

Statistical Communiqué on the National Economy and Social Development of Beijing in 2019

Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics

NBS Survey Office in Beijing

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In 2019, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee, the State Council, the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government, Beijing upheld Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, conscientiously implemented the guiding principles of the 19th CPC National Congress, the second, third and fourth plenary sessions of the 19th CPC Central Committee as well as those of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches on Beijing, continued to apply the new development philosophies, followed the general principle of steady progress, endeavored to pursue the supply-side structural reform as our main task, moved closer to the high-quality development requirements in all respects, further implemented the urban master planning, accelerated integrated of the development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region as well as ensured and improved people's living standards in earnest. Therefore, Beijing has achieved a stable and healthy performance in its economic and social development.

I. Overview

Economic growth: Based on preliminary accounting, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Beijing hit RMB 3,537.13 billion in 2019, up by 6.1% over the previous year at comparable price. Of which, the added value of the Primary Industry was RMB 11.37 billion with a decline of 2.5%, that of the Secondary Industry was RMB 571.51 billion with a growth of 4.5% and that of the Tertiary Industry was RMB 2,954.25 billion with a growth of 6.4%. The ratio of the Primary Industry, the Secondary Industry and the Tertiary Industry changed from 0.4:16.5:83.1 the

previous year into 0.3:16.2:83.5. Based on permanent population, the per capita GDP reached RMB 164 thousands.

Table 1: GDP

Unit: RMB 100 million

Indicators	Absolute volume		Proportion (%)		Increase in 2019 over 2018(%)
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
GDP	35371.3	33106.0	100.0	100.0	6.1
Grouped by Industry					
Primary Industry	113.7	120.6	0.3	0.4	-2.5
Secondary Industry	5715.1	5477.3	16.2	16.5	4.5
Tertiary Industry	29542.5	27508.1	83.5	83.1	6.4
Grouped by Sector					
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing	116.2	122.6	0.3	0.4	-2.5
Industry	4241.1	4139.9	12.0	12.5	3.0
Construction	1513.7	1387.8	4.3	4.2	8.0
Wholesale and Retail Trades	2856.9	2824.1	8.1	8.5	1.6
Transport, Storage and Post	1025.3	1015.9	2.9	3.1	2.2
Accommodation and Restaurants	540.4	515.3	1.5	1.6	0.3
Financial Intermediation	6544.8	5951.3	18.5	18.0	9.5
Real Estate	2620.8	2481.5	7.4	7.5	6.9
Other Services	15912.1	14667.6	45.0	44.2	6.7

Population: At the end of 2019, the permanent population was 21.536 million, a decrease of 6 thousands over the end of the previous year. Of which, the urban population reached 18.65 million, accounting for 86.6% of the total permanent population; the migrant population was 7.456 million, accounting for 34.6% of the total permanent population. The birth rate of permanent population was 8.12‰, the death rate was 5.49‰ and natural rate of growth was 2.63‰. The density of permanent population was 1,312 persons per square kilometer, a decrease of 1

person over the end of the previous year.

Table 2: Population and Its Composition by the End of 2019

Indicators	Population by the end of the year (10,000 persons)	Proportion (%)
Permanent Population	2153.6	100.0
Grouped by area: Urban	1865.0	86.6
Rural	288.6	13.4
Grouped by gender: Male	1094.0	50.8
Female	1059.6	49.2
Grouped by age: Aged 0-14	226.7	10.5
Aged 15-59	1555.6	72.3
Aged 60 and above	371.3	17.2
Of which: Aged 65 and above	246.0	11.4

Financial Revenue: The general public budgetary financial revenue amounted to RMB 581.71 billion, up by 0.5% over the previous year. Of which, value-added tax amounted to RMB 182.09 billion, up by 1.6%; the corporate income tax and the individual income tax reached RMB 122.85 billion and 54.42 billion respectively, down by 4.6% and 25.3% respectively.

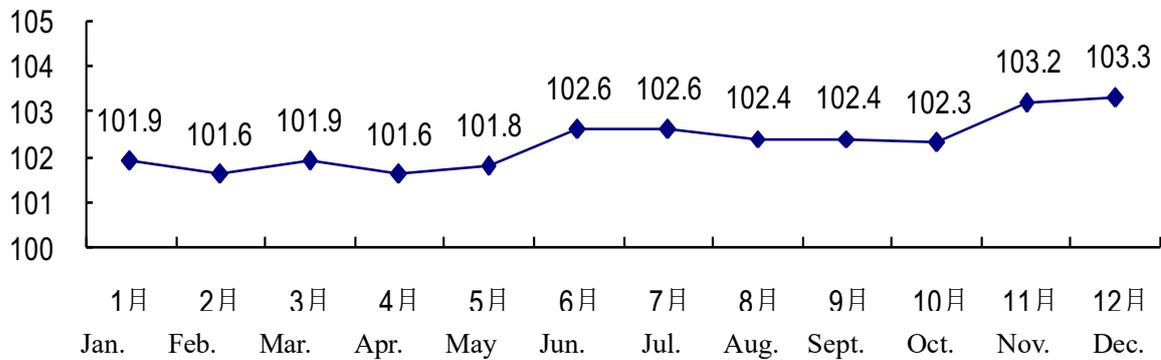
Price: Overall consumer price went up by 2.3% over the previous year. Of which, the food price went up by 6.2%, non-food price up by 1.6%, prices of consumer goods up by 2.2% and prices of service items went up by 2.5%.

Table 3: Changes in Consumer Price in 2019

Indicators	Change over the previous year (%)
Consumer price	2.3
Food, tobacco and alcohol	5.2
Of which: Grain	-0.4
Fresh vegetables	0.7
Livestock meat	20.9

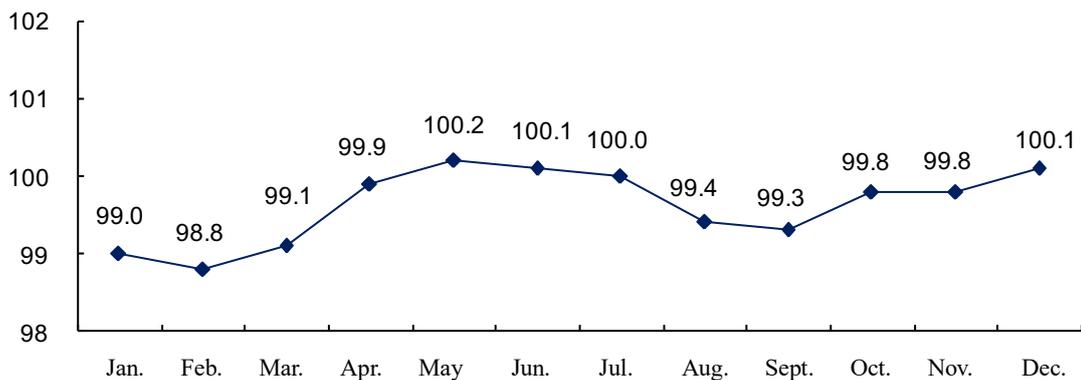
Fresh fruits	11.2
Clothing	1.9
Housing	1.3
Household Goods and Services	-0.3
Transportation and Communication	-2.8
Education, Culture and Entertainment	1.0
Healthcare	8.4
Other Supplies & Services	3.2

Figure 1: Monthly Index (Year-on-Year) of Consumer Price in 2019



The producer price for agricultural products rose by 9.9% over the previous year. Producer price for industrial products fell by 0.4% and purchasing price for industrial products fell by 0.4%. Price of investment in fixed assets rose by 2.1%.

Figure 2: Monthly Index (Year-on-Year) of Producer Price for Industrial Products in 2019



Prices of new commercial housing fluctuated slightly and prices of second-hand housing were kept stable on the whole but with a slight fall. In December, the sales price of new commercial housing rose by 0.4% month-on-month and rose by 4.8% year-on-year; the sales price of second-hand housing rose by 0.6% month-on-month and fell by 0.5% year-on-year.

Table 4: Month-on-Month Index of Sales Prices of New Commercial Housing and Second-hand Housing in 2019

Indicators	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New commercial housing	100.6	99.8	100.4	100.5	100.6	99.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	99.8	101.7	100.4
Second-hand housing	99.9	100.2	100.4	100.6	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	100.6

II. Agriculture

The number of agricultural sightseeing gardens registered 948, with a total income of RMB 2.32 billion. 13,668 rural households (units) were engaged in rural tourism, with a total income of RMB 1.44 billion. The realized output value of facility agriculture reached RMB 4.71 billion. Income of seeding stood at RMB 1.51 billion. The gross output of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing reached RMB 28.17 billion, with a decrease of 5.1% over the previous year. Of which, driven by the new round of million mu afforestation project, the output value of forestry grew by 21.6%.

III. Industry and Construction

Industry: The industrial added value of 2019 was RMB 424.11 billion, with an increase of 3.0% over the previous year on comparable basis. Of which, the added value of industries above designated size rose by 3.1%. Thereinto, the added value of hi-tech manufacturing and strategic emerging industries rose by 9.3% and 5.5% respectively; the added value of state-holding enterprises rose by 5.0%; the added value of joint-stock cooperative enterprises as well as foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and

Taiwan enterprises rose by 5.6% and 0.6% respectively. The sales value of industrial enterprises above designated size was RMB 1,942.43 billion, up by 3.0%. Of which, the domestic sales value reached RMB 1,812.63 billion, up by 2.7%; the delivery value of export hit RMB 129.8 billion, up by 7.1%.

Table 5: Growth Rates of Added Value of Main Monitored Sectors of Industries above Designated Size in 2019

Unit: %

Indicators	Increase over the previous year (on comparable basis)	Proportion
Added Value of Industries above Designated Size	3.1	100.0
Of which: Processing of Petroleum, Coal and other Fuels	-11.3	2.6
Manufacture of Chemical Raw Material and Chemical Products	-10.1	1.9
Manufacture of Medicines	6.2	11.0
Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products	-2.8	2.2
Manufacture of General-purpose Machinery	-7.7	3.2
Manufacture of Special-purpose Machinery	8.5	4.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles	2.7	17.4
Manufacture of Railway Locomotives, Building of Ships and Boats, Manufacture of Air and Spacecrafts and other Transportation Equipment	0.8	2.0
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Equipment	6.8	3.9
Manufacture of Computer, Communication Equipment and other Electronic Equipment	9.9	9.0
Manufacture of Measuring Instrument and Meter	17.7	2.4
Production and Supply of Electric Power and Heat Power	8.2	21.1

Table 6: Major Product Output of Industrial Enterprises above Designated Size in 2019

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over the previous year (%)
Dairy Products	10,000 tons	55.4	4.1

Beverage and Alcohol	10,000 KL	128.2	-11.9
Of which: Beer	10,000 KL	91.4	-15.7
Ethylene	10,000 tons	81.5	2.6
Finished Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicine	10,000 tons	3.5	-19.1
Machine-tools for Cutting Metal	Set	8304	-34.3
Of which: Digitally-controlled Machine-tools for Cutting Metal	Set	7611	-35.4
Automobile	10,000 units	164.0	0.7
Of which: Basic Car	10,000 units	77.8	-0.3
SUV	10,000 units	35.8	-13.2
Of which: New Energy Vehicle	Unit	21132	78.7
Micro-computer Equipment	10,000 units	513.2	-7.6
Display	10,000 units	470.1	16.1
Mobile Telephone (cell phone)	10,000 units	8373.3	-7.3
Of which: Smartphone	10,000 units	8348.4	-7.2
Smart TV	10,000 units	417.9	13.3
Integrated Circuit	100 million units	154.5	6.5

Construction: The gross output value made by construction enterprises qualified for general contracts and specialized contracts registered RMB 1,199.94 billion, up by 9.7% over the previous year. Of which, RMB 339.55 billion was achieved in Beijing, up by 9.1%; RMB 860.38 billion was gained in other provinces, up by 9.9%. The newly-signed contracts in 2019 valued RMB 1,727.49 billion, up by 7.9%.

IV. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

Transportation: In 2019, the total volume of freight traffic reached 244.629 million tons, down by 3.1% over the previous year; freight turnover reached 78.26 billion ton-km, up by 0.3%. Total passenger traffic hit 721.492 million persons, up by 6.8%; turnover of passenger traffic reached 229.08 billion passenger-km, up by 3.2%.

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

Transportation in 2019

Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total Freight Traffic	10,000 tons	24462.9	-3.1
Railways (dispatched number)	10,000 tons	457.5	-19.5
Highways	10,000 tons	19441.4	-4.1
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	166.1	-5.9
Pipelines	10,000 tons	4397.9	4.2
Freight Flows	100 million ton-km	782.6	0.3
Railways	100 million ton-km	257.5	-3.5
Highways	100 million ton-km	157.5	-5.9
Civil Aviation	100 million ton-km	72.8	-7.2
Pipelines	100 million ton-km	294.9	10.0

Table 8: Volume of Passenger Traffic and Passenger Flows Done by All Means of Transportation in 2019

Indicators	Unit	Absolute volume	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total Passenger Traffic	10,000 persons	72149.2	6.8
Railways (dispatched number)	10,000 persons	14754.9	3.4
Highways	10,000 persons	48151.4	9.0
Civil Aviation	10,000 persons	9242.9	1.3
Passenger Flows	100 million passenger-km	2290.8	3.2
Railways	100 million passenger-km	158.9	2.8
Highways	100 million passenger-km	104.8	5.4
Civil Aviation	100 million passenger-km	2027.1	3.1

By the end of 2019, the city boasted 6.365 million automobiles, an increase of 281 thousands over that at the end of the previous year. The number of civil cars registered 5.908 million, an increase of 162

thousands. Of which, the number of private cars amounted to 4.974 million, increasing by 184 thousands; sedans numbered 3.03 million, decreasing by 41 thousands.

Post and telecommunications: In 2019, the business volume of post and telecommunication services totaled RMB 314.17 billion, up by 44.8% over the previous year on comparable basis. Of which, the business volume of post services totaled RMB 46.01 billion, up by 15.6%; that of telecommunication services amounted to RMB 268.16 billion, up by 51.4%. In 2019, 0.19 billion letters were posted, down by 12.8%; 2.29 billion were posted by EMS, up by 3.5%. By the end of 2019, the accumulative number of fixed telephone subscribers had reached 5.556 million. The popularization rate of main line reached 25.8 lines per 100 persons. By the end of 2019, mobile phone subscribers had totaled 40.197 million. Popularization rate of the mobile phone reached 186.7 sets per 100 persons. By the end of 2019, the number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers had reached 6.876 million, up by 8.3%; mobile Internet access traffic reached 3.06 billion GB, up by 68.5%.

V. Financial Intermediation

Deposit and Loan: By the end of 2019, the balance of deposits in RMB and foreign currencies in financial institutions of Beijing (including foreign institutions) had registered RMB 17,106.23 billion, with an increase of RMB 1,392.24 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 7,687.56 billion, with an increase of RMB 623.29 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 2019

Unit: RMB 100 million

Indicators	Year-end figure	Increased amount over the year-beginning amount	Increase/decrease of the increased amount
Total Deposit Balance	171062.3	13922.4	546.4
Of which: Deposits in RMB	164349.5	13874.7	1077.6
Of which: Domestic Deposits	168960.7	13800.1	711.6
Of which: Household Deposits	38865.0	4804.1	1167.4
Non-financial Enterprise Deposits	60346.2	3547.8	2636.3
Total Loan Balance	76875.6	6232.9	-958.5
Of which: Loans in RMB	73575.9	6653.5	-701.7
Of which: Domestic Loans	75273.8	6818.5	-281.5
Of which: Household Consumption Loans	15630.6	829.0	-176.4
Of which: Short-term Loans	23819.5	1465.7	-189.2
Medium-and Long-term Loans	46756.1	3835.1	-921.4
Notes Financing	3505.9	1268.5	736.8

Securities: The trading volume of securities in 2019 stood at RMB 94,642.6 billion, up by 3.8% over the previous year. Of which, the trading volume of stocks amounted to RMB 18,502.7 billion, up by 23.4%; trading volume of fund hit RMB 2,504.1 billion, down by 0.4%.

Insurance: In 2019, revenues from original insurance premium totaled RMB 207.65 billion, up by 15.8 % over the previous year. Of which, that from property insurance premium hit RMB 45.48 billion and that from life insurance premium reached RMB 162.16 billion. The indemnity of various insurances in 2019 amounted to RMB 71.9 billion, up by 14.2%. Of which, that of property insurance totaled RMB 26.93 billion and that of life insurance was RMB 44.96 billion.

VI. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate Development

Investment in Fixed Assets: The total investment in fixed assets (excluding rural households) in 2019 decreased by 2.4% over the previous year. Infrastructure investment dropped by 3.8%. Of which, investment in the transportation sector decreased by 9.2%, investment in post, telecommunications, Internet and in public facilities management sectors increased by 17.8% and 14.1% respectively. By industries, the investment in the Primary Industry increased by 20.6%; investment in the Secondary Industry decreased by 9.0%; investment in the Tertiary Industry decreased by 2.3%. Of which, investment in renting and leasing activities and business services increased by 1.6 times; investment in culture, sports and entertainment increased by 77.0%; investment in scientific research and development, technical services increased by 27.0%.

Real Estate Development: Real estate development investment in 2019 decreased by 0.9% over the previous year. Of which, investment in residential buildings increased by 0.7%; investment in offices dropped by 27.3%; investment in commercial housing and houses for business use decreased by 17.7%. The construction area of buildings in the city was 125.15 million square meters, down by 3.5% over the previous year. Of which, new started floor space amounted to 20.732 million square meters, down by 10.7%. Floor space of buildings completed in 2019 was 13.433 million square meters, down by 13.8%.

Table 10: Main Indicators for Real Estate Development and Sales in 2019

Indicators	Absolute volume (10,000 square meters)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Floor Space of Buildings under Construction	12515.0	-3.5
Of which: Residential Buildings	5640.1	-4.0
Of which: Floor Space Newly Constructed in This Year	2073.2	-10.7
Of which: Residential Buildings	1003.7	-18.6
Floor Space of Buildings Completed	1343.3	-13.8

Of which: Residential Buildings	583.2	-20.2
Floor Space of Sold Commercial Housings	938.9	34.9
Of which: Residential Buildings	789.0	49.8
Floor Space for Sale of Commercial Housings by the End of 2019	2489.5	15.6
Of which: Residential Buildings	893.1	7.1

VII. Market Consumption

The total market consumption in 2019 reached RMB 2,731.89 billion, up by 7.5% over the previous year. From the perspective of internal structure, service consumption achieved RMB 1,504.88 billion, up by 10.2%; total retail sales of consumer goods amounted to RMB 1,227.01 billion, up by 4.4%. Among the total retail sales of consumer goods, wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size achieved online retail sales of RMB 336.63 billion, up by 23.6%, accounting for 27.4% of the total retail sales of consumer goods; for wholesale and retail enterprises above designated size, the retail sales of household supplies, household appliances and audio-visual equipment, cultural and office articles respectively increased by 25.7%, 21.5% and 6.4%.

Table 11: Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods in 2019

Indicators	Total retail sales of consumer goods (RMB 100 million)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total	12270.1	4.4
Grouped by Use		
Eating	2817.2	7.6
Clothing	751.7	-0.8
Daily Use	8151.4	4.7
Fuels	549.8	-6.5
Grouped by Consumption Pattern		
Catering Revenue	1204.5	6.1
Commodity Retail Revenue	11065.6	4.3

VIII. External Economic Relations and Tourism

External economic relations: Total imports and exports of Beijing in 2019 amounted to RMB 2,866.35 billion, up by 5.4% over the previous

year. Of which, exports totaled RMB 516.78 billion, up by 6.1%; imports hit RMB 2,349.57 billion, up by 5.3%.

Absorbed contractual foreign investment in 2019 totaled USD 25.97 billion, decreasing by 38.0% over the previous year. Foreign investment in actual use amounted to USD 14.21 billion, down by 17.9%. Of which, the sector of information transmission, software and information technology services accounted for 37.6%, the sector of scientific research and development, technical services accounted for 25.9%, and the sector of financial intermediation accounted for 11.4%.

Table 12: Foreign Investment in Actual Use by Sectors in 2019

Indicators	Foreign investment amount in actual use (USD 10,000)	Increase over the previous year (%)
Total	1421299	-17.9
Of which: Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing	63	-99.1
Manufacturing	33682	-67.3
Construction	813	5320.0
Transportation, Storage and Post	26599	-76.4
Information Transmission, Software and Information Technology Services	534844	18.3
Wholesale and Retail Trades	52899	-31.8
Accommodation and restaurants	1873	-93.8
Financial Intermediation	162521	76.4
Real Estate	70022	-64.0
Renting and Leasing Activities and Business Services	110025	-59.5
Scientific Research and Development, Technical Services	367736	52.9
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	7608	26.1
Resident Services and other Services	2227	3.8
Culture, Sports and Entertainment	11544	101.6

In 2019, overseas investment by Chinese investors reached USD 7.26 billion, up by 3.1% over the previous year. The turnover of contracted foreign projects was USD 4.22 billion, up by 5.5%. Actual income of people involved in foreign labor cooperation was USD 0.66 billion.

Tourism: Total number of tourists reached 322 million person-times, up by 3.6% over the previous year; total income of tourism reached RMB 622.46 billion, up by 5.1%. Of which, total number of domestic tourists reached 318 million person-times, up by 3.7%; total income from domestic tourism realized RMB 586.62 billion, up by 5.6%. Number of inbound tourists registered 3.769 million person-times, down by 5.9%. Of which, foreign tourists amounted to 3.207 million person-times, down by 5.6%; tourists from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan amounted to 562 thousands person-times, down by 7.3%. Income from foreign tourism totaled USD 5.19 billion, down by 5.9%. In 2019, the outbound tourists organized by travel agencies totaled 4.845 million person-times, down by 5.2%.

IX. Urban Construction and Safety Production

Road Construction: At the end of 2019, length of highways in Beijing totaled 22,350 km, with an increase of 94.2 km over the end of the previous year. Of which, the length of expressways reached 1,167 km, with an increase of 52.4 km. Total length of urban roads by the end of 2019 reached 6,162 km, with a decrease of 40.6 km over the end of the previous year.

Public Transportation: At the end of 2019, public transportation lines totaled 1,158, with an increase of 270 lines over the end of the previous year. Length of lines in operation registered 27,632 km, with an increase of 8,387 km. Vehicles in operation totaled 24,627, with an increase of 551. Passenger capacity in 2019 totaled 3.17 billion person-times, down by 0.5%.

Subway lines in operation by the end of 2019 amounted to 22, remaining the same as that at the end of the previous year. Length of lines in operation was 699 km, with an increase of 63 km. Vehicles in operation totaled 6,173, with an increase of 517. Passenger capacity in 2019 totaled 3.96 billion person-times, up by 2.8%.

Utilities: Sales volume of tap water in 2019 amounted to 1.17 billion cubic meters, up by 0.9% over the previous year. Of which, that of water for industrial consumption and construction industry totaled 0.11 billion cubic meters, down by 13.0%; that of water for public services amounted to 0.42 billion cubic meters, remaining the same as that of the previous year; that of water for households use hit 0.62 billion cubic meters, up by 4.8%.

Electricity consumption in Beijing totaled 116.64 billion KWH in 2019, with an increase of 2.1% over the previous year. Of which, the consumption for production amounted to 91.48 billion KWH, up by 3.2%; that for households in urban and rural areas reached 25.16 billion KWH, down by 1.9%.

In 2019, supply of natural gas totaled 18.85 billion cubic meters, up by 0.6% over the previous year; total supply of liquefied petroleum gas stood at 0.439 million tons, down by 8.9%. By the end of 2019, a total of 8.799 million households had gained access to gas supply, down by 5.0%; of which, 7.004 million households had access to natural gas supply, up by 4.1%. Total length of gas pipelines reached 28,900 km, up by 1.5%.

Centralized heating area covering over 0.1 million square meters in Beijing totaled 0.64 billion square meters, up by 2.1% over the previous year.

Safety Production: A total of 421 accidents related to mining, commercial and trade, road transportation and fire connected with production and operation, railway and agricultural machinery occurred in 2019, which caused 448 deaths. Deaths in accidents related to safety production per RMB 100 million of GDP stood at 0.0127 person; and deaths in road transportation hit 1.98 persons per 10,000 vehicles.

X. People's Living Conditions and Social Security

People's Living Conditions: In 2019, the per capita disposable income of residents in Beijing reached RMB 67,756, up by 8.7% over the

previous year, actually up by 6.3% on inflation-adjusted basis. In terms of the four items of income composition, the per capital wage income of residents was RMB 41,214, up by 9.4%; the per capita net operating income was RMB 1,201, remaining the same as that of the previous year; the per capita net property income was RMB 11,257, up by 6.1%; and the per capita net transfer income was RMB 14,084, up by 9.5%.

In 2019, the per capita consumption expenditure of residents in Beijing hit RMB 43,038, up by 8.0% over the previous year.

Social security: By the end of 2019, 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 16.516 million, 16.825 million, 12.948 million, 12.422 million and 11.644 million respectively, increasing by 3.8%, 3.3%, 4.4%, 4.7% and 5.5% respectively over the end of the previous year.

By the end of 2019, people participating in pension insurance designed for rural and urban residents hit 2.047 million, of which the number of people participating in basic medical care insurance for urban and rural residents amounted to 4.001 million.

By the end of 2019, the number of people receiving the minimum living allowance in urban and rural areas of Beijing amounted to 65 thousands and 37 thousands respectively.

Table 13: Social Welfare Standard

Unit: RMB/month		
Indicators	2019	2018
Minimum Standard for Unemployment Insurance Benefits	1706	1536
Minimum Living Allowance Standard for Urban and Rural Residents	1100	1000
Minimum Wage Standard for Employees	2200	2120

By the end of 2019, there were a total of 585 adoption-natured institutions with 114 thousands beds and a total of 50 thousands people in hospital. By the end of 2019, there were a total of 12,351 community

service institutions, including 204 community service centers.

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

Education: In 2019, there were 124 thousands students enrolled for postgraduate education, 361 thousands postgraduates and 92 thousands graduates. A total of 157 thousands students were enrolled by universities and junior colleges in Beijing and number of non-graduating students and graduates registered 586 thousands and 145 thousands respectively. As for universities and junior colleges for adults, newly enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates amounted to 48 thousands, 130 thousands and 59 thousands respectively.

Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in high schools of Beijing amounted to 51 thousands, 153 thousands and 50 thousands respectively. Number of enrolled students, non-graduating students and graduates in middle schools registered 117 thousands, 309 thousands and 73 thousands respectively. That in primary schools hit 183 thousands, 942 thousands and 139 thousands respectively. And number of enrolled children and existing children in kindergartens reached 168 thousands and 468 thousands respectively. Various secondary vocational schools (including technical schools) enrolled 22 thousands students, with non-graduating students of 77 thousands and graduates of 34 thousands. Special education schools enrolled 1,026 students, with non-graduating students of 6,962 and graduates of 1,386.

Beijing possesses a total of 16 private colleges and universities with non-graduating students of 57 thousands; private middle schools amounted to 122 with non-graduating students of 33 thousands; and private primary schools totaled 53 with non-graduating students of 44 thousands. Private kindergarten reached 765 with existing children of 172 thousands.

Science and Technology: In 2019, number of patent application and

authorization amounted to 226 thousands and 132 thousands, with a rise of 7.1% and 6.7% respectively over the previous year. Of which, the number of application and authorization related to invention patent hit 130 thousands and 53 thousands, with an increase of 10.4% and 13.1% respectively. By the end of 2019, the total number of patents for invention in force was 284 thousands, up by 17.8%. A total of 83,171 technology contracts were signed in 2019, up by 0.8%; and the total turnover of technology contracts achieved RMB 569.53 billion, up by 14.9%.

Culture: By the end of 2019, there were 24 public libraries with a total collection of 70 million volumes. Archives totaled 18 with 9.3 million of dossiers and files. Museums amounted to 183 with 84 open for free. Popular art galleries and cultural centers amounted to 20. In Beijing, by the end of 2019, the total number of newspapers and periodicals registered 3,491; the number of publishing houses was 239; the number of publication issuing units was 9,623; the number of publication copyright introduced was 9,216; and the number of copyright registered 93 million. By the end of 2019, number of digital cable television subscribers reached 5.987 million, of which HD interactive digital television subscribers amounted to 5.445 million and 4K ultra HD television subscribers amounted to 1.104 million. 65 TV series of 2,762 episodes, 32 TV cartoon programs of 7,275 minutes, 310 films, 944 web series, 72 web cartoon programs and 3,397 Internet movies were produced in 2019. There were 256 cinemas under 30 theater chains in Beijing, showing films for 3.562 million times and attracting audience of 76.341 million person-times, which gained box office earnings of RMB 3.61 billion.

Public Health: By the end of 2019, there were 11,311 medical and health institutions in Beijing, an increase of 211 over the end of the previous year; of which hospitals totaled 733. There were 126 thousands beds in health institutions with a growth of 2 thousands over the previous year;

beds in hospitals amounted to 118 thousands. The number of medical personnel was 282 thousands; of which, the number of practicing (assistant) doctors and registered nurses reached 100 thousands and 122 thousands respectively. 260.434 million person-times of diagnosis and treatment were done by medical institutions, with an increase of 5.2% over the previous year. Incidence of reported category A and B infectious diseases reached 138.69/100,000 with death rate of 0.87/100,000. Infant mortality rate was 1.99‰ and maternal mortality rate reached 2.96/100,000.

Sports: 45 medals were won in international competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 20 and 13 respectively. 153 medals were won in national competitions, of which gold medals and silver medals amounted to 46 and 56 respectively.

XII. Resources and Urban Environment

Land Supply: Total supply of state-owned lands for construction use in 2019 was 3,945.3 hectares. Of which, residential lands covered 1,004 hectares (including 356 hectares of government-subsidized housing construction), land for industrial, mine and storage use covered 98.1 hectares, that for commercial use covered 75.8 hectares and that for infrastructure and other uses covered 2,767.4 hectares.

Water Resource: In 2019, total stock of water resources hit 2.46 billion cubic meters, down by 30.8% over the previous year. By the end of 2019, large and medium-sized reservoirs achieved a total stock of 3.27 billion cubic meters of water, 0.16 billion cubic meters less than that at the end of the previous year. By the end of 2019, burial depth of groundwater of plain areas was 22.7 meters, up by 0.32 meters over the end of the previous year. Total water consumption in 2019 reached 4.17 billion cubic meters, increasing by 6.0% over the previous year. Of which, consumption for living purpose stood at 1.55 billion cubic meters with an increase of 3.3%, water for ecological environment consumed 1.47 billion

cubic meters with an increase of 17.7%, water consumption for industrial use amounted to 0.27 billion cubic meters with a drop of 9.7% and that for agricultural use hit 0.37 billion cubic meters with a drop of 11.7%.

Urban Environment: Disposal rate of urban waste water in Beijing stood at 94.5% and that in six districts (Dongcheng District, Xicheng District, Chaoyang District, Haidian District, Fengtai District and Shijingshan District) reached 99.3%, showing an increase of 1.1 percentage points and 0.3 percentage points respectively over the previous year. Bio-safety disposal rate of household garbage (calculated by garbage collection volume) in Beijing stood at 99.98%, up by 0.04 percentage points. Average annual concentration of fine particles (PM_{2.5}) reached 42 µg/m³, down by 17.6%. Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide reached 37 µg/m³ and 4 µg/m³ respectively, down by 11.9% and 33.3% respectively.

A total of 18,698 hectares of afforestation were completed in 2019, an increase of 1.5% over the previous year. The greening rate of Beijing reached 62.0% with a rise of 0.5 percentage points over the previous year. Forest coverage rate hit 44.0%, up by 0.5 percentage points. The green coverage ratio in urban regions of Beijing stood at 48.46%, up by 0.02 percentage points. Per-capita green area in public parks in Beijing was 16.4 m², up by 0.1 m².

XIII. Promoting High-quality Development

Kinetic Energy Conversion: The added value of new economy reached RMB 1,276.58 billion, up by 7.5% over the previous year at current price, which accounted for 36.1% of the GDP of Beijing, up by 0.2 percentage points over the previous year.

The number of ownership related to invention patent hit 132/10,000 persons, with an increase of 20 over the previous year. The total income of high-tech enterprises in Zhongguancun Science Park in 2019 achieved RMB 6.5 trillion, up by 10.5%; of which, the technical income reached

RMB 1,306.13 billion, up by 16.9%.

Structure Optimization: The added value of high-tech industry reached RMB 863 billion in 2019, with a growth of 7.9% over the previous year at current price, which accounted for 24.4% of the GDP, up by 0.2 percentage points over the previous year. The added value of strategic emerging industry reached RMB 840.55 billion, with a growth of 7.3% at current price, which accounted for 23.8% of the GDP, up by 0.1 percentage points over the previous year (overlapping exists between the high-tech industry and strategic emerging industry).

Completed investment in fixed assets in high-tech manufacturing industry in Beijing increased by 3.9%, accounting for 54.0% of the investment in manufacturing, up by 1.6 percentage points over the previous year. Service consumption contributed 72.7% to the total consumption growth; of which, the consumption of household goods and services, healthcare, education, culture and entertainment grew rapidly.

Efficiency Improvement and Consumption Reduction: In 2019, labor productivity of industrial enterprises above designated size was RMB 503 thousands/person, up by RMB 46 thousands/person over the previous year; the per capita income of service enterprises above designated size was RMB 2.508 million, increasing by 14.1% over the previous year. In comparable prices, energy consumption for industries above designated size per RMB 10,000 of added value dropped by 2.8% over the previous year, and water consumption in areas with GDP of RMB 10,000 was 13.02 m³, down by 0.01%, over the previous year at comparable price.

Improvement of Living Standards: Number of newly increased employment in urban regions in 2019 hit 351 thousands; the surveyed urban unemployment rate remained low in each quarter, at 4.0%, 4.2%, 4.2% and 4.0% respectively. The general public budgetary expenditures in 2019 totaled RMB 740.83 billion, down by 0.8% over the previous year. Of which, the expenditures on education, culture & tourism & sports

& media, social security and employment increased by 10.8%, 13.8% and 16.6% respectively. Investment in affordable housing accounted for 27.8% of the investment in real estate development; the floor space of affordable housing under construction accounted for 41.3% of the floor space of commercial housing under construction; the floor space of sold affordable housing accounted for 37.3% of the floor space of sold commercial housing. Per capital disposal income of low-income rural households in 2019 was RMB 15,057, with a growth of 20.2% over the previous year, 11.5 percentage points faster than the per capita disposal income growth rate of the whole city.

Notes:

1. All data of 2019 is from the result of preliminary statistics.
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).
3. The GDP data of 2018 were revised based on the national accounting system and the results of the fourth national economic census of Beijing.
4. The added value of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing includes the added value of professional and supporting activities for agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing.
5. Industrial enterprises above designated size refer to all legal person industrial enterprises with annual main business revenue of RMB 20 million and above; wholesale and retail units above designated size refer to the wholesale units whose annual main business revenue reaches RMB 20 million and above and the retail units whose annual main business revenue amounts to RMB 5 million and above (including legal entities, industrial activities units and self-employed households).
6. Business volume of post industry is calculated based on the constant price of 2010; business volume of telecommunications services of telecommunications enterprises is calculated based on the constant price of 2015.
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. No mechanical adjustment is made to the statistical discrepancies on part of total or relative figures that are caused by different measurement units.

Source of Statistics:

Fiscal statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Finance; statistics on motor vehicles are from Beijing Traffic Management Bureau; statistics on deposits and loans are from Beijing Operations Office of the People's Bank of China; statistics on securities turnover are from Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange; statistics on insurance are from Beijing Bureau of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission; statistics on import and export are from Beijing Customs of People's Republic of China; statistics on contractual foreign investment, paid-in foreign investment, 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 urban sewage treatment are from Beijing Water Authority; statistics on electricity use are from 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 Medical Security Bureau; statistics on other social security and newly increased urban employment are from Beijing Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau; statistics on healthcare are from Beijing Municipal Health Commission; statistics on subsistence allowance, adoption-natured institutions and community service institutions 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 domestic tourism, number of inbound tourists and income from tourism and statistics on public libraries and cultural centers are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture and Tourism; statistics on archives are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Archives; statistics on museums are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Cultural Relics; statistics on films are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Film; statistics on television are from Beijing Municipal Radio and Television Bureau; statistics on publication are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Press and Publication; statistics on sports are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Sports; statistics on state-owned construction land supply are from Beijing

Municipal Commission of Planning and Natural Resources; statistics on air quality are from Beijing Municipal Ecology and Environment Bureau; statistics on afforestation and landscaping are from Beijing Gardening and Greening Bureau; other statistics are from Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics and NBS Survey Office in Beijing.