

Report on Fulfillment of the National Economic Plan of the People's Republic of China in 1955 ¹

With Statistical Summary

ISSUED BY

the State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China

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REPORT ON FULFILLMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN IN 1955

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ISSUED BY the State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China

June 14, 1956

Profound changes took place in China's national economy in 1955. Because of the heavy floods of the preceding year, the growth of various branches of the national economy in general, and of light industry and retail trade in particular, was somewhat slower than in previous years. After the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at which Rightist, conservative ideas were criticized and rectified, hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants, responding eagerly to the call of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, brought about an upsurge in the socialist transformation of agriculture. This was followed, in swift succession, by a high tide in the co-operative organization of handicrafts and the change-over of capitalist industry and commerce, by whole trades, to joint state-private operation. As a result, the national economy reached new heights. The situation in the main branches of the national economy in 1955 is summarized below:

1. GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNIQUES AND THE SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY

The main features of industrial production in 1955 were as follows. Production in heavy industry continued to show a marked rise, while production in light industry was somewhat slower owing to the inadequate supply of raw materials provided by agriculture. As compared with 1954, production of capital goods rose by 17 percent, and that of consumer goods by only 1 percent.

In 1955 the total value of the nation's industrial output (the term as used here and later does not include output of handicrafts organized on a co-operative basis and individual handicrafts) was 101 percent of the figure set in the state plan; and within this the state-owned industrial enterprises produced 108 percent of the planned figure. The various industrial ministries fulfilled their output-value plans to the following extent:

Ministry of Power Industry	102%
Ministry of Coal Industry	104%
Ministry of Petroleum Industry	109%
Ministry of Heavy Industry	106%
First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry	110%
Ministry of Textile Industry	101%
Ministry of Light Industry	106%

As compared with 1954, the total value of China's industrial output in 1955 rose by 8 percent. By categories, the growth in 1955 as compared to 1954 was as follows:

State-owned Industry	15%
Co-operative-run Industry	35%
Joint State-Private Industry	41%

The total output value of private industry dropped by 30 percent, the main reason being that many more private industrial enterprises came under joint state-private operation.

In 1955 state plans were fulfilled or overfulfilled for 37 of the 45 major industrial products included in the Five-Year Plan. Plans for the remaining eight were not fulfilled. Of this 45, the output of 31 (not counting two which had not been produced in 1954) exceeded the 1954 level. The output of the remaining 12 fell below the 1954 level owing to limited supplies of raw materials, to the fact that they did not meet the requirements, or in other cases to underestimation of demand. (The number of metal-cutting machine tools produced was less, but their aggregate tonnage more.)

The output of the twenty principal industrial items is given below:

Item	Unit	Absolute Figures for 1955	Percentages Compared with 1954
Electric Power	1,000,000 kwh.	12,278	112
Coal	1,000 tons	93,604	117
Crude Oil	1,000 tons	966	122

Pig Iron	1,000 tons	3,630	123
Steel	1,000 tons	2,853	128
Steel Products	1,000 tons	2,505	128
Soda	1,000 tons	405	130
Ammonium Sulphate	1,000 tons	324	109
Cement	1,000 tons	4,503	98
Electric Generators	1,000 kilowatts	108	197
Metal-cutting Machine Tools	number	13,708	86
Locomotives	number	98	188
Freight Wagons	number	9,258	170
Double-wheeled Double- shared Ploughs	1,000's	523	873
Cotton Yarn	1,000 bales	3,968	86
Cotton Cloth	1,000,000 bolts	103	84
Motor-car Tires	1,000's	593	85
Paper	1,000 tons	589	106
Sugar	1,000 tons	410	118
Cigarettes	1,000 crates	3,567	96

Further technical improvements were made in industrial production in 1955. Various industrial ministries succeeded in the trial manufacture of many new products. The following are some major items:

Large-scale power equipment including 10,000-kilowatt automatic turbo-generators and water turbines, 6,000-kilowatt steam turbines, and boilers with an evaporation rate of 40 tons an hour;

Heavy equipment for mining and metallurgy, including sintering machines capable of dealing with 90 tons of ore an hour, axial blowers with a diameter of 2.4 meters used in shafts, and coke-oven rams;

Metal-cutting machine tools, 59 new types including universal slotting machines and single-spindle automatic lathes;

Farm machinery and implements, including combine harvesters, 48-row seeders and five-shared ploughs;

Steel products including heavy steel rails weighing 50 kilograms per meter, seamless alloy steel tubing for use in the petroleum industry, many kinds of alloy steel, special steel shapes for the manufacture of motor-cars, silicon steel sheets for electric motors, and steel plates for shipbuilding.

Advanced ways of working were adopted in many industrial departments in 1955. Major technical indices all rose somewhat as compared with 1954. The consumption of standard coal to generate one kilowatt-hour of electricity fell by 2.4 percent; the extraction rate of coal rose by 4 percent: mechanized coal-cutting at the coal face rose by 16.8 percent; the utilization rate of blast furnaces increased by 7.9 percent; the utilization coefficient of open-hearth furnaces increased by 17.7 percent. Consumption of raw materials per unit was reduced in the manufacture of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, rubber products and cigarettes.

Production costs in state industrial enterprises administered by the various industrial ministries and in locally-administered state key industries fell by 8 percent in 1955 as compared with 1954. As a result of the growth of production and the reduction of costs, the various industrial ministries overfulfilled the targets set for profits in 1955 by 10 per cent. Some enterprises, however, failed to grasp the meaning of all-round economy; they economized too much on raw material, caring only for quantity of output and ignoring quality.

As a result of the transformation of capitalist industry into joint state-private industry by whole trades in 1955, there was a continued growth in the proportion of the total industrial output (by value) produced by socialist and semi-socialist industry. Of the total value of China's industrial output in 1955, 63 per cent was produced by state industrial enterprises, 5 per cent by co-operatively run industry, 16 per cent by joint state-private industry and 16 per cent by private industry. In private industry, 82 per

cent of the total value of output consisted of goods processed, ordered, distributed or purchased by the state.

The organization of handicraft co-operatives continued to develop in 1955. The number of handicraft producers' co-operative organizations reached 64,000 with a membership of 2,200,000; they embraced 29 per cent of all handicraftsmen, as against 15 per cent in 1954. The total value of their output was about 72 per cent more than in 1954. The total value of the output of individual handicrafts (that is, excluding those which had become organized) dropped by 13 per cent of the 1954 figure.

2. THE GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND THE SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE

The year 1955 was marked by a giant stride in the socialist transformation of agriculture. Once Rightist, conservative errors with regard to co-operative farming had been corrected, agricultural producers' co-operatives grew by leaps and bounds. About 630,000 such co-operatives shared in the distribution of the autumn harvest. By the end of the year there were over 1,900,000, embracing more than 75 million peasant households, or about 63 percent of all those in the country. The area of land under collective cultivation grew to over 1,000 million mou,² or about 64 percent of the total cultivated area. Of the cooperatives, more than 17,000 were fully socialist. They embraced over 4,700,000 households, and cultivated over 82 million mou of farmland.

In 1955 there was a splendid harvest. The total yield of food crops was about 368,000 million catties (184 million tons), a figure representing 102 percent of the state plan. The total crop was 9 percent greater than in 1954. Production of cotton reached some 30,360,000 piculs (1,518,000 tons), fulfilling the 1955 plan by 117 percent and exceeding the 1954 crop by 43. Taking 1954 as 100, the output of staple crops in 1955 was: rice 110, wheat 98, coarse grains 111, soya beans 100, sugar-cane 94, sugar-beet 161, jute 195, cured tobacco 128, rape-seed 110, groundnuts 106.

Tea production was up by 17 percent compared to 1954, and coconuts by 44 percent. Staple fruit crops — apples, pears, oranges and tangerines, bananas and grapes — were about 10 percent heavier than in 1954.

The 1955 yield per mou of agricultural producers' cooperatives in all major crop-growing areas was strikingly higher than that of individual peasants' land. The

² One mou=one-sixth of an acre.

difference was 10 percent for rice, 7 percent for wheat, 19 percent for soya beans and 26 percent for cotton. This bears out fully the advantages of cooperative farming.

Alongside the speedy growth of the agricultural cooperative movement, socialist state farms also made further progress in 1955. The number of mechanized state farms reached 106. They cultivated 4,040,000 mou of land, 45 percent more than in 1954.

In 1955, tractor stations in China numbered 138, and they served over 4,900,000 mou, four times as much as in 1954.

The capacity of irrigation pumps in China, in terms of horsepower, was 24 percent greater in 1955 than in 1954, and they irrigated over 8,300,000 mou. Major irrigation works built by the state and minor ones built or repaired locally extended the nation's total irrigated area by 19 million mou, while irrigation facilities were improved on over 46 million mou.

Some 13 million mou of land were reclaimed in 1955.

In animal husbandry, the 1955 plan was not fulfilled owing to the inadequate supply of fodder and improper steps taken in dealing with the draught animals which the peasants pooled in the co-operatives. A survey made at the end of June in 1955 showed that the number of cattle increased by 4 percent compared with the same period of 1954, of horses by 5 percent and of sheep and goats by 4 percent. The number of pigs went down somewhat.

In fisheries, mutual aid and co-operation developed rapidly in 1955. The number of fishing co-operatives rose to more than 7,600. Compared with 1954, the total output of aquatic products increased by 10 percent. For state fishing enterprises alone the increase was 14 percent.

The total afforested area of the country in 1955 was over 25,600,000 mou, or 47 percent more than 1954. Over 14,200,000 mou were timber areas and 5,900,000 mou shelter-belts. Of the trees planted during the year, however, only 64 percent survived.

Relief funds allocated by the government to rural areas in 1955 totaled over 200 million yuan. Farm loans amounted to more than 1,000 million yuan.

Meteorological services also made progress in 1955. Compared with 1954, the number of meteorological observatories and stations increased by 40 percent.

3. GROWTH OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

In 1955, the state invested 8,630 million yuan in capital construction. This was 94 percent of the planned amount and 9 percent more than the comparable amount in 1954. Owing to reduced unit cost, the actual amount of capital construction was 15 percent greater than in 1954; the amount of building and installation work increased by 18 percent. New increases in fixed assets, as a result of investment, made up 86 percent of the total investment.

As compared with 1954, the actual amount of industrial construction increased by 27 percent, and investments in industrial construction accounted for 48 percent of the total state investment. Work was started or continued on 485 above-norm projects in 1955, and 82 went into production. The chief ones completed were: the Tungsan vertical shaft of the Hokang Mining Administration, the Chungyang vertical shaft of the Liaoyuan Mining Administration, the Hsiaohengshan vertical shaft in Chihsi, the Shenyang No. 1 Machine-Tool Factory, the Dairen Power and Heat Station, the Wulapo Hydroelectric Power Station, the Paotow Sugar Refinery, the Kiamusze Sugar Refinery, the Peking No. 2 Cotton Mill, the Shihchiachwang No. 2 Cotton Mill, the Chengchow No. 3 Cotton Mill and the "July 1" Cotton Textile Factory at Urumchi.

Capital construction in 1955 in the fields of transport, posts and telecommunications was 27 percent greater than in 1954. A total of 1,222 kilometers of new railway track was laid. Along the Lanchow-Sinkiang Railway, 24.8 percent of track-laying was completed in 1955; along the Paochi-Chengtuo Railway, 73 percent. New main lines opened to traffic included the Chining-Erhlien, Litang-Chanchiang, Fengtai-Shacheng and Lantsun-Chefoo Railways. A total of 8,138 kilometers of highways was built, including the Chengtu-Nga Ba and Shigatse-Gyangtse Highways, now open to traffic, which are of great help to the economic and cultural development of national minority regions. The Phari-Yatung Highway, which runs through the Himalayas, was nearly completed.

In agriculture, forestry and water conservancy, the amount of work done in 1955 was 65 percent greater than in 1954. Water conservancy construction alone involved over 1,400 million cubic meters ³ of earthwork and more than 14 million cubic meters of stonework, while 600,000 cubic meters of concrete were laid. The Nanwan Reservoir was, in the main, completed.

³ One Cubic meter = 35.5 cubic feet.

Construction of public utilities in 1955 increased by 9 percent as compared with 1954. Housing built by the state totaled over 14 million square meters ⁴ of floor space.

A movement for greater economy was launched in capital construction departments. Standards were lowered in designing non-productive buildings. Statistics for 3,280 fairly large construction jobs show that more than 1,000 million yuan were economized on them — a 16.1 percent reduction of the planned investment. The goals set by the state in the reduction of building and installation costs were accomplished in the main.

The amount of geological prospecting done in 1955 was 40 percent greater than in 1954. Discoveries by the geological departments of deposits of the principal minerals such as oil, iron, manganese, coal, tungsten, copper, lead and phosphorus, all exceeded those found in the year before. Great strides were made in geological reconnaissance in 1955, but this work still lagged far behind the demands of prospecting.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS; SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT

A total of 26,931 kilometers of railways was open to traffic in 1955. Railway freight in ton-kilometers increased by 5 percent over 1954. The utilization rate of locomotives and wagons was higher.

Freights transported by steamer, barge and motor vehicle in 1955 (in ton-kilometers) increased as follows: for inland shipping by 32 percent, coastal shipping by 4 percent, for motor vehicles by 35 percent.

The socialist transformation of private transport enterprises was carried out in 1955. Apart from railways and civil airlines, which are wholly run by the state, shipping run by the state and under joint state-private operation handled 98 percent (in ton-nautical miles) of total shipped freights. In motor transport, vehicles under state and state-private and co-operative ownership handled 82 percent of all freights (in ton-kilometers).

The volume of business handled by the post and telecommunication services in 1955 exceeded that of 1954 by 13 percent. The number of main post and telecommunication offices and branch offices increased by 34 percent, and the number

⁴ One square meter = 10.7 feet.

of postal and telegraph agencies was reduced by 18 percent as compared with the end of 1954.

5. GROWTH OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE; SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF PRIVATE COMMERCE

Due to the floods of the previous year, domestic trade expanded rather slowly in 1955; total domestic retail sales were only 3 percent greater than in 1954.

State trade overfulfilled its purchase plan for 1955. As compared with 1954 (taken as 100), state and co-operative purchases of the principal farm products used for industrial raw materials were as follows: cotton, 151; cured tobacco, 136; jute for gunny sacks, 209; vegetable oil, 120.

State trade failed to fulfill its sales plan for 1955. But compared with 1954 (taken as 100), its domestic sales of major commodities were as follows: cotton cloth, 108; sugar, 123; edible oil, 157; pork, 134; cigarettes, 90; coal, 111; bicycles, 139; paper, 118; towels, 116; and hosiery, 115. The total value of means of production sold to the peasants by supply and marketing co-operatives was 23 percent greater than in 1954.

In spite of the fact that the output of grain increased somewhat in 1955 as compared to 1954, the state reduced its purchases of grain, and in the calendar year of 1955 the total was 10 percent less than in 1954. This enabled the peasants to retain more grain after the harvest. State sales of grain during the year decreased, as compared to 1954, by 2 percent.

In 1955, the volume of sales by state shops in the national minority areas was 41 percent higher than the 1954 volume.

The number of state and co-operative commercial organizations increased by 9 percent in 1955 as compared with 1954.

In 1955, the state was active in effecting socialist transformation of private trade. Of all wholesale trade in commercial organizations, 95 percent was handled by state and co-operative commerce in 1955 as against 89 percent in 1954. Retail sales by state, co-operative and state-capitalist commerce in 1955 accounted for 82 percent of the national total in commercial organizations, as against 74 percent in 1954.

Commodity prices remained stable throughout the country during the period under review. Taking December 1954 as 100, the national wholesale price index in December 1955 was 99.9. The index for retail prices in eight cities — Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan, Canton, Chungking, Sian, and Shenyang — was 100.7.

China continued to expand economic co-operation with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in 1955; and trade relations with Asian-African and Western countries were further developed.

6. NUMBER OF WORKERS AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES, PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR, WELL-BEING OF WORKERS AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES

In 1955, various offices and enterprises throughout the country took steps to simplify their organization and economize in the use of labor. At the end of 1955 there were still over 18,500,000 workers and employees throughout the country — an increase of more than 200,000 over 1954.

In 1955, various industrial ministries trained more than 96,000 skilled workers. In addition, more than 377,000 workers and managerial personnel improved their vocational skill at schools or in training courses.

In 1955, the productivity of labor of workers in state, co-operative and joint state-private enterprises increased by 10 percent as compared with 1954. Separate increases were: 8.2 percent in the fuel extractive industry, 16.3 percent in the iron and steel industry, 15.7 percent in the non-ferrous metals industry, 12.9 percent in the engineering industry, and 15.2 percent in the chemical industry. The productivity of workers in enterprises connected with building and installation increased by 17 percent compared with 1954.

In 1955 the average wages of workers and employees throughout the country, excluding those in private enterprises, increased by 3.9 percent as compared with 1954. Owing to the increase of average wages and employment of new workers and office employees, the total wage bill was 12 percent higher than in 1954.

In 1955 a great number of workers and office employees in state organs who had been on the "supply system" went over to a wage basis. The wages of the lower ranks of employees in state organs whose pay had been fairly low, and of those working in commercial, cultural and educational departments, were adjusted. Wage increases were greater in these categories. The wages of workers and employees in industry and the departments responsible for capital construction, on the other hand, increased only slightly. Their real wages, in some cases, even dropped. This was attributed to the fact that certain irrational awards had been abolished, a rational system of merit awards had not been established, and wage scales were not adjusted in time. Another reason was

that workers in certain departments received less because of enforced idleness and stoppage of work.

In 1955, workers and office employees in enterprises covered by labor insurance numbered 6 percent more than in 1954. The number entitled to free medical care increased by 5 percent as compared with 1954.

7. ACHIEVEMENTS IN CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

Further achievements were made in 1955 in cultural, educational and public health work.

Students in higher educational institutions numbered over 290,000 in 1955, an increase of 13 percent over 1954. Students attending secondary vocational schools totaled 537,000, a drop of 12 percent compared with 1954. The drop was due to underestimation of the need for medium-grade technical personnel, and particularly to the improper reduction of the enrollment of new students in normal schools.

In 1955, more than 200,000 people attended spare-time higher educational institutions and spare-time secondary vocational schools.

Over 56,000 students graduated from higher educational institutions in 1955, an increase of 18 percent over 1954. Thirty-three percent of them graduated in engineering. Over 235,000 students, 39 percent more than in 1954, finished secondary vocational schools. All are now working in national construction.

Students attending middle schools in 1955 numbered 3,900,000, an increase of 9 percent over 1954. The number of students who passed through senior middle schools was 99,000, an increase of 46 percent over 1954. Primary schools had 53,100,000 pupils, exceeding the 1954 figure by 4 percent. There were over 560,000 children in kindergartens, an increase of 16 percent over 1954.

A total of 2,670,000 students from the national minorities attended various schools in 1955. The seven colleges for nationalities had an enrollment of over 6,000 students.

Following the advance in agricultural cooperation, some 50 million peasants joined spare-time literacy classes in 1955. Over 2,840,000 workers and office employees in factories and mines also joined such classes.

In 1955 the Chinese Academy of Sciences had 44 research institutes with a research staff 27 percent larger than in 1954.

Hospital and sanatorium beds in China in 1955 numbered over 279,000, 12 percent more than in 1954.

The clinics cooperatively run by groups of doctors and other joint clinics numbered over 30,000 in 1955. This was 23 percent more than in 1954.

Doctors of Chinese traditional medicine played a more active part in public health work in 1955. Ninety thousand of them joined publicly operated health institutions or cooperatively run joint clinics, which was 27 percent more than in 1954. Many medical workers in China began to carry on systematic research into the rich legacy of Chinese traditional medicine. The Academy of Chinese Medicine was set up by the state.

More and more people participated in sport in 1955, which greatly raised the standard of athletics. In that year, national records were broken 384 times.

Films produced in 1955 numbered 112, but only 18 were full-length feature films. A total of 136 foreign films was dubbed in Chinese. Over 5,800 film projection units were active throughout China, 19 percent more than in 1954. Cinema audiences were 20 percent greater than in 1954.

In 1955, there were 285 national and local (provincial, municipal and administrative regional) newspapers, and their total annual circulation was 14 percent more than in 1954. There were 370 magazines, and their total annual circulation increased by 41 percent compared with 1954.

Over 22,000 books were published in 1955. The total number of copies printed was 15 percent more than in 1954. Of these books, over 1,000 were in the languages of the national minorities, an increase of 4 percent over 1954.

In 1955, China had over 6,300 cultural centers, large and small.

The power of broadcasting transmitters throughout the country increased by 48 percent compared to 1954.

APPENDICES

Statistical Summary

POPULATION

TOTAL: 601,938,000

(Time of census: June 30, 1953)

(in thousands)

Provinces and Municipalities	Population	Provinces and Municipalities	Population	Provinces and Municipalities	Population
Peking	2,763	Kansu Province	12,928	Kiangsi Province	16,773
Tientsin	2,694	Chinghai Province	1,677	Kwangtung Province	34,770
Shanghai	6,204	Sinkiang Province ¹	4,874	Kwangsi Province	19,561
Hopei Province	35,985	Shantung Province	48,876	Szechuan Province	62,304
Shansi Province	14,314	Kiangsu Province	41,252	Kweichow Province	15,037
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	6,100	Anhui Province	30,344	Yunnan Province	17,473
Liaoning Province	18,545	Chekiang Province	22,866	Sikang Province ¹	3,381
Kirin Province	11,290	Fukien Province	13,143	Tibet Region and Chamdo Area	1,274
Heilungkiang Province	11,897	Honan Province	44,215	Taiwan Province ²	7,591
Jehol Province ¹	5,161	Hupoh Province	27,790	Other places ³	11,743
Shensi Province	15,881	Hunan Province	33,227		

¹Jehol Province has been abolished and incorporated into Hopei and Liaoning Provinces and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Sinkiang Province has been abolished and the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region set up in its place. Sikang Province has been abolished and incorporated into Szechuan Province.

²According to statistics reprinted in the Chinese-language weekly, *Hongkong Chou Mo Pao*, for April 10, 1951.

³Including the overseas Chinese and Chinese students abroad.

TOTAL OUTPUT VALUE OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

(Calculated in terms of constant prices of 1952)

	Absolute Figures (in million yuan)					Percentages					Percentages of 1952 over 1949	Fixed Index (1952=100)			Chain Index (previous year=100)	
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	1954	1955
Total	46,613	82,718	94,611	103,541	119,415	100.0	190.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	177.5	114.4	125.2	133.2	109.4	106.6
Industry	10,761	27,014	35,577	41,513	44,748	23.2	32.7	37.6	40.1	40.5	250.6	131.7	153.7	165.6	116.7	107.3
Modern Industry	7,913	22,049	28,809	32,986	37,082	17.0	26.7	30.4	32.8	33.6	278.6	130.7	154.1	163.2	118.0	109.1
Handicraft Workshops	2,668	4,965	6,768	7,527	7,666	6.2	6.0	7.2	7.3	6.9	173.1	136.3	151.6	154.4	111.2	101.9
Individual Handi- crafts*	3,237	7,312	9,119	10,462	10,123	6.9	8.3	9.6	10.1	9.2	225.9	124.7	143.1	138.4	114.7	96.3
Agriculture and Rural Subsidi- ary Occupations	32,595	48,392	49,915	51,566	55,544	69.9	58.5	52.8	49.8	50.3	148.5	103.1	106.6	114.8	103.3	107.7

* Figures under this heading include the output value of handicrafts organized on a co-operative basis and of individual handicraftsmen.

TOTAL OUTPUT VALUE OF INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC SECTORS

(Calculated in terms of constant prices of 1952)

	Absolute Figures (in million yuan)					Percentages				
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total	14,018	34,326	44,696	51,975	54,871	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State Enterprises	3,683	14,258	19,239	24,488	28,142	26.3	41.5	43.1	47.1	51.3
Co-operatives	65	1,109	1,702	2,454	3,453	0.4	3.2	3.8	4.7	6.3
Joint State-Private Enterprises	220	1,367	2,013	5,086	7,188	1.6	4.0	4.5	9.8	13.1
Private Enterprises	6,828	10,526	13,109	10,341	7,266	48.7	30.7	29.3	19.9	13.2
Individual Handicrafts	3,222	7,066	8,633	9,606	8,822	23.0	20.6	19.3	18.5	16.1

- Notes: 1. The output value of co-operatives includes that of the processing factories of supply and marketing co-operatives and consumers' co-operatives, and of handicraft producers' co-operatives.
2. The output value of individual handicrafts includes that of handicraftsmen's supply and marketing co-operatives and handicraftsmen's supply and marketing teams.

NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

	1952			1953			1954			1955
	Sum Total	Large	Small	Sum Total	Large	Small	Sum Total	Large	Small	Sum Total
Total	167,403	27,527	139,876	176,405	31,379	145,026	167,626	31,187	136,439	125,474
State Enterprises	10,671	8,609	2,062	12,295	9,351	2,944	13,666	10,273	3,393	15,190
Under Central Administration	2,409	2,035	374	2,722	2,338	384	3,392	2,658	734	4,077
Under Local Administration	8,262	6,574	1,688	9,573	7,013	2,560	10,274	7,615	2,659	11,113
Co-operative Enterprises	6,164	1,025	5,139	12,799	1,988	10,811	17,938	2,173	15,765	18,282
Joint State-Private Enterprises	997	820	177	1,036	878	158	1,744	1,603	141	3,193
Under Central Administration	88	88	0	101	101	0	130	129	1	147
Under Local Administration	909	732	177	935	777	158	1,614	1,474	140	3,046
Private Enterprises	149,571	17,073	132,498	150,275	19,162	131,113	134,278	17,138	117,140	88,809

Note: The figures of co-operative enterprises refer to the processing factories of the co-operatives.

TOTAL OUTPUT VALUE OF INDUSTRY
(Calculated in terms of constant prices of 1952)

	Absolute Figures (in million yuan)					Percentages					Percentages of 1952 over 1949	Fixed Index (1952=100)			Percentages of 1954 over 1953	Percentages of 1955 over 1954
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955		
Total	10,781	27,014	35,577	41,513	44,748	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	250.6	131.7	153.7	165.6	116.7	107.8
Output of Means of Production	3,100	10,730	14,670	17,578	20,578	28.8	39.7	41.2	42.3	46.0	346.1	136.7	163.8	191.8	119.8	117.1
Output of Consumer Goods	7,681	16,284	20,907	23,935	24,170	71.2	60.3	58.8	57.7	54.0	212.0	128.4	147.0	148.4	114.5	101.6
In this total: Machine-Building Industry	188	1,401	2,157	2,643	3,030	1.7	5.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	745.8	154.0	188.7	216.3	122.5	114.6
Contributing to this total: State Enterprises	3,683	14,258	19,239	24,488	28,142	34.2	52.8	54.1	59.0	62.9	387.1	134.9	171.7	197.4	127.3	114.9
Co-operatives	50	863	1,216	1,598	2,152	0.5	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.8	1,727.0	140.8	185.2	249.4	131.5	134.7
Joint State-Private Enterprises	220	1,367	2,013	5,086	7,188	2.0	5.0	5.7	12.3	16.1	622.5	147.3	372.2	525.8	252.7	141.3
Private Enterprises	6,828	10,526	13,109	10,341	7,266	63.3	39.0	36.8	24.9	16.2	154.2	124.5	98.2	69.0	78.9	70.3

Note: This table does not include the total output value of handicrafts organized on a co-operative basis and of individual handicraftsmen.

OUTPUT OF CHIEF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Unit	Absolute Figures							Compared with Pre-liberation Peak Year (=100)		Percentages of 1952 over 1949		Fixed Index (1952=100)			Chain Index (previous year=100)	
	Pre-liberation Peak Year	Out-put	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955	1949	1952	1952	1951	1953	1954	1955	1954	1955
Electric Power	1,000,000 kwh	1941	5,955	4,308	7,261	9,195	11,001	12,278	72.3	121.9	168.5	126.6	151.5	169.1	119.6	111.6
Coal	1,000 tons	1942	61,875	30,984	63,528	66,572	79,028	93,604	50.1	102.7	205.0	104.8	125.8	147.3	120.1	117.1
Crude Oil	1,000 tons	1943	320	122	436	622	789	966	38.1	136.3	357.7	142.9	181.1	221.8	126.8	122.5
Pig Iron	1,000 tons	1943	1,801	246	1,900	2,175	2,962	3,630	13.6	105.5	773.3	114.5	155.9	191.1	136.2	122.6
Steel	1,000 tons	1943	923	158	1,349	1,774	2,325	2,853	17.2	146.1	851.4	131.5	165.0	211.5	125.4	128.3
Aluminium Subplate	1,000 tons	1941	227	27	181	226	298	324	11.9	80.1	674.0	124.5	164.4	178.9	122.0	108.8
Cement	1,000 tons	1942	2,293	661	2,861	3,877	4,600	4,503	28.8	124.8	432.9	135.5	160.8	157.4	118.6	97.9
Metal-cutting Machine Tools	pieces	1941	5,390	1,582	13,734	20,502	15,901	13,708	29.4	254.8	868.1	149.3	115.8	99.8	77.6	86.2
Cotton Yarn	1,000 bales	1941	...	...	16,298	24,039	23,530	...	—	—	—	147.5	144.4	—	97.9	—
Cotton Cloth	1,000 bolts	1933	2,447	1,803	3,618	4,104	4,598	3,968	73.7	147.8	200.7	113.4	127.1	109.7	112.0	86.3
Motor-car Tyres	1,000	1936	45,008	30,178	69,273	107,794	122,331	103,220	67.1	198.3	295.8	120.7	137.0	115.6	113.5	84.4
Paper	1,000 tons	1943	75,000	26,020	417,184	488,067	701,259	593,241	34.7	556.2	1,603.3	117.0	168.1	142.2	143.7	84.6
Sugar	1,000 tons	1943	165	108	372	427	556	582	65.5	225.3	343.8	114.9	149.6	158.4	130.2	105.9
Cigarettes	1,000 crates	...	...	...	219	298	347	410	—	—	—	119.6	139.3	164.7	116.5	118.2
		1947	2,333	1,600	2,650	3,552	3,728	3,567	67.7	112.1	165.6	131.0	140.7	134.6	104.9	95.7

Note: Output of all items listed in this table does not include handicraft production; output of paper in all years includes paper boards.

STATE INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

	Absolute Figures (in million yuan)				Percentages			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total	3,711	6,506	7,498	8,212	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industry	1,519	2,756	3,634	4,204	41.7	42.4	48.5	51.2
Building Industry	92	345	355	290	2.5	5.3	4.7	3.5
Agriculture	186	276	144	199	5.0	4.2	1.9	2.4
Water Conservancy	331	376	219	402	8.9	5.8	2.9	4.9
Railways	602	642	917	1,202	16.5	9.9	12.2	14.6
Communications (other than railways)	229	354	445	452	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.5
Culture, Education and Public Health	320	767	771	689	8.6	11.8	10.3	8.4
City Construction	171	250	232	218	4.6	3.8	3.1	2.7

- Notes: 1. Total state investment in capital construction actually completed in 1955 was 8,630 million yuan. Figures in this table are calculated in terms of comparable amounts for various years.
2. This table is arranged according to various branches of national economy, whereas in the Report of the State Statistical Bureau the figures mentioned under capital construction are according to the subjects of investment.
3. Figures for the work done are calculated according to the prices embodied in the budgets of respective years. On account of the reducing costs of construction and equipment, these figures do not accurately show the rate of increase in the amount of work actually done.

AREA OF FARMLAND

	Absolute Figures (in thousand hectares)					Percentages of 1952 over 1949	Fixed Index (1952=100)		
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955
Total	97,881	107,919	108,529	109,355	110,156	110.3	100.6	101.3	102.1
Wet Cultivation	22,818	25,853	25,955	26,268	26,540	113.3	100.4	101.6	102.7
Dry Cultivation	75,063	82,066	82,574	83,087	83,616	109.3	100.6	101.2	101.9
of which: Irrigated	3,229	4,890	5,019	5,324	5,516	151.4	102.7	108.9	112.8

AREA SOWN TO STAPLE CROPS

	Absolute Figures (in thousand hectares)					Percentages of 1952 over 1949	Fixed Index (1952=100)		
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955
Total	...	141,256	144,035	147,926	151,082	—	102.9	104.7	107.0
Food Crops	109,959	123,979	126,637	128,995	129,839	112.8	102.1	104.0	104.7
Rice	25,708	28,382	28,321	28,722	29,173	110.4	99.8	101.2	102.8
Wheat	21,516	24,780	25,636	26,967	26,739	115.2	103.5	108.8	107.9
Coarse Grains	47,405	50,450	51,302	50,871	52,431	106.4	101.7	100.8	103.9
Potato Crops	7,011	8,688	9,016	9,781	10,054	123.9	103.8	112.6	115.7
Soya Beans	8,319	11,679	12,362	12,654	11,442	140.4	105.8	103.3	98.0
Cotton	2,770	5,576	5,180	5,462	5,773	201.3	92.9	98.0	103.5
Jute and Ambarv Hemp	28	158	79	72	116	557.6	50.1	45.5	73.5
Cured Tobacco	61	186	191	218	252	305.6	102.7	117.1	135.4
Sugar-cane	108	182	192	219	204	168.6	105.4	119.9	111.9
Sugar-beet	16	35	49	73	115	220.1	138.8	208.2	327.5
Groundnuts	1,254	1,804	1,775	2,097	2,268	143.8	98.4	116.2	125.7
Rape-seed	1,515	1,863	1,667	1,706	2,338	123.0	89.5	91.6	125.5

OUTPUT OF STAPLE CROPS

	Absolute Figures (in thousand tons)					Percentages of 1952 over 1949	Fixed Index (1952=100)					Chain Index (previous year = 100)	
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	1954	1955		
Food Crops	113,181	163,913	165,832	169,513	183,933	144.8	101.8	103.4	112.2	101.6	108.5		
Rice	43,645	68,426	71,272	70,851	78,024	140.7	104.2	103.5	114.0	99.4	110.1		
Wheat	13,308	18,123	18,281	23,332	22,965	131.2	100.9	128.7	126.7	127.6	98.4		
Coarse Grains	35,799	51,519	50,695	49,269	54,926	143.9	98.4	95.6	106.6	97.2	111.5		
Potato Crops	9,843	16,326	16,653	16,981	13,897	165.9	102.0	104.0	115.7	102.0	111.3		
Soya Beans	5,086	9,519	9,931	9,080	9,121	187.2	104.3	95.4	95.8	91.4	100.4		
Cotton	444	1,304	1,175	1,065	1,518	293.4	90.1	81.7	116.5	90.7	142.6		
Jute and Ambar Hemp	37	305	138	137	257	829.5	45.1	44.7	84.1	99.1	187.9		
Cured Tobacco	43	222	213	232	293	516.8	96.0	104.7	134.4	109.0	128.4		
Sugar-cane	2,642	7,116	7,209	8,592	8,110	269.3	101.3	129.8	114.0	119.2	94.4		
Sugar-beet	191	479	505	989	1,596	251.2	105.6	206.7	333.5	195.8	161.4		
Groundnuts	1,268	2,316	2,127	2,767	2,926	182.6	91.9	119.5	126.3	130.1	105.7		
Rape-seed	734	932	879	878	959	127.0	94.3	94.2	104.0	93.9	110.4		

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK

	Absolute Figures (in thousand head)					Percentages of 1952 over 1949	Fixed Index (1952=100)		
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955
Cattle	43,936	56,600	60,083	63,623	65,951	128.8	106.2	112.4	116.5
Horses	4,875	6,130	6,512	6,939	7,312	125.8	106.2	113.2	119.3
Donkeys	9,494	11,806	12,215	12,700	12,402	124.4	163.5	107.6	105.1
Mules	1,471	1,637	1,645	1,717	1,723	111.3	100.5	104.9	105.2
Sheep and Goats	42,347	61,779	72,023	81,304	84,218	145.9	116.6	131.6	136.3
Pigs	57,752	89,765	96,131	101,718	87,920	155.4	107.1	113.3	97.9

Note: The fall in the number of pigs in 1955 was mainly due to the shortage of fodder in most areas because of floods, and the prevalence of hog cholera in certain areas. The situation improved by the end of 1955.

OUTPUT OF TEA, SILKWORM COCOONS AND AQUATIC PRODUCTS

Product	Absolute Figures (in thousand tons)					Percentage s of 1952 over 1949	Fixed Index (1952=100)		
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955
Tea	41.1	82.4	84.7	92.1	108.0	200.7	102. 8	111. 8	131. 0
Cocoons (domestic silkworms)	30.9	62.2	59.3	65.1	67.0	201.3	95.2	104. 6	107. 7
Cocoons (tussah)	11.9	61.1	12.3	25.7	63.8	513.5	20.1	42.1	104. 5
Aquatic Products	447. 9	1,666. 3	1,899. 7	2,293. 5	2,517. 9	372.0	114. 0	137. 6	151. 1

Note: The production of tussah cocoons is mainly concentrated in Liaoning Province where there was a good yield in 1952, but output fell in 1953 and 1954 due to natural calamities.

STATE FARMS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

	Unit	Absolute Figures					Percent- ages of 1952 over 1950	Fixed Index (1952=100)		
		1950	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955
Farms		1,215	2,336	2,376	2,415	2,342	192.3	101.7	103.4	96.0
Tillage Area	1,000 hectares	155.0	246.9	250.8	294.5	394.6	159.4	101.6	119.3	159.8
Number of Workers and Staff	1,000	43	97	111	137	134	223.1	115.3	141.4	138.3
of whom: Workers	1,000	24	69	78	103	105	291.9	113.5	149.4	152.9
Tractors	in terms of 15 h.p.	1,160	1,532	1,627	2,235	2,839	132.0	106.2	145.9	185.3
Combine Harvesters		155	275	352	430	657	177.4	128.0	156.4	238.9
Draught Animals	1,000 head	19	42	50	52	53	222.2	117.6	123.1	138.2

Note : This table includes mechanized farms and local state farms. The drop in the number of farms in 1955 was due to amalgamation and to part of the regional and county state farms being converted into experimental stations and pastures. But the number of mechanized farms still increased in that year, so the area of farmland expanded.

MECHANIZED FARMS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

	Unit	Absolute Figures					Percent- ages of 1952 over 1950	Fixed Index (1952=100)		
		1950	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955
Farms		36	50	59	97	106	138.9	118.0	194.0	212.0
Tillage Area	1,000 hectares	89.3	135.8	141.3	185.5	269.3	152.0	104.1	136.6	193.3
Number of Workers and Staff	1,000	11.2	24.9	28.8	56.6	57.2	223.0	115.3	226.8	229.2
of whom: Workers	1,000	7.7	19.0	21.3	42.9	44.5	245.7	111.8	225.7	234.1
Tractors	in terms of 15 h.p.	1,160	1,532	1,627	2,235	2,839	132.0	106.2	145.9	185.3
Combine Harvesters		155	275	352	430	657	177.4	123.0	156.4	238.9
Draught Animals	1,000 head	4.1	8.3	7.9	13.3	13.1	202.4	95.1	160.3	158.4

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' MUTUAL-AID AND CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

	Absolute Figures (in thousand households)					Percentages of Peasant Households Belonging to Mutual-Aid and Co-operative Organizations				
	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total of Peasant Households	105,536	113,683	116,325	117,331	119,201	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total of Peasant Households Belonging to Mutual-Aid and Co-operative Organizations	11,313	45,423	45,912	70,775	77,310	10.7	40.0	39.5	60.3	64.9
Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives	219 (households)	59	275	2,297	16,921	...	0.1	0.2	2.0	14.2
Advanced	32 (households)	1.8	2.1	12	40	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary	187 (households)	57	273	2,285	16,881	...	0.1	0.2	1.9	14.2
Agricultural Producers' Mutual-Aid Teams	11,313	45,364	45,637	68,478	60,389	10.7	39.9	39.3	58.4	50.7
All-year Round	...	11,448	13,229	30,713	32,843	—	10.1	11.5	26.2	27.6
Seasonal	...	33,916	32,308	37,765	27,546	—	29.8	27.8	32.2	23.1

Note: The figures in the table are peasant households who actually joined production and shared in the year's autumn harvest. (Same for the following table.)

NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVES

Type of Co-operative	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955
Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives	19	3,644	15,068	114,366	633,742
Advanced	1	10	15	201	529
Elementary	18	3,634	15,053	114,165	633,213

Note: By the end of May 1956, the number of agricultural producers' co-operatives reached 1,003,057, comprising 110,134,226 peasant households which accounted for 91.2 percent of the total peasant households. Of these, 302,756 were advanced co-operatives, comprising 74,720,054 peasant households which accounted for 61.9 percent of the total peasant households.

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

	Unit	Absolute Figures					Fixed Index (1952=100)		
		1952							
		Actual Total	Planned Total	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Railways:									
Length of Main Lines (at the end of the year)	Kilometres	24,232	—	24,690	25,447	26,931	101.9	105.0	111.1
Freight Volume	1,000 tons	132,064	132,064	160,437	192,693	193,396	121.6	145.6	146.4
Freight Mileage	1,000,000 ton-kilometres	60,153	60,153	76,067	93,223	96,127	126.8	155.0	163.1
Coastwise Shipping:									
Freight Volume (ship and barge)	1,000 tons	5,765	3,884	5,925	9,907	10,450	102.8	171.8	181.3
Freight Mileage (ship and barge)	1,000,000 ton-nautical miles	2,700	1,960	2,513	4,341	4,527	93.1	160.8	167.7
Inland Shipping:									
Freight Volume (ship and barge)	1,000 tons	9,407	9,341	15,338	20,476	26,322	163.1	217.7	279.8
Freight Mileage (ship and barge)	1,000,000 ton-kilometres	3,638	3,628	5,631	7,891	10,425	154.8	216.9	286.5
Highway:									
Opened to Traffic	Kilometres	120,614	—	138,586	142,449	162,462	106.9	109.9	125.3
Freight Volume (motor)	1,000 tons	20,718	20,718	30,393	43,533	50,068	146.7	210.1	241.7
Freight Mileage (motor)	1,000,000 ton-kilometres	676	676	1,182	1,867	2,517	174.2	275.3	371.1

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(continued)

	Unit	Absolute Figures					Fixed Index (1952=100)		
		1952		1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
		Actual Total	Planned Total						
Civil Aviation:									
Freight Volume (including mail)	tons	2,047	2,047	3,607	4,734	4,711	176. 2	231. 3	230. 1
Freight Mileage (including mail)	1 k to km	2,430	2,430	4,466	5,602	5,143	183. 8	230. 5	211. 7
Posts and Telecommunications:									
Volume of Business ⁵	1 k yuan	218,321	—	272,14 0	297,31 0	336,7 55	124. 7	136. 2	154. 2

Note: Figures for private shipping in the Sungari River are not included in the 1952 figures for inland shipping as mentioned in the Five-Year Plan; figures for short-distance coastwise shipping under local jurisdiction are not included in the coastwise shipping.

⁵ Figures are calculated on the basis of average postal and telecommunication rates for 1952

**PROPORTION OF FREIGHT MILEAGE HANDLED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES**

	Absolute Figures (in million ton-km)				Percentages			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
Ship and Barge	8,642	10,286	15,936	18,823	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State Enterprises Both Under Central and Local Administrations	5,392	6,636	10,991	12,730	62.4	64.5	69.0	67.6
Joint State-Private Enterprises	555	1,261	3,540	5,765	6.4	12.3	22.2	30.6
Private Enterprises	2,695	2,389	1,405	328	31.2	23.2	8.8	1.8
Motor	678	1,182	1,367	2,517	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State Enterprises Under Local Administration	339	647	1,307	1,958	50.0	54.8	70.0	77.8
Joint State-Private Enterprises	4	11	37	101	0.5	0.9	2.0	4.0
Transport Co-operatives	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	0.2
Private Enterprises	335	524	523	452	49.5	44.3	28.0	18.0

**PROPORTION OF COMMODITY RETAIL SALES HANDLED BY PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES**

1. Absolute Figures			<i>(in million yuan)</i>		
	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total	16,794	27,665	35,041	38,962	40,002
State-owned Sector	1,331	4,384	5,941	7,611	10,785
Co-operative Sector	819	5,051	8,519	14,901	12,211
State Capitalist Sector and Pedlers Organized on a Cooperative Basis	31	77	152	1,627	5,065
Private Sector (including peasants' trade)	14,613	18,153	20,429	11,623	11,941

Note: Some of the figures for 1954 have been revised since their publication in the *Report of National Economic Development of the State Plan in 1954*. This applies to the following tables also.

**PROPORTION OF COMMODITY RETAIL SALES HANDLED BY PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE ENTERPRISES (continued)**

2. Percentages and Index Numbers

	Percentages					Percent- ages of 1952 over 1950	Fixed Index (1952=100)			Chain Index (previous year=100)	
	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	1954	1955
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	164.7	126.7	140.8	144.6	111.2	102.7
State-owned Sector	7.9	15.8	17.0	19.5	27.0	329.3	135.5	173.6	246.0	128.1	141.7
Co-operative Sector	4.0	18.3	24.3	38.3	30.5	616.9	168.7	295.0	241.8	174.9	81.9
State-Capitalist Sector and Pedlars Organized on a Co-operative Basis	0.2	0.3	0.4	4.7	12.7	252.3	196.3	2,400	6,500	1,200	277.2
Private Sector (including peasants' trade)	87.0	65.6	58.3	37.0	29.8	124.2	112.5	80.6	65.8	71.6	81.7

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALES IN COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Absolute Figures

(in million yuan)

	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total of Wholesale	10,544	18,969	26,449	27,842	27,847
State	2,448	11,469	17,543	23,347	22,884
Co-operative	58	516	772	1,528	3,521
State-Capitalist and Pedlers Organized on a Co-operative Basis	12	102	119	134	226
Private	8,026	6,882	8,015	2,833	1,216
Total of Retail Sales	12,083	21,027	27,981	31,586	32,321
State	1,172	3,841	5,453	7,017	10,204
Co-operative	819	4,999	8,368	14,444	11,548
State-Capitalist and Pedlers Organized on a Co-operative Basis	12	38	79	1,770	4,919
Private	10,099	12,149	14,081	8,355	5,650

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALES IN COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

2. Percentages and Index Numbers

	Percentages					Percent- ages of 1952 over 1920	Fixed Index (1952=100)			Chain Index (previous year=100)	
	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	1954	1955
Total of Wholesale	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	179.9	139.4	146.8	146.8	105.3	100.0
State	23.2	60.5	66.3	63.8	62.2	468.5	153.0	203.6	199.5	133.1	98.0
Co-operative	6.6	2.7	2.9	5.5	12.6	899.3	149.6	295.9	682.0	197.9	230.5
State-Capitalist and Peclare Organized on a Co-opera- tive Basis	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	828.1	116.6	131.5	222.1	112.6	163.9
Private	76.1	36.3	30.3	10.2	4.4	65.7	116.5	41.2	17.7	35.3	42.9
Total of Retail Sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	174.0	133.1	150.2	153.7	112.9	102.3
State	9.7	18.2	19.5	22.2	31.6	327.7	142.0	182.7	265.6	128.7	145.4
Co-operative	6.7	23.8	29.9	45.8	35.7	616.7	167.4	283.9	231.0	172.6	80.0
State-Capitalist and Peclare Organized on a Co-opera- tive Basis	0.1	0.2	0.3	5.6	16.2	313.5	209.7	4,700	13,100	2,200	277.9
Private	83.5	57.8	50.3	26.4	17.5	120.4	115.9	68.8	46.5	59.3	67.6

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	December of Previous Year=100					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
January	126.6	102.0	99.3	101.2	100.0	100.4
February	203.3	102.2	98.7	101.3	100.0	100.5
March	226.3	102.9	97.8	100.9	100.0	100.2
April	169.9	104.4	96.8	100.6	100.0	100.1
May	156.7	105.1	96.3	100.4	100.0	100.0
June	155.8	106.6	95.6	100.6	100.0	100.0
July	166.8	107.3	95.1	100.8	100.0	100.0
August	173.6	111.9	94.8	100.8	100.1	99.9
September	177.8	114.7	94.3	101.1	100.2	99.8
October	185.3	115.1	93.5	101.1	100.4	99.8
November	193.3	114.3	93.7	101.2	100.5	99.9
December	193.2	113.2	93.7	101.2	100.7	99.9

Notes:

1. The number of cities covered by this table is as follows: 15 in 1950; 25 in 1951; 47 in 1952; 44 in 1953; 42 in 1954; and 37 in 1955.
2. Taking the average prices for 1950 as 100, the averages for each whole year are: 117.9 for 1951; 118.1 for 1952; 118.6 for 1953; 117.1 for 1954; and 117.8 for 1955. Taking the average prices for the whole previous year as 100, these averages are: 117.9 for 1951; 100.1 for 1952; 98.7 for 1953; 100.4 for 1954; and 100.6 for 1955.

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS

1. Absolute Figures
(persons)

(in thousand)

	1949/50	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
Total	25,776	54,439	55,509	55,721	57,892
Higher Educational Institutions	117	194	216	258	292
Post-graduate Students	0.6	2.8	4.2	4.8	4.8
Regular and Special Courses	116	191	212	253	288
Secondary Schools	1,268	3,145	3,629	4,246	4,473
Secondary Vocational Schools	229	636	668	608	537
Middle Schools	1,039	2,490	2,933	3,587	3,900
Senior	207	260	360	478	580
Junior	832	2,230	2,573	3,109	3,320
Short-term Middle Schools for Workers and Peasants	...	19	28	51	36
Primary Schools	24,391	51,100	51,664	51,218	53,126
Kindergartens	...	424	430	484	562

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS (continued)

2. Index Numbers

	% of 1952/53 over 1949/50	Fixed Index (1952/53=100)			Chain Index (previous year=100)	
		1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954/55	1955/56
Total	211.2	102.0	102.4	106.3	100.4	103.9
Higher Educational Institutions	165.5	111.6	132.9	150.8	119.1	113.5
Post-graduate Students	439.3	153.8	172.0	174.5	111.9	101.5
Regular and Special Courses	164.1	111.0	132.3	150.5	119.2	113.7
Secondary Schools	248.0	115.4	135.0	142.3	117.0	105.4
Secondary Vocational Schools	277.7	105.2	95.7	84.5	91.0	88.3
Middle Schools	239.7	117.8	144.0	156.6	122.3	108.7
Senior	125.6	138.3	183.7	222.8	132.8	121.3
Junior	268.0	115.4	135.2	142.6	117.2	105.5
Short-term Middle Schools for Workers and Peasants	...	149.3	271.6	194.0	181.9	71.4
Primary Schools	209.5	101.1	100.2	104.0	99.1	103.7
Kindergartens	—	101.4	114.2	132.4	112.6	115.9

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Absolute Figures

(in thousand persons)

	1949/1950	1952/1953	1953/1954	1954/1955	1955/1956
Total	116.5	191.1	212.2	253.0	287.7
Engineering	50.3	66.6	80.0	95.0	109.6
Agriculture	9.8	13.3	12.8	12.8	17.3
Forestry	0.6	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.0
Economics and Finance	19.4	22.0	13.5	11.2	11.4
Political Science and Law	7.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.8
Medical Science	15.2	24.7	29.0	33.9	36.5
Physical Culture	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.3
Natural Sciences	7.0	9.6	12.4	17.1	20.0
Arts	11.8	13.5	14.2	18.3	18.9
Teaching	12.0	31.5	40.0	53.1	60.7
Fine Arts	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.2

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(continued)

2. Index Numbers

	Percent- ages of 1952/195 3 over 1949/195 0	Fixed Index (1952/53 = 100)			Chain Index (previous year = 100)	
		1953/195 4	1954/195 5	1955/195 6	1954/195 5	1955/195 6
Total	164.1	111.6	132.3	150.5	119.2	113.7
Engineerin g	219.6	120.1	142.7	104.6	118.8	115.4
Agriculture	135.1	96.9	96.6	130.2	99.6	134.8
Forestry	408.3	116.2	139.9	181.2	120.4	129.5
Economics and Finance	113.5	61.3	50.8	51.9	62.8	102.2
Political Science and Law	52.2	102.0	104.9	125.4	102.8	119.5
Medical Science	162.5	117.3	137.0	147.3	116.9	107.5
Physical Culture	115.2	337.2	584.6	702.5	173.3	120.2
Natural Sciences	136.9	129.5	178.8	209.1	138.1	117.0
Arts	114.2	105.4	135.8	140.3	128.8	103.3
Teaching	262.1	126.6	168.3	192.3	132.9	114.2
Fine Arts	130.2	75.3	71.1	62.4	94.4	87.8

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

1. Absolute Figures

(in thousand persons)

	1949/1950	1952/1953	1953/1954	1954/1955	1955/1956
Total	229.8	635.6	668.4	608.0	537.1
Engineering	21.4	111.4	129.7	151.7	177.6
Agriculture and Forestry	21.7	66.6	63.7	59.7	53.3
Public Health	15.4	59.4	57.7	50.6	57.3
Economics and Finance	14.8	52.3	42.3	26.8	26.0
Intermediate Normal Schools	151.7	345.2	369.0	308.0	219.0
Fine Arts and Others	3.8	0.7	1.0	2.2	3.9

Note: Figures before 1952/53 include a part of students in training classes (except Intermediate Normal Schools).

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS
(continued)

2. Index Numbers

	% of 1952 /1953 over 1949/ 1950	Fixed Index (1952/1953 = 100)			Chain Index (previous year = 100)	
		1953/1954	1954/1955	1955/1956	1954/1955	1955/1956
Total	277.7	105.2	95.7	84.5	91.0	88.3
Engineering	520.7	116.4	136.2	159.4	117.0	117.0
Agriculture and Forestry	307.1	103.2	83.1	50.0	83.4	90.8
Public Health	366.1	97.1	98.6	96.4	101.6	97.3
Economics and Finance	353.4	80.8	55.0	49.8	63.1	90.5
Intermediate Normal Schools	227.5	106.9	89.2	63.4	83.5	71.1
Fine Arts and Others	19.0	142.8	310.7	538.8	217.6	173.4

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

1. Absolute Figures

	Unit	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955
Film Projection Teams		522	1,110	2,154	2,723	3,698
Cinemas		641	749	779	815	859
Theatrical Troupes		1,676	2,017	2,267	2,424	2,414
Theatres		1,033	1,562	1,927	2,120	2,188
Cultural Centers		1,093	2,443	2,441	2,392	2,413
Public Libraries		63	83	93	93	96
Museums		22	35	49	46	50
Newspapers, Annual Circulation	1,000,000	798	1,609	1,672	1,711	1,954
Periodicals, Annual Circulation	1,000,000	35	204	172	205	288
Books, Annual Publication	1,000,000	275	786	755	940	1,080

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS (continued)

2. Index Numbers

	% of 1952 over 1950	Fixed Index (1952 = 100)			Chain Index (previous year = 100)	
		1953	1954	1955	1954	1955
Film Projection Teams	212.6	194.1	245.3	333.2	126.4	135.8
Cinemas	116.4	104.4	109.2	115.1	104.6	105.4
Theatrical Troupes	120.3	112.4	120.2	119.7	106.9	99.6
Theatres	144.3	123.4	135.7	140.1	110.0	103.2
Cultural Centers	144.6	99.7	97.7	98.6	96.0	100.9
Public Libraries	131.7	112.0	112.0	115.7	100.0	103.2
Museums	159.1	140.0	131.4	142.9	93.9	108.7
Newspapers, Annual Circulation	201.7	103.9	106.3	121.4	102.3	114.2
Periodicals, Annual Circulation	578.6	84.3	100.3	141.2	119.1	140.7
Books, Annual Publication	286.1	95.0	119.6	137.4	124.6	114.9

Note: "1953" in the second row is now aligned above the column containing 194.1 (the second numeric column under "Percent-ages of 1952 over 1950").

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1. Absolute Figures

	Unit	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955
Beds in Hospitals	1,000	99.8	160.3	181.1	204.8	221.0
of which: under Ministry of Public Health	1,000	56.3	122.0	144.5	163.3	173.6
Beds in Sanatoria	1,000	6.0	19.8	34.0	45.0	57.7
of which: under Ministry of Public Health	1,000	3.9	8.1	11.2	14.9	18.1
Clinics and District Health Centers (under Ministry of Public Health)		917	3,815	10,253	10,616	11,138
Clinics Co-operatively Run by Groups of Doctors and Other Joint Clinics ⁶		803	15,047	22,470	25,285	31,165
Anti-Epidemic Stations (under Ministry of Public Health)		30	112	260	264	263
Mother and Child Care Centers (under Ministry of Public Health)		141	1,238	3,230	3,047	3,003
Doctors (Western school)	1,000	41.4	51.7	56.4	63.0	70.5
Doctors (Chinese traditional medicine)	1,000	...	...	...	...	486.7

⁶ Whereas figures mentioned in the Report of National Economic Development of the State Plan in 1954 included only clinics co-operatively run by groups of doctors of Chinese traditional medicine and those jointly by the latter and the Western school of doctors, the figures in this table include also other joint clinics.

Beds in Hospitals	160.6	113.0	127.8	137.8	113.1	107.9
of which: under Ministry of Public Health	216.8	118.4	133.8	142.3	113.0	106.4
Beds in Sanatoria	330.0	171.7	227.1	291.6	132.3	128.4
of which: under Ministry of Public Health	209.3	139.0	184.3	224.4	132.6	121.8
Clinics and District Health Centres (under Ministry of Public Health)	961.3	116.3	120.4	125.4	103.5	104.9
Clinics Co-operatively Run by Groups of Doctors and Other Joint Clinics	1,873.8	149.3	168.0	207.1	112.5	123.3
Anti-Epidemic Stations (under Ministry of Public Health)	373.3	232.1	235.7	234.8	101.5	99.6
Mother and Child Care Centres (under Ministry of Public Health)	875.0	260.9	246.1	242.6	94.3	98.6
Doctors (Western school)	124.9	109.1	121.9	136.3	111.7	111.8
Doctors (Chinese traditional medicine)	—	—	—	—	—	

LABOUR INSURANCE AND FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT

(in thousand persons)

	Absolute Figures				Fixed Index (1552=100)		
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Numbers of Workers and Staff Enjoying Labor Insurance Benefits	3,300	4,830	5,380	5,710	146.4	163.0	173.0
Numbers Receiving Free Medical Treatment	4,000	5,496	5,666	5,937	137.4	141.7	148.4