

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Regular Institutions of Higher Education** refer to educational establishments recruiting graduates from senior secondary schools as the main target through National Matriculation TEST. They include full-time universities, independently established colleges, colleges, and institutions of higher professional education, institutions of higher vocational education and others.

Universities and independently established colleges primarily provide undergraduate and above courses; colleges mainly impart undergraduate courses, institutions of higher professional education and institutions of higher vocational education primarily provide professional trainings; and other institutions of higher education refer to educational establishments, which are responsible for enrolling higher education students under the State Plan but not enumerated in the total number of schools, including: branch schools of universities and colleges and junior colleges.

**Institutions of Higher Education for Adults** refer to educational establishments, enrolling personnel graduated from senior secondary school or with equivalent education through National Matriculation TEST for Adult, and providing higher education courses in forms of correspondence, spare time or full time, for adults. Adults higher education institutions include schools of higher education for staff and workers, schools of higher education for peasants, institutions of administration, educational colleges, independent correspondence colleges, radio and television universities and other educational establishments of higher education for adult. Other educational establishments of higher education for adult refer undertakings to enrol adult students under the State Plan but not enumerated in the number of schools.

**Scientific and Technological Activities (S&T Activities)**  
Data on scientific and technological activities cover research and experimental development (R&D) activities of enterprises and institutions of whole society, mainly including industrial corporate units above designated size, industrial corporate units below designated size, scientific research and technological development institutions and scientific and technological information and literature institutions of prefecture level and above under the government with independent accounting, full-time universities and colleges, affiliated hospitals, and enterprises and institutions engaged in R&D activities in relatively R&D-intensive industries (such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, construction, transport, storage and post, information transmission, software and information technology service, finance, leasing and business services, scientific research and technical services, management of water conservancy, environment and public facilities, health and social service, culture, sports and entertainment). Data on innovation activities cover industrial corporate units above

designated size.

**Research and Development (R&D)** refers to systematic and creative activities in the field of science and technology aiming at increasing the knowledge and using the knowledge for new application. R&D includes 3 categories of activities: basic research, applied research and experiments and development. The scale and intensity of R&D are widely used internationally to reflect the strength of S&T and the core competitiveness of a country in the world.

**R&D Personnel** refer to persons of R&D activities units engaged in basic research, applied research, and experimental development at the reference period, including persons of directly participating in the three activities above, as well as management and direct service staff related to R&D activities, such as literature provision, material supply, equipment maintenance staff, it excludes persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen and security staff.

**Full-time Equivalent of R&D Personnel** refers to the ratio of working hours actually spent on R&D during a specific reference period (usually a calendar year) divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or by a group. The measurement unit of the ratio is “man-years”. This is an internationally comparable indicator of S&T manpower input.

**Expenditure on R&D** refers to the real expenditure of surveyed units on their own R&D activities in reporting period. It is divided into current expenditures and gross fixed capital expenditures for R&D according to the nature of expenditure. It doesn't include the fees transferred to cooperated or entrusted agencies on R&D activities.

**Patent** is an abbreviation for the patent right and refers to the exclusive right of ownership by the inventors or designers for the creation or inventions, given from the patent offices after due process of assessment and approval in accordance with the Patent Law. Patents are granted for inventions, utility models and designs. This indicator reflects the achievements of S&T and design with independent intellectual property.

**Patented Inventions** refer to the new technical proposals to the products or methods or their modifications. This is universal core indicator reflecting the technologies with independent intellectual property.

**Patented Utility Models** refer to the practical and new technical proposals on the shape and structure of the product or the combination of both. This indicator reflects the condition of technological results with certain technical content.

**Designs** refer to the aesthetics and industrially applicable new designs for the shape, pattern and color of the product, or their combinations. This indicator reflects the appearance design achievements with independent intellectual property.