

2019 年杭州市国民经济和社会发展统计公报

杭 州 市 统 计 局

国家统计局杭州调查队

(2020 年 3 月 20 日)

2019 年,全市坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导,深入贯彻党的十九大、十九届二中、三中、四中全会精神,坚持新发展理念,坚持稳中求进工作总基调,坚持“干好一一六、当好排头兵”目标,全力推动稳增长、调结构、促改革、惠民生、防风险、保稳定,着力提升城市能级和核心竞争力,经济社会发展实现稳中有进、进中提质,“十三五”规划主要指标进度符合预期,高水平全面建成小康社会取得新进展。

一、综 合

(一) 经济增长。

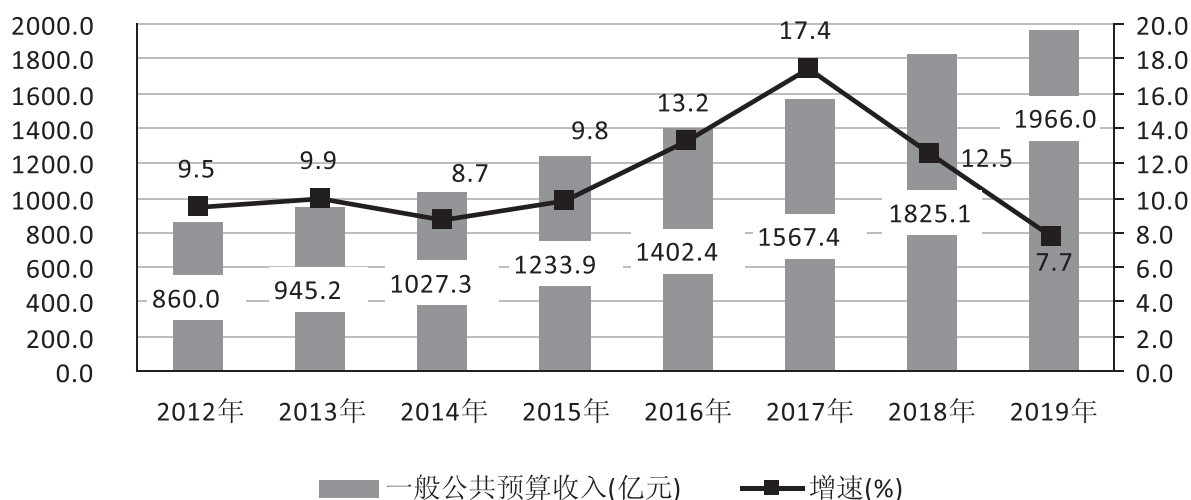
初步核算,全年地区生产总值 15373 亿元,比上年增长 6.8%,其中第一产业增加值 326 亿元,第二产业增加值 4875 亿元,第三产业增加值 10172 亿元,分别增长 1.9%、5.0% 和 8.0%。三次产业结构调整为 2.1:31.7:66.2 (根据第四次全国经济普查结果和我国 GDP 核算制度规定,2018 年杭州 GDP 修订为 14307 亿元,三次产业增加值结构为 2.1:32.8:65.1)。全市人均地区生产总值达 152465 元(按年平均汇率折算为 22102 美元)。

数字经济持续引领。数字经济核心产业增加值 3795 亿元,增长 15.1%,高于 GDP 增速 8.3 个百分点,占 GDP 的 24.7%。数字内容、软件与信息服务和电子商务分别增长 16.3%、15.7% 和 14.6%。

全年民营经济增加值 9378 亿元,占 GDP 的 61.0%,比上年提高 0.5 个百分点。年末,全市私营企业 63.2 万户,比上年末增长 14.0%;个体工商户 61.0 万户,增长 19.6%。

(二) 财政收支。

全年财政总收入 3650.0 亿元,增长 5.6%;一般公共预算收入 1966.0 亿元,增长 7.7%,其中税收收入 1791.2 亿元,增长 8.5%,占一般公共预算收入的 91.1%。一般公共预算支出 1952.9 亿元,增长 13.7%,其中民生支出 1535.3 亿元,增长 15.2%,占一般公共预算支出的 78.6%,比上年提高 1 个百分点。



2012 年 - 2019 年一般公共预算收入及增长速度

(三) 市场价格。

全年市区居民消费价格比上年上涨 3.1%，其中医疗保健类价格上涨 7.0%、食品烟酒类价格上涨 6.3%。商品零售价格上涨 3.1%。工业生产者出厂价格下降 1.0%，工业生产者购进价格下降 3.2%。

市区居民消费价格涨跌幅度(%)

项 目	2018 年	2019 年
市区居民消费价格	2.3	3.1
1. 食品烟酒	2.7	6.3
其中:粮食	0.7	1.1
鲜菜	8.6	3.4
畜肉类	-2.3	23.1
鲜瓜果	5.2	14.6
2. 衣着	1.4	1.3
3. 居住	3.7	0.9
4. 生活用品及服务	0.6	3.0
5. 交通和通信	1.3	-1.0
6. 教育文化和娱乐	1.5	4.3
7. 医疗保健	2.0	7.0
8. 其他用品和服务	0.0	2.8

(四) 人口就业。

年末全市常住人口 1036.0 万人,比上年末增加 55.4 万人,其中城镇人口 813.3 万人,占常住人口的 78.5%，比上年末提高 1.1 个百分点;人口出生率为 11.1‰,自然增长率为 6.0‰。全市户籍人口 795.4 万人,人口出生率为 11.65‰,自然增长率为 6.97‰。全市新增城镇就业人员 34.0 万人,安置失业人员再就业 6.4 万人。年末城镇登记失业率 1.8%。

2019 年末常住人口数及其构成

指 标	年末常住人口数(万人)	比重(%)
常住人口	1036.0	-
其中:城镇	813.3	78.5
乡村	222.7	21.5
其中:男性	530.7	51.2
女性	505.3	48.8
其中:0-14 岁	133.7	12.9
15-64 岁	769.7	74.3
65 岁及以上	132.6	12.8

二、农业和农村

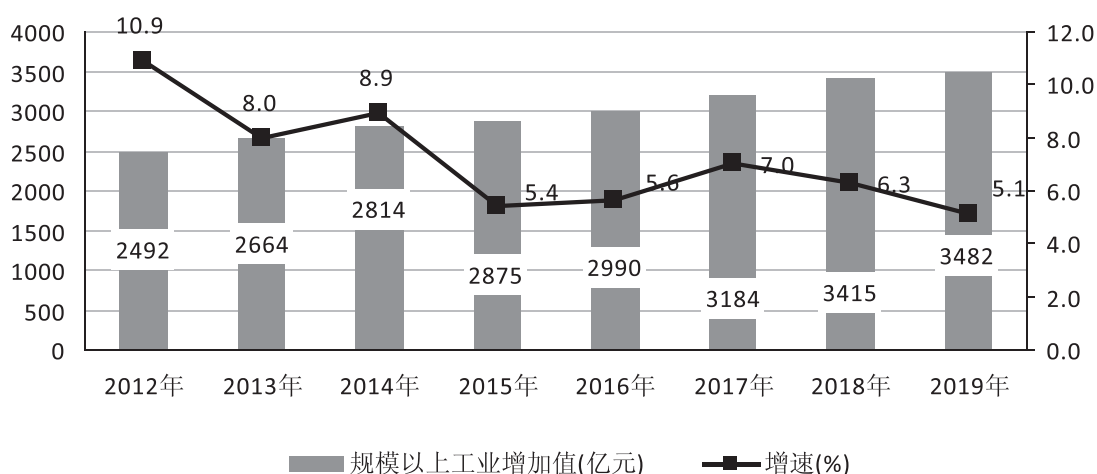
全年农林牧渔业增加值 333 亿元,增长 2.1%,其中农业 210 亿元、林业 48 亿元、渔业 30 亿元,分别增长 2.7%、3.9% 和 0.7%;农林牧渔专业及辅助性活动 7.0 亿元,增长 9.2%;牧业 37 亿元,下降 4.8%。

全年粮食总产量 49.6 万吨,蔬菜产量 340.1 万吨,水果产量 82.6 万吨,水产品产量 20.30 万吨,肉类产量 14.97 万吨。市级“菜篮子”基地 541 个,其中新建 27 个。新启动 4 个省级重点历史文化村、72 个市级精品村、7 个风情小镇、8 条精品示范线建设。农家乐(民宿)接待游客 8489.8 万人次,实现经营收入 80.8 亿元,分别增长 23.3% 和 18.5%。农村电商销售额 142.6 亿元,增长 18.8%。

全年培训农村实用人才 14426 人。累计创建省级“田间学校”51 家、市级农民教育培训实训基地 67 家。

三、工业和建筑业

全年工业增加值 4288 亿元,增长 5.3%,其中规模以上工业增加值 3482 亿元,增长 5.1%。规模以上工业中高新技术产业、战略性新兴产业、装备制造业增加值分别增长 8.5%、13.1% 和 7.9%,占规模以上工业的 62.6%、38.2% 和 47.1%;八大高耗能行业增加值占比 23.6%。新产品产值率 42.8%。规模以上工业企业实现利润 1126 亿元。规上工业全员劳动生产率 34 万元/人;规上工业单位增加值能耗下降 7.2%,降幅比上年扩大 1.3 个百分点。



2012 年 - 2019 年规模以上工业增加值及增速

全年建筑业增加值 588 亿元,增长 1.6%。

四、交通运输和邮电

全年交通运输、仓储和邮政业增加值 398 亿元,增长 4.4%。

全年货运量 3.6 亿吨,增长 3.2%。客运量 2.1 亿人次,增长 3.8%。至年末萧山国际机场开通航线 301 条,其中国际航线 63 条,港澳台航线 6 条。航空客运吞吐量达 4011 万人次,货物吞吐量 69.0 万吨,分别增长 4.9% 和 7.7%。地铁客运量 6.3 亿人次,增长 19.3%。

年末社会机动车保有量 297.6 万辆,增长 3.3%。民用汽车保有量 269.0 万辆,增长 12.7%,其中私人汽车 216.2 万辆,增长 4.1%。

全年邮政企业和规模以上快递服务企业实现业务收入 402.3 亿元,增长 10.3%,其中快递业务收入 326.8 亿元,增长 10.2%。年末固定电话用户 233.1 万户;移动电话用户 1817.9 万户;宽带用户 554.5 万户。

2019 年各种运输方式完成货运量和客运量

指 标	绝对数	比上年增长(%)
全社会货运量(万吨)	36384	3.2
铁路(万吨)	537	35.8
公路(万吨)	31732	3.7
水路(万吨)	4073	-4.0
航空(万吨)	41	9.8
全社会客运量(万人次)	20888	3.8
铁路(万人次)	8874	17.8
公路(万人次)	9360	-6.7
水路(万人次)	610	1.1
航空(万人次)	2044	4.5

五、金融

全年金融业增加值 1789 亿元,增长 9.1%。

年末金融机构本外币存款余额 45287.0 亿元,增长 13.8%;贷款余额 42245.2 亿元,增长 15.4%。

2019 年末金融机构本外币存贷款余额及增速

指 标	年末数(亿元)	比上年末增长(%)
各项存款余额	45287.0	13.8
其中:住户存款	11901.3	16.7
非金融企业存款	20280.3	16.5
各项贷款余额	42245.2	15.4
其中:住户贷款	16518.0	18.5
非金融企业及机关团体贷款	25375.5	13.6
其中:短期贷款	8113.7	5.7
中长期贷款	14683.2	16.4
票据融资	1627.3	44.5

年末上市公司 192 家,其中境内上市 146 家;全年新增上市公司 22 家,IPO 融资 162.3 亿元,增长 64.6%。中小板上市公司 34 家,创业板上市公司 43 家。

全年保费收入 846.3 亿元,增长 27.5%,其中财产险保费收入 248.0 亿元,人身险保费收入 598.3 亿元。支付各类保险赔款 243.1 亿元,增长 19.9%,其中财产险 152.6 亿元,人身险 90.5 亿元。

六、固定资产投资和房地产开发

(一) 固定资产投资。

全年固定资产投资增长 11.6%，其中基础设施投资增长 5.2%，交通投资增长 16.9%；高新技术产业投资增长 8.4%。从产业投向看，第二产业投资增长 6.2%，其中工业投资增长 5.6%；第三产业投资增长 12.2%。

(二) 房地产开发。

全年房地产开发投资增长 10.7%，其中住宅投资增长 12.6%，办公楼投资增长 13.4%，商业营业用房投资下降 5.9%。年末房屋施工面积 11996 万平方米，增长 2.1%；新开工面积 2435 万平方米，下降 10.1%；竣工面积 1728 万平方米，增长 5.5%。商品房销售面积 1514 万平方米，下降 9.7%。

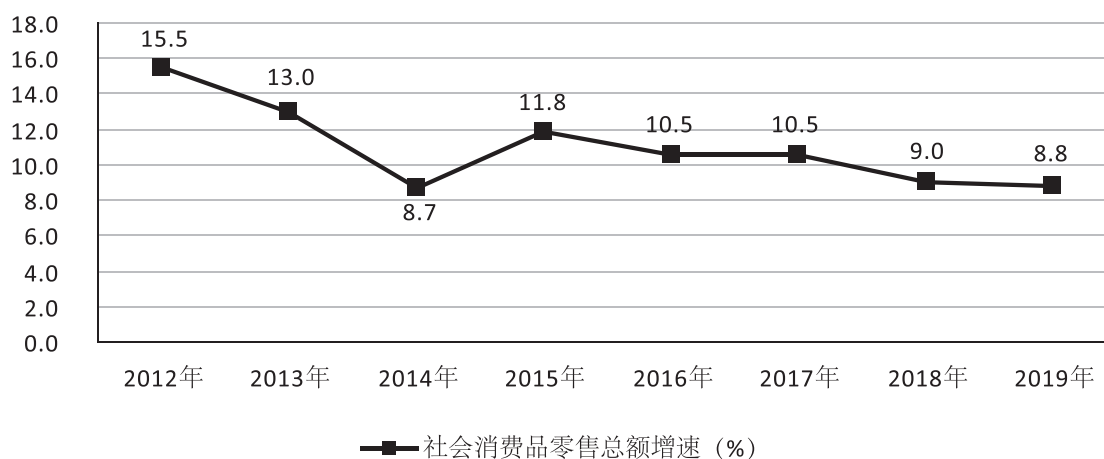
2019 年房地产开发和销售主要指标

指 标	实绩数	比上年末增长(%)
房地产开发施工面积(万平方米)	11996	2.1
其中:住宅(万平方米)	6263	1.7
房地产开发竣工面积(万平方米)	1728	5.5
其中:住宅(万平方米)	964	14.5
商品房销售面积(万平方米)	1514	-9.7
其中:住宅(万平方米)	1284	-3.4

七、国内贸易

全年批发和零售业增加值 1225 亿元，增长 3.3%；住宿和餐饮业增加值 234 亿元，增长 4.0%。

全年社会消费品零售总额 6188 亿元，增长 8.8%，按消费类型统计，商品零售 5110 亿元，增长 8.8%，餐饮收入 1077 亿元，增长 8.6%。限额以上批零单位可穿戴智能设备零售额增长 38.4%，智能家用电器和音像器材增长 21.7%；限额以上批零单位通过公共网络实现的商品零售增长 20.0%，占限额以上批零单位商品零售总额的 25.5%。



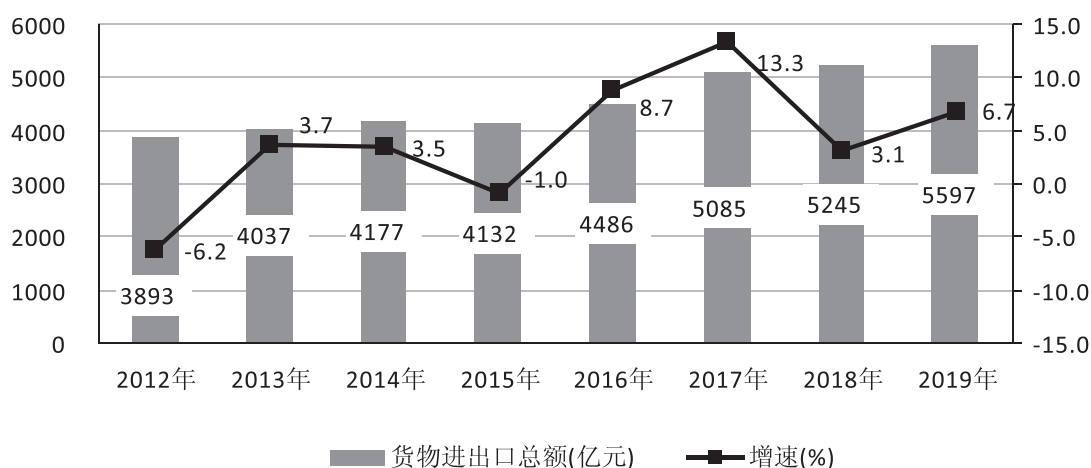
2012 年 - 2019 年社会消费品零售总额增速

八、对外经济

(一) 对外贸易。

全年货物进出口总额 5597 亿元,增长 6.7%,其中出口 3613 亿元,增长 5.7%,进口 1984 亿元,增长 8.5%。高新技术产品出口 569 亿元,增长 9.7%,机电产品出口 1550 亿元,增长 6.1%。对“一带一路”沿线国家出口 1177 亿元,占出口总额 32.6%。服务贸易出口 124.9 亿美元,增长 19.0%。

全年跨境电商进出口总额 952.1 亿元,增长 28.8%,其中出口 658.8 亿元,进口 293.3 亿元,分别增长 26.4% 和 34.6%。



2012 年 - 2019 年货物进出口总额及增速

(二) 利用外资。

全年新引进外商投资企业 736 家,其中总投资 3000 万美元以上企业 118 家。实际利用外资 61.3 亿美元,增长 14.0%,其中第二产业 7.3 亿美元,第三产业 54.0 亿美元。至年末,126 家世界 500 强企业来杭投资 219 个项目。

(三) 对外合作。

年末全市设立各类境外投资企业(机构)2237 个,增长 11.4%。对外承包工程和劳务合作营业额 27.4 亿美元,增长 6.0%。离岸服务外包合同执行额 71.9 亿美元,增长 3.9%。

九、人民生活和社会保障

(一) 人民生活。

全年全市居民人均可支配收入 59261 元,增长 9.0%,扣除价格因素实际增长 5.7%。按常住地分,城镇、农村居民人均可支配收入分别为 66068 元和 36255 元,增长 8.0% 和 9.2%,扣除价格因素增长 4.8% 和 5.9%。

全年全市居民人均消费支出 40016 元,增长 7.1%。按常住地分,城镇、农村居民人均消费支出分别为 44076 元和 26296 元,增长 5.9% 和 8.6%,扣除价格因素增长 2.7% 和 5.3%。

2019 年全市城乡居民人均收支主要指标

指标名称	全体居民		城镇居民		农村居民	
	绝对数(元)	增速(%)	绝对数(元)	增速(%)	绝对数(元)	增速(%)
人均可支配收入	59261	9.0	66068	8.0	36255	9.2
(一)工资性收入	34136	8.9	37845	7.9	21601	9.1
(二)经营净收入	6584	8.2	5849	10.4	9067	6.4
(三)财产净收入	8111	12.6	10045	10.6	1574	14.1
(四)转移净收入	10430	7.4	12329	5.3	4013	14.8
人均消费支出	40016	7.1	44076	5.9	26296	8.6

年末城镇居民人均住房建筑面积 38.2 平方米,每百户居民家庭拥有家用汽车 62.6 辆、空调 250.2 台,分别增长 4.9% 和 2.9%,每百户居民家庭拥有家用电脑 89.8 台,下降 10.6%。农村居民人均住房建筑面积 74.1 平方米,每百户居民家庭拥有家用汽车 52.7 辆、空调 211.4 台,分别增长 3.5% 和 2.4%,每百户居民家庭拥有家用电脑 60.2 台,下降 14.5%。

(二) 社会保障。

年末职工基本养老保险参保人数、城镇职工基本医疗保险参保人数分别为 704.7 万人和 671.1 万人,增长 5.0% 和 6.1%;年末失业、职工工伤保险参保人数分别为 486.7 万人和 556.7 万人,增长 5.9% 和 7.0%。主城区居民最低生活保障标准调整至每人每月 1041 元,增长 9.0%。年末全市最低生活保障对象 10.25 万人,全年发放困难家庭救助金 8.88 亿元,增长 3.6%。

社会保障相关待遇标准

	2019 年	2018 年
失业保险金最低标准(市区城镇居民)	1608 元/月	1608 元/月
城乡最低生活保障标准(市区不含临安)	1041 元/月	955 元/月
城乡最低生活保障标准(桐庐、淳安、建德)	833 元/月	764 元/月
城乡最低生活保障标准(临安)	989 元/月	860 元/月
职工最低工资标准(市区)	2010 元/月	2010 元/月

(三) 社会福利。

年末全市拥有城乡社区居家养老服务照料中心 2898 个。拥有各类福利院、敬老院 328 所,床位 7.47 万张,收养人员 3.55 万人。儿童福利机构 8 个,床位 1040 张。全年发行各类福利彩票 30.27 亿元,下降 2.8%。

十、科学技术和教育

(一) 科学技术。

全年发明专利申请量和发明专利授权量分别为 43357 件和 11748 件,增长 18.7% 和 14.4%。累计拥有市级

以上企业技术中心 749 家,其中国家级 42 家;国家技术创新示范企业 11 家,省级技术创新示范企业 11 家。科技企业孵化器 178 家,其中国家级 41 家,省级 92 家。众创空间 180 家,其中省级 132 家。全年签订技术合同总量 15612 项 501.1 亿元,分别增长 12.7% 和 31.8%。

全年研究与试验发展(R&D)经费支出占地区生产总值比重 3.45%。财政一般公共预算支出中科技支出 148.2 亿元,增长 25.4%。

(二)教育。

年末全市拥有普通高等学校 40 所,在校学生 51.8 万人,增加 2.2 万人,其中研究生 7.2 万人,高等教育毛入学率 67.3%;普通高中 87 所,在校学生 11.8 万人,增加 0.4 万人;职高和中等专业学校 37 所,在校学生 6.1 万人,与去年持平;初中 269 所,在校学生 24.4 万人,增加 0.9 万人,初中毕业生升入各类高中比例为 99.75%;小学 489 所,在校学生 61.7 万人,增加 2.6 万人;幼儿园 1020 所,在园幼儿 35.0 万人,增加 0.7 万人,学前三年幼儿入园率为 99.1%。累计解决义务教育阶段外来务工人员子女入学 28.7 万人。各级各类中外合作办学项目 70 个,其中市属高校项目 8 个,高中段学校项目 7 个。

十一、文化旅游、卫生健康和体育

(一)文化旅游。

全年文化创意产业增加值 3735 亿元,增长 15.6%。年末全市拥有文化馆 15 个,公共图书馆 16 个。博物馆 79 个,全国重点文物保护单位 48 处。全年制作电视剧 7 部 357 集,网络电视剧 6 部,网络电影 13 部,网络动画片 2 部。放映电影 274 万场次,电影票款收入 15.8 亿元。年末有线电视注册用户 298.1 万户。“杭州刺绣”等 24 个非遗代表性项目入选首批浙江省传统工艺振兴目录。

全年旅游休闲产业增加值 1191 亿元,增长 12.1%。旅游总收入 4005 亿元,增长 18.3%;旅游总人数 20813.7 万人次,增长 15.1%,其中接待入境过夜游客 113.3 万人次,增长 5.7%。年末各类旅行社 895 家,增长 5.5%。星级宾馆 126 家,其中五星级 23 家。A 级景区 103 个,其中 5A 级 3 个。

(二)卫生健康。

全年健康产业增加值 975 亿元,增长 12.5%。年末拥有各类医疗卫生机构 5925 个,其中医院 343 个,比上年末分别增长 10.2% 和 8.5%。各类专业卫生技术人员 12.7 万人,其中执业(助理)医师 4.9 万人,注册护士 5.5 万人,分别增长 8.2%、8.9% 和 10.2%。拥有床位 8.6 万张,其中医院床位 8.0 万张,分别增长 5.5% 和 6.4%。全市医疗机构完成诊疗人数 14640.7 万人次,增长 5.5%。全市婴儿死亡率和 5 岁以下儿童死亡率分别为 1.65‰ 和 2.35‰。孕产妇死亡率为 2.75 人/10 万。

(三)体育。

全年运动员获得国际性比赛奖牌 50 枚,其中金牌 23 枚,银牌 11 枚;全国性奖牌 410 枚,其中金牌 160 枚,银牌 114 枚。十四届全国冬季运动会跳台滑雪体能大比武单项第一名。举办杭州马拉松、国际(杭州)毅行大会、首届中国-新西兰青少年高尔夫球团体对抗赛、2019 年杭州国际网球邀请赛等本土国际品牌赛事。

全年销售体育彩票 33.97 亿元,下降 21.8%。

十二、城市建设

全年境内公路总里程达到 16667 公里,其中高速公路 632 公里。年末主城区公共交通运营线路 402 条,其中

新辟线路 15 条,优化线路 45 条。地铁运营里程 135.4 公里,在建里程 381 公里。

全市用电量 817 亿千瓦时,增长 2.5%,其中三次产业用电 679 亿千瓦时,增长 1.6%;城乡居民生活用电 138 亿千瓦时,增长 7.0%。

全市新建成停车位 100021 个,其中公共泊位 11271 个。

十三、环境保护和安全生产

全年市区空气优良天数 287 天,优良率 78.6%。市区 PM2.5 平均浓度 37.7 微克/立方米,同比持平。二氧化氮年均浓度值 41 微克/立方米,上升 2.5%;二氧化硫年均浓度值 7 微克/立方米,下降 22.2%。市控以上断面达标率 98.1%,提高 1.9 个百分点。全市森林覆盖率达 66.84%。

全年共发生各类生产安全事故 229 起,死亡 190 人,分别下降 27.3% 和 38.5%。

公报注释:

1. 本公报所列各项数据为年度初步数据。部分数据因四舍五入原因,存在分项与合计不等的情况。
2. 全市地区生产总值和各产业增加值绝对数按现行价格计算,增长速度按不变价格计算;三次产业划分执行国家统计局 2018 年修订的《三次产业划分规定(2012)》。

资料来源:

本公报中城镇新增就业、登记失业率、社会保障数据来自市人力社保局;私营企业、个体工商户、专利数据来自市市场监管局;财政数据来自市财政局;农业园区、美丽乡村、农家乐(民宿)数据来自市农业农村局;教育数据来自市教育局;货物进出口数据来自杭州海关;低保、社会服务和救助、福利彩票数据来自市民政局;公路里程、公交运营线路数据来自市交通局;航空客运吞吐量、货邮吞吐量、通航线路数据来自萧山机场;地铁运营数据来自市地铁集团;停车位数据来自市建委;生态建设、环境监测数据来自市生态环境局;各类事故发生起数、死亡人数来自市应急管理局;实际利用外资数据来自市投资促进局;对外承包工程、服务贸易数据来自市商务局;用电量数据来自国网杭州供电公司;户籍人口、机动车拥有数据来自市公安局;邮政业务数据来自市邮政管理局;货币金融数据来自人民银行杭州中心支行;保险业数据来自中国保监会浙江监管局;博物馆、纪念馆数据来自市园林文物局;科技创新、高新技术企业、研发中心、众创空间数据来自市科技局;旅游、艺术表演团体、公共图书馆、文化馆数据来自市文化广电旅游局;电影、动画片数据来自市委宣传部;上市公司数据来自市金融办;卫生数据来自市卫生健康委员会;医疗保险数据来自市医疗保障局;体育数据来自市体育局;建设用地数据来自市规划和自然资源局;森林覆盖率数据来自市林业水利局;价格、城乡居民收支、人均住房面积、百户居民耐用品数据来自国家统计局杭州调查队;其他数据均来自市统计局。

Statistical Communiqué of Hangzhou on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development

Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Statistics
Hangzhou Survey Office of National Bureau of Statistics
March, 2020

In 2019, Hangzhou persisted in the guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era, thoroughly implemented the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 19th CPC Central Committee. Adhered to the New Development Concept, adhered to the general keynote of seeking progress in stability, adhered to the goal of "Building a world famous city with unique charm; creating an important window to show socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era; comprehensively promoting six actions as the development of embracing Qiantang River, the integration of digital industrialization, industrial digitization and urban digitization, the prosperity of cultural, the well-being of the people's livelihood, tackling key problems in reform, and strengthening the foundation; and being a good pacesetter". Made every effort to promote stable growth, adjust structure, promote reform, benefit people's livelihood, prevent risks and ensure stability. Strive to improve the city's function level and core competitiveness. Economic and social development achieved progress in stability and quality improvement in progress. The progress of the main indicators of the 13th Five Year Plan is in line with expectations, and new progress has been made in building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way at a high level.

I. General Outlook

Economic Aggregate

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the year was 1537.3 billion yuan, up by 6.8% over the previous year. Of this total, the added value of the primary industry was 32.6 billion yuan with an annual increase of 1.9%, that of the secondary industry was 487.5 billion yuan with an annual increase of 5.0%, and the tertiary industry was 1017.2 billion yuan with an annual increase of 8.0%. The proportions of the three industries was adjusted to 2.1:31.7:66.2 (According to the results of the fourth national economic census and the national GDP accounting system, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Hangzhou in 2018 was adjusted to 1430.7 billion yuan, the proportions of the three industries was adjusted to 2.1:32.8:65.1). The city's per capita GDP was 152,465 yuan (According to the average exchange rate in 2019 which published by the Central Bank, the per capita GDP was 22,102 U.S. dollars).

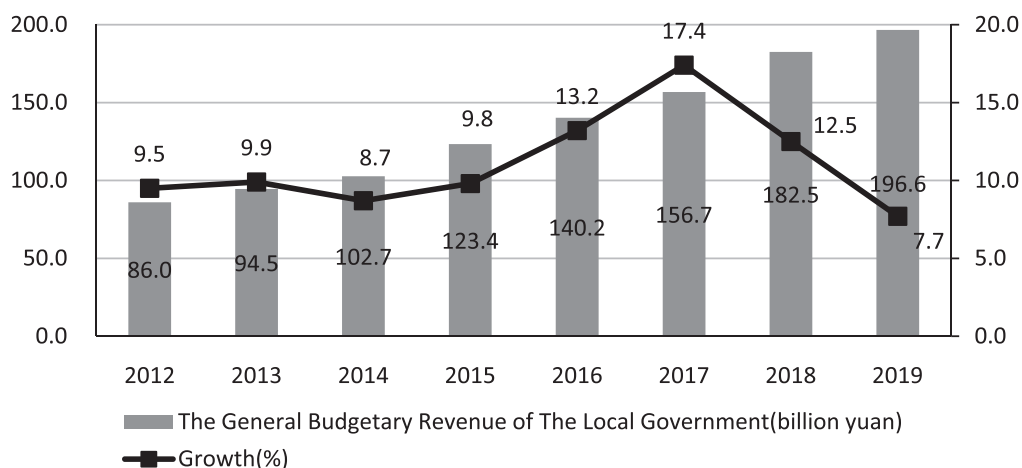
Digital economy continues to lead. The added value of digital economy core industry was 379.5 billion yuan, up by 15.1%, which was 8.3 percentage points higher than the GDP growth rate and accounted for 24.7% of GDP. Digital content industry, software and information service industry and e-commerce industry increased by 16.3%, 15.7% and 14.6% respectively.

The annual added value of the non-state-owned economy was 937.8 billion yuan, accounting for 61.0% of GDP which is 0.5 percentage points higher than the previous year. At the year end, there were 632 thousand private enterprises and 610 thousand individual businesses, up by 14.0% and 19.6% respectively.

Fiscal Revenue and Expenditure

The general fiscal revenue of the city reached 365 billion yuan, up by 5.6%. The general budgetary revenue of the local government was 196.60 billion yuan, up by 7.7%; of which, the tax revenue was 179.12 billion yuan, up by 8.5%,

accounting for 91.1% of the general public budget revenue. The fiscal expenditure of the local government was 195.29 billion yuan, up by 13.7% ; of which, the fiscal expenditure for promoting people's livelihood reached 153.53 billion yuan, up by 15.2% , accounting for 78.6% of the fiscal expenditure of the local government, which was 1 percentage point higher than that of the previous year.



The General Budgetary Revenue of The Local Government from 2012 to 2019

Commodity Price

The consumer price in urban area went up by 3.1% over the previous year, the price of health care went up by 7.0% , the price of food and tobacco went up by 6.3% . The commodity retail price went up by 3.1% . The producer price for industrial products went down by 1.0% , the purchasing price for industrial producers went down by 3.2% .

The Changes of Consumer Price in Urban District (%)

Item	2018	2019
General level of consumer price in urban district	2.3	3.1
1. Food and Tobacco	2.7	6.3
Of which: Grain	0.7	1.1
Fresh Vegetables	8.6	3.4
Meat	-2.3	23.1
Fresh Fruits	5.2	14.6
2. Clothing	1.4	1.3
3. Residence	3.7	0.9
4. Daily necessities and Services	0.6	3.0
5. Transportation and Communication	1.3	-1.0
6. Education, Culture and Entertainment	1.5	4.3
7. Health Care	2.0	7.0
8. Other supplies and Services	0.0	2.8

Population and Employment

By the end of the year, the population of Hangzhou reached 10.36 million, an increase of 554 thousand over the previous year. Of this total, the urban population reached 8.133 million, accounting for 78.5%, increased by 1.1 percentage points than last year; the crude birth rate was 11.1‰, and the natural growth rate of population was 6.0‰. The population of household registration reached 7.954 million, the crude birth rate was 11.65‰, and the natural growth rate of population was 6.97‰. The newly employed people in urban area increased 340 thousand, and 64 thousand unemployed people were re-employed. The registered urban unemployment rate was 1.8% at the year end.

Population and Its Composition by the end of Year 2019

Item	Population(million)	Proportion(%)
Population	10.36	—
Of which;urban	8.133	78.5
countryside	2.227	21.5
Of which;male	5.307	51.2
female	5.053	48.8
Of which;age 0 – 14	1.337	12.9
age 15 – 64	7.697	74.3
age 65 or above	1.326	12.8

II. Agriculture and Rural Area

The added value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery achieved 33.3 billion yuan, up by 2.1%. Of this total, the added value of agriculture was 21.0 billion yuan, that of forestry was 4.8 billion yuan, that of fishery was 3.0 billion yuan, and that of agriculture & forestry & animal husbandry & Fishery Services was 0.70 billion yuan, up by 2.7%, 3.9%, 0.7% and 9.2% respectively. The added value of animal husbandry was 3.7 billion yuan, down by 4.8%.

The total output of grain was 0.496 million tons, the output of vegetable was 3.401 million tons, the output of fruit was 0.826 million tons, the output of aquatic products was 0.203 million tons, and the output of meat was 0.1497 million tons. There were 541 municipal vegetable bases in Hangzhou, of which 27 were newly built. Hangzhou newly launched the construction of 4 provincial – level key historical and cultural villages, 72 municipal – level boutique villages, 7 folk towns and 8 boutique demonstration lines. The farmhouse (home hostel) received 84.898 million tourists and the business revenue was 8.08 billion yuan, up by 23.3% and 18.5% respectively. The sales volume of rural e – commerce was 14.26 billion yuan, up by 18.8%.

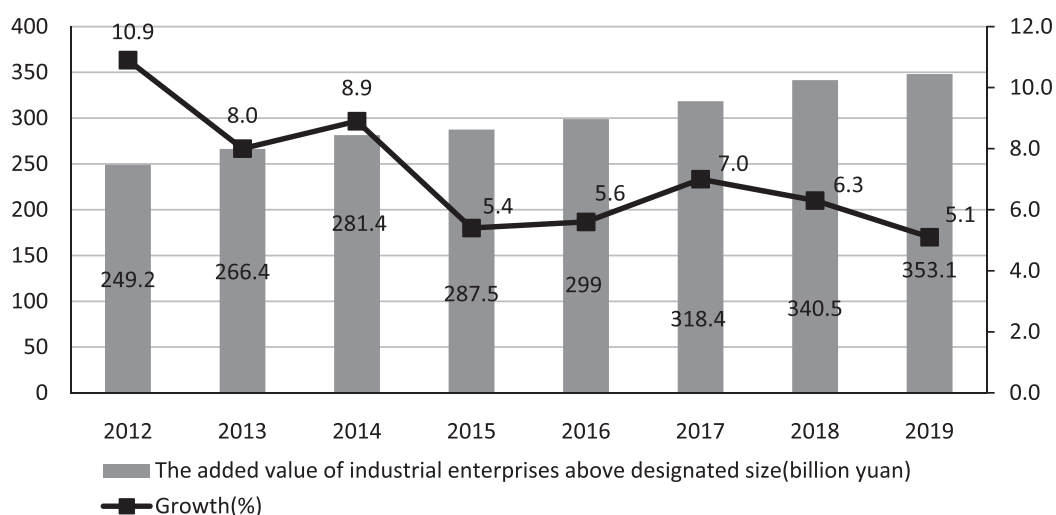
14426 rural practical talents were trained throughout the year. A total of 51 provincial "field schools" and 67 municipal farmer education and training bases have been established.

III. Industry and Construction

Industry Production

The added value of the industrial sector was 428.8 billion yuan, up by 5.3%. Of this total, the added value of industrial

enterprises above designated size was 348.2 billion yuan, up by 5.1%. In the industrial enterprises above designated size, the added value of high – tech industries, strategic emerging industries and equipment manufacturing industries increased by 8.5%, 13.1% and 7.9% respectively, accounted for 62.6%, 38.2% and 47.1% of industrial enterprises above designated size respectively; the added value of eight high energy consuming industries accounted for 23.6%. The output value ratio of new products was 42.8%. The profit of industrial enterprises above designated size achieved 112.6 billion yuan. The total labor productivity of industrial enterprises above designated size was 0.34 million yuan per personnel; The unit added value energy consumption of industrial enterprises above designated size decreased by 7.2%, the decline was 1.3 percentage points greater than last year.



The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size from 2012 to 2019

Construction

The added value of construction industry was 58.8 billion yuan, up by 1.6%.

IV. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

Transportation

The added value of transportation, storage and post achieved 39.8 billion yuan, up by 4.4%. The annual total freight traffic was 0.36 billion tons, up by 3.2%. The total passenger traffic was 0.21 billion persons, up by 3.8%. By the end of 2019, 301 air routes had been opened, including 63 international routes and 6 routes to Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan. The aviation passenger throughput was 40.11 million persons, the cargo throughput was 0.690 million tons, up by 4.9% and 7.7% respectively. The annual subway passengers were 0.63 billion persons, up by 19.3%.

The total possession of motor vehicles reached 2.976 million, up by 3.3%. The total possession of civil vehicles reached 2.690 million, up by 12.7%, of which private cars numbered 2.162 million, up by 4.1%.

Post

The business income of postal enterprises and express delivery enterprises above designated size totaled 40.23 billion yuan, up by 10.3%, of which the business income of express delivery was 32.68 billion yuan, up by 10.2%. At the end of 2019, there were 2.331 million fixed – line telephone subscribers, 18.179 million mobile phone users and 5.545 million broadband subscribers.

Freight and Passenger Traffic Completed by Various Transport Modes in 2019

Item	Number	Growth(%)
Total Freight Traffic(million tons)	363. 84	3. 2
Railway (million tons)	5. 37	35. 8
Highway (million tons)	317. 32	3. 7
Waterway (million tons)	40. 73	– 4. 0
Aviation (million tons)	0. 41	9. 8
Total Passenger Traffic(million person)	208. 88	3. 8
Railway(million person)	88. 74	17. 8
Highway(million person)	93. 60	– 6. 7
Waterway(million person)	6. 10	1. 1
Aviation(million person)	20. 44	4. 5

V. Financial Intermediation

The added value of financial intermediation achieved 178.9 billion yuan, up by 9.1%.

The saving deposits of RMB and foreign exchange from all financial institutions in Hangzhou was 4528.70 billion yuan, up by 13.8% ; and the loans balance was 4224.52 billion yuan, up by 15.4%.

Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Exchange from All Financial Institutions at the End of 2019

Item	Year – end Figure (100 million yuan)	Growth(%)
Total Deposit Balance	45287. 0	13. 8
Of which: Household Deposit	11901. 3	16. 7
Non – financial Enterprise		
Deposit	20280. 3	16. 5
Total Loan Balance	42245. 2	15. 4
Of which: Household Loans	16518. 0	18. 5
Non – financial Enterprise Loans	25375. 5	13. 6
Of which: Short – term Loan	8113. 7	5. 7
Medium and Long Term Loans	14683. 2	16. 4
Bill financing	1627. 3	44. 5

There were 192 listed companies in Hangzhou at the year – end, of which 146 were listed domestically. There were 22 newly authorized listed companies in Hangzhou, and raised a total of 16.23 billion yuan, up by 64.6%. There were 34 companies listed on small and medium board, and 43 companies were listed on entrepreneurship board.

The premiums received by the insurance companies totaled 84.63 billion yuan, up by 27.5%. Of this total, the premiums of property insurance was 24.8 billion yuan, and that of life insurance was 59.83 billion yuan. The payments of insurance indemnity of various kinds totaled 24.31 billion yuan, up by 19.9%. Of this total, the payments of property insurance was 15.26 billion yuan, and that of life insurance was 9.05 billion yuan.

VI. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate

Investment in Fixed Assets

The investment in fixed assets increased by 11.6% over the previous year, the investment in infrastructure increased by 5.2%, the investment in transportation increased by 16.9%, the investment in high – tech industries increased by 8.4%. Grouped by sectors, the investment in the secondary industry increased by 6.2%, of which the industrial investment increased by 5.6%; the investment in the tertiary industry increased by 12.2%.

Investment in Real Estate

The investment in real estate increased by 10.7% over the previous year, of which residential investment increased by 12.6%, the investment in office buildings increased by 13.4%, and the investment in commercial business housing decreased by 5.9%. At the end of the year, the floor space under construction was 119.96 million square meters, up by 2.1%; the newly started floor space under construction was 24.35 million square meters, down by 10.1%; the completed floor space was 17.28 million square meters, up by 5.5%. The sold floor space of commercial buildings was 15.14 million square meters, down by 9.7%.

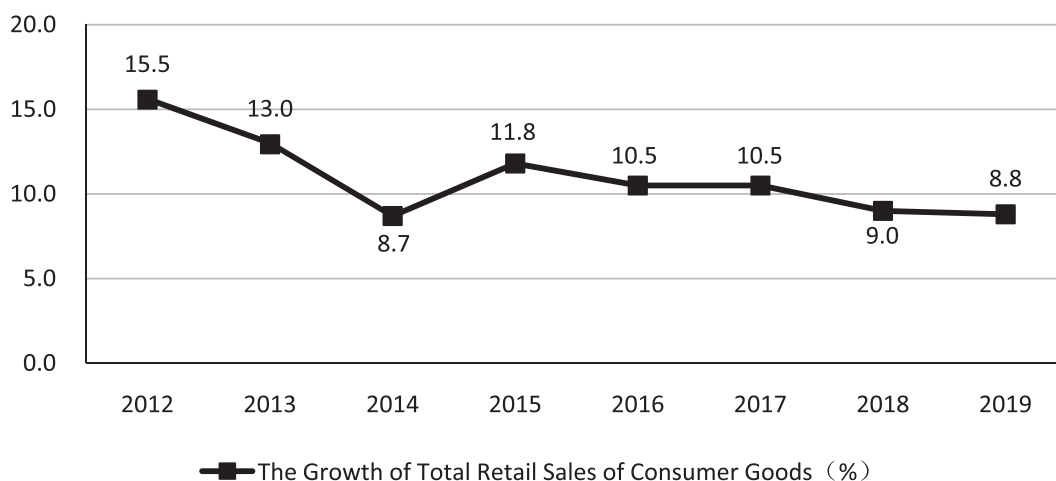
Main Indicators of Real Estate Development and Sales in 2019

Item	Number	Growth(%)
The Floor Space Under Construction(million square meters)	119.96	2.1
Of which: Residence (million square meters)	62.63	1.7
The Completed Floor Space(million square meters)	17.28	5.5
Of which:Residence (million square meters)	9.64	14.5
The Sold Floor Space of Commercial Buildings (million square meters)	15.14	–9.7
Of which:Residence (million square meters)	12.84	–3.4

VII. Domestic Trade

The added value of wholesale and retail sale was 122.5 billion yuan, up by 3.3%, the added value of accommodation and catering services was 23.4 billion yuan, up by 4.0%.

The total retail sales of consumer goods reached 61.88 billion yuan, a growth of 8.8% over the previous year. Grouped by consumption type, the retail sales of consumer goods reached 511.0 billion yuan, up by 8.8%; the revenue of catering services reached 107.7 billion yuan, up by 8.6%. Retail sales of wearable intelligent devices for wholesale and retail units above quota increased by 38.4%, and that of smart home appliances and audio – visual equipment increased by 21.7%. Retail sales through public network of wholesale and retail units above quota increased by 20.0%, accounting for 25.5% of the total retail sales of wholesale and retail units above quota.



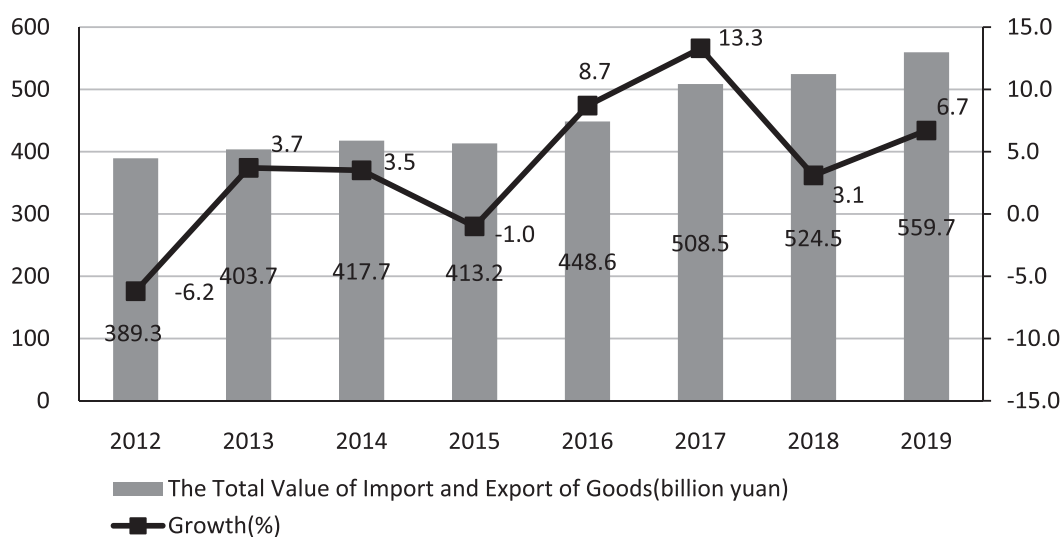
The Growth of Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods from 2012 to 2019

VIII. Foreign Economic Relations

International Trade

The total value of import and export of goods in 2019 was 559.7 billion yuan, up by 6.7%. Of this total, the export was 361.3 billion yuan, up by 5.7%; the import was 198.4 billion yuan, up by 8.5%. The export of high – tech products was 56.9 billion yuan, up by 9.7%, the export of electromechanical products was 155.0 billion yuan, up by 6.1%. The export to the countries which along The Belt and Road was 117.7 billion yuan, accounting for 32.6% of the total export. The total export of service trade was 12.49 billion U. S. dollars, up by 19.0%.

The import and export volume of cross border e – commerce was 95.21 billion yuan, up by 28.8%, of this total, the export was 65.88 billion yuan, and the import was 29.33 billion yuan, up by 26.4% and 34.6% respectively.



The Total Value of Import and Export of Goods from 2012 to 2019

Utilization of Foreign Capital

In 2019, 736 foreign – invested enterprises were newly set up, of which, the number of enterprises invested more than 30 million U. S. dollars reached 118. The actually utilized of foreign direct investment was 6.13 billion U. S. dollars, up by 14.0%. Of this total, the actually utilized of foreign direct investment in secondary industry was 0.73 billion U. S. dollars; and that in tertiary industry was 5.40 billion U. S. dollars. By the end of 2019, 126 companies of Global Fortune

500 invested 219 projects in Hangzhou.

International Cooperation

By the end of 2019, the total number of overseas investment enterprises (Institutions) in Hangzhou was 2,237, up by 11.4%. The accomplished business revenue through oversea contract engineering projects and labor cooperation was 2.74 billion U. S. dollars, up by 6.0%. The contract execution amount of offshore service outsourcing was 7.19 billion U. S. dollars, up by 3.9%.

IX. Living Conditions and Social Security

Living Conditions

The annual per capita disposable income in Hangzhou was 59,261 yuan, up by 9.0% or a real increase of 5.7% after deducting price factors. In terms of resident area, the annual per capita disposable income of urban households reached 66,068 yuan, up by 8.0% or a real increase of 4.8% after deducting price factors, and the annual per capita disposable income of rural households was 36,255 yuan, up by 9.2% or 5.9% after deducting price factor.

The per capita consumption expenditure in Hangzhou was 40,016 yuan, up by 7.1%. In terms of residence area, the per capita consumption expenditure of urban households was 44,076 yuan, and that of rural households was 26,296 yuan, up by 5.9% and 8.6% respectively, after deducting price factors, the real increase was 2.7% and 5.3% respectively.

Per Capita Disposable Income and Consumption Expenditure in Hangzhou in 2019

Item	All Residents		Urban Residents		Rural Residents	
	Absolute Number(yuan)	Growth (%)	Absolute Number(yuan)	Growth (%)	Absolute Number(yuan)	Growth (%)
Disposable Income	59261	9.0	66068	8.0	36255	9.2
1. Income from Wages	34136	8.9	37845	7.9	21601	9.1
2. Income of Staff & workers in Other – owned Units	6584	8.2	5849	10.4	9067	6.4
3. Property Income	8111	12.6	10045	10.6	1574	14.1
4. Transfer Income	10430	7.4	12329	5.3	4013	14.8
Consumption Expenditure	40016	7.1	44076	5.9	26296	8.6

By the end of the year, the per capita floor space of residential building in urban areas reached 38.2 square meters, and every 100 urban households had 62.6 family cars, 250.2 air conditioners, up by 4.9% and 2.9% respectively, every 100 urban households had 89.8 home computers, down by 10.6%. The per capita floor space of residential building in rural areas reached 74.1 square meters, and every 100 rural households had 52.7 family cars, 211.4 air conditioners, up by 3.5% and 2.4% respectively, every 100 rural households had 60.2 home computers, down by 14.5%.

Social Security

By the end of the year, a total of 7.047 million people participated in the basic social pension insurance for employees, up by 5.0%; a total of 6.711 million people participated in the basic medical insurance program for employees, up by 6.1%; a total of 4.867 million people participated in the unemployment insurance, 5.567 million people participated in the maternity insurance, up by 5.9% and 7.0% respectively. The minimum subsistence guarantee standard for residents in urban areas increased to 1041 yuan per person per month, up by 9.0%. By the end of the year, 102.5 thousand people were benefitted from the city's minimum living guarantee system, the annual payment of minimum living guarantee system reached 0.888 billion yuan, up by 3.6%.

Social Security Related Treatment Standards

Item	2019	2018
Minimum Unemployment Insurance Standard (Urban Residents)	1608 yuan/month	1608 yuan/month
Urban and Rural Minimum Subsistence Guarantee Standard (Urban Areas Excluding Lin'an)	1041 yuan/month	955 yuan/month
Urban and Rural Minimum Subsistence Guarantee Standard (Tonglu, Chun'an, Jiande)	833 yuan/month	764 yuan/month
Urban and Rural Minimum Subsistence Guarantee Standard(Lin'an)	989 yuan/month	860 yuan/month
Minimum wage for employees(Urban)	2010 yuan/month	2010 yuan/month

Social Welfare

By the end of the year, the number of community home care service centers reached 2,898. There were 328 welfare institutions and nursing homes for the aged, providing 74.7 thousand beds, accommodating 35.5 thousand people. There were 8 child welfare institutions with 1,040 beds.

The fund raised by all kinds of welfare lotteries issued this year reached 3.027 billion yuan, down by 2.8%.

X. Science & Technology, Education

Science & Technology

In 2019, 43,357 invention patents were applied and 11,748 were authorized, up by 18.7% and 14.4% respectively. There were a total of 749 enterprise technology centers above city level, of which 42 at national level. There were 11 national technological innovation demonstration enterprises and 11 provincial technological innovation demonstration enterprises. There were 178 technology enterprise incubators, of which 41 at national level and 92 at provincial level. There were 180 public innovation spaces in Hangzhou, of which 132 at provincial level. The total number of technology contracts signed throughout the year was 15,612 and 50.11 billion yuan, an increase of 12.7% and 31.8% respectively. The expenditures on research and development activities (R&D) accounted for 3.45% of Hangzhou's GDP. The expenditure on science and technology in general public budget expenditure was 14.82 billion yuan, up by 25.4%.

Education

At the end of 2019, there were 40 regular institutions of higher education with 518 thousand students, an increase of 22 thousand than last year, of which 72 thousand were postgraduates, with a gross enrollment rate of 67.3% for higher education; There were 87 ordinary high schools with 118 thousand students, an increase of 4 thousand; There were 37 professional high schools and secondary technical schools with 61 thousand students, same as last year; There were 269 junior high schools with 244 thousand students, an increase of 9 thousand, and the proportion of junior high school graduates entering into various kinds of high schools was 99.75%; There were 489 primary schools with 617 thousand students, an increase of 26 thousand; There were 1,020 kindergartens, with 350 thousand children, an increase of 7 thousand, and the enrollment rate of children who 3 years preschool was 99.1%. The number of migrant workers' children who were enrolled in the stage of compulsory education in Hangzhou was accumulated to 287 thousand. There were 70 home and abroad cooperative projects at all education levels, of which 8 projects were municipal colleges and universities, 7 projects were senior secondary schools.

XI. Culture, Tourism, Public Health and Sports

Culture and Tourism

The added value of cultural and creative industries was 373.5 billion yuan, up by 15.6%. By the end of 2019, there were

15 cultural centers, 16 public libraries, 79 museums, 48 national key cultural relics protection units. During the year, we produced 7 TV plays with 357 episodes, 6 online TV plays, 13 online movies and 2 online cartoons. There were 2.74 million times of all kinds of films, the ticket revenue was 1.58 billion yuan. At the end of the year, there were 2.981 million registered cable TV users. 24 representative intangible cultural heritage projects including " Hangzhou Embroidery" were selected into the list of the first batch of Zhejiang Provincial Traditional Craft Revitalization Catalog. The added value of tourism and leisure industry in the whole year was 119.1 billion yuan, up by 12.1%. The total revenue of tourism reached 400.5 billion yuan, up by 18.3%. The total tourists were 208.137 million, up by 15.1%, of which 1.133 million were overseas visitors, up by 5.7%. At the end of 2019, there were 895 travel agencies, up by 5.5%; 126 star – rated hotels, including 23 5 – star hotels. There were 103 A – rated scenic spots, including 3 AAAAA scenic spots.

Public Health

The added value of health industry in the whole year was 97.5 billion yuan, up by 12.5%. At the end of the year, there were 5,925 medical and health institutions in Hangzhou, including 343 hospitals, up by 10.2% and 8.5% over the previous year respectively. There were 127 thousand professional medical personnel, including 49 thousand licensed (assistant) doctors and 55 thousand registered nurses, up by 8.2%, 8.9% and 10.2% respectively. There were 86 thousand beds, including 80 thousand hospital beds, up by 5.5% and 6.4% respectively. A total of 146.407 million patients received diagnosis and treatment in medical institutions, up by 5.5%. The infant mortality rate and the mortality rate of children under the age of 5 were 1.65‰ and 2.35‰ respectively. The mortality per 100,000 pregnant women was 2.75 persons.

Sports

Hangzhou athletes won 50 medals in international competitions throughout the year, including 23 gold medals, 11 silver medals; won 410 medals in national competitions, including 160 gold medals, 114 silver medals; Won the first place in the competition of jumping platform and grass skiing in the 14th National Winter Sports Meeting. Hangzhou successfully held a series of local international brand events, such as Hangzhou Marathon, International (Hangzhou) Trailwalk, The First China – New Zealand Youth Golf Team Competition and 2019 Hangzhou International Tennis Invitational Tournament etc.

The annual sales of sports lottery reached 3.397 billion yuan, down by 21.8%.

XII. Urban Construction

The total mileage of roads in the whole year reached 16,667 km, including 632 km of expressways. At the end of the year, there were 402 public transport lines in the main urban area, of which 15 were newly opened lines, 45 were optimized lines. The total operational metro mileage reached 135.4 km, and the metro mileage under construction was 381 kilometers.

The electricity consumption of the whole city was 81.7 billion KWH, up by 2.5%, of which the consumption of the tertiary industry was 67.9 billion KWH, up by 1.6%; the consumption of residents in urban and rural areas was 13.8 billion KWH, up by 7.0%.

A total of 100,021 parking spaces were newly completed, of which 11,271 were public parking spaces.

XIII. Environmental Protection and Production Safety

Environmental Protection

The total days of good ambient air accumulated to 287 throughout the year, the rate of good was 78.6%. The average concentration of PM_{2.5} in the urban area was 37.7 micrograms per cubic meter, same as last year. The annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide was 41 micrograms per cubic meter, up by 2.5%; the annual average concentration of

sulfur dioxide was 7 micrograms per cubic meter, down by 22.2%. 98.1% of the sections above the municipal level reached the standard, up by 1.9 percentage points. The forest coverage rate in the whole city reached 66.84%.

Production Safety

The number of all kinds of production accidents were 229 throughout the year, the death toll was 190, down by 27.3% and 38.5% respectively.

Notes:

1. Some data presented in this communiqué are preliminary data for the year. There may have a difference between sub item and aggregate, because some data were half adjusted.
2. GDP and absolute added value of various industries are calculated based on current price, whereas the growth rate is calculated based on constant price; the classification on primary, secondary and tertiary industries is subjected to the 《Classification on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries(2012)》 which was revised by National Statistics Bureau in 2018.

Source of Statistics:

Statistics on newly increased employed people in urban areas, registered urban unemployment rate and social security are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Human Resources and Social Security; statistics on private enterprises, individual businesses and patents are from the Municipal Bureau of Market Supervision; fiscal statistics are from Hangzhou Bureau of Finance; statistics on agricultural park, beautiful countryside and happy farmhouse are from Municipal Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Area; statistics on education are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of education; statistics on import and export are from Hangzhou Custom; statistics on subsistence allowance, social services and assistance, welfare lottery are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Civil Affairs; statistics on highway mileage, bus lines are from Hangzhou Transportation Bureau; statistics on air passenger throughput, freight and postal throughput, navigable routes are from Xiaoshan International Airport; statistics on passenger capacity of metro are from Hangzhou Metro Group; statistics on parking places are from Municipal Construction Commission; statistics on ecological construction and environmental monitoring are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Environmental Protection; statistics on production safety are from Hangzhou Emergency Management Bureau; statistics on actually utilized foreign direct investment are from Municipal Investment Promotion Bureau; statistics on overseas contract projects and service trade are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Commerce; statistics on electricity consumption are from State Grid Hangzhou Power Supply Company; statistics on household population, motor vehicle ownership are from Municipal Bureau of Public Security; statistics on post are from Postal Administration Bureau; statistics on money and finance are from Hangzhou Center Branch of People's Bank; statistics on insurance are from Zhejiang Bureau of China Insurance Regulatory Commission; statistics on museums, memorial halls are from Municipal Park and Cultural Relics Bureau; statistics on technological innovation, high-tech Enterprises, research center, public innovation spaces are from Municipal Science and Technology Bureau; statistics on tourism, art performance groups, libraries, cultural centers are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Culture and Tourism; statistics on films and cartoons are from Hangzhou Municipal Party Committee Publicity Department; statistics on newly authorized listed companies are from Hangzhou Finance Office; statistics on healthcare are from Hangzhou Municipal Health Commission; statistics on medical insurance are from Hangzhou Medical Security Bureau; statistics on sports are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Sports; statistics on construction land are from Municipal Bureau of Planning and Natural Resources; statistics on forest coverage are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Forestry & Water Resources; statistics on price, income and expenditure of urban and rural residents, per capita floor space, durable goods per 100 households are from Hangzhou Survey Office of National Bureau of Statistics; other statistics are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Statistics.