



Public Health Association
AUSTRALIA

**Submission from the Public Health Association of Australia to
the Senate Select Committee on Men's Health**

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This submission of the Public Health Association of Australia (PHAA) is based on its 2008 policy development of gender specific policies in health. Although it is not specifically directed to all of the terms of reference on men's' health, this submission is provided to the Committee in the hope that it will provide a useful framework for Senators' consideration and discussion.

Introduction

Overview

The Public Health Association of Australia Incorporated (PHAA) is recognised as the principal non-government organisation for public health in Australia and works to promote the health and well-being of all Australians. The Association seeks better population health outcomes based on prevention, the social determinants of health and equity principles.

The PHAA is a national organisation comprising around 1500 individual members and representing over 40 professional groups concerned with the promotion of health at a population level. This includes, but goes beyond the treatment of individuals to encompass health promotion, prevention of disease and disability, recovery and rehabilitation, and disability support. This framework, together with attention to the social, economic and environmental determinants of health, provides particular relevance to, and expertly informs the Association's role.

Key roles of the organisation include capacity building, advocacy and the development of policy. Core to our work is an evidence base drawn from a wide range of members working in public health practice, research, administration and related fields who volunteer their time to inform policy, support advocacy and assist in capacity building within the sector. The PHAA has been a key proponent of a preventive approach for better population health outcomes championing such policies and providing strong support for the government and for the Preventative Health Taskforce and NHMRC in their efforts to develop and strengthen research and actions in this area across Australia.

The PHAA has Branches in every State and Territory and a wide range of Special Interest Groups. The Branches work with the National Office in providing policy advice, in organising seminars and in mentoring public health professionals. This work is based on the agreed policies of the PHAA. Our Special Interest Groups provide specific expertise, peer review and professionalism in assisting the National Organisation to respond to issues and challenges as well as a close involvement in the development of policies. In addition to these groups the Australian New Zealand Journal of Public Health draws on individuals from with the PHAA who provide editorial advice, review and edit the Journal.

In recent years the PHAA has further developed its role in advocacy to achieve the best possible health outcomes for the community, both through working with all aspects of government and promoting key policies and advocacy goals through the media and other means.

Specific issues in men's health

This submission has not attempted to address specific issues in men's health but rather provide a framework in which men's health may be viewed in the context of health broadly and as it relates to specific issues in women's health. This is not meant to diminish in any way the

importance of specific issues in men's health. Some of the issues that the PHAA considers are important to consider specifically for men's health range from prostate cancer to depression and other mental health issues as well as a myriad of other specifics. The PHAA has not attempted to deal with these issues as a comprehensive list but rather as an indicator of the need to develop a national men's health policy that will take the full range of men's health issues into account at the same time as recognising the importance of doing so in the context and understanding of the role gender plays in decision making about health.

Gender and Health Policy

Background

The Public Health Association of Australia notes that:

1. Gender is a significant component when describing patterns of morbidity and mortality; life expectancy; quality of life; access to health care and health promotion resources; and expectations of physical, mental and emotional wellbeing.^{1,2,3,4} (See PHAA Policy on Health Inequities - <http://www.phaa.net.au/documents/policy/HealthInequities.pdf>).
2. Gender is more than biologically determined sex difference, and also refers to the inherently relational practices that *constitute* individuals as men and women; *organise* the distribution of power and resources among men and women; and *generate* the physical and behavioural expressions of masculinity and femininity.
3. Gender forms the basis of power and inequality in the organization of relations between and among men and women.⁵
4. Opportunities for health and vulnerability to illness are shaped by the gendered material and social realities of everyday life.⁶
5. The complex relationship between gender and health exceeds the limiting definitions of biologically sex-specific health conditions, and is only partially represented by quantitative sex-based difference in health status.⁷

Acknowledgement

The Public Health Association of Australia acknowledges:

1. The previous and continuing work of the Women's and Men's Health Movements in Australia in highlighting specific health concerns of women and men, and advocating for greater attention to gender as a significant aspect of health and illness.

2. The continuing community interest in the 1989 National Women's Health Policy, and the existence of the National Women's Health Program and ongoing State initiatives for women's health.^{8,9}
3. Growing public, professional and political interest in men's health and the release of a national discussion paper on a men's health policy by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing in June 2008.^{10, 11, 12, 13}
4. The Australian Government's in principle commitment to national policies on both men's and women's health.

Affirmation

The Public Health Association of Australia affirms:

1. The need for coherent, theoretically sound and evidence-based national and state and territory based policy on gender and health.
2. The requirement for such policy to incorporate the particular needs of Indigenous women and men; women and men of CALD background; and women and men with disability and mental illness.
3. The value of a dual strategy of: i) policies that focus explicitly on gender and health; and ii) gender mainstreaming (the incorporation of attention to gender in all policies and programs).¹⁴

Steps to be taken

The Public Health Association of Australia understands that policy on gender and health must include initiatives that extend beyond conventional health policy and services because of the social, economic and power dimensions of gender. Consequently, the Association believes that the following steps should be taken:

1. The mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all national, state, territory and local formulations of policy in areas that impact health, including ageing and aged care; income and family support and Medicare; employment and workplace relations; unpaid family care; childcare reform; judicial and correctional services; transport; and the provision of public and recreational space. Such mainstreaming should include:
 - Using a gender perspective to allocate appropriate resources among the ageing population through such services as nutrition counselling, mobility support, home maintenance and grief counselling.
 - A gendered analysis of income support and family support services to ensure critical consideration of any policy's effects on gendered social disadvantage.

- Introducing a national sexual and reproductive health education program for children and adolescents informed by gender theory and incorporating gender diversity.
- Continuing the pursuit of gender equity in the workplace. (See PHAA policy on Paid Maternity Leave and Women's and Children's Health - <http://www.phaa.net.au/documents/policy/20081002revisedMaternityLeave.pdf>).
- Using government-funded initiatives to: i) reduce pressure on women to sacrifice their own health in order to care for children, elderly, and the infirm; ii) promote gender equality in unpaid family care work; iii) develop programs that support vulnerable people and those who care for them (paid and unpaid); iv) formulate industrial relations policies that are family friendly for all employees. (See PHAA policy on Paid Maternity Leave and Women's and Children's Health – link above)
- Using a gender lens to examine judicial and correctional services to ensure equitable outcomes and access to relevant services for both women and men.
- Prioritising the pursuit of safe public spaces and transport systems in order to increase the mobility and access to services of individuals isolated by their gender.

Recommendations on gender and health

The Public Health Association of Australia recommends:

1. A 'stages of life' approach as the structure/framework for mainstreaming gender into the formulation of health policy, incorporating an understanding of gender and health at key stages across the lifespan.
2. More research into the nexus between gender and other axes of social disadvantage or empowerment such as ethnicity, socio-economic status, linguistic background, age, disability, and urban or rural residence (See the PHAA Policy on Health Inequities – link above).
3. Greater emphasis on gender analysis and gender theory in the training of medical and allied health professionals. Such training should focus on awareness of gender dynamics, questioning these dynamics when they increase vulnerability, and responding to them creatively to improve health outcomes and diminish illness and health risk.
4. An increased research and policy focus, in the context of Australia's growing rates of chronic diseases, on how the behavioural and relational aspects of a gendered

existence underpin the circumstances and decisions that put individuals at varying risk of conditions such as obesity, diabetes, cancer and heart disease.¹⁷

5. Initiatives to increase the participation of women generally, and of men with marginalised masculinities, in decision-making about the allocation of health resources through, for example, public consultative forums and the initiation of more inclusive recruitment to policy-making positions.
6. Respectful incorporation of gendered narratives in the planning and development of policy positions relevant to health promotion work and the delivery of health services.

PHAA's Approach

The Australian Public Health Association of Australia resolves to:

1. Advocate at all levels for the inclusion of a gender focus in policies and research which aims to identify and combat inequities arising from the social determinants of health.
2. Form alliances with other appropriate agencies to enhance such advocacy.
3. Provide input to current national policy development processes in relation to both men's and women's health in line with the objectives outlined in this policy, also advocating the need to incorporate considerations of gender in all health policies.
4. Incorporate gender perspectives into the development of all new PHAA policies and existing policies as they come up for review.

Conclusion

The PHAA is pleased to provide this copy of our policy approach to the Senate Select Committee on Men's Health.



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This Policy Adopted 2008

This submission is largely taken from the Gender and Health policy that was developed and adopted as part of the PHAA 2008 policy revision process.