



## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Integrated Urban and Rural Household Survey** In the fourth quarter of 2012, the NBS launched its reform on the household survey program, to form an integrated survey, instead of the two separate urban and rural household surveys. The reform regulates the division of urban and rural areas, integrates the concepts, classifications and standards, conducts the integrated household survey, and collects household data in the whole country thereafter.

**Disposable Income of Households** refers to the income of households for purpose of final expenditure and savings. It includes income both in cash and in kind. By sources of income, disposable income includes four categories: income from wages and salaries, net business income, net income from properties and net income from transfer.

**Income from Wages and Salaries** refers to remuneration of labour and salaries from all kinds of sources, including those employed by other units or individuals, freelance work, part-time jobs, and sporadic labour.

**Net Business Income** refers to net income earned by households and their members engaged in production and business activities. It refers to the net income of operating revenue minus operating costs, depreciation of productive fixed assets, and production tax. The formula is:

Net Business Income = Operating Revenue - Operating Costs - Depreciation of Productive Fixed Assets - Production Tax

**Net Income from Properties** refers to the net income received as returns by households or members of financial assets, non-financial assets such as housing, to other institutions, households or individuals, and minus relevant costs. Net income from properties includes net income of interest, bonus income, net income of saving insurance, net income of rents of transferring management right of contract land, income of renting housing, income of renting other assets, net converted rents of self-owned housing. Net income from properties do not include premium of transferring ownership of assets.

**Net Income from Transfer** The formula is:

Net Income from Transfer = Income from Transfers - Expenditure from Transfer

**Income from Transfer** refers to the regular transfer from country, institutions, social communities to households and between households. It includes old-age and retirement pension, disaster relief funds, regular donation and compensation, applying for medical fees, supporting income between households, income from non-usual-residing members of households, etc. Income from transfer do not include presents in kinds between households.

**Expenditure from Transfer** refers to regular or deontic transfer from households to country, institutions, households or individuals. It includes taxes paid, expenditure of all kinds of social security, supporting expenditure, regular donation and

compensation and other regular transfer expenditure, etc.

**Consumption Expenditure of Households** has a national coverage comparable between urban and rural households, and refers to the all the expenditures of households for consumption in daily life. It includes expenditure in cash and in kind on eight categories: food; clothing; housing; household appliances and services; transport and communications; education, cultural and recreational activities; and medical care. The expenditure on housing also includes rents, water, electricity, fuels and imputed rents of owner-occupied dwelling.

**Food, Tobacco and Liquor Expenditure** refers to expenditure for food, tobacco and liquor of all kinds.

**Clothing Expenditure** refers to expenditure related to clothing, including clothes, clothing materials, footwear, other clothing and accessories, processing services related to clothing.

**Residence Expenditure** refers to expenditure related to residence, including housing rents, water, electricity, fuel, property management, and including converted self-owned housing rents.

**Household Facilities, Articles and Services Expenditure** refers to expenditure for family and individual articles for living purpose and family services. It includes furniture and interior decoration, home appliances, home textiles, household miscellaneous daily articles, personal articles, and family services.

**Transport and Communications Expenditure** refers to expenditure for transport and communication and related services, maintenance and repairs, and vehicle insurance.

**Education, Cultural and Recreational Activities Expenditure** refers to expenditure on education, cultural and recreational activities.

**Health Care and Medical Services Expenditure** refers to expenditure on drugs, supplies and services of medical and health care. It includes medical appliances and drugs, and medical services.

**Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure** refers to expenditure of all kinds of expenditure of other articles and services that can not divided into the category above.

**Engel Coefficient** refers to the percentage of expenditure on food to the total consumption, using the following formula:

$$\text{Engel Coefficient} = \frac{\text{Expenditure on Food}}{\text{Total Consumption Expenditure}} \times 100\%$$

### Basic Pension Insurance of Urban Workers

1. Number of staff and workers covered refers to staff and workers participating in the basic pension insurance for urban staff and workers program according to national laws, regulations and related policies at the end of the reference period, who have already had payment records in social security management agencies, including those who have interrupt payment without terminating the insurance program. Those who



have registered in the program but with no payment records are not included.

2. Number of retirees refers to the number of retirees participating in the basic pension insurance for urban staff and workers programs by the end of the reference period.

3. Revenue of insurance refers to payments made by units and individuals covered in pension insurance programs, and income from other resources according to national provision, including the premium paid by units and staff and works, interest income, entrusted investment income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, transferred income, financial subsidies and other income.

#### **Basic Medical Care Insurance:**

1. Number of people participating in the insurance programme refers to the total number of basic medical insurance for employees and the basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents participating in the basic medical care insurance programme according to related regulations at the end of the reference period.

2. Revenue of basic medical care insurance refers to payments made by employers and individuals participating in the medical care insurance program in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in State regulations, and income from other sources that become source of medical insurance fund, including income paid by units, individual paid income, financial subsidies' income, interest income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, and other income.

#### **Unemployment Insurance**

1. Number of people participated in unemployment insurance program refers to number of staff and workers in urban enterprises or institutions and other people according to local government regulations participated in unemployment insurance program in line with national laws, regulations and related policies by the end of the reference period.

2. Revenue of insurance refers to the total unemployment insurance funds raised in the reference period, including unemployment insurance premium, interest income, financial subsidies, other income, transferred income.

#### **Work Injury Insurance**

1. Number of people participated in work injury insurance refers to staff and workers who have participated in the work

injury insurance program and number of employees in private business according to relevant national regulations at the end of the reference period.

2. Revenue of the work injury insurance programme refers to payments made by employers participating in the work injury insurance programme in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in State regulations and enterprises of part industries difficult to calculate the injury insurance premium directly according to the total wage in accordance with stipulated way, and income from other sources according to law that become source of work injury insurance fund, including income of injury insurance, interest income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, and other incomes.

#### **Maternity Insurance**

1. Number of people covered refers to people who have participated in the maternity insurance program according to relevant national regulations at the end of the reference period.

2. Revenue of the work injury insurance programme refers to payments made by employers participating in the maternity insurance programme in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in State regulations, and income from other sources that become source of maternity insurance fund, including income of maternity insurance, government financial subsidies, interest income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, and other incomes.

**Insurance and Welfare Funds for Retired and Resigned Staff and workers** refer to the total living expenses actually received by those retirees, including those from social insurance management agencies and units.

**Number of Urban Residents Entitled to Minimum Living Allowances** refers to the number of those urban residents whose average family income is below a minimum local standard, and status of family property meets the relevant regulation, and have received subsidies by the end of the reporting period.

**Number of Rural Residents Entitled to Minimum Living Allowances** refers to the number of those rural residents whose average family income is below a minimum local standard, and receiving the minimum living allowances from the local government by the end of the reporting period.