## 主要统计指标解释

**铁路营业里程** 又称营业长度（包括正式营业和临时营业里程），指办理客货运输业务的铁路正线总长度。凡是全线或部分建成双线及以上的线路，以第一线的实际长度计算；复线、站线、段管线、岔线和特殊用途线以及不计算运费的联络线都不计算营业里程。

**公路里程** 指在一定时期内实际达到《公路工程技术标准JTG B01-2003》规定的技术等级的公路，并经公路主管部门正式验收交付使用的公路里程数。包括大、中城市的郊区公路，以及公路通过小城镇（指县城、集镇）街道的公路里程和公路桥梁长度、隧道长度、渡口的宽度以及分期修建的公路已验收交付使用的里程，不包括大中城市的街道、厂矿、林区生产用道和农业生产用道的里程。两条或多条公路共同经由同一路段，只计算一次，不得重复计算里程长度。按公路技术等级分为等级公路和等外公路，其中等级公路分为高速公路、一级公路、二级公路、三级公路和四级公路。

**内河航道通航里程** 指在一定时期内，能通航运输船舶及排筏的天然河流、湖泊水库、运河及通航渠道的长度。包括全年季节性通航累计三个月以上的航道，不包括仅供零散流放竹、木排的河道。两省以河为界的航道里程，双方均按一半计算，以免重复。该指标可以反映内河水运网的规模、水平和发展情况。

**铁路旅客运量** 指一定时期内使用铁路客车运送的旅客人数。铁路旅客运量的计算方法：不论票价多少或行程长短，均按单程计算为一人次；不足购票年龄免购客票的儿童，不计算运量；月、季票按每月往返各21人次计算。

**铁路旅客周转量** 指一定时期内使用铁路客车运送的旅客人数与运输距离的乘积之和。计算公式为：

旅客周转量（人公里）=∑（实际运送的每一乘客×该旅客出发站与到达站间距离）=实际运送的旅客人数×旅客平均运程

**铁路货物运量** 指使用铁路货车实际运送的货物重量。

**铁路货物周转量** 指一定时期内使用铁路货车完成的

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Length of Railways in Operation** refers to the total length of the trunk line for passenger and freight transportation in full operation or temporary operation. When calculating the length, for fully or partially double-track lines and above, the actual length of the first track is used. However, double lines, siding tracks, section tracks, junction tracks, special-purpose tracks, and connecting lines that are not included in freight calculations are not counted in the length of railways in operation.

**Length of Highways** refers to the length of highways which are built in conformity with the grades specified by Highways WTBZ-Technical Standard JTG B01-2003 and have been formally checked and accepted by the departments of highways and put into use. The length of highways includes that of the suburb highways at large and medium-sized cities, highways passing through streets at small cities and towns, and also the length of bridges, tunnels, ferry piers, and the length of the installment highways that have been accepted and put to use. It does not include the length of streets in big and medium-sized cities and highways built for the production purpose at factories, mines, forest areas and agricultural areas. If two or more highways go the same section of the way, the length of the section is only calculated for once and no duplication is allowed. According to the technical grade, they are divided into grade highways and off-grade highways, and grade highways include express highways, Class Ⅰ, Class Ⅱ, Class Ⅲ and Class Ⅳ highways.

**Length of Navigable Inland Waterways** refers to the length of natural rivers, lakes, reservoirs and canals that are open to navigation for ships and rafts during a given period. It includes the channels with annual seasonal navigation for more than three months, excluding waterways for scattered bamboo and wooden rafts. If two provinces share one river as the border, the length of waterways will be equally divided for each province to avoid duplication. This indicator can reflect the scale, level and development situation of the inland waterway network.

**Railway Passenger Traffic** refers to the number of passengers transported with railway within a specific period of time. It is calculated by the principle that one person can be counted only once in one trip irrespective of travelling distance and ticket price. Under-aged children with free tickets are not included. Monthly tickets and season tickets are calculated as 21 person-times per month.

**Turnover of Railway Passenger Traffic** refers to the summation of products of the number of passengers transported with railway trains and the distance of transportation within a specific period of time. It is calculated as:

Turnover of Passenger Traffic (person-km)

=∑ (each passenger actually transported × distance between this passenger's starting and arriving station)

= number of passengers actually transported × average distance of passengers transported

**Railway Freight Traffic** refers to the weight of goods actually transported with railway goods trains.

**Turnover of Railway Freight Traffic** refers to the summation of

货物运量与运送距离的乘积之和。计算公式为：

　　货物周转量（吨公里）=∑（每批货物重量×该批货物的运送距离）=实际运送货物吨数×货物平均运程

　　**公路客运量**　指公路运输企业及由其组织的其他单位在一定时期内实际运送的旅客人数。公路客运量的计算方法：不论乘车路程远近和票价的多少，以客票为依据，"人"为计量单位；不足购票年龄的免票儿童不计算客运量。

　　**公路旅客周转量**　指一定时期内由各种公路运输工具实际运送的旅客人数与相应的运送距离的乘积之和。计算公式为：

　　旅客周转量（人公里）=∑（实际运送的每一旅客×该旅客出发站与到达站间距离）

　　**公路货运量**　指一定时期内由各种公路运输工具实际运送到目的地并卸完的货物数量。反映公路货运量的指标有发送货物吨数、到达货物吨数和运送货物吨数。

　　**公路货物周转量**　指一定时期内由各种公路运输工具实际完成的货物运量与相应的运送距离的乘积之和。计算公式为：

　　货物周转量（吨公里）=∑（每批货物重量×该批货物的运送距离）

　　**水路客运量**　指水运企业及由其组织的其他单位在一定时期内实际运送的旅客人数。

　　**水路旅客周转量**　指水运企业和由其组织的其他单位在一定时期内实际运送的旅客人数与相应的运送距离的乘积之和。

　　**水路货运量**　指在一定时期内由各种水运工具实际运送的货物数量，包括内河、江海、远洋货运量。

　　**水路货物周转量**　指一定时期内由各种水路运输工具实际完成的货物运量与相应的运送距离的乘积之和。

　　**港口货物吞吐量**　指经由水路进、出港区范围，并经过装卸的货物数量。按货物流向分为进港吞吐量和出港吞

products of the volume of goods transported with railway goods trains and the distance of transportation within a specific period of time. The calculating formula is:

Turnover of Freight Traffic (ton-km)

$= \sum$ (weight of each batch of goods $\times$ distance of this batch of goods transported)

$=$ tonnage of goods actually transported $\times$ average distance of goods transported

**Highway Passenger Traffic**　refers to number of passengers transported with highway transportation enterprises and other units being organized by highway transportation enterprises within a specific period of time. It is calculated by the principle that one person can be counted as "one person" irrespective of the traveling distance and ticket price, according to the ticket. Under-aged children with free tickets are not included.

**Turnover of Highway Passenger Traffic**　refers to the summation of products of the number of passengers actually transported with kinds of highway conveyances and the distance of transportation within a specific period of time. It is calculated as:

Turnover of Passenger Traffic (person-km)

$= \sum$ (each passenger actually transported $\times$ distance between this passenger's starting and arriving station)

**Highway Freight Traffic**　refers to the volume of goods actually transported to destinations and completely discharged with kinds of highway conveyances within a specific period of time. To reflecting Highway Freight Traffic, there are indicators such as the tonnage of goods sent off, the tonnage of goods received and the tonnage of goods transported.

**Turnover of Highway Freight Traffic**　refers to the summation of products of the volume of goods actually transported with kinds of highway conveyances and the distance of transportation within a specific period of time. The calculating formula is:

Turnover of Freight Traffic (ton-km)

$= \sum$ (weight of each batch of goods $\times$ distance of this batch of goods transported)

**Waterway Passenger Traffic**　refers to the number of passengers transported with waterway transportation enterprises and other units being organized by highway transportation enterprises within a specific period of time.

**Turnover of Waterway Passenger Traffic**　refers to the summation of products of the number of passengers actually transported with waterway transportation enterprises and other units being organized by waterway transportation enterprises the distance of transportation within a specific period of time.

**Waterway Freight Traffic**　refers to the volume of goods actually transported with kinds of waterway conveyances within a specific period of time. It includes the freight traffic of inland rivers, seas and oceans.

**Turnover of Waterway Freight Traffic**　refers to the summation of products of the volume of goods actually transported with kinds of waterway conveyances and the distance of transportation within a specific period of time.

**Volume of Freight Handled in Coastal Ports**　refers to the volume of cargo passing in and out of the harbor area of the major coastal ports and having

吐量，按货物的贸易性质分为内贸和外贸吞吐量。按货物的类别分，可根据现行的交通行业标准《运输货物分类和代码》分类。

**民用航空客运量**　指公共航空运输飞行所载运的旅客人数。成人和儿童各按一人计算，婴儿不计人数。每一特定航班的每一旅客只计算一次。唯一例外的是，乘坐定期航班既经过国内航段又经过国际航段的旅客，同时计算一个国内旅客和一个国际旅客。不定期航班运送的旅客每一特定航班（同一航班）只计算一次。

**民用航空货邮运量**　指公共航空运输飞行所载运的货物、邮件重量，货物包括外交信袋和快件。原始数据以吨位计算单位，保留一位小数。每一特定航班（同一航班）的货邮只计算一次，不能按航段重复计算。但对于既经过国内航段、又经过国际航段运输的货邮，则同时统计为国内货邮和国际货邮。不定期航班运输的货物每一特定航班（同一航班）只计算一次。

**电信业务总量**　指以货币形式表现的电信企业为社会提供各类电信服务的总数量。计算方法为各类电信业务的实物量分别乘以相应的不变单价，求出各类电信业务的货币量后加总求得。该指标反映了一定时期电信通信业务发展的总成果，是观察电信通信业务发展变化总趋势的综合性指标。

**邮政行业业务总量**　指以货币形式表现的邮政企业为社会提供各类邮政通信服务或其他服务的总数量。计算方法为各类邮政通信服务业务的实物量分别乘以相应的不变单价，求出各类业务的货币量后加总求得。该指标反映了一定时期邮政通信业务发展的总成果，是观察邮政通信业务发展变化总趋势的综合性指标。

been loaded and unloaded. The volume of freight handled may be classified by direction of flow as freight for import and freight for export, or by nature of cargo as freight for domestic trade and freight for foreign trade. It can also be classified by the classification of cargo, or the current transport standard of Classification and Coding for Freight.

**Civil Aviation Passenger Traffic**　refers to the number of passengers transported with public aviation transportation. An adult or child is counted as one person, and babies are not calculated in. One passenger in a certain flight is just counted once. The exception is that one passenger taking a fix-date flight both including domestic part and international part is calculated as one domestic passenger and one international passenger simultaneously. Passengers transported by non-regular flights are only counted once for per specific flight (same flight).

**Civil Aviation Freight Traffic of Goods and Posts**　refers to the weight of goods and posts transported with public aviation transportation, where goods include diplomatic pouch and express mail. The original data will be calculated by the unit of tons. The goods and posts of one certain flight can be just counted once. The exception is that the goods and posts taking a fix-date flight both including domestic part and international part are calculated as one domestic goods and posts and one international goods and posts simultaneously. Freight transported by non-regular flights are only counted once for per specific flight (same flight).

**Business Volume of Telecommunications**　refers to the total amount of telecommunication services in monetary terms, provided by the telecommunications departments. The calculation method is that the actual quantity of various telecommunication services multiplies by the corresponding constant unit price, and summed up after calculating the monetary quantity of all kinds of telecommunication services. This indicator reflects the overall results of development of telecommunication services in a certain period, and it is an important indicator for researching the development of telecommunications business.

**Business Volume of Postal Services**　refers to the total amount of postal services in monetary terms, provided by the postal departments. The calculation method is that the actual quantity of various postal services multiplies by the corresponding constant unit price, and summed up after calculating the monetary quantity of all kinds of postal services. This indicator reflects the overall results of development of postal services in a certain period, and it is an important indicator for researching the development of postal business.