

# 主要统计指标解释

**居民最终消费支出(私人消费)** 是指由家庭购买的包括耐用消费品(比如小汽车、洗衣机和家用电脑)在内的各种产品和服务的市场价值。

**基尼系数** 反映个人或家庭收入分配(或消费)与完全平均收入分配之间差异程度的指标,介于“0”和“1”之间。“0”表示收入分配绝对平均,即每个家庭或每个人都得到同样份额的收入;“1”表示收入分配极端不平等,一个家庭或个人拥有全社会的收入。

**国家贫困线** 国家贫困线反映了当地消费或收入水平,它是衡量国民是否处于贫困的数量界限。贫困和非贫困线的界定是随着一个国家平均收入水平而变化的,到目前为止国

家间贫困率的比较还没有一个统一的标准来衡量。然而国家贫困线的变化可以在一定程度上反映国家减贫政策及成效。几乎所有国家的贫困线的界定是基于大众化食品消费和非食品支出补助。但平均收入贫困线的提高主要取决于非食品构成,而不是来自于食品构成。

**国家贫困率** 是指生活在国家贫困线以下的人口百分比。

**城市贫困率** 是指生活在国家城市贫困线以下的城市人口的百分比。

**农村贫困率** 是指生活在农村贫困线以下的农村人口的百分比。

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Household Final Consumption Expenditure (Private Consumption)** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households.

**GINI Index** measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Thus a GINI index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 1 implies perfect inequality.

**National Poverty Lines** The setting of national poverty lines reflects local perceptions of the level of consumption or income needed not to be poor. The perceived boundary between poor and not poor rises with the average income of a country and so does not provide a uniform measure for comparing poverty rates across countries. Nevertheless, national poverty

estimates are clearly the appropriate measure for setting national policies for poverty reduction and for monitoring their results. Almost all the national poverty lines use a food bundle based on prevailing diets that attains predetermined nutritional requirements for good health and normal activity levels, plus an allowance for nonfood spending. The rise in poverty lines with average income is driven more by the gradient in the nonfood component of the poverty lines than in the food component, although there is still an appreciable share attributable to the gradient in food poverty lines.

**National Poverty Rate** is the percentage of the country's population living below the national poverty line.

**Urban Poverty Rate** is the percentage of the urban population living below the national urban poverty line.

**Rural Poverty Rate** is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.