

Sex and Gender-Based Analysis Plus to advance equity, diversity, and inclusion at the Public Health Agency of Canada

Equity Analysis and Policy Research
Social Determinants of Health Division
Centre for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Equity
Public Health Agency of Canada
February 21, 2022

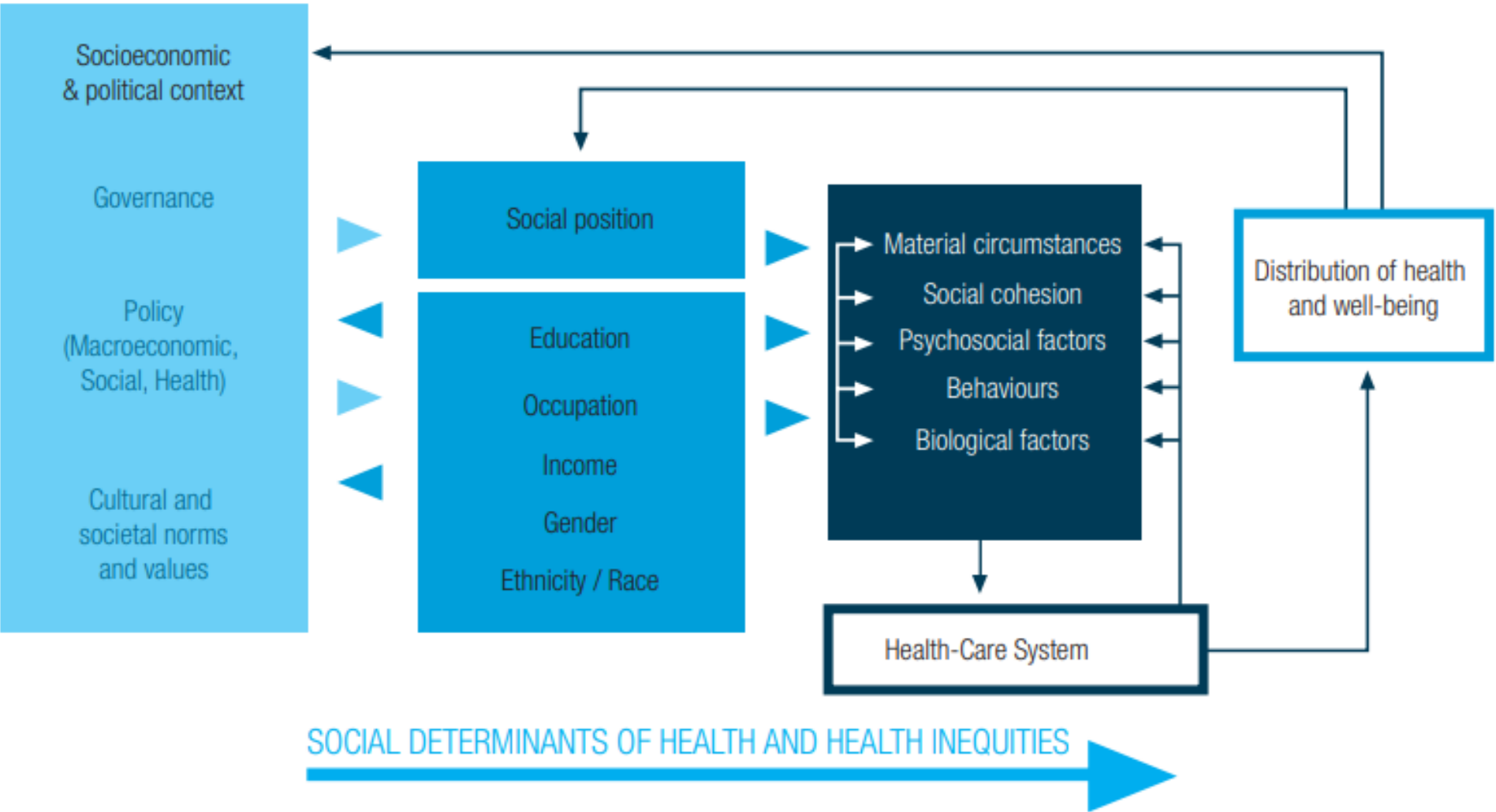
PROTECTING AND EMPOWERING CANADIANS
TO IMPROVE THEIR HEALTH



Health inequalities monitoring and reporting in Canada: Domestic and global drivers



HIRI Function : Strengthens the measurement, monitoring and reporting of health inequalities in Canada to guide health equity-informed policy and action : Conceptual framework for action on the Social Determinants of Health



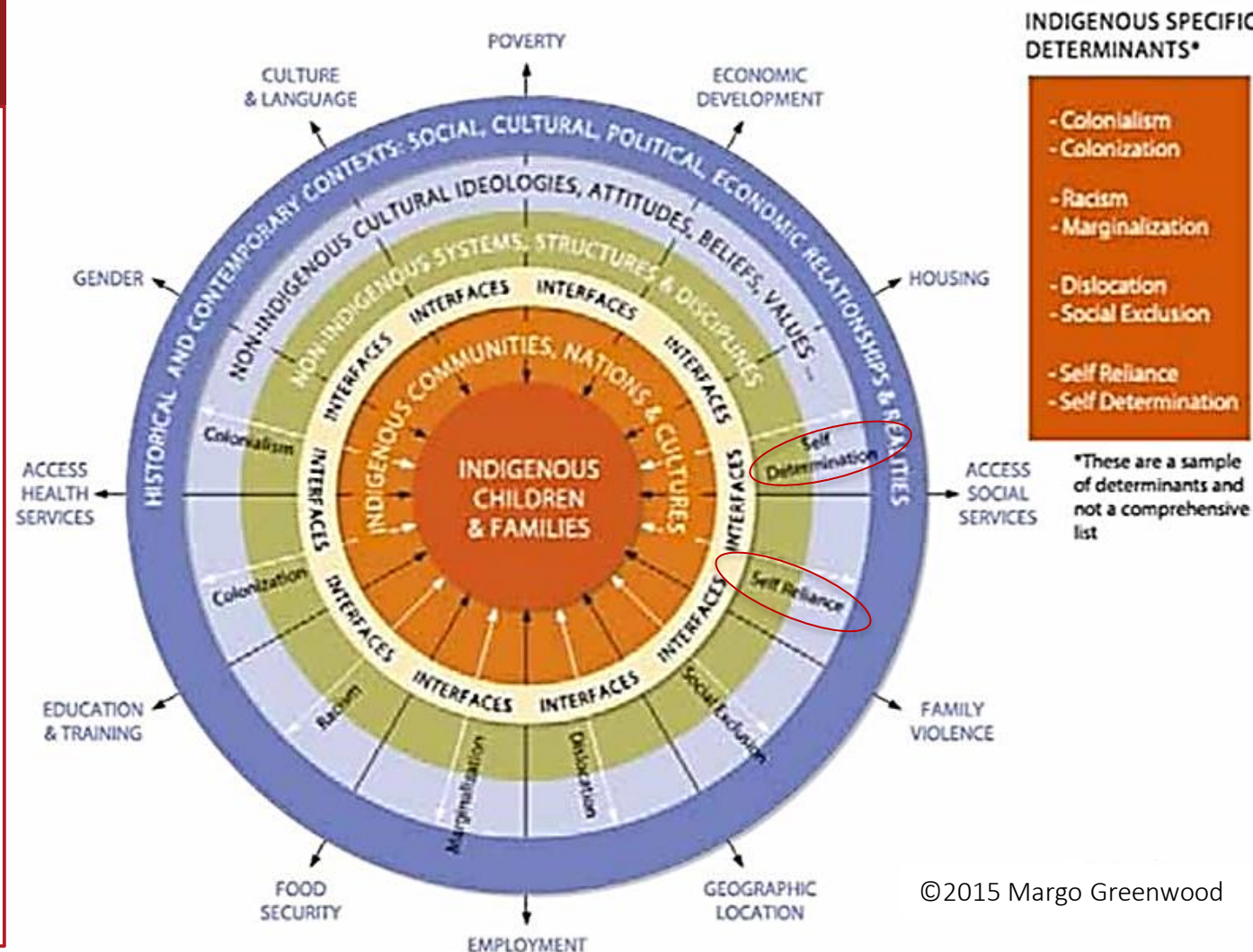
Source: Amended from Solar & Irwin, 2007

Social determinants of health

Social determinants of health refer to the structural conditions and social circumstances that influence one's health and well-being, incl.:

- Socioeconomic resources (e.g., income, education, employment),
- Physical and social environments (e.g., housing, neighbourhood, and work conditions; geographic differences),
- Stigma and discrimination based on one's group identities (e.g., race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, Indigenous identity, etc.).
- Key determinants may vary according to the sub group of the population and the importance of their impact may also differ, for example, for Indigenous peoples other determinants such as self-determination and self-reliance.

A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



- There is a long public health history of gathering evidence that connects physical and mental wellbeing with social, economic, political factors (i.e., “social determinants”)
- Social determinants of health account for between 30-55% of health outcomes (more than health care or lifestyle choices)
- Health and disease follow a ‘social gradient’

Framework retrieved from https://cps.ca/uploads/imich/Plenary_Friday_PM_SDOH_Greenwood.pdf

The Pan-Canadian Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative (HIRI)

Pan-Canadian Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative



Public Health
Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé
publique du Canada

Core Partners



PAN-CANADIAN PUBLIC
HEALTH NETWORK
RÉSEAU PANCANADIEN
DE SANTÉ PUBLIQUE



Canadian Institute
for Health Information
Institut canadien
d'information sur la santé



Statistics
Canada
Statistique
Canada



FNIGC | CGIPN
First Nations Information Governance Centre
Le Centre de gouvernance de l'information des Premières Nations

Collaborators



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HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

HIRI Working Group Members



Health and Seniors Care



Health and Wellness



Department of
Health



Health
PEI



Academic experts from:



University
of Manitoba



UNIVERSITY OF
SASKATCHEWAN



Gouvernement
du Canada
Government
of Canada

CIC, ESDC, WAGE, ISC, CMHC



National Collaborating Centre
for Indigenous Health
Centre de collaboration nationale
de la santé autochtone



National Collaborating Centre
for Determinants of Health
Centre de collaboration nationale
des déterminants de la santé

Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative: Research scope

QUANTITATIVE APPROACH

Complex/intersectional data analysis accessing multiple data sources (listed below)



Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

- ▶ 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
- ▶ Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR)



Public Health Agency of Canada
Agence de la santé publique du Canada

- ▶ Canadian Tuberculosis Reporting System
- ▶ National HIV/AIDS Surveillance System



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HEALTH BEHAVIOUR IN
SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN



- ▶ Early Development Instrument



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- ▶ First Nations Regional Health Survey



Canadian Institute for Health Information
Institut canadien d'information sur la santé

- ▶ Hospital Mental Health Database

QUALITATIVE APPROACH

Recognition and analysis of different perspectives as part of knowledge production and use of a variety of approaches and methods

- Ensure health inequalities data reflect needs perspectives and experiences of affected and diverse communities (cultural, religious, etc.)
- Identify culturally sensitive promising practices for data collection, analysis and reporting (full data cycle)
- Incorporate knowledge transmission methods from First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples, i.e. story-telling

The Pan-Canadian Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative (cont.)

Data for
OVER 100 HEALTH-RELATED INDICATORS...

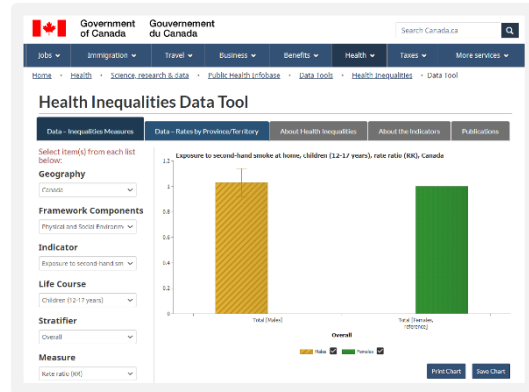
...disaggregated by each of
16 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRATIFIERS
 meaningful to health equity.

* Where data allow

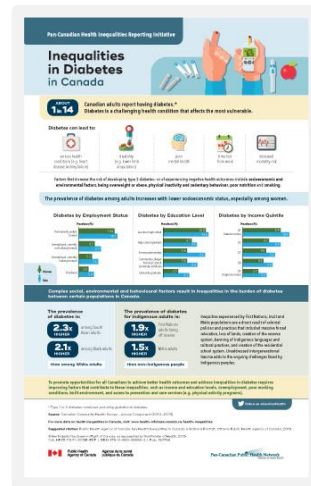
Health Status	Health Determinants
Including indicators for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mortality and life expectancy ▶ Morbidity and disability ▶ Mental illness and suicide ▶ Self-assessed physical and mental health ▶ Disease/Health conditions 	Including indicators for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Health behaviours ▶ Physical and social environments ▶ Health care ▶ Social protection ▶ Working conditions ▶ Social inequities ▶ Early childhood development ▶ Interactions with the justice system ▶ Socioeconomic conditions

Socioeconomic Status	Indigenous Identities	Place of Residence	Population Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Income ▶ Education ▶ Employment ▶ Occupation ▶ Material and social deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ First Nations / Inuit / Métis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Urban/rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Age ▶ Immigrant status ▶ Sexual orientation ▶ Functional health ▶ Race/ethnicity ▶ Living arrangement ▶ First official language spoken
Sex:	▶ Male/female		
Jurisdiction:	▶ National or Provincial/Territorial		

Health Inequalities Reporting Initiative: Key Deliverables



- Key deliverables include:**
1. An online, interactive Health Inequalities Data Tool with over 100 indicators of health status and determinants disaggregated by up to 14 different social and demographic variables meaningful to health equity
 2. A narrative report on key health inequalities in Canada
 3. A video on social determinants of health and health equity
 4. Infographics highlighting key inequalities in Canada



The Health Inequalities Data Tool: A key resource for evidence-based, intersectoral decision-making

The Health Inequalities Data Tool:



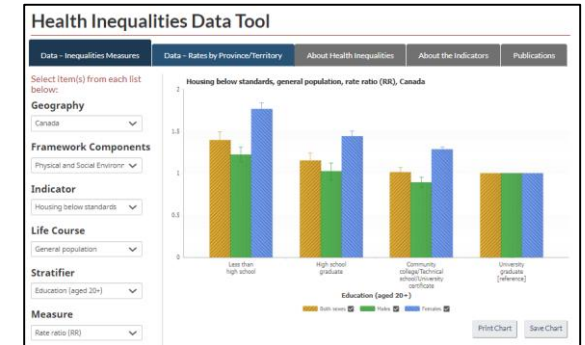
Informs surveillance and research activities, as well as program and policy decisions to more effectively reduce health inequalities in Canada



Identifies where inequalities in health outcomes and determinants exist between subgroups of Canadians at the national and provincial/territorial level, and the magnitude of these inequalities



Provides baseline data for ongoing monitoring of progress in reducing health inequalities in Canada.

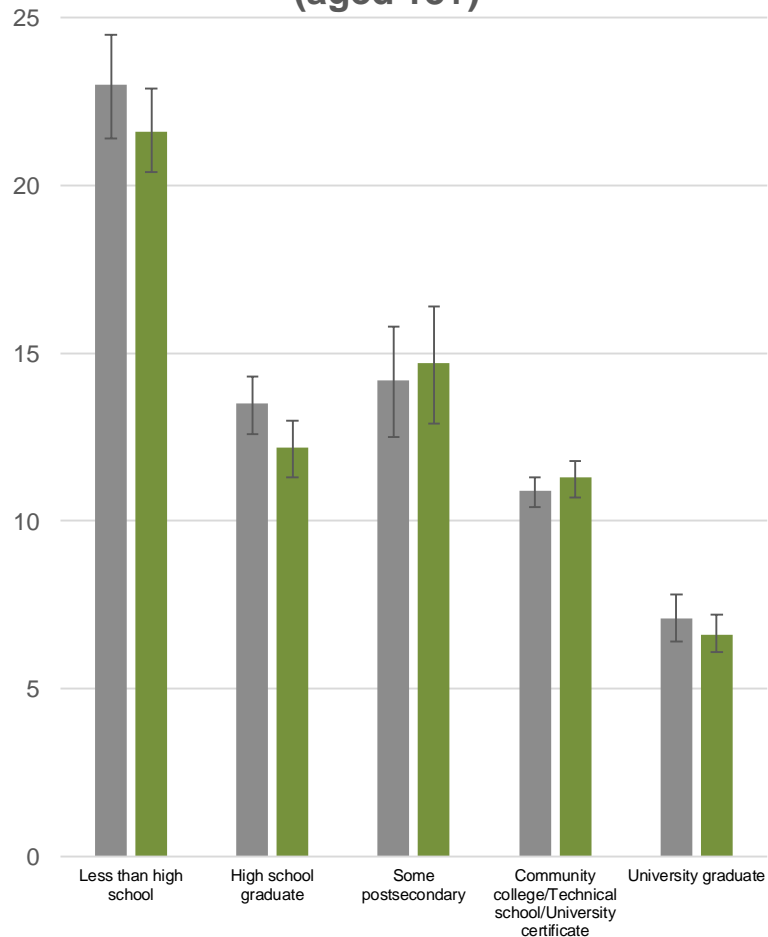


Available at <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/health-inequalities/data-tool/index>

Inequalities by education

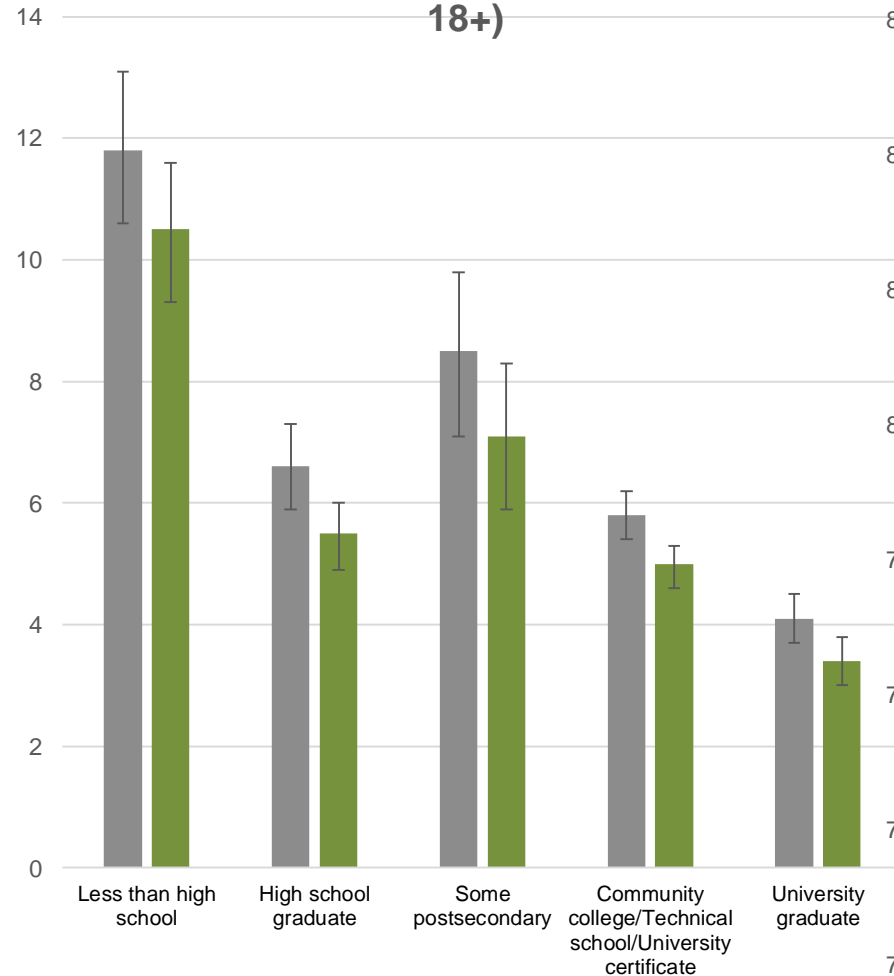
Perceived health, mental health and life expectancy

Perceived health, fair or poor, age-standardized prevalence (%), (aged 18+)



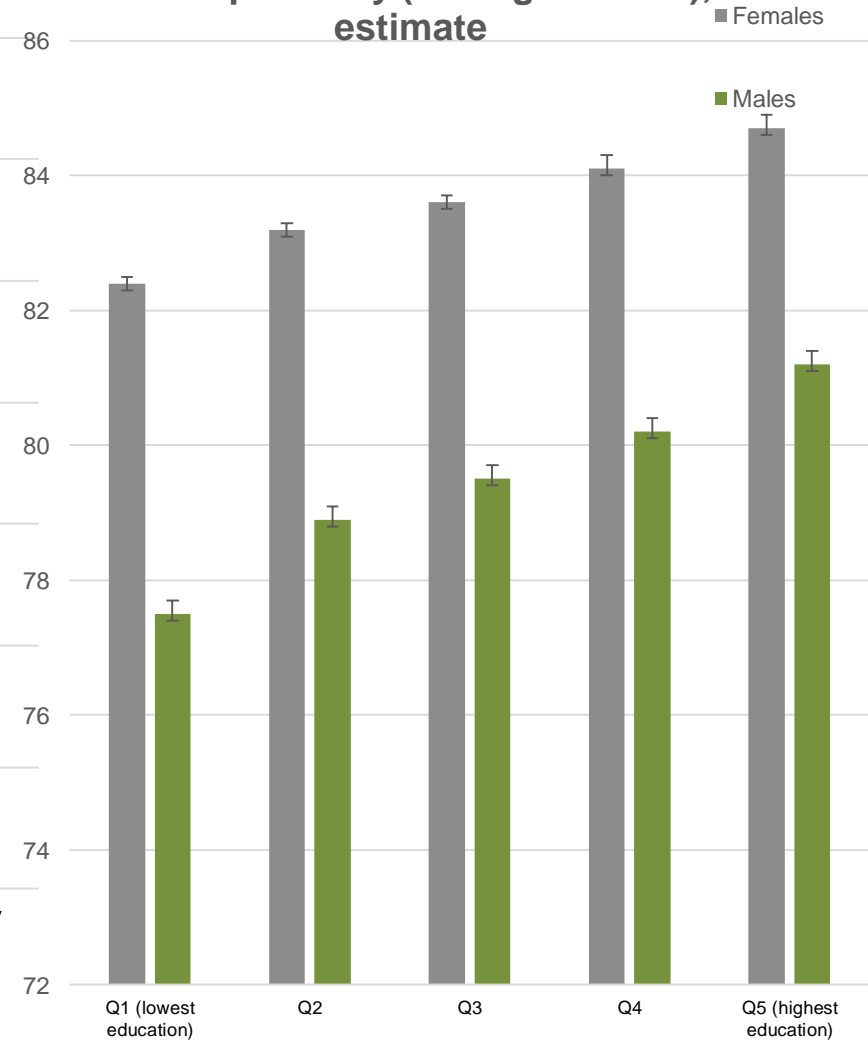
Source: Canadian Community Health Survey - Annual Component (2010-2013)

Perceived mental health, fair or poor, age-standardized prevalence (%), (aged 18+)



Source: Canadian Community Health Survey - Annual Component (2010-2013)

Life expectancy (ecological level), estimate



Source: Vital Statistics - Death Database (2009-2011)

Key inequalities

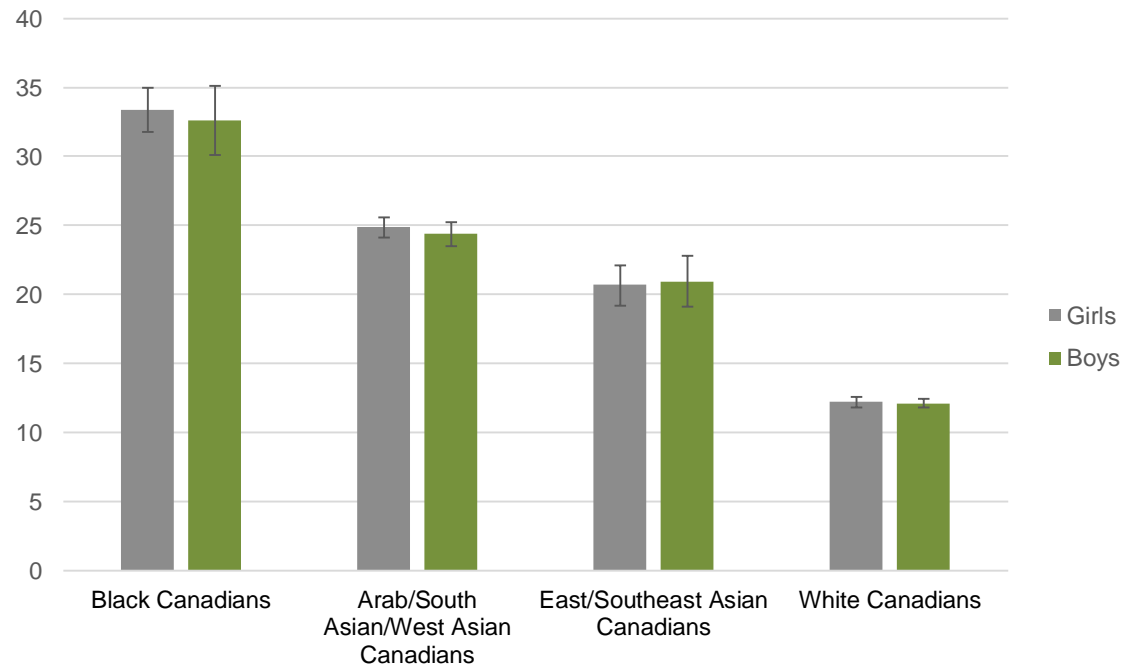
Children in low-income families

Low-income affects the capacity to live in quality housing and access healthy foods, and is associated with unfavourable physical and mental health outcomes as children age.

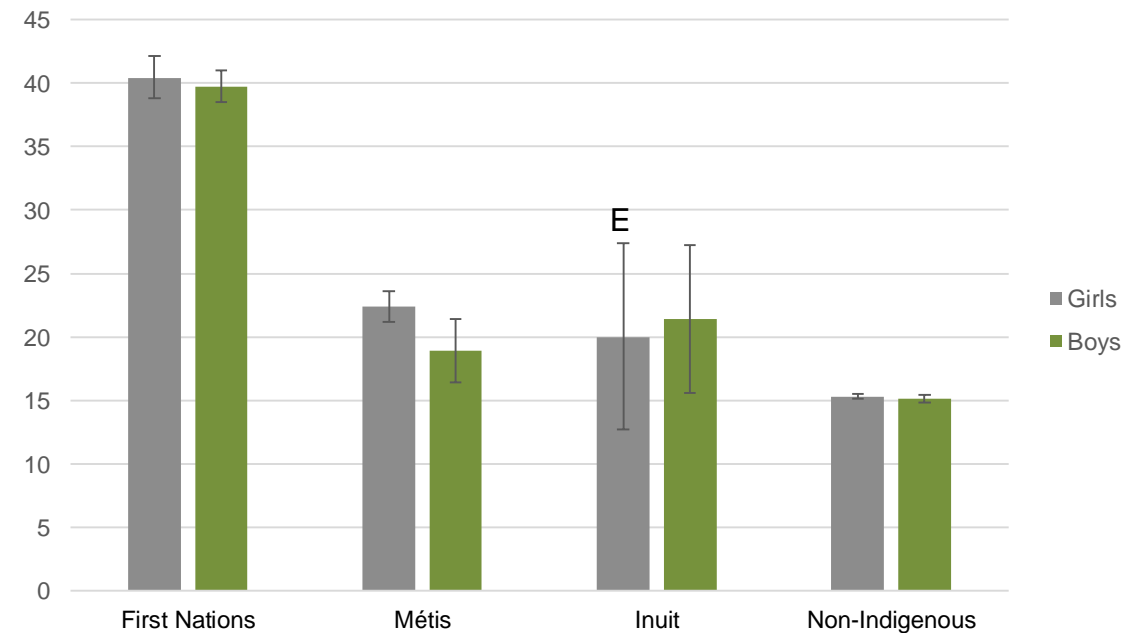


(Lipman & Boyle, 2011; Spencer, Thanh & Louise, 2013)

Children in low income families by cultural/racial background (prevalence, %)



Children in low income families by Indigenous identity (prevalence, %)

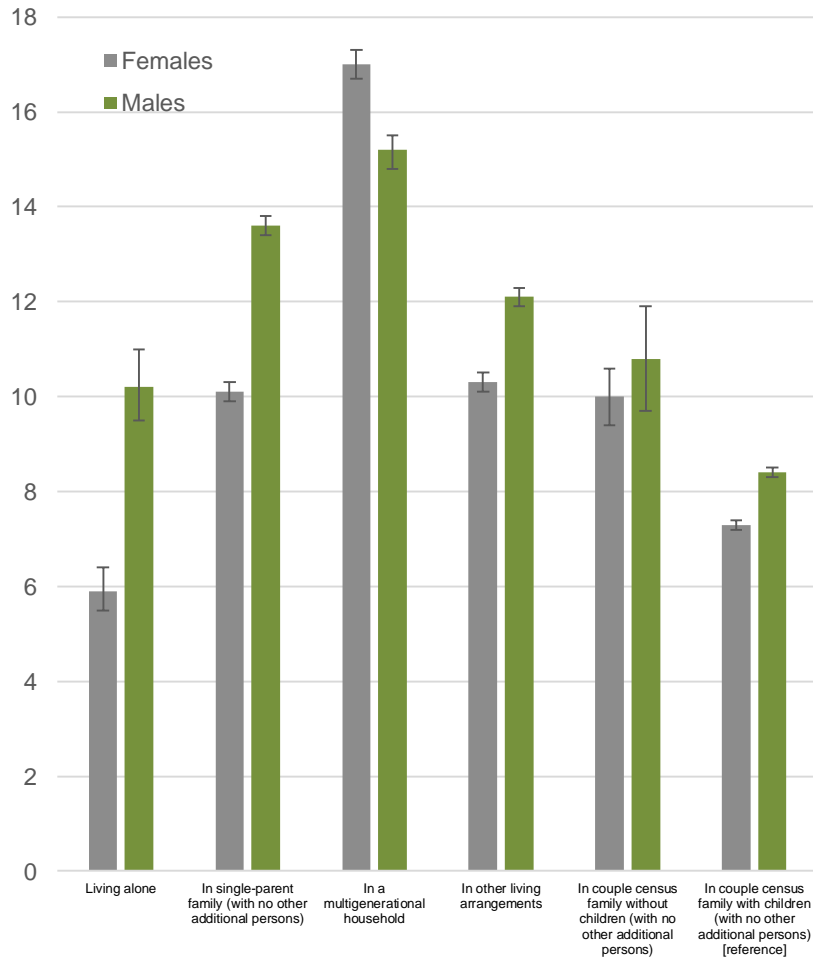


Source: National Household Survey (2011)

Key inequalities

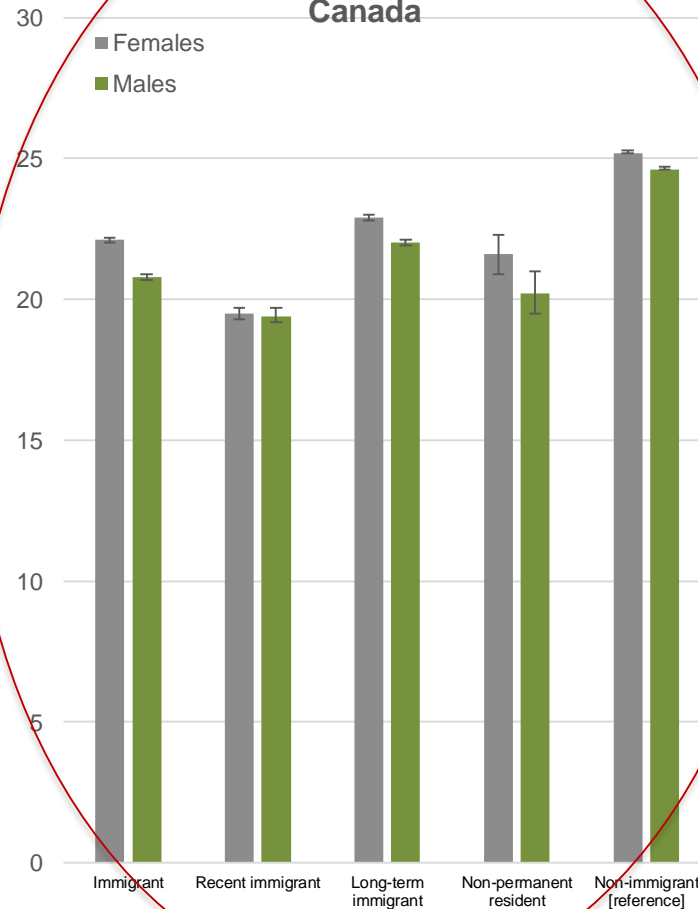
Youth not in education or employment, youth (15-24 years), Completed high school, adults (25+ years) and Friend support

Youth not in education or employment, youth (15-24 years), by living arrangement, age-standardized rate, Canada



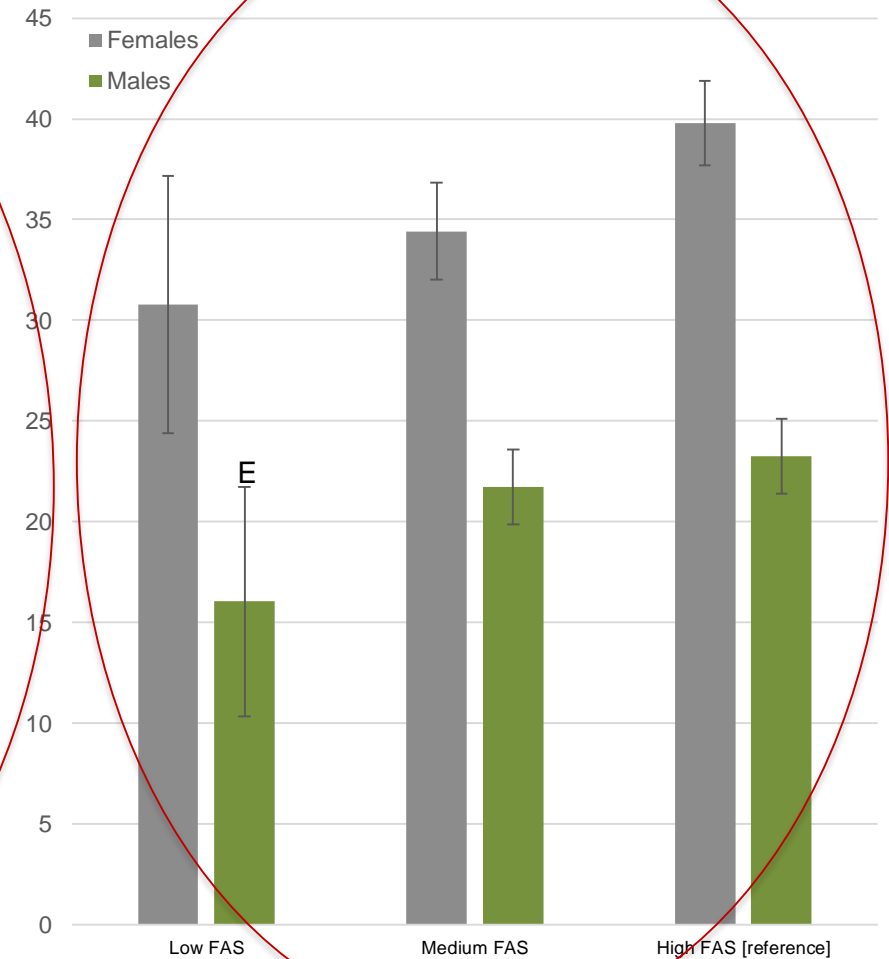
Source: Census 2016

Completed high school, adults (25+ years), by immigrant status, age-standardized rate, prevalence (%), Canada



Source: Census 2016

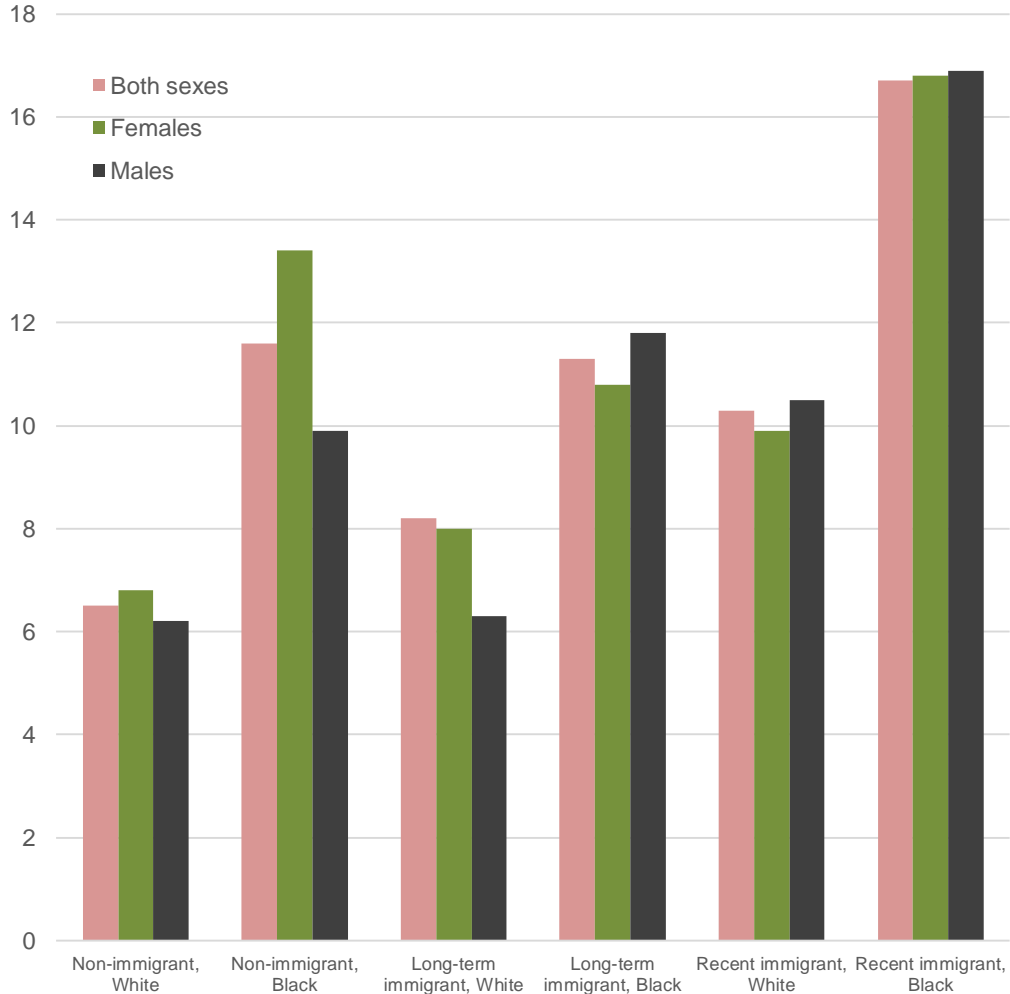
Friend support, children (grades 6-10), by family affluence, crude rate, Canada



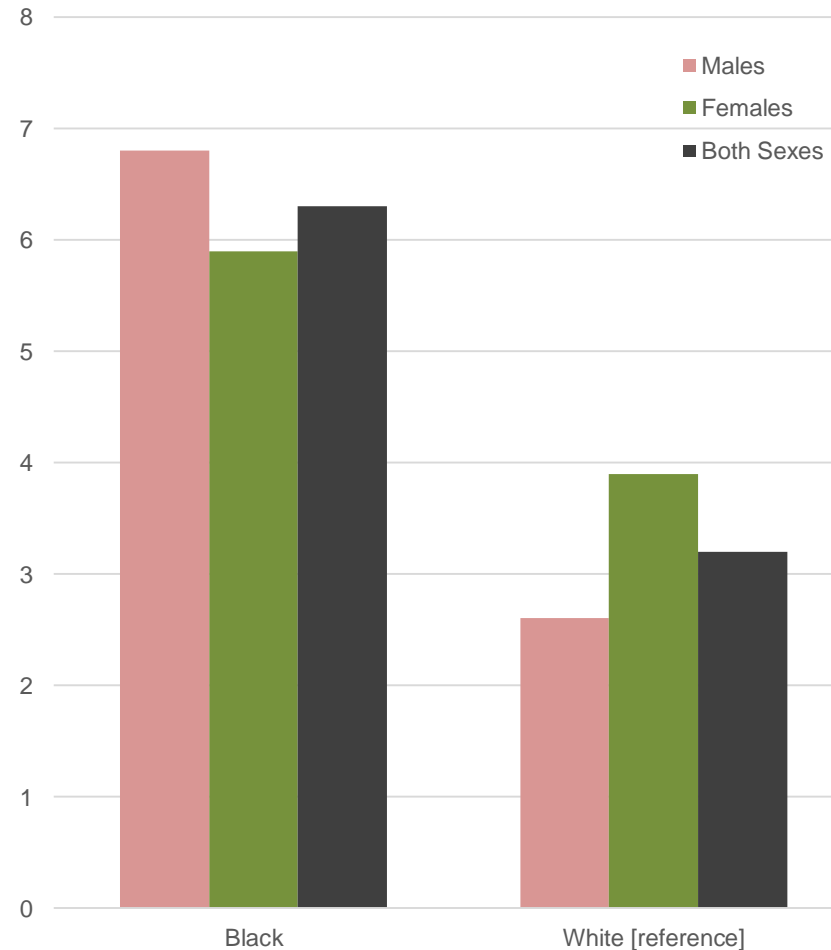
Source: Health Behaviours in School-aged Children Survey (2013/14)

A snapshot of health inequities among Black Canadians

Working poor, adults (18-64 years), age-standardized rate, (%), Canada



Occupational mismatch – overqualified, adults (18-69 years), age-standardized rate (%) Canada



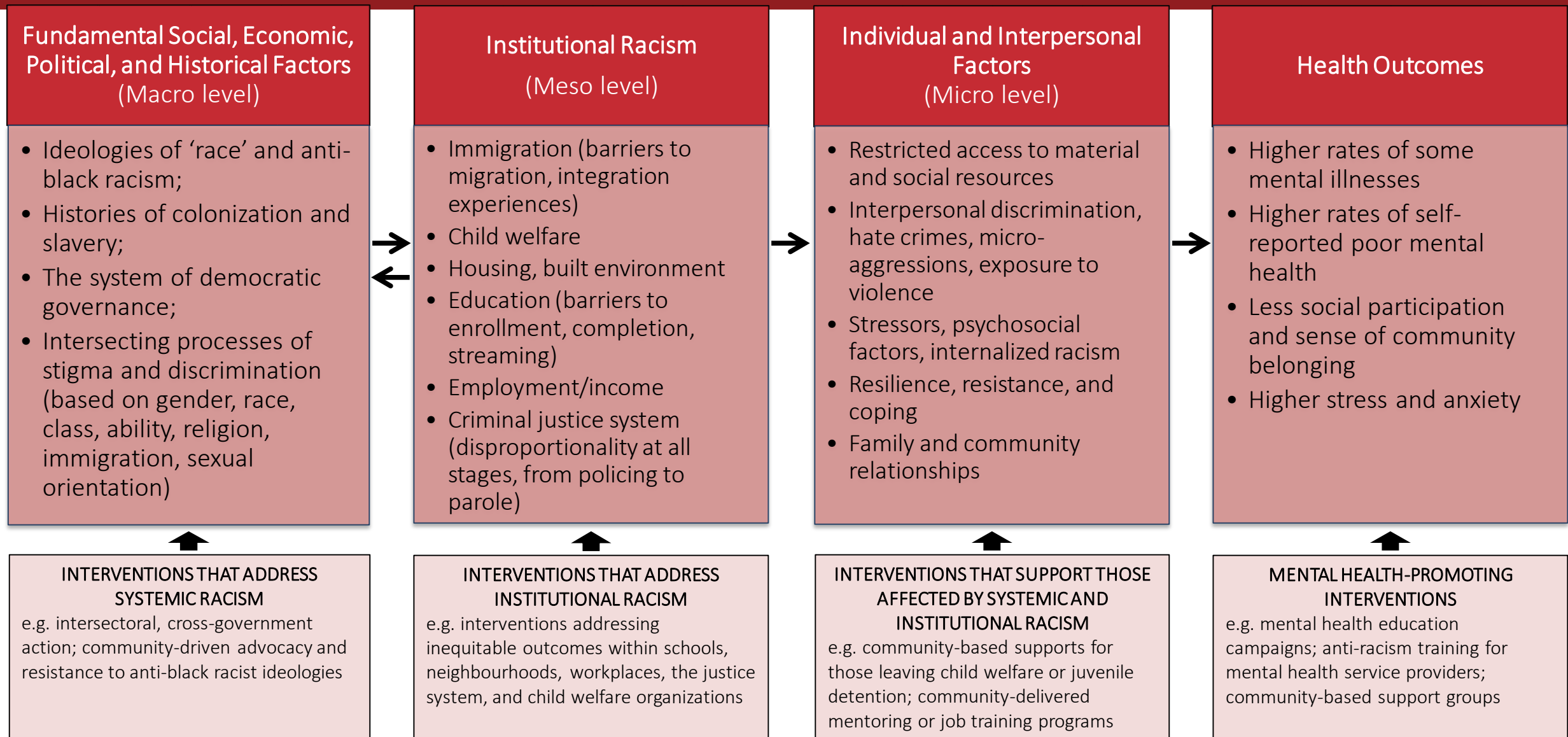
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS AND INEQUITIES IN HEALTH FOR BLACK CANADIANS:

a snapshot

Canada

The Promoting Health Equity: Mental Health of Black Canadians Fund

What are the pathways to mental health for Black Canadians and potential interventions?



The Promoting Health Equity: Mental Health of Black Canadians Fund

Examples of projects

Jane & Finch Wellness Advocates for Youth – Black Creek Community Health Centre

- Aims to integrate mental health and determinants into tailored education programming to improve education, employment and wellbeing outcomes for Black youth at risk of involvement with the criminal justice system, experiencing low socio-economic circumstances and/or homelessness/hidden homelessness

Pathways to Care – Black Health Alliance

- Aims to develop culturally-informed guidance and protocols to address barriers to mental health services for Black children, youth and families

LGBTQI+ – Ribbon Rouge Foundation

- Aims to improve support and skills and share programs and interventions that have a positive impact on the mental health and well-being of Black LGBTQI+ communities, while gathering and mobilizing information on the experiences and barriers faced by LGBTQI+ individuals as they navigate services for mental health, substance use and addictions, sexually transmitted and blood borne infections (STBBI), and criminal justice involvement.

ANNEXE

List of resources

- Health Inequalities Data Tool
- Key Health Inequalities in Canada: A National Portrait
- Suite of 16 infographics
- Health Inequalities in Canada (animated video)
- Social inequalities in COVID-19 deaths in Canada
- Social determinants of health and inequities in health for Black Canadians: A Snapshot

List of infographics

Inequalities in children in low income families in Canada
Inequalities in diabetes in Canada
Inequalities in housing below standards in Canada
Inequalities in infant mortality in Canada
Inequalities in perceived mental health in Canada
Inequalities in mental illness hospitalization in Canada
Inequalities in tuberculosis (TB) in Canada, 2010 – 2014
in Canada
Inequalities in Oral Health in Canada

Inequalities in unintentional injury mortality in Canada
Inequalities in working poor Canadians
Inequalities in obesity in Canada
Inequalities in smoking in Canada
Inequalities in Death by Suicide in Canada
Inequalities in Food Insecurity in Canada
Inequalities in High Alcohol Consumption in Canada
Inequalities in Early Childhood Development