

1997年上海市浦东新区经济和社会发展情况

1997年,上海浦东新区坚定发展思路,紧紧把握大局,在经济建设中坚持突出重点出形象,用好政策出功能,埋头苦干增实力,促使经济发展呈现既有较髙速度,又有稳中有进的特点,年初制定的经济发展目标得以顺利实现。

1997年,浦东新区经济运行的基本态势是:经过前五年20%以上超髙速增长之后,随着国家经济成功实现“软着陆”,浦东经济发展开始进入一个适度增长,稳中有进的新阶段。新一轮基础开发顺利,功能开发取得实质性进展,在香港回归之际,圆满完成了本世纪末浦东开发进程中的第一张“时间表”的节点目标。

一、确定目标,埋头苦干,浦东综合经济实力不断增强

1997年,新区完成国内生产总值(GDP)608.22亿元,比上年增长18.3%,增幅高于全市5.6个百分点,占全市GDP总量的比重由上年的17.7%上升到18.1%。第二产业增加值完成376.87亿元,增长18.3%;第三产业增加值完成226.40亿元,增长24.3%,在金融业等新增因素推动下,第三产业占GDP比重由上年的34.6%跃上37.2%。

工业仍为新区经济增长的中坚。1997年,新区工业实现总产值1349.01亿元,比上年增长18.4%。工业经济中,小区工业、乡镇工业、沿江老工业“三足鼎立”的局面已形成。重点开发小区是新区工业增长的新亮点,这部分代表着高新技术的工业企业完成产值282亿元,增长41.7%,其中,外高桥保税区、王桥开发区均呈倍增长。最早进入收获期的金桥出口加工区,经过前几年迅猛发展之后,已进入成熟稳定增长阶段,该区完成工业总产值176.7亿元,增长25.8%。乡镇工业完成产值277.02亿元,增长23%。沿江大中型工业企业完成产值286亿元,增长2%,仍在低位增长中徘徊。

工业经济效益出现转机。工业总体产销率达97%,比上年提高了0.4个百分点。独立核算工业企业产品销售收入增长高于上年10多个百分点。利润总额下降10.7%,但与上年36.5%的降幅相比,有了明显改善。企业应交增值税增长20%,扭转了上年负增局面;应收帐款净额、产成品存货值均呈明显“消肿”趋向。但工业经济总体效益尚未根本好转,亏损企业亏损额扩大的势头仍未止住。

一批标志着浦东新一轮开发的跨世纪重大项目建设,拉动了新区固定资产投资的大幅增长,全年完成固定资产投资总额504.36亿元,比上年增长27.7%,其中基本建设投资258.54亿元,增长26.5%,更新改造投资87.25亿元,增长33.4%;用于城市基础设施建设投资119.32亿元,增长20.9%。

浦东商贸市场硬件不断改善,居民消费需求平稳发展。1997年实现社会消费品零售总额162.23亿元,同比增长15.7%,新投入使用的时代广场、易初莲花超市等大型商业设施为繁荣新区市场增添新的活力。

对外经济发展良好。全年外贸出口商品总额37.55亿元,比上年增长16.9%,比全市平均水平高出5.7个百分点,占全市外贸出口总额的比重由上年的24.3%提高到25.5%,年内新签外商直接投资项目和合同外资额比上年略有减少,但吸引外资占全市总量的比重却由上年的不足30%提高到1/3以上。

新区财政对全市的贡献度不断提高。全年新区财政收入62.03亿元,比上年增长21.4%,上缴中央和市财政的收入31.76亿元,占财政总收入的51.2%。新区地方财政收入30.27亿元,增长16.1%,占财政总收入的比重由上年的51%减少到48.8%。新区地方财政收入占全市地方财政收入的比重保持在9%左右。

二、突出重点,集中力量,确保跨世纪工程尽早出形象

与全市投资增长明显回落相比,1997年新区固定资产投资仍保持着27.7%的增幅,并且高强度投资呈现出相对集中的趋势,特别是集中在新一轮的城市基础设施建设重大项目上,表明“缩小战线、确保重点、扩大战果”的建设方针得到坚决贯彻。高强度的投资主要集中在三方面。

新一轮重大基础设施顺利推进。集中财力推进三大工程,是新区城市基础建设的新特点,浦东国际机场作为上海跨世纪对外开放的窗口备受各方关注。1997年用于国际机场建设的投资达42.86亿元,占全年城市基础设施建设投资的35.9%,远东大道、龙东大道等国际机场的干道竣工通车,使正在建设的国际机场也成为沪上旅游景点之一。地铁二号线(浦东段)已有3个车站完成结构建设,完成投资4.51亿元。合流污水处理以及电力邮电等基础设施继续保持强劲力度,全年完成投资35亿元。陆家嘴“四个一”工程按时间节点目标如期进行,累计完成投资10.93亿元,滨江大道已接待八方宾客;菊园小区内的单位与居民动迁任务,经过耐心细致的工作于年底前全部结束;耗资7.4亿元的中心绿地在喜庆香港回归祖国之际向游人开放,一方绿地倏然扮亮了浦东开发的现代都市形象。

一批呈现功能开发的重大项目已见成效。在国家继续实行适度从紧、产业结构加快调整的大局下,浦东强劲的投资支持着产业结构的优化调整,集中表现在投资向功能开发重大项目倾斜,一批科技含量较高的工业项目开工标志产业更新换代的加快,其中通用汽车、华虹微电子、英特尔、惠普等项目完成投资26.6亿元,占工业基建投资的1/3。在医药建材和轻工等行业的技改投资也保持一定力度,全年工业完成技改投资47.7亿元。

大力支持社会事业发展。为交出“精神文明建设”的满意答卷，新区在安排投资上优先考虑，对社会事业投资成效明显，新建或改建的一批社会事业设施及时发挥了效益，特别是为召开第八届全运会的浦东游泳馆、六里棒垒球场、川沙体育场等，改善了浦东社会事业设施落后的面貌，向全国人民汇报了浦东开发开放新成果。

三、厚积薄发，全力促进，推动浦东功能开发进入新阶段

1997年，伴随着新一轮形态开发进入高峰，浦东功能开发进入了实质性的新阶段。以经济、金融、贸易为中心的功能开发使浦东向着现代化新城区的目标迈出坚实的步伐。

现代金融功能不断强化。经过多年筹备，浦东终于迎来了构筑现代金融的春天。继日本富士银行和泰国泰华国际银行先期进入浦东后，日本东京三菱、美国花旗、英国汇丰等20家外资银行在短短一年时间内相继进入浦东，使浦东的外资银行达到22家。其中有9家经国家有关部门审定获准经营人民币业务，8家已于年内正式开办了人民币业务。目前已有近千家企业在外资银行开户，人民币存贷款余额达9.87亿元，向融资中心拆借资金7.2亿元，短短数月，就显示实力雄厚、经营有方的诸多优势。在外资银行看好浦东的同时，福建兴业银行、中国民生银行、华夏银行以及广东发展银行等国内商业银行也先后汇集浦东，共同营造浦东金融业欣欣向荣的局面。年末，新区中外金融机构人民币存贷款余额达到1951亿元，比年初增长15.4%，外汇存贷款余额达到122亿美元，比年初增长2倍。

经济贸易新增因素活跃。由于一批新的商业设施建成，浦东商业购物氛围更趋成熟。全年新区商业部门购进商品278.41亿元，比上年增长37.5%，商品销售311.07亿元，增长28.3%。购销总额占全市总规模的1/7。零售市场持续稳中见旺。全年实现消费品零售总额162.23亿元，增长15.7%。张杨路商业街和易初莲花超市已成为全市著名的购物场所。对外贸易凭借功能性政策的优势，又出现新的增长点，年内有三家外资和港澳台投资的外贸公司成立，开创全国外贸业利用外资的先河。中央部委和外省市在浦东办的外贸子公司由上年初的20多家发展到88家，在新区外贸出口总额中，有1/6左右是这些外贸新军实现的。外高桥保税区加工贸易功能不断加强，近百家投产的生产加工性企业产值成倍增长，1500多家的贸易企业已初步形成对内联通、对外辐射的物流网络，沟通国内外市场的分拨中心功能是保税区特有的优势，全年保税区出口商品总额达7.2亿美元，比上年增长71.0%。

重大要素市场聚集浦东，初显上海中央商务区功能。自上海粮油交易所东迁浦东之后，上海房地产交易市场、中国上海人才市场、上海产权交易所等市级要素市场相继迁入浦东。特别国内外瞩目的上海证券交易所于年末东迁浦东正式运营，标志着浦东作为全市CBD的重要组成部分开始进入实质性运转。1997年上海粮油交易所全年共成交期货合约111.97万手，成交金额达174.38亿元。上海产权交易所抓住机遇，努力拓展业务，全年成交产权的企业户数为612个，交易金额达102.7亿元，比上年呈大幅度增长。房地产交易市场迁入浦东一年来，全年共登记成交商品房销售面积440.2万平方米，比上年增长1.2倍，表明上海房市渐趋活跃。浦东新区房地

产业围绕控制总量，扩大有效需求，努力搞活二、三级市场，积极推出一系列鼓励措施，推动房地产业稳步升温。通过各方努力，全年商品房销售总量和销售率居全市各区县前列。特别是陆家嘴金融贸易区楼宇建设与租售同步增长，租售业绩稳步上升，出现了证券、船舶、招商等大厦的良好营销局面。由于采取扩大租赁范围、降低招商门槛，新区土地一级市场趋于活跃。

四、同步发展，注重质量，促进新区社会发展事业取得更大成就

随着浦东开发开放的深入，新区建设大军的劳动者队伍不断壮大。1997年末浦东新区人口达153.40万人，比上年末增加2.29万人。1997年新区人口自然增长率为-2.39%，这是自1993年开始出现的连续五年人口负增长。因此新区人口绝对数的增长，主要是市内居民的动迁和外省市迁入人口的结果。由于人口增加，对新区文化教育、卫生事业的发展提出新的需求。1997年完成各项社会事业投资5.34亿元，是上年完成数的3倍。在建实施各类社会事业项目109个，竣工项目71个，竣工房屋面积10.5万平方米。

教育设施不断完善。新增改扩建校舍建筑面积5.51万平方米，其中小学校舍1.9万平方米，中学和职校校舍3.38万平方米。新增学生席位1.02万个，其中小学5300个。1997年末，新区已拥有各类学校318所，在校学生25.95万人，比上年增加8079人。

卫生事业构架逐步健全。市级著名医院一仁济医院东院已开始对外门诊。东方医院、浦南医院等重点单位的医疗主楼正在加紧建设中。至1997年底，新区已拥有社会卫生机构372个，医疗床位5198张；各类卫生技术人员共有8365人，体现了适度增加数量，重在提高质量的方针。加快建设重点医院的同时，新区医疗配套网络建设也有所加强。年内完成改扩建地段医院和镇属医疗中心项目4个，竣工医疗用房面积3.92万平方米。中外合资经营医疗机构——中日瑞东医院正式开业，标志着浦东开发开放在新的领域中取得进展。

体育设施抓住机遇迅速完备。第八届全国运动会在上海隆重举行。浦东新区承担了游泳、足球、棒球等比赛项目。为提供一流的运动比赛条件，建设者日夜施工保证运动场馆按期交付使用。借八运会机遇，浦东体育设施落后的面貌得到明显的改观。

1997年，浦东开发承接前几年迅猛发展的势头又迈出新的步伐，为本世纪末最后三年的大发展奠定了基础。同时，在前进的路上，也存在着产业调整成本过高等深层次负面影响，特别是东南亚金融危机可能会对浦东开发产生的影响等，因此要因势利导，积极化解矛盾，再接再厉，为全面完成中央和市委、市政府的各项建设任务而奋斗。

Social and Economic Development of Shanghai Pudong New Area (PNA) in 1997

After five year's 20% rapid economic boom, China successfully fulfilled a "soft landing". And Pudong New Area's (PNA) economy in 1997 kept a sustainable growth. Headed by the central government and Shanghai municipal government, PNA realized all its initial targets.

I. Reinforced Comprehensive Economic Strength

In 1997, PNA's GDP reached 60.82 billion yuan, adding 18.3% to 1996's and becoming 5.6 percentage points higher than that of Shanghai. And the proportion of PNA's economy as a share of Shanghai accounted for 18.1% from 17.7% in 1996. Secondary industry's value added accomplished 37.74 billion yuan, rising by 15.4%. Tertiary industry's value added completed 22.58 billion yuan, advancing by 24.2%. Pushed mainly by financial and banking industry, proportion of tertiary industry realized 37.1% from 33.8% in 1996.

Industry is the pillar of PNA's economic growth. In 1997, total value of PNA's output, 135.77 billion yuan came from industry, which was a much better progress than that of the previous years. In fact, there had existed 3 powerhouses: zone industry, town industry and old industry on the Huangpu River. PNA's new industrial stars were those key development zones, representing high-tech enterprises. They achieved 28.2 billion yuan of total value of PNA's output, showing a surge of 41.7%. Especially, Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone and Wangqiao Development Zone doubled their total value of output. While Jinqiao Export Processing Zone, which had experienced a fantastic spur years before, progressed into its profit steady phase. It accomplished 17.6 billion yuan of total value of industrial output, reflecting an upswing of 25.8%. In addition, town industry produced 27.70 billion yuan, demonstrating a 28% growth performance. By contrast, those large and medium enterprises on the Huangpu River did 28.6 billion yuan, ambling by 2%.

Industrial economic efficiency progressed. The rate of general industrial production and sales reached 97%, 0.4 percentage point higher than that of 1996's. Product sales revenue of industrial enterprises with independent accounting system went up above 10 percentage points compared with that of 1996's. However, total profit dropped by 10.7%, but still showing obvious improvement if compared with the slump (35.6%) in 1996. Value added tax that enterprises should pay boosted by 20%, which reversed 1996's negative growth. Net value of receivables and product inventory decreased considerably. Yet, the overall efficiency of industrial economy remained low. And there was a tendency that there would be more loss-making enterprises.

Having accumulated 50.43 billion yuan of value (21.7% higher than 1996), in which investment in capital construction accounted for 25.85 billion yuan (26.5% higher than 1996), projects across the centuries greatly promoted PNA's investment in fixed assets. Investment in innovation came up to 8.72 billion yuan (33.4% higher than 1996); and investment in infrastructure added up to 11.93 billion yuan (20.9% higher than 1996).

Commercial "hardware" of PNA kept enhancing. Consumer need went up stably. The total volume of retail sales of consumer goods reached 16.22 billion yuan in 1997 (15.7% higher than in 1996). Time Square and Lotus Supermarket added new vigor to PNA's commerce.

PNA's foreign economy advanced smoothly. The total value of export experienced a boom, achieved 3.75 billion yuan (increased by 16.9% compared with 1996), and was 5.7 percentage points higher than the average level of Shanghai. The proportion of PNA's total value of foreign trade to Shanghai's raised 25.5% from 24.3%. There was a slight decline in newly contracted direct foreign investment projects and contracted foreign fund. However, the foreign fund PNA absorbed accounted for 1/3 of Shanghai's from less than 30% in 1996.

PNA's finance made continuous contribution to Shanghai: the financial income fulfilled 6.2 billion yuan, growing by 20% than that of 1996's. The financial income turned over to the central government and municipal government reached 3.17 billion yuan, which was 51.2% of PNA's income. On the other hand, PNA's local financial income was 3.02 billion yuan, increasing by 16.1%. The proportion of financial income decreased from 51% to 48.8%. PNA's local financial income kept 9% as the share of Shanghai's.

II. Priority, Strength and Image

Contrasted with the obvious decrease in investment of Shanghai, PNA's investment in fixed assets boosted by 27.7% in 1997. In addition, there was a tendency that heavy investment became more concentrated, especially on new key projects of urban infrastructure. This reflected PNA government's policy-narrow down less important projects, focus on the key ones to enhance achievements. Therefore, heavy investment mainly included the following aspects:

New key infrastructure got promoted. In 1997, PNA invested 4.28 billion yuan, accounting for 35.9% of annual investment in infrastructure, to build Pudong International Airport, which has been window to look at Shanghai's opening and century-crossing achievements. Yuandong Avenue and Longdong Avenue had been open to the traffic, which lead to the new tourist attraction-Pudong International Airport. Three stations of No.2 Subway (Pudong section) finished structure construction and completed investment of 451 million yuan. Confluence's sewage treatment, electric power and posts kept developing, which completed 3.5 billion yuan of investment. In Lujiazui, 4-Is Project started according to the schedule and had accomplished 1.09 billion yuan. Binjiang Avenue had received visitors. By the end of 1997, in Juyan Residential Area relocation had finished. Central Green Area in Lujiazui, which stands form modern urban image, had been open to visitors at the moment of Hong Kong's return.

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Key functional projects made good progress. Carrying out the government's policy of moderating industrial structure and accelerating industrial adjustment, PNA's heavy investment supported optimized composition of industrial structure. PNA's investment focused on key projects of functional development: General Motor, Huahong Microelectronics, Intel and HP had totaled 2.62 billion yuan of investment, accounting for 1/3 of industrial investment in capital construction.

Social undertaking advanced. To build PNA into a civilized model area, PNA government gave priority to social undertaking, which had produced practical effects. The newly completed or innovated social facilities provided benefits; especially Pudong Swimming House, Liuli Baseball Park and Chuansha Stadium played an important role during No. 8 China Games.

III. PNA Entered a New Phase of Functional Development

In 1997, PNA's functional development entered a new phase of materiality, which centered on economy, finance and trade.

Strengthened financial function: After the Fuji Bank of Japan and TM International Bank Co., Ltd, within one year 20 foreign banks opened their branches in PNA, such as the Mitsubishi Bank, Citibank, NA and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Among them, 9 banks had been authorized to buy and sell RMB, and 8 banks started RMB business. Up to 1997, there were about 1,000 enterprises that opened accounts in the foreign banks. Their balance of deposit and loan at the banks reached 987 million yuan. Within a few months, their call fund from those financial centers moved to 720 million yuan. At the same time, some new share-holding banks, such as Fujian Xingye Bank, China Minsheng Bank, Huaxia Bank and Guangdong Development Bank, settled down in PNA. By the end of 1997, balance of deposit and loan in the foreign banks or Chinese Banks totaled 12.2 billion yuan, which were doubled in contrast with the beginning of 1997.

New active economic factors were involved. Because of the completion of new commercial facilities, a better shopping atmosphere was created. In 1997, PNA purchased 27.84 billion yuan of commodities, rocketing by 37.5%. Sales amounted to 31.10 billion yuan, surging by 30.6%. The total buying and selling accounted for 1/7 of Shanghai's proportion. Retail market kept sustainable growth. In 1997, PNA's total sales of consumer goods achieved 16.22 billion yuan, growing by 15.7%. Zhangyang Commercial Street and Lotus Supermarket became best-known shopping centers.

Foreign trade in PNA exploited functional policies. In 1997, there were 3 foreign funded and Hong Kong / Macao funded foreign trade companies that had settled down. Foreign trade subsidiaries run by the central ministries, other provinces or cities increased from 20 in early 1996 to 88 in 1997, whose export value accounted for 1/6 of PNA's total foreign trade. In Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone, the function of processing trade kept improving. The output value of

about 100 processing enterprises doubled. More than 1,500 trade enterprises formed a PNA network and a radiating supply-exchange network. It was a special advantage for free trade zone to gather information on central sub-allotting function of markets home and abroad. In 1997, the total export value reached 720 million yuan, which was 70.1% of 1996's.

Important factor markets gathered in PNA, which demonstrated functions of Shanghai's central business. Shanghai Real Estate Exchange, Human Resources Exchange and Property Rights Exchange had relocated in PNA since Shanghai Grain and Oil Exchange's transfer. Particularly Shanghai Stock Exchange, a world-wide attention, moved into PNA at the end of 1997 and went into operation, which showed that PNA, as an important part of Shanghai's CBD, had started its real operation. In 1997, Shanghai Grain and Oil Exchange completed futures about 1.12 million transactions, and the total amount reached 17.438 billion yuan. Shanghai Property Rights Exchange did business with 612 enterprises and completed 10.27 billion yuan of transactions. Shanghai Real Estate Exchange finished sales of commercial building 4.402 million square meters, growing by 1.2 times. Real Estate industry controlled its total enlarged effective need to promote secondary and tertiary markets. In 1997, PNA was No.1 among the districts and counties of Shanghai in total real estate sales and sales ratio. Especially in Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone, construction of office buildings and sales/leasing grew in step with each other. Sold well were Stock Building, Ship Marine Tower and Commercial Building. After extending leasing scope and minimizing requirements for attracting direct foreign investment, PNA's primary market tended to be more active.

IV. Development, Quality and Achievements in Social Undertaking

With PNA's opening and development into depth, new labor force kept growing. By the end of 1997, PNA's population totaled 1.53 million, 22,900 more than that at end of 1996. Natural growth of population reached in 1997 was - 2.33%, which had been 5th year of negative growth since 1993. Therefore, the absolute population increased in PNA was due to relocated population from Shanghai proper and other provinces. As a result, there was a new demand for culture, education and healthcare. In 1997, investment in social undertaking moved to 53.4 million yuan, which tripled 1996's. There were 109 projects under construction. 71 projects had been completed, and completed floor area was 105,000m².

Educational facilities greatly improved. Increased or expanded floor area reached 551,000m², in which primary schools' 19,000m², high school's and vocational school's 33,800m². There were 10,200 new student seats, of which 5,300 seats belonged to primary schools. Up to the end of 1997, PNA had 381 schools of different levels and types. And there were 259,500 school children and students, among which 8,079 were new ones.

Healthcare had been developing gradually. One of famous local hospitals, Renji- Pudong Hospital, had open to patients. Its main building of treatment was in operation. Oriental Hospital and Punan Hospital were under quick construction. By the end of 1997, PNA had owned 372 healthcare organizations of various levels and types, 5,198

hospital beds, 8,365 healthcare professionals. These reflected the policy of moderate increase and high quality. When speeding the construction of key hospitals, PNA also paid special attention to the construction of community counterpart healthcare networks. Within 1997, PNA renovated and enlarged 4 district hospitals and town hospitals. And completed area for healthcare was 39,200m². China-Pudong Hospital has been in operation, which is sino-foreign jointly funded and operated.

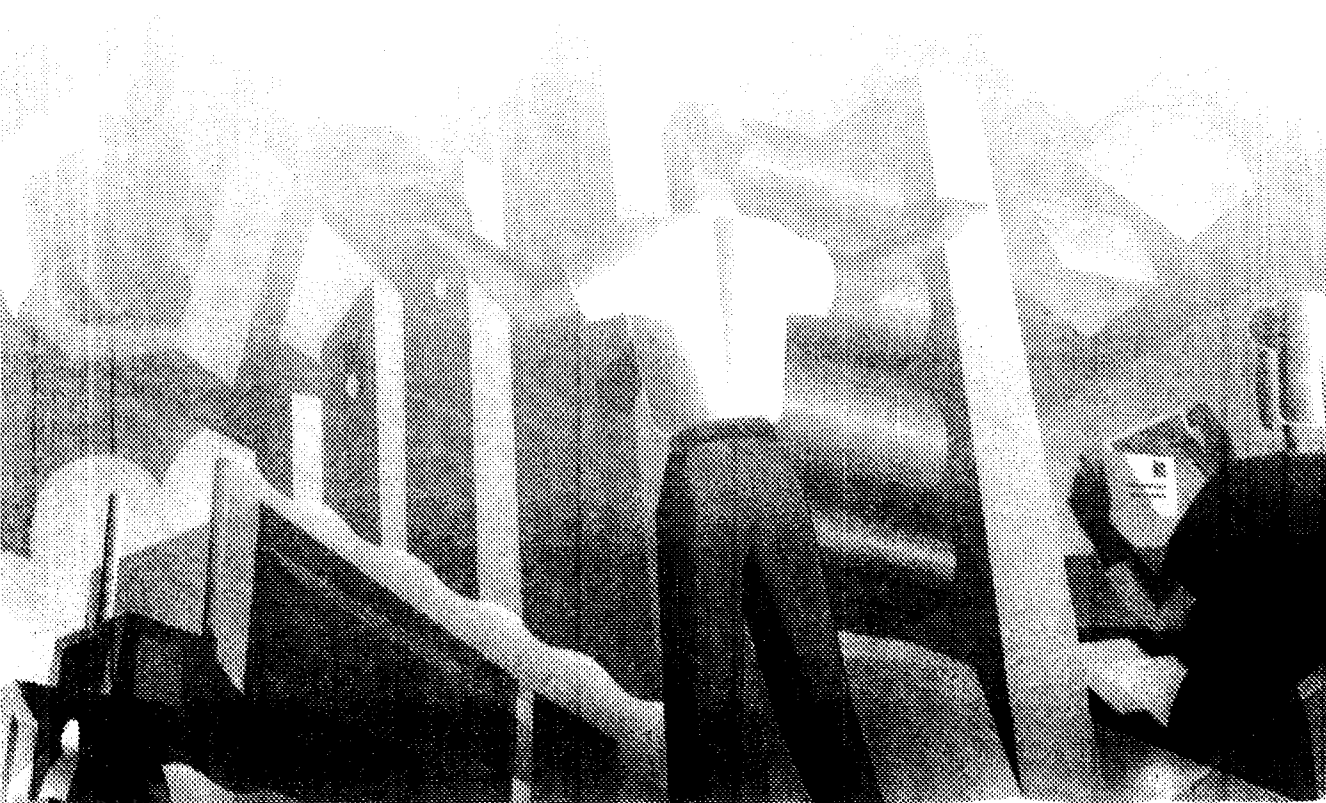
PRC's No.8 Games was held in Shanghai, which provided PNA with a good chance to better its sports facilities. In PNA were held swimming, football and baseball competitions. To provide first class competition facilities, construction workers worked day and night for putting the natatorium, football field and baseball park into use at due time.

In 1997, based on the previous years' development, PNA stepped forward again, which laid foundation for greater advancement in the last 3 years of this century. However, there also existed some problems due to industrial adjustment and high cost. Especially Southeast Asia's financial crisis might affect PNA. Therefore, PNA should develop according to the circumstances for realizing the goals of the central government and the municipal government.



1 综 合

GENERAL SURVEY





1 综 合 GENERAL SURVEY

从统计看1997年的上海浦东新区 Major Statistics of Shanghai Pudong New Area in 1997

浦东新区在全市的经济地位 Pudong New Area's Economic Position in Shanghai

国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	占全市 of Shanghai 18.1 %
*第三产业	Tertiary Industry	占全市 of Shanghai 14.8 %
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	占全市 of Shanghai 23.9 %
地方财政收入	Local Financial Revenue	占全市 of Shanghai 8.6 %
固定资产投资总额	Total Investment in Fixed Assets	占全市 of Shanghai 25.5 %
*城市基础设施投资额	Investment in Urban Infrastructure	占全市 of Shanghai 28.9 %
建筑业施工产值	Gross Output Value of Construction	占全市 of Shanghai 23.9 %
社会消费品零售总额	Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	占全市 of Shanghai 12.2 %
港口货物吞吐量	Volume of Cargo Handled at Port	占全市 of Shanghai 45.2 %
外贸出口商品总值	Total Export Value of Foreign Trade	占全市 of Shanghai 25.5 %
新批外商合同投资额	Newly Approved Sum of Foreign Contract Investment	占全市 of Shanghai 33.8 %

浦东新区的人口 Population of Pudong New Area

年末人口	Year-End Population	153.40 万人 10 000 persons
*非农业人口	Non-Agricultural Population	119.20 万人 10 000 persons
出生人口	Birth Population	7 305 人 persons
死亡人口	Death Population	10 941 人 persons
结婚人数	Marriage Population	10 328 对 couples
离婚人数	Divorce Population	1 101 对 couples
平均每户人口	Average Persons Per Household	2.81 人 persons
人口密度	Population Density	2 934 人/平方公里 persons/km ²

浦东新区的经济发展 Economic Development in Pudong New Area

		1997年比1996年 增长 % Annual Percentage Increase Rate in 1997	1991-1997年平均 每年增长 % Average Annual Percentage Increase Rate (1991-1997)
国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	18.3	21.9
*第三产业	Tertiary Industry	24.3	29.1
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	18.4	19.3
地方财政收入	Local Financial Revenue	16.1	63.3 (1994-1997)
固定资产投资总额	Total Investment in Fixed Assets	27.7	66.6
*城市基础投资额	Investment in Urban Infrastructure	20.9	48.5
建筑业施工产值	Gross Output Value of Construction	7.5	32.9 (1994-1997)
社会消费品零售总额	Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	15.7	41.6
港口货物吞吐量	Volume of Cargo Handled at Port	2.9	1.2
外贸出口商品总值	Export Value of Foreign Trade	16.9	38.8 (1994-1997)
新批外商合同投资额	Newly Approved Contracted Foreign Direct Investment	- 0.5	
城乡居民储蓄存款年末余额	Savings Deposit Balance of Rural and Urban Residents (Year-End)	20.8	46.7

浦东新区市政设施和公用事业 (年末数) Infrastructure and Public Utility in Pudong New Area (Year-end)

各类房屋建筑面积	Floor Space of Urban Buildings	3 434 万平方米	10 000 sq.m
城市道路长度	Length of Urban Roads		300 公里 km
城市道路面积	Area of Urban Roads	583 万平方米	10 000 sq.m
农村公路长度	Length of Rural Highways		448 公里 km
农村公路面积	Area of Rural Highways	626 万平方米	10 000 sq.m
城市排水管道	Length of Urban Drainage-Pipes		423 公里 km
自来水供应管线长度	Length of Water Pipe Lines		1 868 公里 km
煤气供应管线长度	Length of Gas Supply Pipe Lines		1 049 公里 km
电力最高日负荷	Daily Electricity Peak Load	115 万千瓦	10 000 Kw
公共交通线路	Public Transportation Routes		183 条 route
营运公共交通工具	Public Vehicles in Operation		2 504 辆 vehicles
营运出租汽车	Taxis in Operation		2 911 辆 vehicles
新区电话交换机容量	PNA Switchboards Switchboards Copacity	79.42 万门	10 000 units
新区城市园林绿地面积	Area of Parks/Gardens in PNA		1 149 公顷 hectare

浦东新区的一天 One Day Pudong New Area

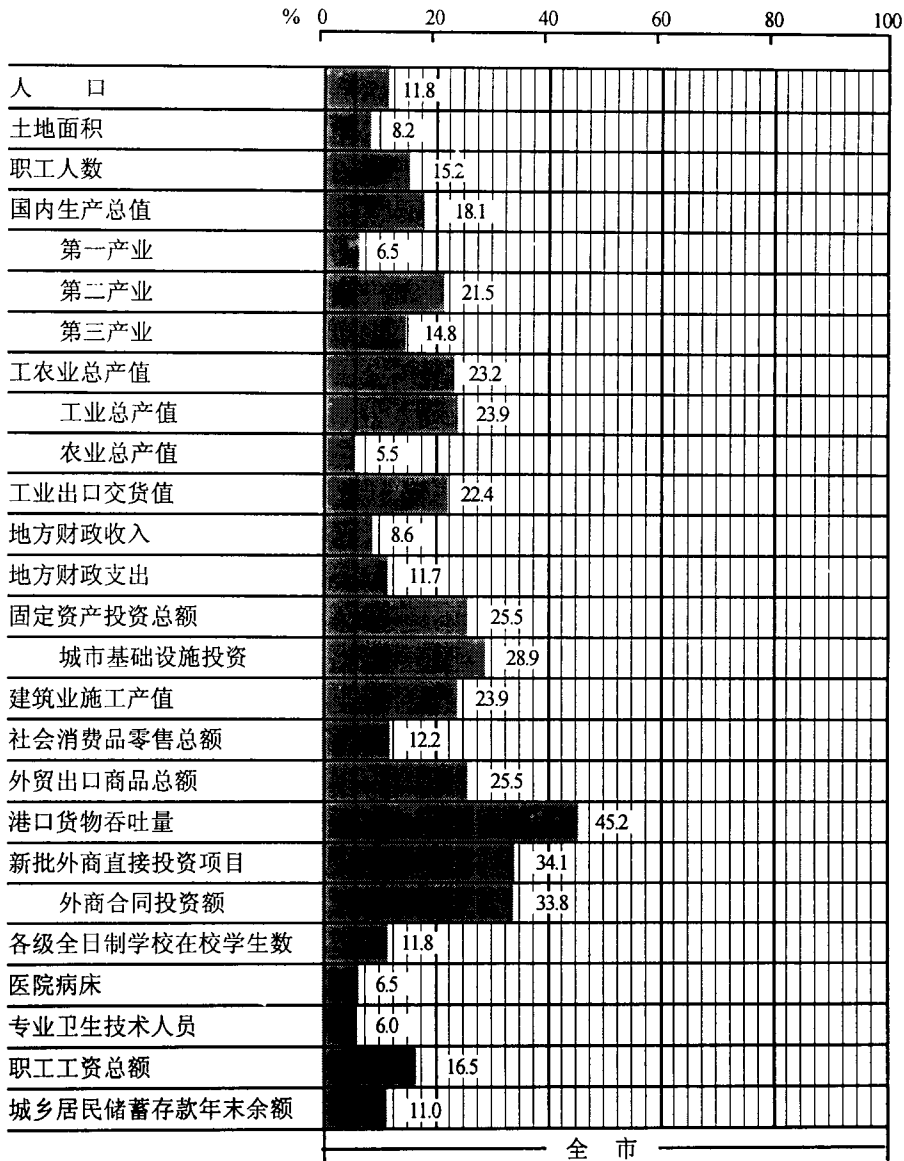
国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	16 664 万元 10 000 yuan
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	36 959 万元 10 000 yuan
地方财政收入	Local Financial Revenue	829 万元 10 000 yuan
固定资产投资完成额	Investment in Fixed Assets	13 818 万元 10 000 yuan
建筑业施工产值	Gross Output Value of Construction	3 702 万元 10 000 yuan
住宅竣工建筑面积	Floor Area of Residencial Housing Completed	7 442 平方米 sq.m
社会消费品零售总额	Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	4 445 万元 10 000 yuan
港口货物吞吐量	Volume of Cargo Handled at Port	20.32 万吨 10 000 tons
外贸出口商品总值	Export Value of Foreign Trade	1 029 万美元 USD 10 000
交寄函件	Total Mail	10.36 万件 10 000 pieces
公共车辆乘客人数	Passengers Taking Public Transport	97.83 万人次 10 000 person time
用电量	Electricity Consumption	1 458 万千瓦·时 10 000 Kwh
自来水售水量	Tap Water Sales	96.97 万吨 10 000 tons
管道煤气售气量	Pipelined Gas Sales	45.28 万立方米 10 000 cu.m
液化石油气售气量	Liquified Petroleum Gas Supply	138.74 吨 ton
各级各类全日制学校在校学生人数	Student Enrollments by Education Level and Type of School	25.95 万人 10 000 person
医院诊疗人数	Hospital Patients Treated	1.73 万人次 10 000 person-time

浦东新区人均经济指标和生活质量水平 Economic Indicators and Living Standard Per Capita in Pudong New Area

国内生产总值	Gross Domestic Product	39 949 元 yuan
工业总产值	Gross Output Value of Industry	88 605 万元 10 000 yuan
地方财政收入	Local Financial Revenue	1 988 万元 10 000 yuan
社会消费品零售额	Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	10 656 元 yuan
外贸出口商品总值	Total Export Value of Foreign Trade	2 467 美元 USD
职工年平均工资	Annual Average Pay of Employees Staff and Workers	12 425 元 yuan
农民年分配收入	Annual Average Income of Farmers	5 434 元 yuan
储蓄存款余额	Savings Deposit Balance	19.635 元 yuan
生活用水量	Volume of Tap Water for Daily Use	267 公升 liter
家用煤气普及率	Rate of Gas-Using Households	100 %
每万人口拥有公共车辆	Public Transport Among Per 10 000 Persons	16.3 辆 vehicles
每百人口拥有市内电话机	Phones Owned Among Per 100 Persons	36.4 部 unit
每万人口拥有医院床位	Hospital Beds Among Per 10 000 Persons	28.9 张 beds
每万人口拥有卫生技术人员	Healthcare Professionnals Among Per 10 000 Persons	42.5 人 persons
每万人口拥有医生	Doctors Among Per 10 000 Persons	19.9 人 persons
城市化地区公共绿地面积	Area of Urban Green Spaces	4.58 平方米 sq.m

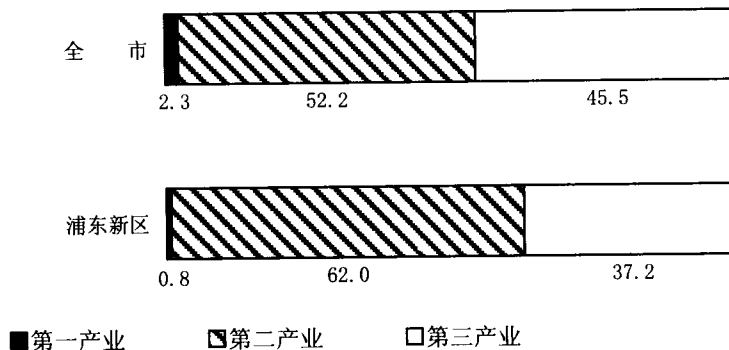
1997年浦东新区社会经济主要指标占全市比重(%)

Proportion of Pudong's Major Social and Economic Indicators in Shanghai (1997)

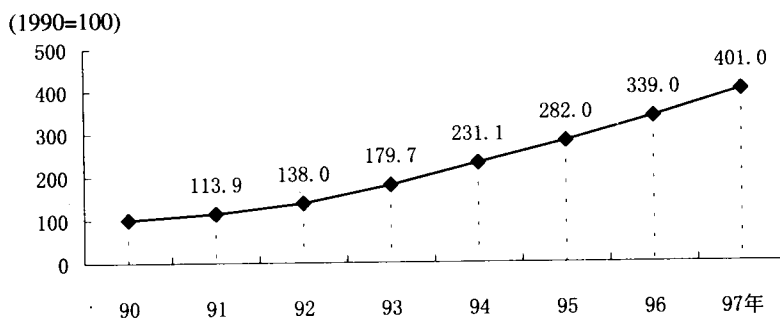


1997年国内生产总值构成(%) 浦东新区 与全市比较

A Comparison of Composition of GDP in Pudong
with that in Shanghai(1997)



国内生产总值指数 Indices of Gross Domestic Product



国内生产总值的构成(%) Composition of Gross Domestic Product

