

## 主要统计指标解释

**可支配收入** 指调查户在调查期内获得的、可用于最终消费支出和储蓄的总和,即调查户可以用来自由支配的收入。可支配收入既包括现金,也包括实物收入。按照收入的来源,可支配收入包含四项:工资性收入、经营净收入、财产净收入和转移净收入。计算公式为:

可支配收入=工资性收入+经营净收入+财产净收入+转移净收入

**工资性收入** 指就业人员通过各种途径得到的全部劳动报酬和各种福利,包括受雇于单位或个人、从事各种自由职业、兼职和零星劳动得到的全部劳动报酬和福利。

**经营净收入** 指住户或住户成员从事生产经营活动所获得的净收入,是全部经营收入中扣除经营费用、生产性固定资产折旧和生产税之后得到的净收入。计算公式为:

经营净收入=经营收入-经营费用-生产性固定资产折旧-生产税

**财产净收入** 指住户或住户成员将其所拥有的金融资产、住房等非金融资产和自然资源交由其他机构单位、住户或个人支配而获得的回报并扣除相关的费用之后得到的净收入。财产净收入包括利息净收入、红利收入、储蓄性保险净收益、转让承包土地经营权租金净收入、出租房屋净收入、出租其他资产净收入和自有住房折算净租金等。

**转移净收入** 计算公式为:转移净收入=转移性收入-转移性支出

其中:转移性收入是指国家、单位、社会团体对住户的各种经常性转移支付和住户之间的经常性收入转移。包括政府、非行政事业单位、社会团体对居民转移的养老金或退休金、社会救济和补助、惠农补贴、政策性生活补贴、救灾款、经常性捐赠和赔偿以及报销医疗费等;住户之间的赡养收入、经常性捐赠和赔偿以及农村地区(村委会)在外(含国外)工作的本住户非常住成员寄回带回的收入等。转移性支出是指调查户对国家、单位、住户或个人的经常性或义务性转移支付。包括缴纳的税款、各项社会保障支出、赡养支出、经常性捐赠和赔偿支出以及其他经常转移。

**消费支出** 指住户用于满足家庭日常生活消费需要的全部支出,包括用于消费品的支出和用于服务性消费的支出。根据用途不同,消费支出可划分为食品烟酒、衣着、居住、生活用品及服务、交通通信、教育文化娱乐、医疗保健、其他用品及服务八大类。根据来源不同,消费支出可划分为现金消费支出、实物消费支出(含自产自用、来自单位、来自政府和其他社会组织)。

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistics Indicators

**Disposable Income** refers to the sum of final consumption expenditure and saving deposits which is gotten during survey period, it's the income which can be freely allocated by sample households. It includes income both in cash and in kind from four categories: income from wages and salaries, net income from operations, net income from properties and net income from transfers. Using the following formula:

Disposable Income = Income from Wages and Salaries + Net Income from Operations + Net Income from Properties + Net Income from Transfers

**Income from Wages and Salaries** refers to all the payment of labor and welfare earned by employee through various means, including members who are employed by units or individuals, self - employed and part - time and so on.

**Net Income from Operations** refers to the net income earned by the households or members of households who engage in production or operation activities. It is obtained from all operating income deducted operating costs, production of fixed assets depreciation and production tax. Using the following formula:

Net Income from Operations = Income from Operations - Operating Costs - Production of Fixed Assets Depreciation - Production Tax

**Net Income from Properties** refers to the net income obtained in return and deduction of the expenses, earned by the house-

holds or members of households who make the financial assets, housing and other non – financial assets or natural resources dominated by other institutional units, households or individuals. Net income from properties contains net interest income, bonus, net income from saving insurance, net income from rent of transferring contracted land use rights, net income from rent of tenanted housing, net income from rent of tenanted other properties and net rent from ownership housing.

**Net Income from Transfers** Using the following formula :  $\text{Net Income from Transfers} = \text{Income from Transfers} - \text{Transfer Expenditure}$

Among: Income from Transfer refers to the recurrent transfer payments of household from the the country, units and social groups, and the recurrent income transfer between households. It contains pensions, social relief and aid, agriculture subsidy, policy allowance, disaster donation, recurrent donation and free medical treatment of households from governments, non – executive public institutions and social groups; alimony payments between households, recurrent donation, compensation and postal income from the the non – permanent residents of rural households. Transfer Expenditure refers to the recurrent or obligatory transfer payment of household from the country, unit, household and individual, including tax payment, social security expenditure, recurrent donation, compensation and so on.

**Consumption Expenditure** refers to all the expenditures of households for consumption in daily life, including expenditures for consumer goods and services. It includes expenditure in cash and in kind on eight categories by use: food; clothing; housing; household appliances and services; transport and communications ; education, cultural and recreational activities; medical care and the other appliances and services. It includes expenditure in cash and in kind ( including self – produced and self – used expenditure and expenditures of units, government and the other social organization) by source.