

# 中国城市建设统计年鉴

China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook

2007年

住房和城乡建设部综合财务司 编

Department of Integrated Finance, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, P.R.China

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国城市建设统计年鉴. 2007 年/住房和城乡建设部综合财务司编. —北京: 中国建筑工业出版社, 2008  
ISBN 978-7-112-10324-9

I. 中… II. 住… III. 城市建设-统计资料-中国-2006-年鉴 IV. F299.2-54

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 136162 号

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中国城市建设统计年鉴

2007 年

住房和城乡建设部综合财务司 编

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中国建筑工业出版社出版、发行(北京西郊百万庄)

各地新华书店、建筑书店经销

北京红光制版公司制版

北京建筑工业印刷厂印刷

\*

开本: 880×1230 毫米 1/16 印张: 56¼ 字数: 1800 千字

2008 年 9 月第一版 2008 年 9 月第一次印刷

定价: 298.00 元

ISBN 978-7-112-10324-9  
(17127)

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(邮政编码 100037)



一、为贯彻落实科学发展观及城乡统筹精神，全面反映我国城乡市政公用设施建设与发展状况，方便国内外各界了解中国城乡建设全貌，我们编辑了《中国城乡建设统计年鉴》和《中国城市建设统计年鉴》中英文对照本，每年公开出版一次，供社会广大读者作为资料性书籍使用。

二、本资料是《中国城市建设统计年鉴 2007》，根据各省、自治区和直辖市建设行政主管部门上报的 2007 年及历年城市建设统计数据编辑。全书共分 14 个部分，包括城市市政公用设施水平、城市人口和建设用地、城市维护建设财政性资金收支、城市市政公用设施固定资产投资、城市供水、城市节约用水、城市燃气、城市集中供热、城市公共交通、城市道路和桥梁、城市排水和污水处理、城市园林绿化、国家级风景名胜区、城市市容环境卫生。每部分均包含分年度、分地区、分城市数据。

三、本年报数据不包括香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区以及台湾省。

四、为促进中国建设行业统计信息工作发展进步，欢迎广大读者提出改进意见。

In order to apply “Scientific Outlook on Development”, and overall urban and rural consideration, and moreover to make all the circles home and abroad look at panorama of China urban and rural construction, we have edited *China Urban and Rural Construction Statistical Yearbook* and *China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook*. These yearbooks will be published annually in both Chinese and English version, which could be referred to by readers as an important information source.

*2007 China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook*, the first volume, is compiled based on statistical data on urban construction in year 2007 and past years that were reported by construction authorities at local level of province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government. This yearbook contains 14 parts, including 1. Level of Urban Service Facilities, 2. Urban Population and Construction Land, 3. Revenue and Expenditure of Urban Maintenance and Construction Fund, 4. Investment in Fixed Assets of Urban Service Facilities, 5. Urban Water Supply, 6. Urban Water Conservation, 7. Urban Gas, 8. Urban Centralized Heating, 9. Urban Public Transit, 10. Urban Roads and Bridges, 11. Urban drainage and Waste Water Treatment, 12. Urban landscaping, 13. State-level Scenic Spots and Historic Sites, 14. Urban Environmental Sanitation. In each part, the data is classified by year, or by region or by city.

This Yearbook does not include data of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Marco Special Administrative Region as well as Taiwan Province.

Any comments to improve the quality of the yearbook are welcomed to promote advancement in statistics in China's Construction Industry.

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# 2007 China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook

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## 说 明

一、2007 年底全国 31 个省、自治区、直辖市(不含台湾省), 共有设市城市 655 个。

二、本年鉴的统计范围为设市的城市的城区:(1)街道办事处所辖地域;(2)城市公共设施、居住设施和市政公用设施等连接到的其他镇(乡)地域;(3)常住人口在 3000 人以上独立的工矿区、开发区、科研单位、大专院校等特殊区域。

三、本年鉴数据共分 14 个部分, 包括城市市政公用设施水平、城市人口和建设用地、城市维护建设财政性资金收支、城市市政公用设施固定资产投资、城市供水、城市节约用水、城市燃气、城市集中供热、城市公共交通、城市道路和桥梁、城市排水和污水处理、城市园林绿化、国家级风景名胜区、城市市容环境卫生。

四、北京市和上海市将县镇部分的数字含在本城市年鉴中。河北省邯郸县、邢台县、宣化县、沧县, 山西省泽州县, 辽宁省抚顺县、盘山县、铁岭县、朝阳县, 江西省九江县, 河南省许昌县、安阳县, 新疆乌鲁木齐县、和田县共 14 个县, 因为和所在城市市县同城, 因此县城部分数据含在本城市年鉴中。

### 五、城市统计分组

#### 分类一(按自然地理位置):

(1)东部地区: 北京、天津、河北、辽宁、上海、江苏、浙江、福建、山东、广东、广西和海南 12 个省、自治区的城市和直辖市;

(2)中部地区: 山西、内蒙古、吉林、黑龙江、安徽、江西、河南、湖北和湖南 9 个省和自治区的城市;

(3)西部地区: 重庆、四川、贵州、云南、西藏、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海和新疆 10 个省、自治区的城市和直辖市。

#### 分类二(按区域经济带 1):

(1)东部地区: 北京、天津、河北、辽宁、上海、江苏、浙江、福建、山东、广东和海南 11 个省的城市和直辖市;

(2)中部地区: 山西、吉林、黑龙江、安徽、江西、河南、湖北和湖南 8 个省的城市;

(3)西部地区: 内蒙古、广西、重庆、四川、贵州、云南、西藏、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海和新疆 12 个省、自治区的城市和直辖市。

#### 分类三(按区域经济带 2):

(1)东部地区: 北京、天津、河北、上海、江苏、浙江、福建、山东、广东和海南 10 个



省的城市和直辖市；

(2)中部地区：山西、安徽、江西、河南、湖北和湖南 6 个省的城市；

(3)西部地区：内蒙古、广西、重庆、四川、贵州、云南、西藏、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海和新疆 12 个省、自治区的城市和直辖市；

(4)东北三省：辽宁、吉林、黑龙江 3 个省的城市。

六、本年鉴中对部分数据合计数或相对数由于单位取舍不同而产生的计算误差，均没有进行机械调整。

## Explanatory Notes

1. There are a total of 655 cities in all the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (excluding Taiwan Province) across China by 2007.

2. Scope of the data collected from the survey covers urban area of cities, including (1) areas administered by neighborhood office; (2) other towns (villages) connected to city public facilities, residential facilities and municipal utilities; (3) independent Industrial and Mining Districts, Development Zones, special areas like research institutes, universities and colleges with permanent residents of 3000 above.

3. The yearbook is composed of 14 parts: Level of Urban Service Facilities, Urban Population and Construction Land, Revenue and Expenditure of Public Finance of Urban Maintenance and Construction Fund, Investment in Fixed Assets of Urban Service Facilities, Urban Water Supply, Urban Water Conservation, Urban gas, Urban Central Heating, Urban Public Transit, Urban Roads and Bridges, Urban Drainage and Waste Water Treatment, Urban Landscaping, State-level Scenic Spots and Historic Sites, and Urban Environmental Sanitation.

4. Data from the counties and towns in Beijing and Shanghai are included in this yearbook. Data from the county seats of Handan, Xingtai, Xuanhua and Cangxian County in Hebei Province, Zezhou County in Shanxi Province, Fushun, Panshan, Tieling and Chaoyang County in Liaoning Province, Jiujiang County in Jiangxi Province, Xuchang and Anyang County in Henan Province, and Urumqi and Hetian County in Xinjiang Autonomous Region are included in the census for the respective cities administering the above 14 counties due to the identity of the location between the county seats and the cities.

### 5. Grouping of cities

#### **Sort one:** (by geographic location)

East China: Cities in 12 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, which are Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong Guangxi and Hainan

Central China: Cities in 9 provinces and autonomous regions which are Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan

West China: Cities in 10 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities which are Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Xinjiang

#### **Sort two:** (by Regional Economic belt 1)

East China: Cities in 11 provinces and municipalities which are Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong Guangdong and Hainan

Central China: Cities in 8 provinces which are Shanxi, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan,

Hubei and Hunan

West China: Cities in 12 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities which are Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Xinjiang

**Sort three:** (by Regional Economic belt 2)

East China: Cities in 10 provinces and municipalities which are Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong and Hainan

Central China: Cities in 6 provinces which are Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan

West China: Cities in 12 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities which are Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Xinjiang

Northeast China : Cities in 3 provinces which are Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang

6. The calculation errors of the total or relative value of some data in this Yearbook arising from the use of different measurement units have not been mechanically aligned.

## 2007 年城市建设统计概述

2007 年,全国城乡建设系统广大干部职工,在党中央、国务院的领导下,坚持以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导,全面贯彻落实科学发展观,城乡规划、建设和管理进一步加强,市政公用设施能力进一步增强,城乡人民居住和生活条件明显改善和提高。

**概况** 2007 年末,全国设市城市 655 个,城市城区人口 3.4 亿人,暂住人口 0.35 亿人,城区建成区面积 3.5 万平方公里。

**城市市政公用设施固定资产投资** 2007 年城市完成市政公用设施固定资产投资 6419 亿元,占同期全社会固定资产投资总额的 4.68%,占同期城镇固定资产投资总额的 5.47%。道路桥梁、公共交通、园林绿化分别占城市市政公用设施总投资的 46.6%、13.3%和 8.2%。

全年城市市政公用设施新增固定资产 3347 亿元,固定资产投资交付使用率 52.1%。各主要设施的新增生产能力或效益是:供水日综合生产能力 478 万立方米,天然气储气能力 432 万立方米,蒸汽集中供热能力 2206 吨/小时,热水集中供热能力 8483 兆瓦,城市道路长度 9390 公里,公共交通工具 3.13 万辆,轨道交通运营线路 61 公里,排水管道长度 1.1 万公里,城市污水日处理能力 1040 万立方米,城市生活垃圾日处理能力 2.8 万吨。

**城市供水和节水** 2007 年,城市供水总量 501.9 亿立方米,全年生产运营用水量 182.9 亿立方米,公共服务用水量 62.1 亿立方米,居民家庭用水量 163.5 亿立方米。用水人口 3.48 亿人,用水普及率 93.8%。人均日生活用水量 178.4 升。2007 年,城市节约用水 45.5 亿立方米,节水措施总投资 22.2 亿元。

**城市燃气和集中供热** 2007 年,人工煤气供应总量 322.4 亿立方米,天然气供应总量 308.6 亿立方米,液化气供应总量 1466.8 万吨。用气人口 3.24 亿人,燃气普及率 87.4%。2007 年末,蒸汽供热能力 9.4 万吨/小时,热水供热能力 22.5 万兆瓦,集中供热面积 30.1 亿平方米。

**城市公共交通和道路** 2007 年末,城市拥有公共交通工具 37.9 万标台,其中轨道交通车辆 8636 标台。每万人拥有公共交通工具 10.23 标台。出租车 96 万辆,客运轮渡 758 艘。城市公共交通全年运送乘客 769.9 亿人次,其中公共汽电车 532.6 亿人次,占 69.2%;轨道交通 22.1 亿人次,占 2.9%;出租汽车 212.6 亿人次,占 27.6%;客运轮渡 2.6 亿人次,占 0.3%。2007 年末,城市道路总长 24.6 万公里、道路面积 42.4 亿平方米,人均道路面积 11.4 平方米。

**城市排水和污水处理** 2007 年末,城市共有污水处理厂 883 座,污水日处理能力 7146 万立方米,排水管道 29.2 万公里。城市污水年处理总量 227 亿立方米,城市污水处理率



62.9%，其中污水处理厂集中处理率为49.6%。

**城市园林绿化** 2007年末，城市建成区绿化覆盖面积125万公顷，建成区绿化覆盖率35.3%，建成区绿地面积111万公顷，建成区绿地率31.3%。城市拥有公园绿地面积33.3万公顷，人均公园绿地8.98平方米。

**国家级风景名胜区保护** 到2007年末，我国共有187处国家级风景名胜区，据对其中185处统计，风景名胜区面积为7.6万平方公里，供游览面积3.4万平方公里，全年接待游人数4.1亿人次，国家投入11.8亿元用于名胜区的建设和维护。

**城市市容环境卫生** 2007年末，城市道路清扫保洁面积37.9亿平方米，其中机械清扫面积10亿平方米，机械清扫率26.5%。全年清运生活垃圾、粪便1.77亿吨，大中城市垃圾粪便基本日产日清。

## Overview

In 2007, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council and guided by the Deng Xiaoping Theory and the Important Thought of Three Represents, people in the construction sector have been committed to the implementation of the Scientific Outlook on Development. The urban planning, development and management have been further strengthened, the capacity of urban service facilities has been enhanced, and both the urban and rural living conditions have been improved significantly.

### General situation

There were 655 cities across the country at the end of 2007 with a total population of 340 million, among which 35 million were non-resident population. The urban built-up areas amounted to 35,000 square kilometers.

### The fixed assets investment in municipal facilities

In 2007, the total fixed assets investment in the municipal service facilities across the country reached RMB 641.9 billion yuan, accounting for 4.68% of the country's total fixed assets investment and 5.47% of total urban fixed assets investment in the same period. The fixed assets investment in roads and bridges, public transit, and greening and landscaping accounted for 46.6%, 13.3%, and 8.2% of the total fixed assets investment in municipal service facilities respectively.

This year saw the newly added fixed assets in the municipal service facilities amounting to RMB 334.7 billion yuan. The fixed assets delivery rate reached 52.1%. The newly added production capacity or efficacy of major facilities were as follows: daily overall water production capacity was 4.78 million cubic meters, natural gas storage capacity was 4.32 million cubic meters, supply capacity of central heating from steam and hot water was 2206 tons per hour and 8,483 megawatts respectively, length of urban roads totaled 9,390 kilometers, number of buses used in public transit was 31,300, length of rail transit lines in operation was 61 kilometers, drainage pipelines reached 11,000 kilometers, daily urban wastewater treatment capacity was 10.4 million cubic meters, and daily urban domestic garbage treatment capacity was 28,000 tons.

### Urban water supply and water conservation

In 2007, the urban water supply totaled 50.19 billion cubic meters. 18.29 billion cubic meters of water was consumed in production and operation, 6.21 billion cubic meters in public service, and 16.35 billion cubic meters was for domestic use. The water supply served a population of 348 million with coverage rate of 93.8% and daily per capita consumption of domestic water being 178.4 liter. 4.55 billion cubic meters of urban water was saved in the year with total investment in water saving measures reaching RMB 2.22 billion yuan.

### Urban gas and centralized heating

In 2007, the man-made coal gas, natural gas, and LPG supply totaled 32.24 billion cubic meters, 30.86 billion cubic meters, and 14.668 million tons respectively, serving a population of 324 million and

with coverage rate of 87.4%. By the end of 2007, the supply capacity of heating from steam and hot water reached 94,000 tons per hour and 225,000 megawatts respectively. The centrally heated area extended to reach 3.01 billion square meters.

#### **Urban public transit system and roads**

By the end of 2007, there were 379,000 standard vehicles for public transit across the country's urban area, and among the total, 8636 standard vehicles were devoted to rail transport. The number of vehicles possessed by every 10,000 people was 10.23 standard units. There were 960,000 taxies and 758 passenger ferries. The yearly ridership of the public transit system amounted to 76.99 billion people times, among which 53.26 billion people times were transported by bus and trolley bus system, accounting for 69.2% of the total, 2.21 billion people times by the rail transit system, accounting for 2.9%, 21.26 billion people times by taxi, accounting for 27.6%, and 260 million people times by ferry, accounting for 0.3%. At the end of 2007, the country claimed a total length of urban road of 246,000 kilometers covering an area of 4.24 billion square meters with per capita area 11.4 square meters.

#### **Urban drainage and wastewater treatment**

At the end of 2007, there were a total of 883 wastewater treatment plants in cities with daily treatment capacity of 71.46 million cubic meters. The length of drainage pipelines reached 292 thousand kilometers. The total quantity of urban wastewater treated within the year was 22.7 billion cubic meters with treatment rate of 62.9% and central treatment rate of 49.6%.

#### **Urban greening and landscaping**

By the end of 2007, the area in urban built district covered by greenery totaled 1.25 million hectares with coverage rate of 35.3%. The total green space in built areas amounted to 1.11 million hectares with coverage rate of 31.3%. The total public green space in cities was 333,000 hectares with per capita public green space 8.98 square meters.

#### **Protection of state-level national parks**

By the end of 2007, there were 187 state-level national parks in China. Based on the data collected from 185 national parks, the park land covered an area of 76,000 square kilometers with 34,000 square kilometers open to visitation which added up to 410 million people times for the whole year. The Central Government invested RMB 1.18 billion yuan in the development and maintenance of national parks.

#### **The urban environmental sanitation**

By the end of 2007, the total surface area of road cleaned and maintained was 3.79 billion square meters, of which mechanically cleaned area was 1 billion square meters with a mechanical cleaning rate of 26.5%. The yearly amount of domestic garbage and night soil cleared and transported totaled 177 million tons. In large and medium-sized cities, the garbage and night soil produced in one day could basically be cleared within the same day.

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