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(2007—2008 年)

凌耀初◎主编

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前言

郊区是城乡高度融合的地区,是城市发展的未来空间。从发达国家的实践看,任何大城市,不论其发达与否都离不开郊区的健康发展。而且,分散、多中心和居住郊区化是当代大城市发展的趋势。上世纪 60 年代以后是美国城市化的高潮,美国的中产阶级越来越倾向于在郊区购买房子,依赖小汽车往返于中心城区和郊区之间。70 年代以后,由于美国中心城区和郊区的土地价格差距拉大,第三产业在郊区兴起,大规模的商业服务落户郊区,兼具就业、商务、交通、居住和休闲娱乐等功能的郊区边缘城市发展起来了。目前,郊区已成为美国大城市经济中最为活跃的地区。

我国的郊区起始于上世纪 50 年代。1949 年,新中国成立后,为克服经济凋敝、物资匮乏的困难,保障大城市居民的鲜活农产品供应,我国学习前苏联模式,在直辖市和几乎所有省会级大城市周边划定了若干县为郊区。

上海郊区的发展走过了 60 年的历史。上世纪 50 年代至 70 年代,上海郊区的经济功能主要是为中心城市生产农副产品。80 年代至 90 年代,郊区逐步发展成为上海的四大基地:一是城市大工业的扩散基地;二是鲜活副食品的生产基地;三是出口创汇基地;四是农业现代化的示范基地。90 年代以前,上海郊区还是我国首先富裕起来的主要地区之一,上海等特大城市郊区的发展还促进了我国以大城市为依托的开放型、网络型经济的发展,为全国经济体制改革积累了重要经验。90 年代以后,上海经济取得了连续多年的快速增长,上海郊区也取得了很大的进步。郊区充分体现了上海制造业和上海经济的实力,已经成为上海最有经济活力的地区。2007 年,全市第二产业的 47.7%,第三产业的 35.2%来自郊区,上海农村城市化和农业现代化继续位居全国前列。60 年来,上海郊区的发展为维护 and 促进上海城市的发展发挥了十分重要的作用。

展望未来,伴随着上海国际化大都市建设的快速推进和国际经济、金

融、贸易和航运中心的逐步建成,上海郊区作为制造业的重要基地、城市组合式布局和发展的重要区域、城市现代化的农副食品生产基地、市民休闲度假基地和城市现代服务业发展延伸地区的重要地位必将进一步显现出来。

2
为跟踪、分析和判断上海郊区经济社会发展总体特征和变化趋势,掌握郊区有关区县在产业结构调整、增长方式转变、现代农业发展、农民增收、新农村建设等方面的发展状况,积极借鉴国外经验,进一步明确未来上海郊区发展的思路和政策建议,从2005年开始,上海社会科学院区域发展研究中心开始筹备组织和编撰《上海郊区年度发展报告》。此后,筹备计划得到了上海市发展与改革委员会区县处李志伟处长的积极响应和支持,同时,本项研究工作也成为上海市发展与改革委员会区县处的一项重要年度工作。在区县处的积极努力下,上海社会科学院区域发展研究中心得到了上海市发改委的经济资助。从2007年8月起,双方合作开始了2008年郊区发展报告的编撰工作。在区县处彭再德副处长和刘映芳的指导下,经过8个月的艰苦努力,我们完成了郊区发展报告的撰写工作。

根据地域统计口径,本报告所指上海郊区包括闵行区、嘉定区、宝山区、松江区、青浦区、南汇区、奉贤区、金山区、崇明县等八区一县。2008年的郊区发展报告由“最具活力的地区:2007年上海郊区经济发展分析”和14个分报告组成,内容涉及郊区工业、服务业、农业、财政性农业投入、村级集体经济、农民增收、旅游业、城镇居民就业、郊区文化产业、农村居民点改造、农村社区公共服务、农村医疗、郊区教育以及老龄化时代的农村养老问题等。上海社科院区域发展研究中心17名科研骨干参与了本报告的研究和写作。参与写作和调研的还有市委党校季学明研究员、市农委宋壮源处长、国家统计局上海调查总队单文豪处长等。

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凌耀初

2008年3月28日

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提 要

1. 根据地域统计口径,上海郊区指闵行区、嘉定区、宝山区、松江区、青浦区、南汇区、奉贤区、金山区、崇明县等八区一县。

2. 2007年,郊区实现增加值4 229.06亿元,比2006年增长18.27%,占全市35.2%;郊区第二产业增加值2 706.57亿元,占全市47.7%;郊区第三产业增加值1 445.89亿元,占全市23.2%。

3. 2007年,郊区工业企业有13 000家。轻重工业之比由2000年的1:0.3,转变为2007年的1:30,重工业7年增长100倍。

4. 2007年,上海郊区完成工业总产值15 303.45亿元,同比增长30.52%,比全市工业增幅高14.82个百分点,占全市66.22%。工业郊区经济增长贡献率为84.60%,拉动全市经济增长29.81个百分点。

5. 2007年,郊区工业总产值都达到了两位数的增长,最高的是南汇区,增长38.6%,最低的是闵行区,增长10.2%。工业经济对各区县经济贡献率显著,最高的闵行区达到了67.1%,最低的崇明县也达到了15.5%。

6. 2007年,郊区第三产业增加值同比增幅较去年同期相比普遍增大,其中,南汇、奉贤、金山、闵行、青浦、松江六个区第三产业增加值的同比增长速度达到20%以上,其他区县也保持在10%以上。

7. 2007年,郊区实现社会消费品零售总额1 500.46亿元,占全市39.0%,比去年增长17.1%,比中心城九个区的平均值高出7个百分点。

8. 2007年,部分区县房地产业税收跌幅高达16%—21%,如宝山下降21%,青浦下降16.5%、松江下降19%,直接影响了区级税收的增长。

9. 2007年,郊区各区县接待旅游者2 107.64万人,占全市10 210.23万人的20.64%。其中,金山、奉贤、嘉定的增长速度分别达到50.2%、32%和27%。郊区实现旅游收入63.53亿元,占全市1 611.32亿元

的3.94%。

10. 2007年,在耕地减少的情况下,上海农业总体上保持了稳定持续增长态势,农业总产值达到255.1亿元,比上年增长1.7%。其中,种植业产值127.45亿元,增长2.9%;畜牧业产值54.27亿元,下降2.9%;渔业产值55.39亿元,下降0.9%。2007年上海农业实现增加值101.84亿元,比上年增长2%。

11. 2007年,郊区粮食种植面积16.96万公顷,比2006年增加2.8%,粮食总产量达到109.6万吨,比上年减少1.9%;蔬菜总产量406.20万吨,比上年减少3.0%;生猪出栏251.52万头,比上年减少0.5%;鲜蛋产量比上年减少了8.7%;牛奶产量比上年减少了0.2%;水产品产量比上年减少了4.5%。

12. 2007年,郊区农业从业人员每人创造的农业增加值为2.06万元,比2006年增加3600元,增幅有了较大的提高。

13. 2007年,上海农业农业机械总动力99.86万千瓦,每公顷耕地拥有农业机械动力4.2千瓦,主要农作物综合机械化水平达到67%,二麦、水稻机收率达到100%和98.1%。

14. 2007年,郊区新建设施粮田22.7万亩,累计建成设施粮田102万亩;新建设施菜田3.8万亩,累计建成设施菜田15万亩;标准化水产养殖面积达到8500亩。2007年,在建10个国家标准养殖场。

15. 2007年,上海农业产业化龙头企业数量达到435家,比2006年增加10家,带动农户43.5万户。农业龙头企业中有国家级龙头企业11家、市级36家。全市有农民专业合作社705个,比2006年的510个增加了38%,入社社员7万人,带动农户13.5万户。农业龙头企业和农业专业合作社的农产品销售额达到453亿元。

16. 2007年,上海制订了96项农业地方标准,全市已建成农业标准化示范区202个,其中国家级37个,31个市级示范区,202个区县级示范区或示范基地,示范面积60万亩。

17. 2007年,上海认证的各类安全优质农产品达到453个,其中无公害

害农产品 301 个、安全卫生优质农产品 75 个、绿色食品 51 个、有机食品 26 个,3 个中国名牌农产品,27 个上海名牌农产品,27 个著名商标农产品。

18. 2007 年,全市落实了 100 个基本农田环境质量监测点,郊区 6 个区县 202.45 亩重污染农田全部退出了食用农产品种植。

19. 2007 年,郊区农村居民可支配收入达到了人均 10 222 元,比 2006 年的 9 213 元增长 10.95%。

20. 2007 年,郊区行政村 1 887 个,其中,拥有农村集体资产的郊区建制村 1 832 个,处于运作状态的建制村 1 826 个,“村改居”后的居委会 32 个,承担村委职能的实业公司和管理小区 23 个。

21. 2007 年,郊区村集体经济组织可支配收入在 501 万元以上的富裕村有 200 个,占 11%;30 万元以下的经济薄弱村有 413 个,占 23%。

22. 2007 年,郊区村集体经济资产总额为 491.4 亿元,所有者权益合计 193.6 亿元。所有者权益村均 1 025 万元,村级组织农村集体资产净值 169 亿元。

23. 2007 年,郊区有 12 个村入选“中国特色村”行列。其中 5 个特色经济村为:村办市场特色村——闵行区七宝镇九星村,生态农业旅游示范点——崇明县竖新镇前卫村和奉贤区青村镇朱蒋村,都市村庄——奉贤区南桥镇杨王村,楼宇经济特色村——闵行区梅陇镇华一村。

24. 2007 年,郊区村集体经济组织负债总额为 297.9 亿元,其中,长期负债为 28.5 亿元。

25. 2007 年,郊区开展了农村自然村落改造的试点工作,共 15 个乡镇 27 个村,受益农户 6 811 户。主要内容包括:宅前宅后环境整治,村内道路硬化,农宅墙体外立面修缮,生活污水处理,村内河道疏浚整理等,实现村容村貌有所改观,农民生活环境得到改变。

26. 2006 年,上海郊区人口老龄化程度为 19.4%,其中,老龄化程度最高的是崇明县,人口老龄化程度达到了 22.5%。

Summary

1. According to the regional statistic scope, Shanghai's suburbs consist of the following 8 districts and 1 county: Minhang District, Jiading District, Baoshan District, Songjiang District, Qingpu District, Nanhui District, Fengxian District, Jinshan District and Chongming County.
2. In 2007, Suburban GDP achieved a growth of RMB 422.91 billion, increased by 18.27% compared to 2006, accounting for 35.2% of the growth of Shanghai's GDP; Suburban secondary industry GDP increased by RMB 270.66 billion, accounting for 47.7% of the growth of Shanghai's secondary industry GDP; Suburban tertiary industry GDP increased by RMB 144.59 billion, accounting for 23.2% of the growth of Shanghai's third industry GDP.
3. In 2007, there were 13,000 suburban industry enterprises. The ratio of light industry to heavy industry changed from 1 : 0.3 in 2000 to 1 : 30 in 2007. Heavy industry increased by 100 times over the last 7 years.
4. In 2007, Shanghai's suburban industrial production value was 1,530.35 billion, increased by 30.52%. It was 14.82% higher than the growth rate of Shanghai's industrial production value, accounting for 66.22% of the growth of Shanghai's industrial production value. The contribution rate of suburban industrial growth was 84.60%, bringing about 29.81% increase to Shanghai's entire economy.
5. In 2007, industrial production value in all districts and county achieved a double-digit growth, with the highest growth rate of 38.6%

in Nanhui District and the lowest growth rate of 10.2% in Minhang District. Industry significantly contributes to the economy of suburbs, with the highest portion of 67.1% in Minhang District and the lowest portion of 15.5% in Chongming County.

6. In 2007, the growth rates of tertiary industry GDP of various districts generally increased year-on-year. The year-on-year increase rate of the growth of tertiary industry GDP in Nanhui, Fengxian, Jinshan, Minhang, Qingpu and Songjiang was maintained above 20% while the rest Districts and County were maintained above 10%.
7. In 2007, suburbs' retail sales of consumption goods was RMB 150.05 billion, accounting for 39% of that of Shanghai as a whole, and was 17.1% higher than previous year, and 7 percent higher than that of the nine central districts combined.
8. In 2007, some districts and county's decrease rates of tax income from real-estate industry were as much as 16%—21%, for example, 21% decrease in Baoshan, 16.5% decrease in Qingpu and 19% decrease in Songjiang. The growth in district-level tax income was affected.
9. In 2007, suburbs received 21.08 million tourists, accounting for 20.64% of Shanghai's tourists. The growth rates in Jinshan, Fengxian and Jiading were respectively 50.2%, 32% and 27%. Suburbs' tourism revenue was RMB 6.35 billion, accounting for 3.94% of Shanghai's tourism revenue.
10. In 2007, Shanghai's agriculture has maintained a steady and continuous growth in the circumstances where plantation area was decreased. The agriculture production value was RMB 25.5 billion, increased 1.7% year-on-year. Planting production value was RMB 12.75 billion, increased 2.9%; stockbreeding production value was RMB 5.43 billion, decreased 2.9%; fishing production value was

- RMB 5.54 billion, decreased 0.9%. Shanghai's agriculture GDP achieved a growth of RMB 10.19 billion, increased 2%.
11. In 2007, total sown area for grain was 169,600 hectares, increased by 2.8% from 2006. Total output of grain was 1,096 thousand tons, decreased by 1.9% from previous year. Total output of vegetables was 4,062 thousand tons, decreased by 3.0% from previous year. The number of raised hogs was 2,515.2 thousand, decreased by 0.5% from previous year. Output of eggs was decreased by 8.7% from previous year. Output of milk was decreased by 0.2% from previous year. Output of aquatic products was decreased by 4.5% from previous year.
 12. In 2007, the increased value of agriculture output per employee in agriculture was RMB 20.6 thousand, increased by RMB 3,600 from previous year, which is a significant increase.
 13. In 2007, the total power of Shanghai's agricultural machine was 998.6 thousand kW; the average power per hectare plantation was 4.2 kW; the mechanization level for main plantings reached 67%; the reaping machine utilization rate for wheat/barley and paddy reached 100% and 98.1% respectively.
 14. In 2007, established grain field increased by 151.34 km², accumulating to 680.03 km²; established vegetable field increased by 25.33 km², accumulating to 100 km²; standard aqua farm reached 5.67 km²; 10 national standard aqua farms were under construction.
 15. In 2007, the number of leading industrialized agricultural enterprise reached 435, including 11 state-level enterprises and 36 city-level enterprise, increased by 10 from previous year, covering 435 thousand households. There are 705 professional artels, increased by 38% from 2006, having 70 thousand members, and covering 135 thousand

households; the total sales of leading agricultural enterprises and professional artels were RMB 45.3 billion.

16. In 2007, Shanghai set 96 regional agricultural standards and established 202 agricultural standardization demonstration zones, including 37 state-level, 31 city-level and 202 district-level, with a total area of 400 km².
17. In 2007, there are 453 accredited fine agricultural products of various types in Shanghai, including 301 non-pollution products, 75 safe and healthy products, 51 green products, 26 organic food products, 3 national-famous brands, 27 Shanghai-famous brands and 27 famous trademarks.
18. In 2007, 100 basic farmland surveillance station were established, and 0.13 km² of polluted farmland ceased from planting.
19. In 2007, village resident's disposable income per capita was RMB 10,222, increased by 10.95% from the previous year.
20. In 2007, there are 1,887 administrative villages, 1,832 of which owned collective assets, 1,826 of which were active; there are 32 neighborhood committees transformed from village committees while 23 real-estate companies and managerial residential communities which took the role of village committees.
21. In 2007, there are 200 rich villages whose collective economic organization's disposable income was more than RMB 5.01 million, accounting for 11% of the Shanghai's villages whereas there are 413 poor villages whose disposable income was less than RMB 300 thousand, accounting for 23% of Shanghai's villages.
22. In 2007, the total asset of village-level collective economic organization was RMB 49.14 billion; total owners' equity was RMB 19.36 billion; owner's equity per village was RMB 10.25 million; the total