

中国城市建设统计年鉴

China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook

2006 年

建设部综合财务司编

Department of Integrated Finance, Ministry of Construction, P. R. China



中国建筑工业出版社
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中国城市建设统计年鉴(2006年)

建设部综合财务司 编

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一、为贯彻落实科学发展观，全面反映我国城乡市政公用设施建设与发展状况，我们整合了城市、县城和村镇建设统计范围和口径，设计了《城市、县城和村镇建设统计报表制度》。同时为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》中英文对照版本，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 2006》，根据各省、自治区和直辖市建设行政主管部门上报的 2006 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、本年鉴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。

二〇〇七年十月

Preface

In order to apply "Scientific Outlook on Development", we have revised *the scheme of China Urban, County, Town and small village* and its coverage has been changed. 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.

2006 China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook is compiled based on statistical data on urban construction in year 2006 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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说 明

一、2006 年底全国 31 个省、自治区、直辖市（不含台湾省），共有设市城市 656 个，本年鉴按 655 个城市汇总，除资金、供水和污水部分，其余均未含广东省阳江市。

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。

五、城市统计分组

按城市地理位置分组：

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、2006 年《城市建设统计报表制度》进行了全面修订，年鉴中的部分指标因统计口径和方法调整，变动较大，本年鉴中的历史数据均没有进行同口径调整。

Explanatory Notes

1. There are a total of 656 cities within 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (excluding Taiwan province) across China by 2006. Statistics is based on the 655 cities in the Yearbook. Except for Part 3 Urban Funds, Part 5 Urban Water Supply and Part 11 Urban Sewage and Waste Water Treatment, other parts do not include Yangjiang city in Guangdong Province.

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 District, Development Zones, special areas like research institutes, universities and colleges with permanent residents of 3000 above.

3. The yearbook is composed of 14 parts, they are: 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 Central 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.

4. Data from some of counties and towns in Beijing and Shanghai are also included in this yearbook.

5. Grouping of cities by geographic location

Grouping of cities by geographic location

Sort one: (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, autonomous regions which are, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan

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

Sort two: (by Regional Economic belt 1)

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

Central China: Cities in 8 provinces and municipalities 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, 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, autonomous regions and municipalities 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, Xinjiang

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

6. 2006 Urban Construction Statistical System on Report Forms has been fully revised and updated, resulting in big changes in some indicators due to modification of statistical coverage and statistical methods. Historical data in this yearbook do not change with adjustment of statistical approach.

2006 年城市建设统计概述

2006 年，全国建设领域广大干部职工，坚持以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，全面落实科学发展观和构建社会主义和谐社会重大战略思想，紧紧围绕与人民群众利益密切相关的热点、难点问题，坚持城乡统筹发展原则，加强对城乡规划、建设、管理的指导，城市市政公用设施建设和市政公用事业稳步发展，设施的承载能力进一步提高，人民居住环境继续得到改善。

概况 2006 年末，全国设市城市 656 个，据 655 个城市汇总（不含广东阳江市），城市城区人口 3.33 亿人，暂住人口 0.4 亿人，城区建成区面积 3.37 万平方公里。

城市市政公用设施固定资产投资建设 2006 年，各级政府继续落实中央关于加强和改善宏观调控的政策措施，着眼于解决城镇建设投资规模过大与市政公用设施特别是环境治理和资源节约设施投资不足的矛盾，推进市政公用事业改革，调整投资结构，加强薄弱环节，促进城市承载能力的提高，城市市政公用设施固定资产投资平稳增长。全年完成城市市政公用设施固定资产投资 5765 亿元，占同期全社会固定资产投资总额的 5.25%，占同期城镇固定资产投资总额的 6.17%。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 52.1%、10.5% 和 7.4%。

全年城市市政公用设施新增固定资产 2954 亿元，固定资产投资交付使用率 51.25%。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 509 万立方米，天然气储气能力 1706 万立方米，蒸汽集中供热能力 4283 吨/小时，热水集中供热能力 1.09 万兆瓦，城市道路长度 1.1 万公里，公共交通工具 3.18 万辆，轨道交通运营线路长度 160 公里，排水管道长度 1.16 万公里，城市污水日处理能力 549 万立方米，城市生活垃圾日处理能力 1.65 万吨。

城市供水 2006 年，城市供水总量 540.5 亿立方米，全年生产运营用水量 221.7 亿立方米，公共服务用水量 63.1 亿立方米，居民家庭用水量 158.9 亿立方米。用水人口 3.23 亿人，用水普及率 86.7%。人均日生活用水量 188.3 升。

城市燃气与集中供热 2006 年，人工煤气供应总量 296.5 亿立方米，天然气供应总量 244.8 亿立方米，液化气供应总量 1263.7 万吨。用气人口 2.95 亿人，燃气普及率 79.1%。2006 年末，蒸汽供热能力 9.52 万吨/小时，热水供热能力 21.77 万兆瓦；集中供热面积 26.6 亿平方米。

城市公共交通与道路 2006 年末，全国城市拥有公共交通工具 33.7 万标台，其中轨道交通车辆 6892 标台。每万人拥有公共交通工具 9.05 标台。出租车 92.8 万辆，客运轮渡 621 艘。城市公共交通全年运送乘客 644.9 亿人次，其中公共汽电车 447.7 亿人次，占 69.4%；轨道交通 18.2 亿人次，占 2.8%；出租汽车 176.7 亿人次，占 27.4%；客运轮渡 2.4 亿人次，占 0.4%。2006 年末，城市道路 24.1 万公里、道路面积 41.1 亿平方米，人均道路面积 11.0 平方米。

城市排水与污水处理 2006 年末，全国共有城市污水处理厂 815 座，污水日处理能力 6366 万立方米，排水管道长度 26.1 万公里。城市污水年处理总量 203 亿立方米，城市污水处理率 55.7%，其中污水处理厂集中处理率为 43.1%。

城市园林绿化 2006 年末，城市建成区绿化覆盖面积 118.2 万公顷，建成区绿化覆盖率 35.11%，建成区绿地面积 132.1 万公顷，建成区绿地率 30.92%。全国拥有城市公园绿地面积 31.0 万公顷，人均公园绿地 8.3 平方米。

国家级风景名胜区保护 到 2006 年末，我国共有 187 处国家级风景名胜区，根据其中 185 处统计，风景名胜区面积为 8.4 万平方公里，供游览面积 3.3 万平方公里，国家投入 17.9 亿元用于名胜区的建设和维护，全年接待游人量 3.73 亿人次。

城市市容环境卫生 2006 年末，城市道路清扫保洁面积 32.5 亿平方米，其中机械清扫面积 7.6 亿平方米，机械清扫率 23.3%。全年清运生活垃圾、粪便 1.31 亿吨，大中城市垃圾粪便基本日产日清。

Overview

In 2006, guided by Deng Xiaoping Theory and Thought of Three Representatives, people in the construction sector worked very hard to fully implement scientific outlook on development and build harmonious society. They made pioneering efforts to strengthen urban planning, construction and management as well as renovate villages in steady way. As a result, the development of the urban service facilities as well as the municipal utility sector achieved sound progress, and people's living environment continued to improve.

General situation

There were 656 cities (excluding Yangjiang city in Guangdong Province) across the country at the end of 2006 with a total population of 333 million, temporary residents of 40 million. Built-up areas in cities accounted for 33.7 thousand square kilometers.

The fixed assets investment in municipal utilities

In 2006, governments at all levels continued to carry out the policies and measures on strengthening and improving the macro control planned by the Central Committee of CPC, adjust and optimize the urban investment mix, rein in ungrounded investment, address insufficient investment in municipal service facilities, particularly in environmental protection and resource conservation facilities, boost municipal utilities reform. Therefore the fixed assets investment in the municipal utilities achieved steady growth. This year, the total fixed assets investment in the municipal utilities across the country reached RMB 576.5 billion yuan, accounting for 5.25% of total investment in fixed assets in the whole country, and 6.17% of total investment in fixed areas in urban area of the same period respectively. Among this fixed assets investment in the municipal utilities, the investment in roads and bridges, public transit, greening and landscaping accounted for 52.1%, 10.5%, 7.4% of the total fixed assets investment in municipal utilities respectively.

The newly increased fixed assets in the municipal utilities amounted to RMB 295.4 billion yuan. The fixed assets delivery rate reached 51.25%. The newly added production capacity or benefits of major utilities included: daily overall water production capacity was 5.09 million m^3 , natural gas storage capacity was 17.06 million m^3 , the supply capacity of central heating from steam and hot water was 4283 tons per hour and 10.9 thousand megawatts respectively, the length of urban roads totaled 11 thousand kilometers, the number of buses used in public transit was 31.8 thousand, the length of rail transit lines in operation was 160 kilometers, the drainage pipelines reached 11.6 thousand kilometers, daily wastewater treatment capacity was 5.49 million m^3 , and daily urban domestic garbage treatment capacity was 16.5 thousand tons.

Urban water supply

In 2006, the total quantity of urban water supplied was 54.02 billion m^3 , The total quantity of water used for industrial production and operation was 22.17 billion m^3 . The quantity of water used for public service was 6.31 billion m^3 . The quantity of domestic water use came to 15.89 billion m^3 . Urban water coverage rate was 86.7%, supplying a total population of 323 million. Daily per capita water consumption was 188.3 liter.

Urban gas and centralized heating In 2006, the total quantity of man-made coal gas supply was 29.65 billion m^3 , natural gas supply was 24.48 billion m^3 , and LPG supply was 12.637 million tons. Ur-

ban population supplied with gas was 295 million with coverage rate registering 79.1% . By the end of 2006, the supply capacity of heating from steam and hot water reached 95.2 thousand tons per hour and 217.7 thousand megawatts respectively. The centrally heated area extended to reach 2.66 billion square meters, an increase of 16.67% over the previous year.

Urban public transit system and roads By the end of 2006, there were 337 thousand standard vehicles for public transit across the country 's urban area, growing by 7.9% over the previous year, and among the total, 6892 standard vehicles were devoted to rail transport. The number of vehicles possessed by every 10,000 people was 9.05 standard units. There were 928 thousand taxis and 621 urban ferries, Passengers transported via the public transit system throughout the year amounted to 64.49 billion, in them: via public bus and trolley bus amounted to 44.77 billion, accounting for 69.4% of total; via rail transit system amounted 1.82 billion, accounting for 2.8% of total; via taxi came to 17.67 billion, accounting for 27.4% ; via ferry came to 0.24 billion, accounting for 0.4% .

At the end of 2006, the country claimed a total length of urban road of 241 thousand kilometers whose surface area was 4.11 billion square meters with per capita area 11 square meters.

Urban drainage and wastewater treatment

At the end of 2006, there was a total of 815 urban wastewater treatment factories throughout the country with daily treatment capacity of 63.66 million m³. The length of drainage pipelines reached 261 thousand kilometers. The quantity of urban wastewater treated within the year was 20.3 billion m³ with treatment rate of 55.7% . The central treatment rate of wastewater treatment facility was 43.1% .

Urban greening and landscaping By the end of 2006, the area in built – up district covered by greenery totaled 1.182 million hectare. The coverage rate increased to 35.11% . The total green space in built – up areas amounted to 1.321million hectares with coverage rate of 30.92% . The country claimed 310 thousand hectares of public green space with public green space per capita was 8.3 square meters.

Protection of state – level national parks By the end of 2006, there were 187 state – level national parks, among which 185 national parks covered an area of 84 thousand square kilometers with 33 thousand square kilometers open to visitation which accommodated visitors of 373 million within a year. 1.79 billion RMB were invested by the government for construction and maintenance of the national parks.

The urban environmental sanitation By the end of 2006, the total surface area of road cleaned and maintained was 3.25 billion square meters, of which mechanically cleaned area was 760 million square meters with a mechanical cleaning rate of 21.1% . The total amount of domestic garbage and night soil cleared and transported throughout the year was 131 million tons. In large and medium – sized cities, the garbage and soil produced in one day could basically be cleared within the same day.

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