Take advantage of demographic dividend opportunities to Achieve Health Poverty Alleviation Goal in China: Achievements, Gaps, and Future Policy Orientations

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Sustainable development and SDGs
A consensus of 17 Goals and 169 targets by the 193 Member States of the United Nations
ICPD PoA and SDGs

• World leaders in September 2014
  – Re-affirmed their commitment to the Programme of Action of ICPD
  – Agreed on a framework of actions to address the unfinished agenda of the ICPD PoA and promote rights, health and dignity for all

Outline

• Background
• Major achievements of health poverty reduction
• Key Gaps of health poverty reduction
• Future policy orientations
1 Background

Economic miracle accompanied with economic reform policy and demographic dividend together
Rapid economic development created an good chance to advance poverty alleviation goal during same period

- There is a remarkable reduction in poverty since economic reform
- More than 220 millions of rural people was lifted out absolute poverty within one generation
- China is the first developing country to achieve the MDG Poverty Reduction Target

The evolution of governance of poverty alleviation in China

Approaches to Poverty Alleviation since 1980s
• However, there are still 16.6 million people (1.7% poverty rate) in 2018 who were below the poverty line in rural China
• It will be a big challenge to realize the poverty alleviation goal (better-off society) in 2020 to get rid of the absolute poverty
• It will also be a good strategy to take full use of the demographic dividend opportunities to achieve the poverty alleviation goal.
• Therefore, health poverty alleviation strategy was included into the action plan of poverty reduction governance

2 Major achievements of health poverty alleviation

• Attaching great importance to health and poverty alleviation and coordinating with departments at all levels
• Accurate identification of poverty-causing and disease-returning poor population and comprehensive promotion of classified treatment
• Strictly Controlling Medical Expenses of Poor Population and Improve Policy Guarantee Level
• Guiding high-quality resources to accelerate the sinking and improving the ability of medical and health services in poverty-stricken areas
• Improving the awareness of disease prevention and control among poor people and promoting public health construction in poor areas
Top-level Framework for Health Poverty Alleviation in China

1. Poverty Alleviation Office
2. Health Commission
3. Development and Reform Commission
4. Finance
5. Auditing
6. Civil Affairs
7. Traditional Chinese Medicine
8. Political Work Department of CMC
9. Logistics Support Department
10. Education Commission
11. Science and Technology
12. Disabled Persons' Federation
13. Environmental Protection
14. Housing, Urban and Rural Construction
15. Water Resources

Affordable
- Medical care
- Treatment first and then payment
- One-stop settlement
- Supplementary safeguard mechanism

See a doctor
- Improving the facilities of medical institutions
- Third-level hospitals and county hospitals
- Training and utilization of talents
- Telemedicine service

Better treatment
- Precise identification
- Classification Criteria of Diseases
- Implementing classified treatment

Less ill
- Public Health
- Disease prevention and control
- Maternal and Child Health Services
- Patriotic Health Campaign
- Health Promotion

Changes of amount and % of individual expenditures since 2016

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3 Key Gaps of health poverty alleviation

- There is an urgent call to take full use of demographic dividend opportunities to advance the health poverty alleviation goal since it is only one decade that will last.
- It is difficult to unify "quality" and "quantity" in health poverty alleviation.
- The stable financing system has not yet been formed and the medical security policy for the poor can be maintained.
- The ability of grass-roots medical service in poor areas is still weak, and talent has become the bottleneck of development.
- The health literacy of the poor needs to be improved urgently, and the health management pattern with prevention as the main factor has not yet been formed.

4 Future policy orientations

- Make full use of demographic dividend to achieve the poverty alleviation goal, in particular the health poverty alleviation.
- Establish the concept of big health and promote the construction of healthy countryside.
- Perfect Top-level Design and Establishing Long-term Guarantee Mechanism.
- Strengthen Grass-roots Forces and Improve Health and Medical Service Ability.
- Accurate Policy Implementing and Focusing on Health Poverty Alleviation in Deep Poverty-stricken Areas.
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Thanks