# 主要统计指标解释

**行政区划** 指国家对行政区域的划分。根据有关法规规定,我国的行政区域划分如下:(1)全国分为省、自治区、直辖市;(2)省、自治区分为自治州、县、自治县、市;(3)自治州分为县、自治县、市;(4)县、自治县分为乡、民族乡、镇;(5)直辖市和较大的市分为区、县;(6)国家在必要时设立的特别行政区。

**平均增长速度** 平均增长速度表明社会经济现象在一个较长的时期内逐期平均增长变化的程度,它不能根据各个环比增长速度直接求得,但与平均发展速度之间存在着一定的数量关系;平均增长速度=平均发展速度-1。

平均发展速度是一种根据环比发展速度计算的序时平均数,由于各时期对比的基础不同,所以计算平均发展速度不能采用一般的序时平均数的计算方法,计算方法分为水平法和累计法。水平法,又称几何平均法,即将环比发展速度按连乘法用几何平均数公式计算。累计法,也称方程法,根据一段时期内各年发展水平总和与基期水平的关系,列出方程式计算平均发展速度。水平法着重考虑最后一年所达到的发展水平;累计法着重考虑整个时期累计发展水平的总量。

本年鉴内所列的平均增长速度,均用"水平法"计算。从某年到某年平均增长速度的年份,均不包括基期年在内。如 1978 年以来的平均增长速度是以 1978 年为基期计算的,则写为 1979-2017 年平均增长速度,其余类推。

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics Indicators

**Divisions of Administrative Areas** refers to the division of administrative areas by the State. The relative laws stipulate that 1) the whole country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government; 2) provinces and autonomous regions are further divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities; 3) autonomous prefectures are further divided into counties, autonomous counties and cities; 4) counties and autonomous counties are further divided into townships, ethnic townships and towns; 5) municipalities directly under the Central Government and large cities are divided into districts and counties; 6) the State shall, when necessary, establish special administrative regions.

**Average Annual Growth Rate** shows the average growth rate of social and economic development during a longer period. It can not be directly calculated by chain based growth rate. The relation is:

Average Annual Growth Rate = Average Speed of Development - 1

Average speed of development is the time series average of speed which calculated by chain based. Because the reference bases during the different periods are not same, average speed of development can not be calculated by the general method. Level approach and accumulative approach for calculating average speed of development rate are applied. The "level approach", or the method of calculating the geometric average, is derived by the formula of geometric average of the chain-based speeds of development, or comparing the level of the last year of the interval with that of the beginning year; the other is called the "accumulative approach" or the "algebraic average", "equation" method, which is derived by the summation of the actual figure of each year in the interval divided by the figure in the base year. The level approach focuses on the level of the last year, while the accumulative approach emphasizes the aggregate development in the duration.

The average annual growth rates listed in the Yearbook are calculated by the level approach. The base year is not listed in the duration for which average annual growth rates are computed. For instance, the average annual growth rate since 1978 is shown as the average annual growth rate of 1979-2017 without showing the base year 1978.