

主要统计指标解释

自然资源 指人类可以直接从自然界获得,并用于生产和生活的物质资源。自然资源一般可以分成可再生资源和非再生资源两大类。可再生资源指在较短时间内可以再生、可以循环利用的资源,包括土地资源、水资源、气候资源、生物资源和海洋资源等。非再生资源指在使用后不能再生的资源,包括矿产资源和地热能资源。

土地资源 土地是指陆地的表层部分,它主要由岩石、岩石的风化物和土壤构成。土地资源按利用类型可以分为农用地、建筑用地和未利用地。农用地包括耕地、园地、林地、牧草地和水面。建筑用地包括居民点及工矿用地、交通用地和水利设施用地。未利用地指家用地和建筑用地以外的土地,包括滩涂、荒漠、戈壁、冰川和石山等。

林业用地面积 指生长乔木、竹类、灌木、沿海红树林等林木的土地面积,包括有林地、灌木林、疏林地、未成林造林地、迹地、苗圃等。

草地面积 指牧区和农区用于放牧牲畜或割草,植被盖度在5%以上的草原、草坡、草山等面积。包括天然的和人工种植或改良的草地面积。

海洋 是海和洋的统称。洋为地球表面上相连接的广大咸水水体的主体部分。海为地球表面相连接的广大咸水水体被陆地、岛礁、半岛包围或分隔的边缘部分。

海岸线 指平均大潮高潮时水路分界线的痕迹线。

浅海 未有国标定义,在海洋管理部门中一般指0m—10m等深线的海域。

滩涂 未有国标定义,在海洋管理部门中一般指大潮高潮位与低潮位之间的潮浸地带。

森林面积 指由乔木树种构成,郁闭度0.2以上(含0.2)的林地或冠幅宽度10米以上的林带的面积,即有林地面积。森林面积包括天然起源和人工起源的针叶林面积、阔叶林面积、针阔混交林面积和竹林面积,不包括灌木林地面积的疏林地面积。

活立木蓄积量 指一定范围内土地上全部树木蓄积的总量,包括森林蓄积、疏林蓄积、散生木蓄积和四旁树蓄积。

森林覆盖率 指一个国家或地区森林面积占土地总面积的百分比。森林覆盖率是反映森林资源的丰富程度和生态平衡的重要指标。在计算森林覆盖率时,森林面积包括郁闭度0.2以上的乔木林地面积和竹林地面积,国家特别规定的灌木林地面积、农田林网以及四旁(村旁、路旁、

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Natural Resources refer to the material resources that can be get from nature directly and used for production and life. Natural resources usually can be divided into two kinds, renewable resources and non-renewable resources. Renewable resources refer to the resources that can reproduce or recycle in a comparatively short time, including land resource, water resource, climate resource, biology resource, ocean and sea resource and so on. Non-renewable resources refer to the resources that cannot reproduce after using, including mineral resources and geothermal resource.

Land Resource Land refers to the surface of the earth, consisting of mainly rocks and its weathering and earth. Land resource can be classified, by its utilization, as land for agriculture, land for construction and unused land. Land for agriculture includes cultivated land, plantation land, forestland, grassland and waters. Land for construction includes land for residential purpose, for manufacturing and mining, for transportation and for water conservancy projects. Unused land refers to land exclude land for agriculture and construction, including mud beaches, deserts, Gobi, glaciers and tor.

Area of Afforested Land refers to land for trees, bamboo, bushes and mangrove, including forest-covered land, bush-covered land, sparse forest land, land planned for forestation and nurseries of young trees.

Area of Grassland refers to areas of grassland, grass-slopes and grass-covered hills with vegetation covering rate of over 5% that are used for animal husbandry or harvesting of grass. It includes natural, cultivated and improved grassland area.

Oceans and Seas Oceans refer to the principal part of the large bodies of saltwater connecting on the surface of the earth. Seas refer to the edges that the large bodies of saltwater connecting on the surface of the earth encircled or isolated by land, islands, reefs and peninsulas.

Coastline refers to the trace line of waterway dividing line at the average high tide of mean spring.

Shallow Sea There is no national standard definition. It refers to the sea area with isobaths of 0—10 meter in marine management departments.

Mud Beaches There is no national standard definition. It generally refers to the tidal invasion zone between high and low tide in marine management departments.

Forest Area refers to the area of forest where arbor species grow with canopy density at and above 0.2 or canopy width 10 meters, that is area of trees planted. It includes coniferous forest area of natural and planted, coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest area and bamboo forest area, but excluding bush land and thin forestland.

Total Standing Stock Volume refers to total stock volume of wood growing in land, including trees in forest, trees in sparse forest, scattered trees and trees planted by the side of villages, farm houses and along roads and rivers.

Forest Coverage Rate refers to the percentage of area of forested land to the area of total land. It is a very important indicator that reflects the status of abundance of forest resource and ecosystem balance. Forest area includes the area of trees and bamboo grow with canopy density above 0.2, the area of shrubby tree according to regulations of the government, the area of forest

水旁、宅旁）林木的覆盖面积。计算公式为：

$$\text{森林覆盖率（\%）} = \frac{\text{森林面积}}{\text{土地总面积}} \times 100\%$$

矿产资源保有储量 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底实有储量。它反映国家矿产资源的现状。

径流量 指在一定时段内通过河流某一过水断面的水量，用以反映一个国家或地区水资源的丰歉程度。计算公式为：

$$\text{径流量} = \text{降水量} - \text{蒸发量}$$

气温 指地面气象观测中测定百叶箱等防辐射装置内距地面1.5m高度的空气温度，简称气温。单位为摄氏度（℃）。

月平均气温 由该月逐日平均气温的总和除以该月总日数求得。

年平均气温 由一年12个月的月平均气温相加除以12求得。

降水量 指某段时间内的未经蒸发、渗透、流失的降水，在地面上积聚的深度。

月降水量 由该月逐日降水量相加求得。

年降水量 由一年12个月的月降水总量相加求得。

日照时数 指在一给定时段内太阳直接辐照度大于或等于120W/m²的各分段时间的总和。统计方法与降水量相同。

工业废水排放量 指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（清污不分离的间接冷却水应计算在内）。

工业废气排放量 指企业厂内燃料燃烧和生产工艺过程中产生的各种排入空气的含有污染物的气体总量，按标准状态（273K，101325Pa）计算。

二氧化硫排放量 指企业在燃料燃烧和生产工艺过程中排入大气的二氧化硫数量。

烟尘排放量 指企业厂内燃料燃烧产生的烟气中夹带的颗粒物数量。

工业粉尘排放量 指企业在生产工艺过程中排放的颗粒物重量，如钢铁企业的耐火材料粉尘、焦化企业的筛焦

land inside farm land and the area of trees planted by the side of villages, farm houses and along roads and rivers. The formula for calculating forest coverage rate is as follows:

$$\text{Forest Coverage Rate (\%)} = (\text{Area of Forested Land} / \text{Area of Total Land}) \times 100\%$$

Ensured Reserves of Mineral Resources refer to the proven reserves of mineral resources (including industrial reserves and future reserves), which equal to the basic reserves and volume of resources minus the part mined and underground losses. They reflect the situation of mineral resources of countries.

Volume of Runoff refers to the total volume of water that run through a certain cross section of a river during a given period, and it reflects the abundance of water resource in a country or region. The formula for calculating the volume of runoff is as follows:

$$\text{Volume of Runoff} = \text{Amount of Precipitation} - \text{Amount of Evaporation}$$

Air Temperature refers to the temperature of the air as observed in an instrument shelter or other radiation protection devices at 1.5m above the ground surface. It is measured in degrees Celsius.

The Monthly Average Temperature is calculated by dividing the sum of the average daily air temperature of the month by the total number of days in the month.

The Annual Average Temperature is calculated by dividing the sum of the monthly average temperature of 12 months in a year by 12.

Precipitation Amount refers to the depth of the precipitation gathered on the ground without evaporation, infiltration and loss.

The Monthly precipitation amounts to the sum of the daily precipitation of the month.

The Annual Precipitation amounts to the sum of the monthly precipitation in a year.

Sunshine Duration refers to the sum of the time of the solar direct irradiance greater than or equal to 120 W/m² in a given period. The statistical calculating method is the same as precipitation amount.

Volume of Industrial Waste Water Discharged refers to the volume of industrial waste water discharged through all outlets to the outside of industrial enterprises, including waste water produced, direct-cooling water, underground water from mines from mines that does not meet the standard of discharge, and the domestic sewage mixed up with industrial waste water when discharged, but excluding discharged indirect-cooling water (including indirect-cooling water of pollution clearance and not diffuent).

Volume of Industrial Waste Gas Emission refers to waste gas emitted from burning of fuels and from production process in the area of factory, and is measured by 10 000 standard cubic meters each year under normal condition (273K, 101325Pa).

Volume of Industrial Sulphur Dioxide Discharged refers to the volume of sulphur dioxide to the air in the process of fuel burning and in the production process.

Volume of Industrial Soot Discharged refers to the volume solid soot in the smoke discharged in the process of fuel burning in the area of the factory.

Industrial Dust Discharged refers to the total weight of solid dust discharged by industrial enterprises in the production process, such as dust of

系统粉尘、烧结机的粉尘、石灰窑的粉尘、建材企业的水泥粉尘等。不包括电厂排入大气的烟尘。

工业固体废物产生量 指企业在生产过程中产生的固体状、半固体状和高浓度液体废弃物的总量,包括危险废物、冶炼废渣、粉煤灰、炉渣、煤矸石、尾矿、放射性废物和其他废物等;不包括矿山开采的剥离废石和掘进废石(煤矸石和呈酸性或碱性的废石除外)。酸性或碱性废石指采掘的废石其流经水、雨淋水的pH值小于4或pH值大于10.5者。

工业固体废物综合利用量 指通过回收、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(包括当年利用往年的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。综合利用量由原产生固体废物的单位统计。

工业固体废物处置量 指将固体废物焚烧或者最终置于符合环境保护规定要求的场所,并不再回取的工业固体废物量(包括当年处置往年的工业固体废物累计贮存量)。处置方法有填埋(其中危险废物应安全填埋)、焚烧、专业贮存场(库)封场处理、深层灌注、回填矿井等。

工业固体废物排放量 指将所产生的固体废物排到固体废物污染防治设施、场所以外的数量,不包括矿山开采的剥离废石和掘进废石(煤矸石和呈酸性或碱性的废石除外)。

“三废”综合利用产品产值 指利用“三废”(废液、废气、废渣)作为主要原料生产的产品价值(现行价);已经销售或准备销售的应计算产品价值,留作生产自用的不应计算产品价值。

城市统计范围 根据建设部的新规定,设市城市按城区范围统计,县的统计范围为县城。

设市城市的城区 包括:

- (一) 街道办事处所辖地域;
- (二) 城市公共设施、居住设施和市政公用设施等连接到的其他镇(乡)地域;
- (三) 常住人口在3000人以上独立的工矿区、开发区、科研单位、大专院校等特殊区域。

县城 包括:

- (一) 县政府驻地的镇(城关镇)或街道办事处地域;

refractory materials form iron plants, dust from coke-screening systems or from sintering machines of coking plants, dust form lime kilns, cements dust from building material enterprises, etc., but excluding smoke and dust discharged by power plants.

Volume of Industrial Solid Wastes Produced refers to the total volume of solid, semi-solid and high-concentration liquid residue produced by industrial enterprises in their production process, including dangerous wastes, residues from melting, fly ash, slag, gangue, tailings, radioactive residues and other residues, but excluding stripped and dug stones in mining (except gangue and acid or alkali stones which are stones washed or soaked by water with a PH value smaller than 4 or larger than 10.5).

Volume of Industrial Solid Wastes Comprehensively Utilized refers to the volume of solid wastes form which useful materials can be extracted or which can be changed to be utilizable resources, energy or other materials through ways of reclamation, processing, recycling and exchanging (including the volume of industrial solid wastes stored up in the previous years and utilized in the current year), such as the solid wastes utilized as fertilizers, building materials, for making roads or for other purpose. Solid wastes producing units collect statistical data on comprehensive utilization of industrial solid wastes.

Volume of Industrial Solid Wastes Disposed refers to solid wastes incinerated or disposed of in a place that meet the requirement of environmental protection and the volume of non-recoverable solid wastes (Including treatment of solid wastes piled up in the previous years), such as burying (The dangerous wastes should be buried safely), burning, piling in designated sites, pouring water into the deep strata, filing of old mines, etc..

Volume of Industrial Solid Wastes Discharged refers to the volume of industrial solid wastes produced and discharged at the places outside the special facilities or special sites for preventing against pollution, excluding stripped and dug stones in mining (except gangue and acid or alkali waste stones).

Output Value of Products Made from Utilization of Waste Gas, Waste Water and Industrial Solid Wastes refers to the value of products (calculated at current prices) made by industrial enterprises using recovered waste water, waste gas or solid wastes as main raw materials. The value of the products, which have been sold or are ready, to be sold should be included. The value of the products, which will be used in the production of the enterprises, should not be included.

Statistical Range of City According to the new regulation of Ministry of Construction, the statistical range of administratively designated city refers to the urban area, and the statistical range of county refers to the county seat.

Urban Area of Administratively Designated City includes:

1. The area ruled by sub-district offices;
2. The area of other towns (villages) joint by city public facilities, living facilities and municipal facilities;
3. The special area of independent industrial and mining areas, development zones, institutions of scientific research and universities and colleges, with the permanent population above 3000 persons.

County includes:

1. The area of towns of county governments or sub-district offices;
2. The area of other towns (villages) joint by public facilities of county

（二）县城公共设施、居住设施和市政公用设施等连接到的其他镇（乡）地域；

（三）常住人口在3000人以上独立的工矿区、开发区、科研单位、大专院校等特殊区域。

市区面积 指城市行政区域内的全部土地面积（包括水域面积）。地级城市行政区不包括市辖县（市），以国务院批准的行政区划面积为准。

城区面积 指设市城市的城建统计的范围面积。

市区（县）人口 指城市（县）行政区域内有常住户口和未落常住户口的人，以及被注销户口的在押犯、劳改、劳教人员。未落常住户口是指持出生、迁移、复员转业、劳改释放、解除劳教等证件未落常住户口的、无户口的人员以及户口情况不明且定居一年以上的流入人口。

城区（县城）人口 指划定的城区（县城）范围的人口数。

seats, living facilities and municipal facilities;

3. The special area of independent industrial and mining areas, development zones, institutions of scientific research and universities and colleges, with the permanent population above 3000 persons.

Area of City District refers to the total land area (including water area) in the administrative areas of the city. The administrative areas of the prefecture-level city excludes the under counties (county-level cities), and subject to the area of administrative divisions authorized by the State Council.

Urban Area refers to the area of the statistical range of the administratively designated cities' construction.

Population of City District (County) refers to the population with permanent residences and not yet with permanent residences, and the residence-canceled population of criminals in custody, reform- through-labor personnel and reeducation- through-labor personnel. The population not yet with permanent residences refers to the personnel that without residences or have not registered their identifications, such as for birth, transferring, demobilization and returning to civilian work, reform- through-labor personnel released and reeducation- through-labor personnel released as permanent residences yet, and also includes the influx of population that have uncertain residences and settle for more than one year.

Population of Urban Area (County) refers to the population in the range of the circumscribed urban area (county).