

Measuring Health Inequalities in Urban Canada

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Background and Rational

- Canada is considered one of the healthiest countries in the world, but high levels of health are not enjoyed by all Canadians
- a health inequality is a difference in health between populations, such as wealthy and poor
- few studies have examined health inequalities at the city level or tracked inequalities over time

Methods

Data

- 13 self reported health outcomes were collected from the Canadian Community Health Survey (2001- 2015)
- average household level income was determined from the Canadian Census of Population (2001, 2006, 2011)

Analysis

- data analysis took place in the Saskatchewan Research Data Center using STATA 15 software
- 19 of Canada's largest urban cities were selected for analysis
- income data were merged at the neighborhood level and income quintiles were calculated at the city level
- health outcomes were merged with the neighbourhood income quintiles and pooled to create three 5-year intervals
- the prevalence of the health outcomes was calculated for each quintile within each 5-year interval and confidence intervals were determined using Statistics Canada's Bootstrapping method
- health inequalities were calculated using the rate ratio and the rate difference measures
- the levels of inequality were examined over the three 5-year intervals to establish trends in inequalities over time

Implications and Next Steps

- there is a need for increased amount of city-level inequality studies and studies examining the causal factors of inequalities
- interventions that are city specific and target the populations living in the poorest neighbourhoods may be most effective in reducing health inequalities
- the UPHN in collaboration with Statistics Canada and CIHI will be releasing a report concerning the project "Measuring Trends in Health Inequalities in Cities"

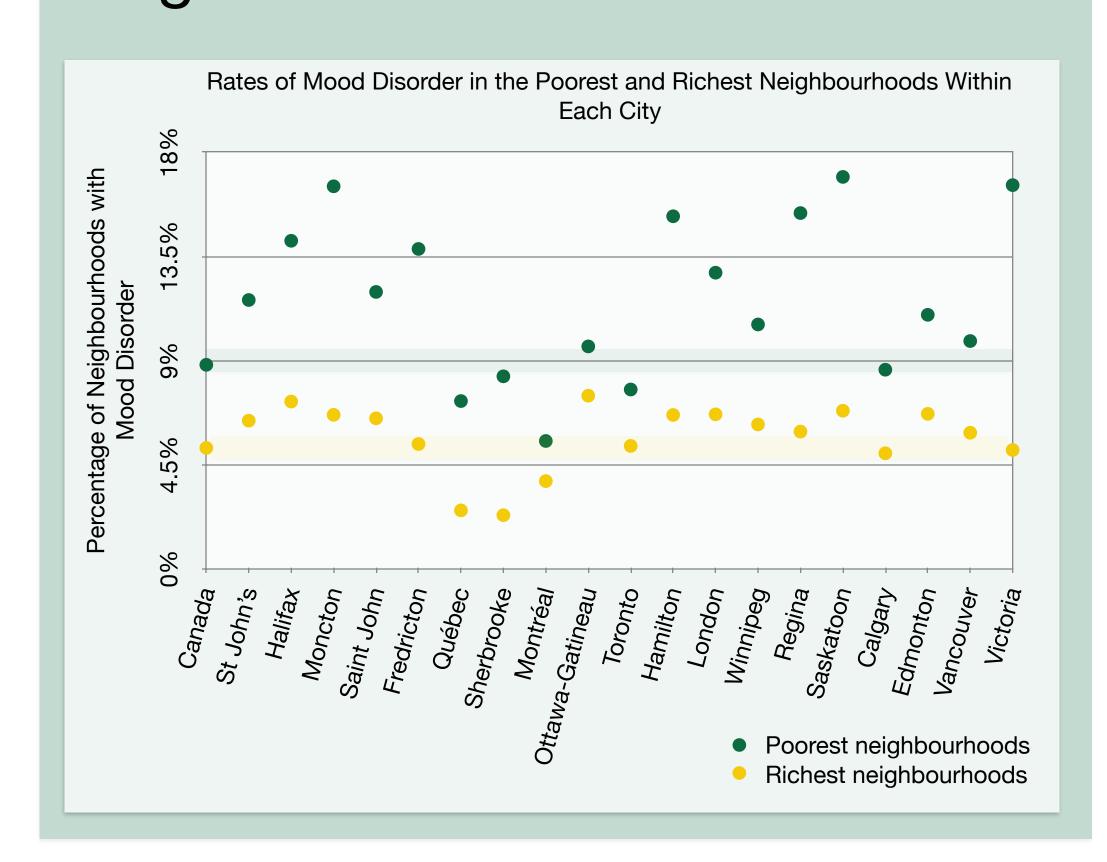
Results in the Richest and Poorest Neighbourhoods across 19 Canadian Cities At a National Level there are large differences in the levels of inequalities between health outcomes and between cities Poorest Neighbourhood RD: 0.05 Richest Neighbourhood RR: 1.81 RD: 0.43 RR: 1.64 RD: 0.10 RD: 0.04 RR: 2.48 RD: 0.04 RR: 1.67 RR: 1.72 RD: 0.09 RD: 0.11 RR: 2.59 RD: 0.04 RR: 3.23 RR: 1.69 RD: 0.02 RR: 1.46 RR: 1.28

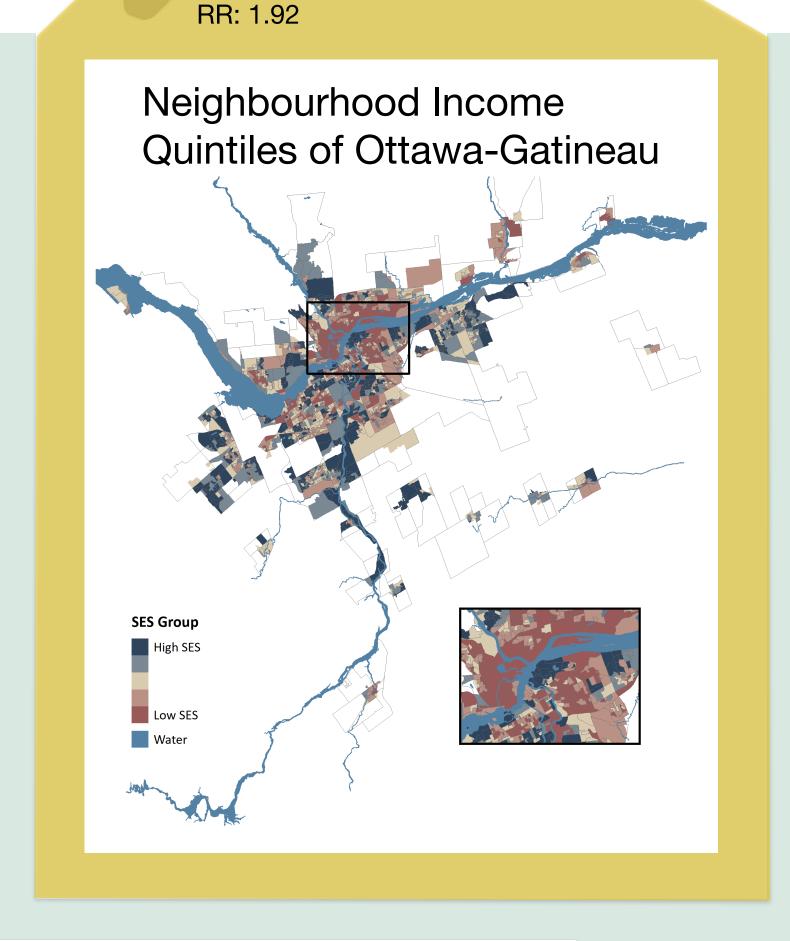
Between Cities

cities in Canada

inequalities are determined by the health status of the poorest neighbourhoods in cities

Map: the rate ratio (RR) and rate difference (RD) of mood disorders in





RD: 0.02

RR: 1.46

RD: 0.09

RR: 2.29

RD: 0.06

Income Within Cities

income quintiles are dispersed among neighbourhoods within cities

