



**Queensland
Government**

Queensland Health

Public Health Management and Local Government Corporate Planning

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1.0 Introduction

This guidance material aims to assist Queensland local governments incorporate public health management (PHM) into their corporate and operational planning. Information is provided on what PHM is, why PHM is important to local governments and what role local governments' play in PHM. It is intended to be used by anyone involved in the preparation and implementation of corporate and operational plans and preparation of annual reports.

It is acknowledged that local governments have been preparing, implementing and reviewing corporate and operational plans and annual reports for over a decade. Over this time, each council has developed its own processes for putting these key documents together. The guidance provided in this document can be incorporated into these existing processes.

The guidance material is not a technical explanation of PHM and does not cover all public health issues that could occur at a local level or the responses a local government could take to manage these issues. It provides the reader with information on PHM that can be applied to a local government setting and is intended to increase the understanding and value of PHM by all staff, including Councillors and Senior Managers. Also, the guidance material does not aim to provide information on the overall corporate planning and reporting process. It is assumed that "Corporate Planners" have knowledge of the obligations and responsibilities associated with preparing and implementing corporate plans. However, where this knowledge is limited, the Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation (DLGPSR) has developed a guideline titled *Plan and Deliver - Corporate Planning in Local Government* to assist. Further information on this resource is available by calling DLGPSR on 3225 1713 or emailing localgovernment@dlgpsr.qld.gov.au.

2.0 Background

Under the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act), local governments are required to prepare, implement and review corporate and operational plans and annual reports. Under the Act, local governments are also required to make sure that these documents comply with the *Local Government Finance Standard 2005* (the Finance Standard).¹ The Finance Standard sets out the process for preparing corporate and operational plans and annual reports, including the requirement to incorporate PHM into them.

PHM was included in the Finance Standard as part of the review of the *Local Government Finance Standard 1994*. It was also a recommendation of the 2004 *Public Health Workforce in Local Government – Functions, Skills, Recruitment and Retention – Project Report* (the 2004 *Morton Report*). In essence, it was seen as "essential that councils develop policy positions on public health roles as an element of their corporate planning" to raise the profile of PHM and to "translate this policy into initiatives within the operational plan."² The Finance Standard commenced on 1 July 2005. Local Government Bulletin 04/05 advised of the new Finance Standard and the relevant changes.

It must be noted that the amendment of the Finance Standard to include PHM has not changed the general process of corporate and operational planning and annual reporting. What has changed is the requirement for local governments to now formally consider their role in public health management when preparing their corporate and operational plans (see section 30 of the Finance Standard) and to make a decision on how they will carry out this role to manage identified issues (see section 29(1)(c) of the Finance Standard). While there

¹ A copy of the Finance Standard and all other Queensland legislation is available from the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel website www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm.

² Queensland Health. 2004. *Public Health Workforce in Local Government – Functions, Skills, Recruitment and Retention*. Queensland Health: Brisbane. Available at: www.health.qld.gov.au/phs/Documents/ehu/24710.pdf.

are a number of strategic and organisational drivers involved in this decision, including PHM into corporate plans will be in the interests of the local government and their communities.

The Finance Standard applies to all councils constituted under the *Local Government Act 1993* other than Brisbane City Council (BCC). For BCC, the *City of Brisbane Act 1924* enables standards to be made by resolution in relation to the types of matters addressed in the Finance Standard.

3.0 What is Public Health Management?

In the Finance Standard, public health management is defined as “*arrangements directed at... the protection and promotion of health; and the prevention of illness, injury and disability*”.

First of all, it’s important to have a clear understanding of what “*health*” means. A commonly used and universally accepted definition of health is provided by the World Health Organization-

*“Health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.*³

This definition provides a holistic and broad view of health. It also shows that there are many things that can determine or cause good or bad health (called the “determinants of health”).

“In public health there is an ever-increasing acceptance that health is determined not merely by behavioural, biological and genetic factors, but also by a range of economic, environmental and social determinants. A safe environment, adequate income, meaningful roles in society, secure housing, higher level of education and social support within communities are associated with better health and wellbeing. It is these determinants that we refer to as the “social determinants of health”.⁴

Having a general understanding of the determinants of health shows that it is not just health professionals or health sectors/agencies that can achieve good health in our communities.

Secondly, “*arrangements*” refers to things such as policies, programs, projects and other initiatives. They are the strategies put in place to manage public health issues. They can be, for example, proactive, reactive, short-term, long-term, statutory, non-statutory, led by your local government, led by someone else with you as a stakeholder or led by someone else with funding from public or private sources. Examples of PHM arrangements relevant to local governments are provided in section 5.0 *Local Governments Role in Public Health Management*.

Finally, “*protection and promotion of health and the prevention of illness, injury and disability*” refers to not only safeguarding people from harm or poor health, but also encouraging and supporting positive health outcomes for your local community.

Through understanding what is meant by public health management, everyone involved in the preparation of corporate and operational plans and annual reports will find it easier to identify what a local government’s role in PHM is and how PHM can be included.

³ World Health Organization. 1948. *Constitution of the World Health Organization*. World Health Organization: Geneva. Available at: www.searo.who.int/aboutsearo/pdf/const.pdf.

⁴ Queensland Health. 2002. Social Determinants of Health: What’s it all about? Fact sheet. Queensland Health: Brisbane. Available at: http://www.health.qld.gov.au/research_information/social_determinants.asp

4.0 How can Local Governments Benefit from Public Health Management?

It is in the interest of local governments to include PHM in their corporate and operational planning and annual reporting. Besides the direct benefits of reducing injury, illness and disability and promoting good health for the people living in their area, local governments can benefit through:

- documenting a public commitment to the management of health and wellbeing issues in their communities;
- identifying, documenting and responding to PHM needs/issues in their area, eg. adequate waste management services or facilities for recreation and exercise;
- showing local leadership through developing local solutions to local problems;
- building or maintaining an ongoing dialogue with community opinion, groups and leaders on PHM issues;
- setting organisational priorities based on issues raised through community consultations, health data and national/state/local priorities;
- benchmarking their services against other local governments;
- increasing communication, partnerships and ownership of PHM issues between council departments and with other sectors, eg. community, private sector, State and Federal Government, non-government organisations;
- increasing understanding of their delegated/devolved public health functions, eg. administration and enforcement of provisions of the *Food Act 2006* and the *Public Health Act 2005*;
- increasing understanding of the role of public health professionals in their council, eg. environmental health officers;
- enhancing opportunities to seek funding for new initiatives to promote the health of the community;
- increasing the potential for local economic benefits through a healthier community, eg. reduced sick days, increased productivity;
- promoting a positive environment for the community to take control of their own health;
- sharing information and developing skills/knowledge of their staff and sectors other than council on PHM issues, eg. managing skin cancer and obesity problems through planning and development requirements; and
- increasing the public's understanding of local government's roles, responsibilities, accountabilities, constraints and limitations for PHM.

There are risks for a local government if PHM is not considered in corporate planning. These include:

- community disagreement or objection to the strategic direction of the council where public health has been identified by the community as an issue;
- unclear strategy for the organisation and council staff on their direction on and response to public health issues;
- reduced profile of PHM as a function of local government and reduced recognition and value of public health professionals in the organisation; and
- reduced opportunities for support and/or funding of local public health initiatives if a strategic commitment is not identified.

5.0 Local Governments' Role in Public Health Management

All levels of government have responsibilities for ensuring that appropriate policies and strategies are in place to protect and promote public health. Governments also play a role in engaging with Queensland communities to ensure that their public health needs are identified and addressed and to respond to current and emerging public health issues.

For many decades, local governments have played a very important role in managing public health issues and ensuring the delivery of a range of services to protect and promote the health of the people in their area. PHM has been, and continues to be, an important function of local government. Key protocols developed between the State Government, local governments of Queensland and the Local Government Association of Queensland, including the 2006 *State and Local Government Protocol*⁵ and the 2000 *Public Health Partnership Protocol*⁶, provide guidance for local governments on their role in PHM. For example, under the 2000 *Public Health Partnership Protocol*, “the key (public health) roles and responsibilities of local governments are to-

- represent the views of local constituents and, specifically, ensure that these are taken into account in planning for public health services at local, regional and state levels;
- play a principal role at local and state levels, in partnership with (Queensland Health) and other key stakeholders, in the planning and coordination of public health services;
- ensure that public health issues are considered in planning, coordination and infrastructure provision;
- develop, formulate and implement locally relevant and applicable policies, legislation and services;
- contribute to policy development on public health issues that affect the interests of local communities; and
- implement appropriate public health legislation.”

The 2004 *Morton Report* identifies “a wide range of functions (that) relate directly to public health including, but not limited to... provision of a safe potable water supply, removal treatment and management of solid and liquid waste, ensuring healthy housing and accommodation, mosquito control and control of vermin. There are also many other activities that support (the) maintenance of public ... health in a community such as housing standards, traffic control, street lighting (and) provision of shade”.⁷ Some of these functions may also be shared with other levels of government and with other stakeholders, eg. non-government, private sector and communities. The value of partnerships with people and organisations outside the council cannot be underestimated and needs to be utilised.

Traditionally, environmental health has been the primary public health discipline in local government, with the Environmental Health Officer (EHO) the primary public health professional. In some local governments, PHM continues in this arrangement today. However, there are a number of professions that are involved (directly or indirectly) in PHM, including Sport and Recreation Officers, Local Laws Officers, Vector Control Officers, Building Officers, Plumbing Officers, Social Planners, Town Planners, Environmental

⁵ DLGPSR. 2006. *A protocol establishing roles and responsibilities of the State Government and Local Government in the Queensland system of Local Government*. Queensland Government: Brisbane. Available at: www.lgp.qld.gov.au/?id=3629.

⁶ Queensland Health. 2000. *A Public Health Partnership Protocol between Public Health Services (Queensland Health), Local Governments of Queensland and the Local Government Association of Queensland Inc.* Queensland Government: Brisbane. Available at: www.health.qld.gov.au/phs/Documents/phpru/9023.pdf.

⁷ Queensland Health. 2004. *Public Health Workforce in Local Government – Functions, Skills, Recruitment and Retention*. Queensland Government: Brisbane. Available at: www.health.qld.gov.au/phs/Documents/ehu/24710.pdf.

Officers, Community Development Officers, Policy Officers and Engineers. In fact, in some way or another, nearly everyone in a local government can contribute to public health management even though their job description may not have the word 'health' mentioned in it. This diversification also reinforces the determinants of the health model discussed in Part 3.0 and shows that the management of public health at a local level can sometimes be more complex than first expected, requiring the expertise of many professions.

Under the Finance Standard, a local government "*must, when identifying the local and regional issues affecting its area, have regard to its role in ... public health management*". In general, the role of local governments in PHM can be split into two categories – statutory and non-statutory. It is these roles that local governments must consider when preparing their corporate plan. These categories are explained in more detail below.

5.1 Statutory Role in Public Health Management

In Queensland, local governments have played, and continue to play, a significant role in protecting the health of people and communities through the administration and enforcement of many laws, such as the *Public Health Act 2005*, the *Food Act 2006* and local laws. These laws aim to manage particular public health issues and place specific obligations on local governments to administer and enforce them. It is the administration and enforcement of public health laws that make up a local government's statutory role in PHM and should be considered when preparing corporate and operational plans. Relevant legal precedents, such as those relating to the law of negligence⁸, should be taken into account.

Appendix 1 provides a list of relevant laws and resources to assist local governments determine their statutory role in PHM. Further information can also be obtained from the Queensland Health Population Health Unit that services your area (see Appendix 2).

There are other laws that local governments have a large role in implementing that have public health outcomes to them, including the *Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001*, *Disaster Management Act 2003*, the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and the *Water Act 2000*. It is also recognised that the public health workforce in a local government is likely to have a role in the implementation of these laws. However, in the context of the Finance Standard requirements, these laws may be better considered under the other elements, such as "disaster management" or "environmental management" (see section 30 of the Finance Standard).

5.2 Non-Statutory Role in Public Health Management

Increasingly, local governments are aiming to build strong, self-reliant communities through community capacity development⁹ and engaging the community to make sure that decisions, services and resources align with the community's needs and expectations. Non-statutory PHM activities usually engage the community and/or customers to identify strategies that protect and promote health and typically relate to health promotion and community development type activities. As there is no statutory requirement to carry out these types of activities, some local governments have proactively developed their own policies to carry out

⁸ Further information on how the law of negligence and other legal precedents impact on Local Government statutory duties should be sought from your legal representatives.

⁹ Community capacity development is defined as "*development work that strengthens the ability of community organisations and groups to build their structures, systems, people and skills so that they are better able to define and achieve their objectives and engage in consultation and planning, manage community projects and take part in partnerships and community enterprises.*" For further information, see Skinner, S. 1997. *Building Community Strengths: A resource book on capacity building*. Community Development Foundation: London. Available to purchase at: www.cdf.org.uk.

these activities. It is acknowledged that the development and implementation of these activities may involve the need to seek commitment and resourcing from people or organisations outside local government.

Some local governments have committed to developing or being involved in programs to promote the health of their communities. Examples include, but are not limited to-

- establishing partnerships with other organisations and/or accessing funding programs to plan for and promote health;
- implementing health promotion campaigns for example, physical activity, sun protection, food safety, responsible pet ownership and immunisation;
- providing an appropriate level of infrastructure and resources necessary to enable communities to enjoy better connected and healthier lifestyles, such as supporting the development of sporting, recreation and leisure facilities;
- ensuring that communities have access to safe, secure, affordable and appropriate housing;
- providing opportunities for cultural expression and activities, community cohesion and the fostering of local identity;
- facilitating community-based safety and crime prevention strategies, eg. promoting and using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles for Council projects;
- implementing non-statutory programs for disease vectors, such as mosquitoes; and
- stronger consideration of public health in land use planning.

Some of these activities may complement or reinforce statutory roles. For example, alongside the statutory role of administering and enforcing the *Food Act 2006*, a local government may choose to carry out food handler training for local businesses, or run community awareness campaigns to provide a proactive way of increasing the safety of food and reducing food-borne illness in the community.

Local governments can also choose to embrace contemporary public health programs and tools in their planning and decision making. Programs such as municipal or community public health planning and the World Health Organization's *Healthy Cities* and *Safe Communities* programs, aim to build strong, self-reliant local communities by placing health high on the political and social agenda. They also identify and address local health issues in the community through capacity building and community engagement methods. These approaches emphasise equity, participatory governance, intersectoral collaboration and action to address the determinants of health. Some local governments have developed a community public health plan for their communities, eg. Gold Coast City Council, Rockhampton City Council and Logan City Council. Contemporary tools, such as health impact assessment, can assist local governments in assessing the health impacts of a policy, program, development or project in a considered and transparent way and alert decision makers to any health risks and potential solutions.

More information on these and other non-statutory concepts and resources is available in Appendix 1 and from the Queensland Health Population Health Unit that services your area (see Appendix 2).

6.0 Some General Information on Reporting

As local governments are now required to consider their role in PHM when preparing their corporate and operational plans, it follows that PHM will need to be addressed in annual reports. As outlined in the *Local Government Act 1993*, a local government's annual report must contain "an assessment of its performance in implementing its corporate and operational plans" (see section 533). PHM will also need to be added to the Chief Executive Officer's quarterly report to Council. The PHM information included in these reports will vary from local government to local government depending on how PHM has been included in the corporate and operational plans.

How a local government addresses PHM in their reporting will depend on how PHM is addressed in their corporate and operational plans. In some situations, it is acknowledged that PHM data may be reported in separate reporting frameworks, eg. requested reports under the *Food Act 2006* or *Public Health Act 2005* and reports on the disposal of solid and liquid waste under the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. In these situations, there is no expectation that the data be "doubled up" or repeated in the annual report (however, this can be done if chosen). The data collected in one reporting framework can be referenced in another.

7.0 Conclusion

Local governments have played and continue to play an important role in protecting and promoting the health of people and communities. Through the development of policy positions on their roles in public health management and linking these with corporate planning, local governments can demonstrate and attain many benefits as discussed.

It is acknowledged that a local government's role in public health management will depend on a variety of factors, such as political and organisational commitment, strategic direction, community needs and resources (eg. financial, human, access to appropriately skilled professionals). Some local governments decide to undertake statutory roles as their method of managing public health issues in their area, while others decide to undertake their statutory roles as well as actively participating (as lead or a partner) in some non-statutory roles. Others combine these roles into the development of a community public health plan as their way of managing and communicating their commitment to public health.

The responsibility for PHM is shared across all parts of society. This includes individuals, communities, business and all levels of government. This is important to keep in mind when preparing a corporate plan, as there may be stakeholders outside local government that can, and probably will, play a part in the strategies developed to tackle local and regional issues in a local government area.

Feedback on this document is welcomed. Please forward any comments to:

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8.0 Bibliography

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http://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/6gchp/bangkok_charter/en/index.html.

Appendix 1 Resources List

NOTE: This resources list aims to provide local governments with a variety of strategic and operational level documents to assist with identifying their role in public health management. It is not an exhaustive or definitive list. The resources in this list should be assessed by the local government for their suitability and applicability before use.

Information on Local Government Statutory Roles in Public Health Management	
NOTE: All legislation is available at www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPCHome.htm	
Leading State PHM Legislation	Associated Policies/Guidelines/Codes of Practice
<p><i>Food Act 2006</i></p> <p>These laws provide for matters relating to handling and selling food, securing the safety and suitability of food, fixing standards for food and other purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Health <i>The Food Act 2006 A resource manual for local governments and Queensland Health</i> (provided to Environmental Health Officers in 2006; limited stocks available from Queensland Health Environmental Health Unit, ph 3234 0938) ▪ Queensland Health <i>Queensland Food Network</i> CD - distributed by Queensland Health annually to communicate new policy developments (limited stocks available from Queensland Health Environmental Health Unit, ph 3234 0938)
<p><i>Health Act 1937</i>¹⁰</p> <p><i>Public Health Act 2005</i></p> <p>The object of these laws is to protect and promote the health of the Queensland public.</p>	<p>Public health risks addressed by these laws include mosquitos, vermin, water quality (drinking, recreational), waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Health <i>Public Health Act 2005</i> web site www.health.qld.gov.au/publichealthact/default.asp ▪ Queensland Health <i>Dengue Fever in North Queensland</i> web site, including the <i>Dengue Fever Management Plan 2005-2010</i> www.health.qld.gov.au/dengue/default.asp ▪ Queensland Health <i>Guidelines to Minimise Mosquito and Biting Midge Problems in</i>

¹⁰ The *Health Act 1937* will be systematically replaced by the *Public Health Act 2005* by the end of 2007. As at 1 January 2007, some parts and sections of the *Public Health 2005* had not commenced.

	<p><i>New Development Areas</i> www.health.qld.gov.au/phs/Documents/cdu/14804.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Health <i>Managing the Use of Rainwater Tanks</i> policy www.health.qld.gov.au/healthieryou/environment.asp#water ▪ enHealth Council <i>Guidance on Use of Rainwater Tanks</i> www.nphp.gov.au/enhealth/council/pubs/pdf/rainwater_tanks.pdf ▪ National Health and Medical Research Council <i>Australian Drinking Water Guidelines</i> www.nhmrc.gov.au/publications/synopses/eh19syn.htm ▪ National Health and Medical Research Council <i>Guidelines for Managing Risks in Recreational Water</i> www.nhmrc.gov.au/publications/synopses/eh38.htm ▪ Queensland Health <i>Environmental Health Assessment Guideline - Cyanobacteria in Recreational and Drinking Waters</i> www.health.qld.gov.au/phs/Documents/ehu/11870.pdf ▪ Queensland Health <i>Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality and Operational Guidelines</i> www.health.qld.gov.au/phs/documents/cdu/24690.pdf ▪ National Environmental Health Forum <i>Guidance on Water Quality for Heated Spas</i> www.nphp.gov.au/enhealth/council/pubs/pdf/heatspas.pdf
<p><i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i></p> <p>These laws aim to minimise the risk of infection that may result from the provision of personal appearance services (eg. tattooists, body piercers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Health <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003 - A Guide for Local Governments</i> www.health.qld.gov.au/legislation/reviews/pers_appr/ICPAS_Guide_Local_Govt.pdf

Other State and local government laws with public health outcomes include:

Building Act 1975

Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001

Disaster Management Act 2003

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990

Integrated Planning Act 1997

Local Government Act 1993

Local Laws, eg. keeping and control of animals, public health, caravan parks and camping grounds

Plumbing and Drainage Act 2002

Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002

Water Act 2000

Information on Potential Local Government Non-Statutory Roles in Public Health Management

Further information is available from your local Queensland Health Population Health Unit (see Appendix 2)

Organisations with strategic documents and resources on non-statutory public health management activities

- World Health Organization (www.who.int)
- Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing (www.health.gov.au)
- Australian Health Protection Committee (www.nphp.gov.au)
- Australian Population Health Development Principal Committee (www.nphp.gov.au)
- National Health and Medical Research Council (www.nhmrc.gov.au)
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (www.aihw.gov.au)
- Queensland Health (www.health.qld.gov.au)
- Queensland Public Health Forum (www.health.qld.gov.au/QPHF/)
- Professional Associations (eg. Australian Health Promotion Association (www.healthpromotion.org.au), Australian Institute of Environmental Health (www.aieh.org.au), Local Government Association of Queensland (www.lgaq.asn.au), Public Health Association of Australia (www.phaa.net.au))

Some current non-statutory PHM issues

Associated Resources

Preventing and managing chronic disease

- Queensland Health *Queensland Strategy for Chronic Disease 2005-2010* (www.health.qld.gov.au/qcdsit/)

Promoting good health through healthy eating and nutrition

- Queensland Public Health Forum *Eat Well Queensland 2002-2012 Smart Eating for a Healthier State* (www.health.qld.gov.au/qphf/eat_well.asp)
- Queensland Health Food and Nutrition web site (www.health.qld.gov.au/healthieryou/food&nutrition.asp)
- Queensland Public Health Forum Food and Nutrition (www.health.qld.gov.au/qphf/key_priorities/food_nutrition.asp)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Health. 2006. <i>Creating Supportive Environments for Healthy Eating</i>. Queensland Health: Brisbane. ▪ Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing Physical Activity/Nutrition web site (www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/health-publth-publicat-phys.htm) ▪ National Public Health Partnership <i>Strategic Inter-Governmental Nutrition Alliance</i> (www.nphp.gov.au/workprog/signal/index.htm)
<p>Promoting good health through physical activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Public Health Forum <i>Be Active Queensland 2006-2010 A framework for health sector action for physical activity in Queensland</i> (www.health.qld.gov.au/QPHF/) ▪ Queensland Health <i>Supportive Environments for Active Living (SEAL) Strategic Framework</i> (A CD-ROM of resources is available from the Gold Coast Population Health Unit - see Appendix 2 for contact details) (www.health.qld.gov.au/phs/Documents/sphun/13331.pdf) ▪ Queensland Health Physical Activity web site (www.health.qld.gov.au/health_professionals/activity.asp) ▪ Sport and Recreation Queensland web site, Queensland Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation (www.srq.qld.gov.au) ▪ National Heart Foundation of Australia (Vic Division) <i>Healthy by Design: a planners' guide to environment for active living 2004</i> (www.heartfoundation.com.au/sepavic) ▪ National Public Health Partnership <i>Strategic Intergovernmental Forum on Physical Activity and Health</i> (www.nphp.gov.au/workprog/sigpah/) ▪ Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing Physical Activity/Nutrition web site (www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/health-publth-publicat-phys.htm)

<p>Protecting health through skin cancer prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Queensland Skin Cancer Prevention Strategic Plan 2001-2005</i> (www.health.qld.gov.au/sunsafety/skin_cancer/default.asp) ▪ Queensland Health <i>Creating Shade at Public Facilities 2nd Edition – Policy and Guidelines for Local Government 2002.</i> (www.health.qld.gov.au/sunsafety/local_gov/create_shade.asp) ▪ Queensland Health <i>Shade for Public Pools - Planning Sun-Safe Outdoor Environments in Queensland</i> (Available from Statewide Health Promotion Unit, Queensland Health) ▪ Queensland Health <i>Shade for Sports Fields – Planning Sun-Safe Outdoor Environments in Queensland</i> (Available from Statewide Health Promotion Unit, Queensland Health) ▪ Local Government Association of Queensland <i>Shade Creation Training Program</i> (CD Rom) (Available from LGAQ Training and Development Branch) ▪ World Health Organization Fact Sheet No261 <i>Protecting children from ultraviolet radiation</i> (www.who.int/topics/ultraviolet_radiation/en/) ▪ World Health Organization Fact Sheet No271 <i>Ultraviolet radiation: global solar UV index</i> (www.who.int/topics/ultraviolet_radiation/en/)
<p>Protecting health through immunisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing <i>Immunise Australia Program</i> (www.immunise.health.gov.au) ▪ Queensland Health Communicable Diseases (www.health.qld.gov.au/health_professionals/diseases.asp#6)
<p>Protecting health through the management of sharps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LGAQ and Queensland Health <i>Building Safer Communities: Community Sharps Management – A Handbook for Local Government in Queensland</i> (www.lgaq.asn.au)

<p>Promoting health through community-based safety and crime prevention strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion (www.phs.ki.se/csp/who_introduction_en.htm) ▪ Safe Communities Queensland (www.safecommunitiesqld.org) ▪ Examples of safe communities programs- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mackay Whitsunday Safe Communities Project (www.mackay.qld.gov.au/about_mackay/community_safety) Safer Toowoomba Partnership Inc. (www.toowoomba.qld.gov.au) Townsville Thuringowa Safe Communities (www.townsville.qld.gov.au/citysafe/SafeCommunities.asp) ▪ Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design – comprehensive information relating to infrastructure and land use development strategies to reduce the incidence of crime (www.cpted.net/home.html)
<p>Contemporary Public Health Programs and Tools</p>	
<p>Community Public Health Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Health <i>Community Action Planning and Information Resource</i> (www.health.qld.gov.au/capir/) ▪ Davey P, Stewart D and Spork H. 2003. <i>Community Public Health Planning Review – Final Report</i>. Griffith University, Queensland University of Technology and Queensland Centre for Public Health: Brisbane. ▪ VicHealth <i>Municipal Public Health Planning Framework</i> (www.health.vic.gov.au/localgov/mphpfr/index.htm) ▪ Australian Bureau of Statistics (www.abs.gov.au) to assist with community profiling ▪ Examples of local government community public health plans include-

	<p><i>Gold Coast Community Health Plan</i> (www.goldcoast.qld.gov.au/t_standard2.aspx?PID=507)</p> <p><i>Logan Public Health Plan</i> (www.logan.qld.gov.au/LCC/residents/wellbeing/phplan/)</p> <p><i>Bundaberg City Council Community Health Plan</i> (www.bundaberg.qld.gov.au/environmentalhealth/plan/)</p> <p>Rockhampton City Community Health Plan (www.rockhampton.qld.gov.au/CHP/chp.asp)</p>
Other Public Health Planning Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Health Organization <i>Healthy Cities</i> Program (www.euro.who.int/healthy-cities) ▪ Queensland Government Community Renewal (www.communityrenewal.qld.gov.au/) ▪ Local Agenda 21 (www.deh.gov.au/esd/la21/index.html)
Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enHealth Council. 2001. Health Impact Assessment Guidelines. Commonwealth of Australia: Canberra. (www.nphp.gov.au/enhealth/council/pubs/ecpub.htm) ▪ Queensland Health. 2005. <i>Health Impact Assessment Framework</i>. Queensland Health: Brisbane. Available from Queensland Health Environmental Health Unit, ph 3234 0938, email ehu@health.qld.gov.au ▪ <i>HIA Connect</i> - University of New South Wales Centre for Health Equity, Training, Research and Evaluation (www.chetre.med.unsw.edu.au/hia) ▪ <i>HIA Gateway</i> – United Kingdom web site (www.publichealth.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=HIAGateway) ▪ World Health Organization <i>Health Impact Assessment</i> (www.who.int/hia/en/)

Appendix 2 Queensland Health Population Health Unit Contacts

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