

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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

就业人员 指年满 16 周岁,为取得报酬或经营利润,在调查周内从事了 1 小时(含 1 小时)以上劳动的人员;或由于在职学习、休假等原因在调查周内暂时未工作的人员;或由于停工、单位不景气等原因临时未工作的人员。

工资总额 指根据《关于工资总额组成的规定》(1990 年 1 月 1 日国家统计局发布的一号令)进行修订,本单位在报告期内(季度或年度)直接支付给本单位全部就业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个人所得税、社会保险基金和住房公积金等个人缴纳部分以及房租、水电费等。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。

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 Chinese compatriots in Hong

Kong, Macao and Taiwan, 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 sub-district 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-year population) of the same period which is often expressed in *%*. The following formula is applied:

$$\text{Natural Growth Rate of Population} = (\text{Number of Births This Year} - \text{Number of Deaths This Year}) / \text{Annual Average Population} \times 1000\%$$

Employed personnel refer to individuals who have reached the age of 16 and have engaged in labor for at least one hour (including one hour) during the survey week in order to obtain compensation or business profits; Or personnel who have temporarily not worked during the investigation week due to reasons such as on-the-job learning or vacation; Or personnel who have not worked temporarily due to reasons such as work stoppage or unit recession.

Total Wage Bill It is revised according to the “Provision of Composition of Total Wages”(Order No.1 by National Bureau of

Statistics on January, 1st,1990), total wage bill refers to the total remuneration payment to all employed persons in various units during the reporting period (by quarter or by year), including hourly-paid wages, piece-rate wages, bonuses, allowance and subsidies, overtime wages and wages paid under special circumstances.

Total wage bill is pre-tax wages, including the room charges, utility bills, housing funds and social insurance paid or withheld by employee's units.

Total wage bill, whether or not included in cost, whether or not paid in money or in kind, shall be included in the calculation of total wage.