

Analysis of the Gradual Equalization Policy of Basic Public Health Services

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Abstract: The basic public health service system is improving day by day, but there is still a certain gap between urban and rural public health services. From the perspective of the quantity and quality of public health services, the services enjoyed by rural areas are much lower than those of cities. In order to improve the fairness of public services and reduce the gap between urban and rural public health services, it is necessary to implement a policy of gradual equalization of basic public health services. The article first elaborates on the meaning and significance of the equalization of public health services, and analyzes the policy through the significance of this policy and the specific implementation measures.

1. Introduction

In recent years, with the rapid development of China's medical and health care, the medical and health care industry has gradually become market-oriented and commercialized, and the service scope of China's medical and health services has gradually expanded, although the current medical and health care has private capital and other non- The intervention of publicized form, but still provides medical conditions and medical protection for more patients, and the doctor's personal quality and medical skills have been greatly improved compared with the previous ones. It can be seen that the public health service industry in China is booming, but at the same time it has caused certain drawbacks. For example, the efficiency of investment in medical and health services has decreased, the fairness of medical and health services has fallen sharply, and there is a certain gap between urban and rural public health service standards. This has led to a certain imbalance in medical and health services. Faced with this complicated situation and unbalanced reality, it is necessary to gradually equalize the basic public health services as a key research project, and find out the solution to achieve the smooth implementation of the basic equalization policy of basic public health services, so as to realize the basic public health services gradually. This paper mainly studies the meaning of the equalization of public services, the specific content of the equalization of public services and the practical significance of the equalization of public health services, and analyzes the current problems and realities of the equalization of public health services. And to respond to these existing problems in an attempt to solve some of the problems existing in the current equalization of public services, so that the basic public health progressive service equalization policy can be smoothly carried out.

2. Analysis of the Status Quo of Promoting the Gradual Equalization of Basic Public Health Services

The meaning of equalization of public services Since the launch of the Fourth Session of the Tenth National People's Congress in 2006, China has proposed the equalization of basic public health services for the first time. It was also mentioned in the Sixth Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee: improving the public finance system and gradually to achieve equalization of basic public health services. In addition to improving the corresponding fiscal policy, health, education and culture are also included in the services of public services. It can be seen that China has begun to attach importance to the development of public health services and implemented it as a policy. In addition, the State Council has also established a leading group for medical and health services, clarifying that equalization of basic public health services means that every citizen can

obtain equal access. Basic public health services. Basic public health services cover a wide range of public health, social assistance, and public cultural propaganda. They are closely linked to people's livelihood and are a public service that serves people's livelihood. Basic public services can be summarized in two aspects: 1 aspects of citizens exercising their right to health. The realization of equalization of basic public health services can guarantee citizens to exercise their right to health correctly. The equalization of public health services means that citizens enjoy equal access to public health services, that is, citizens have the same right to health. Basic public health services are based on the maximum affordability of government finances and are based on the health needs of citizens. The service object is to serve the group and individual of the service. Of course, the service to the group and the individual is different, but this does not mean that the equalization of the basic public service is not established, that is to say, the starting point for implementing the equalization service is The health needs of citizens, not the same services, apply to everyone.

The Health Care Service Group established by the State Council has divided the objectives of equalization of basic public health services, mainly into short-term goals and medium- and long-term goals. The near-term goal is to gradually reduce public health services between urban and rural areas by formulating and implementing relevant policies and projects. difference. The medium and long-term goal is to have a comprehensive public health service policy that enriches the content of services, and provides significant and effective control of major public health and safety incidents and major infectious diseases.

Some developed countries in foreign countries have implemented the gradual equalization policy of basic public health services in the 1950s and 1980s, and China has conducted in-depth research on health service projects in recent years. However, in the process of implementation, there are still many problems: First, the coordination of relations between departments is difficult. The financial sector is more subjective and less involved in public health services, resulting in the failure of full-time allocation of public health services in some areas, plus the management of public health between urban and rural areas by different parts, resulting in management Uncoordinated or crossed. Second, the matching funds cannot be timely and fully paid, mainly due to the compensation standards between urban and rural areas and between regions. There are differences in the responsibilities of governments at all levels. In some relevant government departments, there are funds retention and misappropriation. Third, the supervision and evaluation mechanism is imperfect, the quality of the appraisers is low, and the policy implementation environment is not perfect. The positioning of performance appraisal and the division of responsibilities are not clear. Fourth, the constraints of the policy environment. The basic public health undertaking is a public service expenditure with high investment, long cycle and slow effect. It is constrained by factors such as health reform and economic development. Its gradual equalization policy is not consistent with the public finance centered on "efficiency". Inconsistent with the urban-rural dual system and inconsistent with local economic policies, it is difficult to implement the policy of gradual equalization of basic public health services. Second, the problems of equalization of basic public health services

The personal quality of public health service personnel is different due to the personal quality of public health service personnel. Due to the influence of personal quality, the implementation of relevant policies will be delayed, which affects the process of equalization of public health services.

3. Suggestions for Implementing a Policy of Progressive Equalization of Basic Public Health Services

Implement government responsibilities and improve government accountability mechanisms. First, the government should strengthen the formulation and improvement of national policies, ensure the scientificity and feasibility of policy content, and promote the guiding role of national policies in the gradual equalization of basic public health services. Secondly, in order to ensure the availability of financial funds, the government should strengthen coordination and cooperation with various departments, form a good communication channel and interactive mechanism, and achieve win-win cooperation. For example, the government strengthens interaction with street offices at

work. The target incorporates the development of community health services; the financial department is invited to participate in the assessment work. Finally, strengthen the government accountability mechanism, clarify the tasks and responsibilities of the first-level government in public affairs and services, and the powers of governments at all levels to raise and control income, including issuing credit, charging rights and tax rights, and comprehensively improving the government's implementation. The scientific and informational level of public health service management.

Increasing service programs for major diseases and major health events can effectively reduce the cost pressure for disease treatment for urban and rural residents. In recent years, China has increased a number of major diseases and health projects, such as: vaccination for children, care for AIDS patients, folic acid supplementation for pregnant women, prevention of fetal defects, free recovery of cataract patients, and prevention and control of infectious diseases. These services provide convenience for urban and rural residents in China, reducing the pressure on their economy and disease.

Establishing an assessment system and improving the evaluation mechanism Performance appraisal is a systematic project, which refers to the use of specific indicators and evaluation criteria to comprehensively assess the organization's business completion and personnel performance. In order to promote the gradual equalization of basic public health services, establish an evaluation system, and improve the evaluation mechanism, the following suggestions are proposed: First, develop public health service standards and clarify the duties and tasks of performance appraisal. The performance appraisal is mainly for the purpose of health management of the people and the improvement of the health of the people; all departments clearly participate in the performance appraisal duties and strengthen the participation of stakeholders. Second, clarify the content, main body, assessment criteria and methods of performance appraisal to ensure the implementation of the performance appraisal system and the promotion and promotion of basic public health service projects. In order to ensure the fairness and impartiality of the assessment results, it is necessary to establish clear standards for performance appraisal, enhance the assessment of the staff, and cultivate the overall quality of the appraisers. Third, the relevant government departments should establish a rigorous accountability mechanism, implement it at all levels of government, and combine the cadre appointment, selection, performance appraisal, evaluation and other content with the basic equalization of basic public health services, and establish basic public health services gradually. Equalization evaluation system.

Optimize the policy environment and establish the correct policy value orientation The implementation of the basic public health service gradual equalization policy is closely related to the policy environment. A good policy environment can ensure the smooth implementation of the policy, so that the policy can be better put in place and the society can be obtained. Strong support and give full play to the role of the policy. In order to ensure the gradual equalization of basic public health services, the state needs to provide certain material and financial support on the basis of meeting the needs of the people. With the acceleration of urbanization, the demand for health of urban residents is increasing, but the health and hygiene awareness of rural residents is still at a backward stage. Under the conditions of unequal public health service awareness among urban and rural residents, the state promotes public health promotion and public health infrastructure construction, uses good economic development policies, and gradually equalizes basic public health services as a lever to comprehensively improve The quality and health level of health education for residents in China, the establishment of a sound legal system for basic public health services, and broadening the legal coverage of public health services. In addition, we will vigorously promote the input of health care professionals, carry out training for all types of in-service health service personnel, improve the overall quality of health service personnel, and optimize the environment for the gradual equalization of basic public health services.

The government's financial support is to improve the economic resources and material security of urban and rural basic public services equalization. In the past, the equalization of basic public services encountered obstacles, mainly because of the lack of funds. Therefore, the realization of

urban and rural public health service bureaus requires government fiscal policy. Since China's basic national conditions, the maximum affordability of government finance, and the health needs of urban and rural residents are important basis for its service content, the funding policy for improving health services can be carried out from the following points. The government should make accurate budgets for personnel, public funds, business funds and development and construction funds of public health service institutions and medical institutions, and make reasonable arrangements to incorporate the income from the nature of services into the budget, and to include this income. The urban community health service centers and township health centers organized by the government shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State, verify the funds for capital construction, the purchase of medical equipment, the funds for medical personnel, and the operating expenses for medical and health services, so that the basic public Health services are functioning normally. Establish and improve the mechanism for guaranteeing urban and rural public health funds. Provide free basic medical and health services to urban and rural residents in accordance with national projects for public health services. The government provides financial subsidies to residents in remote areas and areas where the economy is more difficult.

4. Conclusion

With the continuous development of the equalization of public health services in China, the government's continuous attention to the public health service industry, the gap in public health services between urban and rural areas in China is constantly narrowing, and the public health services received by township residents are rapidly increasing and receiving medical security. However, there are still problems in China's public service health industry, such as imbalance and low quality. However, the realization of basic public service sanitation cannot be achieved overnight. It needs a process of gradual development, and the starting point of this process should be basic medical and health services. And gradually realize equalization of medical resources and equalization of medical services. The implementation of equalization of basic health services has a long way to go. We need our firm belief. Through the support and leadership of the government, the joint efforts of the collective public health service staff, and the strong cooperation of urban and rural residents, China's public health services will surely move toward a new stage.

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