



Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Regular Higher Education Institutions 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 schools, independent colleges, higher professional colleges, higher vocational colleges and other regular higher education institutions.

Universities and independently established schools primarily provide normal courses at undergraduate and higher levels. Independent colleges mainly provide normal undergraduate courses. Higher professional colleges and higher vocational colleges primarily provide undergraduate of short-cycle courses. Other regular higher education institutions 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 regular higher education institutions and junior colleges.

Adults Higher Education Institutions 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 Experimental Development (R&D) refers to creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge (including knowledge of humankind,

culture and society) and to devise new applications of available knowledge. R&D includes 3 categories of activities: basic research, applied research and experimental 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.

Number of R&D Projects (subjects) R&D Projects (subjects) are the basic forms of R&D activities, The project task, target, personnel and expenditure are usually defined by R&D activity execution unit according to project approval specification or contract document.

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 China National Intellectual Property Administration 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 colour of the product, or their combinations. This indicator reflects the appearance design achievements with independent intellectual property.