Social Determinants of Health in context of insecurity

Professor Sir Michael Marmot
@MichaelMarmot
www.instituteofhealthequity.org
Takemi Oration
CMAAO
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Different aspects of insecurity are linked

- Social insecurity
- Economic insecurity
- Political insecurity
- Insecurity in terms of safety and peace
Causes of the Causes and Causes of ill health

• Social determinants are drivers of conflict and determinants of health - SDH

• SDH are consequences of conflict and drivers of health inequalities
SDH and inequities are drivers for conflict

- Political, religious, social, psychological, economic and cultural;
- Inequalities in society – money, power and resources.
- = SDH
Insecurity

• Detrimental effects on health of whole population
• Detrimental effects on social determinants of health
• Effects on other countries (refugees and asylum seeking, insecure borders)
Conflict and SDH

- violation of human rights,
- interference with medical neutrality
- distress resulting from prolonged stress
Conflict: direct and indirect effects on health

- Direct: death, physical and mental morbidity and disability;
- Indirect: due to the breakdown of social life and infrastructure.
  - destruction of systems (including education, health),
  - macroeconomic and household economic losses,
  - population relocation and destruction of social networks,
  - detrimental environmental impacts.
Indirect effects

- Women take on new roles
- random sexual violence;
- Children > 5 suffer highest rates of mortality and morbidity;
- Older children forced: providers, or as participants in conflict;
- Employment and livelihoods loss:
  - dependence on others & on aid
  - sense of helplessness;
- Health services fail

Source: SDH in Countries in Conflict and Crises: The Eastern Mediterranean Perspective
8th CSDH Meeting, Vancouver, Canada, 7-9 June 2007  WATTS and SIDDIQI
Key principles

- Social justice
- Material, psychosocial, political empowerment
- Creating the conditions for people to have control of their lives

www.who.int/social_determinants
The WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health (CSDH) – Closing the gap in a generation

- Improve the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age
- Tackle the Inequitable Distribution of Power, Money, and Resources
- Measure and Understand the Problem, Evaluate Action, Expand the Knowledge Base, Develop the Work Force
Embedding the principles of action on the social determinants requires action across sectors

A. Give every child the best start in life
B. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
C. Create fair employment and good work for all
D. Ensure healthy standard of living for all
E. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
F. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention
LIFE COURSE STAGES

MACROLEVEL CONTEXT

WIDER SOCIETY

SYSTEMS

Accumulation of positive and negative effects on health and wellbeing

Prenatal | Early Years | Working Age | Older Ages

Family building

Perpetuation of inequities

Source: WHO Review of Social Determinants and the Health Divide in the European Region
CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLICY ACTION

• Focus on community;
• Intersectoral action - many actors involved;
• Building health and social systems;
• Long-term sustainability: social networks and health systems are foundations for building resilient communities
A world where social justice is taken seriously
1. Workforce Education and Training
2. Working with Individuals and Communities
3. Health Sector as Employers
4. Working in Partnership
5. Workforce as Advocates
• Every sector is a health sector
  – Health and well being as outcomes

• Empowerment
1. Workforce Education and Training
2. Working with Individuals and Communities
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Give Every Child the Best Start
Improving children’s outcomes

• Safe environment
• Decent standard of living
• Parenting and family support
  – Perinatal services
  – Care before and during pregnancy
  – Help for new mothers
  – Parenting skills
• Pre-school education and care
• Primary, secondary and tertiary education and training
Prevalence of childhood stunting by ethnic group: Mexico

(Sevan-Mori et al. 2014)
“…indigenous women’s political inclusion has been a major challenge, since they face "triple discrimination": being female, indigenous and poor”
(Intercultural Citizenship—Contributions from the political participation of indigenous peoples in Latin America, UNDP 2013)

“...over 20% of indigenous children between 6 and 11 years of age do not enjoy their rights to education”
(‘Reaching the unreached: indigenous intercultural bilingual education in Latin America’, Lopez, L.E. UNESCO background paper 2009)
Percent of indigenous and non-indigenous population in poverty (under $US2.50 PPP per day)

World Bank Group “Indigenous Latin America in the Twenty-First Century: The First Decade”
Difference in maths performance between students who reported having attended pre-primary school (ISCED 0) for > 1 year and those who had not, before and after accounting for socio-economic status, 2012.
Proportion of the variation in mathematics performance explained by elements of socio-economic status, 2012

OECD. PISA 2012 Results: “Excellence through Equity (Volume II)
Higher income inequality associated with lower intergenerational mobility

Figure 7: "The Great Gatsby Curve"

Higher income inequality associated with lower intergenerational mobility

\[ y = 2.2x - 0.27 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.76 \]

Source: Corak (2011), OECD, CEA estimates
1. Workforce Education and Training
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Create Fair Employment and Good work

The Laundresses (1901) by Abram Arkhipov
Fair employment and good working conditions

- provide financial security, paid holiday, social protection benefits such as sick pay, maternity leave, pensions, social status, personal development, social relations, self-esteem and protection from physical and psychosocial hazards. All of which support health and wellbeing.

- Being unemployment as a young person has an adverse effect at an important transitional stage of life.
Ratio of income and completed secondary school between women and men: Latin America

Source: Ethos Poverty Index 2011, UNDP data
Vulnerable employment by sex, 2013 or latest previous available year

Female

Male

World Bank, World Development Indicators 2015
Occupational stress in European countries

Per cent

Occupational class

- Very low
- Low
- High
- Very high

- Effort reward imbalance
- Low control
Youth employment crisis

• Young people are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults and almost 73 million youth worldwide are looking for work.
• ILO warns of a “scarred” generation of young workers facing a dangerous mix of high unemployment, increased inactivity and precarious work in developed countries, as well as persistently high working poverty in the developing world

Source: ILO 2016
Percentage of young and adult workers in the informal economy in selected countries

The adult share refers to the total population. The adult share refers to the population aged 30–59, while the youth share refers to the population aged 15–29.

Source: ILO database.
1. Workforce Education and Training
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**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN*</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>73.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>NON INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN*</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>83.1</td>
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Tharawal Aboriginal Medical Service

At Tharawal A.M.S. we have;

G.P.s
Registrar Doctors
Students
Specialists
The popular Belly Cast Program

We also have a Breast Feeding Support Program

What we do

Educational gatherings before pregnancy, during pregnancy and after birth of baby.

Pregnancy and Postnatal Care at clinic or at their home.

Care for women and baby after the delivery.

Ongoing support, education, and baby checks up to the youngest child is five.

Development of resources for families around parenting.
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
In 2014, 100% of Souths Cares 'School to Work' Students achieved the HSC and moved into employment or further education.

Over 4,000 of direct community engagement by South Sydney Rabbitohs players annually.

Donations valued at over $200,000 provided to the community in 2014/15 Financial Year.

On-site Outreach Services
We provide key services for our clients and community that is in a safe and private environment on a weekly basis

This results in a speedier outcome

Legal Services
Department of Housing
Centrelink
Disability Support
WARANWARIN
Tharawal Child and Family Centre

Waranwarin

20 children graduated in 2015

60 children enrolled 2015
Family Support Program

The Deadly Homework Club

Parenting Programs in partnership with Brighter Futures

Community Kitchen held at Waranwarin Child and Family Centre

and more
Every family attends either:

- Triple P parenting,
- 123 Magic

or grassroots parenting.

Every family complete adult and child health checks link to speech, audiology, optometry and dental.
Weekly clinics held in our medical building

Drug & Alcohol

Education
Awareness
Support in rehabilitation
GOOD TUCKER
ALL ROUND
FRUIT & VEGETABLE DELIVERY

The freshest seasonal fruit and vegetables delivered to your door every week

Our community members volunteer to pack the boxes ready for delivery

Working together with community and local businesses to ensure quality healthy produce is provided for our mob
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Percent of urban population in slums, 2014 or latest previous available year
Clinical Tool: Screening for poverty, Canada

“Poverty requires intervention like other major health risks”
Health is a human right
Do something
Do more
Do better
Why treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?