Brief Introduction

I. Main Content

Statistics in this chapter show the basic situation of agricultural production and rural economy in Beijing, mainly consisting of basic statistics on rural areas, agricultural production conditions, output of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing, and statistics on production of main agricultural products, sown area, facility agriculture, agricultural sightseeing gardens, and rural tourism, and so on.

II. Scope of Statistics and Method for Survey

(I) Scope of Statistics

Statistics on agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing cover the agricultural production activities of all producing entities of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing within the jurisdiction, that of the production activity units of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing affiliated to non-agricultural industry units, and that of the farmers. Production by the military commission system shall also be included (except for army horse breeding), but the agricultural production carried out by agricultural scientific testing agencies is not included.

1. Agriculture: It refers to the growing of various agricultural crops, including grains, beans, tuber crops, cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar plants, fiber plants, tobacco leaves, vegetables, edible fungus, flower bonsai and gardening products, fruits, nuts, feedstuff, and spice crops, herbs, and other crops.

2. Forestry: It includes tree planting (except for the cultivation, management and harvest of tea gardens, mulberry fields, and orchards), the logging of timber and bamboo, and the collection of forestry products.

3. Animal production and hunting: It includes the breeding and grazing of livestock, poultry agriculture, as well as hunting and breeding of wildlife.

4. Fishing: It falls into two parts: freshwater aquaculture and mariculture, including the cultivation and fishing for aquatic animals and algae.

Statistics for social and economic development in rural areas cover social and economic activities of all villages and towns within the jurisdiction.

(II) Method for Survey

The statistics for production of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing are made with the comprehensive survey method; data on agricultural production are collected from the administrative village and agricultural production unit level. Data on sown area of main grain crops are obtained by means of satellite remote sensing measurements; data on grain output are obtained by sampling survey method.

III. Accounting Method for the Gross Output Value of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Production and Hunting, Fishing

(I) Accounting Method

Based on agricultural production characteristics, the gross output value of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing was calculated by the "Product Approach", that is to multiply production volume by the unit price, so as to get output value of each product, then sum it up by category, namely agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing; and the sum total of these categories will be gross output value of the whole sector.

1. Agriculture: including cereal and other crops; vegetables, edible mushrooms, flower bonsai and gardening products; fruits, nuts, feedstuff, spices, and herbs.

2. Forestry: including the cultivation and planting of forest trees; logging of timber and bamboo; and collection of forestry products.

3. Animal production and hunting: including the breeding and grazing of animals other than fish breeding, as well as hunting and breeding of wildlife.

4. Fishing: including cultivation and catching of aquatic animals and seaweed plants.

5. Professional and supporting activities of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing: the output value equals the operating income of professional and supporting activities of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing.

(II) Changes in Accounting Content. Since 1958, output value of bamboo and timber logging by villages and units subordinated to villages has been included in the statistics of forestry; output value of barnyard manure has been excluded from animal production and hunting statistics; output value of subsistence handicrafts has been excluded from sideline products output value; and the output value of aquatic products by marine fishing has been added to fishing. Since 1980, among the gross output value of agriculture, the output value of industrial commodities operated by rural households has been included in the output value of sideline products. Since 1984, industrial output value produced by villages and units subordinated to villages has been added in the sector of industry. Since 1993, the group "sideline products" was cancelled; the hunting of wild animals has been classified as animal production and hunting, and the gathering of wild plants and commercial industrial businesses run by rural households have been included in agriculture. A new standard for the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* was introduced in 2003. According to the new *Classification*, the group "other agricultural activities" was cancelled; the output value of service activities for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing is included in the gross output value of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing; the "commercial industrial businesses run by households" is excluded from the gross output value of agriculture, forestry, animal production

and hunting, fishing; output value of wood and bamboo logging of units above village level is included in forestry statistics.

(III) Changes in Accounting Method. Since 2003, the price used for calculating the gross output value of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing has been adjusted from the overall average price of farm products into the producer price for farm products. In 2004, the Reporting System of the National Bureau of Statistics stated to add new statistical items in the gross output value of agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing, namely the output value and the growth rate calculated at a comparable price (calculation method: use the output value of groups at present prices to divide the groups' deflator, so as to get the output value at comparable prices; then add up the groups' output value to get the whole subsector's output value at comparable prices; in the end, add up all subsectors' output value to get the gross output value at comparable prices for the agriculture sector and divide the output value at comparable prices by the output value at current prices in the previous year to get the growth rate). Since 2005, the practice of using prices of 1990 as reference numbers to calculate agricultural output value has been cancelled. As the historical data of agricultural production were revised after the Agricultural Census in 2006, revised agricultural production output value figures were presented only by subsectors; and it does not meet the requirements of the national reporting system to calculate the gross agricultural output value at comparable

prices by subsectors' deflator. Therefore, there were no figures for growth rate at comparable prices in and prior to 2005.

IV. Changes in Relevant Statistical Standards

Standard for Classification of Sectors. The standards in the *Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T 4754-2002)* were implemented from 2003 to 2011. The standards in the *Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T 4754-2011)* were implemented from 2012 to 2017. The standards in the *Classification of National Economic Sectors (GB/T 4754-2017)* have been implemented since 2018.

V. Adjustments to Historical Statistics

Based on the results of the Second National Agricultural Census in 2006 in Beijing, Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics and Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Beijing revised the historical data of relevant indicators during 1997-2005 as required by the Agricultural Census Office of the State Council and in accordance with the international practice; and the historical data of relevant indicators for 2016 were revised based on the results of the Third National Agricultural Census in 2016 in Beijing.

Since 2010, the output value of nuts such as walnuts, chestnuts, gingkoes and pine nuts formerly included in forestry has been added in the output value of agriculture according to the new *Catalog on Statistical Product Classification*. In order to conduct same-caliber comparison, data in 2009 annual report have also been adjusted accordingly.