

主要统计指标解释

住户 指居住在一个住宅内，共同分享生活开支或收入的一群人。居住在同一房间内、不共同分享生活开支的人群，每个人都视为一个住户。住家保姆、住家家庭帮工视为单独的住户。

常住居民 指住户成员中，经常在家居住，或调查期内居住时间超过一半的人员，以及本住户供养的学生。常住居民是住户收支的调查对象。

居民人均可支配收入 指居民可用于最终消费支出和储蓄的总和，即居民可用于自由支配的收入，既包括现金收入，也包括实物收入。按照收入的来源，可支配收入包含四项，分别为：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净额（生产税减去生产补贴）之后得到的净收入。计算公式具体为：

经营净收入=经营收入-经营费用-生产性固定资产折旧-生产税净额（生产税-生产补贴）

财产净收入 指住户或住户成员将其所拥有的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。计算公式为：财产净收入=财产性收入-财产性支出

转移净收入 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、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。计算公式为：转移净收入=转移性收入-转移性支出

居民收入五等份分组 指将所有调查户按人均收入水平从低到高顺序排列，平均分为五个等份，处于最高20%的收入群体为高收入组，依此类推依次为中高收入组、中等收入组、中低收入组、低收入组。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Household refers to a group of people living in the same residence, sharing the living expenses or incomes together. If the group of people living in the same residence, but not sharing the living expenses or incomes together, then each people in this group is count as one household. The live-in caregiver or live-in journeyman is count as one simply household.

Permanent Resident refers to the personnel living at home permanently or more than a half survey period in a household, and the students provided by this household. The permanent residents are the objects of the household income and expenses survey.

Disposable Income of Households refers to the income of households for purpose of final expenditure and savings, namely the income can be arranged freely by household, which includes the incomes in cash and in kind. By sources of income, the disposable income includes four categories: income of wages and salaries, net business income, property net income and net income from transfer.

Income of Wages and Salaries refers to the total labor reward and various welfares earned by employment in various ways, including the total labor reward and welfares earned by being employed by institutions or individuals, working freelance, working part-time jobs and odd jobs.

Net Business Income refers to the net income earned by household or member of household with business working, and it is the net income gained after deducting the operating costs, productive depreciation of fixed assets and net amount of productive taxes (deducting productive subsidy from productive taxes) from the total operating income. Its calculating formulation is:

Net Business Income = Total Operating Income - Operating Costs - Productive Depreciation of Fixed Assets - Net Amount of Productive Taxes (Productive Taxes - Productive Subsidy)

Property Net Income refers to the net income after deducting the relevant costs from the return, which is gained through organizing the financial assets and natural assets owned by the household or member of household by other institutions, households or individuals. Its calculating formulation is:

Property Net Income = Property Income - Property Expenses

Net Income from Transfer refers to the various usually transferring of incomes from nation, units, and social groups to household and between households. It includes the pension or retirement pay from governments, non-administrative institutions and social groups to household, social relieves and subsidy, policy subsidy for livelihood, relief money, regularly donations, compensations and applies for medical fee, etc. It also includes the supporting income, regularly donations and compensations between households, and the income sent back or brought back by the non-permanent member of the household working out of the rural area (village committee) or overseas. Its calculating formulation is:

Net Income from Transfer = Transfer Income - Transfer Expenses

Five Equal Divides of Residents' Income refers to equally divide the total survey households into 5 groups according to the capita income degrees, and rank them from low to high. The group whose income in the highest 20% is called high income households, and by analogy are the upper middle income

居民人均生活消费支出 指居民用于满足家庭日常生活消费需要的全部支出，既包括现金消费支出，也包括实物消费支出。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。

households, middle income households, lower middle income households, and low income households.

Per Capita Consumption Expenditure for Livelihood of Household refers to the total expenses meeting the households' needs of daily livelihood consumption, including the consumption expenses in cash and in kind. According to the use, consumption expenses can be divided into 8 broad categories: food, alcohol and tobacco, clothing, residence, daily necessities and services, transportation and communication, education, cultural and recreation services, medical appliances and articles and other supplies and services.