

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Community Health Care Centers (Stations)

refer to the primary units that provide the health care for community residents, such as disease prevention and control, medical treatment, health care, rehabilitation, health education, family planning technical services.

Medical Technical Personnel

refer to all medical staff and workers employed by medical institutions, including doctors of Chinese and Western medicine, senior doctors who integrate traditional Chinese therapeutics with Western therapeutics in practice, senior nurses, pharmacists of Chinese and Western medicine, laboratory specialists, other specialists, paramedics of Chinese and Western medicine, nurses, midwives, druggists in Chinese and Western medicine, laboratory technicians, other technicians, other practitioners of Chinese medicine, nursing attendants, pharmacological workers of Chinese and Western medicine, laboratory workers, and other primary medical personnel, excluding management medical personnel.

Licensed (Assistant) Doctors

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

Total Expenditure on Health

reflects the total expenditure on medical and health care services of a country at certain period (usually in a year). Estimated using funding source method, it includes government health expenditure, social health expenditure and individual cash expenditure on health.

Government Health Appropriation refers to the expenditure of the governments at all levels on medical and health care services, health administration and health insurance management and undertakings of family planning.

Social Health Expenditure refers to all inputs of society except the government in public health including the expenditures on social medical security, and commercial health insurance, private expenditure on operation of medical and health care, social donation and contribution, operating income of administration, etc.

Individual Cash Expenditure on Health refers to expenditure in cash on various health services by rural and urban residents, including self payments of residents within the system of multi-medical insurance.

Total Expenditure on Health as Percentage of GDP

refers to the ratio of total expenditure on public health in a year to GDP, which indicates the capital inputs of the government in the public health in certain period of time, and the attention of the government and society paid on the health of residents.

Operating Expenses for Children Planning

include nine components: namely, expenses for relief or free family planning operation, expenses for birth control medicine & tools, expenses for family planning employee, health care expenses for only son and daughter, expenses for publicity, expenses for service station, expenses for family planning management of fluid population, expenses for personnel training, other operation expenses for family planning.

Death Rate of Infants

refers to the ratio of the number of dead infant below 1 year to the number of living in one year. The following formula is used:

$$\text{The Death Rate of Infant} = \frac{\text{Number of Dead Infant below 1 Year}}{\text{Number of Living}} \times 1000 \%$$

Death Rate of Pregnant and Lying-in Women

refers to the ratio of the number of dead pregnant women to the living number in one year. The death of pregnant woman usually refers from gestation to die after give birth to child in 42 days, including surgery reason, family planning operation, pregnancy outside the womb, grape embryo dead women, excluding die due to accident trouble.

Bcg Vaccine, Poliovirus, Pertussis, Diphtheria Tetanus, Measles and Hepatitis B Vaccine Inoculation Rate

refers to the ratio of the number of children inoculating vaccine in accordance with the degree of immunity to the children on the age to inoculate vaccine. The children on the age to inoculate vaccine include the children avoiding inoculating vaccine and living in some other places for 3 and more than 3 months, but exclude the children on age going out for 3 months. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Vaccine Inoculation Rate} = \frac{\text{the Number of Children Inoculating Vaccine}}{\text{the Children on the Age to Inoculate Vaccine}} \times 100\%$$

The molecule: the actual number of children inoculating vaccine according to the standard of vaccine inoculation.

The denominator: the number of children according to the process of immunity should inoculate the vaccine in 12 months.

Urban Residents Receiving Lowest Cost-of-living

refer to the number of those whose average family income is below a minimum local standard by the end of the reporting period, including those jobless people without stable residence or valid Ids, both the employed and unemployed, laid off and retired.

Rural Residents Receiving Lowest Cost-of-living

refer to the number of 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 reporting period.

Number of Community Service Organization

refers to the number non-profit welfare set up by urban

communities (community offices and residents' committees) to serve the community residents, especially community-based centers that serve senior citizens, the handicapped or children, activity stations, service stations, nursing homes, apartments for the elderly (nursery for the aged), work and treatment stations for the handicapped, day-care centers for handicapped children, domestic help agencies and dating agencies, as well as social insurance management agencies for the employees. Different types of community service providers that share the same premise are regarded as one community service organization. The requirements for a social service organization of communities include: (1) independent accounting; (2) fixed employees; (3) provision of services; (4) provision of service premises.