EXPLANATORY NOTES ON MAIN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

Divisions of Administrative Areas refers to the division of administrative areas by the State. The relative laws stipulate that 1) the whole country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government; 2) provinces and autonomous regions are further divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities; 3) autonomous prefectures are further divided into counties, autonomous counties and cities; 4) counties and autonomous counties are further divided into townships, ethnic townships and towns; 5) municipalities and large cities are divided into districts and counties, 6) the State shall, when necessary, establish special administrative regions.

Temperature refers to the air temperature. China uses centigrade as the unit. The thermometry used for weather observation is put in a breezy shutter, which is 1.5 meters high from the ground. Therefore, the commonly used temperature refers to the temperature in the breezy shutter 1.5 meters away from the ground.

Relative Humidity refers to the ratio of actual water vapour pressure to the saturation water vapour density under the current temperature.

Volume of Precipitation refers to the deepness of liquid state or solid state (thawed) water falling from the sky to the ground that has not been evaporated, infiltrated or run off.

Sunshine Hours refer to the actual hours of sun irradiating the earth, usually expressed in hours.

Gross Domestic (Regional) Product (GDP) refers to the sum of the total value of all final products and services produced by all resident units of a country or region for a certain period of time, and is the most important indicator reflecting the overall state of the economy.

There are three methods for GDP accounting, namely the production method, the income method and the expenditure method, and the three methods reflect the results of national economic production activities from different angles. The production method is a method of obtaining the added value from the value of goods and services created in the production process, eliminating the value of intermediate goods and services invested in the production process. The formula for calculating the added value of the production method in various industries of the national economy is as follows: added value = total output -- intermediate input. When the added values of the production method of various industries in the national economy are added, the gross domestic product of the production method is obtained. The income method is to calculate the results of production activities from the perspective of income from the production process. According to this calculation method, the added value consists of four parts: labor compensation, net production tax, depreciation of fixed assets and operating surplus. The calculation formula is: added value = labor compensation + net production tax + depreciation of fixed assets + operating surplus. The sum of the added values of the income method in all sectors of the national economy is equal to the gross domestic product of the income method. The expenditure method is a method of calculating gross domestic product from the perspective of the final use of production activities. The final use includes three parts: final consumption expenditure, total capital formation, and net exports of goods and services.

Three Industries The division of three industries is a more common classification of industrial structure in the world. According to the “Industry Classification of the National Economy” (GB/T 4754--2017), the three industries are divided into:

The primary industry refers to the industries of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery (excluding the professions of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and auxiliary activities);

The secondary industry refers to the mining industry (excluding the mining profession and auxiliary activities), manufacturing (excluding metal products, machinery and equipment repair), electricity, heat, gas and water production and supply, construction;

The tertiary industry refers to other industries except the primary industry and the secondary industry.