

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Freight (Passenger) Traffic** refers to the weight of freight (number of passenger) transported with various means within a specific period of time. It is a quantitative measure to show how the transport industry serves the national economy and people's life, and is also an important indicator for preparing and reviewing transport plan and studying the development scale and speed of the transport industry. Freight transport is calculated in tons and passenger traffic is calculated in the number of persons. Regardless of the types or traveling distance of freight, freight transport is calculated in terms of the actual weight of goods; and regardless of the traveling distance or ticket price, passenger traffic is calculated following the principle that one person can be counted only once in one trip. The passenger who travels with a half-price ticket or a child ticket is also calculated as one person.

**Freight (Passenger) Turnover** refers to the sum of the product of the volume of transported cargo (passengers) multiplied by the transport distance during a certain period of time. This is an important indicator to show the total results of the transport industry, and also serves as main basic data for preparing and reviewing transport plans and measuring transport efficiency, labor productivity and the transport unit. Freight turnover is usually calculated by the shortest distance between the departure station and the arrival station, namely the charging distance.

**Letters** mean mails mainly in the form of written information delivered by postal authorities, including letters, prints and delivered advertisements.

**Package** means articles permitted for mailing, and mailed through postal channels, including domestic regular parcels, domestic express parcels, international parcels, and parcels from and to Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

**Mobile Phone Subscribers** refer to all users who have been connected with the mobile telephone communication network through the mobile telephone switchboards at the end

of the reporting period. Included are various types of subscriber, prepaid users for intelligent network and wireless network card users.

**Fixed-line Telephone Subscribers** refer to all subscribers who have gone through registration procedures in the telecom companies and have actually been connected to the fixed-line telephone network of telecom companies at the end of the reporting period. Included are all subscribers of office telephone exchanges, access network equipment, soft switch user access equipment, and wireless local telephone equipment.

**Capacity of Mobile Phone Exchanges** means the maximum number of users receiving services simultaneously from mobile phone exchangers, calculated from certain traffic model and exchanger processing capacity.

**Popularization Rate of Fixed-line Telephones** means the average number of main lines of fixed-line telephones owned per one hundred persons of permanent population in administrative areas in the reporting period. It is calculated with the following formula:

Popularization Rate of Fixed-line Telephones = Number of Main Lines of Telephone (Local Phone Users) / Number of Permanent Population in Administrative Areas

**Popularization Rate of Mobile Phones** means the average number of mobile phones owned per 100 persons among permanent population in administrative areas in the reporting period. It is calculated with the following formula:

Popularization Rate of Mobile Phones = Total Number of Mobile Phone Users / Permanent Population in Administrative Areas

**Subscribers of Broadband Internet** means subscribers registered at telecom companies to connect with public Internet through xDSL, FTTx+LAN as well as other broadband connections and general special lines at the end of reporting period.