

主要统计指标解释

劳动力资源总数 指在劳动年龄内人口（16周岁及以上）总数中，具有劳动能力，参加或要求参加社会经济活动的人口。包括就业人员和失业人员。

从业人员 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。

单位从业人员 指报告期末最后一日在本单位工作，并取得工资或其他形式劳动报酬的人员数。该指标为时点指标，不包括最后一日当天及以前已经与单位解除劳动合同关系的人员，是在岗职工、劳务派遣人员及其他从业人员之和。单位从业人员不包括：

- （1）离开本单位仍保留劳动关系，并定期领取生活费的人员；
- （2）在本单位实习的各类在校生；
- （3）本单位以劳务外包形式使用的人员，如：建筑业建制使用的人员。

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。

城镇登记失业人员 指有非农业户口，在一定的劳动年龄内（16岁及以上男50岁以下，女45岁以下），有劳动能力，无业而要求就业，并在当地就业服务机构进行求职登记的人员。

城镇登记失业率 城镇登记失业人员与城镇单位从业人员（扣除使用的农村劳动力、聘用的离退休人员、港澳台及外方人员）、城镇单位中的不在岗职工、城镇私营企业主、个体户主、城镇私营企业和个体从业人员、城镇登记失业人员之和的比。计算公式为：

$$\text{城镇登记失业率} = \frac{\text{城镇登记失业人数}}{(\text{城镇登记单位从业人员} - \text{使用的农村劳动力} - \text{聘用的离退休人员} - \text{聘用的港澳台及外方人员}) + \text{不在岗职工} + \text{城镇私营企业主} + \text{城镇个体户主} + \text{城镇私营企业及个体从业人员} + \text{城镇登记失业人数}} \times 100\%$$

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Labor Force Refers to the population aged 16 and over who are capable of working, are participating in or willing to participate in economic activities, including employed persons and unemployed persons.

Employed Persons refer 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; or persons who are temporarily absent from a job for disorganization or suspension of work, recession, etc.

Persons Employed in Various Units Refer to the total number of employees who work at his unit on the last day and obtain wages or other forms of payment at the end of the reporting period. This indicator is a kind of time point index and it equals to the sum of the number of employed staff and workers, labor dispatch personnel and other employed persons, excluding those who have terminated labor contracts with working unit on or before the last day of the reporting period. Employed persons do not include:

- 1) persons who have left their working units while keeping their labour contract (employment relation) unchanged and receiving regular alimony;
- 2) all kinds of enrolled students who do internship in various units;
- 3) persons employed due to labor outsourcing, for example, persons employed in the organizational system of construction industry.

Employed Persons Refer 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; or persons who are temporarily absent from a job for disorganization or suspension of work, recession, etc.

Registered Urban Unemployed Persons Refer to the persons who are registered as permanent residents in the urban areas engaged in non-agricultural activities, aged within the range of working age (16 age and over, while male below 50 and female below 45), capable to labor, unemployed but desirous to be employed and have been registered at the local employment service agencies to apply for a job.

Registered Urban Unemployment Rate Refers to the ratio of the number of the registered unemployed persons to the sum of the number of persons employed in various units and in private enterprises in urban areas, urban self-employed individuals and the registered urban unemployed persons (excluding the employed rural labor force, re-employed retirees, and HongKong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign employees). The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Registered urban unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of registered urban unemployed persons}}{(\text{Number of persons employed in urban units} - \text{employed rural labor force} - \text{reemployed retirees} - \text{HongKong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign employees}) + \text{number of staff and workers out of post} + \text{number of urban self-employed individuals} + \text{number of personnel in urban privately enterprises and self-employed individuals} + \text{number of personnel in urban privately enterprises and self-employed laborers} + \text{number of the registered urban unemployed persons}} \times 100\%$$

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从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，是在岗职工工资总额、劳务派遣人员工资总额和其他从业人员工资总额之和。

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房费、水费、电费、住房公积金和社会保险基金个人缴纳部分等。

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。

平均工资 指单位从业人员在一定时期内平均每人所得的工资额。它表明一定时期工资收入的高低程度，是反映从业人员工资水平的主要指标。计算公式为：

$$\text{平均工资} = \frac{\text{报告期从业人员工资总额}}{\text{报告期从业人员平均人数}}$$

平均实际工资 是指扣除物价变动因素后的从业人员平均工资。计算公式为：

$$\text{平均实际工资} = \frac{\text{报告期从业人员工资平均工资}}{\text{报告期城市居民消费价格指数}}$$

参加城镇职工基本养老保险的职工人数 指报告期末参加城镇职工基本养老保险并在社会保险经办机构已建立缴费记录档案的职工人数，包括中断缴费但未终止养老保险关系的职工人数，不包括只登记未建立缴费记录档案的人数。

参加城镇职工基本养老保险的离休、退休、退职人员人数 指报告期末参加城镇职工基本养老保险并由养老保险基金支付养老金的离休人员、退休人员、退职人员人数（包括扩面工作中增加的人员），其中离休人员指离休干部。

参加失业保险人员总数 指报告期末城镇企业、事业单位职工参加失业保险的人数及按地方规定参加失业保险的其他人员人数之和。

参加职工基本医疗保险人员人数 指报告期末参加职工基本医疗保险（实施统账结合和单建统筹基金）的职工人数和退休人数的合计。

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. It equals to the sum of total wages of employed staff and workers, dispatch labors and other employed persons.

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.

Average Wage Refers to the average per capita wage during a certain period of time for employed persons. It shows the general level of wage income during a certain period of time and it's one major indicator to reflect the wage level. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average Wage of Staff and Workers} = \frac{\text{Total Wages of Staff and Workers in Reference Period}}{\text{Average Number of Staff and Workers in Reference Period}}$$

Average Real Wage Refers to the average wage of employed persons after removing the effects of the price changes. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average Real Wage of Staff and Workers} = \frac{\text{Average Wage of Staff and Workers in Reference Period}}{\text{Urban Consumer Prices Index in Reference Period}}$$

Total Number of Employees Participating in Basic Old-age Insurance for Urban Workers Refers to the number of workers who participated in the for urban employees at the end of the reporting period and who have set up payment records in the social insurance agencies, including those who interrupted payment but did not terminate the endowment insurance relationship, excluding those who only registered but did not set up payment records.

Number of retirees, retirees and retirees participating in basic pension insurance for urban workers Refers to the number of retirees, retirees and retirees (including those who have increased in the expansion work) who participated in the basic old-age insurance for urban workers and paid pensions by the old-age insurance fund at the end of the reporting period. Among them, retirees refer to retired cadres.

Total number of persons participating in unemployment insurance Refers to the total number of employees of urban enterprises and institutions participating in unemployment insurance and other persons participating in unemployment insurance according to local regulations at the end of the reporting period.

Number of employees participating in basic medical insurance Refers to the total number of employees and retirees who participated in the basic medical insurance (Implementing the integration of unified accounts and the unified fund for individual construction) at the end of the reporting period.