

# Case Study in National Economic Statistics Work in China

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**Abstract:** *With the establishment of China's socialist market economy system, the fundamental role of national economic statistics in the national economy has gradually become more prominent, as the national economy involves the interests of various aspects of the country and requires specific descriptions of China's economic development through national economic statistics. This article first analyzes the characteristics and value of national economic statistics work, then examines the relationship between national economic statistics and the operation of the national economy, and finally points out how national economic statistics affect the operation of the national economy.*

**Keywords:** *National economy; Gross Domestic Product; Economic statistics*

## 1. Introduction

With the development of social economy and the changes of the times, our country is paying more and more attention to the work of data statistics. Statistical work is a very basic task, and statistical data is the main basis for a country's macro-control and scientific management. In the modern national governance capacity, the ability to collect and analyze statistical information is a crucial component. Therefore, it is necessary to construct and improve the management system and mechanism of "speaking, making decisions, managing, and innovating with data." In this process, we must have a stronger, more effective, and more robust government statistical system. Moreover, the national economy has always been the premise of macroeconomic analysis and statistical work [1]. Therefore, doing a good job in our country's macroeconomic research is of great importance in promoting our country's economic development. In the process of researching and analyzing the construction and development of the national economy, not only should we analyze the operation status and scale of the national economy in terms of quantity, but the statistics of data also seem very important, carrying out comprehensive analysis and discussion.

## 2. Characteristics and Value of National Economic Statistics Work

### 2.1. Characteristics of National Economic Statistics

Nowadays, we can understand that national economic statistics have four basic characteristics: "complexity, specificity, comprehensiveness, and authoritativeness." In our country's national economic statistics work, there are many indicators, including both the development status of individual industries and the overall economic situation of the country. In addition, due to the strong correlation between industries and the interdependence of various economic entities, it brings certain difficulties to specific operations. Finally, within our government, there is a specialized National Bureau of Statistics responsible for measuring a country's economic conditions. Its job is to comprehensively measure a nation's overall development and the development of some regions, and the results of this work must be authoritative [2]. Lastly, with the progress of the times and the continuous development of the socio-economic situation, the pillars and focuses of our country's economic development have gradually begun to change. National economic statistics work should keep pace with the development trend of the country, which puts higher demands on the focus of our national economic statistics work.

In the process of some economic development data statistics, in order to optimize the accuracy and efficiency of statistical data, we can adopt a total-and-part approach to optimize and process the data. This requires that we have targeted statistical data for both the overall and local data.

## **2.2. The Value of National Economic Statistics Work**

Considering the actual situation of our country's economic development, the value of statistical work is also crucial and necessary. Improving the accuracy of the domestic economic data statistical system has become an urgent problem to be solved, as only in this way can it be compared with foreign economic data accounting systems. Currently, China's national economic accounting system does not have the ability to compare with other countries. For example, China's specific classification of national economic accounting is very rough, and the indicator system constructed is also imperfect. Therefore, it cannot meet the needs of China's foreign exchange work, nor can it meet the needs of providing national economic accounting data to international organizations such as the United Nations.

In SNA2008, the output of central banks, research and development (R&D) accounting, and coordination with other international accounting standard manuals were revised in three aspects, and these revisions were analyzed. This can provide some reference for modifying and improving our national economic accounting system, so that the accuracy of China's social and economic accounting data can better reflect the operation and development of our national economy. In this way, it also provides a basis for our country to formulate corresponding economic development strategies. From the perspectives of macroeconomic policies and medium- and long-term planning, the improvement of data statistics in our country also provides better services [3].

## **3. Requirements for National Economic Statistics**

In the process of conducting national economic statistics, three aspects of requirements need to be met: First, it is the concept of comprehensiveness. Comprehensiveness implies that in the work of national economic statistics, the entire country's economic situation must be covered. National economic statistics should be based on the overall situation, calculating data from various fields to form a complete accounting system. The second condition is correlation, which means that the processing of a country's economic data consists of many elements with high relevance and complexity. Therefore, in the specific data processing, these factors need to be detailedly divided and their commonalities found.

At the same time, when analyzing different sectors, it is necessary to identify the correlations between them. Through correlation analysis, a more comprehensive set of observational data can be obtained. In the process of conducting national economic statistics, various statistical methods should be adopted to calculate and analyze the obtained values. Only on the basis of complete data can a sound national economic accounting system be established. Finally, there is the "hierarchy theory," which requires that national economic statistics in our country have a hierarchical nature. As our country's economic structure is a multifaceted and interconnected whole, a clear and comprehensive analysis of the numerical results of national economic statistics is needed, requiring that one set of data be able to reflect one type of issue.

## **4. The Relationship between National Economic Statistics and National Economy**

The economic statistics work in our country is mainly composed of three parts: first, the application of effective statistical methods; second, the establishment and implementation of the national economic accounting system; and third, the feedback and utilization of statistical results. Using efficient statistical methods in these data is an essential component of our country's economic statistics work. When researching the national economy, national economic statistics can employ various statistical methods, such as economic mathematical models, sampling analysis, correlation analysis, and national economic balance sheet methods. Among these many methods, it is necessary to select an appropriate statistical method to carry out national economic statistics work, which is a crucial condition for the development of the entire nation and socio-economic situation. In a macro sense, statistical analysis refers to the collection, collation, analysis, and interpretation of macroeconomic data, thereby comprehensively and objectively reflecting a country's overall economic situation [4].

The national economic accounting system, also known as the "macroeconomic accounting system," is a comprehensive analysis of theory and practice based on certain economic theories and using mathematics, accounting, and statistics. This system reflects the internal relationship between each link in the national economic circulation more comprehensively and provides support for the development and management of the national economy and society. The application and feedback of statistical results are the ultimate goals of our economic statistics work.

This plays a vital role in the development of the socio-economic situation. Analyzing and researching these data can help us recognize the weak points and driving forces of our country's economic growth and better grasp the trend of economic growth. At the same time, we can also identify problems in the economic accounting system through this approach and lay a solid foundation for improving the economic data accounting system in the future [5].

## 5. Analysis of the Impact of National Economic Statistics Work on the National Economy

### 5.1. Statistical work can directly reflect the operation of the national economy

According to the national economic statistics work, it is clear that our country is increasingly focusing on the development of national economic statistics. This can reflect the operation of the national economy from various aspects, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), total social fixed asset investment, household consumption level, and balance of international payments. The "2022 National Economic and Social Development Statistical Bulletin" shows that China's GDP reached 121,020.7 billion yuan in 2022, a year-on-year increase of 3.0%, making it the fastest-growing year for our economy. As can be seen from the data in Table 1 and Figure 1, the GDP of the primary industry in our country reached 883.45 billion yuan, the GDP of the secondary industry reached 4,831.64 billion yuan, and the GDP of the tertiary industry has also become increasingly larger, reaching 6,986.98 billion yuan.

Compared with the same period last year, their total domestic output value increased by 4.1 percentage points, 3.8 percentage points, and 2.3 percentage points, respectively. Among them, the first, second, and third major industries accounted for 7.9%, 40.5%, and 51.6%, respectively. The proportion of the added value of the tertiary industry is 11% higher than that of the secondary industry, and the gap between the two is getting larger. This indicates that our society and economy are gradually shifting from an "industry-based economy" to a "service-based economy". The tertiary industry has brought significant development momentum to our country's economic development and laid a solid foundation for our country's growth.

Table 1: Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development in 2022.

Index	Increase (%)
GDP	3.1
GDP of primary industry	4.1
GDP of secondary industry	3.8
GDP of the tertiary industry	2.3

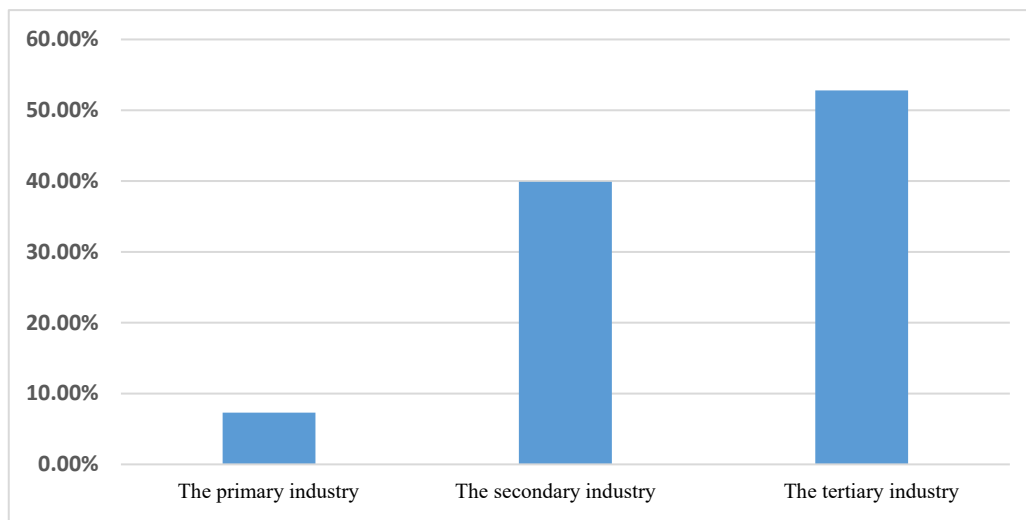


Figure 1: Statistics on the contribution of the three major industries to added value in 2022.

### 5.2. Statistical Work Can Directly Reflect Economic Development Issues

From the statistical results, we can see that the statistics of national economic data can reflect a country's economic development status at the strategic level and also reflect more practical issues at the

specific level, such as problems in particular industries and regions concerning environmental protection and innovation.

For example, in L Province, data released by the tax bureau show that the accumulated tax revenue growth rate is 14.3%, and the tax revenue growth rate is higher than the GDP growth rate. In January 2023, data showed that the province's annual GDP growth rate was 6.9%, indicating that various departments' data display of economic results would be more prominent during the economic development process. In the future socio-economic development, the government should focus on fairness when distributing the "economic development pie" and adopt appropriate tax relief measures. This way, the people can jointly taste the "economic development cake" and share the achievements of our country's economic development together.

### ***5.3. Statistical work provides data support for the national economy***

In China's economic data statistics, the accounting of foreign trade economic data is an indispensable part. With the gradual development of world economic integration and the continuous improvement of China's economic development level after the implementation of reforms, China, as the world's second-largest economy, has seen its economic data statistics work become increasingly significant. It has also become the world's third-largest foreign investor, closely linked to the global economy. Therefore, when conducting national economic statistics, it is essential to consider the impact of foreign trade statistics on national economic development.

The statistics of foreign trade data can directly reflect the scale and development of China's foreign trade, contribute to promoting China's integration with the global economy, and enhance China's competitiveness worldwide. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, in the 2023 national economic statistics work, China's import and export total value in 2022 reached 42.07 trillion RMB. Among them, the total export value reached 23.97 trillion RMB, and the total import value reached 18.1 trillion RMB. In more detail, in 2022, China's exported products, such as textiles, clothing, furniture, plastic products, luggage, footwear, toys, and traditional labor-intensive products, reached 667.9 billion USD, while high-tech products reached 890.7 billion USD. It can be seen that in the current import and export industrial structure, high-tech products account for a larger proportion than labor-intensive products, indicating that China's support policies for the development of high-tech industries have already had some effect.

## **6. Problems Encountered in National Economic Statistics and Preliminary Solutions**

National economic statistics are of great significance to economic development, so we must treat this work seriously and carefully. However, in the specific data collection work, it faces several issues: Firstly, its independence is insufficient. Currently, China adopts a unified leadership and hierarchical responsibility statistical management system, which means that local statistical implementation agencies are not only subject to the unified leadership of central statistical implementation agencies but are also an important part of local governments. Under this management system, the work of grassroots statistical departments will inevitably be subject to many constraints and interference, eventually leading to inaccurate input data and, in severe cases, erroneous statistical results. This will affect decision-makers making incorrect decisions and have an adverse impact on the national economy. Secondly, an imperfect regulatory system affects efficiency. Since statistical work involves a wide range of tasks and numerous projects, there will inevitably be omissions and errors in practice. At this time, the department responsible for evaluating and inspecting data quality becomes crucial. However, in real life, many units, especially grassroots data management departments, lack awareness of this issue, leading to a gap between statistical results and reality, which in turn affects the decision-making of managers.

To address these issues, the following measures should be taken. Firstly, make full use of the government's statistical supervision functions and achieve comprehensive supervision of the entire data collection process. Comprehensive statistical supervision mainly includes three aspects: full coverage of supervisory subjects, full coverage of supervised objects, and full coverage of supervisory methods. This "all-round, multi-angle, multi-level" supervision and management model can restore actual data to the greatest extent and conduct quantitative inspections and early warnings on the operation and development trends of the national economy, thereby ensuring the sustainable development of the economy and society. Secondly, change the "one-sided reliance" statistical management system; the so-called "one-sided reliance" means separating the statistical implementation departments of various

regions from the government departments at all levels, with the regional statistical departments being directly responsible for the central statistical bureau. This reduces the human factors in statistical work in the system and improves the reliability of statistical data.

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