

From HiAP to Health Inclusion

-- Based on the understanding and thinking of 'Health China Initiative'

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ABSTRACT

This study provides an in-depth analysis of the HiAP concept, positioning it as an innovative strategy that incorporates health considerations into the entire policy-making process, emphasizing its potential to enhance public health standards. It also interprets the 'Healthy China Initiative', clarifying its goal of putting people's health at the center and promoting comprehensive, full-cycle health services. The evolution from HiAP to health integration follows a logical progression from conceptual dissemination to practical implementation. However, this process faces challenges such as interdepartmental coordination difficulties, complex health influencing factors, and policy implementation obstacles. To address these challenges, strategies are proposed including strengthening interdepartmental collaboration mechanisms, enhancing capacity to respond to health influencing factors, and improving policy implementation safeguards. This research aims to provide theoretical and practical guidance for advancing Healthy China initiatives, contributing to achieving national health goals and elevating the country's overall health governance capabilities.

KEYWORDS

HiAP; Health for All; Healthy China; Policy coordination; Health impact assessment

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background

With the acceleration of globalization and profound transformations in socio-economic structures, health issues have become one of the core concerns for countries worldwide. In recent years, the high incidence of chronic diseases, the intensifying trend of population aging, and frequent public health emergencies have increasingly highlighted the importance of health governance. Against this backdrop, the concept of "Health in All Policies" (HiAP) has emerged as a natural response and gradually evolved into a significant consensus in global health governance. HiAP emphasizes cross-sector collaboration to integrate health promotion principles throughout the entire process of public policy formulation, thereby achieving comprehensive intervention in health influencing factors [4]. Meanwhile, China has proposed the 'Health China Initiative', aiming to enhance national health levels through systematic and holistic health governance approaches, driving sustainable socioeconomic development. The introduction of the Healthy China Initiative not only draws lessons from international health governance experiences but also represents localized exploration based on China's national conditions and health demands. This study focuses on the evolutionary logic from HiAP to health integration and its application in building 'Healthy China', carrying substantial theoretical value and practical significance.

1.2. Problem Statement

Although the HiAP concept has gained widespread recognition globally, it still faces numerous challenges in China's specific implementation. First, policy implementation is difficult, especially at the local level, where the lack of clear implementation rules and supervision mechanisms often leads to unsatisfactory outcomes in the execution of health-inclusive policies [5]. Second, interdepartmental collaboration issues are particularly prominent, as significant differences exist among government departments in target setting, division of responsibilities, and benefit distribution, resulting in substantial coordination difficulties across departments [8]. Additionally, the complexity of health influencing factors further complicates policy implementation. Multiple factors such as environmental conditions, lifestyle patterns, and socioeconomic status intertwine, imposing higher demands on health governance. Therefore, how to effectively address these challenges and promote the implementation of the health-inclusive concept in China has become a critical issue that urgently needs resolution.

1.3. Research Purpose And Significance

This study aims to explore the intrinsic connection between the HiAP concept and the 'Healthy China Initiative', reveal the evolutionary logic from HiAP to health for all, analyze challenges encountered in its implementation, and propose corresponding strategies. By combining theoretical analysis with case studies, this research will provide scientific evidence and practical guidance for advancing health for all. On one hand, the findings contribute to improving China's health policy system, offering references for government departments to formulate more targeted and actionable health policies; on the other hand, this study also provides theoretical support for enhancing public health standards and promoting sustainable socio-economic development, thereby facilitating the realization of Healthy China's strategic goals [7]. Within the broader context of global health governance, this research not only holds significant practical implications for China but also provides valuable lessons for other countries and regions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. HiAP Conceptual Studies

"Health in All Policies" (HiAP), a global health governance concept, originated from the World Health Organization's focus on social determinants of health in the 1970s. At its core, HiAP emphasizes integrating health promotion into the entire policy-making process through cross-sector collaboration to address complex health factors [1]. Throughout its evolution, HiAP has transitioned from theoretical discussions to practical implementation. Since the 21st century, with accelerated globalization and growing health challenges, its significance has grown substantially. While definitions and interpretations vary across regions, key elements like health equity, interagency cooperation, and health impact assessments are universally emphasized [3]. For instance, South Australia's practices demonstrate that HiAP requires a whole-of-government approach with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to ensure effective policy execution [7]. In global health governance, HiAP has emerged as a vital tool, increasingly applied in chronic disease prevention, environmental health management, and related fields, with its importance continuously rising.

2.2. Health China Strategy Research

The Healthy China Initiative is a major national strategy proposed by China in the new era, aiming to promote sustainable economic and social development through comprehensive improvements in people's health levels. The "Healthy China 2030" Plan Outline clarifies the objectives of the Healthy China Initiative, including specific tasks such as increasing life expectancy, optimizing the health

service system, and improving the health security mechanism [2]. The core essence of this strategy lies in the concept of "comprehensive health and hygiene," emphasizing principles centered on the people, prevention-oriented approaches, and public participation, reflecting a value orientation that prioritizes health [6]. From the perspectives of the economy, society, and livelihood, the construction of a Healthy China not only reduces medical costs and enhances workforce quality but also strengthens social cohesion and public well-being, demonstrating far-reaching impacts [12]. However, existing research also points out that the implementation of the Healthy China Initiative faces numerous challenges, such as difficulties in policy coordination and an incomplete health impact assessment mechanism, which urgently require further exploration and resolution.

2.3. From HiAP to Health Inclusion All Relevant Research

The evolutionary path from HiAP to health for all is a significant topic of current academic attention. Studies indicate that this process involves multiple dimensions such as the dissemination of concepts, innovation in policy tools, and optimization of governance systems. In terms of evolutionary pathways, HiAP has laid the foundation for health for all, particularly playing a crucial role in cultivating health awareness and providing assessment tools [4]. However, this evolutionary process also faces numerous challenges, including difficulties in interdepartmental coordination, increased complexity of health influencing factors, and implementation dilemmas of policies [5]. To address these challenges, existing literature proposes various strategies, including strengthening cross-departmental collaboration mechanisms, enhancing health science research capabilities, and improving policy monitoring and evaluation systems [8]. Nevertheless, current research still has certain gaps, especially regarding how to advance health for all aspects in line with China's national conditions. This study will take this as an entry point to further analyze the evolutionary logic from HiAP to health for all and its application prospects in building a 'Healthy China'.

3. ANALYSIS OF HIAP CONCEPT

3.1. Origin and Development of HiAP

The Health in All Policies (HiAP) concept emerged in the mid-20th century, marking a fundamental shift in global health governance from single-disease prevention to comprehensive health perspectives [10]. The World Health Organization (WHO) laid its initial foundation in 1946. The 1978 Almaty Declaration emphasized health as a core human right, while the 1986 Ottawa Charter further promoted interagency collaboration in health promotion. The 2013 Global Health Promotion Conference formally introduced HiAP, advocating policy health impact assessments and multi-agency actions [13]. This conceptual evolution reflects both the continuous advancement of health principles and sustained international efforts to drive policy reforms.

3.2. The Connotation and Elements of HiAP

HiAP is a systematic policy approach aimed at improving health outcomes and promoting health equity. Its core mechanism involves cross-sector collaboration to assess the potential health impacts of various policies [7]. Key components include: 'Health Impact Assessment (HIA)', which identifies, quantifies, and predicts the effects of policies on public health; 'Cross-sector collaboration', serving as the institutional foundation for effective HiAP implementation; and 'Public participation', ensuring inclusive and responsive policymaking processes. These elements collectively form the theoretical framework of HiAP, providing guidance for policy development [3].

3.3. Global Practice of HiAP

HiAP's global practices demonstrate diverse characteristics. South Australia, Australia established a cross-departmental coordination mechanism and formulated HIA operational guidelines through the "whole-of-government" model, effectively promoting policy implementation. Finland adopted a problem-oriented approach focusing on cardiovascular disease prevention, significantly reducing related disease incidence through multi-department collaboration. However, challenges such as departmental interest conflicts, uneven resource allocation, and insufficient policy enforcement persist in these implementations. Key success factors include establishing strong leadership coordination bodies, creating effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and maintaining continuous capacity-building investments.

4. INTERPRETATION OF 'HEALTH CHINA INITIATIVE'

4.1. Strategic Objectives for 'Health China Initiative'

The 'Health China Initiative' aims to comprehensively improve people's health levels, optimize the health service system, and refine the health security mechanism to achieve universal health. The objectives include increasing life expectancy and reducing premature mortality rates from major chronic diseases by 2030, addressing challenges posed by population aging and the burden of chronic diseases; establishing an integrated healthcare service system covering the entire life cycle to promote the distribution of high-quality medical resources; creating a multi-tiered medical security system to expand health insurance coverage, reduce healthcare costs, and ensure health equity. These goals reflect the nation's commitment to public health welfare and provide directional guidance for the healthcare sector.

4.2. The Core Connotation of 'Health China Initiative'

The core philosophy embodies the "comprehensive health and wellness" concept, emphasizing people-centered approaches, prevention-focused strategies, and community-wide participation. This paradigm transcends traditional medical frameworks by integrating health into socioeconomic development, fostering multi-sector collaboration. It mobilizes societal forces through people-centric governance while prioritizing prevention that implementing health education, promoting healthy lifestyles, and conducting disease screening to combat major illnesses. The community-wide approach highlights individual responsibility and multi-level coordination among families and communities to cultivate a healthier environment. This innovative exploration draws on international best practices while adapting them to China's unique context.

4.3. The Significance of Building 'Healthy China'

Building a Healthy China holds profound significance for enhancing the nation's comprehensive strength, promoting social harmony and stability, and increasing public well-being. At the national level, it aims to reduce disease-related labor losses, improve population quality, strengthen international competitiveness, and drive economic transformation alongside the development of the health industry. At the societal level, by improving medical insurance systems and narrowing the urban-rural gap, it alleviates the challenges of "difficult and expensive access to healthcare," fostering fairness, justice, and social harmony. At the individual level, it disseminates health knowledge and enhances environmental conditions to elevate health literacy and quality of life, thereby strengthening people's sense of fulfillment, happiness, and security. This supports the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and embodies the people-centered development philosophy.

5. THE EVOLUTIONARY LOGIC FROM HIAP TO HEALTH FOR ALL POLICIES

5.1. HiAP Lays the Foundation for Health To Be Integrated Into All Policies

Health Impact Assessment (HiAP), as a cornerstone of global health governance, establishes both theoretical foundations and operational frameworks for policy implementation by promoting cross-sector collaboration mechanisms and applying Health Impact Assessment (HIA) tools. The WHO-driven policy framework has effectively disseminated the value orientation of health-first principles, significantly increased public attention to health issues, and systematically strengthened awareness of multi-sector collaborative governance.

5.2. The Need And Urgency for Health To Be Integrated Into All Policies

Under the strategic goal of "Healthy China", it is of significant necessity and practical urgency to implement health integration policies. This policy approach serves as a key measure to address complex health challenges such as chronic non-communicable diseases, aiming to fundamentally ensure health equity and accessibility of health services, effectively respond to public health demands, thereby comprehensively advancing the realization of Healthy China's strategic objectives.

5.3. Key Links in the Evolutionary Process

Policy formulation should explicitly incorporate core health objectives and integrate Health Impact Assessment (HIA) tools. Cross-departmental collaboration efficiency heavily relies on institutionalized coordination mechanisms for assurance. Public engagement dimensions require systematic health education to enhance societal awareness and support. The synergistic interaction of these critical components collectively drives the continuous optimization of the health governance system.

6. CHALLENGES TO HEALTH FOR ALL POLICIES

6.1. Departmental Coordination Challenges

Significant differences in objectives, responsibilities, and core interests among departments create barriers to cross-departmental collaboration. For instance, while health authorities focus on improving public health conditions, economic sectors prioritize economic growth. Ambiguous role boundaries often lead to buck-passing or redundant efforts. Conflicting interests (such as environmental protection policies potentially constraining corporate profits) further weaken willingness to cooperate.

6.2. Complexity of Health Influencing Factors

Health outcomes are shaped by the interplay of multiple factors including lifestyle choices, environmental exposures, social conditions, and socioeconomic status. Typical examples include air pollution exposure, poor dietary patterns, educational disparities, and income gaps. This complexity makes policy formulation more challenging, necessitating systematic and comprehensive intervention strategies.

6.3. Policy Implementation Difficulties

The lack of policy implementation rules, imperfect supervision and evaluation mechanisms, and insufficient professional competence of implementers all restrict the effectiveness of policy

implementation. It is urgent to improve policy implementation by strengthening policy publicity and education and improving the effect evaluation mechanism.

7. STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE TRANSITION FROM HEALTH FOR ALL POLICIES (HIAP) TO HEALTH FOR ALL CHALLENGES

7.1. Strengthening the Construction of Departmental Cooperation Mechanism

In advancing the Healthy Integration into All Policies (HiAP), establishing effective interdepartmental collaboration mechanisms is crucial. Given the differences in goal-setting, responsibility allocation, and interest demands among departments, it is imperative to strengthen cross-departmental coordination through institutionalized approaches. The primary task is to establish an interdepartmental coordination body, which serves as the core measure for achieving efficient collaboration. Reference indicates that Shenzhen successfully facilitated interdepartmental communication and cooperation by setting up an authoritative coordination body with high-level leadership commitment. This practice demonstrates that establishing a coordination body with strong decision-making authority and macro-level coordination capabilities can effectively mitigate conflicts of interest between departments. Secondly, clarifying departmental responsibilities is indispensable. By refining specific authorities and responsibilities within the HiAP framework through legislation or policy documents, we can avoid buck-passing caused by ambiguous role boundaries. Finally, improving information sharing mechanisms is vital. Information asymmetry often leads to ineffective interdepartmental collaboration, while building a unified information platform for data sharing and real-time updates significantly enhances cross-departmental coordination efficiency [14].

7.2. Improve the Ability To Respond To Health Impact Factors

To address the multifaceted and complex health determinants, enhancing systemic response capabilities stands as a pivotal strategy for advancing Health-Associated Pathogens (HiAP). The diversity of these factors makes single-intervention approaches insufficient for achieving substantial outcomes, necessitating comprehensive governance strategies. The primary foundation lies in strengthening health science research, which involves in-depth exploration of health determinants to precisely identify key risk factors, thereby providing scientific basis for targeted interventions. As emphasized in Reference, both chronic disease prevention and improvement of health equity require evidence-based policy design that highlights the foundational role of scientific research. Secondly, upgrading health monitoring capabilities is indispensable. Establishing a life-cycle health monitoring system enables real-time tracking of health trend evolution, offering data-driven support for policy adjustments. Furthermore, developing integrated intervention measures serves as an effective pathway to tackle complex health challenges. By combining environmental governance, lifestyle interventions, and optimized healthcare services through multidimensional approaches, we can synergistically enhance population-wide health standards.

7.3. Improve the Policy Implementation Guarantee System

To ensure effective implementation of HiAP, it is essential to establish robust safeguard mechanisms for policy execution. The primary step involves strengthening policy advocacy, which serves as a critical pathway to enhance public awareness and acceptance. By utilizing diversified communication methods such as media coverage and community outreach, we can reinforce the public and relevant functional departments' understanding of policy objectives and core values, thereby solidifying the social consensus foundation for policy implementation [5]. Secondly, establishing a supervision and evaluation system constitutes a vital mechanism to ensure policy efficacy. Regular assessments of policy effectiveness enable timely identification of deviations and corrective measures. As cited in

reference [9], Dujiangyan City's "Toilet Revolution" practice employed in-depth interviews and focus group methods to collect feedback, providing crucial evidence for policy optimization. Finally, enhancing the capabilities of policy implementers should not be overlooked. Through professional training and performance evaluations, we can strengthen practitioners' expertise and sense of responsibility, ensuring standardized and effective policy implementation. In summary, by reinforcing policy advocacy, building supervision and evaluation mechanisms, and improving implementers' competencies, we can provide systematic safeguards for the substantive implementation of HiAP.

8. DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES ON HEALTH FOR ALL POLICIES

8.1. Analysis of Successful Cases Abroad

Finland's cardiovascular disease prevention and control program stands as a global model for implementing "Health in All Policies" (HiAP), demonstrating the remarkable effectiveness of cross-sector collaboration and health impact assessment in improving public health outcomes. By systematically integrating health concepts into policy frameworks across agriculture, education, transportation, and other sectors, this initiative has significantly reduced cardiovascular disease incidence and mortality rates. The success can be attributed to three key aspects: First, the government established robust cross-departmental coordination mechanisms and leadership structures to ensure policy objectives align with health priorities. Second, it introduced scientific health impact assessment tools to provide evidence-based support for policymaking. Third, enhanced public participation mechanisms and social advocacy campaigns substantially improved public health literacy. These experiences offer valuable insights for China's efforts to advance Health in All Policies, particularly in establishing multi-sector collaborative governance frameworks and refining health monitoring and evaluation systems.

The HiAP practice in South Australia, Australia also holds significant reference value. The state has adopted a "whole-of-government" model to promote policy integration, achieving remarkable results in reducing obesity rates and improving mental health. Its core strategies cover three dimensions: establishing clear health objectives and quantitative indicator systems, forming cross-departmental task forces, and mandating health impact assessments in policy-making processes. This case demonstrates that well-designed top-level institutional frameworks and efficient implementation mechanisms are key elements for integrating health into all policy objectives. Meanwhile, its problem-oriented practical approach also provides a valuable paradigm for local-level policy integration exploration in China.

8.2. Reflection on Foreign Failure Cases

While numerous successful practices have been accumulated at the international level, lessons from some failed cases still require in-depth analysis. For instance, when certain countries attempted to integrate health concepts into urban planning policies, inadequate interdepartmental collaboration and weak supervision mechanisms led to ineffective policy implementation. Specifically, failure cases generally exhibit three common issues: First, unresolved conflicts of interest between departments hindered policy advancement; second, health impact assessments became mere formalities without substantive guidance for decision-making; third, insufficient policy promotion resulted in low public participation, weakening the social foundation for policy implementation. Based on these lessons, China urgently needs to strengthen interdepartmental communication mechanisms, improve policy enforcement supervision systems, and enhance public health awareness and participation capabilities during the process of integrating health into all policies.

8.3. Discussion of China's Practice Cases

China has seen pilot programs integrating health into all policies in various regions, with Dujiangyan City's "Toilet Revolution" project serving as a model. By prioritizing sanitation improvements and applying research methods including policy analysis, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews, this initiative successfully embedded health concepts into infrastructure development. Its success stems from two key approaches: first, establishing a multi-department coordination mechanism to ensure collaboration among sanitation, environmental protection, and urban construction departments; second, enhancing community engagement through resident participation to boost project sustainability. However, the case highlights limitations such as inadequate policy implementation guidelines and insufficient funding, which hinder broader adoption. To advance health-inclusive policies, three critical measures are recommended: strengthening local implementation support, refining supporting regulations, and exploring diversified funding mechanisms to effectively integrate health principles across policy domains.

9. PROSPECTS OF HEALTH INTEGRATION INTO ALL POLICIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HEALTHY CHINA

9.1. Positive Impact on the Improvement of National Health Level

The integration of health into all policy implementations provides a systematic solution to enhance the overall health level of the population. By incorporating health concepts into educational, environmental, and social security policy domains, this strategy effectively improves public health literacy, optimizes health environments, and reduces exposure to health risks. For instance, integrating health education into the national education system helps cultivate public health awareness and behavioral patterns. In environmental protection, improving air quality, water standards, and living conditions significantly reduces the negative health impacts of pollution. The policy also emphasizes life-cycle health management, formulating differentiated interventions for health needs across stages from fetal development to old age, thereby comprehensively elevating population health standards. This holistic, full-cycle health management model not only addresses public health challenges like chronic disease prevalence but also promotes health equity, narrowing regional and group disparities in health outcomes. It lays a solid foundation for achieving the goal of universal health coverage.

9.2. The Role in Promoting Sustainable Economic And Social Development

Health integration policies significantly drive sustainable socio-economic development. Firstly, by reducing healthcare costs and preventing poverty caused by illness, these strategies effectively alleviate social burdens. Research confirms that preventive health interventions demonstrate superior cost-effectiveness compared to treatment-oriented medical services. Incorporating health principles into policy formulation helps optimize the efficiency of healthcare resource allocation. Secondly, enhancing workforce health quality boosts national productivity that healthy workers not only exhibit higher work efficiency but also show marked reductions in disease-related absenteeism, which holds substantial economic implications. Furthermore, such policies stimulate growth in healthcare, wellness management, and fitness industries, injecting new momentum into economic expansion. In summary, through multidimensional synergistic mechanisms, these policies safeguard individual health while providing crucial support for sustainable socio-economic development.

9.3. Future Development Direction And Strategy Suggestions

Based on the aforementioned analysis, the deepening development of health integration policies in the construction of Healthy China should focus on three dimensions: policy innovation, technology

empowerment, and public participation. At the level of policy innovation, governments at all levels need to formulate targeted and operational implementation rules based on regional characteristics to ensure the effective penetration of health concepts across interdepartmental policies. In terms of technology empowerment, it is necessary to strengthen the application of big data, artificial intelligence, and other technologies in health governance to achieve precise monitoring and evaluation of health influencing factors, thereby providing evidence-based support for policy formulation; simultaneously, enhance health science research and systematically explore new health intervention measures to address complex health challenges. Regarding public participation, efforts should be made to improve social awareness through enhanced health education, encourage diverse stakeholders to participate in health governance, and establish a co-construction and sharing mechanism. Only by achieving organic synergy among policy innovation, technological support, and public participation can we drive breakthrough progress in the construction of a Healthy China through health integration policies.

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