

Public Health Responses to Health Inequalities

Dennis Raphael, PhD, C.Psych.

Associate Professor, Department of Public Health Sciences

University of Toronto

Correspondence to: Dennis Raphael, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Toronto, McMurrich Building, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A8, (416) 978-7567, e-mail: d.raphael@utoronto.ca

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Overview

For most Canadians real income decreased during the 1990's, and by 1996 the level of child poverty had set record levels.¹ At the same time the rich got richer², the cause of which is not obscure: "The growing gap between rich and poor has not been ordained by extraterrestrial beings. It has been created by the policies of governments."³ Is economic inequality and its effects issues to be addressed by public health? Should we "...broaden the parameters of the health policy debate to include economic and social issues."⁴ My answer is "yes" to both questions. The economic inequality issue focuses my presentation but public health responses to many social issues could be viewed within the framework presented.

The Role of Public Health

I define public health as: *The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting the health of the population through organized efforts of society.* This needs to be explicitly stated because it is easy for us, and the lay public, to think that public health is primarily concerned with what a Toronto health worker calls the 3R's of *Rats, Rabies, and Rubella.* With few exceptions, current provincial public health practice pays little attention to economic and social issues.⁵

The Indisputable Existence of Health Inequalities

Evidence of income-related health inequalities in the United Kingdom was highlighted in the *Black and the Health Divide Reports.*⁶ In Canada, the most cogent presentation of these effects is the *Health of Canada's Children Report*⁷ that documents the profound variation in health and well-being between poor and non-poor children. For a sense of the magnitude of these kinds of effects, *Statistics Canada* data conservatively attribute 22% of mortality differences among Canadians to income differentials.⁸

Income-related health inequalities occur for incidence of mortality and morbidity, accidents and injuries, levels of mental health and well-being, school achievement and drop-out,

family violence and child abuse. What is the public health explanation and response to these findings?

Focus on Poverty

Much of the public health discourse around health inequalities focuses on health impacts of poverty.⁹ And indeed, poverty is an important issue in Canada. The *National Council on Welfare* reported that by 1996, the poverty rate in Canada rose to 17.6 percent, and child poverty reached a 17-year peak.¹⁰ A poverty analysis often leads to a public health focus on needs of “risk groups” and programs to reach these groups. Programs teach skills and provide information and support to change faulty lifestyles. They may involve home visits, provision of nutrition supplements, or any other resource that the group is seen as lacking.

Challenges to the Risk-Group Metaphor

Recent analyses however challenge the “risk group” metaphor. Health inequalities exist across the socioeconomic gradient not just between poor and non-poor. More importantly, the mechanisms by which these socioeconomic gradients in health occur seem to involve the basic structures and functioning of a society -- and population responses to these -- not simply that individuals lack resources to be remedied with a health initiative.

In Unhealthy Societies: the Afflictions of Inequality, Wilkinson¹¹ brings together work that indicates economic inequality is the major public health issue facing Western nations. In his analysis, increasing economic inequality decreases social cohesion, increases individual malaise, and produces the conditions by which increased mortality and morbidity occurs.

Inequality Affects Everybody, Not Just the Poor

For Wilkinson, economic inequality affects those on the top of the economic ladder as well as those at the bottom. As a society begins to “disintegrate”, a result of increasing polarisation and alienation, there is decline in civil commitment, personal civility, and population health and well-being. To illustrate, the well-off increasingly opt out of the public discourse. They send their

children to private schools, lobby for two-tiered medical systems, hire security guards for their property; all of which heightens societal disintegration.

Canada's well-off grow wealthier, but become subject to the same threats that the less-well off experience -- deteriorating health and educational systems, increased crime and violence, and greater danger on the roads -- among others. All of which is associated with a lack of personal control; an important determinant of health.¹²

Public Health Responses

Public health responses to issues take three forms.¹³ In the medical approach, emphasis is on high risk groups, screening of one sort or another, and health care delivery. The behavioural approach focuses on high risk attitudes and behaviours. Programs educate and support individuals to change behaviours. Policies such as tobacco legislation, mandated food labelling and school health programs support these shifts.

The socio-environmental approach integrates the proceeding within a focus on high risk conditions, many of which reflect political decisions made by governments. If we add the premise that a society that tolerates high levels of economic inequality is a high-risk society, we end up with a proposal for public health's role in these and other issues.

A Proposal for a New Public Health in Canada

Public health should emphasize the 3 P's of *Participation*, *Policy*, and *Political Action*. The three P's were first mentioned to me by a colleague at the Toronto Public Health Department, as her rejoinder to the traditional public health focus upon *Rats*, *Rabies*, and *Rubella*. This insight was her's, the analysis that follows is mine.

Participation

Neighbourhood cohesion and involvement is a determinant of community and personal well-being.¹⁴ Cohesion and participation are clearly determinants of health in health promotion theory^{15,16} and Putnam's¹⁷ study on civil society in Italy and Wilkinson¹¹ provide empirical

validation of its role in promoting health and well-being. Participation by itself is no solution to faulty government policy-making, but it is a means of ameliorating some of its effects.¹⁶

Public health can support community development and participation by working closely with community organizations and members to promote health. Public health is richly resourced compared to community health centres, recreation centres, and many smaller community agencies. Public health can be a source of information, serve a coordinating function, and when necessary, act as an advocate when the agencies that are so important to community cohesion and participation are threatened by faulty and ill-thought out government policies.

Policy Development and Implementation

Governments make decisions that affect the health of citizens. If we define policy as “a principle or course of action chosen to guide decision-making”¹⁸ public health has a responsibility to develop and advocate for policies that promote health and reduce health inequalities.

Some policies straightforwardly relate to “lifestyle” aspects such as tobacco regulation, emission controls, and mandated school physical activity. But theory and research suggest broader policies relevant to the health of the population. *The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion*¹⁹ includes shelter, education, food, and income, as basic prerequisites for health. Seedhouse²⁰ sees the foundations of health as meeting basic needs of housing, nutrition, employment, support through the provision of information and education, and the promotion of civic-mindedness.

Some public health authorities act on these issues. The cities of Toronto and Birmingham, England have implemented fair hiring policies. These authorities have developed policies that recognize the importance of city services, daycare, and supports to community members with ill or disabled relatives.

Political Action

Political action does not mean endorsing this or that party, but acting on the recognition that the “the policies, activities, and methods of a government,” that is politics,¹⁸ have profound national, provincial, or municipal health effects. This recognition calls for public health taking on

an ombudsman role, being responsible for carrying out and making public “health impact analyses” of government policies. Most provinces have an ombudsman in regards to government services; public health should take on health analyses of government policies.

Recent Ontario provincial policies that cry out for such health impact analyses include the freezing of social housing construction and ending of rent controls; institution of drug co-payment plans for seniors; a 22% cut in welfare payments combined with massive income tax cuts to the well-off; the attempt, since overturned by the courts, to eliminate pay equity settlements to women in female dominated service agencies; and proposed legislation that allows privatization of water services.

At the municipal level, health impact analyses could assess the effects of user fees for libraries, recreation and park services, and increases in public transportation fares. And certainly, recent federal changes in transfer grants, unemployment insurance, and pensions could also be the focus of health impact analyses.

Conclusion: The Role of Public Health

Based on research on the impact of the broader determinants of health, including economic inequality, on the health of Canadians, there is a need for institutions at the national, provincial, and municipal levels that will:

- 1. Assure that government and institutional actions are assessed for their impacts on the health of the citizenry (political action);*
- 2. Advise governments and institutions on policies and actions that will enhance the health of the citizenry (policy development); and*
- 3. Support communities and work to enhance community participation and cohesion (participation).*

This should be the mandate and role of Public Health.

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