

# 江苏省统计局关于 1996年国民经济和社会发展的统计公报

1996年是实施“九五”计划和2010年远景目标的第一年。全省人民在省委、省政府领导下,认真贯彻党的十四届五中、六中全会精神,正确处理改革、发展与稳定的关系,积极推进两个根本性转变,加快实施三大战略,国民经济继续保持平稳快速增长格局,物价涨幅明显回落,城乡人民生活进一步改善,各项社会事业取得新的进展,基本实现了为“九五”开好局、起好步的总体要求。全年完成国内生产总值6004.2亿元,比上年增长12.2%。其中,第一产业增加值965.3亿元,增长7.8%;第二产业增加值3074.1亿元,增长12.3%;第三产业增加值1964.8亿元,增长14.3%。三次产业增加值在国内生产总值中的比重为:第一产业16.1%,第二产业51.2%,第三产业32.7%。存在的主要问题是,经济结构性矛盾仍较突出,农业基础地位尚待进一步加强,工业经济效益不够理想,部分企业生产经营和职工生活比较困难。

## 一、农林牧渔业

种植业生产获得丰收,对稳定经济、保障市场供应起到了积极作用。全年完成种植业增加值656.3亿元,比上年增长5.9%。主要农产品产量中,粮食单产、总产双超历史,棉花在播种面积减少的情况下仍实现计划目标,油料总产为历史上第二个丰收年,其他产品有增有减。

主要农产品产量如下:

	1996年	比上年增长(%)
粮 食	3476.4万吨	5.8
谷 物	3301.1万吨	6.2
豆 类	79.4万吨	-10.0
薯 类	95.9万吨	6.3
棉 花	53.7万吨	-4.3
油 料	147.5万吨	-7.5
其中:油菜籽	106.3万吨	-2.9
甜 菜	2.3万吨	318.2
烤 烟	0.3万吨	14.5
黄红麻	0.3万吨	-27.0
蚕 茧	9.2万吨	-50.5
茶 叶	1.1万吨	3.5
水 果	123.3万吨	21.6

林业生产建设和绿化工作在完善中提高。全年完成造林面积21.6千公顷,重点林业工程建设取得明显成效,主要林产品产量有所增加。

畜牧业稳定发展,肉、禽、蛋、奶等畜产品产量均有不同程度增长。

主要畜产品产量和牲畜存栏头数如下:

	1996年	比上年增长(%)
猪牛羊肉	228.0万吨	4.7
牛 奶	10.5万吨	4.7
肉猪出栏数	2832.6万头	2.8
猪年末存栏数	2063.9万头	-2.6
羊年末存栏数	1370.3万只	7.6
大牲畜年末存栏数	137.3万头	11.4
禽 蛋	190.7万吨	8.8

渔业生产继续增长。全年水产品产量245.7万吨,比上年增长12%。其中,淡水产品产量166.2万吨,增长7.7%;海水产品产量79.5万吨,增长22.1%。

由于国家提高农产品收购价格,科技大面积推广应用,农业产业化步伐加快,农业生产结构得到进一步调整和优化。多种经营较快发展,“菜篮子”工程建设成效显著。全年林牧渔业及农民家庭兼营的商品性工业增加值占农业增加值比重为37.2%,比上年提高3.4个百分点。

农业生产条件得到改善,农业资源综合开发进展顺利。全省财政用于支农支出及农林水事业费为 22.7 亿元,比上年增长 13.5%。年末全省农业机械总动力 2297.4 万千瓦,比上年末增长 3.2%;大中型拖拉机 3 万台,增长 31.4%;小型和手扶拖拉机 76.5 万台,增长 2%;农用载重汽车 2.6 万辆,增长 6.9%;化肥施用量 306.7 万吨(折纯),增长 4.7%;农村用电量 252.2 亿千瓦小时,增长 5.9%。水利建设进一步加强,治淮、治太等重点工程加快实施,农田有效灌溉面积达 3837.8 千公顷。全年建设吨粮田 89.3 千公顷,改造中低产田 216.7 千公顷,均超额完成了年度计划。

以乡镇企业为主体的农村非农产业继续较快增长,农村经济综合实力进一步增强。全省农村工业、建筑业、运输业和批发、零售贸易业、餐饮业等非农业产值比上年增长 15.2%。

## 二、工业和建筑业

工业生产克服市场、资金等多种制约,保持平稳运行。全年完成工业增加值 2754.8 亿元,比上年增长 11%。

轻重工业增长基本同步。全年轻工业完成产值 3765.5 亿元,比上年增长 15.6%;重工业完成产值 4153.8 亿元,增长 17.2%。产品结构有所调整,能源、原材料等主要产品产量有较大增长,产品质量和档次明显提高。新产品生产增势较猛,全年完成新产品产值比上年增长 29.9%。

主要工业产品产量如下:

	1996 年	比上年增长(%)
纱	83.3 万吨	-3.4
布	34.6 亿米	-29.3
呢绒	19134.0 万米	-32.2
机制纸及纸板	163.4 万吨	-2.5
原 盐	359.5 万吨	4.1
家用洗衣机	117.8 万台	30.5
家用电冰箱	20.7 万台	80.9
电风扇	1939.6 万台	-6.9
电视机	410.5 万部	-10.3
其中:彩电	258.3 万部	3.0
原 煤	2606.5 万吨	-1.7
原 油	122.0 万吨	20.3
原油加工量	1021.4 万吨	4.6
发电量	756.9 亿千瓦小时	8.1
钢	446.6 万吨	23.9
成品钢材	795.6 万吨	1.0
水 泥	4040.3 万吨	1.9
平板玻璃	1131.6 万重量箱	30.3
硫 酸	175.4 万吨	2.2
纯 碱	74.8 万吨	28.7
烧 碱	57.6 万吨	11.1
汽 车	11.0 万辆	-12.0
拖拉机(大中型)	0.4 万台	102.2
化肥(折 100%)	184.3 万吨	-3.9
化学纤维	105.9 万吨	3.7

企业改革继续深化。现代企业制度试点工作取得新进展,国家级试点企业 4 家、省级试点企业 127 家中的 120 家按省政府 12 个试点配套文件组织实施,在企业改制、增资减债、强化管理等方面取得初步成效。第二批试点企业开始启动。企业组织结构调整步伐加快,在巩固和完善 1995 年组建的 10 家省级重点企业集团的基础上,1996 年又新组建了南钢、海外、沙钢、阳光等 11 家省级重点企业集团;全省还新组建冠以省名的企业集团 271 家,其中乡镇企业集团 186 家。继续推进兼并、破产、租赁、托管以及股份合作制等多种形式,进一步搞活中小企业,全省中小企业不同形式的改制面达 50% 以上。乡镇企业通过深化改革,多项经济指标继续稳定增长。股份制试点逐步规范,全年新组建股份有限公司 15 家,累计组建股份有限公司 362 家。积极推进国有资产管理营运体制改革,国有资产流动和重组步伐进一步加快。

工业经济效益仍然不够理想。年末乡及乡以上独立核算工业企业亏损面达 22.7%,全年实现利润比上年下降 12.7%。影响工业经济效益总体水平提高的主要原因是,增本减利因素继续增加,企业开工不足,产成品库存偏大,产品结构、企业组织结构和产业结构还不适应发展社会主义市场经济的要求。

建筑业稳定发展。全年完成建筑业增加值 319.3 亿元,比上年增长 26.3%。全省建筑企业房屋建筑施工面积 8709.8 万平方米,比上年增长 2.6%;房屋建筑竣工面积 8252.1 万平方米,增长 1.37 倍;全员劳动生产率 47547 元,提高 12%。建筑企业全年完成利润总额 14.95 亿元,比上年增长 86.6%。

三、固定资产投资

固定资产投资适度增长。全年全社会完成固定资产投资 1949.5 亿元,比上年增长 16%,增幅回落 10.2 个百分点。在全社会固定资产投资中,国有经济投资 708.6 亿元,比上年增长 17.6%;集体经济投资 465.2 亿元,下降 5.3%;城乡居民个人投资 275.7 亿元,增长 28.7%;其他各种经济类型投资 500 亿元,增长 34.3%。按投资种类分,全省基本建设投资 481.1 亿元,增长 32.8%,增幅与上年基本持平;更新改造投资 238.2 亿元,增长 8.9%,比上年回落 19.4 个百分点;房地产开发投资 232.6 亿元,下降 3.4%。

全年基建和更改施工项目 8132 个,施工项目计划总投资 2051.8 亿元。全部建成投产项目 5872 个,新增固定资产 614.5 亿元。

投资结构有所改善。第一产业完成投资 57.5 亿元,比上年增长 40.4%;第二产业完成投资 905.4 亿元,增长 10.5%;第三产业完成投资 986.7 亿元,增长 20.4%。基建和更改中,用于能源工业投资 112.6 亿元,增长 42.1%;用于交通运输邮电通讯业投资 168.6 亿元,增长 33.9%。

重点建设和基础设施建设取得较大进展,重点技术改造得到加强。沪宁高速公路江苏段和宁连、宁通一级公路建成通车,宁盐、宁徐一级公路半幅通车。江阴长江公路大桥和南京禄口机场建设进度加快。一批重点建设工程已经建成,徐州华润电力有限公司彭城发电厂一号机组并网发电,扶贫通电工程提前完成任务,实现村村通电的目标。技术改造一期“双加”工程开工实施率为 83.3%,高于全国平均水平 10 个百分点,二期“双加”工程开始启动。

全省基本建设新增的主要生产能力有:火力发电机组 42 万千瓦,输电线路 78 公里,变电设备能力 28 万千伏安,年产水泥 135 万吨、塑料树脂及共聚物 10000 万吨,新改建公路里程 1023 公里,城市自来水供水能力 15 万吨/日。

四、交通和邮电

交通运输生产持续增长。全年完成增加值 254.7 亿元,比上年增长 15.4%。运输紧张状况有所改善。各种运输方式完成的客货运输周转量如下:

	1996 年	比上年增长(%)
货物周转量	1440.2 亿吨公里	6.1
铁  路	380.1 亿吨公里	-3.4
公  路	317.1 亿吨公里	12.8
水  运	712.3 亿吨公里	6.2
管  道	30.7 亿吨公里	-2.8
旅客周转量	669.4 亿人公里	6.9
铁  路	143.9 亿人公里	-12.1
公  路	523.0 亿人公里	13.9
水  运	2.5 亿人公里	-26.7
港口货物吞吐量	30622 万吨	0.3

邮电通信业继续较快发展。全年完成增加值 60.3 亿元,比上年增长 32.9%。完成邮电业务总量 96 亿元,增长 32.9%;业务收入 89.7 亿元,增长 36.8%。公用通信能力进一步提高。年末局用交换机容量达 825 万门,净增 228.2 万门,其中市内电话已装容量净增 107.2 万门,农话已装容量净增 121 万门。城乡住宅电话用户达 336 万户,新增 80.7 万户。全省电话普及率每百人达 10.5 部,比上年提高 3 部。

五、国内贸易和市场物价

国内消费品市场繁荣稳定。全年社会消费品零售总额 2005.4 亿元(含城乡居民生活住房零售额),比上年增长 21.5%,扣除价格因素,实际增长 13.8%。主要商品货源充裕,生产资料市场销售平稳,食品和新型家电销势较好,餐饮业比较兴旺。

在社会消费品零售总额中,城市(包括县城)实现 1361.6 亿元,比上年增长 25.4%;农村实现 643.8 亿元,增长 14.1%,比城市低 11.3 个百分点。

各种经济类型的消费品零售额全面增长。非国有经济继续领先。其中,私营经济 58 亿元,增长 69.6%;个体经济 394.2 亿元,增长 30.5%;其他经济(主要是农民对城镇居民零售额)246.1 亿元,增长 29%。

分行业看,批发零售贸易业零售额 1337.2 亿元,增长 18.8%;餐饮业 126 亿元,增长 39.7%;制造业 186.7 亿元,增

长 4.1%；其他行业 355.5 亿元，增长 39.6%。

市场流通体制改革进一步深化。一批改制后的大型国有流通企业集团在竞争中不断壮大，私营、个体及股份制流通企业迅速发展，流通格局呈多元化趋势。市场建设在进一步完善网络的基础上，逐步向高层次、远辐射、大规模发展，现代流通方式积极推广。全省共新批建了各类市场 40 多个，其中省级市场 10 个。全省 10—20 亿元的市场 237 家，21—50 亿元的市场 7 家，50—100 亿元的市场 4 家，100 亿元以上的市场 2 家。

抑制通货膨胀取得明显成效。全省认真执行国家宏观调控政策，及时出台了一系列以抑制通货膨胀为目标的措施，使物价涨幅降至 1993 年以来的最低水平，实现了年初确定的物价控制目标。全省商品零售价格比上年上涨 6.8%，增幅回落 7.5 个百分点。

各类价格比上年上涨幅度(%)

1. 居民消费价格	9.3
其中:城    市	10.8
农    村	7.1
其中:食    品	9.6
粮    食	8.0
油    脂	-8.4
肉禽及其制品	6.5
蛋    类	15.5
水产品	6.8
鲜    菜	40.5
衣    着	8.7
家庭设备及用品	2.6
交通和通讯工具	-2.1
娱乐教育文化用品	9.7
居    住	17.3
服务项目	12.3
2. 商品零售价格	6.8
其中:城    市	6.8
农    村	6.8
3. 农业生产资料价格	6.6
4. 原材料、燃料、动力购进价格	3.9
5. 工业品出厂价格	0.6
6. 固定资产投资价格	3.2
7. 农产品收购价格	2.0

六、对    外    经    济

在国家对外经贸政策进行较大调整的宏观环境下，全省各地、各部门努力克服困难，坚定不移地扩大对外开放，多渠道、全方位地发展开放型经济，提高对外开放水平，开放型经济继续保持稳定增长。

对外贸易稳中有升。全年自营进出口总额达 202.2 亿美元，比上年增长 20.4%。其中，出口 131.2 美元，增长 11.3%；进口 70.9 亿美元，增长 41.8%。外商投资企业和其他有权生产企业的出口持续大幅度增长，比重上升，全年出口额 66.2 亿美元，增幅达 25.2%，占全省出口总额的份额由上年的 44.8%提高到 50.4%。市场多元化战略取得新进展，全省出口商品销往 177 个国家和地区。

实际利用外资规模继续扩大。全省实际利用外资 55 亿美元，比上年增长 4.1%。新批外商投资企业虽比上年减少，但由于世界著名跨国公司扩大投资，使利用外资呈现大项目增多、外商出资比重加大的良好态势。全年新批外商投资企业中，总投资 1000 万美元以上的项目达 352 个。全省平均每家新批外资企业的合同外资 364 万美元，比上年增加 45 万美元。

对外经济技术合作不断拓展。全省对外承包工程和劳务合作新签合同金额 7.3 亿美元，完成营业额 6.8 亿美元，分别比上年增长 8.9%和 33.9%。全年新批境外非贸易企业 19 家，总投资 4558 万美元。经济技术合作的方式开始转变，承包工程、项目总承包、技术服务的比重上升。各类开发区建设步伐加快，苏州工业园区等国家级、省级开发区已成为外引内联的窗口和新的经济增长点。

国际旅游业发展势头良好。全省共接待旅游、参观、访问及从事各项活动的过夜海外游客 83.7 万人次，旅游外汇收

入 3.17 亿美元,分别比上年增长 9%和 22%。

## 七、财政、金融和保险业

财税体制和金融体制改革进一步深化。健全财政职能,整顿和规范财税、会计工作秩序,以分税制为核心、增值税为主体的财税体制运行正常。人民银行各级分支行积极履行职能,初步实行政策性金融与商业性金融的分离,专业银行向商业银行转化已经起步,新组建招商银行南京分行。社会保障和分配制度改革稳步推进。养老保险和失业保险制度改革取得新突破,社会统筹与个人帐户相结合的新养老保险筹资模式基本确立,建立了城市居民最低生活保障制度。

财政收支基本平衡。全年财政收入 428 亿元,其中地方财政收入 223.2 亿元,分别比上年增长 22.3%和 29.3%;在地方财政收入中,工商税收完成 163.5 亿元,增长 25.8%。全年财政支出 310.9 亿元,比上年增长 22.7%。

金融形势基本平稳。年末全社会各项存款余额 4649 亿元,贷款余额 3575 亿元,分别比年初增加 1100.8 亿元和 629.3 亿元,继续保持存差格局。存款中,企业存款余额 1642 亿元,城乡居民储蓄存款余额 2570 亿元,分别比年初增加 440.6 亿元和 642.6 亿元。贷款中,短期贷款余额 2714 亿元,中长期贷款余额 494 亿元,分别比年初增加 491 亿元和 72.7 亿元。

保险事业进一步发展。全年中保系统承保总额 6874 亿元,比上年增长 25.6%。保费收入 37 亿元,增长 27.4%。其中,财产险保费收入 22.7 亿元,人身险保费收入 14.3 亿元。财产险赔款金额 10.8 亿元,人身险给付金额 7 亿元。

## 八、科学技术和教育

科技队伍不断壮大。年末全省县级以上国有独立研究与开发机构 431 个,高等院校办科研机构 410 个,大中型工业企业办科研机构 1620 个。全省共有各类专业技术人员 189 万人,比上年增长 2.2%。科研机构、高等院校、独立核算工业企业中,从事科技活动人员 35 万人,其中科学家和工程师 11.5 万人。全省拥有中国科学院院士 42 人,中国工程院院士 16 人。

科技经费增加。全年科研机构、高等院校和工业企业等单位用于科技活动的经费支出为 134 亿元,其中研究与发展经费支出 26.4 亿元,相当于国内生产总值的 0.44%。

科学研究成效显著。全省共获国家级重大科技成果 40 项,其中国家发明奖 6 项,国家科技进步奖 34 项;获得省级重大科技成果 317 项,其中一等奖 4 项、二等奖 36 项、三等奖 105 项、四等奖 172 项。科技成果向现实生产力转化步伐加快,启动实施重大科技攻关项目和重点攻关项目 275 个。科技基础设施建设取得进展。国家南方农药创制中心江苏基地、生化工程技术研究中心等基础设施已启动建设。至 1996 年底,全省已建各类重点实验室、工程技术研究中心等 104 个,其中国家重点实验室 17 个、国家工程技术研究中心 11 个。

技术市场活跃。全年共签订技术合同 3.1 万项,技术贸易成交额 22.3 亿元,比上年增长 22.9%。专利事业稳步发展。全年申请专利 4980 件,授权专利 2578 件,分别比上年增长 22%和 7%。省政府与国家专利局联合举办的'96 中国专利及新产品博览会获得成功。

高新技术产业规模扩大。国家级高新技术产业开发区、沿江火炬高新技术产业开发带和苏北星火密集区建设步伐加快。全年高新技术产品产值 370 亿元;技工贸总收入 400 亿元,比上年增长 50%。全省高新技术企业 537 家,当年认定高技术产品 317 项、国家级新产品 258 项、省级新产品 483 项。

各类教育事业继续发展。全省招收研究生 0.45 万人,在学研究生 1.22 万人,分别比上年增长 0.08 万人和 0.15 万人。普通高校招收本专科学生 7.43 万人,在校学生 22.06 万人,分别比上年增长 0.68 万人和 1.20 万人。扩招 1.2 万名大学生的任务顺利完成。各类中等专业技术学校在校学生 40.99 万人,比上年增长 9.12 万人。职业中学高中在校学生 25.79 万人。全省普通中学在校学生 323.55 万人,小学在校学生 687.82 万人,分别比上年增长 6.80 万人和 43.05 万人。小学学龄儿童入学率达 99.8%。有普及九年义务教育任务的 4 县 38 个乡镇已通过国家验收,全省普及九年义务教育和扫除青壮年文盲的目标基本实现。幼儿教育和对弱智、残疾儿童的特殊教育也有一定发展。

成人教育和教育现代化建设进一步发展。全年成人高等学校招收本专科学生 6.5 万人,在校学生 16.05 万人,分别比上年增长 1.07 万人和 2.76 万人。成人中等专业学校在校学生 16.54 万人,比上年减少 1.55 万人。成人中学及初等学校在校学生 38.91 万人,减少 4.06 万人。教师住房建设力度加大,全省教师住房建设竣工面积 134 万平方米,相当于“八五”前四年的总和。教学质量和办学条件进一步改善。苏南教育现代化工程和苏北教育促小康工程全面实施。

## 九、文化、卫生、体育和环境保护

文化事业继续发展。年末全省共有艺术表演团体 131 个,文化馆 108 个,公共图书馆 96 个,博物馆 73 个,文化艺术档案馆 1 个,广播电台 61 座,中、短波广播发射台和转播台 21 座,电视台 54 座,一千瓦以上电视发射台和转播台 73 座。各类电影放映单位 3126 个。全年报纸出版 17.5 亿份,各类杂志出版 7062.4 万册,图书出版 45264.3 万册。坚持以“五个一工程”为龙头,推动整个精神产品生产,一批优秀作品在全国获奖。群众性精神文明建设取得良好成效。

卫生事业进一步发展。年末共有各类卫生机构 14944 个(含个体诊所);拥有医院病床 15.8 万张,比上年增长 1.9%。

共有专业卫生技术人员 25 万人,其中医生 11.3 万人,分别比上年增长 1.9%和 1.1%;拥有中西医师 8.7 万人,护师和护士 6.7 万人,分别增长 1.8%和 3.9%。医疗制度改革扩大试点工作进展较快,在总结推广镇江市职工医疗制度改革经验的基础上,新增加苏州、无锡、南通、盐城四市作为医疗制度改革扩大试点城市。

体育事业成绩显著。在 1996 年世界和亚洲重大比赛中,我省有 1 人创 1 项世界纪录、1 人破 1 项亚洲纪录、7 人获 9 项世界冠军、6 人获 5 项世界亚军、5 人获 4 项世界第三;有 12 人获 14 项亚洲冠军、8 人获 3 项亚洲亚军。在国家体委统计的 96 年度竞技体育“贡献奖”排名榜上,我省首次以 419 分排列全国第一位。同时,在全国最高水平比赛中,我省体育健儿共获金牌 20 枚、银牌 26 枚、铜牌 16 枚。

环境保护工作取得积极进展。年末全省环境保护系统人员共有 5800 人,各级环境监测站 101 个,企、事业单位环境监测人员 4100 个。全年共完成环境污染治理项目 678 个,完成总投资 3.1 亿元。建成烟尘控制区 146 个,面积达 1179.2 平方公里;建成环境噪声达标区 149 个,面积为 657.4 平方公里。进行了重污染企业的关停并转工作,118 家年产量在 5000 吨以下的小造纸厂已全部关闭,淮北高氟和污染严重地区改水工程进展较快。但环保问题仍较突出。

## 十、人口与人民生活

计划生育工作取得积极成效。全年人口出生率 12.11‰,比上年下降 0.21 个百分点;死亡率 6.58‰,上升 0.02 个百分点。自然增长率由上年的 5.76‰下降为 5.53‰。年末全省常住人口 7110.16 万人(户籍人口为 6908.13 万人),比上年末增加 44.14 万人。

城乡居民生活水平进一步提高。全年城镇居民人均生活费收入 4689 元,比上年增长 11.4%,扣除价格因素,实际收入与上年基本持平。城镇居民人均消费性支出 4057 元。但城镇居民收入水平不平衡,减收面扩大,部分地区职工生活比较困难。据抽样调查,全省城镇居民家庭中减收户的由上年的 35.5%上升到 42.4%。农村居民人均纯收入达 3029 元,比上年增长 23.3%,扣除价格因素,实际增长 12.6%。农民人均生活消费支出 2414 元。农村贫困人口比重缩小。

劳动就业形势比较稳定。年末全省各类职业介绍机构发展到 1973 家,全年城镇新就业人员 20.78 万人。年末城镇登记失业人数 45.19 万人,登记失业率 2.2%。年末全省城镇职工 904.4 万人,比上年减少 11.6 万人;城镇私营和个体从业人员 72.8 万人,增加 6.9 万人。实施再就业工程力度进一步加大,全年安排再就业人员 40 多万人。全年职工工资总额达 591.7 亿元,比上年增长 9.2%;职工平均工资 6564 元,增长 10.5%,扣除价格因素,与上年基本持平。

城乡居民居住条件进一步改善。全年城镇新建住宅 1842 万平方米,农村新建住宅 7380 万平方米。

注:本公报中数据如与后表中数据不同,请以表中数据为准。

# STATISTICAL COMMUNIQUE OF JIANGSU PROVINCE STATISTICAL BUREAU ON 1996 NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1996 was the first year in which the "Ninth Five-Year Program" and the "Year 2010 Target" were carried out. Under the leadership of the provincial Party committee and the provincial people's government, the people all over the province concientiously implemented the spirit of the Fifth and the Sixth Plenary Sessions of the Fourteenth Central Committee of CPC, correctly handled the relationship between reform, development and stabitily , positively pushed on two basic changes, and speeded up the three great strategies. As a result, moderately fast development was scored in national economy; significant achievement was made in curbing inflation; improvement was seen in people's life, and new progress was registered in social and cultural undertakings.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the year was 600.42 billion yuan, up by 12.2 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the value-added of the primary industry was 96.53 billion yuan, up by 7.8 percent; the value-added of the secondary industry was 307.41 billion yuan, up by 12.3 percent; and the value-added of the tertiary industry was 196.48 billion, up by 14.3 percent. The proportion of the value-added by type of industry in GDP is as follows: 16.1 percent of primary industry, 51.2 percent of secondary industry and 32.7 percent of tertiary industry. However, the problems of irrational economic structures were still prominent and the agricultural foundation needed further strengthening; the economic efficiency of industry was not satisfying; there was difficulty in the management and operation and the life of workers in some enterprises.

## I Agriculture

Another good harvest was achieved in crop cultivation, which played an active role in stabilizing economy and ensuring market supplies. The value-added crop cultivation in the year was 65.63 billion yuan, up by 5.9 percent over the previous year. Among the chief agricultural products, the per mu and total output of grain hit the historical record; the plan for cotton, with the planting areas decreased, was still finished; the total output of oil-bearing crops was the second harvest year in history. There were ups and downs in other crop agricultural products.

The output of major farm products was as follows:

	1996 (10000 tons)	Increase over 1995 (percent)
Grain	3476.4	5.8
Cereal	3301.1	6.2
Soybeans	79.4	-10
Tubers	95.9	6.3
Cotton	53.7	-4.3
Oil-bearing crops	147.5	-7.5
rapeseed	106.3	-2.9
Beetroots	2.3	318.2
Cured tobacco	0.3	14.5
Jute and ambary hemp	0.3	-27
Sikworm cocoons	9.2	-50.5
Tea	1.1	3.5
Fruits	123.3	21.6

Continued improvement was seen in forestry production and afforest in 1996. The new afforested areas were 21.6 kilohectares. Significant progress was made in the state key forestry projects, and the output of major forest projects was increased.

Steady growth was made in animal husbandry with different growths in the output of animal products such as meat, poultry, egg, and milk.

The output of major animal products and livestock headage were as follows:

	1996	Increase over 1995 (percent)
Meat of pork, beef and mutton	2280000 (tons)	4.7
Cow milk	105000 (tons)	4.7
Pigs out stock	28326000 (head)	2.8
Pigs in stock (year-end)	20639000 (head)	-2.6
Sheep and goats in stock (year-end)	13703000 (head)	7.6
Large animals in stock (year-end)	1373000 (head)	11.4
Poultry eggs	1907000 (tons)	8.8

Continued growth was made in fishery production. The output of aquatic products in 1996 was 2280000 tons, up by 12 percent over the previous year, with the output of fresh water products being 1660000 tons, up by 7.7 percent and that of marine products 795000 tons, up by 12.2 percent.

Due to increasing purchasing prices and of farm products, extensive utilized application of science and technology, progress was made in improving agricultural structure and accelerating diversified economy development. There was remarkable efficiency in the construction of "Project Vegetable Basket". Proportion of value-added by forestry, animal husbandry fishery and commodity industry of rural households in agriculture was 37.2 percent, up by 3.4 percent point over the previous year.

Further improvement was made in the material equipment level for agricultural production, resources in agriculture were tapped smoothly. Government expenditures on agriculture production and administration were 2.2 billion yuan, up by 13.5 percent over previous year. Total agricultural machinery power was 22974000 Kilowatt in the year-end, up by 3.2 percent; large and medium agricultural tractors were 30000 units, up by 31.4 percent; mini-tractors were 765000 units, up by 2 percent; trucks for agricultural use were 26000 units, up by 6.9 percent; consumption of chemical fertilizers was 3067000 tons, (100 percent effective content equivalent) up by 4.7 percent; electricity consumed in rural area was 25.2 billion kilowatt-hours, up by 5.9 percent. Water conservancy facilities were further strengthened and the construction of the key projects of Huai River and Taihu Lake was speeded up. Effectively irrigated areas were 38378000 hectares. Ton-grain areas were constructed for 893000 hectares, and the middle and low grain areas were transformed by 2167000 hectares, both exceeding the task prescribed in the year plan.

Rapid growth was made in township and village enterprises, the gross output value of township and village enterprises, construction, transportation and wholesale and retail trade kept growth, up by 15.2 percent over the previous year.

## I Industry and Construction

The industrial production, overcoming various restraints such as markets and funds, kept steady growth, and the total value-added of the industrial sector was 275.48 billion yuan, up by 11 percent over the previous year.

The growth of the light industry and the heavy industry almost kept the same pace. The gross output values of the light industry and the heavy industry were respectively 376.55 billion yuan, up by 15.6 percent over the previous year, and 415.38 billion yuan, up by 17.2 percent. Production structure was adjusted; the industry output of sources energy, raw material kept rapid growth. Quality and grade of products were improved obviously. New products were increased rapidly, the gross output value of which was up by 29.9 percent over previous year.

The output of major industrial products was as follows:

	1996	Increase over 1995 (percent)
Yarn	833000 (tons)	-3.4
Cloth	3460000000 (meter)	-29.3
Woolen piece goods	191340000 (meter)	-32.2
Machine-made paper and paperboard	1634000 (tons)	-2.5
Salt	3595000 (tons)	4.1
Household washing machines	1178000 (unit)	30.5
Household refrigerators	207000 (unit)	80.9
Electric fans	19396000 (unit)	-6.9
Television sets	4105000 (unit)	-10.3
"Color TV sets	2583000 (unit)	3
Coal	26065000 (ton)	-1.7
Crude oil	1220000 (tons)	20.3
Crude oil processing	10214000 (tons)	4.6
Electricity	75690000000 kilowatt-hour	8.1
Steel	4466000 (tons)	23.9



Rolled-steel final products	7956000 (tons)	1
Cement	40403000 (tons)	1.9
Plate glass	11316000 (wt, case)	30.3
Sulphuric acid	1754000 (tons)	2.2
Soda ash	748000 (tons)	28.7
Coustic soda	576000 (tons)	11.1
Motor vehicles	110000 (unit)	—12
Large and medium tractors	4000 (unit)	102.2
Chemical fertilizers (100%)	1843000 (tons)	—3.9
Chemical fibers	1059000 (tons)	3.7

The reform of the enterprise system was further deepened. There was new development in the experiment work of modern enterprise system. The four state-level experiment enterprises, and the 120 out of province-level experiment enterprises, according to the twelve experiment supporting files of the provincial government, and organized corresponding implementation and made initial achievements in the system reform, capital increase and debt decrease, and the intensified management.

The work of the second group of experiment enterprises were started. The adjustment of enterprises organization structures was speeded up. On the basis of strengthening and perfecting the 10 key province-level enterprise groups established in 1995, 11 more groups were set up in 1996, such as Nanjing Iron Plant, Overseas, Shazhou Iron Plant and Sunshine. Entitled to use the provincial name were 271 more enterprise groups, 186 of which were township enterprise groups. The various reforms of enterprises such annexation, bankruptcy, lease, trusteeship and share holding systems were promoted. The medium and small size enterprises were further invigorated, and about 50 % of them adopted different forms of the system reform. Through deepening reform, the township enterprises made continued stable growth in many economic indices. The experiments of share holding enterprises were standardized gradually. As a result, the accumulative total of limited liability companies was 326, with 15 newly established in the year. The system reforms of the state-owned capital management and operation was actively carried forward, and the circulation and reconstruction of the state-owned capital was accelerated.

The efficiency of the industrial economy was not satisfying enough. The deficit scale of the independently account enterprises at and above the township level reached 22.7 %, while the yearly profits realized decreased 12.7 %. The major factors influencing the gross efficiency level of the industrial economy were that the elements of increasing capital and decreasing profits continued to grow; that the enterprise was operating under capacity, that the stock of products was enlarged; and that the structures of products, enterprise organization and industrial sectors were not suitable for the development of the socialist market economy.

The construction industry continued to develop steadily. The value-added of this sector was 31.93 billion yuan, up by 26.3 percent over the previous year. Floor space under construction was 87098000 square meters, up by 2.6 percent. Floor space completed was 82521000 square meters, up by 1.37 times. The rate of all staff and worker's efficiency was 48547 yuan, up by 12 percent. Profits completed in construction were 1,495 billion yuan, up by 86.6 percent.

#### **I Investment in Fixed Assets**

The scale of investment in fixed assets was appropriate. The completed investment in fixed assets of country in 1996 was 194.95 billion yuan, representing an increase of 16 percent over the previous year, or 10.2 percentage points lower than the growth in previous year.

Of all the social fixed assets investment, the investment of state-owned units was 70.86 billion yuan, up by 17.6 percent; the investment of collective units, 46.52 billion yuan, an decrease of 5.3 percent; the investment of urban and rural residents, 27.57 billion yuan, up by 28.7 percent; and the investment of other types of ownership, 50 billion yuan, up by 34.3 percent. The investment in capital construction was 47.66 billion yuan, up by 32.8 percent, or the same points as the growth in the previous year; the investment in technical updating and transformation reached 23.82 billion yuan, an increase of 8.9 percent, or 19.4 percentage points lower than the growth in the previous year; the investment in real estate was 23.26 billion yuan, down by 3.4 percent.

The year 1996 saw the completion of 8132 projects. Plan investment was 205.18 billion yuan; fully completed projects turned over for production were 5002, with newly increased fixed assets up to 52.49 billion yuan.

The investment structures were improved. The completed investment was 5.75 billion yuan in primary industry, up by 40.4 percent; 90.54 billion yuan in secondary industry, up by 10.5 percent; 98.67 billion yuan in tertiary industry, up by 20.4 percent. Among construction and updating, 11.26 billion yuan were invested in energy industry, up by 42.1 percent; 16.86 billion yuan in transport, post and telecommunications, up by 33.9 percent.

The key projects and infrastructure construction made great progress, and the key technical updating and transformation were strengthened. The expressway from Shanghai to Nanjing and the first class highway from Nanjing to Nanton, Nanjing to Lianyungang were completed. Jiangyin Yangtze River Bridge and Nanjing Lukou Airport were constructed

rapidly. A group of key projects of construction were complete. The No. 1 generate unite of Pengcheng Power Plant, Xuzhou Huarun Power Ltd. Co. began its operation and was paralleled into the transmission network to complete the project "help the poor and send the electricity" ahead of schedule and realize the targets "electrify every village". The operation rate of the first phase of technical transformation in the project "double strengthening" was 83.3, 10 points higher than the national average level. The second phase of the project was also started.

The newly-increased production capacity in capital construction was 420000 kilowatt of power generation, transformation electricity circuits 78 kilometers, cement 1350000 tons, plastic resin and polymer 10 million tons, newly built and re-built highway 1023 kms, tap water 150000 tons per day in city.

**IV Transportation, Post and Telecommunications**

The overall level of telecommunications and transportation development kept growth. The value-added of the sector in 1996 was 25.48 billion yuan, an increase of 15.4 percent over the previous year. The tense situation in transportation was relieved.

Turnover volume of passenger and freight transportation by various means was as follows:

	1996	Increase over 1995 (percent)
Volume of freight traffic	144 billion-km	6.1
Railway	38 billion-km	-3.4
Highway	31.71 billion-km	12.8
Waterway	71.2 billion-km	6.2
Pipelines	3.07 billion-km	-2.8
Volume of passenger transport	66.9 billion-km	6.9
Railway	14.39 billion-km	-12.1
Highway	52.3 billion-km	13.9
Waterway	0.25 billion-km	-26.7
Volume of cargo handled at ports	306.22 million tons	0.3

The business transactions of post and telecommunication services made continued fast development. The gross revenue in the year totaled 9.6 billion yuan, up by 32.9 percent over the previous year, and the added-value was 6.03 billion yuan, up by 8.97 billion yuan, up by 32.9 percent. The business service revenue was 8.97 billion yuan, up by 36.8 percent. The capacity of switchboards in the end of year reached 8.25 million gates, or 2.282 million gates increase over that in the previous year. The telephone subscribers in urban and rural areas topped 3.36 million, the new subscribers increased 0.807 million. There were 10.5 telephones for every 100 households, increasing three telephones over the previous year.

**V Domestic Trade and Market Prices**

Domestic market of consumer goods was prosperous and stable. In 1996, the total retail sales of consumer goods was 200.54 billion yuan(including living house in urban and rural areas), up by 21.5 percent over the previous year, with a real growth of 13.8 percent (price hike deducted). The supply sources of major commodities were rich;the market sale of production materials were stable; the food and the new types of household electric appliances sold well; and the catering business was rather prosperous.

The total retail sales of consumer goods in cities (including countytowns) reached 136.16 billion yuan, up by 25.4 percent; and the total retail sales of consumer goods was 64.38 billion yuan in the rural areas, up by 14.1 percent, lower than citylevel 11.3 percentage points.

The retail sales of consumer goods grew in full scale in terms of different ownership. The retail sales of non-state-ownership was in the lead. The private outlets was 5.8 billion yuan, up by 69.6 percent; individual outlets was 30.42 billion yuan, up by 30.5 percent; outlets of other forms of ownership, 24.61 billion yuan, up by 29 percent.

In terms of different industries, the retail sales of the wholesale and retail trades were 133.72 billion yuan, up by 18.8 percent; the catering industry, 12.6 billion yuan, up by 39.7 percent; manufacture trade 18.67 billion yuan, up by 4.1 percent; the other industries, 35.5 billion yuan, up by 39.6 percent.

The reform of the market circulation system was further deepened. A team of large state-owned circulation enterprise groups were strengthened in competition; private-owned, individual and share-holding circulation enterprises developed quickly; and the format of circulation development tended to be diversified. On the basis of improved networks, the market construction was led gradually to a higher level, further radiation and larger scale, and the modern circulation styles were actively popularized. Newly set up in the province were 40-odd various markets, 10 of which were of the province level. The province enjoyed 237 markets on the 1~2 billion yuan level, 7 markets on the 2.1~5 billion yuan level, 4 markets on the 5~10 billion yuan level, and 2 markets on the level above 10 billion yuan.

Significant achievement was achieved in curbing inflation, and the increase rate of market prices was not only slowed down continuously, but reached the lowest level since 1993. The retail price index was up 6.8 percent. The growth rate

was down 7.5 percentage points.

Increase in prices as compared with 1996 was as follows:

	Increase in 1996 over 1995 (%)
1. Consumer price index	9.3
Of 1.1: Urban areas	10.8
Rural areas	7.1
Of 1.2: Food	9.6
Grain	8
Oil or fat	-8.4
Meat and poultry products	6.5
Eggs	15.5
Aquatic products	6.8
Fresh vegetables	40.5
Clothing	8.7
Household appliances and articles	2.6
Transport and telecommunication goods	-2.1
Cultural and recreational articles	9.7
Housing	17.3
Services	12.3
2. Retail price index	6.8
Urban and areas	6.8
Rural areas	6.8
3. Retail prices for means of agricultural production	6.6
4. Purchasing prices for raw materials, energy and power	3.9
5. Producer's prices of manufactured products	0.6
6. Price of investment in fixed assets	3.2
7. Purchasing prices for farm and sideline products	2

VI Foreign Economics

Under the general climate that the state made a great policy adjustment on foreign trade, the concerned departments of the whole province tried hard to overcome difficulties and resolutely insisted on enlarging opening to the outside world. The open-type economy was developed in multiple channels and all directions, and a continuous stable growth was achieved.

The scale of foreign trade expanded. In 1996, total volume of export and import reached 20.22 billion US dollars, up by 20.4 percent over the previous year, of which the value of export was 13.12 billion US dollars, up by 11.3 percent; and the value of import was 7.09 billion US dollars, up by 41.8 percent. The export value of direct foreign investment and other interrelating enterprises was further enlarged, of which the value of export was 6.62 billion US dollars, up by 25.2 percent, the share in the export rose from 44.8 percent to 50.4 percent. The commodities of export were sold to 177 countries and regions.

Steady growth was achieved in the utilization of foreign capitals. In 1996, foreign capitals actually utilized amounted to 5.5 billion US dollars, up by 4.1 percent. Though the number of new foreign investment enterprises was decreased, large projects were increased. In 1996, there were 352 new foreign investment enterprises, each over 10 million US dollars. Average value of foreign business contract was 3.64 million US dollars in every new foreign enterprise, increasing 450000 US dollars in total.

Continuous progress was made in economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries. Construction projects and labor projects contracted by the province with foreign countries in 1996 amounted to 0.73 billion US dollars, up by 8.9 percent, and the accomplished operation revenue was 0.68 billion US dollars, up by 33.9 percent. New non-trade enterprises were increased, and total investment reached 45.58 million US dollars. The approaches of economic and technical cooperation were changed, and the proportion of contracted projects, general contract of items and technical services rose up. The construction of various development zones were speeded up, and some state and province level development zones, such as Suzhou Industrial Garden, became the window of domestic combinations and foreign attractions and the new economic

growing points.

International tourism achieved new progress. In 1996, the whole province received 837000 foreigner tourists for sight-seeing visits and other activities, up by 9 percent. Income of foreign exchanges from tourism reached 0.317 billion US dollars, up by 22 percent.

## **Ⅶ Finance, Banking and Insurance**

There was a still deeper reform in the systems of finance and banking. Financial functions were improved; orders of financial taxes and accounting work were adjusted and standardized; and the financial tax system, with the tax classification as focus and the value-added tax as main part, was put into normal operation. Branches of the people's bank at various levels actively carried out their responsibilities and brought about a basic separation between the administrative finance and the commercial finance. The transformation of specialized banks into commercial banks was initiated, and the Merchant's Bank Nanjing Branch was newly established. The reform on social insurance and distribution system was pushed forward stable. There was a breakthrough in the reform of the old-age insurance and unemployment insurance system, and the model of raising old-age insurance funds by combining the social planning with personal accounts was generally established. The system of insuring the lowest living standard for urban residents was also set up.

Financial revenue and expenditure kept basically balance. In 1996, financial revenue reached 42.8 billion yuan, in which, local financial revenue was 22.32 billion yuan, up by 22.3 percent and 29.3 percent. In the local financial revenue, industrial and commercial taxes were completed by 16.35 billion yuan, up by 25.8 percent. The yearly financial expenditure was 31.09 billion yuan, up by 22.7 percent over the previous year.

The banking situation was basically stable. Savings deposit balance in various forms of the whole society at the end of 1996 totaled 464.9 billion yuan, an increase of 110.08 billion yuan. Of this total, savings balance of enterprises accounted for 164.2 billion yuan, an increase of 44.06 billion yuan more than at the beginning of 1996. The savings deposits balance by urban and rural residents reached 257 billion yuan, an increase of 64.26 billion yuan. Loan balance totaled 357.5 billion yuan, an increase of 62.93 billion yuan, with short-term loans balance of 27.14 billion yuan, and middle and long term loans 49.4 billion yuan, an increase of 49.4 billion yuan and 7.27 billion yuan more than those at beginning of this year.

Fairly big progress was made in insurance service. In 1996, the total accepted premium of insurance various kinds totaled 687.4 billion yuan in People's Insurance Company of China in Jiangsu System, up by 25.6 percent. The insurance premium was 3.7 billion yuan, up by 27.4 percent over the previous year. The premium of property insurance of various kinds was 2.27 billion yuan, and the premium of life insurance was 1.43 billion yuan. The insurance companies paid an indemnity of 1.08 billion yuan as reparations in property insurance programmes, and 0.7 billion yuan as reparations in life insurance programmes.

## **Ⅷ Science and Technology and Education**

Scientific and technical personnel grew in size. By the end of 1996, there were 431 state-owned independent research and development institutions at and above county level, with another 410 research institutions affiliated to universities, 1620 research institutions affiliated to large and medium industrial enterprises. There were 1.89 million scientific and technical persons, up by 2.2 percent. A total of 0.35 million people were engaged in scientific and technological activities in research institutions, universities and independent industrial enterprises, in which 11.5 thousand were scientists or engineers. The province held 42 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and 16 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering in the year.

Financial input into scientific and technological activities increased. The expenditure of research institutions, universities and industrial enterprises on scientific and technological activities in 1996 was 13.4 billion yuan, 2.64 billion yuan of which were spent on research and development, accounting for 0.44 percent of GDP.

In 1996, there were 40 key scientific results of the state grade, including 6 national invention prizes and 34 national prizes of progress in science and technology; 317 key scientific and technological results of the province grade, with 4 first-class prizes, 36 second-class prizes, 105 third-class prizes, and 172 fourth-class prizes. 257 key scientific and technological projects began operation. By end of 1996, 104 key laboratories and engineering and technological centers were completed, including 17 national laboratories, 11 national engineering and technological centers.

Markets for the technology transfer became more brisk. In 1996, a total of 31000 contracts on the transfer of technology were signed, up by 22.9 percent. The patent business was basically stable, and 4982 applications for patent were received while 2578 patents were authorized, up by 22 percent and 7 percent.

The scale of high and new technology expanded, with the gross output value for the whole year amounting to 37 billion yuan; and the revenue of technology, industry and trade were 40 billion yuan, up by 50 percent. There were 537 high and

new technological enterprises in the province, and 317 high and new technological products were confirmed, in which 258 were state-grade new products and 483 the province grade new products.

New progress was made in educational undertakings. The enrollment of new graduate students was 4500 persons, an increase of 800 over the previous year. And the total number of students taking graduate course was 12200 persons, an increase of 1500 persons. Institutions of higher learning took in 74300 new undergraduate students, or 6800 more than that in the previous year, and the total number of enrolled undergraduate students was 220600, an increase of 12000 persons. There were 409900 students studying in various types of secondary vocational and technical schools, or 91200 more than those of the previous year, and 257900 senior students in vocational middle schools. There were 3.2355 million students in regular secondary schools, and 6.8782 million in primary schools, an increase of 68000 and 430500 students respectively. New progress was achieved in the implementation of 9-year compulsory education programme. The enrollment rate of primary-school-age children was 99.8 percent. The 38 towns and villages of 4 counties assigned with the task of disseminating the nine year compulsory education program were appraised by the state, and the goal of disseminating the program and eliminating the illiteracy of the young people were generally accomplished. Preschool education and the special education of the disabled and slow children were also developed to a certain extent.

There was further development in the adult education and the construction of educational modernization. 65000 people were enrolled by universities and colleges for adults in the year and there were 160500 students in school, respectively 10700 and 27600 more than the previous year. The number of students in secondary technical schools for adults was 165400, a decrease of 15500 people by the previous year. The number of students in secondary and primary schools for adults was 389100, a decrease of 40600 people. There was a bigger input in the housing construction for teachers, and 1.34 million square meters of building space were completed, a total sum of the completed building space in the first four years of the Eighth Year Plan. Teaching qualities and conditions were further improved. The project of realizing modern education in the Southern Jiangsu and the project of promoting moderately well-off education in the Northern Jiangsu were comprehensively implemented.

#### **IX Culture, Public Health, Sports and Environmental Protection**

Culture and art undertakings continued to make progress. By the end of 1996, there were 131 art-performing groups, 108 culture centers, 96 public libraries, 73 museums, 1 archives, 61 radio broadcasting stations, 21 medium and short wave radio transmitting and relaying stations, 54 television stations and 73 television transmitting and relaying stations, each with a capacity of cover 1000 watts. There were 3126 film-projection units. In 1996, published and issued were 1.75 billion copies of newspapers; 70.624 million copies of magazines; and 452.643 million copies of books. A lot of good works were awarded the national prizes as a result of carrying out "Project Five Ones".

Public health undertakings developed steadily. By the end of 1996, there were 14944 health care institutions, with a total of 0.158 million beds, up by 1.9 percent over the previous year. There were 250000 health workers in Jiangsu province, up by 1.9 percent, with 113000 doctors, up by 1.1 percent; and the doctors of Chinese medicine with western medicine were 87000 persons, senior and junior nurses were 67000, up by 1.8 percent and 3.9 percent. The experimental scales of medical system reforming were enlarged from Zhenjiang to Suzhou, Wuxi, Nantong and Yancheng.

Significant headway was made in sports. In 1996, in world and Asian matches, one Jiangsu athlete broke one world record, one broke one Asian record, 7 won 9 world champions and 6 won 5 world second place, 5 athletes won 4 world third, 12 athletes won 14 Asian champions, 8 athletes won 3 Asian second. According to the statistics for "The Contributed Prize" by the state commission of sports in 1996, Jiangsu province scored 419 and obtained the national first place for the first time. As to the national matches, athletes won 20 golden medals, 26 silver medals, and 16 bronze medals.

Environment protection was further enhanced. By the end of 1996, there were 5800 people working in the provincial environment protection system, 101 environmental monitoring stations 4100 workers; and the number of projects against environment pollution completed within 1996 amounted to 678, absorbing a total investment of 0.31 billion yuan. There were 146 smoke/dust control zones, covering an area of 1179.2 square kilometers; and there were the noise pollution was put under specified level. By the end of 1996, 118 heavy-pollution producing paper enterprises under 500 tons production capacity were banned, closed or suspended. But the problem of environment protection was still conspicuous.

#### **X Population and People's Life**

New headway was made in family planning programme. In 1996, the crude birth rate of population was 12.11 per thousand, a decrease of 0.21 per thousand points; and the crude death rate was 6.58 per thousand, an increase of 0.02 per thousand points, resulting in a natural growth rate of 5.53 per thousand, a decrease of 0.23 per thousand points. By the end of 1996, the total population was 71.1016 million, or an increase of 0.4414 million over the figure at the end of 1995.

The household income continued to increase steadily. The annual per capita income for living expense of urban household was 4689 yuan, up 11.4 percent over the previous year, or a real growth of the same if the increase in prices was excluded. The annual consumption expenditures of urban household per capita were 4057 yuan. However, unbalanced development among different groups of population was still prominent. The life of some of low income households was still difficult. According to the sample examination, the proportion of decreasing income households was increased, from 35.5 percent to 42.2 percent. The per capita net income of rural households was 3029 yuan, up by 23.3 percent, and the real growth was 12.6 percent if price hike was deducted. The average consumption expenditures of rural household per capita were 2414 yuan.

Labor and employment situation was basically stable. By the end of the year, there were 1973 vocational service institutions. The increase of employed people numbered 0.2078 million. In the end of 1996, the urban unemployed people were 9.044 million, a decrease of 0.116 million. Another 0.728 million people were employed in private enterprises or were self-employed in urban areas, an increase of 69000 people. There were over 0.4 million people re-employed in 1996. The total wage bill of staff and workers was 59.17 billion yuan, up by 9.2 percent; and the average annual wage of employees was 6564 yuan, up by 10.5 percent. The level was the same as the previous year if price hike was deducted.

Living conditions were further improved in urban and rural areas. In 1996, the floor space of residential housing completed 18.42 million square meters in urban area, and 73.80 million square meters in rural area.

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Notes: Refer to the data in the subsequent tables when they are differently mentioned in the present communique.

# 行政区划和自然资源

1

DIVISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS AND  
NATURAL RESOURCES





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## 1 行政区划和自然资源

### DIVISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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#### 自然概况

##### 位置

江苏简称苏,位于我国大陆东部沿海中心,介于东经  $116^{\circ}18'$ — $121^{\circ}57'$ ,北纬  $30^{\circ}45'$ — $35^{\circ}20'$  之间。东濒黄海,西连安徽,北接山东,东南与浙江和上海毗邻。

江苏地处美丽富饶的长江三角洲,平原辽阔,主要有苏南平原、江淮平原、黄淮平原组成,自然条件优越,经济基础较好。

##### 面积

全省面积 10.26 万平方公里,其中平原面积 7.06 万平方公里,水面面积 1.73 万平方公里,海岸线长 954 公里,耕地面积 4435.44 万公顷。

##### 河流

全省境内河川交错,水网密布,长江横穿东西 400 多公里;大运河纵贯南北 690 公里,西南部有秦淮河,北部有苏北灌溉总渠、沂沭河、通扬运河等。有属全国“五大淡水湖”之列的太湖和洪泽湖,还有阳澄湖、高邮湖等。

##### 资源

江苏以地形地势低平,河湖众多为特点,平原、水面所占比例之大,在全国居首位,成为江苏一大地理优势;水产资源丰富,有广阔的海涂、浅海,东部沿海渔场面积达 15.4 万平方公里,其中包括著名的吕泗渔场和海州湾渔场,盛产黄鱼、带鱼、昌鱼、虾类、蟹类及贝藻类等。我省也是全国鳊鱼苗的主要产地。矿产资源分布广泛,品种较多。

##### 气候

全省气候具有明显的季风特征,处于亚热带向暖温带过渡地带,大致以淮河——灌溉总渠一线为界,以南属亚热带湿润季风气候,以北属暖温带湿润季风气候。全省气候温和,雨量适中,四季分明。