

主要统计指标解释

可比价格 指计算各种总量指标所采用的扣除了价格变动因素的价格,可进行不同时期总量指标的对比。按可比价格计算总量指标有两种方法:一种是直接用产品产量乘某一年的不变价格计算;另一种是用价格指数进行缩减。

不变价格 指以同类产品某年的平均价格作为固定价格,用于计算各年的产品价值。按不变价格计算的产品价值消除了价格变动因素,不同时期对比可以反映生产的发展速度。中华人民共和国成立后,随着工农业产品价格水平的变化,国家统计局先后 8 次制定了全国统一的工业产品不变价格和农业产品不变价格。从 1952 年到 1957 年使用 1952 年工(农)业产品不变价格,从 1957 年到 1970 年使用 1957 年不变价格,从 1971 年到 1980 年使用 1970 年不变价格,从 1981 年到 1990 年使用 1980 年不变价格,从 1991 年到 2000 年使用 1990 年不变价格,从 2001 年到 2005 年使用 2000 年不变价格,从 2006 年到 2010 年使用 2005 年不变价格,从 2010 年到 2015 年使用 2010 年不变价格,目前使用的是 2015 年不变价格。

国内生产总值(GDP) 指一个国家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超过同期中间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并分配给常住单位和非常住单位的初次收入分配之和;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。对于地区,GDP 中文名称为“地区生产总值”。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics Indicators

Comparable Prices refer to prices that are used to remove the factors of price change in calculating economic aggregates, so as to facilitate comparison of aggregates over time. Two methods are used for calculating economic aggregates at comparable prices: 1. Multiplying the output of products by their constant prices of certain year; 2. Deflation of data at current prices by relevant price index.

Constant Price refers to the average price of a given product in certain year, which is used for calculation of output value over time. As the output value at constant prices removes the factor of price changes, it reflects the trend of production development over time. Since 1949, with the changes in general price level, National Bureau of Statistics has issued nationally unified constant prices eight times; the 1952 constant prices for 1952—1957; the 1957 constant prices for 1957—1970; the 1970 constant prices for 1971—1980; the 1980 constant prices for 1981—1990; the 1990 constant prices for 1991—2000; the 2000 constant prices for 2001—2005; the 2005 constant prices for 2006—2010, the 2010 constant prices for 2011—2015, the 2015 constant prices for now.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the final products of all resident units in a country during a certain period of time. Gross domestic product is expressed in three different forms, i. e. value, income, and products respectively. The form of value refers to the total value of all products and services produced by all resident units during a certain period of time minus total value of intermediate input of materials and services of the nature of non-fixed assets or the summation of the value-added of all resident units; the form of income includes all the income created by all resident units and distributed primarily to all resident and non-resident units; the form of products refers to the value of all final goods and services for final use by all resident units plus the value of net exports of goods and services during a given period of time. In the practice of national accounting, gross domestic product is calculated with three approaches, i. e. production approach, income approach, and expenditure approach, which reflect gross domestic product and its composition from different aspects. The Chinese meaning of “GDP” is “Gross Regional Product” as to the certain region.