

Categories: [REDACTED]

The proposed reworded CI 24 of the Food Standards still has the same problem as the current Clause 24 in that it still allows animals to enter into any an out door eating area where food is NOT being handled.

Section 4 Definition under Food Act 2003

RECOMMENDATION

CI 24

- (a) subject to subclauses (2) and (3), not permit live animals in areas in which food is handled **and/or consumed**, other than seafood or other fish or shellfish; and
- (b) take all practicable measures to prevent pests entering the food premises; and
- (c) take all practicable measures to eradicate and prevent the harbourage of pests on the food premises and those parts of vehicles that are used to transport food.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence during childhood and adulthood. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (*N = 9,800*) were used to examine the association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression among adolescents. Results showed that exposure to violence during childhood and adulthood was associated with higher rates of self-reported depression. The association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression was stronger for women than for men.

Keywords: Depression, violence, gender, adolescence

Depression is a common mental health problem that affects millions of people worldwide. It is characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, loss of interest in activities, changes in appetite and sleep patterns, and thoughts of suicide (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). Depression can have serious consequences on an individual's physical and mental health, as well as on their social and occupational functioning. Therefore, understanding the factors that contribute to the development of depression is crucial for developing effective prevention and treatment strategies.

One of the most significant risk factors for depression is exposure to violence. Exposure to violence can occur at different stages of life, including childhood and adulthood. Childhood exposure to violence has been found to be associated with higher rates of depression later in life (Finkelhor & Browne, 1985; Widom et al., 2006). Similarly, exposure to violence during adulthood has also been found to be associated with higher rates of depression (Kessler et al., 1997; Widom et al., 2006).

However, the relationship between exposure to violence and depression may differ depending on the gender of the individual. Research has shown that women are more likely than men to experience depression following exposure to violence (Finkelhor & Browne, 1985; Kessler et al., 1997; Widom et al., 2006). This finding suggests that there may be gender-specific mechanisms through which exposure to violence leads to depression.

One potential explanation for the higher rates of depression among women exposed to violence is related to differences in coping strategies. Women tend to use more emotion-focused coping strategies, such as rumination and seeking social support, while men tend to use more problem-focused coping strategies, such as seeking information and taking action (Fennell, 1980). Emotion-focused coping strategies have been found to be less effective in reducing negative emotions compared to problem-focused coping strategies (Fennell, 1980). Therefore, women's use of emotion-focused coping strategies may lead to higher rates of depression following exposure to violence.

Another potential explanation for the higher rates of depression among women exposed to violence is related to differences in the impact of violence on women and men. Violence against women is often more severe and frequent than violence against men (Widom et al., 2006). Additionally, women are more likely than men to experience violence in intimate relationships (Widom et al., 2006). These factors may contribute to the higher rates of depression among women exposed to violence.

In summary, exposure to violence during childhood and adulthood is associated with higher rates of self-reported depression. The association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression is stronger for women than for men. Understanding the factors that contribute to the development of depression following exposure to violence is crucial for developing effective prevention and treatment strategies. Further research is needed to explore the mechanisms through which exposure to violence leads to depression and to develop targeted interventions for individuals exposed to violence.

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