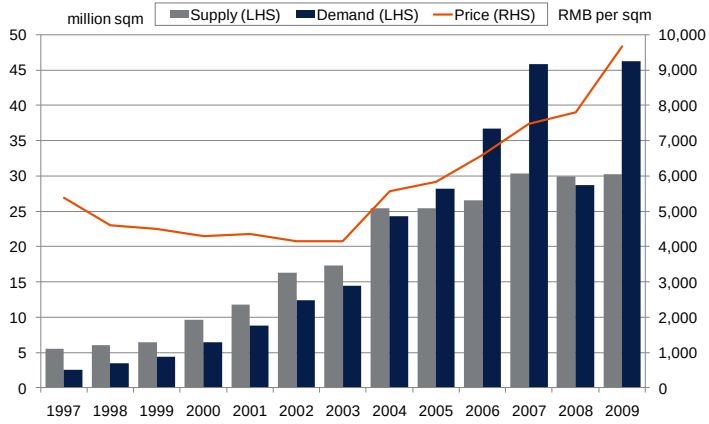
- Real estate is a pillar of the Chinese economy. The figures for 2009 are as follows:
  - 70,817 construction companies and 36 million people employed in the construction industry
  - Total output of RMB7.6 trillion, value added of RMB1.56 trillion and total profit of RMB271 billion
  - 5.9 billion sq m of floor space under construction and 2.5 billion sq m of floor space completed
- These figures are for the construction industry and do not take into account upstream industries, such as cement and steel manufacturing, and downstream industries, such as developers and brokerage houses.

Real estate – residential market

China's commercialised residential market, 1997–2010



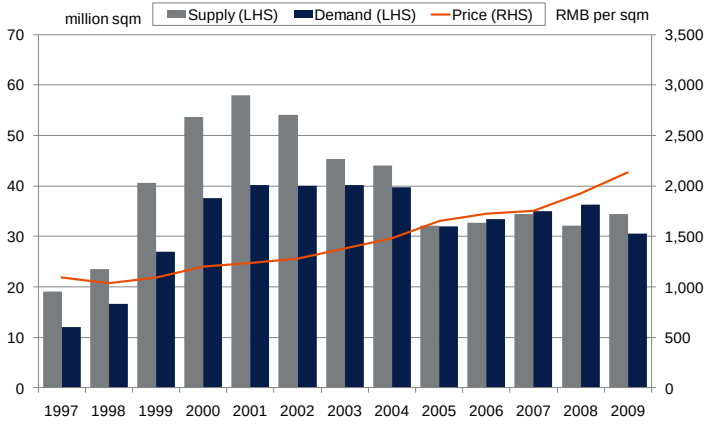
China's premier commercialised residential market, 1997–2009



- The overall residential market has witnessed spectacular growth over the last 15 years. In the initial stages, supply outstripped demand, and over the last six years demand has exceeded supply and residential prices have recorded stellar growth.
- In 2010, 600 million sq m of new supply came onto the market and there was more than 900 million sq m of take-up. Prices exceeded RMB4,500 per sq m for the first time in history.
- The premier market, as defined by the National Bureaus of Statistics, accounts for about 5% of the total residential market, with average prices now close to RMB10,000 per sq m.

Real estate – economical housing

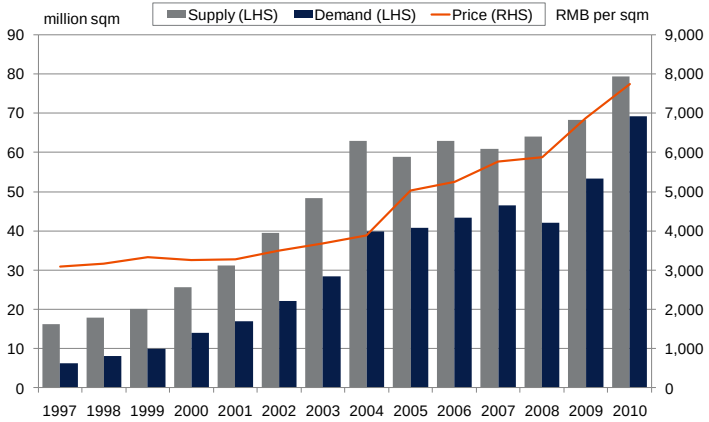
China's economical residential market, 1997–2009



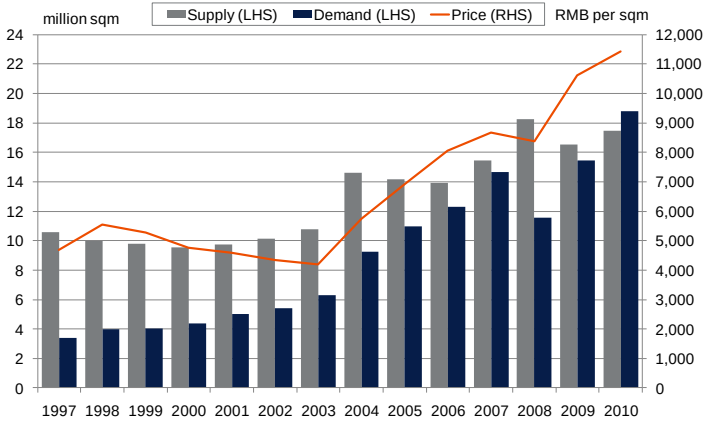
- After a lot of new supply at the start of the 21st century the economical housing market saw supply fall until 2005, when it stabilized at about 30 million sq m of new supply per year once again, accounting for approximately 5% of the total residential market.
- The government has embarked upon an aggressive plan to increase the volume of economical housing being developed in China in order to address concerns that housing prices are becoming unaffordable for low-income households. The target for 2011 is to build 10 million units.

Real estate – commercial real estate

China's retail market, 1997–2010



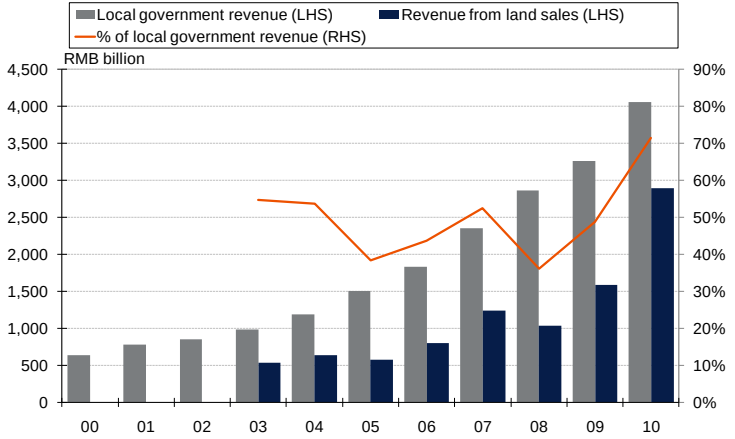
China's office market, 1997–2010



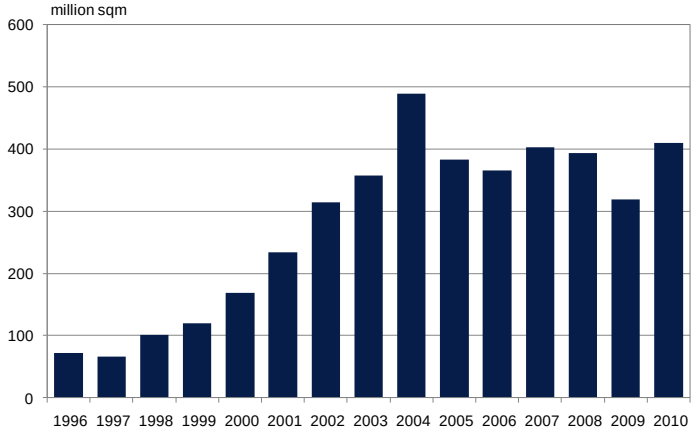
- The commercial real estate market also recorded strong growth, with government figures indicating that in 2010 close to 80 million sq m of retail space and 18 million sq m of office space was completed.
- Supply has continually outstripped demand in the retail market, supposedly with developers withholding projects from the market after construction. In 2010, demand outstripped supply in the office market, however, with a very active strata-sales market supporting activity.
- Office developments are primarily located in key markets (typically first-, second- and third-tier cities), while retail markets can be spread throughout the whole nation, accounting for the significantly larger figure.

Real estate – land deficit

Land sales and local government revenue, 2000–2010



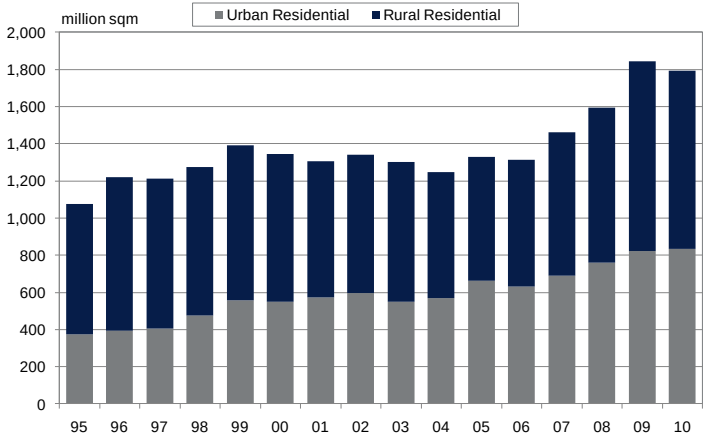
Land area purchased, 1996–2010



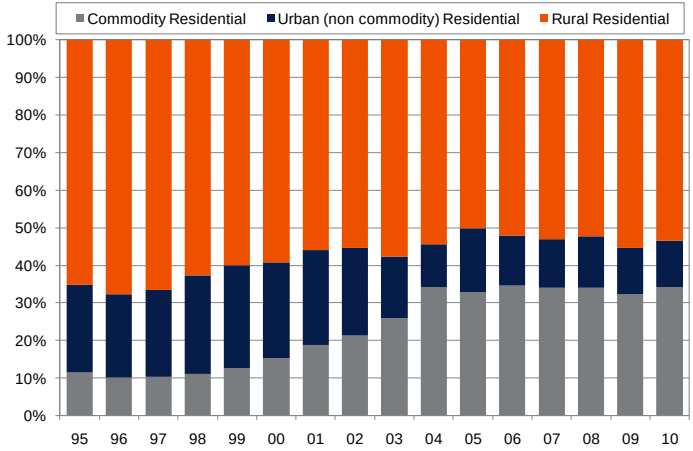
- Land sales are an essential component of many local government tax bases. In 2010, land sale revenue is believed to have accounted for more than 70% of local government revenue.
- This revenue helps to generate capital used in constructing new infrastructure and developing local public facilities, which are a great burden for local governments.
- This also has a large negative impact as it discourages local governments from cooling the market as this would have a direct and very real impact on their ability to generate revenue.

Real estate – residential supply

Residential supply, 1995–2010



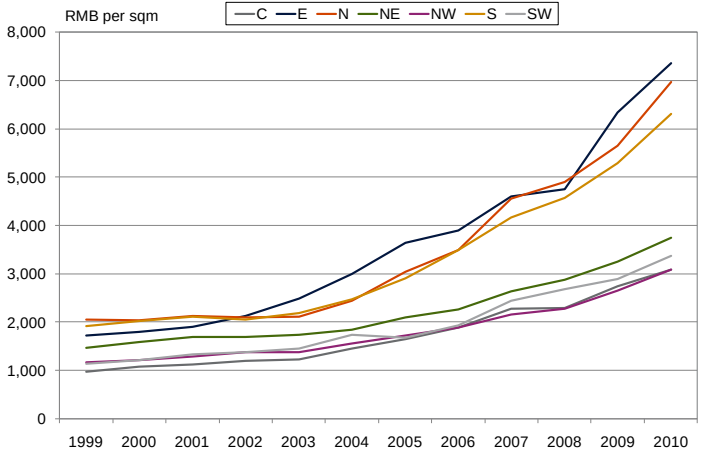
Residential supply, 1995–2010



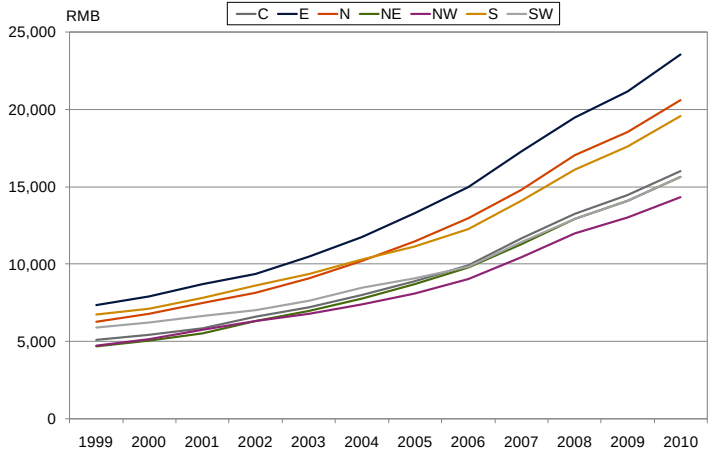
- Residential supply, as calculated by the National Bureaus of Statistics, is broken down into three categories: total, urban and commodity.
- In the 1990s, only a third of the population lived in urban areas and the vast majority of residential supply was in rural areas. This has shifted with the population, and in recent years, supply has gradually moved to urban centres and now accounts for approximately 45% of all residential supply. Commodity housing, or freely traded properties – which are a form of urban supply – account for about 35% of the total.

Real estate – residential prices vs incomes

Residential prices, 1999–2010



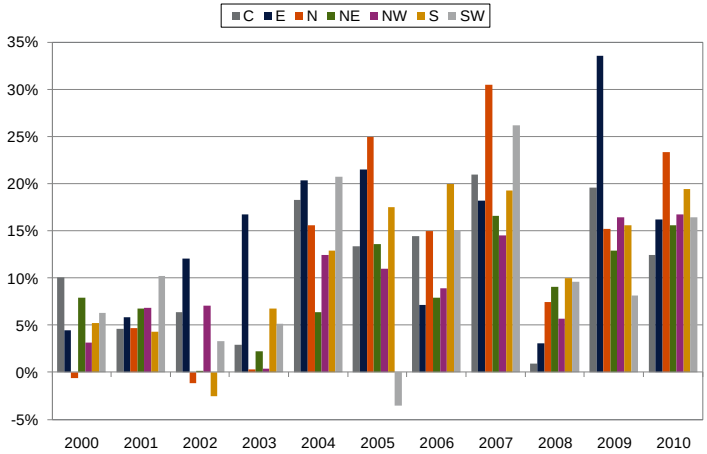
Disposable incomes (urban), 1999–2010



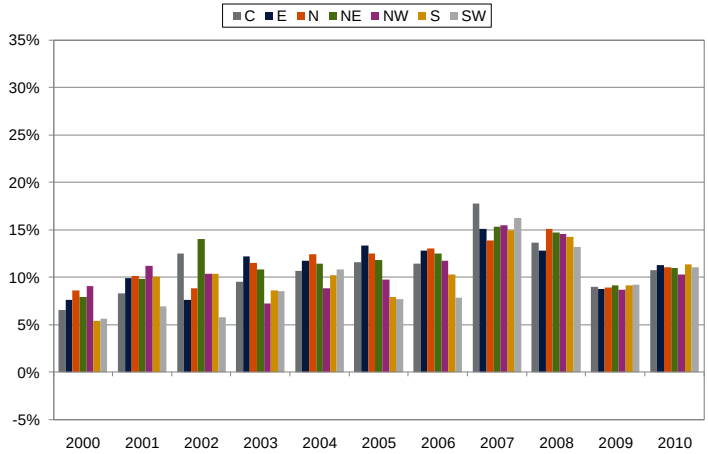
- China always records staggering statistics whether they be absolute values or growth rates and the residential market is no different.
- Average residential prices started off at just less than RMB2,000 per sq m in all regions in China at the start of the 21st century, and as low as RMB1,000 per sq m in central China.
- By 2010, prices had risen to RMB7,500 per sq m in the east of China and RMB3,000 per sq m in central China.
- Over the same period of time, incomes have risen from RMB5,000 to RMB8,000 per annum to RMB15,000 to RMB25,000 per annum.

Real estate – residential prices vs incomes (cont)

Residential price YoY growth, 2000–2010



Disposable income (urban) YoY growth, 2000–2010

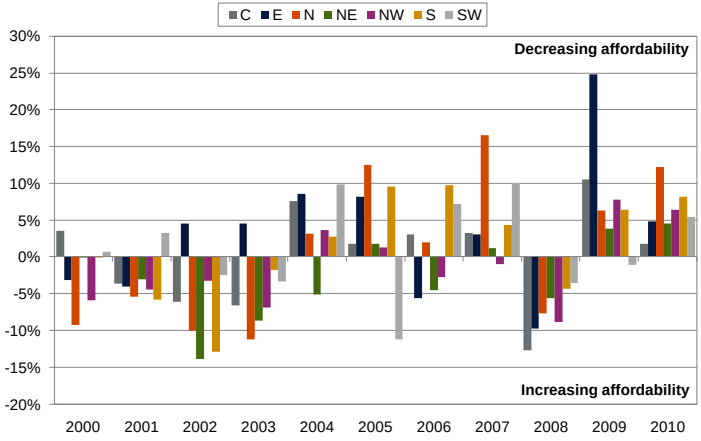


- At the start of the 21st century, the residential market was not in the fervent state it currently finds itself in. Prices were growing at more moderate levels of less than 10% per year.
- China's east was the first to get caught-up in the cycle of price rises, recording growth in excess of 10% in both 2002 and 2003. The rest of the country was quick to jump on the bandwagon and price growth remained between 10% and 30% until the government clamped down on the market in 2008. Once the government took their foot off the brakes, growth quickly returned in 2009 and remained strong in 2010 despite government efforts to cool the market.
- In comparison to the volatile residential prices ,disposable incomes are believed to have recorded growth consistently above 5%, and as high as 15% in 2007 when labour shortages and a strong global economy forced prices up.

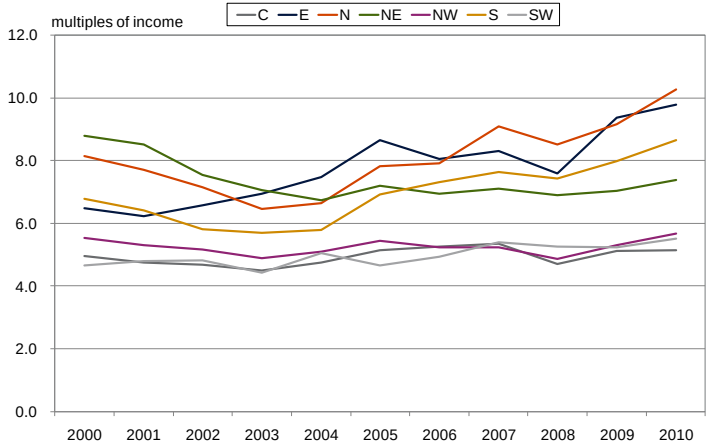
Real estate – residential prices vs incomes (cont)

savills

Residential price growth less disposable income (urban) growth, 2000–2010



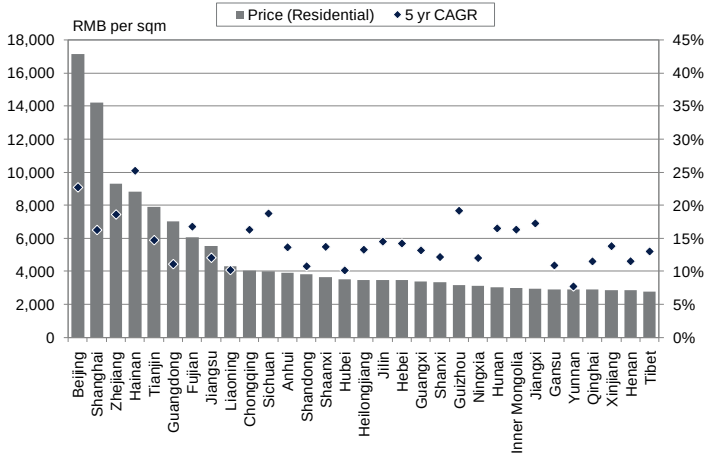
Residential prices as a multiple of income, 2000–2010

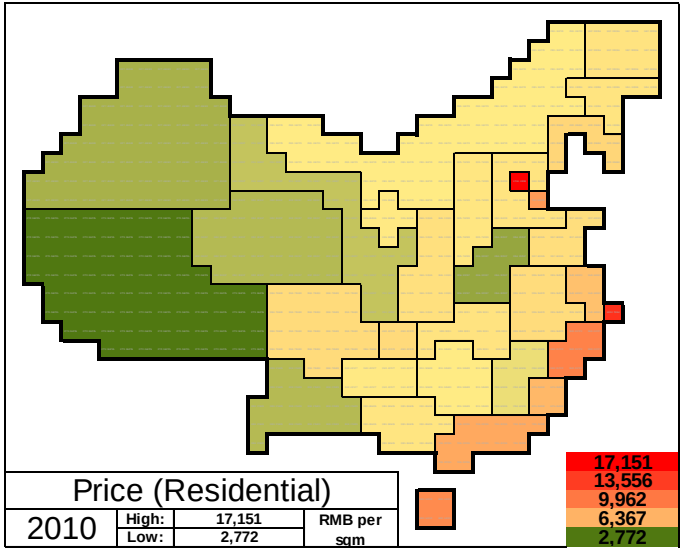


- The difference in growth rates, especially over the last two years, has resulted in decreasing affordability for many people, but especially in the coastal regions (N, E, S, NE) where price growth has been strongest.
- Prices as a multiple of income is a rather crude measure of affordability, especially in China where only mean figures rather than median figures are available. However, given provincial data for disposable income per capita, average household size and prices, while assuming a 90 sq m unit, we can see that house prices in the north and the east are the least affordable at some ten times the annual household income, up from approximately eight times just two years ago. However, the west of China has managed to maintain prices at less than six times their income.

Real estate – residential prices

Residential prices, 2010

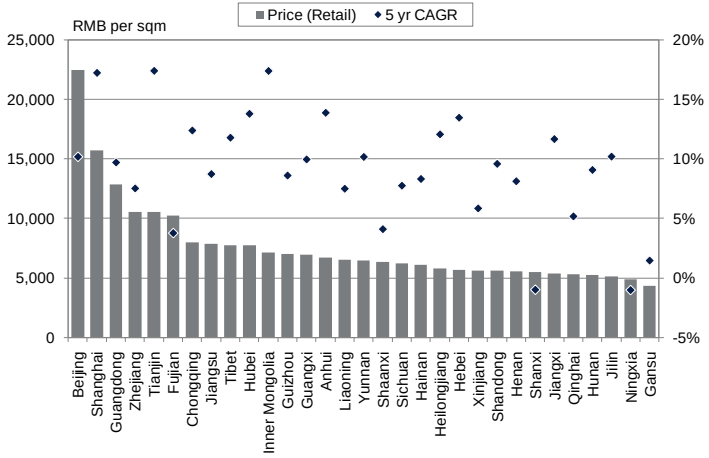


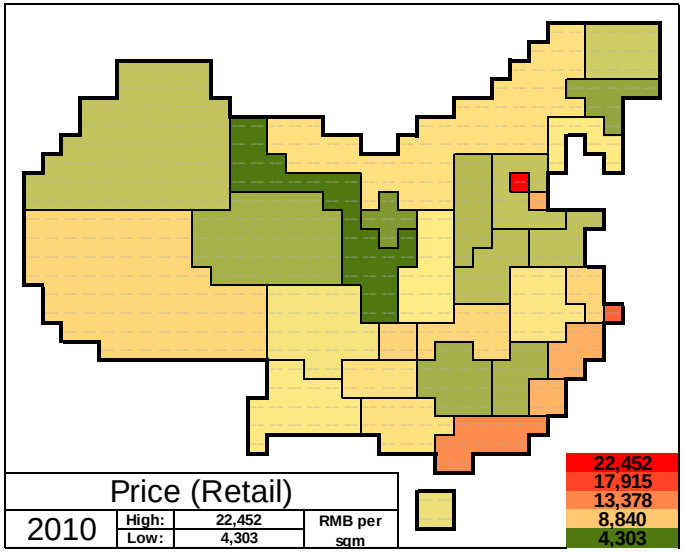


- Residential sales prices vary dramatically between the east coast and the interior, all the way from RMB17,000 per sq m in Beijing to less than RMB3,000 per sq m in Tibet.
- While price growth is slightly higher on the east coast, the remainder of China is not that far behind, with every province apart from Yunan recording in excess of 10% five-year CAGR.

Real estate – retail prices

Retail prices, 2010

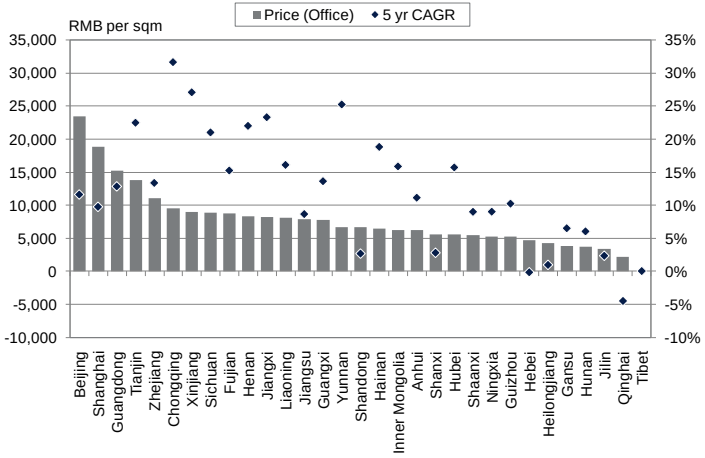


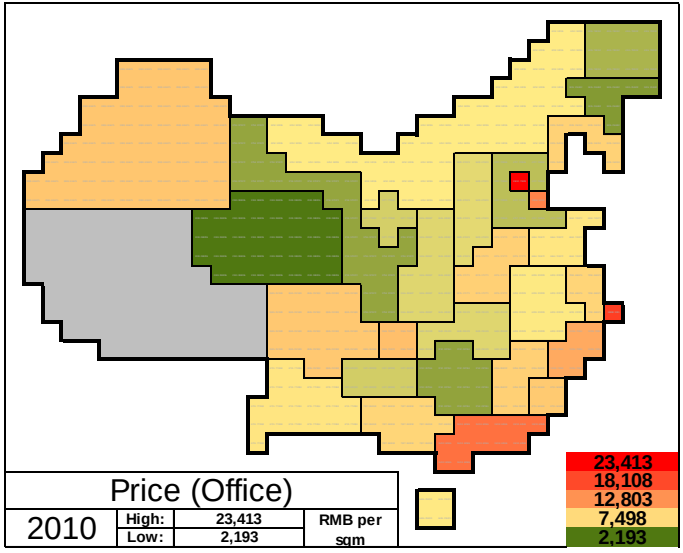


- Growth rates have been relatively consistent throughout the country, growing, on average, around 10% per annum.
- Most provinces have an average retail sales price of RMB5,000 to RMB8,000 per sq m, but prices in the coastal provinces of Guangdong, Zhejiang and Fujian and the municipalities of Beijing and Shanghai are much higher (RMB10,000 to RMB20,000 per sq m).

Real estate – office prices

Office prices, 2010

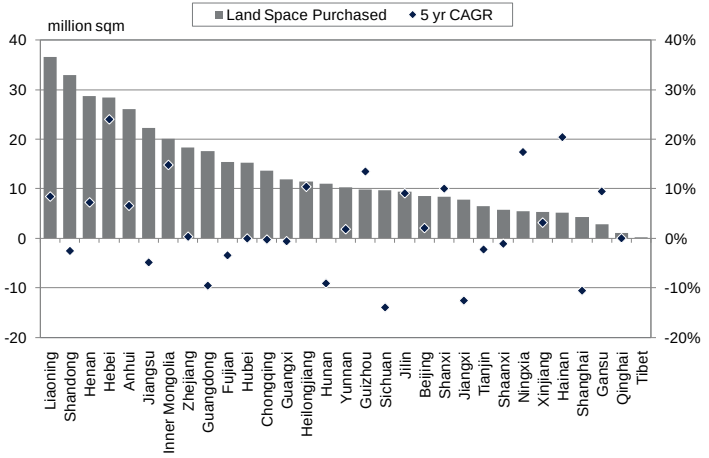


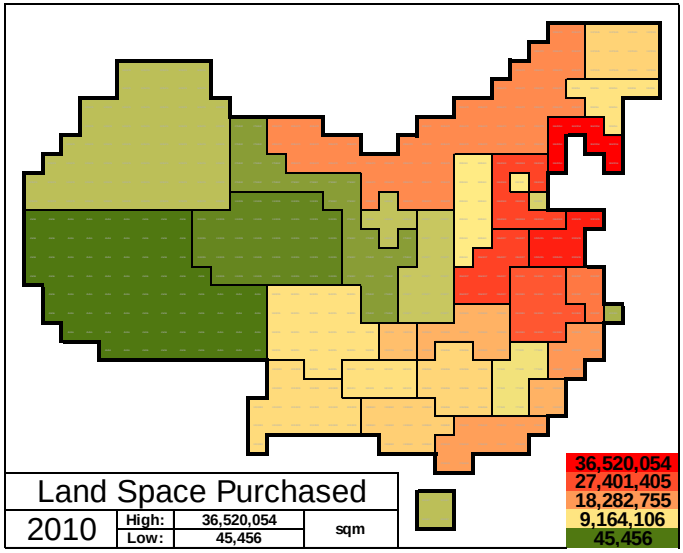


- The growth in office prices has been a lot more uneven, with provinces with higher office prices recording stronger growth rates over the last five years.
- Higher office prices tend to cluster around the economic centres of YRD, PRD and the Bohai Rim, as well as the coastal regions.

Real estate – land purchased

Land purchased, 2010

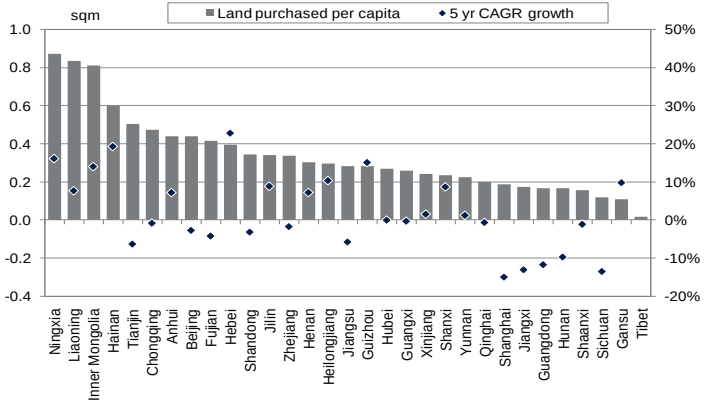


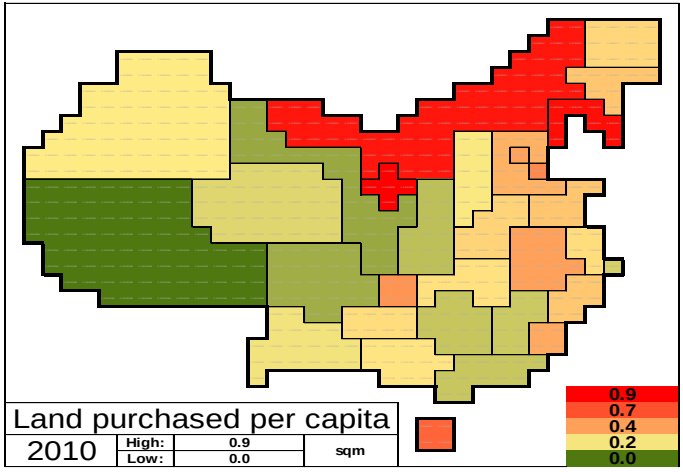


- In 2010, 410 million sq m of land was purchased, up from 320 million sq m in 2009.
- The vast majority of land purchases have focused on the central and northeast provinces, with provinces such as Liaoning recording the sale of 37 million sq m in 2010.

Real estate – land purchased per capita

Land purchased per capita, 2010

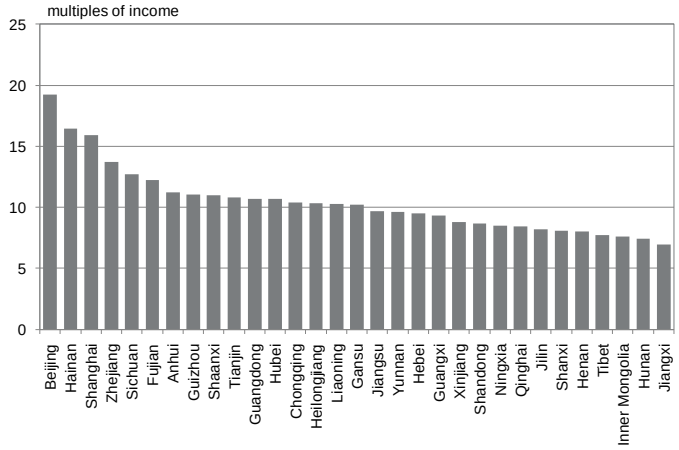


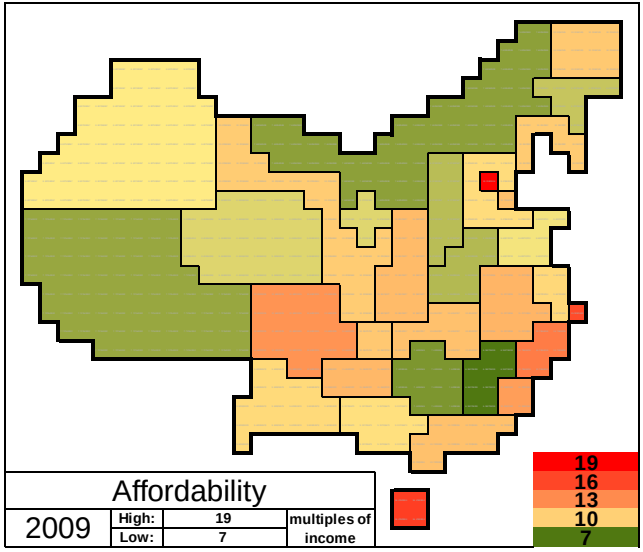


- When viewed on a land space per capita basis, the data strongly indicates that Liaoning and Ningxia provinces, and Inner Mongolia have all seen a large amount sold in relation to their populations.
- The high figure from Inner Mongolia may be due to the area's new-found wealth as a result of recently discovered resources, and in Liaoning province it may be due to support from the central government and its two key economic powerhouses, Shenyang and Dalian cities.
- Ningxia province, however, seems like an anomaly, as while it is in close proximity to Shaanxi province and Inner Mongolia, it is one of the smallest provinces and has very few resources.
- Hainan province's real estate industry seems to be recovering with a significant increase in land sold per capita of 20% in 2010.

Real estate – affordability

Affordability, 2009





- One of the most controversial indicators in China, due to the lack of clarity and meaningful data, is affordability, as incomes are typically under-reported and only mean (no median) data is available.
- The analysis takes a 90 sq m unit at the mean housing price and assumes a household of mean size and mean disposable income for the province, eg, in 2009, Beijing had an average residential price of RMB13,224 per sq m, therefore a unit value of RMB1.2 million, a household size of 2.5 and an average disposable income of RMB24,500 (combination of rural and urban) and therefore a household income of RMB61,250.

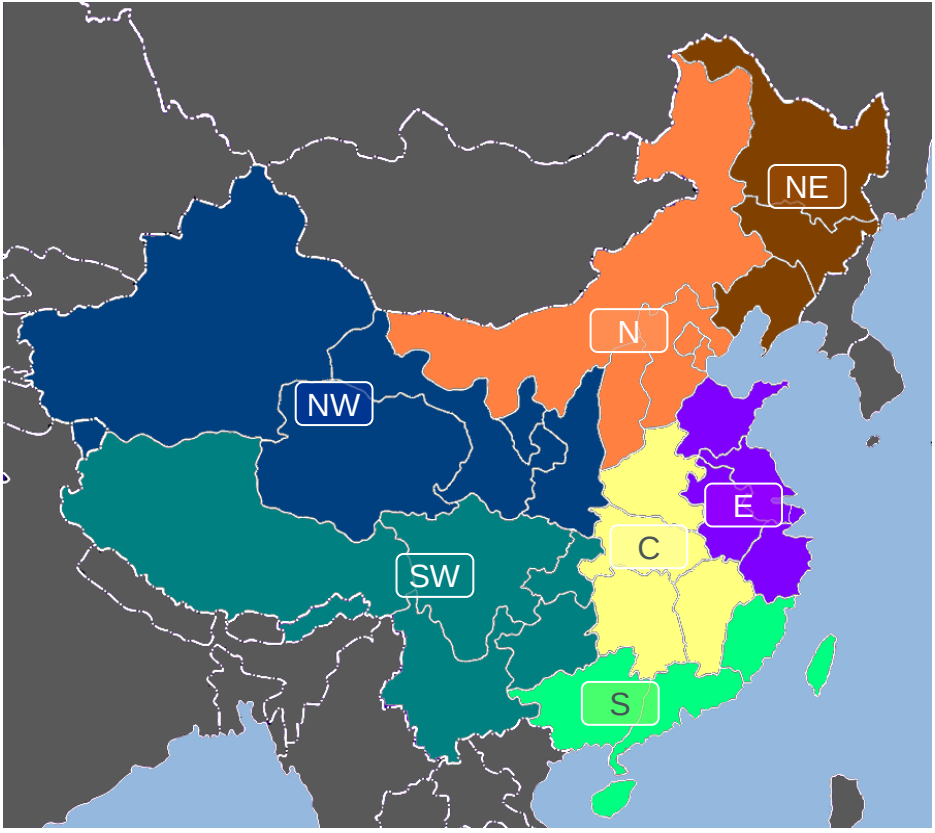
PROVINCES

A tale of two halves

The Heihe-Tengchong Line is a geo-demographic demarcation, splitting China roughly in two. To the west of the line is 57% of the country's land mass but 9% of the population (2000 figures). East of the line is 43% of the land mass and 91% of the population. As such it is very similar to Australia.

The vast majority of the major cities are located on the east coast, and much of the economic activity takes place there.

- Manufacturing
- Coal
- Husbandry
- Agriculture
- Resources
- Tourism
- Hi-tech
- Finance
- Heavy industry
- Political
- Oil



Heavy industrial and agricultural base; government support for development

Resource rich; fast pace of economic growth; government support

Under-developed economy; resource rich; large government spending

Extremely wealthy; hi-tech and higher up the value chain

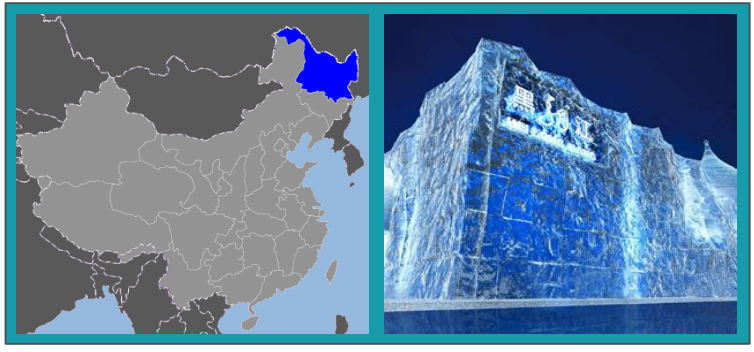
Under-developed economy; policy support from central government

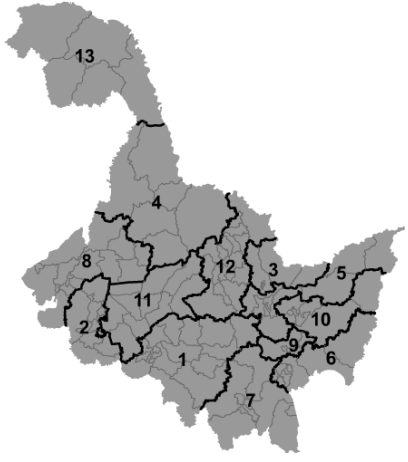
FAI focused; agricultural base; low labour costs; potential for reverse brain drain

Manufacturing and export focused; strong ties with Hong Kong, Taiwan and Southeast Asia

Northeast China – Heilongjiang

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Harbin
US state equiv:	Minnesota
Industries:	Equipment manufacturing; petrochemical; food processing; energy
Advantages:	Oil reserves; fertile land; proximity to Russia
Disadvantages:	Over reliance on oil



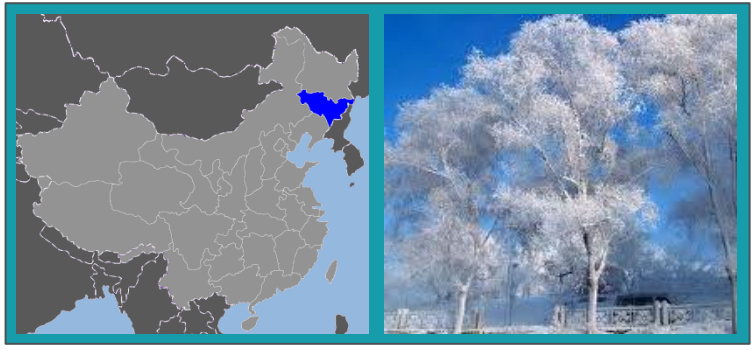


1 Harbin
2 Daqing
3 Hegang
4 Heihe
5 Jiamusi
6 Jixi
7 Mudanjiang
8 Qiqihar
9 Qitaihe
10 Shuangyashan
11 Suihua
12 Yichun
13 Daxing'anling

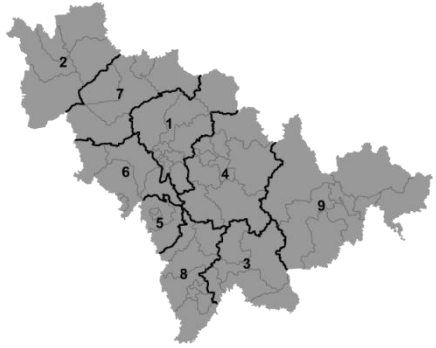
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	45,265	4.8	6
Population	million	38	2.9	15
Population density	'000 per sq km	0.8	--	26
GDP	RMB billion	1,024	2.4	16
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	37.4	--	13
GDP per capita	RMB	26,715	--	16
Disp income (urban)	RMB	13,857	--	28
Consumption (urban)	RMB	10,684	--	23
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,488	--	16
HDI	%	80.8	--	11
Engel	%	35.3	--	11

Northeast China – Jilin

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Changchun
US state equiv:	Michigan
Industries:	Automobiles; petrochemicals
Advantages:	Birth-place of heavy industry; infrastructure; traditional Chinese medicine production
Disadvantages:	Changing to green and hi-tech industries



	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	19,112	2.0	12
Population	Million	27	2.1	21
Population density	'000 per sq km	1.4	--	23
GDP	RMB billion	858	2.0	22
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	36.3	--	19
GDP per capita	RMB	31,232	--	11
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,411	--	24
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,679	--	15
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,451	--	17
HDI	%	81.5	--	9
Engel	%	33.3	--	5

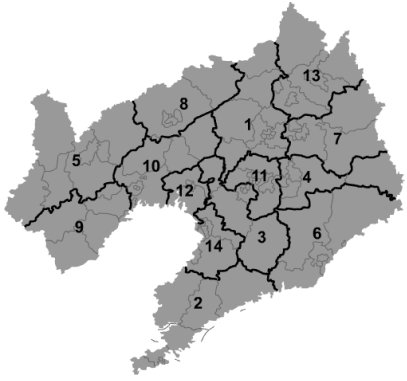


1 Changchun
2 Baicheng
3 Baishan
4 Jilin
5 Liaoyuan
6 Siping
7 Songyuan
8 Tonghua
9 Yanbian

Northeast China – Liaoning

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Shenyang
US state equiv:	Indiana
Industries:	Machinery; metallurgy; food processing; petrochemical
Advantages:	Northeast China's economic centre; rich mineral resources; heavy industry focus but leading development of hi-tech industry
Disadvantages:	Dependence on heavy industry

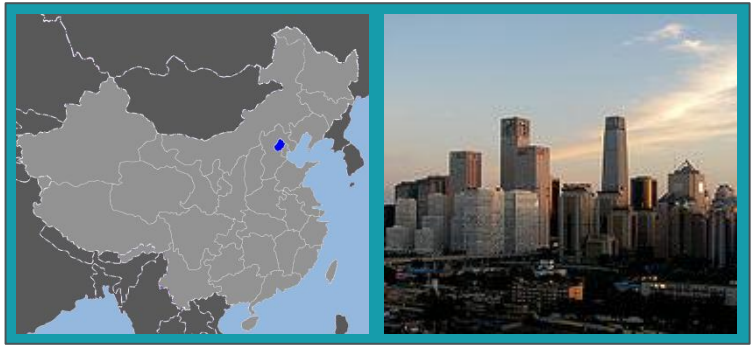
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	14,806	1.6	21
Population	million	44	3.3	14
Population density	'000 per sq km	3.0	--	15
GDP	RMB billion	1,828	4.2	7
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	37.1	--	16
GDP per capita	RMB	41,782	--	8
Disp income (urban)	RMB	17,713	--	9
Consumption (urban)	RMB	13,280	--	10
Residential price	RMB per sq m	4,300	--	9
HDI	%	83.5	--	7
Engel	%	38.0	--	19



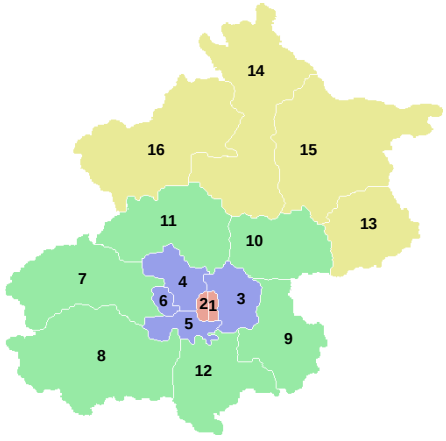
1 Shenyang
2 Dalian
3 Anshan
4 Benxi
5 Chaoyang
6 Dandong
7 Fushun
8 Fuxin
9 Huludao
10 Jinzhou
11 Liaoyang
12 Panjin
13 Tieling
14 Yingkou

North China – Beijing

Type:	Municipality
Capital city:	Beijing
US equiv:	Washington
Industries:	Financial services; retail trade; hi-tech and IT services
Advantages:	Political, cultural and educational centre; consumption base; Chinese financial hub
Disadvantages:	Over-crowding; traffic



	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	1,641	0.2	29
Population	million	20	1.5	26
Population density	'000 per sq km	12.0	--	2
GDP	RMB billion	1,378	3.2	13
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	75.0	--	1
GDP per capita	RMB	70,251	--	3
Disp income (urban)	RMB	29,073	--	2
Consumption (urban)	RMB	19,934	--	2
Residential price	RMB per sq m	17,151	--	1
HDI	%	89.1	--	2
Engel	%	33.2	--	4

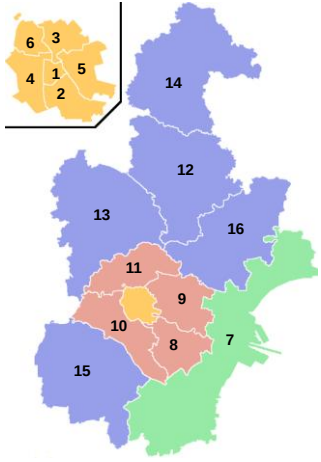


1 Dongcheng District
2 Xicheng District
3 Chaoyang District
4 Haidian District
5 Fengtai District
6 Shijingshan District
7 Mentougou District
8 Fangshan District
9 Tongzhou District
10 Shunyi District
11 Changping District
12 Daxing District
13 Pinggu District
14 Huairou District
15 Miyun County
16 Yanqing County

North China – Tianjin

Type:	Municipality
Capital city:	Tianjin
US equiv:	Chicago
Industries:	Mechanics; textiles; future finance/commodities hub
Advantages:	Strategic location; large port; Binhai New Area development with central government support
Disadvantages:	Reliance of FAI for GDP; competition from Beijing

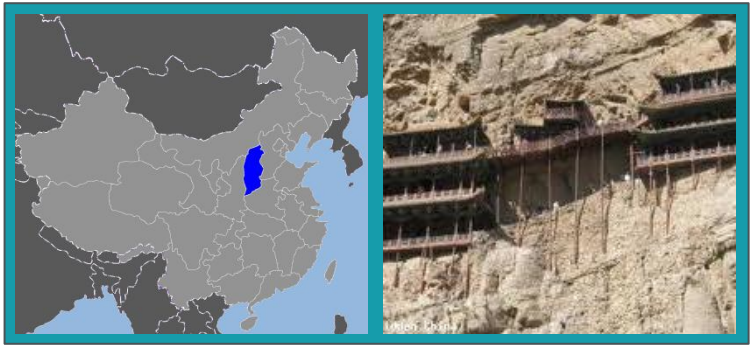
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	1,192	0.1	30
Population	million	13	1.0	27
Population density	'000 per sq km	10.9	--	3
GDP	RMB billion	911	2.1	20
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	45.3	--	6
GDP per capita	RMB	70,402	--	2
Disp income (urban)	RMB	24,293	--	4
Consumption (urban)	RMB	16,562	--	5
Residential price	RMB per sq m	7,913	--	5
HDI	%	87.5	--	3
Engel	%	36.5	--	14



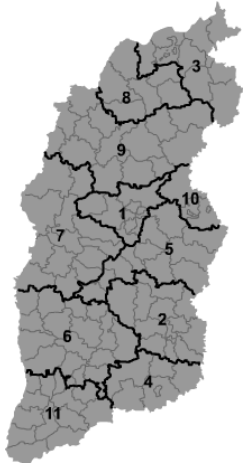
1 Heping District
2 Hexi District
3 Hebei District
4 Nankai District
5 Hedong District
6 Hongqiao District
7 Binhai New Area
8 Jinnan District
9 Dongli District
10 Xiqing District
11 Beichen District
12 Baodi District
13 Wuqing District
14 Ji County
15 Jinghai County
16 Ninghe County

North China – Shanxi

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Taiyuan
US state equiv:	Pennsylvania
Industries:	Coal; coke; metallurgy; electrical power
Advantages:	Second largest producer of coal
Disadvantages:	Pollution; inefficient energy usage



	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	15,671	1.6	20
Population	million	36	2.7	18
Population density	'000 per sq km	2.3	--	18
GDP	RMB billion	909	2.1	21
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	37.0	--	17
GDP per capita	RMB	25,448	--	18
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,648	--	20
Consumption (urban)	RMB	9,793	--	29
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,326	--	20
HDI	%	80.0	--	14
Engel	%	32.8	--	2

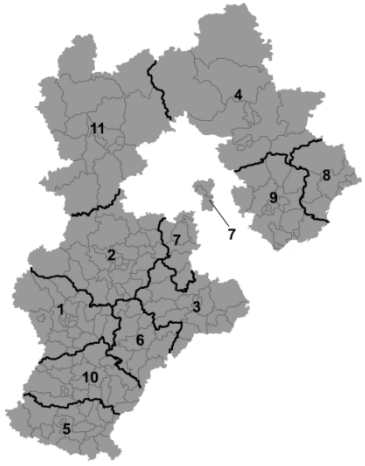


1 Taiyuan
2 Changzhi
3 Datong
4 Jincheng
5 Jinzhong
6 Linfen
7 Lüliang
8 Shuozhou
9 Xinzhou
10 Yangquan
11 Yuncheng

North China – Hebei

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Shijiazhuang
US state equiv:	New Jersey
Industries:	Metallurgy (iron and steel); pharmaceuticals; electronics
Advantages:	Proximity and importance to Beijing and Tianjin; vibrant iron and steel industry
Disadvantages:	Pollution; future iron and steel consolidation

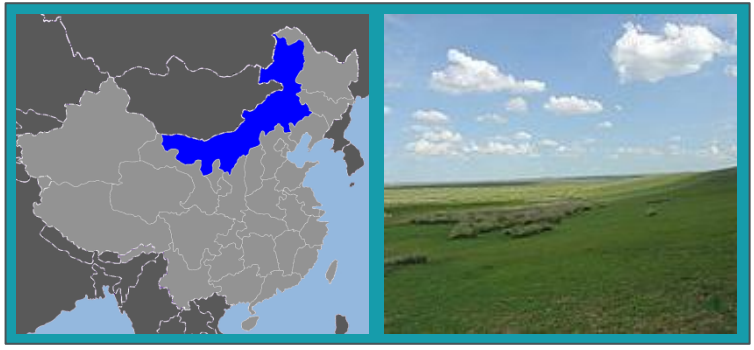
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	18,843	2.0	13
Population	million	72	5.4	6
Population density	'000 per sq km	3.8	--	10
GDP	RMB billion	2,020	4.7	6
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	34.3	--	26
GDP per capita	RMB	28,108	--	12
Disp income (urban)	RMB	16,263	--	14
Consumption (urban)	RMB	10,318	--	25
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,450	--	18
HDI	%	81.0	--	10
Engel	%	33.6	--	7



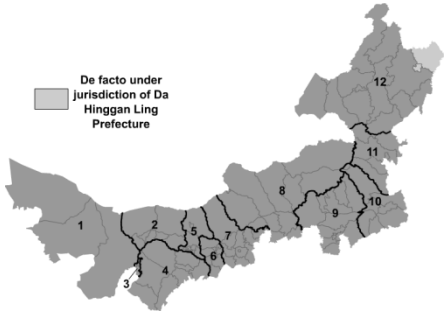
1 Shijiazhuang
2 Baoding
3 Cangzhou
4 Chengde
5 Handan
6 Hengshui
7 Langfang
8 Qinhuangdao
9 Tangshan
10 Xingtai
11 Zhangjiakou

North China – Inner Mongolia

Type:	Autonomous region
Capital city:	Hohhot
US state equiv:	Texas
Industries:	Energy; chemicals; metallurgy; equipment manufacturing; farm produce; hi-tech
Advantages:	Livestock industry in strong demand; coal/other resources and energy; support from central government
Disadvantages:	Poor energy efficiency; dependence on coal



	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	114,512	12.0	3
Population	million	25	1.9	23
Population density	'000 per sq km	0.2	--	28
GDP	RMB billion	1,166	2.7	15
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	35.9	--	22
GDP per capita	RMB	47,174	--	6
Disp income (urban)	RMB	17,698	--	10
Consumption (urban)	RMB	13,995	--	8
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,981	--	24
HDI	%	80.3	--	13
Engel	%	30.5	--	1

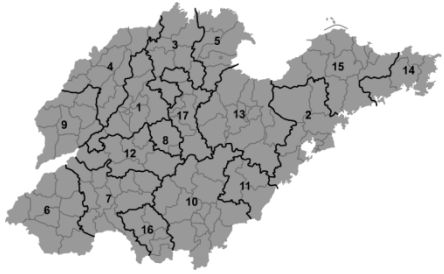


1 Alxa
2 Bayan Nur
3 Wuhai
4 Ordos
5 Baotou
6 Hohhot
7 Ulanqab
8 Xilin Gol
9 Chifeng
10 Tongliao
11 Hinggan
12 Hulunbuir

East China – Shandong

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Jinan
US state equiv:	Illinois
Industries:	Manufacturing; food processing; energy
Advantages:	Largest agricultural base; improvements in infrastructure; major ports; tourist destination
Disadvantages:	Largest coal consumer in China; impacted by push for energy efficiency

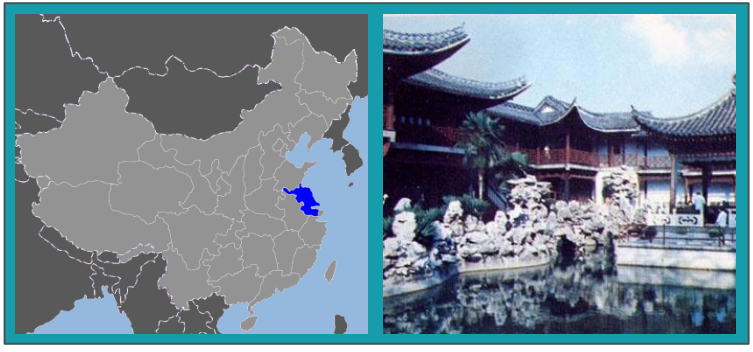
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	15,713	1.7	19
Population	million	96	7.2	2
Population density	'000 per sq km	6.1	--	5
GDP	RMB billion	3,942	9.1	3
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	36.6	--	18
GDP per capita	RMB	41,147	--	9
Disp income (urban)	RMB	19,946	--	8
Consumption (urban)	RMB	13,118	--	11
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,818	--	13
HDI	%	82.8	--	8
Engel	%	32.9	--	3



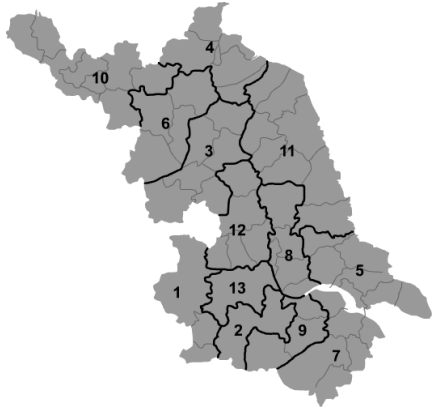
1 Jinan
2 Qingdao
3 Binzhou
4 Dezhou
5 Dongying
6 Heze
7 Jining
8 Laiwu
9 Liaocheng
10 Linyi
11 Rizhao
12 Tai'an
13 Weifang
14 Weihai
15 Yantai
16 Zaozhuang
17 Zibo

East China – Jiangsu

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Nanjing
US state equiv:	Rhode Island
Industries:	Electronics; telecommunications; chemicals; machinery; equipment; textiles; metallurgy
Advantages:	Diversified economy; large FDI; largest solar panel producer; private business thriving; securitisation; top spender on R&D; location
Disadvantages:	Income inequality



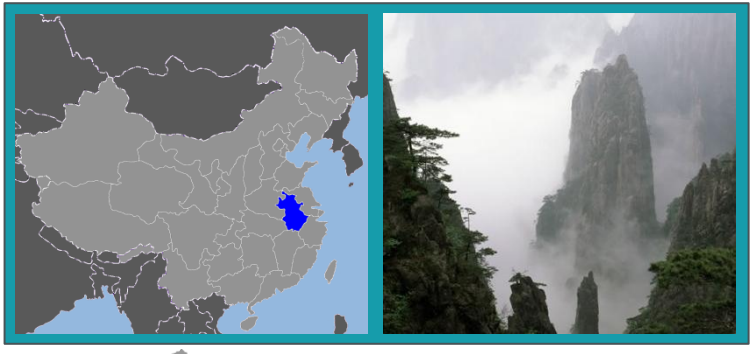
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	10,674	1.1	24
Population	million	79	5.9	5
Population density	'000 per sq km	7.4	--	4
GDP	RMB billion	4,090	9.5	2
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	23.5	--	31
GDP per capita	RMB	52,000	--	4
Disp income (urban)	RMB	22,944	--	6
Consumption (urban)	RMB	14,357	--	7
Residential price	RMB per sq m	5,549	--	8
HDI	%	83.7	--	6
Engel	%	36.3	--	12



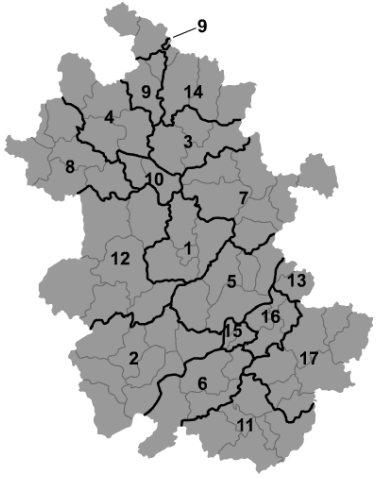
1 Nanjing
2 Changzhou
3 Huai'an
4 Lianyungang
5 Nantong
6 Suqian
7 Suzhou
8 Taizhou
9 Wuxi
10 Xuzhou
11 Yancheng
12 Yangzhou
13 Zhenjiang

East China – Anhui

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Hefei
US state equiv:	Virginia
Industries:	Electrics; machinery equipment; energy production
Advantages:	Fertile land; copper rich; cheap labour; improving FDI
Disadvantages:	Reliance on FAI



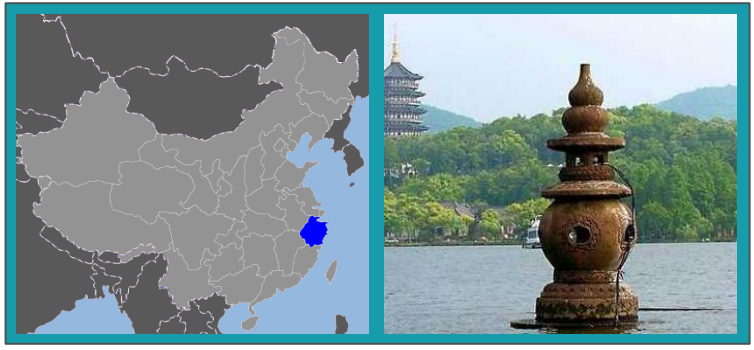
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	14,013	1.5	22
Population	million	60	4.5	8
Population density	'000 per sq km	4.2	--	9
GDP	RMB billion	1,226	2.8	14
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	33.8	--	27
GDP per capita	RMB	20,611	--	27
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,788	--	18
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,513	--	16
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,907	--	12
HDI	%	75.0	--	26
Engel	%	39.6	--	21

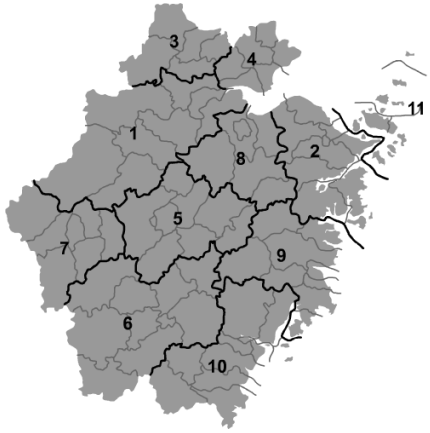


1 Hefei
2 Anqing
3 Bengbu
4 Bozhou
5 Chaohu
6 Chizhou
7 Chuzhou
8 Fuyang
9 Huaibei
10 Huainan
11 Huangshan
12 Lu'an
13 Ma'anshan
14 Suzhou
15 Tongling
16 Wuhu
17 Xuancheng

East China – Zhejiang

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Hangzhou
US state equiv:	Connecticut
Industries:	Textiles; electrical equipment; machinery
Advantages:	Entrepreneurs; small and medium enterprises; private enterprises; largest port city
Disadvantages:	High property prices; manufacturing losing out to cheaper locations



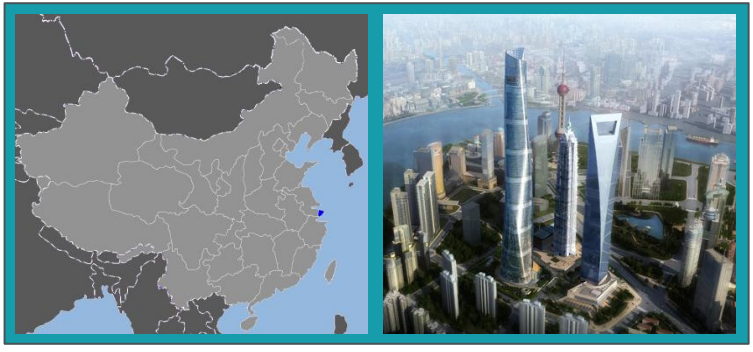


1 Hangzhou
2 Ningbo
3 Huzhou
4 Jiaxing
5 Jinhua
6 Lishui
7 Quzhou
8 Shaoxing
9 Taizhou
10 Wenzhou
11 Zhoushan

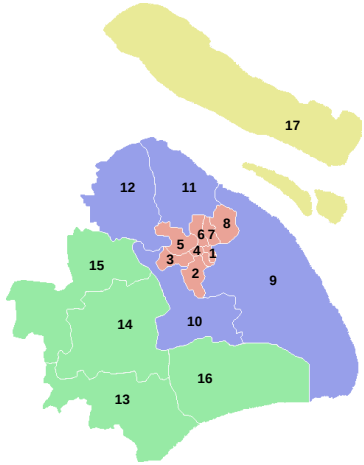
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	10,540	1.1	25
Population	million	54	4.1	10
Population density	'000 per sq km	5.2	--	8
GDP	RMB billion	2,723	6.3	4
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	43.1	--	8
GDP per capita	RMB	50,024	--	5
Disp income (urban)	RMB	27,359	--	3
Consumption (urban)	RMB	17,858	--	4
Residential price	RMB per sq m	9,322	--	3
HDI	%	84.1	--	5
Engel	%	33.6	--	8

East China – Shanghai

Type:	Municipality
Capital city:	Shanghai
US equiv:	New York City
Industries:	Financial services; retail and wholesale; real estate
Advantages:	Leader in efficiency; strong service sector; national financial centre; transport hub; hi-tech potential; international city; livability
Disadvantages:	Rising costs; ageing society



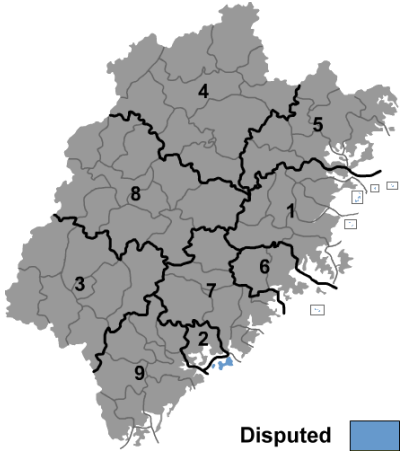
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	824	0.1	31
Population	million	23	1.7	24
Population density	'000 per sq km	27.9	--	1
GDP	RMB billion	1,687	3.9	9
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	57.0	--	2
GDP per capita	RMB	73,297	--	1
Disp income (urban)	RMB	31,838	--	1
Consumption (urban)	RMB	23,200	--	1
Residential price	RMB per sq m	14,213	--	2
HDI	%	90.8	--	1
Engel	%	35.0	--	10



1 Huangpu District
2 Xuhui District
3 Changning District
4 Jing'an District
5 Putuo District
6 Zhabei District
7 Hongkou District
8 Yangpu District
9 Pudong New Area
10 Minhang District
11 Baoshan District
12 Jiading District
13 Jinshan District
14 Songjiang District
15 Qingpu District
16 Fengxian District
17 Chongming County

South China – Fujian

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Fuzhou
US state equiv:	South Carolina
Industries:	Leather products; mineral products; telecommunications; electronics; developing finance and insurance
Advantages:	Ties with Taiwan – Westbank Economic Zone; tourism
Disadvantages:	No longer unique entry point for Taiwanese investment

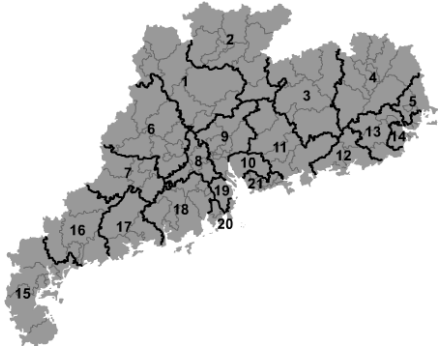


1 Fuzhou
2 Xiamen
3 Longyan
4 Nanping
5 Ningde
6 Putian
7 Quanzhou
8 Sanming
9 Zhangzhou

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	12,402	1.3	23
Population	million	37	2.8	17
Population density	'000 per sq km	3.0	--	14
GDP	RMB billion	1,436	3.3	12
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	39.2	--	12
GDP per capita	RMB	38,914	--	10
Disp income (urban)	RMB	21,781	--	7
Consumption (urban)	RMB	14,750	--	6
Residential price	RMB per sq m	6,076	--	7
HDI	%	80.7	--	12
Engel	%	39.7	--	22

South China – Guangdong

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Guangzhou
US state equiv:	California
Industries:	Electrical appliances; consumer goods
Advantages:	Foreign trade leader; leader in value-added sectors and tech industries; financial hub
Disadvantages:	Economic restructuring; rising labour costs and disputes

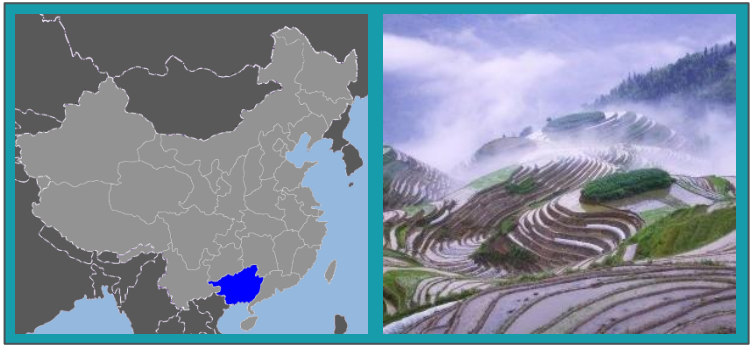


1 Qingyuan
2 Shaoguan
3 Heyuan
4 Meizhou
5 Chaozhou
6 Zhaoqing
7 Yunfu
8 Foshan
9 Guangzhou
10 Dongguan
11 Huizhou
12 Shanwei
13 Jieyang
14 Shantou
15 Zhanjiang
16 Maoming
17 Yangjiang
18 Jiangmen
19 Zhongshan
20 Zhuhai
21 Shenzhen

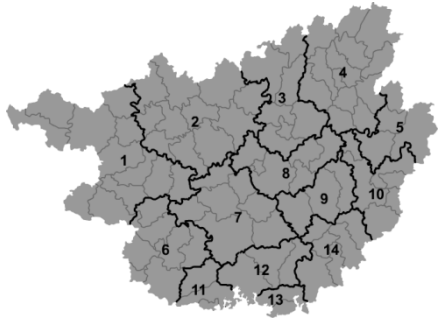
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	17,981	1.9	15
Population	million	104	7.8	1
Population density	'000 per sq km	5.8	--	6
GDP	RMB billion	4,547	10.5	1
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	44.6	--	7
GDP per capita	RMB	43,597	--	7
Disp income (urban)	RMB	23,898	--	5
Consumption (urban)	RMB	18,490	--	3
Residential price	RMB per sq m	7,006	--	6
HDI	%	84.4	--	4
Engel	%	36.9	--	15

South China – Guangxi

Type:	Autonomous region
Capital city:	Nanning
US state equiv:	Tennessee
Industries:	Automobiles; heavy mining machinery; electrical and electronics; instruments and apparatus
Advantages:	Agricultural base; tourism – natural beauty; Southeast Asia port; improving infrastructure
Disadvantages:	Brain drain; low value-added industry



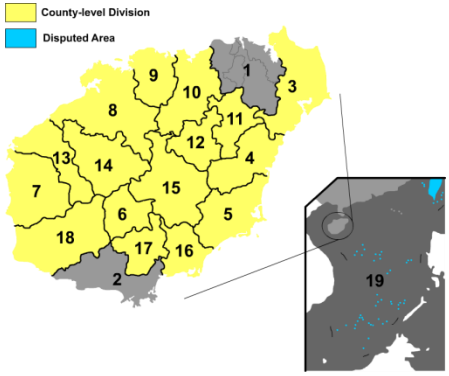
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	23,756	2.5	9
Population	million	46	3.5	11
Population density	'000 per sq km	1.9	--	20
GDP	RMB billion	950	2.2	18
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	35.0	--	23
GDP per capita	RMB	20,645	--	26
Disp income (urban)	RMB	17,064	--	12
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,490	--	17
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,382	--	19
HDI	%	77.6	--	20
Engel	%	39.9	--	24



1 Baise
2 Hechi
3 Liuzhou
4 Guilin
5 Hezhou
6 Chongzuo
7 Nanning
8 Laibin
9 Guigang
10 Wuzhou
11 Fangchenggang
12 Qinzhou
13 Beihai
14 Yulin

South China – Hainan

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Haikou
US state equiv:	Florida
Industries:	Fisheries; vegetables and fruits; rubber production; tourism
Advantages:	Tourism; five-star hotels; climate; agricultural base; oil and gas reserves;
Disadvantages:	Property market is volatile

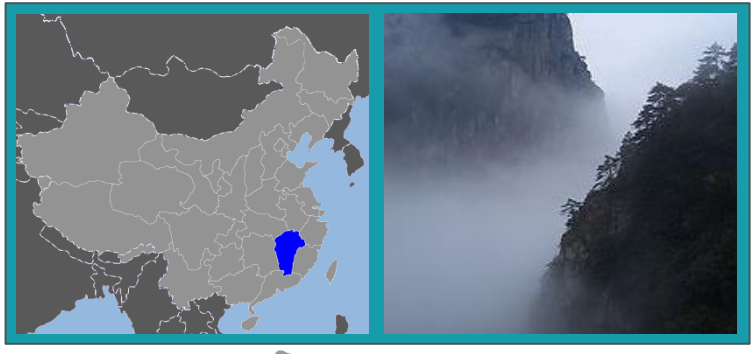


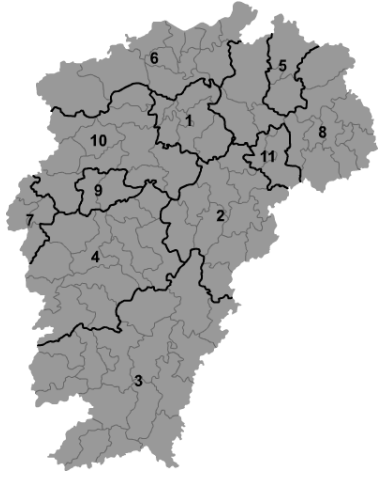
1 Haikou
2 Sanya
3 Wenchang
4 Qionghai
5 Wanning
6 Wuzhishan
7 Dongfang
8 Danzhou
9 Lingao
10 Chengmai
11 Ding'an
12 Tunchang
13 Changjiang
14 Baisha
15 Qiongzhong
16 Lingshui
17 Baoting
18 Ledong
*19 Paracels, Spratlys, & Zhongsha Iss.

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	3,535	0.4	28
Population	million	9	0.7	28
Population density	'000 per sq km	2.5	--	17
GDP	RMB billion	205	0.5	28
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	46.1	--	5
GDP per capita	RMB	23,665	--	23
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,581	--	21
Consumption (urban)	RMB	10,927	--	21
Residential price	RMB per sq m	8,800	--	4
HDI	%	78.4	--	16
Engel	%	44.7	--	30

Central China – Jiangxi

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Nanchang
US state equiv:	Georgia
Industries:	Smelting and pressing of ferrous and non-ferrous metal; military industry
Advantages:	Natural resources; cheap labour and land
Disadvantages:	Low-tech industries; brain drain



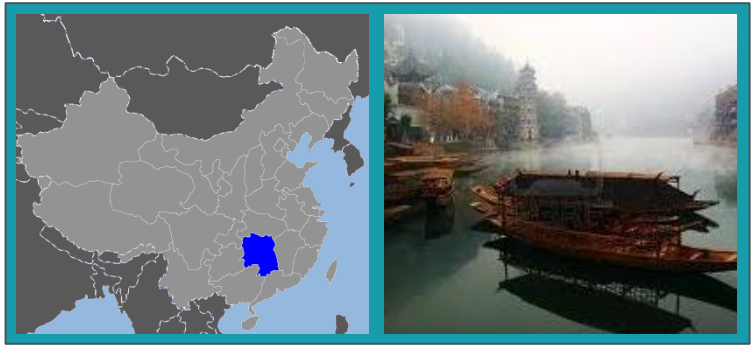


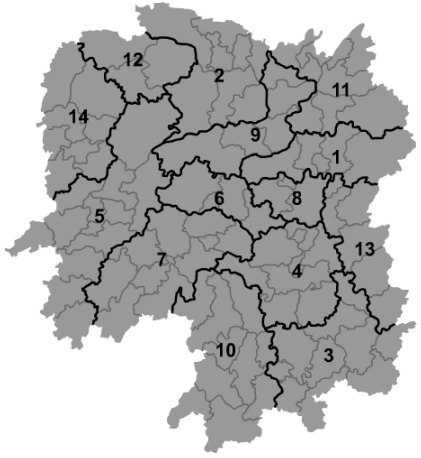
1 Nanchang
2 Fuzhou
3 Ganzhou
4 Ji'an
5 Jingdezhen
6 Jiujiang
7 Pingxiang
8 Shangrao
9 Xinyu
10 Yichun
11 Yingtan

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	16,689	1.8	17
Population	million	45	3.3	13
Population density	'000 per sq km	2.7	--	16
GDP	RMB billion	944	2.2	19
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	32.2	--	29
GDP per capita	RMB	21,170	--	24
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,481	--	22
Consumption (urban)	RMB	10,619	--	24
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,959	--	25
HDI	%	76.0	--	25
Engel	%	39.9	--	23

Central China – Hunan

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Changsha
US state equiv:	Idaho
Industries:	Smelting and pressing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals
Advantages:	Entertainment industry; strong low-value industry, developing heavy industry; low wages
Disadvantages:	Low energy efficiency; FAI dependence





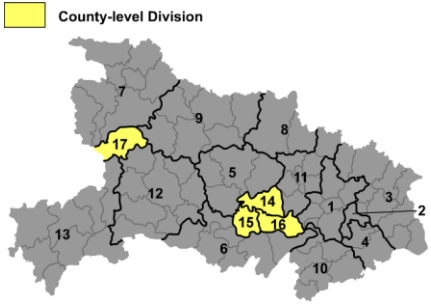
1 Changsha
2 Changde
3 Chenzhou
4 Hengyang
5 Huaihua
6 Loudi
7 Shaoyang
8 Xiangtan
9 Yiyang
10 Yongzhou
11 Yueyang
12 Zhangjiajie
13 Zhuzhou
14 Xiangxi

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	21,185	2.2	10
Population	million	66	4.9	7
Population density	'000 per sq km	3.1	--	12
GDP	RMB billion	1,590	3.7	10
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	39.3	--	11
GDP per capita	RMB	24,210	--	21
Disp income (urban)	RMB	16,566	--	13
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,825	--	13
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,012	--	23
HDI	%	78.1	--	19
Engel	%	38.6	--	20

Central China – Hubei

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Wuhan
US state equiv:	Ohio
Industries:	Metallurgy; automobiles; chemicals; construction materials; foodstuff; machine building; textiles; electronics; ship building
Advantages:	Wuhan's development attraction to companies; agricultural base
Disadvantages:	FAI dependent

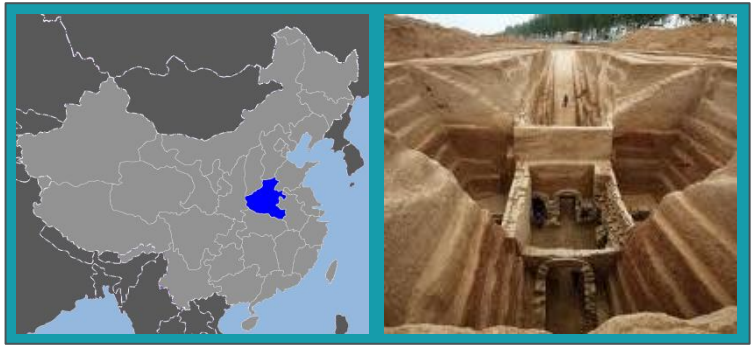
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	18,589	2.0	14
Population	million	57	4.3	9
Population density	'000 per sq km	3.1	--	13
GDP	RMB billion	1,581	3.7	11
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	37.3	--	14
GDP per capita	RMB	27,615	--	13
Disp income (urban)	RMB	16,058	--	16
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,451	--	18
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,500	--	15
HDI	%	78.4	--	16
Engel	%	40.4	--	26



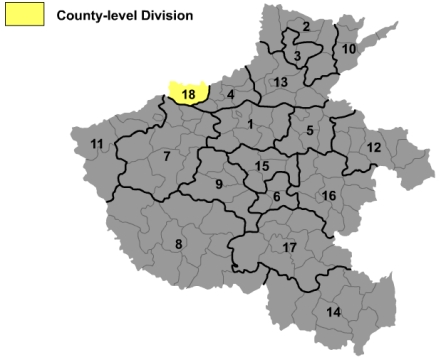
1 Wuhan
2 Ezhou
3 Huanggang
4 Huangshi
5 Jingmen
6 Jingzhou
7 Shiyan
8 Suizhou
9 Xiangyang
10 Xianning
11 Xiaogan
12 Yichang
13 Enshi
14 Tianmen
15 Qianjiang
16 Xiantao
17 Shennongjia

Central China – Henan

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Zhengzhou
US state equiv:	New York
Industries:	Foodstuffs; chemicals; automobiles and parts; machinery production; textiles
Advantages:	Key transportation hub; cheap labour; agricultural producer
Disadvantages:	Dependence on FAI



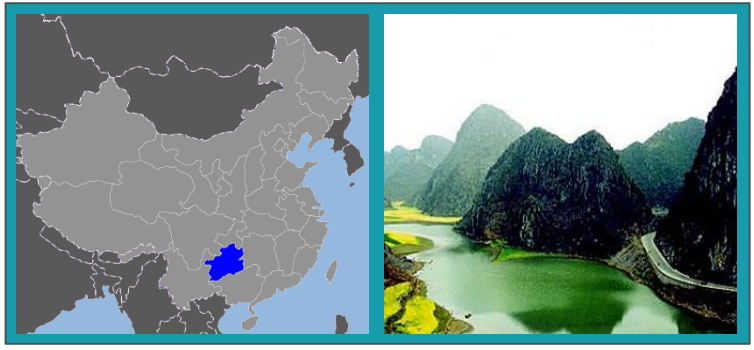
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	16,554	1.7	18
Population	million	94	7.1	3
Population density	'000 per sq km	5.7	--	7
GDP	RMB billion	2,294	5.3	5
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	28.1	--	30
GDP per capita	RMB	24,401	--	20
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,930	--	17
Consumption (urban)	RMB	10,838	--	22
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,856	--	30
HDI	%	78.7	--	15
Engel	%	34.2	--	9



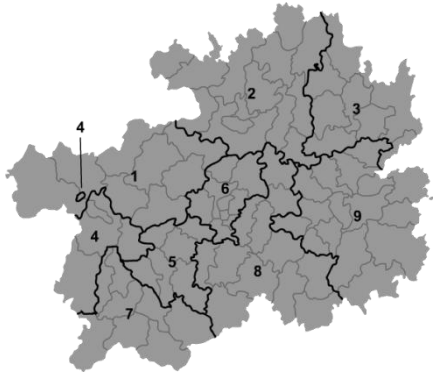
1 Zhengzhou
2 Anyang
3 Hebi
4 Jiaozuo
5 Kaifeng
6 Luohe
7 Luoyang
8 Nanyang
9 Pingdingshan
10 Puyang
11 Sanmenxia
12 Shangqiu
13 Xinxiang
14 Xinyang
15 Xuchang
16 Zhoukou
17 Zhumadian
18 Jiyuan
11 Sanmenxia
12 Shangqiu

Southwest China – Guizhou

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Guiyang
US state equiv:	West Virginia
Industries:	Electricity production; tobacco; beverages; tourism
Advantages:	Agricultural base; tourism – natural environment
Disadvantages:	Poor infrastructure; weak investments



	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	17,615	1.9	16
Population	million	35	2.6	19
Population density	'000 per sq km	2.0	--	19
GDP	RMB billion	459	1.1	26
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	47.1	--	4
GDP per capita	RMB	13,221	--	31
Disp income (urban)	RMB	14,143	--	27
Consumption (urban)	RMB	10,058	--	27
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,142	--	21
HDI	%	69.0	--	30
Engel	%	41.5	--	28

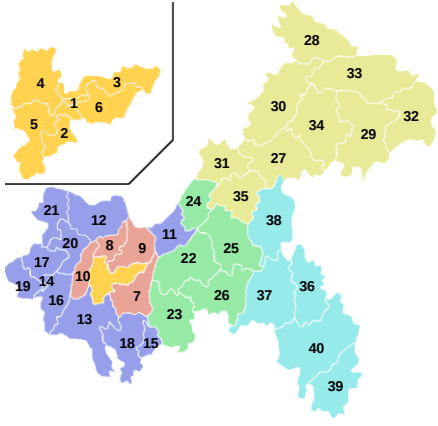


1 Bijie Prefecture
2 Zunyi
3 Tongren
4 Liupanshui
5 Anshun
6 Guiyang
7 Qianxinan
8 Qiannan
9 Qiandongnan

Southwest China – Chongqing

Type:	Municipality
Capital city:	Chongqing
US equiv:	St Louis
Industries:	Automobiles; military; iron and steel; aluminum
Advantages:	Government support/focus; automobile manufacturing hub
Disadvantages:	Unrealistic goal of becoming financial centre; environmental issues

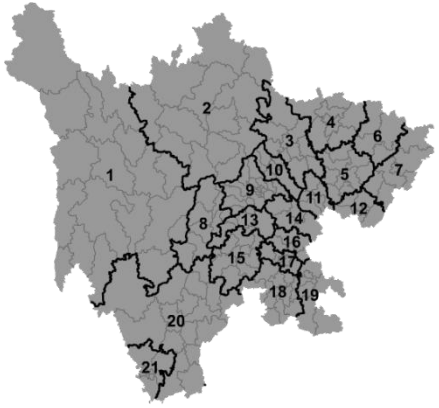
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	8,227	0.9	26
Population	million	29	2.2	20
Population density	'000 per sq km	3.5	--	11
GDP	RMB billion	789	1.8	23
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	36.1	--	21
GDP per capita	RMB	27,367	--	14
Disp income (urban)	RMB	17,532	--	11
Consumption (urban)	RMB	13,335	--	9
Residential price	RMB per sq m	4,040	--	10
HDI	%	78.3	--	18
Engel	%	37.7	--	17



1 Yuzhong D.	21 Tongnan C.
2 Dadukou D.	22 Fuling D.
3 Jiangbei D.	23 Nanchuan D.
4 Shapingba D.	24 Dianjiang C.
5 Jiulongpo D.	25 Fengdu C.
6 Nan'an D.	26 Wulong C.
7 Banan D.	27 Wanzhou D.
8 Beibei D.	28 Chengkou C.
9 Yubei D.	29 Fengjie C.
10 Bishan C.	30 Kai C.
11 Changshou D.	31 Liangping C.
12 Hechuan D.	32 Wushan C.
13 Jiangjin D.	33 Wuxi C.
14 Shuangqiao D.	34 Yunyang C.
15 Wansheng D.	35 Zhong C.
16 Yongchuan D.	36 Qianjiang D.
17 Dazu C.	37 Pengshui A.C.
18 Qijiang C.	38 Shizhu A.C.
19 Rongchang C.	39 Xiushan A.C.
20 Tongliang C.	40 Youyang A.C.

Southwest China – Sichuan

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Chengdu
US state equiv:	Colorado
Industries:	Agriculture; coal; energy; iron and steel; building materials; wood; processing; foodstuffs; silk processing
Advantages:	Agricultural base; natural gas production; tourism centre of the west; highly skilled workforce; investment after earthquake
Disadvantages:	Unequal growth



1 Garzê
2 Ngawa
3 Mianyang
4 Guangyuan
5 Nanchong
6 Bazhong
7 Dazhou
8 Ya'an
9 Chengdu
10 Deyang
11 Suining
12 Guang'an
13 Meishan
14 Ziyang
15 Leshan
16 Neijiang
17 Zigong
18 Yibin
19 Luzhou
20 Liangshan

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	48,406	5.1	5
Population	million	80	6.0	4
Population density	'000 per sq km	1.7	--	22
GDP	RMB billion	1,690	3.9	8
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	34.6	--	25
GDP per capita	RMB	21,013	--	25
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,461	--	23
Consumption (urban)	RMB	12,105	--	12
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,985	--	11
HDI	%	76.3	--	24
Engel	%	40.4	--	27

Southwest China – Tibet

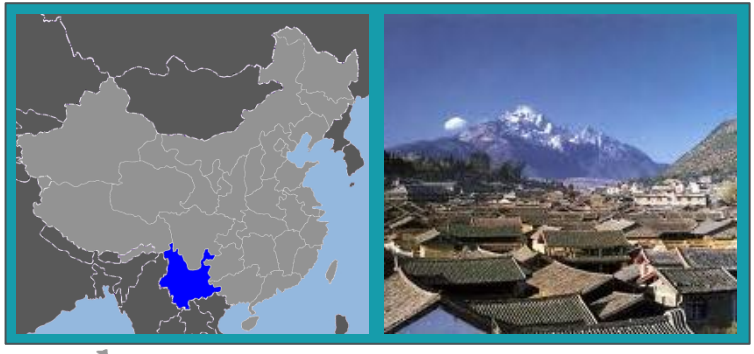
Type:	Autonomous region
Capital city:	Lhasa
US state equiv:	Alaska
Industries:	Tourism; Tibetan medicines; unique plateau biology; handicrafts; mining
Advantages:	Government support; booming tourism
Disadvantages:	Undeveloped; weak infrastructure; small population; geographical/topographical limitations

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	120,207	12.6	2
Population	million	3	0.2	31
Population density	'000 per sq km	0.0	--	31
GDP	RMB billion	51	0.1	31
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	54.3	--	3
GDP per capita	RMB	16,903	--	28
Disp income (urban)	RMB	14,980	--	26
Consumption (urban)	RMB	9,686	--	30
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,772	--	31
HDI	%	63.0	--	31
Engel	%	50.7	--	31

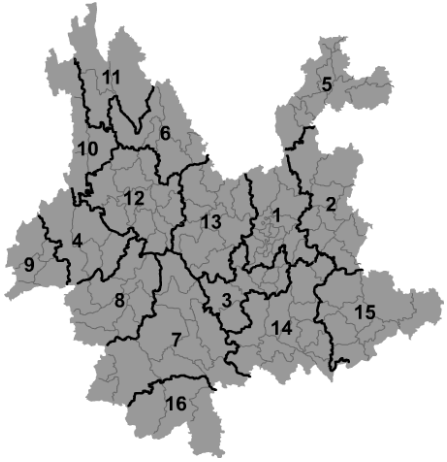
1 Ngari
2 Nagqu
3 Qamdo
4 Xigazê
5 Lhasa
6 Shannan
7 Nyingchi

Southwest China – Yunnan

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Kunming
US state equiv:	Louisiana
Industries:	Sugar; cigarettes; cloth; steel and steel products; hydropower; raw coal; cement; machine-made paper and paperboards
Advantages:	Infrastructure; tourism; tobacco industry; natural reserves
Disadvantages:	Poor; reliance on tobacco



	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	38,319	4.0	8
Population	million	46	3.4	12
Population density	'000 per sq km	1.2	--	25
GDP	RMB billion	722	1.7	24
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	40.0	--	9
GDP per capita	RMB	15,707	--	30
Disp income (urban)	RMB	16,065	--	15
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,074	--	20
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,893	--	27
HDI	%	71.0	--	28
Engel	%	43.7	--	29

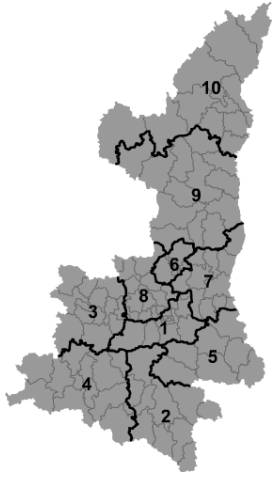


1 Kunming
2 Qujing
3 Yuxi
4 Baoshan
5 Zhaotong
6 Lijiang
7 Pu'er
8 Lincang
9 Dehong
10 Nujiang
11 Diqing
12 Dali
13 Chuxiong
14 Honghe
15 Wenshan
16 Xishuangbanna

Northwest China – Shaanxi

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Xi'an
US state equiv:	Pennsylvania
Industries:	Agriculture; equipment manufacturing; aviation; tourism
Advantages:	Energy giants; hi-tech development; vastly improved infrastructure
Disadvantages:	Commercial advantages yet to be realised

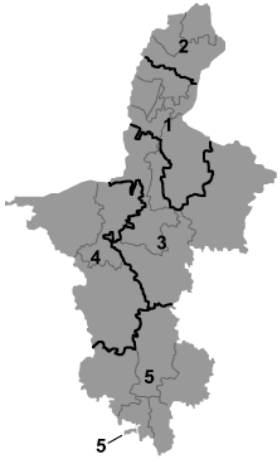
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	20,579	2.2	11
Population	million	37	2.8	16
Population density	'000 per sq km	1.8	--	21
GDP	RMB billion	1,002	2.3	17
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	36.2	--	20
GDP per capita	RMB	26,848	--	15
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,695	--	19
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,822	--	14
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,665	--	14
HDI	%	77.3	--	22
Engel	%	37.3	--	16



1 Xi'an
2 Ankang
3 Baoji
4 Hanzhong
5 Shangluo
6 Tongchuan
7 Weinan
8 Xianyang
9 Yan'an
10 Yulin

Northwest China – Ningxia

Type:	Autonomous region
Capital city:	Yinchuan
US state equiv:	Utah
Industries:	Agriculture; coal; metallurgy; chemicals; wool textiles
Advantages:	Larger, more resource rich neighbours promoting development of entire region
Disadvantages:	Size (smaller than Chongqing); no natural advantages

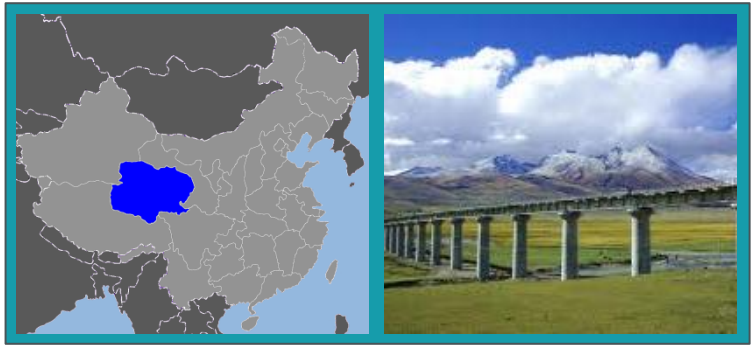


1 Yinchuan
2 Shizuishan
3 Wuzhong
4 Zhongwei
5 Guyuan

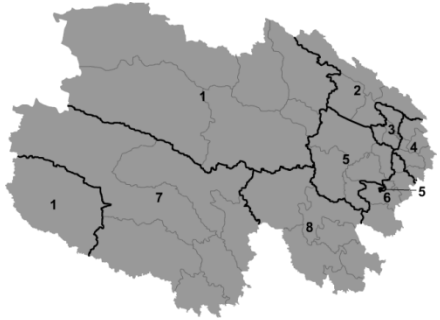
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	5,195	0.5	27
Population	million	6	0.5	29
Population density	'000 per sq km	1.2	--	24
GDP	RMB billion	164	0.4	29
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	39.6	--	10
GDP per capita	RMB	26,080	--	17
Disp income (urban)	RMB	15,344	--	25
Consumption (urban)	RMB	11,334	--	19
Residential price	RMB per sq m	3,107	--	22
HDI	%	76.6	--	23
Engel	%	33.4	--	6

Northwest China – Qinghai

Type:	Province
Capital city:	Xining
US state equiv:	Wyoming
Industries:	Petroleum and natural gas; power generation; nonferrous metals; saline chemicals
Advantages:	Resources; major rivers; connection to Tibet and its natural resources; development of renewable energy
Disadvantages:	Underdeveloped; lacks investment



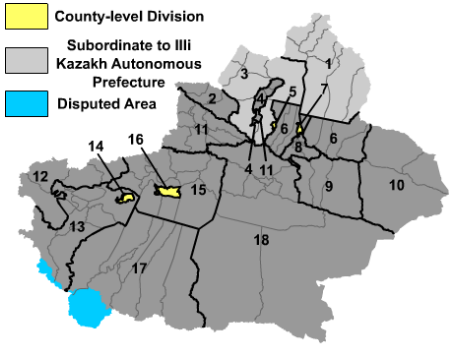
	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	71,748	7.5	4
Population	million	6	0.4	30
Population density	'000 per sq km	0.1	--	30
GDP	RMB billion	135	0.3	30
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	34.9	--	24
GDP per capita	RMB	24,000	--	22
Disp income (urban)	RMB	13,855	--	29
Consumption (urban)	RMB	9,614	--	31
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,892	--	28
HDI	%	72.0	--	27
Engel	%	40.4	--	25



1 Haixi
2 Haibei
3 Xining
4 Haidong
5 Hainan
6 Huangnan
7 Yushu
8 Golog

Northwest China – Xinjiang

Type:	Autonomous region
Capital city:	Ürümqi
US state equiv:	Alaska
Industries:	Oil and petrochemicals; foodstuffs and beverages; textiles; metallurgy; building materials; electric power
Advantages:	Resources; central government support; agriculture
Disadvantages:	Unrest; geographical/topographical limitations



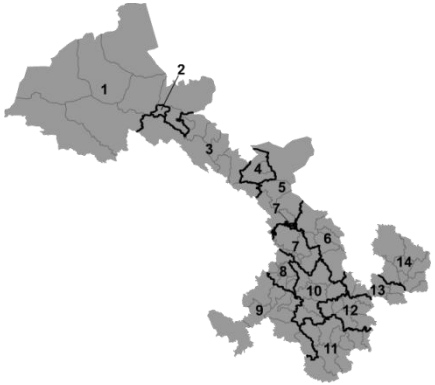
1 Altay	11 Ili
2 Bortala	12 Kizilsu
3 Tacheng	13 Kashgar
4 Karamay	14 Tumxuk
5 Shihezi	15 Aksu
6 Changji	16 Aral
7 Wujiaqu	17 Hotan
8 Ürümqi	18 Bayingolin
9 Turpan	11 Ili
10 Hami	12 Kizilsu

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	166,490	17.5	1
Population	million	22	1.6	25
Population density	'000 per sq km	0.1	--	29
GDP	RMB billion	542	1.3	25
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	33.3	--	28
GDP per capita	RMB	24,842	--	19
Disp income (urban)	RMB	13,644	--	30
Consumption (urban)	RMB	10,197	--	26
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,877	--	29
HDI	%	77.4	--	21
Engel	%	36.3	--	13

Northwest China – Gansu

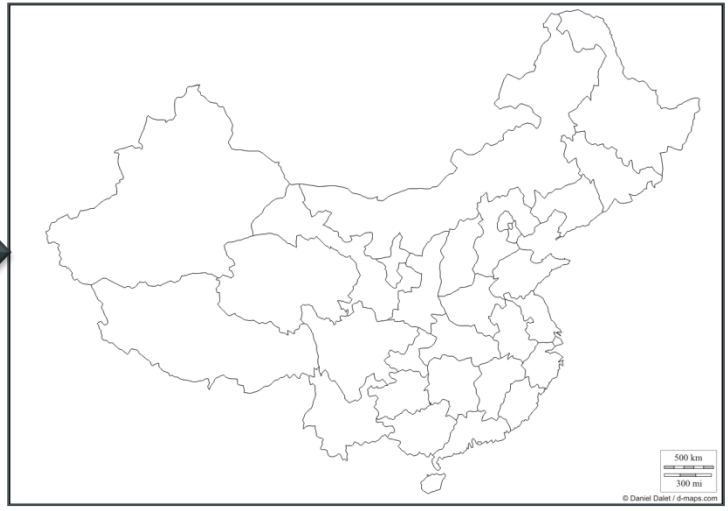
Type:	Province
Capital city:	Lanzhou
US state equiv:	New Mexico
Industries:	Mining; mineral extraction; electricity generation; petrochemicals; oil exploration machinery; building materials
Advantages:	Renewable energies; nickel resources
Disadvantages:	Largely desert

	Unit	Figure	% of national	Rank
Area	sq km	40,409	4.3	7
Population	million	26	1.9	22
Population density	'000 per sq km	0.6	--	27
GDP	RMB billion	412	1.0	27
Tertiary industry	% of GDP	37.3	--	15
GDP per capita	RMB	16,107	--	29
Disp income (urban)	RMB	13,189	--	31
Consumption (urban)	RMB	9,895	--	28
Residential price	RMB per sq m	2,911	--	26
HDI	%	70.5	--	29
Engel	%	37.8	--	18



1 Jiuquan
2 Jiayuguan
3 Zhangye
4 Jinchang
5 Wuwei
6 Baiyin
7 Lanzhou
8 Linxia (Hui)
9 Gannan (Tibetan)
10 Dingxi
11 Longnan
12 Tianshui
13 Pingliang
14 Qingyang

China vs the US



While there are many differences between the two countries, there are also many similarities, for example, the division of power between province/state and central governments and total land mass. However, as the US has prospered, the similarities between states began to outweigh the differences. In China this has not yet occurred, with many provinces showing marked differences.

	US	China
Land area	9.2 million sq km	9.3 million sq km
Population	304 million	1,330 million
GDP	US$14.6 trillion	US$5.9 trillion
GDP per capita	US$48,000	US$6,100

Provinces vs states

	Province	Capital city	US Comparison	Description	GDP (RMB billion)	Population (million people)	Disposable Income (RMB)
NE	Liaoning	Shenyang	Indiana	Manufacturing / agricultural economies	1,521	43	15,761
	Jilin	Changchun	Michigan	Automotive & blue collar	763	27	14,006
	Heilongjiang	Harbin	Minnesota	Cold, beer production & forests	859	38	12,566
N	Beijing*	Beijing	Washington	Capital city	1,215	18	26,738
	Tianjin*	Tianjin	Chicago	Commodities exchange & diverse economy	752	12	21,402
	Hebei	Shijiazhuang	New Jersey	Spill over affect from Beijing (NYC) on economy and culture	1,724	70	14,718
	Shanxi	Taiyuan	Pennsylvania	Coal	744	34	13,997
	Inner Mongolia	Hohhot	Texas	Oil-based economy & cowboys	974	24	15,849
E	Shanghai*	Shanghai	New York City	Economic and cultural centre	1,505	19	28,838
	Jiangsu	Nanjing	Rhode Island	Affluent	3,446	77	20,552
	Zhejiang	Hangzhou	Connecticut	Affluent & strong financial industry	2,299	52	24,611
	Anhui	Hefei	Virginia	Good universities & traditional	1,006	61	14,086
	Shandong	Jinan	Illinois	Agriculture-based economy & large population	3,390	95	17,811

* Municipalities, therefore, city comparison given.

Provinces vs states

	Province	Capital city	US Comparison	Description	GDP (RMB billion)	Population (million people)	Disposable Income (RMB)
S	Fujian	Fuzhou	South Carolina	Reliant on ports	1,260	36	19,577
	Guangdong	Guangzhou	California	Risk takers, strong IT industry & mixed with southern cultures	3,948	96	21,575
	Guangxi	Nanning	Tennessee	Textile industry, mountainous & tourism	776	49	15,451
	Hainan	Haikou	Florida	Hot climate & tourism	165	9	13,751
C	Jiangxi	Nanchang	Georgia	Agriculture	766	44	14,022
	Henan	Zhengzhou	New York	Large population	1,948	95	14,372
	Hubei	Wuhan	Ohio	Middle in ranking	1,324	57	14,367
	Hunan	Changsha	Idaho		1,306	64	15,084
SW	Chongqing*	Chongqing	St Louis	A major river link & a centre for a Go West policy	653	29	15,749
	Sichuan	Chengdu	Colorado	Laid back, R&D & mountains	1,415	82	13,839
	Guizhou	Guiyang	West Virginia	Coal, mountainous & behind the times	391	38	12,863
	Yunnan	Kunming	Louisiana	Culturally diverse & poor	617	46	14,424
	Tibet	Lhasa	Alaska	Mountainous, sparsely populated	44	3	13,544
NW	Shaanxi	Xi'an	Pennsylvania		817	38	14,129
	Gansu	Lanzhou	New Mexico	Dessert	339	26	11,930
	Qinghai	Xining	Wyoming	Barren	108	6	12,692
	Ningxia	Yinchuan	Utah	Dessert	135	6	14,025
	Xinjiang	Urumqi	Alaska	Oil & rugged people	428	22	12,258

* Municipalities, therefore, city comparison given.

NOTES:

All data, unless otherwise stated, is sourced from CEIC, which receives data directly from government institutions.

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