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**Access China**

# **Heilongjiang**

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## Province summary

### Main economic indicators

	2010	Rank
<b>GDP</b>		
Nominal GDP (Rmb bn)	1,037	16 out of 31
GDP per head (Rmb)	27,771	14 out of 31
<b>Consumption</b>		
Disposable income per head (Rmb; urban)	13,857	28 out of 31
Total expenditure per head (Rmb; urban)	10,684	23 out of 31
Population (m)	37.3	16 out of 31
<b>External trade (US\$ bn)</b>		
Exports (by location of producer)	8.5	18 out of 31
Imports (by location of consumer)	9.8	16 out of 31
<b>Exchange rate</b>		
Rmb:US\$ (av)	6.77	-
<b>Foreign investment (US\$ bn)</b>		
FDI utilised	2.7	19 out of 31

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit; National Bureau of Statistics.

Heilongjiang was among the most industrialised provinces in China during the state-planning era. However, the state's "iron rice bowl" policy soon became a burden to the province's industrial enterprises, which were largely state-owned. With the gradual adoption of the national reform and open door policy in the 1980s, the socially burdened enterprises in Heilongjiang struggled to compete with the newer and more entrepreneurial enterprises of the southern coastal regions. Heilongjiang's economy suffered as the coastal regions took off. However, after several rounds of enterprise reform, which resulted in mass redundancies and structural readjustments, the state-owned enterprises in Heilongjiang and other provinces in the rust belt have become more efficient and competitive.

The emergence of neighbouring Russia as an economic power has given Heilongjiang a unique opportunity to develop, and the province is building a number of trade and transport links along the border areas. However, Russia's own development is unlikely to be smooth, and Heilongjiang could be affected by neighbouring economic volatility.

Commodity price volatility also affects Heilongjiang—both directly through its natural resources industry and indirectly through the impact on the Russian economy. A slump in oil prices in 2009 affected the Russian economy and thus hurt demand for Heilongjiang's exports. The medium-term outlook is good for both Russia and commodity prices, but Heilongjiang would do well to diversify from its reliance on heavy industry and commodity-price-related industries.

Despite such difficulties, Heilongjiang enjoys a high level of urbanisation—a legacy of its industrial past. Its wealth of natural resources will also become more appealing with better infrastructure links with the port at Dalian (Liaoning province).

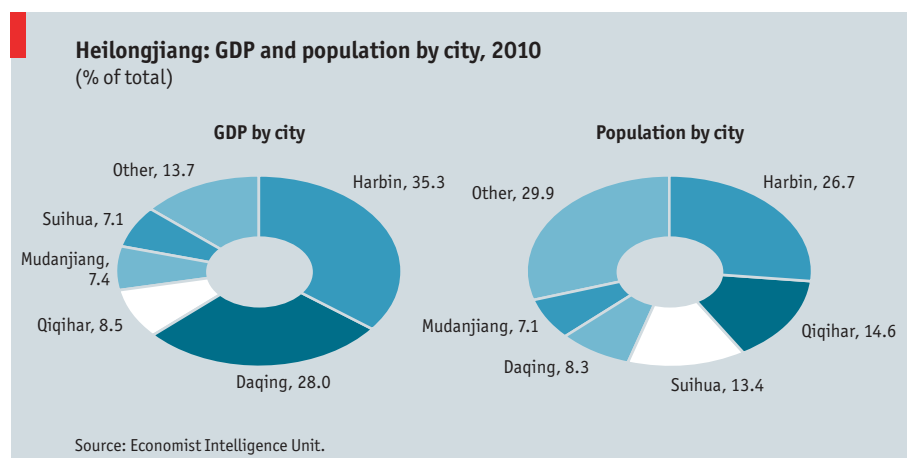
## Highlights

- Economy**
- The province reported real GDP growth rate of 12.2% in 2011. Exports grew by 8.5% in 2011, to US\$17.7bn, as imports grew by 130% to US\$20.8bn, according to provincial customs data. About one-half of the trade was with Russia, accounting for about 20% of China's total trade with its northern neighbour. The Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts steady growth in the Russian economy over the next few years, and this should bode well for Heilongjiang over the medium term.
  - In 2012, however, we forecast that GDP growth will slow to 10.6%, as fixed-asset investment growth is likely to cool further. Tightening measures on property are expected to remain in place throughout much of the year, pulling down property investment from the highs seen in 2010-11.
  - Utilised foreign investment increased by 25.3% year on year to US\$3.46bn, of which US\$3.25bn (up by 22%) was foreign direct investment (FDI). The 2012 provincial target for FDI is US\$3.7bn.
- Industry**
- In line with a national effort to build more affordable housing, Heilongjiang reported that the construction of 868,000 units started in 2011 and 400,000 units were completed. The government plans to build another 520,000 units in 2012.
  - Real-estate development showed strong growth in 2011. Investment of Rmb121.9bn (US\$19.3bn) represented a rise of 44.6% on the previous year.
  - Ties with Russia continue to strengthen. The construction of a crossborder railway bridge (to link the port of Tongjiang with Leninskoye in Russia) is under way. A pipeline between Siberia and Daqing started operations at the end of 2010. In services, Chinese and Russian authorities implemented a plan to open Heixiazi Island (a border island shared by the two countries) to travellers in July 2011. Tourism to the island is now visa-free for both Chinese and Russian citizens on a trial basis. The cities of Heihe and Blagoveshchensk have agreed to develop tourist facilities jointly on their border areas.
  - The provincial government continues to promote the forestry sector, with investments of Rmb5.2bn (US\$825m) planned this year for processing projects and Rmb2.7bn toward other projects.
  - Under a national initiative to boost grain production and national food security, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region will receive an investment of Rmb38bn (US\$6bn) for water-saving irrigation technology from 2012 to 2015. Around Rmb22.8bn will be in the form of subsidies from national government, Rmb7.6bn from provincial governments and the remainder from local governments and farmers. The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture are in charge of the initiative. In 2011 Heilongjiang invested Rmb15.7bn in water conservancy construction, and another Rmb10.2bn was earmarked for 2012 at a meeting of Heilongjiang Provincial Water Conservancy Working Conference in February.

- Fujin Green Food Industrial Park in Jiamusi has attracted 13 enterprises and Rmb3bn (US\$476m) in investment. The Harbin Railway Bureau is mulling plans to build a dedicated line to the park.

## Consumer profile

- Urban disposable income per head rose by 13.3% in 2011, to Rmb15,696 (US\$2,491)—well below the national average of Rmb21,810. However, rural income per head, at Rmb7,591 (up by 22.2% year on year), was slightly higher than the national average of Rmb6,977.
- Consumption spending rose at a slightly slower pace. Urban residents' average consumption expenditure rose by 12.8% in 2011 to Rmb12,054.
- Vehicle ownership grew by 16.6% to 2.4m units in 2011. Ownership of private automobiles grew by nearly 20.2% year on year.
- Around 56.5% of Heilongjiang's population live in urban areas. This is slightly higher than the urban ratio in neighbouring Jilin province, but below that of the richer province of Liaoning.
- Although Harbin (the provincial capital) is the most populated city in Heilongjiang and accounts for 39% of the province's retail sales, oil-rich Daqing has a GDP per head that is more than twice that of Harbin. A French retailer, Carrefour, recently opened its first supermarket in Daqing. Carrefour already has several branches in the provincial capital and one in Mudanjiang, a border town near Russia. In May a UK-incorporated bank, HSBC, became the latest foreign financial institution to open a branch in Harbin. It follows in the footsteps of the Bank of East Asia (Hong Kong) and JP Morgan (US), among others.



## National and provincial initiatives

	Plan	Includes	Purpose
National	"Revitalise the north-east" ( <i>Zhenxing dongbei laogongye jidi</i> )	Reform inefficient state-owned enterprises, cultivate the private sector/industrial diversification and utilise foreign capital.	To improve the livelihood of workers affected by the downturn of industry in the north-eastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning by 2015.
Provincial	Harbin-Daqing-Qiqihar industrial corridor	Linking up Harbin, Zhaodong, Anda, Daqing and Qiqihar by providing land, infrastructure and investment. Construction is scheduled for completion by 2020.	To create an integrated industrial development region focused on a number of high-tech areas.
	Agricultural modernisation	Increasing subsidies for agricultural machinery and offering economic incentives for foreign and domestic agricultural machinery companies moving to Heilongjiang. Aims to produce 50% of agricultural goods for consumption within the province by 2015.	To increase share of the local market and boost exports, particularly to Russia; to develop a local agricultural machinery industry, independent of foreign intellectual property.
	Structural modernisation	Improve traditional sectors while promoting emerging sectors (new materials, new energy, bio-pharmaceutical products, modern equipment and vehicles) and services. Better support for small and medium-sized enterprises.	To move away from a decade-long focus on resources and materials (coal, crude oil and cement) so as to be able to rely on a more diversified economy.
	Low-carbon economic demonstration zone	Building China's first "low-carbon" zone integrating timber, organic farming, mining and tourism (Greater Hinggan Mountains).	To boost the local economy using abundant natural resources while minimising ecological devastation.



## Industry

### Recent projects

	Company	Activities	Investment value
<b>Emerging sectors</b>			
Bio-pharmaceutical	Guangdong Zhongheng Group (China)	Contract signed in Jun 2011 to build a biopharmaceutical industrial park. (Qiqihar)	Rmb8bn (US\$1.3bn)
Food and beverage	Nestle (Greater China)	Building a fresh milk supply base in 2012-16, with three pilot production centres and a dairy management training centre. (Shuangcheng county city, Harbin)	Rmb2.5bn (US\$397m)
Outsourcing	Chenergy HIT (China) and M&Y Data Solutions (China)	Chenergy HIT, a Heilongjiang venture capital firm, signed an investment co-operation agreement in Jan 2011 with M&Y Data Solutions, a business-process outsourcing company.	Rmb30m (US\$4.8m)
Renewable energy	Hebei Dongxu Investment Group (China)	Amorphous silicon thin-film solar cell production project. (Mudanjiang)	Rmb2.5bn (US\$397m)
Renewable energy	Hong Kong Renewable Energy Ventures (Hong Kong)	Signed agreement with Hongxing district in Jun 2011 to build a US\$1bn solar-power generation plant. (Yichun)	US\$1bn
Renewable energy	Sinovel Wind Group (China)	Contract signed in Aug 2011 with Jiamusi municipal government to develop a large-scale wind-power project. (Huanan county, Jiamusi)	Rmb2bn (US\$317m)
Telecommunications	China Mobile (China)	Announced in Nov 2011 a plan to set up a cloud-computing centre. (Harbin)	Rmb12bn (US\$1.9bn)
Tourism	Baoyu Group (China)	Agreement signed in Jul 2011 with Yichun municipal government on the development of an integrated tourism project. (Yichun)	Rmb8bn (US\$1.3bn)

### Major sectors

Agriculture	Haoyue Group (China)	Setting up an alfalfa grass processing area, presumably supplying the company's beef processing business in neighbouring Jilin.	Rmb100m (US\$16m)
Automotive	CNH Global (US)	Building a plant to make tractors and combine harvesters. (Harbin)	US\$90m
Automotive	Heilongjiang Longhua Automotive (China)	Qiqihar Longhua New Energy Automobile Industry Park, a manufacturing and research and development centre for hybrid vehicles. First-phase production to commence in 2012. (Qiqihar)	Rmb2.1bn (US\$333m)
Aviation	AVIC Helicopter (China) and Avio (Italy)	Signed a joint contract in Jan 2011 to set up Harbin Avio Dong'an Aviation Transmission. The joint venture will develop, produce and market aero transmission components. (Hanan Industrial New Town, Harbin)	Rmb1.4bn (US\$222m)
Machinery	Yituo Group Corporation (China)	A modern production facility for agricultural machinery, including tractors. (Qiqihar)	Rmb2.3bn (US\$365m)
Machinery	Irrifrance (France) and Harbin Power Technology Trading Company (China)	Signed a contract in Jun 2011 for an irrigation equipment manufacturing project with an annual production capacity of 2,000 sets. (Qiqihar)	Rmb190m (US\$30m)
Machinery	Sany Group (China)	Contract signed in Aug 2011 with Xi'an district government to build engineering machinery and parts manufacturing plant. (Xi'an district, Mudanjiang)	Rmb150m (US\$24m)
Metals	Northeast Light Alloy Company (China)	Building a large-scale aluminium plates facility, with completion expected at end-2012. (Harbin)	Rmb4.1bn (US\$651m)
Metals	China Zhongwang (China)	Building a processing plant capable of producing 3m tonnes/year of aluminium and aluminium alloy sheets. Scheduled for completion in 2017. (Daqing)	Rmb45bn (US\$7.1bn)
Petrochemicals	Guodian Northeast Electric Power (China)	Building a 400,000-tonne glycol plant, with completion expected in Nov 2012. (Shuangyashan)	Rmb6.6bn (US\$1.0bn)
Petrochemicals	China National Offshore Oil Corporation (China)	Announced in Jan 2012 plans to build a biogas plant in Shuangcheng county city, with annual production capacity of 900m cu metres of biogas and 3m tonnes of organic fertiliser. (Harbin)	Rmb5bn (US\$794m)

**Recent projects**

	Company	Activities	Investment value
<b>Major sectors</b>			
Petrochemicals	Harbin Zhongqing Gas Co (China)	Building a gas storage station and liquefied natural gas (LNG) regasification terminal. Construction is expected to be completed in 2012. (Harbin)	Rmb159m (US\$25m)
Property	Evergrande Real Estate (China)	Announced in Jan 2012 plans to build a theme park, shops and a hotel. (Harbin)	Rmb15bn (US\$2.4bn)
Property	Howard Group (Hong Kong) and China South City Holdings (Hong Kong)	Contract signed in Jun 2011 to develop Harbin South City Project, an integrated trade and logistics services base. (Harbin)	Rmb50bn (US\$7.9bn)
Property	Zhonghui City (Hong Kong) Holding	Zhonghui City (Hong Kong) Holding (majority owned by China South City Holdings) signed a contract with the Qiqihar municipal government in Apr 2011 to build a new city with resident population size of up to 400,000. Construction started in Sep 2011. (Nanyuan Development Zone, Qiqihar)	Rmb50bn (US\$7.9bn)
Property	Mangka Group (Macau)	Xiangfang district and Macau Mangka Group agreed in Jun 2011 to build a large integrated shopping centre. (Xiangfang district, Harbin)	Rmb5bn (US\$794m)
Property	Tianan Cyber Park (China)	Building an urban science park, scheduled for completion by 2015. Designed to act as a regional base for companies in information technology, R&D and creative industries. (Harbin)	Rmb5bn (US\$794m)
Property	Lushang Real Estate (China)	A new development in south Harbin, Lushang Songjiang New City, will offer high-end commercial and residential lettings. Project includes a proposal to build the city's largest shopping mall, with work expected to begin in 2012. (Nangang district, Harbin)	Rmb13.5bn (US\$2.1bn)
Property	Shanghai Greenland Group (China)	Building a science and financial industrial park; completion slated for 2017-19. (Daqing)	Rmb25.5bn (US\$4bn)

**Industrial structure** Heilongjiang has a poorly diversified industrial base, with four pillar industries accounting for 88.4% of output value in 2011 (referring only to firms with annual business income of more than Rmb20m). The four pillar industries are equipment manufacturing, petrochemicals, power and food-processing, with year-on-year increases in output value of 9.8%, 15.9%, 7.7% and 19.6% respectively—substantially slower than the increases of 23.7%, 37.4%, 32.4% and 48.6% the previous year.

The province's own plans for economic development are heavily focused on the construction of the Harbin-Daqing-Qiqihar (Ha-Da-Qi) industrial corridor. The final phase of the project will not be finished until 2020: around 29 industrial parks are under construction in the corridor, and the total investment on infrastructure building and other projects in 2011 was reported to be Rmb41bn (US\$6.5bn), up by 61.4% year on year. The corridor concept is somewhat amorphous in that it embraces a wide range of industries in the hope of reaching critical mass in the region.

**Industrial trends** Tourism has potential for further growth, particularly given the province's ecological resources, growing interest in skiing holidays within China and Harbin's annual ice festival. The province's wetlands along the Songhua River are an increasingly popular draw, with 6.1m visitors in 2011, and tourism authorities are now promoting Heilongjiang's summer events: the Wetland Festival, the Beer Festival, the Harbin Economic and Trade Fair, the Harbin Summer Concert and Wuhua Mountain Travelling.

The visa-free experiment on Heixiazi Island is helpful for the long-term development of tourism between Russia and Heilongjiang. Tourism in Daqing will receive a boost in 2012, with investments of Rmb20.2bn (US\$3.2bn) planned for 15 new and 31 ongoing projects in the city.

Income from domestic tourism rose by 24.1% in 2011, to Rmb103.2bn, while income from overseas visitors increased by 19.8% to US\$920m, with 202m domestic visitors and 2m from overseas.

Harbin plans to invest Rmb45bn (US\$7.1bn) in clean-energy projects in 2010-20, including the establishment of 50 wind-power projects with total generating capacity of 4.8 gw, two hydropower projects with total capacity of 2 gw and several photovoltaic, biofuel and solar-power projects.

## Infrastructure

### Recent projects

	Type	Link	Completion
Recently completed	Energy	Oil pipeline linking Skovorodino (Russia) with Daqing	Dec-10
Due for completion	Rail	High-speed rail link from Dalian to Harbin. Construction is complete, but its opening has been delayed	Jul 12
	Road	Harbin Third Ring Road (54km)	Oct 12
	Road	Highway linking Dongshan district with Mingshan town and Luobei county (Hegang)	2012
	Rail	Sino-Russia Tongjiang Bridge connecting Heilongjiang with Russia	2012
	Energy	Dawan hydropower project in Mudanjiang	End-2012
	Rail	Passenger line between Harbin and Qiqihar; will cut travel time to one hour and 20 minutes	End-2012
	Rail	Passenger line between Harbin and Mudanjiang	2013
	Bridge	Second phase of Mudanjiang Dongsi River Bridge will connect Jiangan New Zone with a Russian industry and trade zone	2013
	Port	Fuyuan port expansion project	—

## Politics

Position	Name	Age	Native province	Previous position
Party secretary	Ji Bingxuan	61	Henan	Executive deputy minister of Publicity Department of Chinese Communist Party (also known as the Propaganda Department)
Governor	Wang Xiankui	60	Hebei	Deputy party secretary of Jiangxi province

The top two officials in Heilongjiang are Ji Bingxuan, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) secretary for the province, and Wang Xiankui, the provincial governor. Mr Ji worked his way up the Communist Youth League (CYL), as did a large number of officials promoted by China's president, Hu Jintao. He had previously worked in the publicity department of the central committee of the ruling CCP. Mr Wang, a native of Hebei, served as the president of the provincial party schools in Gansu and Jiangsu before he became governor of Heilongjiang in August 2010. Mr Wang also comes from a CYL background.

In his previous position Mr Ji was frequently quoted on the importance of "news management" to ensure that positive stories dominated the headlines. The need to "manage" the news became apparent in 2005, when a chemical plant accident in Jilin polluted the Songhua River, resulting in the shutdown of the water supply to Harbin for four days. The government failed to disclose promptly the real nature of the incident while wrangling with Jilin authorities over the issue. Another flashpoint is workplace accidents; the many coal mines in the province have produced a steady stream of incidents. The government claimed an improvement in 2009, when the number of deaths in workplace accidents fell by 12.3% to 1,903. However, in November 2009 a coal mine explosion near the Russian border led to 108 deaths and shocked many citizens, who had thought that state-owned mines were more attentive to safety issues.

Land requisitions are another issue capable of provoking protests. In one such case, which occurred in May 2009, 500 villagers blocked a railway line. Most of these protests are rural and small-scale in nature, although these are still a source of concern for China's stability-focused leaders.

## Provincial cities

### Key city data, 2010

	Population <sup>a</sup> (m)	Metropolitan population <sup>a</sup> (m)	GDP per head <sup>a</sup> (Rmb)	Annual wages (Rmb)	Income per head (Rmb)	Exports (US\$ m)	Utilised FDI (US\$ m)
Daqing	3.1	1.7	93,116	45,679	20,016	976	346
Harbin	9.9	4.2	36,855	31,776	17,557	1,998	1,330
Qitaihe	1.0	0.6	30,414	28,714	15,002	58	14
Shuangyashan	1.5	0.5	25,342	29,515	14,157	911	27
Qiqihar	5.5	1.5	15,640	26,770	13,377	744	228
Jixi	1.9	0.8	22,158	28,837	13,005	695	67
Mudanjiang	2.6	0.7	29,646	27,291	12,806	4,030	244
Heihe	1.7	0.2	15,653	24,439	12,405	2,618	100
Jiamusi	2.4	0.7	21,127	27,028	12,186	2,836	113
Hegang	1.1	0.7	22,298	29,372	12,044	68	33
Daxinganling	n/a	n/a	n/a	20,630	10,548	32	16
Yichun	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,985	10,317	191	37
Suihua	5.0	0.3	14,643	20,408	9,468	70	106

<sup>a</sup> Economist Intelligence Unit estimates.

Source: *Heilongjiang Statistical Yearbook 2011*.

## Forecast summary

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>GDP</b>						
Nominal GDP (Rmb bn)	1,250.4	1,441.0	1,671.2	1,914.6	2,177.4	2,467.9
Real GDP growth (%)	12.2	10.6	10.7	9.7	9.4	9.0
<b>Expenditure on GDP (Rmb bn)</b>						
Private consumption	393.5	449.1	512.4	579.4	649.4	725.1
Government consumption	255.8	294.5	340.3	389.1	444.7	508.2
Gross fixed investment	639.6	728.4	838.6	956.6	1,084.9	1,223.9
Stockbuilding	41.4	41.9	47.3	50.1	52.7	56.6
Foreign balance	-80.0	-72.9	-67.3	-60.5	-54.3	-45.9
<b>Population and income</b>						
Population (m)	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.7
GDP per head (Rmb)	33,398	38,398	44,442	50,839	57,763	65,447
Real wages (% change, year on year)	8.6	9.4	7.5	8.2	8.3	7.9
<b>Prices</b>						
Consumer prices (av; % change)	5.8	3.7	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.2
Producer prices (av; % change)	12.0	2.9	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.2
<b>Foreign investment (US\$ bn)</b>						
FDI utilised	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.6
<b>External trade (US\$ bn)</b>						
Exports (by location of producer)	9.2	9.3	10.8	12.4	14.0	15.7
Imports (by location of consumer)	15.8	15.5	18.2	20.8	23.4	26.0

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit.

## Annual data

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Expenditure per head (Rmb)</b>						
Urban	6,178.0	6,655.4	7,519.3	8,623.0	9,629.6	10,683.9
Food	2,071.6	2,215.7	2,633.2	3,128.1	3,397.4	3,784.7
Healthcare & medical services	613.2	634.3	729.6	864.9	978.8	948.4
Transport & communications	597.0	665.0	746.0	749.1	922.8	1,191.3
Culture, education & recreation services	802.5	843.9	938.2	906.2	956.9	1,001.5
Rural	2,544.6	2,618.2	3,117.4	3,844.7	4,241.3	4,391.2
Food	751.0	747.5	912.4	1,097.9	1,169.4	1,337.5
Healthcare & medical services	253.5	253.8	272.5	351.1	496.4	443.2
Transport & communications	256.6	267.1	335.3	395.0	434.3	455.9
Culture, education & recreation services	277.0	279.7	312.3	437.6	427.4	560.7
<b>Ownership (Units per 100 households)</b>						
Urban						
Cars	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.6
Refrigerators	77.9	78.9	86.0	82.0	84.0	86.3
Colour televisions	112.4	114.6	111.3	106.9	108.0	109.2
Personal computers	25.9	28.4	34.4	37.9	42.0	47.2
Mobile Telephones	117.0	128.3	134.5	149.3	158.0	170.5
Rural						
Cars	0.7	0.8	-	-	-	-
Refrigerators	16.3	19.3	25.8	35.2	45.9	54.0
Colour televisions	97.0	101.2	105.0	106.2	107.1	109.4
Personal computers	0.7	1.4	2.6	4.5	7.9	11.4
Mobile Telephones	57.3	73.3	93.6	112.5	127.1	140.4
<b>Domestic investment by sector (Rmb bn)</b>						
Mining	21.7	26.8	35.7	47.2	50.3	58.8
Production & supply of electricity, gas & water	12.8	16.5	20.3	26.6	36.3	43.9
Construction	2.0	3.3	3.1	5.3	5.5	9.8
Transport, storage & post	18.3	26.3	30.8	40.8	65.2	79.5
Hotels & catering services	0.4	0.9	1.9	3.0	4.6	5.4
Banking & insurance (Financial Intermediation)	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0
Real estate	31.5	42.0	49.6	60.5	83.0	127.9
Education	4.8	5.6	7.7	5.8	9.0	7.1
Health, social security & social welfare	1.7	2.3	2.9	5.6	5.6	6.5
<b>Sectoral trends</b>						
Building area under construction: Residential						
(m, sq metre)	39.3	44.0	47.3	57.5	76.7	107.2
Energy consumption: Total (m, tonnes SCE)	80.3	87.3	79.6	83.5	84.7	96.7
Retail trade: Cosmetics (Rmb bn)	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4
<b>Income (Rmb)</b>						
Urban disposable income per head	8,273	9,182	10,245	11,581	12,566	13,857
Highest 20%	18,263	20,702	22,818	26,749	28,439	30,555
Rural net income per head	3,221	3,552	4,132	4,856	5,207	6,211
Highest 20%	6,298	6,945	9,259	10,869	11,488	13,738

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

**GDP growth in comparable provinces**

(%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Heilongjiang	12.0	11.8	11.4	12.7	12.2	10.6	10.7	9.7	9.4	9.0
Jilin	16.1	16.0	13.6	13.8	13.7	12.6	11.8	10.4	9.9	9.3
Liaoning	15.0	13.4	13.1	14.2	12.1	10.7	10.7	9.7	9.1	8.9
Av of all provinces	14.6	12.0	11.6	12.8	11.7	10.7	11.2	10.5	9.7	8.9

Note. Provinces are compared with two others either in the same region or with similar development indicators.