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# 北京市2017年 国民经济和社会发展统计公报

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



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# 北京市 2017 年 国民经济和社会发展统计公报

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2018 年 2 月

2017 年，全市人民在党中央、国务院和市委、市政府的坚强领导下，认真学习贯彻党的十九大精神，深入领会把握习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的精神实质和实践要求，全面落实市第十二次党代会部署，坚持“稳中求进”工作总基调，以深化供给侧结构性改革为主线，紧紧围绕“四个中心”城市战略定位，坚持创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的发展理念，扎实有序推进各项工作，实现了经济平稳健康发展与社会和谐稳定。

## 一、综合

**经济增长：**初步核算，全年实现地区生产总值 28000.4 亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长 6.7%。其中，第一产业增加值 120.5 亿元，下降 6.2%；第二产业增加值 5310.6 亿元，增长 4.6%；第三产业增加值 22569.3 亿元，增长 7.3%。三次产业构成由上年的 0.5 : 19.3 : 80.2，调整为 0.4 : 19.0 : 80.6。按常住人口计算，全市人均地区生产总值为 12.9 万元。

图1 2013-2017年地区生产总值及增长速度

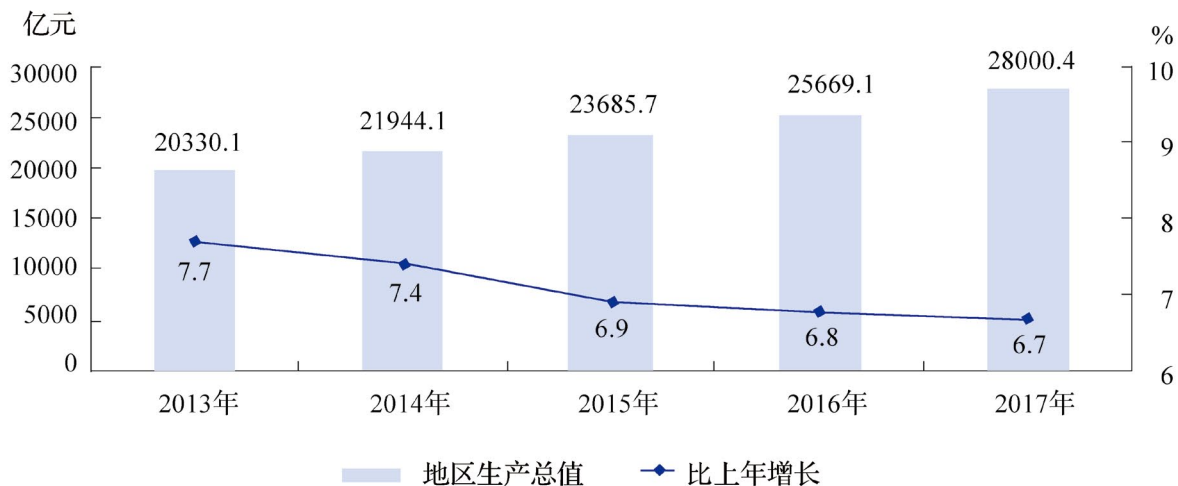




表1 2017年地区生产总值

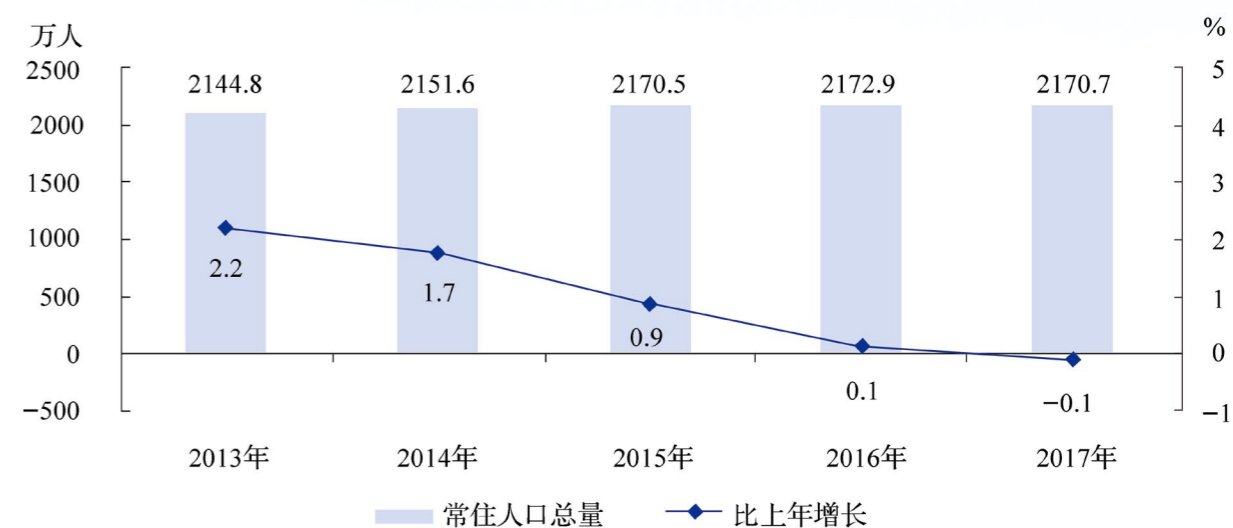
指 标	绝对数(亿元)	比上年增长(%)	比重(%)
地区生产总值	28000.4	6.7	100.0
按产业分			
第一产业	120.5	-6.2	0.4
第二产业	5310.6	4.6	19.0
第三产业	22569.3	7.3	80.6
按行业分			
农、林、牧、渔业	122.8	-6.1	0.4
工业	4274.0	5.4	15.3
建筑业	1151.0	1.6	4.1
批发和零售业	2486.8	6.7	8.9
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	1208.4	12.1	4.3
住宿和餐饮业	423.8	2.3	1.5
信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业	3169.0	12.6	11.3
金融业	4634.5	7.0	16.6
房地产业	1766.2	-1.6	6.3
租赁和商务服务业	1965.5	3.2	7.0
科学研究和技术服务业	2859.2	10.7	10.2
水利、环境和公共设施管理业	242.1	12.1	0.9
居民服务、修理和其他服务业	171.3	2.8	0.6
教育	1334.8	8.3	4.8
卫生和社会工作	696.0	7.4	2.5
文化、体育和娱乐业	598.1	2.5	2.1
公共管理、社会保障和社会组织	896.9	6.9	3.2

人口：年末全市常住人口 2170.7 万人，比上年末减少 2.2 万人。其中，常住外来人口 794.3 万人，占常住人口的比重为 36.6%。常住人口中，城镇人口 1876.6 万人，占常住人口的比重为 86.5%。常住人口出生率 9.06‰，死亡率 5.30‰，自然增长率 3.76‰。常住人口密度为每平方公里 1323 人，比上年末减少 1 人。年末全市户籍人口 1359.2 万人，比上年末减少 3.7 万人。

表2 2017年末常住人口及构成

指 标	人数(万人)	比重(%)
常住人口	2170.7	100.0
按城乡分：城镇	1876.6	86.5
乡村	294.1	13.5
按性别分：男性	1107.4	51.0
女性	1063.3	49.0
按年龄组分：0-14岁	226.4	10.4
15-59岁	1586.1	73.1
60岁及以上	358.2	16.5
其中：65岁及以上	237.6	10.9

图2 2013-2017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 5430.8 亿元，比上年增长 6.8%（剔除营改增影响，同口径增长 10.8%）。其中，与“营改增”相关的增值税等完成 1671.9 亿元，下降 7.1%；



企业所得税和个人所得税分别为 1229.8 亿元和 643.2 亿元，分别增长 12.3% 和 12.6%。

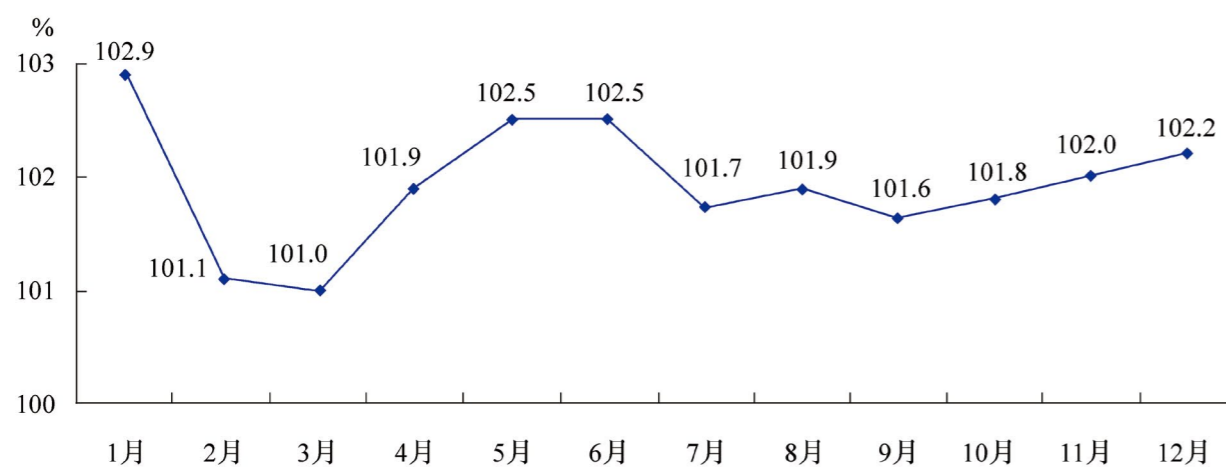
**价格：**全年居民消费价格总水平比上年上涨 1.9%。其中，食品价格下降 0.6%，非食品价格上涨 2.4%；消费品价格与上年持平，服务项目价格上涨 4.7%。

**表3 2017年居民消费价格涨跌幅度**

单位：%

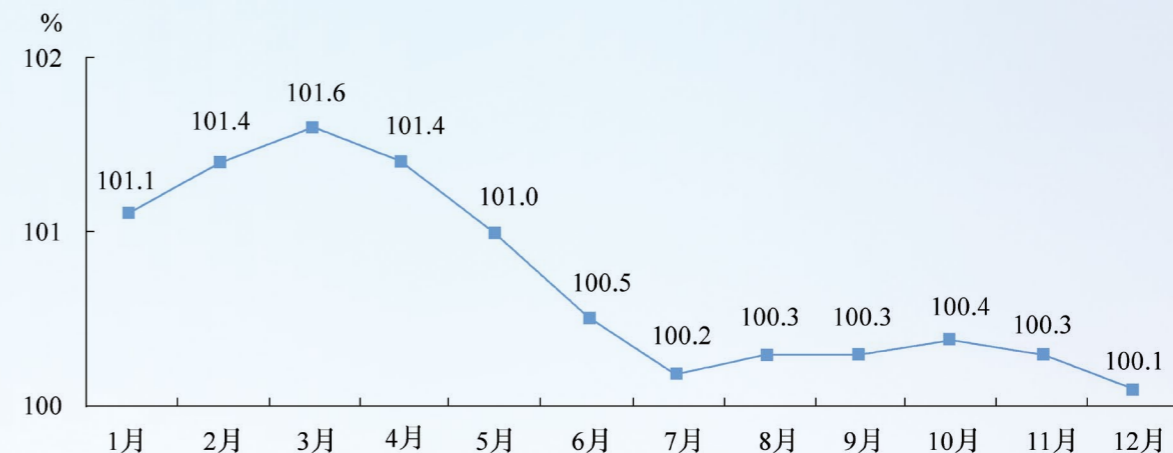
指 标	2017年
居民消费价格	1.9
食品烟酒	0.5
其中：粮食	0.9
鲜菜	-10.0
畜肉类	-1.6
鲜瓜果	3.9
衣着	-2.2
居住	3.8
生活用品及服务	0.6
交通和通信	0.3
教育文化和娱乐	2.3
医疗保健	7.4
其他用品和服务	2.7

**图3 2017年居民消费价格月度同比指数**



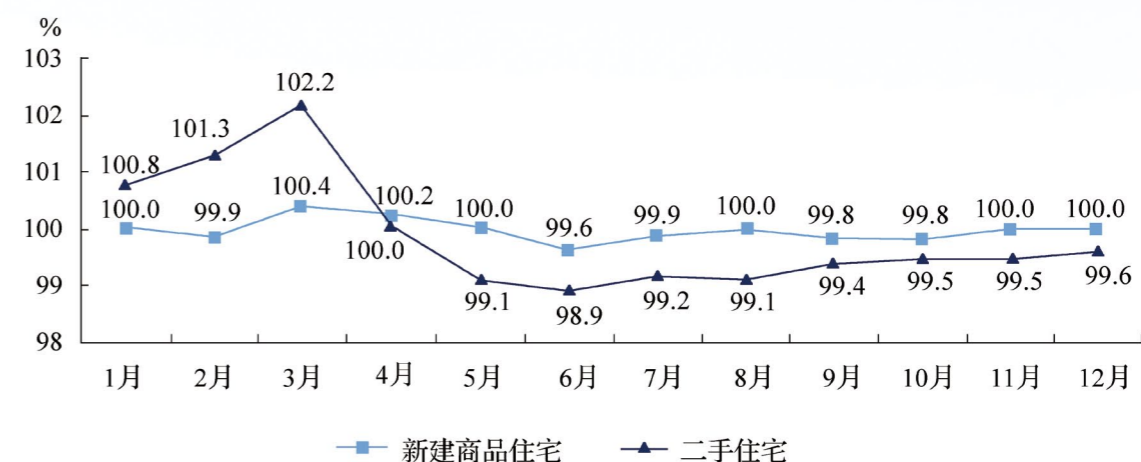
全年农产品生产者价格比上年下降 3.8%。工业生产者出厂价格上涨 0.7%，工业生产者购进价格上涨 4.4%。固定资产投资价格上涨 4.7%。

**图4 2017年工业生产者出厂价格月度同比指数**



全市二手住宅价格和新建商品住宅价格分别于 4 月份、5 月份结束上涨（环比持平），并保持稳中有降态势。12 月份，新建商品住宅价格环比持平，同比下降 0.2%；二手住宅价格环比下降 0.4%，同比下降 1.6%。

**图5 2017年新建商品住宅和二手住宅销售价格环比指数**



## 二、农业

全市农业观光园 1216 个，比上年减少 42 个；观光园总收入 29.9 亿元，增长 6.9%。设施农业实现收入 54.5 亿元，增长 0.2%。民俗旅游实际经营户 8363 户，减少 663 户；



民俗旅游总收入 14.2 亿元，下降 1.1%。种业收入 12.7 亿元，下降 9.1%。全年实现农林牧渔业总产值 308.3 亿元，下降 8.8%。其中，在生态涵养区的生态景观造林和京津风沙源治理等工程带动下，林业产值增长 12.7%。

### 三、工业和建筑业

**工业：**全年实现工业增加值 4274 亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长 5.4%。其中，规模以上工业增加值增长 5.6%。在规模以上工业中，国有控股企业增加值增长 5.1%；股份制企业、外商及港澳台企业增加值分别增长 7.8% 和 1.9%；高技术制造业、现代制造业、战略性新兴产业增加值分别增长 13.6%、5.0% 和 12.1%。规模以上工业实现销售产值 18269.5 亿元，增长 4.4%。其中，内销产值 17265.5 亿元，增长 4.3%；出口交货值 1004 亿元，增长 6.0%。

图6 2013-2017年工业增加值及增长速度

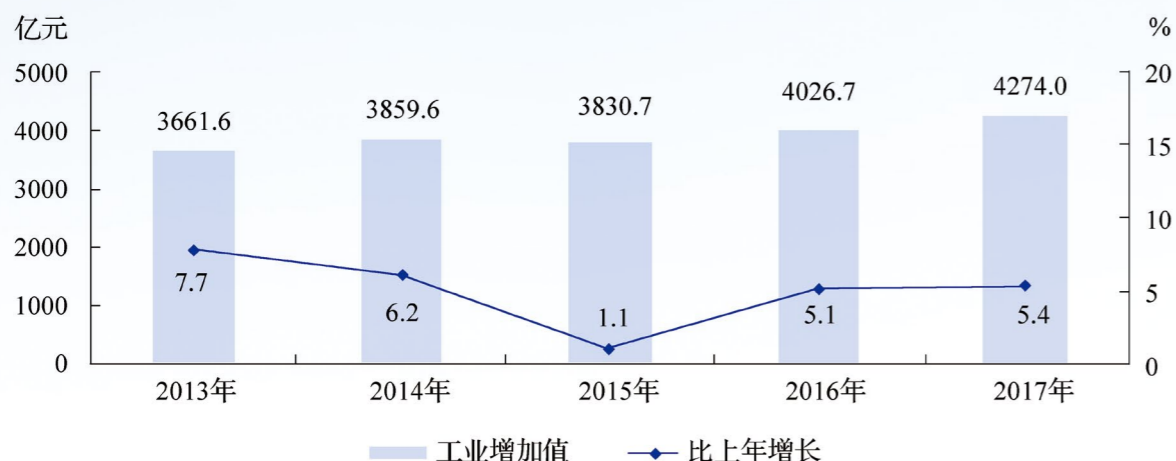


表4 2017年规模以上工业重点监测行业增加值

单位：%

指 标	比上年增长	比重
规模以上工业增加值	5.6	100.0
其中：石油加工、炼焦和核燃料加工业	6.6	3.2
化学原料和化学制品制造业	-0.2	2.2
医药制造业	18.8	10.0
非金属矿物制品业	-9.3	2.0

续表 2017年规模以上工业重点监测行业增加值

指 标	比上年增长	比重
通用设备制造业	13.2	3.7
专用设备制造业	6.6	3.9
汽车制造业	-2.9	20.7
铁路、船舶、航空航天和其他运输设备制造业	7.1	1.8
电气机械和器材制造业	7.0	4.0
计算机、通信和其他电子设备制造业	10.8	7.1
仪器仪表制造业	10.5	2.3
电力、热力生产和供应业	9.3	18.6

表5 2017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	79.3	14.0
金属切削机床	台	15797	20.1
其中：数控金属切削机床	台	14877	19.9
汽车	万辆	225.0	-13.1
其中：基本型乘用车（轿车）	万辆	107.6	-7.9
运动型多用途乘用车（SUV）	万辆	54.9	-26.9
其中：新能源汽车	辆	30031	-45.0
移动通信手持机（手机）	万台	7483.1	8.1
微型计算机设备	万台	742.4	8.5
智能电视	万台	316.6	64.3
显示器	万台	360.8	-32.1
集成电路	亿块	93.1	11.2
饮料酒	万千升	164.9	-1.6
其中：啤酒	万千升	130.0	-3.9
乳制品	万吨	59.7	-4.1



全年规模以上工业企业实现利润 1992.5 亿元，比上年增长 27.5%。重点监测行业中，电力、热力生产和供应业实现利润 736.6 亿元，增长 50.0%；汽车制造业实现利润 400.6 亿元，增长 7.3%；医药制造业实现利润 196.1 亿元，增长 29.5%；计算机、通信和其他电子设备制造业实现利润 167.8 亿元，增长 90.7%；专用设备制造业实现利润 93.6 亿元，增长 24.7%。

**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 9736.7 亿元，比上年增长 10.1%。其中，在本市完成 2954.8 亿元，增长 4.1%；在外埠完成 6781.9 亿元，增长 13.0%。本年新签合同额 15508.9 亿元，增长 14.1%。

#### 四、交通运输和邮电

**交通运输：**全年完成货运量 23879 万吨，比上年下降 0.9%；货物周转量 700.3 亿吨公里，增长 4.3%。客运量 67489.8 万人，下降 2.6%；旅客周转量 2055.1 亿人公里，增长 8.8%。

表6 2017年各种运输方式完成货运量及货物周转量

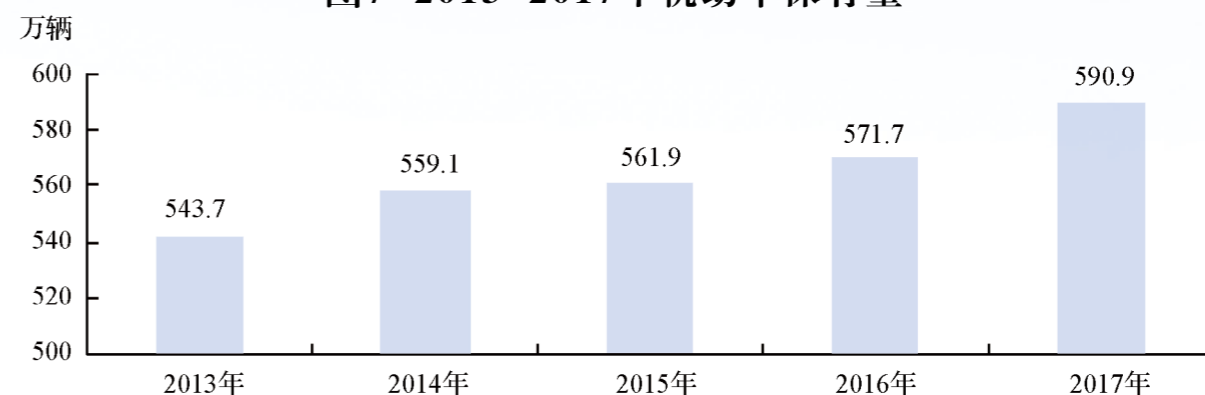
指 标	单 位	绝对数	比上年增长 (%)
货运量	万吨	23879.0	-0.9
铁路	万吨	704.0	-2.9
公路	万吨	19373.7	-3.0
民航	万吨	174.7	7.3
管道	万吨	3626.6	12.0
货物周转量	亿吨公里	700.3	4.3
铁路	亿吨公里	246.4	7.6
公路	亿吨公里	159.2	-1.3
民航	亿吨公里	74.4	10.8
管道	亿吨公里	220.2	3.0

表7 2017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	67489.8	-2.6
铁路	万人	13872.9	3.7
公路	万人	45011.7	-6.3
民航	万人	8605.2	9.3
旅客周转量	亿人公里	2055.1	8.8
铁路	亿人公里	153.8	2.0
公路	亿人公里	99.7	-15.3
民航	亿人公里	1801.6	11.2

年末全市机动车保有量 590.9 万辆，比上年末增加 19.2 万辆。民用汽车 563.8 万辆，增加 15.4 万辆。其中，私人汽车 467.2 万辆，增加 14.4 万辆；私人汽车中轿车 311.4 万辆，减少 4.8 万辆。

图7 2013-2017年机动车保有量



**邮电：**全年实现邮电业务总量 1291.1 亿元，按可比价格计算，比上年增长 36.1%。其中，邮政业务总量 419.3 亿元，增长 8.6%；电信业务总量 871.7 亿元，增长 55.0%。全年发送邮政函件 2.8 亿件，下降 28.2%；特快专递 22.7 亿件，增长 16.0%。年末固定电话用户达到 649.4 万户，固定电话主线普及率达到 29.9 线/百人。年末移动电话用户达到 3752.1 万户，移动电话普及率达到 172.9 户/百人。年末固定互联网宽带接入用户数达到 541.6 万户，增长 13.9%；移动互联网接入流量 7.8 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 144086 亿元，比年初增加 5651.2 亿元。全市金融机构（含外资）本外币贷款余额 69556.2 亿元，比年初增加 5816.8 亿元。

表8 2017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	144086.0	5651.2	-4182.4
其中：人民币	137952.1	5134.4	-3887.9
其中：住户存款	28962.2	950.0	-321.5
非金融企业存款	53771.3	2773.7	-4371.8
各项贷款余额	69556.2	5816.8	636.8
其中：人民币	63382.5	6763.7	704.3
其中：短期贷款	20345.1	2647.5	1284.5
中长期贷款	40464.2	5062.9	665.6
票据融资	1500.9	-560.3	-242.6
其中：住户消费贷款	13664.6	1868.4	-1012.5

**证券：**全年证券市场各类证券成交 446308.3 亿元，比上年增长 5.8%。其中，股票成交额 115095.3 亿元，下降 15.3%；债券成交额 293247.9 亿元，增长 21.8%。年末证券资金账户数 967.7 万户，比上年末增加 84.3 万户。

**保险：**全年实现原保险保费收入 1973.2 亿元，比上年增长 7.3%。其中，财产险保费收入 404.4 亿元，人身险保费收入 1568.8 亿元。全年各类保险赔付支出 577.7 亿元，下降 3.2%。其中，财产险赔付 212.5 亿元，人身险赔付 365.3 亿元。

## 六、固定资产投资和房地产开发

**固定资产投资：**全年完成全社会固定资产投资 8948.1 亿元，比上年增长 5.7%。其中，完成基础设施投资 2984.2 亿元，增长 24.4%。分产业看，第一产业投资 95.9 亿元，比上年下降 3.9%；第二产业投资 893.8 亿元，增长 23.6%；第三产业投资 7958.4 亿元，增长 4.2%。

图8 2013-2017年全社会固定资产投资及增长速度



表9 2017年分行业固定资产投资

行 业	投资额 (亿元)	比上年增长 (%)
农、林、牧、渔业	96.6	-6.3
采矿业	3.1	6.0
制造业	380.8	-0.7
电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业	511.3	54.0
建筑业	6.3	1.3
批发和零售业	30.7	3.7
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	1349.6	35.6

续表 2017年分行业固定资产投资

行业	投资额(亿元)	比上年增长(%)
住宿和餐饮业	10.6	-76.9
信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业	283.9	42.8
金融业	38.7	-23.6
房地产业	4663.6	-3.0
租赁和商务服务业	283.8	119.6
科学研究和技术服务业	81.9	1.2
水利、环境和公共设施管理业	813.8	5.1
居民服务、修理和其他服务业	0.1	-99.6
教育	131.7	-5.9
卫生和社会工作	67.5	15.9
文化、体育和娱乐业	108.9	-49.2
公共管理、社会保障和社会组织	22.3	-43.3

**房地产开发：**全年完成房地产开发投资 3745.9 亿元，比上年下降 7.4%。其中，住宅投资 1725.5 亿元，下降 11.6%；办公楼投资 742.9 亿元，增长 6.3%；商业、非公益用房及其他投资 1277.5 亿元，下降 8.5%。年末全市商品房施工面积 12608.6 万平方米，比上年末下降 3.7%。其中，本年新开工面积 2475.7 万平方米，下降 12.0%。全年商品房竣工面积 1466.7 万平方米，下降 38.5%。

表10 2017年房地产开发和销售主要指标

指标	单位	绝对数	比上年增长(%)
房地产开发投资	亿元	3745.9	-7.4
其中：住宅	亿元	1725.5	-11.6
本年实际到位资金	亿元	6992.6	-13.2
其中：国内贷款	亿元	1947.1	-9.4
自筹资金	亿元	1732.5	-12.5
定金及预收款	亿元	2408.9	-4.2
商品房施工面积	万平方米	12608.6	-3.7
其中：住宅	万平方米	5506.6	-7.1
其中：本年新开工面积	万平方米	2475.7	-12.0
其中：住宅	万平方米	1226.7	1.4
商品房竣工面积	万平方米	1466.7	-38.5
其中：住宅	万平方米	604.0	-52.6
商品房销售面积	万平方米	875.0	-47.8
其中：住宅	万平方米	612.8	-38.3
商品房待售面积	万平方米	2092.1	-3.2
其中：住宅	万平方米	811.2	-4.1

## 七、市场消费

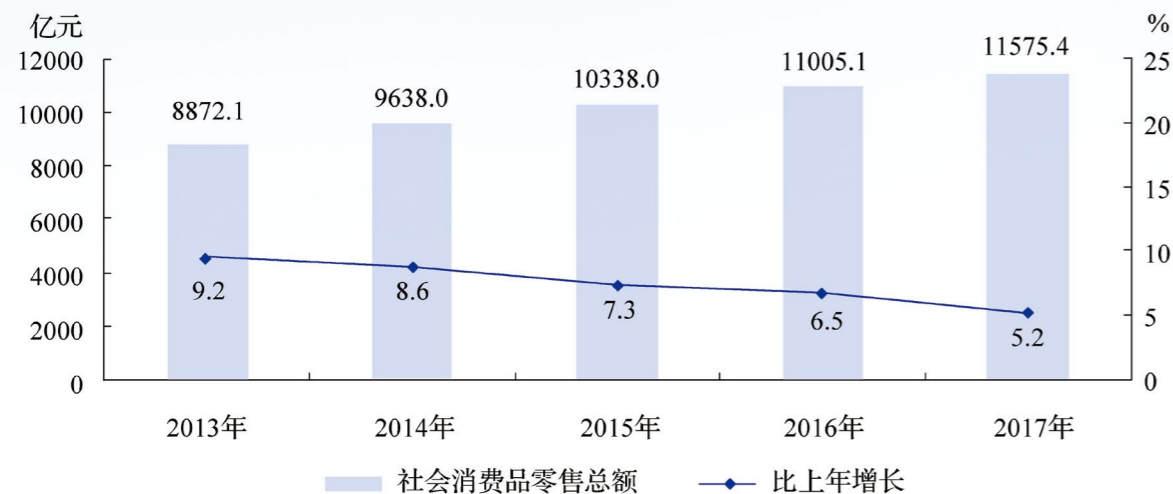
全年实现市场总消费额 23789 亿元，比上年增长 8.5%。其中，实现服务性消费额 12213.6 亿元，增长 11.8%；实现社会消费品零售总额 11575.4 亿元，增长 5.2%，其中限额以上批发和零售企业实现网上零售额 2371.4 亿元，增长 10.9%，占社会消费品零售总额的 20.5%。



表11 2017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	11575.4	5.2
按商品用途分		
吃类商品	2489.3	5.6
穿类商品	774.0	3.9
用类商品	7790.8	5.3
烧类商品	521.4	3.5
按消费形态分		
餐饮收入	1028.8	7.7
商品零售	10546.7	4.9

图9 2013-2017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销额 130730 亿元，比上年增长 10.6%。其中，实现购进额 62504.1 亿元，增长 10.6%；销售额 68225.9 亿元，增长 10.5%。

## 八、对外经济和旅游

**对外经济：**全年北京地区进出口总值 21923.9 亿元，比上年增长 17.5%。其中，出口 3962.5 亿元，增长 15.5%；进口 17961.4 亿元，增长 18.0%。

图10 2013-2017年进出口总值



全年实际利用外资 243.3 亿美元，比上年增长 86.7%。其中，信息传输、计算机服务和软件业占 54.2%，租赁和商务服务业占 9.4%，房地产业占 8.5%，科学研究、技术服务业和地质勘查业占 8.3%。

表12 2017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	2432909	86.7
农、林、牧、渔业	838	-63.6
制造业	39318	-38.4
建筑业	2651	2246.0
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	138001	55.0
信息传输、计算机服务和软件业	1317877	1061.2
批发和零售业	182005	-68.9
住宿和餐饮业	3161	5.0
金融业	33992	-62.4
房地产业	206915	212.8
租赁和商务服务业	229595	90.7
科学研究、技术服务业和地质勘查业	202393	28.5
水利、环境和公共设施管理业	490	-72.1
居民服务和其他服务业	215	1243.8
文化、体育和娱乐业	5144	-17.0

全年境外投资中方实际投资额 61 亿美元，比上年下降 60.7%。对外承包工程完成营业额 40.3 亿美元，增长 61.4%。对外劳务合作人员实际收入 1.6 亿美元，增长 53.2%。

**旅游：**全年接待国内旅游者 2.9 亿人次，比上年增长 4.4%。国内旅游总收入 5122.4 亿元，增长 9.4%。接待入境旅游者 392.6 万人次，下降 5.8%。其中，外国人 332 万人次，下降 6.4%；港、澳、台同胞 60.6 万人次，下降 2.0%。旅游外汇收入 51.2 亿美元，增长 0.9%。国内外旅游总收入 5468.8 亿元，增长 8.9%。全年经旅行社组织的出境游人数 511.5 万人次，下降 10.5%。

## 九、城市建设和安全生产

**道路建设：**年末全市公路里程 22242 公里，比上年末增加 216 公里。其中，高速公路里程 1013 公里，与上年末持平。年末城市道路里程 6360 公里，比上年末减少 13 公里。

**公共交通：**年末公共电汽车运营线路 881 条，比上年末增加 5 条；运营线路长度 19299 公里，减少 519 公里；运营车辆 24131 辆，增加 1443 辆；全年客运总量 33.3 亿人次，下降 9.8%。

年末轨道交通运营线路 22 条，比上年末增加 3 条；运营线路长度 609 公里，增加 35 公里；运营车辆 5210 辆，增加 6 辆；全年客运总量 37.8 亿人次，增长 3.2%。

**公用事业：**全年自来水销售量 11.6 亿立方米，比上年增长 7.3%。其中，工业和建筑业用水 1.3 亿立方米，下降 2.2%；服务业用水 4 亿立方米，增长 3.8%；居民家庭用水 6 亿立方米，增长 13.1%。

全年北京地区用电量达到 1066.9 亿千瓦时，比上年增长 4.6%。其中，生产用电 848.8 亿千瓦时，增长 2.9%；城乡居民生活用电 218 亿千瓦时，增长 11.6%。

全年液化石油气供应总量 47.3 万吨，比上年下降 5.4%；天然气供应总量 163 亿立方米，增长 2.5%。年末共有燃气家庭用户 945 万户，增长 4.9%；其中天然气家庭用户 645 万户，增长 7.8%。年末燃气管线长度达到 27500 公里，增长 16.7%。

全市 10 万平方米以上的集中供热面积 6.3 亿平方米，比上年增长 2.9%。

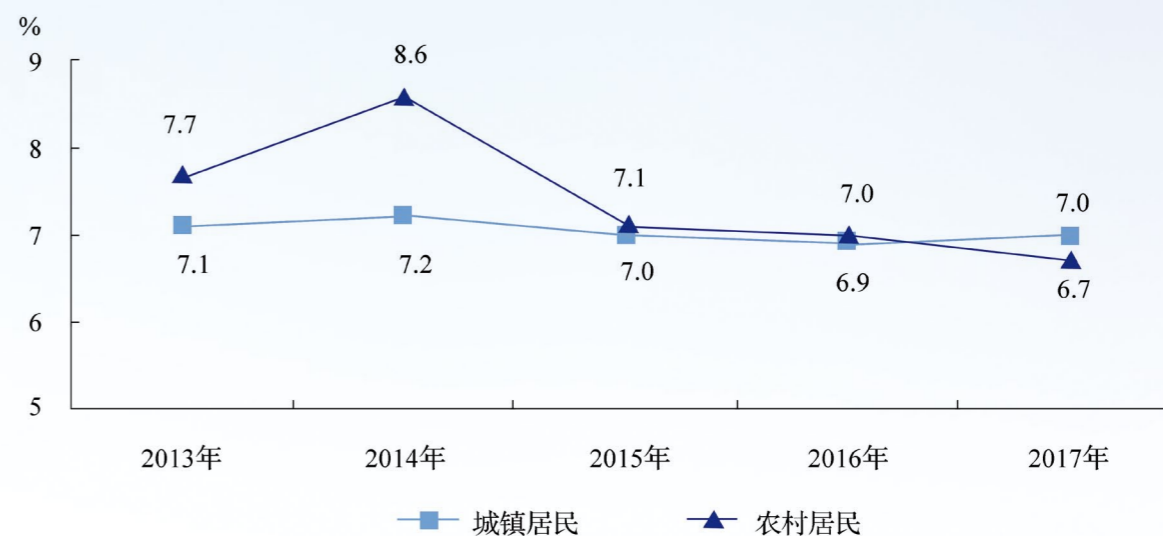
**安全生产：**全年共发生工矿商贸生产安全事故、生产经营性道路交通事故、生产经营性火灾事故、铁路交通事故、农业机械事故 569 起，死亡 631 人。道路交通每万车死亡人数为 2.33 人；煤矿每百万吨死亡人数为 0.78 人。

## 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 57230 元，比上年增长 8.9%；扣除价格因素后，实际增长 6.9%。按常住地分，城镇居民人均可支配收入 62406 元，增长 9.0%；农村居民人均可支配收入 24240 元，增长 8.7%。扣除价格因素后，城乡居民收入实际增速分别为 7.0% 和 6.7%。

全年全市居民人均消费支出为 37425 元，比上年增长 5.7%。按常住地分，城镇居民人均消费支出 40346 元，增长 5.5%；农村居民人均消费支出 18810 元，增长 8.5%。

图11 2013-2017年城乡居民人均可支配收入实际增速



**社会保障：**年末参加企业职工基本养老保险、职工基本医疗保险、失业、工伤和生育保险的人数分别为 1514.3 万人、1569.2 万人、1170.2 万人、1117.9 万人和 1035.2 万人，分别比上年末增加 55.2 万人、51.6 万人、52.7 万人、57.7 万人和 54.2 万人。

年末参加城乡居民养老保障的人数为 213.1 万人，参加城镇居民基本医疗保险的人数为 202.2 万人，参加新型农村合作医疗的人数为 186.9 万人。

全市享受城市居民最低生活保障的人数为 7.8 万人，享受农村居民最低生活保障的人数为 4.4 万人。



表13 社会保障相关待遇标准

单位：元/月

指 标	2017年	2016年
失业保险金最低标准	1292	1212
城市居民最低生活保障标准	900	800
职工最低工资标准	2000	1890

年末各类收养性单位 683 家，床位 15.6 万张，年末在院人数 9.4 万人。建立各种社区服务机构 11816 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：**全市共有 58 所普通高校和 88 个科研机构培养研究生，全年研究生教育招生 11.2 万人，在学研究生 31.2 万人，毕业生 8.5 万人。全市 92 所普通高等学校全年招收本专科学生 15.3 万人，在校生 58.1 万人，毕业生 15.3 万人。全市成人本专科招生 6.1 万人，在校生 15.6 万人，毕业生 6.9 万人。

全市普通高中招生 5.4 万人，在校生 16.4 万人，毕业生 5 万人。普通初中招生 10.3 万人，在校生 26.6 万人，毕业生 8.2 万人。普通小学招生 15.8 万人，在校生 87.6 万人，毕业生 12.6 万人。幼儿园入园幼儿 17.7 万人，在园幼儿 44.6 万人。各类中等职业教育（含技工学校）招生 2.5 万人，在校生 9.2 万人，毕业生 3.6 万人。特殊教育招生 907 人，在校生 6440 人，毕业生 1545 人。

全市共有民办高校 16 所，在校学生 6 万人。民办中等教育 118 所，在校学生 3.3 万人。民办小学 59 所，在校学生 5.1 万人。民办幼儿园 664 所，在园幼儿 16 万人。

**科技：**全年专利申请量与授权量分别为 18.6 万件和 10.7 万件，分别比上年增长 4.7% 和 4.5%。其中，发明专利申请量与授权量分别为 9.9 万件和 4.6 万件，分别增长 1.8% 和 11.3%；有效发明专利 20.5 万件，增长 26.3%。全年共签订各类技术合同 81266 项，增长 8.4%；技术合同成交总额 4485.3 亿元，增长 13.8%。

**文化：**年末共有公共图书馆 25 个，总藏量 6409 万册；档案馆 18 个，馆藏案卷 829.1 万卷件；博物馆 179 个，其中免费开放 81 个；群众艺术馆、文化馆 21 个。北京地区登记在册的报刊总量 3375 种；出版社 238 家；互联网出版服务单位 350 家；出版

物发行单位 7598 家；全年引进出版物版权 9596 件，版权（著作权）登记 81 万件。年末有线电视注册用户为 586.2 万户，其中高清交互数字电视用户 500.7 万户。北京地区 25 条院线 209 家影院，共放映电影 273.7 万场，观众 7636.3 万人次，票房收入 34 亿元。全年制作电视剧 73 部 3140 集，电视动画片 22 部 6321 分钟，电影 350 部。

**卫生：**年末共有卫生机构 10986 个，比上年末增加 349 个；其中医院 732 个。医疗机构共有床位 12.1 万张，增加 0.4 万张；其中医院 11.4 万张。卫生技术人员达到 27.7 万人，增加 1.2 万人；其中执业（助理）医师 10.6 万人，注册护士 12.3 万人。医疗机构总诊疗 23884.4 万人次。全年报告甲乙类传染病发病率 150/10 万，死亡率 0.8/10 万。婴儿死亡率 2.29%，孕产妇死亡率 8.17/10 万。

**体育：**全市运动员共获得国际性比赛奖牌 24 枚，其中金牌 14 枚，银牌 6 枚。获得全国性比赛奖牌 202 枚，其中金牌 64 枚，银牌 60 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 2826.5 公顷。其中，住宅用地 1087 公顷（其中保障性安居工程用地 366 公顷），工矿仓储用地 132.6 公顷，商服用地 254 公顷，基础设施等其他用地 1353 公顷。

**水资源：**全年水资源总量 29 亿立方米，比上年下降 17.3%。年末大中型水库蓄水总量 27.9 亿立方米，比上年末多蓄水 3.6 亿立方米。全市年末平原区地下水埋深为 24.97 米，比上年末回升 0.26 米。全年总用水量 39.5 亿立方米，增长 1.8%。其中，生活用水 14.7 亿立方米，增长 2.4%；生态环境用水 12.2 亿立方米，增长 9.7%；工业用水 3.4 亿立方米，下降 8.1%；农业用水 5.1 亿立方米，下降 16.2%。

**城市环境：**全市污水处理率为 92.0%，其中城六区污水处理率达到 98.5%，分别比上年提高 2 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 99.9%，提高 0.1 个百分点。全年完成造林绿化面积 11853 公顷。全市林木绿化率达到 59.6%，比上年提高 0.3 个百分点。森林覆盖率达到 43.0%，提高 0.7 个百分点。城市绿化覆盖率为 48.42%，提高 0.02 个百分点。人均公园绿地面积为 16.2 平方米/人，增长 0.1%。

### 十三、发展质量和效益

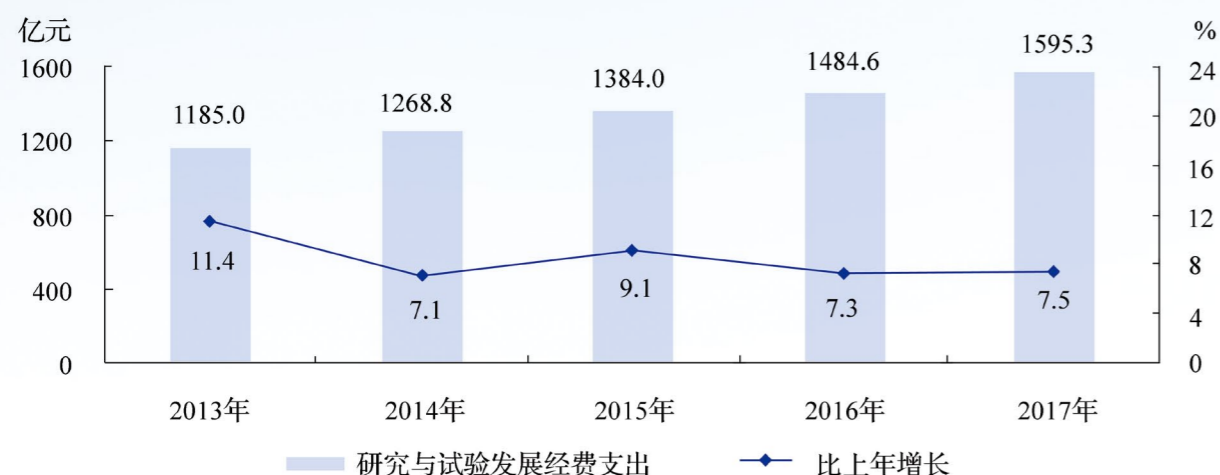
**动能转换：**全年实现新经济增加值 9085.6 亿元，按现价计算，比上年增长 9.8%，占全

市地区生产总值的比重为 32.4%，比上年提高 0.2 个百分点。

**结构优化：**全年高技术产业实现增加值 6387.3 亿元，按现价计算，比上年增长 9.5%；占地区生产总值的比重为 22.8%，比上年提高 0.1 个百分点。信息产业实现增加值 4186.9 亿元，现价增长 10.3%；占地区生产总值的比重为 15.0%，比上年提高 0.2 个百分点。文化创意产业实现增加值 3908.8 亿元，现价增长 9.2%；占地区生产总值的比重为 14.0%，与上年持平。

**创新驱动：**全年研究与试验发展（R&D）经费支出 1595.3 亿元，比上年增长 7.5%，相当于地区生产总值的比例为 5.7%。全市研究与试验发展（R&D）活动人员 38.8 万人，增长 3.9%。每万人口发明专利拥有量为 94.6 件，比上年增加 17.8 件。全年中关村国家自主创新示范区规模（限额）以上高新技术企业实现总收入 51157.9 亿元，增长 11.1%；其中实现技术收入 8327.7 亿元。

图12 2013-2017年研究与试验发展经费支出及增长速度



**企业增效：**全年规模以上工业企业主营业务收入利润率为 9.8%，比上年提高 1.7 个百分点；每百元主营业务收入中的成本为 82.95 元，减少 0.27 元；年末企业资产负债率为 44.6%，下降 1.2 个百分点；全员劳动生产率为 40.8 万元/人，提高 3.5 万元/人。规模以上信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业企业收入利润率为 35.2%，比上年提高 10.3 个百分点；成本费用利润率为 38.9%，提高 12.1 个百分点。

**民生改善：**全年完成一般公共预算支出 6819.5 亿元，比上年增长 6.4%。其中，用于一般公共服务、公共安全、交通运输、节能环保的支出分别增长 34.3%、30.4%、26.3% 和 26.2%。全年城镇新增就业 42.2 万人，年末城镇登记失业率为 1.43%。基础设施投资

投向交通运输和公共服务业的比重分别为 44.5% 和 23.3%。全年新开工、筹集各类保障性住房 6.5 万套，竣工 9.1 万套，公开配租 1.3 万户。全年居民收入增速快于经济增速 0.2 个百分点。

**绿色发展：**全市万元地区生产总值水耗为 14.1 立方米/万元，按可比价格计算，比上年下降 4.63%。规模以上工业能源消费中，天然气和电力所占比重比上年提高 4.7 个百分点。全市细颗粒物（PM<sub>2.5</sub>）年均浓度值为 58 微克/立方米，下降 20.5%。二氧化氮和二氧化硫年均浓度值分别为 46 微克/立方米和 8 微克/立方米，分别下降 4.2% 和 20.0%。

图13 2013-2017年细颗粒物（PM<sub>2.5</sub>）年均浓度





**公报注释：**

1. 本公报中 2017 年数据均为初步统计数。
2. 本公报中地区生产总值、规模以上工业增加值、全社会固定资产投资行业划分标准依照《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）。外商直接投资行业划分标准仍沿用《国民经济行业分类》（GB/T4754-2002）。
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. 2017 年电信企业的电信业务总量计算由执行 2010 年不变价标准调整为执行 2015 年不变价标准，增速为可比口径数据。
7. 天然气供应总量不包含对燕山石化的供应量。
8. 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。
9. 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。
10. 按 2015 年价格计算，2017 年万元地区生产总值水耗为 14.6 立方米 / 万元。
11. 按照国家知识产权局相关要求，2017 年对专利相关数据的统计范围进行调整，增速为可比口径数据。
12. 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：**

本公报中户籍人口数据来自北京市公安局；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；保险数据来自中国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委员会；旅游外汇收入、国内旅游数据来自北京市旅游发展委员会；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安全生产监督管理局；就业、社会保障、新型农村合作医疗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和计划生育委员会；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市技术市场管理办公室；公共图书馆、文化馆数据来自北京市文化局；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、电视数据来自北京市新闻出版广电局；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国土资源管理委员会；空气质量数据来自北京市环境保护局；造林、绿化数据来自北京市园林绿化局；新设企业数据来自北京市工商行政管理局；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 2017

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics  
NBS Survey Office in Beijing  
February 2018

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

## I. Overview

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

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

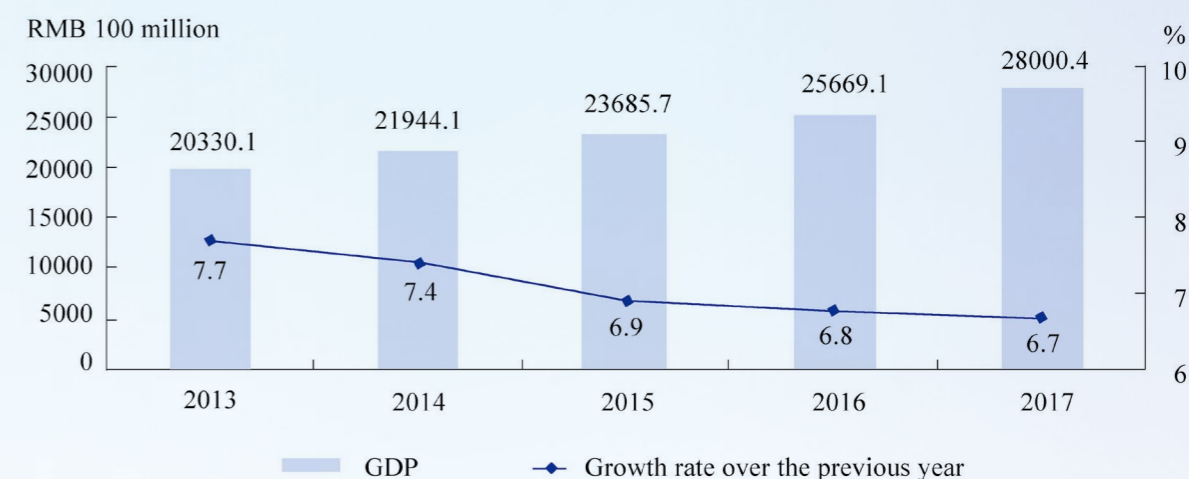


Table 1: Gross Domestic Product of 2017

Indicators	Absolute volume (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)	Proportion(%)
GDP	28000.4	6.7	100.0
Grouped by industry			
Primary Industry	120.5	-6.2	0.4
Secondary Industry	5310.6	4.6	19.0
Tertiary Industry	22569.3	7.3	80.6
Grouped by sector			
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing	122.8	-6.1	0.4
Industry	4274.0	5.4	15.3



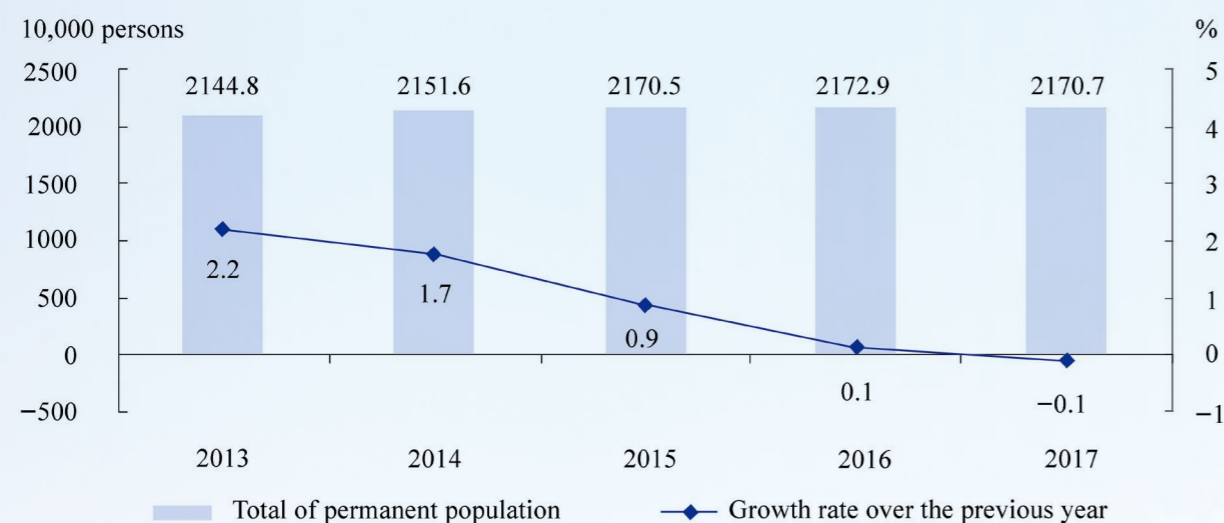
**Table 1 (continued): Gross Domestic Product of 2017**

Indicators	Absolute volume (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)	Proportion(%)
Construction	1151.0	1.6	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2486.8	6.7	8.9
Transportation, Storage and Post	1208.4	12.1	4.3
Accommodation and Restaurants	423.8	2.3	1.5
Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services	3169.0	12.6	11.3
Financial Intermediation	4634.5	7.0	16.6
Real Estate	1766.2	-1.6	6.3
Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services	1965.5	3.2	7.0
Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services	2859.2	10.7	10.2
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	242.1	12.1	0.9
Resident Services, Repair and Other Services	171.3	2.8	0.6
Education	1334.8	8.3	4.8
Health Care and Social Works	696.0	7.4	2.5
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	598.1	2.5	2.1
Public Administration, Social Security and Social Organizations	896.9	6.9	3.2

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

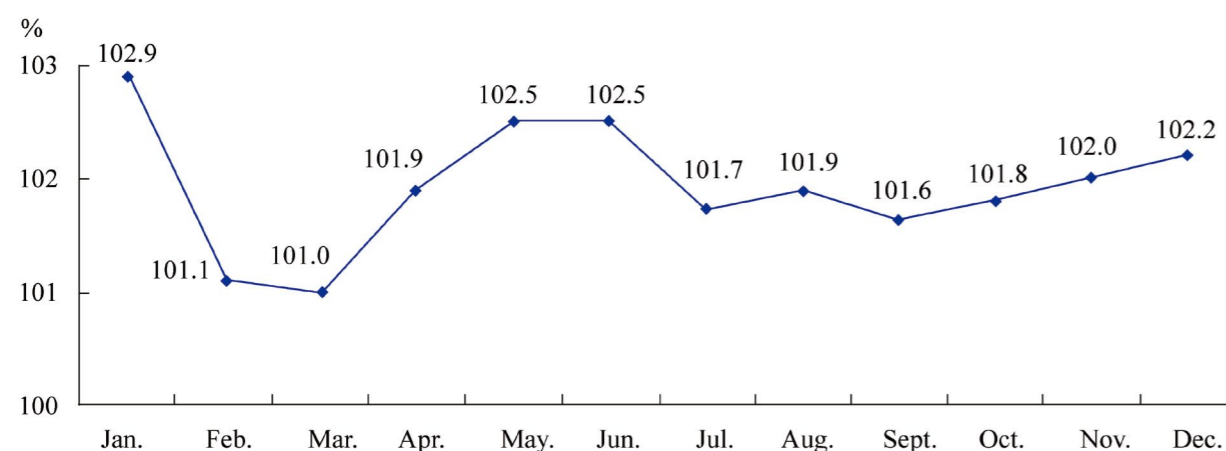
**Table 2: Population and Its Composition by the End of 2017**

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

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


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

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

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

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

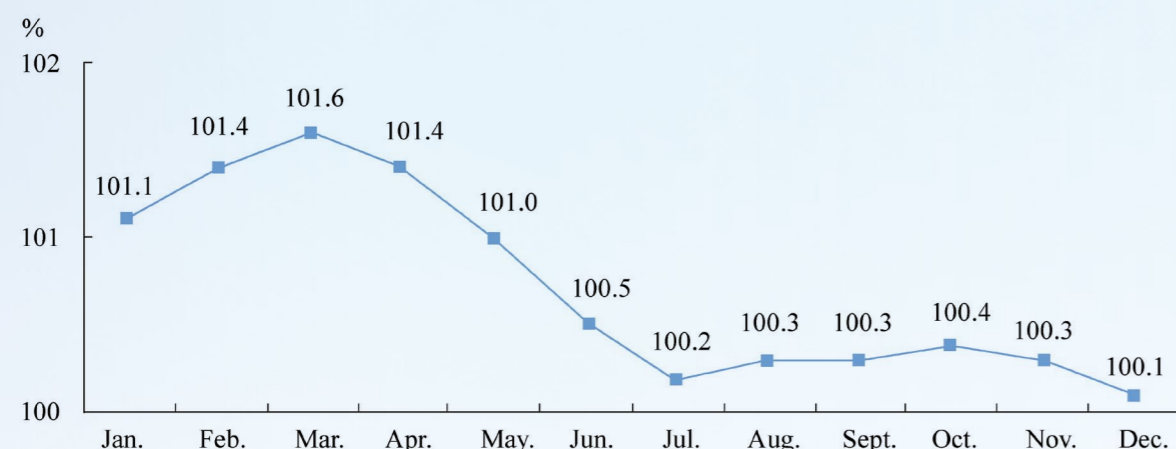
Unit: %

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

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

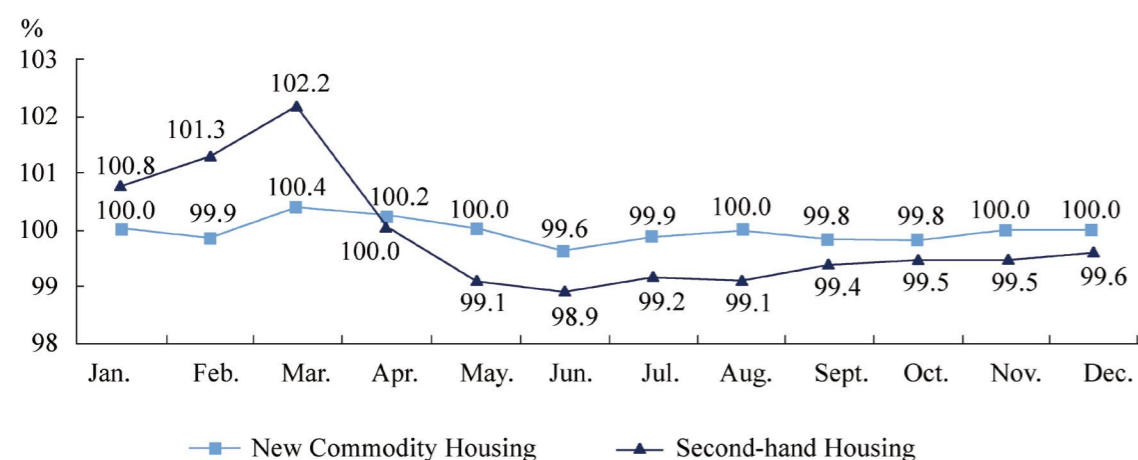


**Figure 4: Monthly Year-on-year Rate of Producer Price Index for Industrial Products in 2017**



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

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



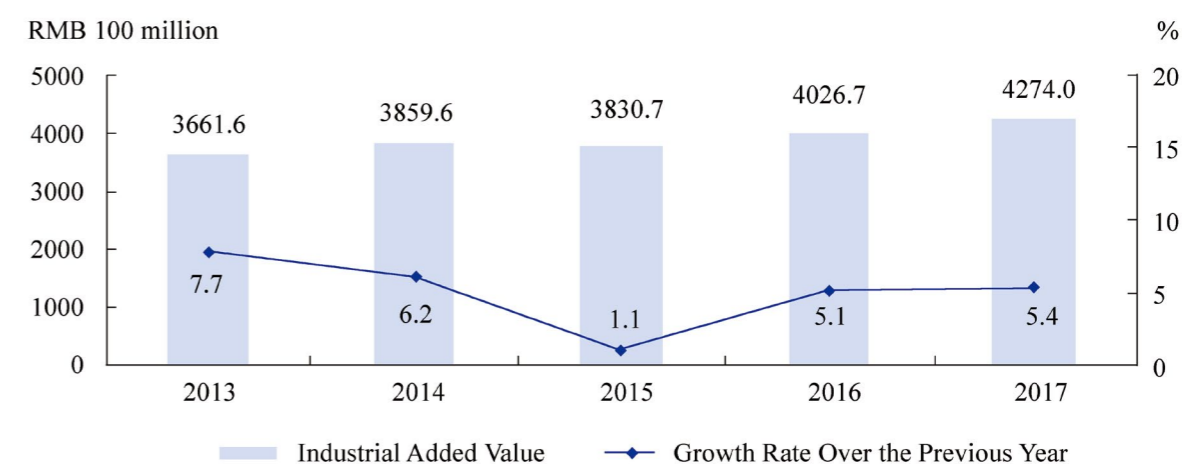
## II. Agriculture

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

## III. Industry and Construction

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

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



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

Unit: %

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

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

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

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



equipment and other electronic equipment hit RMB 16.78 billion, up by 90.7%; profits generated from special-purpose machinery hit RMB 9.36 billion, up by 24.7%.

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

#### IV. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

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

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

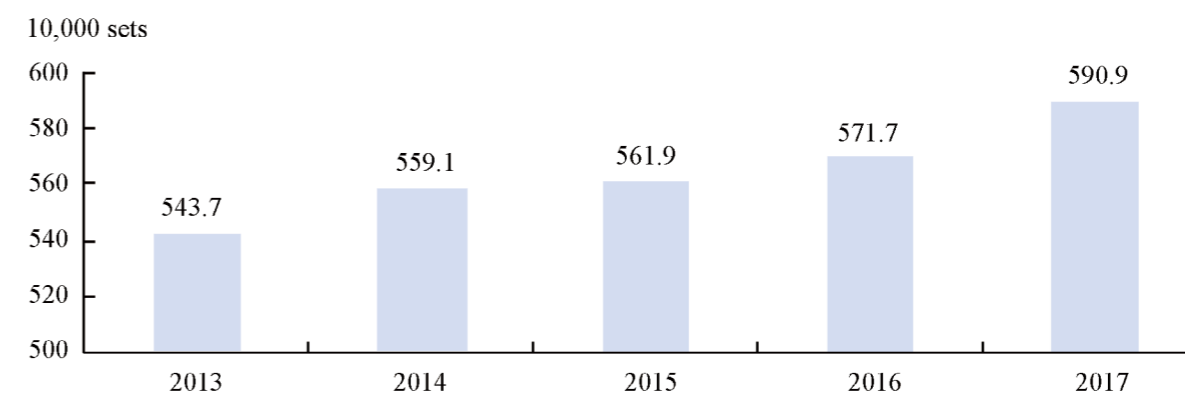
Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total freight traffic	10,000 tons	23879.0	-0.9
Railways	10,000 tons	704.0	-2.9
Highways	10,000 tons	19373.7	-3.0
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	174.7	7.3
Pipelines	10,000 tons	3626.6	12.0
Freight flows	100 million ton-km	700.3	4.3
Railways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

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

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

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

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



**Post and Telecommunications:** The business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled RMB 129.11 billion, up by 36.1% over the previous year. Of which the business volume of post

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

## V. Financial Intermediation

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

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

Unit: RMB 100 million

Indicators	Year-end Figure	Increased amount over the year-beginning amount	Increase/Decrease of the Increased Amount
Total Deposit Balance	144086.0	5651.2	-4182.4
Of which: Balance in RMB	137952.1	5134.4	-3887.9
Of which: Household Deposit	28962.2	950.0	-321.5
Non-financial Enterprise Deposit	53771.3	2773.7	-4371.8
Total Loan Balance	69556.2	5816.8	636.8
Of which: Balance in RMB	63382.5	6763.7	704.3

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

Indicators	Year-end Figure	Increased amount over the year-beginning amount	Increase/Decrease of the Increased Amount
Of which: Balance of Short-term Loans	20345.1	2647.5	1284.5
Balance of Medium-and Long-term Loans	40464.2	5062.9	665.6
Balance of Notes Financing	1500.9	-560.3	-242.6
Of which: Household Consumption Loan	13664.6	1868.4	-1012.5

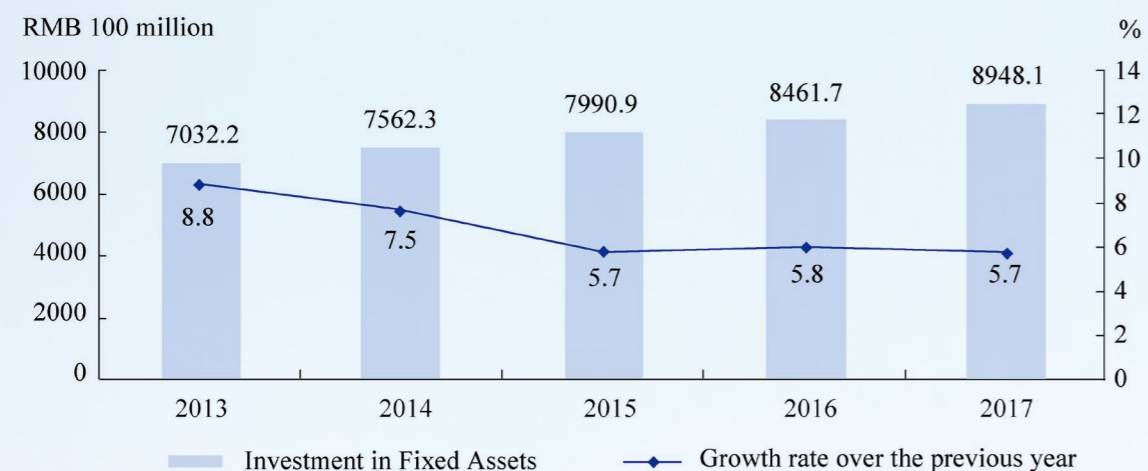
**Securities:** In securities market, the trading volume of securities in 2017 stood at RMB 44.63083 trillion, up by 5.8% over the previous year. Of which the trading volume of stocks amounted to RMB 11.50953 trillion, down by 15.3%; trading volume of bonds hit RMB 29.32479 trillion, up by 21.8%. By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

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

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

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



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

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

Sectors	Investment (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing	96.6	-6.3
Mining and Quarrying	3.1	6.0
Manufacturing	380.8	-0.7
Production and Distribution of Electricity, Heating Power, Gas and Water	511.3	54.0
Construction	6.3	1.3
Wholesale and Retail Trades	30.7	3.7
Transportation, Storage and Posts	1349.6	35.6
Hotels and Catering Services	10.6	-76.9
Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services	283.9	42.8

**Table 9(continued): Investment in Fixed Assets by Sectors in 2017**

Sectors	Investment (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Financial Intermediation	38.7	-23.6
Real Estate	4663.6	-3.0
Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services	283.8	119.6
Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services	81.9	1.2
Management on Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	813.8	5.1
Resident Services, Repair and Other Services	0.1	-99.6
Education	131.7	-5.9
Health Care and Social Works	67.5	15.9
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	108.9	-49.2
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organizations	22.3	-43.3

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

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

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

**VII. Market Consumption**

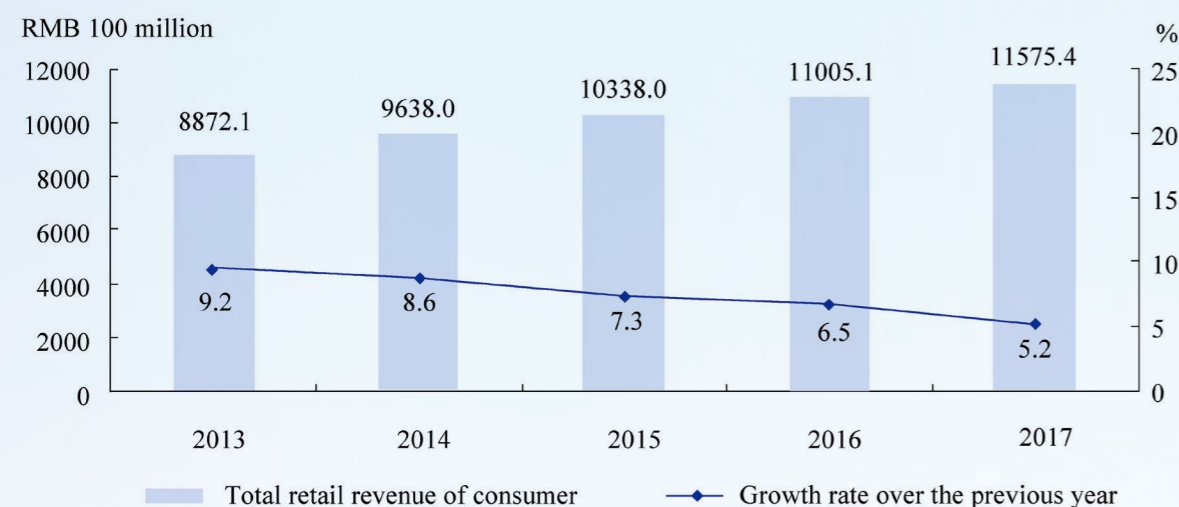
The total market consumption in 2017 reached RMB 2.3789 trillion, up by 8.5% over the previous year. Service consumption achieved RMB 1.22136 trillion, up by 11.8%; total retail sales of consumer goods amounted to RMB 1.15754 trillion, up by 5.2%. Online retail volume of wholesaling and retailing enterprises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

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

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



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

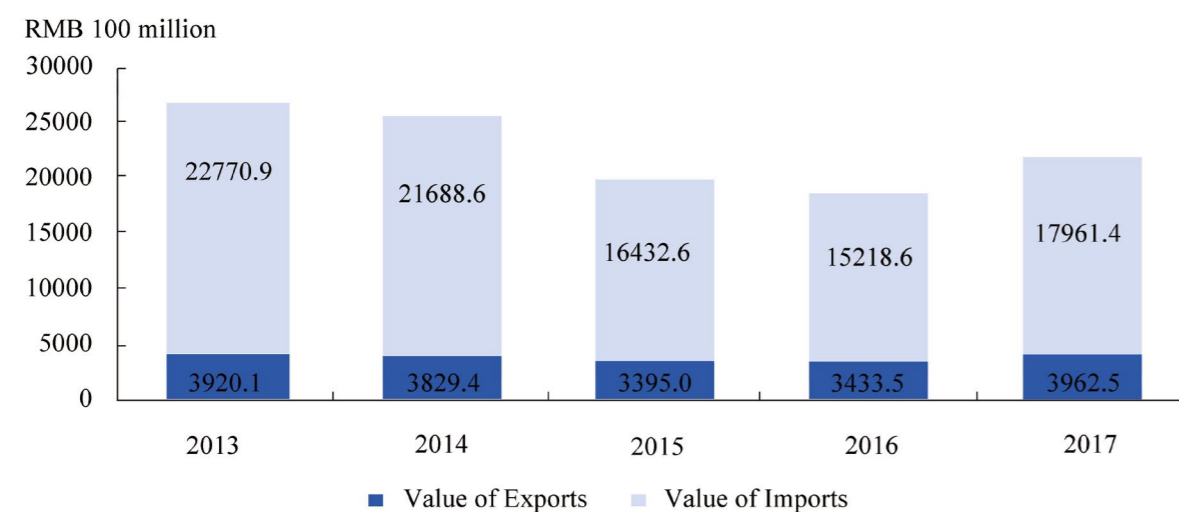


In 2017, the wholesale and retail trade achieved RMB 13.073 trillion of commodity purchase and sale, up by 10.6% over the previous year. Of which total value of purchase amounted to RMB 6.25041 trillion, up by 10.6%; that of sales hit RMB 6.82259 trillion, up by 10.5%.

### VIII. External Economic Relations and Tourism

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

### IX. Urban Construction and Safety Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

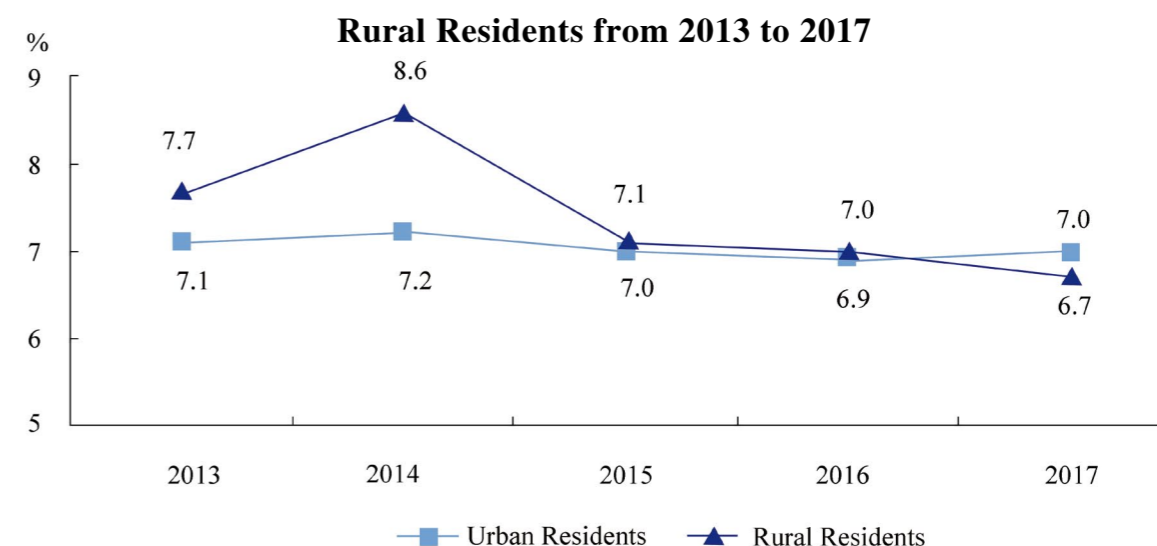
**Work safety:** A total of 569 accidents related to mining, commercial and trade, road transportation and fire connected with production and operation, railway and agricultural machinery occurred in 2017, which caused 631 deaths. Deaths in road transportation hit 2.33 persons per 10,000 vehicles; and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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

**Table 13: Social Welfare Standard**

Unit: RMB/month

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Public Health:** By the end of 2017, there were 10,968 health institutions in Beijing, an increase of 349 over the end of the previous year; of which hospitals totaled 732. There were 121,000 beds in health institutions with a growth of 4,000 over the previous year; beds in hospitals amounted to 114,000. The number of medical personnel was 277,000, with a increase of 12,000 people over the end of



the previous year; of which the number of practicing (assistant) doctors and registered nurses reached 106,000 and 123,000 respectively. 238.844 million person–times of diagnosis and treatment were done by medical institutions. Incidence of reported category A and B infectious diseases reached 150/100 thousand with death rate of 0.8/100 thousand. Infant mortality rate was 2.29‰ and maternal mortality rate reached 8.17/100 thousand.

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

## XII. Resources and Urban Environment

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

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

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

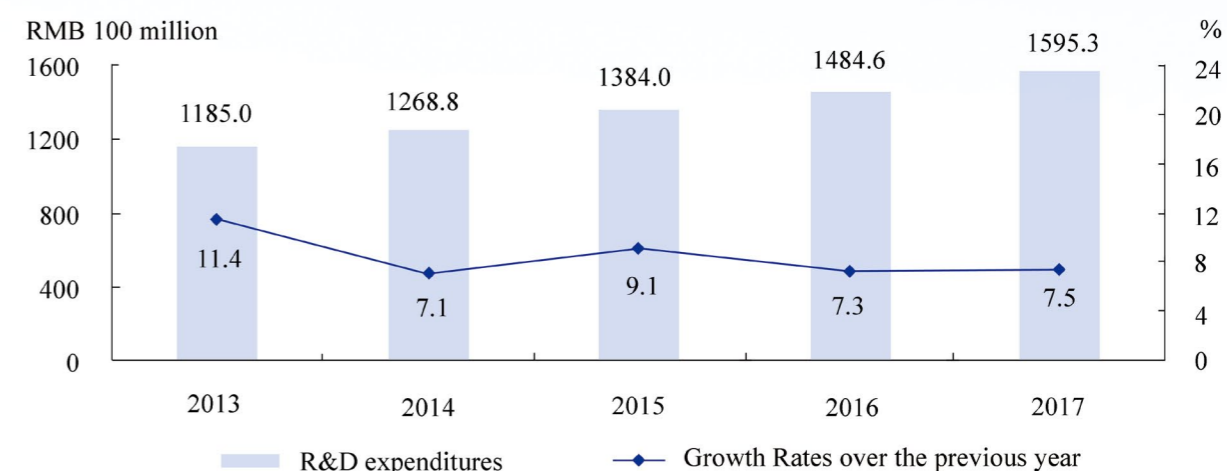
## XIII. Development Quality and Benefit

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

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

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

Figure 12: Expenditures on R&D and Growth Rates from 2013 to 2017



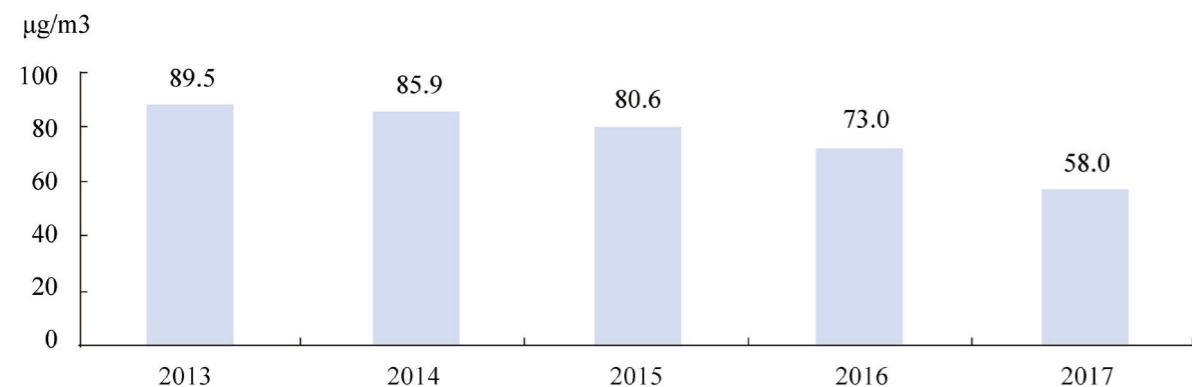
**Efficiency Increment for Enterprises:** In 2017, industrial enterprises above designated size registered 9.8% in terms of the profit ratio of income from main business operations, up by 1.7 percentage points over the previous year. Last year, costs per RMB 100 of income from main business operations of industrial enterprises above designated size were RMB 82.95, down by RMB 0.27 over the previous year. At the end of 2017, the debt–to–asset ratio of industrial enterprises above designated size was

44.6%, down by 1.2 percentage points year-on-year. In 2017, the overall labor productivity was RMB 408,000/person, up by RMB 35,000/person. The profit rate of income from the information transmission, software and information technology services industry reached 35.2%, up by 10.3 percentage points over the previous year; the ratio of profits to cost was 38.9%, up by 12.1 percentage points year-on-year.

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

**Green Development:** Water consumption in GDP of RMB 10,000 of Beijing was 14.1m<sup>3</sup>/RMB 10,000, down by 4.63% over the previous year. In the energy consumption of industrial enterprises above designated size, the percentage of natural gas and electric power rose by 4.7 percentage points over the previous year. Average annual concentration of fine particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) reached 58 μg/m<sup>3</sup>, down by 20.5% over the previous year. Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide in Beijing reached 46 μg/m<sup>3</sup> and 8 μg/m<sup>3</sup> respectively, down by 4.2% and 20.0% over the previous year.

**Figure 13: Annual Average Concentration of Fine Particles (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) from 2013 to 2017**



#### Notes:

1. All data of 2017 in this Communiqué is from the result of preliminary statistics.
2. The classification on GDP, added value of industrial enterprises above designated size and whole-society fixed assets investment sectors in the Communiqué follows the Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T4754-2011) and the classification on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries is subject to the Classification on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries (G.T.Z. [2012] No. 108) and the classification on foreign direct investment sectors still follows the Standard for Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T4754-2002).
3. The reform of the accounting method of regional R & D expenditure was carried out in 2016. The R & D expenditure was not included in the regional GDP for supplementary accounting, and the historical data was adjusted accordingly.
4. The added value of service activities for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery was contained in the added value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.
5. Industrial enterprises above designated size refer to all legal person industrial enterprises with annual main business revenue of RMB 20 million and above; wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size refer to wholesale enterprises whose annual main business revenue reaches RMB 20 million and above and retail enterprises whose annual main business revenue amounts to RMB 5 million and above.
6. The standard for calculating the telecommunications turnover of telecommunications enterprises in 2017 has been adjusted from the constant price standard for 2010 to the constant price standard for 2015, with the growth rate being a comparable data..
7. The gross natural gas supply excludes the supply to SINOPEC Beijing Yanshan Company.
8. The data of medical institutions and health workers includes that of Beijing troops and armed police hospitals and excludes data of beds.
9. Burial depth of underground water in plain area means the distance between the underground water level and the ground level of the plain area.
10. Water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 in 2017 amounted to 14.6 cubic meters/RMB 10,000 if calculated at constant price of 2015.
11. According to the relevant requirements of State Intellectual Property Office, the statistical range of the patent related data is adjusted in 2017, and the growth rate is the data on comparable basis.
12. Statistical discrepancies on part of total or relative figures are due to different measurement units, which are not adjusted in this Communiqué.

**Source of Statistics:**

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