

2020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

(2021年3月18日)

2020年,面对严峻复杂的国内外形势,特别是新冠肺炎疫情的严重冲击,杭州坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导,坚定不移实施新发展理念,以强有力举措抓“六稳”、促“六保”、拓“六新”,以自身发展的确定性全力对冲外部环境的不确定性,决胜高水平全面建成小康社会取得历史性成就,高质量发展走出坚实步伐,为开启全面建设社会主义现代化新征程奠定坚实基础。

一、综合

(一) 经济增长。

初步核算,2020年杭州实现地区生产总值16106亿元,比上年增长3.9%。分产业看,第一产业增加值326亿元,下降1.1%;第二产业增加值4821亿元,增长2.3%;第三产业增加值10959亿元,增长5.0%。三次产业结构为2.0:29.9:68.0(经最终核实,2019年杭州GDP修订为15419亿元,比上年增长6.8%,三次产业增加值结构为2.1:31.4:66.5)。

数字经济赋能发展。全年以新产业、新业态、新模式为主要特征的“三新”经济增加值占GDP的35.5%。数字经济核心产业增加值4290亿元,增长13.3%,高于GDP增速9.4个百分点,占GDP的26.6%。电子信息产品制造、软件与信息服务、数字内容和机器人产业分别增长14.7%、12.9%、12.7%和12.3%。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8.6%、8.1%和11.8%。

民营经济活力持续增强。全年民营经济增加值9855亿元,占GDP的61.2%,比上年提高0.2个百分点。民营企业货物出口2589亿元,增长5.8%,占出口总额的70.1%。年末,全市私营企业67.8万户,比上年末增长8.4%;个体工商户65.9万户,增长9.5%。

(二) 发展质效。

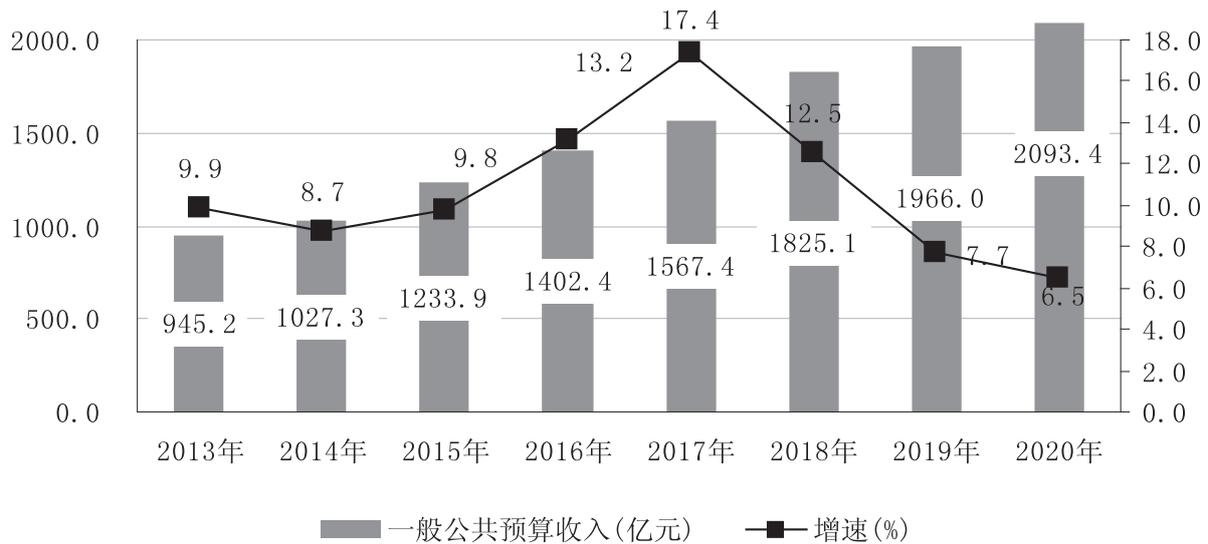
全年全员劳动生产率为21.9万元/人;规模以上工业全员劳动生产率34.0万元/人。

全年财政总收入3854.2亿元,增长5.6%;一般公共预算收入2093.4亿元,增长6.5%,其中税收收入1978.6亿元,增长10.5%,占一般公共预算收入的94.5%。一般公共预算支出2069.7亿元,增长6.0%,其中民生支出1583.6亿元,占一般公共预算支出的76.5%。

规模以上工业企业利润总额1302亿元,规模以上服务业企业利润总额2451亿元。

(三) 市场价格。

全年市区居民消费价格比上年上涨2.1%,其中食品烟酒类价格上涨6.9%。商品零售价格上涨0.9%。工业生产者出厂价格下降2.5%,工业生产者购进价格下降3.9%。



2013 - 2020 年一般公共预算收入及增速

市区居民消费价格涨跌幅度(%)

项 目	2019 年	2020 年
市区居民消费价格	3.1	2.1
其中:食品烟酒	6.3	6.9
其中:食品	7.9	8.9
其中:粮食	1.1	1.7
鲜菜	3.4	2.0
畜肉类	23.1	36.7
衣着	1.3	0.1
居住	0.9	-0.3
生活用品及服务	3.0	3.1
交通和通信	-1.0	-3.4
教育文化和娱乐	4.3	1.7
医疗保健	7.0	3.1
其他用品和服务	2.8	3.8

(四) 人口就业。

全年人口出生率为 9.92‰, 自然增长率为 4.63‰。全市新增城镇就业人员 69.05 万人, 安置失业人员再就业 3.44 万人。年末城镇登记失业率 2.4%。

二、农业和农村

全年农林牧渔业增加值 334 亿元, 下降 0.9%。

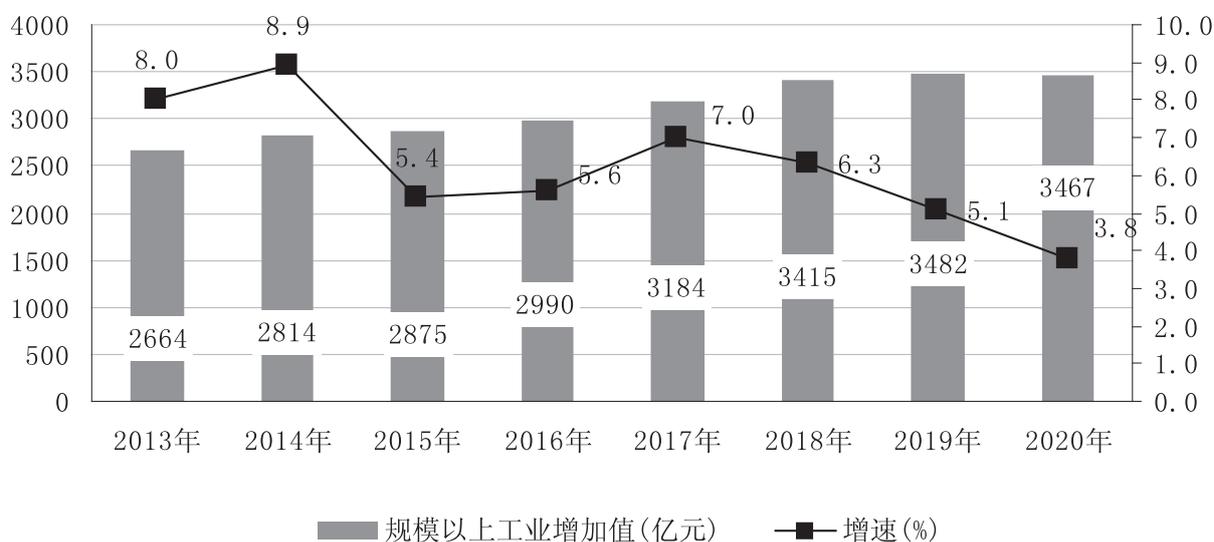
全年粮食总产量 50.9 万吨, 增长 2.4%; 蔬菜产量 347.7 万吨, 增长 1.8%; 水果产量 83.1 万吨, 增长 0.6%; 水产品产量 19.3 万吨, 下降 4.8%; 肉类产量 11.0 万吨, 下降 44.0%。市级“菜篮子”基地 563 个, 其中新建 21

个。新启动4个省级重点历史文化村、70个美丽乡村精品村、9个风情小镇。“大下姜乡村振兴联合体”入选全国12个乡村典型案例。农家乐(民宿)接待游客7153万人次,实现经营收入65亿元。农村电商销售额165亿元,增长15.7%。

全年1922个行政村集体经济总收入超过30万元、经营性收入超过20万元,占比达100%。市县两级美丽乡村行政村覆盖率达54.5%。

三、工业和建筑业

全年工业增加值4221亿元,增长2.6%,其中规模以上工业增加值3467亿元,增长3.8%。八大高耗能行业增加值占比20.4%,占比下降3.2个百分点。17个传统制造业增加值下降3.1%。规模以上工业总产值14712亿元,出口交货值1874亿元。新产品产值率40.0%,工业产品产销率为98.6%。集成电路、工业机器人、光缆等列入国家“三新”统计的产品产量分别增长62.7%、45.4%和32.1%。



2013 - 2020 年规模以上工业增加值及增速

全年建筑业增加值601亿元,增长0.2%。

四、交通运输和邮电

全年交通运输、仓储和邮政业增加值392亿元,下降1.8%。

全年货运量4.2亿吨,增长9.1%。客运量1.2亿人次,下降41.7%。至年末萧山国际机场开通航线336条,其中国际航线69条,港澳台航线6条。航空客运吞吐量达2822万人次,下降29.6%;货物吞吐量80.2万吨,增长16.2%。地铁客运量5.8亿人次,下降8.1%。

年末社会机动车保有量311.9万辆,增长4.8%。非营运汽车保有量258.4万辆,增长4.9%,其中私人汽车227.5万辆,增长5.2%。

全年邮政企业和规模以上快递服务企业实现业务收入450.0亿元,增长11.9%,其中快递业务收入367.0亿元,增长12.3%。年末固定电话用户204.55万户,移动电话用户1868.9万户,固定互联网宽带接入用户547.58万户。

2020 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)	41944	9.1
铁路(万吨)	578	7.6
公路(万吨)	34837	3.1
水路(万吨)	6483	59.2
航空(万吨)	46	11.9
全社会客运量(万人次)	12183	-41.7
铁路(万人次)	5895	-33.6
公路(万人次)	4535	-51.6
水路(万人次)	339	-44.4
航空(万人次)	1414	-30.8

五、金融

全年金融业增加值 2038 亿元,增长 10.6%。

年末金融机构本外币存款余额 54246.5 亿元,增长 19.8%;贷款余额 49799.3 亿元,增长 17.9%。

2020 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	54246.5	19.8
其中:住户存款	14398.1	21.0
非金融企业存款	24934.8	23.0
各项贷款余额	49799.3	17.9
其中:住户贷款	20428.8	23.7
企(事)业单位贷款	29021.3	14.4
其中:短期贷款	9012.7	11.1
中长期贷款	17194.5	17.1
票据融资	1849.9	13.7

年末上市公司 218 家,其中境内上市 161 家;全年新增上市公司 28 家,IPO 融资 509.1 亿元,增长 213.6%。
年末中小板上市公司 34 家,创业板上市公司 46 家。

全年保费收入 964.4 亿元,增长 14.0%,其中财产险保费收入 260.8 亿元,人身险保费收入 703.6 亿元,支付各类保险赔款 264.6 亿元,增长 8.9%,其中财产险 155.2 亿元,人身险 109.5 亿元。

六、固定资产投资和房地产业

(一) 固定资产投资。

全年固定资产投资增长 6.8%,其中民间投资增长 3.4%,基础设施投资增长 7.7%,交通投资增长 6.6%。从产业投向看,第二产业投资增长 6.2%,其中工业投资增长 6.9%;第三产业投资增长 6.8%。高新技术产业投资增长 10.0%。

(二) 房地产业。

全年房地产业增加值 1226 亿元,增长 3.9%。

全年房地产开发投资增长 5.3%,其中住宅投资增长 0.8%,办公楼投资增长 11.5%,商业营业用房投资增长 3.5%。年末房屋施工面积 13310 万平方米,增长 11.0%;新开工面积 3543 万平方米,增长 45.5%;竣工面积 1799 万平方米,增长 4.1%。商品房销售面积 1699 万平方米,增长 12.3%;商品房销售额 4595 亿元,增长 17.1%。

2020 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)	13310	11.0
其中:住宅(万平方米)	6959	11.1
房地产开发竣工面积(万平方米)	1799	4.1
其中:住宅(万平方米)	934	-3.1
商品房销售面积(万平方米)	1699	12.3
其中:住宅(万平方米)	1472	14.6

七、国内贸易

全年批发和零售业增加值 1272 亿元,增长 2.3%;住宿和餐饮业增加值 213 亿元,下降 10.6%。

全年社会消费品零售总额 6055 亿元,下降 3.5%,按消费类型统计,商品零售 5060 亿元,下降 2.4%,餐饮收入 995 亿元,下降 8.5%。在限额以上批零企业商品零售额中,化妆品、文化办公用品和日用品零售额分别增长 10.4%、10.3% 和 10.3%;新能源汽车、智能家用电器和音像器材等升级类商品消费分别增长 24.2% 和 12.8%。限额以上批零单位通过公共网络实现的商品零售增长 15.4%。

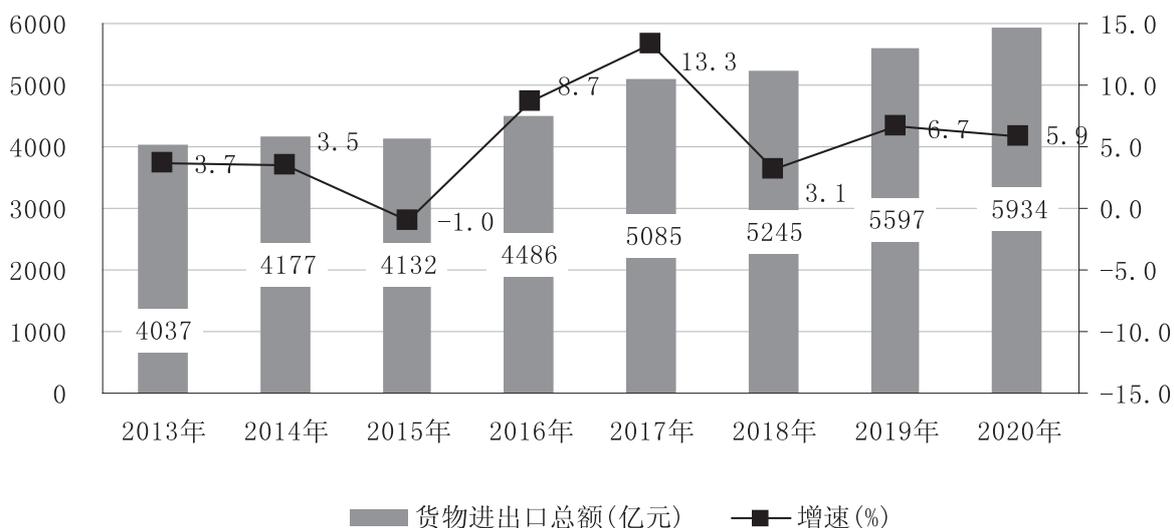
全年各类商品市场 617 个,全年交易额 3431 亿元。

八、对外经济

(一) 对外贸易。

全年货物进出口总额 5934 亿元,增长 5.9%。其中出口 3693 亿元,增长 2.1%;进口 2241 亿元,增长 12.9%。高新技术产品出口 649 亿元,增长 14.1%;机电产品出口 1659 亿元,增长 4.1%。对“一带一路”沿线国家出口 1170 亿元,占出口总额 31.7%。对美国、欧盟 28 国出口分别增长 5.7% 和 8.5%;对日本、韩国出口分别下降 4.9% 和 1.8%。服务贸易出口 138.4 亿美元,增长 10.8%。

全年跨境电商进出口总额 1084.2 亿元,增长 13.9%。其中出口 756.8 亿元、进口 327.4 亿元,分别增长 14.9% 和 11.6%。



2013 - 2020 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项目 804 个,其中总投资 3000 万美元以上项目 98 个。实际利用外资 72.0 亿美元,增长 17.5%,其中第二产业实际利用外资 23.3 亿美元,增长 218.8%,第三产业实际利用外资 48.7 亿美元,下降 9.7%。至年末,126 家世界 500 强企业来杭投资 222 个项目。

(三) 对外合作。

年末全市设立各类境外投资企业(机构)2445 个,增长 9.3%。对外承包工程和劳务合作营业额 18.6 亿美元,下降 31.9%。离岸服务外包合同执行额 77.7 亿美元,增长 8.1%。

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 61879 元,增长 4.4%,扣除价格因素实际增长 2.3%。按常住地分,城镇、农村居民人均可支配收入分别为 68666 元和 38700 元,增长 3.9% 和 6.7%,扣除价格因素增长 1.8% 和 4.5%。低收入农户人均可支配收入增长 13.7%。

全年全市居民人均消费支出 38235 元,下降 4.5%。按常住地分,城镇、农村居民人均消费支出分别为 41916 元和 25664 元,下降 4.9% 和 2.4%。

2020 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)	比上年增长(%)	绝对数(元)	比上年增长(%)	绝对数(元)	比上年增长(%)
人均可支配收入	61879	4.4	68666	3.9	38700	6.7
(一)工资性收入	36014	5.5	39720	5.0	23359	8.1
(二)经营净收入	6446	-2.1	5640	-3.6	9196	1.4
(三)财产净收入	8235	1.5	10182	1.4	1586	0.8
(四)转移净收入	11184	7.2	13124	6.4	4559	13.6
人均消费支出	38235	-4.5	41916	-4.9	25664	-2.4

年末城镇居民人均住房建筑面积 39.3 平方米,每百户居民家庭拥有家用汽车 65.3 辆、空调 252.2 台、家用电脑 90.6 台,分别增长 4.3%、0.8% 和 0.9%。农村居民人均住房建筑面积 75.5 平方米,每百户居民家庭拥有家用汽车 54.9 辆、空调 211.6 台、家用电脑 61.3 台,分别增长 4.2%、0.1% 和 1.8%。

(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 751.5 万人和 713.5 万人,增长 6.7% 和 6.3%;年末失业保险、职工工伤保险参保人数分别为 523.5 万人和 633.4 万人,增长 7.6% 和 13.8%。主城区居民最低生活保障标准调整至每人每月 1102 元,增长 5.9%。年末全市最低生活保障对象 9.88 万人,全年发放困难家庭救助金 10.81 亿元,增长 21.8%。

社会保障相关待遇标准

	2019 年	2020 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	1102 元/月
城乡最低生活保障标准(桐庐、建德)	833 元/月	882 元/月
城乡最低生活保障标准(淳安)	833 元/月	955 元/月
城乡最低生活保障标准(临安)	989 元/月	1102 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 2910 个。拥有各类福利院、敬老院 330 所,床位 7.58 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 24.7 亿元,下降 18.4%。

十、科学技术和教育

(一) 科学技术。

全年研究与试验发展(R&D)经费支出与生产总值之比为 3.59%。财政一般公共预算支出中科技支出 144.3 亿元,占一般公共预算支出的 7.0%。

全年发明专利申请量和发明专利授权量分别为 55297 件和 17327 件,增长 27.7% 和 47.5%。累计拥有市级以上企业技术中心 817 家,其中国家级 45 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 209 家,其中国家级 41 家,省级 107 家。众创空间 181 家,其中国家级 68 家,省级 144 家。全年签订技术合同总量 16307 项 520.3 亿元。

(二) 教育。

年末全市拥有普通高等学校 40 所,在校学生 55.1 万人,增加 3.2 万人,其中研究生 8.5 万人,高等教育毛入学率 70.04%;普通高中 91 所,在校学生 12.5 万人,增加 0.7 万人;职高和中等专业学校 37 所,在校学生 6.4 万人,增加 0.2 万人;初中 280 所,在校学生 24.9 万人,增加 0.5 万人,初中毕业生升入各类高中比例为 99.76%;小学 496 所,在校学生 64.5 万人,增加 2.8 万人;幼儿园 1049 所,在园幼儿 37.5 万人,增加 2.5 万人,学前三年幼儿入园率为 99.15%。流动人口随迁子女在本市义务教育学校就读 28.5 万人。各级各类中外合作办学项目 74 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。

全年文化产业增加值 2285 亿元,增长 8.2%。年末全市文化馆(含省)15 个,公共图书馆(含省)15 个,剧场(含省)11 个,音乐厅(含省)12 个,博物馆、纪念馆 78 个,全国重点文物保护单位 48 处。全年制作电视剧 5 部 199 集,原创动画片 26733 分钟。放映电影 116 万场次,电影票款收入 4.8 亿元。年末有线电视注册用户 310.7 万户。

全年旅游休闲产业增加值 999 亿元,下降 16.3%。旅游总收入 3335.4 亿元,下降 16.7%;旅游总人数 17573.1 万人次,下降 15.6%,其中接待入境过夜游客 14.3 万人次,下降 87.4%。年末各类旅行社 926 家,增长 3.5%。星级宾馆 119 家,其中五星级 23 家。A 级景区 111 个,其中 5A 级 3 个。

(二) 卫生健康。

全年健康产业增加值 1156 亿元,增长 8.3%。年末拥有各类医疗卫生机构 5675 个,其中医院 353 个。各类专业卫生技术人员 13.4 万人,其中执业(助理)医师 5.1 万人,注册护士 5.9 万人,分别增长 7.5%、8.6% 和 9.1%。拥有床位 9.0 万张,其中医院床位 8.4 万张,分别增长 5.3% 和 5.9%。全市医疗机构完成诊疗人数 15404 万人次,增长 5.2%。全市基层就诊率 67%,县域就诊率 90.1%。全市婴儿死亡率和 5 岁以下儿童死亡率分别为 1.87‰ 和 2.88‰。孕产妇死亡率为 1.68 人/10 万。

(三) 体育。

全年运动员获得全国性奖牌 204 枚,其中金牌 56 枚,银牌 75 枚。成功举办杭州马拉松、横渡钱塘江、全国全民体能大赛总决赛等 10 余项大型品牌体育赛事活动。完成 6 个游泳池、8 个足球场、23 个省级社区多功能运动场升级工程。

全年销售体育彩票 29.5 亿元,下降 13.25%。

十二、城市建设

全年境内公路总里程达到 16919 公里,其中高速公路 801 公里。年末主城区公共交通运营线路 367 条,其中新辟线路 24 条,优化线路 29 条。地铁运营里程 306.3 公里,在建里程 210 公里。

全市用电量 808 亿千瓦时,下降 1.1%,其中三次产业用电 664 亿千瓦时,下降 2.2%;城乡居民生活用电 144 亿千瓦时,增长 4.7%。

全市新建成停车泊位 10.2 万个,其中公共泊位 1.3 万个。

十三、环境保护和安全生产

全年市区年平均气温 18.3℃,比上年高 0.3℃;总降水量 1664 毫米,比上年增加 14 毫米。

全年市区空气优良天数 334 天,优良率 91.3%。市区细颗粒物(PM_{2.5})平均浓度 29.8 微克/立方米。二氧化氮年均浓度值 38 微克/立方米,下降 7.3%;二氧化硫年均浓度值 6 微克/立方米,下降 14.3%。地表水国考断面达到或优于Ⅲ类比例 100%,省考断面达到或优于Ⅲ类比例 100%,同比提高 3.1 个百分点。

全年共发生各类生产安全事故 171 起、死亡 136 人,分别下降 25.3% 和 28.4%。

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)》。

3. 规模以上服务业企业:辖区内年营业收入2000万元及以上服务业法人单位。包括:交通运输、仓储和邮政业,信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业,水利、环境和公共设施管理业三个门类 and 卫生行业大类。辖区内年营业收入1000万元及以上服务业法人单位。包括:租赁和商务服务业,科学研究和技术服务业,教育三个门类,以及物业管理、房地产中介服务、房地产租赁经营和其他房地产业四个行业小类。辖区内年营业收入500万元及以上服务业法人单位。包括:居民服务、修理和其他服务业,文化、体育和娱乐业两个门类,以及社会工作行业大类。

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钱江海关;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;停车泊位数据来自市建委;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;企业技术中心、技术创新示范数据来自市经济和信息化局;固定电话用户、移动电话用户和(固定)互联网宽带接入用户数据来自市信息基础设施建设(5G试点城市建设)工作领导小组办公室;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 2020 National Economic and Social Development

Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Statistics
Hangzhou Survey Office of National Bureau of Statistics
March, 2021

In 2020, faced with the severe and complicated domestic and international situation, especially the severe impact of the novel coronavirus pneumonia epidemic, Hangzhou persisted in the guidance of Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era, unswervingly implemented the new development concept; took strong measures to stabilize employment, finance, foreign trade, foreign investment, investment and expectations; promoted the protection of residents' employment, basic people's livelihood, market players, food and energy security, industrial chain and supply chain stability and grassroots operation; exploited new infrastructure, new technology, new materials, new equipment, new products and new business formats; fully hedged against the uncertainty of the external environment with the certainty of its own development, secured a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way at a high level and achieved historic achievements, high-quality development took a solid step, and laid a solid foundation for starting a new journey of building socialist modernization in an all-round way.

I. General Outlook

Economic Aggregate

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the year was 1610.6 billion yuan, up by 3.9% over the previous year. Of this total, the added value of the primary industry was 32.6 billion yuan with an annual decrease of 1.1%, that of the secondary industry was 482.1 billion yuan with an annual increase of 2.3%, and the tertiary industry was 1095.9 billion yuan with an annual increase of 5.0%. The proportions of the three industries was adjusted to 2.0:229.9:268.0 (According to the final verification, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Hangzhou in 2019 was adjusted to 1541.9 billion yuan, up by 6.8% over the previous year, the proportions of the three industries was 2.1:231.4:266.5).

Digital economy empowered development. The added value of "three new" economic, which characterized by new industries, new business formats and new models, accounted for 35.5% of GDP throughout the year.

The added value of digital economy core industry was 429.0 billion yuan, up by 13.3%, which was 9.4 percentage points higher than the GDP growth rate and accounted for 26.6% of GDP. Electronic information product manufacturing industry, software and information service industry, digital content industry and robot Industry increased by 14.7%、12.9%、12.7% and 12.3% respectively. Among the industrial enterprises above designated size, the added value of high-tech industry, strategic emerging industry and equipment manufacturing industry increased by 8.6%、8.1% and 11.8%、respectively.

The vitality of the private economy continued to increase. The added value of the private economy was 985.5 billion yuan, accounting for 61.2% of GDP which is 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous year. The export of goods by private enterprises was 258.9 billion yuan, up by 5.8%, accounting for 70.1% of the total exports. At the year end, there were 678 thousand private enterprises and 659 thousand individual businesses, up by 8.4% and 9.5% respectively.

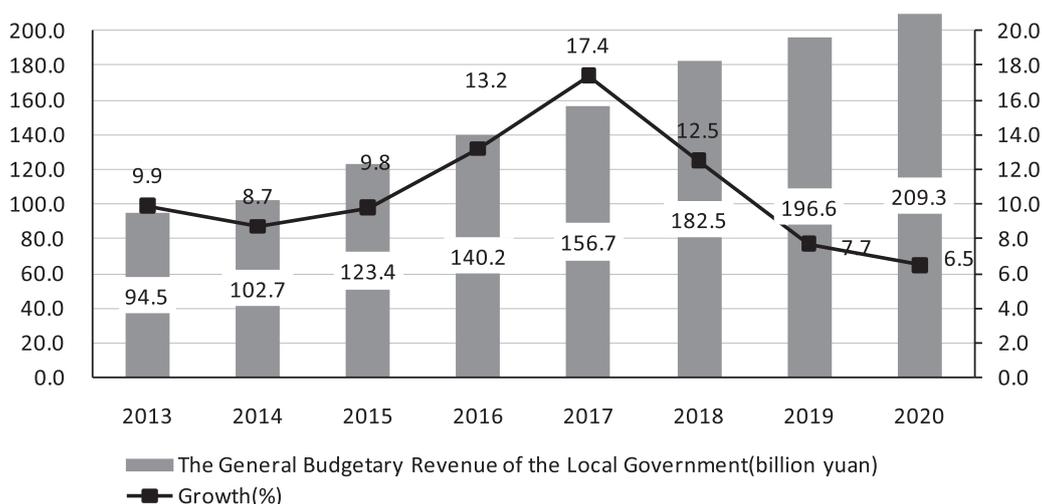
Development quality and efficiency

The annual labor productivity of all employees was expected to be 21.9 thousand yuan/person; the labor productivity of all

employees in industrial enterprises above designated size was 34 thousand yuan/person.

The general fiscal revenue of the city reached 385.42 billion yuan, up by 5.6%. The general budgetary revenue of the local government was 209.34 billion yuan, up by 6.5%; of which, the tax revenue was 197.86 billion yuan, up by 10.5%, accounting for 94.5% of the general public budget revenue. The fiscal expenditure of the local government was 206.97 billion yuan, up by 6.0%; of which, the fiscal expenditure for promoting people's livelihood reached 158.36 billion yuan, accounting for 76.5% of the fiscal expenditure of the local government.

The total profit of industrial enterprises above designated size was 130.2 billion yuan, and the total profit of service enterprises above designated size was 245.1 billion yuan.



The General Budgetary Revenue of The Local Government from 2013 to 2020

Commodity Price

The consumer price in urban area went up by 2.1% over the previous year; of which, the price of food and tobacco went up by 6.9%. The commodity retail price went up by 0.9%. The producer price for industrial products went down by 2.5%, the purchasing price for industrial producers went down by 3.9%.

The Changes of Consumer Price in Urban District (%)

Item	2019	2020
General level of consumer price in urban district	3.1	2.1
1. Food and Tobacco	6.3	6.9
Of which: Food	7.9	8.9
Of which: Grain	1.1	1.7
Fresh Vegetables	3.4	2.0
Meat	23.1	36.7
2. Clothing	1.3	0.1
3. Residence	0.9	-0.3
4. Daily necessities and Services	3.0	3.1
5. Transportation and Communication	-1.0	-3.4
6. Education, Culture and Entertainment	4.3	1.7
7. Health Care	7.0	3.1
8. Other supplies and Services	2.8	3.8

Population and Employment

The annual birth rate was 9.92‰, and the natural growth rate of population was 4.63‰. The newly employed people in

urban area increased 690.5 thousand, and 34.4 thousand unemployed people were re – employed. The registered urban unemployment rate was 2.4% at the year end.

II. Agriculture and Rural Area

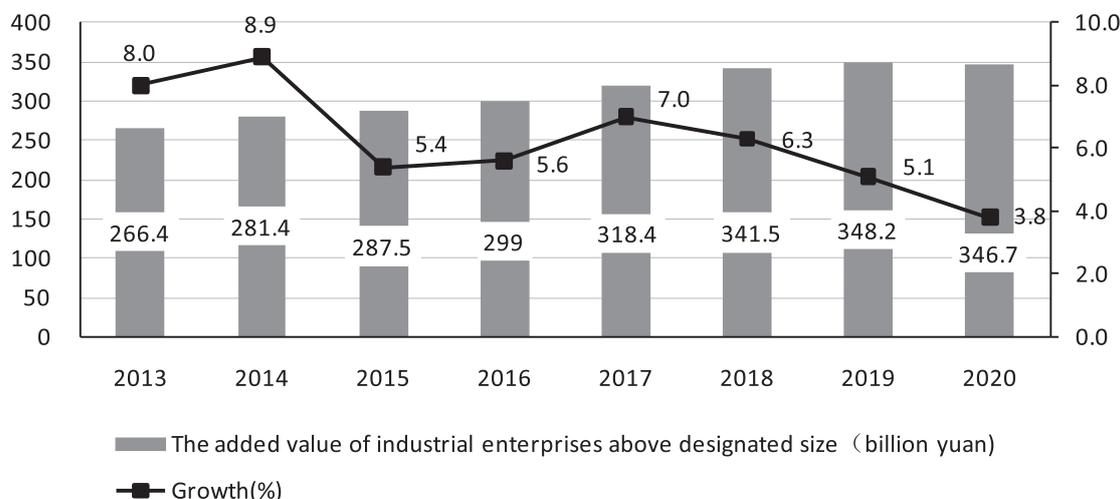
The added value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery achieved 33.4 billion yuan, down by 0.9%.

The total output of grain was 0.509 million tons, up by 2.4% ; the output of vegetable was 3.463 million tons, up by 1.8% ; the output of fruit was 0.831 million tons, up by 0.6% ; the output of aquatic products was 0.193 million tons, down by 4.8% ;and the output of meat was 0.110 million tons, down by 44.0%. There were 563 municipal vegetable bases in Hangzhou, of which 21 were newly built. Hangzhou newly launched the construction of 4 provincial – level key historical and cultural villages, 70 municipal – level boutique villages and 9 folk towns. " Big Xiajiang Rural Revitalization Consortium" was selected into 12 typical rural cases across the country. The farmhouse (home hostel) received 71.53 million tourists and the business revenue was 6.5 billion yuan. The sales volume of rural e – commerce was 16.5 billion yuan, up by 15.7%.

In the whole year, the collective economic income of 1922 administrative villages exceeded 0.3 million yuan, and the operating income exceeded 0.2 million yuan, accounting for 100%. The coverage rate of beautiful rural administrative villages at the city and county levels reached 54.5%.

III. Industry and Construction

The added value of the industrial sector was 422.1 billion yuan, up by 2.6%. Of this total, the added value of industrial enterprises above designated size was 346.7 billion yuan, up by 3.8%. The added value of eight high energy consuming industries accounted for 20.4%, decreased by 3.2 percentage points. The added value of 17 traditional manufacturing industries decreased by 3.1%. The total output value of industrial enterprises above designated size was 1471.2 billion yuan, of which the export delivery value was 187.4 billion yuan. The output value ratio of new products was 40.0%, and the production – sales ratio of industrial products was 98.6%. The output of integrated circuits, industrial robots, optical cables and other products included in the national " three new " statistics increased by 62.7%, 45.4% and 32.1% respectively.



The added value of industrial enterprises above designated size from 2013 to 2020

The added value of construction industry was 60.1 billion yuan, up by 0.2%.

IV. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

The added value of transportation, storage and post achieved 39.2 billion yuan, down by 4.4%.

The annual total freight traffic was 0.42 billion tons, up by 9.1%. The total passenger traffic was 0.12 billion persons, down by 41.7%. By the end of 2020, 336 air routes had been opened, including 69 international routes and 6 routes to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. The aviation passenger throughput was 28.22 million persons, down by 29.6%; and the cargo throughput was 0.802 million tons, up by 16.2%. The annual subway passengers were 0.58 billion persons, down by 8.1%.

The total possession of motor vehicles reached 3.119 million, up by 4.8%. The total possession of civil vehicles reached 2.584 million, up by 4.9%, of which private cars numbered 2.275 million, up by 5.2%.

The business income of postal enterprises and express delivery enterprises above designated size totaled 45.00 billion yuan, up by 11.9%, of which the business income of express delivery was 36.70 billion yuan, up by 12.3%. At the end of 2020, there were 2.0455 million fixed – line telephone subscribers, 18.689 million mobile phone users and 5.4758 million broadband subscribers.

Freight and Passenger Traffic Completed by Various Transport Modes in 2020

Item	Number	Growth(%)
Total Freight Traffic(million tons)	41944	9.1
Railway (million tons)	578	7.6
Highway (million tons)	34837	3.1
Waterway (million tons)	6483	59.2
Aviation (million tons)	46	11.9
Total Passenger Traffic(million person)	12183	-41.7
Railway(million person)	5895	-33.6
Highway(million person)	4535	-51.6
Waterway(million person)	339	-44.4
Aviation(million person)	1414	-30.8

V. Financial Intermediation

The added value of financial intermediation achieved 203.8 billion yuan, up by 10.6%.

The saving deposits of RMB and foreign exchange from all financial institutions in Hangzhou was 5424.65 billion yuan, up by 19.8%; and the loans balance was 4979.93 billion yuan, up by 17.9%.

Deposit and Loan Balance in RMB and Foreign Exchange from All Financial Institutions at the End of 2020

Item	Year – end Figure (100 million yuan)	Growth(%)
Total Deposit Balance	54246.5	19.8
Of which; Household Deposit	14398.1	21.0
Non – financial Enterprise Deposit	24934.8	23.0
Total Loan Balance	49799.3	17.9
Of which; Household Loans	20428.8	23.7
Non – financial Enterprise Loans	29021.3	14.4
Of which; Short – term Loan	9012.7	11.1
Medium and Long Term Loans	17194.5	17.1
Bill financing	1849.9	13.7

There were 218 listed companies in Hangzhou at the year – end, of which 161 were listed domestically. There were 28 newly authorized listed companies in Hangzhou, and raised a total of 50.91 billion yuan, up by 213.6%. There were 34 companies listed on small and medium board, and 46 companies were listed on entrepreneurship board.

The premiums received by the insurance companies totaled 96.44 billion yuan, up by 14.0%. Of this total, the premiums of property insurance was 26.08 billion yuan, and that of life insurance was 70.36 billion yuan. The payments of insurance indemnity of various kinds totaled 26.46 billion yuan, up by 8.9%. Of this total, the payments of property insurance was 15.52 billion yuan, and that of life insurance was 10.95 billion yuan.

VI. Investment in Fixed Assets and Real Estate

Investment in Fixed Assets

The investment in fixed assets increased by 6.8% over the previous year, of which the private investment increased by 3.4%, the investment in infrastructure increased by 7.7%, the investment in transportation increased by 6.6%. Grouped by sectors, the investment in the secondary industry increased by 6.2%, of which the industrial investment increased by 6.9%; the investment in the tertiary industry increased by 6.8%. The investment in high – tech industries increased by 10.0%.

Investment in Real Estate

The added value of the real estate industry was 122.6 billion yuan, up by 3.9%.

The investment in real estate increased by 5.3% over the previous year, of which residential investment increased by 0.8%, the investment in office buildings increased by 11.5%, and the investment in commercial business housing increased by 3.5%. At the end of the year, the floor space under construction was 133.10 million square meters, up by 11.0%; the newly started floor space under construction was 35.43 million square meters, up by 45.5%; the completed floor space was 17.99 million square meters, up by 4.1%. The sold floor space of commercial buildings was 16.99 million square meters, up by 12.3%; the sales of commercial housing was 459.5 billion yuan, up by 17.1%.

Main Indicators of Real Estate Development and Sales in 2020

Item	Number	Growth(%)
The Floor Space Under Construction(million square meters)	13310	11.0
Of which: Residence (million square meters)	6959	11.1
The Completed Floor Space(million square meters)	1799	4.1
Of which:Residence (million square meters)	934	-3.1
The Sold Floor Space of Commercial Buildings(million square meters)	1699	12.3
Of which:Residence (million square meters)	1472	14.6

VII. Domestic Trade

The added value of wholesale and retail sale was 127.2 billion yuan, up by 2.3%; the added value of accommodation and catering services was 21.3 billion yuan, down by 10.6%.

The total retail sales of consumer goods reached 605.5 billion yuan, down by 3.5%. Grouped by consumption type, the retail sales of consumer goods reached 506.0 billion yuan, down by 2.4%; the revenue of catering services reached 99.5 billion yuan, down by 8.5%. Among the retail sales of wholesale and retail enterprises above quota, the retail sales of

cosmetics, cultural office supplies and daily necessities increased by 10.4% , 10.3% and 10.3% respectively; the consumption of upgraded commodities such as new energy vehicles, smart home appliances and audio – visual equipment increased by 24.2% and 12.8% respectively. Retail sales through public network of wholesale and retail units above quota increased by 15.4%.

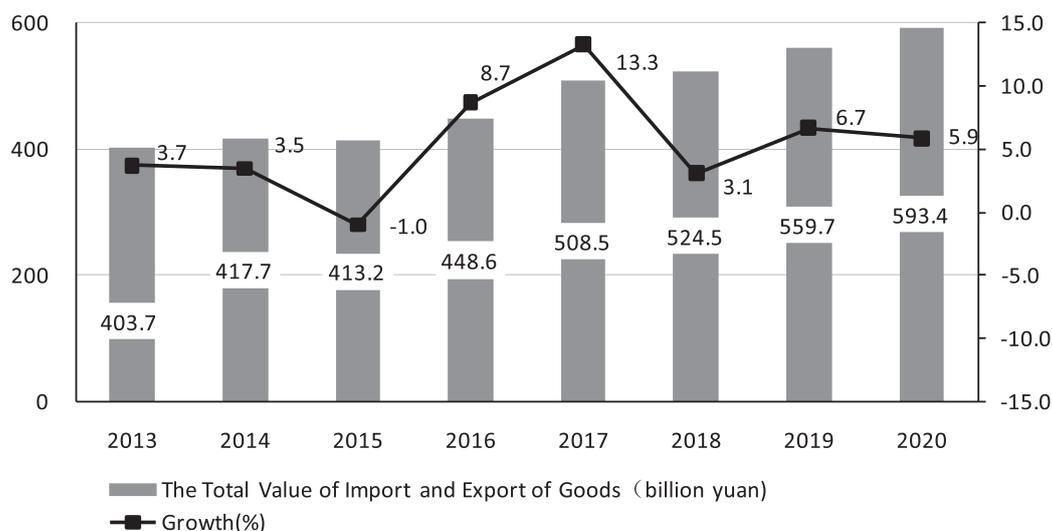
There were 617 commodity markets of various types throughout the year, with an annual transaction volume of 343.1 billion yuan.

VIII. Foreign Economic Relations

International Trade

The total value of import and export of goods in 2020 was 593.4 billion yuan, up by 5.9%. Of this total, the export was 369.3 billion yuan, up by 2.1% ; the import was 224.1 billion yuan, up by 12.9%. The export of high – tech products was 64.9 billion yuan, up by 14.1% , the export of electromechanical products was 165.9 billion yuan, up by 4.1%. The export to the countries which along The Belt and Road was 117.0 billion yuan, accounting for 31.7% of the total export. Exports to the United States and the 28 EU countries increased by 5.7% and 8.5% respectively; exports to Japan and South Korea decreased by 4.9% and 1.8% respectively. The export of service trade was 13.84 billion U. S. dollars, up by 10.8%.

The import and export volume of cross border e – commerce was 108.42 billion yuan, up by 13.9% ; of this total, the export was 75.68 billion yuan, and the import was 32.74 billion yuan, up by 14.9% and 11.6% respectively.



The Total Value of Import and Export of Goods from 2013 to 2020

Utilization of Foreign Capital

In the whole year, 804 foreign – invested projects were newly introduced, including 98 projects with a total investment of more than 30 million U. S. dollars. The actually utilized of foreign direct investment was 7.20 billion U. S. dollars, up by 17.5%. Of this total, the actually utilized of foreign direct investment in secondary industry was 2.33 billion U. S. dollars, up by 218.8% ; and that in tertiary industry was 4.87 billion U. S. dollars, down by 9.7%. By the end of 2020, 126 companies of Global Fortune 500 invested 222 projects in Hangzhou.

International Cooperation

By the end of 2020, the total number of overseas investment enterprises (Institutions) in Hangzhou was 2,445, up by 9.3%. The accomplished business revenue through oversea contract engineering projects and labor cooperation was 1.86

billion U. S. dollars, down by 31.9%. The contract execution amount of offshore service outsourcing was 7.77 billion U. S. dollars, up by 8.1%.

IX. Living Conditions and Social Security

Living Conditions

The annual per capita disposable income in Hangzhou was 61,879 yuan, up by 4.4% or a real increase of 2.3% after deducting price factors. In terms of resident area, the annual per capita disposable income of urban households reached 68,666 yuan, up by 3.9% or a real increase of 1.8% after deducting price factors; and the annual per capita disposable income of rural households was 38,700 yuan, up by 6.7% or 4.5% after deducting price factor. The per capita disposable income of low – income farmers up by 13.7%.

The per capita consumption expenditure in Hangzhou was 38,235 yuan, down by 4.5%. In terms of residence area, the per capita consumption expenditure of urban households was 41,916 yuan, and that of rural households was 25,664 yuan, down by 4.9% and 2.4% respectively.

Per Capita Disposable Income and Consumption Expenditure in Hangzhou in 2020

Item	All Residents		Urban Residents		Rural Residents	
	Absolute Number(yuan)	Growth (%)	Absolute Number(yuan)	Growth (%)	Absolute Number(yuan)	Growth (%)
Disposable Income	61879	4.4	68666	3.9	38700	6.7
1. Income from Wages	36014	5.5	39720	5.0	23359	8.1
2. Income of Staff & workers in Other – owned Units	6446	-2.1	5640	-3.6	9196	1.4
3. Property Income	8235	1.5	10182	1.4	1586	0.8
4. Transfer Income	11184	7.2	13124	6.4	4559	13.6
Consumption Expenditure	38235	-4.5	41916	-4.9	25664	-2.4

By the end of the year, the per capita floor space of residential building in urban areas reached 39.3 square meters, and every 100 urban households had 65.3 family cars, 252.2 air conditioners and 90.6 home computers, up by 4.3%、0.8% and 0.9%. The per capita floor space of residential building in rural areas reached 75.5 square meters, and every 100 rural households had 54.9 family cars, 211.6 air conditioners and 61.3 family cars, up by 4.2%、0.1% and 1.8% respectively.

Social Security

By the end of the year, a total of 7.515 million people participated in the basic social pension insurance for employees, up by 6.7%; a total of 7.135 million people participated in the basic medical insurance program for employees, up by 6.3%; a total of 5.235 million people participated in the unemployment insurance, 6.334 million people participated in the maternity insurance, up by 7.6% and 13.8% respectively. The minimum subsistence guarantee standard for residents in urban areas increased to 1102 yuan per person per month, up by 5.9%. By the end of the year, 98.8 thousand people were benefitted from the city's minimum living guarantee system, the annual payment of minimum living guarantee system reached 1.081 billion yuan, up by 21.8%.

Social Security Related Treatment Standards

Item	2019	2020
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	1102 yuan/month
Urban and Rural Minimum Subsistence Guarantee Standard (Tonglu, Jiande)	833 yuan/month	882 yuan/month
Urban and Rural Minimum Subsistence Guarantee Standard (Chun'an)	833 yuan/month	955 yuan/month
Urban and Rural Minimum Subsistence Guarantee Standard (Lin'an)	989 yuan/month	1102 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 2,910. There were 330 welfare institutions and nursing homes for the aged, providing 75.8 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 2.47 billion yuan, down by 18.4%.

X. Science & Technology, Education

Science & Technology

The expenditures on research and development activities (R&D) accounted for 3.59% of Hangzhou's GDP. The expenditure on science and technology was 14.43 billion yuan, accounted for 7.0% of the general public budget expenditure.

In 2020, 55,297 invention patents were applied and 17,327 were authorized, up by 27.7% and 47.5% respectively. There were a total of 817 enterprise technology centers above city level, of which 45 at national level. There were 11 national technological innovation demonstration enterprises and 11 provincial technological innovation demonstration enterprises. There were 209 technology enterprise incubators, of which 41 at national level and 107 at provincial level. There were 181 public innovation spaces in Hangzhou, of which 68 at national level and 144 at provincial level. The total number of technology contracts signed throughout the year was 16,307 and 52.03 billion yuan.

Education

At the end of 2020, there were 40 regular institutions of higher education with 551 thousand students, an increase of 32 thousand than last year, of which 85 thousand were postgraduates, with a gross enrollment rate of 70.04% for higher education; There were 91 ordinary high schools with 125 thousand students, an increase of 7 thousand; There were 37 professional high schools and secondary technical schools with 64 thousand students, an increase of 2 thousand; There were 280 junior high schools with 249 thousand students, an increase of 5 thousand, and the proportion of junior high school graduates entering into various kinds of high schools was 99.76%; There were 496 primary schools with 645 thousand students, an increase of 28 thousand; There were 1,049 kindergartens, with 375 thousand children, an increase of 25 thousand, and the enrollment rate of children who 3 years preschool was 99.15%. The number of migrant workers' children who were enrolled in the stage of compulsory education in Hangzhou was accumulated to 285 thousand. There were 74 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 industry was 228.5 billion yuan, up by 8.2%. By the end of 2020, there were 15 cultural centers (including provincial level), 15 public libraries (including provincial level), 11 theaters (including provincial level), 12 concert halls (including provincial level), 78 museums and memorials, 48 national key cultural relics protection units. During the year, we produced 199 episodes of 5 TV series, and 26,733 minutes of original cartoons. There were 1.16 million times of all kinds of films, the ticket revenue was 0.48 billion yuan. At the end of the year, there were 3.107 million registered cable TV users.

The added value of tourism and leisure industry in the whole year was 99.9 billion yuan, down by 16.3%. The total revenue of tourism reached 333.54 billion yuan, down by 16.7%. The total tourists were 175.731 million, down by 15.6%, of which 0.143 million were overseas visitors, down by 87.4%. At the end of 2020, there were 926 travel agencies, up by 3.5%; 119 star-rated hotels, including 23 5-star hotels. There were 111 A-level scenic spots, of which 3 were 5A-level.

Public Health

The added value of health industry in the whole year was 115.6 billion yuan, up by 8.3%. At the end of the year, there were 5,675 medical and health institutions in Hangzhou, including 353 hospitals. There were 134 thousand professional medical personnel, including 51 thousand licensed (assistant) doctors and 59 thousand registered nurses, up by 7.5%, 8.6% and 9.1% respectively. There were 90 thousand beds, including 84 thousand hospital beds, up by 5.3% and 5.9% respectively. A total of 154.04 million patients received diagnosis and treatment in medical institutions, up by 5.2%. The city's grassroots consultation rate was 67%, and the county consultation rate was 90.1%. The infant mortality rate and the mortality rate of children under the age of 5 were 1.87 and 2.88 respectively. The mortality per 100,000 pregnant women was 1.68 persons.

Sports

Throughout the year, Hangzhou athletes won 204 medals in national competitions, including 56 gold medals and 75 silver medals. Hangzhou successfully held more than 10 large-scale brand sports events such as Hangzhou Marathon, Crossing the Qiantang River and National Physical Fitness Finals. The upgrading project of 6 swimming pools, 8 football fields, and 23 provincial-level community multifunctional sports fields has been completed.

The annual sales of sports lottery reached 2.95 billion yuan, down by 13.25%.

XII. Urban Construction

The total mileage of roads in the whole year reached 16,919 km, including 801 km of expressways. At the end of the year, there were 367 public transport lines in the main urban area, of which 24 were newly opened lines, 29 were optimized lines. The total operational metro mileage reached 306.3 km, and the metro mileage under construction was 210 kilometers.

The electricity consumption of the whole city was 80.8 billion KWH, down by 1.1%, of which the consumption of the tertiary industry was 66.4 billion KWH, down by 2.2%; the consumption of residents in urban and rural areas was 14.4 billion KWH, up by 4.7%.

A total of 102 thousand parking spaces were newly completed, of which 13 thousand were public parking spaces.

XIII. Environmental Protection and Production Safety

The annual average temperature in the urban area throughout the year was 18.3℃, 0.3℃ higher than the previous year; the total precipitation was 1,664 mm, an increase of 14 mm over the previous year.

The total days of good ambient air accumulated to 334 throughout the year, the rate of good was 91.3%. The average concentration of PM2.5 in the urban area was 29.8 micrograms per cubic meter. The annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide was 38 micrograms per cubic meter, up by 7.3%; the annual average concentration of sulfur dioxide was 6 micrograms per cubic meter, down by 14.3%.

The proportion of surface water national examination sections reached or exceeded class III was 100%, and the proportion of provincial examination sections reached or exceeded class III was 100%, 3.1 percentage points higher than the previous year.

A total of 171 production safety accidents and 136 deaths occurred throughout the year, a decrease of 25.3% and 28.4% respectively.

Notes:

1. Some data presented in this communique 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.
3. Service industry enterprises above designated size; service industry legal entities with an annual operating income of 20 million yuan or above in the jurisdiction. Including health industry category and other three categories: transportation, warehousing and postal industry; information transmission, software and information technology service industry; water conservancy, environment and public facilities management industry. Service industry legal entities with annual business income of 10 million yuan or above in the jurisdiction. Including three categories and four sub-categories: leasing and business service industry, scientific research and technical service industry, education; and property management, real estate intermediary services, real estate leasing operation and other real estate industry. Service industry legal entities with an annual business income of 5 million yuan or above in the jurisdiction. Including social work industry category and other 2 categories: Resident service, repair and other service industries; culture, sports and entertainment industries.

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 Qianjiang 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 oversea 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 enterprise technology center and technological innovation demonstration are from Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Economy and Information Technology; statistics on fixed telephone users, mobile phone users and (fixed) Internet broadband access users are from Hangzhou Municipal Information Infrastructure Construction (5G Pilot City Construction) Work Leading Group Office; 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.