

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 31st of December.

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:

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

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:

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Natural Growth Rate of Population} &= \frac{\text{Number of Births} - \text{Number of Deaths}}{\text{Annual Average Population}} \times 1000\text{‰} \\ &= \text{Birth Rate} - \text{Death Rate} \end{aligned}$$

Employment Population refers to persons above a specified age who had labour capacity and performed some social work for compensation or business gains. Specifically, it refers to persons, aged 16 and over, who performed some work for compensation or business gains for one hour or more during the reference period; or persons who do not work for the reasons of study or on holiday, but had work units or sites during the reference period; or persons who do not work for the reasons of seasonal closing business, recession etc, but not exceeding three months during the reference period.

Persons Employed in Various Units refer to all the persons working in government agencies of various levels, political and party organizations, social organizations, enterprises and institutions, and receiving wages or other forms of payment. They include fully-employed staff and workers, re-employed retirees, teachers in the schools run by the local people, foreigners and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan working in various units, part-time employees, employees of other units working temporarily at current posts, and employees holding the second job, but do not include persons who have left their working units while keeping their labor contract (employment relation) unchanged. This indicator reflects the total number of laborers actually engaged in production or other operations in various units.

Urban non-private unit employees refer to people who work in urban non-private units and are paid by the units, including staff and workers and other employees. Urban non-private units refer to all non-private legal entities in urban areas, including state-owned units, urban collective units, associated economic units, share economic units, foreign invested economic units, and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan invested economic units.

Staff and Workers refer to persons working in, and receive payment from units of state ownership, collective ownership, joint ownership, share holding ownership, foreign ownership, and ownership by entrepreneurs from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and other types of ownership and their affiliated units. They do not include 1) persons employed in township enterprises,

2) persons employed in private enterprises, 3) urban self-employed persons, 4) retirees, 5) re-employed retirees, 6) teachers in the schools run by the local people, 7) foreigners and persons from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan who work in urban units, and 8) other persons not to be included by relevant regulations. (Data since 1998 refer to fully employed staff and workers. Other related statistics indicators, such as total wage bill and average wage are adjusted since 1998 accordingly).

State-owned Units refer to economic units whose assets are owned by the state, including non-corporation units registered according to *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Registration of Enterprises and Corporations*, state organs, institutions and social organizations at the central-level and local levels.

Collective-owned Units refer to economic units registered according to *Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Registration of Enterprises and Corporations* where the means of production are collectively owned.

Units of Other Types of Ownership refer to units registered with other types of ownership, including cooperative units, joint ownership units, limited liability corporations, share holding corporations, units funded by entrepreneurs from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and foreign-funded units.

Urban Non-private Unit Staff and Workers refer to people who work in non-private units in urban areas, and people who have a post, but are temporarily not working because of learning, sick leave, injury leave or maternity leave and other reasons and are still paid by the units. Workers in the post also include people who should have but have not had a labor contract (such as rural workers employed); people who are in probation; people who are recruited outside the preparation of personnel staffing, such as temporary workers; people who are assigned to work outside the unit but are still paid by the unit (things such as training with the post suspended and work assignments outside the unit); and dispatched personnel who are used and paid by the unit.

Average Wage 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:

$$\text{Average Wage} = \frac{\text{Total Wage Bill of Staff and Workers at Reference Time}}{\text{Average Number of Staff and Workers at Reference Time}}$$

The Median refers to the symbol value which is in the middle position of the sequence that is in symbol values size order. In many cases that are not easy to calculate the average, the median of the available median represents the general level of the population. Because the median is determined only by its position in the sequence, so it is not affected by the extreme value of the sequence. The determination of the median is based on the specific information provided by the different ways to take the corresponding.