

主要统计指标解释

供水综合生产能力 指按供水设施取水、净化、送水、出厂输水干管等环节实际测定计算的综合生产能力。

供水管道长度 指从送水泵到用户水表之间所有管道的长度。在同一条街道埋设两条或两条以上管道时,应按每条管道的长度计算。

供水总量 指报告期供水企业(单位)供出的全部水量。包括有效供水量及损失水量。

生活用水量 指居民日常生活与公共福利设施的用水量,包括居民、饮食店、旅馆、医院、理发店、浴池、洗衣店、游泳池、商店、学校、机关、部队等单位的用水量。

城市人口用水普及率 指城市用水人口数与城市人口总数之比。计算公式为:

用水普及率=城市用水人口数/城市人口总数×100%

燃气综合生产能力 指报告期末燃气生产厂制气、净化、输送等环节的综合生产能力,不包括备用设备能力。一般按设计能力计算,如果实际生产能力大于设计能力时,应按实际测定的生产能力计算。测定时应以制气、净化、输送三个环节中最薄弱的环节为主。

燃气供气管道长度 指报告期末从气源厂压缩机的出口或门站出口到各类用户引入管之间的全部已经通气投入使用的管道长度。不包括煤气生产厂、输配站、液化气储存站、灌瓶站、储配站、气化站、混气站、供应站等厂(站)内的管道。按不同的材质、压力级别、管径分别统计。

燃气供应总量 指报告期燃气企业(单位)向用户供应的燃气数量。包括销售量及损失量。

燃气普及率 指报告期末使用燃气的城市人口数与城市人口总数的比率。计算公式为:

燃气普及率=用气人口数/城市人口总数×100%

道路长度 指道路长度和与道路相通的桥梁、隧道的长度,按车行道中心线计算。

排水管道长度 指所有排水总管、干管、支管、检查井及连接井进出口等长度之和。

计算时应按单管计算,即在同一条街道上如有两条或两条以上并排的排水管道时,应按每条排水管道的长度相加计算。

城市污水处理能力 指污水处理厂(或处理装置)每昼夜处理污水量的设计能力。

营运车数 指报告期末公交企业(单位)用于运营业务的全部车辆数。以企业(单位)固定资产台账中已投入运营的车辆数为准;新购、新制和调入的运营车辆,自投入之日起开始计算;调出、报废和调作他用的运营车辆,自上级主管机关批准之日起不再计入。

园林绿地面积 指报告期末用于园林和绿化的各种绿地面积。包括公共绿地、居住区绿地、单位附属绿地、防护绿地、生产绿地、道路绿地和风景林地面积。不包括:

- 1.屋顶绿化、垂直绿化、阳台绿化和室内绿化。
- 2.以物质生产为主的林地、耕地、牧草地、果园和竹园等。
- 3.城市总体规划中不列入绿地的水域。

公园绿地 指城市中向公众开放的以游憩为主要功能,有一定的游憩设施和服务设施,同时兼有健全生态、美化景观,防灾减灾等综合作用的绿化用地。包括综合公园、社区公园、专类公园、带状公园和街旁绿地。其中综合公园、专类公园和带状公园面积之和为公园面积。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics Indicators

Comprehensive Production Capacity of Tap Water refers to the actual comprehensive production capacity of the waterworks, taking the capacity of the main links such as waterflow, purification, conveyance and outflow of the trunk pipelines into account.

Length of Water Pipelines refers to the total length of all the pipelines between the water pumps and the user's water meters. If there are two or more than two pipelines buried in a same street, the length of every pipeline should be taken into account.

Volume of Water Supply refers to the total volume of water supply by the water supply enterprises (units) during the reference

period, including both the effective water supply and loss.

Consumption of Water for Residential Use refers to the water consumption of households for daily life and the water consumption of public welfare facilities, including the consumption of restaurants, hotels, hospitals, barber shops, public bathhouses, laundries ,swimming pools, shops, schools, institutions, army units and other units.

Percentage of Urban Population with Access to Tap Water refers to the ratio of the urban population with access to tap water to the total urban population. The formula is:

$$\text{Percentage of Population with Access to Tap Water} = (\text{Urban Population with Access to Tap Water}) / (\text{Urban Population}) \times 100\%$$

Comprehensive Production Capacity of Fuel Gas refers to the comprehensive production capacity of the burning gas—works in burning gas generation, purification and delivering, excluding the reserve capacity of the equipment. In general ,the capacity is counted in accordance with the designed requirement. If the actual production capacity is larger than designed requirement, it should be counted according to the actual capacity through determination. In determination, the most weak link should be determined as the main one among the three links of burning gas generation, purification and delivering.

Length of Fuel Gas Pipelines refers to the total length of pipelines between the outlet of the compressor, blower or burning gas tank of the source factory and the burning gas meters of users, which are all put in use, excluding the pipelines in burning gas—works (stations) and the pipelines of transportation and distribution station, liquefied petroleum gas storage station, pipeline and bottle station, storage and distribution station, gasification station, gas mixed station, supply station. They are counted respectively according to the different quality of materials, level of pressure and the size of bores.

Volume of Fuel Gas Supply refers to the volume of burning gas supplied by the burning gas enterprises, including both the sales volume and loss.

Percentage of Urban Population with Access to Fuel Gas refers to the ratio of the urban population with access to burning gas to the urban population at the reference period. The formula is:

$$\text{Percentage of Urban Population with Access to Burning Gas} = (\text{Urban Population with Access to Burning Gas}) / (\text{Urban Population}) \times 100\%$$

Length of Roads refers to the length of roads, as well as the length of bridges and tunnels ,the same as the roads, and taking the middle line of traffic lane into account.

Length of Sewage Pipes refers to the total length of general drainage, trunks, branch and blind drainages, inspection wells, connection wells, inlets and outlets, etc., taking the single pipe into account. Namely if there are two or more than two pipes standing side by side in a street, the length of every pipe should put into account.

Daily Disposal Capacity of Urban Sewage refers to the designed 24 hour capacity of sewage disposal at the sewage treatment works.

Number of Vehicles(Public Transit) in Working refers to the total of operational vehicles (buses and trolley buses) available at the end of the reference period, taking them as the fixed assets registered in account book of the enterprises and put in operation as the accounting standard. Vehicles, newly bought, newly manufactured and transfered in from other units, should be put into account since the day of putting into operation, while the vehicles, transfer to other units, being scrapped and turned to other use, should not be put into account since the day of permission made by higher responsible department.

Area of Gardens and Green Areas refers to the various green land used for gardening and afforestation at the end of reference period, including public green land, residential area green land, subsidiary green land of the units, protection green land, production green land, roadside green land and scenic forest land, excluding:

1. Roof, perpendicular, balcony and indoor green area.
2. Areas taking the material production as the main aim, such as forest land,cultivated land,pasture,orchard and bamboo forest.
3. Water areas which are not listed in the urban general plan.

Park Green Area refers to green areas open to the public for amusement and rest with the facilities of amusement, rest and services. Its function includes perfecting ecology, beautifying landscape, and preventing and reducing disaster. Park green areas include comprehensive park, community park, topic park, belt—shaped park and green area nearby street. Total areas of comprehensive park, topic park and belt—shaped is the area of park.