



主要统计指标解释

国内生产总值(GDP) 指一个国家(或地区)所有常住单位在一定时期内生产活动的最终成果。国内生产总值有三种表现形态,即价值形态、收入形态和产品形态。从价值形态看,它是所有常住单位在一定时期内生产的全部货物和服务价值与同期投入的全部非固定资产货物和服务价值的差额,即所有常住单位的增加值之和;从收入形态看,它是所有常住单位在一定时期内创造的各项收入之和,包括劳动者报酬、生产税净额、固定资产折旧和营业盈余;从产品形态看,它是所有常住单位在一定时期内最终使用的货物和服务价值与货物和服务净出口价值之和。在实际核算中,国内生产总值有三种计算方法,即生产法、收入法和支出法。三种方法分别从不同的方面反映国内生产总值及其构成。

对于一个地区来说,称为地区生产总值或地区 GDP。

三次产业 三次产业的划分是世界上较为常用的产业

结构分类,但各国的划分不尽一致。根据《国民经济行业分类》(GB/T 4754—2017)和《三次产业划分规定》,我国的三次产业划分是:

第一产业是指农、林、牧、渔业(不含农、林、牧、渔专业及辅助性活动)。

第二产业是指采矿业(不含开采专业及辅助性活动),制造业(不含金属制品、机械和设备修理业),电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业,建筑业。

第三产业即服务业,是指除第一产业、第二产业以外的其他行业。

民营经济 是具有中国特色的一种经济类型。统计对象包括内地公民、民间机构和内地公民集体拥有所有权、经营权或控制权的营利法人、非营利法人、特别法人、非法人组织和个体经营户。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the final products produced by all resident units in a country (or in a region) 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 industry 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 industry:

Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (not including professional and auxiliary activities of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries).

Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (not including professional and auxiliary activities of 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.

Civilian-owned Economy refers to the economic type with Chinese characteristics. The statistical objects include profit-making legal persons, non-profit legal persons, special legal persons, non legal person organizations and self-employed households with ownership, management or control rights of mainland citizens, non-governmental organizations and profit-making legal persons.