

北京市 2018 年 国民经济和社会发展统计公报

北京市统计局 国家统计局北京调查总队

2019 年 3 月

2018 年，全市人民在党中央、国务院和市委、市政府的坚强领导下，认真学习贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想 and 党的十九大精神，坚持“稳中求进”工作总基调，坚持以供给侧结构性改革为主线，全面对标对表高质量发展要求，深入落实首都城市战略定位，大力推动京津冀协同发展，扎实推进疏功能、稳增长、促改革、调结构、惠民生、防风险各项工作，经济社会保持平稳健康发展。

一、综合

经济增长：初步核算，全年实现地区生产总值 30320 亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长 6.6%。其中，第一产业增加值 118.7 亿元，下降 2.3%；第二产业增加值 5647.7 亿元，增长 4.2%；第三产业增加值 24553.6 亿元，增长 7.3%。三次产业构成由上年的 0.4 : 19.0 : 80.6，变化为 0.4 : 18.6 : 81.0。按常住人口计算，全市人均地区生产总值为 14 万元。

图1 2014-2018年地区生产总值及增长速度



表1 2018年地区生产总值

指 标	绝对数（亿元）	比上年增长（%）	比重(%)
地区生产总值	30320.0	6.6	100.0
按产业分			
第一产业	118.7	-2.3	0.4
第二产业	5647.7	4.2	18.6
第三产业	24553.6	7.3	81.0
按行业分			
农、林、牧、渔业	121.1	-2.3	0.4
工业	4464.6	4.5	14.7
建筑业	1274.9	3.3	4.2
批发和零售业	2530.4	0.6	8.4
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	1346.2	7.0	4.4
住宿和餐饮业	440.8	1.6	1.5
信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业	3859.0	19.0	12.7
金融业	5084.6	7.2	16.8
房地产业	1748.3	-0.4	5.8
租赁和商务服务业	2016.6	1.9	6.7
科学研究和技术服务业	3223.9	10.4	10.6
水利、环境和公共设施管理业	235.1	3.7	0.8
居民服务、修理和其他服务业	183.3	4.1	0.6
教育	1432.1	6.7	4.7
卫生和社会工作	760.5	8.7	2.5
文化、体育和娱乐业	645.9	5.7	2.1
公共管理、社会保障和社会组织	952.7	5.8	3.1

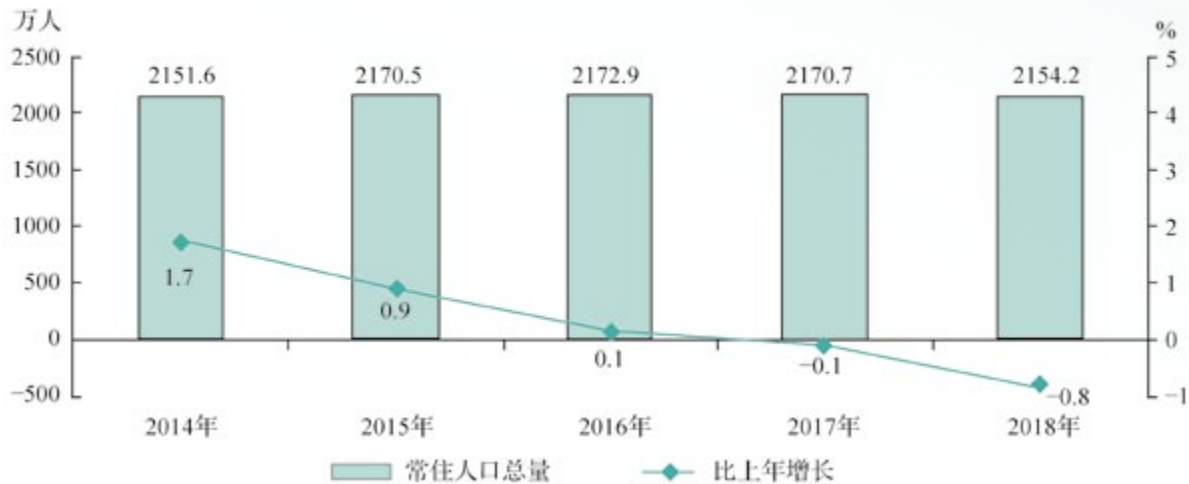
人口：年末全市常住人口 2154.2 万人，比上年末减少 16.5 万人。其中，常住外来人口 764.6 万人，占常住人口的比重为 35.5%。常住人口中，城镇人口 1863.4 万人，占常

住人口的比重为 86.5%。常住人口出生率 8.24‰，死亡率 5.58‰，自然增长率 2.66‰。常住人口密度为每平方公里 1313 人，比上年末减少 10 人。

表2 2018年末常住人口及构成

指 标	人数（万人）	比重（%）
常住人口	2154.2	100.0
按城乡分：城镇	1863.4	86.5
乡村	290.8	13.5
按性别分：男性	1095.6	50.9
女性	1058.6	49.1
按年龄组分：0—14岁	226.6	10.5
15—59岁	1562.8	72.6
60岁及以上	364.8	16.9
其中：65岁及以上	241.4	11.2

图2 2014–2018年常住人口总量及增长速度



财政收入：全市完成一般公共预算收入 5785.9 亿元，比上年增长 6.5%。其中，增值税 1793 亿元，增长 8.1%；企业所得税和个人所得税分别为 1287.7 亿元和 728.5 亿元，分别增长 4.7% 和 13.3%。

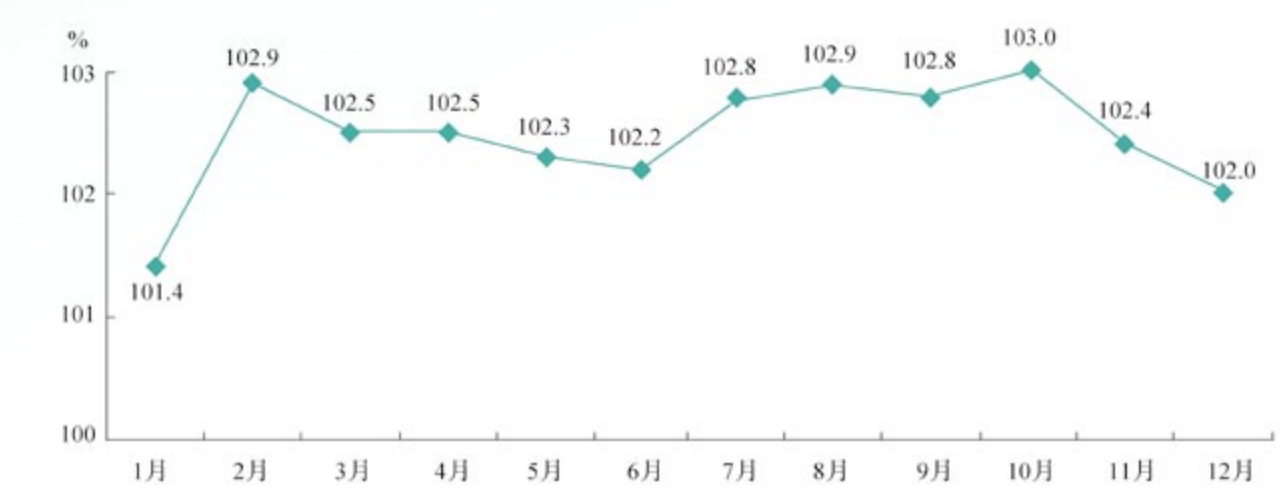
价格：全年居民消费价格总水平比上年上涨 2.5%。其中，食品价格上涨 2.9%，非食品价格上涨 2.4%；消费品价格上涨 1.8%，服务项目价格上涨 3.5%。

表3 2018年居民消费价格涨跌幅度

单位：%

指 标	2018年
居民消费价格	2.5
食品烟酒	3.1
其中：粮食	1.4
鲜菜	12.8
畜肉类	-0.8
鲜果	4.6
衣着	-0.3
居住	3.2
生活用品及服务	1.3
交通和通信	0.6
教育文化和娱乐	3.6
医疗保健	3.0
其他用品和服务	2.2

图3 2018年居民消费价格月度同比指数



全年农产品生产者价格比上年上涨 3.6%。工业生产者出厂价格与上年持平，工业生产者购进价格上涨 0.8%。固定资产投资价格上涨 3.8%。

图4 2018年工业生产者出厂价格月度同比指数



全年新建商品住宅价格小幅波动，二手住宅价格稳中有降。12 月份，新建商品住宅销售价格环比上涨 1.0%，同比上涨 2.3%；二手住宅销售价格环比下降 0.2%，同比下降 1.9%。

表4 2018年新建商品住宅和二手住宅销售价格环比指数

单位：%

指 标	一月	二月	三月	四月	五月	六月	七月	八月	九月	十月	十一月	十二月
新建商品住宅	100.2	99.7	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.6	101.0
二手住宅	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.8

二、农业

全市农业观光园 1172 个，实现总收入 27.3 亿元。民俗旅游实际经营户 7783 户，实现总收入 13 亿元。设施农业和种业分别实现收入 51.7 亿元和 12.4 亿元。全年实现农林牧渔业总产值 296.8 亿元，下降 3.7%。其中，在新一轮百万亩造林工程拉动下，林业产值增长 61.7%。

三、工业和建筑业

工业：全年实现工业增加值 4464.6 亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长 4.5%。其中，规模以上工业增加值增长 4.6%。在规模以上工业中，国有控股企业增加值增长 6.4%；股份制企业、外商及港澳台企业增加值分别增长 2.1% 和 3.7%；高技术制造业、战略性新兴产业增加值分别增长 13.9% 和 7.8%。规模以上工业实现销售产值 18876.7 亿元，

增长 3.7%。其中，内销产值 17654.8 亿元，增长 2.6%；出口交货值 1221.9 亿元，增长 21.0%。

图5 2014–2018年工业增加值及增长速度



表5 2018年规模以上工业重点监测行业增加值

单位：%

行 业	比上年增长	比重
规模以上工业增加值	4.6	100.0
其中：石油、煤炭及其他燃料加工业	0.0	3.2
化学原料和化学制品制造业	-5.5	2.1
医药制造业	16.2	11.1
非金属矿物制品业	-5.2	2.1
通用设备制造业	-0.6	3.5
专用设备制造业	15.6	4.4
汽车制造业	-5.8	17.3
铁路、船舶、航空航天和其他运输设备制造业	10.0	2.0
电气机械和器材制造业	-10.1	3.8
计算机、通信和其他电子设备制造业	15.2	7.6
仪器仪表制造业	-0.6	2.2
电力、热力生产和供应业	12.2	20.6

表6 2018年规模以上工业企业主要产品产量

产品名称	单 位	产 量	比上年增长（%）
乙烯	万吨	79.4	0.1
金属切削机床	台	12563	-20.5
其中：数控金属切削机床	台	11787	-20.8
汽车	万辆	179.7	-11.5
其中：基本型乘用车（轿车）	万辆	92.2	-5.8
运动型多用途乘用车（SUV）	万辆	38.4	-24.7
其中：新能源汽车	辆	15100	-25.6
移动通信手持机（手机）	万台	9029.6	20.7
微型计算机设备	万台	564.5	-24.0
智能电视	万台	887.7	180.4
显示器	万台	401.7	11.3
集成电路	亿块	137.5	35.4
饮料酒	万千升	155.9	-5.5
其中：啤酒	万千升	108.5	-16.6
乳制品	万吨	56.0	-5.8
中成药	万吨	4.4	5.4

建筑业：全市具有资质等级的总承包和专业承包建筑业企业完成建筑业总产值 10939.8 亿元，比上年增长 12.4%。其中，在本市完成 3111.7 亿元，增长 5.3%；在外埠完成 7828 亿元，增长 15.4%。本年新签合同额 16009.3 亿元，增长 3.2%。

四、交通运输和邮政电信

交通运输：全年货运量 25244.1 万吨，比上年增长 5.7%；货物周转量 780.7 亿吨公里，增长 11.5%。全年客运量 67569.4 万人，增长 0.2%；旅客周转量 2218.8 亿人公里，增长 7.9%。

表7 2018年各种运输方式完成货运量及货物周转量

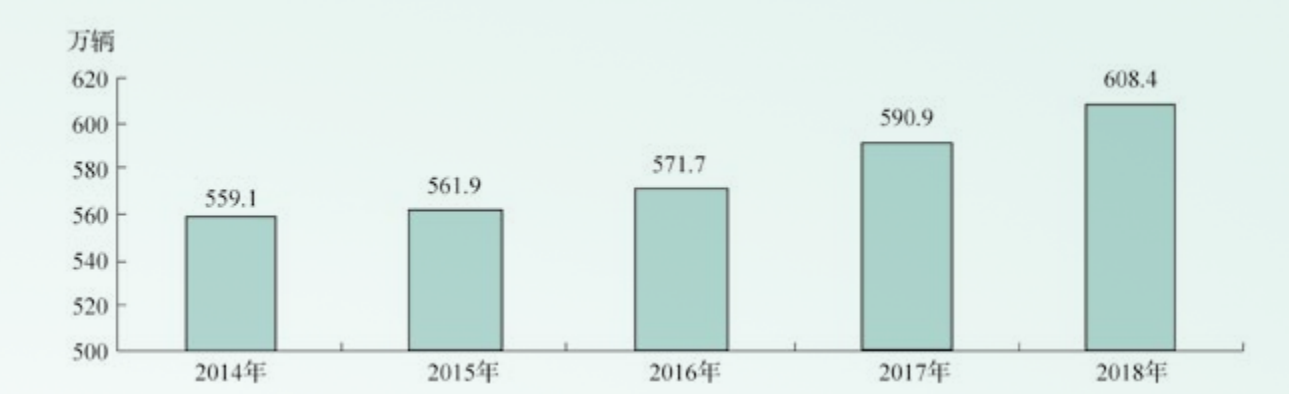
指 标	单 位	绝对数	比上年增长（%）
货运量	万吨	25244.1	5.7
铁路	万吨	568.6	-19.2
公路	万吨	20277.6	4.7
民航	万吨	176.6	0.9
管道	万吨	4221.3	16.4
货物周转量	亿吨公里	780.7	11.5
铁路	亿吨公里	266.9	8.3
公路	亿吨公里	167.4	5.1
民航	亿吨公里	78.4	5.4
管道	亿吨公里	268.0	21.8

表8 2018年各种运输方式完成客运量及旅客周转量

指 标	单 位	绝对数	比上年增长（%）
客运量	万人	67569.4	0.2
铁路	万人	14272.8	2.9
公路	万人	44175.1	-1.7
民航	万人	9121.5	6.0
旅客周转量	亿人公里	2218.8	7.9
铁路	亿人公里	154.6	0.5
公路	亿人公里	99.4	0.0
民航	亿人公里	1964.8	9.0

年末全市机动车保有量 608.4 万辆，比上年末增加 17.5 万辆。民用汽车 574.6 万辆，增加 10.8 万辆。其中，私人汽车 479 万辆，增加 11.8 万辆；私人汽车中轿车 307.1 万辆，减少 4.3 万辆。

图6 2014–2018年机动车保有量



邮政电信：全年实现邮电业务总量 2151.4 亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长 66.2%。其中，邮政行业业务总量 397.9 亿元，下降 5.1%；电信业务总量 1753.5 亿元，增长 1 倍。全年发送邮政函件 2.1 亿件，下降 22.6%；特快专递 22.1 亿件，下降 2.9%。年末固定电话用户达到 614.2 万户，固定电话主线普及率为 28.5 线 / 百人。年末移动电话用户达到 4009 万户，移动电话普及率为 186.1 户 / 百人。年末固定互联网宽带接入用户数达到 634.2 万户，增长 17.1%；移动互联网接入流量 18.2 亿 G，增长 1.3 倍。

五、金融

存贷款：年末全市金融机构（含外资）本外币存款余额 157092.2 亿元，比年初增加 13376 亿元。全市金融机构（含外资）本外币贷款余额 70483.7 亿元，比年初增加 7191.4 亿元。

表9 2018年末金融机构（含外资）本外币存贷款余额

单位：亿元

指 标	年末数	比年初增加额	增加额比上年增减
各项存款余额	157092.2	13376.0	7724.8
其中：人民币	150430.4	12797.1	7662.7
其中：住户存款	32507.8	3540.6	2590.6
非金融企业存款	54139.3	844.0	-1929.8

续表 2018年末金融机构（含外资）本外币存贷款余额

单位：亿元

指 标	年末数	比年初增加额	增加额比上年增减
各项贷款余额	70483.7	7191.4	1374.6
其中：人民币	66767.0	7355.2	591.5
其中：短期贷款	21170.8	1594.5	-1053.0
中长期贷款	42320.0	5057.4	1239.9
票据融资	2237.3	736.8	1297.1
其中：住户消费贷款	14664.5	1005.3	-863.0

证券：全年证券交易额 911465.7 亿元，比上年下降 8.9%。其中，股票交易额 149887 亿元，下降 23.0%；基金交易额 25144.4 亿元，增长 13.7%。

保险：全年实现原保险保费收入 1793.3 亿元，比上年下降 9.1%。其中，财产险保费收入 422.7 亿元，人身险保费收入 1370.7 亿元。全年各类保险赔付支出 629.4 亿元，增长 8.9%。其中，财产险赔付 245.9 亿元，人身险赔付 383.5 亿元。

六、固定资产投资和房地产开发

固定资产投资：全年全社会固定资产投资比上年下降 9.9%。基础设施投资下降 10.7%，其中，交通运输领域投资增长 1.1%。分产业看，第一产业投资比上年增长 8.9%；第二产业投资下降 43.2%；第三产业投资下降 6.3%，其中，信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业投资增长 31.2%，文化、体育和娱乐业投资增长 11.8%，科学研究和技术服务业投资增长 7.7%。

房地产开发：全年房地产开发投资比上年增长 3.4%。其中，住宅投资增长 17.4%；办公楼投资下降 29.7%；商业营业用房投资下降 12.6%。年末全市房屋施工面积 12962.6 万平方米，比上年末增长 2.8%。其中，本年新开工面积 2321.1 万平方米，下降 6.2%。全年房屋竣工面积 1557.9 万平方米，增长 6.2%。

表10 2018年房地产开发施工和销售主要指标

指 标	单 位	绝对数	比上年增长(%)
房屋施工面积	万平方米	12962.6	2.8
其中：住宅	万平方米	5877.1	6.7
其中：本年新开工面积	万平方米	2321.1	-6.2
其中：住宅	万平方米	1233.6	0.6
房屋竣工面积	万平方米	1557.9	6.2
其中：住宅	万平方米	731.2	21.1
商品房销售面积	万平方米	696.2	-20.4
其中：住宅	万平方米	526.8	-14.0
待售面积	万平方米	2153.3	2.9
其中：住宅	万平方米	833.7	2.8

七、市场消费

全年实现市场总消费额 25405.9 亿元，比上年增长 7.4%。其中，服务性消费额 13658.2 亿元，增长 11.8%；社会消费品零售总额 11747.7 亿元，增长 2.7%，其中限额以上批发和零售企业实现网上零售额 2632.9 亿元，增长 10.3%，占社会消费品零售总额的 22.4%。

表11 2018年社会消费品零售总额

指 标	零售额（亿元）	比上年增长（%）
社会消费品零售总额	11747.7	2.7
按商品用途分		
吃类商品	2586.3	6.2
穿类商品	793.3	2.7
用类商品	7806.3	1.3
烧类商品	561.8	6.4
按消费形态分		
餐饮收入	1101.8	7.3
商品零售	10645.9	2.2

图7 2014–2018年社会消费品零售总额及增长速度

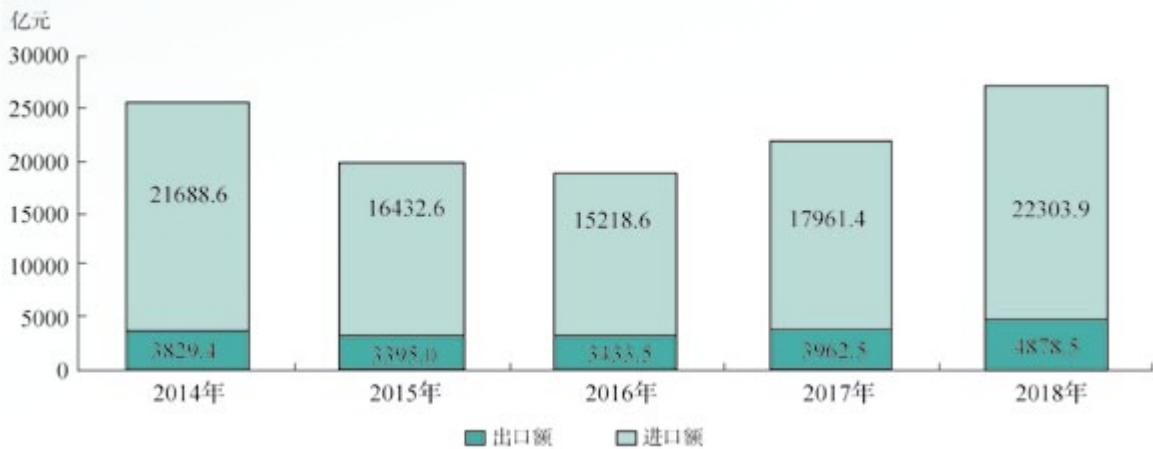


全年批发和零售业实现商品购进额 63982.6 亿元，比上年增长 1.8%；销售额 69467.1 亿元，增长 1.9%。其中，批发业实现销售额 57383.1 亿元，增长 0.9%。

八、对外经济和旅游

对外经济：全年北京地区进出口总值 27182.5 亿元，比上年增长 23.9%。其中，出口 4878.5 亿元，增长 23.0%；进口 22303.9 亿元，增长 24.1%。

图8 2014–2018年进出口总值



全年吸收合同外资 418.8 亿美元，比上年增长 24.6%。实际利用外资 173.1 亿美元，下降 28.9%。其中，信息传输、计算机服务和软件业占 26.1%，租赁和商务服务业占 15.7%，科学研究、技术服务和地质勘查业占 13.9%，房地产业占 11.2%。

表12 2018年分行业实际利用外商投资情况

行 业	实际利用外资（万美元）	比上年增长（%）
总 计	1731089	-28.9
农、林、牧、渔业	6725	702.5
制造业	102868	161.6
建筑业	15	-99.4
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	112852	-18.2
信息传输、计算机服务和软件业	452240	-65.7
批发和零售业	77612	-57.4
住宿和餐饮业	30180	854.8
金融业	92141	171.1
房地产业	194690	-5.9
租赁和商务服务业	271400	18.2
科学研究、技术服务和地质勘查业	240499	18.8
水利、环境和公共设施管理业	6032	1131.0
居民服务和其他服务业	2146	898.1
文化、体育和娱乐业	5727	11.3

全年境外投资中方实际投资额 70.5 亿美元，比上年增长 15.5%。对外承包工程完成营业额 40 亿美元，下降 0.8%。对外劳务合作人员实际收入 1.9 亿美元，增长 20.1%。

旅游：全年接待国内旅游者 3.1 亿人次，比上年增长 4.6%。国内旅游总收入 5556 亿元，增长 8.5%。接待入境旅游者 400.4 万人次，增长 2.0%。其中，外国游客 339.8 万人次，增长 2.3%；港、澳、台游客 60.6 万人次，增长 0.1%。旅游外汇收入 55.2 亿美元，增长 7.5%。国内外旅游总收入 5921 亿元，增长 8.3%。全年经旅行社组织的出境游人数 510.9 万人次，下降 0.1%。

九、城市建设和安全生产

道路建设：年末全市公路里程 22255.8 公里，比上年末增加 29.8 公里。其中，高速公路里程 1114.6 公里，增加 101.6 公里。年末城市道路里程 6394.8 公里，比上年末增加 35.8 公里。

公共交通：年末公共电汽车运营线路 888 条，比上年末增加 2 条；运营线路长度 19245 公里，减少 45 公里；运营车辆 24076 辆，减少 1548 辆；全年客运总量 31.9 亿人次，下降 5.0%。

年末轨道交通运营线路 22 条，与上年末持平；运营线路长度 636 公里，增加 28 公里；运营车辆 5656 辆，增加 314 辆；全年客运总量 38.5 亿人次，增长 1.9%。

公用事业：全年自来水销售量 11.2 亿立方米，比上年增长 0.8%。其中，工业和建筑业用水 1.3 亿立方米，增长 3.2%；服务业用水 4.1 亿立方米，增长 0.7%；居民家庭用水 5.5 亿立方米，增长 0.4%。

全年北京地区用电量达到 1142 亿千瓦时，比上年增长 7.1%。其中，生产用电 886 亿千瓦时，增长 4.2%；城乡居民生活用电 256 亿千瓦时，增长 18.2%。

全年液化石油气供应总量 47 万吨，比上年下降 4.5%；天然气供应总量 180 亿立方米，增长 12.9%。年末共有燃气家庭用户 934 万户，增长 0.5%；其中天然气家庭用户 672 万户，增长 3.0%。年末燃气管线长度达到 30800 公里，增长 17.6%。

全市 10 万平方米以上的集中供热面积 6.7 亿平方米，比上年增长 2.0%。

安全生产：全年共发生工矿商贸生产安全事故、生产经营性道路交通事故、生产经营性火灾事故、铁路交通事故、农业机械事故 476 起，死亡 511 人。道路交通每万车死亡人数为 2.33 人；煤矿死亡事故零发生。

十、人民生活和社会保障

人民生活：全年全市居民人均可支配收入为 62361 元，比上年增长 9.0%；扣除价格因素后，实际增长 6.3%。从四项收入构成看，居民人均工资性收入 37687 元，增长 7.0%；人均经营净收入 1201 元，下降 14.7%；人均财产净收入 10612 元，增长 14.0%；人均转移净收入 12861 元，增长 13.8%。

全年全市居民人均消费支出为 39843 元，比上年增长 6.5%。

图9 2015–2018年全市居民人均可支配收入及增长速度



社会保障：年末参加企业职工基本养老、职工基本医疗、失业、工伤和生育保险的人数分别为 1591.5 万人、1628.9 万人、1240.7 万人、1187 万人和 1104 万人，分别比上年末增加 77.2 万人、59.7 万人、70.5 万人、69.1 万人和 68.8 万人。

年末参加城乡居民养老保障的人数为 209 万人，参加城乡居民基本医疗保险的人数为 390.8 万人。

全市享受城市居民最低生活保障的人数为 6.7 万人，享受农村居民最低生活保障的人数为 3.7 万人。

表13 社会保障相关待遇标准

单位：元 / 月		
指 标	2018年	2017年
失业保险金最低标准	1536	1292
城市居民最低生活保障标准	1000	900
职工最低工资标准	2120	2000

年末各类收养性单位 702 家，床位 16 万张，年末在院人数 9.5 万人。建立各种社区服务机构 11984 个，其中社区服务中心 203 个。

十一、教育、科技、文化、卫生、体育

教育：全年研究生教育招生 11.7 万人，在学研究生 33.6 万人，毕业生 8.7 万人。普

通高等学校招收本专科学学生 15.6 万人，在校生 58.1 万人，毕业生 14.7 万人。全市成人本专科招生 5.5 万人，在校生 14.4 万人，毕业生 6 万人。

全市普通高中招生 4.7 万人，在校生 15.5 万人，毕业生 5.1 万人。普通初中招生 10.1 万人，在校生 27.9 万人，毕业生 7 万人。普通小学招生 18.4 万人，在校生 91.3 万人，毕业生 12.5 万人。幼儿园入园幼儿 16.5 万人，在园幼儿 45.1 万人。各类中等职业教育（含技工学校）招生 2.5 万人，在校生 9.1 万人，毕业生 3.8 万人。特殊教育招生 998 人，在校生 6407 人，毕业生 1453 人。

全市共有民办高校 16 所，在校学生 5.8 万人。民办中等教育 118 所，在校学生 3.2 万人。民办小学 56 所，在校学生 4.6 万人。民办幼儿园 701 所，在园幼儿 16.6 万人。

科技：全年专利申请量与授权量分别为 21.1 万件和 12.3 万件，分别比上年增长 13.6% 和 15.5%。其中，发明专利申请量与授权量分别为 10.9 万件和 4.8 万件，分别增长 10.0% 和 3.9%；有效发明专利 24.1 万件，增长 17.5%。全年共签订各类技术合同 82486 项，增长 1.5%；技术合同成交总额 4957.8 亿元，增长 10.5%。

文化：年末共有公共图书馆 24 个，总藏量 6701.2 万册；档案馆 18 个，馆藏案卷 868.7 万卷件；博物馆 179 个，其中免费开放 82 个；群众艺术馆、文化馆 20 个。北京地区登记在册的报刊总量 3491 种；出版社 239 家；互联网出版服务单位 350 家；出版物发行单位 7922 家；全年引进出版物版权 9488 件，版权（著作权）登记 92 万件。年末有线电视注册用户为 593.2 万户，其中高清交互数字电视用户 524.7 万户。北京地区 27 条院线 238 家影院，共放映电影 309.5 万场，观众 7644.7 万人次，票房收入 35 亿元。全年制作电视剧 51 部 2325 集，电视动画片 16 部 5196 分钟，电影 410 部。

卫生：年末共有卫生机构 11100 个，比上年末增加 114 个；其中医院 736 个。医疗机构共有床位 12.4 万张，增加 0.3 万张；其中医院 11.6 万张。卫生技术人员达到 28.2 万人，增加 0.5 万人；其中执业（助理）医师 10.9 万人，注册护士 12.4 万人。医疗机构总诊疗 24752.5 万人次，比上年增长 3.6%。全年报告甲乙类传染病发病率 128.9/10 万，死亡率 0.66/10 万。婴儿死亡率 2.15‰，孕产妇死亡率 10.64/10 万。

体育：全市运动员共获得国际性比赛奖牌 47 枚，其中金牌 24 枚，银牌 15 枚。获得全国性比赛奖牌 159 枚，其中金牌 50 枚，银牌 43 枚。

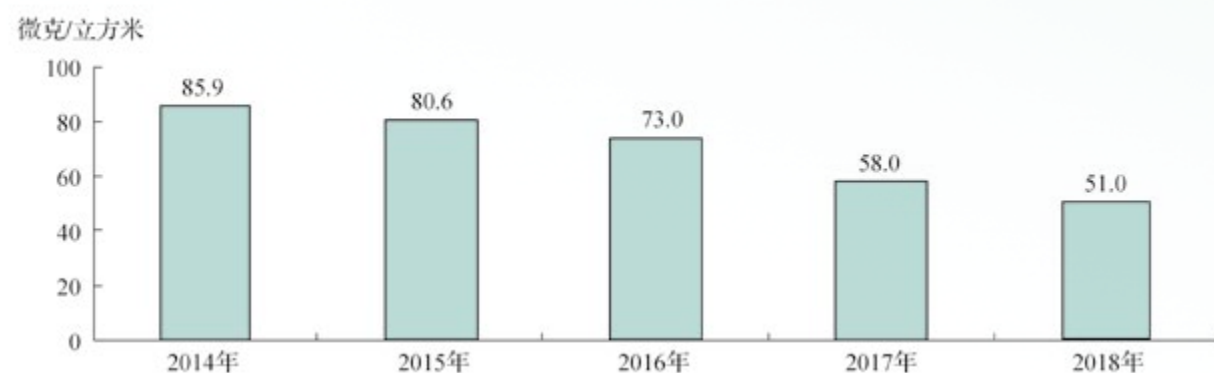
十二、资源和城市环境

土地供应：全年国有建设用地供应总量 2273.3 公顷。其中，住宅用地 1149 公顷（其中保障性安居工程用地 344 公顷），工矿仓储用地 91.4 公顷，商服用地 181.3 公顷，基础设施等其他用地 851.6 公顷。

水资源：全年水资源总量 36.6 亿立方米，比上年增长 22.8%。年末大中型水库蓄水总量 34.3 亿立方米，比上年末多蓄水 6.4 亿立方米。年末平原区地下水埋深为 23.03 米，比上年末回升 1.94 米。全年总用水量 39.1 亿立方米，比上年下降 1.0%。其中，生活用水 15 亿立方米，增长 2.0%；生态环境用水 12.5 亿立方米，增长 2.5%；工业用水 3.1 亿立方米，下降 8.8%；农业用水 4.2 亿立方米，下降 17.6%。

城市环境：全市污水处理率为 94.0%，其中城六区污水处理率达到 99.0%，分别比上年提高 1.6 个和 0.5 个百分点。全市生活垃圾无害化处理率（根据垃圾清运量计算）为 99.94%，提高 0.06 个百分点。细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）年均浓度值为 51 微克/立方米，下降 12.1%。二氧化氮和二氧化硫年均浓度值分别为 42 微克/立方米和 6 微克/立方米，分别下降 8.7% 和 25.0%。

图10 2014–2018年细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）年均浓度



全年完成人工造林面积 17974 公顷，比上年增长 93.7%。全市林木绿化率达到 61.5%，比上年提高 0.49 个百分点。森林覆盖率达到 43.5%，提高 0.5 个百分点。城市绿化覆盖率为 48.44%，提高 0.02 个百分点。全市人均公园绿地面积为 16.3 平方米/人，增加 0.1 平方米/人。

十三、推动高质量发展情况

动能转换：全年实现新经济增长值 10057.4 亿元，按现价计算，比上年增长 9.3%，占全市地区生产总值的比重为 33.2%，比上年提高 0.4 个百分点。

每万人口发明专利拥有量为 111.2 件，比上年增加 16.6 件。全年中关村国家自主创新示范区高新技术企业实现总收入 58841.9 亿元，增长 11.0%；其中实现技术收入 10629.4 亿元，增长 13.4%。

结构优化：全年高技术产业实现增加值 6976.8 亿元，按现价计算，比上年增长 9.4%；占地区生产总值的比重为 23.0%，比上年提高 0.2 个百分点。战略性新兴产业实现增加值 4893.4 亿元，按现价计算，增长 9.2%；占地区生产总值的比重为 16.1%，比上年提高 0.1 个百分点。信息产业实现增加值 4940.7 亿元，按现价计算，增长 14.3%；占地区生产总值的比重为 16.3%，比上年提高 0.9 个百分点（高技术产业、战略性新兴产业、信息产业三者有交叉）。

全市高技术服务业固定资产投资增长 18.9%，增速比上年提高 1.5 个百分点。服务性消费占市场总消费的比重为 53.8%，比上年提高 2.5 个百分点。

提效降耗：全年规模以上工业企业劳动生产率为 45.6 万元 / 人，比上年提高 4.7 万元 / 人。全市万元地区生产总值能耗为 0.254 吨标准煤 / 万元，按可比价格计算，比上年下降 3.8%。万元地区生产总值水耗为 12.9 立方米 / 万元，按可比价格计算，比上年下降 7.1%。

民生改善：全年城镇新增就业 42.3 万人，各季度城镇调查失业率分别为 4.2%、4.2%、4.4% 和 3.9%。全年完成一般公共预算支出 7467.5 亿元，比上年增长 9.4%；其中，用于城乡社区、文化体育与传媒、医疗卫生与计划生育的支出分别增长 20.2%、17.5% 和 14.5%。全年基础设施投资投向交通运输和公共服务业的比重分别为 51.2% 和 22.9%。保障性住房投资比上年增长 44.1%，年末施工面积达到 5484.9 万平方米，增长 28.2%。全年低收入农户人均可支配收入 12524 元，比上年增长 17.1%，比全市居民人均可支配收入增速高 8.1 个百分点。

公报注释：

1. 本公报中 2018 年数据均为初步统计数。

2. 本公报中地区生产总值行业划分标准依照《国民经济行业分类》（GB/T4754-2011），三次产业划分标准根据《三次产业划分规定》（国统字〔2012〕108 号）。规模以上工业增加值、全社会固定资产投资、外商直接投资行业划分标准依照《国民经济行业分类》（GB/T4754-2017）。

3. 2016 年开始实施地区研发支出核算方法改革，将研发支出未计入地区生产总值部分进行补充核算，历史数据进行相应调整。

4. 农、林、牧、渔业增加值含农、林、牧、渔服务业增加值。

5. 规模以上工业企业是指年主营业务收入 2000 万元及以上的全部法人工业企业；限额以上批发零售企业是指年主营业务收入 2000 万元及以上的批发企业和年主营业务收入 500 万元及以上的零售企业。

6. 2018 年电信企业的电信业务总量执行 2015 年不变价标准，邮政行业业务总量执行 2010 年不变价标准，增速按可比口径计算。

7. 2018 年社会消费品零售总额增速按可比口径计算。

8. 天然气供应总量不包含对燕山石化的供应量。

9. 卫生机构和卫生技术人员等相关数据均含驻京部队、武警医院数据，床位数不含。

10. 按照国家统计局要求，自 2015 年起，我市依据城乡住户调查一体化改革后的新口径发布居民收支数据。

11. 平原地区地下水埋深是指平原地区地下水水面至地面的距离。

12. 按 2015 年价格计算，2018 年万元地区生产总值水耗为 13.6 立方米 / 万元。

13. 公报中部分数据合计数或相对数由于计量单位取舍不同而产生的计算误差，均未作机械调整。

资料来源：

本公报中财政数据来自北京市财政局；机动车数据来自北京市公安局公安交通管理局；存贷款数据来自中国人民银行营业管理部；证券交易额数据来源于上海证券交易所和深圳证券交易所；保险数据来自中国银行保险监督管理委员会北京监管局；保障性住房数据来自北京市住房和城乡建设委员会；进出口数据来自北京海关；合同外资、实际利用外资、境外投资、对外承包工程、对外劳务合作数据来自北京市商务局；道路建设、公共交通数据来自北京市交通委员会；自来水销售、水资源、城市污水处理数据来自北京市水务局；用电量数据来自北京市电力公司；液化石油气及天然气供应量、燃气家庭用户、燃气管线、集中供热面积、垃圾处理数据来自北京市城市管理委员会；安全生产数据来自北京市应急管理局；就业、社会保障数据来自北京市人力资源和社会保障局；卫生数据来自北京市卫生健康委员会；低保、收养性单位、社区服务机构数据来自北京市民政局；教育数据来自北京市教育委员会；专利数据来自北京市知识产权局；技术市场数据来自北京技术市场管理办公室；旅游外汇收入、国内旅游数据、公共图书馆、文化馆数据来自北京市文化和旅游局；档案馆数据来自北京市档案局；博物馆数据来自北京市文物局；电影数据来自北京市电影局；电视数据来自北京市广播电视局；体育数据来自北京市体育局；国有建设用地供应数据来自北京市规划和自然资源委员会；空气质量数据来自北京市生态环境局；造林、绿化数据来自北京市园林绿化局；其他数据来自北京市统计局、国家统计局北京调查总队。

Statistical Communiqué on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2018

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

March 2019

In 2018, 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 Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress, adhered to the overall work tone of “steady progress”, adhered to the main line of supply-side structural reform, advanced in an all-round way toward meeting the high quality development requirements, carried out the strategic positioning of the capital city in depth, vigorously promoted the coordinated development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, made sound progress in works to dredge function, ensure steady growth, advance reform, make structural adjustments, improve living standards, and guard against risk. Therefore, the city of Beijing maintained steady and healthy economic and social development.

I. Overview

Economic growth: Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit RMB 3,032 billion, up by 6.6% over the previous year at comparable price. Of which the added value of the Primary Industry was RMB 11.87 billion with a decline of 2.3%, that of the Secondary Industry was RMB 564.77 billion with a growth of 4.2% and that of the Tertiary Industry was RMB 2,455.36 billion with a growth of 7.3%. The ratio of the Primary Industry, the Secondary Industry and the Tertiary Industry changed from 0.4:19.0:80.6 the previous year into 0.4:18.6:81.0. Based on permanent population, the per capita GDP reached RMB 140 thousands.

**Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product and Growth Rates
from 2014 to 2018**

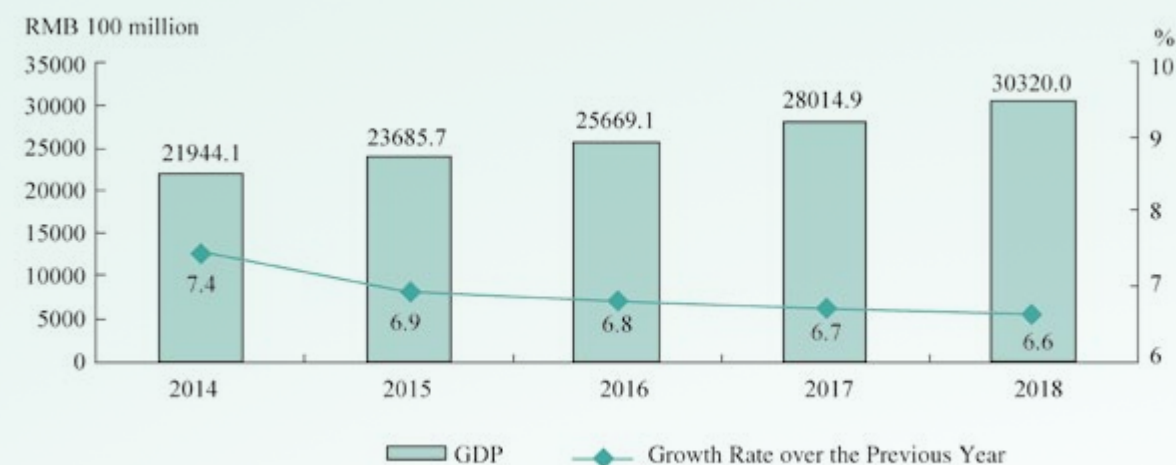


Table 1: GDP of 2018

Indicators	Absolute volume (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)	Proportion (%)
GDP	30320.0	6.6	100.0
Grouped by industry			
Primary Industry	118.7	-2.3	0.4
Secondary Industry	5647.7	4.2	18.6
Tertiary Industry	24553.6	7.3	81.0
Grouped by sector			
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing	121.1	-2.3	0.4
Industry	4464.6	4.5	14.7
Construction	1274.9	3.3	4.2
Wholesale and Retail Trades	2530.4	0.6	8.4
Transportation, Storage and Posts	1346.2	7.0	4.4
Accommodation and Restaurants	440.8	1.6	1.5

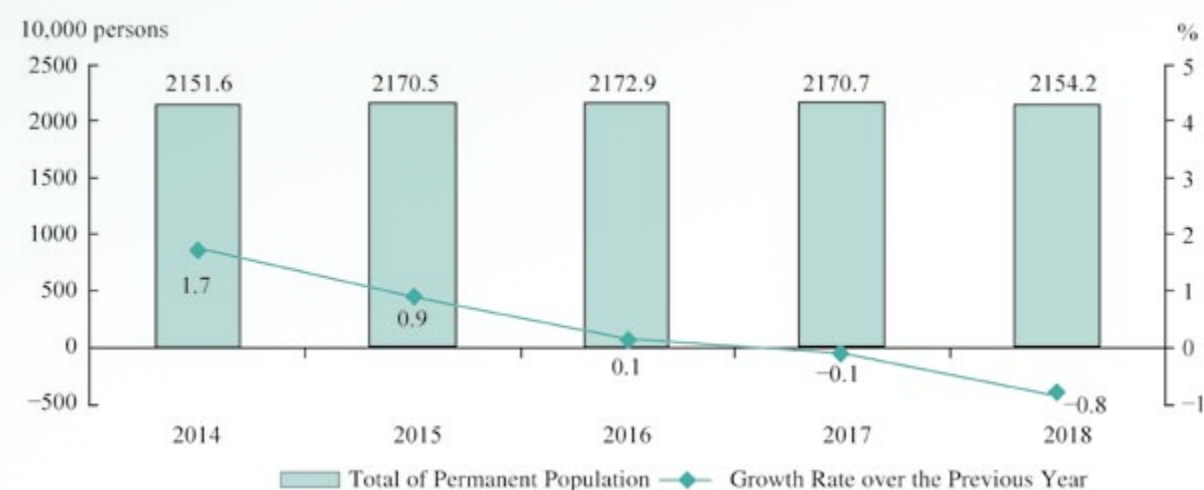
Table 1(continued):GDP of 2018

Indicators	Absolute volume (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)	Proportion (%)
Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services	3859.0	19.0	12.7
Financial Intermediation	5084.6	7.2	16.8
Real Estate	1748.3	-0.4	5.8
Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services	2016.6	1.9	6.7
Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services	3223.9	10.4	10.6
Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	235.1	3.7	0.8
Resident Services, Repair and Other Services	183.3	4.1	0.6
Education	1432.1	6.7	4.7
Health Care and Social Works	760.5	8.7	2.5
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	645.9	5.7	2.1
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations	952.7	5.8	3.1

Population: At the end of 2018, the permanent population was 21.542 million, a decrease of 165 thousands over the end of the previous year. Of which the migrant population was 7.646 million, accounting for 35.5% of the permanent population. As for the permanent population, the urban population reached 18.634 million, accounting for 86.5% of the total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 8.24‰, the death rate was 5.58‰ and natural rate of growth was 2.66‰. The density of permanent population was 1,313 persons per square kilometers, a decrease of 10 persons over the end of the previous year.

Table 2: Population and Its Composition by the End of 2018

Indicators	Population (10,000 persons)	Proportion (%)
Permanent Population	2154.2	100.0
Grouped by area: Urban	1863.4	86.5
Rural	290.8	13.5
Grouped by gender: Male	1095.6	50.9
Female	1058.6	49.1
Grouped by age: Aged 0–14	226.6	10.5
Aged 15–59	1562.8	72.6
Aged 60 and above	364.8	16.9
Of which: Aged 65 and above	241.4	11.2

Figure 2: Total and Growth Rates of Permanent Population from 2014 to 2018


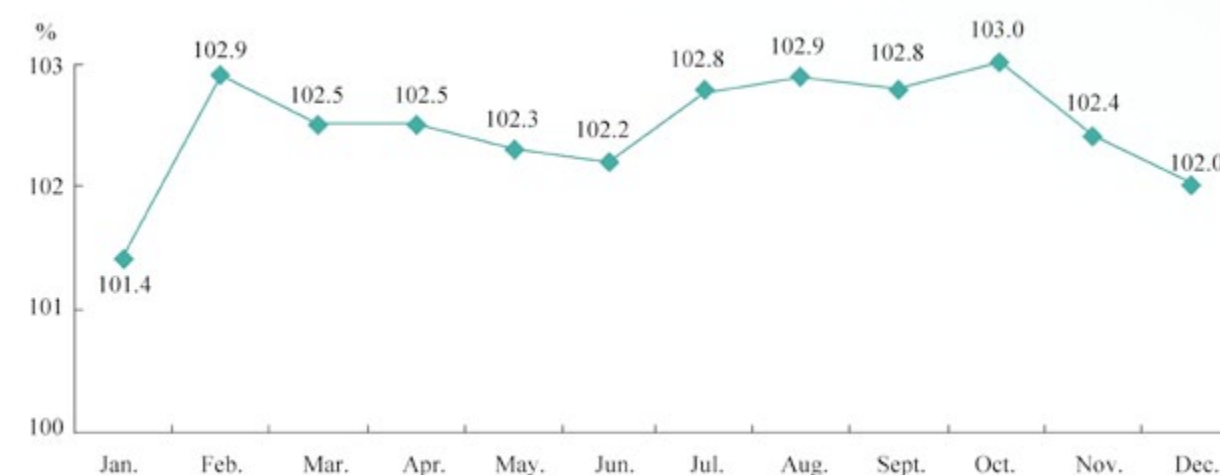
Financial Revenue: The general public budgetary financial revenue amounted to RMB 578.59 billion, up by 6.5% over the previous year. Of which, value-added tax amounted to RMB179.3 billion, up by 8.1%; the corporate income tax and the individual income tax reached RMB128.77 billion and 72.85 billion respectively, up by 4.7% and 13.3% respectively.

Price: Overall consumer price went up by 2.5% over the previous year. Of which the food price went up by 2.9%, non-food price up by 2.4%, prices of consumer goods up by 1.8% and prices of service items went up by 3.5%.

Table 3: Changes in Consumer Price in 2018

Indicators	2018
Consumer price	2.5
Food, tobacco and alcohol	3.1
Of which: Grain	1.4
Fresh vegetables	12.8
Livestock meat	-0.8
Fresh fruits	4.6
Clothing	-0.3
Housing	3.2
Supplies and services	1.3
Transportation and Telecommunication	0.6
Education, culture and entertainment	3.6
Medical insurance	3.0
Other items & services	2.2

Unit: %

Figure 3: Monthly Index (Year-on-Year) of Consumer Price in 2018


The producer prices for agricultural products rose by 3.6% over the previous year. Producer price for industrial products remained the same as the previous year and purchasing price for industrial products rose by 0.8%. Price of investment in fixed assets rose by 3.8%.

Figure 4: Monthly Index (Year-on-Year) of Producer Price for Industrial Products in 2018



Prices of new commodity housing fluctuated slightly and prices of second-hand housing were kept stable with a slight fall. In December, the sales price of new commodity housing rose by 1.0% month-on-month and rose by 2.3% year-on-year; the sales price of second-hand housing fell by 0.2% month-on-month and fell by 1.9% year-on-year.

Table 4: Month-on-Month Index of New Commodity Housing and Second-hand Housing Prices in 2018

Indicators	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New Commodity Housing	100.2	99.7	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.6	101.0
Second-hand Housing	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.8

II. Agriculture

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens registered 1,172 with a total income of RMB 2.73 billion. 7,783 households were engaged in folklore tours with a total operating income of RMB 1.3 billion. Income of facility agriculture and seeding stood at RMB 5.17 billion and RMB 1.24 billion respectively. The gross output of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery reached RMB 29.68 billion with a decrease of 3.7%. Of which, driven by the new round of million mu afforestation project, the output value of forestry grew by 61.7%.

III. Industry and Construction

Industry: The industrial added value of 2018 was RMB 446.46 billion with an increase of 4.5%

over the previous year on comparable basis. Of which, the added value of industrial enterprises above designated size rose by 4.6%. There into, the added value of state-holding enterprises rose by 6.4%; the added value of joint-stock cooperative enterprises as well as foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan enterprises rose by 2.1% and 3.7% respectively; the added value of hi-tech manufacturing and strategic emerging industries rose by 13.9% and 7.8% respectively. The sales value of industrial enterprises above designated size was RMB 1,887.67 billion, up by 3.7%. Of which the domestic sales value reached RMB 1,765.48 billion, up by 2.6%; the delivery value of export hit RMB 122.19 billion, up by 21.0%.

Figure 5: Industrial Added Value and Growth Rate from 2014 to 2018

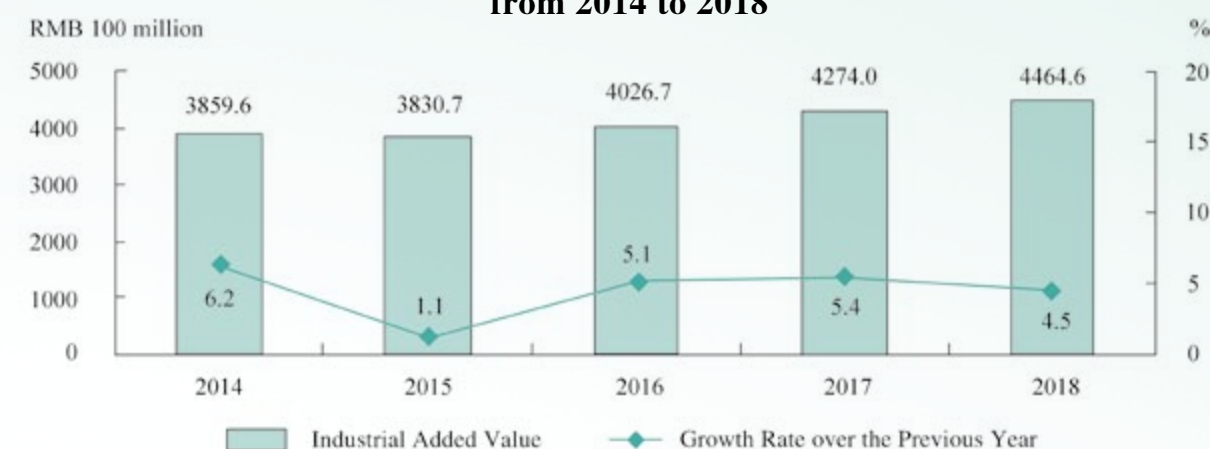


Table 5: Growth Rates of Added Value of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2018

Unit: %

Sectors	Increase over the previous year	Proportion
Industrial Added Value above Designated Size	4.6	100.0
Of which: Processing of Petroleum, Coal and other Fuel	0.0	3.2
Manufacture of Raw Chemical Materials and Chemical Products	-5.5	2.1
Manufacture of Medicines	16.2	11.1
Mining and Processing of Nonmetal Ores	-5.2	2.1
Manufacture of General Purpose Machinery	-0.6	3.5

Table 5(continued): Growth Rates of Added Value of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2018

Unit: %

Indicators	Increase over the previous year	Proportion
Manufacture of Special Purpose Machinery	15.6	4.4
Manufacture of Automobiles	-5.8	17.3
Manufacture of Railway, Shipbuilding, Aerospace and Other Transportation Equipment	10.0	2.0
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Equipment	-10.1	3.8
Manufacture of Computer, Communication Equipment and Other Electronic Equipment	15.2	7.6
Instrumentation Manufacture	-0.6	2.2
Production and Distribution of Electric Power and Gas	12.2	20.6

Table 6(continued): Major Product Output of Industries above Designated Size in 2018

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over the previous year (%)
Smart TV	10,000 units	887.7	180.4
Display	10,000 units	401.7	11.3
Integrated Circuit	100 million units	137.5	35.4
Beverage	10,000 KL	155.9	-5.5
Of which: Beer	10,000 KL	108.5	-16.6
Dairy Products	10,000 tons	56.0	-5.8
Finished Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicines	10,000 tons	4.4	5.4

Construction: The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts registered RMB 1,093.98 billion, up by 12.4% over the previous year. Of which RMB 311.17 billion was achieved in Beijing, up by 5.3%; RMB 782.8 billion was gained in other provinces, up by 15.4%. The newly-signed contracts valued RMB 1,600.93 billion, up by 3.2%.

Table 6: Major Product Output of Industries above Designated Size in 2018

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over the previous year (%)
Ethylene	10,000 tons	79.4	0.1
Metal Cutting Tools	sets	12563	-20.5
Of which: Digitally-controlled Metal Cutting Tools	sets	11787	-20.8
Automobile	10,000 units	179.7	-11.5
Of which: Basic Car	10,000 units	92.2	-5.8
SUV	10,000 units	38.4	-24.7
Of which: New Energy Vehicle	Units	15100	-25.6
Mobile Telephone (cell phone)	10,000 units	9029.6	20.7
Micro-Computer Equipment	10,000 units	564.5	-24.0

IV. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

Transportation: In 2018, the total volume of freight traffic reached 252.441 million tons, up by 5.7% over the previous year; freight turnover reached 78.07 billion ton-km, up by 11.5%. Total passenger traffic in 2018 hit 675.694 million persons, up by 0.2% over the previous year; turnover of passenger traffic reached 221.88 billion passenger-km, up by 7.9%.

Table 7: Volume of Freight Traffic and Freight Flows Done by All Means of Transportation in 2018

Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total Freight Traffic	10,000 tons	25244.1	5.7
Railways	10,000 tons	568.6	-19.2
Highways	10,000 tons	20277.6	4.7

Table 7(continued): Volume of Freight Traffic and Freight Flows Done by All Means of Transportation in 2018

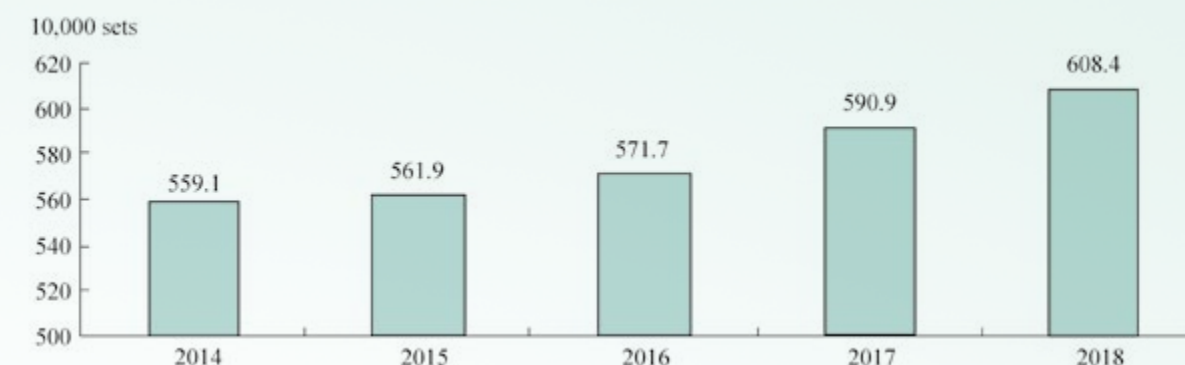
Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	176.6	0.9
Pipelines	10,000 tons	4221.3	16.4
Freight Flows	100 million ton-km	780.7	11.5
Railways	100 million ton-km	266.9	8.3
Highways	100 million ton-km	167.4	5.1
Civil Aviation	100 million ton-km	78.4	5.4
Pipelines	100 million ton-km	268.0	21.8

Table 8: Passenger Traffic and Passenger Flows Done by All Means of Transportation in 2018

Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total Passenger Traffic	10,000 persons	67569.4	0.2
Railways	10,000 persons	14272.8	2.9
Highways	10,000 persons	44175.1	-1.7
Civil Aviation	10,000 persons	9121.5	6.0
Passenger Flows	100 million passenger-km	2218.8	7.9
Railways	100 million passenger-km	154.6	0.5
Highways	100 million passenger-km	99.4	0.0
Civil Aviation	100 million passenger-km	1964.8	9.0

By the end of 2018, the city boasted 6.084 million automobiles, an increase of 175 thousands over that at the end of the previous year. The number of civil cars registered 5.746 million, an increase of 108 thousands. Of which, the number of private cars amounted to 4.79 million, increasing by 118 thousands; sedans numbered 3.071 million, decreasing by 43 thousands.

Figure 6: Number of Automobiles from 2014 to 2018



Post and Telecommunications: The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled RMB 215.14 billion, up by 66.2% over the previous year on comparable basis. Of which the business volume of post services totaled RMB 39.79 billion, down by 5.1%; that of telecommunication services amounted to RMB 175.35 billion, showing a double increase. In 2018, 210 million letters were posted, down by 22.6%; 2.21 billion were posted by EMS, down by 2.9%. By the end of 2018, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers had reached 6.142 million. The popularization rate of main line reached 28.5 lines per 100 persons. By the end of 2018, mobile phone subscribers had totaled 40.09 million. Popularization rate of the mobile phone reached 186.1 sets per 100 persons. By the end of 2018, the number of broadband Internet subscribers had reached 6.342 million, up by 17.1%; mobile Internet access traffic reached 1.82 billion G, up by 130%.

V. Financial Intermediation

Deposit and Loan: By the end of 2018, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had registered RMB 15709.22 billion with an increase of RMB 1337.6 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 7048.37 billion with an increase of RMB 719.14 billion compared with that at the beginning of year.

Table 9: Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Currencies in Financial Institutions (Including Foreign Institutions) at the End of 2018

Unit: RMB 100 million

Indicators	Year-end Figure	Increased amount over the year—beginning amount	Increase/Decrease of the Increased Amount
Total Deposit Balance	157092.2	13376.0	7724.8
Of which: Balance in RMB	150430.4	12797.1	7662.7
Of which: Household Deposit	32507.8	3540.6	2590.6
Non-financial Enterprise Deposit	54139.3	844.0	-1929.8
Total Loan Balance	70483.7	7191.4	1374.6
Of which: Balance in RMB	66767.0	7355.2	591.5
Of which: Balance of Short-term Loans	21170.8	1594.5	-1053.0
Balance of Medium—and Long-term Loans	42320.0	5057.4	1239.9
Balance of Notes Financing	2237.3	736.8	1297.1
Of which: Household Consumption Loan	14664.5	1005.3	-863.0

Securities: The trading volume of securities in 2018 stood at RMB 91146.57 billion, down by 8.9% over the previous year. Of which the trading volume of stocks amounted to RMB 14988.7 billion, down by 23.0%; trading volume of fund hit RMB 2514.44 billion, up by 13.7%.

Insurance: In 2018, revenues from original insurance premium totaled RMB 179.33 billion, down by 9.1% over the previous year. Of which that from property insurance premium hit RMB 42.27 billion and that from life insurance premium reached RMB 137.07 billion. The indemnity of various insurances in 2018 amounted to RMB 62.94 billion, up by 8.9%. Of which that of property insurance totaled RMB 24.59 billion and that of life insurance was RMB 38.35 billion.

VI. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate Development

Investment in Fixed Assets: The total investment in fixed assets in 2018 decreased by 9.9% over the previous year. Infrastructure investment dropped by 10.7%. Of which, investment in the transportation sector increased by 1.1%. By industries, the investment in the Primary Industry increased by 8.9%; investment in the Secondary Industry decreased by 43.2%; investment in the Tertiary Industry decreased by 6.3%. Of which, investment in Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services increased by 31.2%; investment in Culture, Sports and Entertainment increased by 11.8%; investment in Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services increased by 7.7%.

Real Estate Development: Real estate development investment in 2018 increased by 3.4% over the previous year. Of which, investment in residential buildings increased by 17.4%; investment in offices dropped by 29.7%; investment in commercial housing and houses for business use decreased by 12.6%. By the end of 2018, the construction area of buildings in the city was 129.626 million square meters, up by 2.8% over the end of the previous year. Of which new started floor spaces amounted to 23.211 million square meters, down by 6.2%. Floor space of buildings completed was 15.579 million square meters, up by 6.2%.

Table 10: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2018

Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Floor Space of Buildings under Construction	10,000 sq. m	12962.6	2.8
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	5877.1	6.7
Of which: Floor Space Newly Constructed in This Year	10,000 sq. m	2321.1	-6.2
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	1233.6	0.6
Floor Space of Buildings Completed	10,000 sq. m	1557.9	6.2
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	731.2	21.1
Floor Space of Sold Commercialized Buildings	10,000 sq. m	696.2	-20.4
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	526.8	-14.0
Floor Space for Sale	10,000 sq. m	2153.3	2.9
Of which: Residential Buildings	10,000 sq. m	833.7	2.8

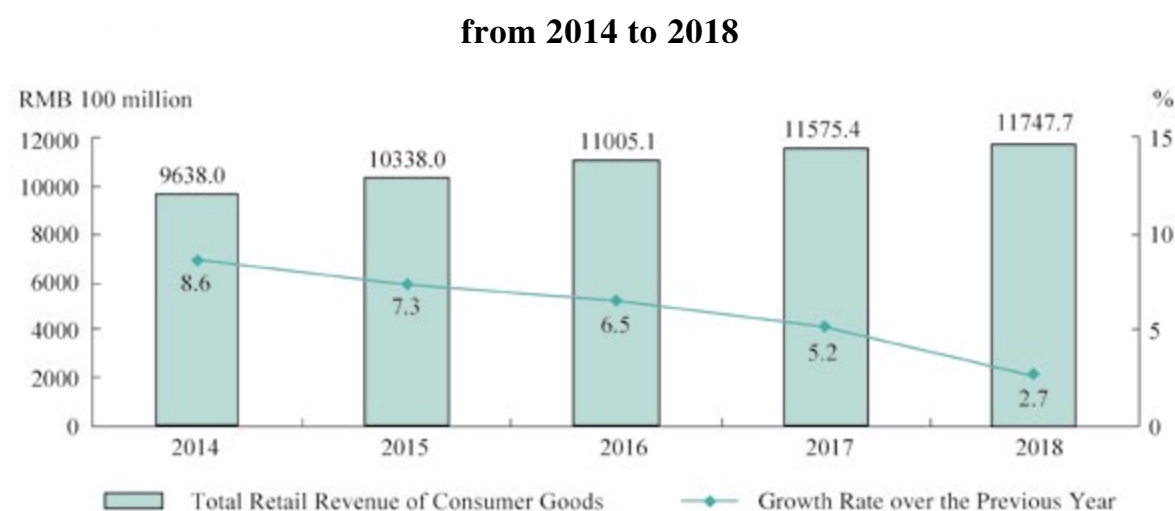
VII. Market Consumption

Market Consumption: The total market consumption in 2018 reached RMB 2540.59 billion, up by 7.4% over the previous year. Of which, service consumption achieved RMB 1365.82 billion, up by 11.8%; total retail sales of consumer goods amounted to RMB 1174.77 billion, up by 2.7%, of which wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size achieved online retail sales of RMB 263.29 billion, up by 10.3%, accounting for 22.4% of the total retail sales of consumer goods.

Table 11: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2018

Indicators	Retail Revenue (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	11747.7	2.7
Grouped by Use		
Eating	2586.3	6.2
Clothing	793.3	2.7
Daily Use	7806.3	1.3
Fuels	561.8	6.4
Grouped by Consumption Pattern		
Catering Revenue	1101.8	7.3
Commodity Retail Revenue	10645.9	2.2

Figure 7: Total Retail Revenue and Growth Rates of Consumer Goods

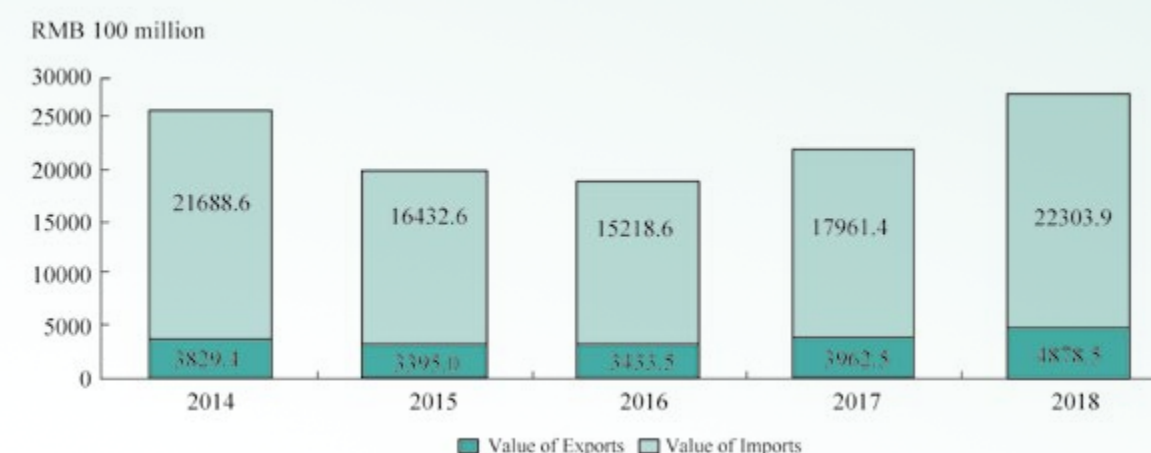


In 2018, the wholesale and retail trade achieved RMB 6398.26 billion of commodity purchase, up by 1.8% over the previous year; that of sales hit RMB 6946.71 billion, up by 1.9%. Of which, the wholesale trade achieved total value of sales of RMB 5738.31 billion, up by 0.9%.

VIII. External Economic Relations and Tourism

Total imports and exports of Beijing in 2018 amounted to RMB 2718.25 billion, up by 23.9% over the previous year. Of which exports totaled RMB 487.85 billion, up by 23.0%; imports hit RMB 2230.39 billion, up by 24.1%.

Figure 8: Total Value of Imports and Exports from 2014 to 2018



Absorbed contractual foreign investment in 2018 totaled USD 41.88 billion, which was 24.6% higher than the previous year. Foreign investment in actual use amounted for USD 17.31 billion, down by 28.9%. Of which sector on information transmission, computer services and software accounted for 26.1%, sector on leasing and business services accounted for 15.7%, sector on scientific research, technology services and geological survey accounted for 13.9% and the real estate sector accounted for 11.2%.

Table 12: Foreign Investment in Actual Use by Sectors in 2018

Sectors	Foreign investment in actual use (USD 10,000)	Increase over the previous year (%)
TOTAL	1731089	-28.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing	6725	702.5
Manufacturing	102868	161.6

Table 12(continued): Foreign Investment in Actual Use by Sectors in 2018

Sectors	Foreign investment in actual use (USD 10,000)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Construction	15	-99.4
Transportation, Storage and Posts	112852	-18.2
Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software	452240	-65.7
Wholesale and Retail Trades	77612	-57.4
Accommodation and Restaurants	30180	854.8
Financial Intermediation	92141	171.1
Real Estate	194690	-5.9
Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services	271400	18.2
Scientific Research, Technical Services and Geologic Prospecting	240499	18.8
Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	6032	1131.0
Services to Households and Other Services	2146	898.1
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	5727	11.3

In 2018, overseas investment by Chinese investors reached USD 7.05 billion, up by 15.5% over the previous year. The turnover of contracted foreign projects was USD 4 billion, down by 0.8%. Actual income of people involved in foreign labor cooperation was USD 0.19 billion, up by 20.1%.

Tourism: Total number of domestic tourists reached 0.31 billion person–times, up by 4.6% year–on–year. Total income of domestic tourism realized RMB 555.6 billion, up by 8.5%. Number of inbound tourists in 2018 registered 4.004 million person–times, up by 2.0%. Of which foreign tourists amounted to 3.398 million person–times, up by 2.3%; tourists from Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan amounted to 0.606 million person–times, up by 0.1%. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism hit USD 5.52 billion, up by 7.5%. Total income of domestic and foreign tourism hit RMB 592.1 billion, up by 8.3%. Outbound tourists organized by travel agencies totaled 5.109 million person–times, down by 0.1%.

IX. Urban Construction and Safety Production

Road construction: At the end of 2018, length of highways in Beijing totaled 22255.8km with an increase of 29.8km as over the end of the previous year. Of which the length of expressways reached 1114.6km, with an increase of 101.6km as over the end of the previous year. Total length of urban roads by the end of the year reached 6394.8km with an increase of 35.8km over the end of the previous year.

Public transportation: At the end of 2018, public transportation lines totaled 888 with an increase of 2 lines as over the end of the previous year. Length of lines in operation registered 19245km with a decline of 45km; vehicles in operation totaled 24076 with a decrease of 1548 over the end of the previous year. Passenger capacity in 2018 totaled 3.19 billion person–times, down by 5.0% over the previous year.

Subway lines in operation by the end of 2018 amounted to 22, remaining the same as that of the previous year. Length of lines in operation was 636km with an increase of 28km over the end of the previous year; vehicles in operation totaled 5656, with an increase of 314 over the end of the previous year. Passenger capacity in 2018 totaled 3.85 billion person–times, up by 1.9% over the previous year.

Utilities: Sales volume of water in 2018 amounted to 1.12 billion cubic meters, up by 0.8% over the previous year. Of which that of water for industrial consumption and construction industry totaled 130 million cubic meters, up by 3.2%; that of water for public services amounted to 410 million cubic meters, up by 0.7%; that of water for households use hit 550 million cubic meters, up by 0.4%.

Electricity consumption in Beijing totaled 114.2 billion KWH in 2018 with an increase of 7.1% over the previous year. Of which the consumption for production amounted to 88.6 billion KWH, up by 4.2%; that for households in urban and rural areas reached 25.6 billion KWH, up by 18.2%.

In 2018, total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 0.47 million tons, down by 4.5% over the previous year; supply of natural gas totaled 18 billion cubic meters, up by 12.9%. By the end of 2018, a total of 9.34 million households had gained access to gas supply, up by 0.5%; Of which 6.72 million households had access to natural gas supply, up by 3.0%. Total length of gas pipelines reached 30,800km, up by 17.6%.

Centralized heating area covering over 0.1 million square meters in Beijing totaled 670 million square meters, up by 2.0% over the previous year.

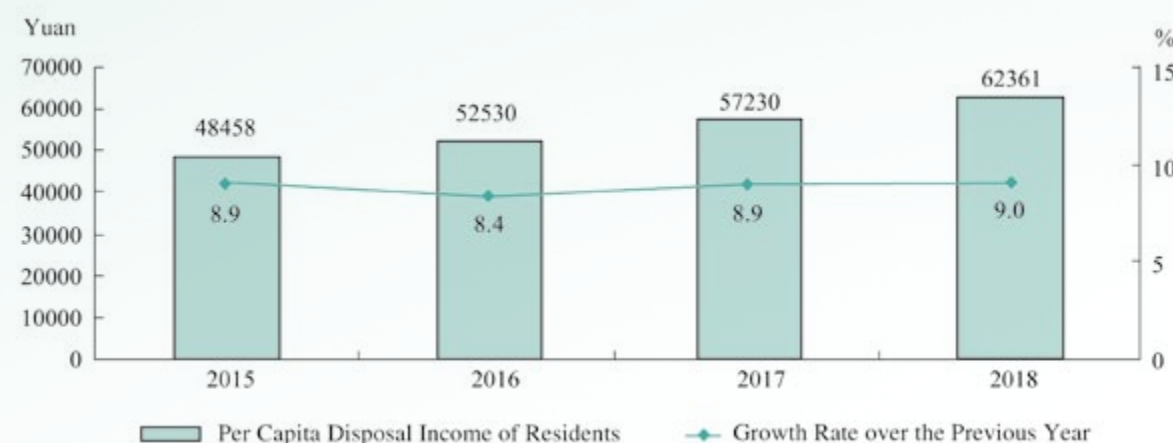
Work safety: A total of 476 accidents related to mining, commercial and trade, road transportation and fire connected with production and operation, railway and agricultural machinery occurred in 2018, which caused 511 deaths. Deaths in road transportation hit 2.33 persons per 10,000 vehicles; and zero death accident in coal mine.

X. Living Standard and Social Security

Living Standard: In 2018, the per capita disposable income of residents in Beijing reached RMB 62,361, up by 9.0% over the previous year, actually up by 6.3% on inflation-adjusted basis. In terms of the four items of income composition, the per capital wage income of residents in Beijing was RMB 37,687, up by 7.0% ; the per capita net business income was RMB 1,201, down by 14.7%; the per capita net property income was RMB 10,612, up by 14.0%; and the per capita net transfer income was RMB 12,861, up by 13.8%.

The per capita consumption expenditure of residents in Beijing hit RMB 39,843, up by 6.5% over the previous year.

Figure 9: Per Capita Disposable Income and Growth Rates of Residents from 2015 to 2018



Social Security: By the end of 2018, 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 15.915 million, 16.289 million, 12.407 million, 11.87 million and 11.04 million respectively, an increase of 772 thousands, 597 thousands, 705 thousands, 691 thousands and 688 thousands respectively over the end of the previous year.

By the end of 2018, people participating in pension insurance designed for rural and urban residents hit 2.09 million, of which the number of people participating in basic medical care insurance for urban and rural residents amounted to 3.908 million.

Number of people receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas of Beijing amounted to 67 thousands and 37 thousands respectively.

Table 13: Social Welfare Standard

Unit: RMB/month

Indicators	2018	2017
Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance Benefits	1536	1292
Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban Residents	1000	900
Minimum Wage Standard for Employees	2120	2000

By the end of 2018, there were a total of 702 adoption-natured institutions with 160 thousands beds and a total of 95 thousands people in hospital. 11,984 community service institutions were established, including 203 community service centers.

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

Education: In 2018, there were 117 thousands students enrolled for postgraduate education, 336 thousands postgraduates and 87 thousands graduates. A total of 156 thousands students were enrolled by universities and junior colleges in Beijing and number of non-graduating students and graduates registered 581 thousands and 147 thousands respectively. As for universities and junior colleges for adults, newly enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates amounted to 55 thousands, 144 thousands and 60 thousands respectively.

Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in high schools of Beijing amounted to 47 thousands, 155 thousands and 51 thousands respectively. Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in middle schools registered 101 thousands, 279 thousands and 70 thousands respectively. That in primary schools hit 184 thousands, 913 thousands and 125 thousands respectively. And number of enrolled children and existing children in kindergartens reached 165 thousands and 451 thousands respectively. Various secondary vocational schools (including technical schools) enrolled 25 thousands students with non-graduating students of 91 thousands and graduates of 38 thousands. Special education schools enrolled 998 students with non-graduating students of 6,407 and graduates of 1,453.

Beijing possesses a total of 16 private colleges and universities with non-graduating students of 58 thousands; private middle schools amounted to 118 with non-graduating students of 32 thousands; and private primary schools totaled 56 with non-graduating students of 46 thousands. Private kindergarten reached 701 with existing children of 166 thousands.

Science and Technology: In 2018, number of patent application and authorization amounted to 211 thousands and 123 thousands with a rise of 13.6% and 15.5% respectively over the previous year. Of

which, the number of application and authorization related to invention patent hit 109 thousands and 48 thousands, with an increase of 10.0% and 3.9% respectively; the total number of patents for invention in force was 241 thousands, up by 17.5%. A total of 82,486 technology contracts were signed in 2018, up by 1.5%; and technology contracts achieved RMB 495.78 billion, up by 10.5%.

Culture: By the end of 2018, there were 24 public libraries with a total collection of 67.012 million volumes. Archives totaled 18 with 8.687 million of dossiers and files. Museums amounted to 179 with 82 open for free. Popular art galleries and cultural centers amounted to 20. In Beijing, by the end of 2018, the total number of newspapers and periodicals registered 3,491; the number of publishing houses was 239; the number of Internet publishing service units was 350; the number of publication issuing units was 7,922; the number of publication copyright introduced was 9,488; the number of copyright registered 920 thousands. By the end of 2018, number of digital cable television subscribers reached 5.932 million, of which HF interactive digital cable television subscribers amounted to 5.247 million. There were 238 cinemas under 27 theater chains in Beijing, showing films for 3.095 million times and attracting audience of 76.447 million person-times, which gained box office earnings of RMB 3.5 billion. 51 TV series of 2,325 episodes, 16 TV cartoon programs of 5,196 minutes and 410 films were produced in 2018.

Public Health: By the end of 2018, there were 11100 health institutions in Beijing, an increase of 114 over the end of the previous year; of which hospitals totaled 736. There were 124 thousands beds in health institutions with a growth of 3 thousands over the previous year; beds in hospitals amounted to 116 thousands. The number of medical personnel was 282 thousands, with an increase of 5 thousands persons; of which the number of practicing (assistant) doctors and registered nurses reached 109 thousands and 124 thousands respectively. 247.525 million person-times of diagnosis and treatment were done by medical institutions, up by 3.6% over the previous year. Incidence of reported category A and B infectious diseases reached 128.9/100,000 with death rate of 0.66/100,000. Infant mortality rate was 2.15‰ and maternal mortality rate reached 10.64/100,000.

Sports: By the end of 2018, 47 medals were won in international competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 24 and 15 respectively; 159 medals were won in national competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 50 and 43 respectively.

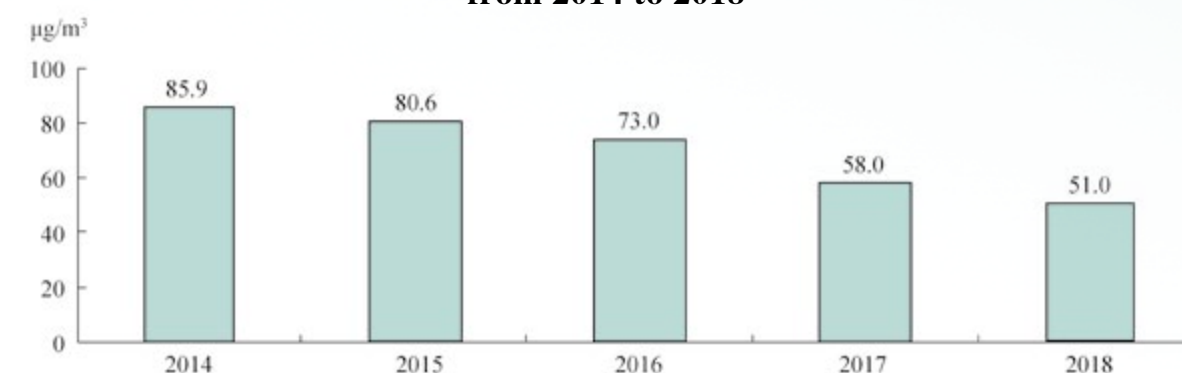
XII. Resources and Urban Environment

Land Supply: Total supply of state-owned lands for construction use in 2018 was 2273.3 hectares. Of which residential lands covered 1149 hectares (including 344 hectares of government-subsidized housing construction), land for industrial, mine and storage use covered 91.4 hectares, that for commercial use covered 181.3 hectares and that for infrastructure and other uses covered 851.6 hectares.

Water Resource: In 2018, total stock of water resources hit 3.66 billion cubic meters, up by 22.8% over the previous year. By the end of 2018, large and medium-sized reservoirs achieved a total stock of 3.43 billion cubic meters of water, 0.64 billion cubic meters more than that at the end of 2017. By the end of 2018, burial depth of groundwater of plain areas was 23.03m, up by 1.94m over the end of the previous year. Total water consumption in 2018 reached 3.91 billion cubic meters, down by 1.0% over the end of the previous year. Of which consumption for living purpose stood at 1.5 billion cubic meters with an increase of 2.0%, water for ecological supplement consumed 1.25 billion cubic meters with an increase of 2.5%, consumption for industrial use amounted to 0.31 billion cubic meters with a drop of 8.8% and that for agricultural use hit 0.42 billion cubic meters with a drop of 17.6%.

Urban Environment: Disposal rate of urban waste water in Beijing stood at 94.0% and that in six districts (Dongcheng District, Xicheng District, Chaoyang District, Haidian District, Fengtai District and Shijingshan District) reached 99.0%, showing an increase of 1.6 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 99.94%, up by 0.06 percentage points. Average annual concentration of fine particles (PM_{2.5}) reached 51 μg/m³, down by 12.1%. Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide reached 42 μg/m³ and 6 μg/m³ respectively, down by 8.7% and 25.0% respectively.

**Figure 10: Average Annual Concentration of Fine Particles (PM_{2.5})
from 2014 to 2018**



A total of 17,974 hectares of afforestation were completed in 2018, an increase of 93.7% over the previous year. The greening rate of Beijing reached 61.5% with a rise of 0.49 percentage points over the previous year. Forest coverage rate hit 43.5%, up by 0.5 percentage points. The urban green coverage ratio in Beijing stood at 48.44%, up by 0.02 percentage points. Per-capita green area in public parks in Beijing was 16.3m²/person, up by 0.1 m²/person.

XIII. Promoting High-quality Development

Kinetic Energy Conversion: The added value of new economy reached RMB 1005.74 billion, up by

9.3% over the previous year at current price, which accounted for 33.2% of the GDP of Beijing, up by 0.4 percentage points over the previous year.

The number of ownership related to invention patent hit 111.2/10,000 persons, with an increase of 16.6 over the previous year. The total income of high-tech enterprises in Zhongguancun Science Park in 2018 achieved RMB 5884.19 billion, up by 11.0%; of which the technical income reached RMB 1062.94 billion, up by 13.4%.

Structure Optimization: The added value of hi-tech industry reached RMB 697.68 billion in 2018, with a growth of 9.4% over the previous year at current price, which accounted for 23.0% of the GDP, up by 0.2 percentage points over the previous year. The added value of strategic emerging industry reached RMB 489.34 billion, with a growth of 9.2% at current price, which accounted for 16.1% of the GDP, up by 0.1 percentage point over the previous year. The added value of information industry reached RMB 494.07 billion, with a growth of 14.3% at current price, which accounted for 16.3% of the GDP, up by 0.9 percentage points over the previous year (overlapping exists among the high-tech industry, strategic emerging industry and information industry).

Investment in fixed assets in high-tech service industry in Beijing increased by 18.9%, the growth rate was 1.5 percentage points higher than the previous year. Service consumption accounted for 53.8% in the total market consumption, up by 2.5 percentage points over the previous year.

Efficiency Improvement and Consumption Reduction: Labor productivity of industrial enterprises above designated size in 2018 was RMB 456 thousands/ person, up by RMB 47 thousands / person over the previous year. Energy consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 in Beijing was 0.254ton standard coal/RMB 10,000, down by 3.8% or so over the previous year at comparable price. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 was 12.9m³/RMB 10,000, down by 7.1% over the previous year at comparable price.

Improvement of Living Standards: Number of newly increased employment in urban regions in 2018 hit 423 thousands; Surveyed urban unemployment rate in each quarter is 4.2%, 4.2%, 4.4%, 3.9% respectively. The general public budgetary expenditures in 2018 totaled RMB 746.75 billion, up by 9.4% over the previous year. Of which the expenditures on urban and rural communities, culture & sports & media, health service and family planning increased by 20.2%, 17.5% and 14.5% respectively. Investment in transportation sector and public utilities sector accounted for 51.2% and 22.9% respectively in the total infrastructure investment in 2018. Investment in affordable housing increased by 44.1% over the previous year; the construction area reached 54.849 million square meters at the end of 2018, with an increase of 28.2%. Per capital disposal income of low income rural households in 2018 was RMB 12,524, with growth of 17.1%, 8.1 percentage points higher than the per capita disposal income growth rate of the whole city.

Notes:

1. All data of 2018 in this Communiqué is from the result of preliminary statistics.
2. The classification on GDP 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). The classification on added value of industrial enterprises above designated size, whole-society fixed assets investment and foreign direct investment sectors in the Communiqué follows the Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T4754-2017).
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. Business volume of telecommunications services in 2018 is calculated based on the constant price of 2015; business volume of post industry is calculated based on the constant price of 2010, with growth rate based on a comparable caliber.
7. The growth rate of total retail sales of consumer goods in 2018 is calculated at comparable caliber.
8. The gross natural gas supply excludes the supply to SINOPEC Beijing Yanshan Company.
9. The data of medical institutions and health workers includes that of Beijing troops and armed police hospitals and excludes data of beds.
10. According to the requirements of the National Bureau of Statistics, the City has released income and expenditure data of residents according to the new standards after the integration reform of urban and rural household survey since 2015.
11. Burial depth of underground water in plain area means the distance between the underground water level and the ground level of the plain area.
12. Calculated at the price of 2015, water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 in 2018 was 13.6m³/RMB 10,000.
13. 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:

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 securities turnover are from Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange; 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 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 Emergency Management Bureau; statistics on employment and social security are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security; statistics on healthcare are from Beijing Municipal Health Commission; 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 foreign exchange earnings from tourism and domestic tourism and statistics on public libraries and cultural centers are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture and Tourism; statistics on archives are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Archives; statistics on museums are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics; statistics on films are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Film; statistics on television are from Beijing Municipal Radio and Television Bureau; statistics on sports are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Sports; statistics on state-owned construction land supply are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Planning and Natural Resources; statistics on air quality are from Beijing Municipal Ecological Environment Bureau; statistics on afforestation and landscaping are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscape and Forestry; other statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics and NBS Survey Office in Beijing.