

## 主要统计指标解释

**建筑业统计单位** 指从事房屋、构筑物建造、装饰装修、设备安装活动和工程准备、提供施工设备服务等其他建筑活动的具有建筑业资质的法人企业。建筑业法人企业应同时具备的条件是：①依法成立，有自己的名称、组织机构和场所，能够承担民事责任；②独立拥有和使用资产，承担负债，有权与其他单位签订合同；③独立核算盈亏，能够编制资产负债表。

**建筑业总产值(即自行完成施工产值)** 是以货币表现的建筑业企业在一定时期内生产的建筑业产品和服务的总和。建筑业总产值包括：

(1)建筑工程产值：指列入建筑工程预算内的各种工程价值。

(2)安装工程产值：指设备安装工程价值，不包括被安装设备本身价值。

(3)其他产值：指建筑业总产值中除建筑工程、安装工程以外的产值。包括房屋、构筑物修理所完成的产值(不包括被修理的房屋、构筑物本身的价值)、非标准设备制造产值、总包企业向分包企业收取的管理费和不能明确划分的施工活动所完成的产值。

**房屋建筑施工面积** 指在报告期内施过工的全部房屋建筑面积，包括本期新开工的房屋面积、上期跨入本期继续施工的房屋面积、上期停缓建在本期恢复施工的房屋面积、本期竣工的房屋面积及本期施工后又停缓建的房屋面积。

**房屋建筑竣工面积** 指在报告期内房屋建筑按照设计要求全部完工，达到了住人和使用条件，经检查验收鉴定合格的房屋建筑面积。

**自有施工机械设备年末总台数** 指归本企业(或单位)所有，属于本企业(或单位)固定资产的直接用于工程施工的各种机械设备年末总台数。但不包括附属辅助生产机械设备、运输机械设备、生产试验机械设备的台数。

**自有施工机械设备年末总功率** 指本企业(或单位)自有施工机械设备年末总功率，按设定能力或查定能力计算。包括机械本身的动力和为该机械服务的单独动力设备，如电动机等。计算单位用千瓦，动力换算可按 1 马力=0.735 千瓦折合成千瓦数。电焊机、变压器、锅炉不计算动力。

**营业收入** 指企业经营主要业务和其他业务所确认的收入总额，包括主营业务收入和其他业务收入。计算公式为：

营业收入=主营业务收入+其他业务收入

**主营业务收入** 指企业确认的销售商品、提供劳务等主营业务的收入。对建筑业企业而言，主营业务收入指企业承包工程实现的工程价款结算收入，以及向发包单位收取的除工程价款以外按规定列作营业收入的各种款项，如临时设施费、劳动保险费、施工机械调迁费等以及向发包单位收取的各种索赔款。

**营业利润** 指企业从事生产经营活动所取得的利润。执行 2006 年《企业会计准则》的企业，营业利润为营业收入减去营业成本、营业税金及附加、销售费用、管理费用、财务费用、资产减值损失，再加上公允价值变动收益和投资收益。未执行 2006 年《企业会计准则》的企业，营业利润为主营业务收入减去主营业务成本、主营业务税金及附加，加上其他业务利润后，再减去销售费用、管理费用、财务费用后的金额。

**利润总额** 指企业在一定会计期间的经营成果，是生产经营过程中各种收入扣除各种耗费后的盈余，反映企业在报告期内实现的盈亏总额。执行 2006 年《企业会计准则》的企业，利润总额为营业利润加上营业外收入，减去营业外支出后的金额；未执行 2006 年《企业会计准则》的企业，利润总额为营业利润加上投资收益、补贴收入、营业外收入，再减去营业外支出后的金额。

**从事主营业务活动的从业人员平均人数** 指建筑业企业(或单位)报告期实际拥有的、与建筑施工活动有关的人员的平均人数，包括参加本企业(或单位)建筑施工活动的非本企业(或单位)人员，但不包括企业内部社会服务性机构的人员以及由本企业支付工资但所从事的工作与本企业生产基本无关的人员。

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics Indicators

**Statistical Unit in Construction** refers to corporate enterprise engaged in the construction of buildings, structures in the installation of equipment and with construction qualifications. A corporate construction enterprise should meet the following 3 requirements: ①being set up in line with relevant legal basis, having its full name, organization and location, and capable of taking civil liabilities; ② independently possessing and using its assets and assuming its liabilities, and entitled to sign contracts with other institutions; ③making independent accounts of its profits and losses, and capable of compiling its own balance sheet.

**Gross Output Value of Construction (Output Value of Projects Under Construction)** refers to total of construction products and services expressed in money terms, completed by construction enterprises during a given period of time. It includes:

- (1) Output value of construction projects, that is the value of projects covered by the project budgets;
- (2) Output value of installation projects, that is the value of the installation of equipment (excluding the value of the equipment to be installed);
- (3) Other Output Value refers to the total output of construction industry except the output value of construction projects, output value of installation projects. It covered the output value of buildings and structures repairing (excluding the value of buildings and structures being repaired); output value of manufactured non-standard equipment; management expenses collected by general contracted enterprises from branch contracted enterprises, and the output value of construction activities which can't to be divided definitely.

**Housing Construction Area** refers to floor space of buildings under construction during the reference period, including newly started buildings, buildings started earlier and continued during the reference period, and buildings suspended earlier but restarted during the reference period, buildings completed during the reference period, and buildings under construction and then suspended during the reference period.

**Buildings Completed** refers to the floor space of buildings that are completed in the reference period in accordance with the requirements of the design, up to the standard for putting them into use, and have been checked and accepted by concerned departments as qualified ones.

**The Total Number Construction Machinery and Equipment at The End of The Year** refers to the total number of various mechanical equipment at the end of the year that is owned by the enterprise (or unit) and belongs to the fixed assets of the enterprise (or unit). However, it does not include the number of auxiliary production machinery equipment, transportation machinery equipment, and production test machinery equipment.

**The Total POWER Construction Machinery and Equipment at The End of The Year** refers to the total power construction machinery and equipment of the enterprise (or unit) at the end of the year, calculated according to the set capacity or the ability to check. This includes the power of the machine itself and the separate power equipment that serves the machine, such as electric motors. The calculation unit is kilowatt. The power conversion can be converted into kilowatts by 1 horsepower = 0.735 kilowatts. Electric welders, transformers, and boilers do not calculate power.

**Operation Revenue** refers to the sum of income from principal business and other business, including revenue from principal business and other business income namely:

$$\text{operating income} = \text{revenue from principle business} + \text{revenue from other business}$$

**Income from Principal Business** refers to the revenue from principal business such as sales of products, service provided and so on. For construction enterprises, income from principal business refers to the income received by the construction enterprise from the contracted project through settlement procedures, and other charges to the contractors as operational costs in addition to the value of the project, such as temporary facility fee, labour insurance premium, moving cost of construction equipment, as well as various types of claims to the contractors.

**Operating Profit** refers to the profit from production and managing movement of the corporation. Enterprises in accordance with Accounting Criteria for Business Enterprises (2006), their operating profit is operating income which is subtracted operating cost, business taxes and surcharges, selling expense, administration expense, financial cost and devaluation lost of assets, then added changes in fair value of the proceeds and investment income. Enterprises which don't follow Criteria for Business Enterprises (2006), their operating profit is income from principal business which is subtracted main business cost, main business taxes and surcharges, selling ex-

pense , administration expense and financial cost, then added other business income.

**Total Profit** refers to the profits gained by the enterprises during an accounting period. It reflect profit and loss during report period. Enterprises in accordance with Accounting Criteria for Business Enterprises (2006), their total profit is operating profit which is added nonbusiness income, and subtracted nonbusiness expenditure; Enterprises which don't follow Criteria for Business Enterprises (2006), their total profit is operating profit which is added investment income, subsidize revenue, nonbusiness income, and subtracted nonbusiness expenditure.

**The Average Number of Employees Engaged in Principal Business** refers to the average personnels actually held by construction enterprises (units) and related to construction activities in the reference period, including the personnels of other enterprises, who took part in the construction activities of these enterprises, but excluding the personnels of the inner social service institutions, and the personnels their wages were paid by the enterprises but did not take part in the construction activities basically.