



Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Production Capacity of Water Supply refers to the designed overall production capacity of water facilities, covering the four segments of water collection, purification, conveyance, and outflow through trunk pipelines. The capacity is determined mainly on the weakest of the above-mentioned four segments.

Length of Water Supply Pipelines refers to the total length of all municipal pipelines between the water pumps and the user service pipes, excluding pipelines newly installed but not in use yet, pipelines in the water factories, and pipelines in the users' buildings.

Total Volume of Urban Water Supply refers to the total volume of water supplied by water-works (units) during the reference period, including both the effective water supply and loss during the water supply.

Consumption of Water for Daily Use includes consumption of water for public service use and consumption of water for household use. Consumption of water for public service use refers to water consumption for public service in the urban areas, including water consumption of administrative institutions, military barracks, public facilities, wholesale and retail, accommodation and catering industries and social service industry, etc. Consumption of water for household use refers to consumption of water for daily life of all households in cities, including households of urban residents and farmers, and public water supply stations.

Coverage Rate of Urban Population with Access to Water Supply refers to the ratio of the urban population with access to tap water to the total urban population at the end of reference period. The formula is:

$$\text{Coverage rate of urban population with access to water supply} = \frac{\text{Urban population with access to tap water}}{\text{Urban population}} \times 100\%$$

Volume of Gas Supply refers to the total volume of gas provided to users by gas-producing enterprises (units) during the reporting period, including the volume sold and the volume

lost.

Coverage Rate of Urban Population with Access to Gas refers to the ratio of the urban population with access to gas to the total urban population at the end of the reference period. Gas here includes gaswork gas, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas. The formula is:

$$\text{Coverage rate of urban population with access to Gas} = \frac{\text{Urban population with access to gas}}{\text{Urban population}} \times 100\%$$

Length of Paved Roads refers to the length of roads with paved surface, including bridges and tunnels connected with roads. Length of the roads is measured by the central lines.

Urban Bridges refer to bridges built to cross over natural or man-made barriers, including bridges over rivers, overpasses for traffic and for pedestrians, underpasses for pedestrians, etc.

Length of Urban Sewage Pipes refers to the total length of municipal general drainage, trunks, branch and inspection wells, connection wells, inlets and outlets, etc.

Urban Green Area refers to the total area occupied for gardening and greening at the end of the reference period, including public recreational green space, protection green land, land for squares, green land attached to institutions, and area of regional green space within the built-up area.

Public Recreational Green Space refers to green areas open to the public for amusement and rest with the facilities of amusement, rest and services. Its function also includes improving ecology, beautifying landscape, education and preventing and reducing disaster.

Vehicles and Facilities Dedicated to Urban Cleanliness and Environmental Sanitation refer to vehicles and facilities dedicated for use in the operation, management and monitoring of environmental hygiene work. They include vehicles for road cleaning, washing, showering, ice removal, disposal of garbage and human wastes, cleanliness monitoring and related activities.