**Statistical Communiqué on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2017**

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

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In 2017, under the firm leadership of Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government, people of Beijing carefully studied and followed out the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress. People of the Capital learned and grasped the spiritual essence and practical requirements of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implemented the deployment made at the 12th Party Member’s Congress of Beijing. Adhered to the overall work tone of “steady progress”, People of the Capital took further strengthening the supply-side structural reform as the main line focusing on the urban strategic positioning as “four centers”, upheld the concepts of innovative, balanced, green, open and shared development, made sound and orderly progress in works. Therefore, the city of Beijing achieved steady and healthy economic development and social harmony and stability.

**I. Overview**

**Economic growth:** Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit RMB 2,800.04 billion, up by 6.7% over the previous year at comparable price. Of which the added value of the Primary Industry was RMB 12.05 billion with a decline of 6.2%, that of the Secondary Industry was RMB 531.06 billion with a growth of 4.6% and that of the Tertiary Industry was RMB 2,256.93 billion with a growth of 7.3%. The ratio of the Primary Industry, the Secondary Industry and the Tertiary Industry changed from 0.5︰19.3︰80.2 the previous year into 0.4︰19.0︰80.6. Based on permanent population, the per capita GDP reached RMB 129,000.

**Table 1: Gross Domestic Product of 2017**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Absolute volume (RMB 100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) | Proportion  (%) |
| GDP | 28000.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| Grouped by industry |  |  |  |
| Primary Industry | 120.5 | -6.2 | 0.4 |
| Secondary Industry | 5310.6 | 4.6 | 19.0 |
| Tertiary Industry | 22569.3 | 7.3 | 80.6 |
| Grouped by sector |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing | 122.8 | -6.1 | 0.4 |
| Industry | 4274.0 | 5.4 | 15.3 |
| Construction | 1151.0 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 2486.8 | 6.7 | 8.9 |
| Transportation, Storage and Post | 1208.4 | 12.1 | 4.3 |
| Accommodation and Restaurants | 423.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services | 3169.0 | 12.6 | 11.3 |
| Financial Intermediation | 4634.5 | 7.0 | 16.6 |
| Real Estate | 1766.2 | -1.6 | 6.3 |
| Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services | 1965.5 | 3.2 | 7.0 |
| Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services | 2859.2 | 10.7 | 10.2 |
| Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities | 242.1 | 12.1 | 0.9 |
| Resident Services, Repair and Other Services | 171.3 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| Education | 1334.8 | 8.3 | 4.8 |
| Health Care and Social Works | 696.0 | 7.4 | 2.5 |
| Culture, Sports and Entertainment | 598.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Public Administration, Social Security and Social Organizations | 896.9 | 6.9 | 3.2 |

**Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product and Growth Rates from 2013 to 2017**



**Population:** At the end of 2017, the permanent population was 21.707 million, a decrease of 22,000 over the end of the previous year. Of which the migrant population was 7.943 million, accounting for 36.6% of the permanent population. As for the permanent population, the urban population reached 18.766 million, accounting for 86.5% of the total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 9.06‰, the death rate was 5.30‰ and natural rate of growth was 3.76‰. The density of permanent population was 1323 persons per square kilometers, a decrease of 1 person over the end of the previous year. At the end of 2017, the registered population was 13.592 million, a decrease of 37,000 persons over the end of the previous year.

**Table 2: Population and Its Composition by the End of 2017**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Population (10,000 persons) | Proportion (%) |
| Permanent Population | 2170.7 | 100.0 |
| Grouped by area: Urban | 1876.6 | 86.5 |
| Rural | 294.1 | 13.5 |
| Grouped by sex: Male | 1107.4 | 51.0 |
| Female | 1063.3 | 49.0 |
| Grouped by age: aged 0-14 | 226.4 | 10.4 |
| Aged 15-59 | 1586.1 | 73.1 |
| Aged 60 and above | 358.2 | 16.5 |
| Aged 65 and above | 237.6 | 10.9 |

**Figure 2: Total and Growth Rates of Permanent Population from 2013 to 2017**



**Government Finance**: The general public budgetary financial revenue amounted to RMB 543.08 billion, up by 6.8% over the previous year (increasing by 10.8% on a comparable basis, excluding the impact of “replacing business tax with value-added tax”). Specifically, Value-added tax and other taxes related to “replacing business tax with value-added tax” amounted to RMB 167.19 billion, down by 7.1%; the corporate income tax reached RMB 122.98 billion and the individual income tax reached RMB 64.32 billion, up by 12.3% and 12.6% respectively.

**Price**: Overall consumer price index went up by 1.9% over the previous year. Of which the food price went down by 0.6%, non-food price up by 2.4%, prices of consumer goods remained the same as the previous year and prices of service items went up by 4.7%.

**Table 3: Changes in CPI in 2017**

Unit: %

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicators | 2017 |
| CPI | 1.9 |
| Food, tobacco and alcohol | 0.5 |
| Of which: Grain | 0.9 |
| Fresh vegetables | -10.0 |
| Livestock meat | -1.6 |
| Fresh melon and fruits | 3.9 |
| Clothing | -2.2 |
| Housing | 3.8 |
| Supplies and services | 0.6 |
| Transportation and Telecommunication | 0.3 |
| Education, culture and entertainment | 2.3 |
| Medical insurance | 7.4 |
| Other items & services | 2.7 |

**Figure 3: Monthly Index (Year-on-year) in Consumer Price in 2017**



The producer prices for agricultural products dropped by 3.8% over the previous year. PPI rose by 0.7% and IPI rose by 4.4%. Price of investment in fixed assets rose by 4.7%.

**Figure 4: Monthly** **Year-on-year Rate of Producer Price Index for Industrial Products in 2017**



Prices of second-hand housing and new commodity housing stopped to rise in April and May respectively (remaining the same as the previous month) and were kept stable with a slight fall. In December, the price of new commodity housing remained the same as the previous month and fell by 0.2% year-on-year; the price of second-hand housing fell by 0.4% month-on-month and fell by 1.6% year-on-year.

**Figure 5: Month-on-month Rate of New Commodity Housing and Second-hand Housing Prices in 2017**



**II. Agriculture**

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens registered 1,216, a decrease of 42 over the previous year, with a total income of RMB 2.99 billion, up by 6.9%. Income of facility agriculture reached RMB 5.45 billion, an increase of 0.2%. A total of 8,363 households were engaged in folklore tours, a decrease of 663 households over the previous year, with a total operating income of RMB 1.42 billion, down by 1.1%. Income of seeding stood at RMB 1.27 billion, down by 9.1%. The gross output of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery reached RMB 30.83 billion with a decrease of 8.8% over the previous year. Driven by afforestation projects such as ecological landscape afforestation and Beijing-Tianjin sandstorm source control, the output value of forestry grew by 12.7%.

**III. Industry and Construction**

**Industry:** The industrial added value of 2017 was RMB 427.4 billion with an increase of 5.4% over the previous year at comparable price. The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size rose by 5.6%. There into the value added of state-holding enterprises rose by 5.1%; the value added of joint-stock cooperative enterprises as well as foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan enterprises rose by 7.8% and 1.9% respectively; the added value of hi-tech manufacturing, modern manufacturing and strategic emerging industries rose by 13.6%, 5.0% and 12.1% respectively. The sales value of industrial enterprises above designated size was RMB 1,826.95 billion, up by 4.4%. Of which the domestic sales value reached RMB 1726.55 billion, up by 4.3%; the delivery value of export hit RMB 100.4 billion, up by 6.0%.

**Figure 6: Industrial Value Added and Growth Rate from 2013 to 2017**



**Table 4: Growth Rates of Value Added of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2017**

Unit: %

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Increase over the previous year | Proportion |
| Industrial Value Added above Designated Size | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| Of which: Processing of Petroleum, Coking, Procession of Nuclear Fuel | 6.6 | 3.2 |
| Manufacture of Raw Chemical Materials and Chemical Products | -0.2 | 2.2 |
| Manufacture of Medicines | 18.8 | 10.0 |
| Mining and Processing of Nonmetal Ores | -9.3 | 2.0 |
| Manufacture of General Purpose Machinery | 13.2 | 3.7 |
| Manufacture of Special Purpose Machinery | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| Manufacture of Automobiles | -2.9 | 20.7 |
| Manufacture of Railway, Shipbuilding, Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment | 7.1 | 1.8 |
| Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Equipment | 7.0 | 4.0 |
| Manufacture of Computer, Communication Equipment and Other Electronic Equipment | 10.8 | 7.1 |
| Instrumentation manufacture | 10.5 | 2.3 |
| Production and Distribution of Electric Power and Gas | 9.3 | 18.6 |

**Table 5: Major Product Output of Industries above Designated Size in 2017**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product | Unit | Output | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Ethylene | 10,000 tons | 79.3 | 14.0 |
| Metal Cutting Latte | sets | 15797 | 20.1 |
| Of which: Digitally-controlled  Metal Cutting Latte | sets | 14877 | 19.9 |
| Automobile | 10,000 units | 225.0 | -13.1 |
| Of which: Basic Car | 10,000 units | 107.6 | -7.9 |
| SUV | 10,000 units | 54.9 | -26.9 |
| Of which: New energy vehicle | Units | 30031 | -45.0 |
| Mobile Telephone (cell phone) | 10,000 units | 7483.1 | 8.1 |
| Micro-Computer Equipment | 10,000 units | 742.4 | 8.5 |
| Smart TV | 10,000 units | 316.6 | 64.3 |
| Display | 10,000 units | 360.8 | -32.1 |
| Integrated Circuit | 100 million units | 93.1 | 11.2 |
| Beverage | 10,000 KL | 164.9 | -1.6 |
| Of which: Beer | 10,000 KL | 130.0 | -3.9 |
| Dairy Products | 10,000 tons | 59.7 | -4.1 |

Profits of industrial enterprises above designated size reached RMB 199.25 billion, up by 27.5% over the previous year. Among key monitored industries, profits generated from production and supply of electric and heating power hit RMB 73.66 billion, up by 50.0%; profits generated from automobile manufacture hit RMB 40.06 billion, up by 7.3%; profits generated from medicine manufacture hit RMB 19.61 billion, up by 29.5%; profits generated from manufacture of computer, communication equipment and other electronic equipment hit RMB 16.78 billion, up by 90.7%; profits generated from special-purpose machinery hit RMB 9.36 billion, up by 24.7%.

**Construction:** The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts registered RMB 973.67 billion, up by 10.1% over the previous year. Of which RMB 295.48 billion was achieved in Beijing, up by 4.1%; RMB 678.19 billion was gained in other provinces, up by 13.0%. The newly-signed contracts valued RMB 1,550.89 billion, up by 14.1%.

**IV. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications**

**Transportatio**n**:** In 2017, the total volume of freight traffic reached 238.79 million tons, down by 0.9% over the previous year; freight turnover reached 70.03 billion ton-km, up by 4.3%. Total passenger traffic hit 674.898 million persons, down by 2.6% over the previous year; turnover of passenger traffic reached 205.51 billion passenger-km, up by 8.8%.

**Table 6: Volume of Freight Traffic and Freight Flows Done by All Means of Transportation in 2017**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total freight traffic | 10,000 tons | 23879.0 | -0.9 |
| Railways | 10,000 tons | 704.0 | -2.9 |
| Highways | 10,000 tons | 19373.7 | -3.0 |
| Civil Aviation | 10,000 tons | 174.7 | 7.3 |
| Pipelines | 10,000 tons | 3626.6 | 12.0 |
| Freight flows | 100 million ton-km | 700.3 | 4.3 |
| Railways | 100 million ton-km | 246.4 | 7.6 |
| Highways | 100 million ton-km | 159.2 | -1.3 |
| Civil Aviation | 100 million ton-km | 74.4 | 10.8 |
| Pipelines | 100 million ton-km | 220.2 | 3.0 |

**Table 7: Passenger Traffic and Passenger Flows Done by All Means of Transportation in 2017**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total passenger traffic | 10,000 persons | 67489.8 | -2.6 |
| Railways | 10,000 persons | 13872.9 | 3.7 |
| Highways | 10,000 persons | 45011.7 | -6.3 |
| Civil Aviation | 10,000 persons | 8605.2 | 9.3 |
| Passenger flows | 100 million passenger-km | 2055.1 | 8.8 |
| Railways | 100 million passenger-km | 153.8 | 2.0 |
| Highways | 100 million passenger-km | 99.7 | -15.3 |
| Civil Aviation | 100 million passenger-km | 1801.6 | 11.2 |

By the end of 2017, the city boasted 5.909 million automobiles, an increase of 192,000 over that at the end of the previous year. The number of civil cars registered 5.638 million, an increase of 154,000. The number of private cars amounted to 4.672 million, increasing by 144,000; sedans numbered 3.114 million, decreasing by 48,000.

**Figure 7: Number of Automobiles from 2013 to 2017**



**Post and Telecommunications:** The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled RMB 129.11 billion, up by 36.1% over the previous year. Of which the business volume of post services totaled RMB 41.93 billion, up by 8.6%; that of telecommunication services amounted to RMB 87.17 billion, up by 55.0%. In 2017, 280 million letters were posted, down by 28.2%; 2.27 billion were posted by EMS, up by 16.0%. By the end of 2017, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers had reached 6.494 million. The popularization rate of main line reached 29.9 lines per 100 persons. By the end of 2017, mobile phone subscribers had totaled 37.521 million. Popularization rate of the mobile phone reached 172.9 sets per 100 persons. By the end of 2017, the number of broadband Internet subscribers had reached 5.416 million, up by 13.9% over the previous year; mobile Internet access traffic reached 780 million G, up by 130% over the previous year.

**V. Financial Intermediation**

**Deposit and Loan:** By the end of 2017, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had registered RMB 14.4086 trillion with an increase of RMB 565.12 billion compared with that at the beginning of year. Year-end balance of loans in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) hit RMB 6.95562 trillion with an increase of RMB 581.68 billion compared with that at the beginning of year.

**Table 8: Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Currencies in Financial Institutions (Including Foreign Institutions) at the End of 2017**

Unit: RMB 100 million

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Year-end Figure | Increased amount over the year-beginning amount | Increase/  Decrease of the Increased Amount |
| Total Deposit Balance | 144086.0 | 5651.2 | -4182.4 |
| Of which: Balance in RMB | 137952.1 | 5134.4 | -3887.9 |
| Of which: Household Deposit | 28962.2 | 950.0 | -321.5 |
| Non-financial Enterprise Deposit | 53771.3 | 2773.7 | -4371.8 |
| Total Loan Balance | 69556.2 | 5816.8 | 636.8 |
| Of which: Balance in RMB | 63382.5 | 6763.7 | 704.3 |
| Of which: Balance of Short-term Loans | 20345.1 | 2647.5 | 1284.5 |
| Balance of Medium-and Long-term Loans | 40464.2 | 5062.9 | 665.6 |
| Balance of Notes Financing | 1500.9 | -560.3 | -242.6 |
| Of which: Household Consumption Loan | 13664.6 | 1868.4 | -1012.5 |

**Securities:** In securities market, the trading volume of securities in 2017 stood at RMB 44.63083 trillion, up by 5.8% over the previous year. Of which the trading volume of stocks amounted to RMB 11.50953 trillion, down by 15.3%; trading volume of bonds hit RMB 29.32479 trillion, up by 21.8%. By the end of 2017, the number of securities accounts totaled 9.677 million, up by 843,000 over end of previous year.

**Insurance:** In 2017, revenues from original insurance premium totaled RMB 197.32 billion, up by 7.3% over the previous year. Of which that from property insurance premium hit RMB 40.44 billion and that from life insurance premium reached RMB 156.88 billion. The indemnity of various insurances in 2017 amounted to RMB 57.77 billion, down by 3.2%. Of which that of property insurance totaled RMB 21.25 billion and that of life insurance was RMB 36.53 billion.

**VI. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate Development**

**Investment in Fixed Assets:** The total investment in fixed assets amounted to RMB 894.81 billion in 2017, up by 5.7% over the previous year. Infrastructure investment in 2017 totaled RMB 298.42 billion, up by 24.4%. By industries, the investment in the Primary Industry reached RMB 9.59 billion, down by 3.9% year-on-year; investment in the Secondary Industry amounted to RMB 89.38 billion, up by 23.6%; investment in the Tertiary Industry totaled RMB 795.84 billion, up by 4.2%.

**Figure 8: Investment in Fixed Assets and the Growth Rates from 2013 to 2017**



**Table 9: Investment in Fixed Assets by Sectors in 2017**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sectors | Investment (RMB 100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing | 96.6 | -6.3 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 3.1 | 6.0 |
| Manufacturing | 380.8 | -0.7 |
| Production and Distribution of Electricity, Heating Power, Gas and Water | 511.3 | 54.0 |
| Construction | 6.3 | 1.3 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trades | 30.7 | 3.7 |
| Transportation, Storage and Posts | 1349.6 | 35.6 |
| Hotels and Catering Services | 10.6 | -76.9 |
| Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services | 283.9 | 42.8 |
| Financial Intermediation | 38.7 | -23.6 |
| Real Estate | 4663.6 | -3.0 |
| Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services | 283.8 | 119.6 |
| Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services | 81.9 | 1.2 |
| Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities | 813.8 | 5.1 |
| Resident Services, Repair and Other Services | 0.1 | -99.6 |
| Education | 131.7 | -5.9 |
| Health Care and Social Works | 67.5 | 15.9 |
| Culture, Sports and Entertainment | 108.9 | -49.2 |
| Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations | 22.3 | -43.3 |

**Real Estate Development:** Real estate development investment in 2017 hit RMB 374.59 billion, down by 7.4% over the previous year. Of which investments in residential buildings hit RMB 172.55 billion, down by 11.6%; investment in offices reached RMB 74.29 billion, up by 6.3%; investment in commercial, non-public housing and others reached RMB 127.75 billion, down by 8.5%. By the end of 2017, the construction area of commercial housing in the city was 126.086 million square meters, down by 3.7% year-on-year. Of which new started floor spaces amounted to 24.757 million square meters, down by 12.0%. Floor space of commercial housing completed was 14.667 million square meters, down by 38.5%.

**Table 10: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2017**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Real Estate Development Investment | RMB 100 million | 3745.9 | -7.4 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | RMB 100 million | 1725.5 | -11.6 |
| Actual Paid-in Investment This Year | RMB 100 million | 6992.6 | -13.2 |
| Of which: Domestic Loans | RMB 100 million | 1947.1 | -9.4 |
| Self-raised Funds | RMB 100 million | 1732.5 | -12.5 |
| Down Payment and Advances | RMB 100 million | 2408.9 | -4.2 |
| Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings under Construction | 10,000 sq. m | 12608.6 | -3.7 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 5506.6 | -7.1 |
| Of which: Floor Space Newly Constructed in This Year | 10,000 sq. m | 2475.7 | -12.0 |
| Of which: Residential Building | 10,000 sq. m | 1226.7 | 1.4 |
| Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings Completed | 10,000 sq. m | 1466.7 | -38.5 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 604.0 | -52.6 |
| Floor Space of Sold Commercialized Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 875.0 | -47.8 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 612.8 | -38.3 |
| Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings for Sale | 10,000 sq. m | 2092.1 | -3.2 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 811.2 | -4.1 |

**VII. Market Consumption**

The total market consumption in 2017 reached RMB 2.3789 trillion, up by 8.5% over the previous year. Service consumption achieved RMB 1.22136 trillion, up by 11.8%; total retail sales of consumer goods amounted to RMB 1.15754 trillion, up by 5.2%.Online retail volume of wholesaling and retailing enterprises above designated size reached RMB 237.14 billion, up by 10.9% year-on-year, accounting for 20.5% of the total retail sales of social consumer goods.

**Table 11: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2017**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Retail Revenue (RMB 100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods | 11575.4 | 5.2 |
| Grouped by Use |  |  |
| Eating | 2489.3 | 5.6 |
| Clothing | 774.0 | 3.9 |
| Daily Use | 7790.8 | 5.3 |
| Fuels | 521.4 | 3.5 |
| Grouped by Consumption Pattern |  |  |
| Catering Revenue | 1028.8 | 7.7 |
| Commodity Retail Revenue | 10546.7 | 4.9 |

**Figure 9: Total Retail Revenue and Growth Rates of Consumer Goods from 2013 to 2017**



In 2017, the wholesale and retail trade achieved RMB 13.073 trillion of commodity purchase and sale, up by 10.6% over the previous year. Of which total value of purchase amounted to RMB 6.25041 trillion, up by 10.6%; that of sales hit RMB 6.82259 trillion, up by 10.5%.

**VIII. External Economic Relations and Tourism**

**External Economy Relations:** Total imports and exports of Beijing in 2017 amounted to RMB 2.19239 trillion, up by 17.5% over the previous year. Of which exports totaled RMB 396.25 billion, up by 15.5%; imports hit RMB 1.79614 trillion, up by 18.0%.

**Figure 10: Total Value of Imports and Exports from 2013 to 2017**



In 2017，Foreign investment in actual use amounted for USD 24.33 billion, up by 86.7% than previous year. Of which sector on information transmission, computer services and software accounted for 54.2%, sector on leasing and business services accounted for 9.4%, the real estate sector accounted for 8.5% and sector on scientific research, technology services and geological survey accounted for 8.3%.

**Table 12: Foreign Investment in Actual Use by Sectors in 2017**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sectors | Foreign investment in actual use (USD 10,000) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total | 2432909 | 86.7 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing | 838 | -63.6 |
| Manufacturing | 39318 | -38.4 |
| Construction | 2651 | 2246.0 |
| Transportation, Storage and Posts | 138001 | 55.0 |
| Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software | 1317877 | 1061.2 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trades | 182005 | -68.9 |
| Hotels and Catering Services | 3161 | 5.0 |
| Financial Intermediation | 33992 | -62.4 |
| Real Estate | 206915 | 212.8 |
| Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services | 229595 | 90.7 |
| Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting | 202393 | 28.5 |
| Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities | 490 | -72.1 |
| Services to Households and Other Services | 215 | 1243.8 |
| Culture, Sports and Entertainment | 5144 | -17.0 |

In 2017, overseas investment by Chinese investors reached USD 6.1 billion, down by 60.7% over the previous year. The turnover of contracted foreign projects was USD 4.03 billion, up by 61.4%. Actual income of people involved in foreign labor cooperation was USD 160 million, up by 53.2%.

**Tourism:** Total number of domestic tourists reached 290 million person-times, up by 4.4% year-on-year. Total income of domestic tourism realized RMB 512.24 billion, up by 9.4%. Number of inbound tourists in 2017 registered 3.926 million person-times, down by 5.8%. Of which foreign tourists amounted to 3.32 million person-times, down by 6.4%; tourists from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan amounted to 606,000 person-times, down by 2.0%. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism hit USD 5.12 billion, up by 0.9%. Total income of domestic and foreign tourism hit RMB 546.88 billion, up by 8.9%. Outbound tourists organized by travel agencies totaled 5.115 million person-times, down by 10.5%.

**IX. Urban Construction and Safety Production**

**Road construction:** At the end of 2017, length of highways in Beijing totaled 22,242km with an increase of 216km as over the end of the previous year. Of which the length of expressways reached 1,013km, remaining the same as the previous year. Total length of urban roads by the end year reached 6,360km with a decrease of 13km over the end of the previous year.

**Public transportation:** At the end of 2017, public transportation lines totaled 881 with an increase of 5 lines as over the end of the previous year. Length of lines in operation registered 19,299km with a decline of 519km; vehicles in operation totaled 24,131 with an increase of 1,443over the end of the previous year. Passenger capacity in 2017 totaled 3.33 billion person-times, down by 9.8% over the previous year.

Subway lines in operation by the end of 2017 amounted to 22 with an increase of 3 lines over the end of the previous year. Length of lines in operation was 609km with an increase of 35km over the end of the previous year; vehicles in operation totaled 5,210, an increase of 6 over the end of the previous year. Passenger capacity in 2017 totaled 3.78 billion person-times, up by 3.2% over the previous year.

**Utilities:** Sales volume of water in 2017 amounted to 1.16 billion cubic meters, up by 7.3% over the previous year. Of which that of water for industrial consumption and construction industry totaled 130 million cubic meters, down by 2.2%; that of water for public services amounted to 400 million cubic meters, up by 3.8%; that of water for households use hit 600 million cubic meters, up by 13.1%.

Electricity consumption in Beijing totaled 106.69 billion KWH in 2017 with an increase of 4.6% over the previous year. Of which the consumption for production amounted to 84.88 billion KWH, up by 2.9%; that for households in urban and rural areas reached 21.8 billion KWH, up by 11.6%.

In 2017, total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 0.473 million tons, down by 5.4% over the previous year; supply of natural gas totaled 16.3 billion cubic meters, up by 2.5%. By the end of 2017, a total of 9.45 million households had gained access to gas supply, up by 4.9%; Of which 6.45 million households had access to natural gas supply, up by 7.8%. Total length of gas pipelines reached 27,500km, up by 16.7% over the previous year.

Centralized heating area covering over 0.1 million square meters in Beijing totaled 630 million square meters, up by 2.9% over the previous year.

**Work safety**: A total of 569 accidents related to mining, commercial and trade, road transportation and fire connected with production and operation, railway and agricultural machinery occurred in 2017, which caused 631 deaths. Deaths in road transportation hit 2.33 persons per 10,000 vehicles; and deaths of coal mines per 1 million tons of production reached 0.78 persons.

**X. Living Standard, Employment and Social Security**

**Living Standard:** In 2017, the per capita disposable income of residents in Beijing reached RMB 57,230, up by 8.9% over the previous year, actually up by 6.9% on inflation-adjusted basis. By permanent residence, per capita disposable income of urban residents hit RMB 62,406, up by 9.0%; that of rural residents reached RMB 24,240, up by 8.7%. Growth rates of income of urban and rural residents were respectively 7.0% and 6.7% on inflation-adjusted basis.

The per capita consumption expenditure of residents in Beijing hit RMB 37,425, up by 5.7% over the previous year. By permanent residence, per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents hit RMB 40,346, up by 5.5%; that of rural residents reached RMB 18,810, up by 8.5%.

**Figure 11: Real Growth Rates of Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban and Rural Residents from 2013 to 2017**



**Social Security:** By the end of 2017, the number of people participating in basic pension insurance, basic medical care insurance, unemployment insurance, employment injury insurance and maternity insurance for enterprise staff registered 15.143 million, 15.692 million, 11.702 million, 11.179 million and 10.352 million respectively, an increase of 552,000, 516,000, 527,000, 577,000 and 542,000 respectively over the end of the previous year.

By the end of 2017, people participating in pension insurance designed for rural and urban residents hit 2.131 million, of which the number of people participating in basic medical care insurance for urban residents amounted to 2.022 million and that participating in New Rural Cooperative Medical System amounted to 1.869 million.

Number of people receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas of Beijing amounted to 78,000 and 44,000 respectively.

**Table 13: Social Welfare Standard**

Unit: RMB/month

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | 2017 | 2016 |
| Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance Benefits | 1292 | 1212 |
| Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban Residents | 900 | 800 |
| Minimum Wage Standard for Employees | 2000 | 1890 |

By the end of 2017, there were a total of 683 adoption-natured institutions with 156,000 beds and a total of 94,000 people in hospital. 11,816 community service institutions were established, including 203 community service centers.

**XI. Education, Science & Technology, Culture, Public Health and Sports**

**Education**: There were a total of 58 colleges and universities and 88 research institutions providing postgraduate programs in Beijing. In 2017, there were 112,000 students enrolled for postgraduate education, 312,000 postgraduates and 85,000 graduates. In 2017, a total of 153,000 students were enrolled by 92 universities and junior colleges in Beijing and number of non-graduating students and graduates registered 581,000 and 153,000 respectively. As for universities and junior colleges for adults, newly enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates amounted to 61,000, 156,000 and 69,000 respectively.

Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in high schools of Beijing amounted to 54,000, 164,000 and 50,000 respectively; number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in middle schools of Beijing registered 103,000, 266,000 and 82,000 respectively; that in primary schools of Beijing hit 158,000, 876,000 and 126,000 respectively; and number of enrolled children and existing children in kindergartens of Beijing reached 177,000 and 446,000 respectively. Various secondary vocational schools (including technical schools) enrolled 25,000 students with non-graduating students of 92,000 and graduates of 36,000. Special education schools enrolled 907 students with non-graduating students of 6,440 and graduates of 1,545.

Beijing possesses a total of 16 private colleges and universities with non-graduating students of 60,000; private middle schools amounted to 118 with non-graduating students of 33,000; and private primary schools totaled 59 with non-graduating students of 51,000; private kindergarten reached 664 with existing children of 160,000.

**Science and Technology:** In 2017, Number of patent application and authorization amounted to 186,000 and 107,000 with a rise of 4.7% and 4.5% respectively; of which the number of application and authorization related to invention patent hit 99,000 and 46,000 with an increase of 1.8% and 11.3% respectively; Of which the total number of patents for invention in force was 205,000, up by 26.3%. A total of 81,266 technology contracts were signed in 2017, up by 8.4%; and technology contracts achieved RMB 448.53 billion, up by 13.8%.

**Culture:** By the end of 2017, there were 25 public libraries with a total collection of 64.09 million volumes, of which archives totaled 18 with 829.1 million of dossiers and files; museums amounted to 179 with 81 open for free and 21 popular art galleries and cultural centers. In Beijing, by the end of 2017, the total number of newspapers registered 3,375; the number of publishing houses was 238; the number of Internet publishing service units was 350; the number of publication issuing units was 7,598; the number of publication copyright introduced was 9,596; the number of copyright registered 810,000. By the end of 2017, number of digital cable television subscribers reached 5.862 million, of which HF interactive digital cable television subscribers amounted to 5.007 million. There were 209 cinemas under 25 theater chains in Beijing, showing films for 2.737 million times and attracting audience of 76.363 million person-times, which gained box office earnings of RMB 3.4 billion. 73 TV series of 3,140 episodes, 22 TV cartoon programs of 6,321 minutes and 350 films were produced in 2017.

**Public Health:** By the end of 2017, there were 10,968 heath institutions in Beijing, an increase of 349 over the end of the previous year; of which hospitals totaled 732. There were 121,000 beds in health institutions with a growth of 4,000 over the previous year; beds in hospitals amounted to 114,000. The number of medical personnel was 277,000, with a increase of 12,000 people over the end of the previous year; of which the number of practicing (assistant) doctors and registered nurses reached 106,000 and 123,000 respectively. 238.844 million person-times of diagnosis and treatment were done by medical institutions. Incidence of reported category A and B infectious diseases reached 150/100 thousand with death rate of 0.8/100 thousand. Infant mortality rate was 2.29‰ and maternal mortality rate reached 8.17/100 thousand.

**Sports:** By the end of 2017, 24 medals were won in international competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 14 and 6 respectively; 202 medals were won in national competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 64 and 60 respectively.

**XII. Resources and Urban Environment**

**Land Supply:** Total supply of state-owned lands for construction use in 2017 was 2,826.5 hectares. Of which residential lands covered 1,087 hectares (including 366 hectares of government-subsidized housing construction), land for industrial, mine and storage use covered 132.6 hectares, that for commercial use covered 254 hectares and that for infrastructure and other uses covered 1,353 hectares.

**Water Resource:** In 2017, total stock of water resources hit 2.9 billion cubic meters, down by 17.3% over the previous year. By the end of 2017, large and medium-sized reservoirs achieved a total stock of 2.79 billion cubic meters of water, 360 million cubic meters more than that at the end of 2016. By the end of 2017, burial depth of groundwater of plain areas was 24.97m, up by 0.26m over the end of the previous year. Total water consumption in 2017 reached 3.95 billion cubic meters, increasing by 1.8% over the previous year; Of which consumption for living purpose stood at 1.47 billion cubic meters with an increase of 2.4%, water for ecological supplement consumed 1.22 billion cubic meters with an increase of 9.7%, consumption for industrial use amounted to 340 million cubic meters with a drop of 8.1% and that for agricultural use hit 510 million cubic meters with a drop of 16.2%.

**Urban Environment:** Disposal rate of urban waste water in Beijing stood at 92.0% and that in six districts (Dongcheng District, Xicheng District, Chaoyang District, Haidian District, Fengtai District and Shijingshan District) reached 98.5%, showing an increase of 2 percentage points and 0.5 percentage points respectively over the previous year. Bio-safety disposal rate of household garbage (calculated by garbage collection volume) in Beijing stood at 99.9%, up by 0.1 percentage point over the previous year. In 2017, a total of 11,853 hectares of forests were planted. The greening rate of Beijing reached 59.6% with a rise of 0.3 percentage points. Forest coverage rate hit 43.0%, up by 0.7 percentage points over the previous year. The green coverage ratio in Beijing stood at 48.42%, up by 0.02 percentage points. Per-capita green area in public parks was 16.2m2/person, up by 0.1%.

**XIII. Development Quality and Benefit**

**Transformation of Growth Engines:** The added value of new economy reached RMB 908.56 billion, up by 9.8% over the previous year at current price, which accounted for 32.4% of the GDP of Beijing, up by 0.2 percentage point over the previous year.

**Structural Optimization:** The added value of hi-tech industry reached RMB 638.73 billion with a growth of 9.5% over the previous year at current price, which accounted for 22.8% of the GDP, up by 0.1 percentage point over the previous year. The added value of information industry reached RMB 418.69 billion with a growth of 10.3% at current price, which accounted for 15.0% of the GDP, up by 0.2 percentage point over the previous year. The added value of cultural and creative industry reached RMB 390.88 billion with a growth of 9.2% at current price, which accounted for 14.0% of the GDP, remaining the same as the previous year.

**Innovation-driven Development:** In 2017, expenditures on R&D amounted to RMB 159.53 billion with an increase of 7.5% over the previous year, accounting 5.7% of GDP. Number of personnel engaged in R&D registered 388,000, up by 3.9% over the previous year. The patents for invention held by every 10,000 persons numbered 94.6, up by 17.8 over the previous year. The total income of Zhongguancun Science Park in 2017 achieved RMB 5.11579 trillion, up by 11.1% over the previous year, of which the technical income reached RMB 832.77 billion.

**Figure 13: Expenditures on R&D and Growth Rates from 2013 to 2017**



**Efficiency Increment for Enterprises:** In 2017, industrial enterprises above designated size registered 9.8% in terms of the profit ratio of income from main business operations, up by 1.7 percentage points over the previous year. Last year, costs per RMB 100 of income from main business operations of industrial enterprises above designated size were RMB 82.95, down by RMB 0.27 over the previous year. At the end of 2017, the debt-to-asset ratio of industrial enterprises above designated size was 44.6%, down by 1.2 percentage points year-on-year. In 2017, the overall labor productivity was RMB 408,000/person, up by RMB 35,000/person. The profit rate of income from the information transmission, software and information technology services industry reached 35.2%, up by 10.3 percentage points over the previous year; the ratio of profits to cost was 38.9%, up by 12.1 percentage points year-on-year.

**Improvement of People’s Well-being:** The general public budgetary financial expenditures totaled RMB 681.95 billion, up by 6.4%, of which the expenditures of general public services, public security, transportation, energy conservation and environmental protection increased by 34.3%, 30.4%, 26.3% and 26.2% respectively. Number of newly increased employment in urban regions in 2017 hit 422,000 and the registered unemployment rate at the end of 2017 was 1.43%. The infrastructure investment pumped into the transportation sector and the public utilities sector respectively accounted for 44.5% and 23.3% of the total infrastructure investment. The affordable housing newly constructed and collected in 2017 amounted to 65,000 suites, 91,000 suites had been completed and 13,000 suites were distributed and leased. The annual growth rate in resident income was faster than economic growth by 0.2 percentage point.

**Green Development:** Water consumption in GDP of RMB 10,000 of Beijing was 14.1m3/RMB 10,000, down by 4.63% over the previous year. In the energy consumption of industrial enterprises above designated size, the percentage of natural gas and electric power rose by 4.7 percentage points over the previous year. Average annual concentration of fine particles (PM2.5) reached 58μg/m3, down by 20.5% over the previous year. Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide in Beijing reached 46μg/m3 and 8μg/m3 respectively, down by 4.2% and 20.0% over the previous year.

**Figure 13: Annual Average Concentration of Fine Particles (Pm2.5)**

**from 2013 to 2017**



**Notes:**

1. All data of 2017 in this Communiqué is from the result of preliminary statistics.

2. The classification on GDP, added value of industrial enterprises above designated size and whole-society fixed assets investment sectors in the Communiqué follows the *Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T4754-2011) and the classification on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries is subject to the *Classification on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries* (G.T.Z.〔2012〕 No. 108) and the classification on foreign direct investment sectors still follows the *Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T4754-2002).

3. The reform of the accounting method of regional R & D expenditure was carried out in 2016. The R & D expenditure was not included in the regional GDP for supplementary accounting, and the historical data was adjusted accordingly.

4. The added value of service activities for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery was contained in the added value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

5. Industrial enterprises above designated size refer to all legal person industrial enterprises with annual main business revenue of RMB 20 million and above; wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size refer to wholesale enterprises whose annual main business revenue reaches RMB 20 million and above and retail enterprises whose annual main business revenue amounts to RMB 5 million and above.

6. The standard for calculating the telecommunications turnover of telecommunications enterprises in 2017 has been adjusted from the constant price standard for 2010 to the constant price standard for 2015, with the growth rate being a comparable data..

7. The gross natural gas supply excludes the supply to SINOPEC Beijing Yanshan Company.

8. The data of medical institutions and health workers includes that of Beijing troops and armed police hospitals and excludes data of beds.

9. Burial depth of underground water in plain area means the distance between the underground water level and the ground level of the plain area.

10. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 in 2017 amounted to 14.6 cubic meters/RMB 10,000 if calculated at constant price of 2015.

11. According to the relevant requirements of State Intellectual Property Office, the statistical range of the patent related data is adjusted in 2017, and the growth rate is the data on comparable basis.

12. Statistical discrepancies on part of total or relative figures are due to different measurement units, which are not adjusted in this Communiqué.

**Source of Statistics:**

Statistics on resident population are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Public Security; fiscal statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Finance; statistics on motor vehicles are from Beijing Traffic Management Bureau; statistics on deposits and loans are from Beijing Operations Office of the People’s Bank of China; statistics on insurance are from Beijing Bureau of China Insurance Regulatory Commission; statistics on affordable housing are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Housing and Urban-Rural Development; statistics on import and export are from Beijing Customs; statistics on contractual foreign investment, paid-in foreign investment, overseas investment, contracted foreign projects and foreign labor cooperation are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Commerce; statistics on foreign exchange earnings from tourism and domestic tourism are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Tourism Development; statistics on road construction and public transportation are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Transport; statistics on tap water sales, water resources and urban sewage treatment are from Beijing Water Authority; statistics on electricity use are from Beijing Electric Power Corporation; statistics on liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas supply, gas-accessed households, gas pipelines and areas covered by centralized heating and garbage disposal are from Beijing Municipal Commission of City Management; statistics on safety production are from Beijing Administration of Work Safety; statistics on employment, social security and New Rural Cooperative Medical Care System are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security; statistics on healthcare are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning; statistics on subsistence allowance, adoption-natured institutions and community service institutions are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Civil Affairs; statistics on education are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Education; statistics on patents are from Beijing Intellectual Property Office; statistics on technology market are from Beijing Technology Market Administrative Office; statistics on public libraries and cultural centers are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture; statistics on archives are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Archives; statistics on museums are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics; statistics on films and television are from Beijing Municipal Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television; statistics on sports are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Sports; statistics on state-owned construction land supply are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Urban Planning and Land and Resources Management; statistics on air quality are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Environmental Protection; statistics on afforestation and landscaping are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscape and Forestry; statistics on new enterprises are from Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce; other statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics and NBS Survey Office in Beijing.