Total Population refers to the total number of people alive at a certain point of time within a given area.

The annual statistics on total population is taken at midnight, the 3lst of December, not including residents in Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan and Chinese national residing abroad.

Urban Population and Rural Population Urban population refers to all people residing in cities and towns, while rural population refers to population other than urban population.

Birth Rate (or Crude Birth Rate) refers to the ratio of the number of births to the average population (or mid-year population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in ‰. Birth rate in the chapter refers to annual birth rate. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Birth rate} = \frac{\text{Number of births}}{\text{Annual average population}} \times 1000‰$$

Number of births in the formula refers to live births, i.e. when a baby has breathed or showed any vital phenomena regardless of the length of pregnancy.

Annual average population is the average of the number of population at the beginning of the year and that at the end of the year. Sometimes it is substituted by the mid-year population.

Death Rate (or Crude Death Rate) refers to the ratio of the number of deaths to the average population (or mid-year population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in ‰. Death rate in the chapter refers to annual death rate. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Death rate} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths}}{\text{Annual average population}} \times 1000‰$$

Natural Growth Rate of Population refers to the ratio of natural increase in population (number of births minus number of deaths) in a certain period of time (usually a year) to the average population (or mid-year population) of the same period, expressed in ‰. The following formula is applied:

$$\frac{\text{Natural growth}}{\text{rate of population}} = \frac{\text{Number of births - number of deaths}}{\text{Annual average population}} \times 1000‰$$

Natural growth rate of population = Birth rate-death rate

Gross Dependency Ratio also called gross dependency coefficient, refers to the ratio of non-working-age population to the working-age population, express in %. Describing in general the number of non-working-age population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of. The gross dependency ratio is calculated with the following formula:

$$GDR = \frac{P_{0-14} + P_{65^+}}{P_{15\sim64}} \times 100\%$$

Where: GDR is the gross dependency ratio,

P_{0-14} is the population of children aged 0-14,

P_{65+} is the elderly population aged 65 and over, and

P_{15-64} is the working-age population aged 15-64.

Elderly Dependency Ratio also called elderly dependency coefficient, refers to the ratio of the elderly population to the working-age population, express in %. It describes the number of the elderly population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of. Elderly dependency ratio is one of the indicators reflecting the social implication of population aging from the economic perspective. The elderly dependency ratio is calculated with the following formula:

$$EDR = \frac{P_{65^+}}{P_{15\sim64}} \times 100\%$$

Where: EDR is the elderly dependency ratio,

P_{65+} is the elderly population aged 65 and over, and

P_{15-64} is the working-age population aged 15-64.

Children Dependency Ratio also called children dependency coefficient, refers to the ratio of the children population to the working-age population, express in %. It describes the number of children population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of. The children dependency ratio is calculated with the following formula:

$$CDR = \frac{P_{0-14}}{P_{15\sim64}} \times 100\%$$

Where: CDR is the children dependency ratio,

P_{0-14} is the children population aged 0-14, and

P_{15-64} is the working-age population aged 15-64.

Population of Residence-registration Inconsistency refer to those who have been residing in places other than the registered streets or towns and been away from their registration areas for over half a year.

Migrant Population refer to the population of residence-registration inconsistency excluding those intra-city ones. Population of intra-city residence-registration inconsistency refer to those whose residing streets or towns and registered ones are inconsistent but still in the same municipality or prefecture city either the two are in the same district or different ones.