

# Chinese Health Reform Achievements and the Future

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# A. Health status in China (mainland)

Indicators ( as of 2017 )

◇ Population : 1.39 billion

Urban : 813 million; Rural: 577 million

Males: 711 million; Females: 679 million

≥60 yrs Population **241 million (17.3%)**

>65 yrs Population **158 million (11.4%)**

◇ Birth rate : 12.43‰

◇ Mortality rate : 7.11‰

◇ Pop. Increasing Rate:5.32‰

◇ MMR:19.6/100,000; IMR:6.8/1000

◇ MR for <5 yrs:9.1/1000; Life expectancy: 76.5



## B. Why need health reform in China?

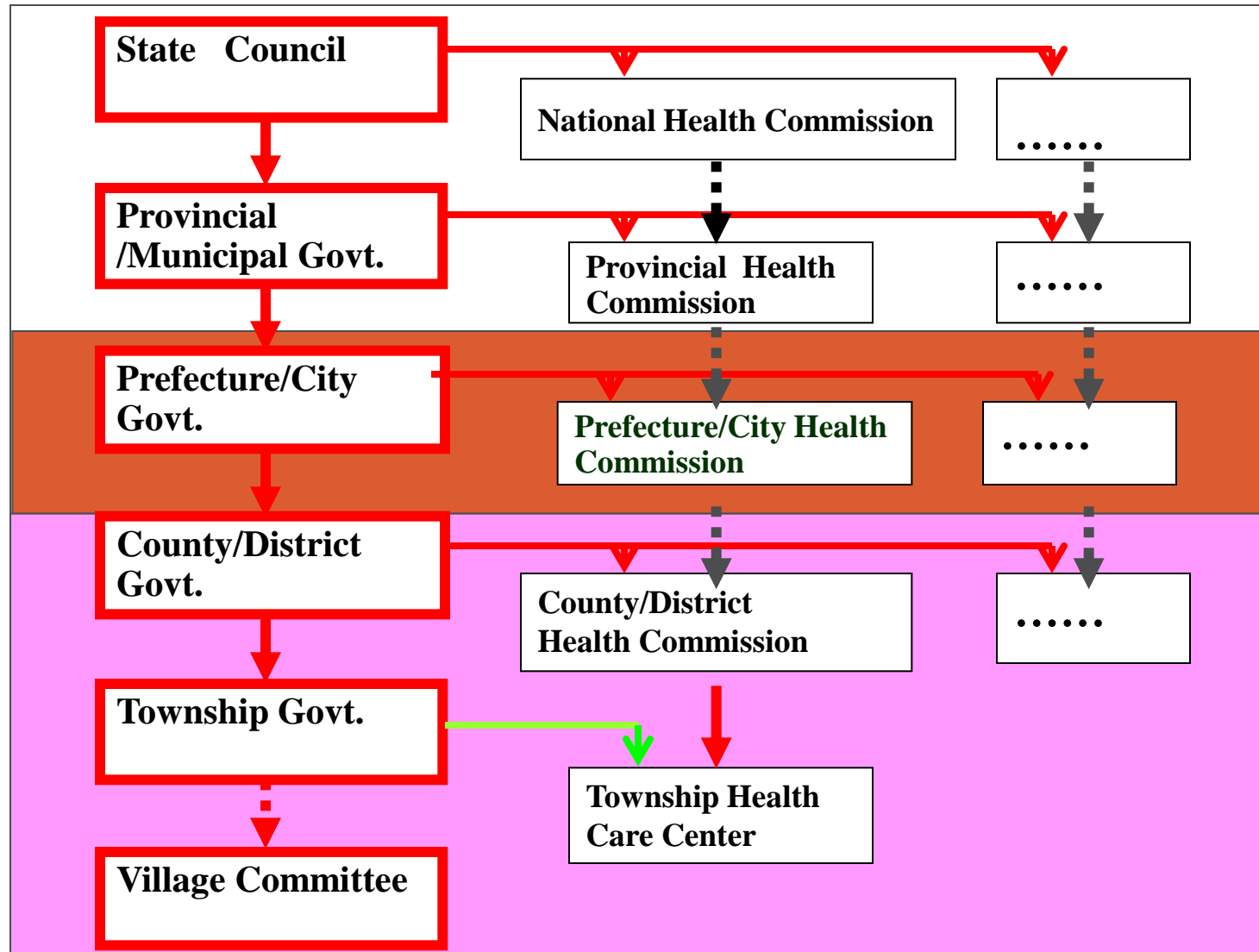
- Too many difficulties and too expensive of seeing doctors
- The cost of healthcare services escalating too fast
- Governments neglected their duties in healthcare services
- Market failures in healthcare system
- Inequity of healthcare services among different populations
- Disparities in the quality of healthcare services
- Health insurance system not yet established

**The National Health Reform Guidelines has been promulgated by the State Council since April, 2009.**

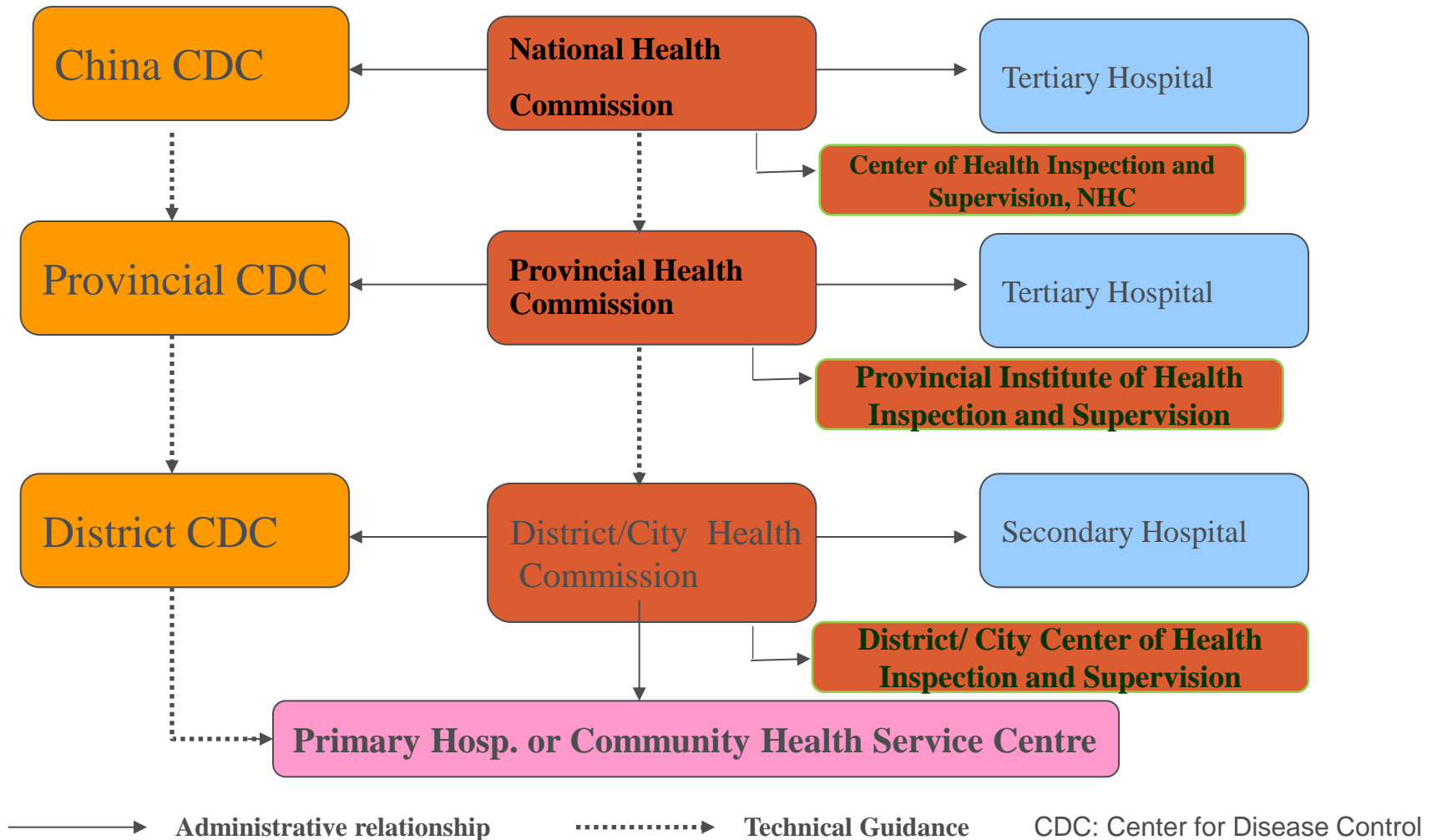
## C. The priorities of health reform in China

- To strengthen governments' duties and investment on healthcare services
- To strengthen community healthcare service delivery system
- To reform hospital management system and operational mechanism
- To speed the establishment of multiple health insurance systems
- To establish the National Essential Drug System
- To strengthen health professional development

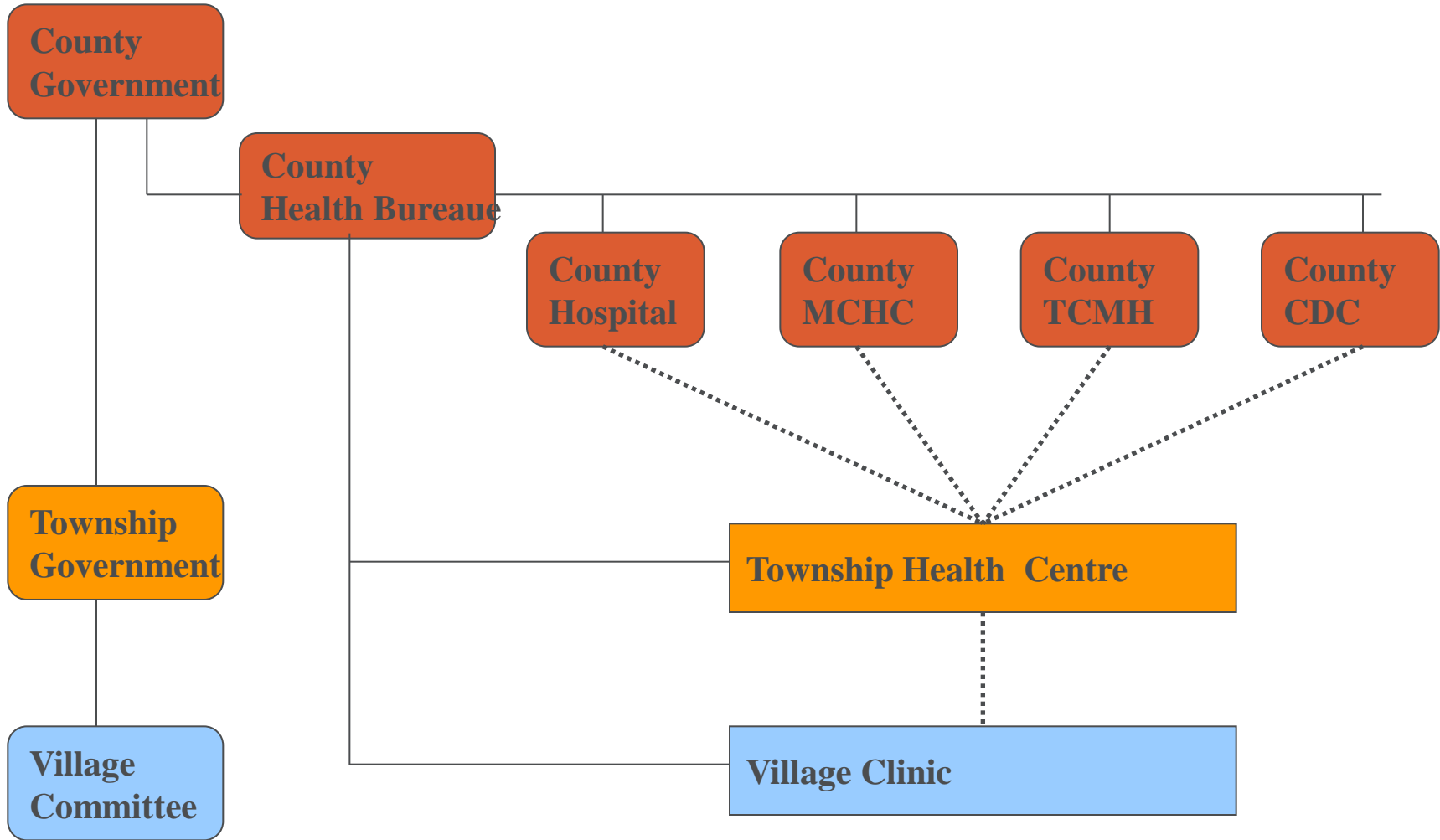
# D. Health Governance Structure



# E. Healthcare Delivery System in Urban



# F. Healthcare Delivery System in Rural



MCHC: Maternal and Child Health Center

TCMH: Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital

# Address from President Xi Jinping :



Health is the essential foundation of human development and happy-life. Health is the most important pillar in the comprehensive construction of well-off society.



# President Xi: Without whole population well-being, there will not be well-off society.

- Healthcare services are directly related with people's health. Universal health coverage is urgently needed by our people.
- To promote and set healthcare priorities, allocating health resources on primary level.
- To promote the equity of essential public services, delivering safe, effective, convenient and cheap public health and essential medical services to the citizens.
- This problem, some tertiary hospitals in large cities have been **overcrowded**, as in the status of a war, should be solved.



# Beijing Children Hospital





# Beijing Children Hospital





# Beijing Children Hospital





# Beijing University Hospital



Photo by zhengyar

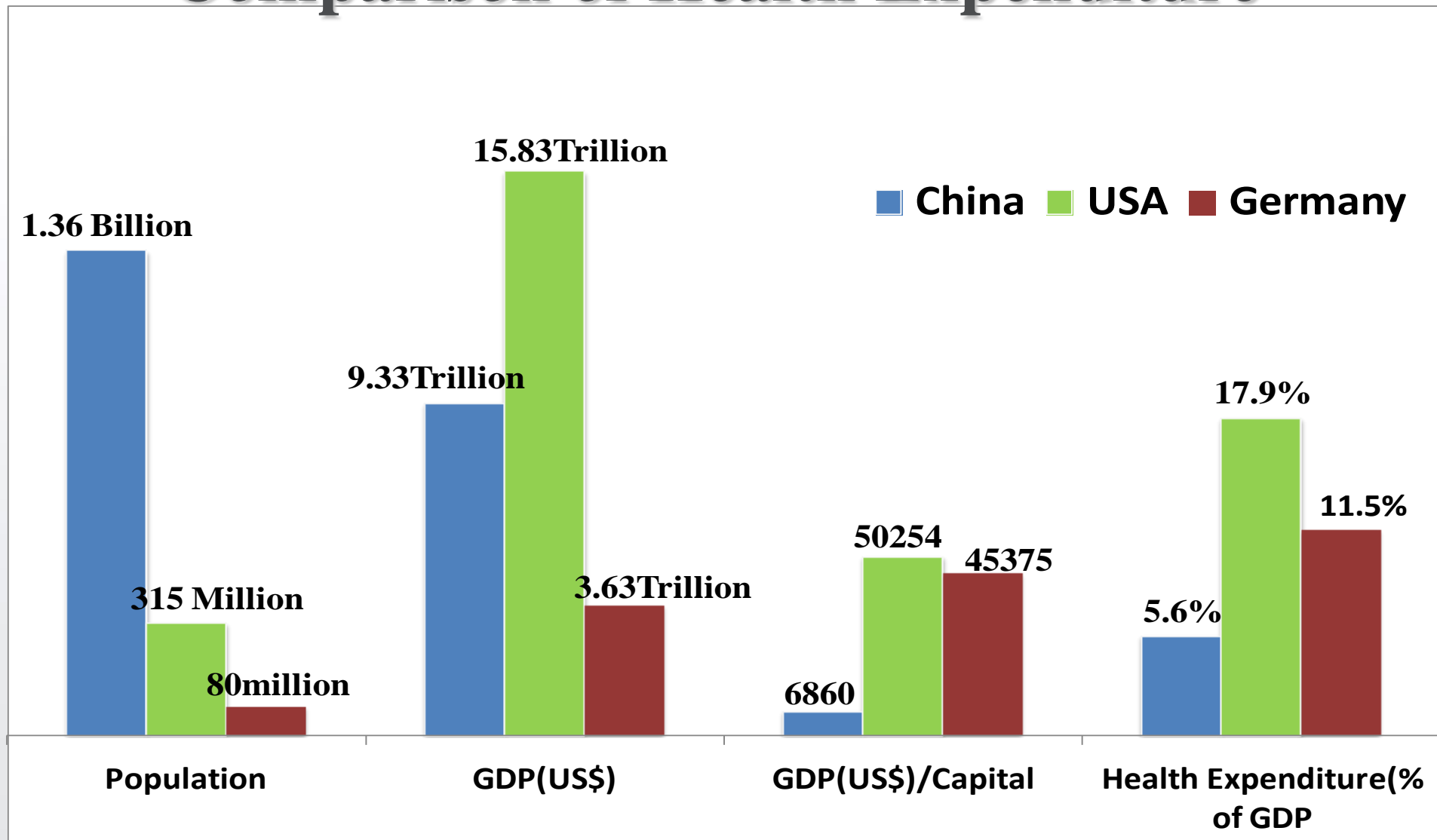


## Premier Li Keqiang:

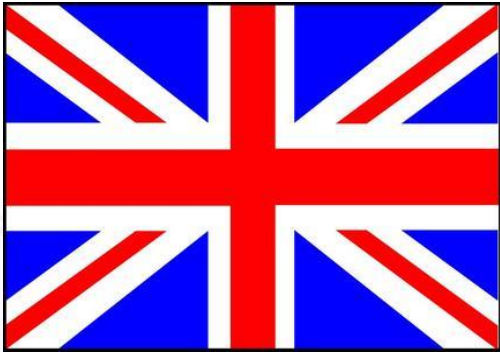


**To deepen health reform  
firmly and take Chinese  
solutions to solve the  
Global Problem.**

# Comparison of Health Expenditure



# Which Model should be followed by China?



**UK**



**Unaffordable to our country**

**USA**



**Unaffordable to our citizens**



**In the context of  
China, to establish  
Chinese  
Characteristic  
Healthcare System**



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## **G. Achievements**

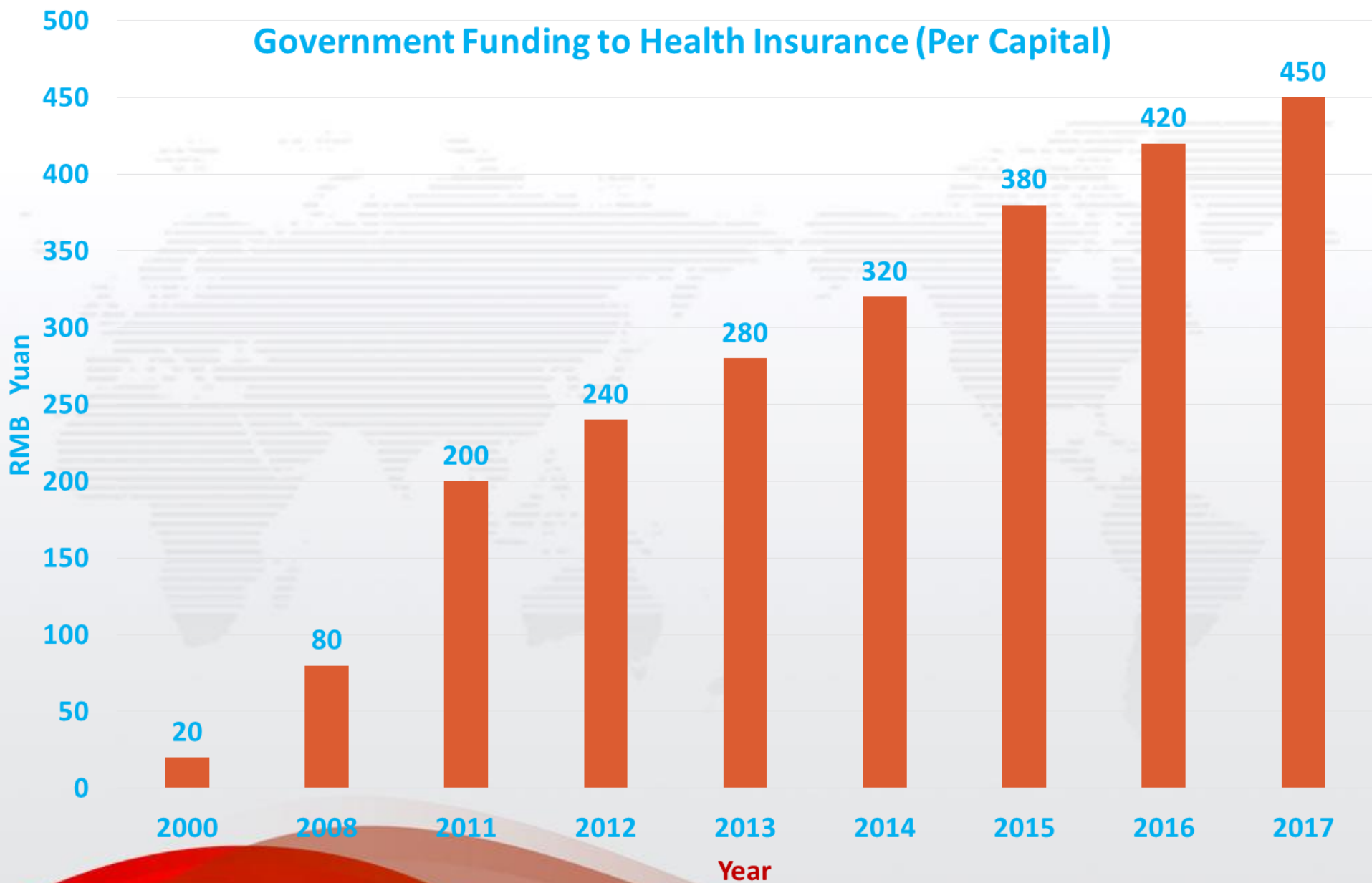
# 1. Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

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- UHC is the foundation and pillar of the essential healthcare system
- China has established the largest safety-net of essential health insurance in the world, including health insurance systems for the employees, urban residents and rural population. The safety-net has covered over 1.3 billion citizens, above 95% of whole population.



## Government Funding to Health Insurance (Per Capital)

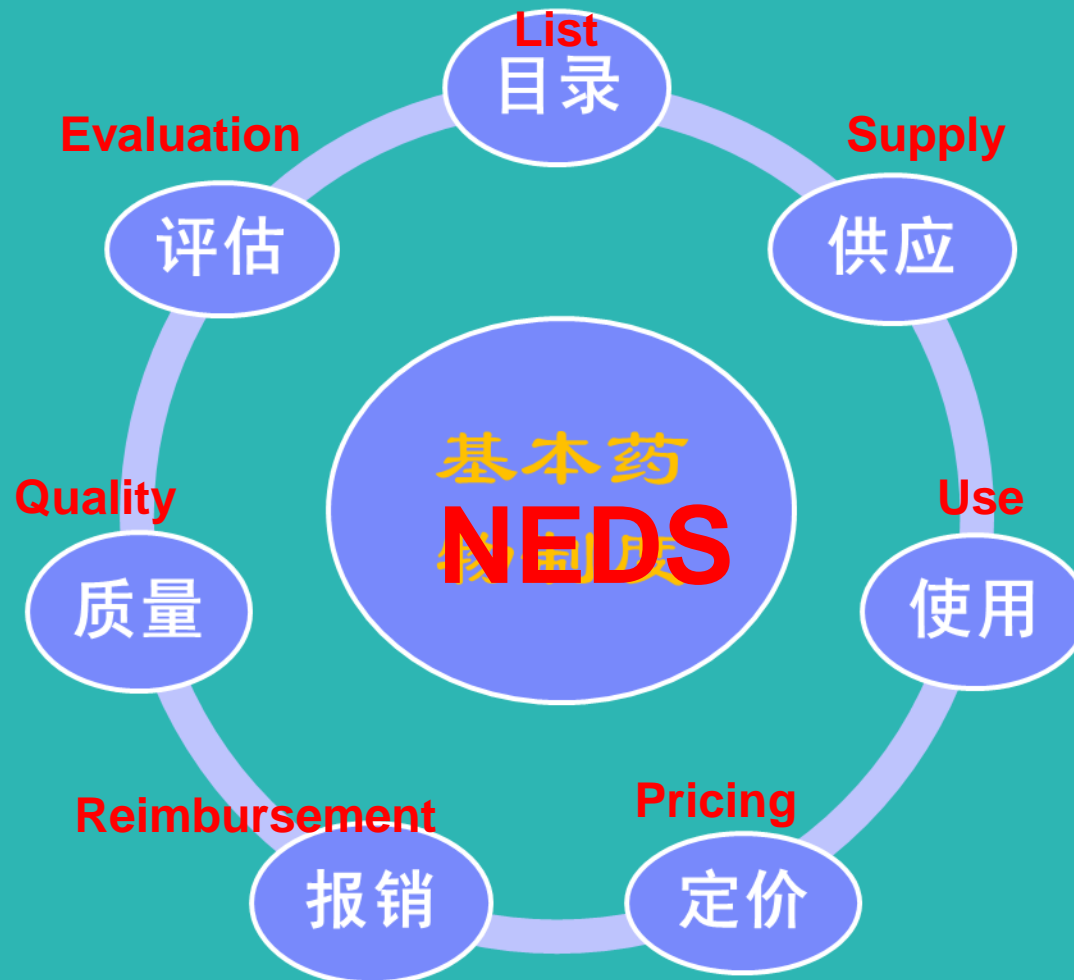


## **2. National Essential Drug System (NEDS)**

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- The establishment of NEDS is a system innovation. The price of essential drugs has been cut-off 30%, compared with that before the reform.**
- Government provides funding for primary healthcare institutions, to cover administration, personnel and operation costs.**
- To strengthen healthcare net-work in rural areas.**

# Framework of NEDS




## NEDS Lists

		Chemical and Bio-Drugs	TMC	Total
2009	Version	205	102	307
2012	Version	317	203	520

### **3. Capacity of healthcare service delivery in primary facilities increased significantly**

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- 2009—2013, 94 billion RMB from central government was invested on 2600 county hospitals and 64,000 primary healthcare institutions.**
  - Initiated project of Chinese healthcare services improvement and strengthened health information system.**
  - Implementing special program of recruiting medical students from rural communities, and strengthening the education and training on general practitioners (GPs) for rural primary healthcare institutions.**
- 



01

Every village has a clinic

02

Every township has a health center

03

Every county has a standard hospital



Village Clinic



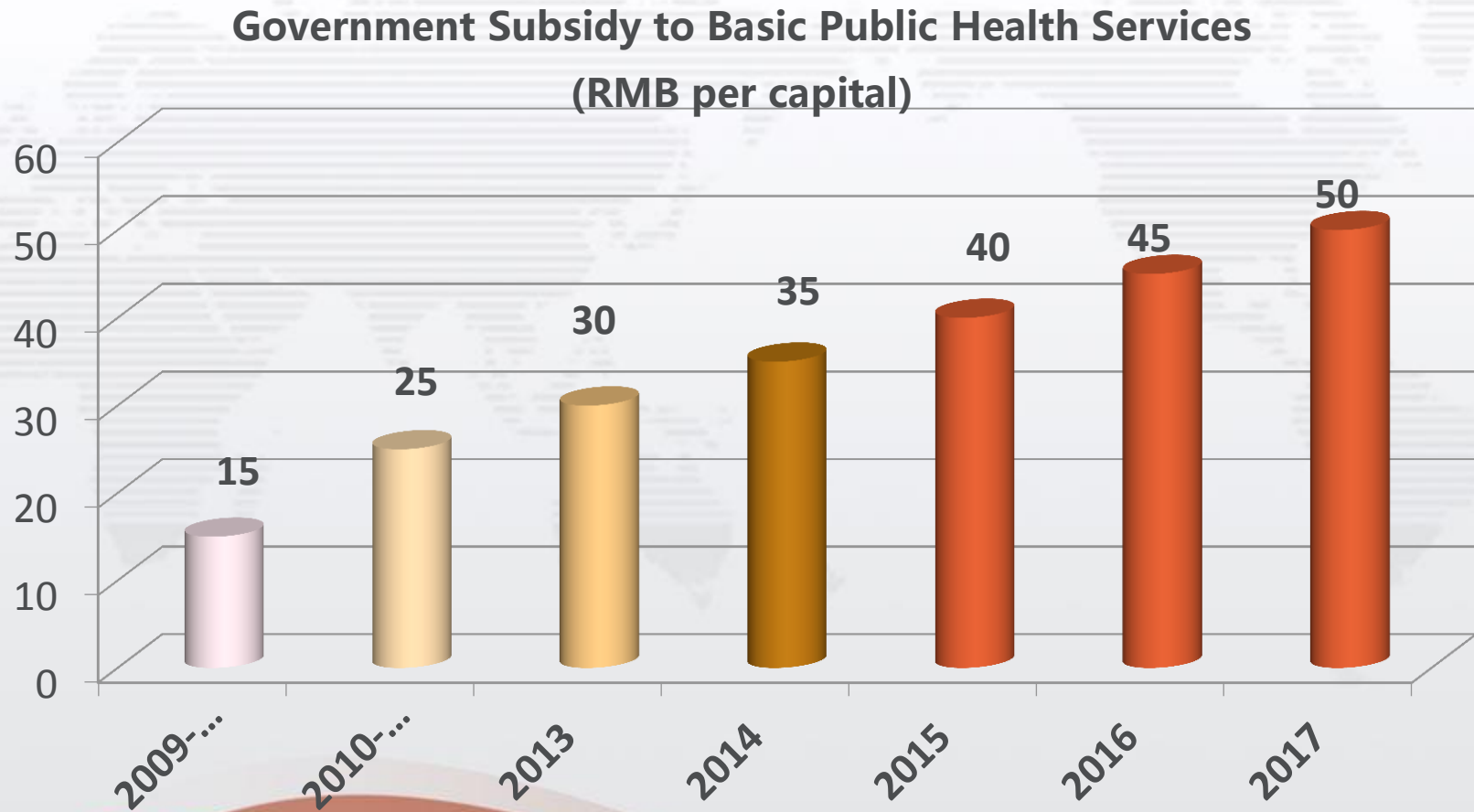
County Hospital



Township Health Center



## 4. Basic Public Health Services



## 4. Basic Public Health Services

14 categories  
55 items of  
basic public  
health services  
delivered  
to the public  
for free



## **4. Basic Public Health Services**

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- Transition from disease oriented to comprehensive health management, to prevent diseases**
- Free surgical operation for cataract patients in poverty, free (breast and cervical cancers )screening for women, institutional baby delivery in rural areas etc. 200 million people benefited from the basic public health services.**

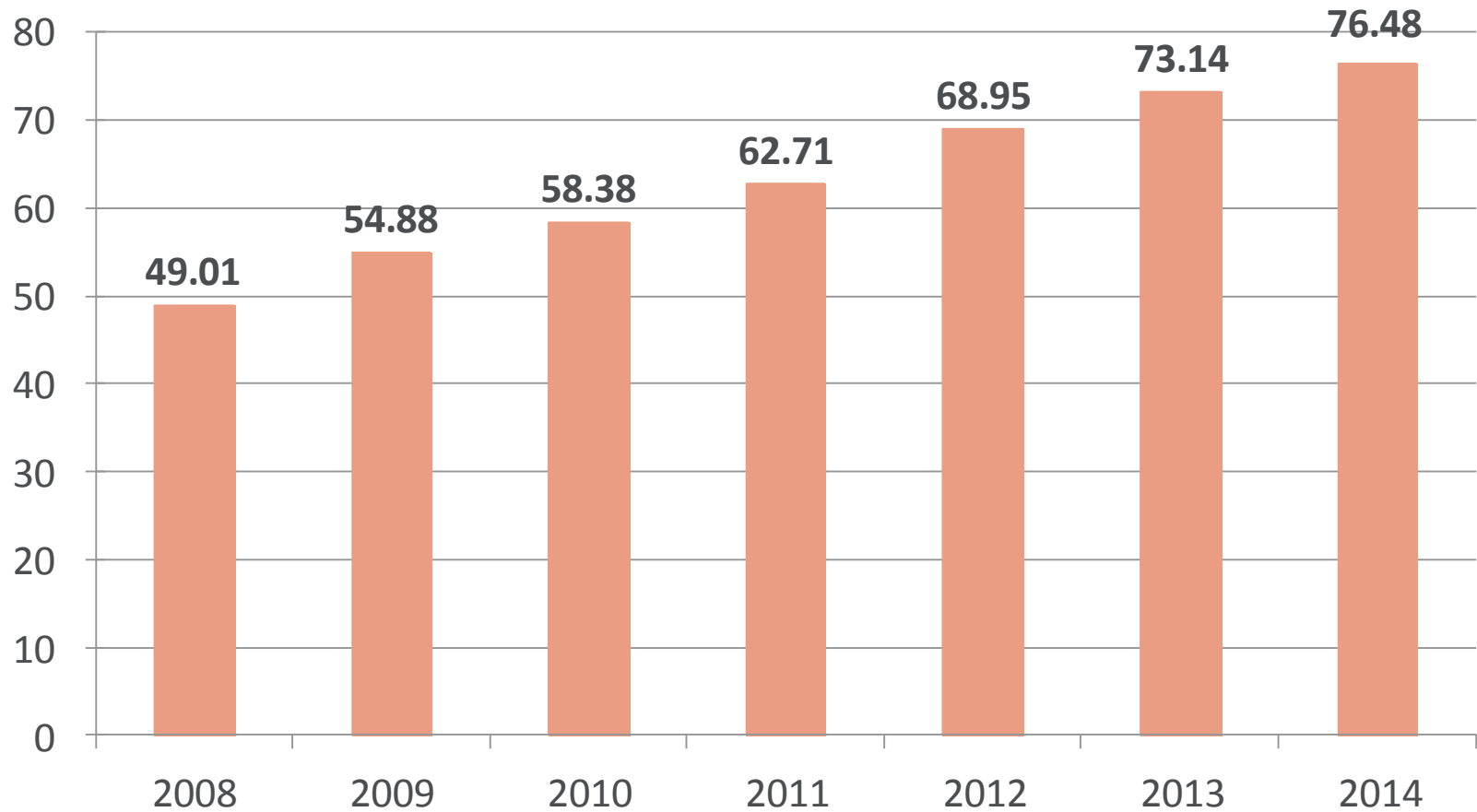
## **5. Other Reform Policies**

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- **Issue National Guidelines for the Healthcare Services System ( 2015-2020).**
  - **Recruit 200,000 physicians for residency training, 30000 RMB/physician/year from central government, .**
  - **To establish the tiered diagnosis and treatment system**
  - **To construct the health information system**
- To strengthen the construction of village doctors team ( The State Council { 2015 } 13 )**
- Education, Training, Remuneration, Social Security etc for village doctors**

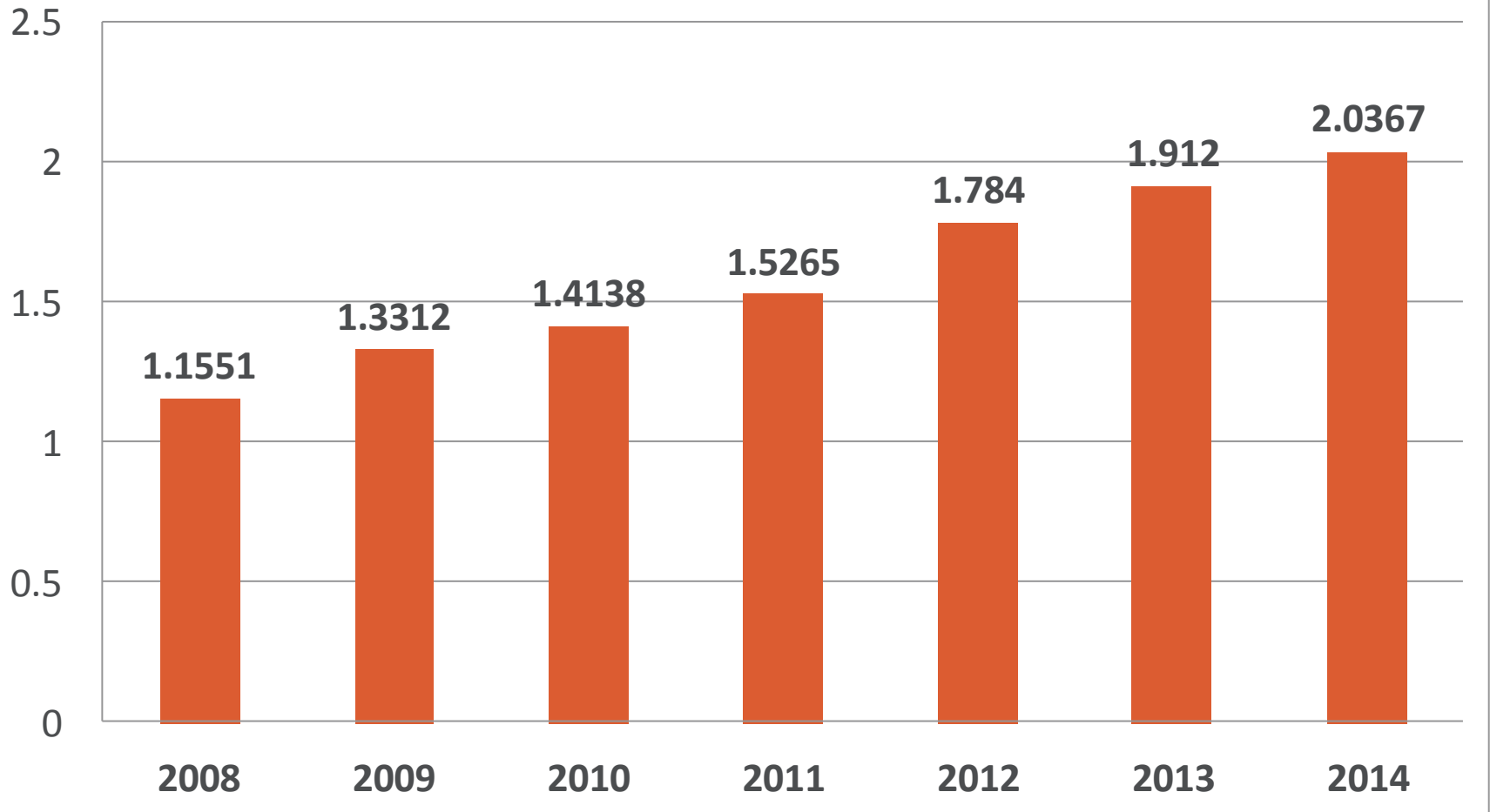
# Achievements

**Volume of diagnosis and treatments ( 100 million )**



# Achievements

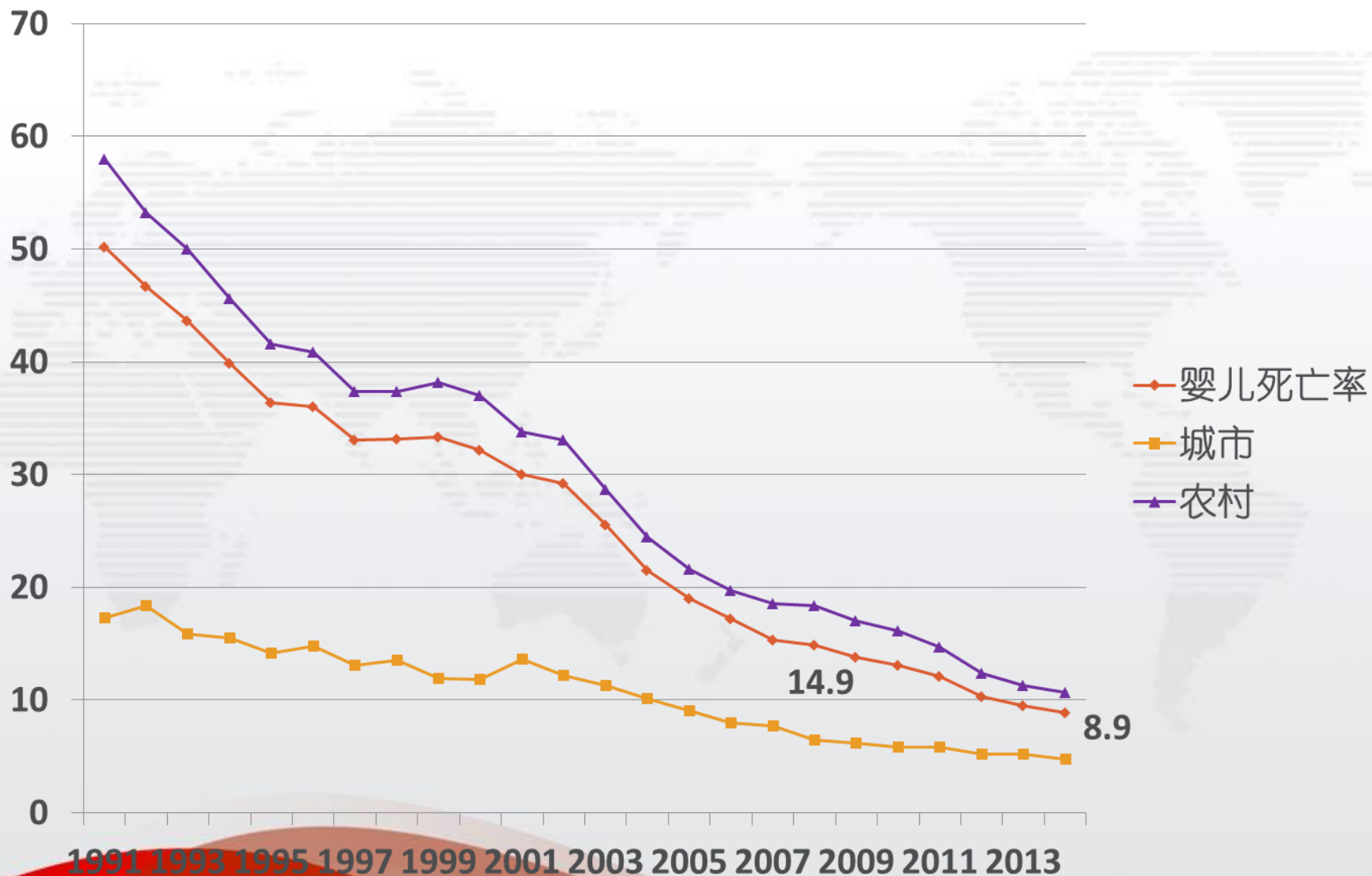
## Hospital Admissions ( 100 million )



## Out-of pocket health expenditure reduced from 40.4% in 2008, to 33.2% in 2014

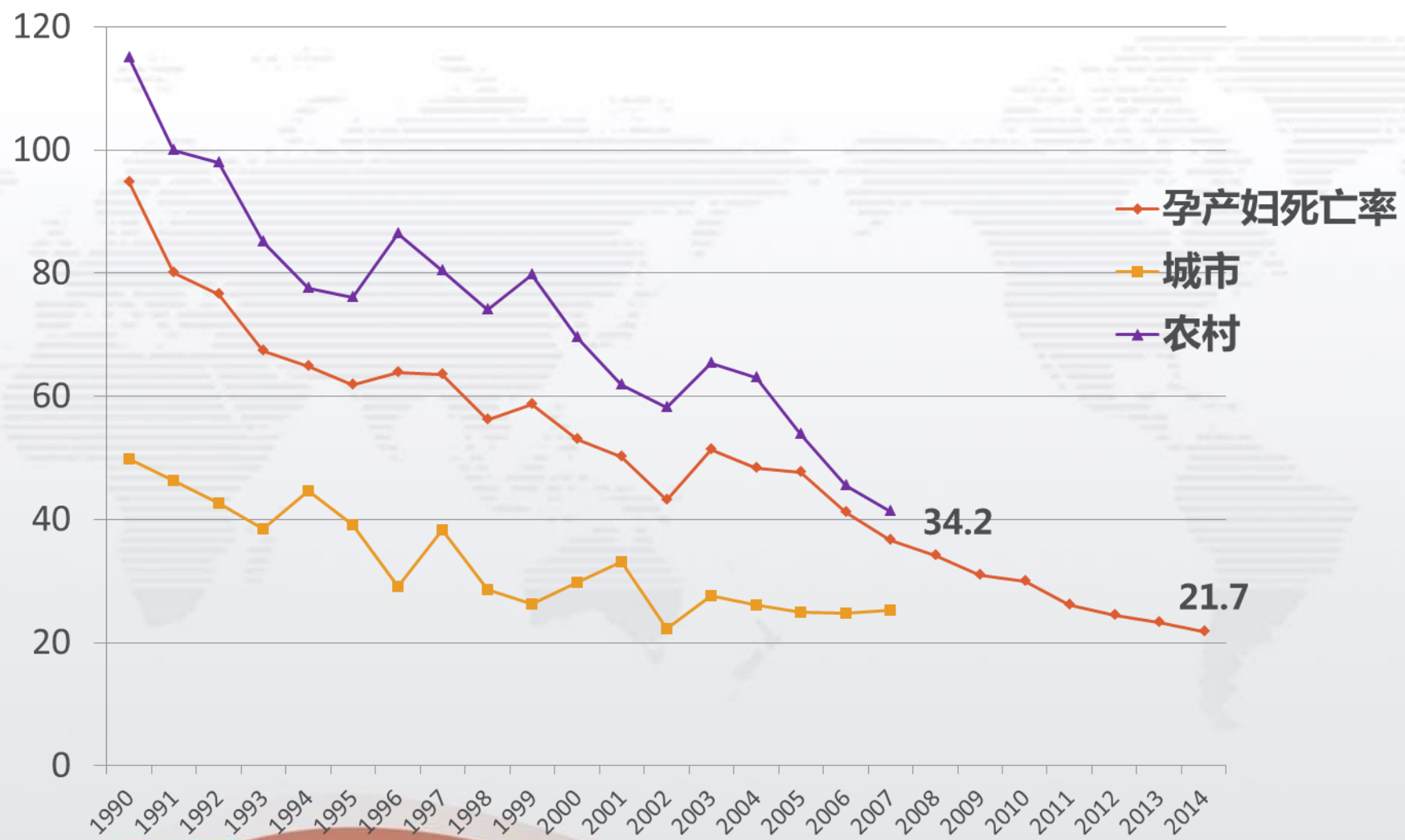
	2008		2014	
	Expenditure ( billion RMB)	%	Expenditure ( billion RMB)	%
Government	359.39	24.7	10578.3	29.9
Society	506.56	34.9	13054.8	36.9
Out-of-Pocket	587.59	40.4	11745.8	33.2

## Infant Mortality ( % ) 14.9 in 2008 to 8.9 in 2014

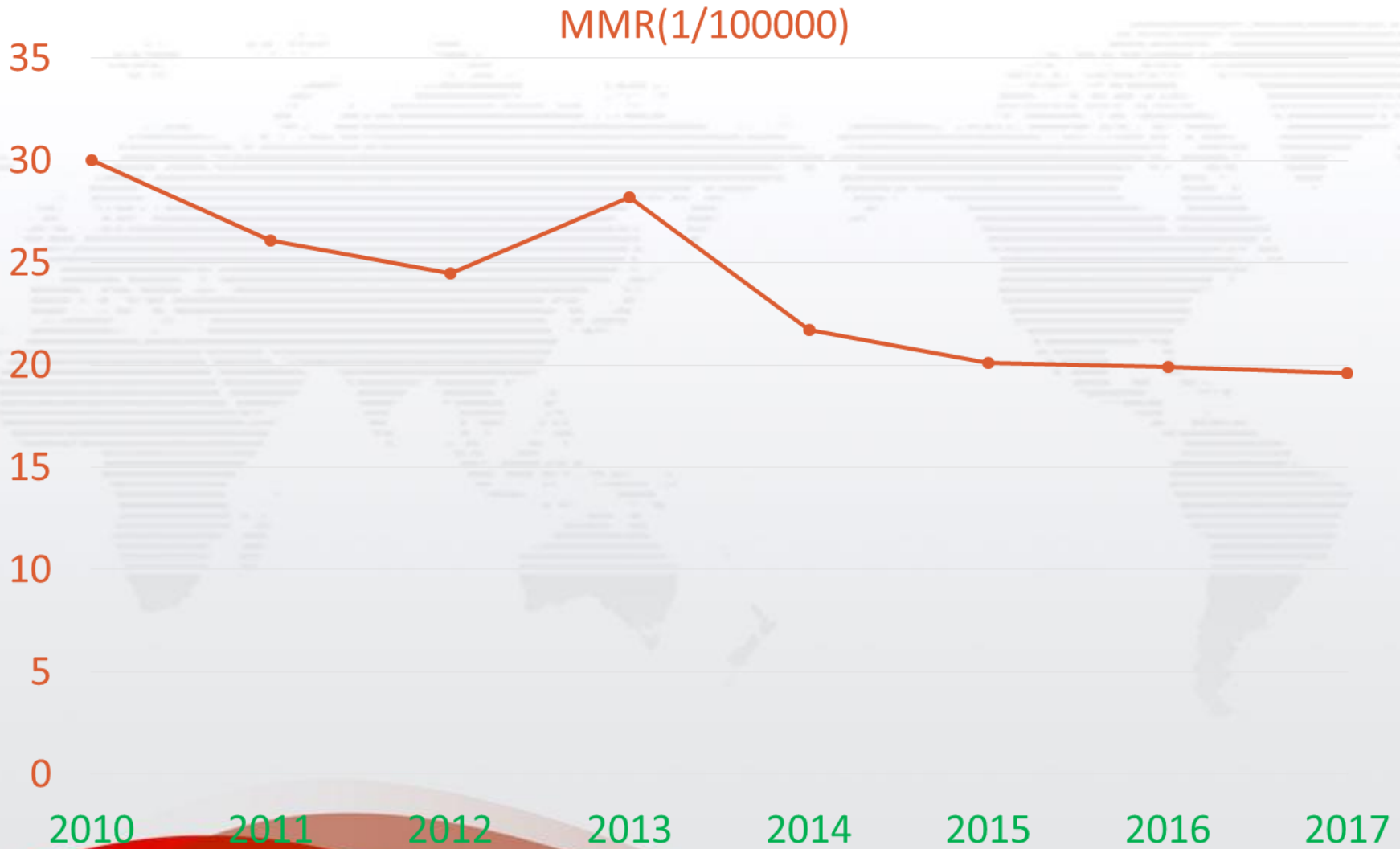




Maternal Mortality ( 1/100000 ) 34.2 in 2008 reduced to 21.7 in2014

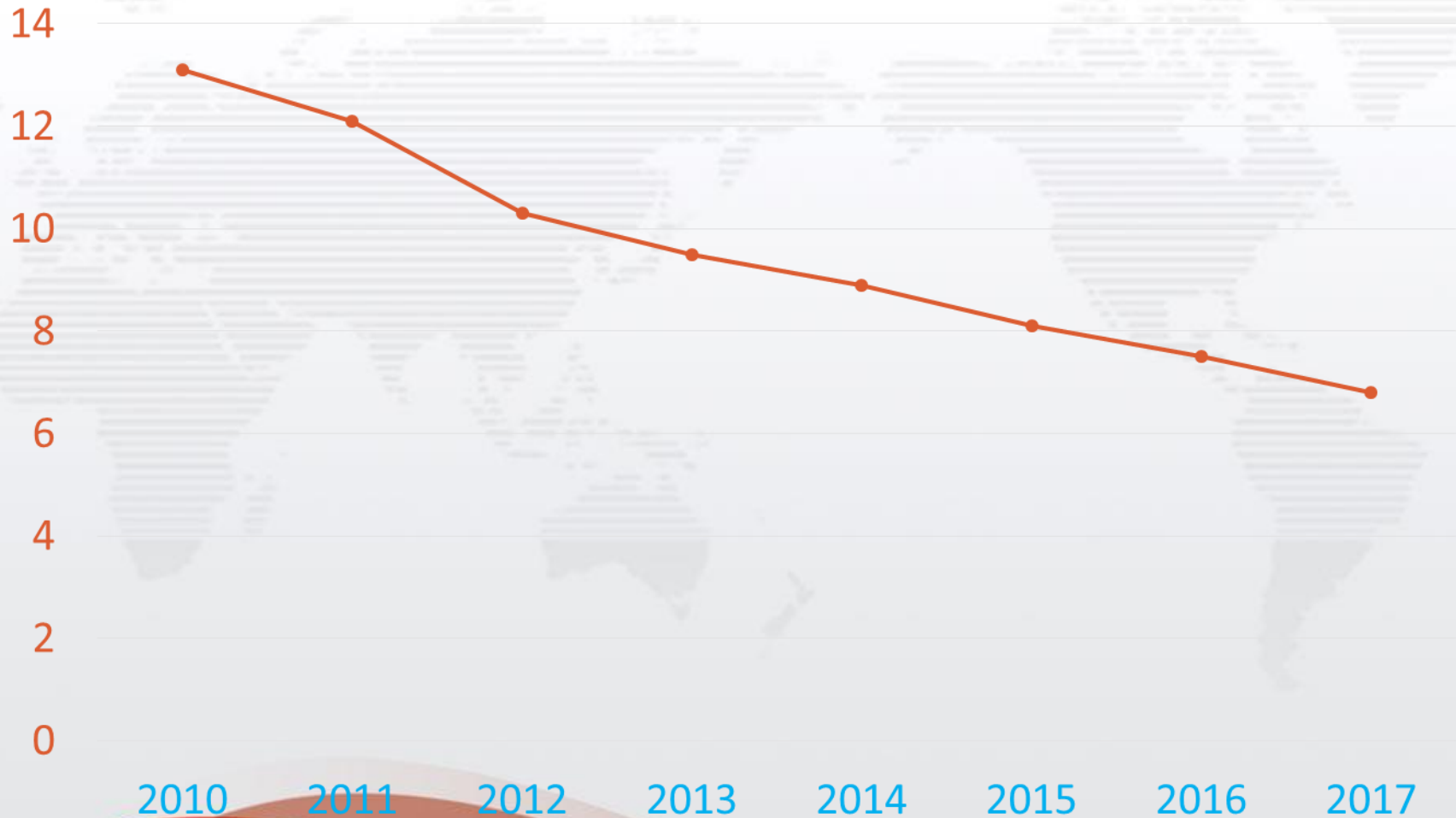


# Maternal Mortality Rate (2010-2017)



# Infant Mortality Rate (2010-2017)

IMR(1/1000)





## **H. The Future**

# The Forward Goals

1

**Healthcare Model  
Transition from  
disease treatment to  
health promotion**

2

**Healthcare Facilities  
Transition from  
pursuing scale and  
profits to the quality  
care**

3

**Healthcare seeking  
from tertiary  
hospitals and  
famous experts  
transition to the  
tiered healthcare  
services**

# Maintenance the Public Unique

**1**

**UHC for Basic Health Insurance Systems**

**2**

**UHC for Healthcare delivery by householder contracted with general practitioners**

**3**

**UHC for convenient and short-cut healthcare service circus**

**4**

**UHC for Basic public health services**

# Health Professional Motivation

**1**

**To establish reasonable remuneration system**

**2**

**To establish training and promotion system**

**3**

**To establish arbitration system for medical disputes**

# Sustainability

**1**

**Health expenditure reasonable accrument**

**2**

**Basic health insurance financing consistently increasing**

**3**

**Government investment on healthcare consistently increasing**



# Guarantee



**Strengthen health reform leadership. Health reform performance review will be included to appraise the governors and party-secretaries at provincial and city levels**



**Strengthen the binding system between government investment and performance appraisal**



**Strengthen legislation on healthcare, creating good environment for health reform and law enforcement**

# Guarantee



**To develop monitoring indicators and the third party appraisal and the public opinion survey**



**To motivate healthcare system and encourage health professionals to play main roles on the reform**



**To communicate and guide the public expectations**

# Tiered diagnosis and treatment

To see doctors as to fight, to register for medical consultation as to buy train tickets during Spring Festival.

The outpatient volume daily at Beijing Children Hospital



**10000 patients per day**  
**1/3 common flu, 1/3 follow up, 1/3**  
**complicated cases.**

# Tiered diagnosis and treatment system

01

Improvement of primary healthcare delivery capacity

County hospitals

02

Primary health facilities as gatekeepers, dual-referring

Hypertension, diabetics and TB prevention and management at community.



# Government Commitments

- ◇ The Healthy China 2030 Plan
- ◇ One of the most important steps towards a Healthy China is a national smoke-free law.
- ◇ NHC keeps fighting for a strong, comprehensive law that makes all indoor public places 100% smoke-free.
- ◇ Poverty Reduction
- ◇ Universal Health Coverage
- ◇ Standard Resident Training Program for GPs and Clinic Specialists
- ◇ Referral healthcare system

The background features a light gray world map with a grid pattern. At the bottom, there are several overlapping, wavy, semi-transparent red and orange shapes that create a sense of motion or a decorative border.

**Thank you very much**