

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

### Health

**Medical and Health Institutions** refer to units which have been granted with the *Practice License of Medical Institution*, the *TCM Clinic Registration Certificate* or the *License for Family Planning Technology Services* by the health administration authority, or granted with certificate of corporate unit by the civil affair, administration for industry and commerce, management authority of institutional organization, providing medical service and public health service for the society or engaging in medical research and on-job training, and so on.

**Medical Technical Personnel** include certified doctors, certified assistant doctors, registered nurses, pharmacists, laboratory and imaging technicians, health care supervisors and intern doctors (pharmacists, nurses, and technical personnel) as well as other professional staff engaged in health care, including personnel engaged in clinical or supervisory work and simultaneously engaged in management (e.g. president and secretary of the party committee, etc).

**Certified (Assistant) Doctors and Registered Nurses** refer to personnel who have received a physician practicing certificate or certified nurse certificate and actually engaged in clinical work, including personnel engaged in clinical work and simultaneously engaged in management (e.g. president and secretary of the party committee, etc).

**Mortality** means the frequency of death from certain disease (or death from all causes) in a given population during a given period of time. It is the most commonly used indicator of the risk of death of the population. The numerator is the number of deaths and the denominator is usually the mid-year population or the average

population, and its unit is often expressed in 1/100,000 or in permillage.

**Infant Mortality** means the rate of dead infants under 1 year old to 1,000 live infants in an area in a year. Infant mortality can measure the development of economy, culture, citizen health and health care in a country or region. It is also an important component of study on average life expectancy of population.

**Neonatal Mortality Rate** refers to the rate of dead newborn babies to live births in a year, generally expressed in permillage. Death of newborns refers to the number of newborns that died within 28 days after birth (i.e. 0-27 days).

**Pregnant and Lying-in Women Mortality** refers to the rate of dead pregnant and lying-in women to 100,000 live births in an area in a year. This is an important indicator to evaluate the social development status in an area. The figure of this indicator is directly related to the social and economic status, social environment and health care service for pregnant and lying-in women.

### Social Services

**Total Number of Persons Receiving Social Relief** refers to the number of family members living under the minimum living standard provided by local governments, special persons receiving relief by civil affair authorities in line with national regulations, as well as employed persons retired because of streamlining in the 1960s, at the end of the reporting period.

**Number of Service Facilities in Urban Communities** refers to the total number of community service stations, service centers, and other service facilities, by the end of reporting period.