

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Freight (Passenger) Traffic

refers to the volume of freight (passenger) transported with various means within a specific period of time. This indicator reflects the service of the transport industry towards the national economy and people's living conditions, as well as an important indicator used in formulating and monitoring transport production plans and research into the scale and pace of transport development. Freight transport is calculated in tons and passenger traffic is calculated in terms of number of persons. Freight transport is calculated in terms of the actual weight of the goods and takes no account of the type of freight and distance of travel. Passenger traffic is calculated by the principle that one person can be counted only once in one trip and takes no account of the travelling distance and ticket price. The passengers who travel with a half price ticket or a child's ticket is also calculated as one person.

Turnover Volume of Freight (Passenger) Traffic

refers to the sum of the product of the volume of transported cargo (passengers) multiplied by the transport distance. It is an important indicator to reflect the achievement of the transportation industry. This is an important indicator to show the total results of the transport industry; to prepare and examine the transport plan; and to serve as the main basic data for calculating the efficiency, labour productivity and unit cost of transport. Normally, the shortest distance between the departure station and the destination station (i.e., the payable distance) is the basis in calculating the freight ton-kilometers. The formula is as followed:

$$\text{Turnover Volume of Freight (Passenger) Traffic} = \sum (\text{Freight (Passenger) Traffic} \times \text{Distance of Transportation})$$

Freight Handled in Ports

refers to the volume of cargo passing in and out the harbor area and having been loaded and unloaded. Loading and unloading volumes using natural bank slopes are not included. The volume of freight handled may be classified as in-port & out-port. It can also be classified as national trade and international trade by the attribute of trade or be classified by the classification of cargo according to the standard of traffic in use the *Classification and Code of Transported Cargo*.

Container Handled in Ports

refers to number and weight (include tare weight of containers) of containers which are loaded or unloaded within port area via water carriage. It is often calculated by entering and leaving port, respectively. TEU was the abbreviation of twenty foot equivalent unit, which refers to converted number of all kinds of containers. The conversion method is based on respective conversion ratio and the number of all kinds of container is converted to the standard number of 20-foot equivalent unit. The conversion ratio is 40-foot container 1 : 2, 35-foot container 1 : 1.75, 20-foot container 1 : 1, 10-foot container 1 : 0.5.

Business Value of Postal and Telecommunication Services

refers to the total amount of postal and telecommunication services, expressed in currency form, provided by the postal and telecommunication departments for the society. The accounting approach is to multiply the volume of various postal and telecommunication services with their constant unit price, get the currency amount of various businesses and sum up. This indicator reflects the overall results of postal and telecommunication service during a given period. It is a comprehensive indicator to observe the general trend of the development and change of postal and telecommunication services. The indicator is separately calculated according to the total amount of postal services and the total amount of telecommunication services.

Civil Motor Vehicles Owned

refers to the total number of vehicles that are registered and received vehicles license tags according to the *Work Standard for Motor Vehicles Registration* formulated by transport management office under department of public security at the end of reference period. They are divided into following categories according to the structure of motor vehicles: passenger vehicles, trucks and others; and private vehicles and vehicles for units use according to ownerships; working vehicles and non-working vehicles according to kind of usage; large passenger vehicles, medium passenger vehicles, small passenger vehicles and mini passenger vehicle, heavy trucks, light-heavy trucks, light trucks and mini trucks according to sizes of vehicles. It refers to the total number of passenger vehicles, trucks and others.