WELCOME
Health Equity Network of the Americas
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Health Equity Network of the Americas

Informational Webinar:
Health Inequalities Data Tool
June 18, 2018
12 PM – 1PM PDT

Michael A. Rodriguez, MD, MPH
Team

Host

Michael Rodriguez

*Founding Director, UCLA Blum Center on Poverty and Health in Latin America*

*Founding Chair, Health Equity Network of the Americas*

Support

Bri-Ann Hernandez

*Project Coordinator, Health Equity Network of the Americas, UCLA Blum Center*
1. Health Equity Network in Americas – overview – Michael Rodriguez

2. Introduce Presenters – Michael Rodriguez

3. Health Inequality Reporting Initiative in Canada – Malgorzata Miszkurka

4. Health Inequality Data Tool live demonstration featuring Inequalities faced by Indigenous peoples – Malgorzata Miszkurka


6. Questions, Discussion
Who We Are
Intersectoral network dedicated to promote health equity and equality in the Americas

What We Do
Promote knowledge-sharing and intersectoral action to promote equity in health and human rights as priority issue in the Americas.
Presenters:

Malgorzata Miszkurka, PhD, Manager, Equity Analysis and Policy Research, Social Determinants of Health Division, Public Health Agency of Canada

Margo Greenwood, PhD, Professor at the First Nations Studies and Education Programs/Director, University of British Columbia
Measuring and Monitoring Health Inequalities in Canada

Health Equity Network of the Americas
June 18 2018

Malgorzata Miszkurka PhD, Manager
Equity Analysis and Policy Research, Social Determinants of Health Division
Public Health Agency of Canada
Measuring, monitoring, and reporting on health inequities: a global call-to-action

2008

2011

2015

Closing the gap in a generation

World Conference on Social Determinants of Health

RIO DE JANEIRO | BRAZIL | 19-21 OCTOBER 2011

15.2 We pledge to:

(i) Establish, strengthen and maintain monitoring systems that provide disaggregated data to assess inequities in health outcomes as well as in allocations and use of resources;

(ii) Develop and implement robust, evidence-based, reliable measures of inequities, including indicators and indices;
Measuring, monitoring, and reporting on health inequities: Canadian drivers
A Joint Federal/Provincial/Territorial response: The Pan-Canadian Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative

- Objective: To strengthen knowledge and action on health inequalities in Canada through improved data infrastructure and reporting

- Collaborative initiative between federal, provincial, and territorial governments

- Measure and monitor health inequalities → Inform efforts to reduce health inequities → Advance health equity
Pan-Canadian Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative: Data Sources and Custodians

- Canadian Community Health Survey
- Vital Statistics databases
- Canadian Cancer Registry
- Census data
- National Household Survey
- Canadian Health Measures Survey
- Canadian Survey on Disability
- Survey of Young Canadians
- Employment Insurance Coverage Survey
- Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System
- National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System
- Early Development Instrument
- Hospital Mental Health Database
- First Nations Regional Health Survey
Our scope and approach

Data for
OVER 70 HEALTH INDICATORS
from 13 national data sources…

…disaggregated by each of
14 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRATIFIERS
meaningful to health equity.*

HEALTH STATUS
Including indicators for:
• Life expectancy
• Mortality & disability
• Mental illness & suicide
• Perceived physical & mental health
• Infectious & chronic diseases

HEALTH DETERMINANTS
Including indicators for:
• Health behaviours
• Physical & social environments
• Working conditions
• Access to health care
• Social protection
• Social inequities
• Early childhood development

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS
1. Income
2. Education
3. Employment
4. Occupation
5. Material & social deprivation

6. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
• First Nations
• Inuit
• Métis

PLACE OF RESIDENCE
7. Urban/rural

POPULATION GROUP
8. Age
9. Immigrant status
10. Sexual orientation
11. Functional health
12. Ethnicity/racial background

13. SEX: Male or Female

14. JURISDICTION: National or Provincial/Territorial

* Where data allow
Report on Key Health Inequalities in Canada

- Narrative report on especially pronounced and widespread health inequalities in Canada

- 22 indicators drawn from the Data Tool
  - Covers downstream health outcomes and upstream determinants of health
  - Identifies priority areas for federal and provincial/territorial action
  - Approved at federal/provincial/territorial levels for monitoring over time

Thank you! Merci! Gracias

Contact information:
malgorata.miszkurka@Canada.ca

Access the Health Inequalities Data Tool at:
http://infobase.phac-aspc.gc.ca/healthinequalities
Annex A: Available indicators on the Health Inequalities Data Tool
Annex B: Selecting key indicators for the Report on Key Health Inequalities in Canada

1. Do indicators reveal any substantial and statistically significant inequalities? (based on minimum RR/RD% thresholds)
   - Yes
   - No

2. Are the inequalities widespread across population groups?
   - Indicators ranked by # of stratifiers over minimum RR/RD% threshold
   - 3. Are the inequalities especially pronounced among multiple population groups?

4. Do indicators cover upstream and downstream determinants of health?
   - Indicator eliminated from consideration
   - Indicators ranked by # of stratifiers based on increasing RR/RD% thresholds

Health Inequalities Data Tool indicators (n = 72)

- Infant mortality: Infant mortality ≥ 500 grams
- Intentional self-harm/suicide mortality: Ischaemic heart disease mortality
- Life expectancy at birth
- Life expectancy at age 65
- Low birth weight: Lung cancer incidence
- Lung cancer mortality: Mammography screening
- Hospitalization for selected mental illnesses: Non-parental care
- Obesity (self-reported): Oral health – ability to chew
- Oral health – Decayed/missing/Filled Teeth index
- Oral health – missing teeth: Oral health – pain/discomfort in teeth/gums in the past 12 months
- Oral health – presence of dental insurance
- Oral health – visit with dental professional in past 12 months
- Oral health – visit with dental professional in past 12 months (CHMS)
- Overweight (measured): Overweight (self-reported)
- Pap smear screening: Perceived health
- Prenatal mental health: Physical activity (during leisure time)
- Physical activity (participation and activity limitations): Public mental health
- Potential years of life lost: Prostate cancer incidence
- Regulated care: Sense of community belonging
- Smoking: Tuberculosis – active case reports
- Unintentional injury mortality
- Workplace health: Working poor
- Workplace stress
Making Sense of the Data - Indigenous Context

Margo Greenwood
For Indigenous peoples, the determinants of health are inextricably linked to past and contemporary colonial policies and practices that perpetuate structural inequities and systemic disadvantage across the lifespan and across generations.

Indigenous health inequities are evident in disturbingly high rates of substandard or overcrowded housing, poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, child apprehension, incarceration, low levels of education and a greater burden of illness across the spectrum.
Determinants of Health

- Early life
- Education
- Employment and working conditions
- Gender
- Food security
- Health care services
- Housing
- Income and its distribution
- Social safety net
- Social exclusion
- Unemployment and employment security

Indigenous Determinants

- Colonization
- Residential schools
- Colonialism and multiple forms of discrimination e.g. racism including: micro-aggressions
- Self-determination
- Language and culture
- Indigeneity
- Geography
- Spirituality
Health Inequalities Tool and Report …

Opportunities

• Indicators useful to identify and measure inequalities between population groups

• Supports individuals and organizations health inequalities affecting all Canadians including informing program and policy development, surveillance activities and priority areas for research and actions across jurisdictions

Limitations

• Applying indicators to Indigenous populations, if used incorrectly, quantitative and deficit-based indicators can reinforce negative stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes towards Indigenous peoples.
Consider

- Indigenous indicators community-driven, inclusive of Indigenous peoples’ world-views, histories and resources, and emphasize protective factors: resilience, self determination and identity
- Continued recognition and support for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Meaningful partnerships and collaborations with Indigenous peoples

... Health Inequalities Tool and Report

Sharing knowledge • making a difference
partager les connaissances • faire une différence

 Sharing knowledge • making a difference
Questions?
THANK YOU!

For more information on the Network:

http://blumcenter.ucla.edu/xowiki/summit
mrodriguez@mednet.ucla.edu
HealthEquidadNetwork@mednet.ucla.edu