

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Registered Population refers to persons who have registered their permanent residence with the public security register authority of their habitual residence according to the *Households Registration Regulations of PRC*.

Permanent Population refers to persons actually living for more than half a year at a place.

Permanent Migrant Population refers to persons who have no permanent residence registration in Beijing, come from other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and have stayed in Beijing for more than half a year.

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 ‰. The following formula is used:

Birth Rate = Annual Number of Births/Annual Average Number of Population×1,000‰

Number of births refers to live births, i.e. the births when babies has breathed or shown 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 with the mid-year population.

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 ‰. The following formula is used:

Death Rate= Annual Number of Deaths/Annual Average Number of Population×1,000‰

Natural Growth Rate refers to the ratio of the natural growth of population (births minus deaths) to the average population (or mid-period population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), which is often expressed in ‰. The following formula is used:

Natural Growth Rate = (Annual Number of Births - Annual Number of Deaths)/Annual Average Number of Population×1,000‰

Natural Growth Rate of Population = Birth Rate - Death Rate

Permanent Employed Population refers to persons aged 16 and over, among the permanent population, who perform some work for compensation or business gains for one hour or more during the reference period; or persons temporarily out of work for the reasons of in-service study or on holiday, etc.; or persons temporary out of work for the reasons of shutdown or recession of the entity, etc.

Employed Persons refer to all persons working in government agencies, Party and political organs, social groups, enterprises and public institutions at all levels, and receiving wages or labor remuneration in other forms. They include: fully employed staff and workers, retired persons employed, persons

from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and foreign countries who are employed, part-time employees, employees transferred from other entities, and employees with a second job. They exclude employees that are not on the job in the entity.

Fully Employed Staff and Workers refer to persons working in the entity and paid by the entity, as well as persons having a job in the entity, but not working temporarily due to study, illness, injury or maternity leaves (less than 6 months) and other reasons, and still paid by the entity.

Total Wages of Fully Employed Staff and Workers correspond to the indicator of Fully Employed Staff and Workers. The indicator was revised in accordance with No. 1 Decree of the National Bureau of Statistics dated January 1, 1990, referring to the total wages directly paid by an entity to fully employed staff and workers of the entity during the reporting period. It consists of basic wage, post wage, wage of a rank, seniority wage, piece rate wage, bonus, allowances and subsidies, traffic subsidy, washing and haircutting allowance, books and newspaper allowance, travel benefit, festival bonus, food subsidy, housing subsidy, subsidy for incremental house rent, as well as personal income tax, water and electricity fees and the personally payable portion of housing accumulation fund and social security fund withheld directly by the employer from the employee's wage.

Average Wage of Fully Employed Staff and Workers refers to the per-capita labor remuneration of fully employed staff and workers in enterprises, public institutions and government agencies within a given period of time. It shows the level of wage income of fully employed staff and workers within a given period of time, serving as a main indicator reflecting the level of wage of fully employed staff and workers. The following formula is used:

Average Wage of Fully Employed Staff and Workers = Total Wages of All Fully Employed Staff and Workers Actually Paid in the Reporting Period / Average Number of All Fully Employed Staff and Workers in the Reporting Period

Average Wage of Employed Persons refers to the per-capita labor remuneration of employed persons in enterprises, public institutions and government agencies within a given period of time. The following formula is used:

Average Wage of Employed Persons = Total Labor Remuneration of All Employed Persons Actually Paid in the Reporting Period / Average Number of All Employed Persons in the Reporting Period

Period-end Actual Registered Unemployed Persons refer to the total number of actual unemployed persons registered at the end period, including unemployed persons registered in urban regions and the unemployed peasants registered in urbanization regions (land-lost peasants).

Year-end Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Area refers to the ratio of urban registered unemployed persons at year end to the sum of urban employed persons and urban registered unemployed persons. The following formula is used:

Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Area
=Number of Actual Registered Unemployed Persons at Year End /
(Urban Employed Persons + Number of Actual Registered
Unemployed Persons at Year End) \times 100%