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编者说明

一、《上海统计年鉴——2006》是一本信息高度密集的资料工具书。本书收录了2005年上海的经济和社会等各方面的统计数据,以及重要年份和改革开放以来的主要统计数据。

二、全书内容分为25个篇目,即:1. 行政区划和自然地理;2. 综合;3. 人口和劳动力;4. 国民经济核算;5. 财政收支;6. 能源生产和消费;7. 固定资产投资;8. 对外经济贸易和旅游;9. 价格水平;10. 人民生活;11. 城市建设;12. 农业;13. 工业;14. 建筑业;15. 交通运输、邮政和信息传输;16. 批发和零售;17. 金融保险业;18. 房地产业;19. 科学技术;20. 环境保护治理;21. 教育;22. 卫生、社会保障和社会福利业;23. 文化和体育;24. 法律、公证和其他;25. 浦东新区;附录,第一次经济普查统计资料(2004年)。为便于读者正确地使用资料,各篇目还附有主要统计指标解释。

三、本年鉴根据上海市第一次经济普查的结果,对1993年以来有关国民经济核算、能源生产和消费、工业、建筑、批发和零售、科学技术等部分指标的历史数据作了调整,对与生产总值相关的部分指标也相应作了调整。

四、本年鉴数据主要是由我局通过年报调查收集,不另作特别说明;凡是由专业部门提供的数据,均在表式的注释中说明了数据来源。

五、资料中所使用的度量衡单位均采用国际统一标准计量单位。

六、本年鉴总量指标计算所采用的价格均为现行价格。

七、本年鉴部分数据合计数或相对数由于单位取舍不同产生的计算误差均未作机械调整。

八、本年鉴表中的符号使用说明:

“...”表示数据不足本表最小计量单位数;

“空格”表示该项统计数据不详或无该项数据;

“#”表示其中的主要项。

九、《上海统计年鉴》公开出版以来,受到了国内外广大读者的关心和支持,对本年鉴的内容和编辑工作提出了许多宝贵的意见,对此我们深表谢意。限于我们的水平,欢迎读者继续对年鉴的不足之处给予批评和指正,帮助我们进一步改进年鉴的编辑工作,以期更好地为广大读者服务。

EDITOR'S NOTE

I. Shanghai Statistical Yearbook 2006 contains comprehensive statistics of Shanghai's social and economic development in 2005 and selected data of some important years and of the period since China adopted the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

II. The book is composed of 25 parts. They include: 1. Administrative Division and Physical Geography; 2. General Survey; 3. Population and Labor Force; 4. National Economic Accounting; 5. Fiscal Revenue and Expenditure; 6. Energy Production and Consumption; 7. Investment In Fixed Assets; 8. Foreign Economic Relations, Trade and Tourism; 9. Prices; 10. Living Standards; 11. Urban Construction; 12. Agriculture; 13. Industry; 14. Construction; 15. Transportation, Posts and Information Transmission; 16. Retail and Wholesale; 17. Finance and Insurance; 18. Real Estate; 19. Science and Technology; 20. Environment Protection and Treatment; 21. Education; 22. Health, Social Security and Social Welfare; 23. Culture, Sports; 24. Laws, Notary and others; 25. Pudong New Area; Appendix, Statistical Material of First Economic Census. In order to make readers using materials correctly, explanations of major statistical indicators are attached after every chapter.

III. In this yearbook, according to the results of first economic census in Shanghai, we adjusted the historical data of National Accounting, Energy Production and Consumption, Industry, Construction, Wholesale and Retail and Science and Technology since year 1993. Some indicators related to GDP were adjusted as well.

IV. Main part of the data in this yearbook are investigated and collected by Municipal Statistical Bureau, we haven't mentioned especially. As to the data provided by professional bureaus, we especially mentioned the source of data in the notes after the tables.

V. The international standard unit of measurement is applied in this book.

VI. The prices used for gross indicators' calculating in this yearbook are current prices.

VII. Statistical discrepancies in this book due to rounding are not adjusted.

VIII. Marks in this book: ... means not large enough to be rounded into the least unit of measurement; Blank space means data are not available; # indicates major item in a category.

IX. Previous editions of Shanghai Statistical Yearbook have won wide acclaim among the readers. In order to excel, we welcome all candid comments and criticism from our readers.

第一篇

CHAPTER 1

行政区划和自然地理

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY



表 1.1 行政区划 (2005)
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

		单位:个 (unit)				
地 区	District	镇	乡	街道办事处	居民委员会	村民委员会
		Towns	Township	Urban Sub-district Office	Neighbourhood Committees	Village Committees
全 市	Total	108	3	103	3 437	1 874
浦东新区	Pudong New Area	12		11	582	251
黄 浦 区	Huangpu			9	135	
卢 湾 区	Luan			4	74	
徐 汇 区	Xuhui	1		12	334	5
长 宁 区	Changning	1		9	175	6
静 安 区	Jing'an			5	83	
普 陀 区	Putuo	3		6	219	8
闸 北 区	Zhabei	1		8	211	1
虹 口 区	Hongkou	1		9	250	
杨 浦 区	Yangpu	1		11	290	
宝 山 区	Baoshan	9		5	251	116
闵 行 区	Minhang	9		3	303	164
嘉 定 区	Jiading	8		3	92	167
金 山 区	Jinshan	9		1	62	136
松 江 区	Songjiang	10		4	130	115
青 浦 区	Qingpu	8		3	56	179
南 汇 区	Nanhui	14			64	185
奉 贤 区	Fengxian	8			75	270
崇 明 县	Chongming	13	3		51	271

注: 本表由市民政局提供

Note: The figures on the table are provided by Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau.

自然状况(2005)

NATURAL CONDITIONS

位 置:

上海,简称沪。位于北纬31°14'分,东经121°29'分。它北界长江,东濒东海,南临杭州湾,西接江苏、浙江两省。

上海地处长江三角洲东缘,位于我国南北海岸的中心,长江由此入海,交通便利,腹地广阔,地理位置优越,是一个良好的江海港口。

Location:

Shanghai, or "Hu" alternatively, located at 31° 14' north latitude and 121°29' east longitude, with the Yangtze River to the north, the East China Sea to the east, the Hangzhou Bay to the south, Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces to the west.

The city situates on the eastern fringe of the Yangtze River Delta, which is in the centre of the coastline from north to south. Located at the mouth of the Yangtze River, Shanghai enjoys convenient communications and a favourable geographical location with a good harbour and a vast hinterland.

地 势:

全境除西南部有少数残丘外,全为坦荡低平的长江三角洲冲击平原的一部分,平均高度海拔4米左右。

Topography:

Shanghai averages about 4 metres above the sea level, whose territory is a part of the broad flat alluvial plain of the Yangtze River Delta with few remnant hills in the southwest.

面 积:

全市面积6340.5平方公里,其中陆地面积6218.65平方公里,水面面积121.85平方公里,南北长约120公里,东西宽约100公里。

Area:

Covering an area of 6340.5 square kilometres, land area of 6218.65 square kilometres and water area of 121.85 square kilometres. The city is about 100 kilometres wide from east to west and 120 kilometres long from north to south.

河 流:

上海地区天然河港密布,多属太湖流域,主要河流有黄浦江及其支流吴淞江(苏州河)。

River:

Shanghai is thick with natural rivers and branch streams mostly in the Taihu drainage area. The main waterways are the Huangpu River and its branch Wusong River (or Suzhou Creek).

气候:

上海地区属亚热带季风气候,四季分明。

Climate:

Shanghai has a subtropical monsoon climate with four distinct seasons.

岛屿:

上海的崇明岛是我国的第三大岛,由长江挟带下来的泥沙冲积而成。此外,上海所属的岛屿还有长兴岛、横沙岛等。

Islands:

Chongming Island in Shanghai is the third largest island in China, which is an alluvial island formed with soil carried by the Yangtze River. Other islands under Shanghai administration are Changxing Island and Hengsha Island etc.

	河流名称 River	长度(公里) Length(km)	宽度(米) Width(m)	深度(米) Depth(m)
黄浦江	Huangpu River	80	400 左右(or so)	7~9
苏州河	Suzhou Creek	125	70~80	
* 在本市境内	In Shanghai Territory	53.1		

	岛屿名称 Island	面积(平方公里) Area(sq. km)
崇明岛	Chongming Island	1 041.21
长兴岛	Changxing Island	88.54
横沙岛	Hengsha Island	55.74

指 标		2005	指 标		2005
	Indicators			Indicators	
平均气温(℃)	Annual Average Temperature(℃)	17.5	蒸发量(毫米)	Evaporation (mm)	923
极端最高气温(℃)	Utmost Highest Air Temperature(℃)	39.0	降水量(毫米)	Precipitation(mm)	1 254.9
极端最低气温(℃)	Utmost Lowest Air Temperature(℃)	-5.0	降雨日(天)	Annual Rainy Days(day)	112
日照时间(小时)	Annual Sunshine Time (h)	1 778.3	无霜期(天)	Frost-free Period(day)	276
			晴天天数(天)	Sunshine Days(day)	82

表 1.2 各月主要气象指标(2005)
MAIN CLIMATE INDICATORS

月 份 Month	平均气温(℃) Annual Average Temperature (℃)	极端最高气温(℃) Utmost Highest Air Temperature (℃)	极端最低气温(℃) Utmost Lowest Air Temperature (℃)	日照时数(小时) Sunshine Time (h)
1 月 Jan.	3.8	11.0	-5.0	88.2
2 月 Feb.	4.8	14.6	-2.8	79.6
3 月 Mar.	9.4	23.8	-0.6	167.8
4 月 Apr.	18.2	33.9	8.2	217.3
5 月 May.	21.1	30.8	12.6	178.7
6 月 Jun.	26.8	37.9	20.4	198.3
7 月 Jul.	29.9	39.0	22.5	164.9
8 月 Aug.	28.7	37.6	22.6	164.6
9 月 Sep.	26.8	36.1	21.1	178.1
10 月 Oct.	19.6	33.7	10.9	135.2
11 月 Nov.	15.8	26.2	6.8	106.5
12 月 Dec.	5.6	17.5	-3.2	99.1

注: 资料由上海市气象局提供。

Note: Data are provided by Shanghai Meteorological Bureau.

表 1.2 续表 continued

月 份 Month	降水量(毫米) Precipitation (mm)	降雨日(天) Annual Rainy Days (day)	蒸发量(毫米) Evaporation (mm)	晴天(天) Sunny Days (day)
1 月 Jan.	59.5	10	25.2	
2 月 Feb.	133.3	17	22.7	4
3 月 Mar.	44.5	8	62.7	10
4 月 Apr.	41.1	7	103.6	11
5 月 May.	121.1	11	106.8	12
6 月 Jun.	32.5	6	130.5	8
7 月 Jul.	159.4	13	136.5	9
8 月 Aug.	352.4	9	112.2	8
9 月 Sep.	198.7	7	96.4	13
10 月 Oct.	46.7	9	54.6	3
11 月 Nov.	41.6	9	37.4	4
12 月 Dec.	24.1	6	34.4	

上 / 海 / 统 / 计 / 年 / 鉴

主要统计指标解释

■ 行政区划

行政区划指国家对行政区域的划分。根据宪法规定,我国的行政区域划分如下:(1)全国分为省、自治区、直辖市;(2)省、自治区分为自治州、县、自治县、市;(3)自治州分为县、自治县、市;(4)县、自治县分为乡、民族乡、镇;(5)直辖市和较大的市分为区、县;(6)国家在必要时设立的特别行政区。

■ 气候

指地球与大气之间长期能量交换与质量交换所形成的一种自然环境状态,它是多种因素综合作用的结果。气候既是人类生活和生产的环境要素之一,又是供给人类生活和生产的重要资源。气温、降水、湿度等气象要素的多年平均值是用来描述一个地区气候状况的主要参数,而各种气象要素某年、某月的平均值(或总量)则可以反映出该时期天气气候状况的重要特征。

■ 气温

气温是指空气的温度,一般以摄氏度(℃)为单

位表示。气象观测的温度表是放在离地面约 1.5 米处通风良好的百叶箱里测量的,因此,通常说的气温指的是离地面 1.5 米处百叶箱中的温度。其统计计算方法为:

月平均气温是将全月各日的平均气温相加,除以该月的天数而得。

年平均气温是将 12 个月的月平均气温累加后除以 12 而得。

■ 降水量

降水量是指从天空降落到地面的液态或固态(经融化后)水,未经蒸发、渗透、流失而在地面上积聚的深度。其统计计算方法为:

月降水量是将全月各日的降水量累加而得。

年降水量是将 12 个月的月降水量累加而得。

■ 日照时数

日照时数是指太阳实际照射地面的时间。其统计方法与降水量相同。

SHANGHAI STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO MAJOR STATISTICAL INDICATORS

□ Divisions of Administrative Areas

Divisions of Administrative Areas refer to the division of administrative areas by the state. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the administrative areas in China are divided as: 1) The whole country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; 2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities; 3) Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties and cities; 4) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships and towns; 5) Municipalities and large cities are divided into districts and counties; 6) The state shall, when necessary, establish special administrative regions.

□ Climate

Climate refers to the natural environmental status formed by the long-term exchange of energy and mass between the earth and the air, and is the results of interaction of many factors. Climate is both one of the environment factors and the important resources for the living and production activities of the human being. The average values across several years of meteorological factors such as temperature, rainfall and humidity are used as important parameters to describe the climate of a region, while the average values (or total values) of a given year or month of meteorological factors reflect the key characteristics of climate for that period of time.

□ Temperature

Temperature refers to the air temperature. It often uses centigrade as the unit. The thermometry used for weather observation is put in a breezy shutter, which is 1.5 meters high from the ground. Therefore, the commonly used temperature refers to the temperature in the breezy shutter 1.5 meters away from the ground. The calculation method is as follows:

Monthly average temperature is the summation of average daily temperature of one month divided by the actual days of that particular month. Annual average temperature is the summation of monthly average of a year divided by 12 months.

□ Volume of Precipitation

Volume of Precipitation refers to the deepness of liquid state or solid state (thawed) water falling from the sky to the ground that has not been evaporated, infiltrated or run off. The calculation method is as follows:

Monthly precipitation is the summation of daily precipitation of a month.

Annual precipitation is the summation of 12 months precipitation of a year.

□ Sunshine Hours

Sunshine Hours refer to the actual hours of sun irradiating the earth. The calculation method is the same as that of the precipitation.

第二篇

CHAPTER 2

综 合

GENERAL SURVEY

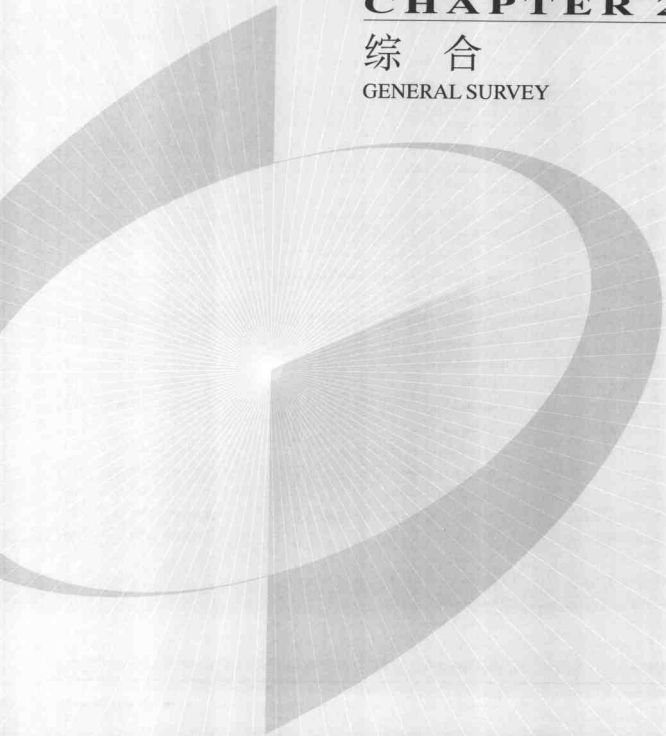


表 2.1 社会经济主要指标(2005)
MAJOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	指 标 Indicators	2005	2004	增长(%) Growth Rate
人 口	Population			
年末常住人口(万人)	Year-end Resident Residents(10 000 persons)	1 778	1 742	2.1
外来人口总量(万人)	Total Number of Migratory Population(10 000 persons)	581.29	536.20	8.4
* 半年以下人口	Half a Year Below	142.40	132.44	7.5
半年及以上人口	Half a Year Above	438.40	403.76	8.6
年末户籍人口(万人)	Year-end Registered Population(10 000 persons)	1 360.26	1 352.39	0.6
* 非农业人口	Non-agricultural Population	1 148.94	1 097.60	4.7
出生率(‰)	Birth Rate(‰)	6.08	6.00	
死亡率(‰)	Death Rate(‰)	7.54	7.16	
自然增长率(‰)	Natural Growth Rate(‰)	-1.46	-1.16	
婴儿死亡率(‰)	Infant Mortality Rate(‰)	3.78	3.78	
就 业	Employment			
从业人员(万人)	Employees(10 000 persons)	863.32	836.87	3.2
职工人数(万人)	Staff and Workers(10 000 persons)	420.12	420.59	
城镇登记失业率(%)	Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas(%)	4.4	4.5	
城市就业者负担人口(人)	Persons Supported by Each Employee in Urban Areas(person)	1.94	1.99	
国民经济核算	Domestic Economic Accounts			
上海市生产总值(亿元)	Gross Domestic Product(100 million yuan)	9 154.18	8 072.83	11.1
第一产业	Primary Industry	80.34	83.45	-8.9
第二产业	Secondary Industry	4 452.92	3 892.12	11.5
* 工 业	Industry	4 129.52	3 593.25	11.8
第三产业	Tertiary Industry	4 620.92	4 097.26	11.1
在上海市生产总值中	In Gross Domestic Product			
最终消费(亿元)	Final Consumption(100 million yuan)	4 418.99	3 832.59	13.2
居民消费	Household Consumption	3 271.64	2 869.26	12.3
政府消费	Government Consumption	1 147.35	963.33	16.2
资本形成总额(亿元)	Total Capital Formation(100 million yuan)	4 186.86	3 782.25	8.8
固定资本形成	Fixed Assets	3 743.42	3 239.04	12.8
存货增加	Inventory Change	443.44	543.21	-18.8
经济增长贡献率(%)	Contribution to Gross Domestic Product Growth(%)	100	100	
第一产业	Primary Industry	-0.8	-0.4	
第二产业	Secondary Industry	50.9	51.0	
* 工 业	Industry	48.7	50.9	
第三产业	Tertiary Industry	49.9	49.4	

注：2005 年职工人数包括规模 150 人以上的私营企业职工人数，还包括离岗职工人数。与上年口径不同。

Note: The scale of staff and workers in 2005 is different from previous year, which includes those working in private enterprises with more than 150 personnel and those who are laid-off employees.

表 2.1 续表 1 continued

	指 标 Indicators	2005	2004	增长(%) Growth Rate
人均生产总值(元)	Per Capita Gross Domestic Product(yuan)			
按户籍人口计算	Calculated by Registered Population	67 492	59 928	11.1
按常住人口计算 (居住半年以上)	Calculated by Resident Population (More Than Halfa Year Residence)	51 474	46 338	8.8
固定资产投资	Investment in Fixed Assets			
全社会固定资产投资总额(亿元)	Total Investment in Fixed Assets(100 million yuan)	3 542.55	3 084.66	14.8
* 建设改造	Construction Transformation	1 984.61	1 721.56	15.3
房地产投资	Investment in Real Estate	1 246.86	1 175.46	6.1
全社会固定资产投资相当于 上海市生产总值比例(%)	Percentage of Investment in Fixed Assets as Gross Domestic Product (%)	38.7	38.2	
新增固定资产交付使用率(%)	Rate of Fixed Assets Transferred and in Use (%)	71.9	68.8	
财 政	Fiscal			
全市财政收入(亿元)	Fiscal Revenue(100 million yuan)	4 095.81	3 591.73	13.9
* 地方财政收入	Local Fiscal Revenue	1 433.90	1 119.72	20.7
地方财政支出(亿元)	Local Fiscal Expenditure(100 million yuan)	1 660.32	1 395.69	19.0
全市财政收入相当于 上海市生产总值比例(%)	Total Fiscal Revenue as Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	44.8	44.5	
价 格	Price			
居民消费价格指数(上年=100)	Consumer Price Index(preceding =100)	101.0	102.2	
商品零售价格指数(上年=100)	Retail Price Index(preceding =100)	99.4	100.9	
工业品出厂价格指数(上年=100)	Producer Price Index of Industrial Products (preceding =100)	101.7	103.6	
原材料购进价格指数 (上年=100)	Purchasing Price Index of Raw Materials (preceding =100)	106.8	116.4	
固定资产投资价格指数 (上年=100)	Price Index of Fixed Asset Investment (preceding =100)	100.8	106.7	
房地产价格指数(上年=100)	Price Index of Real Estate Sales (preceding =100)	109.7	115.9	
外商直接投资	Foreign Direct Investment			
签订合同项目(个)	Number of Contracts (unit)	4 091	4 334	-5.6
签订合同金额(亿美元)	Contractual Foreign Investment(100 million USD)	138.33	116.91	18.3
实际到位金额(亿美元)	Foreign Investment Actually Absorbed(100 million USD)	68.50	65.41	4.7
实际到位金额相当于签订 合同外资金额比例(%)	Investment as Percentage of Contractual Foreign Investment (%)	49.5	55.9	
能源消费	Consumption of Energy			
能源消费总量(万吨标准煤)	Energy Consumption (10 000 tons SCE)	8 069.43	7 405.64	9.0
能源终端消费总量(万吨标准煤)	Final Consumption of Energy(10 000 tons SCE)	7 711.98	7 055.08	9.3
生产消费	Productive Consumption	7 054.93	6 464.10	9.1
生活消费	Residential Consumption	657.05	590.98	11.2
能源消费弹性系数	Elasticity of Energy Consumption	0.60	0.63	
工业总产值能耗(吨标准煤/万元)	Energy Consumption Per unit of Industrial Output Value (ton of SCE/10 000 yuan)	0.29	0.31	

注: 全市财政收入、签订合同项目和签订合同金额比上年增长率是按同口径计算。

Note: The growth of fiscal revenue, contract quantity and contract volume compare to preceding year was calculated by same scale.

表 2.1 续表 2 continued

	指 标 Indicators	2005	2004	增长(%) Growth Rate
农 业 Agriculture				
耕地面积(万公顷)	Cultivated Areas (10 000 hectares)	23.73	24.57	-3.4
农业总产值(亿元)	Gross Output Value of Agriculture (100 million yuan)	233.39	248.89	-10.5
农村人口人均耕地面积(平方米)	Cultivated Area Per Rural Person (sq. m)	647	654	
每公顷耕地农业机械总动力(千瓦)	Total Power of Agricultural Machinery Per Hectare of Cultivated Land (kw)	4.06	4.28	
主要农副产品产量(万吨)	Output of Major Farm and Sideline Products (10 000 tons)			
粮 食	Grain	105.36	106.29	-0.8
棉 花	Cotton	0.18	0.18	平
油菜籽	Rapeseed	6.51	6.94	-6.2
牛 奶	Milk	23.76	25.20	-5.7
蔬 菜	Vegetables	409.03	436.65	-6.3
猪 肉	Pork	18.02	20.79	-13.4
水产品	Aquatic Products	35.35	34.41	2.7
工 业 Industry				
工业总产值(亿元)	Gross Output Value of Industry (100 million yuan)	16 876.78	14 595.29	13.9
轻工业	Light Industry	4 299.31	3 871.33	10.0
重工业	Heavy Industry	12 577.48	10 723.97	15.3
主要工业产品产量	Output of Major Industrial Products			
成品钢材(万吨)	Rolled-Steel Products (10 000 tons)	1 964.16	1 818.41	8.0
发电量(亿千瓦·时)	Electric Generation(100 million kwh)	728.74	766.15	-4.9
程控交换机(万线)	Program Controlled Exchanges (10 000 lines)	796.59	2 054.28	-61.2
微型电子计算机(万部)	Micro-Computers (10 000 units)	2 176.17	996.09	1.2 倍
移动通信设备(万部)	Mobile Communication Equipments(10 000 units)	115.03	57.67	1.0 倍
半导体集成电路(亿块)	Semi-conductor IC (100 million units)	67.70	54.87	23.4
汽 车(万辆)	Motor Vehicles (10 000 vehicles)	48.45	55.96	-13.4
轿 车	Cars	48.09	54.99	-12.5
金属切削机床(万台)	Metal-cutting Machines(10 000 units)	1.32	1.40	-5.7
民用钢质船舶(万综合吨)	Civil Steel Ships (10 000 syn-tons)	235.59	296.17	-20.4
建筑业 Construction				
总产值(亿元)	Gross Output Value (100 million yuan)	1 889.25	1 724.40	9.6
房屋竣工面积(万平方米)	Floor Space of Building Completed (10 000 sq. m)	5 648.85	4 672.53	20.9
技术装备率(元/人)	Machinery Value per Employee (yuan/person)	11 856	11 000	7.8
全员劳动生产率(元/人) (按总产值计算)	Overall Labor Productivity (yuan/person) (In Term of Output Value)	182 299	168 719	8.0

表 2.1 续表 3 continued

	指 标 Indicators	2005	2004	增长(%) Growth Rate
交通运输、邮政业和信息传输		Transportation, Post and Information Transmission		
货物运输量(万吨)	Freight Transportation Volume (10 000 tons)	71 304	65 758	8.4
旅客发送量(万人次)	Passenger Departures (10 000 person-times)	9 487	8 968	5.8
港口货物吞吐量(万吨)	Port Cargo throughput (10 000 tons)	44 317	37 896	16.9
国际标准集装箱吞吐量(万 TEU)	International Container Throughput Capacity (10 000 TEU)	1 808.40	1 455.40	24.3
邮电业务总量(亿元)	Revenue from Post and Telecommunications Services (100 million yuan)	414.26	347.46	19.2
年末固定电话用户(万户)	Year-end Installed Telephone Subscribers (10 000 households)	997	868	14.9
局用交换机容量(万门)	Capacity of Office Telephone Exchanges (10 000 units)	1 357	912	48.8
每万人拥有公共车辆(辆)	Number of Buses Per 10 000 Persons (vehicle)	13.22	13.05	
住宅电话普及率(%)	Percentage of Household Telephone Subscribers (%)	137.9	110.5	
批发和零售		Wholesale and Retail		
社会消费品零售总额(亿元)	Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (100 million yuan)	2 972.97	2 656.91	11.9
批发零售业商品销售总额(亿元)	Total Sales of Wholesale and Retail (100 million yuan)	12 943.25	11 254.81	15.0
每万人拥有批发零售贸易、餐饮业产业活动单位(个)	Number of Wholesale, Retail and Catering Outlets Per 10 000 Persons (unit)	189	181	4.4
每万人拥有批发零售贸易、餐饮业从业人员数(人)	Number of Wholesale, Retail and Catering Employees Per 10 000 Persons (person)	1 102	1 040	6.0
人均消费品零售额(元)	Per Capita Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (yuan)	16 721	15 252	9.6
对外经济贸易		Foreign Trade		
进出口总额(亿美元)	Total Value of Foreign Imports and Exports (100 million USD)	1 863.65	1 600.26	16.5
进口额	Imports	956.23	865.06	10.5
出口额	Exports	907.42	735.20	23.4
进出口总额相当于上海市生产总值比例(%)	Total Value of Foreign Imports and Exports as Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	166.8	164.1	
出口总额相当于上海市生产总值比例(%)	Total Value of Exports as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	81.2	75.4	
国际旅游		International Tourism		
国际旅游入境人数(万人次)	Number of Foreign Tourists through Shanghai Custom (10 000 persons-times)	571.35	491.92	16.1
国际旅游(外汇)收入(亿美元)	Foreign Exchange Earnings from International Tourism (100 million USD)	36.08	30.89	16.8

表 2.1 续表 4 continued

	指 标 Indicators	2005	2004	增长(%) Growth Rate
金融保险	Finance and Insurance			
金融机构存款余额(亿元)	Total Saving Deposits of Financial Institutions (100 million yuan)	23 320.86	19 994.05	16.1
金融机构贷款余额(亿元)	Total Loan Balance of Financial Institutions(100 million yuan)	16 798.12	14 972.01	11.6
保险费收入(亿元)	Premium Income(100 million yuan)	333.62	307.11	8.8
保险赔款及给付支出(亿元)	Indemnity Payments(100 million yuan)	87.46	70.86	23.2
教 育	Education			
专任教师数(万人)	Full-time Teachers(10 000 persons)			
高等学校	Institutions of Higher Education	3.18	2.87	10.8
普通中学	Regular Secondary Schools	5.12	5.13	-0.2
小 学	Primary Schools	3.74	3.75	-0.3
在校学生数(万人)	Students Enrollment(10 000 persons)			
高等学校	Institutions of Higher Education	44.26	41.57	6.5
普通中学	Regular Secondary Schools	77.02	82.78	-7.0
小 学	Primary Schools	53.50	53.74	-0.4
用于教育的财政支出(亿元)	Fiscal Expenditures on Education (100 million yuan)	182.94	155.35	17.8
义务教育入学率(%)	Enrollment Rate of Compulsory Education (%)	99.99	99.70	
初中毕业生升学率(%)	Enrollment Rate of Junior Middle School Graduates (%)	99.70	99.97	
高考录取率(%)	Admission Rate of Students in Regular Institution of Higher Education (%)	84.63	84.59	
平均每个教师负担学生数(人)	Number of Students Taught by Each Teacher (person)			
高等学校	Institutions of Higher Education	14	15	-6.7
普通中学	Regular Secondary Schools	15	16	-6.3
小 学	Primary Schools	14	14	平
每万人拥有大学生(人)	Number of College and University Students Per 10 000 Persons(person)	325	307	5.9
科 技	Science and Technology			
科技成果(项)	Achievements in Science and Technology (item)	1 701	1 629	4.4
国有经济单位各类专业技术人员(万人)	Professional and Technical Personnel in State-owned Units(10 000 persons)	71.99	71.11	1.2
从事科技活动的科学家、工程师(万人)	Scientists and Engineers Engaged in Scientific and Technological Activities(10 000 persons)	14.55	12.23	19.0
研究与试验发展经费支出(亿元)	Research and Development Expenditures (100 million yuan)	213.77	170.28	25.5
研究与试验发展经费支出相当于上海市生产总值比例(%)	R&D Expenditure as Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	2.34	2.11	
高技术产业自主知识产权拥有率(%)	Own Rate of Independent Intellectual Property Rights of Hi-tech Industry (%)	26.9	27.5	