



UCL Institute of Health Equity



Social Determinants of Health in context of insecurity

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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.

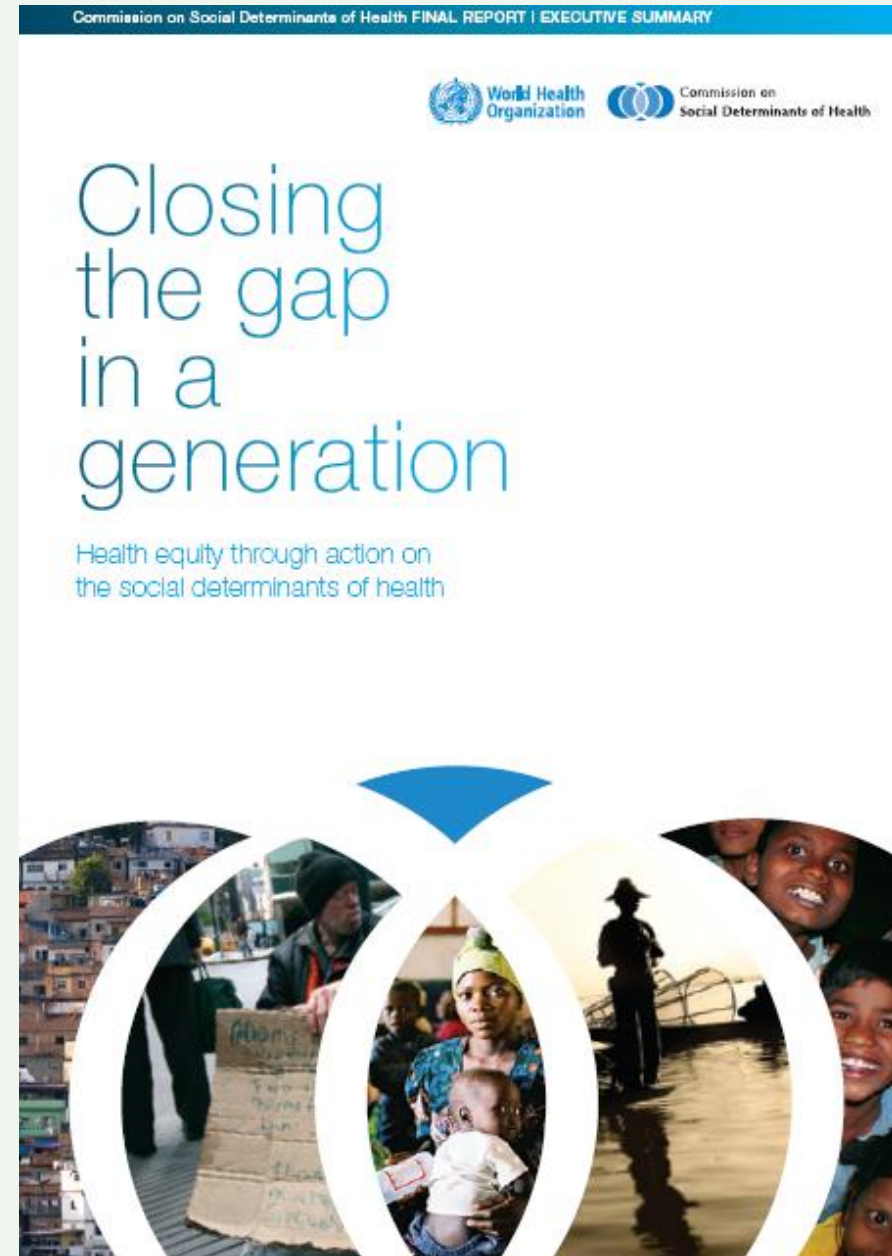
Indirect effects

- 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

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

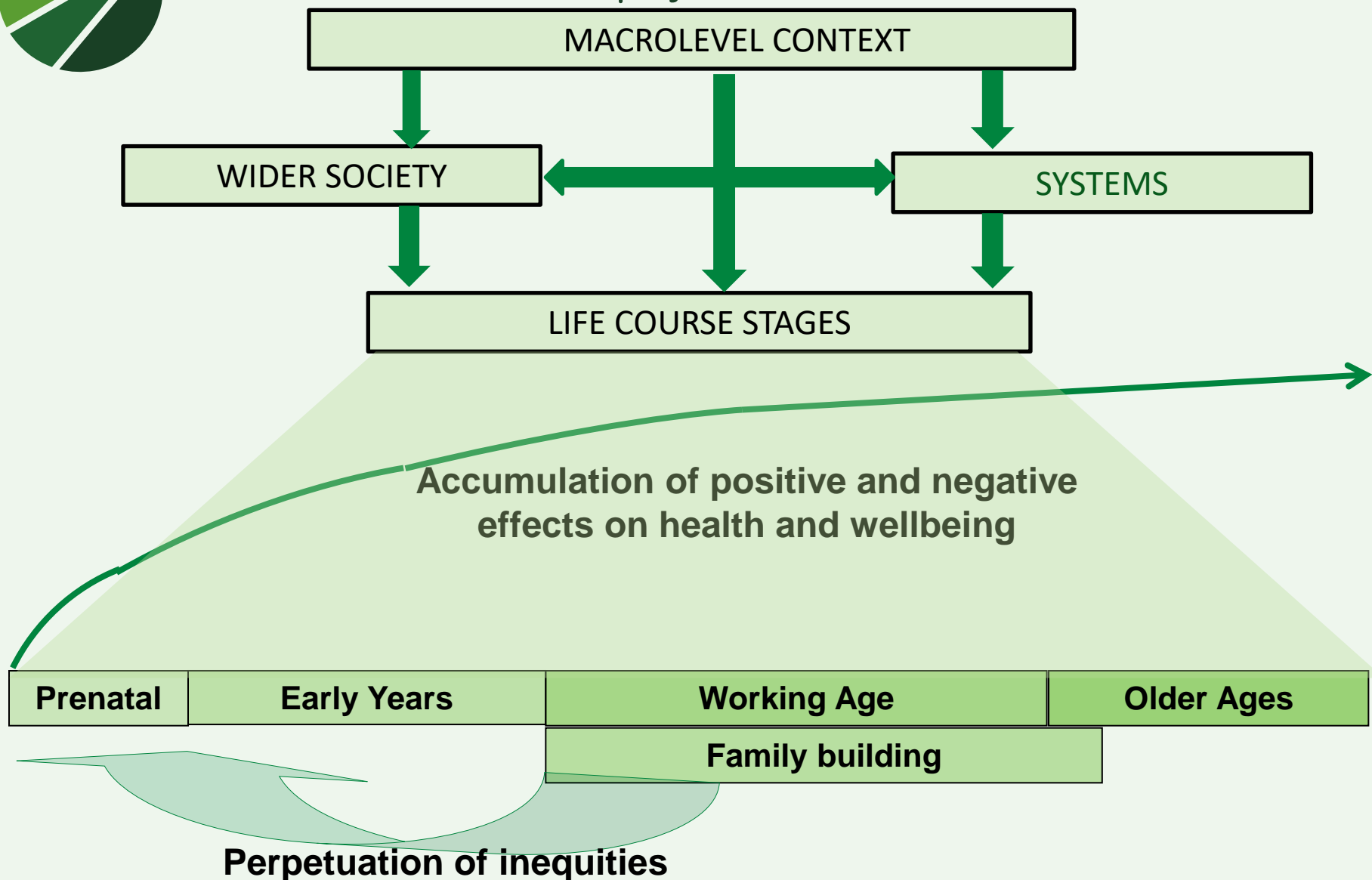
Improve the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age

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



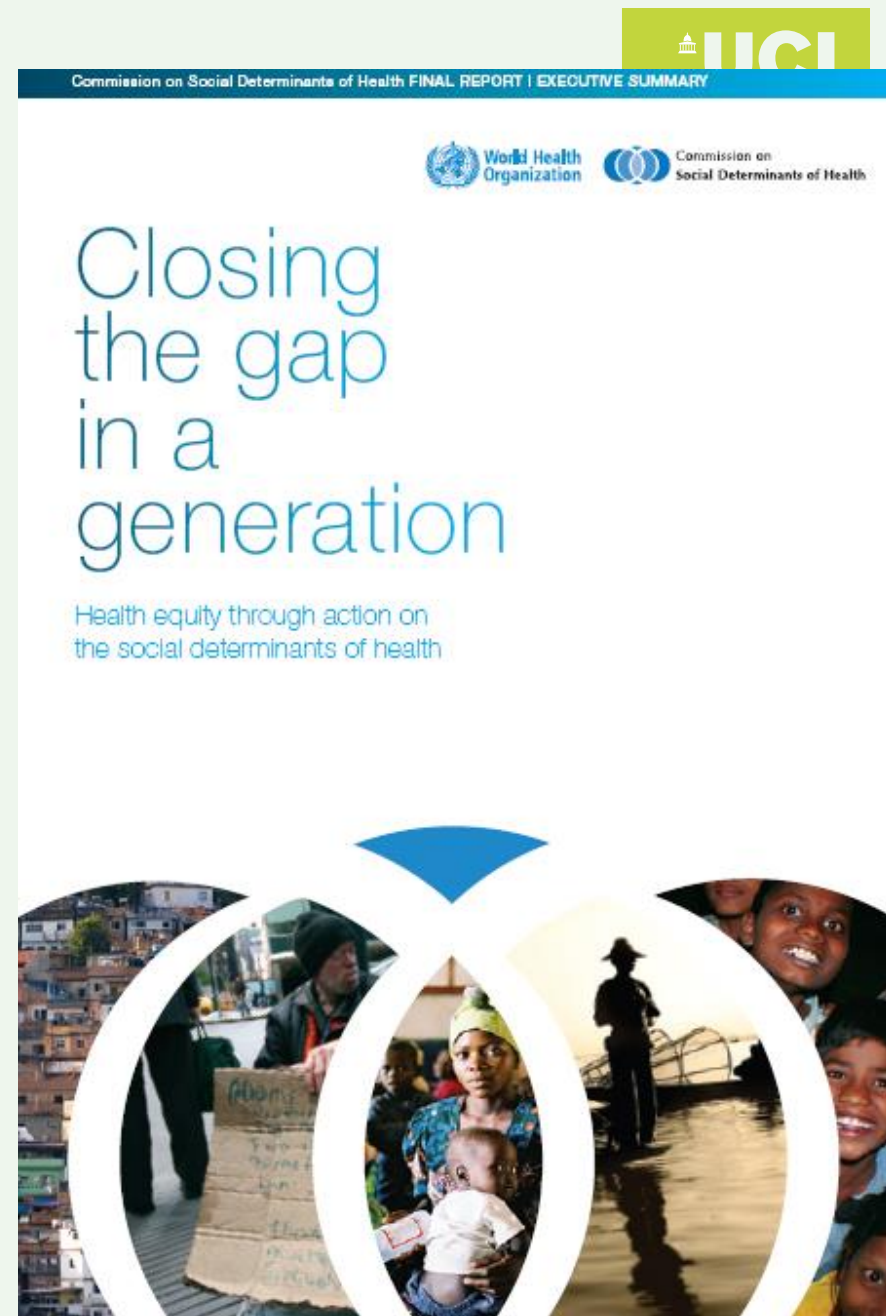
CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLICY ACTION

- 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



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A world where social justice is taken seriously





Working for Health Equity: The Role of Health Professionals



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

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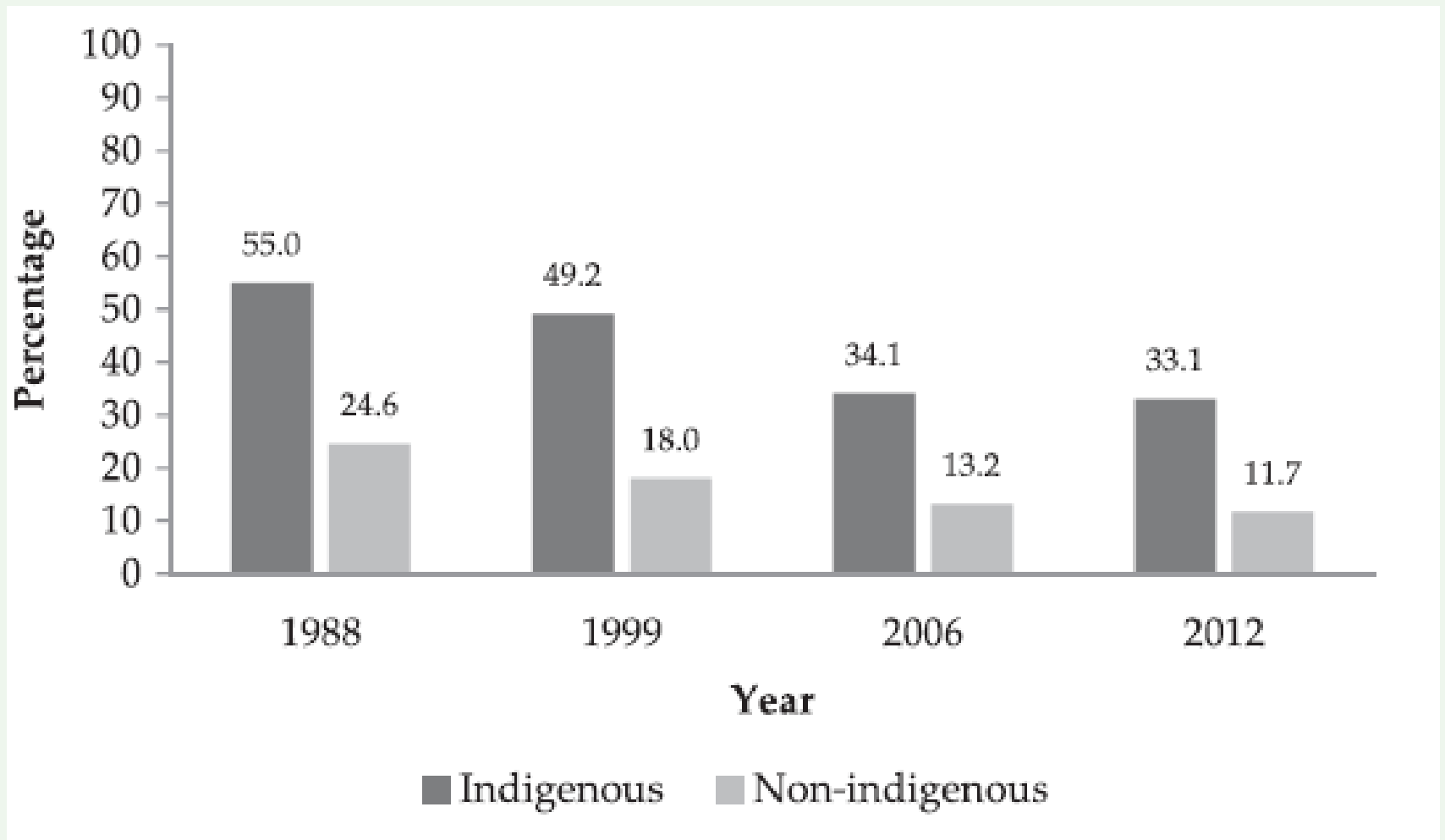
Give Every Child the Best Start



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)

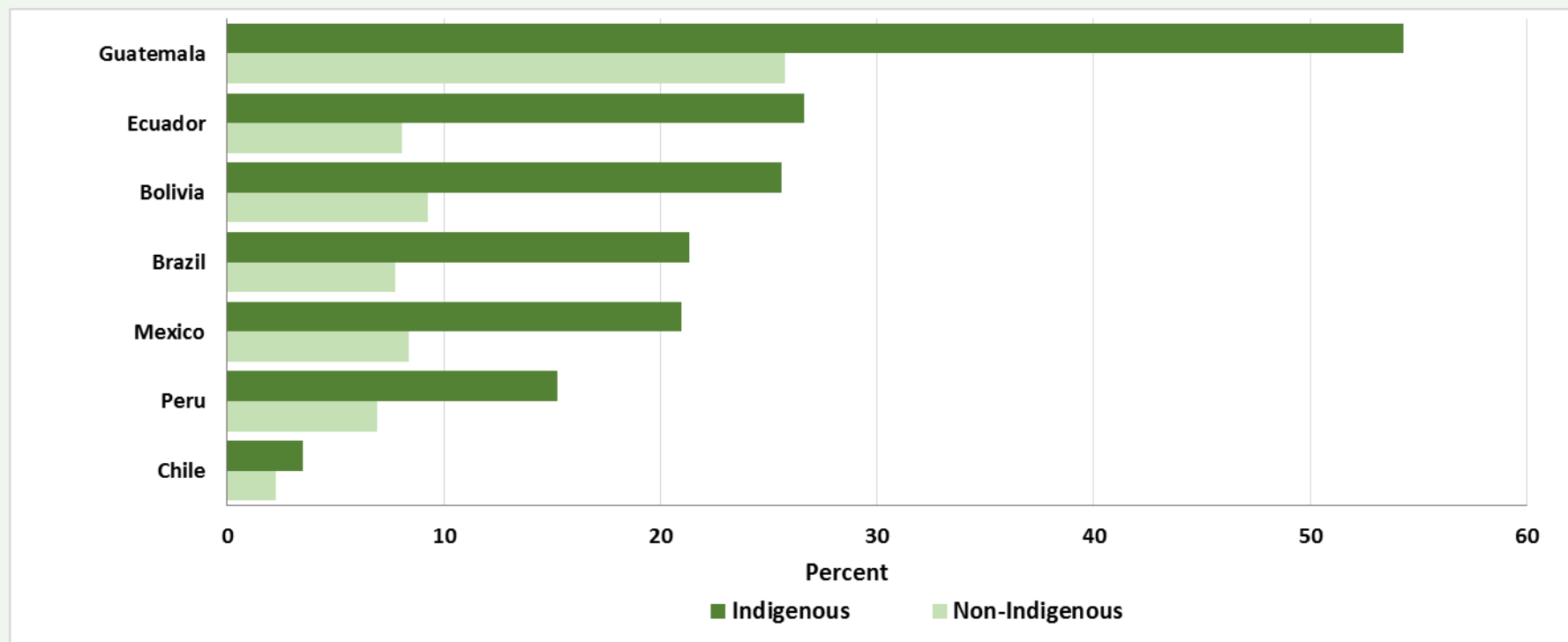
“...indigenous women’s political inclusion has been a major challenge, since they face "triple discrimination": being female, indigenous and poor”

(‘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”

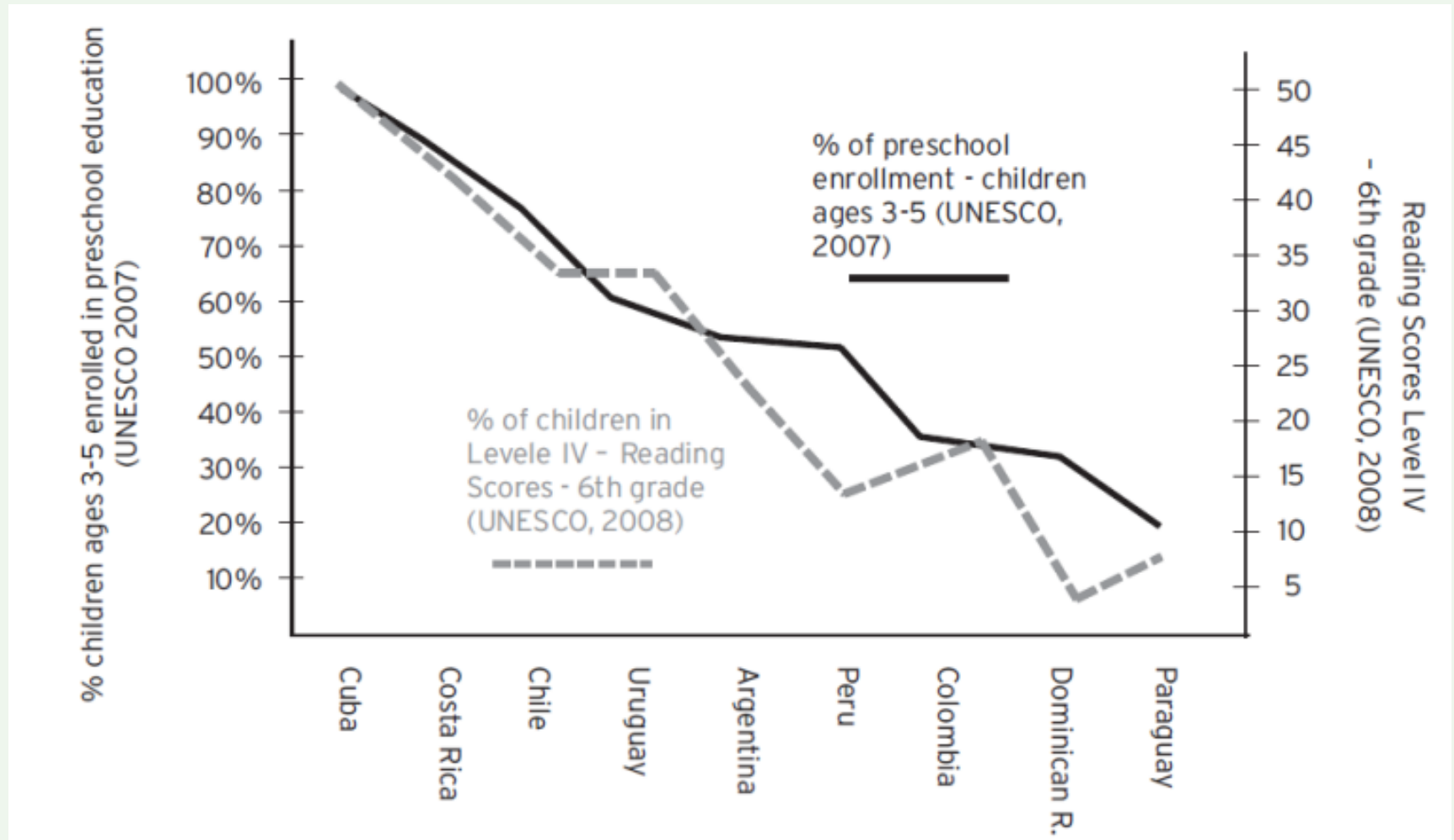
(‘Reaching the unreached: indigenous intercultural bilingual education in Latin America’, Lopez, L.E. UNESCO background paper 2009)

Percent of indigenous and non-indigenous population in poverty (under \$US2.50 PPP per day)

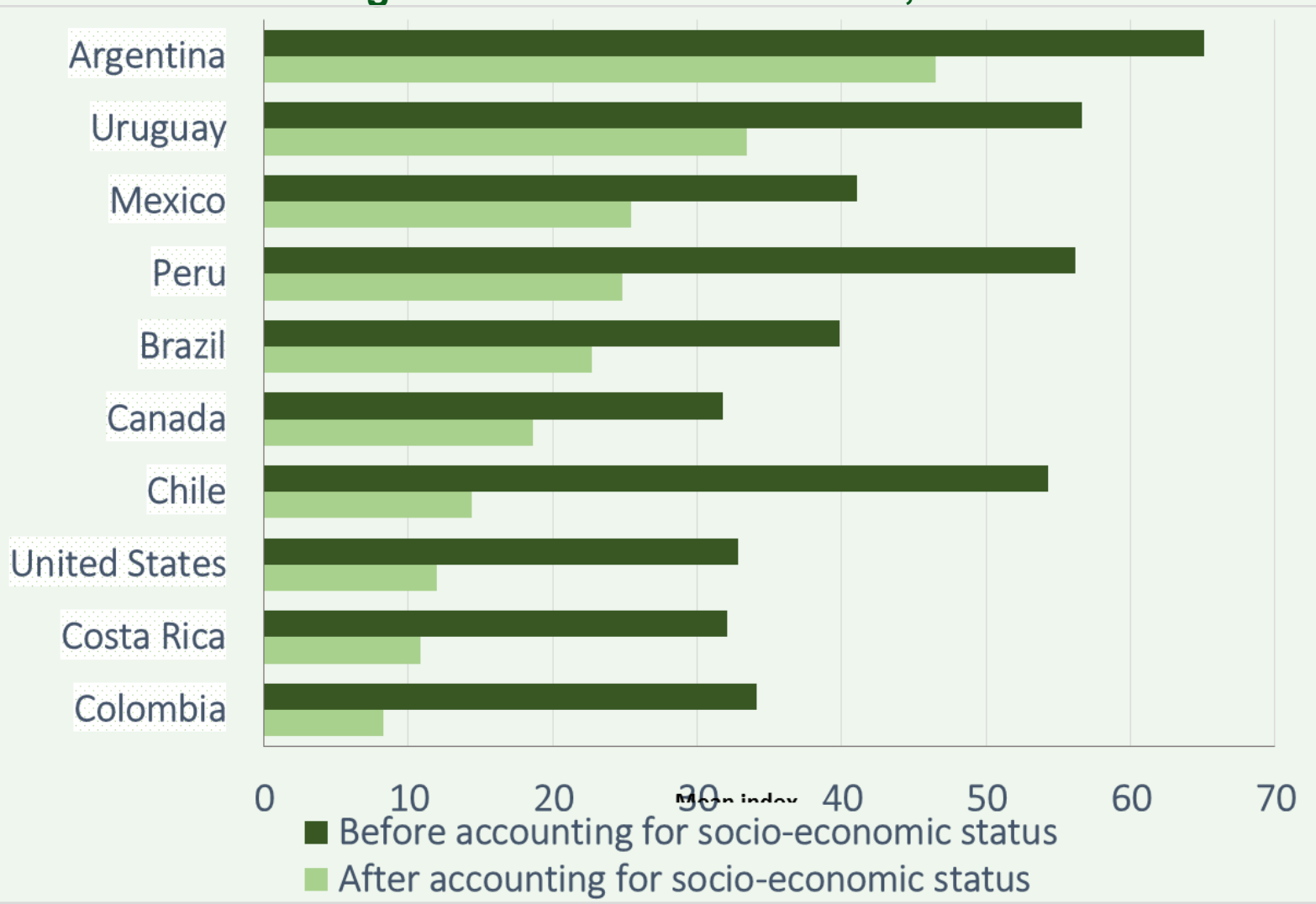




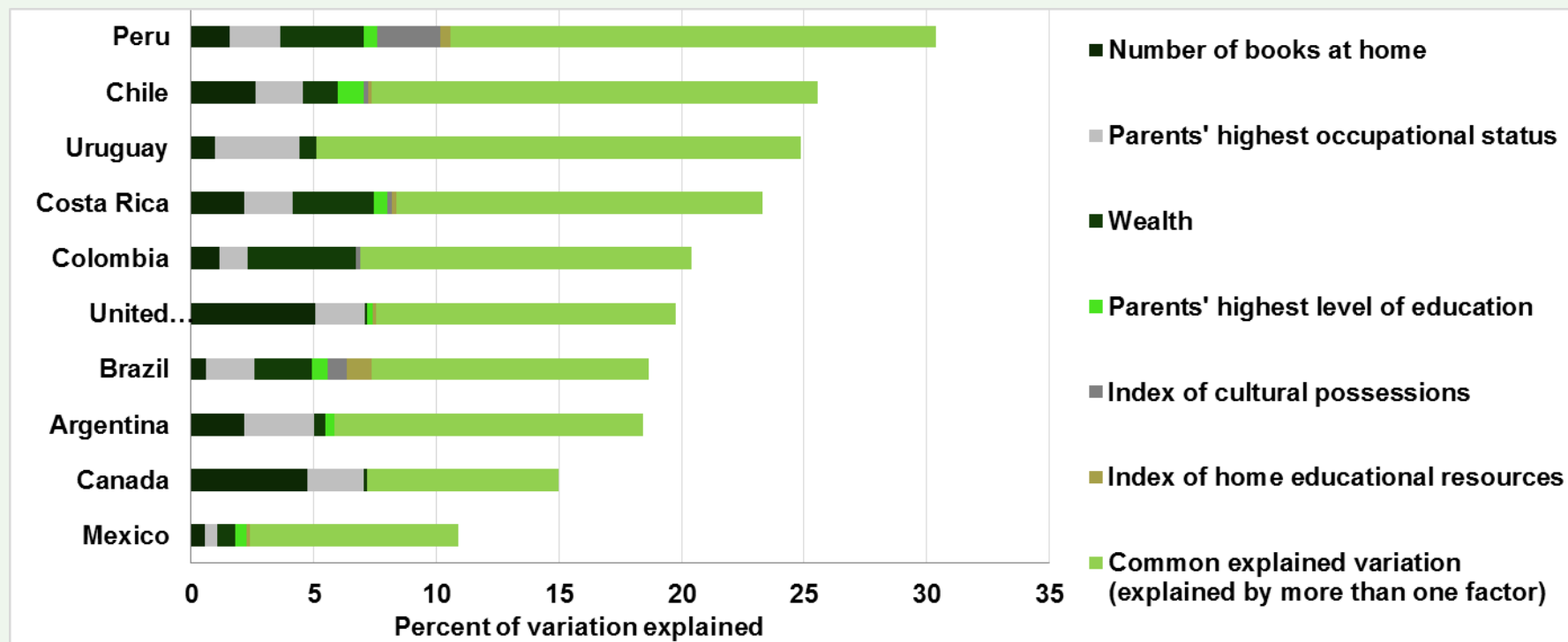
Enrolment in preschool (ages 3-5) and reading in 6th grade: selected countries in Latin America



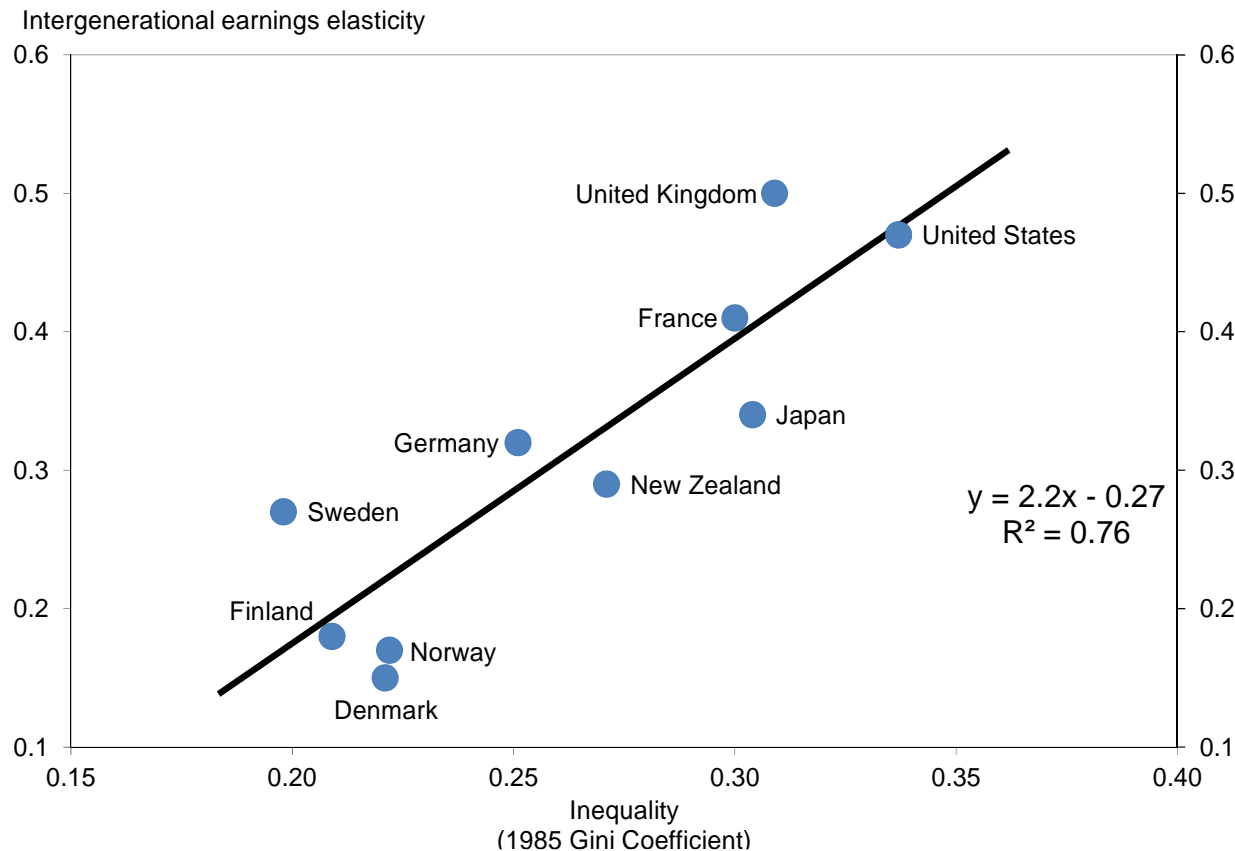
Difference in maths performance between students who reported having attended pre-primary school (ISCED 0) for > 1 year and those who had not , before and after accounting for socio-economic status, 2012



Proportion of the variation in mathematics performance explained by elements of socio-economic status, 2012



Higher income inequality associated with lower intergenerational mobility



Source: Corak (2011), OECD, CEA estimates

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Create Fair Employment and Good work

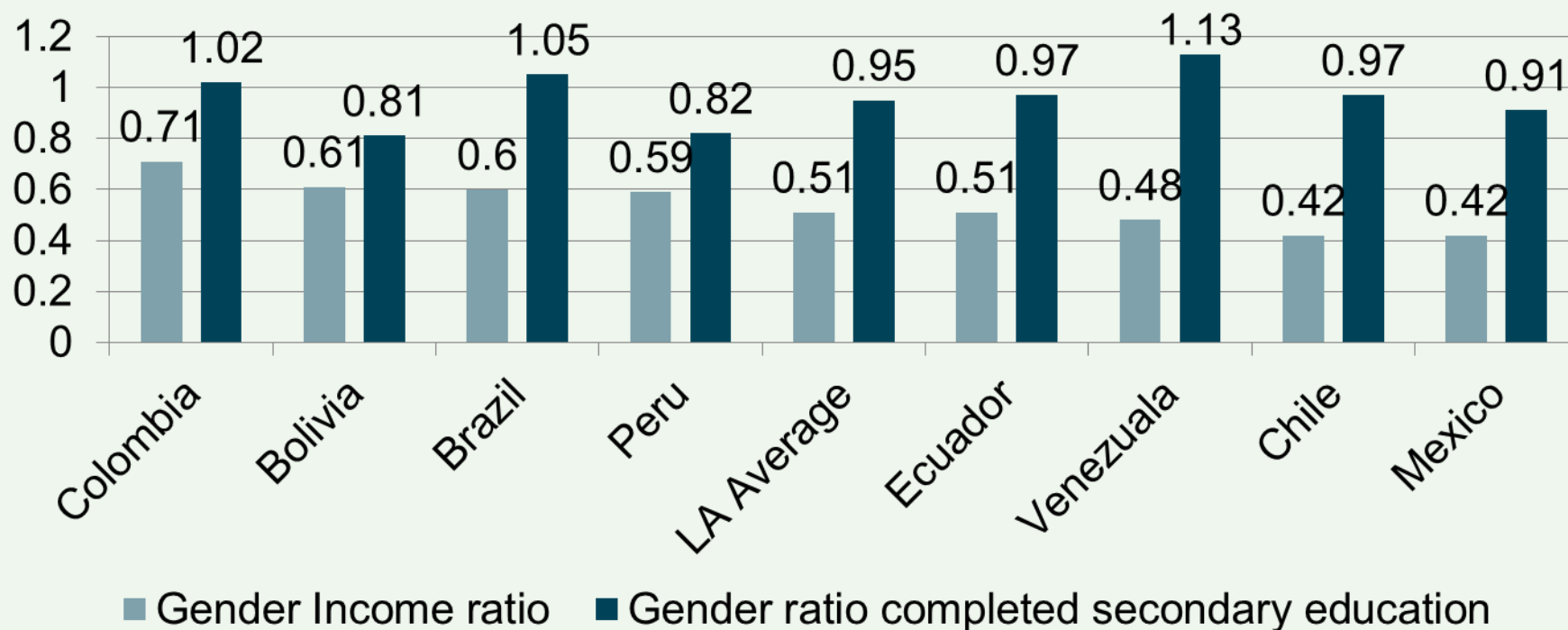


The
Laundresses
(1901) by
Abram

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.

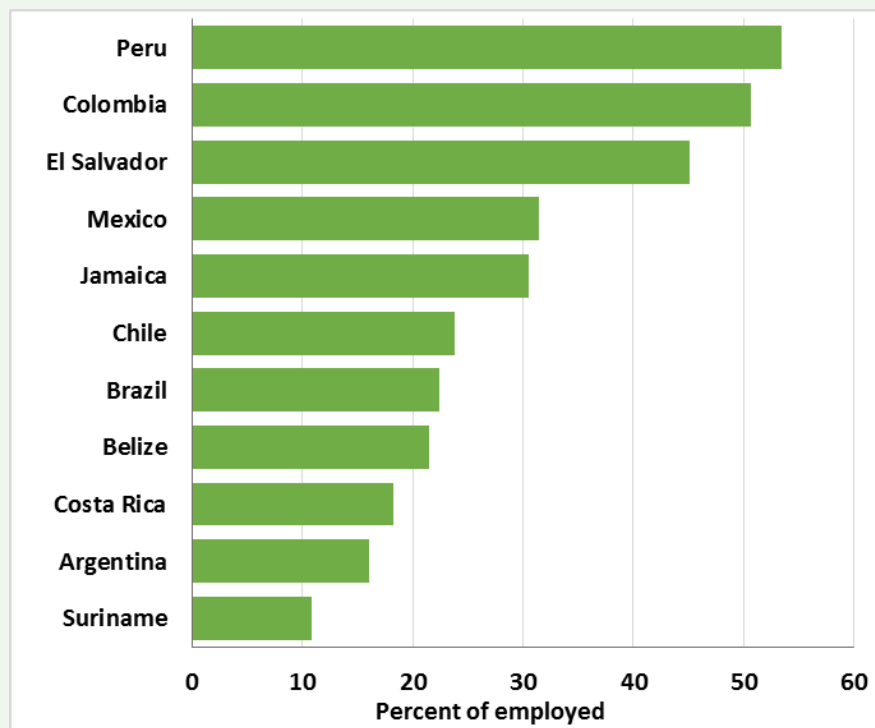
Ratio of income and completed secondary school between women and men: Latin America



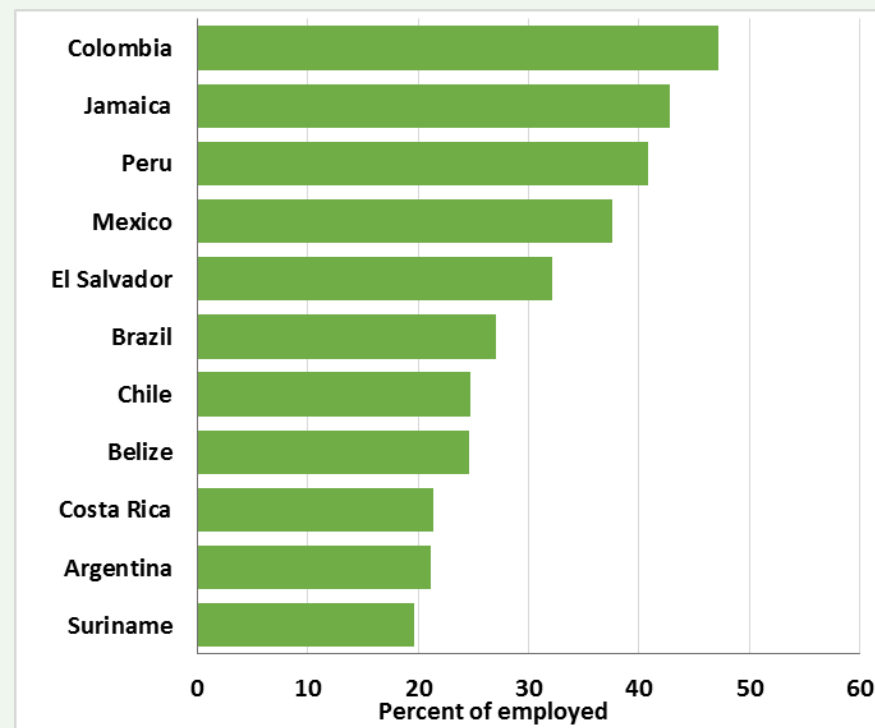
Source: Ethos Poverty Index 2011, UNDP data

Vulnerable employment by sex, 2013 or latest previous available year

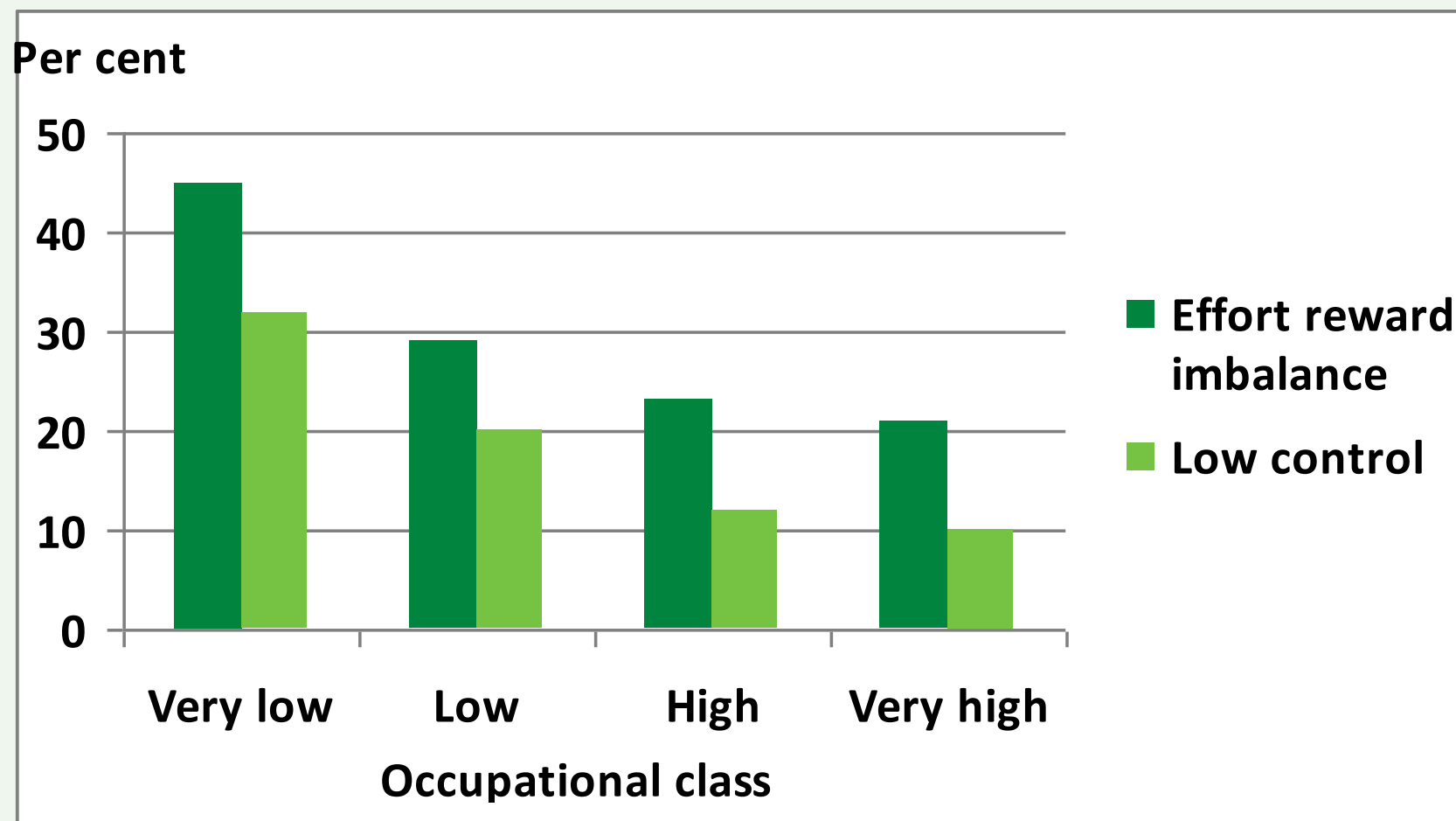
Female



Male



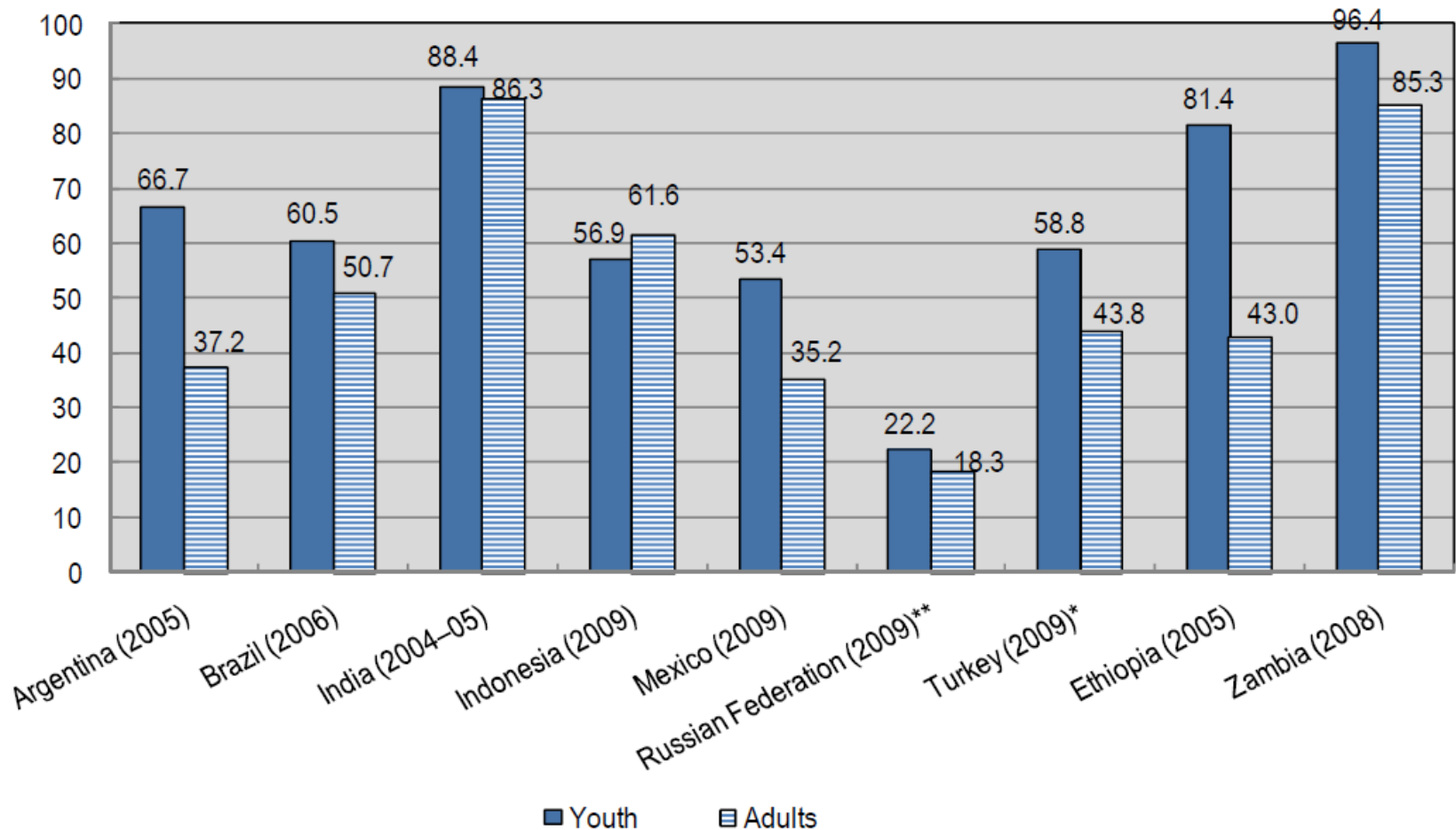
Occupational stress in European countries



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

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.

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LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

	MALE	FEMALE
INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN*	69.1	73.7
NON INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN*	79.7	83.1

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/life-expectancy/>



Welcome

Tharawal
Aboriginal Corporation

"Your Health, Our Commitment"



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 4000 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

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
complete adult and
child health checks
link to speech,
audiology,
optometry and
dental



Every family attends either;

Triple P parenting,

123 Magic

or grass roots parenting.



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



Our Elders

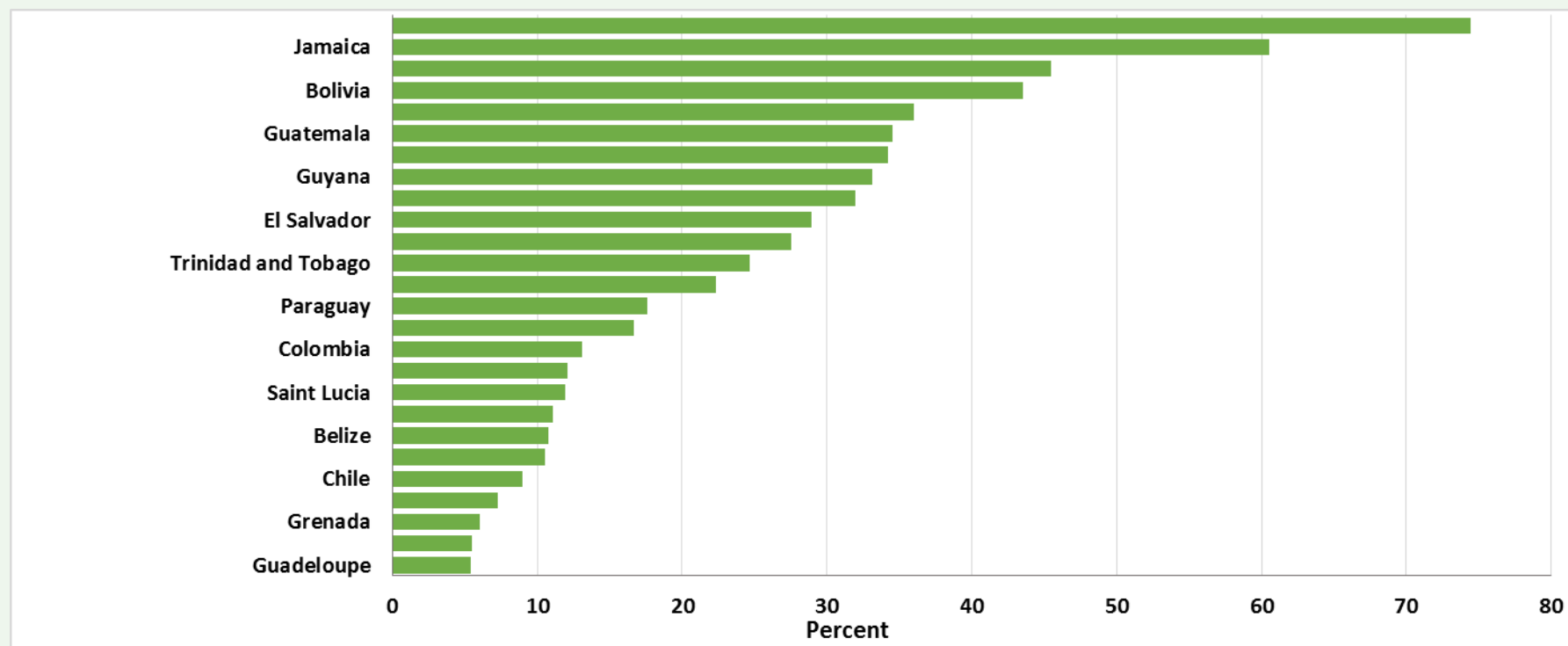




Bringing Them Home

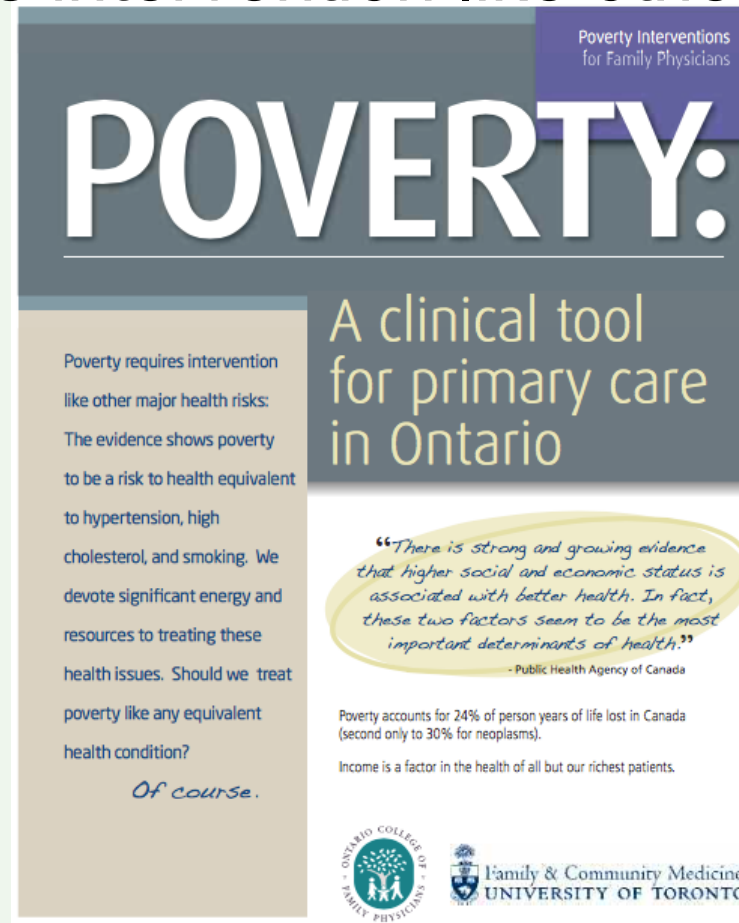
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Percent of urban population in slums, 2014 or latest previous available year



Clinical Tool: Screening for poverty, Canada

“Poverty requires intervention like other major health risks”



Poverty Interventions
for Family Physicians

POVERTY:

A clinical tool for primary care in Ontario

Poverty requires intervention like other major health risks:
The evidence shows poverty to be a risk to health equivalent to hypertension, high cholesterol, and smoking. We devote significant energy and resources to treating these health issues. Should we treat poverty like any equivalent health condition?

Of course.

“There is strong and growing evidence that higher social and economic status is associated with better health. In fact, these two factors seem to be the most important determinants of health.”
- Public Health Agency of Canada

Poverty accounts for 24% of person years of life lost in Canada (second only to 30% for neoplasms).
Income is a factor in the health of all but our richest patients.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS

Family & Community Medicine
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

A photograph of two young children running towards the camera on a muddy, unpaved street. The child on the right is a boy wearing a grey and black patterned jacket and dark pants, running with a determined expression. The child on the left is a girl wearing an orange long-sleeved shirt and dark pants, also running. In the background, there are simple, single-story buildings with red-tiled roofs. The ground is wet and muddy, with some puddles reflecting light. The overall scene suggests a poor, urban environment.

Health is a human right
Do something
Do more
Do better



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Why treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?

