

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 in order to produce aggregates with the same concepts and definitions for the urban and rural population. This new survey programme is an integrated one whereas there had existed two separate household surveys for the urban and rural households. The reform took a number of measures, including the integration of concepts, classification and standards, which provided a basis for producing data covering households. The survey implemented since 2013, and publish the new standard integrated household survey data since the first quarter of 2014. There were 387 survey drawing area, about 4000 households selected in Tianjin, which contain the urban 3000 households and the rural 1000 households.

Permanent Members

refers to household members, often living at home, or reside during the investigate period for more than half, and the students supported by the household. Permanent members of the household are the survey object.

Disposable Income

refers to the kind of income that households can have at their disposal. It includes income both in cash and in kind from four categories: income from wages and salaries, cash income from household operations, income from properties and income from transfers.

Wages and Salaries

refer to employment through various means to get all the labor remuneration and benefits, including employed by units or individuals, is engaged in a variety of freelancing, part-time and sporadic labor to get all the labor remuneration and welfare.

Net Business Income

refers to the net income earned by households or household members from production and management activities, which is all operating income deducted operating costs, productive fixed assets depreciation and production tax, and Including the first, second and tertiary industry business net income.

Property Income

refer to households or household members should be owned retribution by the financial assets, housing and other non-financial assets, natural resources for other agencies and institutions and deducting costs associated. It includes net income of interest, bonus income, net income of saving insurance, net income of rents of transferring management right

of contract land, income of renting housing, income of renting other assets, net converted rents of self-owned housing.

Transferred Income

refer to income transferred from state, unit, social organization to households or between different households. It includes old-age and retirement pension, regular donation and compensation, applying for medical fees, supporting income between households, income from non-usual-residing members of households, etc.

Consumption Expenditures

refer to total expenditures of the households for consumption in daily life, which include for consumer goods and service consumer expenditures. According to different purposes, it is classified into 8 categories: food, alcohol and tobacco, clothing, household facilities and articles service, medicine and medical service, transportation and communication, recreation, education and culture service, residence, miscellaneous commodities services, including commodities and service as gift. According to different sources, consumer spending can be divided into cash consumption expenditure, material consumer expenditure (including produce their own, from units, from government and other social organizations)

Food, Alcohol and Tobacco: used for various food and tobacco, alcohol, including food and tobacco classes.

Clothing: refer to the related expenditure to the residents, including clothing, clothing materials, footwear and other clothing and accessories, clothing related processing services spending.

Residence: refers to the expenses related to the living, including rent, water, electricity, fuel, property management, also including home-ownership reduced rents.

Household Supplies and Services: refers to the family and personal items and services. Such as furniture and interior decorations, home appliances, home textiles, home daily groceries, personal care and household services.

Transportation and Communication: refers to the expenditure on services, maintenance and vehicle insurance used in transportation and communication tools.

Education, Culture and Recreation Services: refers to spending for education, cultural and entertainment.

Medicine and Medical Services: refer to the total cost of goods and services used in medical treatment and health care drugs, including medical instruments and medicine and medical services.

Other Commodities and Services: refers to the other products and services which don't directly classify into all kinds of above.

Home-ownership Convert Net Rents

refers to the households obtained net rents after deducting depreciation for their own consumption reduced net rental value, whose housing property is home-ownership (including the self-built housing, purchasing commodity house, purchasing housing reform, purchasing Indemnificatory housing, arrangement housing for dismantling, inheritance or gift). Home-ownership convert net rents are physical income from property.

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commodity house, purchasing housing reform, purchasing indemnificatory housing, arrangement housing for dismantling, inheritance or gift). Home-ownership convert rents is calculated by depreciation method. It belongs to the physical consumer expenditure, excluding expenditure in cash.

Engel's Coefficient

refers to the percentage of expenditure on food in the total living consumption expenditure, using the following formula:

$$Engel's\ Coefficient = \frac{Expenditure\ on\ Food}{Living\ Consumption\ Expenditure} \times 100\%$$