

The Unequal City 2015:
Income and Health Inequities in Toronto



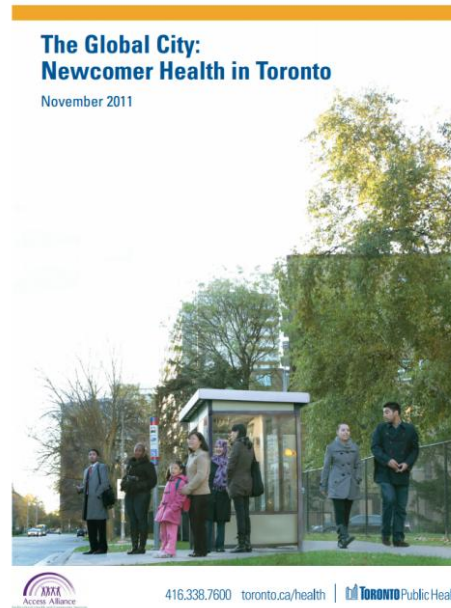
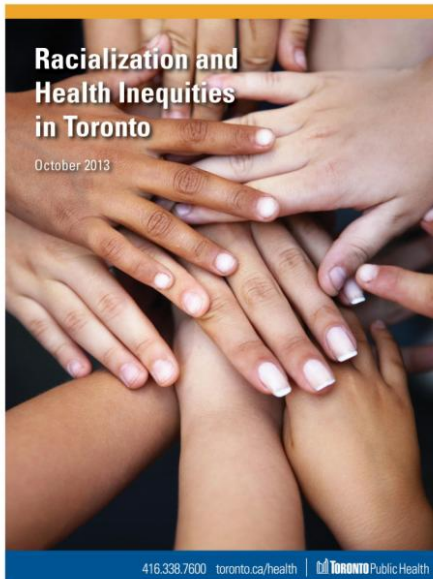
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Board of Health

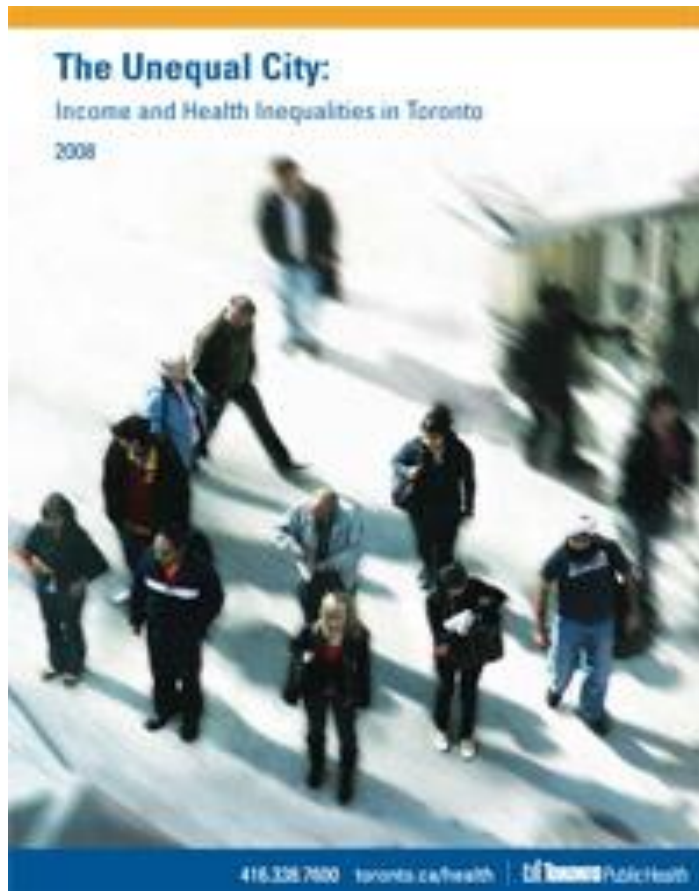
April 27, 2015

Dr. David McKeown

- Racialization and Health Inequities (2013)
- The Global City: Newcomer Health (2011)
- The Unequal City: Income and Health (2008)

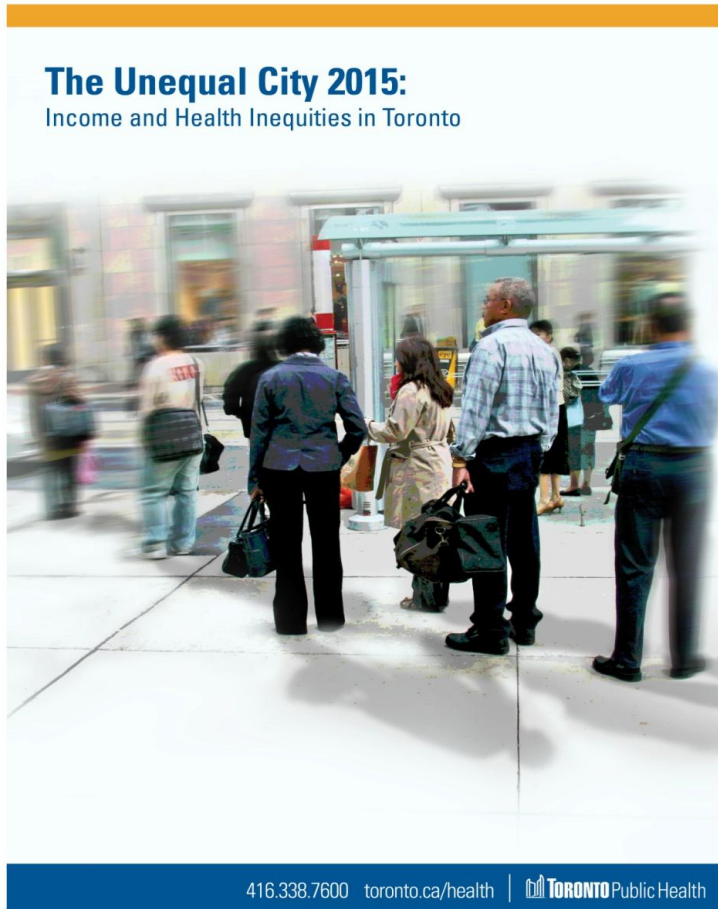


The Unequal City 2008



- Differences in health between income groups
- Low income groups had worse health
- Differences in health affected people in all income groups, not just the worst off

The Unequal City 2015



- Current differences in health between income groups for 34 indicators
- Strength of the income and health relationship
- How the relationship between income and health has changed over time

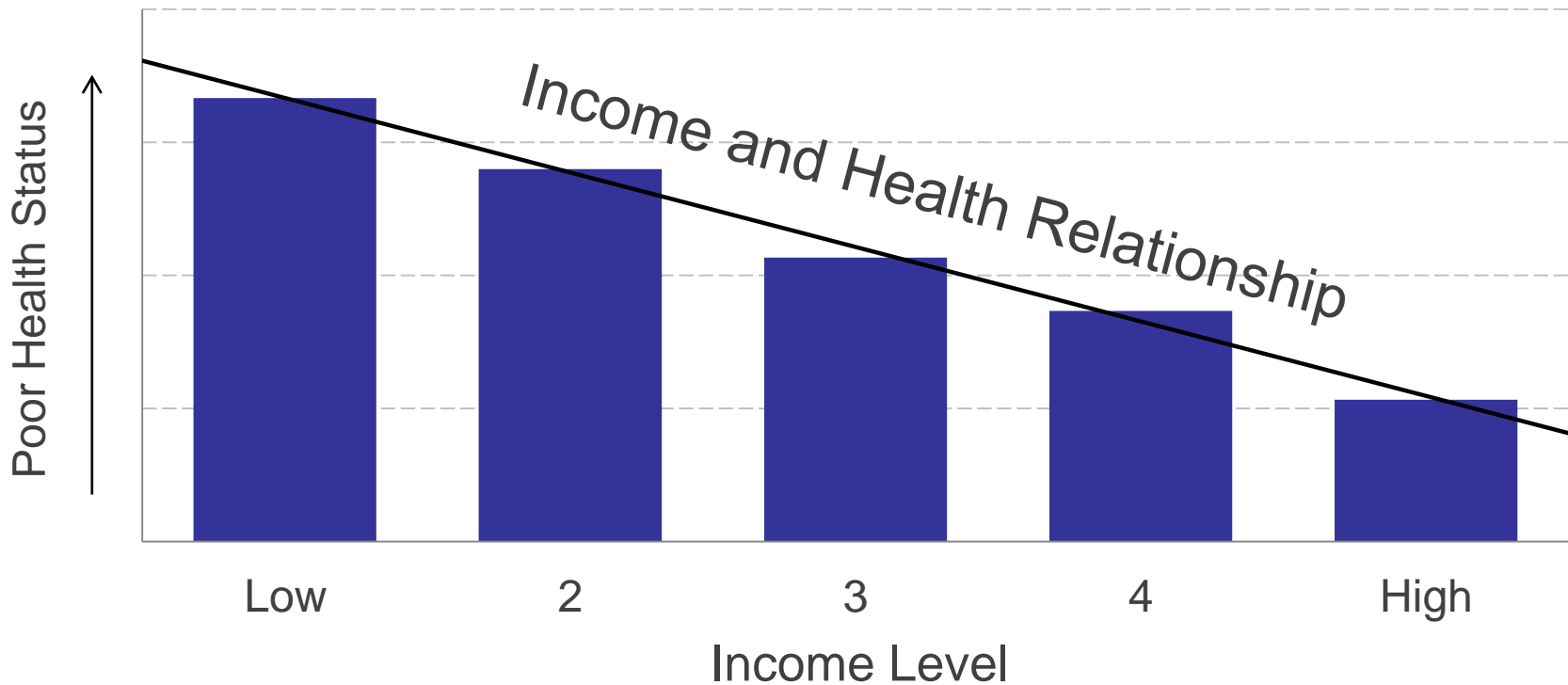
Low Income in Toronto



- 23% of all people live with low incomes
- 29% of children live in low income families
- Income inequality increased by 31% between 1980 and 2005

Low Income Groups Often Have Worse Health

20 of 34 health status indicators assessed showed health inequities where low income groups had significantly worse health



Health Inequities Have Not Improved Over Time



Over approximately 10 years:

Indicators became worse

Indicators remained the same

Indicator became better

Premature Mortality

- Men in the lowest income group are 50% more likely to die before age 75 than those in the highest income group
- Health inequity relationship has not changed over 8 years
- If all income groups had the same rates as the highest, Toronto would have 932 fewer premature deaths each year

Youth Chlamydia

- Young women age 15-24 in the lowest income group twice as likely to be reported with chlamydia infection as those in the highest income group
- Health inequity relationship has not changed over 7 years
- If all income groups had the same rates as the highest, Toronto would have 1,720 fewer reported youth chlamydia cases each year

Low Birth Weight

- Babies in the lowest income group are 40% more likely to be born with low birth weight than those in the highest income group
- Health inequities have not changed over 10 years
- If all income groups had the same rates as the highest, Toronto would have 611 fewer low birth weight babies each year

- Women in the lowest income group are 85% more likely to have diabetes than those in the highest income group
- Health inequity relationship has become worse over 10 years
- If all income groups had the same rates as the highest, Toronto would have 62,111 fewer people living with diabetes

Sharing the Results

- Full results and detailed research methods available in the **Technical Report**
- Data will be used to inform TPH policy, service planning and advocacy
- Report will be shared widely within City of Toronto and with public health agencies, government, community and academic partners

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