

URBAN MEDICAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN CHINA'S LARGEST PENINSULA PROVINCE: A GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTHCARE ACCESS AND HEALTH EQUITY

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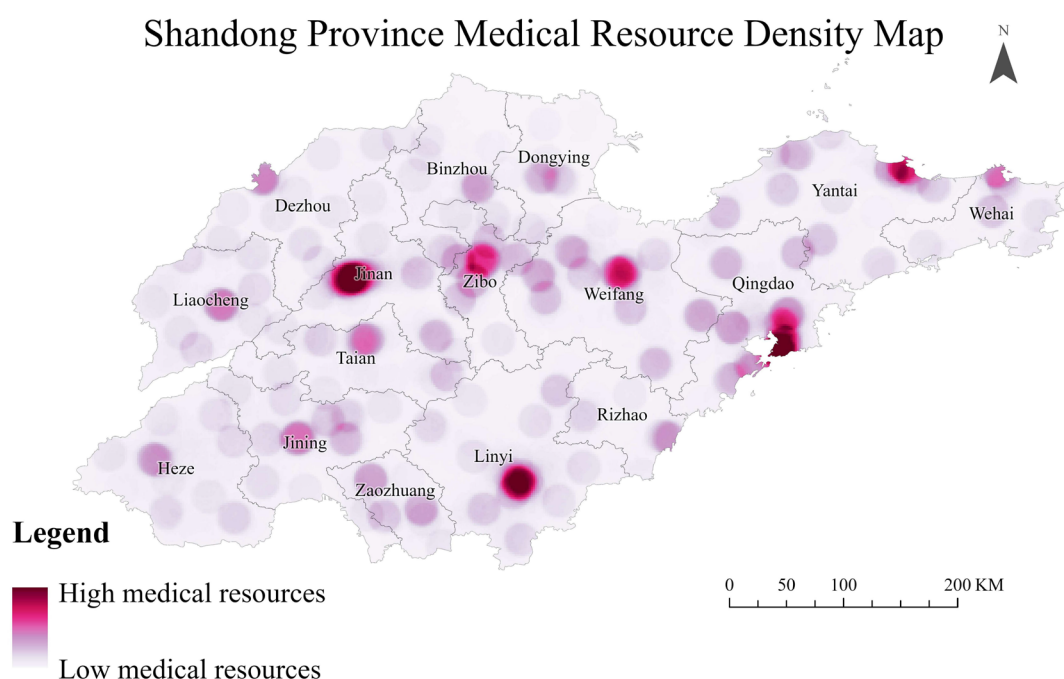
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Актуальность темы. Shandong Province is located along the eastern coast of China and forms the country's largest peninsula province. Cities in this region differ in population size, development level, and public service conditions. These differences make medical resource allocation a useful way to examine regional fairness.

Medical resources affect people's real access to healthcare. This includes whether hospital beds, doctors, tertiary hospitals, and specialist services are available within a reasonable distance. Access depends not only on the total amount of resources, but also on their spatial distribution. For this reason, spatial differences in medical resources help explain gaps in public services across cities [1].

Цель исследования. This study takes 16 prefecture-level cities in Shandong Province as the research units. Statistical indicators and geospatial analysis are used to examine differences in medical resource allocation. The study also considers how these differences relate to healthcare access and health equity.

Основные положения исследования. The study uses several indicators, including the total number of hospitals, hospital beds per 10000 people, health technicians per 10000 people, the number of tertiary hospitals, and the resident population. These indicators reflect total resources, population pressure, and the supply of higher-level services. Statistical comparison is used to identify differences between cities, while geospatial analysis is used to show spatial patterns.



Литература

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