

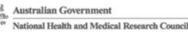
Reconnecting urban planning with health: The Liveability Project

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Acknowledgements

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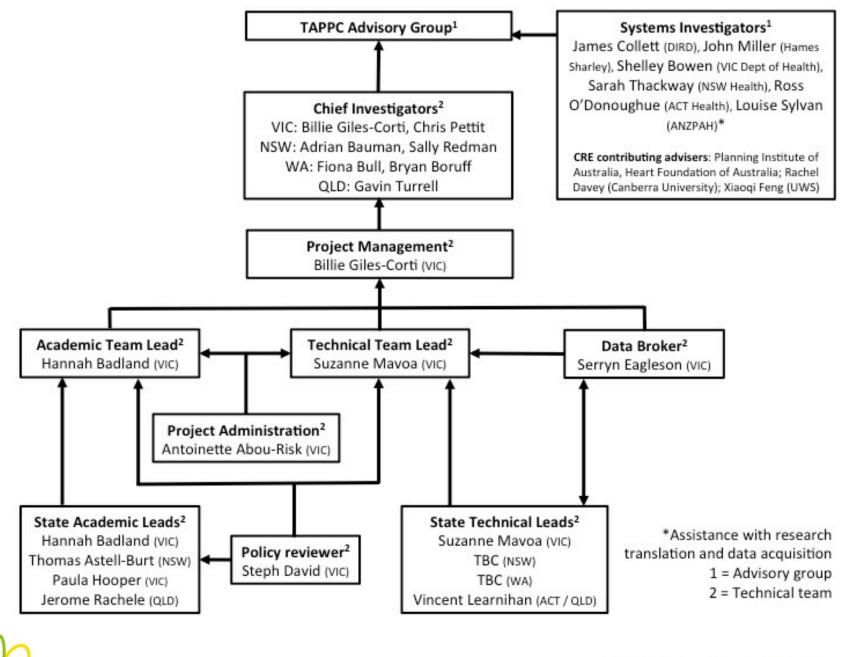
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The Australian Prevention Partnership Centre Systems and solutions for better health Funded by:

Background

- Urban form that supports 'liveable and sustainable' communities are recommended by multiple sectors, suggesting the need for a systems approach
- There has been little systematic research examining how 'upstream' built environment factors influence health, and even less attention for how to best measure these in a policy context



What is a 'liveable' community?

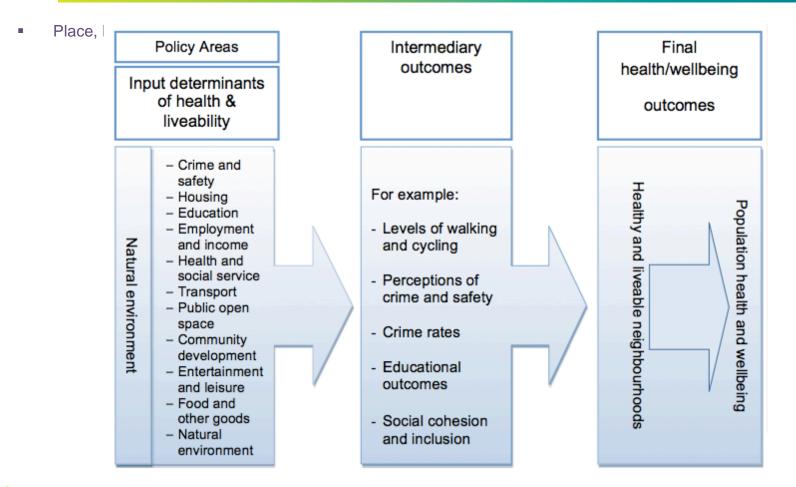


(Lowe, Whitzman et al. 2013)

Source: J. Perkovic



How 'liveable' are Australian communities from a health perspective and what is the impact?





Research aims

Develop and validate state and national sets of spatially-derived liveability indicators of the built environment that impact chronic disease risk factors and / or health outcomes

Liveability indicators will be:

- 1. Aligned with urban planning policy discourse
- 2. Developed using readily available spatial data
- 3. Standard and consistent over time
- 4. Suitable for monitoring progress towards creating more liveable and sustainable communities
- 5. Associated with chronic disease risk factors and / or health outcomes



What domains?

DOMAIN	HEALTH BEHAVIOURS & OUTCOMES	
Public open space	Walking (overall, recreation), physical activity, mental health	WA
Transport	Walking (overall, transport), cycling (transport), commute time, obesity	QLD
Walkability	Walking (overall, transport), obesity	
Alcohol	Alcohol consumption, self-rated health	
Food	Fruit and vegetable consumption, fast- food consumption, obesity	NSW



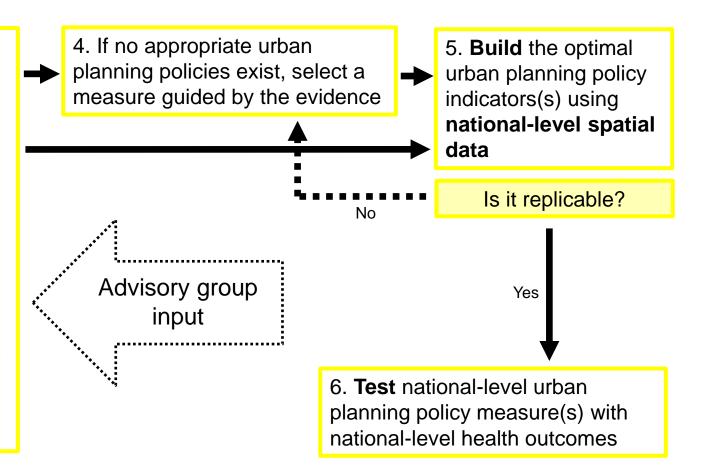
What is the task?

For each domain:

1. **Review** relevant state-level spatial urban planning policies (ACT, NSW, QLD, WA, VIC)

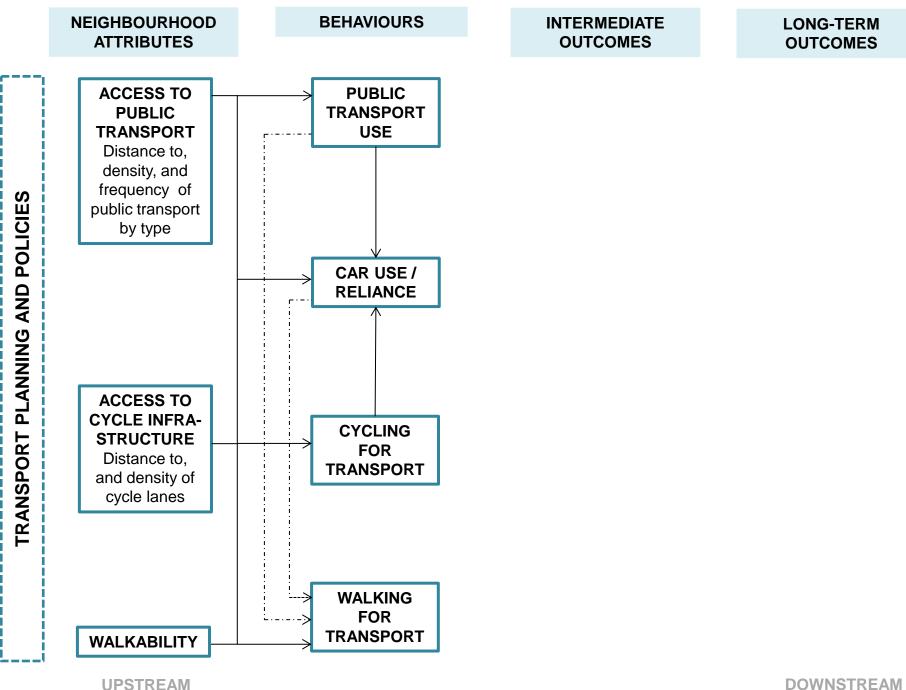
2. **Test** policies with state-level health outcomes.

3. **Identify** the optimal urban planning policies related to health outcomes



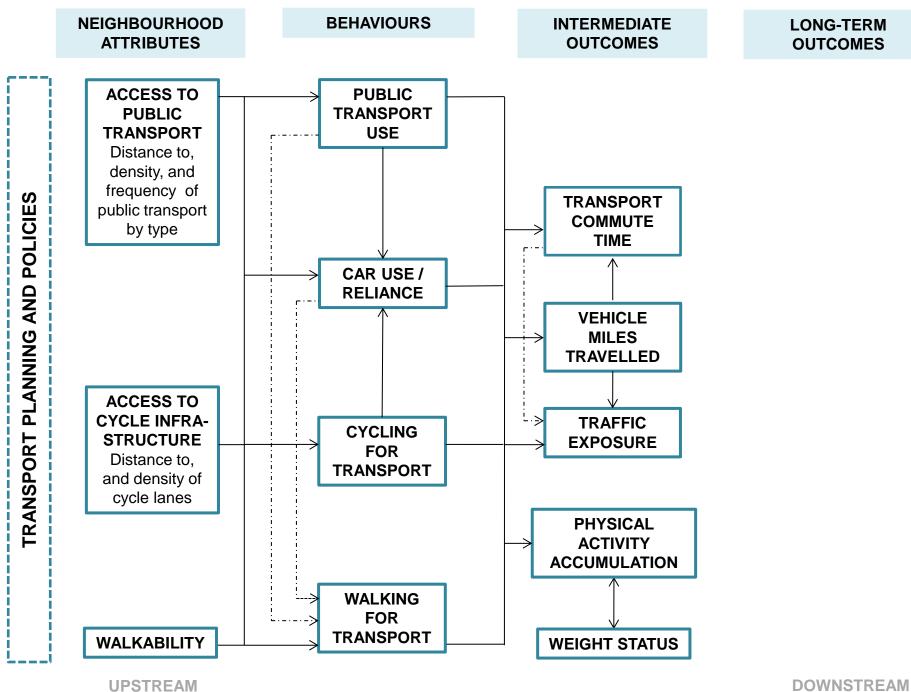


	NEIGHBOURHOOD ATTRIBUTES	BEHAVIOURS	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	LONG-TERM OUTCOMES
AND POLICIES	ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT Distance to, density, and frequency of public transport by type			
TRANSPORT PLANNING AND	ACCESS TO CYCLE INFRA- STRUCTURE Distance to, and density of cycle lanes			
	WALKABILITY			DOWNSTREAM



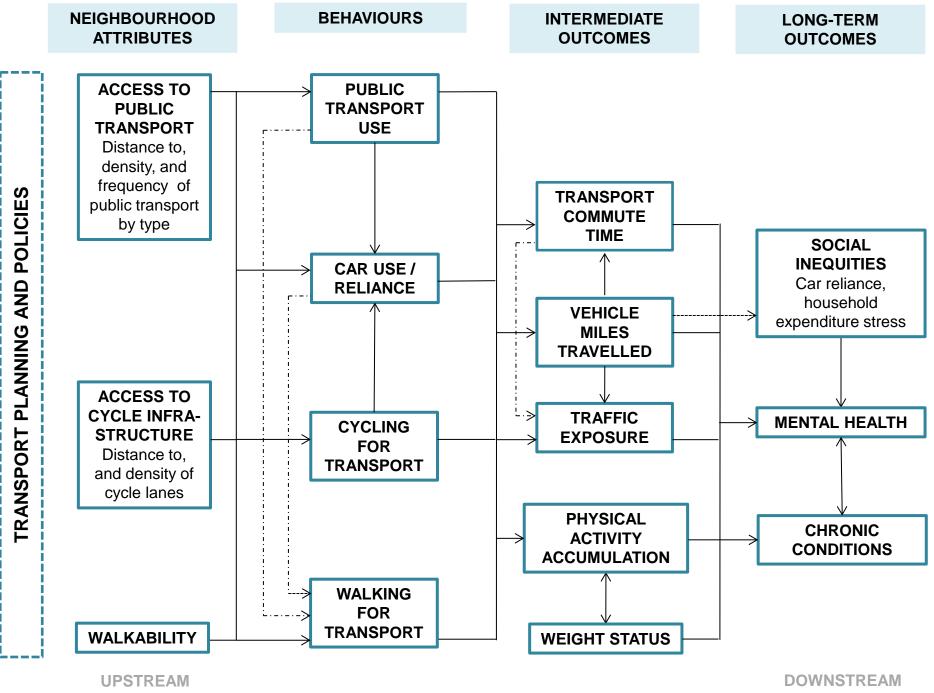
Badland, H., S. Mavoa, et al. (in press). J Transport and Health.

DOWNSTREAM



Badland, H., S. Mavoa, et al. (in press). J Transport and Health.

DOWNSTREAM



Badland, H., S. Mavoa, et al. (in press). J Transport and Health.

Activities to date

- Advisory and Technical Workshops (May 2014)
- Identified and agreed upon scope of work
- Completion of state urban planning policies review
- Commenced collecting spatial data
- Developed a publication plan



PAPER 1: EMERGING URBAN LIVEABILITY LESSONS FROM AUSTRALIA

PAPER FOCUS:

STUDY DESIGN: Review

STUDY LOCATION: VIC

RESIDE @

POPULATION: Adults

INDICATORS VIC

A HABITAT

BUILT ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES: Walkability, Transport, Public Open Space, Food Access, Local Employment, Housing, Crime & Safety, Social Infrastructure HEALTH & WELLBEING OUTCOMES: Walking (Transport & Recreation), Obesity, Mental Health, Sitting Time



WHAT WE DID:

- Brought together the concepts of 'liveability' and the 'social determinants of health'.
- Reviewed 114 documents that included liveability measures used internationally in urban planning and empirical studies.
- Assessed the quality of these liveability measures using a social determinants of health lens.
- Applied these findings to the Australian urban planning policy context.

WHAT WE FOUND:

- 233 liveability measures: 61 were promising.
- 11 domains of liveability.
- Liveability measures were diverse and inconsistent, and few were validated.
- It was unclear how liveability measures could inform urban policy and practice.

SO WHAT?

- Liveability measures need to be tested with health and wellbeing behaviours and outcomes.
- There is potential to turn liveability measures into spatial indicators and test these with
 population surveys.
- Best-practice spatial liveability indicators could be used in future to monitor and better inform urban planning policies within Australia and internationally.

The Australian Preve Partnership Centre Systems and solutions for better

Urban Liveability: Emerging Lessons From Australia For Exploring The Potential For Indicators To Measure Social Determinant Of Health | Hannah Badland, Carolyn Whitzman, Melanie Lowe, Melanie Davern, Lu Aye, Iain Butterworth, Dominique Hes, Billie Giles-corti | Social Science & Medicine 111 (2014) 64-73

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