Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Industrial Classification of National Economy

The *Industrial Classification of National Economy* (GB/T 4754-2017) was organized by the National Bureau of Statistics, and the new Classification was came into force on October 1, 2017. The revision taking into more consideration of demand of management and statistic than ISIC/Rev.4 of the United Nations in major divisions and divisions, and the demand of management is more considered in major groups, besides aforesaid factors, combine with ISIC/Rev.4 of the United Nations is ensured in groups.The revised version of the *Industrial Classification of the National Economy* (GB/T 4754-2017) is composed of 20 sections, 97 divisions, 473 groups and 1382 classes.

Category of Three Industries

The *Category of Three Industries* is the most commonly used industrial structure classification in the world, the categories vary from country to country. According to *the Regulations on the Category of Three Industries* and *the Industrial Classification of the National Economy* (GB/T 4754-2017), the categories of three industries are:

Primary Industry includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery (excluding professional and auxiliary activities of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery).

Secondary Industry includes minerals mining (excluding mining professional and auxiliary activities), manufacturing (excluding metal products, machinery and equipment repair), production and supply of electricity, heat, gas and water and construction.

Tertiary Industry namely service industry, includes all other industries not included in primary or secondary industry.

The Division Standard of Urban and Rural Areas

According to the *Regulation on the Division of Urban and Rural Areas in Statistics of State Department* No.60 [2008], the division standard of Urban and Rural Areas is as follows: based on the administrative division, with the residents' committee and village committee areas confirmed by The Department of Civil Affairs as the division objects, with the actual construction as the division basis, our region is divided into urban and rural areas.

The actual construction refers to the public facilities, residential facilities and other facilities which are completed or under construction.

Urban Area including city and township.

City refers to the residents' committee and other areas connected with the actual construction of district and municipal government in the districts of city and the city without districts.

Township refers to the residents' committee and other areas connected with the actual construction of district and municipal government outside city zones and other areas. Township also including the independent mining areas, development areas, scientific research units, universities and other special areas, as well as the station of farms and forest farms, which are not connected with the actual construction of government and the resident population is more than 3000 people.

Rural areas refer to the areas besides urban areas defined by the regulation.

Actual Price (current price)

includes all other industries not included in primary or secondary industry, including transport, storage, post services; information transmitting, computer services and software; wholesale and retail trade; accommodation and catering services; finance; real estate; leasing and business services; scientific research, technical services and geological prospecting; management for water conservancy, environment and public facilities; resident services and other social services; education; health care, social security and social welfare; culture, sports and recreational services; public management and social organizations and so on.

Average Annual Growth Rate

shows the average growth rate of social and economic development during a longer period. It can not be directly calculated by chain based growth rate. The relation is:

Average Annual Growth Rate = Average Speed of Development−1

Average speed of development is the time series average of speed which is obtained through chain-based calculation. Because the reference bases during the different periods are different, average speed of development can not be calculated by the general method. Level approach and accumulative approach for calculating average speed of development rate are applied. The "level approach", or the geometric average, approach, is derived by the formula of geometric average of the chain-based speeds of development by continuous multiplication. The other is called the "accumulative approach" or the "equation" method, which is derived by the summation of the actual figure of each year in the interval divided by the figure in the base year. The level approach focuses on the level of the last year, while the accumulative approach emphasizes the aggregate development for the entire duration.

The average annual growth rates listed in the *Yearbook* are calculated by the level approach. The base year is not listed in the duration for which average annual growth rates are computed. For instance, the average annual growth rate of the years since 1978 is shown as the average annual growth rate of 1979-2023 without showing the base year 1978.