

统计资料汇编 新中国五十年

国家统计局国民经济综合统计司 编

Compiled by Department of Comprehensive
Statistics of National Bureau of Statistics

COMPREHENSIVE STATISTICAL DATA AND
MATERIALS ON 50 YEARS OF NEW CHINA

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一、《新中国五十年统计资料汇编》是一部全面、系统反映中华人民共和国成立以来全国及各地区国民经济与社会发展状况的中英文对照大型统计资料书。书中汇编了1949—1998年全国和除香港特别行政区、台湾省及澳门地区以外31个省、自治区、直辖市主要统计指标的历年数据资料。

二、全书包括人口与就业、国民核算、固定资产投资、财政、物价指数、农业、工业、建筑业、运输邮电业、国内贸易、对外贸易、旅游、金融、教育、文化、人民生活16个方面的内容，近300个指标。

三、为方便读者使用，我们对指标口径进行了统一规范，使资料在横向和纵向两方面都更具有可比性。

四、本书资料中所使用的计量单位均采用国际统一标准计量单位。

五、书中部分数据的合计数或相对数由于小数位的取舍而产生的计算误差，均未做机械调整。

六、本书B部分各地区资料选自《中国统计年鉴》，数据有调整，与C部分各地区资料有出入。

七、本书有关的符号的使用说明：

1. “...”表示数据不足本表最小单位；
2. “空格”表示无数据；
3. “#”表示其中主要项。

八、1998年部分地区工业、企业单位数小于以前年份，是因为使用的是全部国有工业企业及年销售收入500万元以上非国有工业企业口径。

九、各地区国内生产总值和指数表，绝对数按当年价格计算，指数按可比价格计算。

本书在编辑过程中，得到了各省、自治区、直辖市统计局领导和同志们的大力支持，在此特表示衷心感谢！

Explanatory Notes

1. "Comprehensive Statistical Data and Materials on 50 Years of New China" is a good-sized and informative book of statistics with Chinese-English contrast, reflecting in an all-round and systematic way the economic and social development since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It collects the annual data of major indicators of the country and all provinces except Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Taiwan province and Macao.

2. The book has about 300 indicators, and data are presented in 16 sections, these sections are: Population and Employment, National Account, Investment in Fixed Assets, Public Finance, Price Index, Agriculture, Industry, Construction, Transportation, Postal and Tele-Communication, Domestic Market, Foreign Trade, Tour, Banking, Education, Culture and People's Livelihood.

3. To make things convenient for readers, the coverage of all the indicators is standardized; therefore data are more comparable in terms of time series or cross-section.

4. International standardized measurements are adopted in this book.

5. The discrepancies of sum and percentage data, which are caused by decimal rounding, are not adjusted.

6. The session B of the book is compiled from China Statistical Yearbook, and data are adjusted, therefore it might not be consistent with the data in session C.

7. The explanatory of some symbols used in the book:

1. "... " Data is less than the minimum measurement of the book.

2. " " Not available.

3. "# " Major items

8. In 1998, the number of industrial enterprises is less than that in the previous years, it is because since 1998, it refers to all state-owned enterprise and non-state-owned enterprises with an annual sales income of over 5 million yuan.

9. Absolute figures of GDP by region are calculated at current prices while indices are calculated at comparable prices.

In the course of compilation of this book, the leaders and fellows of local statistical bureaus gave strong backing, we appreciate.

前 言

在 20 世纪即将过去、新的世纪即将来临之际，中华人民共和国迎来了建国 50 周年的辉煌日子。

半个世纪以来，全国各族人民在马列主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论的正确指导和中国共产党的坚强领导下，万众一心，团结奋斗，探索出了一条具有中国特色的社会主义道路，取得了经济建设和改革开放的伟大成就。中华人民共和国成立以来的 50 年，是中国历史发生翻天覆地变化的 50 年，是历经艰难曲折、战胜各种困难、不断发展进步的 50 年，是中华民族扬眉吐气、独立自主、在国际事务中日益发挥重要作用的 50 年。

——社会生产力空前发展，综合国力显著增强，人民生活明显改善。新中国成立后，党和政府立即着手领导全国人民有计划地开展大规模的经济建设，医治战争创伤。50 年来，全社会固定资产投资总额达 178009 亿元，共建成 6200 万个大中型骨干项目，建立了独立的、比较完整的国民经济体系，形成了各产业之间、各产业内部协调发展的良好格局。经济总量强力扩张，物质产品日益丰富，国内生产总值由 1952 年的 679 亿元猛升到 1998 年的 79395.7 亿元，剔除价格因素，实际增长 29 倍，年均递增 7.7%，大大高于同期 3% 的世界平均水平。国内生产总值已名列世界第 7 位。主要工农产品产量跃居世界首位，各种商品综合供给能力大幅度提高，物资匮乏局面一去不再，买方市场初步形成。绝大多数群众摆脱了贫困，收入大幅度增加，消费结构不断优化，生活质量明显提高，生存环境逐步改善，受教育水平和文化素质普遍提高，人民整体生活水平基本实现了由温饱向小康的历史性跨越。

——改革开放取得突破性进展，中国在国际舞台上的作用日益增强。建国伊始，我们即进行了广泛的社会主义改造，建立并巩固了由工人阶级领导的、以工农联盟为基础的、人民民主专政的社会主义政治经济制度体系。党的十一届三中全会以后，我们顺应时代发展的潮流和要求，大刀阔斧地对僵化、过时的经济体制进行了根本性的改革。以“三个有利于”标准为指导原则，紧紧围绕“两个根本转变”，不断深化经济体制改革，取得了明显的成效，市场对资源配置的基础作用日益增强，政府的宏观调控手段和方式日臻完善，社会主义市场经济体制的基本框架已经形成，按照国际通行规则从事经济活动的比例和能力明显提高。与此同时，面对经济、科技全球趋势的发展，我们以积极的姿态走向世界，通过创办经济特区等一系列开拓性努力，逐步形成了全方位、多层次、宽领域的对外开放格局，对外经济飞速发展。1998 年外贸进出口总值达到 3239 亿美元，成为世界第十一大贸易国；实际利用外资 1585.6 亿美元；人民币实现了经常项目下的可兑换。对国外资源及市场的有效开发，促进了整个国民经济的健康发展。

50 年来，面对变幻莫测的国际风云，我们审时度势，坚持“互相尊重主权和领土完整，互不侵犯、互不干涉内政、平等互利、和平共处”的五项原则，在广阔的国际舞台上纵横捭阖，巩固和发展了同广大发展中国家的团结与合作，改善和发展了同各大国和发达国家的关系，开展了积极的多边外交，赢得了世界各国的广泛理解与尊重，国际地位不断提高，为国家经济建设和社会发展创造了良好的国际环境。顺利恢复对香港行使主权，澳门即将回归祖国怀抱，洗刷了中华民

族的百年耻辱。

——各项社会事业突飞猛进，教育与科技硕果累累。50年来，普通高校累计培养本专科毕业生1300多万人，研究生50多万人；中等专业学校毕业生1800多万人；成人教育培养本专科及中专毕业生1800多万人，为国家各个领域输送了大量的专业人才。普及了九年制义务教育，全民族的文化素质大为提高。50年来，广大科技工作者靠着强烈的爱国赤诚、不屈不挠的求实精神，在发展基础理论的同时，跟踪世界科技前沿，历经艰难，顽强拼搏，在原子能、高能物理、航天技术、信息技术、生物技术、新材料技术等高精尖领域接近或达到了国际领先水平，重大科技成果层出不穷，科学技术在促进国民经济和社会发展、增强国防实力的过程中有效地发挥了第一生产力的作用。

——国防建设取得了巨大成绩，增强了保卫祖国的能力。50年来，在毛泽东军事思想和邓小平新时期军队建设思想指引下，在党的三代领导核心的直接领导和指挥下，我国的国防和军队建设取得了巨大成绩，国防现代化迈出新的步伐，军队革命化、现代化、正规化建设取得新的进展，军政素质和现代作战能力明显提高，国防科研取得一批重大成果，武器装备的现代化程度有了很大改进，现代条件下的后勤保障能力不断增强，在维护祖国统一、安全和稳定，支援国家经济建设和建设社会主义精神文明方面，做出了积极贡献，成为坚不可摧的钢铁长城，赢得了党的信赖、国家的信赖、人民的信赖。

历史雄辩地证明，中国共产党是伟大、光荣、正确的党，社会主义制度具有无比的优越性和生命力，中国人民有着强大的凝聚力和创造力。新中国50年的曲折历程和巨大成就还昭示我们：四项基本原则是立国之本，改革开放是强国之路，只要坚持“一个中心两个基本点”，中国就大有希望。在新中国成立50周年之际，我们回顾历史，展望未来，立足中国，放眼世界，对社会主义事业充满信心，对人类的共产主义前途充满信心。

世纪之交，中国面临着空前的机遇和巨大的挑战。从国际看，随着冷战时期的基本结束，世界各种力量的重新分化组合和多极化趋势的发展，为中国的和平外交战略提供了良好的施展空间。但也应看到，冷战思维依然存在，霸权主义和强权政治依然是威胁世界和平与稳定的主要根源。日益明显的经济全球化趋势，既为我国扩大对经济技术合作与交流、充分利用国际市场与资源、借鉴国外先进技术和管理经验提供了更多机会，也使我们面临更大的国际市场竞争压力和民族经济受冲击的风险。从国内看，经过50年的建设和发展，特别是经过20年的改革开放，具备了较强的综合国力和比较雄厚的物质技术基础，积累了比较丰富的宏观调控经验，形成了一整套正确的路线、方针和政策；以江泽民同志为核心的党中央完全有驾驭复杂局面、解决困难问题的能力；社会政治稳定，广大人民群众盼望着在国家日益强大的前提下享受和平、安逸、富足的生活。但是，经济体制改革已经进入攻坚阶段，实现两个根本转变的任务还十分艰巨，保持国民经济的持续、快速、健康发展，还需克服许多前进中的困难。

只要全国人民紧密团结在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央周围，高举邓小平理论的伟大旗帜，坚持党的基本路线，统一思想，同心同德，艰苦奋斗，抓住机遇，知难而进，就一定能够把建设有中国特色社会主义的伟大事业全面推向前进，胜利实现党的十五大提出的跨世纪宏伟目标，实现中华民族的伟大复兴！

编者

1999年8月

PREFACE

With the approaching of the new century, People's Republic of China is celebrating her glorious 50th anniversary.

Since the founding of new China, people of all nationalities in China, under the correct guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought and Deng Xiaoping theory and under the firm leadership of the Communist Party of China unite as one and has explored a socialist road with Chinese characteristics. Great achievements are made in economic construction and reform and opening-up. The 50 years of New China are the years to have earth-shaking changes; are the years to conquer various difficulties and make continuing progress; and are years for Chinese nation to feel proud and elated, to be independent and to play more important role in international affairs.

—Unprecedented development of productivity enhanced comprehensive national strength and improved living standards of people. Since the foundation of the new China, Chinese people, under the leadership of the Party and the government, carried out large-scale economic construction in a planned way, and healed war wounds. In the 50 years, the investment in fixed assets totaled 17800.9 billion yuan, 62 million large and medium-sized key projects have been built up, self-existent and fairly integrated system of national economy with harmonious development of its inner components has been set up. Economic gross strongly enlarged, and the supply of physical products are increasingly ample, the gross domestic product reached 7939.6 billion yuan in 1998 whereas it was 67.9 billion yuan in 1952, deducting the price factor, it increased by 29 times, or annually rose by 7.7% on the average, which was fairly higher than the level of 3% of the world on the average in the same period. Gross domestic product has marked 7th in the world, even topped in outputs of some major industrial and agricultural products, the supply capability of various goods was increased by a big margin, the situation of shortage in goods has gone for ever, the buyer's market has initially been formed. Overwhelmingly majority people got rid of porverty, their income grew fast, and consumption structure continuously optimised, life quality obviously promoted, the living environment was gradually improved, educated level and cultural quality were pervasively improved, the historical leap of the living standard of people from simply having enough food and clothing to leading a relatively comfortable life has been basically achieved.

—Decisive progress in reform and opening to the outside world, more important role in the international affairs. In the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we conducted socialist alteration in all aspects, established and consolidated the socialist political and economic system with the characteristics of leading by the working class, basing on worker-peasant alliance, and people's democratic dictatorship. After the 3rd Plenary Session of 11th Party Congress, we conformed to the tendency and needs of the times, carried out drastic and

fundamental reform to rigid and over-dated economic system. Guided by the principle of "Three Favorables", and closely centering on "Two Fundamental Changes", economic reform unceasingly deepened, profound progress has been achieved, the fundamental function of market in resource allocation has been enhanced, the instruments and module of macro-economic regulation and control are maturing, the system and mechanism of socialist market economy has been basically framed, the scope and ability of complying to international rules in economic activities were obviously increased. In the meanwhile, facing the globalization of economy and science and technology, we advanced forward actively through a series of pioneering undertakings, such as the establishment of special economic zone, and formed the patterns of multi-direction, multi-levels and wide scope in the opening to the outside world, external economy grew rapidly. In 1998, the total import and export were 323.9 billion US dollars, registered 11th in the world as to the scale of foreign trade; actually utilized foreign capital was 58.6 billion US dollars; RMB is convertible under the current account. Effective utilization of foreign resources and market stimulated the healthy growth of national economy.

In the fifty years of new China, facing the more relaxed international situation, we made a correct assessment of the situation, adhered to the Five Principles of mutual respect, nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, complete equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence, maneuvered on the stage of world affairs, consolidated and developed the solidarity and cooperation with the Third World countries, improved and developed the relationships with big powers and developed countries, took an active part in multilateral diplomatic activities, gained the extensive understanding and respects of the world, China's international standing rose increasingly. All those provided a fairly good condition for the economic construction and social development. Successfully resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, Macao's return to the embrace of motherland in 1999 has wiped out the one-century humiliation of Chinese nation.

—Various social undertakings advanced rapidly, gratifying achievements were scored in education, science and technology. In the fifty years, more than 13 million undergraduates or professional students, and postgraduates graduated from regular institutions of higher learning, more than 18 million students were educated in specialized secondary school, a number of professionals worked in the different fields. Nine-year compulsory education were promulgated, the cultural quality of all nationalities were highly improved. In the fifty years, depending on strong patriotism and preserving factualism, while developing basic research, a vast of scientific and technological workers traced the scientific and technological foreland of the world, suffered the roughness and exerted themselves to the utmost, we are approaching or has reached the highest level of the world in high technological field, such as atomic energy, high-energy physics, spaceflight technology, information technology, biologic technology, new material technology, key scientific and technologic achievements were scored endless, science and technology has effectively played a role of primary productive force, in the course of boosting national economy and social development, and national defense strength.

—National defense building made big progress, the ability of safeguarding motherland

enhanced. In the fifty years, guided by Mao Zedong's thinking on military affairs and Deng Xiaoping's concept of army building in the new period, directly instructed by the core leadership of the party, glorious progresses were made in national defense and army building. new progresses were seen in modernizing national defense, army building of revolutionariness, modernization and standardization advanced forward, the army's political quality and modern combat effectiveness were distinctly improved. Grave achievements were scored in scientific research of national defense. The level of modernization of weapon equipment was highly promoted, and the abilities of logistic support under morden conditions were increasingly built up. The people's army made major contributions to defending the national security, safeguarding the unification of motherland, taking part in national economic development, cultural and ethical progress, and becoming the strongest guarantee of socialist undertakings, and trusted by the Party, nation, and the masses.

Historical practice has incontrovertibly proved that Chinese Communist Party is great, glorious and correct, socialist system is provided with much more superiority and vitality, Chinese people have mighty cohesion force and creativity. The zigzag course and huge achievements of New China in the fifty years draw up that: four basic principals are the guarantee of our undertakings, reform and opening up are the roads of the modernization drive, as long as adhering to the basic line of the Party, China will have bright future. With the celebration of 50th anniversary of New China, looking back and into the future, basing on ourselves and having the whole world in view, we are confident with the socialist undertakings and communist future.

At the turn of new century, we are faced with grim challenges and excellent opportunities. In terms of international situation, the Cold War was preliminarily over, world forces are experiencing a new split and realignment, and the pattern of the world is moving in the direction of multi-polarization, it provides room for us to conduct an independent foreign policy of peace. However, the Cold War mentality still exists, and hegemonism and power politics continue to be the main source of threat to world peace and stability. Unceasing economic globalization has provided much more chances for us to widen economic and technological cooperation with foreign partners, to make full use of international markets and resources, to learn advanced technology and management systems from abroad. It also makes us bear furious international competitiveness and risk of the economic security of the country. In terms of domestic conditions, after the 50-year construction and development, especially reform and opening to the outside world over the past 20 years, considerable overall national strength and physical and technological bases have been built, experience and knowledge in macroeconomic control are accumulated, and a series of right guide line and polices are framed; the Central Party Committee with the core leadership of secretary-general Jiang Zemin are fully capable to handle relaxed situation, solve tough problems, society and polity are stable, the broad masses of people look forward to enjoying peaceful, comfortable and affluent livings. However, reform of economic system has stepped into a decisive phase, it is still hard to completely implement the "Two Fundamental Changes", much more difficulties must be overcome to keep national economy growing persistently, rapidly and healthily.

If only closely rallying around the Party's Central Committee with the core leadership of secretary-general Jiang Zemin, holding high the great banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory, adhering to the basic line of the Party, seeking unity of thinking, working with one heart and one mind, struggling hard, seizing opportunities, advancing in the face of difficulties, we can by all means carry forward in an all-round way the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, successfully realize the brilliant objectives which were raised at the 15th National Congress of the Communist Party, achieve the great rejuvenation of Chinese nationality!

Editor
1999, August

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