

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 and fishery, and total value of services in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery activities. It reflects the total scale and results of agricultural production during a given period. Before 1993, the gross output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery included agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery. Since 1993, the subdivision of sideline occupations has been cancelled, and the hunting of wild animals has been classified into animal husbandry, and the gathering of wild plants and commodity industry run by rural household have been included in farming. A new industrial classification of economic activities was introduced in 2003. Under the new classification, the gross output value of agriculture included the value of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, and included value of services to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. In 2018, the output value of services to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery was renamed the output value of professional and support activities in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, value of industrial output by rural households is not included in agriculture. According to the result of the first, second and third agriculture census, efforts were made to adjust the output value of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery output. In line with the *Classification of Products for Statistical Purposes* implemented in 2010, relevant revisions were made on the output value of agriculture and forestry in 2009.

Gross output value of agriculture is calculated by product method, and is obtained by multiplying the output of each product or by-product by its price, resulting in the output value of each single item. For a small number of products, annual output of which is not available or difficult to get due to the long production (growing) process involved, the output value is estimated through an indirect approach. The sum of output values of all products of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and professional and support activities in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery is then equal to the gross output value of agriculture.

Grain Output refers to the total output of grains produced within a calendar year. It includes summer crops, early rice and autumn crops by harvest seasons; and covers cereals, beans and tubers by type of crops. Output of cereals cover husked grain only. Output of beans refers to dry beans without pods. The output of tubers (sweet potatoes and potatoes, not including taros and cassava) are converted with the ratio of 4:1, i.e. 4 kilograms of fresh tubers were equivalent to 1 kilogram of grain before 1964. Since 1964 the ratio has been changed to 5:1. Tubers consumed as vegetables (such as

potatoes) in cities and suburbs are calculated as fresh vegetables and their output is not included in the output of grain. Data on grain production before 1989 were obtained through the comprehensive statistical reporting system. Since 1989, data from sample surveys are used.

Cotton Output refers to cotton production in the whole country including cotton planted in spring and in summer. Output is measured as the weight of ginned cotton. Ceiba is not included.

Output of Oil-bearing Crops refers to the total production of oil-bearing crops of various kinds, including peanuts (dry, in shell), rapeseeds, sesame, sunflower seeds, flax seeds, and other oil-bearing crops. Soybeans, oil-bearing woody plants, and wild oil-bearing crops are not included.

Output of Aquatic Products refers to final output actually yielded from fishing production (fishery and breeding), including all output of marine and freshwater fish, crustaceans (shrimps, crabs), shellfish, cephalopod, seaweed and other fishery products. Data on output of aquatic products are reported by fishery agencies level by level. Before 1995, among the shellfish, oyster was counted as fresh meat; and 5 kilograms of ark shell, clams and frogs were equivalent to 1 kilogram of fresh aquatic products; they have all been counted as fresh aquatic products since 1996.

Output of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Poultry refers to the meat of slaughtered hogs, cattle, sheep and goats with head, feet, and offal taken away. Before 1996, data were obtained through bottom-up comprehensive reporting system. The first agricultural census of China in 1996 revealed some discrepancy between the production of animal products from the annual reports and that from the census. Efforts were made to adjust the output value of animal husbandry to make the figures from the annual reports consistent with the census data. Since 1999, the NBS conducted sample surveys in selected regions for the major animal husbandry products, such as hogs, cattle, sheep and goats and fowls, and the data from sample surveys are used as finalized national data. Production of other regions which are not covered by the sample survey is still reported by statistical agencies level by level. A monitoring and survey program was set up in 2008 on main livestock, and data on the main livestock such as hog, cattle, sheep and poultry from the sample survey became the official data.

Number of Livestock or Poultry in Stock at Beginning/End of Period refers to the total number of large animals, pigs, sheep, fowls, etc. raised at the beginning/end of the reference period. Data reporting system and data adjustment are the same as that in the output of pork, beef, mutton and poultry.

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. All crops harvested within the year are counted as sown area, regardless of being sown in this year or the previous year. Crops sown this year but will be harvested in the coming year are excluded.

Irrigated Area of Cultivated Land refers to area of land that are effectively irrigated, i.e. relatively level land, where there are water sources or complete sets of irrigation facilities to lift and move adequate water for irrigation purpose under normal conditions. Under normal situations, irrigated area of cultivated land is the sum of watered fields and irrigated fields where irrigation systems or equipment have been installed for regular irrigation purpose. It is an important indicator to reflect the farmland water conservancy construction in China.

Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers in Agriculture refers to the quantity of chemical fertilizers applied in agriculture in the year, including nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, potash fertilizer, and compound fertilizer. The consumption of chemical fertilizers is calculated in terms of volume of effective components by means of 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 is converted in regard to its major components. The formula is:

Volume of effective component = physical quantity × effective component of certain chemical fertilizer (%)

Total Power of Agricultural Machinery refers to the total rated capacity of all agricultural machinery. Agricultural machinery refers to the machines and equipment which are used for activities of farming, animal husbandry, fishery, primary processing of agricultural products, agricultural transport and infrastructure construction of farmland. Total power of agricultural machinery is classified into 4 groups according to the energy used:

Diesel engine power refers to the total rated capacity of all diesel engines.

Gasoline engine power refers to the total rated capacity of all gasoline engines.

Electric motor power refers to the total rated capacity of all electric motors (include submersible pump motors).

Other mechanical powers refer to the total mechanical capacity of machinery using other forms of energy apart from diesel, gasoline and electricity, such as hydro power, wind power, coal and solar energy.

Data are mainly from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.