

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

The Integration of Urban and Rural Household Survey

In the fourth quarter of 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics launched its reform on the household survey programme, to develop an integrated survey, instead of two separate urban and rural household surveys. The reform integrated the concepts, classifications and standards, implemented the integrated household survey, and collected household data thereafter. Integrated household survey data in new scope has been published since 2013. There were 400 survey drawing area, 4000 households involved in Tianjin.

Permanent Members

refers to household members who stay at home regularly or for over the half of the survey period, also including the students supported by family. Permanent members are the respondents of the household survey.

Disposable Income

refers to the income of households 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 transfers.

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 the 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, and including the first, second and tertiary industry business net income.

Net Income from Properties

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. It includes net income of interest, bonus income, net income of saving insurance, net income from transferring management right of contract land, income from lending of housing, income from lending other assets, net converted rents of self-owned housing.

Net Income from Transfer

The formula is: Net income from transfer = income from

transfer - expenditure from transfer

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.

Expenditure from Transfer

refers to regular or obligatory transfer paid to government, institutions, households or individuals. It includes tax payment, expenditure on all kinds of social security, supporting expenditure, regular donation, compensation payment and other regular transfer expenditure.

Consumption Expenditures

refers to total expenditures of the households for living expenditure to satisfy family daily living, which include for consumer goods and service consumer expenditures. According to different purposes, it is classified into 8 categories: food, tobacco and liquor; clothing and footwear; housing; household equipments, furnishings and services; transport and communications; education, culture and recreation; health care and medical services; and miscellaneous goods and services. According to different sources, it can be divided into expenditure in cash and in kind (including produce their own, from units, from government and other social organizations).

Food, Tobacco and Liquor: refers to expenditure for food, tobacco and liquor of all kinds, including food and tobacco classes.

Clothing and Footwear: refers to expenditure related to clothing, including clothes, clothing materials, footwear, other clothing and accessories, processing services related to clothing.

Housing: refers to expenditure related to housing, including rents, water, electricity, fuel, property management, as well as imputed rent on owner-occupied dwellings.

Household Equipments, Furnishings and Services: refers to expenditure of households and individuals on equipments, furnishings and articles for living purpose and on household services. It includes furniture and interior decorations, home appliances, home textiles, household miscellaneous daily articles, personal articles, and household services.

Transport and Communications: refers to expenditure on transport and communication and related services, maintenance and repairs, and vehicle insurance.

Education, Culture and Recreation: refers to expenditure on educational, cultural and recreational activities.

Health Care and Medical Services: refer to expenditure on drugs, supplies and services of medical and health care. It includes medical appliances and drugs, and medical services.

Miscellaneous Goods and Services: refers to expenditure on all other articles and services which can not be classified into the above categories.