



Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Employed Persons refers 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 part-time study or on holiday during the reference period; or persons temporary absence from a job for suspension, recession, etc.

Persons Employed in Various Units refers to the total number of employees who work at various units and obtain wages or other forms of payment at the end of the reference 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.

Employed persons in Various Units do not include:

1) persons who have left their working units while keeping their labor 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.

Persons Employed in Private Enterprises Persons employed in private enterprises refers to the persons employed in the private enterprises which have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration and are situated at a county town (i.e. a town where the county government is located) for business operation or at urban areas with the level higher than a county town.

Staff and Workers refers 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 or other forms of remuneration from their original units (situations like on-the-job placement, expatriated assignment, etc.).

Total Wages 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, 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 Wage Indices refers to the ratio of average wage of staff and workers in the report period to that in the base period, which reflects the change of wage of staff and workers at the different period. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average Money Wage Indices} = \frac{\text{Average Wage of Employed Persons at Reference Time}}{\text{Average Wage of Employed Persons at Base Time}} \times 100\%$$

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 Urban 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.