Research on the Evaluation of Urban-Rural Integration Process in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China

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Abstract: Presently it is the critical period of both strategic opportunity and the social reforming for Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China, the dualistic structure of urban-rural is remarkable, both social programs and the public services in rural areas are at a low level, the urban-rural social programs developed imbalancedly. Urban-rural integration in Xinjiang is restricted by many factors, such as the dualistic urban-rural structure originated from the barriers of registered permanent residence, the unbalanced supply of public services between urban and rural, the local government's financial resources, level of economic development and so on. This paper tries to evaluate the urban-rural integration process in Xinjiang by building fitting index system of urban-rural integration for Xinjiang, from which concluded that In general the level of urban-rural integration in Xinjiang is in the transitional stage from the initial urban-rural integration to the moderate urban-rural integration. Between the two factors which impact the urban-rural integration in Xinjiang, the influence degree of urban-rural developing level is much more than the urban-rural coordination level, which will go ill with the realization of urban-rural integration.
Key words: Urban-Rural Integration; Evaluation; Index System; Factor analysis

1 Introduction

Idea of Urban-rural integration appeared in the 20th century, however, China scholars focused on the aspects of Urban-rural integration such as content, meaning, goals, motivation mechanism, means of realization, the planning mode (Zou Jun et al, 1997; Wu Wei-nian, 2002; Hong Yin-xing, 2003; Chang Guo et al, 2006; Zhu Lei, 2002), and quantitative analysis was still in its infancy. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee of the CPC put forward scientific development strategy of "The five overall arrangements", many domestic scholars made a lot of research on the evaluation index system of Urban-rural integration. Many of them wanted to build the evaluation index system of Urban-rural integration from the view angle of macro and micro, urban and rural areas, history and reality, quantitative and qualitative. However, empirical analysis as a whole was less (Yang Rong-nan,1997;Gu Yi-kang, 2004; Yue Li-ping, 2005),the evaluation index system are too simple, it is difficult to describe the complex connotation of Urban-rural integration (Li Tong-sheng,2000; Wang Hai-xia, 2006; Zhou Jie-ming, 2009). Until to now, On the measurement of urban and rural development evaluation system, is still lack of uniform standards and generally accepted evaluation system about the evaluation index system of Urban-rural integration. This paper thought that Urban-rural integration included the political integration, economic integration, population integration, cultural integration, and environment integration. This paper attempts to discuss the problems of evaluating and applying index system of Urban-rural integration in Xinjiang of China.

2 Conditions of Realizing Urban-Rural Integration in Xinjiang of China

2.1 Subjective conditions of launching urban-rural integration

The subjective conditions of launching urban-rural integration is that whether the related subjects such as the government, peasants, enterprises and urban residents , are willing to launch the urban-rural integration and how much do they expect and enthusiasm that they actively participate in the urban-rural integration. The subjective factors of launching urban-rural integration partly depend on the preparation of objective conditions of urban-rural integration and whether the related subjects have sufficient understanding on existing conditions, and for another, these depend on the related subjects' acquaintance on the scientific concept of urban-rural integration, necessity of implementation and possible way. Specifically, the government's awareness of the urban-rural integration depends on government officials' thinking ways, the meaning, necessity and probability of the urban-rural integration as well as the pioneering and innovative spirit. The awareness of the peasants, urban residents and enterprises on the urban-rural integration depends on their cultural heritage and thinking ways, understanding on

implementation of the urban-rural integration, judgment on whether they can benefit from launching urban-rural integration, government's propaganda ways, and the ways and intensity of political guidance and support. There the dualistic structure of urban-rural is remarkable, both social programs and the public services in rural areas are at a low level, the urban-rural social programs developed imbalancedly. Presently it is the critical period of both strategic opportunity and the social reforming for Xinjiang of China, both social unsteady factors caused by the urban and rural gap and urban and rural contradiction, ethnic conflict are increasingly remarkable, therefore it is an effective way to promote the process of urban-rural integration for alleviating the problem and protect the border's stability and prosperity in the long-term.

2.2 Objective conditions of launching urban-rural integration

Chenery and other researchers suggested that while enter the mid-industrialization ,the industry should nurture agriculture. the cities should support the rural area., and urban and rural economy society began to become integrated. By chenery multinational model, the signs of entering mid-industrialization are: (1) GDP per capita reached $ 800; (2) average annual economic growth rate reached 6.20%: (3) the proportion of agriculture reduced to 30%: (4) urbanization rate is over 30% etc. From an economic growth rate, the average economic growth rate over the past decade in Xinjiang reached 10.30%, higher than 6.20%.from the proportion of agricultural output, Xinjiang, the proportion of agriculture accounted for 21%, and the proportion of non-agricultural industry is higher than 71%, industrialization is in the second phase of the medium term. from GDP per capita, GDP per capita was 19,942 Yuan, in Xinjiang in 2009, which according to the current exchange rate is $ 3,021, and further converted to $604 in 1970(conversion factor is 5), which is in the first phase of mid-industrialization ($ 560 -1,120); using purchasing power parity (PPP) as a revaluation of the currency conversion factor to the measure the per capita GDP in U.S. Dollars, according to the results of the world bank estimates (U.S. $ 1 = 1.941 Yuan) in 2009 was about $ 9,971 per capita GDP in Xinjiang, considering the international change in value of the U.S dollar and inflation, converted into dollars in 1970 , is still in the mid-phase of industrialization ($560-1120).development of industrialization and urbanization level constitute the basic conditions of the urban-rural integration in Xinjiang, the higher the industrialization and urbanization is , the more conducive the implementation of urban and rural integration is. the industrialization rate of Xinjiang is 41.96% in 2009,which raised 1.75% than in 2005,in the early to mid-industrialization industrial restructuring; the urbanization level of Xinjiang in 2009 is 39.85%, which compared with 2005 increased by 2.70 percentage points, urbanization level was in steady upward trend. based on the data above, it indicates that Xinjiang has entered the mid-industrialization ,and it can be considered that Xinjiang has had the current conditions of implementing urban-rural integration.

3 The influencing Factors of Realizing Urban-Rural Integration in Xinjiang of China

3.1 Restraints for economic development

"The economic base determines the superstructure." Urban-rural integration is an inevitable result while economic society developed to some extent, although with the premise of having initial conditions of urban-rural integration, the development level of economic is not the essential factor that whether it can realize the urban-rural integration, but it is an important factor, especially in implementation of urban and rural integration process, large numbers of capital investment is needed in many aspect to guarantee, without a certain level of economic development, especially the ability to guarantee the financial investment, urban-rural integration is hard to achieve an significant result.

In the past five years, Xinjiang's GDP have been ranked the 25th of 31 provinces and cities in china, which is in the backward level. In 2009, Xinjiang's total GDP was 427.705 billion Yuan, per capita GDP was 19,942 Yuan; national average GDP over the same period totaled 1.098409 trillion Yuan, which was 2.6 times in Xinjiang, china's per capita GDP is 25,575 Yuan , which is 1.3 times to Xinjiang ; eastern provinces are the average total GDP in 2009 to 1.91478 trillion Yuan, equivalent to five times in Xinjiang, the east per capita GDP was 45,401.44 Yuan which is equivalent to 2.5 times to Xinjiang at the same period. These data suggest that the level of Xinjiang's economy lags far behind the national average, which is largely restricted to promote the integration of urban and rural areas, there are still significant uneven in .Xinjiang's economic development between urban and rural areas, especially the rural economic development which lags behind is restricting the integration of urban and rural areas of Xinjiang.

3.2 Limitations of local government's financial resources

Local government's finance is an important indicator which is used to measure the ability that a local government can serve and provide capital investment. In the development of socialist market economy, the reasonable definition of the functions of local government, supporting the corresponding financial resources, these are the key factors of local economic and social development and stability. At the present, with economic restructuring and deepening of institutional transition, the insufficient financial resources of the local government has become the primary factor that restrict accelerating local economic development and promote the integration of urban and rural areas .local governments in Xinjiang in 2009 budget the general revenue of 38.878 billion Yuan, which ranked the 26th in the 32 provinces in china , which is more than five times less than the national average of 203.766 billion Yuan. Local government revenue includes tax revenue and nontax revenue, tax revenue in 2009 is only 30.113 billion Yuan in Xinjiang, which only equivalent to   18.4% of the national average. Compared to 2009, Xinjiang's total financial expenditure is 147.41 billion Yuan, and the local fiscal revenue of Xinjiang is only 49.31 billion Yuan, which is even shorter. Therefore, insufficient financial resources of local government in Xinjiang are also the key factor that constrained the urban-rural integration.

3.3 Unbalanced public service supply between urban and rural area

Urban and rural public services supply is seriously imbalance, and the distribution of educational resources is also in equilibrium between rural and urban. In particular, educational fund, which is a financial resource that directly related to the development of rural education, distributes imbalance between urban and rural areas. in 2009, general primary education input in rural areas of Xinjiang is equivalent to 59.27% to urban area.of urban and rural general junior school education funding is equivalent to 50.63% to the   urban area, rural high school education funding is equivalent to only 2.23% to the urban area. The development gap of health care between urban and rural is significant, to the end of 2009, there are 894 township hospitals, which accounted for only 12.27% of the region's 7288 health sector ; there are 19,300 health workers, which accounted for 16.86% of the region's 114,500 health technicians ;there are 18,662 beds in township hospitals, which accounted for 18.19% of the region's 102,620 beds. in 2009, there are 126 health technicians in every 10,000 urban residents in Xinjiang, and there are only 13 for rural area, which is 10 times less than the former; there are less than13 beds per 10 thousand people in the rural hospitals, while the town has 87 hospital beds per thousand, which is nearly seven times than the former. the social security is seriously imbalanced between urban and rural area in   Xinjiang. Pension insurance of the urban residents were almost full coverage in 2004 , but until now only isolated rural communities to implement the pension system; in urban and rural minimum living security, in 2007, 615,000 people received minimum living allowance, but less than 5% of rural farmers can enjoy the traditional five-guarantee system; in 2006,farmers who actually took part in the new rural cooperative medical care is 5,744,100, the   rate that farmers join in the new rural cooperative medical care is only 45.15%; in 2009, the participation rate has increased, the actual participation of farmers, accounts for only 68.53% rural population. to sum up, the public service gap between the urban and rural areas are imbalance in Xinjiang, which hindered the process of integration of urban and rural areas in Xinjiang.

3.4 Dualistic urban-rural structure originated from the barriers of registered permanent residence

Household registration, as an important national administrative means, which shows the drawbacks also reflects the household registration reform in Xinjiang has lagged behind the development of the practice. system lags behind which is the direct cause the leads to 6.18 percent lower of the urbanization rate than the national average in Xinjiang, that's the biggest difficulty that the economic and social development get rid of the dilemma in Xinjiang[4].urban-rural dualistic household registration system has become the tremendous obstacles of   the market economic structure's formatting and developing in Xinjiang, and   it also hindered and delayed the process of urbanization in Xinjiang. The facts that Xinjiang urbanization lags far behind than economic and social development ,indicate that Xinjiang urbanization lagging behind mainly due to system constraints, impede the trend that the farmers go in the cities, which seriously hindered the integration of urban and rural construction.

4 Structuring the Index System of Urban-Rural Integration in Xinjiang of China

Starting from the status quo of urban and rural integration in Xinjiang, based on the theory of social action, followed the principles of index system, built around the various elements of the process of urbanization in the degree of integration for evaluation, 2 first class indicators——a target level of

development of rural and urban areas and rural-urban coordination level were set , which respectively reflects urban-rural integration development from the aspects such as space, population, economy, society, ecology and environment etc ,in Xinjiang ; 21 secondary class indicators, which cover economy, communication, industrial structure, and science, education, etc.. These indicators constitute the evaluation system of urban-rural integration , as shown in table 1:

Table 1   The Index System of Urban-Rural Integration in Xinjiang of China

First Grade Index	Secondary Grade Index	Index Unit	Implication of Index
Urban-Rural Developing level	Urban-rural per capita GDP (X_1)	￥	Developed degree of economy
	Urbanization rate (X_2)	%	Degree of urbanization
	Road pavement rate of county and village(X_3)	%	Developed degree of transport
	The proportion of non-agricultural population (X_4)	%	Optimization of population structure
	The proportion of non-agricultural output value (X_5)	%	Non-agricultural industry structure
	Per capita net income of farmer (X_6)	￥	Farmers' consumption capacity
	Per capita disposable income of urban residents (X_7)	￥	Urban residents' consumption capacity
	Gross enrollment rate of Urban-rural senior high school (X_8)	%	Degree of residents' knowledge culture
Urban-Rural coordination level	Ratio of per capita disposable income between urban and rural residents (X_9)	%	Difference degree of urban-rural economy
	The proportion of financial fund for agriculture to total financial expenditure (X_{10})	%	Difference degree of financial support
	Ratio of hospital beds possessed by per 100 rural-urban inhabitants (X_{11})	%	Difference degree urban-rural medical service
	Ratio of rural-urban Engel Coefficient (X_{12})	%	Difference degree of urban-rural residents' consumption capacity

Factors need to be tested of applicability before specific in making the data factor analysis , in order to determine whether the suitability of the selected data is available to the factor analysis. Table 2 is a correlation matrix of indicator for the urban-rural integration, it can be seen from table 2 that correlations exist among most of the variable degree, indicating the need to use factor analysis to reduce dimensionality reduced-processing system output. Bartlett test of sphericity is 0.000, significantly less than 0.001, KMO test value greater than 0.7, indicate that the variable matrix is not a unit matrix, suitable for factor analysis. further from table 3, all indicators of a common degree is large, mostly more than 85%, indicate the variable space into factor space is retained more information, factor analysis of the effect is remarkable,   which is suitable for factor analysis.

Table 2   Correlation Matrix of the Variables

factor	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}
X_1	1	0.986	-0.603	0.819	0.325	0.991	0.99	0.972	-0.829	-0.981	0.077	0.871
X_2	0.986	1	-0.646	0.792	0.372	0.969	0.963	0.957	-0.845	-0.948	0.124	0.905
X_3	-0.603	-0.646	1	-0.561	-0.733	-0.576	-0.553	-0.677	0.683	0.503	0.033	-0.705
X_4	0.819	0.792	-0.561	1	0.498	0.778	0.802	0.801	-0.495	-0.816	0.28	0.609
X_5	0.325	0.372	-0.733	0.498	1	0.276	0.271	0.411	-0.351	-0.213	0.2	0.455
X_6	0.991	0.969	-0.576	0.778	0.276	1	0.998	0.964	-0.826	-0.98	-0.03	0.835
X_7	0.99	0.963	-0.553	0.802	0.271	0.998	1	0.955	-0.788	-0.987	0.006	0.806
X_8	0.972	0.957	-0.677	0.801	0.411	0.964	0.955	1	-0.893	-0.921	-0.02	0.906
X_9	-0.829	-0.845	0.683	-0.495	-0.351	-0.826	-0.788	-0.893	1	0.738	0.189	-0.952
X_{10}	-0.981	-0.948	0.503	-0.816	-0.213	-0.98	-0.987	-0.921	0.738	1	-0.09	-0.773
X_{11}	0.077	0.124	0.033	0.28	0.2	-0.028	0.006	-0.022	0.189	-0.089	1	0.061
X_{12}	0.871	0.905	-0.705	0.609	0.455	0.835	0.806	0.906	-0.952	-0.773	0.061	1

5 Evaluation of Urban-Rural Integration Process in Xinjiang of China
5.1 Determining the common factors and weights

Firstly, decomposing the overall variance, to determine the number of common factors and the weights of every factor .Table 3 is the contribution of variance table and the characteristic value of each factor , which reflect the various factors on the overall level of variance explained.12 economic indicators　being processed by SPSS software, the system automatically extracts the three features of the common factor more than 1, which represented by, Z_1, Z_2 and Z_3.table 3 shows that the common factor Z_1 can explain 72.149% of the variance, common factor Z_2 can explain 11.287% of the variance, common factor Z_3 can be explained 9.761% of the variance, three common factors explain 93.197% of the total variance. Overall, these three factors are sufficient to summarize the bulk of the sample information, which is statistically significant.

Table 3　Factor Eigenvalue and Contribution Rate of Variance

factor	initial eigenvalue			rotated eigenvalue		
	eigenvalue	contribution ratio %	accumulated contribution ratio %	eigenvalue	contribution ratio %	accumulated contribution ratio %
X_1	8.658	72.149	72.149	8.658	72.149	72.149
X_2	1.354	11.287	83.437	1.354	11.287	83.437
X_3	1.171	9.761	93.197	1.171	9.761	93.197
X_4	.494	4.115	97.312			
X_5	.172	1.430	98.742			
X_6	.100	.837	99.579			
X_7	.027	.227	99.806			
X_8	.015	.128	99.934			
X_9	.008	.066	100.000			
X_{10}	1.554E-16	1.295E-15	100.000			
X_{11}	5.159E-17	4.300E-16	100.000			
X_{12}	-9.557E-17	-7.964E-16	100.000			

Secondly, according to the largest variance of the rotated factor loading matrix for the various factors to explain the meaning, table 4 is rotated by the varimax factor loading matrix, it can be seen from the table: The variable X1, X6 and X7 in the first large load on the common factor may be that the Z1 from the perspective of income urban and rural development measures degree; variable X2 in the second common factor loading is large, Z2 can be considered from the perspective of urbanization measure the extent of urban and rural development; variable X11 in the third common factor loading is large, it can be considered from the medical social security that Z3 measure the degree of integration of urban and rural perspective.

Table 4　Rotated Factor Loading Matrix

factor	Component		
	1	2	3
X_1	.154	-.079	.042
X_2	.133	-.028	.052
X_3	.100	-.474	.130
X_4	.085	.029	.307
X_5	-.191	.605	.114
X_6	.165	-.108	-.030
X_7	.171	-.127	.012
X_8	.116	.021	-.056
X_9	-.070	-.109	.290
X_{10}	-.188	.178	-.086
X_{11}	-.003	-.012	.761
X_{12}	.061	.134	-.090

5.2 Factors analysis and evaluation

In order to investigate the level of the development of urban-rural integration in Xinjiang, and to analyze and comprehensively evaluate it, we can use the regression method to calculate the factor score

function. three common factors from different aspects reflecting urban-rural integration development level of Xinjiang in each period, but a common factor alone does not make the integrated the development of urban-rural integration of a comprehensive evaluation in Xinjiang, so by common factors corresponding to the variance of the contribution rate weights are calculated as follows for the overall statistics:

$$Z = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} Z_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} Z_2 + \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3} Z_3 \qquad (1)$$

Table 5   The Principal Component Scores of Each Indicators for the Urban-Rural Integration

year	Z_1	Z_2	Z_3	Z
2000	-0.7556	-1.9244	0.0115	-0.8167
2001	-1.1824	-0.1189	0.9139	-0.8342
2002	-0.9560	-0.0112	0.2992	-0.7102
2003	-0.7106	0.2343	-0.9623	-0.6225
2004	-0.1409	-0.5126	-0.7757	-0.2524
2005	-0.3453	1.9043	-0.6201	-0.1017
2006	0.2219	0.9619	0.3397	0.3239
2007	0.7834	0.2217	0.6054	0.6968
2008	1.4031	-0.1525	1.7781	1.2540
2009	1.6822	-0.6026	-1.5897	1.0629

Table 5 is the principal component scores of the indicators for the urban-rural integration in Xinjiang since 2000, .table 5 and table 6 shows, from 2000 to 2008, Xinjiang urban and rural level was gradually improving, and gradually from the initial stage of urban-rural interaction initial phase of integration to the urban-rural integration, which has reached to moderate phase of integration since 2008 ;but the level of urban-rural integration has declined in Xinjiang from 2008 to 2009.the reasons for the decline is not only from the preceding analysis but also from the level of economic development constraints, market economy and improve the level of barriers to urban-rural split of residence and other factors, the   financial crisis in 2008 is also hindered on the integration of urban and rural areas in Xinjiang.

Table 6   Dividing the Developing Stage of the Urban-Rural Integration [6]

The level of urban-rural integration	The stage of urban-rural integration
$-1 < Z < -0.4$	the traditional Stage of dualistic urban-rural development
$-0.4 \leq Z < 0.2$	the initial stage of interaction between urban and rural areas
$0.2 \leq Z < 0.8$	the initial stage of urban-rural integration
$0.8 \leq Z < 1.4$	the moderate stage of urban-rural integration
$1.4 \leq Z \leq 2.0$	the high stage of urban-rural integration

The major factors that impact the level of urban - rural development in Xinjiang's urban - rural integration indicator systems include the urban - rural per capita GDP ,urban population rate, the net income level of rural per capita, the per capita disposable income of urban,etc. Table 4 shows respectively the contribution rates of urban - rural per capita GDP and urban population rate is 72.149% &11.287%, the sum of the two has reached 83.436% which account for the majority proportion. The urban -rural per capita GDP is up to 72.149% , indicating urban - rural per capita GDP is the major factor in impacting urban - rural development. The gaps between factors are so large that we should pay much attention to the influence of other six factors during the future development. In the indicator systems, the main factors that impact the level of urban - rural coordination include the rate of per capita disposable incomes and the Engel coefficient rate of urban and rural residents, etc. In table 3, the rate of per capita disposable incomes of urban and rural residents is 0.066% which is the highest among the four indicators. That's to say the rate of per capita disposable incomes is the main factor that impacts the level of urban - rural coordination. The four low indicators show the poor level of urban-rural coordination. Therefore, it is necessary to attach importance to the development of urban –rural coordination in the course of future development .

Overall, as to the two main factors impacting urban-rural integration the levels of urban - rural development and urban -rural coordination, the sum proportion of the 8 indicators reflecting the levels of urban - rural development is 99.934%. That's to say between the two factors, the former has a far greater impact than the later does, which indicates that the only attention is paid to the economic development in urban and rural areas in Xinjiang, that the problem of urban –rural coordination development is ignored. Over time, that will enlarge the gap between urban and rural development and is not conducive to the realization urban-rural integration.

The results of the study, the level of Xinjiang's urban-rural integration, show that the overall level of urban-rural integration in Xinjiang is in the developing period from initial phase to moderate phase. From the vertical perspective, from 2000 to 2009, Xinjiang's urban-rural integration level has been greatly improved, which has entered a moderate phase of the process. But due to the continuously poor coordinate index, urban - rural development faces bottlenecks when transforms to the next stage. As far as the development level of 2009 is concerned, both Xinjiang's development level and coordination degree are urgently needed to improve. In order to promote Xinjiang's urban-rural integration, every efforts should be taken to the following aspects: Constructing urban - rural social security system, increasing farmers' income, coordinating urban and rural social management, promoting the reform of household registration system and establishing modern education system in rural areas according to Xinjiang's multi-ethnic characteristics, etc.

6 Conclusions

Firstly, both the governments and publics in Xinjiang have a very strong subjective willing of realizing urban-rural integration, and the consistency of their points are very high. Xinjiang has basically met the realistic conditions of launching the urban and rural integration, viewing from the speed of economy developing, the proportion of agricultural production value, per capita GDP, industrialization, the level of urbanization development,etc.

Secondly, the realization of Xinjiang's urban-rural integration is impacted by kinds of factors. For example, in Xinjiang, economic level lagging far behind the nation's average level, an obvious shortage in financial resources of the local government, the imbalance supply of public service in urban and rural areas, which is seriously disordered and not balanced. What's more, the reform of household registration system lags behind the development of urbanization in Xinjiang. Among all this factors, the level of economic development is the basic internal constraints, the financial resources of the local government is a key motional constraints, the unbalanced supply of public services in urban and rural is the core constraints, the barriers in urban-rural split of the household registration system is an important external constraints.

Thirdly, in Xinjiang's urban - rural integration indicator systems,the urban - rural per capita GDP is the major factor that impacts the level of urban - rural development. Others include urban population rate, the net income level of rural per capita, the per capita disposable income of urban,etc. In the indicator systems, the rate of per capita disposable incomes of urban and rural residents is the main factor that impacts the level of urban - rural coordination. And other factors include the Engel coefficient rate of urban and rural residents, etc. The four low indicators, that affect the level of urban -rural coordination, show the poor level of urban –rural coordination. Therefore, it is necessary to attach importance to the development of urban –rural coordination in the course of future development .

Fourthly, as to the two level indicators that impacts urban-rural integration－the levels of urban-rural development and urban - rural coordination, the former has a far greater impact than the later does during the process of urban-rural integration. Which, at present, indecates the only attention is paid to the economic development in urban and rural areas in Xinjiang, and the problem of urban –rural coordination development is ignored? Over time, that will enlarge the gap between urban and rural development and is not conducive to the realization urban-rural integration.

Finally, through calculating scores of the main components of Xinjiang's urban - rural integration indicators, we conclude that the overall level of urban-rural integration in Xinjiang is in the developing period from initial phase to moderate phase. But due to the continuously poor coordinate index, urban - rural development faces bottlenecks when transforms to the next stage. Hence, it is urgent to accelerate the equalization of urban and rural public services in Xinjiang in order to achieve the process of Xinjiang's urban - rural integration.

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