



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.

Length of Highways refers to the actual length of highways at the end of reference period. It covers public roads running vehicles between cities, between urban and rural areas, and between townships (villages), as well as highways passing through streets at small cities and towns, length of bridges and tunnels, width of ferry piers. It does not include the length of streets in cities, dead end highways, the length of streets built for agricultural (forest) production and inside factories (mines). Mileage can only be included when the road is completed, checked and accepted or put into operation. If two or more highways use the same section, the length of the section is counted only once.

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.

Length of Regular Civil Aviation Routes refers to the total length of all routes for scheduled flights, which is calculated using 10,000 kilometres as the measuring unit. There are usually two ways to calculate the route length: duplicated calculation and non-duplicated calculation. Duplicated calculation means that the same segment of different routes can be added with duplication, while the non-duplicated calculation allows the same segment of different routes to be counted only once.

Freight (Passenger) Traffic refers to the weight of freight (number of passengers) transported with various means within a specific period of time. Freight transport is calculated in tons and passenger traffic is calculated in terms of number of persons. Freight transport is calculated in terms of the actual weight of the goods, irrespective of the type of freight and distance of transport. Passenger traffic is calculated by the principle that one person can be counted only once in one trip, irrespective of travelling distance and ticket price. The passengers who travel with a discounted ticket or a children ticket is also calculated as one person.

Freight Ton-kilometers (Passenger-kilometers) refers to the sum of the product of the volume of transported cargo (passengers) multiplied by the transport distance. As an indicator to reflect the achievement of the transportation industry, this is

an important indicator to show the total results of the transport industry; to prepare and examine the transport plan; and to serve as the main basic data for calculating the efficiency, labour productivity and unit cost of transport. Normally, the shortest distance between the departure station and the destination station (i.e., the payable distance) is the basis in calculating the freight ton-kilometres. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Freight ton-kilometres} = \sum \left[\frac{\text{freight}}{(\text{passenger-kilometres})} \times \text{distance of transportation} \right]$$

Possession of Civil Motor Vehicles refer to the total numbers of vehicles at the end of the reference period that are registered and received vehicles license according to the Working Regulations for Motor Vehicle Registration formulated by the transport management offices. Motor vehicles are classified into different categories. By the structure of motor vehicles, they are divided into passenger vehicles, trucks and others; by ownership, into private vehicles and vehicles for the unit's use; by usage, into business vehicles and non-business vehicles; and by size of vehicles, into large passenger vehicles, medium-sized passenger vehicles, small passenger vehicles and mini passenger vehicles, heavy trucks, light-heavy trucks, light trucks and mini-trucks.

Business Volume of Post and Telecommunications refers to the total amount of postal and telecommunication services, expressed in value terms, provided by the post and telecommunications departments for the society. Business volume of post and telecommunications is the sum of each service in kind multiplying with its correspondent unit price (constant price). For business activities without constant price, the business revenue is added up directly.

Mobile Phone Subscribers refer to persons who have gone through registration procedures in the operation outlets of enterprises engaged in telecommunications and are hence connected with the mobile phone communication network through the mobile phone switchboards and occupy mobile phone numbers. Included are various types of contracted subscribers, prepaid users for intelligent network and wireless network card users.

Fixed Telephone Subscribers refer to all subscribers who have gone through registration procedures in the operation outlets of enterprises engaged in telecommunications and are hence connected to the local telecommunications service provider through fixed line network.

Household Telephone Subscribers refer to all kinds of subscribers with telephone sets paid privately or installed in the dwelling units of residents, and registered with payment as private subscribers or residence subscribers.