**Statistical Communiqué on the National**

**Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2016**

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

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In 2016, under the firm leadership of Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government, people of the Capital firmly established the Five Development Concepts of Innovation, Coordination, Green, Openness and Sharing, stuck to the strategic positioning of the capital city, actively promoted relocation of non-capital functions and coordinated development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, accelerated the construction of a world-class harmonious and livable capital, and steadily promoted supply-side structural reforms. Therefore, the city of Beijing maintained a stable and sound momentum of economic development and realized a good start of the“13th Five-Year Plan” period.

**I. Population**

At the end of 2016, the permanent population was 21.729 million, an increase of 24,000 over that at the end of last year. Of which, the migrant population was 8.075 million, accounting for 37.2% of the permanent population. As for the permanent population, the urban population reached 18.796 million, accounting for 86.5% of the total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 9.32‰ and the death rate was 5.20‰, and natural rate of growth was 4.12‰. The density of permanent population was 1,324 persons per square kilometers, 1 person increase over that at the end of last year. The registered population was 13.629 million, an increase of 177,000 persons as compared with that at the end of last year.

**Table 1: Population and Its Composition by the End of 2016**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Population (10,000) | Proportion (%) |
| Permanent Population | 2172.9 | 100.0 |
| Grouped by area: Urban | 1879.6 | 86.5 |
| Rural | 293.3 | 13.5 |
| Grouped by gender: Male | 1112.7 | 51.2 |
| Female | 1060.2 | 48.8 |
| Grouped by age: Aged 0-14 | 223.8 | 10.3 |
| Aged 15-59 | 1600.7 | 73.7 |
| Aged 60 and above | 348.4 | 16.0 |
| Of which: Aged 65 and above | 230.4 | 10.6 |
| Grouped by functional area: |  |  |
| Core Functional Area of the Capital | 213.7 | 9.8 |
| Urban Function Extension Area | 1033.8 | 47.6 |
| New Area of Urban Development | 730.3 | 33.6 |
| Ecological Conservation Area | 195.1 | 9.0 |

**Figure 1: Increment and Growth Rates of Permanent Population from 2012 to 2016**



Increment of permanent population

Increment of permanent population

Increment of permanent population

**II. Overview of Economy**

**Economic Growth:** Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit RMB 2,489.93 billion, up by 6.7% in comparable price over the previous year, of which the added value of the Primary Industry was RMB 12.96 billion with a decline of 8.8%, that of the Secondary Industry was RMB 477.44 billion with a growth of 5.6% and that of the Tertiary Industry was RMB 1,999.53 billion with an increase of 7.1%. The ratio of Primary Industry, the Secondary Industry and the Tertiary Industry was changed from 0.6︰19.7︰79.7 in the last year to 0.5︰19.2︰80.3. Based on permanent population, the per capita GDP reached RMB 115,000.

**Table 2: GDP of 2016**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Absolute volume (RMB100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) | Proportion |
| GDP | 24899.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| Grouped by industry |  |  |  |
| Primary Industry | 129.6 | -8.8 | 0.5 |
| Secondary Industry | 4774.4 | 5.6 | 19.2 |
| Tertiary Industry | 19995.3 | 7.1 | 80.3 |
| Grouped by sector |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing | 132.0 | -8.7 | 0.5 |
| Industry | 3884.9 | 5.0 | 15.6 |
| Construction | 1023.5 | 7.7 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trades | 2352.9 | 2.0 | 9.4 |
| Transportation, Storage and Posts | 1060.7 | 6.6 | 4.3 |
| Hotels and Catering Services | 411.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services | 2697.9 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Financial Intermediation | 4266.8 | 9.3 | 17.1 |
| Real Estate | 1672.7 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services | 1835.2 | 1.6 | 7.4 |
| Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services | 2077.9 | 10.2 | 8.4 |
| Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities | 202.5 | 8.7 | 0.8 |
| Resident Services, Repair and Other Services | 159.7 | 9.1 | 0.6 |
| Education | 1089.0 | 9.1 | 4.4 |
| Health Care and Social Works | 635.6 | 7.1 | 2.6 |
| Culture, Sports and Entertainment | 583.5 | 7.8 | 2.3 |
| Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations | 812.7 | 7.2 | 3.3 |

**Figure 2: Gross Domestic Product and the Growth Rates from 2012 to 2016**



The added value of cultural and creative industry reached up to RMB 357.05 billion with a rise of 12.3% over the previous year, which accounted for 14.3% of the GDP with an increase of 0.5 percentage points over that in last year. High-tech industry reached an added value of RMB 564.67 billion with a growth of 9.1%, which took 22.7% of the GDP with a rise of 0.2 percentage points over that in the previous year. Information industry reached an added value of RMB 379.76 billion with a growth of 10.1%, which took 15.3% of the GDP with a rise of 0.3 percentage points over that in the previous year.

**Government Finance:** The general public budgetary financial revenue amounted to RMB 508.13 billion, up by 7.5% over the previous year. Value-added tax was RMB 121.43 billion and business tax RMB 58.44 billion, up by 69.6% and 50.7% respectively; corporate income tax reached RMB 109.52 billion and individual income tax RMB 57.13 billion, increasing by 6.9% and 19.5% respectively. The general public budgetary financial expenditures totaled RMB 640.67 billion with a growth of 11.7%, of which expenditures on housing security, energy conservation, transportation, urban and rural community show an increase of 200%, 19.8%, 19.6% and 12.5% respectively.

**Price:** Overall consumer price index went up by 1.4% over the previous year, of which the food price went up by 3.3%, non-food price up by 1.0%, prices of consumer goods up by 0.5% and that of service items up by 2.7%.

**Table 3: Changes in CPI in 2016**

Unit: %

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicators | 2016 |
| General Level of Consumer Prices | 1.4 |
| Food, Tobacco and Alcohols | 3.0 |
| Of which:Grain | -0.9 |
| Fresh Vegetables | 10.3 |
| Livestock Meat | 6.5 |
| Fresh Fruits | -2.1 |
| Clothing | 0.2 |
| Housing | 3.7 |
| Supplies and Services | -0.8 |
| Transportation and Telecommunication | -3.4 |
| Recreation, Culture and entertainment | -1.7 |
| Healthcare | 2.6 |
| Other Articles and Services | 4.3 |

**Figure 3: Monthly Index (Year-on-Year) in Consumer Price in 2016**



The producer prices for agricultural products dropped by 0.4% over that in last year. Producer Price for Industrial Products fell down 1.9% and purchasing price for industrial products decreased by 1.5% and price of investment in fixed assets fell by 0.3%.

**Figure 4: Monthly Year-on-year Rate of Producer Price for Industrial Products in 2016**



The city’s housing sales price began to stabilize and the growth rate continued to fall since October. In December, the new commodity housing prices fell 0.1% month on month and the second-hand housing prices rose by 0.2% month on month.

**Figure 5: Month-on-month Rate of new commodity housing and second-hand housing prices in 2016**



**III. Agriculture**

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens registered 1,258, a decrease of 70 over the previous year, with a total income of RMB 2.8 billion, up by 6.3%. Income of facility-agriculture reached RMB 5.44 billion, showing a decrease of 2.0%. A total of 9,026 households engaged in folklore tours, a growth of 85 households over the previous year, with a total operating income of RMB 1.44 billion, up by 11.7%. Income of seeding stood at RMB 1.4 billion, up by 10.4%. The gross output of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery reached RMB 33.81 billion with a decrease of 8.2% over that in the previous year, actually down by 9.9% after deducting price factor.

**IV. Industry and Construction**

**Industry:** The industrial added value of 2016 was RMB 388.49 billion, an increase of 5.0% over the previous year. The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size rose by 5.1%, of which the added value of state-holding enterprises rose by 6.7%; the added value of Joint-stock cooperative enterprises as well as foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan enterprises rose by 9.3% and 8.5% respectively; the added value of hi-tech manufacturing and modern manufacturing and strategic emerging industries above designated size rose by 3.4%, 11.9% and 3.8% respectively. Industrial enterprises above designated size stood at RMB 1,744.73 billion of sales value with an increase of 2.7% over the last year, of which the domestic sales value reached RMB 1,650.04 billion with an increase of 3.7% and the delivery value of export hit RMB 94.69 billion, decreasing by 11.9%.

**Table 4: Growth Rates of Added Value of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2016**

Unit: %

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Increase over the previous year | Proportion |
| Industrial Added Value above Designated Size | 5.1 | 100.0 |
| Of which: Processing of Petroleum, Coking, Procession of Nuclear Fuel | -11.0 | 2.3 |
| Manufacture of Raw Chemical Materials and Chemical Products | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Manufacture of Medicines | 8.5 | 8.8 |
| Mining and Processing of Nonmetal Ores | 14.9 | 2.2 |
| Manufacture of General Purpose Machinery | 1.0 | 3.7 |
| Manufacture of Special Purpose Machinery | -8.8 | 3.7 |
| Manufacture of Automobiles | 25.6 | 23.6 |
| Manufacture of Railway, Shipbuilding, Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment | -7.0 | 1.5 |
| Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Equipment | -1.8 | 4.1 |
| Manufacture of Computer, Communication Equipment and Other Electronic Equipment | 1.0 | 8.0 |
| Instrumentation Manufacture | -2.3 | 2.2 |
| Production and Supple of Electric and Heating Power | 1.0 | 17.9 |

**Table 5: Major Product Output of Industries above Designated Size in 2016**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product name | Unit | Output | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Electricity | 100 million KWH | 433.7 | 3.2 |
| Processing of Crude Oil | 10,000 tons | 844.8 | -15.5 |
| Ethylene | 10,000 tons | 69.6 | -11.5 |
| Metal Cutting Latte | sets | 13166 | -5.2 |
| Of which: Digitally-controlled Metal Cutting Latte | sets | 12420 | -0.2 |
| Automobile | 10,000 units | 260.4 | 17.4 |
| Of which: Basic Car | 10,000 units | 120.7 | 1.5 |
| SUV | 10,000 units | 72.8 | 73.0 |
| Of which: New energy vehicle | Units | 58784 | 146.5 |
| Mobile Telephone (cell phone) | 10,000 units | 6923.9 | -27.5 |
| Micro-Computer Equipment | 10,000 units | 684.1 | -22.2 |
| Smart TV | 10,000 units | 192.7 | 18.8 |
| Display | 10,000 units | 503.5 | -3.0 |
| Integrated Circuit | 100 million units | 80.5 | 28.3 |
| Beverage | 10,000 KL | 167.5 | 0.9 |
| Of which: Beer | 10,000 KL | 135.3 | -2.1 |
| Dairy Products | 10,000 tons | 62.2 | -0.5 |

The aggregate index of economic efficiency of industrial enterprises above designated size was 323.3, 11.5 percentage points higher than that of the previous year. Industrial enterprises above designated size achieved profits of RMB 154.93 billion with a decrease of 0.7%. Among key industries, profits of production and supple of electric and heating power registered RMB 49.01 billion with a decrease of 7.7%; profits generated from automobile manufacture hit RMB 36.78 billion with an increase of 5.4%; realized profits of medicine manufacture stood at RMB 15.07 billion, up by 15.3%; manufacture of computer, communication equipment and other electronic equipment generated profits of RMB 8.48 billion, up by 36.8%; and manufacture of special purpose machinery achieved profits of RMB 7.39 billion, up by 70.3%.

**Figure 6: Industrial Added Value and the Growth Rate from 2012 to 2016**



**Construction:** The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts registered RMB 884.12 billion, up by 4.8% over the previous year, of which RMB 283.87 billion was achieved in Beijing with an increase of 5.2% and RMB 600.25 billion was gained in other provinces with an increase of 4.6%. The newly-signed contracts valued RMB 1,359.55 billion, up by 26.0%.

**V. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications**

**Transportation:** In 2016, the total freight traffic reached 240.981 million tons, up by 3.7% over the previous year; freight turnover reached 67.12 billion tons-km, up by 7.6%. Total passenger traffic hit 692.876 million persons, a decrease of 1.1% over the previous year; turnover of passenger traffic reached 188.84 billion tons-km, up by 8.1%.

**Table 6: Freight Traffic by All Means of Transportation in 2016**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total freight traffic | 10,000 tons | 24098.1 | 3.7 |
| Railways | 10,000 tons | 724.9 | -27.8 |
| Highways | 10,000 tons | 19972.0 | 4.9 |
| Civil Aviation | 10,000 tons | 162.5 | 2.7 |
| Pipelines | 10,000 tons | 3238.7 | 6.9 |
| Freight flows | 100 million ton-km | 671.2 | 7.6 |
| Railways | 100 million ton-km | 229.0 | 1.9 |
| Highways | 100 million ton-km | 161.3 | 3.2 |
| Civil Aviation | 100 million ton-km | 67.0 | 5.1 |
| Pipelines | 100 million ton-km | 213.8 | 19.5 |

**Table 7: Passenger Traffic by All Means of Transportation in 2016**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total passenger traffic | 10,000 persons | 69287.6 | -1.1 |
| Railways | 10,000 persons | 13379.5 | 4.4 |
| Highways | 10,000 persons | 48038.9 | -3.8 |
| Civil Aviation | 10,000 persons | 7869.2 | 8.1 |
| Passenger flows | 100 million person-km | 1888.4 | 8.1 |
| Railways | 100 million person-km | 150.8 | 1.0 |
| Highways | 100 million person-km | 117.8 | -9.4 |
| Civil Aviation | 100 million person-km | 1619.8 | 10.3 |

By the end of 2016, the city boasted 5.718 million automobiles, an increase of 99,000 over that at the end of last year. The number of civil cars registered 5.484 million, an increase of 134,000. The number of private cars amounted to 4.528 million, increasing by 125,000; sedans numbered 3.162 million, decreasing by 3,000.

**Figure 7: Number of Automobiles from 2012 to 2016**



**Post and Telecommunications:** The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled RMB 178.24 billion, up by 50.7% over the previous year. Of which, the business volume of post services totaled RMB 38.6 billion, up by 49.3%; and that of telecommunication services amounted to RMB 139.64 billion, increasing by 51.1%. In 2016, 390 million letters were posted, down by 35.8%; and 1.96 billion were posted by EMS, up by 38.6%. By the end of 2016, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers had reached 6.949 million.The popularization rate of main line came up to 32 lines per 100 persons. By the end of 2016, mobile phone subscribers had totaled 38.69 million. Popularization rate of the mobile phone reached 178.1 sets per 100 persons. By the end of 2016, the number of broadband Internet subscribers had reached 4.994 million.

**VI. Financial Intermediation**

**Deposit and Loan:** By the end of 2016, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had registered RMB 13,840.89 billion with an increase of RMB 983.36 billion as compared with the year-beginning amount, which was RMB 541.51 billion less than the increased amount achieved at the same period of 2015. Year-end balance of loans in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) hit RMB 6,373.94 billion with an increase of RMB 518 billion as compared with the year-beginning amount, which was RMB 35.8 billion more than the increased amount achieved at the same period of 2015.

**Table 8: Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Currencies in Financial Institutions (Including Foreign Institutions) at the End of 2016**

Unit: RMB 100 million

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Year-end Figure | Increased amount over the year-beginning amount | Increase/Decrease of the Increased Amount |
| Total Deposit Balance | 138408.9 | 9833.6 | -5415.1 |
| Of which: RMB Deposits | 132791.9 | 9022.2 | -6306.0 |
| Of which: Household Deposit | 28012.0 | 1271.5 | -163.0 |
| Non-financial Enterprise Deposit | 50998.3 | 7145.5 | 1672.6 |
| Total Loan Balance | 63739.4 | 5180.0 | 358.0 |
| Of which: RMB Loans | 56618.9 | 6059.4 | 1038.1 |
| Of which: Balance of Short-term Loans | 17758.8 | 1363.0 | 61.8 |
| Balance of Medium-and Long-term Loans | 35340.0 | 4397.2 | 1766.3 |
| Balance of Notes Financing | 2061.2 | -317.7 | -842.2 |
| Of which: Household Consumption Loan | 11796.2 | 2880.9 | 1166.0 |

**Securities**: In securities market, the trading volume of securities in 2016 stood at RMB 42,196.29 billion, 29.3% lower than the previous year, of which the trading volume of stocks amounted to RMB 13,589.09 billion with a decrease of 55.5% and that of bonds hit RMB 24,068.96 billion with an increase of 31.9%. By the end of 2016, accounts in securities market totaled 8.834 million, up by 1.246 million over end of the previous year.

**Insurance:** In 2016, revenues from original insurance premium totaled RMB 183.9 billion with an increase of 31.0% over the previous year, of which that from property insurance premium hit RMB 36.92 billion and that from life insurance premium reached RMB 146.97 billion. The indemnity of various insurances in 2016 amounted to RMB 59.66 billion with an increase of 17.8%, of which that of property insurance totaled RMB 22.93 billion and that of life insurance was RMB 36.73 billion.

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

**Investment in Fixed Assets:** The total investment in fixed assets amounted to RMB 846.17 billion in 2016 with an increase of 5.9% over the previous year. Infrastructure investment totaled RMB 239.95 billion, up by 10.3%. RMB 97.3 billion of investment went to the transportation sector, accounting for 40.6%; and RMB 64.38 billion of investment went to the public utilities sector, accounting for 26.8%. Private investment reached RMB 276.6 billion, down by 5.6%.

By industries, the investment in the Primary Industry reached RMB 9.98 billion, down by 10.1%; that in the Secondary Industry amounted to RMB 72.29 billion with an increase of 6.8%; and investment in the Tertiary Industry totaled RMB 763.9 billion with an increase of 6.1%.

**Table 9: Investment in Fixed Assets by Sectors in 2016**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sectors | Investment (RMB 100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| TOTAL | 8461.7 | 5.9 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing | 104.8 | -5.6 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 2.9 | 14.2 |
| Manufacturing | 384.8 | 4.4 |
| Production and Distribution of Electricity, Heating Power, Gas and Water | 332.0 | 10.5 |
| Construction | 6.6 | 16.3 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trades | 30.0 | -50.7 |
| Transportation, Storage and Posts | 995.6 | 17.2 |
| Accommodation and Restaurants | 45.9 | 12.1 |
| Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services | 198.9 | -18.1 |
| Financial Intermediation | 50.6 | -30.9 |
| Real Estate | 4856.8 | 2.1 |
| Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services | 129.2 | 99.9 |
| Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services | 81.0 | -18.1 |
| Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities | 774.4 | 32.1 |
| Resident Services, Repair and Other Services | 16.3 | -24.8 |
| Education | 139.9 | -1.6 |
| Health Care and Social Works | 58.2 | -12.2 |
| Culture, Sports and Entertainment | 214.4 | 55.2 |
| Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations | 39.3 | -33.6 |

**Figure 8: Investment in Fixed Assets and the Growth Rates from 2012 to 2016**



**Real Estate Development:** Investment in real estate development in 2016 hit RMB 404.54 billion, down by 4.3% over the previous year, of which investments in residential buildings hit RMB 195.09 billion, down by 0.6%; investment in offices reached RMB 69.91 billion, down by 22.9%; investment in commercial, non-public housing and others reached RMB 139.55 billion, up by 2.8%.

**Table 10: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2016**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Real Estate Development Investment | RMB 100 million | 4045.4 | -4.3 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | RMB 100 million | 1950.9 | -0.6 |
| Actual Paid-in Investment This Year | RMB 100 million | 8059.6 | 10.7 |
| Of which: Domestic Loans | RMB 100 million | 2148.5 | 9.0 |
| Self-raised Funds | RMB 100 million | 1978.9 | -13.1 |
| Down Payment and Advances | RMB 100 million | 2515.6 | 42.5 |
| Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings under Construction | 10,000 sq. m | 13089.8 | The same with last year |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 5927.6 | -6.1 |
| Of which: Floor Space Newly Constructed in This Year | 10,000 sq. m | 2813.7 | 0.8 |
| Of which: Residential Building | 10,000 sq. m | 1209.3 | 0.8 |
| Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings Completed | 10,000 sq. m | 2383.1 | -9.4 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 1275.2 | -7.5 |
| Floor Space of Sold Commercialized Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 1675.1 | 7.7 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 993.5 | -11.9 |
| Floor Space of Commercialized Buildings for Sale | 10,000 sq. m | 2160.8 | -0.3 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 10,000 sq. m | 845.8 | -2.5 |

**Affordable Housing Construction:** The affordable housing newly constructed and collected in 2016 amounted to 56,000 suites, 64,000 suites had been completed and 97,000 suites were distributed and leased.

**VIII. Market Consumption**

The total market consumption in 2016 reached RMB 1,992.62 billion, an increase of 8.1% over the previous year. Service consumption achieved RMB 892.11 billion with an increase of 10.1%; total retail sales of consumer goods amounted to RMB 1,100.51 billion with a growth of 6.5%. Among wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size, the retail of automobile reached RMB 193.4 billion with an increase of 6.9%; that of telecommunication equipment were RMB 120.8 billion with a growth of 8.8%; that of cultural and office goods achieved RMB 55.96 billion with an increase of 4.7%; that of household appliances and audio-video equipment reached RMB 48.86 billion with an increase of 19.4%; that of sports and recreation products reached RMB 11.02 billion with an increase of 21.1%.

**Table 11: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2016**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Retail Revenue (RMB 100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods | 11005.1 | 6.5 |
| Grouped by Use |  |  |
| Eating | 2296.7 | 5.4 |
| Clothing | 781.5 | 2.1 |
| Daily Use | 7424.1 | 7.4 |
| Fuels | 502.8 | 4.4 |
| Grouped by Consumption Pattern |  |  |
| Catering Revenue | 918.2 | 4.0 |
| Commodity Retail Revenue | 10086.9 | 6.7 |

**Figure 9: Total Retail Revenue and the Growth Rates of Consumer Goods from 2012 to 2016**



In 2016, the wholesale and retail trade achieved RMB 11,808.71 billion of commodity purchase and sale, increasing by 0.6% over the previous year, of which total value of purchase amounted to RMB 5,634.97 billion with a drop of 0.5% and that of sales hit RMB 6,173.74 billion with an increase of 1.7%.

**IX. New Economy**

The added value of new economy reached up to RMB 813.24 billion with a rise of 10.1% over the previous year, which accounted for 32.7% of the GDP with an increase of 0.6 percentage points over that in the last year.

**New industries:** The value added of the high-tech industry accounted for 69.4% in new economy; the value added of the strategic emerging industry was RMB 382.43 billion, increasing by 10.7% over last year and accounting for 47% in new economy (overlapping exist between the high-tech industry and strategic emerging industry).

**New formats:** Online retail volume of whole sale and retail enterprises with annual revenue of RMB 204.9 billion, increasing by 20.0%, accounting for 18.6% of the total retail sales of social consumer goods and boosting 2.1 percentage points over last year. The business income of the financial information services and non-financial institutions payment services in Internet financial services reached RMB 4.3 billion and 13.25 billion respectively, an increase of 63.6% and 30.6%.

**New products:** The output of new energy vehicles and SUVs reached 59,000 and 728,000 respectively, increasing by 1.5 times and 73.0% over the last year. The output of satellite navigation and positioning receivers and LCDs reached 40,000 and 62,646,000 respectively, increasing by 86.5% and 65.3% over the last year.

**Public entrepreneurship and innovation:** The new enterprises in Beijing were 222,000, an increase of 9.4% over the previous year. Among them, the number of new science and technology enterprises was 80,000, an increase of 23.2%, accounting for 36.2% of the total new enterprises. The total income of Zhongguancun Science Park in 2016 achieved RMB 4,572.16 billion, up by 12.0% over the previous year. Among them, the technical income reached RMB 711.53 billion with an increase of 7.4%.

**X. External Economic Relations and Tourism**

External Economic Relations: Total imports and exports of Beijing in 2016 amounted to RMB 1,862.52 billion, down by 6.1% over the previous year, of which exports totaled RMB 341.81 billion with an increase of 0.7% and imports hit RMB 1,520.71 billion with a decline of 7.5%.

**Figure 10: Total Value of Exports and the Growth Rates from 2012 to 2016**



Approved contractual foreign investment in 2016 totaled USD 22.07 billion, which was 31.8% lower than the previous year. Foreign investment in actual use amounted to USD 13.03 billion with a rise of 0.3%, of which wholesale and retail sector accounted for 44.9%; sector on scientific research, technology services and geological survey 12.1%; sector on leasing and business services 9.2%; and sector on information transmission, computer services and software 8.7%.

**Table 12: Foreign Investment in Actual Use by Sectors in 2016**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sectors | Foreign investment in actual use (USD 10,000) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| TOTAL | 1302858 | 0.3 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing | 2303 | -69.8 |
| Manufacturing | 63806 | 7.4 |
| Construction | 113 | -13.7 |
| Transportation, Storage and Posts | 89048 | 3793.7 |
| Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software | 113490 | 133.5 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trades | 584292 | 141.3 |
| Hotels and Catering Services | 3010 | 448.3 |
| Financial Intermediation | 90406 | -87.7 |
| Real Estate | 66160 | 140.2 |
| Leasing Activities and Business Services | 120407 | 69.1 |
| Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting | 157508 | 59.3 |
| Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities | 1754 | -62.8 |
| Services to Households and Other Services | 16 | -80.7 |
| Culture, Sports and Entertainment | 6198 | 98.9 |

In 2016, overseas investment by Chinese investors reached USD 15.51 billion, up by 62.3% over the previous year. Contracted foreign projects generated USD 2.5 billion turnover with a decrease of 29.7%. Actual income of people involved in foreign labor cooperation doubled to USD 110 million, down by 34.2%.

**Tourism:** Total number of domestic tourists reached 280 million person-times with an increase of 4.7%. Total income of domestic tourism realized RMB 468.3 billion with a rise of 8.4%. Number of inbound tourists in 2016 registered 4.165 million person-times, down by 0.8%, of which foreign tourists amounted to 3.548 million person-times with a decline of 0.8% and tourists from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan amounted to 618,000 person-times with a decline of 1.0%. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism hit USD 5.07 billion, up by 10.1%. Total income of domestic and foreign tourism hit RMB 502.1 billion with an increase of 9.0%. Outbound tourists organized by travel agencies totaled 5.713 million person-times with a growth of 7.2%.

**XI. Urban Construction and Safety Production**

**Road construction:** At the end of 2016, length of highways in Beijing totaled 22,026km with an increase of 141km as compared with the end of last year, of which the length of expressways reached 1,013km, increasing by 31km as compared with last year. Total length of urban roads by the end year reached 6,374km with a rise of 50km over that at the end of last year.

**Public transportation:** At the end of 2016, public transportation lines totaled 876, which stayed the same with the end of last year. Length of lines in operation registered 19,818km with a year-on-year decline of 368km; vehicles in operation totaled 22,688 with a decline of 599 over that at the end of last year. Passenger capacity in 2016 totaled 3.69 billion person-times, down by 9.1% as compared with last year.

Subway lines in operation by the end of 2016 amounted to 19 and increase 1 line as compared with the end of the previous year. Length of lines in operation was 574km, up by 20km over that at the end of last year; vehicles in operation totaled 5,204, an increase of 180 over that at the end of last year. Passenger capacity in 2016 totaled 3.66 billion person-times, up by 10.2% over the previous year.

**Utilities:** Sales volume of water in 2016 amounted to 1.14 billion cubic meters, up by 9.5% over the previous year, of which that of water for industrial consumption and construction industry totaled 140 million cubic meters with an increase of 9.4%; that of water for public services amounted to 400 million cubic meters with a rise of 8.6%; and that of water for households use hit 590 million cubic meters with a growth of 14.9%.

Electricity consumption in Beijing totaled 102.03 billion KWH in 2016 with an increase of 7.1% over the previous year, of which the consumption for production amounted to 82.48 billion KWH with a rise of 6.0%; and that for households in urban and rural areas reached 19.54 billion KWH with a rise of 11.8%.

In 2016, total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 475,000 tons with a decrease of 17.5% over the previous year; supply of natural gas totaled 16.6 billion cubic meters with a rise of 17.1% over the previous year. By the end of 2016, a total of 9.07 million households had gained access to gas supply, showing a year-on-year increase of 2.4%, of which 6 million households had access to natural gas supply with a year-on-year growth of 2.0%. At the end of 2016, total length of gas pipelines reached 22,370km, up by 2.5% over that at the end of last year.

Centralized heating area covering over 100,000 square meters in Beijing totaled 600 million square meters, up by 2.7% over the previous year.

**Safety Production:** A total of 544 accidents related to mining, commercial and trade, road transportation and fire connected with production and operation, railway and agricultural machinery occurred in 2016, which caused 591 deaths. Death rate of accidents in regions with RMB 100 million of GDP was 0.0237; deaths in road transportation hit 2.38 persons per 10,000 vehicles; deaths in mining, commercial and trade enterprises amounted to 1.03 persons per 100,000 people; and deaths of coal mines per 1 million tons of production reached 0.63 persons.

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

**Living Standard:** In 2016, the per capita disposable income of residents in Beijing reached RMB 52,530 with an increase of 8.4% over the previous year, which showed an actual growth of 6.9% after deducting price factors. By permanent residence, per capita disposable income of urban residents hit RMB 57,257 with a growth rate of 8.4%; that of rural residents reached RMB 22,310 with an increase of 8.5%. Without consideration of price factors, disposal income of urban and rural residents respectively showed a growth of 6.9% and 7.0%.

The per capita non-productive expenditure of residents in Beijing hit RMB 35,416 with a growth of 4.8% over the last year. By permanent residence, per capita disposable income of urban residents hit RMB 38,256 with a growth rate of 4.4%; that of rural residents reached RMB 17,329 with an increase of 9.6%.

**Figure 11: Real Growth Rates of Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban and**

**Rural Residents from 2012 to 2016**



**Employment:** Number of newly increased employment in urban regions in 2016 hit 428,000, up by 2000 persons. Registered unemployment rate at the end of 2016 stood at 1.41% with a rise of 0.02 percentage points over that at the end of last year.

**Figure 12: Urban Newly Employed People from 2012 to 2016**



**Social Security:** By the end of 2016, the number of people participating in basic pension insurance, basic medical care insurance, unemployment insurance, employment injury insurance and maternity insurance for urban staff registered 14.591 million, 15.176 million, 11.175 million, 10.602 million and 9.81 million respectively, which increased 348,000, 419,000, 352,000, 401,000 and 394,000 respectively over that at the end of last year.

By the end of 2016, people participating in pension insurance designed for rural and urban residents hit 2.157 million, of which the number of people participating in basic medical care insurance for urban residents amounted to 1.912 million and that participating in New Rural Cooperative Medical System amounted to 2.119 million.

Number of people receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas of Beijing amounted to 82,000 and 47,000 respectively.

**Table 13: Social Welfare Standard**

Unit: RMB/month

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | 2016 | 2015 |
| Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance Benefits | 1212 | 1122 |
| Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban Residents | 800 | 710 |
| Minimum Wage Standard for Employees | 1890 | 1720 |

By the end of 2016, there were a total of 641 adoption-natured institutions with 140,000 beds and a total of 80,000 people adopted. 11,907 community service institutions were established, including 198 community service centers.

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

**Education:** There were a total of 58 colleges and universities and 81 research institutions providing postgraduate programs in Beijing. In 2016, there were 97,000 students enrolled for postgraduate education, 292,000 postgraduates and 83,000 graduates. In 2016, a total of 155,000 students were enrolled by 91 universities and junior colleges in Beijing and number of non-graduating students and graduates registered 588,000 and 153,000 respectively. As for universities and junior colleges for adults, newly enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates amounted to 61,000, 172,000 and 82,000 respectively.

Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in high schools of Beijing amounted to 54,000, 163,000 and 53,000 respectively; number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in middle schools of Beijing registered 92,000, 268,000 and 86,000 respectively; that in primary schools of Beijing hit 145,000, 868,000 and 111,000 respectively; and number of enrolled children and existing children in kindergartens of Beijing reached 153,000 and 417,000 respectively. Various secondary vocational schools (including technical schools) enrolled 35,000 students with non-graduating students of 121,000 and graduates of 43,000. Special education schools enrolled 916 students with non-graduating students of 6,927 and graduates of 1,588.

Beijing possesses a total of 16 private colleges and universities with non-graduating students of 63,000; private middle schools amounted to 116 with non-graduating students of 34,000; and private primary schools totaled 61 with non-graduating students of 60,000; private kindergarten reached 635 with existing children of 151,000.

**Science & Technology:** In 2016, expenditures on R&D amounted to RMB 147.98 billion with an increase of 6.9% over the previous year, accounting 5.94% in GDP. Number of personnel engaged in R&D registered 362,000 with a rise of 3.0% over the previous year. Number of patent application and authorization amounted to 189,129 and 100,578 with a rise of 21.0% and 7.0% respectively, of which the number of application and authorization related to invention patent hit 104,643 and 40,602 with an increase of 17.7% and 15.0% respectively. A total of 74,965 technology contracts were signed in 2016, up by 3.7%; and technology contracts achieved RMB 394.08 billion, a rise of 14.1%.

**Figure 13: Expenditures on R&D and the Growth Rates from 2012 to 2016**



**Culture:** By the end of 2016, there were 25 public libraries with a total collection of 62.647 million volumes, of which archives totaled 18 with 7.719 million of dossiers and files; museums amounted to 177 with 80 open for free and 20 popular art galleries and cultural centers. Number of digital cable television subscribers reached 5.799 million by the end of 2016, of which HF interactive digital cable television subscribers amounted to 4.82 million. There were 207 cinemas under 25 theater chains in Beijing, showing films for 2.28 million times and attracting audience of 68.734 million person-times, which gained box office earnings of RMB 3.03 billion. In 2016, 64 TV series of 2,665 episodes, 30 TV cartoon programs of 9,844 minutes and 318 films were produced in 2016.

**Public Health:** By the end of 2016, there were 10,637 heath institutions in Beijing with an increase of 212 over that at the end of last year, of which hospitals totaled 713. There were 118,000 beds in health institutions with a growth of 6,000 over the end of last year, of which that in hospitals amounted to 111,000. The number of health technical personnel reached 265,000, increasing by 8,000 over the previous year, among which there are 101,000 certified (assistant) physicians and 118,000 registered nurse. Total number of diagnosis and treatment by medical institutions amounted to 249.39 million person-times. Incidence of reported category A and B infectious diseases reached 138.0/10 thousand with death rate of 0.8/100 thousand. Infant mortality rate was 2.21‰ and maternal mortality rate reached 10.83/100 thousand.

**Sports:** By the end of 2016, 20 medals were won in international competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 12 and 4 respectively; 63 medals were won in national competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 18 and 19 respectively.

**XIV. Resources and Environment**

**Land Supply:** Total supply of state-owned lands for construction use in 2016 was 2,072.2 hectares, of which residential lands covered 469 hectares (including 366 hectares of government-subsidized housing construction), land for industrial, mine and storage use covered 120.9 hectares, that for commercial use covered 316.8 hectares and that for infrastructure and other uses covered 1,165.5 hectares.

**Water Resource:** In 2016, total stock of water resources hit 3.51 billion cubic meters, up by 31.0% over the previous year. By the end of 2016, large and medium-sized reservoirs achieved a total stock of 2.43 billion cubic meters of water, 810 million cubic meters less than that at the end of 2015. Average bury of groundwater of plain areas of Beijing was 25.2m, 0.5 up over that at the end of last year. Total water consumption in 2016 reached 3.55 billion cubic meters, increasing by 1.3% over the previous year, of which consumption for living purpose stood at 1.44 billion cubic meters with a decrease of 0.3%, water for ecological supplement consumed 1.11 billion cubic meters with an increase of 9.7%, consumption for industrial use amounted to 370 million cubic meters with a decline of 2.6% and that for agricultural use hit 600 million cubic meters with a drop of 6.4%. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 of Beijing was 15.6 m3/RMB 10,000 decreased by 4.8% over the previous year.

**Environment:** Disposal rate of urban waste water in Beijing stood at 90% and that in six districts (Dongcheng District, Xicheng District, Chaoyang District, Haidian District, Fengtai District and Shijingshan District) reached 98%, showing an increase of 2.1 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 99.84%, 0.04 percentage points up over that in the last year. Fine particles (PM2.5) and inhalable particles (PM10) reached 73 mcg/cubic meters and 92 mcg/cubic meters, decreasing by 9.9% and 9.8% respectively over that in the last year. Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide in Beijing reached 48 mcg/cubic meters and 10 mcg/cubic meters respectively, down by 4.0% and 28.6% over the previous year.

A total of 12,667 hectares of afforestation were completed in 2016, an increase of 55.7% over the previous year. The greening rate of Beijing reached 59.3% with a rise of 0.3 percentage points over that in the last year. Forest coverage rate hit 42.3% with a growth of 0.7 percentage points. The green coverage ratio in Beijing stood at 48.1% with 0.3 percentage points of decrease over the previous year.

**Notes:**

1. All the data for 2016 in this Communiqué are preliminary statistics. Growth rate over the previous year is the result of comparison between 2016 preliminary statics and 2015 final statics.

2. The classification on GDP, added value of industrial enterprises above designated size and fixed assets investment of the whole society 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 industry classification on foreign direct investment still follows the *Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T4754-2002).

3. GDP and absolute added value of various industries are calculated based on current price, whereas the growth rate is calculated based on constant price in 2015. Both absolute added value and the growth rate of cultural creative industry, high-tech industry, information industry, new economy and strategic emerging industry are calculated based on current price.

4. The add value of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing has included the add value of services for agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing.

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. Business volume of post and telecommunication services is calculated based on the constant price of 2010.

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

8. The data related to health institutions and health technical personnel included those from the troops and armed police hospitals in Beijing, yet the beds of these hospitals were not included.

9. Bury 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 is calculated based on current price and the decrease rate is calculated based on constant price in 2015. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 in 2016 amounted to 15.8 cubic meters/RMB 10,000 if it is calculated based on the constant price in 2015.

11. Since the beginning of 2016, the range for private investment statistics has been adjusted as non-farm households and other investment.

12. Data on general public budget revenue and expenditure were those under final settlement.

13. Statistical discrepancies on part of total or relative figures are due to different measurement units and 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 contract value of approved 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 are New Rural Co-operative Medical System 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; Data of new enterprises were from Beijing Administration for Industry and Commerce; other statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics and NBS Survey Office in Beijing.