

主要统计指标解释

国内生产总值（GDP） 指按市场价格计算的一个国家所有常住单位在一定时期内生产活动的最终成果。国内生产总值有三种表现形态，即价值形态、收入形态和产品形态。从价值形态看，它是所有常住单位在一定时期内生产的全部货物和服务价值与同期投入的全部非固定资产货物和服务价值的差额，即所有常住单位的增加值之和；从收入形态看，它是所有常住单位在一定时期内创造并分配给常住单位和非常住单位的初次收入之和；从产品形态看，它是所有常住单位在一定时期内最终使用的货物和服务价值与货物和服务净流出价值之和。在实际核算中，国内生产总值有三种计算方法，即生产法、收入法和支出法。三种方法分别从不同的方面反映国内生产总值及其构成。

对于一个地区来说，称为地区生产总值或地区GDP。

三次产业 三次产业的划分是世界上较为常用的产业结构分类，但各国的划分不尽一致。根据国家统计局《三次产业划分规定》和《国民经济行业分类》（GB/T 4754—2017），我国的三次产业划分是：

第一产业是指农、林、牧、渔业（不含农、林、牧、渔专业及辅助性活动业）。

第二产业是指采矿业（不含开采专业及辅助活动），制造业（不含金属制品、机械和设备修理业），电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业，建筑业。

第三产业即服务业，是指除第一、二产业以外的其他行业。

增加值 是指常住单位生产过程中创造的新增价值和固定资产的转移价值。它可以按生产法计算，也可以按收入法计算。按生产法计算，它等于总产出减去中间投入后的差额；按收入法计算，它等于劳动者报酬、生产税净额、固定资产折旧和营业盈余之和。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Gross Domestic Product refers to the final products produced by all resident units in a country during a certain period of time. Gross domestic product (GDP) is expressed in three different perspectives, namely value, income, and products respectively. GDP in its value perspective refers to the balance of total value of all goods and services produced by all resident units during a certain period of time, minus the total value of input of goods and services of the nature of non-fixed assets; in other words, it is the sum of the value-added of all resident units. GDP from the perspective of income refers to the sum of all kinds of revenue, including compensation of employees, net taxes on production, depreciation of fixed assets, and operating surplus. GDP from the perspective of products refers to the value of all goods and services for final demand by all resident unit plus the net exports of goods and services during a given period of time. In the practice of national accounting, gross domestic product is calculated by three approaches, namely production approach, income approach and expenditure approach, which reflect gross domestic product and its composition from different angles.

For a region, it is called as gross regional product (GRP) or regional GDP.

Three Strata of Industry Classification of economic activities into three strata of industries is a common practice in the world, although the grouping varies to some extent from country to country. In China, according to *Industrial Classification for National Economic Activities* (GB/T 4754-2017) and *Rules on Division of Three Strata of Industries*, economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industries:

Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (not including services in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries, and its subsidiary activities).

Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (not including support activities for mining), manufacturing (not including repair service of metal products, machinery and equipment), production and supply of electricity, heat, gas and water, and construction.

Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

Value Added refers to the newly increased value and the transfer value of fixed assets created by all resident units. It can be calculated by production approach and income approach. In terms of product approach, it is the balance of total output minus intermediate input. In terms of income approach, it is the summation of laborers remuneration, net taxes on production, depreciation of fixed assets and operating surplus.