



## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Total Population** refers to the total number of people alive at a certain point of time within a given area.

The annual statistics on total population is taken at midnight, the 31<sup>st</sup> of December.

**Usual Resident Population** refers to the population that actually reside in a place, usually longer than half a year. Usual Resident Population mainly includes 1) those who live in their own townships, towns and streets at the time of investigation, and whose household registration is also in their own townships, towns and streets; 2) those who live in their own townships, towns and streets at the time of investigation, and whose household registration is not in their own townships, towns and streets, and who have left the registered place of household registration for more than half a year; 3) those who live in their own townships, towns and streets at the time of investigation, but have not yet processed permanent household registration; 4) Household registration in their own townships, towns and streets, and people living in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan or abroad at the time of investigation.

**Household Registration Population** refers to the population that regardless of whether or not to go out and the length of time, as long as the permanent residence registration is registered in the local public security household registration administration department, it will be the registered residence population in the area. The household registration data are collected by the public security department.

**Urban Population and Rural Population** Urban population refers to all people residing in cities and towns, while rural population refers to population other than urban population.

**Urbanization rate** Urbanization refers to the natural historical process in which non-agricultural industries gather in cities and towns and rural population concentrate in cities and towns with the development of industrialization. It is the inevitable historical stage in the process of industrialization in all countries of the world. Urbanization rate refers to the

proportion of the permanent population of a country (region) to the total population of the country (region), which is an important index to measure the level of urbanization and reflect the process of urbanization.

**Birth Rate or (Crude Birth Rate)** refers to the ratio of the number of births to the average population (or mid-period population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in ‰. Birth rate in the chapter refers to annual birth rate. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Birth Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Births}}{\text{Annual Average Population}} \times 1000\%$$

Number of births in the formula refers to live births, i.e. when a baby has breathed or showed any vital phenomena regardless of the length of pregnancy.

Annual average population is the average of the number of population at the beginning of the year and that at the end of the year. Sometimes it is substituted by the mid-year population.

**Death Rate (or Crude Death Rate)** refers to the ratio of the number of deaths to the average population (or mid-period population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in ‰. Death rate in the chapter refers to annual death rate. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Death Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths}}{\text{Annual Average Population}} \times 1000\%$$

**Natural Growth Rate of Population** refers to the ratio of natural increase in population (number of births minus number of deaths) in a certain period of time (usually a year) to the average population (or mid-period population) of the same period, expressed in ‰. The following formula is applied:

$$\text{Natural Growth Rate of Population} = \frac{\text{Number of Births} - \text{Number of Deaths}}{\text{Annual Average Population}} \times 1000\%$$

Natural Growth Rate of Population = Birth Rate - Death Rate