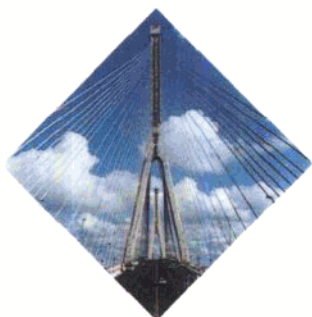


# SHANGHAI

## BASIC FACTS



# 上海概览

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# '97 Shanghai Basic Facts

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## The City Emblem



Design of the city emblem of Shanghai was approved by the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress in 1990. The triangle emblem consists of a white magnolia flower, a large junk and a propeller. The propeller symbolizes the continuous advancement of the city; the large junk, one of the oldest vessels plying Shanghai's harbour, represents the long history and bright future of the port; and the large junk is set against a white magnolia flower blossoming in the early spring.

## The City Flower



In 1986, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress passed a resolution adopting the white magnolia as the city flower. The white magnolia is among the few spring flowers in the Shanghai area. It is in full blossom in early spring and before the Clear and Bright Festival, which usually falls on April 5. The flower has large, white petals and its eye always looks towards the sky. Therefore, the flower symbolizes the pioneering and enterprising spirit of the city.



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# Natural Conditions

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**Location**

**Climate**

**Area**

**Water Resources**

**Topographical Features**

**Administrative Divisions**

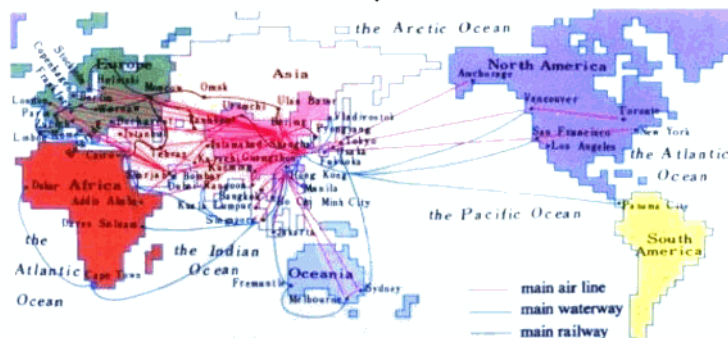
## Location

Shanghai, also called "Hu" for short in Chinese, is situated at 31°14' north latitude and 121°29' east longitude. Bordering on Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces on the west, Shanghai is washed by the East China Sea on the east and Hangzhou Bay on the south. North of the city, the Yangtze River pours into the East China Sea. It also occupies a central location along China's coastline. Thanks to its advantageous geographic location, Shanghai is an excellent sea and river port, boasting easy access to the vast hinterland.

## Climate

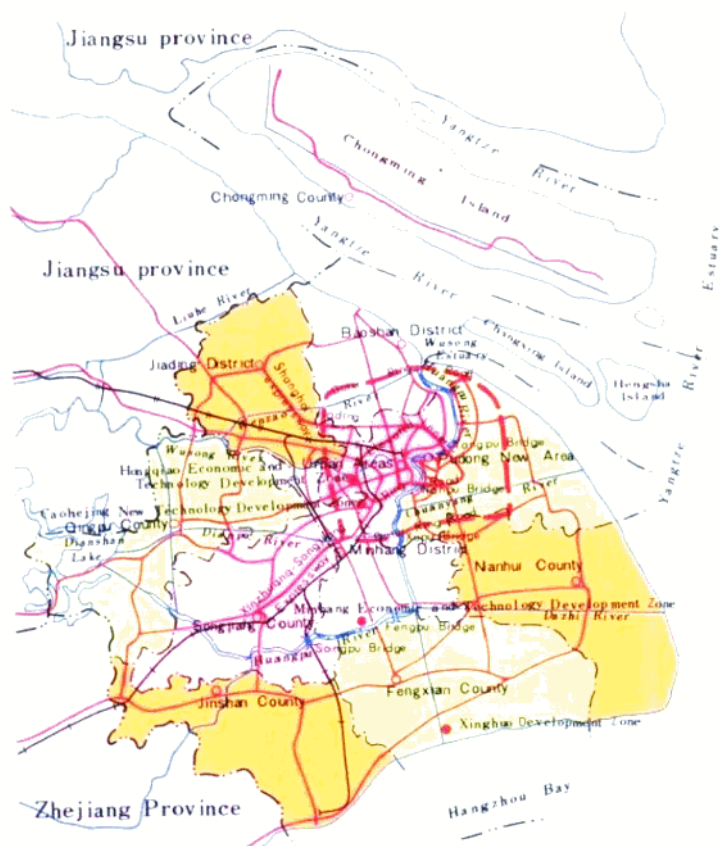
With a pleasant northern subtropical maritime monsoon climate, Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with summer and winter. The average annual temperature is 16 degrees Celsius. The city has a frost-free period lasting up to 230 days a year, and receives an average annual rainfall of 1,200 millimetres. However, nearly 60% of the precipitation comes during the May-September flood season, which is divided into three rainy periods, namely, the Spring Rains, the Plum Rains and the Autumn Rains.

**Shanghai's Location in the World  
and Its Main Transportation Network**





## The Sketchy Map of Shanghai



The city covers an area of 6,340.5 square kilometres, 0.06% of China's total territory, extending about 120 kilometres from north to south and nearly 100 kilometres from east to west. Shanghai has an urban area of 2,057 square kilometres, land area of 6,219 square kilometres and water area of 122 square kilometres. The city's Chongming Island is the third largest island in China, covering an area of 1,041 square kilometres.



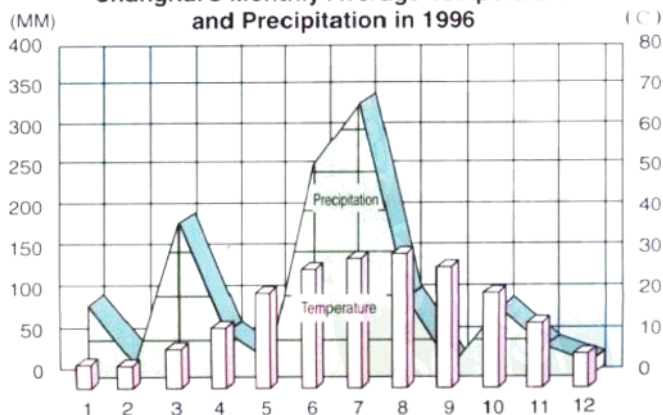


*Eastern dragon*

## Water Resources

Dotted with many rivers and lakes, the Shanghai area is known for its rich water resources. Most of the rivers are tributaries of the Huangpu River. Originating from Taihu Lake, the 113-kilometre-long Huangpu River winds through the city's downtown. The river is 300 to 770 metres wide, averaging 360 metres. The ice-free Huangpu River is the main waterway in the Shanghai area.

**Shanghai's Monthly Average Temperature and Precipitation in 1996**



## Districts and Counties of Shanghai

District /County	Area (sq.km)	District /County	Area (sq.km)
Huangpu	4.54	Nanshi	7.87
Luwan	8.05	Xuhui	54.76
Changning	38.30	Jing'an	7.62
Putuo	54.83	Zhabei	28.50
Hongkou	23.48	Yangpu	52.13
Minhang	370.75	Baoshan	424.63
Jiading	458.80	Pudong New Area	522.75
Nanhui	687.66	Fengxian	687.39
Songjiang	605.64	Jinshan	586.05
Qingpu	675.54	Chongming	1041.21



*The Bund*

## **Topographic Features**

Except for a few hills lying in the southwest corner, most of the Shanghai area is flat and belongs to the alluvial plain of the Yangtze River Delta. The average elevation is about 4 metres above sea level.

## **Administrative Divisions**

Shanghai is divided into 14 districts and 6 counties. There are 206 towns, 9 townships, 98 subdistrict neighbourhood committees, 2,900 neighbourhood committees and 2,956 villagers' committees in the city.





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# Population and Employment

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**Population**  
**Natural Changes in Population**  
**Employment**

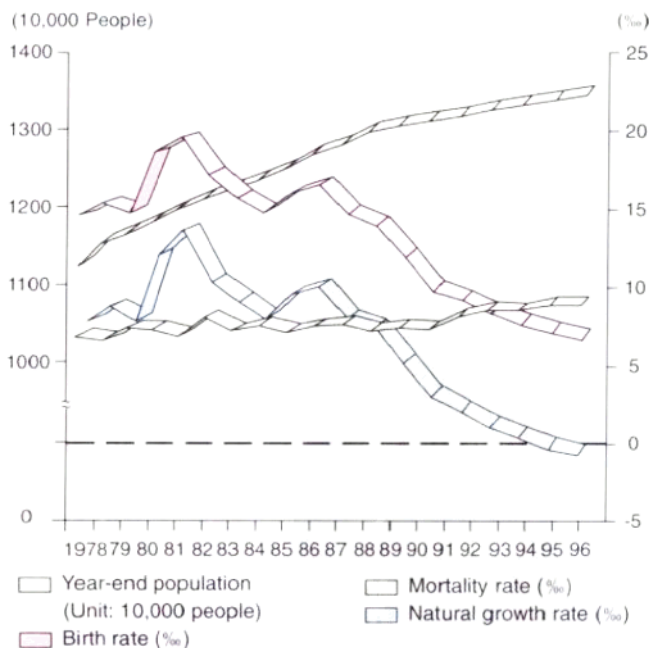
## Population

As of 1996, Shanghai had a population of 13.0443 million, 1.1% of China's total. The average population density in the city stands at 2,057 people per square kilometre, but the figure is 4,672 in the urban area.

## Natural Changes in Population

Shanghai is the first area in China to report a negative population growth rate. The city first registered a negative population growth rate in 1994. The city's natural population growth rate in 1996 was -2.3 per thousand, with the birth rate 5.2 per thousand and the death rate 7.5 per thousand.

### Change in the City's Population





*Shanghai youngsters*

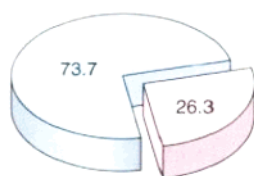
### Population and Population Density (year-end 1996)

District/County	Population (10,000)	Population density (person/sq.km)
Huangpu	26.77	58964
Nanshi	47.26	60049
Lurwan	38.50	47823
Xuhui	82.29	15028
Changning	61.16	15968
Jing'an	38.92	51082
Putuo	83.15	15166
Zhabei	67.24	23593
Hongkou	81.51	34713
Yangpu	107.13	20550
Minhang	55.96	1509
Baoshan	72.28	1702
Jiading	47.74	1041
Pudong New Area	151.11	2891
Nanhui	70.04	1018
Fengxian	51.88	755
Songjiang	49.42	816
Jinshan	55.08	940
Qingpu	45.69	676
Chongming	71.30	685

## Employment

In 1996, Shanghai employed 7.9293 million people. Of the total, 61.6% were hired by state and collective enterprises or firms of other economic sectors; 28.6% were employed in the rural areas; and 5.2% worked in private businesses. In 1996, 299,400 people found jobs in the city's urban area. By the end of 1996, the number of unemployed in the urban area was 145,000, representing an unemployment rate of 2.7%.

**Change in the City's Population Structure (%)  
(1996)**

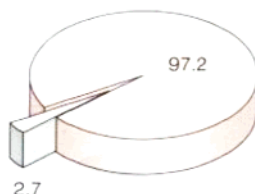


(District/County)

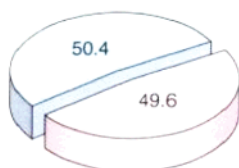
- Urban area
- Rural area

(Urban/Rural)

- Towns
- Villages



2.7



(Male/Female)

- Male
- Female





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# Comprehensive Economic Strength

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**Economic Growth**  
**Economic Strength**  
**Financial Income**  
**Sizable Proportion**