**Statistical Communiqué on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2022[[1]](#endnote-0)[1]**

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

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In 2022, despite a harsh international environment, the “triple pressures” of domestic economic development, and the effects of unexpected circumstances such as the sporadic but frequent COVID-19 cases, new achievements were made in high-quality development of Beijing in the New Era. Under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, Beijing Municipality upheld Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, conscientiously studied, advocated and put into practice the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress, and thoroughly implemented the guiding principles of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s series of important speeches on Beijing. Accordingly, we adhered to the underlying principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, consistently and efficiently balanced the COVID-19 prevention and control with the economic and social development by taking the development of Beijing in the New Era as the primary goal. We have kept working on the five aspects in tandem (i.e. turning Beijing into an international science and technology innovation center, vigorously developing the Integrated National Demonstration Zone for Opening up the Services Sector and the China (Beijing) Pilot Free Trade Zone, building Beijing into a digital benchmark city, driving new demands for development through supply-side structural reforms, and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development) to integrate into the new development pattern, put our best effort in stabilizing the economy, and effectively promoted improvement of living standards for the people.

**I. Overview**

**Economic growth:** Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit RMB 4,161.09 billion in 2022, up by 0.7% over the previous year at constant price. Of which the added value of the Primary Industry[[2]](#endnote-1)[2] was RMB 11.15 billion with a decline of 1.6%, that of the Secondary Industry was RMB 660.51 billion with a decline of 11.4% and that of the Tertiary Industry was RMB 3,489.43 billion with a growth of 3.4%. The ratio of the Primary Industry, the Secondary Industry and the Tertiary Industry was 0.3:15.9:83.8. Calculated by permanent population, the per capita GDP of Beijing totaled RMB 190 thousands.

**Table 1: GDP in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Absolute volume  (RMB 100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) | Proportion (%) |
| GDP | 41610.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Grouped by Industry | | | |
| Primary Industry | 111.5 | -1.6 | 0.3 |
| Secondary Industry | 6605.1 | -11.4 | 15.9 |
| Tertiary Industry | 34894.3 | 3.4 | 83.8 |
| Grouped by Sector | | | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing | 113.1 | -1.8 | 0.3 |
| Industry | 5036.4 | -14.6 | 12.1 |
| Construction | 1614.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trades | 3110.3 | -1.1 | 7.5 |
| Transport, Storage and Post | 879.2 | -4.6 | 2.1 |
| Accommodation and Restaurants | 372.6 | -13.7 | 0.9 |
| Information Transmission, Software and  Information Technology Services | 7456.2 | 9.8 | 17.9 |
| Finance | 8196.7 | 6.4 | 19.7 |
| Real Estate | 2594.5 | -1.2 | 6.2 |
| Renting and Leasing Activities and  Business Services | 2581.4 | -1.3 | 6.2 |
| Scientific Research and Development,  Technical Services | 3465.0 | 1.8 | 8.3 |
| Management of Water Conservancy,  Environment and Public Facilities | 304.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Resident Services, Repair and Other  Services | 200.7 | -2.4 | 0.5 |
| Education | 1927.4 | -2.9 | 4.6 |
| Health Care and Social Works | 1260.1 | 13.7 | 3.0 |
| Culture, Sports and Entertainment | 784.3 | -2.2 | 2.0 |
| Public Administration, Social Security  and Social Organizations | 1714.1 | 3.5 | 4.1 |

**Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product and Growth Rates from 2018 to 2022**

**Population and Employment**: At the end of 2022, the permanent population[[3]](#endnote-2)[3] was 21.843 million, a decrease of 43 thousands over the end of the previous year. Of which, the urban population reached 19.128 million, accounting for 87.6% of the total permanent population; the migrant population was 8.251 million, accounting for 37.8% of the total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 5.67‰, the death rate was 5.72‰, and the natural rate of growth was -0.05‰. Number of newly increased employment in urban regions in 2022 hit 260 thousands. The average surveyed unemployment rate in 2022 was 4.7%, remaining within the annual regulation and control target.

**Table 2: Population and Its Composition by the End of 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Population by the end of the year (10,000 persons) | Proportion  (%) |
| Permanent Population | 2184.3 | 100.0 |
| Grouped by area: Urban | 1912.8 | 87.6 |
| Rural | 271.5 | 12.4 |
| Grouped by gender: Male | 1114.2 | 51.0 |
| Female | 1070.1 | 49.0 |
| Grouped by age: Aged 0-14 | 264.0 | 12.1 |
| Aged 15-59 | 1455.2 | 66.6 |
| Aged 60 and above | 465.1 | 21.3 |
| Of which: Aged 65 and above | 330.1 | 15.1 |

**Price**: Overall consumer price went up by 1.8% over the previous year. Producer price for industrial products rose by 2.3% and purchasing price for industrial products rose by 6.2%. The producer price for agricultural products rose by 2.7%. In December, the month-on-month index of sales price of new commercial housing was 100.2 and the year-on-year index was 105.8; the month-on-month index of sales price of second-hand housing was 99.6 and the year-on-year index was 103.9.

**Figure 2: Monthly Changes in Consumer Price in 2022**

**Table 3: Changes in Consumer Price in 2022**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicators | Change over the previous year (%) |
| Consumer price | 1.8 |
| Food, Tobacco and Alcohol | 3.1 |
| Of which: Food | 3.9 |
| Of which: Grain | 1.2 |
| Pork | -6.9 |
| Fresh vegetables | 1.2 |
| Eggs | 6.4 |
| Clothing | 0.6 |
| Housing | 0.6 |
| Household Goods and Services | 1.6 |
| Transportation and Communication | 5.0 |
| Education, Culture and Entertainment | 0.6 |
| Healthcare | 0.7 |
| Other Supplies and Services | 1.6 |

**Table 4: Month-on-Month Index of Sales Prices of New Commercial Housing and Second-hand Housing in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index  (Previous month = 100) | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| New commercial housing | 101.0 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 100.2 |
| Second-hand housing | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.2 | 100.6 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 99.8 | 99.6 |

**II. Agriculture**

The gross output of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing reached RMB 26.82 billion, down by 2.0% over the previous year at comparable price. Of which, the output value of agriculture (planting industry) reached RMB 12.98 billion, up by 2.3%; that of forestry reached RMB 8.65 billion, up by 1.4%. The sown area of grain crops totaled 77 thousands hectares in 2022, up by 26.0%, the gross output of grain totaled 454 thousands, up by 20.1%; that of vegetables and edible mushrooms totaled 1.989 million tons, up by 20.1%; the pig stock by the end of 2022 was 368 thousands, decreasing by 37.7%, the number of slaughtered pigs was 322 thousands, increasing by 4.3%. The sown area of facility agriculture totaled 487 thousands mu, with realized output value of RMB 5.98 billion, increasing by 4.3% and 3.3% respectively. The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens registered 1,027, with realized total income of RMB 1.84 billion. There were 7,105 rural tourism reception units (households) that were in actual operation, with realized total income of RMB 1.37 billion.

**III. Industry and Construction**

**Industry:** The industrial added value of 2022 was RMB 503.64 billion, with a decrease of 14.6% over the previous year at constant price. Of which, the added value of industries above designated size[[4]](#endnote-3)[4] fell by 16.7%, and rose by 2.5% if eliminating the factor of COVID-19 vaccine production. Thereinto, the added value of the sector of production and supply of electronic power and heat power rose by 9.8%, that of the sector of manufacture of computer, communication equipment and other electronic equipment rose by 3.6%, that of the sector of manufacture of motor vehicles fell by 2.6%, and that of the sector of manufacture of medicines fell by 58.3% (rose by 6.4% after eliminating the factor of COVID-19 vaccine production). The sales value of industrial enterprises above designated size was RMB 2,236.63 billion, down by 5.7%. Of which, the domestic sales value reached RMB 2,056.05 billion, down by 1.8%; the delivery value of export hit RMB 180.58 billion, down by 35.0%.

**Figure 3: Industrial Added Value and Growth Rates from 2018 to 2022**

**Table 5: Growth Rates of Added Value of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2022**

Unit: %

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sectors | Increase over the previous year | Proportion |
| Added Value of Industries above Designated Size | -16.7 | 100.0 |
| Of which: Processing of Petroleum, Coal and other Fuels | -13.3 | 2.4 |
| Manufacture of Chemical Raw Materials and  Chemical Products | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Manufacture of Medicines | -58.3 | 14.3 |
| Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products | -13.1 | 1.6 |
| Manufacture of General-purpose Machinery | 7.1 | 4.1 |
| Manufacture of Special-purpose Machinery | 10.2 | 5.5 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicles | -2.6 | 13.2 |
| Manufacture of Railway Locomotives, Building of Ships and Boats, Manufacture of Air and Spacecrafts and other Transportation Equipment | 3.7 | 1.9 |
| Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and  Equipment | -1.9 | 3.5 |
| Manufacture of Computer, Communication  Equipment and other Electronic Equipment | 3.6 | 11.5 |
| Manufacture of Measuring Instrument and  Meter | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Production and Supply of Electric Power and  Heat Power | 9.8 | 20.2 |

Note: If eliminating the factor of COVID-19 vaccine production, the added value of industries above designated size in Beijing increased by 2.5% over the previous year.

**Table 6: Major Product Output of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product | Unit | Output | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Fresh, Chilled Meat | 10,000 tons | 46.2 | -15.4 |
| Dairy Products | 10,000 tons | 48.9 | -9.7 |
| Beverage and Alcohol | 10,000 KL | 129.1 | 6.0 |
| Chemical Medicine Material | 10,000 tons | 1.6 | -2.2 |
| Finished Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicine | 10,000 tons | 4.4 | 15.4 |
| Machine-tools for Cutting Metal | Set | 6137 | -15.6 |
| Of which: Digitally-controlled  Machine-tools for Cutting Metal | Set | 5072 | -17.9 |
| Medical Equipment and Appliances | Set | 91898 | -7.3 |
| Industrial Robot | Set | 2047 | 10.8 |
| Automobile | 10,000 units | 87.1 | -6.6 |
| Of which: Basic Car | 10,000 units | 46.5 | -11.0 |
| SUV | 10,000 units | 35.1 | 13.6 |
| Of which: New Energy Vehicle | Unit | 29951 | 186.4 |
| Complete Computer | 10,000 units | 861.4 | 32.6 |
| Of which: Micro-computer Equipment | 10,000 units | 858.6 | 32.6 |
| Display | 10,000 units | 233.6 | -54.9 |
| Mobile Telephone (cell phone) | 10,000 units | 9429.5 | -18.9 |
| Integrated Circuit | 100 million units | 217.9 | -5.6 |
| Photoelectronic Components | 100 million units | 7.0 | 9.1 |
| Electronic Components | 100 million units | 24.7 | -76.7 |
| LCD Module | 10,000 sets | 14680.2 | 22.0 |
| Industrial Automatic Regulating Instrument and Control System | Unit (Set) | 731508 | -9.2 |
| Analytical Instrument and Device | Unit (Set) | 1568466 | 6.9 |

**Construction:** The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts registered RMB 1,386.61 billion in 2022, down by 0.9% over the previous year. Of which, RMB 379.07 billion was achieved in Beijing, up by 4.8%; RMB 1,007.54 billion was gained in other provinces, down by 2.8%. The newly-signed contracts in 2022 valued RMB 2,038.12 billion, up by 1.9%.

**IV. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications**

**Transportation:** In 2022, the total volume of freight traffic reached 240.374 million tons, down by 14.5% over the previous year; freight turnover reached 88.15 billion ton-km, up by 0.1%. Total passenger traffic hit 280.577 million persons, down by 33.7%; turnover of passenger traffic reached 58.05 billion passenger-km, down by 44.6%.

**Table 7: Volume of Freight Traffic and Freight Turnover Done by All Means of Transportation in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total Freight Traffic | 10,000 tons | 24037.4 | -14.5 |
| Railways (dispatched number) | 10,000 tons | 351.5 | 11.4 |
| Highways | 10,000 tons | 18549.3 | -19.6 |
| Civil Aviation | 10,000 tons | 129.0 | -20.2 |
| Pipelines | 10,000 tons | 5007.6 | 9.3 |
| Freight Turnover | 100 million ton-km | 881.5 | 0.1 |
| Railways | 100 million ton-km | 274.4 | 10.3 |
| Highways | 100 million ton-km | 225.4 | -17.9 |
| Civil Aviation | 100 million ton-km | 67.2 | -11.3 |
| Pipelines | 100 million ton-km | 314.5 | 11.7 |

**Table 8: Volume of Passenger Traffic and Passenger Turnover Done by All Means of Transportation in 2022**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Unit | Absolute volume | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total Passenger Traffic | 10,000 persons | 28057.7 | -33.7 |
| Railways (dispatched number) | 10,000 persons | 3906.7 | -54.3 |
| Highways | 10,000 persons | 21105.2 | -24.8 |
| Civil Aviation | 10,000 persons | 3045.8 | -46.6 |
| Passenger Turnover | 100 million passenger-km | 580.5 | -44.6 |
| Railways | 100 million passenger-km | 43.6 | -54.4 |
| Highways | 100 million passenger-km | 45.0 | -16.8 |
| Civil Aviation | 100 million passenger-km | 491.9 | -45.2 |

By the end of 2022, the city boasted 7.128 million automobiles, an increase of 278 thousands over that at the end of the previous year. The number of civil cars registered 6.256 million, an increase of 113 thousands. Of which, the number of private cars amounted to 5.326 million, increasing by 114 thousands; sedans numbered 2.906 million.

**Figure 4: Number of Automobiles by the End of 2018 to the End of 2022**

**Post and telecommunications:** In 2022, the business volume of post services[[5]](#endnote-4)[5] totaled RMB 28.14 billion, down by 0.5% over the previous year on comparable basis. In post services, the business volume of postal letters reached 0.11 billion, and the express delivery business volume reached 1.96 billion. In 2022, the business volume of telecommunication services[[6]](#endnote-5)[6] totaled RMB 55.86 billion, up by 22.6% on comparable basis. By the end of 2022, the number of mobile phone base stations had reached 298 thousands, of which, that of 4G base stations totaled 151 thousands, and that of 5G base stations totaled 76 thousands, the number of 5G base stations increased by 24 thousands over the previous year. By the end of 2022, the mobile phone subscribers had totaled 39.269 million, and the popularization rate of mobile phone reached 179.8 sets per 100 persons. By the end of 2022, the number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers had reached 8.773 million, up by 8.8%; mobile Internet access traffic reached 5.84 billion GB, up by 14.6%.

**V.** **Government Finance and Financial Intermediation**

**Financial Revenue and Expenditure**: In 2022, the general public budgetary revenue amounted to RMB 571.44 billion, up by 2.6% of the same caliber after deducting the factors of credit refunds. Of which, value-added tax amounted to RMB 131.50 billion, down by 2.7% of the same caliber after deducting the factors of credit refunds; the corporate income tax amounted to RMB 144.93 billion, up by 3.9%; and the individual income tax reached RMB 78.46 billion, up by 5.6%. The general public budgetary expenditures of Beijing totaled RMB 746.92 billion, up by 3.7%. Upon full implementation of the national tax and fee reduction policies, the cumulative new amount of tax and fee reductions, tax rebates, tax and fee deferrals in 2022 exceeded RMB 200 billion.

**Deposit and Loan:** By the end of 2022, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had registered RMB 21,862.88 billion, with an increase of RMB 1,889.92 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 9,781.99 billion, with an increase of RMB 878.69 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 2022**

Unit: RMB 100 million

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Year-end figure | Increased/decreased amount over the year-beginning amount |
| Total Deposit Balance | 218628.8 | 18899.2 |
| Of which: Deposits in RMB | 212446.7 | 20354.4 |
| Of which: Domestic Deposits | 216495.2 | 20110.4 |
| Of which: Household Deposits | 58621.4 | 9877.0 |
| Non-financial enterprise Deposits | 70888.4 | 2100.7 |
| Total Loan Balance | 97819.9 | 8786.9 |
| Of which: Loans in RMB | 95496.9 | 9419.4 |
| Of which: Domestic Loans | 96187.0 | 8960.8 |
| Of which: Household Consumption Loans | 18701.7 | 1177.1 |
| Of which: Short-term Loans | 28437.2 | 2246.7 |
| Medium-and Long-term Loans | 61986.8 | 5950.0 |
| Notes Financing | 4647.2 | 361.3 |

**Securities:** The trading volume of securities in 2022 stood at RMB 184.6 trillion, up by 2.5% over the previous year. Of which, the trading volume of stocks amounted to RMB 40.2 trillion, down by 6.4%; trading volume of fund hit RMB 7.0 trillion, up by 50.7%; trading volume of bonds totaled RMB 137.3 trillion, up by 10.5%. By the end of 2022, Beijing Stock Exchange owned 162 listed companies, with an increase of 80 over the previous year; the total equity owned hit 21.35 billion shares, up by 70.1%; number of shares issued by companies listed in Beijing Stock Exchange in 2022 totaled 1.80 billion shares (of which, 1.75 billion shares were publicly issued), up by 1.2 times; and the amount raised reached RMB 16.70 billion (of which, RMB 16.38 billion was publicly issued), up by 1.2 times.

**Insurance:** In 2022, revenues from original insurance premium totaled RMB 275.85 billion, up by 9.2% over the previous year. Of which, that from property insurance premium hit RMB 47.91 billion and that from life insurance premium reached RMB 227.94 billion. The indemnity of various insurances in 2022 amounted to RMB 77.60 billion, down by 7.5%. Of which, that of property insurance totaled RMB 28.01 billion and that of life insurance was RMB 49.59 billion.

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

**Investment in Fixed Assets:** The total investment in fixed assets (excluding rural households) in 2022 increased by 3.6% over the previous year. Of which, infrastructure investment grew by 5.2%; while private investment dropped by 6.1%. By industries, the investment in the Primary Industry increased by 11.6%; investment in the Secondary Industry increased by 20.5%, of which, investment in manufacturing increased by 18.4%; investment in the Tertiary Industry increased by 1.7%, of which, investment in scientific research and development, technical services increased by 60.7%, investment in finance increased by 41.3%, investment in information transmission, software and information technology services increased by 36.0%, investment in renting and leasing activities and business service increased by 31.0%, investment in education increased by 13.0%, and investment in health care and social works increased by 10.9%.

**Real Estate Development:** Real estate development investment in 2022 increased by 1.0% over the previous year. Of which, investment in residential buildings increased by 5.8%; investment in offices dropped by 22.5%; investment in commercial housing and houses for business use increased by 15.7%. The construction area of buildings in the city was 133.331 million square meters, down by 5.1% over the previous year. Of which, new started floor space amounted to 17.744 million square meters, down by 6.4%. Floor space of buildings completed in 2022 was 19.385 million square meters, down by 2.3%.

**Table 10: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Absolute volume (10,000 square meters) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Floor Space of Buildings under Construction | 13333.1 | -5.1 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 6713.6 | -2.6 |
| Of which: Floor Space Newly Constructed in  This Year | 1774.4 | -6.4 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 978.4 | -4.6 |
| Floor Space of Buildings Completed | 1983.5 | -2.3 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 1096.2 | 11.7 |
| Floor Space of Sold Commercial Housings | 1040.0 | -6.1 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 741.9 | -15.4 |
| Floor Space of Vacant Commercial Housings at the Year End | 2617.0 | 9.2 |
| Of which: Residential Buildings | 854.4 | 2.8 |

**VII. Market Consumption**

The total market consumption in 2022 decreased by 4.9% over the previous year. Of which, service consumption declined by 2.9%; retail sales of consumer goods totaled RMB 1,379.42 billion, down by 7.2%. In wholesale and retail trade above designated size[[7]](#endnote-6)[7], the retail sales of the cereal, oil and foodstuffs, and beverages relating to modest living consumption grew by 6.0% and 2.4% respectively; and the retail sales of gold, silver and jewelry, and stationery and office supplies relating to upgraded consumption grew by 10.6% and 0.6% respectively; driven by policies such as the subsidies for replacement of new energy vehicle, the retail sales of new energy vehicles grew by 17.1%.

**Table 11: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Total retail sales of consumer goods (RMB 100 million) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total | 13794.2 | -7.2 |
| Grouped by Use |  |  |
| Eating | 2832.4 | -4.4 |
| Clothing | 657.0 | -18.6 |
| Daily Use | 9723.6 | -7.4 |
| Fuels | 581.2 | -2.3 |
| Grouped by Consumption Pattern |  |  |
| Catering Revenue | 961.6 | -15.2 |
| Commodity Retail Revenue | 12832.6 | -6.6 |

**Figure 5: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods and Growth Rates from 2018 to 2022**

**VIII. External Economic Relations**

Total imports and exports of Beijing in 2022 amounted to RMB 3,644.55 billion, up by 19.7% over the previous year. Of which, imports hit RMB 3,055.55 billion, up by 25.7%; exports totaled RMB 589.00 billion, down by 3.8%.

**Figure 6: Total Value of Imports and Exports from 2018 to 2022**

In 2022, foreign direct investment in actual use amounted to USD 17.41 billion, up by 12.7% over the previous year on comparable basis[[8]](#endnote-7)[8]. Of which, the amount used in the sector of scientific research and development, technical services totaled USD 6.98 billion, accounting for 40.1%, with an increase of 18.0%; the amount used in the sector of information transmission, software and information technology services totaled USD 3.94 billion, accounting for 22.7%, with an increase of 1.0%; and the amount used in the sector of renting and leasing activities and business services totaled USD 3.69 billion, accounting for 21.2%, with an increase of 1.1 times.

**Table 12: Foreign Direct Investment in Actual Use by Some Sectors in 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sectors | Amount  (USD 10,000) | Increase over the previous year (%) |
| Total | 1740768 | 12.7 |
| Of which: Manufacturing | 43662 | 57.9 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trades | 57485 | -7.1 |
| Transportation, Storage and Post | 5580 | 98.6 |
| Information Transmission, Software and  Information Technology Services | 394366 | 1.0 |
| Finance | 133554 | -49.6 |
| Real Estate | 17795 | -74.6 |
| Renting and Leasing Activities and  Business Services | 369097 | 107.7 |
| Scientific Research and Development,  Technical Services | 698192 | 18.0 |

In 2022, the outward foreign direct investment reached USD 6.93 billion, up by 5.3% over the previous year. The turnover of contracted foreign projects was USD 5.32 billion, up by 44.5%. A total of 36 thousands laborers of various types were dispatched for foreign labor cooperation, and the actual income of the laborers totaled USD 0.50 billion.

**IX. Urban Construction and Safety Production**

**Road Construction:** At the end of 2022, length of highways in Beijing totaled 22,362.8 km, with an increase of 42.9 km over the end of the previous year. Of which, the length of expressways reached 1,196.3 km, with an increase of 19.8 km. Total length of urban roads by the end of 2022 reached 6,208.8 km, with an increase of 41.3 km over the end of the previous year.

**Public Transportation:** At the end of 2022, public transportation lines totaled 1,291, with an increase of 74 lines over the end of the previous year. Length of lines in operation registered 30,173.9 km, with an increase of 1594.2 km. Vehicles in operation totaled 23,465, with an increase of 386. Passenger capacity in 2022 totaled 1.73 billion person-times, down by 24.9%.

Subway lines in operation by the end of 2022 amounted to 27, remaining the same as that of the previous year. Length of lines in operation was 797.3 km, with an increase of 14.3 km. Vehicles in operation totaled 7,274, with an increase of 164. Passenger capacity in 2022 totaled 2.26 billion person-times, down by 26.8%.

**Utilities:** Sales volume of tap water in 2022 amounted to 1.283 billion cubic meters, up by 5.7% over the previous year. Of which, that for industrial consumption and construction industry totaled 0.111 billion cubic meters, up by 1.3%; that for public services amounted to 0.432 billion cubic meters, down by 1.4%; that for households use hit 0.713 billion cubic meters, up by 11.2%.

Electricity consumption in Beijing totaled 128.08 billion KWH in 2022, with an increase of 3.9% over the previous year. Of which, the consumption for production amounted to 95.99 billion KWH, up by 1.4%; that for households in urban and rural areas reached 32.09 billion KWH, up by 12.1%.

In 2022, total supply of natural gas[[9]](#endnote-8)[9] stood at 19.91 billion cubic meters, up by 4.4% over the previous year; total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 459 thousands tons, up by 7.0%. By the end of 2022, a total of 9.630 million households had gained access to gas supply, up by 1.3%; of which, 7.501 million households had access to natural gas supply, up by 1.7%. By the end of 2022, total length of gas pipelines reached 31,596 km, up by 1.1%.

Centralized heating area covering over 0.1 million square meters in Beijing totaled 706 million square meters, up by 3.3% over the previous year.

**Safety Production**: A total of 381 accidents related to mining, commercial and trade, road transportation and fire connected with production and operation, railway, agricultural machinery, special equipment and civil aircraft occurred in 2022, which caused 401 deaths, down by 12.8% and 14.9% respectively over the previous year. Deaths in accidents related to safety production per RMB 10 billion of GDP stood at 0.9637 person.

**X. People’s Living Conditions and Social Security**

**People’s Living Conditions:** In 2022, the per capita disposable income of residents in Beijing reached RMB 77,415, up by 3.2% over the previous year, and up by 1.4% in real term after adjusting for inflation. Of which, the per capita disposal income of urban residents reached RMB 84,023, up by 3.1%, and that of rural residents reached RMB 34,754, up by 4.4%. In terms of the four items of income composition, the per capita wage income of residents in Beijing was RMB 47,758, with an increase of 4.6%; the per capita net operating income was RMB 903, with a decrease of 3.9%; the per capita net property income was RMB 12,418, with a decrease of 0.3%; and the per capita net transfer income was RMB 16,336, with an increase of 2.6%.

In 2022, the per capita consumption expenditure of residents in Beijing hit RMB 42,683, down by 2.2% over the previous year, of which, the per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents was RMB 45,617, down by 2.5%, and that of rural residents was RMB 23,745, up by 0.7%. The Engel coefficient of residents in Beijing was 21.6%, of which, that of urban residents was 21.1%, and that of rural residents was 27.4%.

**Figure 7: Per Capita Disposable Income of Residents in Beijing and the Growth Rates from 2018 to 2022**

**Figure 8: Per Capita Consumption Expenditure of Residents in Beijing and the Composition in 2022**

**Social security:** By the end of 2022, the number of people participating in basic pension insurance for enterprise staff, basic medical care insurance for urban staff, unemployment insurance, employment injury insurance and maternity insurance registered 17.642 million, 14.962 million, 13.914 million, 13.378 million and 10.866 million respectively, increasing by 2.3%, 0.7%, 2.4%, 2.3% and 0.4% respectively over the end of the previous year.

By the end of 2022, people participating in pension insurance designed for urban and rural residents hit 1.876 million, and the number of people participating in basic medical care insurance for urban and rural residents amounted to 4.044 million.

By the end of 2022, the number of people receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas amounted to 70 thousands and 37 thousands respectively.

**Table 13: Social Welfare Standard in 2022**

Unit: RMB/month

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicators | 2022 |
| Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance Benefits | 2034 |
| Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban and Rural Residents | 1320 |
| Minimum Wage Standard for Employees | 2320 |

By the end of 2022, there were a total of 612 civil service agencies that provided accommodation, with 117.8 thousands beds and a total of 44 thousands people in hospital.

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

**Education**: In 2022, there were 146 thousands students enrolled for postgraduate education, 435 thousands postgraduates and 114 thousands graduates. A total of 166 thousands students were enrolled by universities and junior colleges in Beijing and number of non-graduating students and graduates registered 603 thousands and 154 thousands respectively. As for universities and junior colleges for adults, newly enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates amounted to 30 thousands, 78 thousands and 39 thousands respectively.

In 2022, the number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in high schools of Beijing amounted to 75 thousands, 199 thousands and 50 thousands respectively. Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in middle schools registered 121 thousands, 356 thousands and 104 thousands respectively. That in primary schools hit 190 thousands, 1,084 thousands and 133 thousands respectively. And number of enrolled children and existing children in kindergartens reached 179 thousands and 574 thousands respectively. Various secondary vocational schools (excluding technical schools) enrolled 20 thousands students, with non-graduating students of 55 thousands and graduates of 13 thousands. Special education schools enrolled 1,110 students, with non-graduating students of 7,722 and graduates of 1,666.

In 2022, there were a total of 15 private colleges and universities with non-graduating students of 54 thousands; private middle schools amounted to 124 with non-graduating students of 26 thousands; and private primary schools totaled 41 with non-graduating students of 38 thousands. Private kindergarten reached 1,037 with existing children of 245 thousands.

**Science and Technology:** In 2022, number of patent authorization amounted to 203 thousands, with a rise of 2.0% over the previous year. Of which, the number of authorization related to invention patent hit 88 thousands, with an increase of 11.3%. By the end of 2022, the total number of patents for invention in force was 478 thousands, up by 18.0%. The number of application related to PCT international patent amounted to 11,463, with an increase of 10.7%. The number of high-value invention patent ownership per 10,000 persons was 112.0, with an increase of 17.8 over the previous year. A total of 95,061 technology contracts were recognized and registered in 2022, up by 1.6%; and the total turnover of technology contracts achieved RMB 794.75 billion, up by 13.4%.

**Culture:** By the end of 2022, there were 21 public libraries with a total number of visitors of 7.695 million person-times. National archives totaled 18 with 10.495 million of paper archives. Filed museums amounted to 210 with 100 open for free. Popular art galleries and cultural centers amounted to 18. In Beijing, the total number of newspapers and periodicals registered 3,514; the number of publishing houses was 240; the number of publication issuing units was 10,419; the number of publication copyright introduced was 7,446; and the number of copyright registered 1.054 million. By the end of 2022, the actual number of cable television subscribers reached 6.101 million, of which, the actual number of HD television subscribers amounted to 3.442 million and the actual number of ultra HD (4K) television subscribers amounted to 1.937 million. 36 TV series of 1,260 episodes, 20 TV cartoon programs of 4,351 minutes, 150 documentaries, 58 web series, 98 Internet movies, 43 web mini-plays and 28 web cartoon programs were produced in 2022. 135 films were produced throughout the year; there were 292 cinemas under 30 theater chains, showing films for 2.629 million times and attracting audience of 25.754 million person-times, which gained box office earnings of RMB 1.42 billion.

**Tourism:** In 2022, total number of tourists reached 0.18 billion person-times, down by 28.5% over the previous year; total income of tourism reached RMB 252.03 billion, down by 39.5%. Of which, total number of domestic tourists reached 0.18 billion person-times, down by 28.6%; total income from domestic tourism realized RMB 249.09 billion, down by 39.8%. Number of inbound tourists registered 241 thousands person-times, down by 1.6%. Foreign exchange income from foreign tourism totaled USD 0.44 billion, up by 2.3%.

**Public Health:** By the end of 2022, there were 12,211 medical and health institutions[[10]](#endnote-9)[10] in Beijing, with an increase of 484 over the end of the previous year. Of which, hospitals totaled 741. There were 134 thousands beds in medical institutions, with an increase of 4 thousands. Of which, beds in hospitals amounted to 126 thousands. The number of health technical personnel was 322 thousands; of which, the number of practicing (assistant) doctors and registered nurses reached 125 thousands and 143 thousands respectively. 231.024 million person-times of diagnosis and treatment were done by medical institutions.

**Sports:** In 2022, 53 medals were won in international competitions by Beijing athletes, including 36 gold medals and 10 silver medals; 197 medals were won in national competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 62 and 66 respectively. In the XXIV Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022, a total of 34 athletes and 3 coaches from Beijing were selected for the Chinese sports delegation to compete in 5 sports, 7 disciplines and 17 events, and totally 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal were won. In 2022, 9 medals were won in international competitions by Beijing athletes with disabilities. In the XIII Paralympic Winter Games Beijing 2022, a total of 12 athletes with disabilities and 3 coaches from Beijing were selected for the Chinese sports delegation to compete in the 5 sports other than Paralympic ice hockey, and totally 5 gold medals, 2 silver medals and 2 bronze medals were won.

**XII. Resources and Urban Environment**

**Land Supply:** Total supply of lands for construction use in Beijing in 2022 was 3,251 hectares. Of which, the supply of construction lands for special use and for transport and water conservancy use[[11]](#endnote-10)[11] was 1,007 hectares, the supply of lands for public administration and public services was 717 hectares, the supply of residential lands was 1,169 hectares, and the supply of industrial lands was 358 hectares.

**Water Resource:** In 2022, total stock of water resources hit 2.567 billion cubic meters. By the end of 2022, large and medium-sized reservoirs achieved a total stock of 3.814 billion cubic meters of water, 0.496 billion cubic meters less than that at the end of the previous year. By the end of 2022, burial depth of groundwater of plain areas[[12]](#endnote-11)[12] was 15.64 meters, up by 0.75 meters over the end of the previous year. Total water consumption for production and living purpose in 2022 reached 2.456 billion cubic meters, decreasing by 1.7%. Of which, consumption for living purpose (including water for public services and for households use) stood at 1.620 billion cubic meters with a drop of 0.2%, water consumption for industrial use amounted to 0.229 billion cubic meters with a drop of 2.4% and that for agricultural use hit 0.261 billion cubic meters with a drop of 7.4%.

**Urban Environment:** In 2022, the disposal rate of urban waste water stood at 97.0% and that in six districts (Dongcheng District, Xicheng District, Chaoyang District, Haidian District, Fengtai District and Shijingshan District) reached 99.7%, showing an increase of 1.2 percentage points and 0.2 percentage points respectively over the previous year. A total of 7.4057 million tons of household garbage in Beijing were removed, transported and disposed, an average of 20.3 thousands tons per day. Of which, the other garbage totaled 5.6556 million tons, an average of 15.5 thousands tons per day; and the kitchen garbage totaled 1.7501 million tons, an average of 4.8 thousands tons per day. There was a total of 32 centralized disposal facilities for household garbage in Beijing, with actual disposal capacity of 25,111 tons per day. Average annual concentration of fine particles (PM2.5), inspiratory particulate matter (PM10) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) was 30 μg/m3, 54 μg/m3 and 23 μg/m3, down by 9.1%, 1.8% and 11.5% respectively. Annual average concentration of sulfur dioxide (SO2) was 3 μg/m3, remaining the same as that in the previous year.

**Figure 9: Average Annual Concentration of Fine Particles (PM2.5) from 2018 to 2022**

A total of 10,200 hectares of afforestation were increased in 2022. Forest coverage rate was 44.8%, up by 0.2 percentage points over the previous year. The green coverage ratio in urban regions of Beijing stood at 49.3%, up by 0.01 percentage points. Per-capita green area in public parks in Beijing was 16.89 m2, up by 0.27 m2.

**XIII. Effects of High-quality Development**

**Conversion of Kinetic Energy:** The added value of digital economy reached RMB 1,733.02 billion, up by 4.4% over the previous year at current price, which accounted for 41.6% of the GDP of Beijing, up by 1.2 percentage points over the previous year. Of which, the added value of core industries of digital economy stood at RMB 995.83 billion, up by 7.5%, which accounted for 23.9% of the GDP, up by 1.3 percentage points. Layout in cloud computing and artificial intelligence was accelerated, investment in fixed assets in new infrastructure projects in 2022 increased by 25.5%. The wholesale and retail trade and the accommodation and restaurants[13] above designated size achieved online retail sales of RMB 548.56 billion, up by 0.4%. Key areas accelerated opening up, total imports and exports of Beijing from and to the Belt and Road countries in 2022 amounted to RMB 1.59 trillion, up by 28.2%, and accounting for 43.7% of the total imports and imports of Beijing. In the public services industry, the opening up in key areas were expanded, the foreign investment in actual use totaled USD 15.86 billion, up by 20.6%; specifically, the proportion of the foreign investment in actual use in areas such as science and technology, Internet information, business tourism services were over 90%. From January to November, research and development expenses of large and medium-sized key enterprises in Beijing increased by 10.0% year on year; technological revenue of high and new technology enterprises above designated size in Zhongguancun Demonstration Zone accounted for 21.7% of the total revenue, up by 2.1 percentage points year on year.

**Optimization of Structure:** The added value of the public services industry in 2022 accounted for over 80% of the GDP of Beijing. Specifically, the added value of the sector of information transmission, software and information technology services, the finance sector and the sector of scientific research and development, technical services grew by 9.8%, 6.4% and 1.8% respectively, together accounting for 45.9% of the GDP, increasing by 2.5 percentage points over the previous year respectively. The production of some high-tech products maintained rapid growth, with the output of new energy vehicles, wind turbine generator systems and pneumatic components increasing by 1.9 times, 45.6% and 36.5% respectively. The investment in high-tech industry in Beijing increased by 35.3%, which accounted for 15.7% of the investment in fixed assets in Beijing, increasing by 3.7 percentage points over the previous year. Of which, driven by the integrated circuit manufacturing and pharmaceutical manufacturing projects, the investment in high-tech manufacturing industry increased by 28.3%, and driven by the Internet related services fields, the investment in high-tech service industry increased by 41.3%.

**Efficiency Improvement and Consumption Reduction:** Among industrial enterprises above designated size in Beijing, the comprehensive energy consumption of high energy-consuming industries totaled 14.09 million tons of SCE, down by 2.5% over the previous year. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 was 9.61 m3, down by 2.71% at constant price. Electricity generated from biomass energy, hydroenergy, solar energy, wind energy and other renewable energies increased by 1.2%, and the proportion in total electricity generation was 10.9%, up by 0.2 percentage points over the previous year.

**Guarantee of Living Standards:** In the general public budgetary expenditures in 2022, the expenditures on education, social security and employment and on health care reached RMB 117.11 billion, RMB 106.78 billion and RMB 77.58 billion respectively, together accounting for 40.4% of the general public budgetary expenditures, up by 1.0 percentage point over the previous year. The proportion of infrastructure investment invested in transportation and in the management of public facilities in Beijing was 42.3% and 21.1% respectively. Among the supply of residential lands, 304 hectares of land for rental housing were supplied through multiple channels, overfulfilling the annual plan.

**Notes:**

1. [1] All data of 2022 is from the result of preliminary statistics. No mechanical adjustment is made to the statistical discrepancies on part of total or relative figures that are caused by different measurement units. [↑](#endnote-ref-0)
2. [2] The classification of three industries is based on the *Regulations on Three Industries Classification* (G.T.Z. [2012] No. 108) revised by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2018; the classification of sectors is based on the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T4754-2017). [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
3. [3] The data on permanent population for 2022 is estimated from sample surveys on population changes in 2022 organized and conducted in a unified way throughout the country. The standard time point of survey is 00:00 on November 1, 2022. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
4. [4] Industrial enterprises above designated size refer to all industrial legal person enterprises with annual main business revenue of RMB 20 million and above. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
5. [5] Business volume of post industry is calculated based on the constant price of 2020; the growth rates are calculated on a comparable basis.

   [6] Business volume of telecommunications services of telecommunications enterprises are calculated based on the constant price of 2021; the growth rates are calculated on a comparable basis. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
6. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
7. [7] Wholesale and retail units above designated size refer to the wholesale units with annual main business revenue of RMB 20 million and above, and retail units with annual main business revenue of RMB 5 million and above (including legal entities, industrial activities units and self-employed households). [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
8. [8] According to the *Statistical Survey System on Foreign Investment* newly revised by the Ministry of Commerce, since May 2022, the data of foreign direct investment in actual use is that of full coverage of banking, securities and insurance fields, and the data of growth rate refers to the growth rate of the same coverage of the fields excluding the aforementioned ones. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
9. [9] The total supply of natural gas includes the supply of SINOPEC Beijing Yanshan Company. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
10. [10] The data of medical institutions and health technical personnel includes that of Beijing troops and armed police hospitals and excludes data of beds. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
11. [11] Construction lands for special use and for transport and water conservancy use refer to the specially-designated lands, lands for transport use, and lands for waters and water conservancy facilities. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
12. [12] Burial depth of underground water in plain area means the distance between the underground water level and the ground level of the plain area.

    [13] Accommodation and restaurants units above designated size refer to the accommodation units whose annual main business revenue reaches RMB 2 million and above, and the restaurants units whose annual main business revenue amounts to RMB 2 million and above (including legal entities, industrial activities units and self-employed households).

    **Source of Statistics:**

    Statistics on motor vehicles are from Beijing Traffic Management Bureau; statistics on mobile phone base stations are from Beijing Communications Administration; fiscal statistics are from Beijing Municipal Finance Bureau; statistics on deposits and loans are from Beijing Operations Office of the People’s Bank of China; statistics on securities turnover are from data of those listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange with Beijing as the place of registration; statistics on Beijing Stock Exchange are from the official website of Beijing Stock Exchange; statistics on insurance are from Beijing Office of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission; statistics on import and export are from Beijing Customs District P.R. China; statistics on foreign investment in actual use, overseas investment, contracted foreign projects and foreign labor cooperation are from Beijing Municipal Commerce Bureau; statistics on road construction and public transportation are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Transport; statistics on tap water sales, water resources and sewage treatment are from Beijing Water Authority; statistics on electricity generation and use are from STATE GRID Beijing Electric Power Company; 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 Urban Management; statistics on safety production are from Beijing Emergency Management Bureau; statistics on medical insurance and maternity insurance are from Beijing Municipal Medical Insurance Bureau; statistics on other social security and newly increased urban employment are from Beijing Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau; statistics on subsistence allowance institutions and agencies providing accommodation are from Social Work Committee of Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and Beijing Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau; statistics on education are from Beijing Municipal Education Commission; statistics on patents are from Beijing Municipal Intellectual Property Office; statistics on technology market are from Beijing Technology Market Management Office; statistics on public libraries, cultural centers and tourism, are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture and Tourism and National Library of China; statistics on archives are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Archives; statistics on museums are from Beijing Municipal Cultural Heritage Bureau; statistics on publication are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Press and Publication; statistics on television are from Beijing Municipal Radio and Television Bureau; statistics on films are from Beijing Municipal Film Administration; statistics on healthcare are from Beijing Municipal Health Commission; statistics on athletes are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Sports; statistics on athletes with disabilities are from Beijing Disabled Persons’ Federation; statistics on construction land supply are from Beijing Municipal Commission of Planning and Natural Resources; statistics on air quality are from Beijing Municipal Ecology and Environment Bureau; statistics on afforestation and landscaping are from Beijing Municipal Forestry and Parks Bureau; other statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics and NBS Survey Office in Beijing. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)