

主要统计指标解释

农林牧渔业总产值 农林牧渔业总产值是以货币表现的农林牧渔业的全部产品总量和农林牧渔服务业产值（即对农林牧渔业生产活动进行的各种支持性服务活动的价值）之和。它反映一定时期内农林牧渔业生产总规模和总成果，是观察农林牧渔业生产水平和发展速度，研究农林牧渔业内部比例关系、农林牧渔业与工业、农林牧渔业与国家建设、人民生活比例关系的重要指标，同时也是计算农林牧渔业劳动生产率和农林牧渔业增加值的基础资料。

农林牧渔业增加值 指农、林、牧、渔及农林牧渔服务业生产货物或提供服务活动而增加的价值，为农林牧渔业现价总产值扣除农林牧渔业现价中间投入后的余额。

农用化肥施用量 指在本年度内实际用于农业生产的化肥数量。包括：氮肥、磷肥、钾肥和复合肥。施用量分为按实物量及折纯量两种方法计算。按折纯量计算化肥数量，即把氮肥、磷肥、钾肥分别按含氮、含五氧化二磷、含氧化钾百分之一百折算。复合肥：是指多营养成分或元素组成的肥料，如磷酸铵等。其折纯量按所含的主要成分来折算。

农作物总播种面积 是指应该在本日历年度内收获农产品的各种农作物播种面积之和。其计算公式为：

农作物播种面积=上年秋冬播种作物面积+本年春播作物面积+本年夏播作物面积
=本年春收作物播种面积+本年夏收作物播种面积+本年秋收作物播种面积

粮食产量 指全社会产量。包括国有经济经营、集体统一经营和农民家庭经营的粮食产量，还包括工矿企业家庭办的农场和其他生产单位的产量。

粮食：按三大类进行统计，一是谷物，包括稻谷、小麦、玉米、高粱、谷子及其他杂粮，谷物产量一律按脱粒后的原粮（晒干）计算（玉米按脱粒后的干粒计算）；二是豆类，包括大豆、绿豆、红小豆等，按去荚后的干豆计算；三是薯类（包括红薯、马铃薯，不包括芋头、木薯），1963年以前按4公斤鲜薯折1公斤粮食计算，从1964

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Gross Output Value of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery refers to the total value of products (expressed in monetary terms) of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery products and the total value of services in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery activities. It reflects the overall achievements and total scale of agricultural production in form of magnitude of value during a certain period. It serves as an important indicator for observing the production level and development speed of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. It also facilitates the study of the internal proportion relationship within the sector, as well as the relationship between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery with industry, national development, and people's livelihood. Furthermore, it serves as the fundamental data for calculating labor productivity and value-added of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery.

Added Value of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery refers to the value that is added through the production of goods or the provision of services in the agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery sectors, as well as in related agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery service industries. It is calculated by subtracting the intermediate inputs from the gross output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery which calculated by the current price.

Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers refers to the quantity of chemical fertilizers applied in agriculture in the year, including nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, potash fertilizer, and compound fertilizer. Consumption of chemical fertilizers is calculated by two methods: volume of actual fertilizers and volume of effective components. The latter methods means converting the gross weight of the respective fertilizers into weight containing effective component (e.g. nitrogen content in nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphorous pentoxide contents in phosphate fertilizer, and potassium oxide contents in potash fertilizer). Compound fertilizer refers to fertilizer composed by various of nutritional components or elements, converted in regard to its major components.

Sown Area of Crops refers to area of all land (cultivated or non-cultivated area) sown or transplanted with crops that are harvested within the calendar year. Its calculation formula is:

Sown Area of Crops = Sown Area of Last Autumn and Winter + Sown Area of This Spring + Sown Area of This Summer = Harvesting Area of This Spring + Harvesting Area of This Summer + Harvesting Area of This Autumn

Output of Grain refers to the output of the whole society. It includes the grain output from state-owned economy, collective-owned economy and farmer family management, and also includes the output from farms run by industrial and mining enterprises and families and other production units.

The statistics of grains is divided into three categories. 1. Cereals, including rice, wheat, corn, sorghum, millet and other coarse cereals. Output of cereals cover husked grain only. 2. Beans, including soybeans, mung beans and red beans etc. Output of beans refers to dry beans without pods. 3. Tubers, including sweet potatoes and potatoes, excluding taros and cassavas, are converted with

年以后改为按5公斤鲜薯折1公斤粮食计算；按国家制度，2015年开始，薯类按鲜薯重量计算，但在粮食合计中仍按5公斤鲜薯折1公斤粮食计算。2009年以前广西的马铃薯统计在蔬菜中，2009年以后统计在粮食的薯类中；2014年以前的甜玉米按粮食统计，自2014年年报始，甜玉米不在粮食统计中，纳入蔬菜统计。

林产品产量 指从人工栽培的竹木上，不经砍伐竹木的根本而取得的各种林产品产量。包括生漆、棕片、五倍子、松脂、笋干、油茶籽、油桐籽、乌桕子、核桃、板栗等各种林木籽实以及修剪竹木所获得的枝叶（包括荆条、柳条、蒲葵叶等）。不包括桑叶、茶叶和水果。也不包括野生的林产品）。如果某些林产品人工栽培的和野生的混在一起，不易划分，应根据它的主要来源决定其应计入林产品产量还是其他农业的采集野生植物产量，不要两方面都算，以免重复。

水果产量 指农业生产经营者日历年度内生产的乔木类和藤本类水果、多年草本水果及果用瓜。包括园林水果和非园林水果（瓜果类），不包括采集的野生水果。按鲜果产量计算。经脱水、晾干等处理的干果，如干枣、葡萄干、柿饼、桔饼等一律折合成鲜果计算。

园林水果：指农业生产经营者日历年度内在专业果园、林地及零星种植果树（藤）上生产的水果。包括苹果、梨、柑桔类、热带及亚热带水果和其他园林水果如桃、葡萄、红枣等，不包括采集的野生水果。按实收的鲜果计算产量。经脱水、晾干等处理的干果，如干枣、葡萄干、柿饼、桔饼等一律折合成鲜果计算。

肉类总产量 指调查期内各种牲畜及家禽、兔等动物肉产量总计。猪、牛、羊、马、驴、骡、骆驼肉产量按去掉头蹄下水后带骨肉的胴体重量计算，兔禽肉产量按屠宰后去毛和内脏后的重量计算。猪牛羊禽四个品种肉产量由主要畜禽监测抽样调查获得，马、驴、骡、骆驼、兔肉产量由全面统计获得，其他特种养殖肉产量可用住户调查资料推算获得。

水产品产量 指渔业（捕捞和养殖）生产活动的最终有效成果，包括全部海水和淡水鱼类、甲壳类（虾、蟹）、贝类、头足类、藻类和其他类渔业产品的最终产

the ratio 4 : 1, i.e. 4kg of fresh tubers was equivalent to 1 kg of grain before 1963. Since 1964, the ratio has been changed to 5 : 1. According to the national system, tubers have been calculated by the fresh weight since 2015, and 5 kg of fresh tubers is still calculated as 1 kg of grain. Before 2009, potato in Guangxi was categorized under vegetables. From 2009 onwards, potato was included in the grain category. Sweet corn was previously counted as grain before 2014. However, starting from the annual report in 2014, sweet corn is no longer included in grain statistics and is instead categorized under vegetables.

Output of Forestry refers to the output of various forest products obtained from cultivated bamboo and timber without fundamentally cutting down the bamboo or timber. It includes raw lacquer, palm sheets, Chinese gallnuts, pine resin, bamboo shoots, tea-oil seeds, bancoul nuts, Chinese tallow tree seeds, walnuts, chestnuts and various seeds of trees and branches and leaves trimmed from bamboos and trees (including twigs of the chaste trees, twigs of the willow trees, leaves of palms etc.) It excludes leaves of mulberry, leaves of tea trees and fruits and also excludes the products from wild forests. If it is difficult to discriminate certain kinds of mixed forestry products from artificial ones to wild ones, it should be accounted into the output of forestry or the output of wild plants of other agriculture according to its major resource, and it shouldn't be calculated in both sides so as to avoiding repetition.

Output of Fruits refers to the output of fruits of trees, vines, perennial herbs and fruited melons produced by agricultural operators in the calendar year. It includes grove fruits and non-grove fruits (melons), but excludes collected wild fruits. The output of fruits is calculated with fresh weight. The dried fruits which have been dehydrated or dried out, such as dried dates, raisins, dried persimmon, and tangerine cake, should be converted into the fresh fruit and then calculated.

Grove fruits: refers to the fruits produced in professional groves, forest lands and sporadically planted trees (vines) by agricultural operators in the calendar year. It includes apples, pears, oranges, tropical and subtropical fruits and other grove fruits such as peaches, grapes and dates, and excludes collected wild fruits. The output of fruits is calculated with fresh weight of fruits actually harvested. The dried fruits which have been dehydrated or dried out, such as dried dates, raisins, dried persimmon, tangerine cake, should be converted into the fresh fruit and then calculated.

Total Output of Meat refers to total output of animal meat of various livestock, poultry and rabbits. The output of meat of pigs, cattle, sheep, horses, donkeys, mules and camels is calculated with the weight of carcasses gotten rid of heads, hooves and entrails, and the output of meat of rabbits and poultry is calculated with the weight of carcasses slaughtered and gotten rid of feather and entrails. The data of output of meat of pigs, cattle, sheep and poultry is gained from the sampling survey of major livestock and poultry, the output of meat of horses, donkeys, mules, camels and rabbits is gained from the comprehensive survey, and the output of meat of other culture of special species could be calculated by the data of household surveys.

Output of Aquatic Products refers to the final products of fishery (fishing and cultivating) producing activities, including the final volume of products of all the marine fishes, freshwater fishes, crustaceans (shrimps,

量。不包括渔业生产过程中的中间成果，如鱼苗、鱼种、亲鱼、转塘鱼、存塘鱼和自用作饵料的产品等。水产品在上岸前已经腐烂变质，不能供人食用或加工成其他制品的，不统计在水产品产量中。

crabs), shellfishes, cephalopods, algae and other fishery products, excluding the intermediate products in the fishery producing activities, such as fries, fingerlings, parent fishes, pond fishes, storage pond fishes and products for self-use of fodder. The aquatic products, which have rotten before shoring and cannot be eaten or processed to other products, should not be calculated as the output.