

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 the professional staff engaged in health care, including licensed physicians and physician assistants, registered nurses, pharmacists, laboratory and imaging technicians, health care supervisors and intern doctors, pharmacists, nurses, and technical personnel, excluding health technical personnel engaged in management (e.g. president, vice president and secretary of the party committee, etc.).

Licensed (Assistant) Doctors

include licensed doctors and licensed physician assistants. Licensed doctors refer to the medical workers with licenses of qualified doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed doctors engaged in management. Licensed physician assistants refer to the medical workers with licenses of qualified assistant doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed assistant doctors engaged in management.

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:

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:

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 urban residents whose per capita income of family members living together is below than the local minimum living standard at the end of the reporting period, and whose family property status complies with relevant regulations, and who have paid subsidies.