

# 中国城市建设统计年鉴

China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook

住房和城乡建设部计划财务与外事司 编

Department of Planning, Financing and Foreign  
Affairs Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural  
Development, P.R. China

2008年



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# 中国城市规划设计年鉴

China Urban Designation Standard Yearbook

中国城市规划设计学会编 中国城市规划设计学会编

Journal of Planning, Planning and Planning  
Urban Design, Planning and Urban Design  
Development and Urban

2008年

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**中国城市建设统计年鉴 (2008 年)**

住房和城乡建设部计划财务与外事司 编

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## 编者语

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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 2008》，根据各省、自治区和直辖市建设行政主管部门上报的 2008 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。

## Editor's Note

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Under the guideline of the Scientific Outlook on Development and in line with the efforts to promote the coordinated urban and rural development.

*China Urban-Rural Construction Statistical Yearbook* and *China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook* are published annually in both Chinese and English languages to provide comprehensive information on urban and rural service facilities development in China. Being the source of facts, the yearbooks help to facilitate the understanding of people from all walks of life at home and abroad on China's urban and rural development.

*2008 China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook* is compiled based on statistical data on urban construction in year 2008 and past years that were reported by construction authorities of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. This yearbook is composed of 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, by region and by city.

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

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

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# **2008 China Urban Construction Statistical Yearbook**

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# 说 明

一、2008 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、本年报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、本年报数据共分 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“—”表示本数据不足本表最小单位数。

七、本年鉴中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 were a total of 655 cities in all the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (excluding Taiwan Province) across China by 2008.

2. Scope of the data collected from the survey covers urban area of cities, including (1) areas under the jurisdiction of neighborhood administration; (2) other towns (townships) connected to city public facilities, residential facilities and municipal utilities; (3) special areas like independent industrial and mining districts, development zones, research institutes, and universities and colleges with permanent residents of 3000 and above.

3. The yearbook is composed of the following 14 subjects: level of municipal service facilities, urban population and construction land, revenue and expenditure of public finance for urban maintenance and construction, investment in fixed assets of municipal 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 and greening, state-level national parks, and urban environmental sanitation.

4. Data from the counties and towns in Beijing and Shanghai are included in the census for the respective cities. 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

Group 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

Group two: (by regional economic zone 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

Group three: (by regional economic zone 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. In this yearbook, “—” indicates that the figure is not large enough to be measured with the smallest unit in the table.

7. 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.

## 2008 年城市建设统计概述

**概况** 2008 年末,全国设市城市 655 个,城市城区人口 3.35 亿人,暂住人口 0.35 亿人,建成区面积 3.63 万平方公里。

**城市市政公用设施固定资产投资** 2008 年城市市政公用设施固定资产完成投资 7369.8 亿元,城市市政公用设施固定资产投资总额占同期全社会固定资产投资总额的 4.28%,占同期城镇固定资产投资总额的 4.97%。道路桥梁、公共交通、园林绿化分别占城市市政公用设施固定资产投资的 48.6%、14.1%和 8.8%。

全国城市市政公用设施投资新增固定资产 4154.5 亿元,固定资产投资交付使用率 56.4%。主要新增生产能力(或效益)是:供水日综合生产能力 400 万立方米,天然气储气能力 2482 万立方米,集中供热蒸汽能力 1662 吨/小时,热水能力 8409 兆瓦,道路长度 7438 公里,公共交通工具 42346 辆,轨道交通运营线路长度 20 公里,排水管道长度 1.38 万公里,城市污水处理厂日处理能力 863 万立方米,城市生活垃圾日处理能力 2.5 万吨。

**城市供水和节水** 2008 年,城市供水总量 500 亿立方米,其中,生产运营用水 177.7 亿立方米,公共服务用水 60.3 亿立方米,居民家庭用水 167.1 亿立方米,用水人口 3.5 亿人,用水普及率 94.73%,人均日生活用水量 178.19 升。2008 年,城市节约用水 65.9 亿立方米,节水措施总投资 21.1 亿元。

**城市燃气和集中供热** 2008 年,人工煤气供应总量 355.8 亿立方米,天然气供气总量 368 亿立方米,液化石油气供气总量 1329.1 万吨。用气人口 3.32 亿人,燃气普及率 89.55%。2008 年末,蒸汽供热能力 9.4 万吨/小时,热水供热能力 30.6 万兆瓦,集中供热面积 34.9 亿平方米。

**城市公共交通和道路桥梁** 2008 年末,全国拥有城市公共交通运营车辆 41.2 万标台,其中轨道交通运营车辆 9858 标台。每万人拥有公共交通工具 11.13 标台;拥有城市出租汽车 96.88 万辆,客运轮渡 848 艘。城市公共交通全年运送乘客 928.5 亿人次。其中公共汽电车 669.3 亿人次,占 72.1%;轨道交通 33.7 亿人次,占 3.6%;出租汽车 223 亿人次,占 24.0%;客运轮渡 2.5 亿人次,占 0.3%。2008 年末,城市道路长度 25.97 万公里,道路面积 45.24 亿平方米,其中人行道面积 9.79 亿平方米,人均城市道路面积 12.21 平方米。

**城市排水与污水处理** 2008 年末,全国城市共有污水处理厂 1018 座,污水厂日处理能力 8106 万立方米,排水管道长度 31.5 万公里。城市年污水处理总量 256 亿立方米,城市污水处理率 70.16%,其中污水处理厂集中处理率 57.64%。

**城市园林绿化** 2008 年末,城市建成区绿化覆盖面积 135.6 万公顷,建成区绿化覆盖率 37.37%;建成区园林绿地面积 120.8 万公顷,建成区绿地率 33.29%;公园绿地面积 36 万公顷,人均公园绿地面积 9.71 平方米。

**国家级风景名胜区** 2008 年末,全国共有 187 处国家级风景名胜区,风景名胜区面积 7.7 万平方公里,可游览面积 3.5 万平方公里,全年接待游人 4 亿人次。国家投入 14 亿元用于风景名胜区的维护和建设。

**城市市容环境卫生** 2008 年末,全国城市道路清扫保洁面积 46.9 亿平方米,其中机械清扫面积 11.9 亿平方米,机械清扫率 25.4%。全年清运生活垃圾、粪便 1.78 亿吨。

# Overview

## General situation

There were 655 cities across the country at the end of 2008 with a total population of 335 million, among which 35 million were temporary population. The urban built areas amounted to 36.3 thousand square kilometers.

## The fixed assets investment in municipal service facilities

In 2008, the total fixed assets investment in the urban municipal service facilities reached 736.82 billion yuan, accounting for 4.28% of the country's total fixed assets investment and 4.97% of total urban fixed assets investment in the same period. The fixed assets investment in roads and bridges, public transit, and landscaping and greening accounted for 48.6%, 14.1%, and 8.8% 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 415.45 billion yuan. The fixed assets delivery rate reached 56.4%. The newly added production capacity or efficacy of major facilities were as follows: daily overall water production capacity was 4 million cubic meters, natural gas storage capacity was 24.82 million cubic meters, supply capacity of central heating from steam and hot water was 1,662 tons per hour and 8,409 megawatts respectively, length of urban roads totaled 7,438 kilometers, number of buses used in public transit was 42,346, length of rail transit lines in operation was 20 kilometers, drainage pipelines reached 13.8 thousand kilometers, daily urban wastewater treatment capacity was 8.63 million cubic meters, and daily urban domestic garbage treatment capacity was 25 thousand tons.

## Urban water supply and water conservation

In 2008, the urban water supply totaled 50.04 billion cubic meters. 17.77 billion cubic meters of water was consumed in production and operation, 6.03 billion cubic meters in public service, and 16.71 billion cubic meters was for domestic use. The water supply served a population of 350 million with coverage rate of 94.73% and daily per capita consumption of domestic water being 178.19 liter. 6.59 billion cubic meters of urban water was saved in the year with total investment in water saving measures reaching 2.11 billion yuan.

## Urban gas and central heating supply

In 2008, the man-made coal gas, natural gas, and LPG supply totaled 35.58 billion cubic meters, 36.8 billion cubic meters, and 13.291 million tons respectively, serving a population of 332 million and with coverage rate of 89.55%. By the end of 2008, the supply capacity of heating from steam and hot water reached 94 thousand tons per hour and 306 thousand megawatts respectively. The centrally heated area extended to reach 3.49 billion square meters.

## Urban public transit and roads

By the end of 2008, there were 412 thousand standard vehicles for public transit across the country's urban area, and among the total, 9858 standard vehicles were devoted to rail transport. The number of vehicles possessed by every 10,000 people was 11.13 standard units. There were 968.8 thousand taxis and 848 passenger ferries. The yearly ridership of the public transit system amounted to 92.85 billion people times, among which 66.93 billion people times were transported by bus and trolley bus system, accounting for 72.1% of the total, 3.37 billion people



times by the rail transit system, accounting for 3.6%, 22.3 billion people times by taxi, accounting for 24.0%, and 250 million people times by ferry, accounting for 0.3%. At the end of 2008, the country claimed a total length of urban road of 259.7 thousand kilometers covering an area of 4.524 billion square meters with per capita area 12.21 square meters.

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

At the end of 2008, there were a total of 1018 wastewater treatment plants in cities with daily treatment capacity of 81.06 million cubic meters. The length of drainage pipelines reached 315 thousand kilometers. The total quantity of urban wastewater treated within the year was 25.6 billion cubic meters with treatment rate of 70.16% and central treatment rate of 57.64%.

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

By the end of 2008, the area in urban built district covered by greenery totaled 1.356 million hectares with coverage rate of 37.37%. The total green space in built areas amounted to 1.208 million hectares with coverage rate of 33.29%. The total public green space in cities was 359 thousand hectares with per capita public green space 9.71 square meters.

#### **State-level Scenic Spots and Historic Sites**

By the end of 2008, there were 187 state-level scenic spots and historic sites in China, and they covered an area of 77 thousand square kilometers with 35 thousand square kilometers open to visitation which added up to 400 million people times for the whole year. The Central Government invested 1.4 billion yuan in the development and maintenance of national parks.

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

By the end of 2008, the total surface area of road cleaned and maintained was 4.69 billion square meters, of which mechanically cleaned area was 1.19 billion square meters with a mechanical cleaning rate of 25.4%. The yearly amount of domestic garbage and night soil cleared and transported totaled 178 million tons.

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