

- life expectancy
- self-assessed health status.

How can these differences in health status be explained by genetics and social institutions? Use Figure 1.1 as a guide for discussion.

FURTHER READING

- Ashton, J. (ed.) (1992) *Healthy Cities*. Open University Press: Philadelphia.
- Baum, F. (2008) *The New Public Health: An Australian Perspective*. Oxford University Press: Melbourne.
- Beaglehole, R., & Bonita, R. (eds) (2004) *Public Health at the Crossroads: Achievements and Prospects*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- Friedman, D.J., & Starfield, B. (2003) Editorial: Models of Population Health: Their Value for US Public Health Practice, Policy, and Research. *American Journal of Public Health*, 93(3): 366–9.
- Germov, J. (ed.) (2005) *Second Opinion: An Introduction to Health Sociology*. Oxford University Press: Melbourne.
- Moodie, R. (ed.) (2004) *Hands-on Health Promotion*. IP Communications: East Hawthorn.

WEBPAGE RESOURCES

- Expert Patients Programme: www.expertpatients.co.uk/public/default.aspx. Provides information about a type of self-help group. A similar Australian program is the Chronic Disease Management program.
- Health Promoting Hospital: www.euro.who.int/healthpromohosp. One of the World Health Organization programs that is likely to serve as a model in many developed and developing countries.
- Healthy Cities: www.euro.who.int/healthy-cities. The site of the initial international health promotion program.
- Social Determinants of Health: www.euro.who.int/document/e81384.pdf. Has summaries of research in developed and developing countries.
- Population Health: www.health.nsw.gov.au/org_structure. An example of the development of population health programs at a state level in New South Wales.
- The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW): www.aihw.gov.au. Good source of federal government publications.
- World Health Organization: www.who.int. A number of publications can be found at this website.