

主要统计指标解释

水资源 水在自然界中以固体、液体和气态三种聚集状态存在,分布于海洋、陆地(包括土壤)以及大气之中,通过水循环形成水资源。水资源包括经人类控制并直接可供灌溉、发电、给水、航运、养殖等用途的地表水和地下水,以及江河、湖泊、井、泉、潮汐、港湾和养殖水域等。水资源是发展国民经济不可缺少的重要自然资源。

地表水和地下水 陆地上的水因空间分布不同,分为地表水和地下水。地表水指分别存在于河流、湖泊、沼泽、冰川和冰盖等水体中水分的总称,又称陆地水。地下水指储存在地面以下饱和岩土孔隙、裂隙及溶洞中的水。

矿产保有储量 指探明的矿产储量(包括工业储量和远景储量),扣除已开采部分和地下损失量后的年末实有储量。

气温 指空气的温度,我国一般以摄氏度(℃)为单位表示。气象观测的温度表是放在离地面约 1.5 米处通风良好的百叶箱里测量的,因此,通常说的气温指的是离地面 1.5 米处百叶箱中的温度。其统计计算方法为:

月平均气温是将全月各日的平均气温相加,除以该月的天数而得。

年平均气温是将 12 个月的月平均气温累加后除以 12 而得。

降水量 指从天空降落到地面的液态或固态(经融化后)水,未经蒸发、渗透、流失而在地面上积聚的深度。其统计计算方法为:

月降水量是将全月各日的降水量累加而得。

年降水量是将 12 个月的月降水量累加而得。

能源生产总量 指一定时期内,全国一次能源生产量的总和。该指标是观察全国能源生产水平、规模、构成和发展速度的总量指标。一次能源生产量包括原煤、原油、天然气、水电、核能及其他动力能(如风能、地热能等)发电量,不包括低热值燃料生产量、生物质能、太阳能等的利用和由一次能源加工转换而成的二次能源产量。

能源消费总量 指一定时期内,全国各行业和居民生活消费的各种能源的总和。该指标是观察能源消费水平构成和增长速度的总量指标。能源消费总量包括原煤和原油及其制品、天然气、电力,不包括低热值燃料生产量、生物质能、太阳能等的利用。能源消费总量分为终端能源消费量、能源加工转换损失量和能源损失量三部分。

(1)终端能源消费量:指一定时期内,全国生产和生活消费的各种能源在扣除了用于加工转换二次能源消费量和损失量以后的数量。

(2)能源加工转换损失量:指一定时期内,全国投入加工转换的各种能源数量之和与产出各种能源产品之和的差额。它是观察能源在加工转换过程中损失量变化的指标。

(3)能源损失量:指一定时期内,能源在输送、分配、储存过程中发生的损失和由客观原因造成的各种损失量,不包括各种气体能源放空、放散量。

工业废水排放量 指报告期内经过企业厂区所有排放口排到企业外部的工业废水量。包括生产废水、外排的直接冷却水、超标排放的矿井地下水和与工业废水混排的厂区生活污水,不包括外排的间接冷却水(清污不分流的间接冷却水应计算在废水排放量内)。

城镇生活污水排放量 指报告期内城镇居民排放生活污水的量。城镇生活包括“住宿业与餐饮业、居民服务和其他服务业、医院和独立燃烧设施以及城镇生活污染源”。

集中式治理设施污水排放量 指报告期内集中式治理设施的渗滤液排放量。集中式治理设施包括垃圾处理场(厂)和危险废物(医疗废物)集中处置厂。

化学需氧量排放量 指报告期内工业、农业、城镇生活和集中式治理设施排放的废水中 COD 排放量之和。

氨氮排放量 指报告期内工业、农业、城镇生活和集中式治理设施排放的废水中氨氮排放量之和。

二氧化硫排放量 指报告期内工业、城镇生活和集中式治理设施二氧化硫排放量之和。

氮氧化物排放量 指报告期内工业、城镇生活、机动车和集中式治理设施氮氧化物排放量之和。

烟(粉)尘排放量 指报告期内工业、城镇生活、机动车和集中式治理设施烟(粉)尘排放量之和。

一般工业固体废物产生量 指未被列入《国家危险废物名录》或者根据国家规定的危险废物鉴别标准(GB5085)、固体废物浸出毒性浸出方法(GB5086)及固体废物浸出毒性测定方法(GB/T 15555)鉴别方法判定不具有危险特性的工业固体废物。

一般工业固体废物综合利用率 指报告期内企业通过回收、加工、循环、交换等方式,从固体废物中提取或者使其转化为可以利用的资源、能源和其他原材料的固体废物量(包括当年利用的往年工业固体废物累计贮存量)。如用作农业肥料、生产建筑材料、筑路等。

综合利用往年贮存量 指企业在报告期内对往年贮存的工业固体废物进行综合利用的量。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics Indicators

Water Resource Water exists in the nature in solid, liquid and gaseous states, is distributed in the ocean, land (including earth) and air, and constitutes the water resource through the circulation of water. Water resource includes the surface water and underground water that is controlled by the human being for irrigation, power-generation, water supply, navigation and cultivation. It also includes rivers, lakes, wells, springs, tides, gulf and water area for cultivation. Water resource as an important natural resource is indispensable for the development of the national economy.

Surface Water and Underground Water Water on earth can be divided into surface water and underground water according to its distribution. Surface water refers to moisture exists in rivers, lakes, swamps, glaciers, icecaps and so on. It is also called land water. The underground water refers to water deposited underground in the cranny and the hole of saturated rock soil and in the water-eroded cave.

Mineral Reserves refer to the proven mineral reserves (including industrial reserves and prospective reserves), and the reserves at the end of the year after deduction of the mined and underground losses.

Temperature refers to the air temperature. China uses centigrade as the unit. The thermometry used for weather observation is put in a breezy shutter, which is 1.5 meters high from the ground. Therefore, the commonly used temperature refers to the temperature in the breezy shutter 1.5 meters away from the ground. The calculation method is as follows:

Monthly average temperature is the summation of average daily temperature of one month divided by the actual days of that particular month.

Annual average temperature is the summation of monthly average of a year divided by 12 months.

Volume of Precipitation refers to the deepness of liquid state or solid state (thawed) water falling from the sky to the ground that has not been evaporated, infiltrated or run off. The calculation method is as follows:

Monthly precipitation is the summation of daily precipitation of a month.

Annual precipitation is the summation of 12 months precipitation of a year.

Total Energy Production refers to the total production of primary energy by all energy producing enterprises in the country (region) in a given period of time. It is a comprehensive indicator to show the level, scale, composition and pace of development of energy production of the country (region). The production of primary energy includes that of coal, crude oil, natural gas, hydro-power and electricity generated by nuclear energy and other means such as wind power and geothermal power. However, it does not include the secondary energy converted from primary energy.

Total Energy Consumption refers to the total consumption of energy of various kinds by the production sectors and the households in the country (region) in a given period of time. Total energy consumption can be divided into three parts: end-use energy consumption; loss during the process of energy conversion; and energy loss.

(1) End-use Energy Consumption: It refers to the total energy consumption by the production sectors and the households in the country (region) in a given period of time. It does not include the consumption during the conversion of primary energy into secondary energy and the loss in the process of energy conversion.

(2) Loss During the Process of Energy Conversion: It refers to the total input of various kinds of energy for conversion, minus the total output of various kinds of energy in the country (region) in a given period of time. It is an indicator to show the loss that occurs during the process of energy conversion.

(3) Energy Loss: It refers to the total of the loss of energy during the course of energy transport, distribution and storage and the loss caused by any objective reason in a given period of time. The loss of various kinds of gas due to gas discharges and stocktaking is not included.

Waste Water Discharged by Industry refer to the volume of waste water discharged by industrial enterprises through all their outlets during the period, including waste water from production process, directly cooled water, groundwater from mining wells which does not meet discharge standards and sewage from households mixed with waste water produced by industrial activities, but excluding indirectly cooled water discharged (It should be included if the discharge is not separated with waste water).

Urban Domestic Sewage Emission refer to the volume of sewage discharged by urban living during the period. Urban living contain hotels and catering services, residential service and others, hospital, Independent burning facilities and so on.

Volume of Centralized Sewage Treatment Facilities refer to the volume of leachate discharged by centralized treatment facilities during the period, such as waste treatment plants, hazardous waste treatment plants and medical waste plants.

Volume of COD refer to the sum of COD discharged by industry, agriculture, urban living and centralized sewage treatment facilities during the period.

Ammonia Nitrogen Emissions refer to the sum of ammonia emissions in waste water discharged by industry, agriculture, urban living and centralized sewage treatment facilities during the period.

Sulphur Dioxide Emission refer to the sum of sulphur dioxide discharged by industry, urban living and centralized treatment facilities during the period.

Oxynitride Emissions refer to the sum of Oxynitrided discharged by industry, urban living, motor vehicles and centralized treatment facilities during the period.

Soot Emissions refer to the sum of soot discharged by industry, urban living, motor vehicles and centralized treatment facilities during the period.

Common Industrial Solid Waste Produce refer to the industrial solid wastes that are not listed in the National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes, or not regarded as hazardous according to the national hazardous waste identification standards (GB5085) , solid waste –Extraction procedure for leaching toxicity (GB5086) and solid waste –Extraction procedure for leaching toxicity (GB/T 15555).

Common Industrial Solid Wastes Comprehensively Utilized refer to volume of solid wastes from which useful materials can be extracted or which can be converted into usable resources, energy or other materials by means of reclamation, processing recycling and exchange (including utilizing in the year the stocks of industrial solid wastes of the previous year) during the report period, e. g. being used as agricultural fertilizers, building materials or as material for paving road. Examples of such utilizations include fertilizers, building materials and road materials.

Storage Capacity Utilization in Previous Years refer to the volume of comprehensive utilization of industrial solid wastes stored in previous years.