

重庆市统计局关于 1997 年国民经济和社会发展的统计公报

1997 年是重庆发展史上具有重大意义的一年,重庆直辖市的设立,为重庆的发展提供了新的历史性机遇。全市人民在邓小平建设有中国特色社会主义理论指引下,在中共重庆市委、重庆市人民政府的领导下,解放思想、抓住机遇、深化改革、加快发展。国民经济呈现出高增长,低通胀的良好发展势头,各项社会事业取得了新的成绩,实现了直辖市建设“一年起步”的战略目标。初步统计,全市实现国内生产总值 1375 亿元,按可比价格计算比上年增长 11.5%,其中:第一产业增加值 308 亿元,增长 4.0%;第二产业增加值 582 亿元,增长 13.1%,第三产业增加值 485 亿元,增长 14.7%。人均国内生产总值达到 4535 元。在经济社会发展中,农业基础脆弱,工业企业经济效益不佳,经济结构性矛盾突出等问题仍然是制约经济健康发展的主要问题,在加快向社会主义市场经济体制转换的过程中,企业下岗人员和失业人员增多,就业压力增大,成为当前经济社会发展中新的、突出的矛盾。

一、农业

农业生产连续五年获得好收成。1997 年,全市农业增加值达到 308 亿元,按可比价格计算比上年增长 4.0%。粮食生产创历史最高水平,总产量达到 1185 万吨,比上年增长 1.1%,水果、烤烟持续增长,油料与上年持平,茶叶比上年略有减少。畜牧、水产业继续保持发展势头,全年出栏肥猪 1699.7 万头,比上年增长 3.8%,肉类总产量达到 141.9 万吨,水产品产量 15.8 万吨,分别比上年增长 6.5% 和 12.2%。“菜蓝子工程”取得新成效,保障和丰富了城市人民生活的供给,全年蔬菜产量 608 万吨,比上年增长 1%。

农业生产条件有所改善。1997 年末,全市拥有农业机械总动力 454.1 万千瓦,比上年增长 10.7%;全年农村用电量 23.5 亿千瓦时,增长 18.7%。

林业生产稳步发展。年内造林 170 万亩,比上年下降 3.3%,四旁绿化植树 1.56 亿株。

乡镇企业持续发展。全市乡镇企业总产值达 517 亿元(现价,按新口径计算),同口径计算比上年增长 25.3%;营业收入 474 亿元,比上年增长 30.7%;实现利税 40.34 亿元,比上年增长 19.1%。

二、工业和建筑业

工业生产保持了较快增长,全年完成工业增加值 492 亿元,按可比价格计算比上年增长 12.4%。轻重工业生产大体同步增长,重工业仍然保持主导地位。国有工业企业生产增长较慢,集体和其他经济类型工业企业发展步伐加快。

工业企业 50 强在全市工业经济中发挥着重要的支撑作用,全年实现增加值 82.09 亿元,占全市乡及乡以上独立核算工业企业的 40.9%;实现利税 45.47 亿元,高于全市乡及乡以上独立核算工业企业利税总额的 40%;经济效益综合指数为 139.21%,比全市乡及乡以上独立核算工业企业经济效益综合指数高出 75.21 个百分点。

在考核的工业产品产量中,汽车、原煤、天然气、发电量、钢、钢材、铜材、铝材、化肥等基础工业产品产量稳步增加。其中:汽车产量 16.09 万辆,比上年增长 29.69%,化学农药 0.94 万吨,增长 21.4%;摩托车、彩电、冰箱、内燃机、金属切削机床等工业产品产量有所下降。其中:摩托车产量 176.82 万辆,下降 1.5%。

工业企业生产经营仍然面临较大的困难,全市独立核算工业企业产销率为 95.43%,比上年下降 0.39 个百分点,工业经济效益综合指数 64%,比上年上升 4.77 个百分点。工业企业亏损面达 40%。

建筑业得到较大发展。预计全年完成建筑业增加值 90 亿元,同比增长 33.9%。国有建筑企业完成总产值 60.30 亿元,同比增长 29.6%,竣工产值 22.86 亿元,同比增长 22.2%,施工房屋面积 764.41 万平方米,同比增长 27.4%,竣工房屋面积 221.10 万平方米,同比增长 41.3%。经济效益明显提高,预计全年可实现利税 9.5 亿元,同比增长 30.1%,其中利润可比上年增长 33.2%,亏损企业比上年下降 12.1%。

三、固定资产投资

1997 年,全社会完成固定资产投资 390 亿元,比上年增长 21.6%。其中:基本建设投资增幅高达 36.7%,更新改造投资只完成 65.43 亿元,比上年下降 2.6%;房地产开发投资增幅比上年提高 3.1 个百分点。电力工业、交通运输邮电业的建设投资力度加大,分别比上年增长 97.7% 和 26.5%。大多数重点项目建设进度较快,全年重点项目完成投资 68.52 亿元。1997 年是重庆市确定的交通建设年,全市加强以路桥为重点的基础设施建设,全年新建公路交付使用里程 513 公里,改建交付使用公路里程 1505 公里,继重庆长江二桥、丰都长江大桥竣工通车之后,万县、涪陵、江津长江公路桥,武隆至彭水公路,嘉滨路和朝天门隧道等工程也相继建成通车。渝长、长涪、渝黔、城区外环高速公路以及达万铁路等一批重点建设工程全面开工,黄花园大桥、高家花园大桥等在建工程投资加大、进展

加快。全市累计竣工工程项目 1826 项(不包括私人投资和农村集体,下同),竣工房屋面积 1154.78 万平方米。

四、城市建设

1997 年是我市城市基础设施建设成效显著的一年,全年用于城市公用设施建设的投资达 8.94 亿元。唐家桥污水处理厂、袁家岗立交桥等重点工程建成投入使用,解放碑步行街、人民广场、菜园坝广场、沙坪坝绿色艺术广场、江北嘉陵广场、黔江新华大道、万县沿江路等一批城市形象工程建成竣工,江北滨江路、涪陵体育场和体育馆已开工建设。年内新建城市道路 40 公里,新增城市桥梁 28 座、路灯 1.17 万盏、年末城市公共汽(电)车累计达到 3579 辆,城市道路总里程达 2298 公里,人行道面积达 594.41 万平方米。环卫有所改善,年内新增环卫车辆 80 台,公共厕所 168 座。城市园林绿化建设取得新进展,城市绿化植树新栽 137 万株,新建公园 4 个,年末建成区绿化覆盖率达到 19.5%。市容、市貌和市内交通状况有了较为明显的改观。

城市居民居住条件进一步改善,年内用于城市住宅建设的投资达 50 亿元,竣工住宅 741 万平方米,新添城市居民住宅 10.6 万套,人均居住面积达到 8.2 平方米。全年城市用气户新增 4.6 万户。

五、运输邮电

铁路、公路、水运、民航基础设施不断改善,运输能力有所增强,全市交通运输部门完成货运量 5929 万吨,比上年增长 5.2%,客运量 27336 万人次,增长 13.9%。

邮电通信保持迅猛发展势头,全年完成邮电业务总量 23.46 亿元,比上年增长 48.5%。建成重庆南环光缆和西渝光缆重庆段,实现电话号码升八位,电话用户累计达 132 万户,有 21 个区市县进入重庆本地电话网。全年净增市(农)话用户 34.75 万户,净增移动电话用户 10.14 万户,净增无线寻呼用户 13.3 万户。

六、国内商业和市场物价

1997 年,全市实现社会消费品零售总额 507.9 亿元,比上年增长 14.02%。农村消费品市场明显好于城市市场,城市消费品零售额 277.9 亿元,增长 9.95%,农村消费品零售额 230 亿元,增长 19.33%。公有制商业实现消费品零售额 199.2 亿元,比上年增长 4.13%,非公有制经济实现消费品零售额 308.7 亿元,比上年增长 54.5%,非公有制经济在全市商业零售额中占 60.8%,起着主导的作用。

市场建设成效显著。建成解放碑中心购物广场、大都会广场、家乐福直销商场和重庆旧货调节市场,万县、涪陵、黔江、江北、沙坪坝、九龙坡等地区性商贸中心建设步伐加快。城乡集市贸易活跃,全市集贸市场达到 2365 个,成交额 352.23 亿元。

得益于国家宏观调控的见效和有效供给的大幅度增加,市场物价涨幅持续回落。1997 年全市物价涨幅创近几年来新低。全年城市商品零售价格总指数为 101.7%,比上年回落 4.4 个百分点,居民消费价格总指数为 103.3%,比上年回落 6.4 个百分点。在经济高速增长的同时,实现了物价低增长。

七、对外经济

对外经济取得新进展,全年外贸进出口总值(海关口径)16.78 亿美元,比上年增长 5.9%;当年新批利用外资项目(企业)285 个,比上年增长 78.9%,实际利用外资金额 9.41 亿美元,比上年增长 1.1 倍;年末实有注册的外国和港澳台地区在渝直接投资企业 1967 个,注册的各类海外分支机构 156 个。重庆经济技术开发区招商引资取得新成绩,全年引进外商投资企业 32 户,投资总额 8957 万美元,新注册内资企业 25 户,注册资金 1.04 亿元。

1997 年,全市旅游业呈现良好的发展势头,国际旅游创历史最好水平,全年接待海外旅游者 25.94 万人次,旅游外汇收入 1.05 亿美元,分别比上年增长 58.8%和 49.0%。

八、财政、金融、保险

财政形势稳定。全年完成地方财政预算内收入 73.95 亿元,比上年增长 15.4%,地方财政预算内支出 115.36 亿元,比上年增长 15.7%。

金融改革取得新进展。年内引进外资银行分行 1 家,代表处 1 家,国内其他商业银行分行 1 家,增设了 15 个证券网点。1997 年是新增上市公司数量最多的一年,全年新增上市公司 8 家,发行股票共筹集资金 25.3 亿元。金融运行平稳,年末金融机构存款余额 1082.27 亿元,比年初增长 23.2%,贷款余额 1156.13 亿元,比年初增长 22.2%。其中:银行存款余额 826.13 亿元,贷款余额 1015.1 亿元,分别比年初增长 25.0%和 24.3%。全市国家银行现金净回笼 30.96 亿元,超额完成目标任务。

保险事业险种增多,承保金额增加,年末全市保险公司承保总额达 2736 亿元,保险业务收入 22.47 亿元,其中,财产险 11.18 亿元,人身险 11.29 亿元。赔款支出 7.67 亿元,其中,给付财产保险赔款 4.44 亿元,人身保险支出 3.23 亿元。1997 年,全市有 162.90 万职工参加基本养老保险,有 158.59 万职工参加失业保险,有 55.40 万离

退休人员参加离退休费社会统筹,有1.8万失业职工领取了失业救济金。

九、科学技术和教育

深化科技体制改革,加速科技成果向现实生产力转化取得了新成效。实施科技“百亿工程”全年到位资金10亿元,新增销售收入155亿元,新增利税18亿元。新上各类科技项目499项,完成市级重大科技成果175项,其中获国家、省级科技进步奖18项。受理专利申请1006件,授权专利达339件。技术市场交易活跃,全年签订技术合同3607项,成交金额4.8亿元。民营科技企业进一步发展,全年,民营科技企业技工贸总收入50亿元,比上年增长25%。重庆高新技术产业开发区的作用进一步发挥,区内企业已超过2500个,技工贸收入达50亿元,比上年增长42.8%,利税总额达到6.5亿元,增长44.4%,全年协议投资总额1.66亿美元,其中协议引进外资8360万美元。

教育事业有了新的发展。全年校舍建设投资7.8亿元,竣工房屋面积190万平方米。普通高等教育招收本专科学生2.6万人,比上年增长4.42%,本专科在校生人数8.73万人,比上年增长13.38%。希望工程建设取得初步成效,利用外资修建希望小学4所,儿童入学率上升,中小学生辍学率下降。1997年累计完成“两基”的人口覆盖率40%,7-11周岁学龄儿童入学率上升到99.6%,中小学生失学率分别为0.44%和4.08%。小学在校学生达285.43万人,比上年增长4.28%,初中在校生达到86.90万人,比上年减少3.68%。成人教育进一步发展,成人高等教育全年招生0.94万人,成人技术培训学校在校人数260.25万人,均比上年有所增加。

十、文化、卫生、体育

文化、新闻出版、广播、电视事业取得新成就。年内制作广播剧1部3集,电视剧4部25集。重庆广播电台每日播音38.16小时,重庆电视台每周播出时间130.30小时。年内共出版图书1389种,总印数达11278.6万册,建成了重庆市图书馆特藏书库。文艺创作再添新绩,电视剧《山城棒棒军》获全国“五个一工程”奖,歌剧《巫山神女》进京展演引起轰动,重庆市歌舞团进京参加中央电视台庆祝十五大文艺演出,受到好评。

卫生事业不断发展,又有一批区县通过了省级农村初级卫生保健工作审评。年末全市卫生机构达到4743个,床位6.6万张;卫生技术人员8.84万人,其中医生4.32万人,平均每千人拥有卫生技术人员2.9人。

全民健身计划进展顺利,全市体育人口已达1112万人,占全市总人口的37%。1997年,重庆首次单独组团参加全国八运会,团体总分列24位,夺得银牌2.5枚,铜牌2.5枚;重烟红岩足球队奋力冲进甲B;重庆围棋队跻身全国甲级队。承办前卫寰岛足球队、八一男篮、火车头队女蓝的主场比赛获得了成功。

十一、人口和就业

计划生育成绩显著,全市人口低速增长。1997年,全市人口出生率为13.6%,死亡率为7.36%,自然增长率为6.24%。年末全市总人口为3042.9万人,比上年增加20.13万人,增长0.67%。

劳动就业工作得到加强。1997年,全市各级政府采取多种措施解决就业问题,年末全市从业人员达到1690万人,比上年末增长0.2%,其中城镇从业人员369万人,比上年末增长3.4%。在城镇从业人员中,职工人数289.3万人,比上年末下降1.8%;三资企业和城镇私营、个体从业人员91.4万人,比上年末增长26.9%。全市40万企业下岗人员中,已有21.3万人通过多种渠道、多种方式实现了再就业,其中到私营企业和从事个体经营的达16.3万人。年末全市城镇登记失业率为3.47%,比上年末上升0.49个百分点。

十二、移民、扶贫和人民生活

重庆市坚持把移民、扶贫工作摆在工作的重要位置,完成了阶段性移民、扶贫任务。全年完成移民项目投资15.52亿元,建成集镇道路21公里,建成房屋50万平方米;完成一期水位线以下1.1万名移民安置和64个工矿企业搬迁,确保了大江顺利截流。加大了扶贫工作力度,全市组成21个扶贫集团开展对口扶贫,投入资金5.8亿元,龙宝、忠县、南川、黔江、潼南等5个区县(市)成建制越温脱贫,全年有110万农村贫困人口基本解决了温饱。

1997年末,全市职工平均工资为5502元,比上年增长9.8%,扣除物价上涨因素,实际增长6.3%。城市居民人均可支配收入5323元,比上年增长5.6%,农民人均纯收入1643.21元,比上年增长14.5%,扣除物价上涨因素,城乡居民实际收入分别增长2.2%和6.28%。居民储蓄存款余额达到580.67亿元,比年初增长15.0%。

1997年重庆市统计公报附表

指 标 名 称	单 位	1997 年	比 1996 年 ± %
一、农产品产量			
粮食	万吨	1184.6	1.1
油料	万吨	23.6	-
烤烟	万吨	13.5	22.5
茶叶	万吨	1.5	-2.2
水果	万吨	61.7	9.0
肉类	万吨	141.86	6.5
猪牛羊肉	万吨	124.49	5.2
牛奶	万吨	4.5	12.5
水产品产量	万吨	15.8	12.5
二、工业产品产量			
纱	万吨	5.07	2.3
布	亿米	5.27	7.2
化纤	万吨	2.88	4.1
卷烟	万箱	102.32	12.7
彩色电视机	万台	0.2	-76.5
家用电冰箱	万台	0.61	-58.7
原煤	万吨	3082	-8.3
发电量	亿千瓦小时	146.85	3.9
钢	万吨	139.87	-5.0
钢材	万吨	118.85	0.7
十种有色金属	万吨	4.60	6.2
铜	万吨	1.51	22.9
铝	万吨	2.52	13.8
水泥	万吨	989.69	14.1
木材	万立方米	7.24	-11.5
硫酸	万吨	52.60	0.8
纯碱	万吨	8.54	20.4
化肥	万吨	64.40	0.2
化学农药	万吨	0.94	21.4
发电设备	万千瓦小时	26.19	-29.1
金属切削机床	万台	0.15	-30.5
汽车	万辆	16.09	29.7
轿车	万辆	2.89	115.8
摩托车	万辆	176.82	-1.5
三、市场价格变动情况			
商品零售价格指数	%	101.7	
居民消费价格指数	%	103.3	
食品	%	102.6	

1997 年重庆市统计公报附表

指 标 名 称	单 位	1997 年	比 1996 年 ± %
粮食	%	100.9	
肉食及其制品	%	109.9	
油脂	%	102.5	
蛋类	%	94.4	
水产品	%	100.7	
鲜菜	%	95.2	
衣着	%	101.3	
家庭设备及用品	%	95.3	
医疗保健用品	%	102.4	
交通和通信工具	%	93.1	
娱乐教育文化用品	%	100.0	
居住商品	%	121.9	
服务项目	%	105.3	
四、交通运输			
货物周转量	亿吨公里	348.8	- 10.6
铁路	亿吨公里	171.2	0.6
公路	亿吨公里	51.7	- 13.0
水运	亿吨公里	125.7	- 21.6
航空	万吨公里	1690	6.4
旅客周转量	亿人公里	231.9	2.1
铁路	亿人公里	48.3	5.7
公路	亿人公里	122.8	8.5
水运	亿人公里	50.1	- 12.9
航空	亿人公里	10.7	持平
港口吞吐量	万吨	2243	1.3 倍
五、新增生产能力和效益			
原煤开采	万吨/年	27	
水泥	万吨/年	113	
硫酸	吨/年	45000	
合成氨	吨/年	28000	
中成药	吨/年	42	
新建公路	公里	513	
改建公路	公里	1505	
发电机组容量	万千瓦	23	
输电线路长度	公里	81	
内河航道整治	公里	79	
长途电缆	延长公里	605	
市话交换机	万门	2.37	
各类学校学生席位	万个	19.24	
医院病床	张	642	
商业网点营业面积	万平方米	14.29	

注：1、本公报各项统计数据为初步统计数；

2、公报中国内生产总值和各产业增加值绝对数按现行价格计算，增长速度按可比价格计算。

STATISTICAL COMMUNIQUE OF CHONGQING STATISTICAL BUREAU ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1997

March 10, 1998

The year of 1997 was an important year in developing history of Chongqing. The establishment of Chongqing Municipality directly under the Central Government provided new historic chance for its development. Following Deng Xiaoping's theories of socialism construction with Chinese characteristics, and under the leadership of the municipal Party committee and government, all people of the city have further emancipated their minds, grasped opportunity, deepened reform, and fastened development. The national economy was characterized by "high growth and Low inflation". New achievements were seen in various social undertakings. The strategic target of municipal "Start on the First Year" has been realized. According to primary statistics, the city's gross domestic product(GDP) of the year was 137.5 billion yuan, up by 11.5 percent over the previous year at comparable prices. Of this total, the value-added of the primary industry was 30.8 billion yuan, up by 4.0 percent; the value-added of the secondary industry was 58.2 billion yuan, up by 13.1 percent; and the value-added of the tertiary industry was 48.5 billion yuan, up by 14.7 percent. Per capita GDP amounted to 4535 yuan. However, in the course of economic and social development, such problems as weak agriculture sector, low economic efficiency of enterprises, and serious economic structural contradiction, etc. were still the main barriers which restricted the healthy development of economy. In the course of fastening the change into socialist market economy, the number of laid-off workers and unemployees rose, pressure of employment increased, becoming the new acute contradictions of the development of economy and society at present.

I . Agriculture

Good harvests were achieved in crop cultivation over past 5 years. In 1997, the value-added of agriculture reached 30.8 billion yuan, up by 4.0 percent over the previous year at comparable prices. The total grain production reached 11.85 million tons, recording the best level in the history, up by 1.1 percent. The output of fruits and cured tobacco increased continuously. Oil crops kept the same level of the previous year, and tea decreased slightly comparing with the previous year. Animal husbandry and fishery industry kept their momentum of development. 16.997 million slaughtered pigs were registered in 1997, up by 3.8 percent. The total production of meat was 1.419 million tons, up by 6.5 percent; and production of aquatic products was 158 thousand tons, up by 12.2 percent. The "Vegetable Basket Engineering Project" made new accomplishments, ensuring and enriching the living supply for urban residents. The output of vegetables was 6.08 million tons, up by 1 percent.

The conditions for agricultural production improved. By the end of 1997, the total power of the city's agricultural machinery amounted to 4.541 million kilowatts, up 10.7 percent over the previous year; and during 1997 the rural consumption of electricity was 2.35 billion kilowatt-hours, 18.7 percent higher than the previous year.

Steady progress was made in afforestation. In 1997, the new afforested areas were 1.70 million mu, down by 3.3 percent; and 0.156 billion afforesting trees were grown fractionally.

Township enterprises continued development. The city's total output of township enterprises amounted to 51.7 billion yuan (At current prices and new statement), up by 25.3 percent over the previous year at the same statement. The revenue accomplished 47.4 billion yuan, up by 30.7 percent; and profits and taxes were 4.034 billion yuan, up by 19.1 percent.

II . Industry and Construction

The industrial production maintained relatively rapid growth. In 1997, the value - added of the industrial sector was 49.2 billion yuan, up by 12.4 percent over the previous year at comparable prices. The light and heavy industries grew in the same pace roughly, and the heavy industry still played the leading role. The production of state - owned industrial enterprises grew slowly, whereas collective enterprises and other types of ownership developed fast.

The first 50 powerful industrial enterprises formed important foundation for the city's industrial sector. The value - added was 8.209 billion yuan, accounting for 40.9 percent of the city's independently accounted industrial enterprises at and above township level. The profits and taxes were 4.547 billion yuan, being 1.4 times as much as the total profits and taxes of the city's independently accounted industrial enterprises at and above township level. The overall efficiency index was 139.21 percent, 75.21 percentage points higher than the figure of the city's independently accounted industrial enterprises at and above township level.

Among the industrial products assessed, the output of basic industrial products such as motor vehicles, coal, natural gas, electricity, steel, rolled steel, rolled copper, rolled aluminium, chemical fertilizers, etc. increased steadily. Of this total, the output of motor vehicles was 160900, up by 29.69 percent over the previous year; chemical insecticides was 9400 tons, up by 21.4 percent. The output of motorcycles, color TV sets, refrigerators, internal - combustion engines, metal cutting machine tools and so on decreased, of which the output of motorcycles was 1.7682 million, down by 1.5 percent.

Still, industrial enterprises had difficulties in production and management. The production/sales rate of the city's independently accounted industrial enterprises was 95.43 percent, 0.39 percentage points lower than the figure of the previous year. Industrial overall efficiency index was 64 percent, 4.77 percentage points higher than the figure of the previous year. The proportion of loss - suffering industrial enterprises reached 40 percent.

Fairly big progress was made in construction industry. It was estimated that the value - added of construction industry would be 9 billion yuan during 1997, up 33.9 percent over the previous year. The gross product of state - owned construction enterprises was 6.03 billion yuan, up 29.6 percent over the previous year; the product of completed construction was 2.286 billion yuan, up 22.2 percent over the previous year; on - going housing space was 7.6441 million square meters, up 27.4 percent over the previous year; and the completed housing space was 2.211 million square meters, up 41.3 percent over the previous year. Economic efficiency improved obviously. It was estimated that profits and taxes during 1997 would be 0.95 billion yuan, up 30.1 percent over the previous year, of which profits could increase by 33.2 percent over the previous year, and loss - suffering enterprises would drop 12.1 percent over the previous year.

III . Investment in Fixed Assets

The completed investment in fixed assets in 1997 was 39 billion yuan, an increase of 21.6 percent over the previous year. Of this total, investment in capital construction leaped 36.7 percentage higher than that of the previous year, while investment in technical updating and transformation just reached 6.543 billion yuan, a decrease of 2.6 percent; investment in real estate development was 3.1 percentage points higher than the growth of the previous year. And investment in electricity, transportation and post - telecommunications was intensified, their increases were 97.7 and 6.5 percent respectively as compared with 1996. Most key projects advanced fast. In 1997, investment in key projects was 6.852 billion yuan. The year 1997 was "Transportation Construction Year" defined by Chongqing city. Focusing on highways and bridges, construction of infrastructure facilities was intensified. During 1997 the total length of new highways which have been turned over was 513 km, and total length of reconstructed highways was 1505 km. After Chongqing Yangtze River No.2 Bridge and Fengdu Yangtze River Bridge had been completed and opened to traffic, projects such as Yangtze River Highwaybridges in Wanxian, Fuling, and Jiangjin, highway from Wulong to Pengshui, Jiabin Ave and Chaotianmen Tunnel and so on were completed and opened to traffic in succession. One batch of key projects such as Chongqing -

Changsha, Changsha – Fuling, Chongqing – Guiyang, urban outer – ring Expressway and Daxian – Wanxian Railway have been worked on. Investment in on – going projects such as Huanghuayuan Bridge, Gaojiahuayuan Bridge, etc. was intensified and accelerated. 1826 projects (Excluding private investment and rural collective, the same below) were completed in aggregate, and completed housing space was 11.5478 million square meters.

IV . Urban Planning

In 1997, remarkable achievements were made in the construction of the city's infrastructure facilities. 0.894 billion yuan was invested in the construction of urban public facilities. Tangjiaqiao Waste Water Treatment Plant, Yuanjiagang Grade – separation Bridge, etc. have been completed and put into operation. A batch of city symbol projects such as Liberation Monument Walking Ave, People Square, Caiyuanba Square, Shapingba Green Art Square, Jiangbei Jialing Square, Qianjiang Xinhua Ave, Wanxian Yanjiang Highway, etc. were completed, and Jiangbei Binjiang Ave, Fuling Stadium and Gymnasium have been started operation. In 1997, the length of newly – built urban roads was 40 km, the number of newly – built bridges totaled 28, and new road lamps totaled 11700. By the end of 1997, operating bus and trolley for public transportation in aggregate numbered 3579, the total length of urban roads was 2298 km, and total area of sidewalk reached 5.9441 million square meters. Environmental sanitation improved. 80 wheels for environmental sanitation were added during 1997, and 168 public W.C. were newly set up during 1997. New progress was achieved in urban afforestation construction. 1.37 million afforesting trees in urban area were grown, 4 parks have been built. By the year's end, 19.5 percent of constructed districts was covered by greenery. The situations of city's appearance and transportation changed notably.

Housing conditions for urban residents further improved. Investment in urban residential construction in 1997 reached 5 billion yuan. Completed residential space was 7.41 million square meters, and urban residence added 106000 suits. The per capita residential space was 8.2 square meters. Families newly supplied with natural gas accounted for 46000.

V . Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications

Infrastructure facilities made progress for railway, highway, waterway and air transportation, resulting in a strengthened transportation capacity. Total volume of cargo shipped by transportation system of the city was 59.29 million tons, an increase of 5.2 percent as compared with 1996; while the volume of passenger transportation was 273.36 million person – time, an increase of 13.9 percent.

Posts and telecommunications developed rapidly. The total business transactions accomplished in 1997 was 2.346 billion yuan, up 48.5 percent. Chongqing Nanhuan optical – fiber cable and Chongqing section of Xi'an – Chongqing optical – fiber cable were set up. Telephone number added to 8 digits. The total number of telephone users in aggregate was 1.32 million. 21 districts (counties) joined local telephone network of Chongqing. In 1997, 347500 telephone users in urban (rural) area were added, 101400 mobile telephone users and 133000 radio B. P. users were added.

VI . Domestic Trade and Market Prices

In 1997, the city's retail amount of social consumer goods was 50.79 billion yuan, up 14.02 percent over the previous year. Market of consumer goods in rural area was much better than that in urban area. The retail sales of consumer goods in urban area was 27.79 billion yuan, up 9.95 percent, while that in rural area reached 23 billion yuan, up 19.33 percent. The retail sales by public ownership commerce reached 19.92 billion yuan, up 4.13 percent; and by non – public ownership economies amounted to 30.87 billion yuan, up 54.5 percent. The non – public ownership economies shared 60.8 percent of the city's commercial retail sales, playing the leading role.

Marketing construction made substantial achievements. Purchasing Square Centered on Liberation Monument,

Metroplitan Plaza, Carrefour, and Chongqing flea market have been established. The construction of district commercial centers in Wanxian, Fuling, Qianjiang, Jiangbei, Shapingba and Jiulongpo, etc. accelerated. Transactions at fair markets in urban and rural areas were brisk. There were 2365 fair markets in Chongqing, involving 35.223 billion yuan worth of business volume.

Attributed to effective macro-control and to big margin of valid supply, the scale of price rise continuously dropped. In 1997, the city's scale of price rise recorded the new level of past few years. The city commodity retail price index was 101.7 percent, 4.4 percentage points lower than the price rise of the previous year; and resident consumer price index was 103.3 percent, down 6.4 percentage points. While economy grew fast, low price inflation was achieved.

VII. Foreign Economic Relations

New progress was made in foreign economic relations. During 1997 the total volume of export and import (Statistics of the Customs) was 1.678 billion US dollars, up 5.9 percent over the previous year. 285 new projects (enterprises) of foreign capital utilization were approved, up 78.9 percent. The actual utilization of foreign capital was 0.941 billion US dollars, being 1.1 times as much as that in the previous year. By the year's end, foreign countries and HongKong, Macao, Taiwan actually registered 1967 foreign-funded enterprises in Chongqing. And 156 overseas branches of various types were also registered. Chongqing Economic-Technical Development Zone made new results in attracting and introducing funds. In 1997, 32 foreign-funded enterprises were introduced, involving 89.57 million US dollars; and 25 domestic-funded enterprises with 104 million yuan worth of funds were newly registered.

In 1997, tourism of the city presented a good tendency of development. International tourism marked the highest level in the history. Chongqing received overseas tourists of 259400 person-time in 1997, and incomes of foreign exchange from tourism accounted for 105 million US dollars, up 58.8 and 49.0 percent respectively.

VIII. Finance, Banking and Insurance

The financial situation was stable. In 1997, the local financial budget income was 7.395 billion yuan, up 15.4 percent over the previous year; and budget expenditure was 11.536 billion yuan, up 15.7 percent.

The reform of banking system made new progress. During 1997 one branch, one representative of foreign-funded banks, one branch of other domestic commercial banks were introduced; 15 securities exchanges were set up. The number of newly stock publicly issued companies in 1997 was the most. There were 8 stock publicly issued companies, issuing stocks and collecting 2.53 billion yuan worth of funds. The finance went steadily. At the end of 1997, savings deposits in all banking institutions totaled 108.227 billion yuan, an increase of 23.2 percent over the beginning of the year; banks issued net loans of 115.613 billion yuan, an increase of 22.2 percent over the beginning of the year. Of this total, savings deposits in banks totaled 82.613 billion yuan, and net loans by banks totaled 101.51 billion yuan, up 25.0 percent and 24.3 percent over the beginning of the year respectively. State-owned banks of the city withdrew 3.096 billion yuan worth of net surplus cash, overfulfilling the assignment.

Insurance undertakings covered more, amount insured increased. By the year's end, the total amount insured was 273.6 billion yuan and the premium was 2.247 billion yuan, of which the income of property insurance premium was 1.118 billion yuan, and the income of personal insurance premium was 1.129 billion yuan. The insurance companies paid 0.767 billion yuan worth of indemnity, of which 0.444 billion yuan as reparations in property insurance programs, and 0.323 billion yuan as reparations in life insurance programs. In 1997 1.629 million staff and workers participated in the basic retirement security program, 1.5859 million staff and workers participated in the unemployment security program, 554000 pensioners participated in the general social pension management system, and 18000 unemployed staff and workers received unemployment relief.

IX . Science and Education

Thanks to the deepening reform of scientific and technological system, new successes were made in accelerating the transfer of scientific and technological achievements into realistic productivity. "Ten Billion Product Program" was enforced with funds of 1 billion yuan, The sales income increased 15.5 billion yuan, and profits and taxes increased 1.8 billion yuan. 499 scientific and technological projects of different kinds were engaged, and 175 key achievements of municipal level were finished, of which 18 achievements received Scientific Progress Prize of national and provincial level. A total of 1006 applications for patent were received, and 339 patents were authorized. Markets for the transfer of technology were brisk. During 1997 a total of 3607 contracts on the transfer of technology were signed, involving a transaction value of 480 million yuan. Private enterprises made further development. Their total income of technology industry and trade was worth of 5 billion yuan, up 25 percent over the previous year. The role of Chongqing High - New Technology Development Zone became more important. The number of enterprises in the Zone was over 2500, and the total income of technology industry and trade reached 5 billion yuan, up 42.8 percent; profits and taxes totaled 0.65 billion yuan, up 44.4 percent. In 1997 the Zone signed contracts with 0.166 billion US dollars, of which contracts involving foreign funds valued 83.60 million US dollars.

Education undertakings made new achievements. In 1997, investment in construction of school buildings was 0.78 billion yuan, completing housing space of 1.9 million square meters. The regular higher education institutions enrolled 26000 freshmen, up 4.42 percent over the previous year; the total number of student enrollment was 87300, up 13.38 percent. "Hope Program" made its initial effects. By utilizing foreign funds, 4 Hope primary schools were set up. The enrollment rate of children rose, and unenrollment rate of primary and secondary school students dropped. "Two Basic Educational Policies" in 1997 covered 40 percent of the population in aggregate. The enrollment rate of primary - school - age children aging 7 - 11 years old rose to 99.6 percent, and unenrollment rate of primary and secondary school students were respectively 4.08 percent and 0.44 percent. Pupils in primary schools numbered 2.9 million, up 4.28 percent, and students in junior secondary schools totaled 86900, down 3.68 percent. Adult education made further development. Adult higher education enrolled 9400 persons in 1997, and adult technical training schools enrolled 2.6 million persons, both increasing as compared with the previous year.

X . Culture, Public Health and Sports

New achievements were made in culture, news publishing, broadcasting and television undertakings. In 1997, Chongqing produced one radio play of 3 volumes, 4 telecines of 25 volumes. Chongqing radio stations broadcast 38.16 hours every day. Chongqing TV stations broadcast 130.30 hours every week. 1389 kinds of books issued, totaling 112.786 million copies. Special collection stack room of Chongqing Library have been set up. Literary and artistic creation made new progress once more. Telecine of *Stickman Group In Mountain City* won "Five - One Projects". The performance of opera of *Goddess Of Wushan* in Beijing caused a sensation. Chongqing Song and Dance Ensemble took part in the theatrical festival, which was held by CCTV, celebrating the 15th National Congress of Communist Party of China, and won favorable comments.

Public health undertakings developed continually. Another batch of districts and counties passed the approval of provincial rural primary health care program. By the year's end, there were 4743 health institutions, with a total of 66000 hospital beds. There were 88400 medical technical personnel, including 43200 doctors. The number of medical technical personnel per 1000 persons was 2.9.

The National Fit - keeping Program went smoothly. Sports population of the city reached 11.12 million, accounting for 37 percent of the total population. In the year, for the first time, Chongqing independently formed the delegation and participated in the 8th National Games, listing No.24 of delegation scores, and winning 2.5 silver medals and 2.5 copper medals. Chongyan Hongyan Football Team broke into Grade B. The undertaking of home ground matches for Qianwei

Huandao Football Team, Bayi Basketball Man Team and Huochetao Basketball Women Team, all made great successes.

XI. Population and Employment

Significant headway was achieved in family planning program, and population increased slowly. In 1997, the crude birth rate of the city was 13.6 per thousand, and crude mortality rate of the city was 7.36 per thousand. The natural growth rate was 6.24 per thousand. By the year's end, the total population of Chongqing was 30.429 million which was 201300 more than that in the previous year and up 0.67 percent.

Employment work strengthened. In 1997, governments at all levels adopted many measures to solve employment problems. By the year's end, the number of employees was 16.9 million, up 0.2 percent over the end of the previous year, including 3.69 million employees in urban districts, up 3.4 percent over the end of the previous year. Among employees in urban districts, staff and workers reached 2.893 million, down 1.8 percent over the end of the previous year; employees in foreign-funded enterprises, private enterprises and self-employed economy reached 914000, up 26.9 percent over the end of the previous year. 213000 persons of the 400000 laid-off workers have found new jobs through various channels and by various means, including 163000 reemployees in private enterprises and self-employed management. By the year's end, the registered unemployment rate in urban districts was 3.47 percent, 0.49 percentage points higher than the figure at the end of the previous year.

XII. Relocation, Anti-proverty Work and People's Life

Chongqing kept emphasizing the relocation and anti-proverty work. Relocation and anti-proverty work of the stage have been accomplished. During 1997, 1.552 billion yuan was invested in relocation projects. 21 km roads in town and 0.50 million square meters housing space were built. The settlement of 11000 relocatees below water level of the first stage, and the movement of 64 industrial and mining enterprises were finished, guaranteeing the successful damming up at the Three Gorges Project. Efforts were intensified to assist indigent people. 21 anti-proverty groups were organized to provide assigned anti-proverty assistance, and 0.58 billion yuan worth of funds was input. 5 districts (counties) of Longbao, Zhongxian, Nanchuan, Qianjiang and Tongnan established systems and relifed from poverty. In 1997, the basic requirements for food and clothing for 1.10 million rural people were met.

By the year's end, the city's average wage of staff and workers was 5502 yuan, up 9.8 percent. Eliminating the price factor, the actual increase was 6.3 percent. The annual per capita disposable income of urban households was 5323 yuan, up 5.6 percent. The per capita net income of rural households was 1643.21 yuan, up 14.5 percent. Allowing for the price factor, the real annual income of urban households and rural households increased 2.2 percent and 6.28 percent respectively. The savings of residents reached 58.067 billion yuan, up 15.0 percent over the beginning of the year.

Appendix: Annexes of Statistical Communique of Chongqing in 1997

Annexes of Statistical Communique of Chongqing in 1997

Item	Unit	1997	Increase over 1996(± %)
I . Agricultural products			
Grain	10,000 tons	1184.6	1.1
Oil - bearing crops	10,000 tons	23.6	-
Cured tobacco	10,000 tons	13.5	22.5
Tea	10,000 tons	1.5	-2.2
Fruits	10,000 tons	61.7	9.0
Meat	10,000 tons	141.86	6.5
Pork, beef and mutton	10,000 tons	124.49	5.2
Cow milk	10,000 tons	4.5	12.5
Aquatic products	10,000 tons	15.8	12.5
II . Industrial products			
Yarn	10,000 tons	5.07	2.3
Cloth	100 million meters	5.27	7.2
Chemical fibbers	10,000 tons	2.88	4.1
Cigarettes	10,000 boxes	102.32	12.7
Color TV sets	10,000	0.2	-76.5
Household refrigerators	10,000	0.61	-58.7
Coal	10,000 tons	3082	-8.3
Electricity	100 million kilowatt - hours	146.85	3.9
Steel	10,000 tons	139.87	-5.0
Rolled Steel	10,000 tons	118.85	0.7
Ten kinds of nonferrous metals	10,000 tons	4.60	6.2
Copper	10,000 tons	1.51	22.9
Aluminium	10,000 tons	2.52	13.8
Cement	10,000 tons	989.69	14.1
Timber	10,000 cubic meters	7.24	-11.5
Sulfuric acid	10,000 tons	52.60	0.8
Soda ash	10,000 tons	8.54	20.4
Chemical fertilizers	10,000 tons	64.40	0.2
Chemical insecticides	10,000 tons	0.94	21.4
Power - generating equipment	10,000 kilowatt - hours	26.19	-29.1
Metal cutting machine tools	10,000	0.15	-30.5

Item	Unit	1997	Increase over 1996(± %)
Motor vehicles	10,000	16.09	29.7
Cars	10,000	2.89	115.8
Motorcycles	10,000	176.82	- 1.5
III . Market Prices			
Commodity retail price index	%	101.7	
Residents consumer price index	%	103.3	
Food	%	102.6	
Grain	%	100.9	
Meat and poultry products	%	109.9	
Fat	%	102.5	
Eggs	%	94.4	
Aquatic products	%	100.7	
Fresh vegetables	%	95.2	
Clothing	%	101.3	
Household appliances and articles	%	95.3	
Medical and health care goods	%	102.4	
Transportation and telecommunication goods	%	93.1	
Cultural and recreational articles	%	100.0	
Housing	%	121.9	
Services	%	105.3	
IV . Transportation			
Volume of freight traffic	100 million ton/km	348.8	- 10.6
Railway	100 million ton/km	171.2	0.6
Highway	100 million ton/km	51.7	- 13.0
Waterway	100 million ton/km	125.7	- 21.6
Air	10,000 ton/km	1690	6.4
Volume of passenger traffic	100 million preson/km	231.9	2.1
Railway	100 million preson/km	48.3	5.7
Highway	100 million preson/km	122.8	8.5
Waterway	100 million preson/km	50.1	- 12.9
Air	100 million preson/km	10.7	the same level
Cargo handled at ports	10,000 tons	2243	1.3 times
V . Newly Increased Productive			
Capacity and Efficiency			
Extraction of coal	10,000 tons/year	27	

Item	Unit	1997	Increase over 1996(± %)
Cement	10,000 tons/year	113	
Sulfuric acid	ton/year	45000	
Synthetic ammonia	ton/year	28000	
Chinese patent medicines	ton/year	42	
Length of new highway	km	513	
Length of reconstructed highway	km	1505	
Capacity of generating sets	10,000 kilowatts	23	
Length of electric wires	km	81	
Length of reconstructed of navigable inland waterway	km	79	
Long – distance electric cables	extensive km	605	
Local telephone exchanges	10,000 gates	2.37	
Number of student seats in various schools	10,000	19.24	
Number of hospital beds	unit	642	
Area of commercial services	10,000 square meters	14.29	

Note: 1. All statistical data in this communique are primary statistical data;

2. Figures in value terms on gross domestic product (GDP) and value – added of various sectors in this communique are at current prices, whereas growth rates are calculated at comparable prices.

I 综 合 篇

GENERAL SURVEY CHAPTER

综 合