

Hunan Province Statistical Communiqué for the 2018 National Economic and Social Development ^[1]

Hunan Bureau of Statistics, Hunan Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics

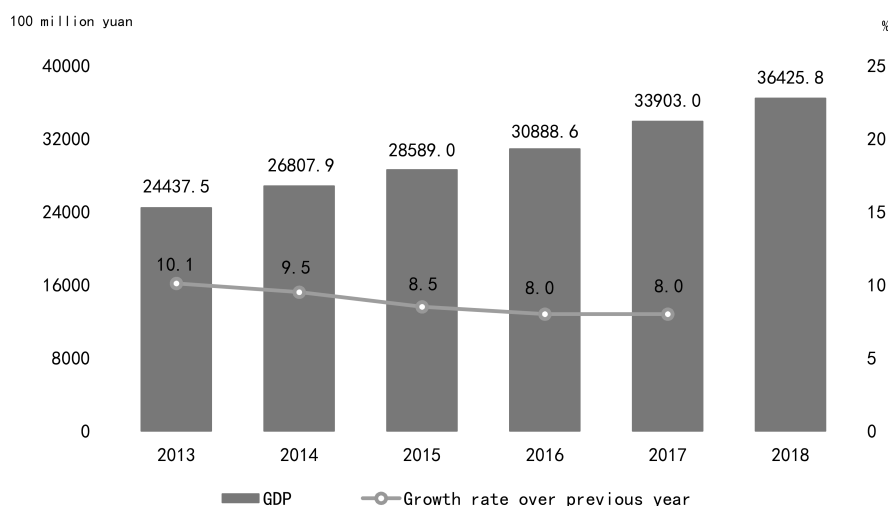
March 11, 2019

In 2018, in the face of the complex and ever-changing domestic and international economic circumstances as well as the downward economic pressures, under the leadership of Hunan Provincial Committee and Hunan Provincial People's Government, Hunan adhered to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, implemented the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the second and third plenary sessions of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, followed the decisions and arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, followed general work guideline of making progress while maintaining stability, committed to the requirement of high-quality development, unswervingly fought the "Three Critical Battles", and implemented the strategy of innovation-driven development. With these efforts, the economy was stable and growing, and took solid steps towards high quality development.

I. General Outlook

In 2018, according to preliminary accounting, Hunan's gross domestic product (GDP) ^[2] was 3,642.58 billion Yuan, up by 7.8% over the previous year. Out of this total, the added value of the primary industry was 308.36 billion Yuan, up by 3.5%, that of the secondary industry was 1,445.35 billion Yuan, up by 7.2%, and that of the tertiary industry was 1,888.87 billion Yuan, up by 9.2%. Calculated over permanent population, the per capita GDP turned out to be 52,949 Yuan, up by 7.2% compared with the previous year.

The proportion of the three industries in Hunan Province was calculated as 8.5 : 39.7 : 51.8. The added value of the tertiary industry increased by 2.3 percentage points over the previous year. The added value of the industrial sector accounted for 32.7% of Hunan's GDP, down by 1.6 percentage points from the preceding year. The added value of the high and new technology industry accounted for 23.2% of Hunan's GDP. The added value of non-public sectors of the economy went up by 7.6%, accounting for 58.3% of Hunan's GDP. The added value of strategic emerging industry increased by 10.1 percentage points over the preceding year, accounting for 9.3% of Hunan's GDP. The contribution rates of the primary, secondary and tertiary industry to economic growth were 4.0%, 40.9% and 55.1% respectively. The contribution rate of the added value of industrial sector to economic growth was 36.3%, and that of the added value of product services to economic growth was 19.4%. The contribution rates of the gross capital formation, final consumption expenditure and net outflow of goods and services to economic growth were 45.0%, 56.9% and -1.9% respectively.

Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product and the Growth Rates, 2013-2018

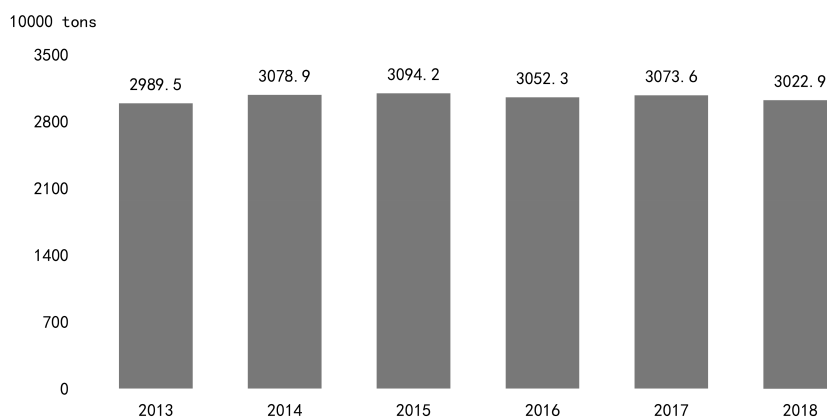
Looking from regions, the GDP of Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (CZT)^[3] region was 1,579.63 billion Yuan, up by 8.3% over the previous year; the GDP of southern Hunan was 724.36 billion Yuan, up by 8.2%; the GDP of large western Hunan was 602.03 billion Yuan, up by 7.8%; and the GDP of Dongting Lake areas was 856.36 billion Yuan, up by 8.2%.

II. Agriculture

In 2018, the added value of primary industry was 326.59 billion Yuan, up by 3.7 percentage points over the previous year. Out of this total, the added value of farming was 185.66 billion Yuan, up by 3.0%; that of forestry was 28.74 billion Yuan, up by 9.5%; that of animal husbandry was 66.81 billion Yuan, up by 0.9%; and that of fishery was 27.15 billion Yuan, up by 7.6%.

The sown area of grain was 4,747,900 hectares, a decrease of 231,100 hectares compared with that in 2017, of which, early season rice was 1,238,200 hectares, a decrease of 210,000 hectares, mid season rice was 1,472,500 hectares, an increase of 181,200 hectares, and late season rice was 1,298,300 hectares, a decrease of 200,900 hectares. The total output of grain^[4] was 30,229,000 tons, down by 1.6% from the previous year. Of this total, the output of summer crop was 514,000 tons, up by 5.8%, the output of early season rice was 7,555,000 tons, down by 10.8%, and the output of autumn grain was 22,160,000 tons, up by 1.7%.

Figure 2: The Total Output of Grain, 2013-2018



The sown area of cotton was 63,900 hectares, a decrease of 31,800 hectares from the preceding year. The sown area of sugar crops was 7,400 hectares, an increase of 200 hectares. The sown area of oil-bearing crops was 1,344,700 hectares, an increase of 33,100 hectares. The sown area of vegetables was 1,264,900 hectares, an increase of 45,600 hectares. The output of cotton decreased by 21.7% from the preceding year to 86,000 tons, that of oil-bearing crops increased by 3.7% to 2,344,000 tons, that of flue-cured tobacco dropped by 8.0% to 188,000 tons, that of tea increased by 8.9% to 215,000 tons, and the output of vegetables increased 4.1% to 38,220,000 tons.

Meat decreased by 0.4% comparing with the quantity in 2017 to 4,796,000 tons, of which, pork decreased by 0.6% to 4,468,000 tons, beef increased by 5.3% to 179,000 tons, lamb decreased by 0.3% to 149,000 tons. At the end of 2018, pig stock was 38,220,000, down by 3.7%, pig slaughter was 59,937,000, down by 2.0%. Poultry increased by 0.8% to 597,000 tons, egg increased by 2.1% to 1,054,000 tons, milk increased by 2.5% to 62,000 tons, and aquatic products increased by 4.2% to 2,525,000 tons.

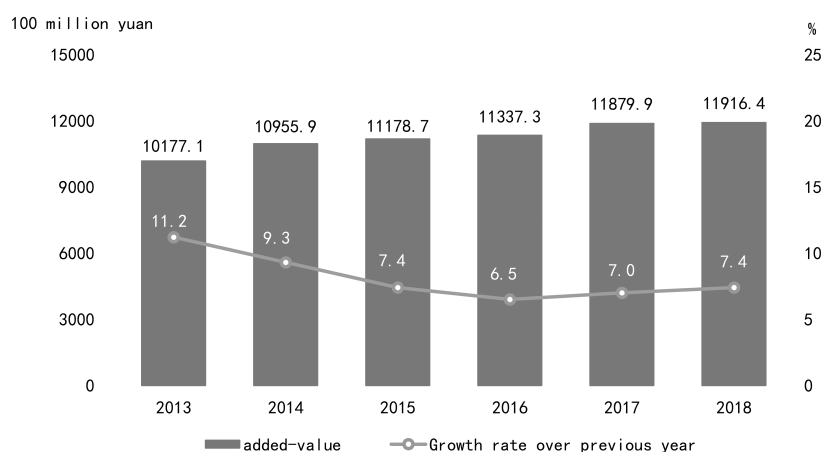
Over 17,100 hectares of farmland was newly equipped with effective irrigation systems, and another 12,700 hectares of farmland was newly equipped with water-saving irrigation systems. There were 72,000 water conservancy projects under construction with an investment of 26.50 billion Yuan, while a total area of 0.9 billion cubic meters of earth and stone was covered, and 8,086 kilometers of rural highway was built.

III. Industry and Construction

In 2018, the total added value of the industrial sector was 1,191.64 billion Yuan, up by 7.4 percent over the previous year. The value added of industrial enterprises above the designated size grew by 7.4%. Of the industrial enterprises above the designated size, the added value of non-public sectors increased by 7.8%, taking up 72.1% of total industrial value. The added value of high-processing industries and high-tech manufacturing industries^[5] rose by 18.3% and 10.1%, taking up 36.3% and 10.6% of the above-scale industrial added value respectively. That of equipment manufacturing industry^[6] rose by 11.9%, accounting for 29.4% of industrial enterprise above designated size. That of industrial parks rose by 8.9%, accounting for 69.7% of industrial enterprise above

designated size. The growth of the added value for six major high energy consuming industries was 5.5%, accounting for 29.9 percent of industrial enterprise above designated size, 0.4 percentage points lower than the previous year. In terms of regions, the value added of industrial enterprise above designated size in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan(CZT) areas, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas grew up by 7.9%, 7.5%, 7.3% and 7.5% respectively.

Figure 3: The Total Value Added of the Industry and the Growth Rates, 2013-2018



In the statistics about products of industrial enterprises above designated size, 54.2% of industrial products increased. In terms of the main products, the output of rice was 14.156 million tons, up by 4.8%; the output of fodder was 15.772 million tons, up by 3.3%; the output of crude processing volume was 9.487 million tons, an increase of 23.3%; the output of cement reached 109.206 million tons, a decrease of 1.3%; the output of rolled steel was 23.747 million tons, up by 7.3%; the output of ten kinds of non-ferrous metal was 1.668 million tons, a decrease of 12.5%; the output of concrete machineries totaled 39 thousand, up by 19.3%; the output of cars^[7] was 691 thousand, up by 1.7%; and the electric energy production was 141.88 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of 6.0%.

Table 1: Outputs and Growth Rates of Major Products in Industries above Designated Size in 2018

Product	Unit	Output	Increase over 2017 (%)
Crude Coal	10,000 tons	1692.9	-3.2
Crude Salt	10,000 tons	323.2	4.9
Rice	10,000 tons	1415.6	4.8
Feedstuff	10,000 tons	1577.2	3.3
Edible Vegetable Oil	10,000 tons	312.6	6.2
Cigarette	100 million	1635.6	-2.5
Machine-made Paper and Paperboard	10,000 tons	348.3	-5.1
Crude Processing Volume	10,000 tons	948.7	23.3
Sulfuric Acid (converted into 100%)	10,000 tons	176.7	-9.8

Table 1 continued

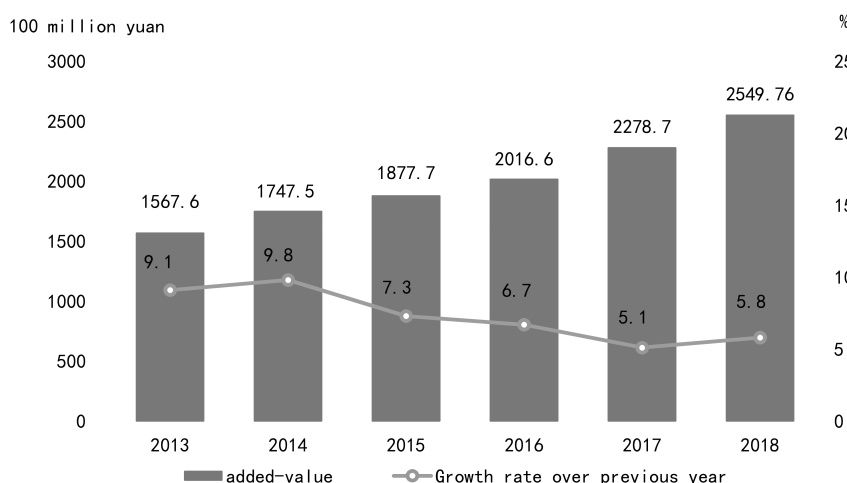
Product	Unit	Output	Increase over 2017 (%)
Caustic Soda (converted into 100%)	10,000 tons	44.8	4.6
Synthetic Ammonia	10,000 tons	54.8	1.7
Fertilizers (converted into pure)	10,000 tons	54.4	-6.6
Cement	10,000 tons	10920.6	-1.3
Pig iron	10,000 tons	1963.2	9.7
Rolled Steel	10,000 tons	2374.7	7.3
Ten kinds of Nonferrous Metals	10,000 tons	166.8	-12.5
Silver	tons	8176.7	3.9
Jack-up Equipment	10,000 tons	130.3	104.3
Concrete Machinery	10,000 units	3.9	19.3
Motor Vehicles	10,000 units	69.1	1.7
Of which: Car	10,000 units	30.8	18.8
SUV	10,000 units	26.1	-10.6
New-energy vehicles	10,000 units	9.5	110.0
Urban Rail Transit	units	1205	9.9
Power Generating Equipment	10,000 kilowatts	80.5	-39.3
AC Electric Motor	10,000 kilowatts	1284.3	4.5
Transformer	10,000 KVA	9245.7	9.4
Electricity	100 million kilowatt-hours	1418.8	6.0
Of which: Thermal power	100 million kilowatt-hours	912.5	16.1
Hydropower	100 million kilowatt-hours	447.8	-11.4

The profits of industrial enterprises above designated size^[8] were 172.70 billion Yuan, up by 9.3% over the pervious year. In terms of ownership, the profits of the state-owned enterprises were 7.99 billion Yuan, a decrease of 26.8%; those of the collective enterprises were 0.3 billion Yuan, down by 15.4%; those of the share collaboration enterprises were 0.12 billion Yuan, down by 7.9%; those of the share-holding enterprises were 142.73 billion Yuan, an increase of 13.7%; those of the enterprises by foreign investors and investors from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan were 15.84 billion Yuan, up by 1.0%; those of other domestic-funded enterprises were 5.72 billion Yuan, up by 4.1%. Among the top five industrial sectors, the profits of special equipment were 17.29 billion Yuan, up by 49.4% over the previous year; that of manufacture of non-metallic mineral products were 16.97 billion Yuan, up by 37.5%; the profits of manufacture of raw chemical materials and chemical products were 15.20 billion Yuan, up by 15.8%; the profits of agricultural food processing industry were 13.48 billion Yuan, up by 5.1%; the profits of ferrous metal smelting and rolling processing industry were 9.49 billion Yuan, up by 42.8%. The cost in industrial enterprises above designated size was 83.2 Yuan per 100 prime operating revenue. The asset-liability ratio of industrial enterprises above designated size was 51.5% at the end of 2018.

The added value of construction enterprises was 254.98 billion Yuan, up by 5.8% over the preceding year. The profits made by general contracting and specialized contracting construction enterprises with qualification

reached 27.43 billion Yuan, up by 8.8%. The floor space of building under construction was 592.533 million square meters, up by 8.5%. The floor space of building completed was 199.294 million square meters, up by 0.2%.

Figure 4: The Value Added of the Construction and the Growth Rates, 2013-2018



IV. Investment in Fixed Assets

In 2018, the provincial investment in fixed assets (excluding by rural households) increased by 10.0% comparing with the previous year. Of the total, private investment increased by 25.2% over the previous year. In terms of ownership, the investment of state-owned units decreased by 8.0%, and that of non-state-owned units increased by 20.9%. Grouped by investment orientation, the investment in people's livelihood increased by 7.8%; that in ecology increased by 12.0%; that in infrastructure decreased by 10.1%; that in high and new technology industries increased by 51.1%, and that in technical innovation increased by 38.1%. In terms of region, the investment of Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan areas, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas grew by 9.7%, 10.3%, 10.0% and 10.6% respectively.

The provincial total number of construction projects grew by 44.4% over the preceding year. Among this, the number of the projects that were undertaken grew by 43.5%, and the number of the projects that were put into operation grew by 37.6%.

In 2018, the investment in Hunan in real estate development was 394.60 billion Yuan, up by 15.2% compared with 2017. Of this total, the investment in residential buildings reached 276.45 billion Yuan, up by 26.0%. The floor space of commercialized buildings sold was 92.392 million square meters, up by 8.3% over the previous year, of which, the floor space of residential buildings sold was 79.979 million square meters, an increase of 8.5%. The total sale of commercialized buildings was 535.40 billion Yuan, up by 20.0% over the previous year, of which, the sale of residential buildings was 437.74 billion Yuan, up by 22.6%. At the end of the year, the area of commercial house for sale was 17.205 million square meters, down by 14.6% from the previous year, a decrease of 2.950 million square meters.

Table 2: Growth Rates of Investment in Fixed Assets in 2018

Index	Increase over 2017 (%)
Fixed Assets Investment (Excluding by Rural Households)	10.0
Primary Industry	22.7
Secondary Industry	28.2
Of which: Mining Industry	31.2
Manufacturing Industry	35.0
Production and Supply of Electricity, Heat, Gas and Water	14.4
Construction Industry	-32.8
Tertiary Industry	1.7
Of which: Transportation, Warehousing and Postal Service	9.3
Information Transmission, Software and IT Service	0.3
Wholesale and Retail Sale	-33.9
Hotels and Catering Service	-2.6
Financial Industry	33.0
Real Estate	8.6
Leasing and Commercial Service	43.6
Scientific Research and Technological Service	99.7
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	-14.1
Residents Service, Repair and Other Services	22.9
Education	19.9
Sanitation and Social Work	16.7
Culture, Sport and Entertainment	29.0
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organization	-44.3

V. Domestic Trade and Price

In 2018, Hunan's total retail sales of consumer goods^[9] reached 1,563.83 billion Yuan, a growth of 10.0% over the previous year. An analysis on different areas showed that the retail sales of consumer goods in urban areas stood at 1,412.49 billion Yuan, up by 9.9%, and that in rural areas reached 151.34 billion Yuan, up by 11.2%. Grouped by consumption patterns, the retail sales of commodities was 1,371.67 billion yuan, up by 9.9 percent, and that of catering industry was 192.16 billion yuan, up by 10.7%. In terms of regions, the total retail sales of consumer goods in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (CZT) zone, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas were 649.86 billion Yuan, 308.38 billion Yuan, 275.90 billion Yuan and 329.68 billion Yuan respectively, with year-on-year growth of 9.9%, 10.4%, 10.2% and 9.9%.

Table 3: Retail Sales and Growth Rates of Social Consumer Goods in 2018

Index	Retail Sale (100 million Yuan)	Increase over 2017 (%)
Total Retail Sale of Consumer Goods	15638.3	10.0
Grouped by Location		
Of which: Town	14124.9	9.9
Village	1513.4	11.2
Retail Sale of Above-norm Corporate Wholesale and Retailing Merchandise	4980.3	9.9
Of which: Grain and Oils, and Food	522.1	18.4
Beverages and Alcohols	90.1	9.3
Tobaccos	112.6	7.6
Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Textiles	322.8	7.0
Cosmetics	62.6	13.7
Silver and Jewelry	68.1	3.8
Daily Commodity	154.9	18.5
Hardware and Electrical Materials	45.6	2.4
Sports and Recreation Articles	11.2	3.1
Newspapers and Magazines	50.8	-18.5
Electronic Publications and Audio and Video Products	2.7	-16.7
Household Appliances and Audio and Video Accessories	320.1	8.6
Traditional Chinese and Western Medicines	192.6	10.5
Culture and Office Articles	77.8	8.6
Furniture	58.9	25.1
Communication Appliances	51.0	6.0
Petroleum and Related Products	935.5	15.1
Building and Decoration Materials	86.9	19.1
Mechanical and Electrical Products	50.3	0.6
Automobiles	1629.4	6.1

The retail sales of the legal entities' wholesale and retail industry above designated size was 498.03 billion Yuan, a growth of 9.9% over the previous year. Of this total, the retail sales of cultural, recreational, sporting, and healthy industries increased up by 3.8%. Online retail sale (in terms of platforms) reached 162.40 billion Yuan, up by 43.3%. By types of commodity, the retail sales of grain, oil, and food went up by 18.4%; cosmetics up by 13.7%; household appliances and audio-video equipments up by 8.6%; furniture up by 25.1%; petroleum and petroleum products up by 15.1%; building and decoration materials up by 19.1%; and motor vehicles up by 6.1%.

The consumer prices index (CPI) of household in Hunan was 2.0% higher than the previous year, while in urban area the index grew up by 1.9%, and in rural area up by 2.0%. The retail prices of commodities increased by 2.3%. The producer price index (PPI) rose by 3.2% and the IPI rose by 3.5%. The prices for investment in fixed assets grew by 4.8%. The producer prices of farm products drop by 4.6%. The prices for means of agricultural production grew by 2.7%.

Table 4: The Change Rates of Consumer Prices compared with the previous year in 2018

Index	Increase over 2017 (%)	Region	
		Urban	Rural
CPI (Consumer Price Index)	2.0	1.9	2.0
Of which: Food and Tobacco	0.8	1.6	-0.7
Clothing Articles	1.9	1.9	2.0
Residence	3.6	2.7	5.4
Household Appliances	1.3	1.3	1.4
And Services	2.8	2.7	3.0
Traffic and Telecommunications	1.5	1.5	1.5
Recreation, Education and Cultural Articles and Services	2.5	2.0	3.4
Health Care and Personal Items	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other Products And Service	1.1	1.0	1.3

VI. International Economics and Trade

Hunan's total value of imports and exports^[10] was 307.95 billion Yuan, an increase of 26.5% compared with the previous year. The exports value was 202.67 billion Yuan, up by 29.5% and the imports value was 105.28 billion Yuan, up by 21.2%. In terms of types of trade, the exports of general trade totaled 156.19 billion Yuan, up by 38.7%, and the exports of processing trade totaled 45.02 billion Yuan, up by 4.3%. By types of commodities, the export value of garments and accessories was 15.63 billion Yuan, up by 57.4%; that of shoes was 8.46 billion Yuan, up by 22.1%; that of rolled steel was 7.64 billion Yuan, up by 41.9%; that of ceramic products was 6.74 billion Yuan, up by 69.1%; that of bags and suitcases was 5.45 billion Yuan, up by 17.1%. In terms of region, the exports to Hong Kong, America, European Union and ASEAN reached 41.016 billion Yuan, 29.13 billion Yuan, 26.32 billion Yuan and 30.33 billion Yuan, with the growth rate of 11.6%, 28.1%, 29.1% and 38.4%.

Table 5: Total Exports and Imports and Growth Rates in 2018

Index	Absolute Number (100 million Yuan)	Increase over 2017 (%)
Total Imports and Exports	3079.5	26.5
Exports	2026.7	29.5
Grouped by Mode of Trade		
Of which: Original Trade	1561.9	38.7
Processing Trade	450.2	4.3
Grouped by Main Commodity		
Of which: Electromechanical Products	874.6	18.9
High-tech Products	243.8	7.5
Agricultural Products	85.9	7.3

Table 5 continued

Index	Absolute Number (100 million Yuan)	Increase over 2017 (%)
Imports	1052.8	21.2
Grouped by Mode of Trade		
Of which: Original Trade	709.1	24.1
Processing Trade	299.5	11.3
Grouped by Main Commodity		
Of which: Electromechanical Products	452.2	15.9
High-tech Products	240.7	50.0
Agricultural Products	98.9	56.4

The foreign capital directly invested in Hunan was 16.19 billion US dollars, up by 11.9%, of which, the capital invested in the primary industry was 0.62 billion US dollars, up by 18.0%; that in the secondary industry was 8.09 billion US dollars, up by 8.3%; and that in the tertiary industry was 7.48 billion US dollars, up by 15.4%. There were 118 foreign-funded projects whose actually installed capital was over 30 million US dollars approved. The number of the world top 500 leading enterprises which have invested in Hunan reached 173 by the end of 2018, with a growth of 5 enterprises over the previous year. The actually utilized capital out of the province and inside China was 600.21 billion Yuan, up by 17.7%, of which, the actually utilized capital in the primary industry was 41.46 billion Yuan, up by 2.7%, that in the secondary industry was 299.34 billion Yuan, up by 15.9%, and that in tertiary industry was 259.41 billion Yuan, up by 22.9%. There were 618 projects above 200 million Yuan introduced out of the province and inside China, up by 20.7% comparing with 2017, and the actually installed capital was 223.35 billion Yuan, up by 24.2%.

The value in new contracts signed through contracted projects, labor contracts and design consultation contracts amounted to 9.61 billion US dollars, up by 26.4% compared with 2017. The accomplished turnover was 8.47 billion US dollars, up by 20.1%. Employees exported amounted to 132,000, up by 21.4%. The investment in contracts was 1.82 billion US dollars, down by 12.0%, of which domestic side was 1.59 billion US dollars, up by 10.1%, and actual foreign investment was 1.67 billion US dollars, up by 23.3%.

VII. Transportation, Post and Telecommunications and Tourism

The provincial converted turnover volume of passenger and freight transportation reached 544.86 billion ton-km, a growth of 1.8 percent compared with 2017. The total turnover volume of freight transportation was 440.43 billion ton-km, a year-on-year increase of 2.0%, of which, goods transported via rail was 81.28 billion ton-km, basically the same as 2017, and that via road was 311.49 billion ton-km, a growth of 4.2%. The total turnover volume of passenger traffic was 166.84 billion person-km, an decrease of 0.7%. Of the total, passengers travelling by rail increased to 97.95 billion person-km, up by 0.9%; passengers travelling by road amounted to 47.99 billion person-km, down by 8.9%; and passengers travelling by civil aviation increased to 20.53 billion person-km, up by 14.7%.

At the end of 2018, the mileage in highway open to traffic reached 240 thousand kilometers, up by 0.1%, of which, the mileage in expressway open to traffic was 6,724.6 kilometers, 306.1 kilometers more than the previous

year. The length of railway in operation reached 5,021 kilometers, of which, express railway amounted to 1,729.6 kilometers long. The provincial amount of civil automobile reached 7.862 million by the end of 2018, up by 14.1%. The number of private vehicles was 7.275 million, up by 14.4% and that of cars was 4.301 million, up by 13.8%.

Table 6: Volume of Passenger and Freight Traffic by Various Means and Growth Rates in 2018

Index	Unit	Absolute Number	Increase over 2017 (%)
Volume of Freight Traffic	10,000 tons	231110.1	2.0
Of which: Railway	10,000 tons	4467.8	6.7
Highway	10,000 tons	204388.6	2.8
Waterway	10,000 tons	21100.7	-6.5
Civil Aviation	10,000 tons	8.1	16.8
Pipeline	10,000 tons	1145.0	13.8
Volume of Passenger Traffic	10,000 people	108083.2	-7.0
Of which: Railway	10,000 people	13943.5	8.3
Highway	10,000 people	91007.1	-9.3
Waterway	10,000 people	1729.4	3.3
Civil Aviation	10,000 people	1403.3	13.0

In 2018, the total revenue of post and telecommunications amounted to 24.82 billion Yuan (2010 equivalent), a growth of 28.9%. The turnover of telecommunication services totaled 247.47 billion Yuan (2015 equivalent), up by 166.5%. By the end of the year, the number of fixed telephones was 6.484 million, a decrease of 3.9%; the number of mobile phone users was 63.029 million, an increase of 10.9%; and the internet broadband users amounted to 16.353 million, an increase of 24.3%.

As for tourism, Hunan received 750 million domestic tourists with a 12.5% increase and 3.651 million inbound tourists with a 13.1% increase. The total revenue from tourism was 835.57 billion Yuan, growing up by 16.5%, of which, domestic revenue reached 825.51 billion Yuan, a growth of 16.5%, and foreign exchange revenue grew to 1.52 billion US Dollars, increasing by 17.4%.

VIII. Finance and Insurance

Hunan's total revenue of general public budget reached 484.298 billion Yuan, up by 6.05% compared with the previous year. Local revenue was 286.068 billion Yuan, up by 3.73%. Of this total, tax revenue reached 195.957 billion Yuan, up by 11.39%; and nontax revenue reached 90.111 billion Yuan, down by 9.77%. The revenue of value-added tax and consumption tax turned over to central government was 146.375 billion Yuan, up by 7.13% compared with the previous year. The income tax revenue turned over to central government was 51.301 billion Yuan, up by 17.17%. The total expenditure of general public budget reached 747.922 billion Yuan, up by

8.88%. Of this total, 110.647 billion Yuan was appropriated for social security and employment, an increase of 8.7%; 82.046 billion Yuan was appropriated for urban and rural community affairs, an increase of 14.5%; 12.97 billion Yuan was appropriated for science and technology, an increase of 41.87%; and 22.965 billion Yuan was appropriated for housing security, a decrease of 7.76%.

Table 7: Revenue and Expenditure of Public Finance and Growth Rates in 2018

Index	Absolute Number (100 million Yuan)	Increase over 2017 (%)
Revenue of General Public Budget	4842.98	6.05
Of which: Local Revenue	2860.68	3.73
Of which: Tax Revenue	1959.57	11.39
Nontax Revenue	901.11	-9.77
Value-added tax and Consumption tax revenue turned over to Central Government	1463.75	7.13
Income Tax revenue turned over to Central Government	513.01	17.17
Expenditure of General Public Budget	7479.22	8.88
Of which: General Public Service	821.20	9.93
Education	1189.47	6.65
Science and Technology	129.70	41.87
Culture, Sports and Media	138.53	-6.92
Social Security and Employment	1106.47	8.70
Medical Service and Birth Control	631.71	7.80
Energy Conservation and Environment Protection	193.99	11.95
Urban and Rural Community Affair	820.46	14.50
Agriculture, Forestry and Water	897.05	14.65
Housing Security	229.65	-7.76

By the end of the year, deposit balances in RMB and other currencies reached 4,899.46 billion Yuan, an increase of 4.8%, of which, deposit balance of household was 2,538.13 billion Yuan, growing up by 8.6%, and deposit balance of non-financial enterprises was 1,304.79 billion Yuan, down by 5.7%. Loan balances in RMB and other currencies reached 3,646.05 billion Yuan, up by 14.4%, of which, loan balance of household was 1,313.13 billion Yuan, increasing by 20.5%; and that of non-financial enterprise was 2,322.23 billion Yuan, up by 11.3%.

Table 8: Deposit and Loan Balances of RMB and Overseas Currencies in Financial Institutions and Added Balances at the End of 2018

Index	Balances (100 million Yuan)	Added Balances over the beginning of 2018 (100 million Yuan)
Total Deposit Balances	48994.6	2265.3
Of which: Domestic Deposits	48967.3	2262.9
Household	25381.3	2006.7
Current Deposits	9623.2	384.9
Time Deposits and Other Deposits	15758.1	1621.7

Table 8 continued

Index	Balances (100 million Yuan)	Added Balances over the beginning of 2018 (100 million Yuan)
Non-financial Enterprise	13047.9	-788.8
Current Deposits	7747.8	-930.7
Time Deposits and Other Deposits	5300.1	141.9
Non-banking Financial Institution	1852.4	329.9
Overseas Deposits	27.3	2.4
Total Loan Balances	36460.5	4601.9
Of which: Domestic Loans	36360.9	4592.8
Household	13131.3	2230.1
Short-term Loans	3111.4	461.4
Medium and Long-term Loans	10019.9	1768.7
Non-financial Enterprise and Government Organization	23222.3	2358.7
Short-term Loans	4899.2	393.6
Medium and Long-term Loans	17340.4	1728.5
Overseas Loans	99.6	9.0

At the end of 2018, the number of domestic listed companies reached 105, with 4 new added during the whole year. The total amount of direct financing reached 281.99 billion Yuan, decreasing by 18.1%, of which, the capital raised from share issuances and share placements amounted to 20.82 billion Yuan. At the end of this year, there were 424 business departments of security companies whose revenue was 5,536.96 billion Yuan and 3 futures companies whose revenue was 2,982.2 billion Yuan under jurisdiction.

The annual original premium incomes, marking an increase of 13.1%, reached 125.51 billion Yuan. Of this total, income from life insurances was 67.68 billion Yuan, a 6.7% increase; income from health insurances was 18.92 billion Yuan, a 41.0% increase; income from life accident insurances was 3.17 billion Yuan, a 15.5% increase; and income from property insurances was 35.73 billion Yuan, a 13.7% increase. The total payment of original insurances was 41.07 billion, growing up by 9.0%.

IX. Education, Science and Technology

At the end of 2018, there were 109 regular institutions of higher learning in Hunan. The number of graduates with a master degree associated with regular higher education was 20 thousand; that of graduates from university and specialized colleges was 348 thousand; and that of graduates from secondary technical schools was 205 thousand. The numbers of regular high school graduates, middle school graduates and regular primary school graduates were 365 thousand, 725 thousand and 832 thousand respectively. Enrollment of children in kindergarten totaled 2.252 million, a decrease of 1.7%. Enrolment rate^[11] of children in primary school hit 99.98%. Gross enrolment rate^[12] of teenagers in senior high school was 92.5%. As for the 13,306 non-government colleges and schools, the enrolled students were 2.961 million. There were 556 thousand college students funded by 0.97 billion Yuan state scholarships and

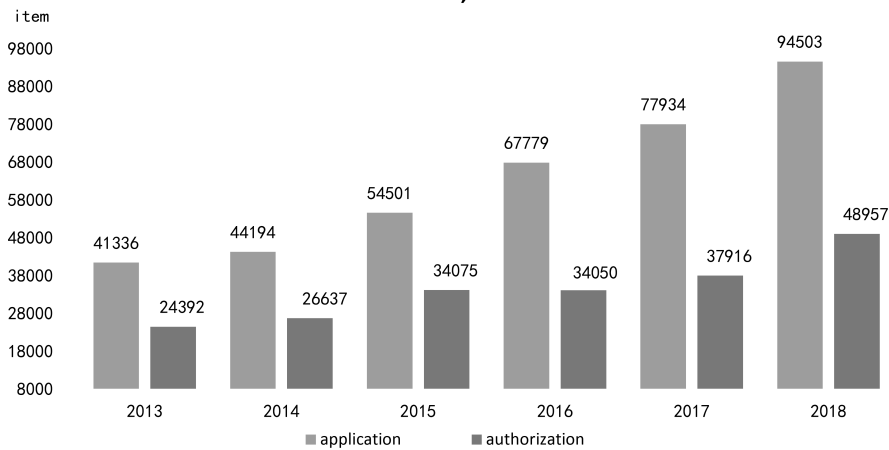
grants for colleges and universities, 378 thousand vocational students supported by 370 million Yuan state grants for secondary vocational school, 1,080 thousand vocational students subsidized by 1.31 billion Yuan tuition-free grants for secondary vocational school. 8.97 billion Yuan were collected for the compulsory education guarantee fund and 0.46 billion Yuan were granted to regular high school students.

Table 9: Numbers of New Students Enrollment, Students Enrollment and Graduates in Schools at Different Levels and Growth Rates in 2018

Index	New Students Enrollment		Students Enrollment		Graduates	
	Absolute Number (10,000 people)	Increase over 2017 (%)	Absolute Number (10,000 people)	Increase over 2017 (%)	Absolute Number (10,000 people)	Increase over 2017 (%)
Post-graduate Education	2.9	4.6	8.6	9.5	2.0	5.3
Regular Higher Education	41.6	6.3	132.7	4.2	34.8	4.5
Adult Higher Education	20.8	48.7	36.0	29.7	12.2	7.0
Secondary Vocational Education	22.9	-8.4	65.8	-4.1	20.5	4.9
Regular Senior Secondary School	40.7	2.2	117.5	2.5	36.5	6.0
Junior Middle School	84.3	6.5	240.5	4.7	72.5	-1.1
Regular Primary School	93.0	5.2	522.0	2.0	83.2	6.5
Special Education	0.7	15.8	3.7	17.2	0.5	54.1

In 2018, there were 17 national engineering research centers and 206 provincial engineering research centers. There were 35 national (combined with the local) engineering research centers. The number of state validated enterprise technical centers reached 53. There were 14 national engineering technology research centers, 342 provincial engineering technology research centers, 18 national key laboratories, 248 provincial key laboratories. A total of 6,044 technology transfer contracts were signed, totally worth 28.17 billion Yuan. The number of registered scientific and technological achievements was 644, with 18 National Scientific and Technological Advancement Awards and 2 Natural Science Awards. Mining robots “Kun Long 500” and submarine deep hole coring drill “Hai Niu” provided support in deep-sea exploration for our country. The average yield of super hybrid rice breeding in demonstration fields reached new record. Test of alkali-tolerant hybrid rice breeding got a success. The number of patent applications was 94,503, up by 23.9% over the previous year. Of this total, 35,414 patent applications for original inventions were accepted, increasing by 19.2%. The number of authorized patents was 48,957, up by 29.1%, of which, there were 8,261 authorized patents for original inventions, up by 4.5%. The numbers of patent applications in industrial and mining enterprises, universities and colleges, and scientific research institutes reached 51,019, 16,614 and 836, while the numbers of patents authorized were 27,314, 7,768 and 385. The added value of new and high technology industries was 846.81 billion Yuan, up by 14.0%.

Figure 5:The number of patent application and patent authorization,2013-2018



There were 1,632 testing and inspection agencies, and 20 of them were national product quality supervision and inspection centers. The number of authorized measurement institutions totaled 103. Production units for special equipment reached 1,800 with 346 thousand seats of special equipment available. 92.2% of the key industrial products checked met the standards. A total of 15 international standards, 47 national standards and 265 local standards were developed respectively in the year. Natural Resources Administration published 257 types of maps. The total visits to Map World reached 685,000, providing 1.751 million maps of geospatial data.

X. Culture, Public Health and Sport

By the end of 2018, there were 534 art-performing groups, 143 mass art centers and culture centers, 140 public libraries, 120 museums and memorials, 14 radio broadcasting stations, and 15 television stations. The users of CATV reached 10.351 million. Broadcasting coverage rate was 99.02%, up by 0.53%; and television coverage rates were 99.64%, up by 0.34%. There were 118 state-level intangible cultural heritage protection projects and 324 provincial level protection projects. All sorts of books were issued under 10,965 categories, with 253 types of magazines and 82 styles of newspapers. A total of 430 million copies of books were published, 90 million copies of magazines and 850 million copies of newspapers were issued.

By the end of 2018, there were 56,238 health institutions in the province, including 1,552 hospitals, 137 maternal and child health-care institutions, 86 specialized health institutions, 2,208 township hospitals, 781 community health service centers, 10,377 clinics and infirmaries, and 39,976 village clinics. There were 437 thousand health workers installed, up by 5.0%. Among these health workers, there were 181 thousand practicing doctors and assistant practicing doctors, up by 4.4%; and 184 thousand registered nurses, up by 6.4%. The total of beds in hospitals was 348 thousand, up by 9.1%, and the total of beds in township hospitals was 102 thousand, up by 1.2%.

The province carried out 5,370 fitness programs for all people throughout the province with a participation of 24.191 million people. The number of administrative villages with newly built farmer sports fitness projects

was 1,100. The athletes of Hunan province won 8 World Championships, 22 Asian Championship gold medals and 67 National Championships. There were 113,830 sports fields, including 317 gyms, 7,630 sports grounds, 691 swimming pools, and 5,270 training rooms.

XI. Population, Living Conditions and Social Security

By the end of 2018, the permanent residents^[13] of Hunan province reached 68.988 million, of which, the population in cities and towns was 38.647 million, and urbanization rate was 56.02%, an increase of 1.4%. The annual newly-born population was 839 thousand with a birth rate of 12.19‰, and dead population was 487 thousand with a death rate of 7.08‰. The natural growth rate was 5.11‰. The population aged 0-15 (under 16) accounted for 20.78% of the permanent resident population, up by 1.04%; the population aged 16-59 (under 60) accounted for 60.73%, down by 1.37%; and the population aged 60 and above accounted for 18.49%, up by 0.33%.

Table 10: Resident Population and its Composition at the End of 2018

Index	Number (10,000 people)	Proportion (%)
Resident Population	6898.8	100
Of which: Town	3864.7	56.02
Village	3034.1	43.98
Of which: Male	3558.4	51.58
Female	3340.4	48.42
Of which: Aged 0-15 (under 16) ^[14]	1433.9	20.78
Aged 16-59 (under 60)	4189.3	60.73
Aged 60 and Above	1275.6	18.49
Of which: Aged 65 and Above	878.5	12.73

The province's per capita disposable income reached 23,103 Yuan, up by 9.4%, or a real increase of 7.9% over the previous year after deducting price factors, of which the median was 19,628 Yuan, up by 8.5%. Of the total, the per capita disposable income for urban dwellers was 33,948 Yuan, up by 8.5%, or a real increase of 6.8% after deducting price factors, of which the median was 31,600 Yuan, up by 8.7%; and that for rural residents^[14] was 12,936, up by 8.4%, or a real increase of 7.2% after deducting price factors, of which the median was 11,877, up by 7.6%. Moreover, the urban-rural income ratio remained 2.62:1, the same with the previous year. In terms of region, the per capita disposable income in Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan areas, southern Hunan, western Hunan and Dongting Lake areas was 36,162 Yuan, 21,457 Yuan, 15,674 Yuan and 21,005 Yuan respectively, up by 8.8%, 8.9%, 10.4% and 9.3%. The disposable income of rural residents in poor regions^[15] was 9,268 Yuan, up by 10.7%. The income of migrant workers was 3,844 Yuan per month, up by 6.9%.

Figure 6: The Average per Capita Disposable Incomes of City Dwellers and the Real Growth Rates,2013-2018

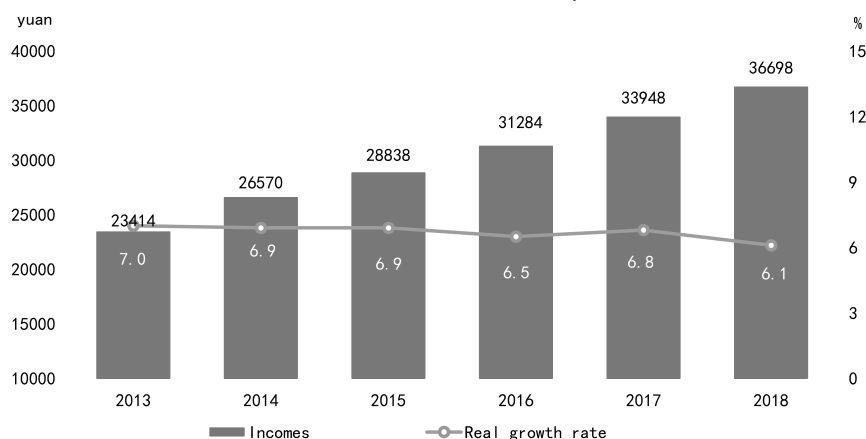
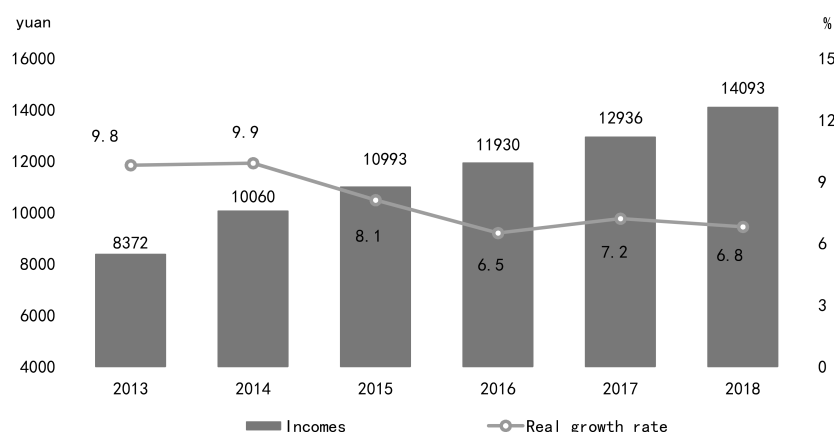


Figure 7: The Average per Capita net Incomes of Rural Residents and the Real Growth Rates,2013-2018



The province's per capita consumption expenditure reached 18,808 Yuan, up by 9.6%, or a real increase of 7.5% after deducting price factors; that for urban dwellers reached 25,064 Yuan, up by 8.2%, or a real increase of 6.2% after deducting price factors; that for rural residents reached 12,721 Yuan, up by 10.3% over the previous year, or a real increase of 8.1% after deducting price factors. The provincial Engel's Coefficient stood at 28.0 percent, 1.2 percentage point lower than that of the previous year, with that of urban and rural households standing at 27.3 percent and 29.2 percent respectively.

The newly-added employed people in urban areas were 794.5 thousand. The population of migrant workers amounted to 17.581 million, down by 1.0% comparing with 2017, of which the new generation^[17] totaled 9.589 thousand, with a growth of 4.6%. At the end of the year, a total of 14.024 million people participated in urban basic endowment insurance, a year-on-year increase of 1,230 thousand. Of the total, the insured employees was 9.479 million and the retirees was 4.545 million. A total of 68.333 million people participated in urban basic health insurance. Of the total, the number of insured staff and workers was 8.985 million, and that of insured urban and rural residents was 59.349 million. A total of 5.82 million staff and workers participated in unemployment

insurance, an increase of 182 thousand. A total of 7.934 million staff and workers participated in work-related injury insurance and 5.718 million in maternity insurance. At the end of the year, a total of 130 thousand staff and workers collected the unemployment insurance payments. A total of 2.88 billion Yuan was dispensed for urban minimum subsistence allowance supporting 0.597 million urban residents, and 2.96 billion Yuan was dispensed for rural minimum subsistence allowance supporting 1.268 million rural residents. Various types of Adopting Social Welfare Institutions provided 330 thousand beds and accepted 174 thousand inmates. There were 17,135 community service facilities set up in urban areas, of which, the number of comprehensive community service centers was 7,010. A total of 9.17 billion Yuan worth of social welfare lottery was sold, raising 2.57 billion Yuan of social welfare fund. 12 projects for people's livelihood were accomplished in 2018, including 178.4 thousand dilapidated houses in rural areas renovated, 280.5 thousand shanties in urban areas rebuilt and 154 points of sewage disposed.

XII. Resources, Environment and Work Safety

A total of 144 minerals have been discovered in the province and the reserves of 109 minerals have been explored, including 7 energy minerals, 39 metal minerals, 61 non-metal minerals and 2 water and gas minerals. Implementations of geological explorations projects (including continue projects) were 139. A total of 3 new mineral deposits in large or medium size were discovered. There were 14 National Geology Parks.

In Hunan, the air quality of 5 cities met the Grade II standard. The rate of actual surface water monitoring across sections which met the Grade III standard was 94.5%, increasing by 0.9% comparing with 2017. A total of 170 natural reserves with an area of 1,478 thousand hectares were approved, including 23 state-level reserves and 30 provincial-level reserves. In 2018, a total of 356 thousand hectares were reforested. At the end of the year, the area of closing hillsides to facilitate forestation was 1,383 thousand hectares. And there were 570 million cubic meters of standing forest stock. The forest coverage rate reached 59.82%.

According to preliminary estimation, comprehensive energy consumption of designated size enterprises amounted to 61.571 million tons of standard coal equivalent, increasing 3.0% over the previous year. The comprehensive energy consumption for the major six high energy consuming industries was 50.361 million tons of standard coal equivalent, up by 6.7%. Among main pollutants, chemical oxygen demand was 4.17 percent down. And the emission of sulfur dioxide, ammonia nitrogen and nitrogen oxide also decreased by 9.83%, 3.43% and 10.22% respectively.

In 2018, a total of 640 accidents of the production and business were reported in the province. The death toll due to commercial production safety accidents amounted to 654. The death toll from work accidents every 100 million Yuan worth of GDP was 0.02 people. Work accidents in industrial, mining and commercial enterprises caused 1.17 deaths out of every 100 thousand employees. The death toll in coalmines while producing one million tons of coal was 0.59. The year 2018 witnessed 4,723 traffic accidents (summary procedure excluded), down by 16.6% from the previous year. The road traffic death toll per 10 thousand vehicles was 0.91, a decrease of 0.10 compared with 2017.

Notes:

[1] All figures in this Communiqué are preliminary statistics. There may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total owing to rounding.

[2] Gross domestic product (GDP) and industrial added value as quoted in this Communiqué are calculated at current prices, whereas their growth rates are calculated at constant prices.

[3] Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan (CZT) region refers to Changsha, Zhuzhou and Xiangtan; southern Hunan refers to Hengyang, Chenzhou and Yongzhou; western Hunan refers to Shaoyang, Zhangjiajie, Huaihua, Loudi and Xiangxi autonomous prefecture; Dongting Lake areas refers to Yueyang, Changde and Yiyang.

[4] Based on the results of the Third National Agricultural Census, the grain output between 2013 and 2017, the sown area and output of some crops in 2017, and the data of poultry and fishery industry are adjusted. The calculation of data of 2018 is based on the adjusted data.

[5] The high-tech manufacturing industries include the manufacturing of medicine, aerospace, electronic and telecommunication equipment, computer and office equipment, medical equipment and instrumentation, and chemicals used in information store.

[6] Equipment manufacturing industry includes Metal Product Manufacturing, Ordinarily Machinery Manufacturing, Special Equipment Manufacturing, Automobile Manufacturing; Railway, Shipbuilding, Aerospace And Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, Electrical Machinery And Equipment Manufacturing, Computer Communications And Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, Instrument Manufacturing.

[7] According to relevant state statistics regulations, vehicle output does not include Changsha Branch of Shanghai Volkswagen Automotive.

[8] The growth rates and rate changes of financial indicators of industrial enterprises above the designated size of 2018 are calculated on a comparable basis due to adjustments of data coverage in the statistical programmes, statistical law enforcement, removal of duplicated data, corporate reorganization.

[9] According to the arrangement regulated by the State Statistics Bureau, the data of total retail sales of consumer goods in base period for 2018 was adjusted. As a result, the data of 2018 are not comparable with that reported in 2017. Indicators include the retail sales of consumer goods, the retail sales of the legal entities' wholesale and retail industry above designated size and etc.

[10] According to relevant regulations, the foreign trades are accounted in RMB.

[11] The enrollment rate for elementary-age kids refers to the percentage of school-age children in primary school to the total number inside and outside of the school within the scope of investigation.

[12] The secondary gross enrollment ratio mainly reflects the coverage of senior secondary education, referring to the percentage of the total number of high school students to population aged 15-17.

[13] Resident population refers to the population of often living actually in a certain area in a certain time. According to the census and sampling requirements, it mainly includes people who live in the current townships and whose household registration are located or whose household registration is to be settled; people who live in the current townships and leave the townships of their household registration over 6 months; people who leave the townships of their household registration for less than 6 months or work or study overseas, with their household registration located in the current townships.

[14] At the end of 2018, the population aged 0-14 (under 15) was 13.584 million; the population aged 15-59 (under 60) was 42.641 million.

[15] Since 2014, per capita net income of rural residents had been changed to per capita disposable income of rural residents.

[16] Poor regions include the counties in National Concentrative poor Regions and the officially designated poor counties out of National Concentrative poor Regions, of which the number are 51 in total.

[17] The new generation of migrant worker refers to rural migrant workers born after 1980.

Source:

In this communiqué, fiscal data are from the Provincial Department of Finance; data about rail mileage are from Shichang Railway Co., Ltd, Guangzhou Railway (group) Company and Nanchang Railway Administration; data about the traffic volume and the turnover volume of passengers and cargo in highway, turnover volume of passengers and cargo in waterway and highway mileage are from Hunan Road Transport Bureau; data about the traffic volume and the turnover volume of passengers and cargo in civil aviation are from Hunan Airport Management Co., Ltd; data about volume of freight traffic by pipeline are from Changling Branch and Baling Branch of China Petrochemical Group Assets Management co., LTD, Changling branch of China Petrochemical co., LTD, Hunan Oil Transportation Management Department of China Petrochemical Marketing co., LTD central-China Branch, and Changsha Xinao Gas co., LTD; data about car ownership and road traffic accident are from Provincial Public Security Bureau; data about telecommunications business, mobile phone users, fixed telephone users, broadband internet users are from Hunan Telecommunications Company, Hunan Mobile Company, Hunan Unicom Company, Hunan Tietong Company; Data about postal business are from Hunan Postal Service Administration; The financial data are from Changsha Central Sub-branch of the People's Bank of China; data about listed company are from Hunan Banking Regulatory Commission; stock data are from Hunan authority of China Securities Regulatory Commission; Insurance data are from the Hunan Authority of China Insurance Regulatory Commission; Education data are from Hunan Education Department; Data about science and technology are from Hunan Science and Technology Department; Patent data, quality inspection, industry standard are from Hunan Quality and Technical Supervision Bureau (Hunan Intellectual Property Office); data about mapping, mineral resources, geological parks and land are from Hunan Natural Resources Ministry; data about tourism, art performing groups, museums, public libraries, cultural centers, non-material cultural heritage protection are from the Department of Culture and Tourism of Hunan; data about radio, television are from the Bureau Radio and Television of Hunan Province; data about newspapers, periodicals and book are from the Propaganda Department of the CPC Hunan committee; data about hygiene are from the Health Commission of Hunan; data about sports are from the Sports Bureau of Hunan; data about newly-added urban jobs and social security are from Human Resources and Social Security Department; data about Birth Insurance and Medical Insurance are from Health Care Security Administration; data about social security for urban and rural low-income people, social welfare, community services, nursing homes and social donation are from the Department of Civil Affairs of Hunan; data about rehabilitation of rural dilapidated housing, Renovation of shantytowns and disposal of sewage are from the Housing and Construction Department of Hunan; data about nature reserve, forestation, standing tree and coverage of forest are from Hunan Forestry Department; data about the quality of surface water and pollutant emission are from the Ecology and Environmental Administration of Hunan Province; data about safe production are from the Emergency Management Administration of Hunan; all the other data are from Hunan Bureau of Statistics and Hunan Survey Office of National Bureau of Statistics of China.