

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Labour Force

refer to the number of population at working ages (aged 16 and over) who have capacity for physical labour, have engaged in social labour or not.

Employment Personnel

refer to the persons aged 16 and over who are engaged in social labour and receive remuneration payment or earn business income, including employment personnel worked in non-private units in urban areas, employment personnel worked in township enterprises, rural labour engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, employees in private enterprises and individual economy, employers of private enterprises and individual economy and other employment personnel. Social employment personnel include not only those in urban areas, but also those in rural areas.

Employment Personnel in Urban Non-private Units

refers to the persons who work in various legal person units and receive payment from the units, including on-post staff and workers and other employment personnel.

On-post Staff and Workers refer to staff and workers working in the units, signed working contracts and received wages, social insurance and housing fund, including those receive wages from units but are temporarily absent from work for reasons of study, work or on sick, injury or maternal leave. In order to accurately reflect the employment situation of the industry, from 2011 onwards, we have carried out separate statistics of the labor dispatch personnel in the on-post staff and workers.

Other Employment Personnel refer to the personnel out of on-post staff and workers, which are working in the units and receiving wages or other forms of payment, including part-time staff, re-employed retirees, employees holding the second job, and foreigners and Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan working in the units.

Employment Personnel in Private Enterprises and Individual Economy in Urban Area

refer to the employment personnel in the private enterprises which have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration and are situated at a town (i.e. at the town where the county government is located) for business operation or at urban areas with the level higher than a county town, including investor of the enterprises and persons employed.

The individual economy in urban areas refer to persons who hold the certificates of residence in urban areas or have resided in the urban areas for a long time and have been registered at the

departments of industrial and commercial administration and approved to be engaged in individual industrial or commercial business, including self-employed persons as well as helpers and hired labourers who work in the individual households engaged in industrial or commercial business.

Registered Unemployed Personnel in Urban Area

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-retired age), capable to labour, unemployed but desirous to be employed and have been registered at the local employment service agencies to apply for a job.

Registered Unemployed Rate in Urban Area

refers to the ratio of the number of the registered unemployed persons to the sum of the number of employed persons and the registered unemployed persons. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Registered Urban Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Urban Registered Unemployed Persons}}{\text{Urban Employed Persons} + \text{Number of Urban Registered Unemployed Persons}} \times 100\%$$

Total Remuneration

It is revised according to the *Provisions on the Composition of Total Wages* refers to the total remuneration payment to all employed persons in various units during the reporting period (by quarter or by year).

Total remuneration consist of basic salary, performance pay, wage-equivalent subsidy and other wages, excluding the deduction of sick leave, personal leave and others.

Salary can also be called as the standard wage, contract wage or negotiation wage. It refers to the remuneration payment to the employed persons in the units, who provide normal work in accordance with the statutory working hours during the reporting period (by quarter or by year). Basic wage is the basic salary determined by the unit, including the seniority wage, excluding the timing and fixed payment of bonuses, allowances and subsidies, overtime wages, and the basic wages of the last quarter or last year.

Performance Pay can also be called as the benefit wage or achievement wage. It refers to the bonuses payment to the employed persons according to the unit profit growth and work performance, the excess labor remuneration and remuneration of increasing revenue and reducing expenditure paid to the employed persons. It includes the duty wage, overtime wage, performance bonus (the annual, quarterly, monthly), full

attendance award, production award, economy award, labor contest award and other awards, the percentage wage after the completion of a work and the double pay in the end, but does not include the bonus shares, equity incentive cash money and other capital gains.

Wage-equivalent Subsidy refer to according to the employee wage policy of the unit, the allowance of compensating for the employed persons of special or extra labor and paying for other special reasons, and the price subsidies for ensuring that the wage level is not affected by the price. It includes the allowance of compensating for special or extra labor and post allowance, health care allowance, technical allowance, area allowance and other allowance, such as festival bonus, communication subsidy, traffic subsidy, holiday subsidy, no canteen subsidy, housing

subsidy and various commercial insurance. All the above items include money, real objects and various forms of recharge cards and shopping cards (tickets).

Other Wages refer to the wages paid to the employed persons that not included in the basic Salary, performance pay, wage-equivalent subsidy, such as the reissue salary of the last year.

Average Wage

refer to the average per capita income wage in report period. The formula is as follows:

Average Wage =

$$\frac{\text{the total remuneration of the employment personnel}}{\text{the average number of employment personnel}}$$