

主要统计指标解释

普通高等学校 指按国家规定的设置标准和审批程序批准建立的，通过全国普通高等教育统一招生考试，招收高中毕业生为主要培养对象，实施高等学历教育的全日制大学、独立设置的学院和高等专科学校、高等职业学校和其他机构。

大学、独立设置的学院主要实施本科及本科层次以上教育。高等专科学校、高等职业学校实施专科层次教育。其他机构是承担国家普通招生计划任务不计校数的机构。包括普通高等学校分校和批准筹建的普通高等学校等（注：高等学校在校学生数均不包括在校研究生）。

成人高等学校 指按国家规定的设置标准和审批程序批准举办的，通过全国成人高等教育统一招生考试，招收具有高中毕业或同等学历的人员为主要培养对象，利用函授、业余、脱产的多种形式对其实施高等学历教育的学校。包括职工高等学校、农民高等学校、管理干部学院、教育学院、独立函授学院、广播电视大学、其他机构。

中等职业教育 调整后的中等职业学校是指将普通中等专业学校（中等技术学校、中等师范学校）、成人中等专业学校、职业高中学校、其他机构等各种实施中等职业教育的办学类型，通过合并、共建、联办、划转等形式调整为统一的办学类型。

艺术表演团体 指由文化部门主办或实行行业管理（经文化市场行政部门审批或已申报登记并领取相关许可证），专门从事表演艺术等活动的各类专业艺术表演团体，含民间职业剧团。不包括群众业余文艺表演团体。

艺术表演场馆 指由文化部门主办或实行行业管理（经文化市场行政部门审批或已申报登记并领取相关许可证），有观众席、舞台、灯光设备，公共售票、专供文艺团体演出的文化活动场所。

广播节目综合人口覆盖率 是指根据国家广电总局制定的《广播电视人口覆盖率统计技术标准和办法》，在对象区内采用无线、有线、卫星等技术手段能够收听到包括中央、省、地市、县广播节目其中任意一套的人口数与全国总人口的比。

电视节目综合人口覆盖率 是指根据国家广电总局制定的《广播电视人口覆盖率统计技术标准和办法》，在对象区内采用无线、有线、卫星等技术手段能够收看到包括中央、省、地市、县级电视节目中任意一套的人口数与全

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Regular Higher Education Institutions refer to educational establishments set up according to the government standards and approval procedures, enrolling graduates from senior secondary schools through national higher education admission examinations. It includes full-time universities, independently established schools, higher professional colleges, higher vocational colleges and other regular higher education institutions.

Universities and independently established schools provide undergraduate and above education. Higher professional colleges and higher vocational colleges primarily provide professional training, and other institutions refer to educational establishments which are responsible for enrolling higher education students under the State Plan but not enumerated in the total number of schools, including branches of regular higher education institutions and those approved to be built. (Note: the number of students in higher education institutions does not include graduate students.)

Adults Higher Education Institutions refer to educational establishments, set up according to the government standards and approval procedures, enrolling personnel graduated from senior secondary school or with equivalent education, and providing higher education courses in forms of correspondence, spare time or full time, for adults. Adults higher education institutions include schools of higher education for staff and workers, schools of higher education for peasants, institutions of administration, educational colleges, independent correspondence colleges, radio and television universities and other educational establishments of higher education for adult.

Secondary Vocational Education Secondary vocational schools after adjustment refers to all kinds of schools providing secondary vocational education, including regular specialized secondary schools (secondary technical schools, secondary normal schools), adults specialized secondary schools, vocational high school and other institutions, which become a unified school type after adjustments through merging, joint construction, joint office, transferring and other forms.

Arts Performance Groups refers to the various professional performing arts groups, sponsored by cultural departments or subject to industry management (approved by the cultural administration authority, or registered and issued relevant licenses), including non-governmental troupes. The mass amateur arts performance troupes are not included.

Arts Performance Venues refer to the various sites for cultural activities, sponsored by cultural departments or subject to industry management (approved by the cultural administration authority, or registered and issued relevant licenses), with the facility of auditorium, stage and lighting, and selling tickets in public.

Population Coverage Rate of Radio refers to the percentage of the whole country's population who can receive radio programmes transmitted by national, provincial, municipal or county stations through wireless, cable or satellite techniques, according to *Statistical Standard and Method on Television and Radio Coverage of Population* established by the State Administration of Radio and Television.

Population Coverage Rate of Television refers to the percentage of the whole country's population who can receive television programmes transmitted by national, provincial, municipal or county stations through wireless, cable or satellite techniques, according to *Statistical Standard and Method on Television*

国总人口的比。

科技活动 指在自然科学、农业科学、医药科学、工程与技术科学、人文与社会科学领域（简称科学技术领域）中，与科技知识的产生、发展、传播和应用密切相关的有组织的活动。可分为科学研究与试验发展（R&D）、科学研究与试验发展成果应用及相关的科技服务三类活动。

科学研究与试验发展（R&D） 指在科学技术领域，为增加知识总量以及运用这些知识去创造新的应用而进行的系统的创造性的活动，包括基础研究、应用研究、试验发展三类活动。

基础研究 指为获得关于现象和可观察事实的基本原理的新知识（揭示客观事物的本质、运动规律，获得新发现、新学说）而进行的实验性或理论性研究，它不以任何专门或特定的应用或使用为目的。其成果以科学论文和科学著作作为主要形式。

应用研究 指为获得新知识而进行的创造性研究，主要针对某一特定的目的或目标。应用研究是为了确定基础研究成果可能的用途，或是为达到预定的目标探索应采取的新方法（原理性）或新途径。其成果形式以科学论文、专著、原理理性模型或发明专利为主。

试验发展 指利用从基础研究、应用研究和实际经验所获得的现有知识，为产生新的产品、材料和装置，建立新的工艺、系统和服务，以及对已产生和建立的上述各项作实质性的改进而进行的系统性工作。其成果形式主要是专利、专有技术，具有新产品基本特征的产品原型或具有新装置基本特征的原始样机等。在社会科学领域，试验发展是指把通过基础研究、应用研究获得的知识转变成可以实施的计划（包括为进行检验和评估实施示范项目）的过程。人文科学领域没有对应的试验发展活动。

R&D人员 指单位内部从事基础研究，应用研究和试验发展三类活动的人员。包括直接参加上述三类项目活动的人员以及这三类项目的管理人员和直接服务人员。为研发活动提供直接服务的人员包括直接为研发活动提供资料文献、材料供应、设备维护等服务的人员。

政府资金 指从各级政府部门获得的计划用于科技活动的经费，包括科学事业费、科技三项费、科研基建费、科学基金、教育等部门事业费中计划用于科技活动的经费以及政府部门预算外资金中计划用于科技活动的经费等。

and Radio Coverage of Population established by the State Administration of Radio and Television.

Scientific and Technological Activities (S&T Activities) refer to organized activities which are closely related with the creation, development, dissemination, and application of the scientific and technical knowledge in the fields of natural sciences, agricultural science, medical science, engineering and technological science, humanities and social sciences (referred to as scientific and technological fields). S&T activities can be classified into three categories: research and development (R&D) activities, application of R&D results, and related S&T services.

Research and Development (R&D) refers to systematic and creative activities in the field of science and technology aiming at increasing the knowledge and using the knowledge for new application. R&D includes three categories of activities: basic research, applied research and experiments and development.

Basic Research refers to empirical or theoretical research aiming at obtaining new knowledge on the fundamental principles of phenomena of observable facts to reveal the nature and law of movement of objects and to acquire new discoveries or new theories. Basic research takes no specific or designated application as the aim of the research. It is mainly released or disseminated in the form of scientific papers or monographs.

Applied Research refers to creative research aiming at obtaining new knowledge on a specific objective or target. Purpose of the applied research is to identify the possible use of results from basic research, or to explore new (fundamental) methods of new approaches. Results of applied research are expressed in the form of scientific papers, monographs, fundamental models or invention patents.

Experimental Development refer to systematic activities aiming at using the knowledge from basic and applied researches or from practical experience to develop new products, materials and equipment, to establish new production processes, systems and services, or to make substantial improvements on the existing products, processes or services. Results of experiment and development activities are embodied in patents, exclusive technology, and monotype of new products or equipment. In social sciences, experiment and development activities refer to the process of converting the knowledge from basic or applied researches into feasible programs (including demonstration projects for assessment and evaluation). There is no experiment and development activities in the science of humanities.

R&D Personnel refer to persons engaged in research, management and supporting activities of R&D, including persons in the project teams, persons engaged in the management of S&T activities of enterprises and supporting staff providing direct services to the research projects. It includes personnel who provide direct services for R&D activities, such as documents, material supply and equipment maintenance, etc.

Government Funds refer to funds obtained from government agencies at all levels to be used for S&T activities, including funds for scientific undertakings, three kinds of funds for S&T activities, funds for capital construction for scientific researches, science funds, funds from education expenditures by education departments for S&T activities, and extra-budget funds from government agencies for S&T activities.