



RONGXING GUO

**CHINA
ETHNIC
STATISTICAL
YEARBOOK
2020**



China Ethnic Statistical Yearbook 2020

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Preface

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The objective of this book is to collect and estimate a set of data on the socioeconomic situations of China's 56 ethnic groups.

Although the majority of China's population is of the Han nationality (which accounts for more than 90% of China's population), the non-Han ethnic groups have a population of more than 100 million. China has officially identified, except for other unknown ethnic groups and foreigners with Chinese citizenship, 55 ethnic minorities. In addition, ethnic minorities vary greatly in size. With a population of more than 15 million, the Zhuang are the largest ethnic minority, and the Lhoba, with a population of only about three thousand, the smallest.

China's ethnic diversity has resulted in a special socioeconomic landscape for China itself. However, till present, a complete socioeconomic picture of China's ethnic groups—especially of its smallest ethnic minorities—still remains unclear. How different have been China's ethnic groups in every sphere of daily life and economic development during China's fast transition period? In order to answer these questions, we need a detailed and comparable set of data for each of China's ethnic groups.

There has not been any official statement of China's socioeconomic development from a multi-ethnic dimension. The only official data released can be found in *China Ethnic Statistical Yearbook* (released by the State Ethnic Affairs Commission of the People's Republic of China since 1994). However, as the above Yearbook has only reported the socioeconomic statistics for the minority-based autonomous areas, a complete set of China's multi-ethnic data cannot be derived from it. For instance, only five provincial level minority-based autonomous regions (i.e., Inner Mongolia, Tibet, the Zhuang-based Guangxi, the Hui-based Ningxia, and the Uygur-based Xinjiang) and 30 ethnic minority autonomous divisions at prefecture-level and 120 ethnic minority autonomous divisions at county-level—all of the latter cover China's 16 provinces, three autonomous regions and one municipality directly under the central government—are included in this Yearbook. The entire minority-based autonomous areas, however, account for only less than a half of their total population of the ethnic minorities (see Appendix C for details). This means that the Han Chinese has now become the majority of many, if not all of the above minority-based autonomous areas. In addition, still quite a few of non-Han minority people are found in the Han-based administrative areas (see Appendix B for details)—the breakdowns of their socioeconomic data have never been mentioned in China's existing statistical reports.

Another reason why the data of an ethnic minority autonomous area should not represent as those of that ethnic people stems from two facts in China: first, there usually exist two or more ethnic peoples in each ethnic minority autonomous area; second, each ethnic group is usually included geographically in at least two administrative divisions (provinces, prefectures, counties and others). For instance, according to the composition of population, the Mongol people have now become a true

minority in Inner Mongolia, hometown of the ethnic Mongols, as a result of the large-scale Han immigration during the twentieth century.

Organization of This Book

This book sets out to present, in an easy-to-use format, a broad collection of social and economic indicators on China's 56 ethnic groups. It is a resource book that profiles the general social and economic situations for each of these ethnic groups.

In this book, data are presented on an ethnic group-by-ethnic group basis, and the ethnic groups are ordered alphabetically, from the Achang to the Zhuang. Though most of the data are as of 2018—the latest year when our research was conducted, we have also provided some historical data for a few of indicators and have spent the past years developing these data sets and indicators for analysis. This is intended to help readers to conduct time-series comparisons and analyses.

This book is organized as follows.

This book focuses on the following topics: population growth and structural changes (Chap. 1); economic growth and expenditure (Chap. 2); employment and income distribution (Chap. 3); living conditions and the means of livelihood (Chap. 4); agricultural production and other rural activities (Chap. 5); education, science and technological progress (Chap. 6); health care and social security (Chap. 7); and entertainment and other cultural activities (Chap. 8).

There are four appendices in this book. Appendix A presents a short introduction to each of China's 56 ethnic groups. Appendix B provides ethnic populations of 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and of China as a whole, which are derived from China's two recent national population censuses (2000 and 2010). In Appendix C the administrative and demographic statistics of the minority-based administrative divisions at different levels (including autonomous regions as the first-class administrative divisions; cities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures as the second-class administrative divisions; and cities, counties, autonomous counties and banners (*Qi*) as the third-class administrative divisions) are presented. Appendix D provides selected indicators on

the social and economic development of ethnic minority autonomous areas. At last, in Appendix E, using the multiethnic statistical data, we provide an in-depth quantitative analysis of the Chinese spatial economy.

At the end of this book, some notes on the data as well as the main statistical indicators are provided.

Lake Yanqi, Huairou, Beijing
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Rongxing Guo

A List of 56 Ethnic Groups in China

Name	Chinese name	Name in Pinyin	Other name(s)	Population share (%)
Achang	阿昌族	Āchāng Zú		0.0030
Bai	白族	Bái Zú		0.1451
Baonan	保安族	Bǎo'ān Zú	Bao'an, Bonan	0.0015
Blang	布朗族	Bùlǎng Zú	Bulang	0.0090
Bouyei	布依族	Bùyī Zú	Buyi, Buoyei, Buoyi	0.2153
Dai	傣族	Dǎi Zú		0.0946
Daur	达斡尔族	Dáwò'ěr Zú		0.0099
Deang	德昂族	Dé'áng Zú	Benglong	0.0015
Derung	独龙族	Dúlóng Zú	Drung, Dulong	0.0005
Dong	侗族	Dòng Zú		0.2161
Dongxiang	东乡族	Dōngxiāng Zú		0.0466
Ewenki	鄂温克族	Èwēnkè Zú		0.0023
Gaoshan	高山族	Gāoshān Zú	Taiwan aborigines	0.0003
Gelao	仡佬族	Gēlǎo Zú	Gelo	0.0413
Han	汉族	Hàn Zú		91.6474
Hani	哈尼族	Hāní Zú	Akha	0.1246
Hezhen	赫哲族	Hèzhé Zú	Hezhe	0.0004
Hui	回族	Huí Zú		0.7943
Jing	京族	Jīng Zú	Gin	0.0021
Jingpo	景颇族	Jǐngpō Zú		0.0111
Jino	基诺族	Jīnuò Zú	Juno	0.0017
Kazak	哈萨克族	Hāsàkè Zú	Kazakh	0.1097
Kirgiz	柯尔克孜族	Kē'ěrkèzī Zú		0.0140

(continued)

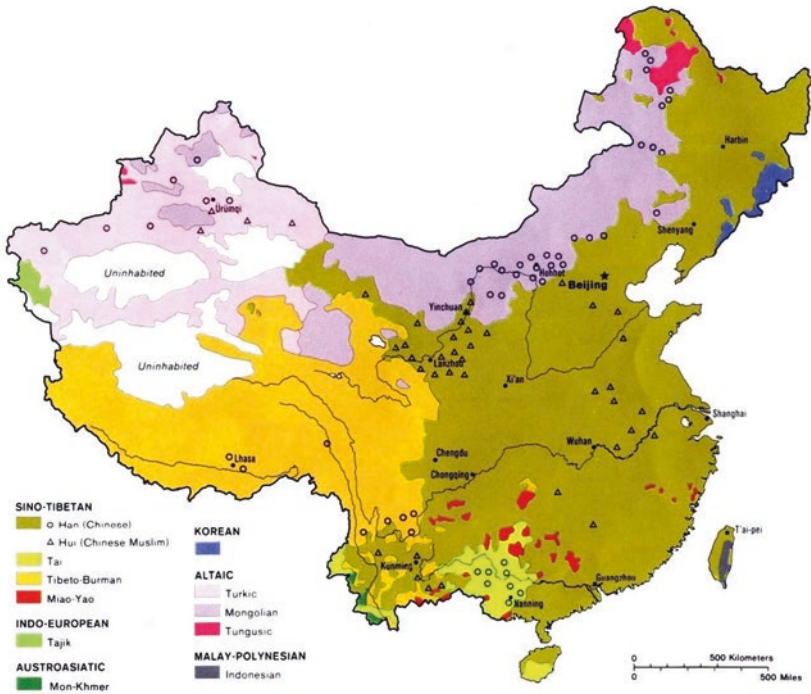
x A List of 56 Ethnic Groups in China

(continued)

Name	Chinese name	Name in Pinyin	Other name(s)	Population share (%)
Korean	朝鲜族	Cháoxiǎn Zú		0.1374
Lahu	拉祜族	Lāhù Zú		0.0365
Lhoba	珞巴族	Luòbā Zú	Luoba	0.0003
Li	黎族	Lí Zú		0.1098
Lisu	傈僳族	Lisù Zú		0.0527
Manchu	满族	Mǎn Zú	Man	0.7794
Maonan	毛南族	Máonán Zú		0.0076
Miao	苗族	Miáo Zú	Hmong, Xiong, Hmu	0.7072
Monba	门巴族	Ménbā Zú	Menba	0.0008
Mongol	蒙古族	Měnggǔ Zú	Mongolian	0.4488
Mulao	仡佬族	Mùlǎo Zú	Mulam	0.0162
Naxi	纳西族	Nàxī Zú	Nakhi	0.0245
Nu	怒族	Nù Zú		0.0028
Oroqen	鄂伦春族	Èlúncūn Zú	Oroqin	0.0006
Pumi	普米族	Pǔmǐ Zú	Primi	0.0032
Qiang	羌族	Qiāng Zú		0.0232
Russian	俄罗斯族	Éluósī Zú		0.0012
Salar	撒拉族	Sālā Zú		0.0098
She	畲族	Shē Zú	Shanha	0.0532
Shui	水族	Shuǐ Zú		0.0309
Tajik	塔吉克族	Tǎjíkè Zú		0.0038
Tatar	塔塔尔族	Tǎtǎ'ěr Zú	Dada	0.0003
Tibetan	藏族	Zàng Zú	Zang	0.4713
Tu	土族	Tǔ Zú	Monguor	0.0217
Tujia	土家族	Tǔjiā Zú		0.6268
Uyghur	维吾尔族	Wéiwú'ěr Zú	Uigur	0.7555
Uzbek	乌孜别克族	Wūzībiékè Zú	Ozbek	0.0008
Va	佤族	Wǎ Zú	Wa	0.0322
Xibe	锡伯族	Xībó Zú	Sibe	0.0143
Yao	瑶族	Yáo Zú		0.2098
Yi	彝族	Yí Zú		0.6538
Yugur	裕固族	Yùgù Zú	Yugu	0.0011
Zhuang	壮族	Zhuàng Zú		1.2700

Notes: (1) Population shares are based on the Sixth National Population Census of the People's Republic of China that was conducted on November 1, 2010. (2) See Appendix A for a historical and geographical description of each of the 56 ethnic groups

Maps



Map 1 The spatial distribution of China's ethno-linguistic groups. *Source:* Courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, University of Texas at Austin



Map 2 The minority-based autonomous administrative divisions in mainland China

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Notes on the Text

The ethnic groups and their socioeconomic indicators reported in this book are only based on the geographical scope of mainland China. National-level data in this book do not include those of Hong Kong or Macau. The classification of ethnic groups is based on China's official criteria, which sometimes may not satisfy academia. For example, the Pumi are also called Mongolians or Naxi, depending on where they live; and most of the Yao on Hainan island are now classified as Miao.

Unless stated otherwise, all data reported in this book are as of 2018 and indicators in monetary values are measured at current prices, while their time-series indices are calculated at constant prices. The data on a selected set of social and economic indicators of China's 56 ethnic groups for 2005, 2010, 2011 and 2014 can be found in *China's Ethnic Minorities—Social and Economic Indicators* (Routledge, London, 2013), *China's Multicultural Economies—Social and Economic Indicators* (Springer, New York, 2013), *Multicultural China—A Statistical Yearbook* (Springer, Berlin, 2015), and *China Ethnic Statistical Yearbook 2016* (Springer, Berlin, 2017), respectively. In addition, the following notes are also of usefulness for those who want to apply the data reported in this book:

1. Data have been adjusted for all those Han majority who changed to ethnic minority (shaoshu minzu) status in the 1980s.
2. Unless states otherwise, all data reported in this book are compiled and estimated based on the regional and local data gathered from a variety of sources. (Details about the estimation methodology can be found in *China's Multicultural Economies—Social and Economic Indicators* (Springer, New York, 2013, pp. 165–8); or *China's Ethnic Minorities—Social and Economic Indicators* (Routledge, London, 2013, pp. 208–10).
3. Data may be overestimated if an ethnic group is mainly located in geographically remote and economically poor areas (since geographically remote areas usually have less attractions to statistical officers who either had little professional ethics or wanted to reduce the costs of data collection).
4. Statistical discrepancies due to rounding are not adjusted in the book.
5. Blank space indicates that the figure is not large enough to be measured with the smallest unit in the table, or data are unknown or are not available.
6. Due to reasons that are beyond our control, estimation errors may exist in the indicators reported in the book.

While the definitions of some of the terms and statistical indicators that have been used in this book are consistent with those that have adopted by various international organizations (including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank), many others are only defined with Chinese characteristics. The explanations of all the terms shown in the following are mainly based on the official definitions provided by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.¹

Average Real Wage refers to the average wage of employed persons after removing the effects of the price changes.

Average Wage refers to the average per capita wage in money terms during a certain period of time for employed persons. It shows the general level of wage income of staff and worker during a certain period of time, one major indicator to reflect the wage level.

¹ More details are available in Chinese at <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/zbjzl/>, accessed on 2016-08-18.

Average Wage Index refers to the ratio of average wage of employed persons the reference period to that at the base period, which reflects the relative increasing or decreasing level of real wage of employed persons at the different period.

Birth Rate (or Crude Birth Rate) refers to the ratio of the number of births to the average population (or mid-period population) during a certain period of time (usually a year), expressed in %. Birth rate in the chapter refers to annual birth rate. Number of births 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.

Budgetary Fund for Education refers to education funding that is planned to be allocated to various schools and education institutions by central and local financial departments at various levels within the reference year, which is within the State budgetary expenditure, including: appropriated funds for education, for science and research, for capital construction and others.

Business Volume of Post and Telecommunications refers to the total amount of postal and telecommunication services, expressed in value terms, provided by the post and telecommunications departments for society. This indicator reflects the overall results of development of postal and telecommunication services. It can be classified as postal services and telecommunication services. Business volume of post and telecommunications is the sum of each service in kind multiplying with its correspondent unit price (constant price).

Cash Income refers to income received by rural households and their members in the form of cash during the reference period. It is classified, by source of income, into income from wages and salaries, cash income from household operations, income from properties and income from transfers.

Certified Grade Athletes refer to those who are awarded the title of athletes through assessment. The titles rank from high to low as: international level athletes, national level athletes, first grade athletes, second grade athletes and third grade athletes.

Children Dependency Ratio also called children dependency coefficient, refers to the ratio of the children population to the working-age population, expressed in %. It describes the number of children population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of.

Consumer Price Index reflect the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period. China's nation-wide consumer price indices are obtained by combining the consumer price indices of both urban and rural households. The Indices enable the observation and analysis of the degree of impact of the changes in the prices of retailed goods and services on the actual living expenses of urban and rural residents.

Consumption Expenditure of Urban Households in Cash refers to total cash expenditure of households for consumption in daily life, including expenditure on the eight categories of food; clothing; housing; household appliances; transport and communications; education, cultural and recreational activities and medical care.

Cotton Output refers to cotton production in the whole country including cotton planted in spring and in autumn. Output is measured as the weight of ginned cotton. Ceiba is not included.

Currency refers to currency that is in circulation in the market, including local and foreign currencies.

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

Designs refer to the aesthetics and industrially applicable new designs for the shape, pattern and color of the product, or their combinations. This indicator reflects the appearance design achievements with independent intellectual property.

Disposable Income refers to the actual income at the disposal of members of the households which can be used for final consumption, other non-compulsory expenditure and savings. This equals to total income minus income tax, personal contribution to social security and subsidy for keeping diaries in being a sample household.

Electricity Consumption per Unit of GDP refers to the electricity consumption per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the same reference period.

Employed Persons refer to persons aged 16 and over who are engaged in gainful employment and thus receive remuneration payment or earn business income. This indicator reflects the actual utilization of total labor force during a certain period of time and is often used for the research on China's economic situation and national power.

Energy Consumption per Unit of GDP refers to the energy consumption per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the same reference period.

Energy Consumption per Unit of Industrial Value-added refers to the energy consumption per unit of industrial value-added in a country or region in the same reference period.

Expenditure of basic pension insurance program refer to payment made on pensions and funeral subsidies to those retired and resigned people covered in pension insurance programs according to related national policies on scope and standard of expenditure.

Final Consumption Expenditure refers to the total expenditure of resident units for purchases of goods and services from both the domestic economic territory and abroad to meet the needs of material, cultural and spiritual life. It does not include the expenditure of non-resident units on consumption in the economic territory of the country. The final consumption expenditure is broken down into household consumption expenditure and government consumption expenditure.

Floating population is a terminology used to describe a group of people who reside in a given population for a certain amount of time and for various reasons, but are not generally considered part of the official census count.

Government Appropriation for Education refers to State budgetary fund for education, taxes and fees collected by governments at all levels that are used for education purpose, education fund for enterprise-run schools, income from school-run enterprises, work-study program and social services that are used for education purpose.

Government Consumption Expenditure refers to the consumption expenditure spent for the provision of public services provided by the

government to the whole country and the net expenditure on the goods and services provided by the government to households free of charge or at reduced prices. The former equals to the output value of the government services minus the value of operating income obtained by the government departments. The latter equals to the market value of the goods and services provided by the government free of charge or at reduced prices to the households minus the value received by the government from the households.

Government Expenditure refers to the distribution and use of the funds which the government finance has raised, so as to meet the needs of economic construction and various undertakings. Government expenditure is divided into central government expenditure and local government expenditure according to the different functions of the governments played in economic and social activities.

Government Revenue refers to income for the government finance through participating in the distribution of social products. The government revenue includes the following main items: (1) various tax revenues including domestic value added tax (VAT), domestic consumption tax, VAT and consumption tax from imports, VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports, business tax, corporate income tax, individual income tax, resource tax, city maintenance and construction tax, house property tax, stamp tax, urban land use tax, land appreciation tax, tax on vehicles and boat operation, ship tonnage tax, vehicle purchase tax, tariffs, farm land occupation tax, deed tax, and tobacco tax, etc.; and (2) non-tax revenue, including special program receipts, charge of administrative and institutional units, penalty receipts and others non-tax receipts.

Grain Output refers to the total output in the whole country including grains produced by state farms, collective units, rural households, as well as by farms affiliated to industrial and mining enterprises and other production units. Grain includes rice, wheat, corn, sorghum, millet and other miscellaneous grains as well as tubers and beans. Output of beans refers to dry beans without pods. The output of tubers (sweet potatoes and potatoes, not including taros and cassava) are converted into that of grain at the ratio of 5:1. Tubers supplied as vegetables (such as potatoes) in cities and suburbs are calculated as fresh vegetables and their output is

not included in the output of grain. Output of all other grains refers to husked grain.

Gross Dependency Ratio refers to the ratio of non-working-age population to the working-age population, expressed in %. Describing in general the number of non-working-age population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of, this indicator reflects the basic relation between population and economic development from the demographic perspective. The gross dependency ratio is the sum of **Children Dependency Ratio** and **Old Dependency Ratio**.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the final products at market prices produced by all resident units in a country during a certain period of time. Gross domestic product is expressed in three different perspectives, namely value, income, and products respectively. GDP in its value perspective refers to the balance of total value of all goods and services produced by all resident units during a certain period of time, minus the total value of input of goods and services of the nature of non-fixed assets; in other words, it is the sum of the value-added of all resident units. GDP from the perspective of income includes the primary income created by all resident units and distributed to resident and non-resident units. GDP from the perspective of products refers to the value of all goods and services for final demand by all resident units plus the net exports of goods and services during a given period of time. In the practice of national accounting, gross domestic product is calculated from three approaches, namely production approach, income approach and expenditure approach, which reflect gross domestic product and its composition from different angles.

Gross Output Value of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery refers to the total value of products of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and total value of services in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery activities. It reflects the total scale and results of agricultural production during a given period. The gross output value is obtained by multiplying the output of each product or by-product by its price, resulting in the output value of each single item. For a small number of products, annual output of which is not available or difficult to get due to the long production (growing) process involved, the output value is estimated through an indirect

approach. The sum of output values of all products of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and services in support to those industries is then equal to the gross output value of agriculture.

Hospitals include general hospitals, hospitals specialized in traditional Chinese medicine, hospitals of integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine, nationalities hospitals, specialized hospitals and nursing hospitals.

Households refer to resident individuals or groups of resident individuals who share common living facilities, pool together entire or part of their income and properties for their common disposal, and share their housing, food and other consumer goods and services. All households together make up the sector of households.

Household Consumption Expenditure refers to the total expenditure of resident households on the final consumption of goods and services. In addition to the consumption of goods and services bought by the households directly with money, the household consumption expenditure also includes expenditure on goods and services obtained by the households in other ways, i.e. the so-called imputed consumption expenditure, which includes the following: (a) the goods and services provided to households by employers in the form of payment in kind and transfer in kind; (b) goods and services produced and consumed by the households themselves, in which the services refer to the owner-occupied housing and services offered by paid family employees; (c) financial intermediate services provided by financial institution.

Income from Household Operations refers to income by the rural households as units of production and operation. Operations by rural households are classified according to their economic activities namely agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, manufacturing, construction, transportation, post and telecommunications, wholesale, retail and catering, social service, culture, education, health, and other household operations.

Income from Properties refers to the income received as returns by owners of financial assets or tangible non-productive assets by providing capitals or tangible non-productive assets to other institutional units.

Income from Transfers refers to the receipt by rural households and their members of goods, services, capital or rights of assets without giving

or repaying accordingly, excluding capital provided to them for the formation of fixed assets. In general, it refers to all income received by rural households through redistribution.

Income from Wages and Salaries refers to income from labor earned by the members of rural households employed by other units or individuals.

Internet Users refer to the number of Chinese citizens aged 6 and over who use the Internet in the past six months.

Inventions refer to new technical proposals to the products or methods or their modifications. This is universal core indicator reflecting the technologies with independent intellectual property.

Investment in Fixed Asset refers to the urban investment in fixed assets under the previous statistical coverage plus project investments by rural enterprises and institutions.

Length of Highways refers to the actual length of highways at the end of reference period. It covers public roads running vehicles among cities, city and rural areas, township (villages), highways passing through streets at small cities and towns, length of bridges and tunnels, width of ferry piers. It does not include the length of streets in cities, dead end highways, the length of streets built for agricultural (forest) production and inside factories (mines). It can only be calculated with the actual mileage having been completed, checked and accepted or put into operation. If two or more highways go the same section of the way, the length of the section is only calculated for once.

Length of Railways in Operation refers to the total length of the trunk line for passenger and freight transportation in full operation or temporary operation.

Licensed Assistant Doctors refer to the medical workers who have obtained the licenses of qualified assistant doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed assistant doctors engaged in management job. The classification of licensed assistant doctors is clinician, Chinese medicine, dentist and public health.

Licensed Doctors refer to the medical workers who have obtained the licenses of qualified doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed doctors

engaged in management job. The licensed doctors are divided into 4 categories: clinician, Chinese medicine physicians, dentist and public health physicians.

Life expectancy is the expected (in the statistical sense) number of years of life remaining at a given age. It is important to note that life expectancy is an average. In countries with high infant mortality rates, life expectancy at birth is highly sensitive to the rate of death in the first few years of life. For example, in a hypothetical stationary population in which half the population dies before the age of five, but everybody else dies at exactly 70 years old, the life expectancy at age zero will be about 37 years.

Medical and Health Care Institutions refer to the units which have been qualified the Certification of Health Care Institution by the administration of public health, or qualified the Certification of Corporate Unit by the civil affairs, administration for industry and commerce, commission office for public sector reform, and engaging in medical care, disease prevention and control, health supervision and inspection, medicine research and on-job training, etc., including: hospitals, health care institutions at grass-root level, specialized public health institutions, and other medical and health care institutions.

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-period population) of the same period, expressed in ‰.

Net Enrolment Ratio of Primary Schools refers to the proportion of school age children enrolled at schools to the total number of school age children both in and outside schools (including retarded children, but excluding blind, deaf and mute children).

Net Income of Rural Households refers to the total income of rural households from all sources minus all corresponding expenses (including household operation expenses, taxes and fees-depreciation of fixed assets for production, and gifts to rural relatives). Net income is mainly used as input for reinvestment in production and as consumption expenditure of the year, and also used for savings and non-compulsory expenses of various forms. “Per capita net income of farmers” is the level of net income

averaged by population, reflecting the average income level of rural population in a given area.

New Rural Cooperative Medical System is proposed by the central government to finance farmers who face high medical costs for severe diseases or injuries. It is a multi-channel fundraising system composed by the government, collectives and individuals. Under this system, each farmer pays 20 yuan to join in the fund while the governments contribute 80 yuan (in 2008, this amount has increased to 120 yuan in 2010, 200 yuan in 2011, and 240 yuan in 2012) for each participant. By the end of 2009, about 833 million rural residents had joined in the system, accounting for more than 90 percent of the rural population.

Old Dependency Ratio also called old dependency coefficient, refers to the ratio of the elderly population to the working-age population, expressed in %. It describes the number of the elderly population that every 100 people at working ages will take care of. Old dependency ratio is one of the indicators reflecting the social implication of population aging from the economic perspective.

Output of Oil-bearing Crops refers to the total production of oil-bearing crops of various kinds, including peanuts (dry, in shell), rapeseeds, sesame, sunflower seeds, flax seeds, and other oil-bearing crops. Soybeans, oil-bearing woody plants, and wild oil-bearing crops are not included.

Patent is an abbreviation for the patent right and refers to the exclusive right of ownership by the inventors or designers for the creation or inventions, given from the patent offices after due process of assessment and approval in accordance with the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China. This indicator reflects the achievements in science and technology and in design with independent intellectual property. Patents are granted for three types—"Inventions", "Utility Models" and "Designs".

Price Index for Means of Agricultural Production reflects the trend and degree of changes in the prices of the means of agricultural production during a given period. Compilation of these indices helps to understand the price changes of material input in agricultural production and facilitate the compilation of national accounts. Before 1994, price indices for means of agricultural production were a sub-category in the retail

price indices for commodities, and it has been compiled separately since 1994.

Primary Industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries.

Private Enterprises refer to enterprises which have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration for which the business operation are situated at a county town (i.e. a town where the county government is located), or at urban areas with administrative hierarchy higher than a county town.

Producer Price Index reflects the trend and degree of changes in producers' prices during a given period. These indices depict the change in the level and structure of producer prices for products of the country and meet the needs of national accounts statistics. The producer price index for a given product is calculated as the geometrical mean of individual indices for all surveyed units which sell such product, and the indices for a product category is obtained as the weighted mean of price indices for all products in the category.

Radio Coverage of Population refers to the percentage of population, which can receive central, provincial, city, prefecture, and county radio programs relayed by wireless, cable, satellite and other technical means, in the surveying area, to national total population.

Registered Unemployed Persons in Urban Areas refer to the persons with non-agricultural household registration at certain working ages (16 years old to retirement age), who are capable of working, unemployed and willing to work, and have been registered at the local employment service agencies to apply for a job.

Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas refers to the ratio of the number of the registered unemployed persons to the sum of the number of persons employed in various units (minus the employed rural labor force, re-employed retirees, and Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan or foreign employees), laid-off staff and workers in urban units, owners of private enterprises in urban areas, owners of self-employed individuals in urban areas, employees of private enterprises in urban areas, employee of self-employed individuals in urban areas, and the registered unemployed persons in urban areas.

Regular Institutions of Higher Education refer to educational establishments set up according to the government evaluation and approval procedures, recruiting graduates from senior secondary schools as the main target by the national matriculation test. They include full-time universities, colleges, institutions of higher professional education, institutions of higher vocational education, institutions of higher vocational education and others (non-university tertiary, branch schools and undergraduate classes).

Retail Price Index reflects the trend and degree of change in retail prices of commodities during a given period. The change in retail prices of commodities is related to government revenue, the equilibrium of market supply and demand, and the ratio of consumption to accumulation. Therefore, the retail price indices are useful from an oblique perspective for observing and analyzing the changes of the above economic activities.

Revenue of the basic pension insurance program refers to payments made by employers and individuals participating in the pension insurance program in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in State regulations, and income from other sources that become source of pension insurance fund, including the premium paid by employers and staff and workers, interest income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, transferred income, government financial subsidies and other income.

Rural Households refer to usual resident households in rural areas. Usual resident households in rural areas are households residing on a long term basis (for more than one year) in the areas under the administration of township governments (not including county towns), and in the areas under the administration of villages in county towns. Households residing in the current addresses for over one year with their household registration in other places are still considered as resident households of the locality. For households with their household registration in one place but all members of the households having moved away to make a living in another place for over one year, they will not be included in the rural households of the area where they are registered, irrespective of whether they still keep their contracted land.

Rural Population refers to population other than **Urban Population**.

Rural Residents Entitled to Minimum Living Allowances refers to those receiving the minimum living allowances from the local government or community in the rural areas where this allowances system is in place as of the end of the reference period.

Secondary Industry refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, production and supply of electricity, water and gas, and construction.

Self-Employed Individuals in Urban Areas refer to persons who hold the certificates of residence in urban areas or have resided in the urban areas for a long time and have been registered at the departments of industrial and commercial administration and approved to be engaged in individual industrial or commercial business, including self-employed persons as well as helpers and hired laborers who work in individual households.

Television Coverage of Population refers to the percentage of population, which can receive central, provincial, city, prefecture, and county television programs relayed by wireless, cable, satellite and other technical means, in the surveying area, to national total population.

Tertiary Industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

Three Strata of Industry Classification of economic activities into three strata of industry is a common practice in the world, although the grouping varies to some extent from country to country. In China economic activities are categorized into the three strata of primary, secondary and tertiary industries. See more details under the separate entries of “**Primary Industry**”, “**Secondary Industry**”, and “**Tertiary Industry**”

Total Disposable Income Total income from primary distribution is re-distributed through current transfer, resulting in the total disposable income of various institutional sectors. The sum of total disposable income of all institutional sectors makes up the total national disposable income.

Total Expenditure of Urban Households refers to all actual expenditure of households except expenditure on lending. It includes cash expenditure; property expenditure, transfer expenditure, social insurance expenditure and expenditure on house purchasing or house building.

Total Income of Urban Households refers to the sum of wage, net business income, income from properties, and income from transfers of

members of the households. Income from selling of properties and income from borrowing are not included.

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 of 31 December, not including residents in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau and Chinese citizens residing abroad.

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 1,1990), 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.

Urban Population refers to all people residing in cities and towns. Before 2005 urban population does not include **Floating Population**. Since then, part of the latter is also included in urban population. See more details under the entry “**Usual Resident Population**”.

Urban Residents Entitled to Minimum Living Allowances refers to those whose average family income is below a minimum local standard by the end of the reporting period, including both the employed and unemployed, laid off and retired, and those jobless people without stable residence or valid IDs.

Usual Resident Population refers to persons staying at home regularly or for over 6 months during a year and integrated with the household economically and in terms of living. Members of the household staying away from the household for over 6 months but keeping a close economic relation with the household by sending the majority of income to the household are regarded as usual resident of the household. Government staff and workers or retirees living as close members of the household are also considered as usual resident. However, servicemen, students of secondary technical schools or schools of higher education

and persons with stable jobs and residence outside the household (excluding those visiting relatives or seeking medical service) are not included as resident population of the household.

Utility Models refer to the practical and new technical proposals on the shape and structure of the product or the combination of both. This indicator reflects the condition of technological results with certain technical content.