

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。根据《土地管理法》，土地资源按土地用途可以分为农用地、建设用地和未利用地。农用地是指直接用于农业生产的土地，包括耕地、林地、草地、农田水利用地、养殖水面等；建设用地是指建造建筑物、构筑物的土地，包括城乡住宅和公共设施用地、工矿用地、交通水利设施用地、旅游用地、军事设施用地等；未利用地是指农用地和建设用地以外的土地。

林地面积 根据《森林法》，林地，是指县级以上人民政府规划确定的用于发展林业的土地。包括郁闭度0.2以上的乔木林地以及竹林地、灌木林地、疏林地、采伐迹地、火烧迹地、未成林造林地、苗圃地等。林地面积指的是县级以上人民政府规划确定的用于发展林业的土地面积。包括郁闭度0.2以上的乔木林地以及竹林地、灌木林地、疏林地、采伐迹地、火烧迹地、未成林造林地、苗圃地等面积。

草地面积 指生长草本植物为主的土地面积，包括乔木郁闭度<0.1的疏林草地、灌木覆盖度<40%的灌丛草地面积，不包括生长草本植物的湿地、盐碱地面积。

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 指多年大潮平均高潮位时海陆分界痕迹线。

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 根据《森林法》，森林，包括乔木林、竹林和国家特别规定的灌木林。森林面积指乔木林、竹林和国家特别规定的灌木林总面积。

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

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Natural Resources refer to the material resources that can be obtained 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, and ocean and sea resource. 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, mainly consisting of 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, garden land, forest land, 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 Forest Land According to the Forest Law, forest land refers to the land used for forestry development designated by the people's government at or above the county level. It includes arbor forest lands, bamboo forest lands, shrub lands, sparse forest lands, cutting sites, burning sites, land planned for forestation, tree nursery sites, etc, with canopy density above 0.2. The area of forest land refers to the size of the land used for forestry development designated by the people's government at or above the county level. It includes the total area of arbor forest lands, bamboo forest lands, shrub lands, sparse forest lands, cutting sites, burning sites, land planned for forestation, tree nursery sites, etc, with canopy density above 0.2.

Area of Grassland refers to the area of land mainly for the growth of herbaceous forage crops. It includes sparse forest grassland with tree canopy density less than 0.1, shrub grassland with shrub coverage less than 40%, excluding wetlands with herbaceous plants.

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

Coastline refers to the demarcation line between land and the sea at the mean high tide of spring tides over several years.

Shallow Sea There is no national standard definition. It refers to the sea area with 0-10 meter isobaths 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 According to the Forest Law, forests include arbor forests, bamboo forests and shrub lands specially designated by the state. Forest area refers to the total area of arbor forests, bamboo forests and shrubbery specially designated by the state.

Stock Volume of Forest refers to total stock volume of timber of tree trunk in a given forest area, including trees in forest, trees in sparse forest,

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。根据《森林法》对于森林的定义，森林面积包括乔木林、竹林和国家特别规定的灌木林。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、废气治理设施废水、超标排放的矿井地下水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内）。

工业废气排放量 指企业厂区内排入空气中含有污染物的气体的总量，以标准状态（273K，101325Pa）计。

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。

一般工业固体废物产生量 指当年全年调查对象实际

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. As defined by the Forest Law, area of forest land includes arbor forest, bamboo forest and shrubbery specially stipulated by the state. The formula for calculating forest coverage rate is as follows:

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

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 Celsius.

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.

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

Precipitation refers to the depth of water falling from atmosphere onto the ground without being evaporated, percolating or running off.

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

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

Sunshine Hours 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.

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, Wastewater from exhaust gas treatment facilities, underground water from mines that does not meet the standard of discharge, and the domestic sewage mixed up with industrial waste water when discharged. It does not include indirectly discharged cooling water (indirectly discharged cooling water without separate treatment should be included in the calculation).

Industrial Waste Gas Emission Refers to the waste gas containing pollutants discharged into the air in the area of factory. The measurement is done based on standard conditions (273K, 101325Pa).

Industrial Sulphur Dioxide Discharged Refers to the volume of sulphur dioxide discharged to the air in the process of fuel burning and production processes.

Common Industrial Solid Wastes Generated refers to the amount of

产生的一般工业固体废物的量。一般工业固体废物指企业在工业生产过程中产生且不属于危险废物的工业固体废物。

一般工业固体废物综合利用量 指调查年度企业通过回收、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、用作充填回填材料等。综合利用量由原产生固体废物的单位统计。

一般工业固体废物处置量 指调查年度企业将工业固体废物焚烧和用其他改变工业固体废物的物理、化学、生物特性的方法，达到减少或者消除其危险成分的活动，或者将工业固体废物最终置于符合生态环境保护规定要求的填埋场的活动中，所消纳固体废物的量。

一般工业固体废物倾倒丢弃量 指调查年度企业将所产生的固体废物倾倒或者丢弃到固体废物污染防治设施、场所以外的量。

“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 根据住房和城乡建设部的新规定，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；
（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。

common industrial solid wastes the surveyed units actual generated over the year. The common industrial solid wastes refers to the industrial solid wastes that are generated during the industrial process and are not hazardous wastes.

Common Industrial Solid Wastes Integrated Use refers to amount of solid wastes from which useable materials can be extracted or converted into usable resources, energy or other materials through reclamation, processing, recycling and exchange (including utilizing in the year the stocks of industrial solid wastes of the previous year) generated by surveyed units over the year of the survey, e.g. being used as agricultural fertilizers, building materials, material for paving road or as backfill material. The information should be measured as the unit of generating wastes.

Common Industrial Solid Wastes Disposed refers to the amount of industrial solid wastes disposed, which covers the amount of previous years, through incineration or other methods to change its physical, chemical and biological properties to reduce or eliminate the hazards or land filled in the sites following the requirements for environmental protection by surveyed units over the year of the survey.

Common Industrial Solid Wastes Discharged refers to the amount of industrial solid wastes dumped or discharged by producing enterprises to disposal facilities or to other sites over the year of the survey.

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 price) 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 Scope of City According to the new regulation of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, the statistical scope of administratively designated city refers to the urban area, and the statistical scope of county refers to the county seat.

Urban Area of Administratively Designated City includes:
1. The area under the jurisdiction of sub-district offices;
2. The area of other towns (townships) are connected to urban public facilities, residential facilities, municipal public facilities, etc.
3. The special area such as independent industrial and mining areas, development zones, research institutions, and universities and colleges with a permanent population above 3000 people.

County includes:
1. The area of towns under the jurisdiction of the county government or sub-district offices;
2. The area of other towns (townships) that are connected to county public facilities, residential facilities, municipal public facilities, etc;
3. The special area such as independent industrial and mining areas, development zones, research institutions, and universities and colleges with a permanent population above 3000 people.

Area of City refers to the total land area within the administrative boundaries of a city, including water bodies. For prefecture-level cities, the administrative area does not include the counties (or districts) under its

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动人口。

城区（县城）人口 指划定的城区（县城）范围的人口数。

jurisdiction. The area is determined based on the approved administrative divisions by the State Council.

Urban Area refers to the range of areas included in the urban construction statistics of a city designated at the prefecture level or above.

Population of City (County) refers to the total population of a city (or county) within its administrative boundaries, including both registered residents and non-registered residents, as well as incarcerated individuals, individuals undergoing reform through labor, and individuals who have had their household registration cancelled. Non-registered residents refer to individuals who do not have a registered residence but hold documents such as birth certificates, migration documents, demobilization or career transition documents, release documents from reform through labor, or release documents from re-education through labor. It also includes individuals whose household registration status is unclear but have resided in the area for one year or longer.

Population of Urban Area (County) refers to the population within the designated urban area (or county seat).