

2001

(含多媒体光盘)

新疆统计年鉴

XINJIANG STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

中国统计出版社
China Statistics Press



新疆统计年

2001

(京)新登字041号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新疆统计年鉴 2000/新疆统计局编. -北京:中国统计出版社, 2001.7

ISBN 7-5037-3520-1

I. 新…

II. 新…

III. 社会经济统计-统计资料-新疆-2001-年鉴

IV. C832.45-54

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第028962号

《新疆统计年鉴》-2001

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封面设计/刘国宁

出版发行/中国统计出版社

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电话/(010) 63262295

印刷/新疆统计印刷厂

经销/新疆统计信息咨询服务中心总发行

* * *

开本/880×1230毫米 大16开本

字数/160万字

印张/51印张

印数/1-1500册

版别/2001年7月第1版

版次/2001年7月第一次印刷

书号/ISBN 7-5037-3520-1/C·1892

国内定价/258.00元(含光盘)(不含邮寄费)

国外定价/150美元

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一、《新疆统计年鉴—2001》(中英文对照),是新疆维吾尔自治区统计局以中英文对照形式全面反映新疆经济和社会发展情况的资料性年刊。这部《年鉴》的出版将为各级领导干部了解新疆区情、掌握新疆经济运行情况、宏观指导经济提供详细、丰富的资料。

二、本内容分为二十个部分,即:1、行政区划及自然资源;2、综合;3、人口、从业人员和职工工资;4、固定资产投资;5、财政、金融、保险;6、物价指数;7、人民生活;8、农业;9、工业;10、建筑业;11、运输和邮电;12、批发零售贸易和餐饮业;13、能源生产和消费;14、对外经济贸易和旅游;15、教育、科技、文化;16、体育、卫生及其他;17、城市概况;18、企业集团和企业景气指数;19、各地、州、市主要经济指标排序;20、各省、市(区)主要经济指标排序,篇末均附有《主要统计指标解释》。

三、本《年鉴》所使用的计算单位均采用国家法定计量单位。

四、本《年鉴》各部分相关数据,由于统计口径和计算价格等原因,有的资料不尽相同,我们在表的末端加了注释,使用时请注意。

五、本《年鉴》使用符号说明:

“#”表示其中项;

“...”表示不足小数位的数据;

“空”表示没有或未掌握该指标数据。

六、本《年鉴》在封面、卷标以及光盘中采用了部分图片,如涉及哪位作者,请与编辑部联系,我们将按编辑部规定支付稿酬,在此表示感谢。

七、本《年鉴》在编辑翻译过程中得到自治区内外许多单位和同志们的大力支持,在此深表谢意。由于我们水平有限,加之时间仓促,错误和不足之处,敬请各级领导,各界人士和统计战线的同仁,不吝批评指正。

I. Xinjiang Statistical Yearbook-2001 (in both Chinese and English) is a data annuals of comprehensively about Xinjiangs economy and social development in both Chinese and English by Statistical Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The publication of the yearbook will provide the leading officials and heads at all levels with detailed and rich information in their knowledge of Xinjiangs situation and Xinjiangs economic operation as well as macro - instruction for economy.

II. The yearbook comprises twenty sections, namely: 1) administrative division and nature resources; 2) general situation; 3) population, employment and staffs wage; 4) investment in fixed asset; 5) public economy, finance and insurance; 6) indices of commodity prices; 7) peoples life; 8) agriculture; 9) industry; 10) building sector; 11) transportation and postal telecommunication; 12) wholesale, retail trade and catering service; 13) energy production and consumption; 14) external economic trade and tourism; 15) education, science and technology as well as culture; 16) sports and health as well as others; 17) urban survey; 18) enterprise group and business indices of enterprises; 19) sequence of main economic indicators in different administrative offices, prefectures and cities; 20) sequence of main economic indicators in different provinces, cities (districts), with Explanatory Notes of Main Statistical Indicators at the end of a section.

III. The national legal metering units are adopted as units of computation in the yearbook.

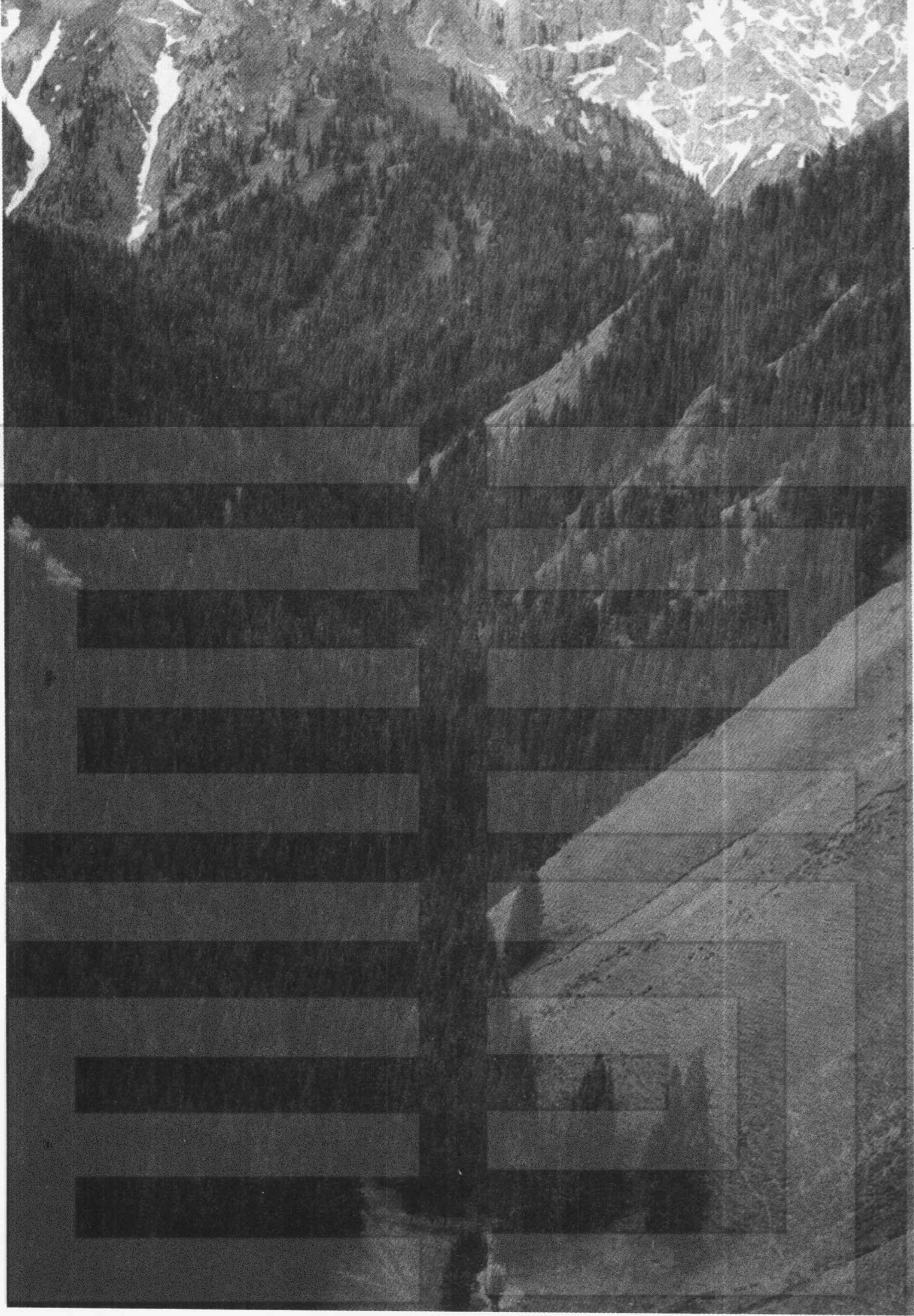
IV. The relevant data in each section of the yearbook are not quite identical shown in some material because of statistical statement and price of computation. We have added explanatory notes at the end of table, which is to be minded when you use it.

V. Description of signs or symbols in the yearbook:

stands for interim item; for data with insufficient decimal place; empty for absence of data indicators or ignorance of them.

VI. The front cover, section signs as well as CD-Rom disk bear some of pictures. If involving anyone who have made them, you are requested to contact with our editorial office and well pay for contribution fee according to the relevant regulations, expressing our thanks.

VII. In the course of compilation and translation, the yearbook has received great support from many units and comrades in and out of Xinjiang, we acknowledge their help to the book. Mistakes and faults are inevitable to take place for out inadequate proficiency and limited time. Leaders, personnel from all walks of life and colleagues from statistical sector are welcome to make critical comment and suggestion.



2001

特 載

SPECIAL ADOPTION



新疆维吾尔自治区 2000年国民经济和社会发展 统计公报

2000年,随着国家西部大开发战略的实施和国内外经济环境的改善,给我区带来了难得的历史发展机遇。全区各族人民在自治区党委、人民政府的正确领导下,认真贯彻落实国家积极的财政政策和扩大内需、拉动经济增长的一系列政策措施,抓住机遇,开拓创新,奋力拼搏,在经济发展、改革开放和各项社会事业方面取得了显著成绩。

一、综合

国民经济稳定发展,较好地实现了全年宏观调控预期目标。初步测算,全区实现国内生产总值1364亿元,比上年增长8.2%,增速比上年快1.1个百分点。其中第一产业增加值288亿元,增长4.8%;第二产业增加值587亿元,增长9.0%;第三产业增加值489亿元,增长10.3%。产业结构不断优化,第二产业优势增强。在国内生产总值中,第一、二、三产业增加值占国内生产总值的比重分别为21.1%、43.0%和35.9%,其中第一产业所占比重下降1.9个百分点,第二产业所占比重上升3.6个百分点,第三产业所占比重下降1.7个百分点。

市场物价止跌回稳,但仍未走出低谷。全年居民消费价格总水平下降0.6%,商品零售价格总水平下降1.7%。

劳动就业工作有所加强。年末在岗职工255.75万人,比上年下降5.6%;城镇私营和个体从业人员58.1万人,增长12.3%。各类职业介绍机构发展到305家,全年城镇安置就业人员32万人,通过实施再就业工程帮助6.2万名下岗职工再就业,再就业率达到50.8%。年末实有登记失业人数11.0万人,城镇登记失业率为3.8%,比上年上升0.1个百分点。

经济生活中存在的主要问题是:制约经济增长的结构、体制、机制等深层次问题尚未得到根本解决。国有企业活力不足,虽然工业经济效益总体上明显好转,但很大程度上是由于石油工业的拉动,相当一部分行业、企业亏损仍很严重。有效需求尚待增强,民间投资的积极性未能充分调动,消费市场缺乏热点,开拓农村市场难度较大;农业基础依然脆弱,市场化程度较低。

二、农业

全区农林牧渔业总产值487.2亿元,比上年增长5.3%。种植业结构进一步优化,粮食、油料、甜菜等作物种植面积继续调减,棉花以及蔬菜、瓜类、薯类、药材、麻类、烟叶等经济作物种植面积均有不同程度增长。全年棉花播种面积1012.3千公顷,比上年增长1.6%;粮食播种面积1445.6千公顷,比上年下降5.0%;油料播种面积310千公顷,下降5.3%;甜菜播种面积55.7千公顷,下降29.1%。全年棉花产量150万吨,比上年增长6.6%;瓜果产量302.9万吨,增长8.2%;粮食产量808.6万吨,下降3.6%;甜菜产量292.7万吨,下降17.4%;油料产量60.1万吨,下降0.5%。年末牲畜存栏头数为4524.7万头(只),比上年增长2.9%;年内牲畜出栏达2456万头(只),增长10.4%;肉类总产量90万吨,增长10.6%;绵羊毛产量6.7万吨,增长2.6%;牛奶产量72.5万吨,增长11.9%;禽蛋产量18.5万吨,增长11.1%。全年水产品产量6.0万吨,增长7.6%。全年完成造林面积61.8千公顷,增长5.0%。

乡镇企业稳定发展。乡镇企业完成增加值74.6亿元(不包括兵团、下同),比上年增长9.7%;乡镇企业总产值302.2亿元,增长10.4%;完成营业收入307.2亿元,增长12.0%;上交税金10.0亿元,增长7.4%;实现利润19.2亿元,增长16.3%。

农业生产条件进一步改善。年末农业机械总动力851.2万千瓦,比上年增长4.5%,其中农用排灌动力机械83.4万千瓦,增长7.4%;大中型拖拉机6.2万台,增长1.6%;小型和手扶拖拉机26.1万台,增长5.2%;化肥施用量(折纯)79.1万吨,增长1.1%;农村用电量24.5亿千瓦小时,增长4.3%。农田水利建设不断加强,年末有效灌溉面积达3094.3千公顷,增长0.9%。

三、工业和建筑业

全口径工业增加值422亿元,比上年增长9.0%,增幅比上年提高2.5个百分点。其中,轻工业增加值77亿元,增长5.2%;重工业增加值345亿元,增长

9.9%。

受国际市场原油价格上涨和棉纺产品销售转旺的影响,石油工业稳步增长,棉纺业呈现出较好的增长势头。全年原油产量1848.4万吨,增长6.3%;原油加工量1001.3万吨,增长6.8%;纱产量33.4万吨,增长13.6%;布产量2.8亿米,增长2.3%。随着西部大开发战略的实施,增加投资、扩大需求、加大基础设施建设,带动了投资类工业加快发展。全年发电量增长8.1%、钢增长3.9%、钢材增长11.9%、水泥增长11.2%、变压器增长52.4%。此外主要工业品中原煤增长0.8%、化肥增长10.1%、罐头增长92.6%、塑料制品增长41.8%、轮胎外胎增长3.9%。但一部分工业品仍有不同程度的下降,其中丝下降44.2%、呢绒下降5.4%、糖下降33.6%、小型拖拉机下降21.0%、收获机械下降49.5%。

产销衔接基本正常。工业产品产销率为97.6%,其中重工业产销率为94.6%,轻工业产销率为98.3%。

工业经济效益大幅提高。主要表现是:(1)工业经济效益综合指数创历史最好水平。工业经济效益综合指数为145.12%,比上年上升66.81个百分点。被考核的七项经济效益指标均好于上年,其中全员劳动生产率为35644.79元/人,增加11086.01元/人;总资产贡献率11.24%,上升5.1个百分点;资产负债率62.7%,下降1.6个百分点;流动资金周转率1.55次/年,加快0.42次/年;成本费用利润率12.83%,上升12.74个百分点;资本保值增值率107.75%。(2)企业的扭亏增盈工作取得突破性进展,国有大中型企业三年脱困目标基本实现。全年工业盈利企业盈利额118.93亿元,增长3.1倍;亏损企业亏损额28.44亿元,下降1.0%;盈亏相抵后实现净利润90.49亿元,增长162.6倍。工业企业利税总额达162.27亿元,增长1.7倍。

全区建筑企业完成增加值78.97亿元。全年建筑企业施工工程12610个,其中投标承包工程7387个,投标承包面达59.6%;竣工工程9051个,工程质量优良品率30.9%。建筑企业施工房屋建筑面积2241.48万平方米,增长21.6%;房屋竣工面积1261.42万平方米,增长21.0%。

四、固定资产投资

固定资产投资稳步增长。全社会固定资产投资610.4亿元,比上年增长14.2%。其主要特点是:(1)地方投资快于中央。地方项目完成投资318.2亿元,增长17.5%;中央项目完成投资292.2亿元,增长10.7%。(2)基本建设投资稳步增长、更新改造投资不断回升、房地产开发投资增势强劲。全年基本建设完

成投资392.7亿元,增长18.0%;更新改造完成投资77.5亿元,增长26.9%;房地产开发完成投资57.4亿元,增长1.4倍。(3)分经济类型看,国有经济投资448.2亿元,增长7.2%;非国有经济投资162.2亿元,增长39.2%。(4)投资结构有所调整。石油工业投资134.5亿元,增长8.1%;煤炭工业投资2.4亿元,增长82.7%;交通运输邮电业投资90.9亿元,增长43.1%;农林牧渔业投资33.4亿元,下降33.7%;电力、煤气及水的生产和供应业投资47.5亿元,增长6.5%。

在建项目规模扩大,重点建设进展顺利。全区施工的基本建设和更新改造在建总规模2041.5亿元,比上年增长35.4%,其中本年新开工项目3575个,比上年减少62个。在建项目平均规模由上年的3279万元上升为4721万元。自治区计划安排的27个重点项目完成投资205亿元,为年计划的94%。计划全部建成投产的10个项目除达坂城风电二厂三期扩建工程由于进口设备海运受损,工期受到严重影响,全投目标推迟到2001年实现外,乌鲁瓦提水利枢纽工程、新疆棉花基地建设、塔里木新工艺炭黑项目、乌—奎高速公路工程、喀什过境公路工程、南疆环路光缆干线工程、新疆支线机场飞行区改造工程(阿勒泰机场、且末机场和库车机场)、新大“211工程”等9个项目实现全投目标。

固定资产投资成果显著,基本建设和更新改造新增主要生产能力有:天然原油开采375万吨、原煤开采53万吨、发电机组容量30.9万千瓦、输电线路长度(11万伏及以上)38.5公里、变电设备能力(11万伏及以上)56.1万千伏安、新建公路605公里(其中高速公路216公里)、改建公路1524.8公里、通信光缆1056公里、城市自来水供水能力21.6万吨/日、开荒20万亩,改造低产田205万亩。

地质勘查取得新成果:土屋—延东铜矿初步预测资源量可望达到1000万吨,是我国近年地质找铜工作的重大突破,引起全球矿业界的广泛关注。在罗北凹地东西两侧台地上发现了需水性较好的具有工业意义的含钾卤水矿床,使该矿钾盐资源量由原来的0.7亿吨增加到1.3亿吨,成为继青海察尔汗钾盐矿之后,目前我国第二大钾盐资源盐井区;在罗布泊阿其克谷地和罗北凹地钾盐矿区,找到了较大资源量的工业用地下水。全年新发现有进一步工作价值的矿产地22处,其中:煤矿1处、铜矿6处、金矿4处、钼矿1处、钾硝石矿1处、地下水源地9处。新探明的矿产储量有:石油16641万吨、天然气2752.8亿立方米、铁2337万吨、铅1.9万吨、锌4.3万吨、金3500金属千克、地下水允许开采量9.6万方/日。

五、运输邮电

全年各种交通工具完成货物周转量660.9亿吨公里,增长9.6%,其中铁路355亿吨公里,增长16.9%;公路272.9亿吨公里,增长1.0%;民航1亿吨公里,增长11.4%;管道32亿吨公里,增长14.3%。完成旅客周转量292.8亿人公里,增长8.1%,其中铁路97.4亿人公里,增长18.9%;公路158.2亿人公里,增长0.7%;民航37.2亿人公里,增长17.0%。

邮电业继续保持快速发展势头。全年完成邮电业务总量47.3亿元,比上年增长36.3%。

六、国内贸易

市场销售稳中趋活。全区社会消费品零售总额374.5亿元,比上年增长7.8%。市场运行的主要特征表现为:一是非公有制经济增长较快,国有、集体经济仍不景气。其中,国有经济零售额下降4.6%、集体经济零售额下降4.8%、私营经济零售额增长78.5%、个体经济零售额增长12.5%、其他经济零售额增长9.0%。二是城市市场增长较快,农村市场仍较低迷。全区城市消费品零售额233.7亿元,增长9.2%;农村市场消费品零售额140.8亿元,增长5.5%,城市比农村快3.7个百分点。三是餐饮业和批发零售贸易业增长快。全区餐饮业零售额38.2亿元,增长16.6%;批发零售贸易业零售额242.3亿元,增长8.9%;农业生产者零售额增长3.3%,制造业零售额下降1.4%。

生产资料市场有所回升,但总量供大于求的局面没有改变。物资流通企业生产资料购进总额达19亿元,比上年增长17.7%;销售总额达20.3亿元,增长13.5%。

集贸市场成交比较活跃。到2000年底,全区城乡拥有各类商品交易市场1322个,比上年减少5.3%;成交金额达157亿元,增长13.8%。

七、对外经济

对外贸易增势强劲。全年海关进出口总额22.6亿美元,比上年增长28.2%。其中出口总额为12亿美元,增长17.2%;进口总额为10.6亿美元,增长43.6%。受国际市场棉价上升的影响,原棉出口增长较快是拉动出口大幅上扬的主要原因。在出口总额中,一般贸易出口5.5亿美元,增长48.3%;加工贸易出口0.6亿美元,下降16.4%;边境小额贸易出口5.8亿美元,增长1.2%。在进口总额中,一般贸易进口2.8亿美元,增长8.9%;加工贸易进口0.4亿美元,增长49.7%;边境小额贸易进口7.4亿美元,增长64.4%。

利用外商投资规模下降,实际利用外商直接投资1932万美元,下降20.5%。

旅游事业不断发展。全年接待国际旅游者25.6万人次,比上年增长14.0%;旅游外汇收入9494万美元,增长10.6%。

八、财政、金融和保险业

全年地方财政收入95.5亿元,增长28.2%,剔除不可比因素,增长12.5%;上划中央“两税”收入53.5亿元。全年财政支出205.5亿元,比上年增长21.5%,剔除不可比因素,增长10.0%。

年末金融机构各项贷款余额1403.1亿元,比年初增加74.9亿元,比上年多增加6.6亿元。年末金融机构各项存款余额1863.5亿元,比年初增加303.2亿元,比上年多增加100.9亿元。由于生产交易趋于活跃,企业活期存款增加较多,年末金融机构新增企业存款155.1亿元,比上年多增72.2亿元;年末城乡居民储蓄存款余额908.5亿元,比年初增加83.9亿元,比上年多增加18.4亿元。

全区保险费收入28.2亿元,比上年增长14.2%;其中财产保险费收入12.5亿元,增长9.9%;人寿保险费收入15.7亿元,增长17.6%。支付各类赔款金额9.7亿元,其中财产险赔款额6.0亿元,人寿保险给付额3.7亿元。

九、科学技术和教育

全区拥有各类专业技术人员36.8万人,比上年增长0.3%。技术市场更加活跃,全年共受理专利1088项,授权专利717项。全年经认定登记各类技术合同1118项,合同金额6.6亿元,增长54.5%。

教育事业稳步发展。普通高等学校和科研单位招收研究生544人,比上年增长40.9%;在校研究生1196人,增长32.7%,其中少数民族学生121人,占10.1%。普通高等学校招收本、专科学生3.1万人,增长57.9%;在校学生7.29万人,增长34.7%,其中少数民族学生3.2万人,占43.8%。中等专业学校在校学生10.5万人,增长12.6%;职业中学在校学生5.1万人,增长2.8%;普通高中在校学生19.9万人,增长5.0%。

基础教育不断加强,义务教育普及程度有所提高。全区普通初中在校学生93.4万人,比上年增长6.9%;小学在校学生247.7万人,下降1.2%。学龄儿童入学率达97%,下降0.1个百分点;小学毕业生升学率为92.0%,下降2.3个百分点;初中升高中学率为30.3%,下降0.03个百分点。全区实现九年义务教育的县(市、区)已达65个,比上年增加10个。

各类成人教育进一步发展。全区成人高等本、专科在校学生9.2万人,比上年增长36.2%;成人中等专业学校在校学生3.5万人,增长4.1%;成人职业

技术学校在校生115.1万人,增长1.3%;成人中小学在校生14.2万人,增长6.7%。全年扫除青壮年文盲4万人。

十、文化、卫生和体育

全区共有艺术表演团体88个,文化馆92个,公共图书馆80个,博物馆23个,档案馆128个,广播电台6座,中短波广播发射和转播台38座,电视台18座,一千瓦以上电视发射台和转播台61座。全区广播人口覆盖率89.8%,电视人口覆盖率92.2%。全区有各类电影放映单位98个,全年生产故事片4部,译制少数民族语故事片70部,新片发行125部。全年出版各种报纸2.95亿份,各类杂志1124.6万册,图书7287万册。

全区共有卫生机构7314个,其中医院、卫生院1352个,卫生防疫机构210个,妇幼保健机构74个;全区拥有病床7.1万张,专业卫生技术人员9.8万人,其中医生4.5万人,护师、护士3.1万人。在卫生技术人员中,少数民族卫生技术人员3.4万人,占总数的34.6%。

全区运动健儿在国际比赛中共获得5个第一名、1个第二名、1个第三名。在全国正式比赛中获得15个第一名、9个第二名、9个第三名。在全国第五届残疾人运动会中,新疆代表团共获得4块金牌、1块银牌、9块铜牌。全区达到《国家体育锻炼标准》的在校学生为214.69万人,比上年增长41.4%,达标率为93%。

十一、人民生活

城乡居民收入稳定增长,生活水平继续提高。据抽样调查推算,全区城市居民人均可支配收入5817.28元,比上年增长7.2%;城市居民人均消费性支出为4665.46元,增长8.0%。全区农村居民人均纯收入1618.08元,比上年增长9.8%;人均生活消费支出1236.45元,下降3.6%。年末城市居民人均居住面积达15.3平方米,比上年增长4.5%;农村居民人均住房面积达17.3平方米,增长2.1%。

社会保障事业继续发展。全区有105万职工参加了基本养老保险社会统筹,88万职工参加了基本医疗保险社会统筹;到2000年底,全区参加养老保险社会统筹的离退休人员达34万人。全区在岗职工工资总额为234.47亿元,比上年增长10.7%;全年在岗职工平均货币工资8717元,增长14.5%,扣除物价因素,实际增长15.2%。

社会福利事业不断发展。年末全区有各类社会福利院67个,床位4652张,收养人数4186人。城乡社会保障体系建设有新进展,全区已有10%的乡镇

建立了农村社会保障网络。城镇社会服务网络也有较大发展,已建立起各种城镇社区服务设施1213个。全区得到社会保障救济人数63.6万人次。

十二、环境保护

年末环保系统拥有各级环境监测站31个,环境监测人员654人。全年完成环境污染治理项目198个,投资2.2亿元。

环境污染加剧的趋势初步得到控制,全区城市环境质量有所改善。城市空气质量好于3级的时间占78.4%,其中北疆城市好于3级的时间占90.8%,南疆为28.9%。全区工业废水处理率为77.2%,工业废水排放达标率为51.6%,工业废气处理率为95.6%,工业固体废物综合治理率为53.5%,分别比上年增长1.1、8.2、3.3和3.4个百分点。

全区13个城市进行了功能区噪声监测,城市各功能区白昼噪声超标率为32.5%,比上年略有上升;夜间超标率为40%,比上年有所下降。

全区已建成各类自然保护区23个,其中国家级自然保护区4个,保护区总面积15.9万平方公里,占自治区总面积的9.6%。全区累积建成烟尘控制区79个,面积292.4平方公里;环境噪声达标区58个,面积193.4平方公里。

注:国内生产总值、各产业增加值及农林牧渔业总产值指标绝对数按现价计算,增长速度按可比价计算。

乡镇企业增加值、总产值指标绝对数和增长速度均按现价计算。工业经济效益指标统计口径为独立核算国有工业及年销售收入500万元以上非国有工业。

Statistical Communique on National Economy and Social Development of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the Year 2000

In the year 2000, along with the implementation of the western development strategy and improvement of economic environment at home and abroad, Xinjiang has met a rare opportunity for historic development. The people of different ethnic groups in Xinjiang, under the correct leadership of the people's government, have made marked achievement in the economic development, reform and opening campaign and all the fields of social cause by carrying out a national positive financial policy and taking a series of measures for stimulation of economic growth; catching opportunity, pioneering and innovating as well as struggling.

I. General Survey

The expected target for macro-readjustment and control in the whole year has been better attained as a result of the steady development for national economy. According to the initial estimate, GDP in Xinjiang came to ¥1364 hundred million Yuan, increase of 8.2% over that in the previous year, 1.1 percentage point faster than that of last year. The added value of the first industry amounted to ¥288 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 4.8%; the added value of the second industry came up to ¥587 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 9.0%; the added value of the tertiary industry reached ¥489 hundred million, an increase of 10.3%. The industrial structure has been constantly optimized and the advantage of the second industry enhanced. The added values for the first, second and tertiary industries take up respectively 21.1%, 43.0% and 35.9% of the GDP, of which the percentage of the first industry has gone down by 1.9 percentage point, the percentage of the second industry gone up by 3.6 percentage point and the percentage for the third industry gone down by 1.7 percentage point.

The market price recovered steadily from decline and failed to step out of ebb yet. The overall level of residents' consuming price has gone down dropped by 0.6% for a whole year and the overall level of commodity retail price by 1.7%.

The employment has been somewhat intensified. At the end of the year, on-the-job staff numbered 2,557,500, 5.6% less in unemployment than that in the previous year. The employees with the town private

businesses and self-employed totaled up to 581,000, an increase of 12.3%. The job broker's agencies of various categories have grown up to 305, the employment for 320,000 persons in cities and towns have been solved, 62,000 laid-off workers have been helped to find their jobs again through reemployment, with employment rate coming to 50.8%. The year-end actual registered unemployment numbered 110,000, whose registered unemployment rate in cities and towns was 3.8%, a 0.1 percentage point higher than that of the previous year.

The main problems present in the economic life indicate that the in-depth problems of the structure, system and mechanism to check economic growth are far from radical solution. The state enterprises lack vitality though the industrial economic efficiency on the whole is obviously improved largely due to stimulation from oil industry. Nevertheless, quite a few sectors and enterprises still suffer from serious loss; efficient supply is yet to be enhanced, enthusiasm in non-governmental investment has not been fully aroused; consuming markets are scant of hot spots with greater difficulty in expansion of rural market; rural foundation is still weak with lower profile of markets.

II. Agriculture

The total output value for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery in Xinjiang is ¥487.2 hundred million Yuan, 5.3% higher than in the previous year. The structure of growth is further optimized. On the one hand, the planting area of cash crops of cotton, vegetable, melons, tubers, herbs, hemp and tobacco has been increased to different degrees and cotton sown area for a year is 1012.3 kilo-hectares, 1.6% higher than in the previous year; on the other hand, the sown area of grain is 1445.6 kilo-hectares, 5.0% lower than in the previous year; the sown area of oil bearing crops is 310 hectares, a drop of 5.3%; the sown area of beet is 55.7 kilo-hectares, a drop of 29.1%. The cotton output in the year is 1.5 million tons, 6.6% higher than in the previous year; the output of melons and fruits is 3,029,000 tons, an increase of 8.2%; the output of grain is 8.086 million tons, a drop of 3.6%; the output of beet is 2,927,000 tons, a drop of 17.4%; oil-bearing output is 601,000 tons, a drop of

0.5%. The year-end domestic animals in stock number 45.247 million head, 2.9% higher than in the previous year; the domestic animals out of stock within a year reaches 24.56 million head, increase of 10.4%; the total output of meat is 900,000 tons, an increase of 10.6%; the putout of sheep wool is 67,000 tons, an increase of 2.6%; dairy output is 725,000 tons, an increase of 11.9%; poultry and eggs output is 185,000 tons, an increase of 11.1%. The output of fishery products for a year is 60,000 tons, an increase of 7.6%. The tree-planted area fulfilled for a whole year is 61.8 kilo-hectares, an increase of 5.0%.

The township enterprises have seen steady development. The added value of township enterprises has amounted to ¥ 74.6 hundred million Yuan (excluding Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the same as below), 9.7% higher than in the previous year; the total output value of township enterprises is ¥ 302.2 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 10.4%; business income completed is ¥ 307.2 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 12.0%; the levied tax has amounted to ¥ 10.0 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 7.4%; profit of ¥ 19.2 hundred million Yuan has been realized, an increase of 16.3%.

The condition of agricultural production has been further improved. The year-end farming mechanized power has totaled up to 8,512,000 KW, 4.5% higher than in the previous year, of which farming irrigation and drainage machinery is 834,000 KW, an increase of 7.4%; large and medium-size tractors number 62,000 sets, an increase of 1.6%; small and walking tractor 261,000 sets, an increase of 5.2%; chemical fertilizer consumption is 791,000 tons, an increase of 1.1%; rural electricity consumption is 24.5 hundred million KWH, an increase of 4.3%. The farmland and water conservancy construction have been constantly enhanced, the year-end efficient irrigation area has come to 3094.3 kilo-hectares, an increase of 0.9%.

III. Industry and Architecture

The added value of industry on the whole is ¥ 422 hundred million Yuan, 9.0% higher than in the previous year, 2.5 percentage higher than that in the previous year. Of which, the added value of light industry is ¥ 77 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 5.2%; the added value of heavy industry is ¥ 345 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 9.9%.

The oil industry has seen steady growth and textile industry takes on better momentum of growth in consequence of price hike for crude oil in international market and prosperous sales of textile products. The yearly output of crude oil is 18.484 million tons, an increase of 6.3%; the crude-oil processing quantity is 10.013 million tons, an increase of 6.8%; the output of cotton yarn is 334,000 tons, an increase of 13.6%;

cloth output is 2.8 hundred million meters, an increase of 2.3%. Following the implementation of the strategy on the western development, increase of investment and expansion of demand as well as acceleration of construction on infrastructure facilities trigger off the hastening development of industrial sectors for investment. The yearly volume of electricity generation has gone up by 8.1%, steel 3.9%, steel products 11.9%, cement 11.2% and compressor 52.4%. In addition, the raw coal has gone up by 0.8%, chemical fertilizer by 10.1%, tinned food by 92.6%, plastic products by 41.8% and outer cover of tyre by 3.9%. A part of industrial products have declined to different degrees, of which silk has gone down by 44.2%, woolen goods by 5.4%, sugar by 33.6%, small tractors by 21.0% and harvesters by 49.5%.

The connection between production and marketing is basically normal. The rate of production and sales for industrial products is 97.6%, The rate between supply and marketing in heavy industry is 94.6% and that in light industry is 98.3%.

The economic efficiency in industry has been raised by a big margin, which is featured by: firstly, the general indices in industrial economic efficiency have registered the best record ever in history, the general indices of industrial economic efficiency have come up to 145.12%, 66.81 percentage point higher than that in the previous year; seven items of targets for economic efficiency checked are all better than those in the former year, all-personnel labor productivity is ¥ 35,644.79 Yuan/person, with increase of 11,086.01 Yuan/person; rate of contribution for total assets is 11.24%, a rise of 5.1 percentage point; asset-liability ratio is 62.7%, a drop of 1.6 percentage point; the turnover rate of circulating capital is 1.55 times/year, increase of 0.42 times/year; the profit rate of cost expense is 12.83%, a rise of 12.74 percentage point; the rate of added value for indexed capital is 107.75%; secondly, a breakthrough headway has been made in eliminating deficits and increasing profits for enterprises and the poverty-relief target for large and medium size of state-owned enterprises in the course of three years has been basically realized. The profit sum of profit-making industrial enterprises for a whole year has amounted to ¥ 118.93 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 3.1 times; the loss sum of deficit enterprises has come to ¥ 28.44 hundred million Yuan, a drop of 1.0%; the net profit after profit and loss have been counteracted is ¥ 90.49 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 162.6 times. The total sum of profit tax for industrial enterprises has amounted to ¥ 162.27 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 1.7 times.

The added value of ¥ 78.97 hundred million Yuan has been fulfilled for architectural enterprises in Xinjiang. The construction works of architectural

enterprises in the whole year number 12,610, contracted works through bidding procedure has numbered 7,387, the contracted scope through bidding process has reached 58.6%; completed works 9051, with excellent rate being 30.9% in terms of project quality. The floor space of the architectural enterprises has totaled up to 22,414,800 square meters, an increase of 21.6%; the completed area of buildings has numbered 12,614,200 square meters, an increase of 21.0%.

IV. Investment in Fixed Asset

The steady progress has been made in the investment of fixed assets. The investment in the fixed assets of the whole society has amounted to ¥ 610.4 hundred million Yuan, 14.2% higher than in the previous year. The main characters are shown by, firstly, that local investment is quicker than the central government and the investment of ¥ 318.2 hundred million Yuan as a local project has been completed, with an increase of 17.5%; the investment of ¥ 292.2 hundred million Yuan in the central project completed, with an increase of 10.7%; secondly, the investment in capital construction has gone up steadily, the investment for renewal and reform has constantly recovered, the investment in the real estate development has shown Vigorous momentum of growth. the investment in capital construction has amounted to ¥ 392.7 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 18.0%; investment for renewal and reform has amounted to ¥ 77.5 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 26.9%; the real estate development has hit ¥ 57.4 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 1.4 times; thirdly, the state-owned economic investment has come to ¥ 448.2 hundred million Yuan judging by economic type, with an increase of 7.2%; non-state-owned economic development is ¥ 162.2 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 39.2%; fourthly, the investment structure has, somewhat, readjusted, the investment in oil industry is ¥ 134.5 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 8.1%; coal industrial investment ¥ 2.4 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 82.7%; the investment in traffic, transportation and postal service ¥ 90.9 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 43.1%; the investment in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery ¥ 33.4 hundred million Yuan, with decrease of 33.7%; the investment in the production and supply of electric power, coal gas and water ¥ 47.5 hundred million Yuan, with an increase of 6.5%.

The project scale under construction has been expanded and key construction progressed smoothly. The capital construction in progress and reform have amounted to ¥ 2041.5 hundred million Yuan, 35.4%

higher than that in the previous year. The newly-opened projects have numbered 3575 in the current year, 62 less than in the previous year. The average dimension of projects under construction has been raised to ¥ 47.21 million Yuan from ¥ 32.79 million Yuan. The investment valuing ¥ 205 hundred million Yuan have been completed in 27 key projects arranged by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Government, 94% of a year plan. The targets for nine projects of ten projects scheduled to be completed, have been hit so far, such as: Uruwati water conservancy project, Xinjiang's cotton-base construction, Tarim's conductex project, Urumqi-Kuytun express highway, Kashgar transit highway works, south Xinjiang's works on trunk-line of loop optical cable, the reform project on the flight zone of Xinjiang's branch-line airports (Altay airport, Qiemo airport and Kuqa airport) and "211 Project" for Xinjiang University except for the enlargement project at the third phase for No. 2 sub-plant of Da Bancheng Wind Power Plant, whose time limit is seriously affected and schedule for full investment has been delayed to the year 2001 due to damage done to imported equipment during shipment in sea.

Obvious result has been got in the investment for fixed assets. The newly-added main production capacities for capital construction and technical renovation as well as transformation are shown by extraction of natural crude oil 3,750,000 tons, extraction of raw coal 530,000 tons, volume of generating unit 309,000 KW, length of transmission cable (110,000V or higher) 38.5 kilometers, capacity of converting equipment (110,000V or higher) 561,000 KVA, newly-built highway 605 kilometers (express highway 216 kilometers), renovated highway 1524.8 kilometers, communication optical fiber 1056 kilometers, urban tap-water supply 216,000 tons/day, waste-land reclamation 200,000 mu and reformed low-yield farmland 2,050,000 mu.

New achievement has been made in geological survey. The deposit of Tuwu-Yandong copper mine is expected to hit 10 million tons according to the initial forecast, which has caused wide-spread concern from global mining circle as a tremendous breakthrough in copper discovery in our country. The potassium-contained bittern deposit featured by better demand on water has been discovered in the terraced land on both east and west sides in Luobei depression, bearing industrial significance so that the deposit of leopoldite in this mine has been enhanced to 1.3 hundred million tons from 0.7 hundred million, becoming the second largest salt mine of leopoldite resources, only next to Charhan Leopoldite Mine in Qinghai in our country. The underground water for industrial use with larger amount of resources has been

located in the Aqik Valley of Lop Nur and Leopoldite Mine Area of Luobei Hollow Land. The ore deposits in 22 sites have been discovered for further study in the whole year, which include 1 coalmine, 6 copper mines, 4 gold mines, 1 molybdenum mine, 1 kentine mine and 9 underground water sources land. The newly-proven mineral deposits are inclusive of 16,641 million tons of oil, 2752.8 hundred million cubic meters of natural gas, 23.37 million tons of steel, 19,000 tons of lead, 43,000 tons of zinc, 3500 metallic kilograms of gold and 96,000 cubic meters/day of allowed and extracted underground water.

V. Postal Service and Transportation

The completed cargo turnover for various communication tools in the whole year is 660.9 hundred million ton kilometers, an increase of 9.6%, in which railway 355 hundred million ton kilometers, an increase of 16.9%; highway 272.9 hundred million ton kilometers, an increase of 1.0%; civil aviation 1 hundred million ton kilometers, an increase of 11.4%; pipe 32 hundred million ton kilometers, an increase of 14.3%. The turnover completed for passengers is 292.8 hundred million man kilometers, an increase of 8.1%; railway 97.4 hundred million man kilometers, an increase of 18.9%; highway 158.2 hundred million man kilometers, an increase of 0.7%; civil aviation 37.2 hundred million man kilometers, an increase of 17.0%.

Postal service continues to maintain the momentum of rapid development, fulfilling the total volume of postal service ¥47.3 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 36.3% as compared to that in the previous year.

VI. Domestic Trade

The market sales tend to be active from its stability. The total retail sum of social commodities is ¥374.5 hundred million Yuan, 7.8% higher than in the previous year. The main characters for market operation are shown by that, firstly, non-public possessive economy grows faster while state-owned or collective economy show no sign of prosperity, the retail sum of state-owned economy has gone down by 4.6%, the retail sum of collective economy has dropped by 4.8% whereas the retail sum of private business has gone up by 78.5%, that of individual economy by 12.5% and that of other economic ownership by 9.0%; secondly, urban markets grow more rapidly and rural market are still at ebb, the retail sum of urban consuming products come up to 233.7 ¥ hundred million Yuan, an increase of 9.2% and the retail sum of consuming products in rural market is ¥140.8 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 5.5%, 3.7 percentage point higher in city than in countryside; thirdly, catering service and wholesale as well as retail

trade go up rapidly. The retail sum of catering service is ¥38.2 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 16.6%, The retail sum of wholesale as well as retail trade is ¥242.3 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 8.9%, The retail sum of farmers grows by 3.3% and the retail sale of manufacturers goes down by 1.4%.

The market of production means has slightly recovered but the situation of supply exceeding demand has not changed. The total purchasing amount of materials circulating enterprises have reached ¥19 hundred million Yuan, 17.7 higher than in the previous year; the total sales sum has amounted to ¥20.3 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 13.5%.

The transaction of country fair is more brisk. By the end of 2000, both towns and country have owned 1322 various commodity markets, 5.3% less than in the previous year; the sum of transaction has reached ¥157 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 13.8%.

VII. External Economy

Vigorous momentum of growth has been shown in external trade. The export and import sum through customs has hit \$22.6 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 28.2% compared to that in the previous year, in which the export sum is \$12 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 17.2%, the import sum is \$10.6 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 43.6%. Affected by the cotton-price hike in international market, the faster growth in export of raw cotton mainly contributes to the increase of exports by a big margin. Of the total sum of exports, general trade export has reached \$5.5 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 48.3%; export for processing trade is \$0.6 hundred million Dollars, a drop of 16.4%; export for frontier petty-sum trade is \$5.8 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 1.2%; Of the total sum of import, general trade import is \$2.8 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 8.9%; import for processing trade is \$0.4 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 49.7%; import of frontier petty-sum trade is \$7.4 hundred million Dollars, an increase of 64.4%.

The scale of investment with overseas capital has become smaller and the actual application of direct investment from overseas business has reached \$19.32 million Dollars, a drop of 20.5%.

The tourism is constantly going ahead. International tourists of 256,000 man/times have received in the whole year, 14.0% higher than in the previous year; the foreign earnings from tourism has hit \$94.94 million Dollars, an increase of 10.6%.

VIII. Finance and Insurance

The local financial income in the whole year is ¥95.5 hundred million Yuan in the whole year, an increase of 28.2%, an increase of 12.5% if incomparable factors are excluded; the income from

the central "Double Taxes" is ¥ 53.5 hundred million Yuan. The financial expenditure is ¥ 205.5 hundred million Yuan, 21.5% higher than that in the previous year, an increase of 10.0% if incomparable factors are expelled.

The year-end balance of various loans in financial institutions has amounted to ¥ 1403.1 hundred million Yuan, ¥ 74.9 hundred million Yuan higher than the beginning of a year, addition of ¥ 6.6 hundred million Yuan compared to that in the previous year. The year-end balance of various saving deposit in financial institutions has amounted to ¥ 1863.5 hundred million Yuan, ¥ 303.2 hundred million Yuan higher than the beginning of a year, addition of ¥ 100.9 hundred million Yuan compared to that in the previous year. As production and transaction tend to be brisk, the demand deposit for enterprises puts up by a bigger margin, the newly-added enterprise deposit in financial institution at the end of the year has numbered ¥ 155.1 hundred million Yuan, ¥ 72.2 hundred million Yuan higher than in the previous year; the year-end savings outstanding deposit for residents in both town and country reaches ¥ 908.5 hundred million Yuan, ¥ 83.9 hundred million Yuan higher than the beginning of a year and an increase of ¥ 18.4 hundred million Yuan more than in the previous year.

The income from insurance premium in the region is ¥ 28.2 hundred million Yuan, 14.2% higher than in the previous year; the income from the insurance premium of property is ¥ 12.5 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 9.9%; the income from insurance premium of life is ¥ 15.7 hundred million Yuan, an increase of 17.6%. The payment for various indemnities comes to ¥ 9.7 hundred million Yuan, including the reparations for property insurance ¥ 6.0 hundred million Yuan and payment for life insurance is ¥ 3.7 hundred million Yuan.

IX. Scientific Technology and Education

It is predicted that Xinjiang owns 368,000 various specialized personnel, 0.3% higher than in the previous year. Technical markets become more brisk, the patents handled for a year has numbered 1088 and the authorized patents 717. The various technical contracts registered upon affirmation for a year have 1118, with contracted sum of ¥ 6.6 hundred million Yuan and increase of 54.5%.

Steady progress has been made in education cause. The ordinary institutions of higher education and scientific research institutions have enrolled 544 post-graduates, 40.9% higher in the previous year; 1196 post-graduates at school, an increase of 32.7%, which includes 121 ethnic minority students, taking up 10.1%. The ordinary institutions of higher education have enrolled 31,000 university and college students,

57.9% higher in the previous year; 72,900 university and college students at school, an increase of 34.7%, which includes 32,000 ethnic minority students, taking up 43.8%. The total enrollment in technical secondary schools is 105,000 students, an increase of 12.6%; the total enrollment in vocational secondary schools is 51,000, an increase of 2.8%; the total enrollment in ordinary high schools has numbered 199,000, an increase of 5.0%.

Elementary education has been constantly reinforced and the popularization of compulsory education slightly improved. The total enrollment in the ordinary secondary schools is 934,000, an increase of 6.9% over that in the previous year; the enrollment in the elementary schools number 2,477,000, a drop of 1.2%. The rate of admission for school-age children hits 97%, a drop of 0.1 percentage point; the enrollment quotas of elementary school graduates has attained 92.0%, a drop of 2.3 percentage point; the enrollment quotas for high schools for junior middle school students is 30.3%, a drop of 0.03 percentage point. The counties (municipalities, districts) where nine-year compulsory education is carried out has already numbered 65, 10 more than in the previous year.

The adult education in various categories has been further developed. The total enrollment for three-year and four-year courses is 92,000, 36.2% higher than in the previous year; the total enrollment for adult technical secondary schools is 35,000, an increase of 4.1%; the total enrollment for adult vocational technical schools is 1,151,000, an increase of 1.3%; the total enrollment for adult secondary and elementary schools is 142,000, an increase of 6.7%. The anti-illiteracy among the young and prime for a year has numbered 40,000.

X. Culture, Health and Sports

The region has 88 art performing troupes, 92 cultural palaces, 80 public libraries, 23 museums, 128 archives establishments, 6 radio stations, 38 medium and short-wave radio transmission and relay stations, 18 TV stations and 61 TV launching and transmitting stations with over one KW or higher. The broadcasting coverage rate among population in the year 89.8% and TV coverage rate among population is 92.2%. The region has 98 various cine-projecting units, produces 4 feature films a year, dubs 70 feature films in ethnic minority languages and publishes 125 new films. The publication of various newspapers in the year numbers 2.95 hundred million, various journals 11.246 million and books 72.87 million.

The region has 7314 health institutions altogether, including 1352 hospitals and public health centers, 210 epidemic and prevention institutes, 74 health centers

for women and children; the region owns 71,000 patient beds, 98,000 health professionals, which includes 45,000 doctors, 31,000 nursing doctors and nurses. 34,000 health technical personnel in ethnic minorities, accounting for 34.6% among health technical personnel.

Five of the sportsmen have come to the first place, one to the second place and one to the third place in international competition. In national matches, 15 have come to the first place, nine to the second place and nine to the third place. In the fifth national games for the handicapped, Xinjiang delegation won 4 gold medals, 1 silver medals and 9 bronze medals. The enrollment of students, who have hit National Standard on Physical Exercise, numbers 2,146,900, 41.4% higher than in the previous year, target-hitting rate being 93%.

XI. People's Life

The income of the residents in both urban and countryside has had steady growth and living standard continuously improved. According to the estimate of sampled survey, the per-capital disposal income of residents in both urban and rural area is ¥5817.28 Yuan, 7.2% higher than in the previous year; the per-capital consuming expenditure of urban citizens is ¥4665.46 Yuan, an increase of 8.0%. The per-capital net income of the residents in the rural area is ¥1618.08 yuan, 9.8% higher than in the previous year; per-capital expenditure in life consumption is ¥1236.45 Yuan, a drop of 3.6%. The per-capital living floor space for city residents at the end of the year is 15.27 square meters, 4.5% higher than in the previous year; the per-capital living floor space for rural residents has hit 17.25 square meters, an increase of 2.1%.

Social security will continue to go ahead. There are 1.05 million workers and staff who have joined in the social overall arrangements for basic endowment insurance, 880,000 staff who have joined in the social overall arrangement for basic medical insurance; By the end of the year 2000, the retired who joined in the social overall arrangement for basic endowment insurance had numbered 340,000. The total sum of on-the-job staff's wages come to ¥234.47 hundred million Yuan, 10.7% higher than in the previous year; the average money wages of on-the-job staff is ¥8717 Yuan, an increase of 14.5%, actual increase of 15.2% after price factor is excluded.

Social welfare cause is constantly going ahead. There are 67 various social welfare institutes at the end of the year, with 4652 beds and 4186 adopted persons. A new headway has been made in both urban and rural social security system. Rural social security network has been set up in 10% of the townships and villages

and urban social service network has also seen bigger progress. 1213 community service establishments have been established in different towns and the persons relieved by social security number 636,000 men/times.

XII. Environment Protection

At the end of the year, the environment protection sector owns 31 environmental monitoring stations at all levels, 654 environment supervisors. 198 projects on the control of environment pollution have been completed, with capital input of ¥2.2 hundred million Yuan.

The worsening trend of environmental pollution has got initial control and the urban environmental quality has been slightly improved. The air quality of being better than class III in the cities take up 78.4%, the time of being better than class III in the cities of north Xinjiang makes up 90.8% and 28.9% in the cities of south Xinjiang. The rate of industrial waste-water treatment is 77.2%, the quota-hitting rate of industrial waste water drainage is 51.6%, the rate of industrial waste-gas treatment 95.6%, the rate of comprehensive control over industrial solid wastes 53.5%, registering respectively 1.1, 8.2, 3.3 and 3.4 percentage point higher than in the previous year.

There are 13 cities subject to noise monitor over function areas, where the quota-exceeding rate in the daytime is 32.5%, slightly higher than in the previous year; the quota-exceeding rate at night is 40%, somewhat lower than in the previous year.

23 nature reserves of various kinds have been set up in Xinjiang, including 4 state-level ones, with a total area of 159,000 square kilometers, taking up 9.6% of the total area. 79 smog control areas have been built, with an area of 292.4 square kilometers; the quota-hitting areas in environmental noise number 58, with an area of 193.4 square kilometers.

Note: the GDP, added values in different industrial sectors and the total output value of agriculture, forest, animal husbandry and fishery is calculated on current price in terms of absolute number for quota and growth rate on comparable price. The added value, the absolute number for quota of total output value and growth rate are all calculated on current price. The statistical scope of industrial economic efficiency covers both state-owned industry with independent accounting and non-state-owned industry with annual sale income of exceeding ¥5 million Yuan.

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