A Selective Bibliography on Healthy Communities

Bibliographica No. 2
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by Barbara Lane
1989

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The Institute of Urban Studies

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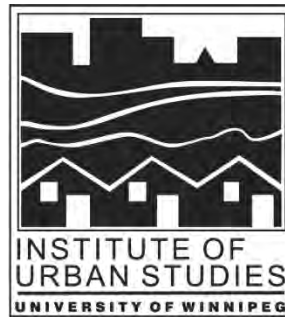**A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON HEALTHY COMMUNITIES**
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A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

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PUBLICATION DATA

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is designed to cover urban-based health promotion, and in particular the WHO Healthy Cities Project (1987-1992) and its Canadian counterpart, the Healthy Communities Project. The work was part of a sabbatical project carried out under leave granted by the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., during the 1988-89 academic year, under the auspices of the Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The list is a working bibliography compiled while preparing the report *The Canadian Healthy Communities Project: A Conceptual Model for Winnipeg.* No attempt was made to include all the publications in urban-based health promotion; rather, items were listed on the basis of their potential utility for participants in the Canadian Healthy Communities Project or for students in the area, and for the availability of the works. Very technical readings, for example on the biochemistry of pollution, have been omitted. In some instances, annotations made for the preparation of the report have been retained as an aid to the reader. The inclusion of annotations should not be construed to mean those items are more important than others. The references are grouped under the following headings: Health Promotion, The Healthy Cities/Healthy Communities Project; Data Gathering; Public Participation; Public Policy; Equity in Health; Strategies for Health; and Planning the Physical Environment.

The abbreviations of titles of periodicals found in the bibliography are those used in *Medline*.

A Selective Bibliography on Healthy Communities

Health Promotion

Ashton, J. et al., "Promoting the New Public Health in Mersey," *Health Educ J.* 45,3 (1986).

The short article describes initiatives in health promotion in Mersey Region Health Authority in the U.K.: organizational initiatives, beginning with the establishment of a multidisciplinary health promotion team; community diagnosis, based on comparisons of health status of people in the ten districts of the region; agenda setting, with 12 priorities established at a regional health promotion conference; public information "consciousness raising" initiatives; and models of good practice, such as a drug information and training centre, urban horticulture, health promotion and the elderly, etc.

Ashton, J. and Seymour, H. *The New Public Health.* Milton Keynes, England: Open University Educational Enterprises Ltd., 1988.

The book traces the revival of interest in public health and the growing recognition that most influences on health lie outside the health sector. The authors discuss how "Health For All" may be achieved and the role of the Healthy Cities movement, using the Liverpool project as an example.

Baranowski, T. "Toward a Definition of Health and Disease, Wellness and Illness." *Health Values* 5, 6 (December, 1981).

The author suggests that health/disease and wellness/illness be conceived as a "capacity to function" continuum, in which the former is restricted to "biological capacity/incapacity" and the latter concerns the "total capacity/incapacity" to fulfil goals and carry out socially defined roles. He discusses implications for defining health promotion and for measurement.

Barsalo, R. and Blais, G. *A Handbook for Health Care Communicators.* Ottawa: Can. Hosp. Assoc., 1985.

Biegal, D.E. "Help Seeking and Receiving in Urban Ethnic Neighbourhoods: Strategies for Improvement." *Prev. Hum Serv.* 3,3,4 (1984).

Brooks, D.B., Draper, P.A., deKerckhove, D. and LeRiche, W.H. "Healthy Nations Workshop Presentations." *Can. J. Public Health* 76, Supp. 1 (1985).

Buck, C. "Beyond Lalonde: Creating Health." *Can. J. Public Health* 79 (March/April 1985).

The article maintains that the widespread acclamation of the *Lalonde Report* reflects the prevalence elsewhere in the world of an unwillingness to tackle the full range of obstacles to health.

Canada's Health Promotion Survey. Technical Report. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services. No. H39-119 1988 E, 1988.

Dooris, M. "Health For All in the Year 2000 in the United Kingdom, Constraints and Possibilities for Health Promotion." Xerox, 1987.

Contending that HFA/2000 reflects and contributes to a renaissance of public health, the paper maintains the potential is constrained in the U.K. by a lack of political commitment on the part of Central Government. However, its endorsement of HFA/2000 justified the inclusion of environmental issues in health promotion and allowed the Local Governments in the U.K. to work through their Environmental Health Departments and focus on health promotion.

Draper, R. "The Future of Health Promotion in Canada." *Can. J. Public Health* 79 (March/April 1988).

Concerned about the domination of health promotion by disease prevention, the author suggests the new challenge is to broaden the perspective of health promotion, weaving concerns

" . . . about specific health behaviours into a holistic fabric reflecting alternative notions of enjoyable living." He asks, "Will environmental supports for healthy living become more common, as is envisioned by the Healthy Cities movement?", and suggests that health policy must move in a new direction for positive change to occur.

Epp, J. *Achieving Health for All: A Framework for Health Promotion.* Ottawa. Health and Welfare Canada, 1988.

Acknowledging the insufficient attention paid by Canada's cure-oriented health care system to life expectancy, level of health and prevalence of disability among disadvantaged groups, to preventable diseases and chronic conditions and the importance of physical and social environments in causing disease, the document calls for the involvement of all sectors in improving the health status of Canadians. It suggests that policies are needed to reduce inequalities and protect the physical environment. Also, based on a vision of health as a resource which gives people the ability to manage and even change their surroundings, the paper contends that public participation is essential if environments are to fit individual and community definitions of what health means to them.

French, J. "To Educate or Promote Health: That is the Question." *Health Educ. J.* 44,1 (1985).

Gelsky, D. and Harvey, D. "Community Based Health Promotion." Xerox, 1987.

Green, L.W. and Raeburn, J.M. "Health Promotion. What is it? What will it become?" *Health Promot.* 3,1. Ottawa: Health and Welfare, 1988.

Greensmith, C.T. "Issues and Problems in Urban Health." Paper presented to the Canadian Urban and Housing Urban Studies Conference, February 22, 1988.

Hancock, T. "The Mandala of Health: A Model of the Human Ecosystem." *Fam. and Community Health* 8,3 (1985).

Harvey, D. "Approaches to Health Promotion." Paper presented to the Canadian Urban and Housing Studies Conference, February 22, 1988.

Health and Welfare Canada. "The Active Health Report." *Perspectives on Canada's Health Promotion Survey.* Ottawa: Health and Welfare, 1986.

Health for All Ontario. Report of the Panel on Health Goals for Ontario. Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1986.

Health Promotion. Ottawa, Canada: Health and Welfare Canada.

The 26,4 issue discusses WHO and Canada's role in it, and contains an overview of Canadian developments in "healthy public policy," the theme of the Adelaide Conference on Health Promotion, April, 1988.

Health Promotion. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

Issue 3,1 is devoted to health promotion indicators.

Institute for Health Promotion. *Positive Health: An Update on Health Promotion in Action.* Numbers 1-4; Cardiff, Wales: University of Wales College of Medicine, 1987.

Kickbusch, I. "Health Promotion: A Global Perspective." Keynote Address, CPHA 77th Annual Conference on Health Promotion Strategies for Action, 1986.

Kickbusch, I. "Issues in Health Promotion." *Health Promot.* Oxford, England: University Press. 1987.

Labonté, P. "Community Health Promotion Strategies." *Health Promot.* Ottawa, Canada: Health and Welfare Canada, 1987.

Lalonde, M. *A New Perspective on the Health of Canadians.* Ottawa: Ministry of Supply and Services. 1974.

The new model of health included lifestyle, the health care delivery system and environment along with human biology. It thereby provided the impetus for a new perspective on prevention and health promotion in Canada and laid the groundwork for *Achieving Health For All: A Framework for Health Promotion.*

McNight, J.L. "Regenerating Community." Paper presented to the Can. Mental Health Assoc. Research Conference. Ottawa: Can. Mental Health Assoc., 1985.

Oxford Regional Health Authority. "Regional Health Promotion Outcome Targets: Discussion Paper." Regional Health Promotion Group, 1986.

Pinder, L. "From a New Perspective to the Framework: A Case Study on the Development of Health Promotion Policy in Canada." *Health Promot.* 3,2. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Raeburn, J. "People Projects: Planning and Evaluation in a New Era." *Health Promot.* 2,4. Oxford, England: University Press, 1987.

Robbins, C., ed. *Health Promotion in North America, Implications for the U.K.* London: Health Education Council, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 1987.

Reporting findings of a North American tour of health promotion agencies and projects, the publication explores implications for "the new public health" in the U.K., in such areas as health service planning, primary care, the elderly, community development and the media.

Robertson, J. "Person Society and Planet: The Changing Context for Health." *Can. J. Public Health.* 76, Supp. 1 (1985).

Rootman, I. "Developing a System for Evaluating a Health Promotion Programme." *Health Promot.* 3,2. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Rootman, I. "Developing Knowledge for Health Promotion in Canada." Paper presented at 80th Annual Conference of Canadian Public Health Association, Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 22, 1989.

The paper describes the knowledge development process of Health and Welfare Canada since 1986, presents conclusions drawn from the various literature reviews, workshops, reports, etc., and indicates what steps Health and Welfare will be taking to continue the process.

Tannahill, A. "Health Promotion and Public Health: A Model in Action." *Community Med.* 10,1 (1988).

World Health Organization (WHO). *Report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care: Alma Ata, U.S.S.R., 6-12 September.* Geneva: WHO/UNICEF, 1978.

WHO. *Health Promotion: A Discussion Document on the Concepts and Principles.* Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe. 1984.

The booklet provided the conceptual basis for the *Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion.*

WHO. *Targets for Health For All, Targets in Support of the European Regional Strategy for Health For All.* Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe, 1986.

The 201 page book provides a framework, initiating action toward Health For All/2000, listing WHO Euro's 38 agreed-on targets, related problems and solutions in the European region. A list of possible indicators and a proposed plan of action are annexed.

WHO. *The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion.* Ottawa: WHO, CPHA, Health and Welfare Canada, 1986.

Healthy Cities/
Healthy Communities

Ashton, J.R. "Healthy Cities--A World Health Organization Project." In "Healthy Cities: Action Strategies for Health Promotion." Xerox, 1988.

In this 30 page paper distributed by the University of Liverpool, Department of Community Medicine, the author traces the beginnings of the new public health from Lalonde's "New Perspective . . ." paper in 1974. He discusses the 38 targets for Health For All Euro, the *Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion,* and the various problems of defining a healthy city and outlines steps towards creating one. Ashton claims that the overwhelming interest in the Healthy City Project suggests an incipient movement of public awareness and support necessary for establishing healthy public policy.

Ashton, J.R. *Esmedune 2000: Vision or Dream? (A Healthy Liverpool).* Liverpool: University of Liverpool, Department of Community Health, 1988.

Asthon, J.R. "Healthy Cities: Concepts." In J. R. Ashton and T. Hancock, *Healthy Cities Concepts and Visions: A Resource for the Healthy Cities Project.* Liverpool: University of Liverpool,

Department of Community Medicine, 1988.

The new directions of health promotion in public health are described and connected to those of the healthy cities project.

Ashton, J.R., Grey, P. and K. Barnard. "Healthy Cities--WHO's New Public Health Initiative." *Health Promot.* 1,3. Oxford, England: University Press, 1986.

Barnard, K. "Lisbon Healthy Cities Symposium Notes of Closing Address on Behalf of the Planning Group." Copenhagen: WHO, 1986.

Berlin, S. "The Canadian Healthy Communities Project: Shapes of the Reality." *Plan Canada* 29,4.

Berlin, S. and B. Lane. "The Canadian Healthy Communities Project, National and Local Perspectives." Paper presented at the 80th Annual Conference of CPHA, June 22, 1989.

Bhatti, T. "Strengthening Community Health." Paper presented at the Canadian Urban and Housing Studies Conference, February 22, 1988.

Canadian Institute of Planners, Canadian Public Health Association, Federation of Canadian Municipalities. "Healthy Communities A Project Proposal." Xerox. Ottawa: CIP, 1987.

Carlson, R. "Healthy People." *Can. J. Public Health* 76, Supp. 1 (1985).

Challenge Change. Newsletter of the Canadian Healthy Communities Project. Ottawa: Co-ordinating Office, Canadian Healthy Communities Project.

Clare, D., Love, E., Mann, V. and G. Prouten.

"Strategic Planning Report: The Implementation of a Healthy Winnipeg Program." Term paper, Health Education 81:712; University of Manitoba, 1988.

Davies, S.C. "Building the Healthy City the European Way." *Town and Country Plann.* 57,3.(1988).

Duhl, L. "The Healthy City." In "Beyond Health Care: Proceedings of a Working Party Conference on Healthy Public Policy." *Can. J Public Health.* 76, Supp. 1 (1985).

Dulh, L. "The Healthy City: Its Function and Its Future." *Health Promot.* 3,2. Oxford, England: University Press, 1986.

Dykeman, F. "A Prescription for a Healthy Community." *J Community Dev.* (May/June 1986).

Goldblatt, A. "Edmonton's Healthy Communities Initiative." *Plan Canada* 29, 4 (1989).

Greensmith, C. "Issues and Problems in Urban Health." Paper presented to the Canadian Urban and Housing Conference, February 22, 1988.

Hancock, T. "Beyond Health Care: From Public Health Policy to Healthy Public Policy." *Can. J. Public Health.* 76 (Supp. 1) (1985).

Hancock, T. "Healthy Cities: The Canadian Project." *Health Promot.* 1,2. Oxford, England: University Press, 1987.

Hancock, T. "Getting Started Ideas For Your Healthy Cities Project." Xerox, 1986.

Hancock, T. "Healthy Toronto: A Vision of a Healthy City." In J.R. Ashton and T. Hancock,

Healthy Cities Concepts and Visions: A Resource for the WHO Healthy Cities Project. Liverpool: University of Liverpool, Department of Community Medicine, 1988.

Hancock describes the process and results of "strategic vision workshops" in Toronto in 1986-1987. The script for the guided imagery exercise is included.

Hancock, T. and L. Duhl. "Healthy Cities: Promoting Health in the Urban Context." Background Paper for the Healthy Cities Symposium, Lisbon, Portugal, 1986.

Healthy Cities: Cities Fit to Live In. Newsletter. Liverpool: Normanten Grange, Langham Ave, Aigburth, Liverpool L17, U.K.

Bi-monthly Healthy Cities newsletter published from Normanton Grange, Liverpool.

Healthy Toronto 2000: A Strategy for a Healthier City. Healthy Toronto 2000 Subcommittee, Board of Health, City of Toronto, September, 1988.

The report contains a blueprint for the Department of Public Health and the City of Toronto to the end of the century.

Hendler, S. "The Canadian Healthy Communities Project: Relevant or Redundant?" *Plan Canada* 29,4 (1989).

Holmes, P. "Urban Health: Inner City Sickness." *Nurs. Times* 81,45 (1985).

Jackson, S. "The Concept of Healthy Cities." Paper presented to the Canadian Urban and Housing Studies Conference, February 22, 1988.

The paper outlines the origins and evolution of the Healthy Cities Project in Canada.

Kendall, P.R.W. "The Healthy Communities Project: 'Healthy Capital Regional District 2000'." *Plan Canada* 29,4 (1989).

Lacombe, R. and L. Poirier. Ville et villages en santé." *Plan Canada* 29,4 (1989).

Lane, B. "Health and Wellness in the City." Paper presented to the Canadian Urban and Housing Studies Conference, February 22, 1988.

The paper traces the evolution of the concepts of health and wellness and draws implications for urban planners.

Lane, B. "Healthy Cities in the U.K.: Implications for Canadian Healthy Communities Projects." *Plan Canada* 29,4 (1989).

The paper describes three U.K. Healthy City Projects, chosen for their various involvements with the project, and describes learnings potentially important for the Canadian Healthy Communities Project.

Lane, B. "Healthy Winnipeg: A Proposed Model." *Plan Canada* 29,4 (1989).

The paper presents a "Healthy Winnipeg Project" process model developed in collaboration with B. Mathur at the Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.

Mathur, B. "Healthy Cities: Implications for Planners." Paper presented to the Canadian Urban and Housing Studies Conference, February 22. 1988.

The paper reviews the history of planning perspectives and explores how the goals and tasks of the Healthy City Project fit with the goals and methods of the planning process.

Mathur, B. "Community Planning and the New Public Health." *Plan Canada* 29,4 (1989).

The author reviews the goals of the new public health and analyzes implications for community planning theory and practice.

Plan Canada. Journal of the Canadian Institute of Planners. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Institute of Urban Studies.

The July, 1989 issue is devoted to a discussion and critique of the Canadian Healthy Communities Project.

Ried, D.G. "Changing Patterns of Work and Leisure and the Healthy Community." *Plan Canada* 29,4 (1989).

Sheffield City Council. *Good Health For All: The Sheffield Plan,* 1987.

The Central Policy Unit of Sheffield's City Council produced this 26 page booklet in response to the National Government's invitation to debate green papers on primary health care and neighbourhood nursing (1986). It calls for 20 year national and local health plans, salaried primary health care teams and elected local accountability on all health and social services through community care committees and new unitary local authorities.

Vertio, H. "Healthy Cities: Promoting Health in the Urban Context. Dimensions and Indicators." Background paper for the Healthy Cities Symposium, Lisbon. Copenhagen: WHO, 1986.

WHO. *Healthy Cities Indicators, Barcelona.* Copenhagen: WHO, 1987.

WHO. *Background Papers to the Healthy Cities Meetings in Goteborg and Barcelona.* Copenhagen: WHO, 1987.

WHO. *A Guide to Assessing Healthy Cities.*

Copenhagen: WHO Europe, 1988.

Addresses assessing the components of a Healthy City project, the context, the analysis, the report.

WHO. *Five Year Planning Framework.* Copenhagen: WHO Europe, 1988.

Addresses background and project development, roles and tasks of the main actors, framework of action (1988-1992), supportive systems work plan, strategic and functional overview and resource needs.

WHO. *Promoting Health in the Urban Context.* Copenhagen: WHO Europe, 1988.

Addresses the concept of a healthy city, the historical context, the parameters of a healthy city, assessing the health of a city and how to get a healthy city.

Data Gathering

Ashton, J. "Tying Down the Indicators and Targets for Health for All." Xerox based on a Working Party Report, 1988.

In the 29 page report, the information needs for health promotion are examined in relation to the 12 priorities for the Mersey region. Items (indicators) were grouped according to whether they are available now, whether analysis is required to obtain them, or whether development work is necessary to obtain them. Targets were chosen according to WHO criteria that indicators and targets should as far as possible stimulate change, be readily available and relate to health promotion principles. Appendix 1 lists the 38 WHO targets for Health For All in Europe, with comments. Appendix 2 lists proposed summary indicators and targets for the 12 Mersey Region health promotion priorities.

Betts, G. "Area Based Studies of Health." *Radical Community Med.* 29 (Spring, 1987).

Having reviewed recent area based studies in the U.K. and the critical comments they have inspired, the author suggests that while area based studies have identified a clear relationship between deprivation and ill-health, they may not have suggested how or why the inequalities are persisting. An assumption of local studies is that the identified problems can be resolved at the local level; however, this may shift the emphasis of analysis away from structural factors such as class, the most important factor. Local studies' main contribution is the refinement of the broad patterns of inequalities shown in national studies and the strengthening of the relationship between deprivation and ill-health.

Dean, K. "Issues in the Development of Health Promotion Indicators." *Health Promot.* 3,1. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Deelstra, K. "Issues in the Development of Health Promotion Indicators." *Town Country Plann.* 57,2 (1988).

Dimensions of Health in Edmonton. Edmonton Board of Health, 1989.

The document presents a conceptual framework which includes public policy, human biology, the environment, culture and the ecosystem; reviews selected aspects of the Edmonton population (birth rate, death rate, migration, population structure, etc.) and discusses links of physical and social environments, social networks and lifestyle to health and disease.

Flynn, P. "Deprivation: What It Is and How to Measure It." *Public Money* 1986.

Flynn, P. "Health Indicators: Context and the Next Steps." Background Paper for the Indicators Meeting of the Healthy City Project, Barcelona, March, 1987. Copenhagen: WHO/Liverpool City Planning Department, 1987.

Goldsmith, H., Lee, A.S. and B. Rosen. *Small Area Social Indicators*. National Institute of Mental Health, Mental Health Service System Report Series BN No. 3; Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

The report uses factor analysis to develop area profiles for health.

Hancock, T. "Indicators for a Healthy City." Background Paper for Healthy Cities Meeting on Indicators, Barcelona. Copenhagen: WHO, 1987.

Herman, J.L. Morris, L.L. and C.T. Fitzgibbon. *Evaluator's Handbook*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1987.

Hunt, S.M. "Subjective Health Indicators and Health Promotion." *Health Promot*. 3,1. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Kaplan, R.M. "New Health Promotion Indicators: the General Health Policy Model." *Health Promot*. 3,1. Oxford, England: University Press.

Kar, S.B. Kolman, W., Bertoli, J. and E. Berkanovic. "Indicators of Individual and Community Action for Health Promotion." *Health Promot*. 3,2. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Mayers, D. "Community Relevant Measurement of Quality of Life." *Urban Aff Q.* (Sept., 1987).

McQueen, D. and H. Noacke. "Health Promotion Indicators, Current Status, Issues and Problems." *Health Promot*. 3.1. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Mootz, M. "Health (Promotion) Indicators: Realistic and Unrealistic Expectations." *Health Promot*. 3,1. Oxford, England: University Press,

1988.

Muller, R. "Some Critical Comments on New Health Promotion Indicators: Improving Social Control." *Health Promot*. 3,1. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Noacke, H. "Measuring Health Behaviour and Health: Towards New Health Promotion Indicators." *Health Promot*. 3,1. Oxford, England: University Press, 1988.

Noacke, H. and D. McQueen. "Towards Health Promotion Indicators." *Health Promot*. 3,1. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, (1988).

Sheffield Health Authority. "Health Care and Disease: A Profile of Sheffield." Xerox, 1986.

Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. *Winnipeg: An Environmental Scan*. Winnipeg: United Way Strategic Planning Committee.

Spuhler, T. "Measuring Health Resources, Health Action and Dimensions of Health: A Review of the Berne Workshop Discussions." *Health Promot*. 3,1. Oxford, England: University Press, 1986.

Stewart, M. "Systematic Community Assessment." In M. Stewart, ed., *Community Health Nursing in Canada*. Toronto: McLelland and Stewart. 1985.

Vertio, H. "Promoting Health in the Urban Context. Dimensions and Indicators." Xerox, 1986.

In this background paper for the Healthy Cities Symposium, Lisbon, Portugal (April 7 - 11, 1986), the author uses "the dynamic balance between the individual and environment" definition of health

and suggests indicators related to three dimensions: health promotion (public participation, lifestyles), status of health of the city (measures of violence, loneliness, health care) and structural elements (housing, transportation, communication).

Whitehead, M. *The Health Divide.* London: Health Education Council, 1987.

Wilkins, R. and O. Adams. "Health Expectancy in Canada, Late 1970s: Demographic, Regional and Social Dimensions." *Am. J. Public Health* 73, 9 (1983).

WHO. *Evaluation of Strategies For Health For All.* European Region; Geneva: WHO, 1980.

WHO. *Healthy City Indicators.* Copenhagen: WHO, 1987.

Public Participation

Arnstein, S.R. "A Ladder of Citizen Participation." *Journal of the American Institute of Planners* 31 (1969).

Arnstein's ladder extends from non-participation through tokenism to citizen power. True citizen participation, he claims, is the redistribution of power that enables have-not citizens to be included in activities such as goal-setting, decision-making, etc. The work does not outline how such redistribution is to be orchestrated.

Axworthy, L. "Planning and Participation." In L. Axworthy, ed., *The Citizen and Neighbourhood Renewal.* Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, 1972.

Bjorkman, J.W. "Who Governs the Health Sector? Comparative European and American Experiences with Representation, Participation and

Decentralization." *Comparative Politics* (July, 1985).

The article states that policy options selected by professional elites are legitimated by arrangements for citizen participation, but that citizens participating on boards, committees and health councils are rarely active. In the first place, the agenda is set out by a chairperson in consultation with the professional staff; secondly, " . . . due to time constraints and lack of background knowledge, lay participants usually have little background knowledge on which to discuss technical matters, so they usually accept staff recommendations." The article claims that decision-making is controlled by physicians and dissension by lay participants is controlled by labelling such a person as a "troublemaker or "ego-tripper and by ignoring that person."

Bleiker, A. *Citizen Participation Handbook.* Laramie, WY: Institute for Participatory Planning, 1981.

Bradshaw, C. "Informal Participation." In D.M. Connor, ed., *Constructive Citizen Participation: A Resource Book.* Victoria, BC: Development Press, 1985.

Brooks, J. et al. "Taking it to the Street: A Vancouver Community Responds to Achieving Health for All." *Health Promot.* Ottawa, Canada: Health and Welfare Canada, 1988.

The four-page article describes the outcome from a one-day September, 1987, workshop of residents and workers from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside, an idea which arose from a May 1987, B.C. Public Health Association workshop on Strengthening Community Health. Participants used a small group format and listed concerns, emphasizing the importance of community involvement in their own "health destiny." A major issue identified was the isolation of some people, and a "block visitor" strategy was devised. Other questions dealt with were how to lobby, the role of the Federal Government in following up on Achieving Health For All, and what will

happen to information generated at the workshop. As a result of the workshop, the "Downtown Eastside" internal network was strengthened, and so were its links to external agencies, such as the City Health Department.

Burton, T.L. "A Review and Analysis of Canadian Case Studies in Public Participation." In D.M. Connor, ed., *Constructive Citizen Participation: A Resource Book.* Victoria, BC: Development Press, 1979.

After reviewing 96 cases, the author concludes there is real commitment in Canada to the concept of public participation, but there exists a lingering apprehension among some as to its utility, divergence of opinion about what the concept involves and a failure to develop consensus about what is expected in practice.

Canadian Social Trends. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

The quarterly presents topical information on current social issues, problems and policies.

Connor, D.M. *Constructive Citizen Participation: A Resource Book.* Victoria, BC: Development Press, 1988.

An update of earlier workbooks, the manual offers an overview of public participation and a range of contributed articles, often case studies on operational techniques, management considerations and social impact assessment.

Constructive Citizen Participation. Quarterly Newsletter. Oakville, ON: Development Press.

Grant, J. "They Say You Can't Legislate Public Participation: The Nova Scotia Experience." *Plan Canada* 27,10 (1988).

Hodge, G. and P. Hodge. "Public Participation Planning in Eastern Ontario." In D.M. Connor, ed., *Constructive Citizen Participation: A Resource Book.* Victoria, BC: Development Press, 1979.

The article describes the experience of three citizen participation groups in Eastern Ontario responding to threats to the natural environment.

Howell, R.E., Olsen, M. and D. Olsen. *Designing a Citizen Involvement Program.* Cornwallis, OR: Western Rural Development Center, 1987.

The guidebook for involving citizens in environmental issues discusses the rational and theoretical bases for citizen involvement and outlines a model for involvement. Includes case studies.

Labonté, R. "Community Empowerment: The Need for Political Analysis." *Can. J. Public Health* (March/April 1989).

Paparo-Stein, I. *Cities Under Siege.* Toronto: Atlantic Press Publishing, 1988.

The investigative and protest actions of a family and community against an urban spray program in Winnipeg are documented.

Siler-Wells, G. "Public Participation in Community Health." *Health Promotion* (Summer 1988).

Solomon, D.S. and N. Maccoby. "Communication as a Model for Health Advancement." In J.D.Matarazzo et al., eds., *Behaviourial Health: A Handbook of Health Enhancement and Disease Prevention.* Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, 1984.

Stone, J.M., ed. *Environment Education: Transition to an Information Age,* 1987.

Proceedings of a Conference of the North American Association for Environmental Education, the publication contains papers dealing with research and practice in citizen action, values and beliefs about environmental behaviour, citizen

education regarding responsibility in environmental action.

Tranquada, R.E. "Participation of the Poverty Community in Health Care Planning." *Soc. Sci. Med.* 7 (1977).

Weller, P. and J. Jackson. *Managing Wastes: A Guide to Citizen's Involvement*, 1984.

A short practical guide for individuals or groups concerned about waste management issues.

Wichern, P.H. *Patterns of Public Participation in Canadian Urban Policy Making: The Case of Winnipeg's Residents Advisory Groups.* Winnipeg: Department of Political Studies, University of Manitoba, 1975.

Wichern, P.H. *Evaluating Winnipeg's Unicity: Citizen Participation and Residents Advisory Groups.* Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, 1975.

Public Policy

"Beyond Health Care: Proceedings of a Working Conference on Healthy Public Policy." *Can. J. Public Health* 76, Supp. 1, 1985).

Crawley, H. "Promoting Health through Public Policy." *Health Promot.* 2,2. Oxford, England: University Press, 1987.

The summary and recommendations of a working group set up by the Health Education Bureau in Ireland are presented. They deal with health policy aspects of health promotion, call for a comprehensive food policy and the development of a multisectoral health-conscious approach. They call for a broadening of the Health Education Board to include broader environmental issues.

D'Arcy, C. "Social Inequalities in Health: Implications for Priority Setting." Paper presented at the Second Biennial Conference on Health Care in Canada: Setting Priorities; Waterloo, Ontario, Wilfred Laurier University, 1987.

Emery, F. "Public Policies for Healthy Workplaces." *Can. J. Public Health* 76, Supp. 1, (1985).

Gottlieb, B.H. "Social Networks and Social Support An Overview of Research: Practice and Policy Implications." *Health Educ. Q.* 12,1 (1985).

Hancock, T. "Beyond Health Care: Creating a Healthy Future." *The Futurist* 16,4 (1982).

Hancock contends that "healthy public policy" implies the need for another level of policy, which encompasses all sectors in terms of their influence on health.

Hancock, T. "Beyond Health Care: From Public Health Policy to Healthy Public Policy." *Can. J. Public Health* 76, Supp. 1 (1985).

Hatcher, G.H. "Canadian Approaches to Health Policy Decisions--National Health Insurance." *Am. J. Public Health* 68,9 (1978).

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Introducing the review, the authors state that co-ordinating and implementing healthy public policy are social processes which involve developing and channelling human motivations, the creation of social institutions, modifying the relationship between the individual and societal institutions, mobilizing collectivities to action, and other social processes. The review attempts to link social

science literature and that of the healthy public policy, with the goal of facilitating the implementation of the recommendations made in *Achieving Health For All: A Framework for Health Promotion.*

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The book discusses how local and national social and economic policies in the U.K. have historically influenced the health of people in cities.

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The author argues that in the process of developing health promoting policy, the strength of powerful groups must be balanced by ensuring the participatory capacity of weak groups, those whose voices are not often heard.

Milio, N. "Healthy Nations: Creating a New Ecology of Public Policy for Health." *Can. J. Public Health.* 76, Supp. 1 (1985).

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Sheffield City Council. *A Smoking Policy for Sheffield*, 1987.

The 22 page Xerox sets out a blueprint for action for each city council department to explore. A timetable for action is provided with the aim that each department will formulate and implement its own smoking policy.

Siler-Wells, G. "An Implementation Model for Health System Reform." *Social Science and Medicine* 24,10 (1987).

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Wescott, G, Swensson, P.G. and H.E.K. Zollner, eds. *Health Policy Implications of Unemployment.* Copenhagen: WHO.

Ziglio, E. "Uncertainties and Dilemmas in Future Health Promotion Scenarios: Some Cautionary Issues." *Futures Research Q.* 2,4 (1987).

The article discusses the rational deductive approach to policy making, which, as it involves a sequence of steps toward the objective, typically places emphasis on the rationality of the process, the logical sequence of steps and the objective evaluation of alternatives. He argues that the approach avoids value questions and judgements about priorities, that it is naïve and has failed to live up to expectations.

Equity in Health

Blane, D. "The Meaning of Social Class Differences in Health: People's Experience of Risk Factors." *Radical Community Med.* 29 (Spring 1987).

The Black Report argued that class differences in health in the U.K. are primarily due to differences in "material conditions," such as poverty or inadequate education. The author

suggests these are intervening variables that do not relate directly to health or class--he suggests that occupational hazards (dust, noise, accidents, monotony, stress) and housing quality are both related directly to health and class. The factors should be studied in combination and weight given to the effect of time. A case study is provided as illustration.

Department of Health and Social Security (U.K.). *Inequalities in Health: Report of a Research Working Group.* (Black Report), 1980.

Forerunner to a series of regional and city studies in the U.K., the report demonstrated on a national level the relationship between social/material deprivation and health in the U.K.

Department of Public Health, City of Toronto. "The Unequal Society: A Challenge to Public Health," 1985.

Shah, C.P. et al. "The Health of Indians in Canadian Cities: A Challenge to the Health Care System." *Can. Med. Assoc. J.* 133,9 (1985).

The four-page review article on the health status of Natives on reserves and in cities in Canada builds a case for working more closely with Native organizations to improve the health of Canada's urban Natives.

Smith, R. *Unemployment and Health.* Oxford: University Press, 1987.

Thunhurst, C. *Poverty and Health in the City of Sheffield.* Sheffield: Sheffield City Council, Environmental Health Department, 1985.

Mortality and morbidity comparisons between Sheffield and the U.K. in general and among areas of the city provide a basis for 34 specific findings and recommendations for City Council. Appendices include *WHO Discussion Document on the Concept and Principles of Health Promotion; The Unequal Society: A Challenge to Health*

Promotion (Department of Public Health, City of Toronto), *Health Authority Plans for Health Promotion* (Sheffield, Cambridge, Greenwich); *Local Area Studies of Health* (Bristol, Croxteth, Glasgow, Mersey Region).

Thunhurst, C. "Inequalities--Beyond Description." *Radical Community Med.* 29 (Spring 1987).

The authors contend that while few would dispute the existence of inequalities, the studies have not, on the whole, led to remedial action. A sense of purpose is coming from WHO's targets for Health For All by 2000, and particularly from the Healthy Cities Program. He says that, even without a Healthy Cities project, Local Authorities have been meeting bimonthly over the last 15 months to exchange ideas and experiences. Local and national social and economic policies will be key elements in addressing health inequalities. He calls for a strong National program and the will to implement the necessary housing and other policies to effect change.

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The researchers constructed indices of health and of deprivation and studied the relations between them, providing the methodological basis for small area studies in the U.K.

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James, D. "Kids' Place: A Kids' Lobby for a Vital Seattle, Washington." In J.E. Kyle, ed. *Children, Families and Cities*. Washington, DC: National League of Cities, 1987.

Kyle, J.E., ed. *Children, Families and Cities. Programs the Work at the Local Level*. Washington, DC: National League of Cities, 1987.

Sharifi, H.A. *Action Strategies for Health Promotion Literature Review No. 1*. Liverpool: University of Liverpool, Department of Community Medicine, 1988.

An eight-page partially annotated bibliography on urban health in Europe.

Sheffield City Council, Health and Consumer Services. *Public Health Division Operational Plan, 1988-2000*, 1988.

On the basis of five principles of the Sheffield targets (equity, empowerment, participation, collaboration, primary care), divisional and departmental objectives and short and long term objectives are laid out.

Sheffield Health Care Strategy Group. *Progressive Strategies for Health*, 1984.

The 24 page booklet contains reports and information from the one-day Progressive Strategies for Health Conference (Sept. 17, 1983), which brought together people from politics, trade unions and health to review health policies and work out strategies to defend the National Health Service against cuts and work towards expending and improving it.

Winder, A. and N. Kanno. "Collaboration: An Alternative Value and its Implications for Health." *Int. Quart. Community Health Educ.* 2 (1983).

Wray, J.D. "Child Health Interventions in Urban Slums: Are We Neglecting the Importance of Nutrition?" *Health Policy Plann.* 1,4 (1986).

The author notes that nutrition indicators for urban populations have improved, but suggests that disparities are hidden because of aggregation and that studies in slums, rather than cities as a whole, give a much less encouraging picture. The author calls for promotion of breast feeding, education, growth monitoring and food supplementation targeted at the vulnerable population of children to be born in the coming decades.

WHO. *Global Strategy For Health For All by the Year 2000*. Geneva: WHO, 1981.

WHO. "Healthy Cities Project Office." *Promoting Health in the Urban Context*. WHO Healthy Cities Papers No. 1; Copenhagen: FADL, 1988.

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The authors describe the results of surveys of nutritional status of children of families surveyed

in the two years, in which some families had participated in a commodity supplementary food program. The experimental group had improved nutritional levels over the controls (though up to 18 percent still had low or deficient levels of B1, B2, haemoglobin and serum iron and transferrin saturation). The authors conclude the food assistance program is making the difference.

Planning the Physical Environment

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Deelstra, T. "The Art of Civic Design." Background Paper for the U.K. Healthy Cities Conference, March 28-30, 1988.

Dubos, R. "The Biological Basis for Urban Design." In C.A. Doxiadis, ed., *Anthropolis: City for Human Development.* New York: Norton Publishing Co., 1975.

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Hardoy, J.E. and D. Scatherwaite. "Housing and Health: Do Architects and Planners have a Role?" *Cities* (August 1987).

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Proshansky, H.M., Ittleson, W.H. and L.G. Rivlin, eds. *Environmental Psychology: Man and His Physical Setting.* New York: Holt Reinhart and Winston, 1970.

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