



Contextualizing Health Equity Data to Enhance PHC Service Delivery

Annette Browne, PhD, RN Professor, University of British Columbia School of Nursing Annette.Browne@nursing.ubc.ca

2014 QICSS International Conference on Social Policy and Health Inequalities



Goals for Today:

 To highlight how social inequities are embodied in patient-populations in the Primary Health Care (PHC) sector

 To illustrate the "face" of inequities in a community sample

• To discuss how contextualized data can enhance capacity for equity-oriented PHC services

What We Know.....

- Enhancing PHC services for socially disadvantaged pops:
 - reduced risk and effects of acute and chronic conditions
 - reduced use of emergency services; shorter hospital stays
 - Iower overall health care utilization; health system cost saving
 - Less is Known about.....
 - How to enhance capacity for health equity in busy PHC settings
 - Feasibility of organizational-level strategies to foster equity
 - Structures, policies, processes to support equityoriented services

PHC Context: Responding to Growing Social, Health and Healthcare Inequities

Neoliberal Policies

Increasing SES Gradient

Systemic + Interpersonal Discrimination

Health Inequality/Health Inequity

Inequalities:

 Differences between groups that may or may not be morally concerning

Inequities:

- Social justice issues
- Unfair social arrangements that are potentially remedial





Structural violence is defined as "a host of offensives against human dignity, including extreme and relative poverty, social inequalities ranging from racism to gender inequality, and the more spectacular forms of violence" (Farmer, 2003, p. 8).

Inequities are structural because they are **embedded in social, political and economic policies and organizations,** and they are violent because they cause harm to people (<u>Farmer, 2003</u>)





Health Equity Programmatic Grant:

Equity-Oriented Primary Health Care Interventions for Marginalized Populations: Addressing Structural Inequities and Structural Violence (AKA "EQUIP")

Nominated PI: Annette J. Browne, Professor, UBC Co-PIs: Marilyn Ford-Gilboe, Professor, Western University Colleen Varcoe, Professor, UBC Nadine Wathen, Associate Professor, Western University



Health Sector and University Partnerships











Public Health Agency of Canada



Prince George Division of Family Practice



Purpose of Our Health Equity Programmatic Research:

• Test effectiveness of a multi-component intervention to promote health equity for marginalized populations

- Identify and operationalize measures of equity-sensitive PHC to capture the process and impact of services
- Analyze policy and funding contexts that can support uptake (and scale up) of equity-oriented interventions

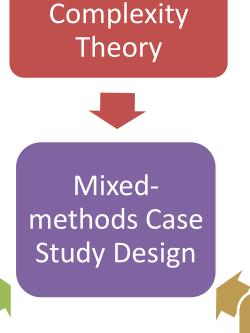




Overall Research Design: Case Study, Mixed Methods



- Quantitative Measures
- Open-ended interviews
- Participant observation
- Document & policy analysis



Case Study

- Organizations conceptualized as Complex Adaptive Systems
- PHC Clinics as unit of analysis

Sex- and Genderbased Analysis

Intersectionality

EQUIP Patient Cohort (n=568); Retention Rate (88%)

Site	Wave 1 Spring 2013	Wave 2 Fall 2013	Retention Rate
Site A	134	124	92.5%
Site B	125	118	94.4%
Site C	156	134	85.9%
Site D	153	121	79.1%
TOTAL	568	499	87.9%

Components of Patient Interview Guide

Healthcare Use and Experiences:

- Which services used
- Which providers seen most often
- Processes of care
- Perceptions of health care

Patient 'Activation':

- Confidence in Accessing Services
- Confidence in Managing Health
- Confidence Seeking health care

Demographics:

- Income & Financial Strain
- Ethno-cultural Identity
- Housing Status
- Parenting

Health Status: and Q of L:

- Sx of Trauma/Stress Scale (PCL-R)
- Sx of Depression Scale (CESD-R)
- Oral Health
- Chronic Pain Grade (van Korff)
- EUROHIS-QOL (8 item scale)

Section 3: Your Health and Quality of Life

In this section, I'll be asking about such things as physical activity, social relationships and health status. By health, we mean not only the absence of (or not having) disease or injury but also physical, mental and social well- being.

		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1.	To start, in general, would you say your health is:	0	0	0	0	0
		much better now	somewhat better now	about the same	somewhat worse now	much worse now
2.	<u>Compared to one year ago</u> , how would you say your health is now? Is it:	0	0	0	0	0
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
3.	In general, would you say the health of your teeth and mouth is:	0	0	0	0	0

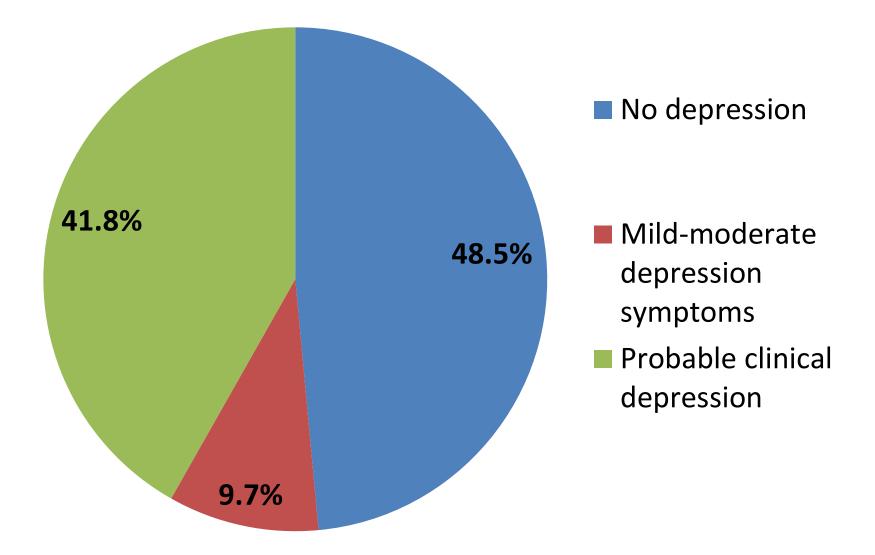


Contextualizing Health Inequities:

Examples from the EQUIP Sample (Note: selected example provided here, due to work and publications in progress)

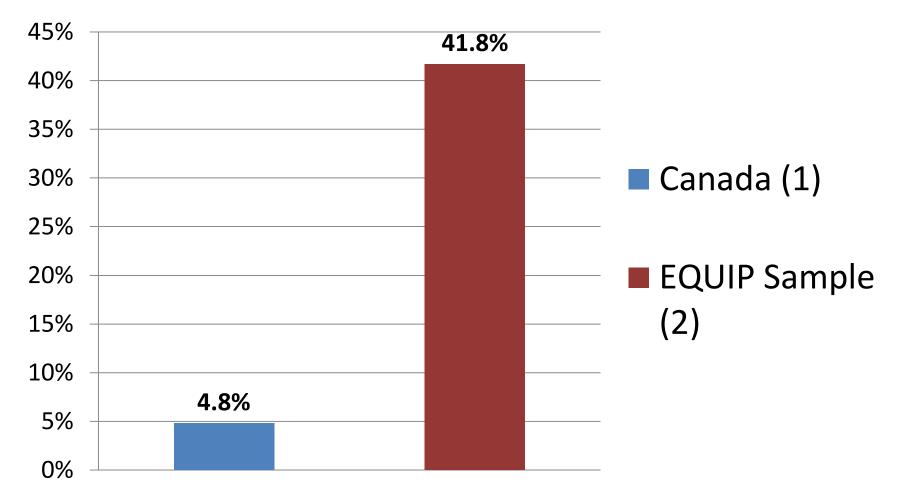
CESD-R Depression Indicator Classification

EQUIP Sample, n=548; 20 missing



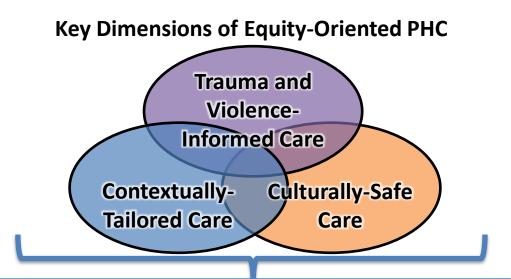
Depression: Canada and EQUIP Sample

n=548; 20 missing



- (1) Based on Canadians aged 15 years or older who had experienced major depressive disorder in the last 12 months. (PHAC, 2013b).
- (2) CESD-R Depression Indicator, current symptoms indicate probable clinical depression in participants.

EQUIP Intervention: Enhancing Equity-Oriented PHC Delivery



10 Strategies to Guide Organizations in Enhancing Capacity for Equity-Oriented Services

- Explicit commitment to equity
- Supportive structures, policies, and processes
- Attend to power differentials
- Tailor to context
- Counter oppression
- Promote patient participatory engagement
- Tailor to histories
- Enhance access to social determinants of health
- Optimize use of space and place
- Revision use of time

Browne, A. J., Varcoe, C., Wong, S., Littlejohn, D., Smye, V. L., Lavoie, J., . . . Rodney, P. (2012). Closing the health equity gap: Evidence-based strategies for primary healthcare organizations. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, *11(15). doi: 10.1186/1475-9276-11-59*

Outcomes

Shorter term:

- increased effectiveness of services;
- increased 'fit' between people's needs and services;
- increased access to resources;
- increased capacity to manage health;
- increased "client activation"

Longer term:

- Improved Health and Quality of Life
- Reduced Health Inequities at Population Level

Measuring and Monitoring in Difficult Times....

 Need innovative approaches to measuring and redressing the intersecting causes and manifestations of health and social inequities



Questions? <u>www.equiphealthcare.ca</u>

References

- Canadian Mental Health Association. (2013). *Get Informed: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder*. (Accessed January 28, 2014). Vancouver. <u>http://www.cmha.bc.ca/get-informed/mental-health-information/ptsd</u>.
- Gaetz, S., Donaldson, J., Richter, T., & Gulliver, T. (2013). *The State of Homeless in Canada 2013*. The Homeless Hub and the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness. Canadian Homlessness Research Network Press. Retrieved from: <u>http://www.homelesshub.ca/ResourceFiles/SOHC2103.pdf</u>
- Health Canada. (2010). *Report on the findings of the oral health component of the Canadian health measures survey 2001-2009*. Ottawa: Health Canada.
- Segaert, A. (2012). *The National Shelter Study: Emergency Shelter Use in Canada 2005-2009.* Ottawa: Homelessness Partnering Secretariat, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.
- Statistics Canada. (2007). Canada (Code01) (table). 2006 Community Profiles. Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. 2006 Census. Released March 13, 2007. (Accessed January 29, 2014). Retrieved from: <u>http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E</u>
- Statistics Canada. (2011). *Health at a Glance: Injuries in Canada: Insights from the Canadian Community Health Survey*. (Accessed February 3, 2014). Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- Statistics Canada. (2013a). Population by sex and age group by province and territory: Proportion of male/female. Ottawa: Statistics Canada. Retrieved April 23, 2014: <u>http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/demo31f-eng.htm</u>.
- Statistics Canada. (2013b). Section B: Anxiety Disorders: Part 6: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). (Accessed January 28, 2014). Retrieved January 28, 2014 <u>http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-619-m/2012004/sections/sectionb-eng.htm#a6</u>.
- Statistics Canada. (2014). Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Metis and Inuit. Ottawa: Statistics Canada. Retrieved April 23, 2014. Available at: <u>http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.cfm</u>

References, cont.

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2013). OECD Better Life Index: Canada. <u>http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/canada/</u>
- Public Health Agency of Canada. (2011). *Hepatitis C in Canada: 2005-2010 Surveillance Report*. <u>http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/sti-its-surv-epi/hepc/surv-eng.php</u>
- Public Health Agency of Canada. (2012a). At a Glance- HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report to December 31st 2012. Ottawa: Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control: Public Health Agency of Canada.
- Public Health Agency of Canada. (2012b). *Summary: Estimates of HIV Prevalence and Incidence in Canada, 2011*. Protecting Canadians from illness. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada: Infectious Disease Prevention and Control.
- Public Health Agency of Canada. (2013a). *A report on mental illnesses in Canada: Mood disorders*. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada.
- Public Health Agency of Canada. (2013b). What is Depression? (Accessed April 23, 2014). <u>http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/cd-mc/mi-mm/depression-eng.php</u>.
- Reitsma, M., Tranmer, J., Buchanan, D. M., & Vandenkerkhof, E. (2011). The prevalence of chronic pain and pain-related interference in the Canadian population from 1994 to 2008. *Chronic Disease and Injuries in Canada: The Public Health Agency of Canada., 31*(4).
- Von Korff, M., Ormel, J., Keefe, F. J., & Dworkin, S. F. (1992). Grading the severity of chronic pain. *Pain*, *50*(2), 133-149. doi: 10.1016/0304-3959(92)90154-4