

**STATISTICAL COMMUNIQUE ON THE 1998 NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BEIJING**

February 2, 1999

Led by the municipal Party committee and government, the people of Beijing adopted the gist of the 15th National Congress of the Communist Party of China as the guiding ideology in all work, conscientiously implemented all policies of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, tried to overcome unfavorable factors of Asian financial crisis and inadequate domestic demand, actively expanded domestic demand, made great efforts to exploit foreign and domestic market and achieved the goal of 9 percent economic growth in 1998. All social causes made overall progress and the living standard of urban and rural residents continued to rise. However, former contradictions in the economic development especially structural adjustment progressed slowly, the problem of poor efficiency still existed and the quality of economic growth had to be raised urgently.

I. Comprehensive Economy

Total social supply: According to primary statistics, the city's gross domestic product (GDP) accomplished in 1998 reached 200.99 billion yuan, a growth of 9.7 percent over the previous year at comparable prices. The economic growth rate of 9 percent set by the municipal people's congress at the beginning of the year had been accomplished. The city's general economic situation showed a tendency to improve, and economic operation had great stability and fluctuated less frequently than that of the previous year. The per capita GDP amounted to 18,423 yuan, achieving the goal of quadrupling that of 1980 two years ahead of the schedule.

The pattern was further strengthened that the service sector contributed the most, the secondary industry the second most and the primary industry the third most to the city's economic development. The service sector continued to take the lead in the growth. Its annual added value came to 113.21 billion yuan, up 10.5 percent over the previous year and 0.8 percentage points more than the city's economic growth rate; the proportion of the service sector in the GDP reached 56.3 percent, 1.8 percentage points more than in 1997. The added value accomplished by the secondary industry attained 79.08 billion yuan, up 9.6 percent and 1.5 percentage points more than the growth rate of the previous year. The primary industry developed steadily. Its added value of the whole year amounted to 8.7 billion yuan, an increase of 1.8 percent over the previous year and 0.8 percentage points more than the growth rate of the previous year.

Total social demand: The policies to expand domestic demand were effective. The demand of investment, consumption and export rose in an all-round way, exerting important influence on the economic growth.

Investment demand: At the turning point of expanding domestic demand, a large group of major projects quickened their step of construction and fixed investments of the city rapidly picked up after two years of slow growth. The total social fixed investments accomplished annually reached 111.53 billion yuan, a growth of 16 percent over the previous year and an increase of 6.4 percentage points; of which, 73.23 billion yuan was the investment accomplished locally, a growth of 18.6 percent and an increase of 12.8 percentage points. The year 1998 was the one with the fastest investment growth

after the "Soft Landing" of the city's economy in 1995. The city's investment in capital construction was 41.56 billion yuan; investment in modification was 25.24 billion yuan; real estate development was 37.74 billion yuan, up 11 percent; 31.7 percent and 14.2 percent. The fixed investments favored the infrastructure construction and residential buildings, accounting for 30 percent and 25.8 percent, up 6.1 percentage points and 1 percentage points respectively.

Consumption demand: Represented by retail sales of consumer goods, the domestic consumption grew relatively rapidly and its actual growth range set a new record once more. Under the situations of low prices, retail sales of social consumer goods accomplished annually amounted to 116.72 billion yuan, up 11 percent. After deducting the price factor, sales actually rose 12.9 percent and the actual growth range was 3.3 percentage points high than that of the previous year. The year 1998 saw the highest actual growth range of retail sales in the city since 1985, which had spurred the economic growth. Articles for use sold well and accomplished a sales volume of 57.03 billion yuan, up 15.9 percent; food accomplished a sales volume of 42.36 billion yuan, up 8.4 percent; and clothes sold steadily and accomplished a sales volume of 14.48 billion yuan, up 2.3 percent.

Foreign trade exports: Although the city's foreign trade export was affected by the Asian financial crisis, it still kept rising and its growth range was higher than the national one. According to the statistics from the Customs, the city accomplished gross import and export of 30.52 billion US dollars, up 0.4 percent over the previous year; of which, 10.52 billion US dollars were gross export, up 9.5 percent; the export accomplished locally was 2.83 billion US dollars, up 14.7 percent. In export structure, the gross export of manufactured products reached 2.636 billion US dollars, increasing by 16.3 percent and accounting for 93.2 percent of export volume, a rise of 1.3 percentage points. The proportion of the export of primary products decreased by 3.5 percent. State-owned enterprises took the lead in raising the export and achieved export of 1.524 billion US dollars annually, up 20.5 percent over the previous year and 11.4 percentage points more than that of foreign-funded enterprises.

Prices: The prices of 1998 always fluctuated at the low level and the retail price index had negative growth for the first time since reform and opening. The annual retail price index was 98.3 percent and the consumption price index was 102.4 percent. The reform of prices progressed steadily. The tuition standards of regular colleges and universities, charges of city water, gas and taxi had been adjusted and the price parities between some commodities and service had been rationalized.

Macro-economic efficiency: Macro-economic efficiency was bettered. Every a hundred-yuan of fixed investments produced 180.3 yuan of GDP. The total social production rate was 30,770 yuan per capita, up 10.2 percent over the previous year. Of which, the production rate in the primary industry was 12,464 yuan per capita, up 2.2 percent; the secondary industry 31,356 yuan per capita, up 12 percent and the service sector 34,182 yuan per capita, up 9.4 percent.

The local revenue kept growing rapidly. The city's local revenue attained 22.73 billion yuan, accounting for 107.8 percent of budget and increasing by 20.0 at comparable prices percent against the previous year. The financial expenditure reached 28.11 billion yuan, accounting for 109.0 percent and increasing by 14.9 percent at comparable prices.

II. Trade Development

Agriculture: The agricultural production steadily grew, Animal husbandry developed at a rationally moderate speed. The total output of meat and grain came to 449,000 tons and 2.392 million tons, an increase of 11.4 percent and 0.7 percent respectively. The production of vegetables, eggs and milk remained basically stable. New agriculture development made progress. According to a survey, facility agriculture achieved a total income of 970 million yuan annually, 18.3 percent more than that of the previous year; Seed agriculture achieved a total income of 772 million yuan annually, 26.5 percent high than that of the previous year; Special cultivation and farm production achieved a total income of 1.02 billion yuan annually, up 50 percent; Household cultivation achieved a total income of 3.11 billion yuan annually, up 75.7 percent; Agricultural products export order volume reached 700 million yuan, up 28.4 percent. The level of agricultural mechanization kept rising. The total power of agricultural machinery had reached 4.155 million kilowatts by the end of 1998. The amount of electricity consumed in the countryside attained 2.75 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year.

Industry: The added value accomplished by industry annually was 61.4 billion yuan, up 9.1 percent over the previous year. The industrial enterprises with more than 5 million yuan achieved the added value of 54 billion yuan, up 10.5 percent. Driven by investment, the heavy industry quickly picked up and accomplished the added value of 36.41 billion yuan annually, up 12.7 percent over the previous year. The light industry achieved 17.59 billion yuan annually, up 6.1 percent over the previous year. Non-state-owned industry and small industry developed swiftly. In 1998, the city's non-state-owned industrial enterprises accomplished the added value of 26.55 billion yuan, up 17.5 percent over the previous year, and 14.2 percentage points more than the city's industrial growth rate. Small enterprises accomplished the added value of 26.18 billion yuan, up 17.6 percent, and 14.8 percentage points more than the large and medium industrial growth rate. The new high technology industry gradually took the lead and accomplished the added value of 13.87 billion yuan annually, up 11.2 percent over the previous year. The added value accomplished by the new high technology accounted for 6.9 percent of GDP and 22.6 percent of the city's industrial added value. The proportion of its contribution to the city's industrial growth reached 54.6 percent, an increase of 15.2 percentage points over the previous year. Industrial economic efficiency stayed at the low level. Industrial economic efficiency complex index was 91.9 percent, a decrease of 4.7 percentage points over the previous year. Profit and tax accomplished reached 14.49 billion yuan, Up 5.9 percent over the previous year.

Construction: In 1998, driven by investment, the construction sector was further expended. The added value accomplished by construction annually reached 17.68 billion yuan, up 12.4 percent at comparable prices and 7.3 percentage points more than the growth rate of the previous year, Its proportion in the city's economy grew from 8.3 percent of 1997 to 8.8 percent of 1998. The floor space under construction accomplished annually reached 64.96 million square meters, up 11.6 percent over the previous year; the floor space completed attained 18.215 million square meters, up 12 percent over the previous year. The quality of engineering was further improved. The fine rate of the city's engineering reached 45 percent, 2.2

percentage points more than that of the previous year. Economic efficiency was enhanced distinctly. The total amount of profit accomplished annually reached 1.2 billion yuan, up 15.4 percent; the overall labor productivity 75,000 yuan per capita, up 15.4 percent.

Transportation: The added value accomplished by transportation annually reached 6.46 billion yuan, up 4.9 percent over the previous year. The volume of goods delivery came to 321.853 million tons, decreased a little with the previous year; the volume of passenger delivery 121.752 million times person, up 17.4 percent over the previous year. All transportation modes developed in competition. Road transportation grew relatively quickly by giving play to convenience and swiftness; railway attracted a large number of passengers by speeding up, improving service quality and adding trains which set off in the evening and arrive in the morning; aviation won the favor of more and more passengers with its advantage of high speed. Three transportation modes accounted for 86.66 percent, 13.27 percent and 0.07 percent of volume of goods transported and 52.5 percent, 41.3 percent and 6.2 percent of volume of passenger transport respectively.

Post and telecommunications: With the social and economic development and the enhancement of scientific and technological standard, the city's post and telecommunications continued to develop at a high speed. The added value accomplished by post and telecommunications reached 9.20 billion yuan, up 22 percent over the previous year. The total volume of post and telecommunications service attained 12.78 billion yuan, up 37.7 percent. Newspapers and periodicals delivered reached 1.406 billion, magazine 53.85 million and the express mail 6.3 million. Up 7.6 percent, 4.8 percent and 35.2 percent respectively. The city's capacity of switchboard amounted to 6.86 million gates, up 25.6 percent over the same period of 1997. Every 100 residents owned 48 telephone sets, a growth of 9.5 sets over the previous year; of which, 69 sets were in urban districts, a growth of 13 sets. The number of subscribers of mobile telephones had come to 1.167 million by the end of the year, an increase of 500,000 in 1998. Furthermore, electronic mail, television conference, fax storage and retransmission as well as public information network developed swiftly and vigorously.

Domestic trade: The added value accomplished by wholesale and retail trade and catering trade reached 20.78 billion yuan, up 4.5 percent over the previous year. The annual total purchase volume of social commercial commodities attained 204.7 billion yuan, up 5.5 percent over the previous year; the gross sales of commodities 212.55 billion yuan, down 5.6 percent. Commercial efficiency was not good. The annual sales income of commodities amounted to 12.78 billion yuan, up 6 percent over the previous year; the total volume of profit and tax 4.41 billion yuan, down 27.9 percent; the profit and tax rate of sales 3.45 percent, a down 1.1 percentage points over the previous year.

Finance and insurance: Financial institutions conscientiously implemented the financial policies formulated by the central government, strengthened supervision, improved service and kept the stable operation of finance. The added value accomplished annually was 27.195 billion yuan, up 8.62 percent over the previous year. Savings in the financial institutions totaled 666.68 billion yuan, 126.32 billion yuan more than that of the beginning of the year and 45 percent increase compared with the previous year. Net loans were 332.66 billion yuan, increasing by 20.2 percent to 61.08 billion yuan over the beginning of the year. Financial institutions had

supported the capital's economic development. The currency withdrawn from circulation totaled 7.07 billion yuan, setting the all-time highs.

Securities market developed steadily. The annual turnover of securities exchanges reached 1024.15 billion yuan, up 29.1 percent over the previous year. The turnover on the stock exchange attained 342.64 billion yuan, down 12.2 percent. All government loans sold well. The national debt sold annually totaled 121.98 billion yuan, up 87 percent.

Insurance business kept developing. The income earned at home and abroad in 1998 was 8.43 billion yuan, 2.5 percent over the previous year. Of which, life insurance premium received in 1998 totaled 6.02 billion yuan, down 2.4 percent. The total sum from compensation was 1.8 billion yuan, up 27.8 percent. The rate of comprehensive compensation was 21.4 percent, up 4.2 percentage points over the previous year.

Real estate: With the implementation of the state housing reform policies, the market of real estate was thriving. The added value accomplished annually attained 6.81 billion yuan, up 55.8 percent over the previous year. The floor space under construction reached 34.991 million square meters, up 21.6 percent over the previous year. The floor space completed attained 8.428 million square meters, up 23.5 percent over the previous year. The commercial buildings sold annually amounted to 4.091 million square meters (floorage), up 40.6 percent; of which, 3.768 million square meters were commercial residential buildings, up 47.1 percent. The annual sales volume of commercial buildings reached 21.6 billion yuan, up 31.6 percent; of which, 18.14 billion yuan was the sales volume of commercial residential buildings, up 29.2 percent. By the end of 1998, the vacant space of real estate was 3.342 million square meters, 359,000 square meters more than that of the end of the previous year; of which, 2.624 million square meters were vacant residential buildings, 35,000 square meters more than that of the end of the previous year.

III. Urban Construction

Urban infrastructure construction: Investment in infrastructure was intensified, whose scale had been the largest in the history of Beijing. The city's investment in infrastructure totaled 31.78 billion yuan, up 45.6 percent over the previous year.

Major construction projects progressed successfully. After scientific demonstration and strict screening, the municipal government set 67 major projects according to the demand and possibilities of the capital's urban development. At present, these major construction projects progressed smoothly. The investment accomplished annually reached 24.73 billion yuan. The 10 projects such as Capital Book Mansion, the Teaching and Scientific Research Building of the Capital Medical Sciences University and Xiaoying Century Village Residential District, International Financial Mansion, the Teaching Building of Liberal Arts at the Capital Normal University, and the rehearsal ground of Beijing Opera School had been completed.

The city's road construction changed with each passing day. By the end of 1998, the total length of the city's roads reached 3800 kilometers and the total area of roads attained 42 million square meters, up 4.5 percent and 3.4 percent over the end of 1997 respectively. The second-phase project of Badaling Expressway with international standard was open to traffic. The projects of the

Ping'an Avenue transformation and expansion and the Xidan-Bawangfen Line of the subway progressed as planned, and the transformation of the second and third ring roads were fully carried out.

Urban public utilities: The capacity of public transport was intensified. By the end of the year, the number of vehicles for public transport reached 7524,278 more than that of the end of 1997. The total length of transportation lines exceeded 9384 kilometers, a growth of 927 kilometers. During the year, 26 new public transportation lines were put into use and 26 lines were adjusted and extended. The number of passengers transported was 4.663 billion, of which, 3.57 billion were transported by buses and trolley-buses, accounting for 76.6 percent of the passengers; 463 million were transported by subways, accounting for 9.9 percent of the passengers; 630 million were transported by taxis, accounting for 13.5 percent of the passengers.

In the year, more than 266,000 households had been newly supplied with gas; of which, 199,000 were households which changed gas to improve the quality of gas. By the end of the year, the city's concentrated heat-supply area exceeded 38 million square meters. The annual total amount of power consumption was 27.62 billion kilowatt-hours and the annual total amount of water sold was 820 million tons.

Urban environmental protection: To strengthen the supervision of environmental protection, the municipal government decides to publish air quality weekly report. The city's air quality weekly report showed that the city's environmental quality was not optimistic. In the year, there were 23 weeks with above four-grade air quality, accounting for 42.2 percent of the whole year; 21 weeks with three-grade air quality, accounting for 40.4 percent of the whole year. Therefore, ratified by state council the municipal Party committee and government adopted 18 emergency measures to prevent and control air pollution, which mainly included three aspects: the control of pollution caused by smoke from burning coal, motor vehicles and rising dust. As many as 515 vehicles for public transport had been modified by gas or liquefied petroleum gas by the end of 1998. 14,000 cabs whose tail gas failed to meet the standard were scrapped by force. 10,000 persontimes were organized to outlaw 4,000 barbecue sites. Area of roads swept by machine came to 74 percent of the all. Spraying areas reached 10 million square meters. High grade coal and cleaner fuel were encouraged to use widely. Through intensifying the improvement of urban environment in a comprehensive way, the upward tendency of air pollution was controlled preliminary.

The work of afforestation had been developed actively and the green area accomplished annually reached 538 hectare. By the end of 1998, the afforested area in public places of urban districts covered 4,945 hectare, 8.18 square meters per capita; 34.9 percent of the city was covered by greenery, an increase of 0.26 percentage points over the previous year. Seven parks had been newly built.

IV. Opening to the Outside World

Introducing foreign investment: The city had newly authorized 651 foreign-funded enterprises. The total amount of contract money reached 6.24 billion US dollars and the amount of contract foreign capital 4.1 billion US dollars, up 71.2 percent and 1.4 times over the previous year respectively. The number of large projects using foreign investment grew and the projects absorbed the foreign capital of 6.29 million US dollars on average, a new increase of 4.16 million US

dollars over the previous year. The industrial structure utilizing foreign capital gradually favored the service sector and the primary industry. The foreign-funded enterprises newly authorized in the service sector came to 296, a growth of 11.5 percentage points over the previous year and accounting for 45.5 percent of the total number of newly authorized projects; the amount of contract foreign capital attained 2.88 billion US dollars, a net increase of 1.9 billion US dollars over the previous year and accounting for 70.3 percent. The number of projects introducing foreign investment in the primary industry and the amount of contract foreign capital also grew compared with the previous year. The number of projects accounted for 3.6 percent of the total number and the amount of contract foreign capital 0.7 percent of the total amount of contract foreign capital, an increase of 1.3 percentage points and 0.3 percentage points over the previous year respectively. By the end of the year, 151 of the 500 largest transnational corporations in the world had invested in Beijing. The investment from European and American countries rose greatly. The amount of newly authorized contract foreign capital from the European Communities totaled 510 million US dollars, 1 times more than the previous year; the amount of newly authorized contract foreign capital from the United States attained 410 million US dollars, up 2.2 times; The actual use of foreign investment kept growing swiftly and accomplished 2.87 billion US dollars in the year, of which, the amount of direct foreign investment reached 2.07 billion US dollars, up 29.6 percent; non-investment foreign loans totaled 570 million US dollars, down 12 percent.

Contracting foreign projects and cooperative labor service: The amount of newly signed contracts in the year totaled 285 million US dollars, down 19.98 percent over the previous year; The turnover accomplished reached 458 million US dollars, up 54.62 percent. 3645 persons offering labor service were sent abroad, up 16.98 percent.

Tourism: The city's tourism overcame the influence imposed by the Asian financial crisis. The income of international tourism rose and domestic travel kept growing. The city received 2.201 million overseas tourists in the year, down 4.2 percent over the previous year. The foreign currency earnings of tourism reached 2.38 billion US dollars, up 6 percent over the previous year; the per capita consumption of overseas tourists was 216.5 US dollars every day, up 4.3 percent over the previous year. The number of domestic tourist to Beijing reached 87.31 million, these tourists spent 42.45 billion yuan in Beijing, up 8.4 percent, of which, the city received 57.8 million travelers from other places of China, up 5.1 percent. These Chinese travelers spent 39.32 billion yuan in Beijing, up 8.2 percent. 55 percent of the city's guest rooms of hotels were taken. The tourist function was further perfected. The city ranked among the first group of "Excellent Tourist Cities of China."

Development zones: During the year, 965 new enterprises landed in the city's development zones, experimental zones and industrial zones (hereinafter referred to as "the three zones"), bringing the total number of enterprises in the three zones to 9228. 612 new enterprises went into operation, increasing 323 over the previous year and bringing the total number of new enterprises to 7851. The total fixed investments accomplished reached 6.59 billion yuan, up 10.2 percent over the previous year; The added value realized rose 25.3 percent to 21.4 billion yuan, accounting for 10.6 percent of Beijing's GDP, increasing 1.1 percentage points over the previous year and

contributing 21.6 percent to the city's economic growth. The economy of Beijing New Technology Industry Development and Experiment Zone continued to develop at a faster speed. The total income achieved by technology, industry and trade reached 49.22 billion yuan, up 29.9 percent over the previous year; the total value of industrial output (current price) attained 24.54 billion yuan, up 28.4 percent over the previous year; the added value accomplished by industry came to 7.13 billion yuan, increasing by 15.7 percent over the previous year and contributing more than 28.1 percent to the city's industry. The modern industrial enterprises were established in the Beijing economy and technology development zone. The total number of enterprises in the zones came to 294, and the amount of contract investment was 13.7 billion yuan of which, 128 was foreign-founded enterprises and the amount of investment was 12.23 billion yuan; 85 enterprises was put into use, The added value accomplished by industry was 720 million yuan up 81.8 percent over the previous year.

V. Social Undertaking

Science and technology: In the city, 281,000 people participated in scientific and technological activities, up 2.9 percent over the previous year. The expenditure on scientific and technological activities totaled 19.17 billion yuan, up 14.8 percent. Of which, 5.23 billion yuan was the expenditure on research and development, up 19.4 percent and accounting for 2.6 percent of GDP. On the city's technological market, 20724 contracts were signed and the amount of contract reached 8.16 billion yuan including 7.39 billion yuan of technological trade volume, increasing by 49.5 percent, 50.2 percent and 53.7 percent over the previous year respectively. In the city, 6321 patents were applied, balanced with the previous year; and 3800 patents were authorized, up 14.2 percent .

Education: The quality education was promoted at middle and primary schools in an all-round way. The reform that primary school graduates went to junior middle schools in the neighborhood without examination had been successfully carried out. Colleges and universities underwent the reform of administrative system and accepted 11 schools under departments dismissed or integrated and 21 institutions of adult higher education. The specialty structure of colleges and universities was adjusted and the scope of disciplines widened. After the adjustment, the number of disciplines in Beijing had been reduced from 502 to 249. The development of higher vocational education was intensified. A higher vocational education network was formed, which took the branch schools in the suburbs of six colleges and universities as its base, and some specialties of other institutions of regular higher education and institutions of adult higher education as its supplement. The city enrolled 16,000 graduate students, 62,000 undergraduates, 103,000 students for secondary specialized education, 308,000 for regular education and 104,000 for adult education in the year. 60,000 college and university students, 72,000 students from secondary specialized schools and 99,000 graduates from adult education institutions had completed their study and entered society.

Culture: At the beginning of the year, Beijing Television Station made the television cover all population through the satellite relay. The optical cable erected in the city totaled 3,285 kilometers and 500,000 families were newly covered, and the total number came to 1.5 million families. The mass cultural activities were widely developed, and the activities of Summer Cultural Square and sending culture,

science and technology to the countryside were well received by the people. A large number of excellent books were published, 25 of which won the prizes above the municipal level. The work of preserving cultural relics attracted wide social attention, and the Temple of Heaven and the Summer Palace were listed in the world cultural heritage by the United Nations.

Health: Through adjustment, the number of clinics and medical workers were decreased. The medical management was better. The reform of facilities of medical care and public health made new achievements. The city had 5723 facilities of medical care and public health, decrease 854 of the previous year. The hospitals possessed 63,000 beds, 1000 beds more than previous year; 116,000 professional medical workers, decreased 3,315 of the previous year; and 10.63 per 1,000 persons. The community medical service stations built in the city's urban and near-urban areas totaled 162, covered 62 percent of neighborhood committees and 48 percent of residents, All hospitals conscientiously carried out the medical charge reform program of "control in total amount and adjustment in structure" so that the rapid growth of medicine expenditure had been controlled, The city's medical expenditure decreased 1.09 billion yuan more than the previous year.

Sports: The nationwide body-building activities grew vigorously. A total of 139 stadiums and gymnasiums were open to the public and received one million every month on average, 300,000 people more than that of the previous year. Great achievements were made in athletics. On the 13th Asian Games, 57 athletes from Beijing won 28 gold medals, 9 silver medals and 8 bronze medals.

VI. Life of the People

Population: According to the census sample, the city's human fertility was 0.6 percent, human mortality 0.53 percent and natural population growth rate 0.07 percent, a decrease of 0.12 percentage points over the previous year. By the end of 1998, the permanent resident population (having lived in Beijing for more than half a year) reached 12.456 million, 56,000 more than that of the previous year. According to the statistics from the public security department, the registered population was 10.915 million by the end of the year.

Employment: New progress was made in the re-employment project. There were 169,600 laid-off workers in the year, 102,100 of whom were reemployed, and the reemployment rate of laid-off workers was 60.2 percent. 72.9 percent of surplus personnel were settled. By the end of the year, 29,500 people were registered unemployed and the urban registered unemployment rate was 0.66 percent. The reform of social security system progressed steadily. The city's pool of endowment insurance, unemployment insurance and medical treatment of serious illness of local enterprises covered 95 percent, 94 percent and 85.2 percent respectively, 12.6 percentage points, 9.7 percentage points and 12.2 percentage points more than that of the previous year.

Resident income: The annual average per capita salary of the city's employees was 12,300 yuan, up 11.6 percent over the previous year. Deducting the price factor, the actual growth was 9 percent. The annual per capita disposable income of urban residents was 8,472 yuan, up 8.4 percent over the previous year. Eliminating the price factor, the actual growth was 5.9 percent. The per capita nonproductive expenditure was 6,970.8 yuan, up 6.7 percent over the same period of the previous year. The consumption structure was getting rational. The

Engel index of urban residents was 41.1 percent, a decrease of 2.6 percentage points over 1997. The per capita net income of farmers reached 4,029 yuan. Eliminating the price factor, the actual growth was 6.7 percent.

Savings of urban and rural residents: The savings of urban and rural residents reached 228.72 billion yuan, 31.2 billion yuan more than that of the beginning of the year and a growth of 19.3 percent. Of which, 206.32 billion yuan was the savings of urban residents and increased 29.24 billion yuan from the beginning of the year; 22.4 billion yuan belonged to rural residents and increased 1.96 billion yuan as compared to the beginning of the year.

Urban and rural residence: The city's annual investment in residential buildings totaled 27.37 billion yuan, up 21.1 percent over the previous year. The floor space completed reached 10.906 million square meters, up 9.4 percent over the previous year of which, residence was 10.045 million square meters, up 22.9 percent. The per capita floorage of urban residents attained 14.86 square meters, up 3.5 percent over the previous year. The per capita living area of rural residents amounted to 27.6 square meters, up 0.7 percent over the previous year. The municipal government set the construction projects to build 5.68 million square meters economical and practical residential buildings in 19 places, which had gradually started.

Appendix 1: Notes

- a) All data in this communique are primary statistical data.
- b) Added value index, overall production rate absolute value involved in this communique are calculated according to the price of the year, and the growth rate is calculated by comparable prices.

Appendix 2: Statistical Chart

Indicator	Unit	1998	1998 as % of 1997
Output of Major Farm and By-Products			
Grain	(10000 tons)	239.2	100.7
Vegetable	(10000 tons)	406.1	99.0
Meat	(10000 tons)	44.9	111.4
Fresh Eggs	(10000 tons)	17.9	75.2
Cow Milk	(10000 tons)	22.7	102.3
Fresh-water Fish	(10000 tons)	7.7	100.0
Slaughtered Hogs	(10000 heads)	374.8	106.0
Output of Major Products			
Pig Iron	(10000 tons)	751.5	100.6
Steel	(10000 tons)	803.2	100.2
Steel Products	(10000 tons)	676.1	103.4
Coal	(10000 tons)	989.5	99.6
Electricity	(100 million kwh)	144.5	98.6
Fertilizer(pure)	(10000 tons)	11.3	94.8
Cement	(10000 tons)	762.0	114.9
Ethlene	(10000 tons)	57.0	98.2
Cross-country Motor Vehicles	(10000)	2.7	65.5
Micro-computer	(10000)	160.9	139.8
Color TV Set	(10000)	11.1	28.5

Program Control			
Telephone	(10000 lines)	772.2	166.9
Exchange	(10000)	39.5	334.8
HouseAir Conditioner	(10000 tons)	9.9	117.9
Liquor			
Beer	(10000 tons)	117.2	102.1
Soft Drinks	(10000 tons)	30.1	99.6
Performance of			
Various Means of			
Transportation			
Freight Traffic			
Railway	(10000 tons)	4271.9	90.0
Highway	(10000 tons)	27892.0	95.0
Civil Aviation	(10000 tons)	21.42	112.4
Passengers Traffic			
Railway	(10000 person.times)	5031.8	104.6
Highway	(10000 person.times)	6390.0	130.4
Civil Aviation	(10000 person.times)	753.43	115.3
Retail Price Indices	(%)	98.3	
(preceding year=100)			
Residents Consumer	(%)	102.4	
Price Indices			
(preceding year=100)			
Foods		97.1	
Clothing		105.9	
Household Facilities		97.5	
Medicine and Medical			
Services		108.6	
Means of Transportation		99.0	
and Communications			
Recreation, Education and		97.8	
Culture Articles			
Residence		104.7	
Services		121.3	