

主要统计指标解释

人口数 指一定时点、一定地区范围内的有生命的个人的总和。

年度统计的年末人口数指每年 12 月 31 日 24 时的人口数。年度统计的全国人口总数内未包括台湾省和港澳同胞以及海外华侨人数。

城镇人口和乡村人口

1952-1989 年城镇人口是指市辖区内和县辖镇的全部人口;乡村人口是指县辖乡人口。

1990-1999 年城镇人口是指设区的市的区人口和不设区的市所辖的街道人口以及不设区的市所辖镇的居民委员会人口和县辖镇的居民委员会人口;乡村人口是除上述两种人口以外的全部人口。

2000-2005 年人口普查和 2000 年以后城镇人口:市人口是指设区市的人口密度在 1500 人/平方公里以上的市区人口和人口密度不足 1500 人的区政府驻地和区辖其他街道人口,以及政府驻地的城市建设延伸到的周边乡镇人口;不设区市的市政府驻地和市辖其他街道人口,以及政府驻地的城市建设延伸到的乡镇人口。镇人口是指镇政府驻地和镇辖其他居委会人口,以及镇政府驻地的城区建设延伸到周边村民委员会人口。乡村人口是指除上述人口以外的全部人口。

2006 年至今的城镇人口分为城区人口和镇区人口。其中,城区人口,包括街道办事处所辖的居民委员会(社区委员会),及城市公共设施、居住设施等连接到的其他居民委员会(社区委员会)和村民委员会的人口。镇区人口,包括镇所辖的居民委员会(社区委员会),镇的公共设施、居住设施等连接到的村民委员会,以及常住人口在 3000 人以上独立的工矿区、开发区、科研单位、大专院校、农场、林场等特殊区域中的人口。乡村人口是指除上述人口以外的全部人口。

出生率(又称粗出生率) 指在一定时期内(通常为一年)一定地区的出生人数与同期内平均人数(或期中人数)之比。一般用千分率表示。本资料中的出生率指年出生率,其计算公式为:

$$\text{出生率} = \text{年出生人数} / \text{年平均人数} \times 1000\text{‰}$$

式中:出生人数指活产婴儿,即胎儿脱离母体时(不管怀孕月数),有过呼吸或其他生命现象。年平均人数指年初、年底人口数的平均数,也可用年中人口数代替。

死亡率(又称粗死亡率) 指在一定时期内(通常为一年)一定地区的死亡人数与同期内平均人数(或期中人数)之比,一般用千分率表示。本资料中的死亡率指年死亡率,其计算公式为:

$$\text{死亡率} = \text{年死亡人数} / \text{年平均人数} \times 1000\text{‰}$$

人口自然增长率 指在一定时期内(通常为一年)人口自然增加数(出生人数减死亡人数)与该时期内平均人数(或期中人数)之比,一般用千分率表示。计算公式为:

$$\text{人口自然增长率} = (\text{本年出生人数} - \text{本年死亡人数}) / \text{年平均人数} \times 1000\text{‰}$$

就业人员 指从事一定社会劳动并取得劳动报酬或经营收入的人员,包括在岗职工、再就业的离退休人员、私营业主、个体工商户、私营和个体就业人员、乡镇企业就业人员、农村就业人员、其他就业人员(包括民办教师、宗教职业者、现役军人等)。这一指标反映了一定时期内全部劳动力资源的实际利用情况,是研究我国基本国情国力的重要指标。

单位就业人员 指在各类法人单位工作,并由单位支付劳动报酬的人员,包括在岗职工和其他就业人员。在岗职工指在本单位工作且与本单位签订劳动合同,并由单位支付各项工资和社会保险、住房公积金的人员,以及上述人员中由于学习、病伤、产假等原因暂未工作仍由单位支付工资的人员。其他就业人员指在本单位工作,不能归到在岗职工、劳务派遣人员中的人员。此类人员是实际参加本单位生产或工作并从本单位取得劳动报酬的人员。具体包括:非全日制人员、聘用的正式离退休人员、兼职人员和第二职业者等,以及在本单位中工作的外籍和港澳台方人员。

城镇私营和个体就业人员 城镇私营就业人员指在工商管理部门注册登记,其经营地址设在县城关镇(含城关镇)以上的私营企业就业人员;包括私营企业投资者和雇工。城镇个体就业人员指在工商管理部门注册登记,并持有城镇户口或在城镇长期居住,经批准从事个体工商经营的就业人员;包括个体经营者和在个体工商户劳动的家庭帮工和雇工。

城镇登记失业人员 指在劳动年龄(16 周岁至退休年龄)内,有劳动能力无业而要求就业,并在当地就业服务机构进行失业

登记的城镇常住人口。

国有单位就业人员 指在国有经济单位及其附属机构工作,并由其支付工资的各类人员。

城镇集体单位就业人员 指在城镇集体经济单位及其管理部门工作,并由其支付工资的各类人员。

其他单位就业人员 指在联营经济、股份制经济、外商投资经济、港、澳、台投资经济单位工作,并由其支付工资的各类人员。

工资总额 根据《关于工资总额组成的规定》,工资总额是指本单位在报告期内(季度或年度)直接支付给本单位人员的劳动报酬总额。包括计时工资、计件工资、奖金、津贴和补贴、加班加点工资、特殊情况下支付的工资。工资总额是税前工资,包括单位从个人工资中直接为其代扣或代缴的房费、个人所得税、水费、电费、住房公积金和社会保险基金个人缴纳部分等。工资总额不论是计入成本的还是不计入成本的,不论是以货币形式支付的还是以实物形式支付的,均应列入工资总额的计算范围。工资总额由基本工资、绩效工资、工资性津贴和补贴、其他工资四部分组成。工资总额不包括病假、事假等情况的扣款。

平均工资 指在报告期内单位发放工资的人均水平。计算公式为:

平均工资=报告期工资总额/报告期平均人数

在岗职工平均工资指数 指报告期在岗职工平均工资与基期在岗职工平均工资的比率,是反映不同时期在岗职工货币工资水平变动情况的相对数。计算公式为:

在岗职工平均工资指数=报告期平均工资/基期平均工资 $\times 100\%$

在岗职工平均实际工资指数 在岗职工平均实际工资指扣除物价变动因素后的在岗职工平均工资。在岗职工平均实际工资指数是反映实际工资变动情况的相对数,表明在岗职工实际工资水平提高或降低的程度。计算公式为:

在岗职工平均实际工资指数=报告期平均工资指数/报告期城镇居民消费价格指数 $\times 100\%$ 。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics 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 31st of December, not including residents in Taiwan province, Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese.

Urban Population and Rural Population

From 1952 to 1989 urban population refers to the population of municipal districts and towns under the administration of counties; rural population refers to the population of townships under the administration of counties.

From 1990 to 1999 rural population is composed of the population of districts of cities divided into districts, the population of sub-district offices under the cities not divided into districts, the population of neighborhoods of towns under the administration of cities not divided into districts and the population of neighborhoods of towns under the administration of counties; rural population is the population other than those mentioned above.

Rural population from 2000 to 2005: city population is composed of the population of districts of cities divided into districts with population density at more than 1500 people per square kilometer, the population of places where the district governments are stationed and other sub-district offices under the administration of the district with population density at less than 1500 people per square kilometer, and the population of circumjacent townships where are the extending areas of city construction of the places where the governments are stationed; the population of places where the city (not divided into districts) governments are stationed and other subdistrict offices under the administration of the city, and the population of circumjacent townships where are the extending areas of city construction of the places where the governments are stationed. Town population refers to the population of places where town governments are stationed and other neighborhood committees under the administration of the towns, and the population of circumjacent villagers committees where are the extending areas of town construction of the places where the town governments are stationed. Rural population is the population other than those mentioned above.

From 2006 to now urban population is composed of city population and town population. City population includes the population of neighborhood committees (community committees) under the administration of subdistrict offices and the population of other neighborhood committees (community committees) and villagers committees connected through city common facilities and residence facilities. Town population includes the population of neighborhood committees (community committees) under the administration of towns and the population of villagers committees connected through town common facilities and residence facilities, and the population of special

areas with more than 3000 permanent residents, such as independent mining areas, development zones, research institutes, universities and colleges, farms, forestry centers and so on. Rural population is the population other than those mentioned above.

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) which is often expressed in ‰. Birth rate in the chapter refers to annual birth rate. The following formula is used: $\text{Birth Rate} = \text{Number of Births} / \text{Average Number of Population} \times 1000‰$

Number of births refers to live births, i. e. the births when babies had showed any vital phenomena regardless of the length of pregnancy. Annual Average Number of 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 for with 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) which is often expressed in ‰. Death rate in the chapter refers to annual death rate. The following formula is used:

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

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 which is often expressed in ‰. The following formulas are applied:

$$\text{Natural Growth of Population} = (\text{Number of Births} - \text{Number of Deaths}) / \text{Average Number of Population} \times 1000‰$$

$$\text{Natural Growth Rate of Population} = \text{Birth Rate} - \text{Death Rate}$$

Employed Persons refer to the persons who are engaged in social working and receive remuneration payment or earn business income, including total staff and workers, re-employed retirees, employers of private enterprises, self-employed workers, employees in private enterprises and individual economy, employees in township enterprises, employed persons in the rural areas, and other employed persons (including teachers in the schools run by the local people, people engaged in religious profession and the servicemen, etc.). This indicator reflects the actual utilization of total labour force during a certain period of time and is often used for the research on China's economic situation and national power.

Persons Employed in Units refers to the work of all types of legal entities and the payment of labor remuneration by the unit, including on-the-job employees and other employed personnel. On-the-job employees refers to the person who work in the unit and signs a labor contract with the unit, and the unit pays all the wages and social insurance, housing provident fund, and the above-mentioned personnel are still paid but not for work due to reasons such as study, illness, or maternity leave. Other employed personnel refers to the work of the unit, can not be assigned to the on-the-job employees and labor dispatched personnel. These person are those who actually participate in the production or work of the unit and receive remuneration from the unit. These include: part-time staff, official retirees employed, part-time employees and employees holding the second job, as well as foreigners and Hongkong, Macao and Taiwanese personnel working in the unit.

Persons Employed in Private Enterprises and Self-Employed Individuals in Urban Areas Persons employed in private enterprises refer to the persons employed in the private enterprises which have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration and are situated at urban areas or townships for business operation or at urban areas with the level higher than a county town. The self-employed individuals in urban areas refer to persons who hold the certificates of residence in urban areas or have resided in the urban areas for a long time and have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration and approved to be engaged in individual industrial or commercial business, including self-employed persons as well as helpers and hired labourers who work in the individual households engaged in industrial or commercial business.

Registered Urban Unemployed Persons The registered unemployed persons in urban areas refer to the persons who are registered as permanent residents in the urban areas, aged within the range of working age, capable to labour, unemployed but desirous to be employed and have been registered at the local employment service agencies to apply for a job.

Staff and Workers in State-owned Economic Units refer to the persons who work in the state-owned economic units or their attached units and are listed in their payrolls.

Staff and Workers of Collective Owned Units in Urban Areas refer to the persons who work in collective owned units in urban areas and their administration departments and receive payment therefrom.

Staff and Workers in Units of Other types of Ownership refer to those who work in (and receive payment therefrom) enterprises and institutions of joint ownership, share holding, foreign ownership, and ownership by entrepreneurs from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

Total Wages of Staff and Workers refer to the total remuneration payment to staff and workers in various units during a certain period of time. The calculation of total wages is based on the total remuneration payment to the staff and workers. Therefore, all the wages and salaries and other payments to staff and workers are included in the total wages regardless of their sources, category, and forms (in kind or cash). (Total wages of staff and workers in this yearbook include only total wages of fully employed staff and workers, excluding the living allowances distributed to those who have left their working units while keeping their labor contract/employment relation unchanged).

Average Wage of Staff and Workers refers to the average wage in money terms per person during a certain period of time for staff and workers in enterprises, institutions, and government agencies, which reflects the general level of wage income during a certain period of time and is calculated as follows:

Average Wage of Staff and Workers = Total Wages of Staff and Workers at the Report Period / Average Number of Staff and Workers at the Report Period

Average Wage Indices of Employed Staff and Workers refers to the ratio of average wage of staff and workers in the report period to that in the base period, which reflects the change of wage of staff and workers at the different period. It is calculated as follows:

Average Wage Indices of Staff and Workers = Average Wage of Staff and Workers at the Report Period / Average Wage of Staff and Workers at the Base Period $\times 100\%$

Average Real Wage Indices of Employed Staff and Workers average real wage of staff and workers refers to the average wage of staff and workers after removing the effects of the price changes and average real wage indices of staff and workers refers to the change of real wage, which reflects the relative increasing or decreasing level of real wage of staff and workers, which is calculated as follows:

Average Real Wage Indices of Staff and Workers = Average Wage Indices of Staff and Workers at the Report Period / Urban Consumer Price Indices at the Report Period $\times 100\%$