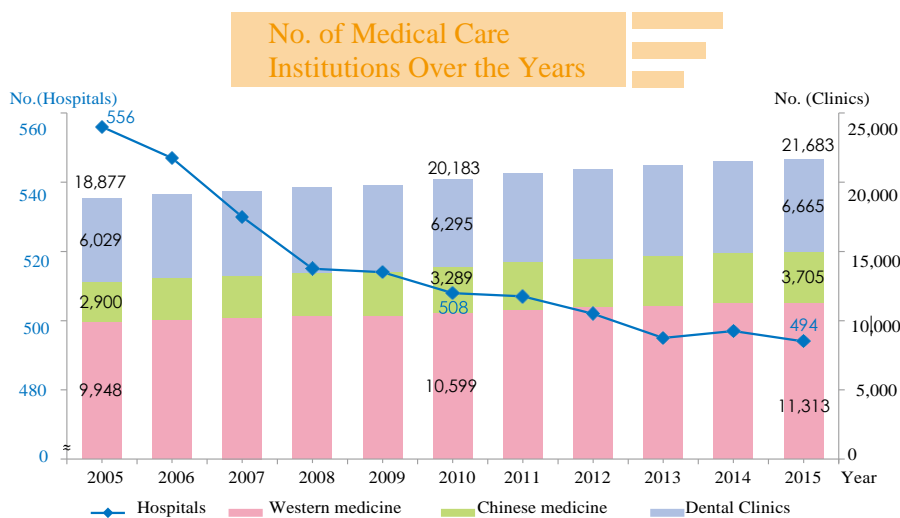


II. Status of Medical Resources and Service Volume



1. Number of Medical Care Institutions

Over the past 10 years, the number of hospitals has been declining gradually, whereas the number of clinics has been increasing. The number of Western medicine, Chinese medicine, and dental clinics has increased slightly.



No. of Hospitals of Western Medicine Over the Years –by Accreditation and Ownership

Unit: hospital, %

Year	Hospitals		Public		Non-public				
	Accreditation-Qualified		Accreditation-Qualified		Accreditation-Qualified				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
2005	531	477	89.8	79	73	92.4	452	404	89.4
2006	523	475	90.8	79	74	93.7	444	401	90.3
2007	507	472	93.1	79	75	94.9	428	397	92.8
2008	493	469	95.1	79	76	96.2	414	393	94.9
2009	496	467	94.2	79	77	97.5	417	390	93.5
2010	492	451	91.7	81	79	97.5	411	372	90.5
2011	491	460	93.7	81	80	98.8	410	380	92.7
2012	488	460	94.3	81	80	98.8	407	380	93.4
2013	482	456	94.6	80	78	97.5	402	378	94.0
2014	486	454	93.4	80	78	97.5	406	376	92.6
2015	486	447	92.0	80	79	98.8	406	368	90.6
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease % (percent)	-8.5	-6.3	(2.1)	1.3	8.2	(6.3)	-10.2	-8.9	(1.3)

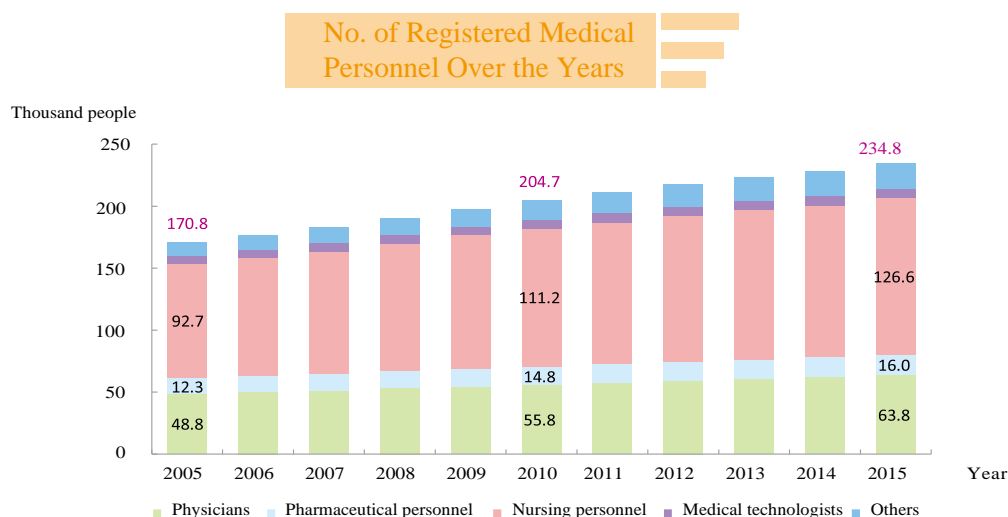
At the end of 2015, there were 22,177 medical care institutions, of which 494 were hospitals, and 21,683 were clinics. Compared with 2005, the number of hospitals reduced by 62 or 11.2%; the number of clinics increased by 2,806 or 14.9%. The increased clinics are mostly of Chinese medicine, which account for 27.8% of the increase, and Western medicine clinics and dental clinics also increased by 13.7 and 10.5 respectively.

At the end of 2015, there were 447 qualified Western medicine hospitals, accounting for 92.0% of all Western medicine hospitals. This is an increase of 2.1% versus 2005. Public hospitals increased by 6.3% and non-public hospitals increased by 1.3%.

2. Medical Manpower in Medical Care Institutions

(1) Number of Registered Medical Personnel

Over the past 10 years, the number of practicing medical personnel per 10,000 people has grown. Nurses have grown by 32%.



No. of Registered Medical Personnel Per 10,000 Population

Unit: person, %

End of year	Total	Physicians	Pharmaceutical personnel	Nursing personnel	Medical technologists	Others
2005	75.0	21.4	5.4	40.7	2.7	4.8
2006	77.0	21.9	5.6	41.8	2.7	5.1
2007	79.5	22.4	5.8	43.1	2.8	5.4
2008	82.5	23.1	6.1	44.7	2.9	5.8
2009	85.7	23.6	6.2	46.7	3.0	6.2
2010	88.4	24.1	6.4	48.0	3.0	6.8
2011	91.0	24.8	6.6	49.3	3.1	7.3
2012	93.4	25.3	6.7	50.6	3.2	7.7
2013	95.6	26.0	6.8	51.5	3.3	8.1
2014	97.3	26.6	6.8	52.1	3.3	8.5
2015	100.0	27.1	6.8	53.9	3.3	8.8
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease in number	24.9	5.7	1.4	13.2	0.6	4.0
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	33.2	26.6	26.5	32.4	23.0	83.5

Note: Others include medical radiological technologists, medical radiological technicians, dental assistants, dieticians, physical therapists, physical therapist assistants, occupational therapists, occupational therapist assistants, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, respiratory therapists, speech therapists, audiologists, dental technologists, and dental technicians.

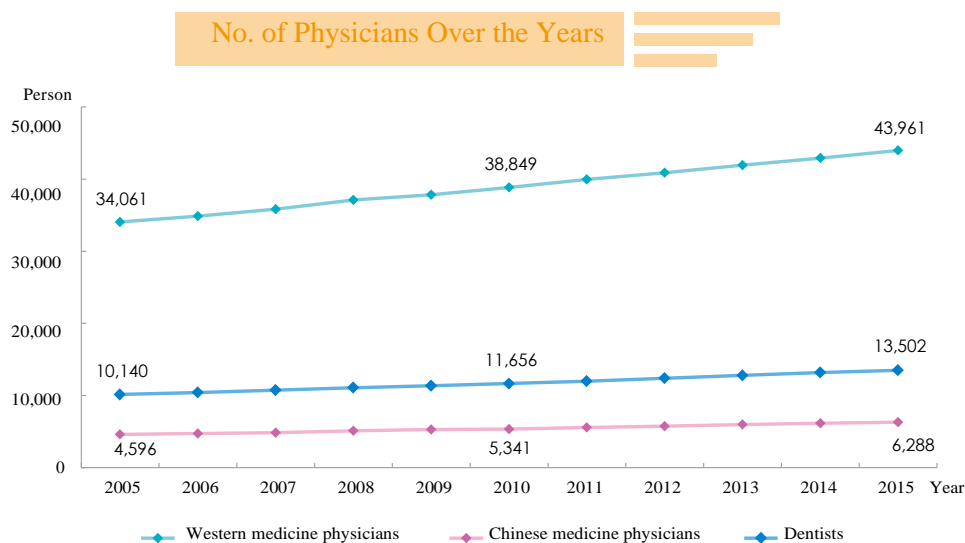
At the end of 2015, registered medical personnel in medical care institutions totaled 234,815, meaning there were 100.0 medical personnel per 10,000 population, and among them 27.1, 6.8, 53.9, and 3.3 were physicians, pharmaceutical personnel, nursing personnel, and medical technologists respectively per 10,000 population.

Compared with 2005, the number of medical personnel per 10,000 population increases by 24.9 or 33.2%, with the greatest increase of 13.2 or 32.4% seen in the number of nursing personnel, followed by an increase of 5.7 or 26.6 physicians, and of 1.4 or 26.5% pharmaceutical personnel.

III Status of Medical Resources and Service Volume

(2) Number of Physicians

Over the past 10 years, the number of physicians has continued to grow. Western physicians, Chinese doctors, and dentists all grew by at least 29%.



No. of Physicians Per 10,000 Population

Unit: person, %

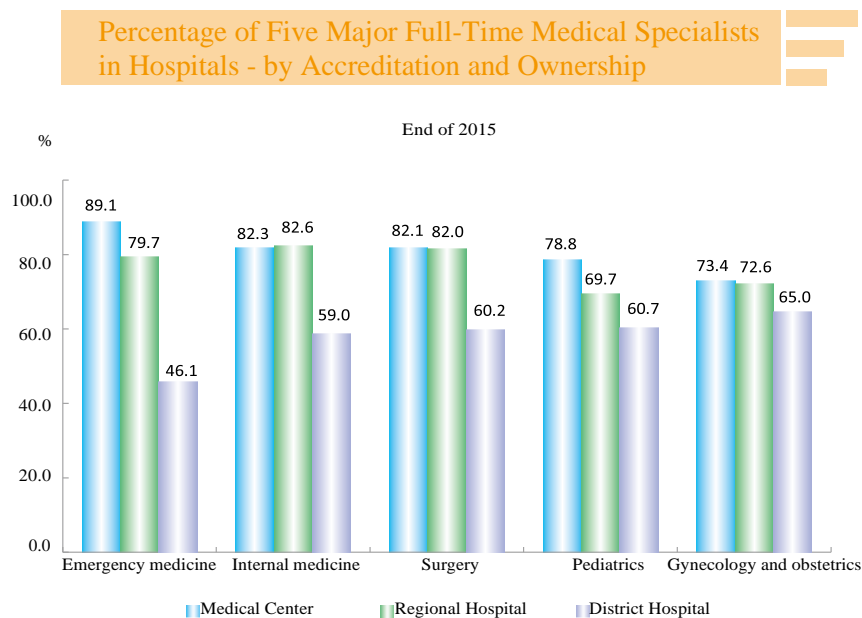
End of Year	Physicians		Western medicine physicians		Chinese medicine physicians		Dentists	
	No. (person)	Per 10,000 population	No. (person)	Per 10,000 population	No. (person)	Per 10,000 population	No. (person)	Per 10,000 population
2005	48,797	21.4	34,061	15.0	4,596	2.0	10,140	4.5
2006	50,003	21.9	34,864	15.2	4,727	2.1	10,412	4.6
2007	51,403	22.4	35,815	15.6	4,848	2.1	10,740	4.7
2008	53,291	23.1	37,099	16.1	5,099	2.2	11,093	4.8
2009	54,469	23.6	37,841	16.4	5,277	2.3	11,351	4.9
2010	55,846	24.1	38,849	16.8	5,341	2.3	11,656	5.0
2011	57,508	24.8	39,960	17.2	5,556	2.4	11,992	5.2
2012	59,017	25.3	40,897	17.5	5,729	2.5	12,391	5.3
2013	60,688	26.0	41,924	17.9	5,970	2.6	12,794	5.5
2014	62,244	26.6	42,920	18.3	6,146	2.6	13,178	5.6
2015	63,751	27.1	43,961	18.7	6,288	2.7	13,502	5.7
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease in number	14,954	5.7	9,900	3.8	1,692	0.7	3,362	1.3
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	30.6	26.6	29.1	25.1	36.8	32.6	33.2	29.1

At the end of 2015, physicians totaled 63,751, of which 43,961 or 69.0% practiced Western medicine; 13,502 or 21.2 were dentists; and 6,288 or 9.9% practiced Chinese medicine. The number of physicians per 10,000 population was 27.1.

Over the past 10 years, all types of physicians have continued to grow. In comparison to 2005, Western physicians have grown by 9,900 people or 29.1%; Chinese doctors have grown by 1,692 people or 36.8%; and dentists have grown by 3,362 people or 33.2%. The number of physicians per 10,000 people grew by 5.7.

(3) Number of full-time medical specialists in hospitals

The greatest number of full-time specialists is found in internal medicine department in hospitals.



No. of Full-Time Medical Specialists in Hospitals

Unit: person, %

Year	Total	Emergency medicine	Internal medicine	Surgery	Pediatrics	Gynecology and obstetrics	Others
2005	15,398	698	3,981	1,500	982	998	7,239
2006	16,152	782	4,276	1,552	1,058	986	7,498
2007	16,778	900	4,445	1,651	1,061	990	7,731
2008	17,519	947	4,655	1,682	1,112	994	8,129
2009	18,028	1,015	4,789	1,792	1,115	1,013	8,304
2010	18,532	1,040	4,942	1,833	1,159	1,017	8,541
2011	19,061	1,076	5,174	1,849	1,137	1,019	8,806
2012	19,593	1,098	5,365	1,890	1,189	1,016	9,035
2013	20,544	1,186	5,651	1,932	1,223	1,046	9,506
2014	21,200	1,235	5,821	2,042	1,237	1,042	9,823
2015	21,712	1,300	5,893	2,156	1,247	1,043	10,073
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	41.0	86.2	48.0	43.7	27.0	4.5	39.1

At the end of 2015, looking at the ratios of full-time specialists at hospitals based on specialty and rating, medical centers were higher in every specialty. The ratios of emergency medicine, internal medicine, and surgery ranged from 82% to 90% at medical centers and from 79% to 83% at regional hospitals. The ratios of pediatrics and obstetrics/gynecology ranged from 73% to 79% at medical centers and from 69% to 73% at regional hospitals.

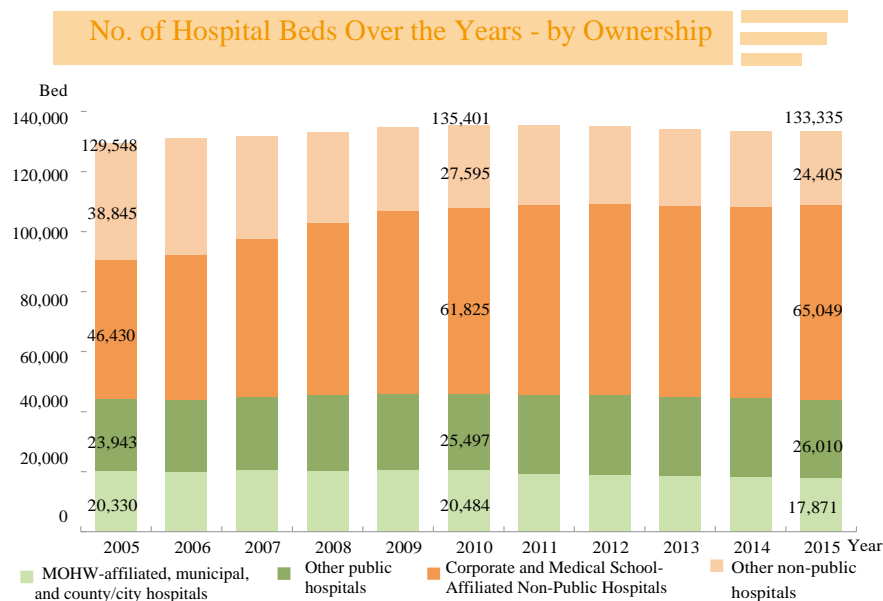
At the end of 2015, full-time medical specialists in hospitals totaled 21,712. By five medical departments most commonly seen in hospitals, internal medicine has the greatest number of full-time specialists amounting to 5,893 or 27.1%, followed by surgery with 2,156 or 9.9% full-time specialists, emergency medicine with 1,300 or 6.0% full-time specialists, and pediatrics with 1,247 or 5.7% full-time specialists.

Over the decade, full-time medical specialists in hospitals show year-by-year increases. Compared with 2005, department of emergency medicine has seen the greatest growth with 86.2% growth, followed by department of internal medicine with 48.0% growth, while department of gynecology and obstetrics has seen the least growth, i.e., 4.5%.

3. Hospital Beds

(1) Number of Hospital Beds – by Authority

The number of beds in non-public hospitals is about 2 times those in public hospitals.



Hospital Bed Structure

Unit: bed, %

Year	No. of hospital beds	By ownership (%)		By bed (%)	
		Public hospitals	Non-public hospitals	General beds	Special beds
2005	129,548	34.2	65.8	74.0	26.0
2006	131,152	33.6	66.4	73.7	26.3
2007	131,776	34.1	65.9	73.9	26.1
2008	133,020	34.2	65.8	73.6	26.4
2009	134,716	34.1	65.9	73.4	26.6
2010	135,401	34.0	66.0	73.2	26.8
2011	135,431	33.7	66.3	73.3	26.7
2012	135,002	33.7	66.3	73.6	26.4
2013	134,197	33.6	66.4	73.1	26.9
2014	133,518	33.3	66.7	72.9	27.1
2015	133,335	32.9	67.1	72.9	27.1
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease in number	3,787	-1.3	1.3	-1.1	1.1
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	2.9	-3.7	1.9	-1.4	4.1

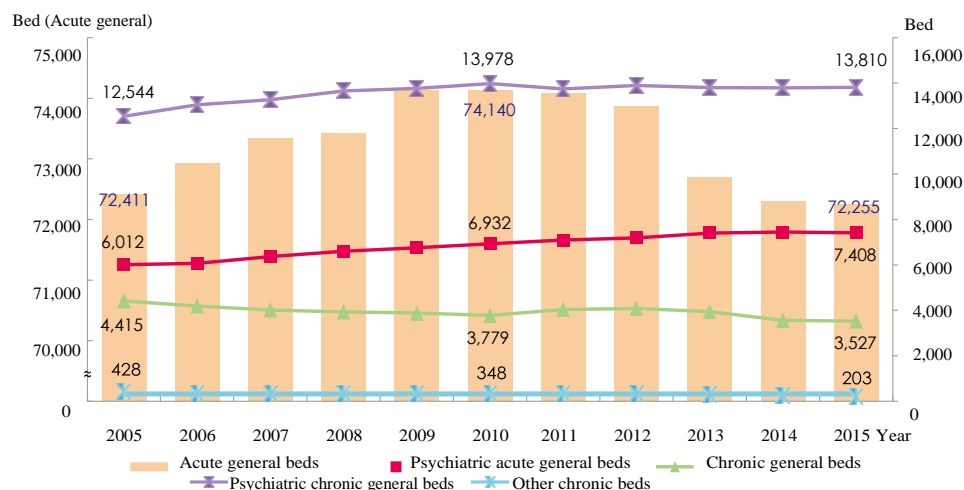
In 2015, hospital beds totaled 133,335, of which 43,881 or 33% belonged to public hospitals, and 89,454 or 67% belonged to non-public hospitals. The number of beds in non-public hospitals was about 2 times that in public hospitals. Compared with 2005, the number of beds increased by 2.9%. The percentage of beds in non-public hospitals increased by 4.9%, whereas that of beds in non-public hospitals dropped by 0.9%.

At the end of 2015, the percentage of general beds in hospitals was 72.9%, and that of special beds was 27.1%. Compared with 2005, the percentage of special beds increased by 7.1%, which is higher than 1.5% that of general beds.

(2) General Beds

The number of beds has increased year by year, with psychiatric beds increased by nearly 14% over the decade.

No. of General Beds Over the Years



No. of General Beds Per 10,000 Population

Year	Total	Acute general beds	Psychiatric acute general beds	Chronic general beds	Psychiatric chronic general beds	Chronic tuberculosis beds	Hansen's disease beds	Unit: bed, %
2005	42.1	31.8	2.6	1.9	5.5	0.0	0.2	
2006	42.2	31.9	2.7	1.8	5.7	0.0	0.1	
2007	42.4	31.9	2.8	1.8	5.8	0.0	0.1	
2008	42.5	31.9	2.9	1.7	5.9	0.0	0.1	
2009	42.8	32.1	2.9	1.7	6.0	0.0	0.1	
2010	42.8	32.0	3.0	1.6	6.0	0.0	0.1	
2011	42.8	31.9	3.1	1.7	5.9	0.0	0.1	
2012	42.6	31.7	3.1	1.8	6.0	0.0	0.1	
2013	42.0	31.1	3.2	1.7	5.9	0.0	0.1	
2014	41.5	30.9	3.2	1.5	5.9	0.0	0.1	
2015	41.4	30.8	3.2	1.5	5.9	0.0	0.1	
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease in number	-0.7	-1.0	0.5	-0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1	
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	-1.7	-3.3	19.3	-22.7	6.7	-100.0	-47.1	

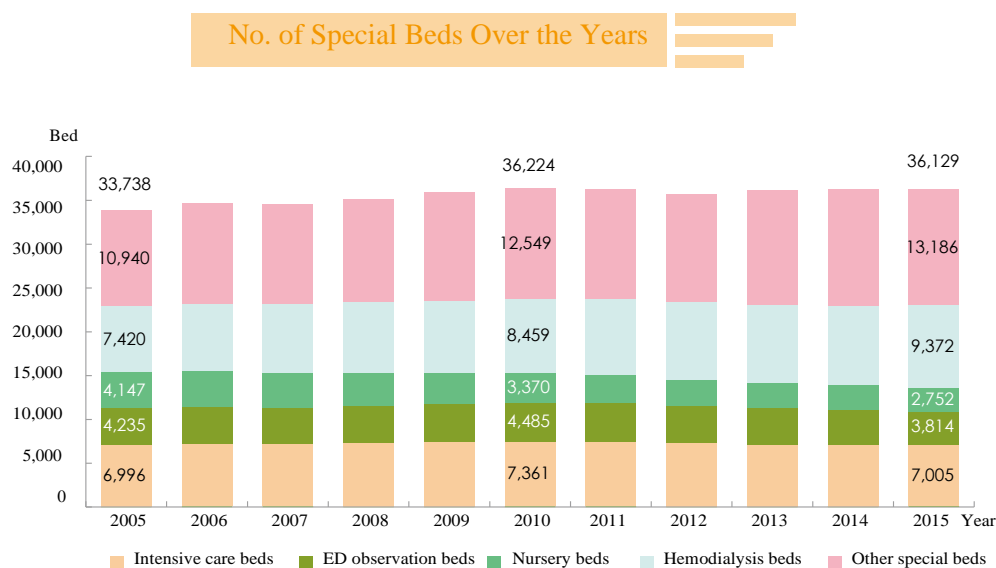
At the end of 2015, general beds in hospitals totaled 97,203; most were acute general beds, totaling 72,255 or 74.3%, which has reduced by 156 compared with 2005; there were 7,408 acute psychiatric beds and 13,810 chronic psychiatric beds, totaling 21,218 or 21.8%, which has increased by 2,662 or 14.3% compared with 2005; there were 3,527 or 3.6% chronic general beds, which has reduced by 888 or 20.1% compared with 2005.

At the end of 2015, the number of general beds per 10,000 population was 41.4, with a higher number of 30.8 being acute general beds, and 5.9 being psychiatric chronic general beds. Compared with 2005, the number of general beds per 10,000 population reduced by 0.7, with an increase of 0.5 psychiatric acute general beds, 0.4 psychiatric chronic general bed; the number of acute general beds reduced by 1, and that of chronic general beds reduced by 0.4.

III Status of Medical Resources and Service Volume

(3) Special Beds

Hemodialysis beds have increased by 26% over the decade.



No. of Special Beds Per 10,000 Population

Unit: bed, %

End of year	Total	Intensive care beds	Burn care beds	Infant care bed	ED observation beds	Nursery beds	Hemodialysis beds	Other special beds
2005	14.8	3.1	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.8	3.3	3.9
2006	15.1	3.1	0.2	0.8	1.8	1.8	3.4	4.0
2007	15.0	3.1	0.2	0.8	1.8	1.7	3.5	4.0
2008	15.2	3.1	0.1	0.8	1.9	1.6	3.5	4.1
2009	15.5	3.2	0.1	0.8	1.9	1.5	3.6	4.4
2010	15.6	3.2	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.5	3.7	4.5
2011	15.6	3.2	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.4	3.7	4.5
2012	15.3	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.8	1.3	3.8	4.4
2013	15.4	3.0	0.1	0.6	1.8	1.2	3.9	4.8
2014	15.4	3.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.2	3.9	4.9
2015	15.4	3.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	4.0	4.9
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease in number	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	0.7	1.0
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	3.8	-2.9	-37.5	-19.2	-12.9	-35.7	22.4	26.4

At the end of 2015, special beds totaled 36,129; most were hemodialysis beds totaling 9,372 or 25.9%; intensive care beds totaled 7,005 or 19.4%, ED observation beds totaled 3,814 or 10.6%, and nursery beds totaled 2,752 or 7.6%. Compared with 2005, special beds increased by 2,391 or 7.1%, with 26.3% increase in hemodialysis beds, while the number of burn care beds had the most significant drop of 38.0%, followed by nursery beds with a drop of 33.6%.

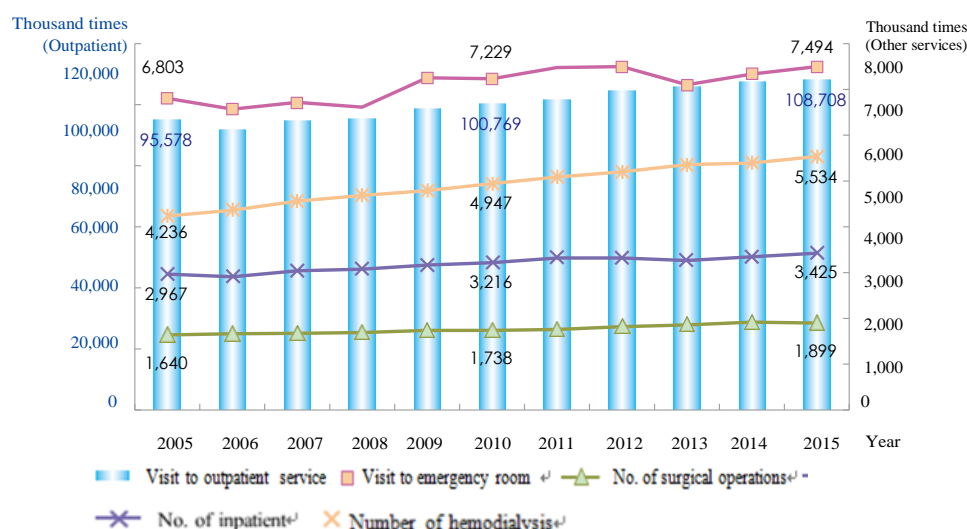
At the end of 2015, special beds per 10,000 was 15.4, representing an increase of 0.6 beds compared with 2005, which includes an increase of 0.7 hemodialysis beds; the numbers of intensive care beds, burn care beds, infant care beds, and nursery beds dropped instead.

4. Medical Service Volume of Hospitals

(1) Overview of Medical Service Volume

Medical service volume has kept increasing in recent years.

Volume of Medical Services of Hospitals Over the Years



Daily Average Medical Service Volumes of Hospitals

Unit: visit of stay, %

Year	Outpatient	Emergency	Inpatient	Surgery		Delivery	Cesarean section	Hemodialysis
				Outpatient	Inpatient			
2005	353,992	18,638	8,129	2,603	2,568	378	123	11,607
2006	342,424	17,998	7,971	2,614	2,629	373	124	11,946
2007	352,383	18,391	8,327	2,600	2,662	382	128	12,492
2008	355,129	18,116	8,433	2,596	2,715	373	124	12,834
2009	367,865	19,874	8,668	2,671	2,789	365	125	13,125
2010	373,217	19,807	8,811	2,779	2,707	319	111	13,554
2011	377,574	20,476	9,097	2,803	2,740	382	130	13,933
2012	389,171	20,544	9,104	2,930	2,823	448	152	14,243
2013	394,026	19,456	8,945	3,056	2,832	385	131	14,670
2014	400,469	20,093	9,163	3,142	2,936	411	137	14,777
2015	402,621	20,533	9,384	3,125	2,890	416	139	15,163
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	13.7	10.2	15.4	20.1	12.5	9.9	13.3	30.6

In 2015, visits to outpatient service of hospitals totaled 108,708, to emergency room totaled 7,494, and to surgery totaled 1,899. Compared with 2005, visits to outpatient service increased by 13.7%, to emergency room increased by 10.2%, and to surgery increased by 15.8%.

In 2015, daily average visits to outpatient service totaled 402,621, to emergency room totaled 20,533, and to inpatient service totaled 9,384; daily average outpatient operations totaled 3,125, inpatient operations totaled 2,890, deliveries (including Caesarean section) totaled 416, and hemodialysis totaled 15,163.

Compared with 2005, the average daily hemodialysis sessions saw the greatest increase of 30.6%, followed by outpatient operations which increased by 20.1%, visits to inpatient service which increased by 15.4%, visits to outpatient service which increased by 13.7%, inpatient operations which increased by 12.5%, visits to emergency room which increased by 10.2%, and deliveries which increased by 9.9%.

III Status of Medical Resources and Service Volume

(2) Average Length of Stay of Acute General Beds

The average length of stay tends to decline for acute general beds.

Average Length of Stay for Acute General Beds - by Authority

Unit: day

Year	Total	Public hospitals						
		MOHW-affiliated and municipal hospitals	County & City Hospitals	Hospitals Affiliated to Public Medical Schools	Civilian Clinics of Military Hospitals	Hospitals of VACRS	Hospitals Affiliated to Organization (Institution)	
2005	7.2	7.8	7.8	6.4	8.4	7.4	7.9	11.5
2006	7.2	8.0	8.1	6.3	7.7	7.9	8.3	11.5
2007	7.0	7.8	8.1	6.3	7.6	7.4	7.9	13.4
2008	7.1	7.9	8.1	6.2	7.6	7.1	8.4	13.6
2009	6.9	7.4	7.8	6.1	7.4	6.1	7.8	12.9
2010	6.8	7.4	7.7	6.2	7.3	6.6	7.7	11.6
2011	6.8	7.4	7.8	5.7	7.2	6.8	7.7	12.0
2012	6.8	7.4	7.9	5.7	7.3	6.6	7.5	11.3
2013	6.7	7.3	7.6	5.7	7.3	6.7	7.5	10.9
2014	6.6	7.2	7.5	5.7	7.3	6.7	7.3	9.2
2015	6.5	7.1	7.5	5.7	6.7	6.7	7.2	8.1
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease	-0.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.7	-1.7	-0.7	-0.7	-3.4

Year	Non-public hospitals						
	Hospital Affiliated to Medical Care Corporate	Hospital Affiliated to Medical Care Corporation	Hospital Affiliated to Religious Medical Care Corporate	Hospital Affiliated to Private Medical School College	Hospital Affiliated to Public-Interest Corporate	Private Western Medical Hospitals	
2005	6.9	7.0	-	6.4	7.3	7.5	6.7
2006	6.9	7.1	-	6.2	7.2	7.5	6.6
2007	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.2	7.2	7.6	6.8
2008	6.7	6.8	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.6	6.9
2009	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.3	6.8
2010	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.9	6.7	6.6
2011	6.5	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.9
2012	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.9
2013	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.7	7.0	5.9	6.9
2014	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.7	5.2	6.7
2015	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.5	5.1	6.9
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease	-0.7	-0.9	...	0.4	-0.8	-2.5	0.2

Over the decade, the average length of stay for acute general beds in hospitals trends to decrease. In 2015, the length of stay is the longest (8.1 days) for hospitals affiliated to organization (Institution), followed by 7.5 days for MOHW-affiliated and municipal hospitals, and the shortest stay (5.1 days) was seen in hospital affiliated to public-interest corporate.

(3) Occupancy Rate of Acute General Beds

The occupancy rate tends to decline for acute general beds.

Occupancy Rate of Acute General Beds - by Authority

Unit: %

Year	Total	Public hospitals						
		MOHW-affiliated and municipal hospitals	County & City Hospitals	Hospitals Affiliated to Public Medical Schools	Civilian Clinics of Military Hospitals	Hospitals of VACRS	Hospitals Affiliated to Organization (Institution)	
2005	66.3	64.4	54.3	60.8	76.5	58.3	77.6	60.6
2006	64.6	64.2	55.1	48.6	74.4	59.9	77.0	56.5
2007	65.3	65.0	57.0	49.3	73.8	59.4	77.3	66.8
2008	66.0	66.2	57.9	51.2	73.9	57.5	80.1	75.6
2009	65.2	65.3	57.0	53.2	74.8	55.4	78.3	69.2
2010	66.2	66.7	59.3	51.9	78.2	55.3	78.6	61.0
2011	67.8	69.0	61.4	57.1	80.5	56.4	80.0	62.4
2012	67.6	68.5	59.8	69.4	81.3	54.2	79.8	61.5
2013	67.3	68.5	58.7	70.4	80.8	55.5	80.8	55.4
2014	68.0	69.7	60.8	70.0	79.8	59.0	81.1	49.0
2015	68.0	71.8	65.1	74.5	82.0	59.0	81.2	44.5
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease	1.7	7.4	10.8	13.7	5.5	0.7	3.6	-16.1

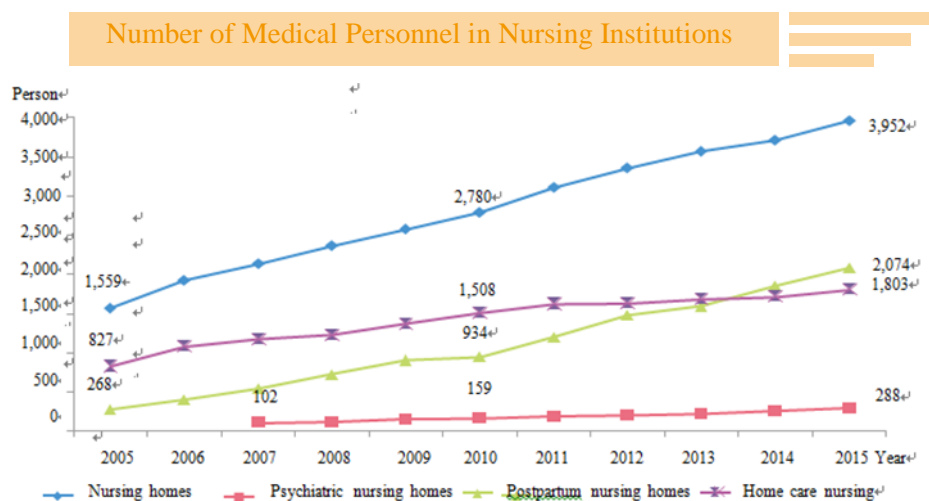
Year	Total	Non-public hospitals					
		Hospital Affiliated to Medical Care Corporate	Hospital Affiliated to Medical Care Corporation	Hospital Affiliated to Religious Medical Care Corporate	Hospital Affiliated to Private Medical School College	Hospital Affiliated to Public-Interest Corporate	Private Western Medical Hospitals
2005	67.2	77.7	-	62.8	77.2	68.0	55.5
2006	64.8	75.6	-	61.7	71.6	68.0	52.3
2007	65.4	76.3	73.2	59.1	67.9	67.2	51.3
2008	66.0	75.9	67.5	62.4	64.9	73.9	51.3
2009	65.2	74.2	66.8	62.2	67.3	66.4	49.1
2010	66.0	75.9	65.7	61.4	70.5	65.9	47.8
2011	67.2	76.9	65.3	65.4	71.2	68.8	48.9
2012	67.2	75.4	68.2	63.9	72.6	64.8	49.7
2013	66.7	74.9	63.7	63.6	72.7	62.4	49.4
2014	67.2	75.2	63.3	61.1	75.4	60.5	49.8
2015	66.3	73.2	61.8	61.1	76.0	59.5	49.2
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease	-0.9	-4.5	...	-1.7	-1.1	-8.5	-6.3

The occupancy rate of acute general beds in various hospitals has increased over the decade, except for hospitals affiliated to organization (institution) and non-public hospitals. In 2015, hospitals affiliated to public medical schools had the highest occupancy rates of beds which reached 82.0%, followed by hospitals of VACRS with 81.2%, and hospitals affiliated to organization (institution) had the lowest occupancy rate which is 44.5%.

5. Other Medical Institutions

(1) Number and Service Volume of Nursing Institutions

The growth of number and service volume of nursing institutions is rapid.



Service Volume of Nursing Institutions

Year	Nursing homes			Psychiatric nursing homes			Postpartum nursing homes			Home care nursing	
	No.	No. of beds	Length of stay	No.	No. of beds	Length of stay	No.	No. of beds	Length of stay	No.	No. of visits
2005	282	16,241	4,303,418	...	...	...	39	1,221	212,819	485	485,722
2006	310	18,701	4,823,456	...	...	...	46	1,536	280,209	479	533,078
2007	324	19,551	5,207,713	17	1,303	348,592	60	2,026	345,875	503	568,002
2008	347	21,461	5,922,960	19	1,539	465,506	74	2,924	444,522	487	600,927
2009	367	23,077	6,453,055	25	2,089	542,485	94	3,568	571,972	495	656,704
2010	390	25,849	7,204,950	28	2,252	664,354	103	3,809	665,608	516	698,495
2011	423	28,476	7,836,433	30	2,235	643,791	117	4,379	855,117	498	728,793
2012	447	30,447	8,373,670	29	2,512	707,313	148	5,618	1,080,049	498	765,707
2013	472	33,101	9,127,038	32	2,757	804,193	171	6,582	1,214,223	507	817,573
2014	487	35,202	10,054,651	35	3,246	966,111	187	7,477	1,462,933	507	857,707
2015	500	37,263	10,618,178	37	3,494	1,045,267	201	8,558	1,707,395	513	896,451
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease	77.3	129.4	146.7	...	...	...	415.4	600.9	702.3	5.8	84.6

Note: Psychiatric nursing homes were first introduced in 2007.

Among nursing institutions, there were 500 nursing homes at the end of 2015, representing 77% growth over the decade. The number of beds was 37,263, of medical personnel was 3,952, and the length of stay of the year was 10,618 thousand man-days, which increased by 1.3 times, 1.5 times, and 1.5 times, respectively.

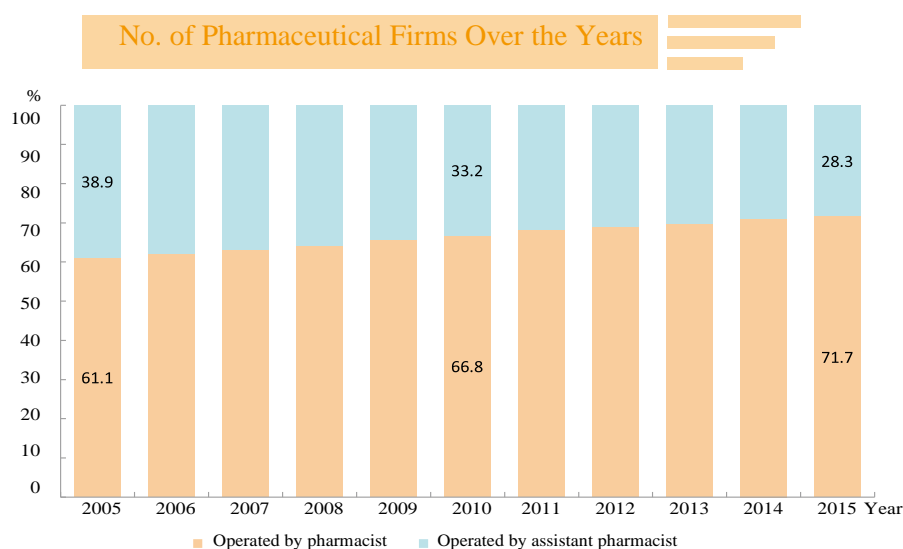
Psychiatric nursing homes totaled 37 at the end of 2015, which increased by 1.2 times compared with 2007. The number of beds was 3,494, the of medical personnel was 288, and the length of stay of the year was 1,045,267 man-days, which increased by 1.7, 1.8, and 2.0 times, respectively.

Postpartum nursing care institutions totaled 201 at the end of 2015, which increased by 4.2 times compared with 2005. The number of beds was 8,558, of medical personnel was 2,074, and the length of stay of the year was 1,707,395 man-days, which increased by 6.0, 6.7, and 7.0 times, respectively.

Home nursing care institutions totaled 513 at the end of 2015, which increased by 5.8% compared with 2005. The number of medical personnel was 1,803 with 896,451 visits, which increased by 1.2 times and 85%, respectively.

(2) Number and Manpower of Pharmaceutical Firms

The number of pharmaceutical firms operated by pharmacists shows year-by-year rises, with a growth of 21% in the recent decade.



No. and Manpower of Pharmaceutical Firms

Unit: firm, person, %

End of year	No. of firms			No. of pharmaceutical personnel		
	Total	Operated by pharmacist	Operated by assistant pharmacist	Total	Pharmacist	Assistant pharmacist
2005	7,673	4,691	2,982	8,675	5,573	3,102
2006	7,397	4,598	2,799	8,724	5,745	2,979
2007	7,381	4,663	2,718	8,858	5,926	2,932
2008	7,215	4,628	2,587	8,992	6,099	2,893
2009	7,450	4,902	2,548	9,236	6,400	2,836
2010	7,558	5,049	2,509	9,484	6,684	2,800
2011	7,699	5,246	2,453	10,009	7,229	2,780
2012	7,620	5,258	2,362	10,342	7,594	2,748
2013	7,701	5,379	2,322	10,714	7,993	2,721
2014	7,866	5,582	2,284	11,043	8,360	2,683
2015	7,922	5,678	2,244	11,362	8,694	2,668
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	3.2	21.0	-24.7	31.0	56.0	-14.0

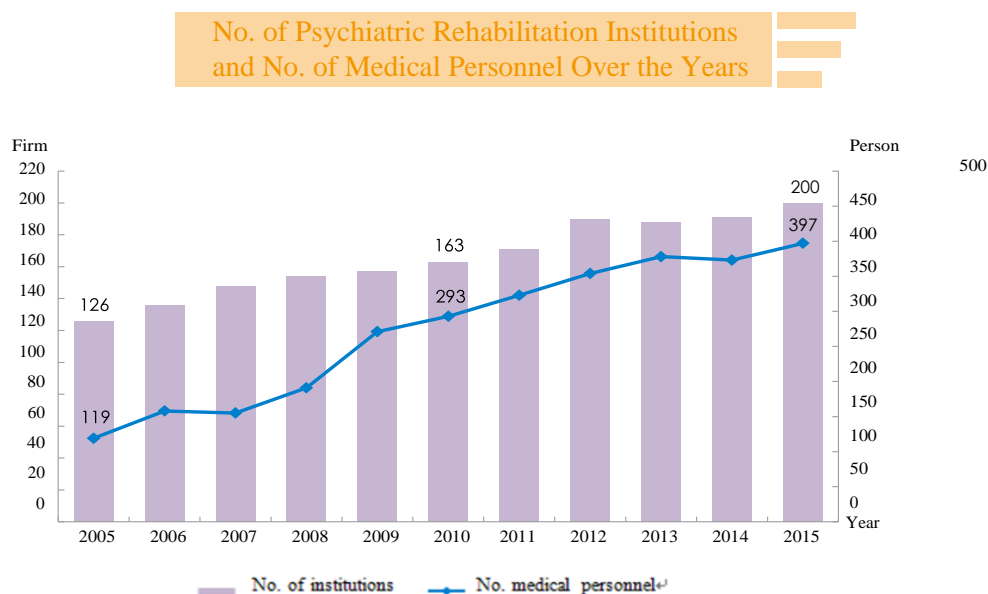
At the end of 2015, pharmaceutical firms totaled 7,922, of which 5,678 or 71.7% were operated by pharmacists, which have increased year by year; and 2,244 or 28.3% were operated by assistant pharmacists. Compared with 2005, the number of pharmaceutical firms operated by pharmacists increased by 987 or 21.0%, while those operated by assistant pharmacists decreased by 738 or 24.7%.

At the end of 2015, pharmaceutical personnel in pharmaceutical firms totaled 11,362, of which 8,694 or 76.5%, were pharmacists, and 2,668 or 23.5% were assistant pharmacists. Compared with 2005, the number of pharmacists increased by 3,121 or 56.0%, but the number of assistant pharmacists decreased by 434 or 14.0%.

III Status of Medical Resources and Service Volume

(3) Number and Manpower of Psychiatric Rehabilitation Institutions

Both the number and medical manpower of psychiatric rehabilitation institutions have increased year by year.



No. and Medical Personnel of Psychiatric Rehabilitation Institutions – by Institution

Unit: firm, person%

End of Year	No. of institutions			No. of medical personnel		
	Total	Day Care Institution	Residential Care Institution	Total	Day Care Institution	Residential Care Institution
2005	126	48	78	119	34	85
2006	136	56	80	158	61	97
2007	148	62	86	155	64	91
2008	154	64	90	191	82	109
2009	157	66	91	271	134	137
2010	163	70	93	293	140	153
2011	171	70	101	323	151	172
2012	190	73	117	354	154	200
2013	188	72	116	378	163	215
2014	191	69	122	373	155	218
2015	200	67	133	397	152	245
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease %	58.7	39.6	70.5	233.6	347.1	188.2

At the end of 2015, the number of psychiatric rehabilitation institutions totaled 200, of which 67 or 33.5% were day care institutions, and 133 or 66.5% were residential care institutions; compared with 2005, the number of day care institutions increased by 19 or 39.6%, and the number of residential care institutions, increased by 55 or 70.5%. Overall speaking, the numbers are on the rise over the years.

At the end of 2015, medical personnel in psychiatric rehabilitation institutions totaled 397, of which 152 or 38.3% were in day care institutions, and 245 or 61.7% were in residential care institutions. Compared with 2005, the number of medical personnel in day care institutions increased by 118 or 3.5 times, and those in residential care institutions increased by 160 or 1.9 times. Both have increased year by year.

6. Definitions

- (1) The number of beds per 10,000 population is the ratio of the number of beds at the end of the year to the year-end population:

No. of existing beds at the end of the year / Year-end population × 10,000

- (2) The number of registered medical personnel per 10,000 population is the ratio of the number of registered medical personnel at the end of the year to the year-end population:

No. of registered medical personnel at the end of the year / Year-end population × 10,000

- (3) Occupancy rate (%):

[Man-days of stay / (No. of beds × 365)] × 100

- (4) Average length of stay (day):

Man-days of stay / No. of inpatients