



Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Integrated Urban and Rural Household Survey Data from 1978 to 2012 are estimated based on the historical data of Urban Household Survey and Rural Household Survey according to the comparable definition and coverage of main income and consumption indicators of Household Survey on Income and Expenditure and Living Conditions.

Disposable Income of Residents refers to the income of residents 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 and benefits of all kinds of employed persons, including those employed by other units or individuals, freelance workers, part-time jobs, and sporadic workers.

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 through lending of their financial assets, non-financial assets such as housing, to other institutions, households or individuals, minus relevant costs. Net income from properties includes net income of interest, bonus income, net income of saving insurance, net income from transferring management right of contract land, income from lending of housing, income from lending 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 transfer - expenditure from transfer

Income from Transfer refers to the regular transfer received from governments, institutions, social organizations to households and between households. It includes old-age and retirement pension, regular donation and compensation, reimbursement of medical fees, supporting income between households, income from non-resident members of households, etc. Income from transfer do not include gifts in kinds between households.

Expenditure from Transfer refers to regular or obligatory transfer paid to government, institutions, households or individuals. It includes tax payment, expenditure on all kinds of social security, supporting expenditure, regular donation, compensation payment and other regular transfer expenditure.

Consumption Expenditure of Residents refers to all expenditure of residents for living expenditure to satisfy family daily living. It includes expenditure in cash and in kind. It includes eight categories: food, tobacco and liquor; clothing and footwear; housing; household equipment, furnishings and services; transport and communications; education, culture and recreation; health care and medical services, and miscellaneous goods and services.

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 housing, including rents, water, electricity, fuel, property management, as well as imputed rent on owner-occupied dwellings.

Household Facilities, Articles and Services Expenditure refers to expenditure of households and individuals on equipment, furnishings and articles for living purpose and on household services. It includes furniture and interior decoration, home appliances, home textiles, household miscellaneous daily articles, personal articles, and household services.

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

Education, Cultural and Recreational Activities Expenditure refers to expenditure on educational, 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 on all other articles and services that can not be classified into the above categories.

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 Endowment Insurance for Urban Workers

1. Number of workers covered refers to staff and workers participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers at the end of the reference period, who have already had payment records in social security management agencies, including those who have interrupted payment without terminating the insurance programme. Those who have registered in the programme but with no payment records are not included.

2. Number of retirees covered refers to the number of retirees participating in the basic endowment insurance for



urban workers and the pension paid by the pension insurance fund by the end of the reference period.

3. Revenue refers to payments made by employers and employees participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in state regulations, and income from other sources that become the source of endowment insurance fund, including the premium paid by employers and staff and workers, interest income, entrusted investment income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, transferred income, government financial subsidies and other income.

Basic Medical Insurance

1.Participants refers to the total number of people who participate in the basic medical insurance for workers and basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents at the end of the reference period.

2.Revenue (birth insurance included) refers to basic medical insurance fund income for employees (including birth insurance) and basic medical insurance fund income for urban and rural residents. The basic medical insurance fund income of employees (including birth insurance) includes basic medical insurance premium income (including birth insurance), interest income, financial subsidy income, other income, insurance premium income to be transferred, interest income to be transferred and transfer income.

Unemployment Insurance

1.Participants refers to the number of staff and workers in urban enterprises or institutions who have participated in the

unemployment insurance, and other people who have participated according to local regulations at the end of the reference period, excluding the number of people receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

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

Work-related Injury Insurance

1.Participants refers to staff and workers who have participated in the work-related injury insurance and employees who work as self-employed and have participated in the work-related injury insurance at the end of the reference period.

2.Number of beneficiaries refers to number of people who are paid by the work-related injury fund and enjoy the medical treatment, disability and death benefits during the annual report period. No double calculation is performed.

3.Revenue refers to payments made by employers participating in the work-related injury insurance programme in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in state regulations, and payment by enterprises of some industries where it is difficult to estimate the injury insurance premium directly according to the total wage bill in accordance with stipulated way, and revenue from other sources according to law that become source of work-related injury insurance fund, including revenue of injury insurance, interest income, subsidies from higher level agencies, revenue as transfer from subordinate agencies, and other revenues.