

# 主要统计指标解释

**居民消费价格指数** 是反映一定时期内城乡居民所购买的生活消费品价格和服务项目价格变动趋势和程度的相对数,是对城市居民消费价格指数和农村居民消费价格指数进行综合汇总计算的结果。通过该指数可以观察和分析消费品的零售价格和服务价格变动对城乡居民实际生活费支出的影响程度。

**城市居民消费价格指数** 是反映一定时期内城市居民家庭所购买的生活消费品价格和服务项目价格变动趋势和程度的相对数。通过该指数可以观察和分析消费品的零售价格和服务项目价格变动对城镇居民收入和消费支出的影响。

**农村居民消费价格指数** 是反映一定时期内农村居民家庭所购买的生活消费品价格和服务项目价格变动趋势和程度的相对数。该指数可以观察农村消费品的零售价格和服务项目价格变动对农村居民收入和生活消费支出的影响。

**商品零售价格指数** 是反映一定时期内城乡商品零售价格变动趋势和程度的相对数。商品零售价格的变动与国家的财政收入、市场供需的平衡、消费与积累的比例关系有关。因此,该指数可以从一个侧面对上述经济活动进行观察和分析。

**农业生产资料价格指数** 是反映一定时期内农业生产资料价格变动趋势和程度的相对数。其编制目的是了解农业生产中投入物质资料价格的变动状况,服务于国民经济核算。(1994 年以前,农业生产资料价格指数仅仅是商品零售价格指数的一个类别,此后,从商品零售价格指数中分离出来,单独编制。)

**工业生产者价格指数** 是反映工业产品价格变化趋势和变动幅度的统计指标,是工业企业的产品价格在不同时间和空间条件下平均变动的相对数。工业生产者价格包括工业品第一次出售时的出厂价格和企业作为中间投入的原材料、燃料、动力购进价格,简称为工业生产者出厂价格和工业生产者购进价格。工业生产者价格指数是进行国民经济核算和经济管理的重要依据。

**固定资产投资价格指数** 是反映固定资产投资价格变动趋势和程度的相对数。固定资产投资额由建筑安装工程投资完成额,设备、工器具购置投资完成额和其他费用投资完成额三部分组成。编制固定资产投资价格指数应首先分别编制上述三部分投资的价格指数,然后采用加权算术平均法求出固定资产投资价格总指数。

编制固定资产投资价格指数可以准确地反映固定资产投资中涉及的各类商品和取费项目价格变动趋势和变动幅度,消除按现价计算的固定资产投资指标中的价格变动因素,真实地反映固定资产投资的规模、速度、结构和效益,为国家制定、检查固定资产投资计划并提高宏观调控水平,为完善国民经济核算体系提供科学的、可靠的依据。

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics Indicators

**Consumer Price Indices** reflects the trend of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural residents, and is a composite index derived from the urban consumer price index and the rural consumer price index. Consumer price index can be used to analyze the impact of consumer price change on actual expenditure for living cost of urban and rural residents.

**Urban Consumer Price Indices** reflects the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban households. It can be used to observe and analyze the impact of price changes in consumer goods and services on the living cost and wages of staff and workers.

**Rural Consumer Price Indices** reflects the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by rural households. It can be used to observe the impact of change in retail prices of consumer goods and service prices in rural areas on living expenditure of rural households, and to show the changes in the living standard of peasants. It provides basis for analysis and research on condition of life in rural areas.

**Retail Price Indices** reflects the general change in retail prices of commodities. The change and adjustment in retail prices directly affect the living expenditure of urban and rural residents, government revenue, purchasing power of residents and the equilibrium of market supply and demand, and the ratio of consumption to accumulation. Therefore, the calculation of retail price index is useful to analyze the changes of the above economic activities.

**Means of Agricultural Production General Price Indices** reflects the relative number of the trends and degree of changes in prices of agricultural production data prices over a certain period of time. Its purpose is to understand the changes in the price of input material data in agricultural production and to serve the national economic accounting. (Before 1994, the agriculture production price indices was only a category of the retail price indices of commodities, and since then it has been separated from the retail price indices and compiled separately.)

**Producer Price Indices for Industrial Products** reflects the trend and amplitude of response changes in the prices of industrial product. It is the price of the industrial enterprises in the different time and space in relative number. This index including industrial products for the first time and as an intermediate input of raw materials, fuel and power purchase. It is an important basis for the national accounts and economic management.

**Price Indices for Investment in Fixed Assets** reflects the trend and degree of changes in prices of investment in fixed assets. The investment in fixed assets consists of three components, namely the investment in construction and installation, the investment in purchases of equipment and instrument, and the investment in other items. Price index of investment in fixed assets is calculated as the weighted arithmetic mean of the price indices of the three components of investment in fixed assets.