

Download Urbanization And Public Health In China

Urbanisation in China increased in speed following the initiation of the reform and opening policy. By the end of 2017, 58.52% of the total population lived in urban areas, a dramatic increase from 17.92% in 1978. By 2010, the OECD, based on Functional Urban Area (FUA), estimates there are currently 15 megacities in China. The joint report by the World Bank and the Development Research Center of China's State Council, *Urban China: Toward Efficient, Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization*, includes six priority areas for a new model of urbanization: 1. Reforming land management and institutions

Post-1949 history. An emphasis on public health and preventive treatment characterized health policy from the beginning of the 1950s. At that time the party began to mobilize the population to engage in mass "patriotic health campaigns" aimed at improving the low level of environmental sanitation and hygiene and attacking certain diseases. One of the best examples of this approach was the mass ...

1. Introduction. Equilibrating socioeconomic development and environmental benefits has been one of the most serious policy challenges in China (Cao et al., 2014, Sueyoshi and Yuan, 2015). China has undergone a rapid urbanization and economic development, but was accompanied by severe air pollution and the related public health burden (Gong et al., 2012, Yang et al., 2018b, Yang, 2013).