

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

### Retail Price Index

reflects the trend and degree of change in retail prices of commodities during a given period. The change in retail prices of commodities directly affect the living expenses of urban and rural residents, government revenue, purchasing power of residents and the equilibrium of market supply and demand, and the ratio of consumption to accumulation. Therefore, the retail price indices are useful from an oblique perspective for observing and analyzing the changes of the above economic activities.

### Consumer Price Index

reflects the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period. It can be used to observe and analyze the impact degree of price changes in consumer goods and services on wages (in monetary terms) of actual living expenses of urban and rural residents.

### Producer Price Index of Industrial Ex-factory Products

reflects the trend and degree of changes in general ex-factory prices of all industrial products during a given period, including sales of industrial products by an industrial enterprise to all units outside the enterprise, as well as sales of consumer goods to residents. It can be used to analyze the impact of ex-factory prices on gross industrial output value.

### Producer Price Index of Industrial Purchase

reflects the trend and degree of changes in purchasing price of raw material, fuel and power paid by industrial enterprises when they purchase production as input from the market or other energy and raw material producers during a given period, and provide basis for measuring the material consumption of industrial enterprises after removing influence of price from cost.