

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Labour 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 Staff and Workers refer to persons who signed labor contracts with working units and working units would pay wages, social insurance and housing funds for them. Persons who have their work posts but are temporarily absent from work for reasons of study or on sick, injury or maternal leave and still receive wages from their working units are also included. Employed staff and workers also include:

- 1) Persons who should have signed the labor contracts but not (like people with rural household registration);
- 2) Employees on probation;
- 3) Employees beyond the staffing quota, for example, temporary employees;
- 4) Employees who are sent to other working units but still obtain wages from their original units (situations like on-the-job placement, expatriated assignment, etc.)

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:

$$\text{Average Wage} = \frac{\text{Total wage bill of employed persons at reference time}}{\text{Average number of persons employed at reference time}}$$

Average Nominal Wage Indices refers to the ratio of average wage of employed persons at the reporting period to that at the base period, which reflects the change of money wage of employed persons at the different period. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average money wage indices} = \frac{\text{Average wage of employed persons at reference time}}{\text{Average wage of persons employed at base period}} \times 100\%$$

Average Real Wage Indices average real wage of employed persons refers to the average wage of employed persons after removing the effects of the price changes and average real wage indices of employed persons refers to the change of real wage, which reflects the relative increasing or decreasing level of real wage of employed persons, which is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average real wage indices} = \frac{\text{Average wage indices of employed persons at reference time}}{\text{City consumer price indices at reference time}} \times 100\%$$

Registered Unemployed Persons in Urban Areas refer to the persons residing in urban areas at certain working ages (16 years old to the age of enjoying primary endowment insurance benefits according to the law), who are capable of working, unemployed and willing to work, and have been registered at the public employment and talent service agencies to apply for a job.

Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas refers to the ratio of the actual number of registered unemployed persons at the end of the period to the sum of the



total number of employees at the end of the period and the actual number of registered unemployed persons at the end of the period.

Surveyed Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas refers

to the ratio of the number of the unemployed persons in urban areas to the sum of the number of the employed persons and the unemployed persons in urban areas, calculated on the basis of the Labour Force Survey.