

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。

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 household.

**Permanent Residents** refer to household members who frequently reside at home or spend more than half of the survey period residing at home, as well as students supported by the household. Permanent residents are the subjects of income and expenditure surveys within the household.

**Disposable Income of Residents** refers to the income of residents for purpose of final expenditure and savings. It includes income both in cash and in kind. By sources of income, disposable income includes four categories: income from wages and salaries, net business income, net income from properties and net income from transfer.

**Income from Wages and Salaries** refers to remuneration and benefits of all kinds of employed persons, including those employed by other units or individuals, freelance workers, part-time jobs, and sporadic workers.

**Net Business Income** refers to net income earned by households and their members engaged in production and business activities. It refers to the net income of operating revenue minus operating costs, depreciation of productive fixed assets, and production tax (deducting productive subsidy from productive taxes) from the total operating income. The formula is:

Net business income = operating revenue - operating costs - depreciation of productive fixed assets - production tax (productive tax - productive subsidy)

**Net Income from Property** refers to the net income received as returns by households or members through lending of their financial assets, non-financial assets such as housing, to other institutions, households or individuals, minus relevant costs. Its calculating formulation is:

Property net income = property income - property expenses

**Net Income from Transfer** refers to the regular transfer received from governments, institutions, social organizations to households and between households. It includes old-age and retirement pension, regular donation and compensation, reimbursement of medical fees, supporting income between households, income from non-resident members of households, etc. Its calculating formulation is:

Net Income from Transfer = Transfer Income - Transfer Expenses

**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. Consumption expenditure can be divided into 8 categories: food, alcohol and tobacco, clothing, residence, daily necessities and services, transport and communications, education, culture and recreation, healthcare and medical services and other articles and services.