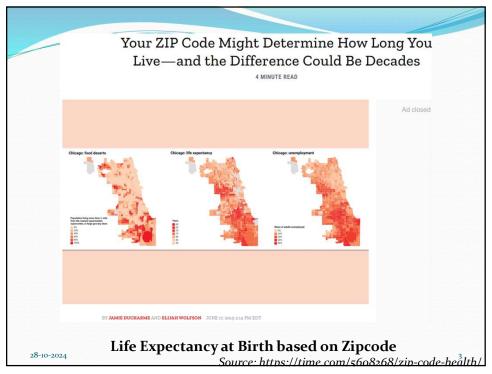
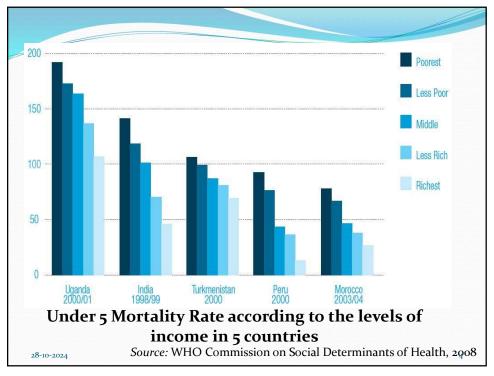
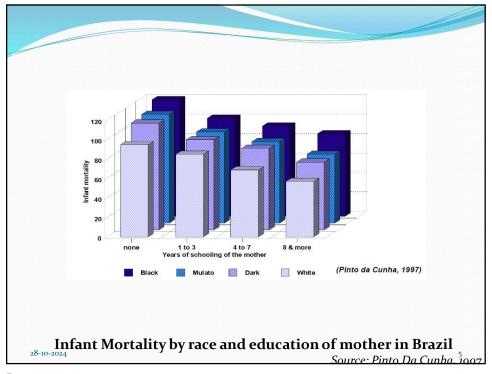
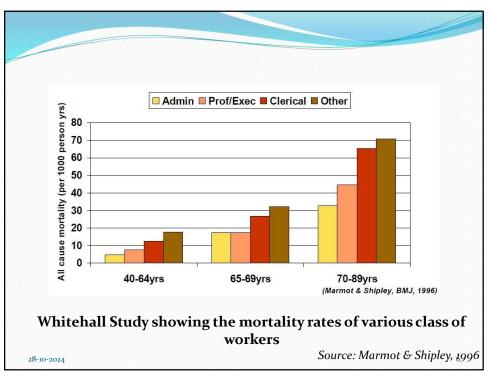


United Kingdom, Scotland, Glasgow (Calton) <sup>b</sup>	54
India <sup>a</sup>	62
United States, Washington DC (black) <sup>c</sup>	63
Philippines <sup>a</sup>	64
Lithuania <sup>a</sup>	65
Poland <sup>a</sup>	71
Mexico*	72
United States <sup>a</sup>	75
Cuba <sup>a</sup>	75
United Kingdom <sup>a</sup>	77
Japan*	79
Iceland <sup>a</sup>	79
United States, Montgomery County (white) <sup>c</sup>	80
United Kingdom, Scotland, Glasgow (Lenzie N.) <sup>b</sup>	82

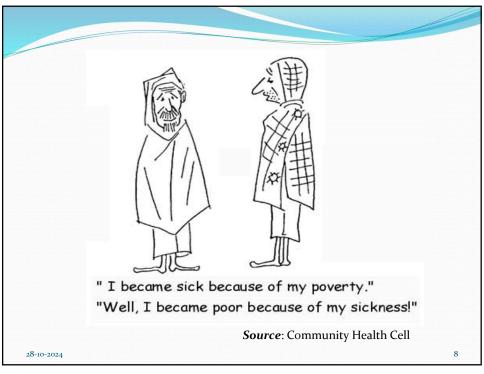


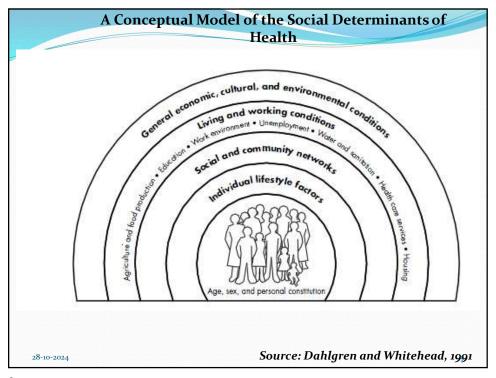


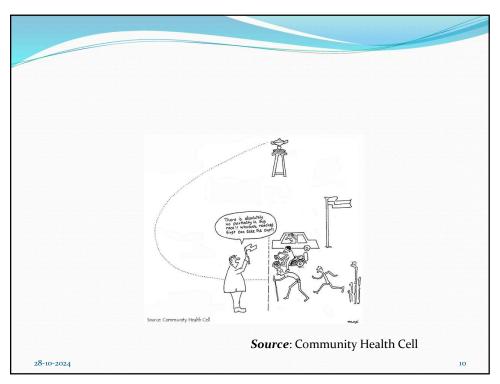




Background characteristic  Schooling No schooling <5 years complete 5-7 years complete 8-9 years complete	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN) URBAN	Infant mortality (190)	Child mortality	Under-fiv mortality
Schooling No schooling <5 years complete 5-7 years complete			(140)		(sqo)
No schooling <5 years complete 5-7 years complete	28.2		(140)	( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	(540)
No schooling <5 years complete 5-7 years complete	28.2				
<5 years complete 5-7 years complete		13.3	41.5	12.8	53.8
5-7 years complete	31.8	17.6	49.5	6.8	56.0
	25.5	7.1	32.6	6.5	38.9
	22.2	10.7	32.9	4.4	37.1
10-11 years complete	13.4	8.4	21.8	5.1	26.8
12 or more years complete	14.4	4.2	18.6	2.5	21.0
Religion					
Hindu	20.3	7.9	28.2	5.9	33.9
Muslim	21.8	10.3	32.1	7.4	39.3
Christian	6.7	5.6	12.3	2.1	14.4
Sikh	14.0	3.5	17.5	2.2	19.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.7	16.7	28.4	1.0	29.3
Other	25.3	0.1	25.4	0.0	25.4
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	20.7	10.4	31.1	8.0	38.9
Scheduled tribe	16.5	7.1	23.5	4.4	27.8
Other backward class	23.1	9.0	32.1	5.8	37.7
Other	16.2	6.5	22.7	5.2	27.8
Don't know	(21.0)	(12.1)	(33.1)	(13.7)	(46.3)
Wealth index					
Lowest	33.4	13.3	46.7	13.2	59.3
Second	27.2	11.8	39.0	12.7	51.2
Middle	26.0	13.9	40.0	10.2	49.7
Fourth	20.2	7.6	27.8	4.9	32.6
Highest	13.7	5.0	18.7	2.5	21.1
	20.1	8.4	28.5	6.0	34.4







# **JUSTICE**

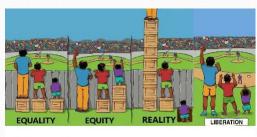
- > Justice
- »Justice as fairness and reasonableness
- > Justice means each person receives his /her due
- > Burdens and benefits are equally shared and distributed
- > The powerful minority accepts their fair share of burden and needs to protect the powerless majority threatened with death, disease and disability

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11

11

# **Equity in Health**



Liberation

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12

### **Politics and Health**

- Politics As acts of governments very narrow definition
- » Politics as power Politics is the process through which desired outcomes are achieved in the production, distribution and use of scarce resources in all areas of social existence Most commonly understood
- > Politics also means autonomy over one's own health and one's own bodies

Bambra et al 2005

- Politics to search for the common good and just society
   Beauchamp, D 1976
- » Rudolf Virchow's famous statement 'medicine is a social science, and politics is nothing but medicine on a grand scale'
- Social determinants of health are amenable to political actions –
   Political parties have shaped the reduction of inequalities and thereby health outcomes

Navarro 2006

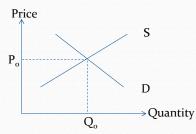
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13

13

# **Market Logic**

Efficiency – The 'Invisible hand'



S – Supply

D - Demand

 $P_{o}$  – Price at Equilibrium

Qo - Quantity at Equilibrium

# Why Health Economics?

- Delivery of health services is itself an economic activity
- For eg. You need building for a hospital for which you need labour who need wages and one needs to give salary for the health workers
- All the activities need financing and where money is involved economic principles apply

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15

15

## **Health Economics**

**Scarcity** 

- There are two types of scarcity defined by health economists
  - The desire to remain healthy
    - Due to Ageing Population Elderly people require more health care than youth
    - Increase in real incomes
    - Improvements in Medical Technology New Vaccines
  - On the other side, you have resources which are limited Eg. Land, labour, Capital etc.,

So Health Economists argue that since there is this scarcity there has to be proper decisions made regarding the distribution of health care.

(Office of Health Economics, undated)

Two principles applied to help this decision making

- Efficiency
- Equity

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16

# • Efficiency

- Productive efficiency
- Allocative efficiency
- Equity??

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17

17

## **HEALTH IS A MARKET FAILURE**

- Information Asymmetry (Principal-Agent problem)
- » Externalities (For eg. Herd immunity)
- Public Goods (non-exclusionary, non-rivalrous, free rider principle)

Hence one needs a 'Visible' hand in the form of public endeavours !!

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8

### MARKET LOGIC

- > Entitlements to people to what they have acquired
- > Emphasis on Individual responsibility primary duty to avert death and disability is with the individual ignoring the preconditions for such a behaviour.
- Victim blaming and moves the debate away from the "structural violence"
- > Fatalism and a weakening of the collective endeavour
- > Minimal obligations to protect the common good
- > Over reliance on Biomedicine technological fix for a painful social change
- > 'Winner takes all'. Does not recognize the social / societal inequalities.

Source: Beauchamp, D 1976

19

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19

# **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- > Under Social Justice all persons are entitled to all the ends equally such as health protection or minimum standards of income.
- > Importantly burdens are collectively accepted otherwise powerful forces will obstruct fair distribution
- > 'The dream of public health is of minimizing preventable death and disability which is also the dream of Social Justice'.
- > Social Justice framework is a powerful critique of the market justice of the unjust protection of powerful from collective burden and to the extravagant faith on the efficacy of medical care
- Public health is not just about a technical activity but is to be seen as a way of doing justice, as a way of asserting the value of human life

Source: Beauchamp, D 1976

What are the benefits worth if they have been purchased at human cost?

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20

# Political Economy of Health

- Political Economy is the relationship between State,
   Economics and Civil Society. It links the subject areas of
   Political Science, Sociology and Economics
- > Issues considered under Political Economy are:
  - · Production and distribution of wealth
  - · Political Power of the Social Classes
  - Extent of society's reliance on state control of distribution of resources Vs. reliance on Market (Raphael 2006)
- Political Economy of Health looks at how different types of state structures, political and economic systems and institutions affect population health inequalities (Beckfield and Krieger 2009)

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21

21

# Political Economy of Health The Role of the State

- Power to distribute resources.
- > It could be contradictory. For eg. Pictorial warnings of Tobacco but at the same time giving tax concessions to tobacco industry and considering tobacco as a major source of income for the state

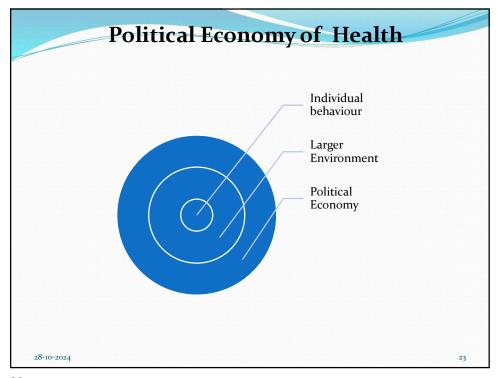
### **Role of Critical Consciousness**

- Based on Paulo Freire's Praxis combining theory with action and moving towards problem solving
- > When people with group interests use 'action based critical reflection' to raise the level of critical consciousness.

(Minkler et al 1995)

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22



## **Welfare State**

#### Definition

"A system that allows the government of country to provide social services such as healthcare, unemployment benefit, etc. to people who need them, paid for by taxes"

(Cambridge Dictionary)

"... a capitalist society in which the state has intervened in the form of social policies, programs, standards, and regulations in order to mitigate class conflict and to provide for, answer, or accommodate certain social needs for which the capitalist mode of production in itself has no solution or makes no provision" (Teeple, 2000, p.15).

### **Types of Welfare State**

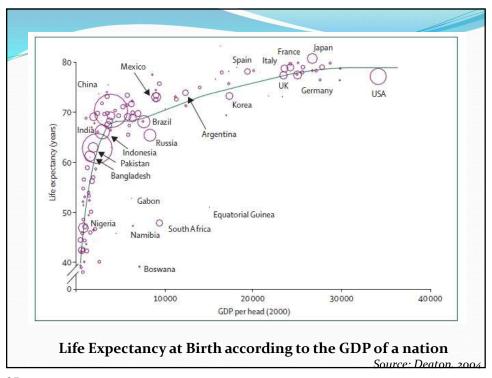
- 1. Social Democratic (Norway, Sweden etc.,) Benefits dependent on citizenship
- 2. Conservative, Christian Democratic (Germany, France) Benefits dependent on workers' rights
- 3. Liberal (US and UK) Benefits based on financial need 4. Ex- Fascist (Spain, Protugal)

The health inequalities increase as we move from 1-4!!

(Navarro & Shi 2001)

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24



## Neo - Liberalism

### Definition

"...a theory of political, economic practices that proposes that human well-being can best be advanced by liberating individual entrepreneurial freedoms and skills within an institutional framework characterized by strong private property rights, free markets, and free trade" (Harvey, 2005, p.2)

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## Neo - Liberalism

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(Harvey, 2005, p.2)

### **Typical Prescriptions:**

- > Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) Reduce fiscal deficit, devalue currencies, open up markets
- > Governments as taboo, as barriers
- > Reduced Government Spending on Social sectors, reduce subsidy
- > Increased privatization and commercialization (market based)
- User Fees
- Vertical ProgramsTargeted rather than Universal Systems (eg. BPL / APL)
- > Purchaser Provider Split (PPP)

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27

Thank you!!

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