



# 数字经济统计监测制度有关情况

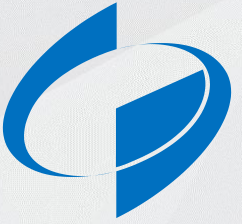
## Introduction of Digital Economy Statistical Monitoring System in China

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# 主要内容

## The Main Content

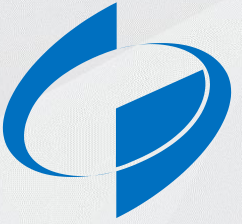
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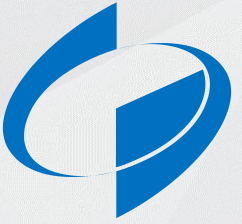
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# 一、数字经济统计监测的重要意义

## 1. The Significance of Statistical Monitoring of Digital Economy

- ▶ 国家统计局为系统全面反映我国数字经济发展的规模、速度、结构、效益以及数字经济与实体经济深度融合情况和对国民经济的带动渗透作用，为宏观调控和决策管理提供重要参考，制定了数字经济统计监测制度（试行）。同时，在第五次全国经济普查中调查全口径数字经济基础数据，为开展年度数字经济增加值核算创造条件。
- ▶ In order to systematically and comprehensively reflect the scale, speed, structure, and efficiency of the development of China's digital economy, as well as the deep integration of the digital economy with the real economy and its driving and penetrating role in the national economy, and provide an important reference for macro-control and decision-making management, the National Bureau of Statistics has formulated the digital economy statistical monitoring system(trial). At the same time, the basic data of the full-caliber digital economy will be investigated in the fifth national economic census to creating conditions for the annual accounting of the added value of the digital economy.



## 二、数字经济统计分类标准介绍

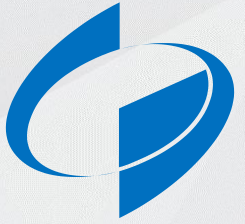
### 2. The Introduction of the Standard for the Classification of Digital Economy Statistics

2021年5月，国家统计局印发《数字经济及其核心产业统计分类（2021）》，从“数字产业化”和“产业数字化”两个方面确定了数字经济的基本范围，为衡量数字经济发展水平奠定坚实基础。

制定过程借鉴了经济合作与发展组织（OECD）和美国经济分析局（BEA）等国际组织关于数字经济的分类方法，基本实现数字经济数字产业化部分规模和速度的国际可比。

In May 2021, the National Bureau of Statistics issued *the Statistical Classification of Digital Economy and Its Core Industries (2021)*, which determined the basic scope of the digital economy from the two aspects of "digital industrialization" and "industrial digitalization", laying a solid foundation for measuring the development level of the digital economy.

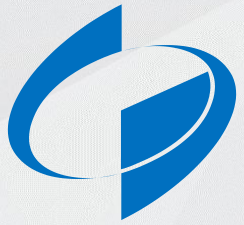
The development process draws on the classification methods of international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on the digital economy, and basically realizes the international comparability of the scale and speed of digital industrialization of the digital economy



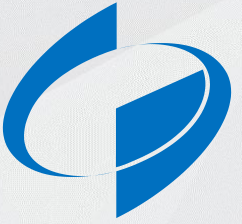
《数字经济及其核心产业统计分类（2021）》：

*The Statistical Classification of Digital Economy and Its Core Industries*





- ▶ 01-04大类（数字产业化部分）中未标注“\*”的116个国民经济行业小类和“6429互联网其他信息服务”，其单位主要经济活动完全属于数字产业化部分，全部经济活动全部计入数字经济。
- ▶ The 116 subcategories of national economic industries and "6429 Internet other information services" that are not marked with "\*" in the category 01-04 (digital industrialization part), the organization's main economic activities belong to the digital industrialization part, and all economic activities are fully included in the digital economy.
- ▶ 01-04大类中标注“\*”的9个国民经济行业小类（国民经济行业分类中仅部分活动属于数字经济的，行业代码用“\*”做标记。），以及05大类（产业数字化部分）的行业小类，其单位仅部分经济活动计入数字经济。
- ▶ The 9 subcategories of national economic industries marked with "\*" in the category 01-04 (If only some activities in the classification of national economic industries belong to the digital economy, the industry code is marked with "\*"). As well as the industry subcategories of the 05 categories (industrial digitalization segment). Only part of their economic activities are included in the digital economy.

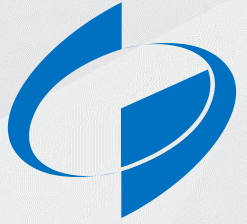


### 三、数字经济统计监测工作开展情况

#### The Status of Statistical Monitoring of Digital Economy

国家统计局以《数字经济及其核心产业统计分类（2021）》为基础，在认真总结多个地区开展数字经济统计监测试点工作相关经验的基础上，于2023年5月制定印发了《数字经济统计监测制度（试行）》。

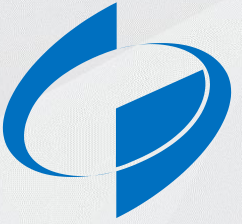
On the basis of *the Statistical Classification of Digital Economy and Its Core Industries (2021)*, and carefully summarizing the relevant experience in the pilot work of digital economy statistical monitoring in many regions, the National Bureau of Statistics formulated and issued *the Digital Economy Statistical Monitoring System (Trial)* in May 2023.



统计范围：从事《分类》所规定的以数据资源作为关键生产要素、以现代信息网络作为重要载体、以信息通信技术的有效使用作为效率提升和经济结构优化的重要推动力的一系列经济活动的相关法人单位。

Statistical scope: The relevant legal entity engaged in a series of economic activities stipulated in *the Statistical Classification of Digital Economy and Its Core Industries (2021)* that take data resources as a key factor of production, modern information networks as an important carrier, and the effective use of information and communication technologies as an important driving force for efficiency improvement and economic structure optimization.





- 统计内容：包括综合表和调查表。

综合表主要包括数字经济增加值、发展规模、基础设施、技术创新和数字化应用等内容。

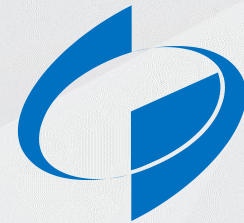
调查表主要包括《一套表统计调查制度》的相关报表、补充调查报表，以及部门制度相关报表。

Statistical content: including comprehensive table and questionnaire.

The comprehensive table mainly includes the added value of the digital economy, development scale, infrastructure, technological innovation, and digital applications.

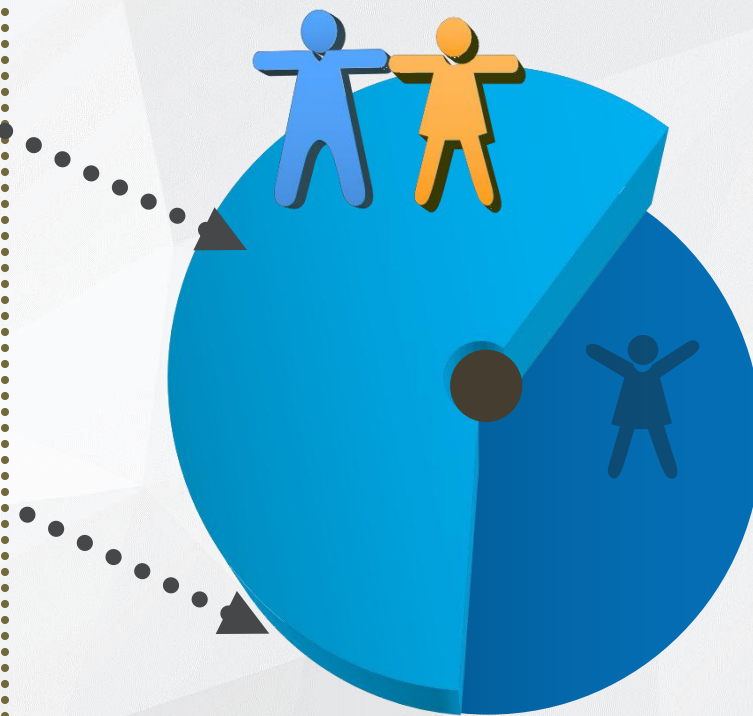
The questionnaire mainly includes the relevant statements of "A set of Table Statistical Survey System", supplementary survey statements, and department system-related statements.

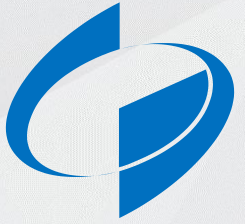
## 数据采集 Collection of Data



数字经济统计监测制度立足统计工作实际，在充分利用国家常规统计调查和部门行政记录资料的基础上，**仅针对数据缺口**开展必要的补充调查，以保证统计调查工作的科学性和有效性。

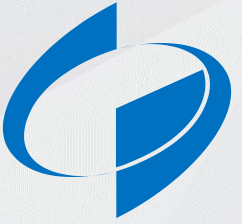
The digital economy statistical monitoring system is based on the actual statistical work, and on the basis of making full use of the national routine statistical investigations and the administrative records of departments, only necessary supplementary investigations are carried out for **the data gaps alone**, so as to ensure the scientific and effective statistical investigations.





- 其中，**国家常规统计调查**用于反映数字经济的规模、结构、效益、人员等基本情况；**部门资料**用于反映国家常规统计调查未能完全覆盖的农业、金融业、公共管理和社会组织等行业数字经济发展情况；**补充调查**用于认定数字经济单位、取得部分数字经济核心产业和数字化效率提升业基础数据。
- The national routine statistical survey is used to reflect the scale, structure, efficiency, personnel and other basic information of the digital economy; Sectoral data are used to reflect the development of digital economy in industries such as agriculture, finance, public administration and social organizations, which are not fully covered by national conventional statistical surveys; the supplementary survey is used to identify digital economy units, obtain basic data on some core industries of the digital economy and digital efficiency improvement industries.

- ◆ 国家统计局将通过“三步走”的形式，逐步建立起较为完整规范的数字经济统计监测体系：
- ◆ 2023年，在系统总结试点经验并广泛征求有关部门和地方意见的基础上，制定并印发实施《数字经济统计监测制度(试行)》；
- ◆ 2024年，利用第五次全国经济普查和有关部门资料，采集全口径数字经济调查单位基础数据；
- ◆ 2025年，正式建立并实施《数字经济统计监测制度》，不断完善国家和部门相关统计调查制度。
- ◆ The National Bureau of Statistics will gradually establish a relatively complete and standardized digital economy statistical monitoring system through the form of "three steps" :
- ◆ In 2023, on the basis of systematically summarizing the pilot experience and extensively consulting the opinions of relevant departments and localities, the National Bureau of Statistics formulated, issued and carried out *the Digital Economy Statistical Monitoring System (Trial)*;
- ◆ In 2024, the basic data of full-caliber digital economy survey units are collected through the fifth National economic census and information from relevant departments;
- ◆ In 2025, the "*Digital Economy Statistics Monitoring System*" will be officially established and implemented, and the relevant national and departmental statistical investigation systems will be constantly improved.



## 四、数字经济统计监测面临的挑战

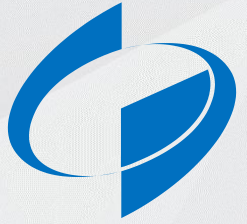
### 4. The Challenges Confronting Statistical Monitoring of Digital Economy

数字经济是全新的统计调查领域，实践中仍存在如下困难：

- （一）产业数字化从企业经营活动中剥离存在难度。
- （二）部门数字经济统计基础较为薄弱。
- （三）数据要素统计监测在概念和范畴上需进一步研究。

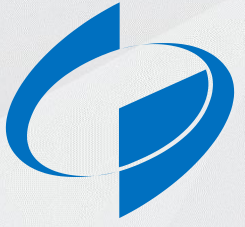
Digital economy is a brand-new field of statistical investigation, and there are still the following difficulties in practice:

- (1) It is difficult to separate industrial digitalization from enterprise business activities.
- (2) The statistical foundation of departmental digital economy is relatively weak.
- (3) Statistical monitoring of data elements needs further research in terms of concept and scope.



下一步，国家统计局将在数字经济统计监测实践中，积极总结相关经验，探索研究新方法、新举措，持续完善数字经济统计监测方案，为提高数字经济统计工作水平不断努力。

In the next step, the National Bureau of Statistics will actively summarize relevant experience in the practice of digital economy statistical monitoring, explore new methods and new measures, continue to improve the digital economy statistical monitoring program, and make continuous efforts to improve the level of digital economy statistics.



谢谢!



Thank you!