



Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the final products produced by all resident units in a country during a certain period of time. Gross domestic product is expressed in three different perspectives, namely value, income, and products respectively. GDP in its value perspective refers to the balance of total value of all goods and services produced by all resident units during a certain period of time, minus the total value of input of goods and services of the nature of non-fixed assets; in other words, it is the sum of the value-added of all resident units. GDP from the perspective of income refers to the sum of all kinds of revenue, including Compensation of Employees, Net Taxes on Production, Depreciation of Fixed Assets, and Operating Surplus. GDP from the perspective of products refers to the value of all goods and services for final demand by all resident units plus the net exports of goods and services during a given period of time. In the practice of national accounting, gross domestic product is calculated from three approaches, namely production approach, income approach and expenditure approach, which reflect gross domestic product and its composition from different angles.

For a region, it is called as Gross Regional Product (GRP) or regional GDP.

Three Strata of Industry Classification of economic activities into three strata of industries is a common practice in the world, although the grouping varies to some extent from country to country. In China, according to *Industrial Classification for National Economic Activities (GB/T 4754-2017)* and *Rules on Division of Three Strata of Industries*, economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industries:

Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (not including services in

support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries).

Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (not including support activities for mining), manufacturing (not including repair service of metal products, machinery and equipment), production and supply of electricity, heat, gas and water, and construction.

Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

Current Price refers to the actual price during the reporting period, such as Ex-factory Price of Industrial Products, purchasing price of agricultural produces and retail price. Some indicators calculated at current price are volume indicators in the value form, such as total value of output of industrial and agricultural industries and GDP, etc. Data calculated at current price are useful when it comes to evaluating the economic development and analyzing different aspects of economy, such as production, circulation, distribution and consumption.

When the different indicators calculated at current price are compared, it is inevitable that price changes will affect the comparison. Therefore, the change in volume cannot be showed. In order to eliminate the effect of price and reflect economic development, growth rate is calculated at current price.

Constant Price refers to the price without the effect of price change. By using constant price, total amount indices of different periods can be compared. There are two methods in which total amount indices are obtained, one using current price of some year to multiply the physical volume of certain products and the other using price index.