



UCL Institute of Health Equity

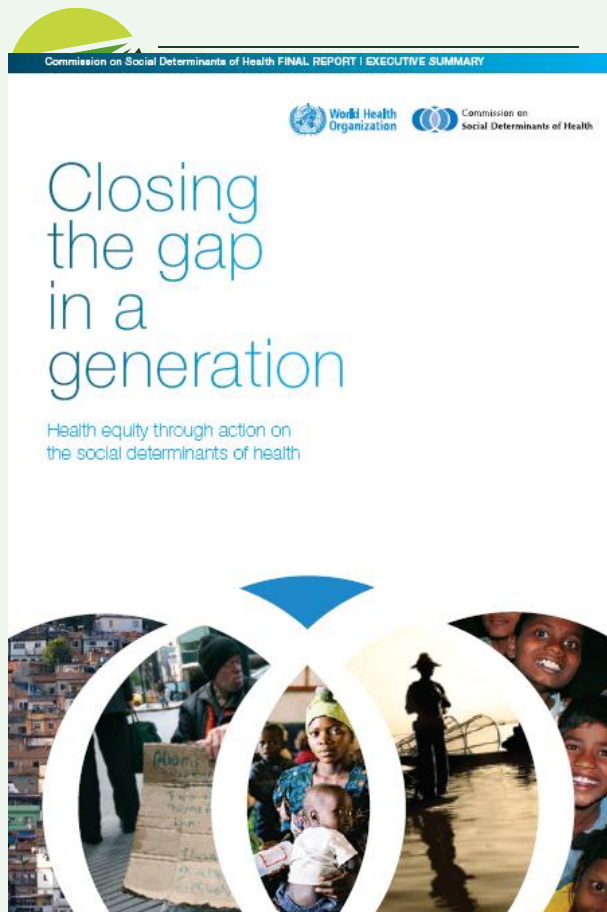


Taking action on the Social Determinants of Health

Peter Goldblatt

Thanks to Ruth Bell

www.instituteofhealthequity.org



The Commission on Social Determinants of Health (CSDH) – Closing the gap in a generation



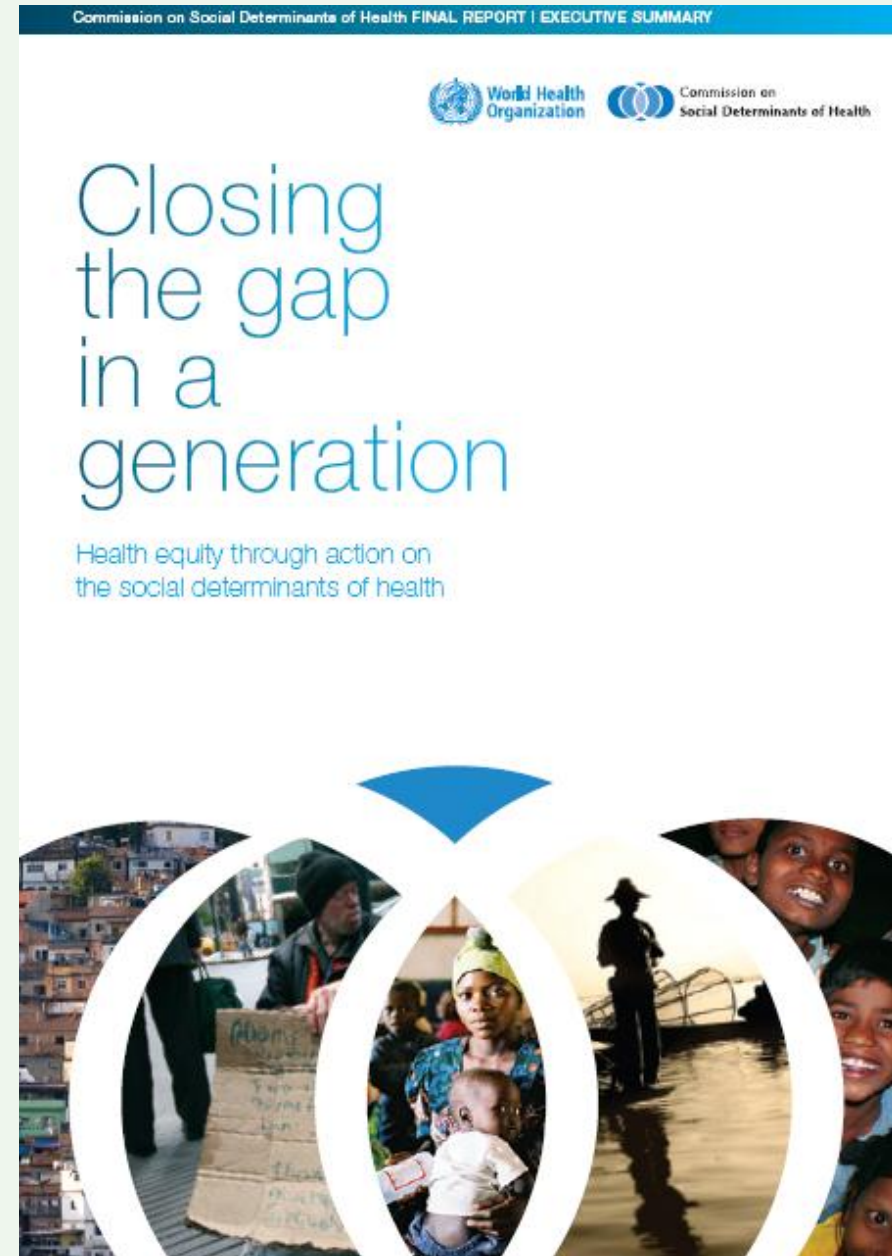
Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England:
The Marmot Review – Fair Society Healthy Lives

Review of Social Determinants of Health and the Health Divide in the WHO European Region

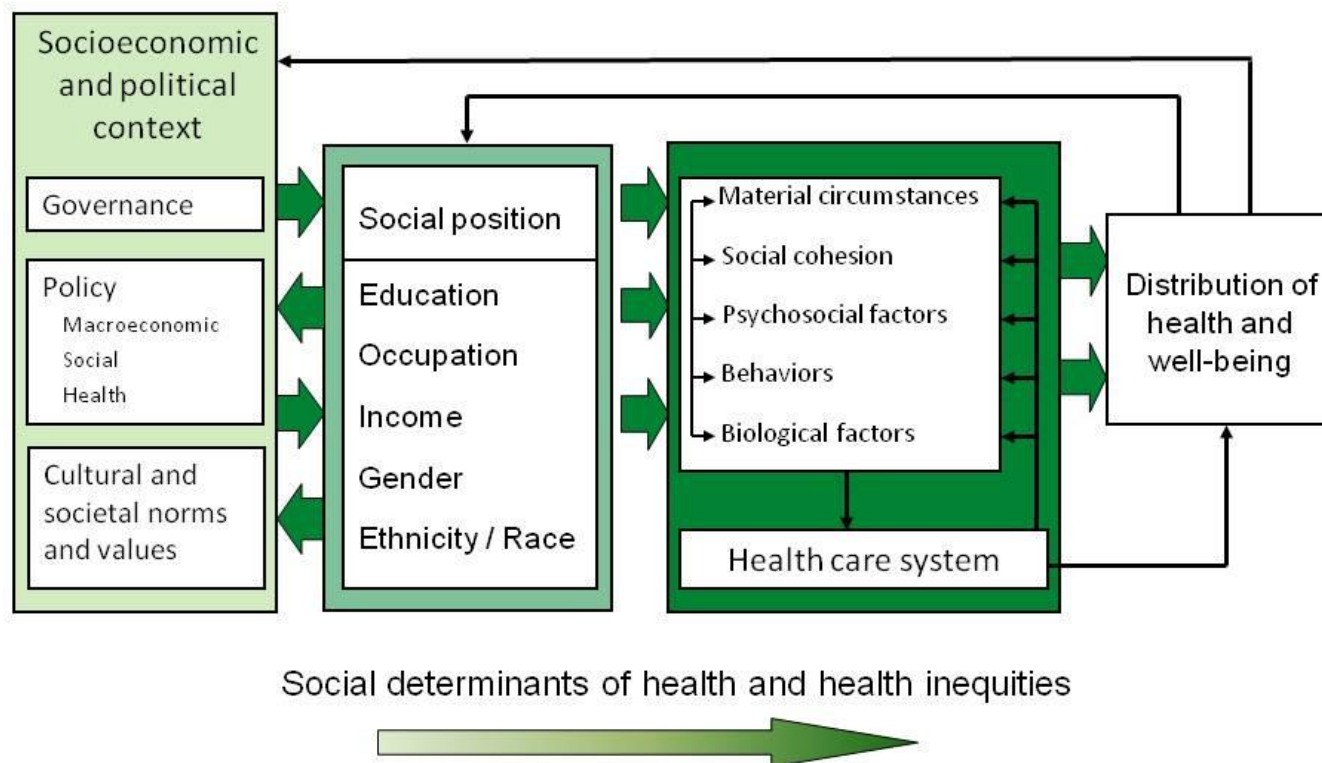
Key principles

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

www.who.int/social_determinants

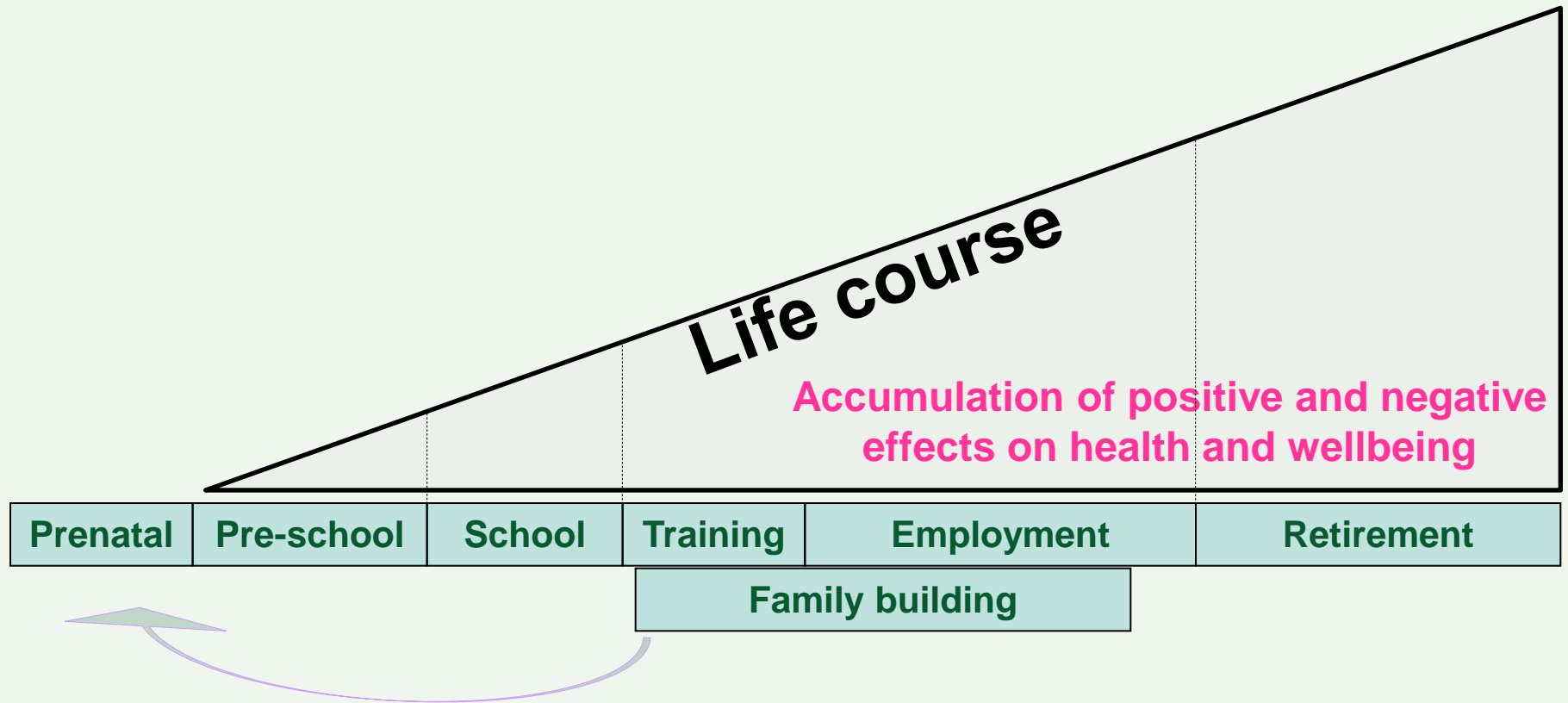


Social determinants of health





Life course stages



“Fair Society, Healthy lives” themes

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.

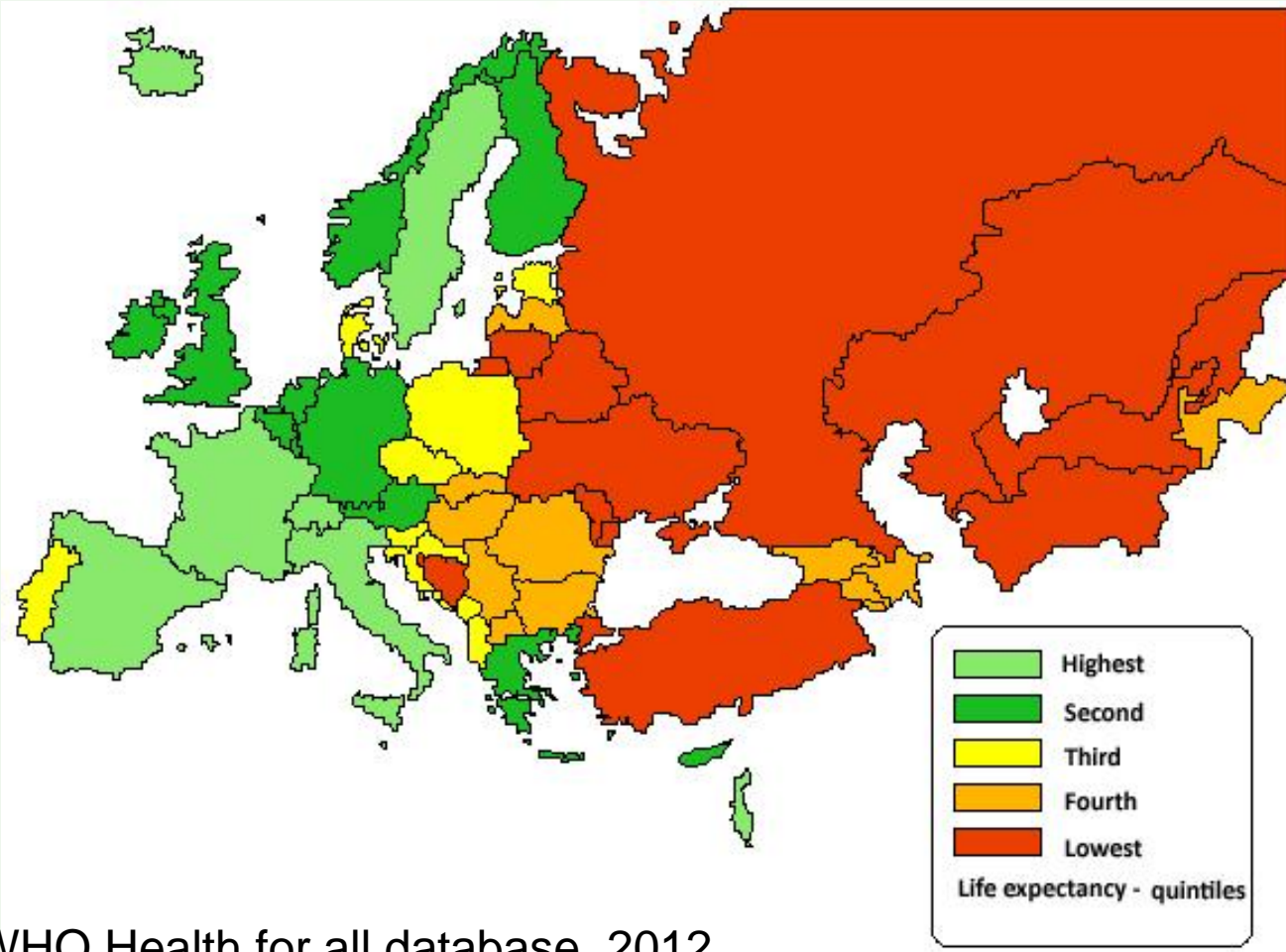
C) Create fair employment and good work for all.

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.

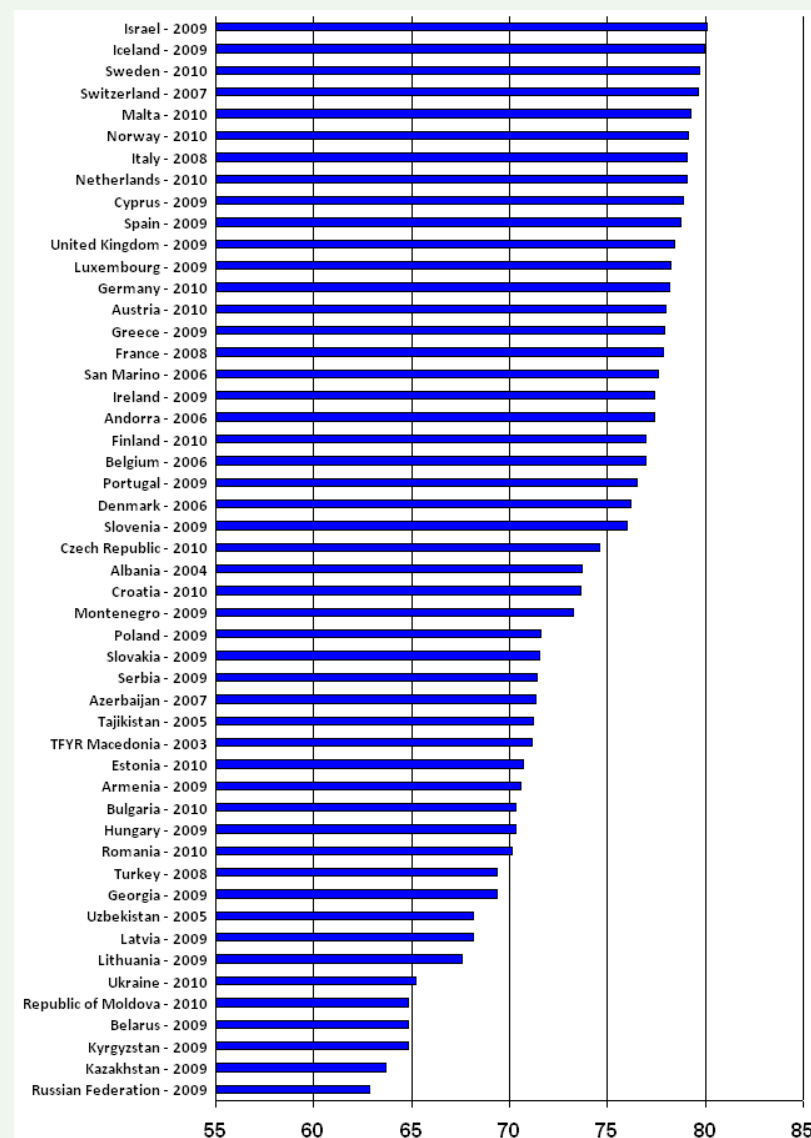
Life expectancy in countries in the WHO European Region, 2010 (or latest available)



Source: WHO Health for all database, 2012

Male life expectancy – WHO European Region

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Life expectancy</u>
Highest		
Israel	2009	80
Iceland	2009	80
Sweden	2010	80
Switzerland	2007	80
Lowest		
Ukraine	2010	65
Republic of Moldova	2010	65
Kyrgyzstan	2009	65
Belarus	2009	65
Kazakhstan	2009	64
Russian Federation	2009	63

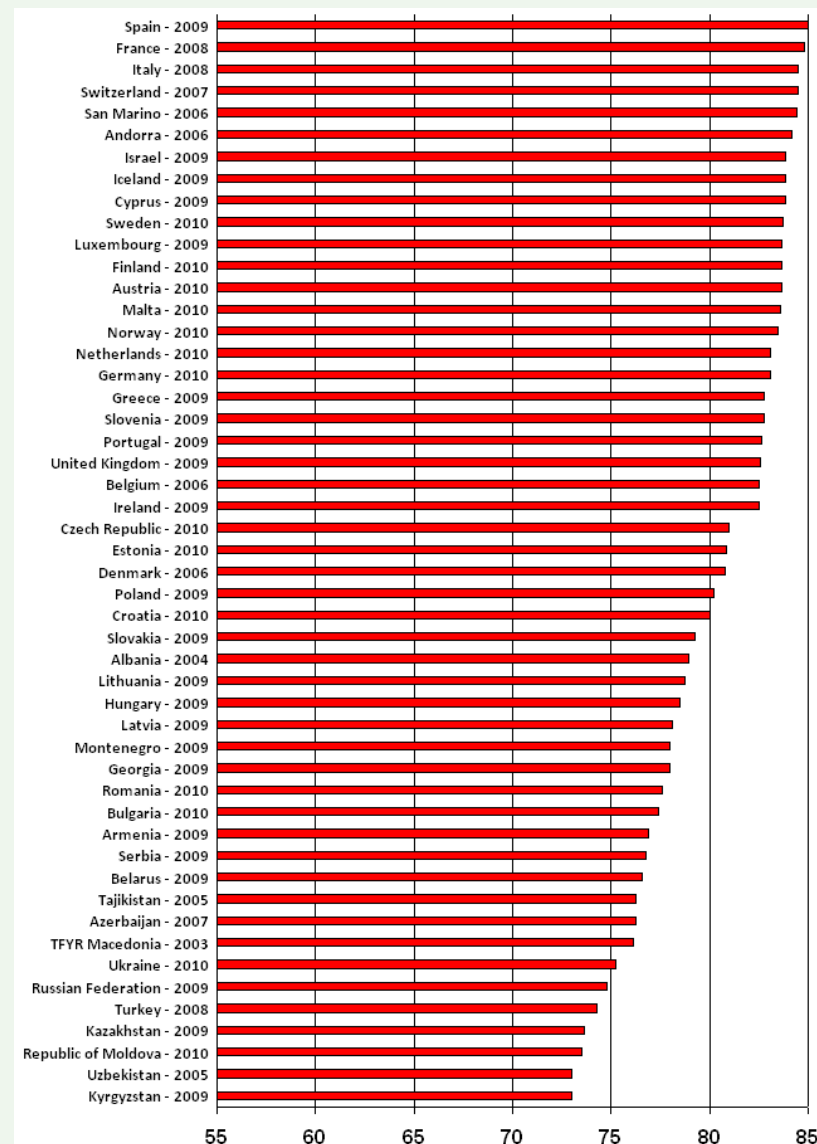


Source: WHO HFA database

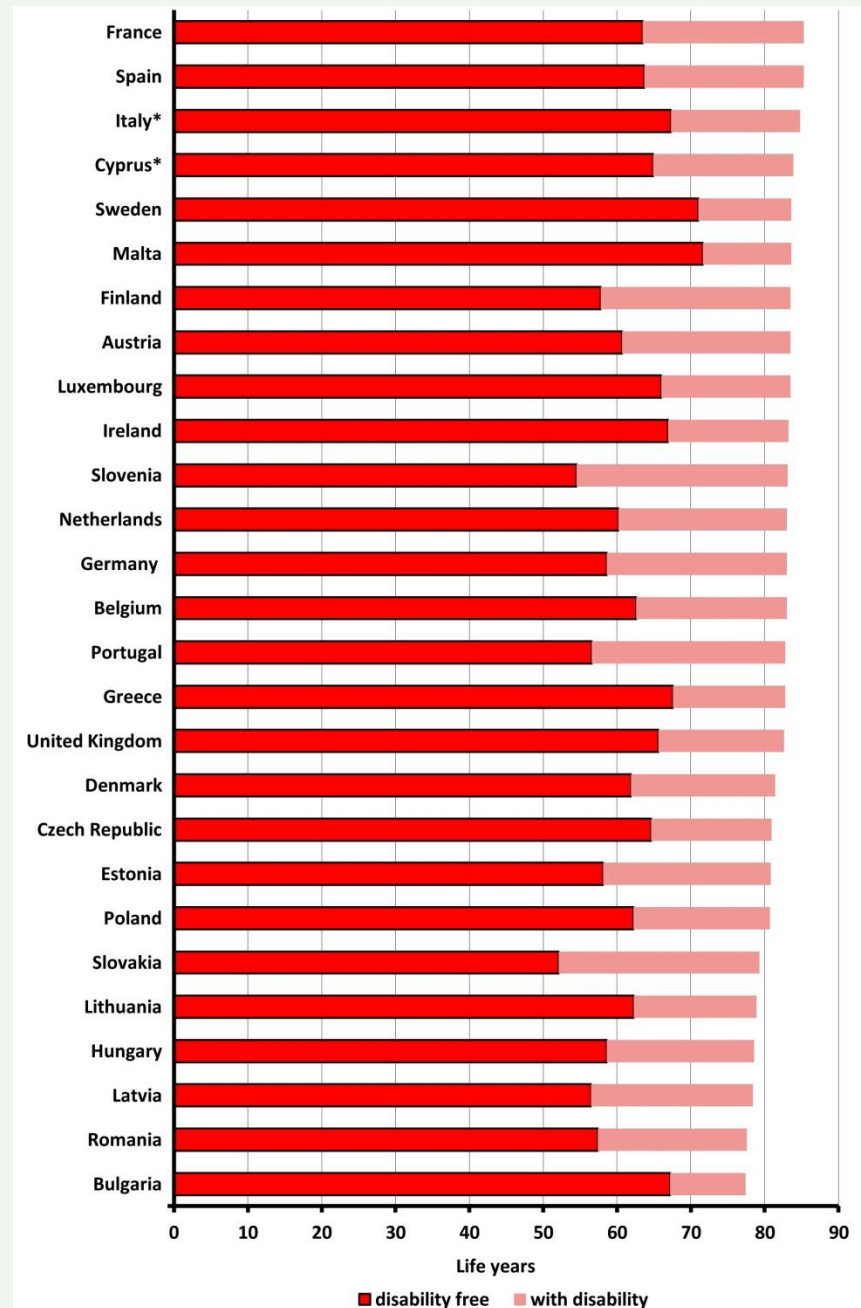
Female life expectancy – WHO European Region

Country	Year	Life expectancy
<i>Highest</i>		
Spain	2009	85
France	2008	85
Italy	2008	85
Switzerland	2007	85
<i>Lowest</i>		
Ukraine	2010	75
Russian Federation	2009	75
Turkey	2008	74
Kazakhstan	2009	74
Republic of Moldova	2010	74
Uzbekistan	2005	73
Kyrgyzstan	2009	73

Source: WHO HFA database

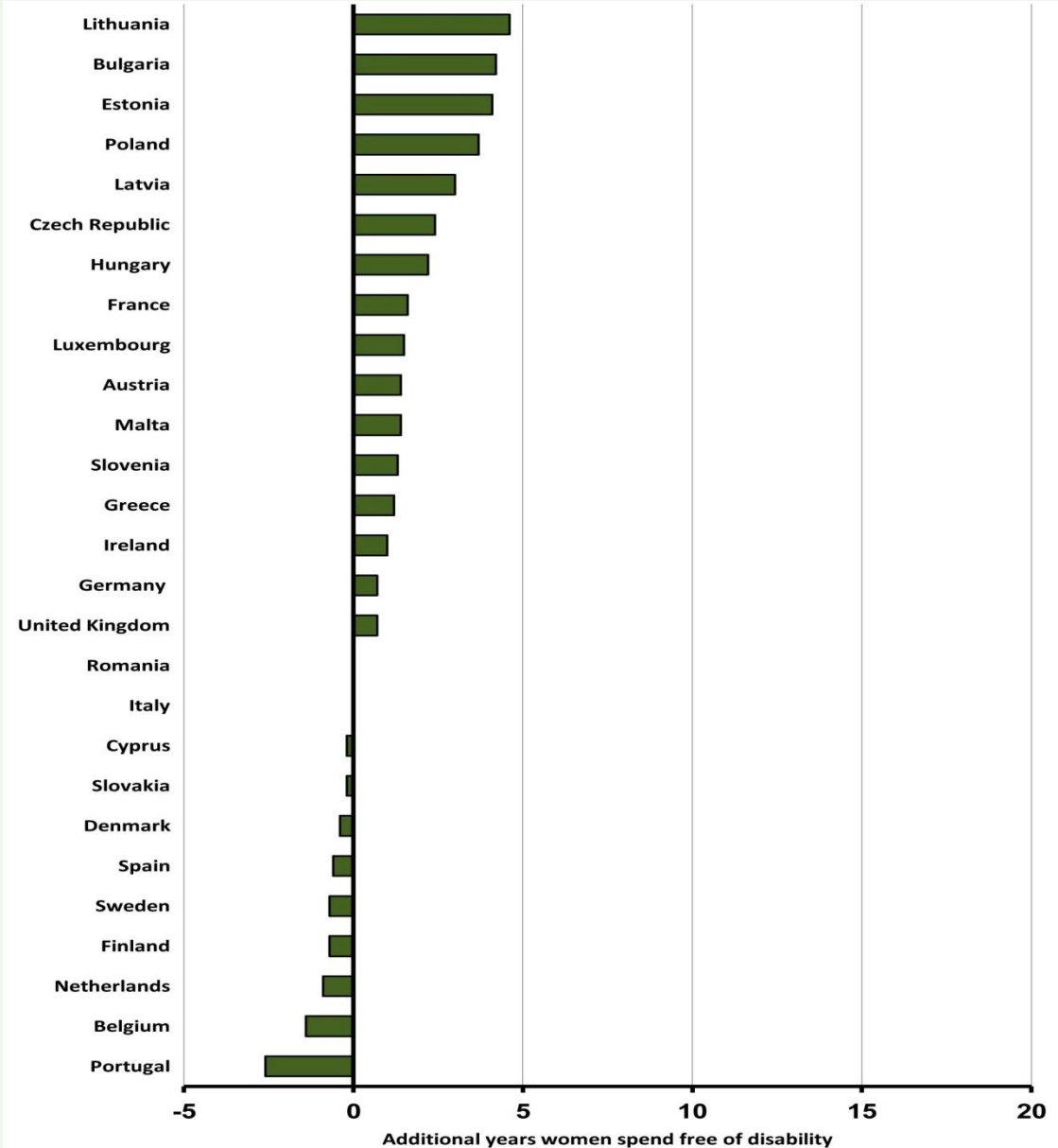


Years of life spent free of disability, women in selected European countries 2009

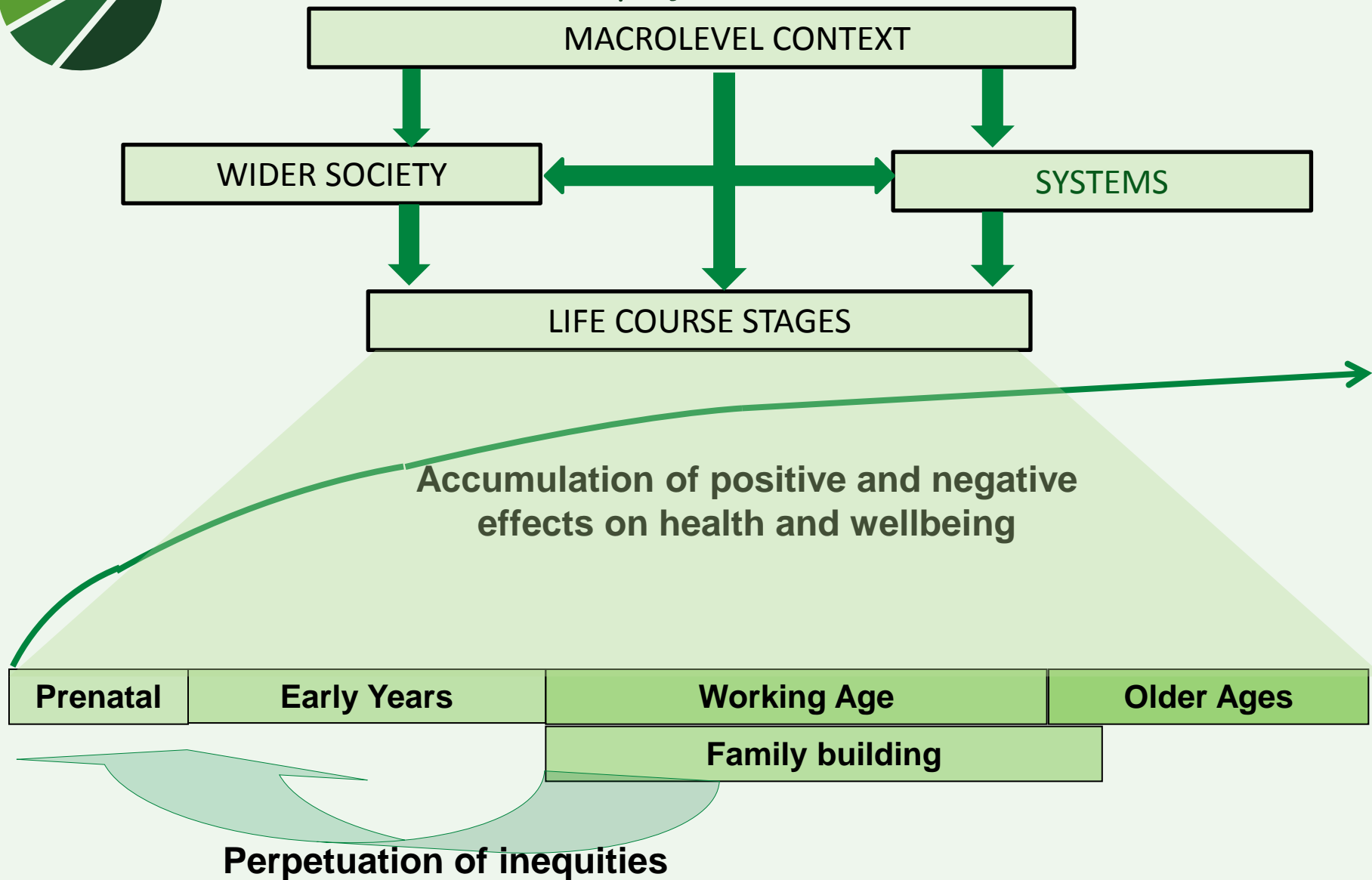


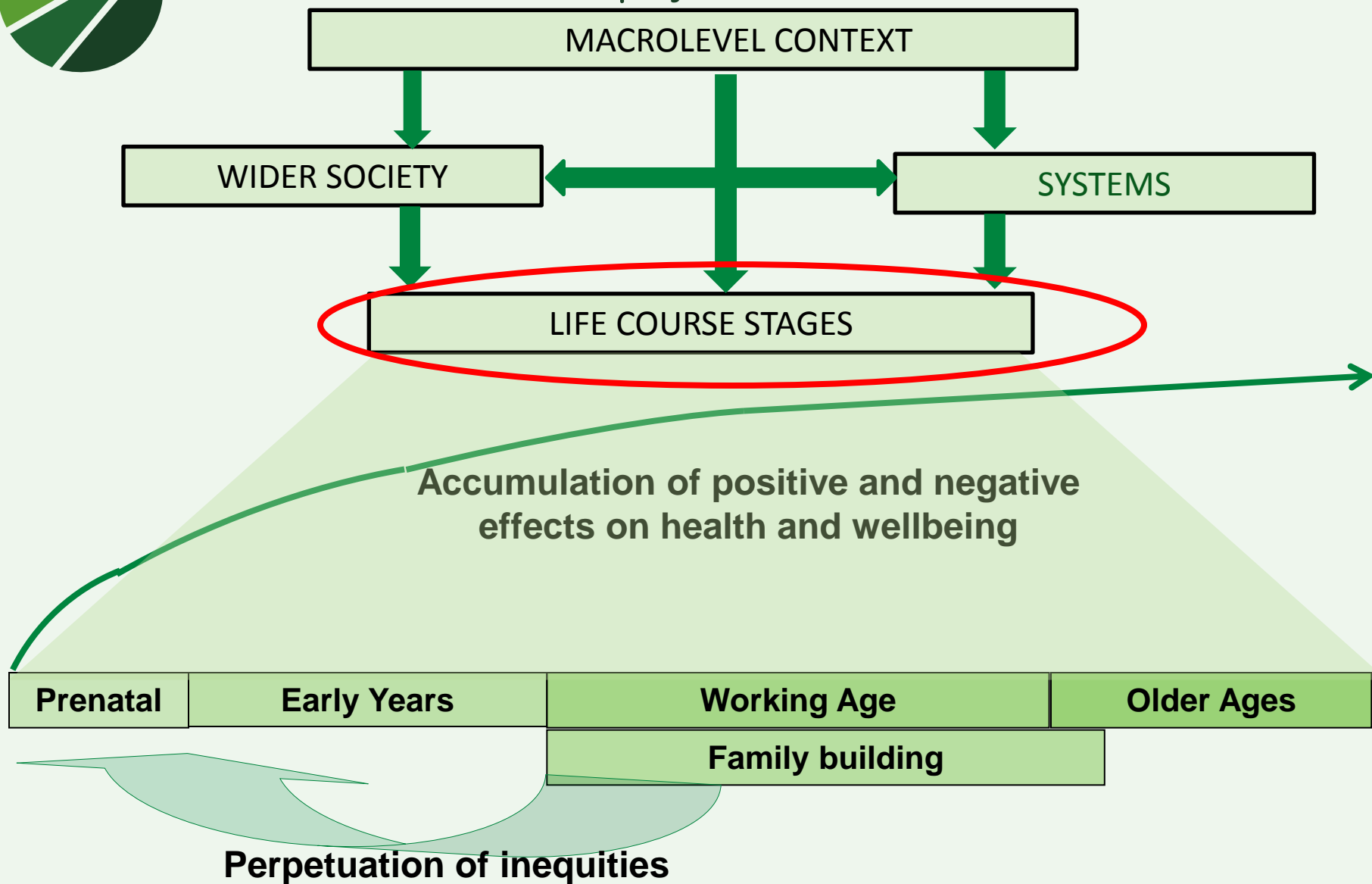
Source: EC health indicators

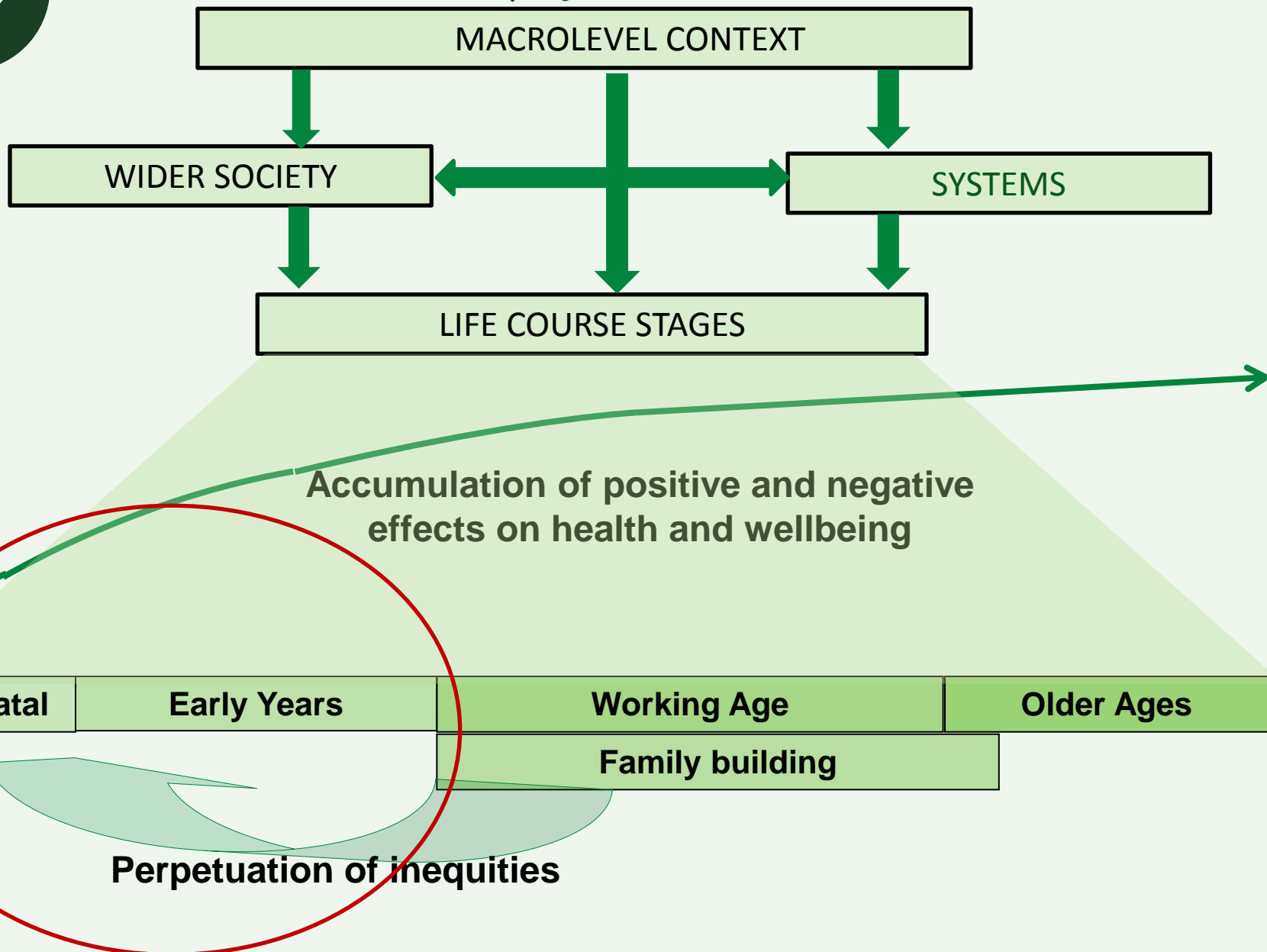
Differences between women and men in years spent free of disability, selected European countries 2009



Source: EC health indicators

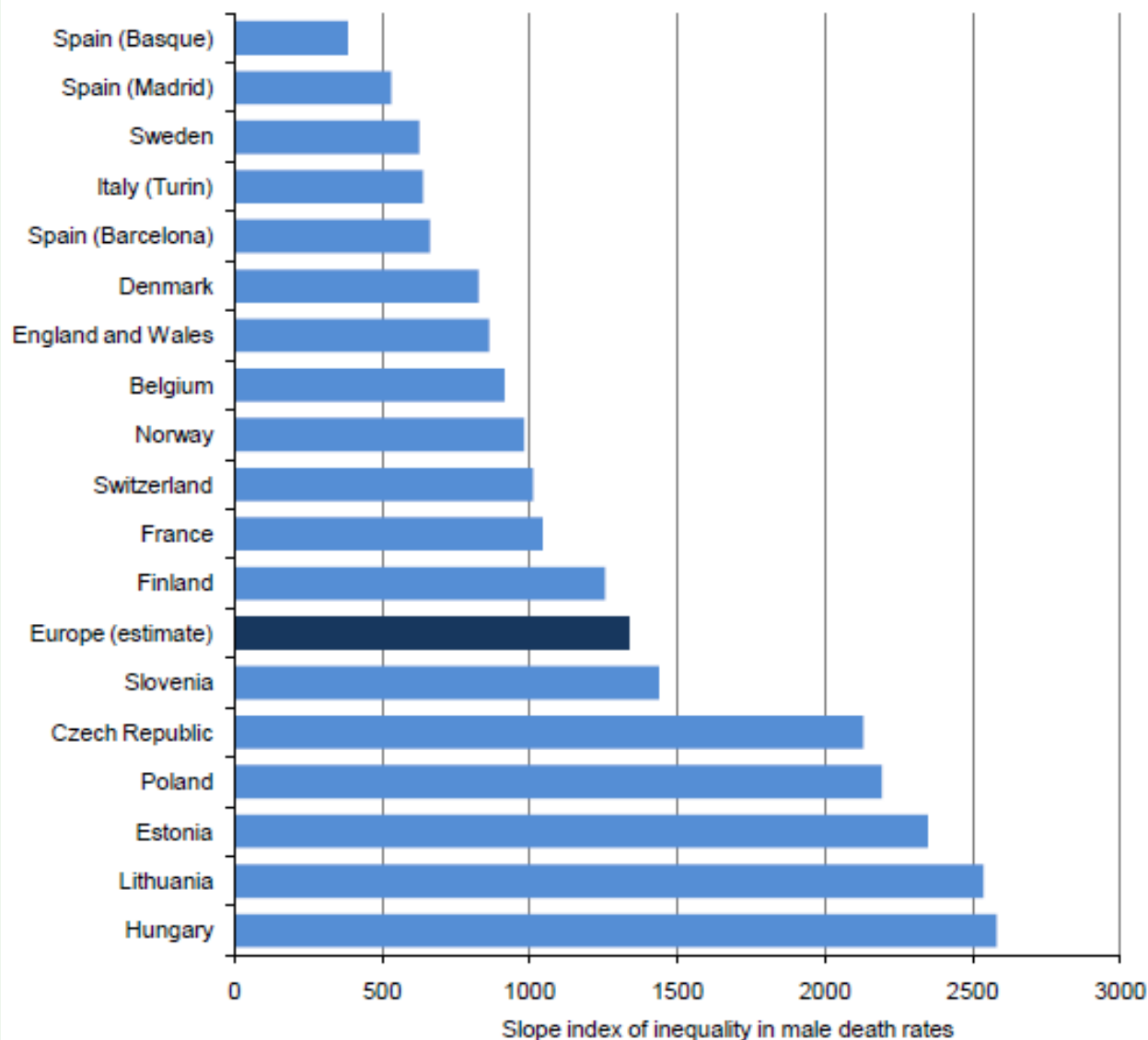




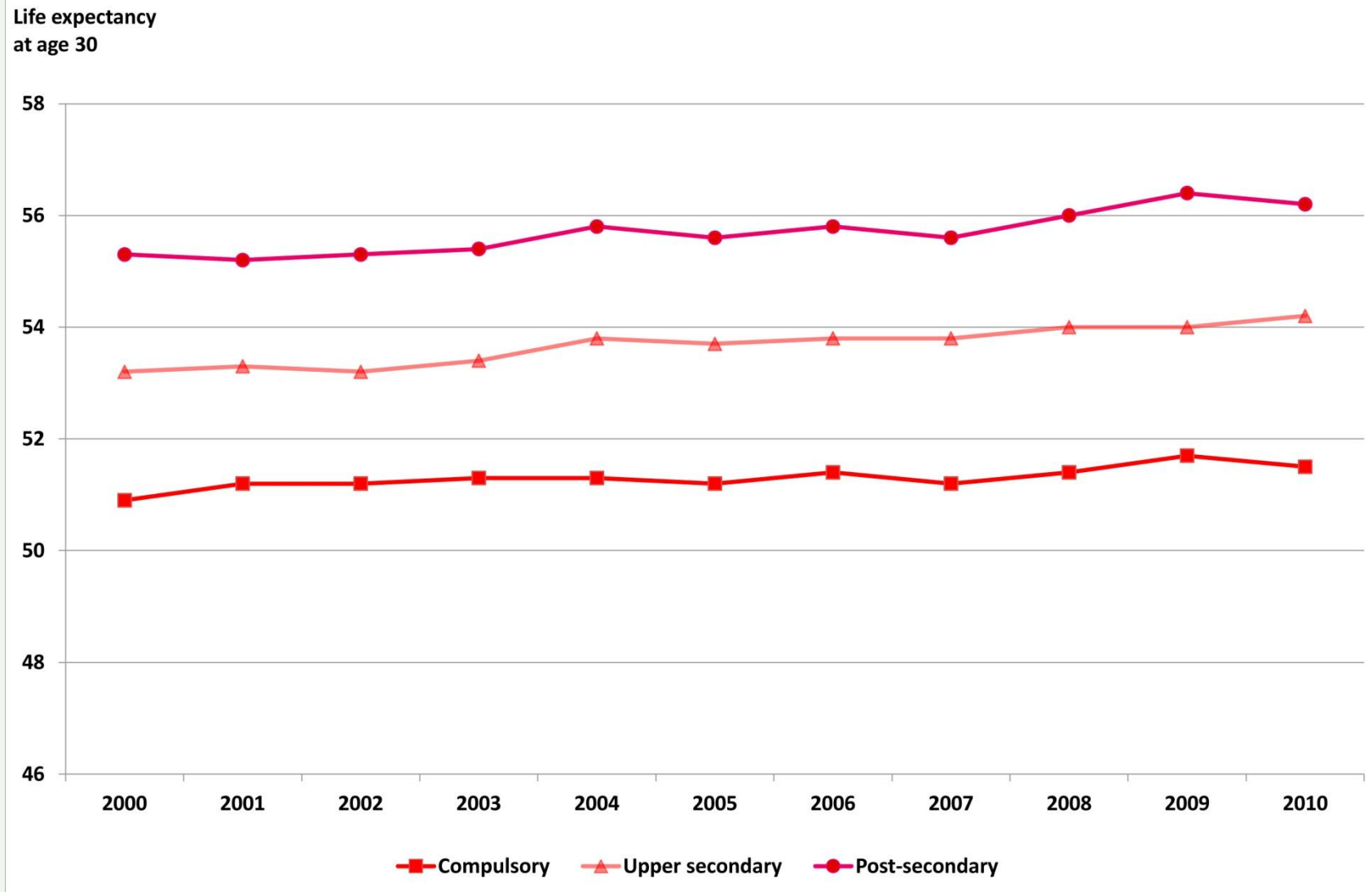




Absolute inequality in males death rates by level of education

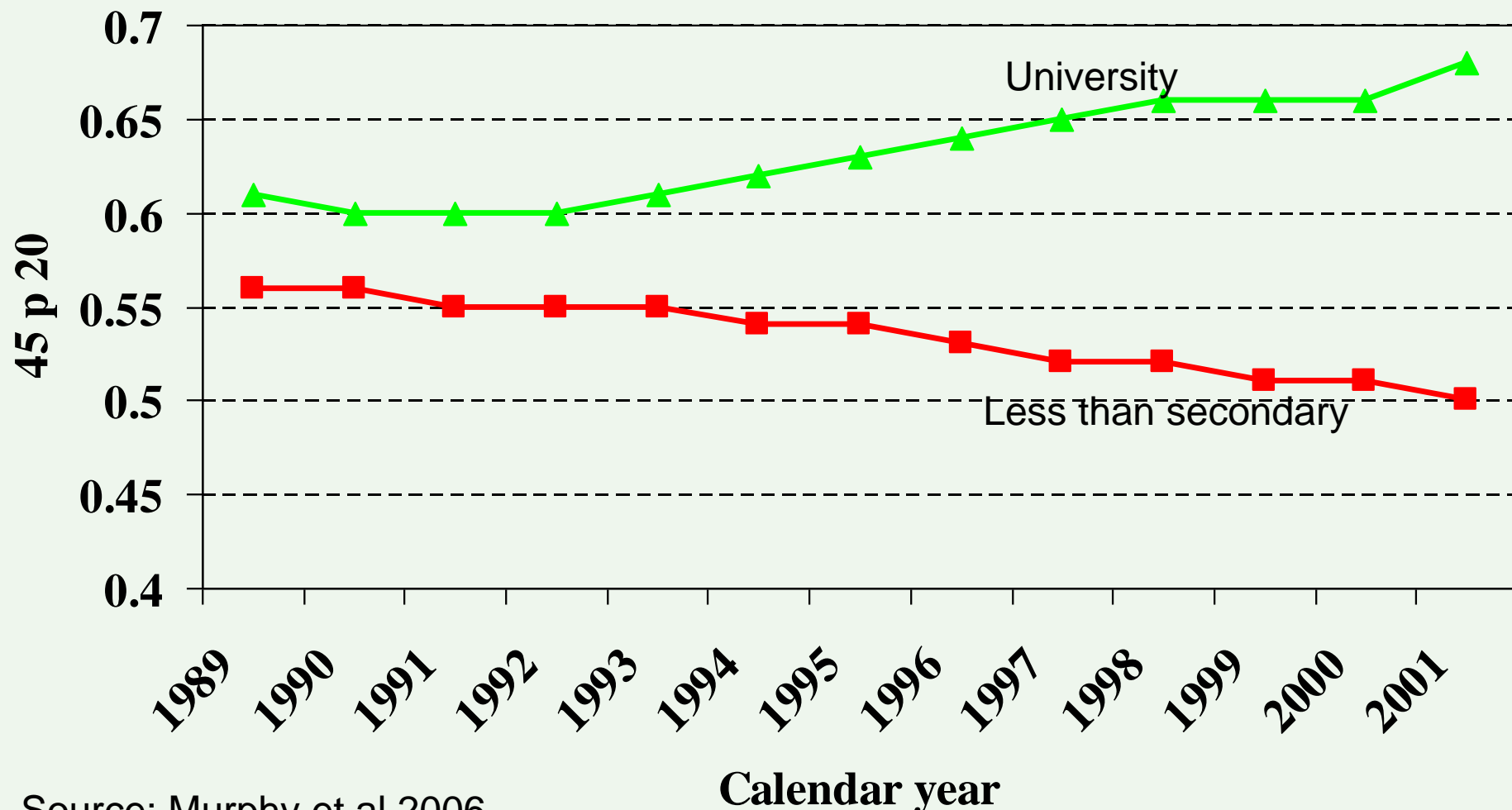


Life expectancy (at age 30) trends in Sweden 2000-2010, by education, women



Trends in probability of survival in men by education: Russian Federation

45 p20 = probability of living to 65 yrs when aged 20 yrs

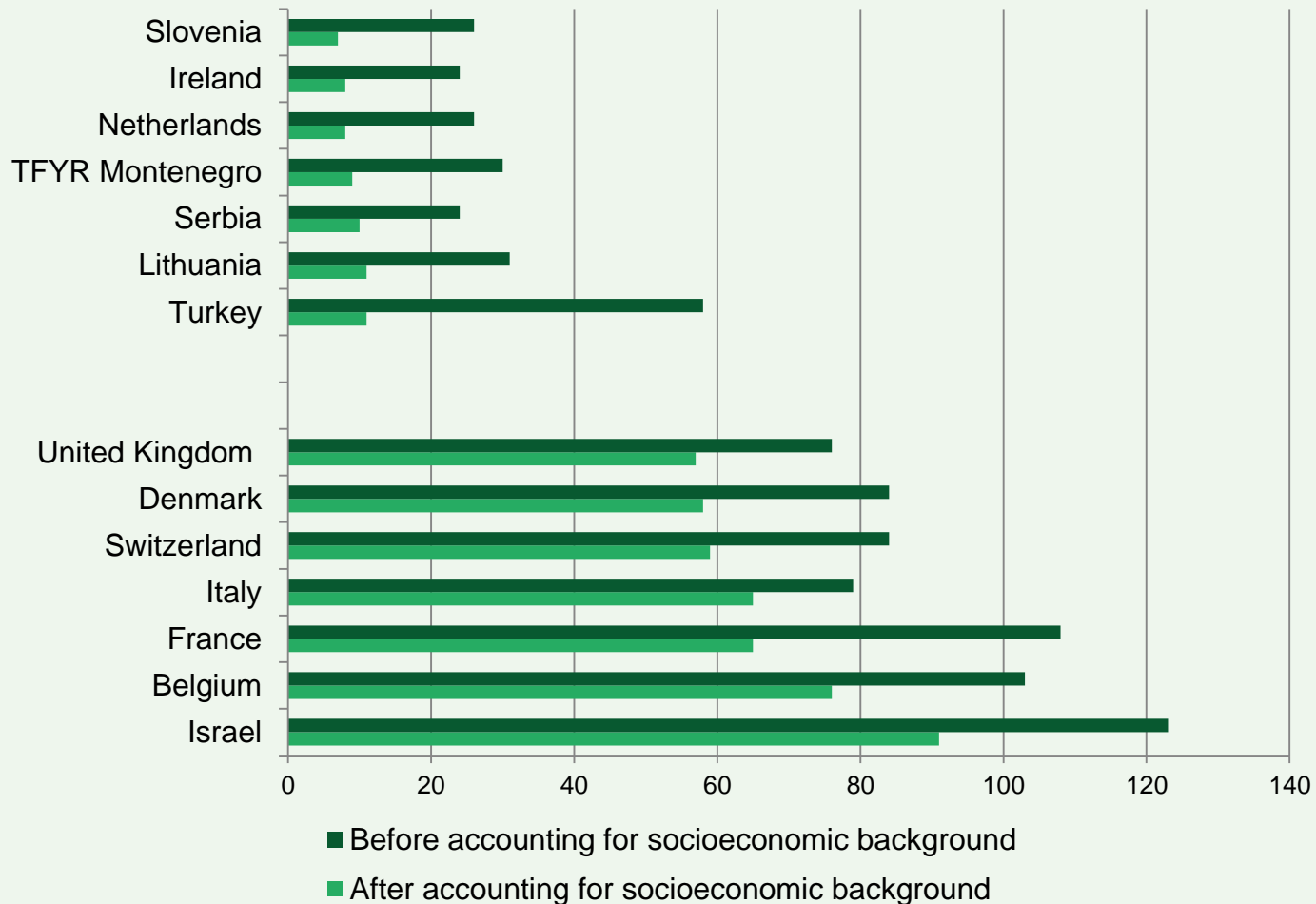


Source: Murphy et al 2006

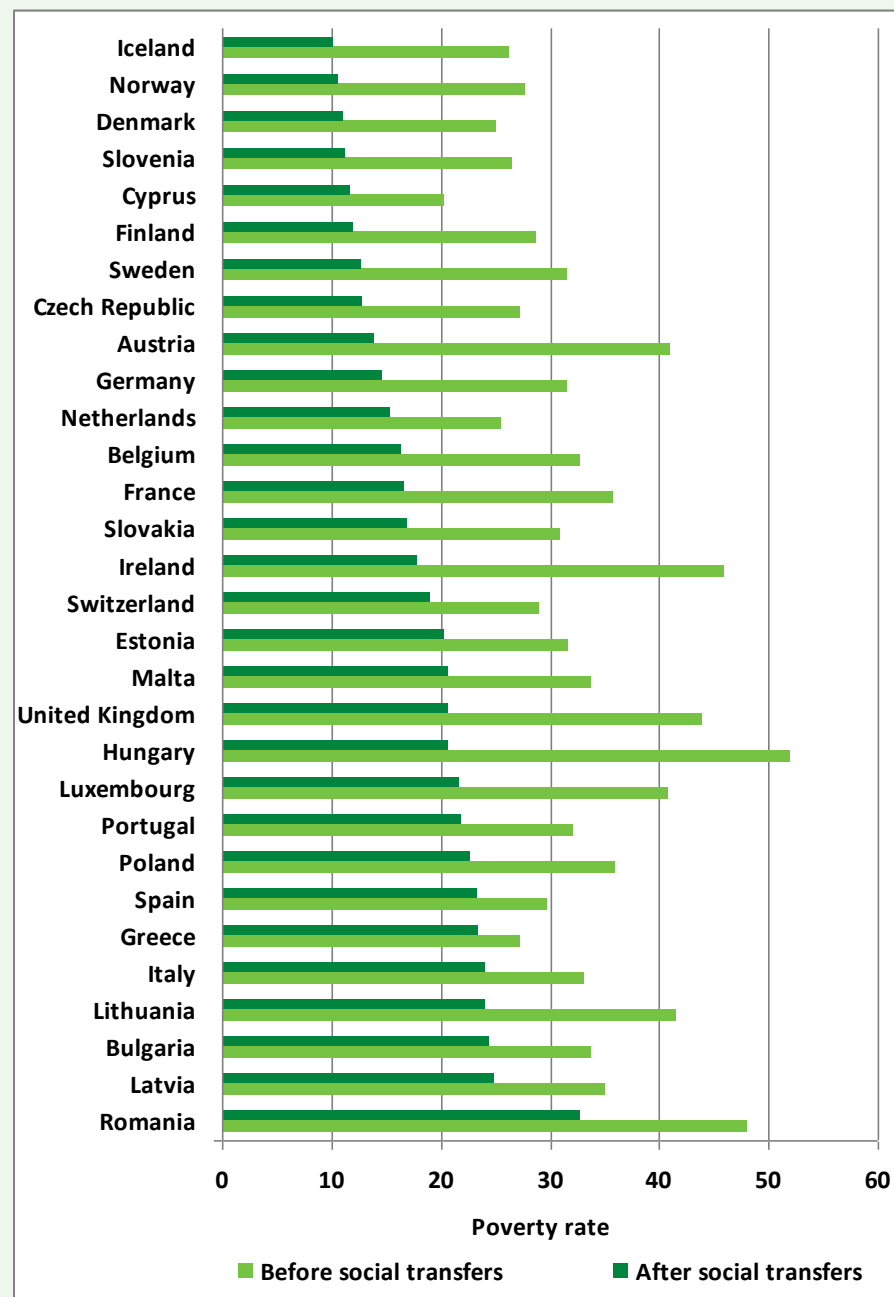
Early child care and education

- Parenting and family support
 - Perinatal services
 - Care before and during pregnancy
 - Help for new mothers
- Pre-school education and care
- Primary, secondary and tertiary education and training

Differences in PISA scores by attending preschool for more than one year before and after accounting for socioeconomic background



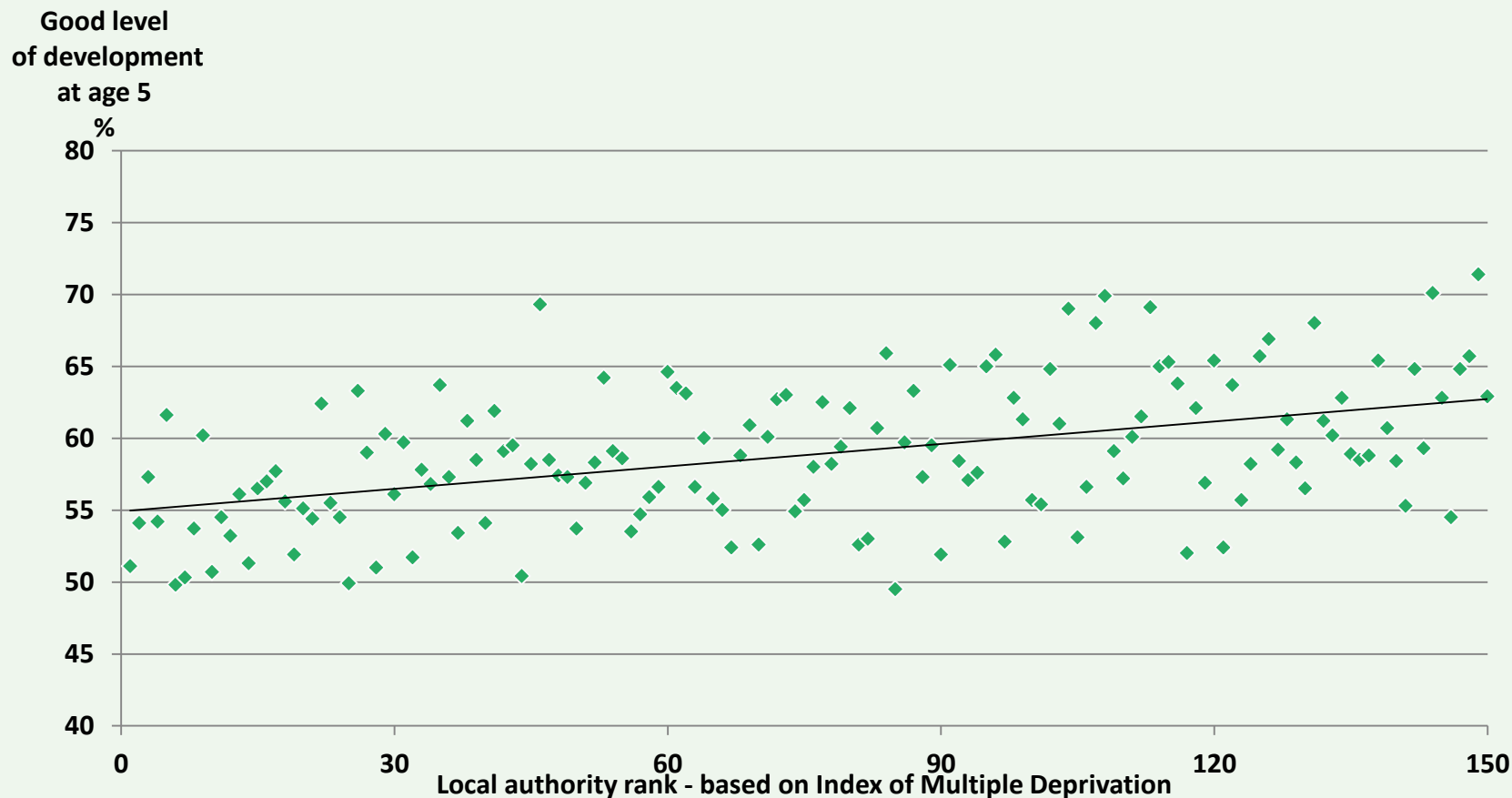
Child poverty rates <60% median before and after social transfers 2009



Source: EU SILC



Children achieving a good level of development at age five, local authorities 2011: England

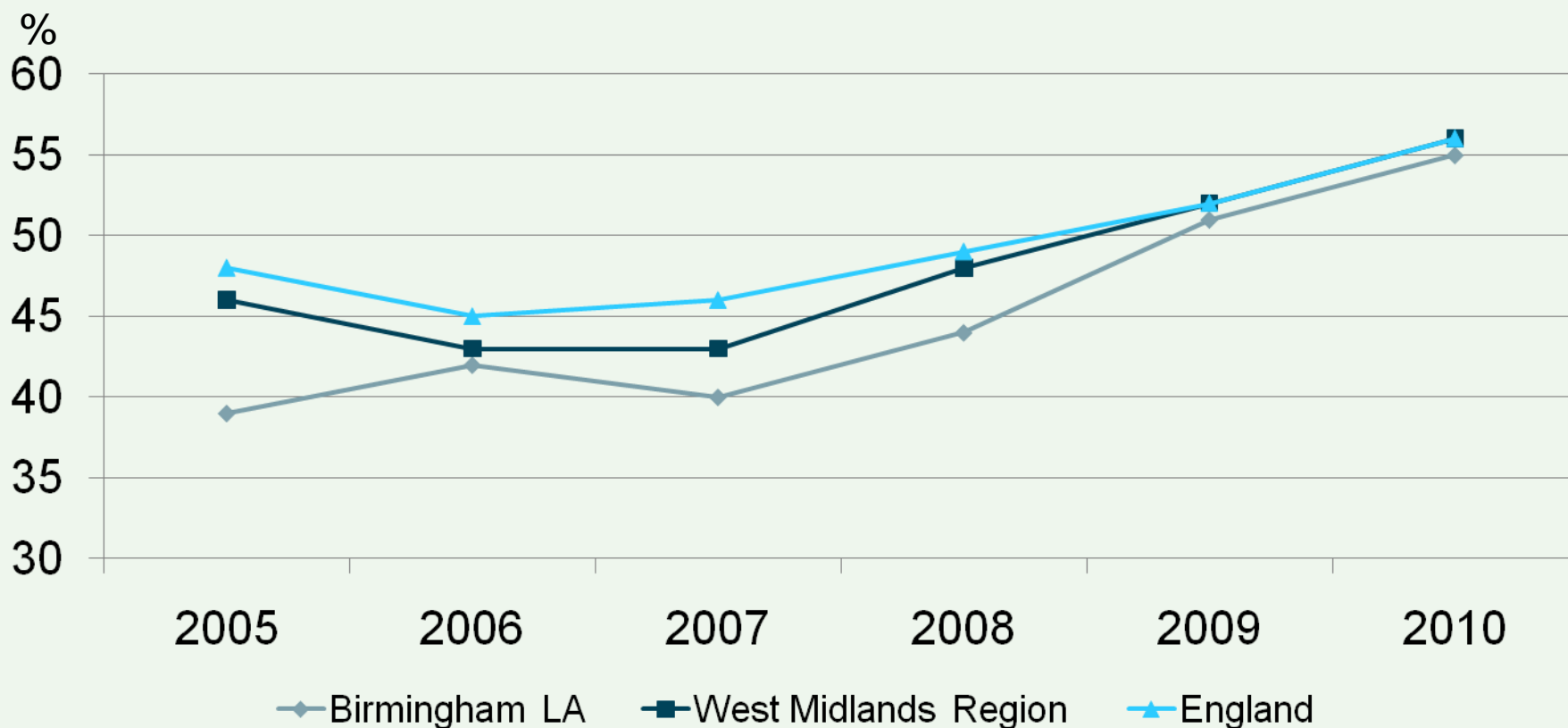


Source: LHO (2012)

Birmingham Brighter Futures

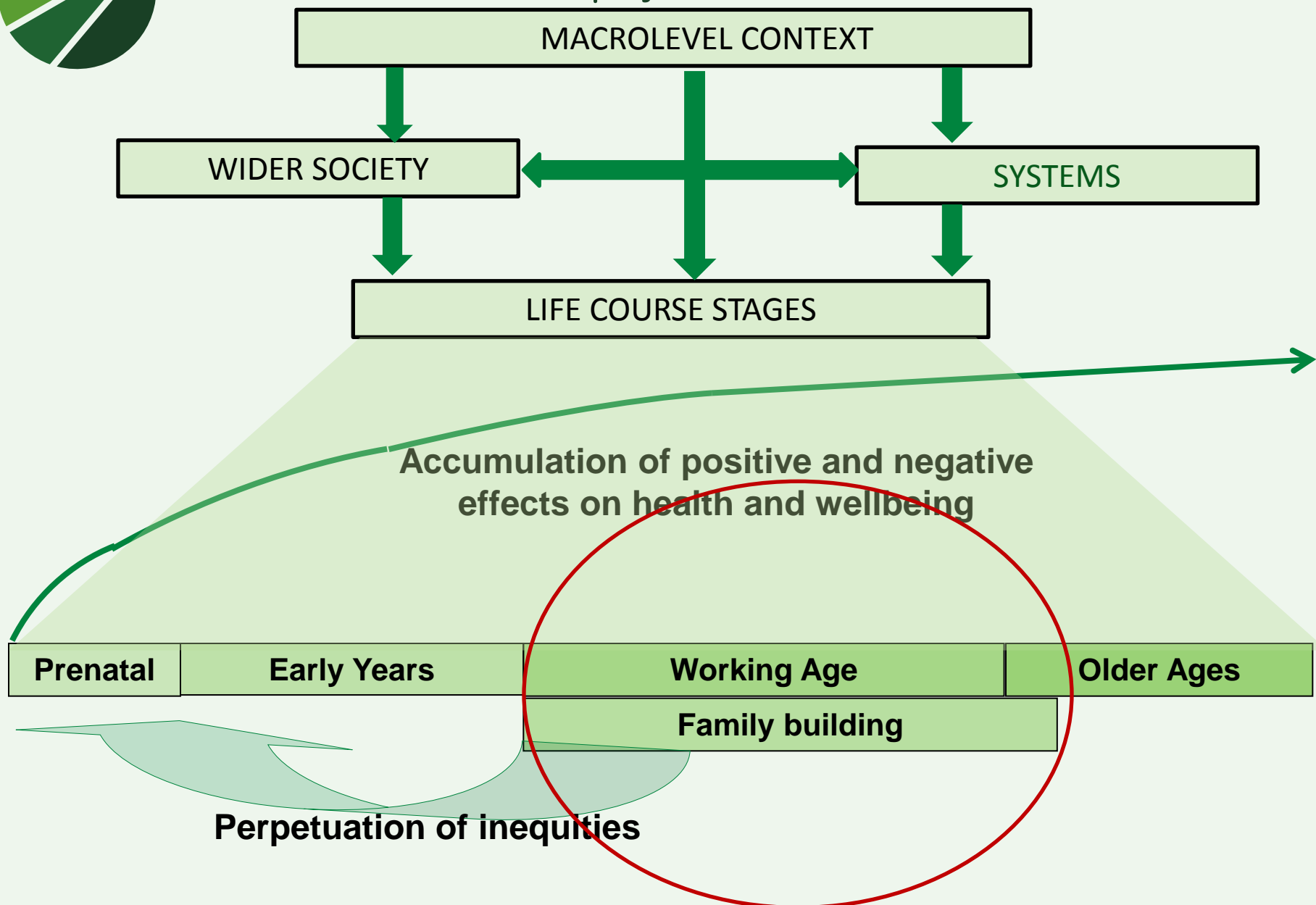
- Aims to improve the lives of all the city's children and young people;
- Focus on improving children's physical health, literacy and numeracy, behaviour, emotional health, social literacy, and job skills.
- Specific programmes relevant to early years include: Family Nurse Partnership (FNP), Incredible Years Parenting Programme, Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS), Triple P Parenting Programme.

Per cent 5 year olds achieving 'good development score',* Birmingham LA, West Midlands & England



*in personal, social and emotional development and communication, language and literacy

Source: Department for Education: preliminary data



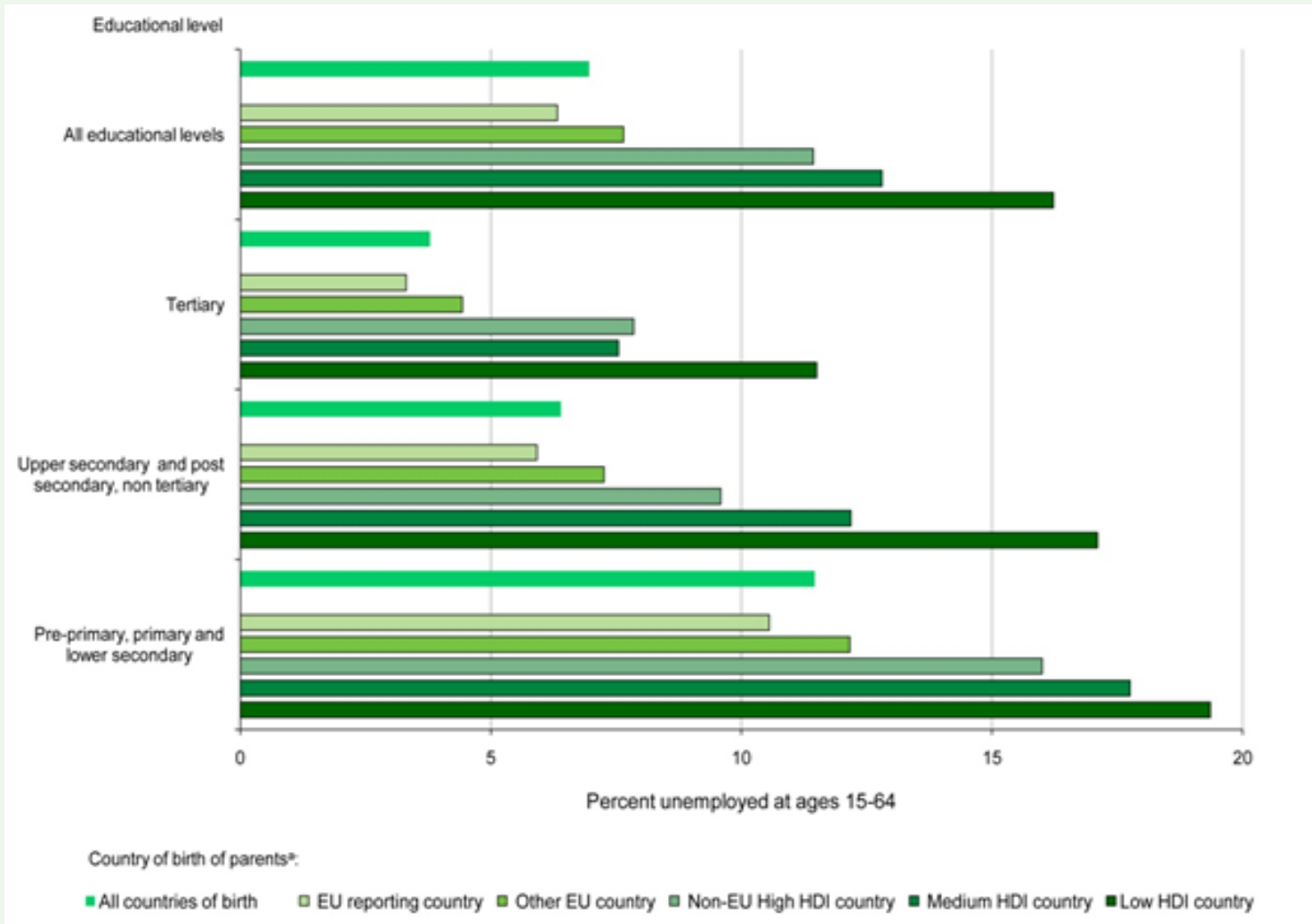


Work and employment are of critical importance for population health and health inequalities

- Participation in, or exclusion from the labour market determines a range of life chances
- Wages and salaries provide the major component of the income of most people in employment
- Exposure to hazards at work, demanding or dangerous work, long or irregular hours, shift work, and prolonged sedentary work can all adversely affect health
- Psychological and socio-emotional demands and threats evolving from an adverse psychosocial work environment have become more widespread



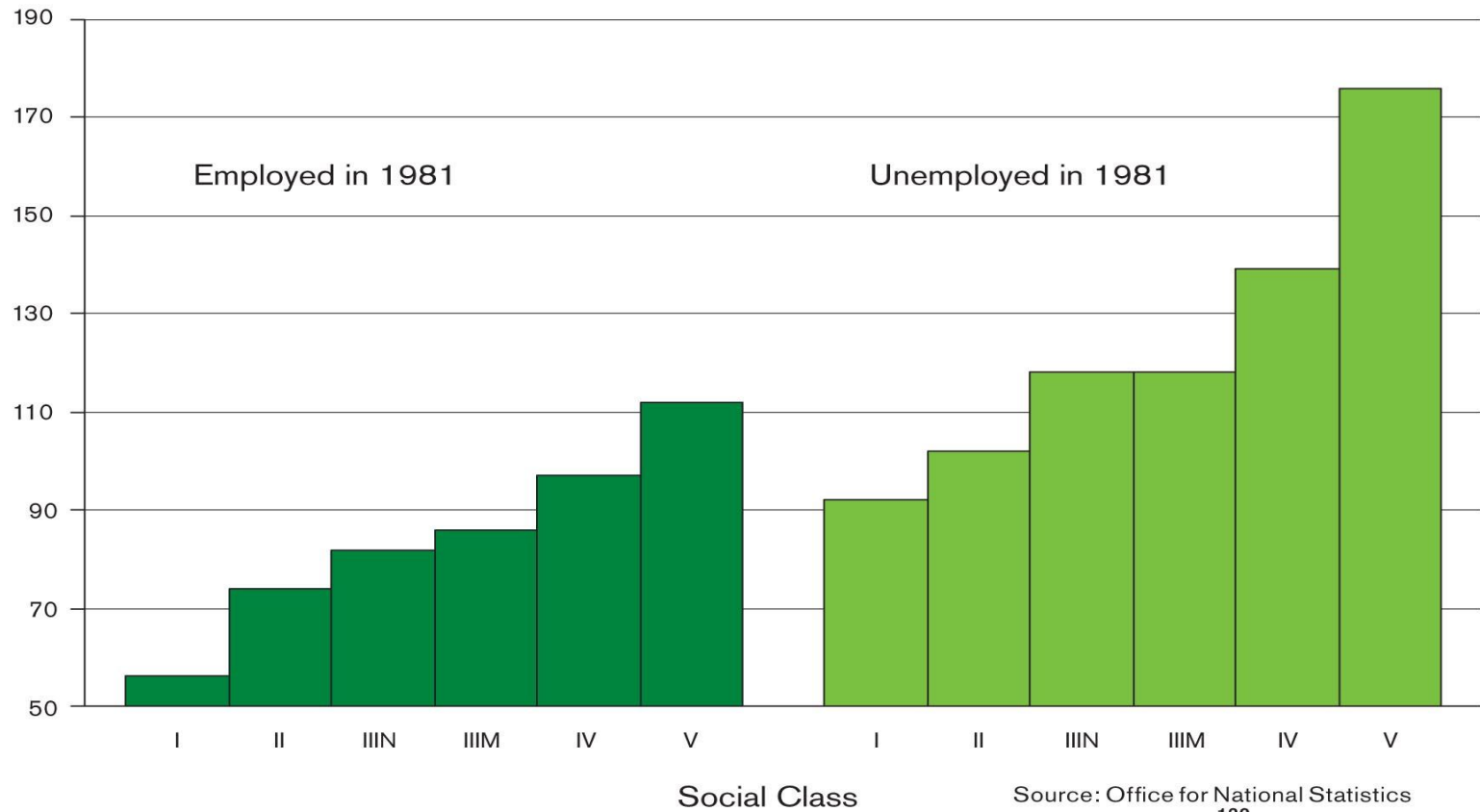
Unemployment rates by education and country of origin in selected countries



Source:
Eurostat
database

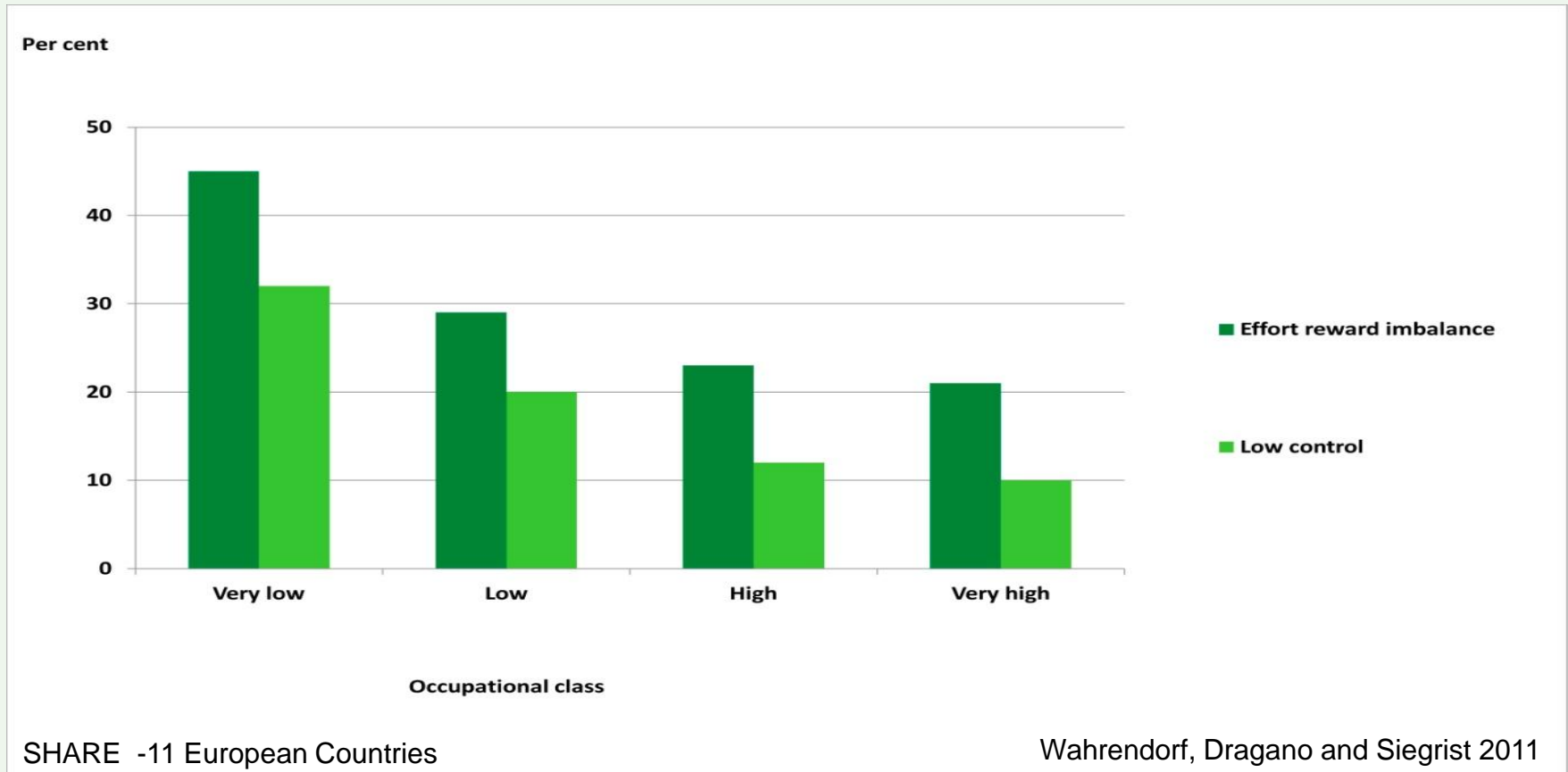
Figure 2.29 Mortality of men in England and Wales in 1981–92, by social class and employment status at the 1981 Census

Standardised
Mortality Rate

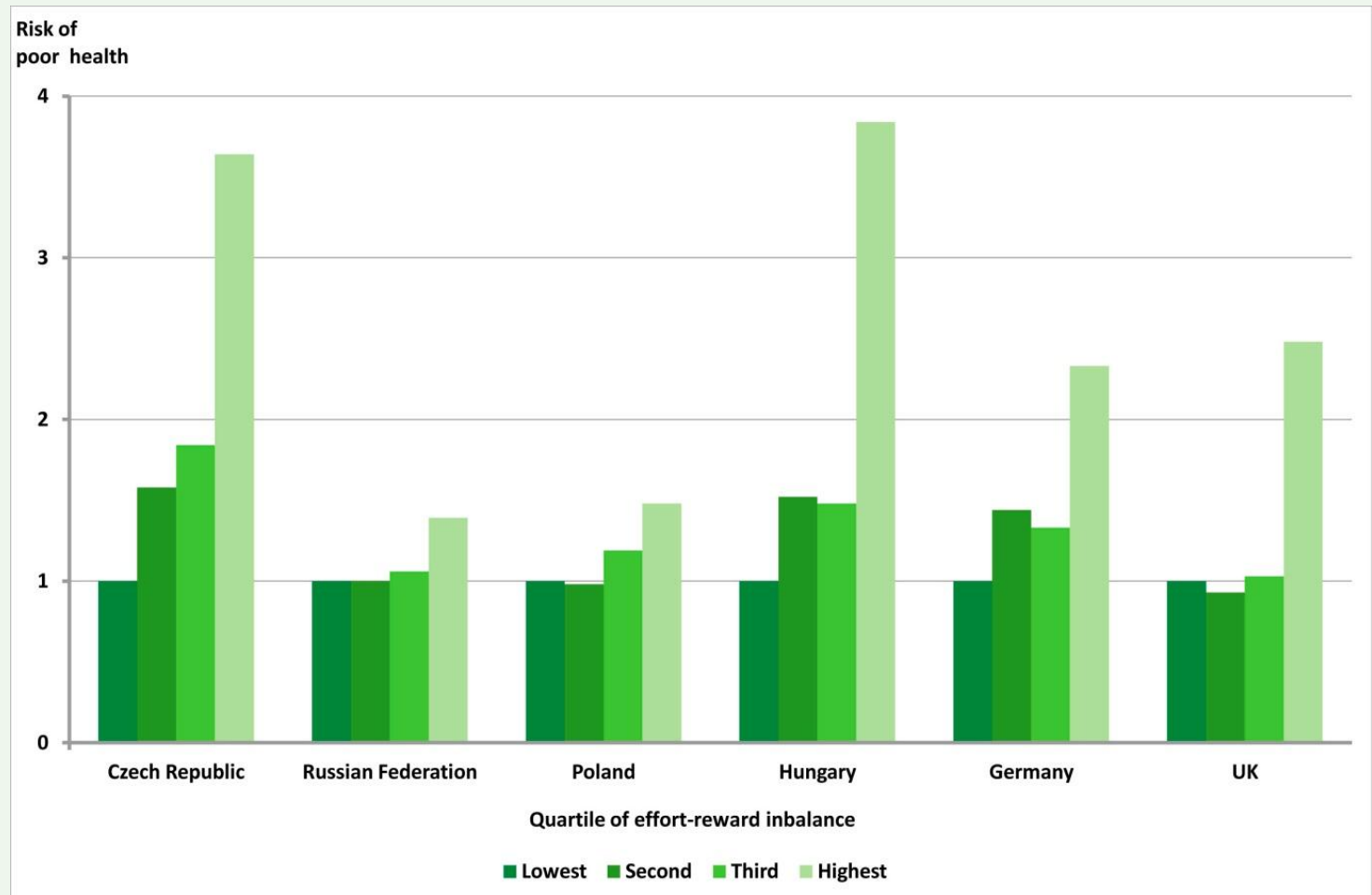


Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study¹²⁹

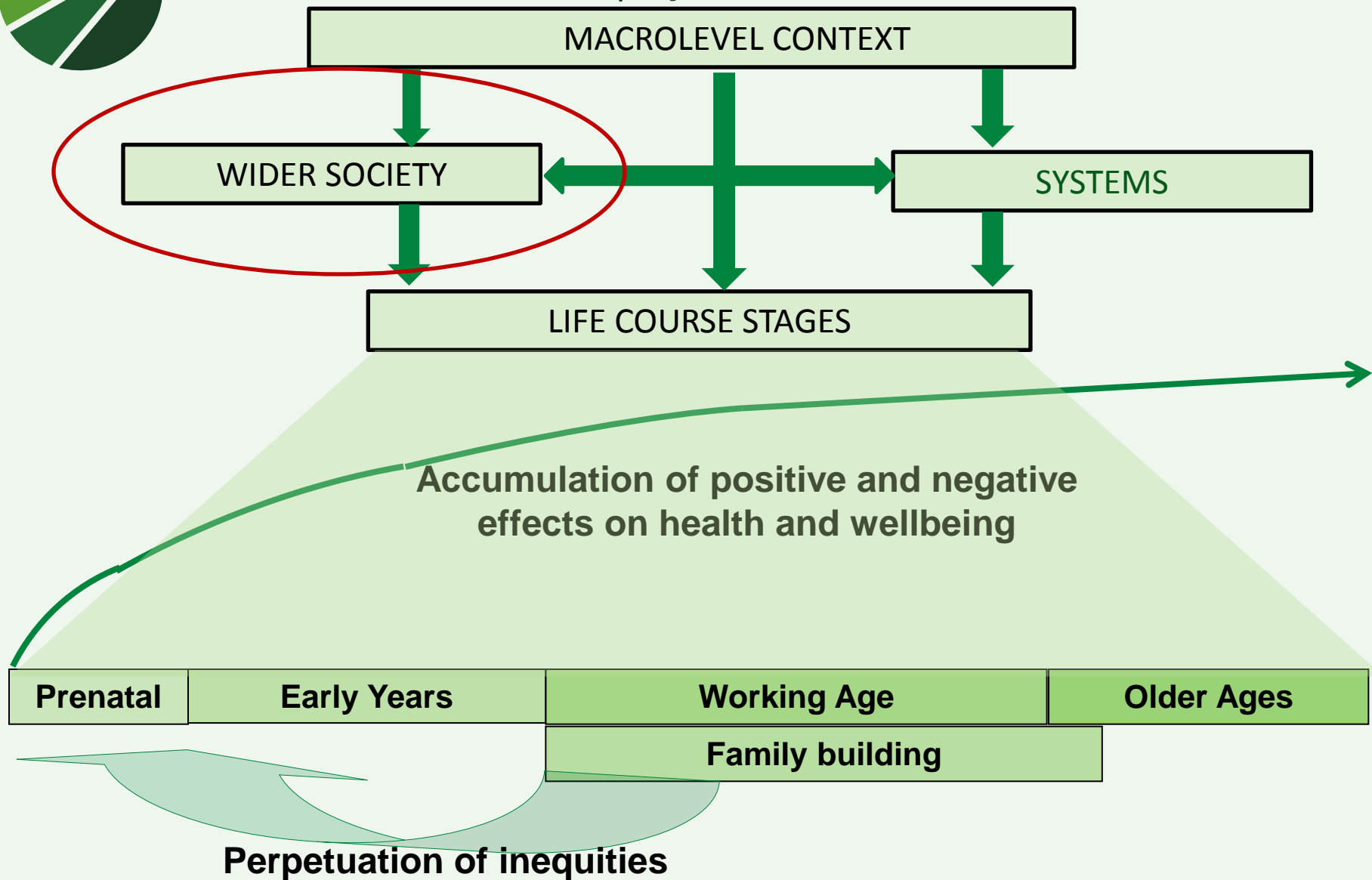
Psychosocial stress and occupational class



Risk of poor health by effort-reward imbalance at work: European countries



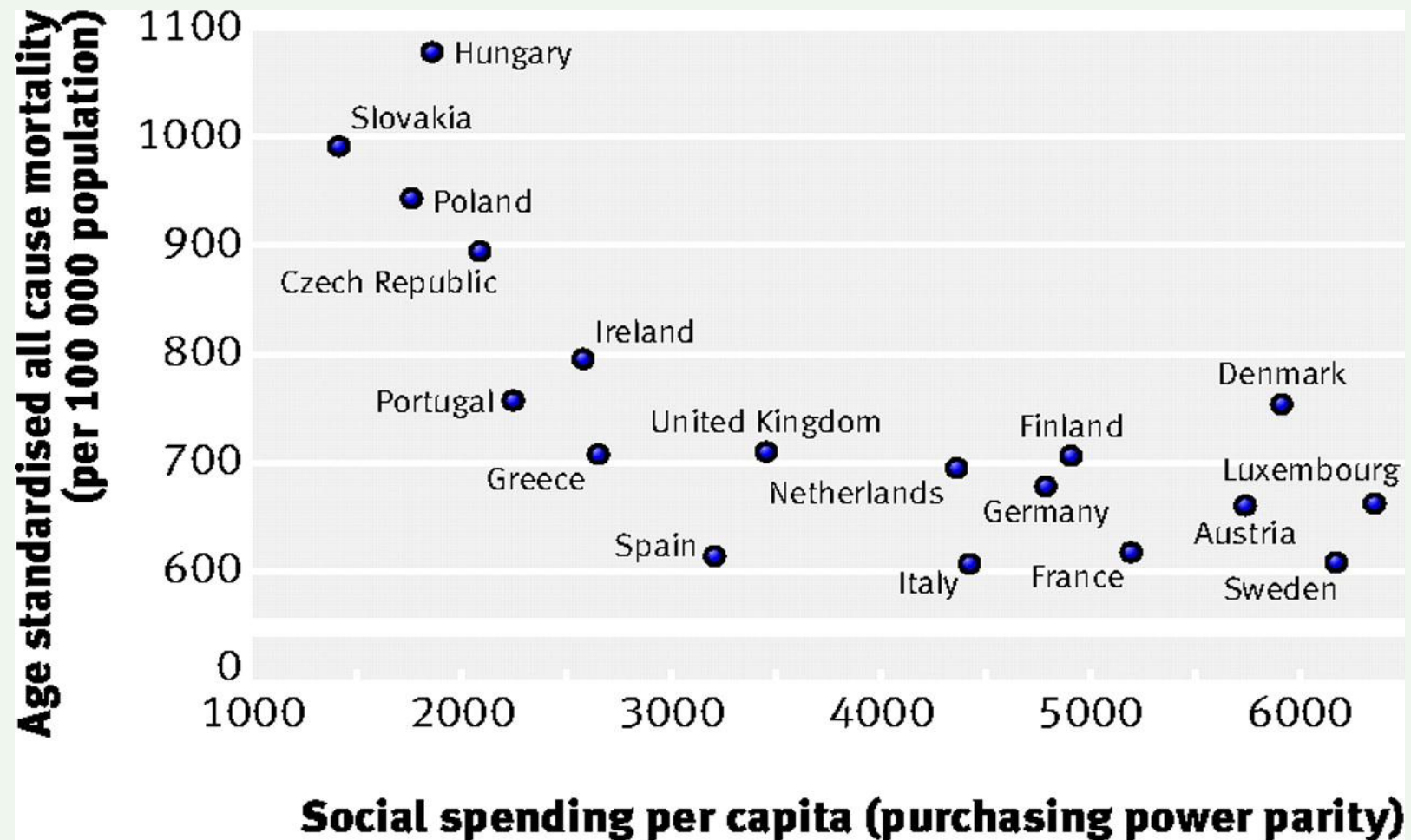
Salavecz et al 2010



Wider Society

- Social exclusion
- Social protection across the life course
- Communities

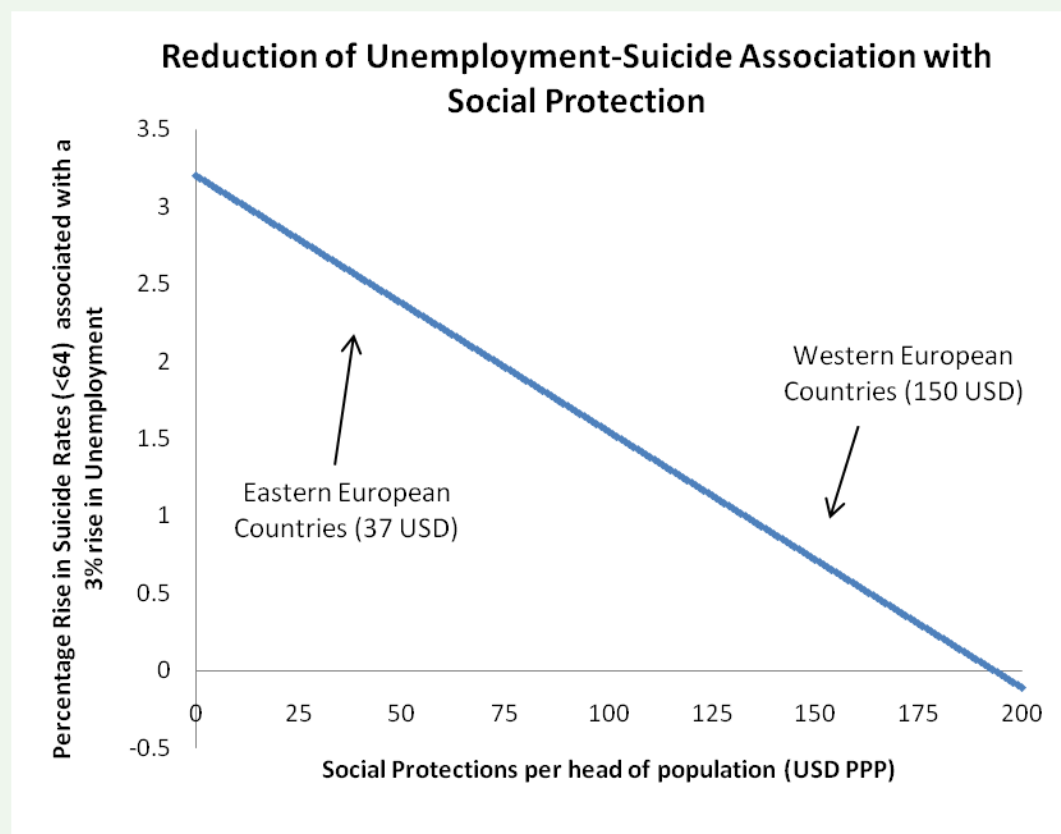
Relation between social welfare spending and all cause mortality in 18 EU countries, 2000



Social Protection

Each 100 USD per capita greater social spending reduced the effect on suicides by:

- 0.38%, active labour market programmes
- 0.23%, family support
- 0.07%, healthcare
- 0.09%, unemployment benefits



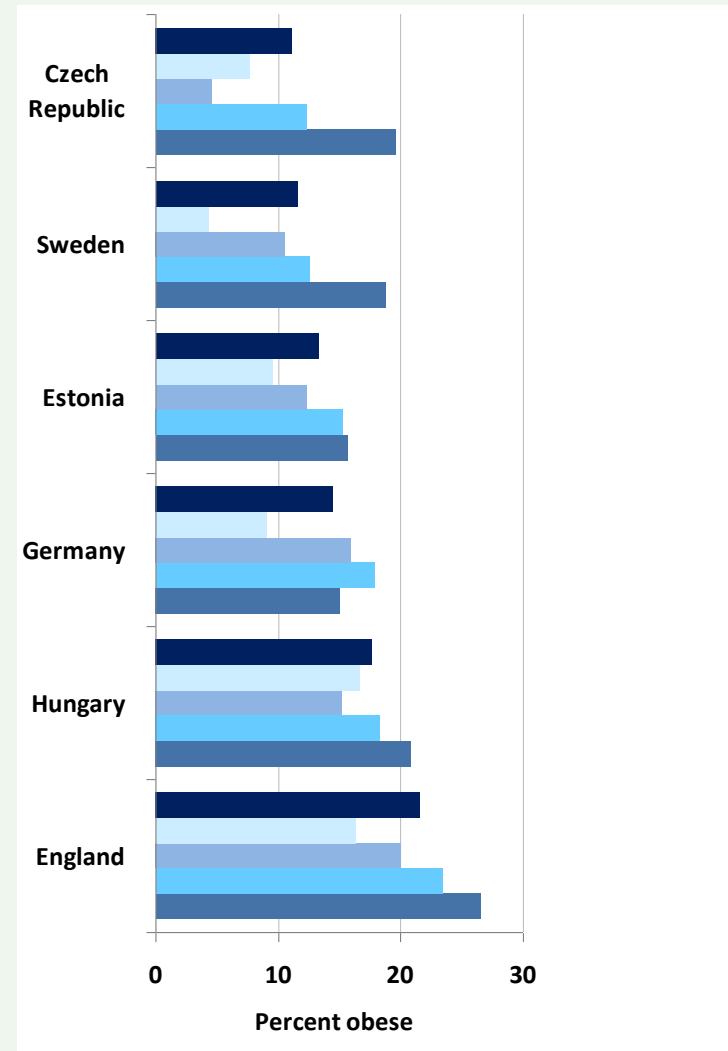
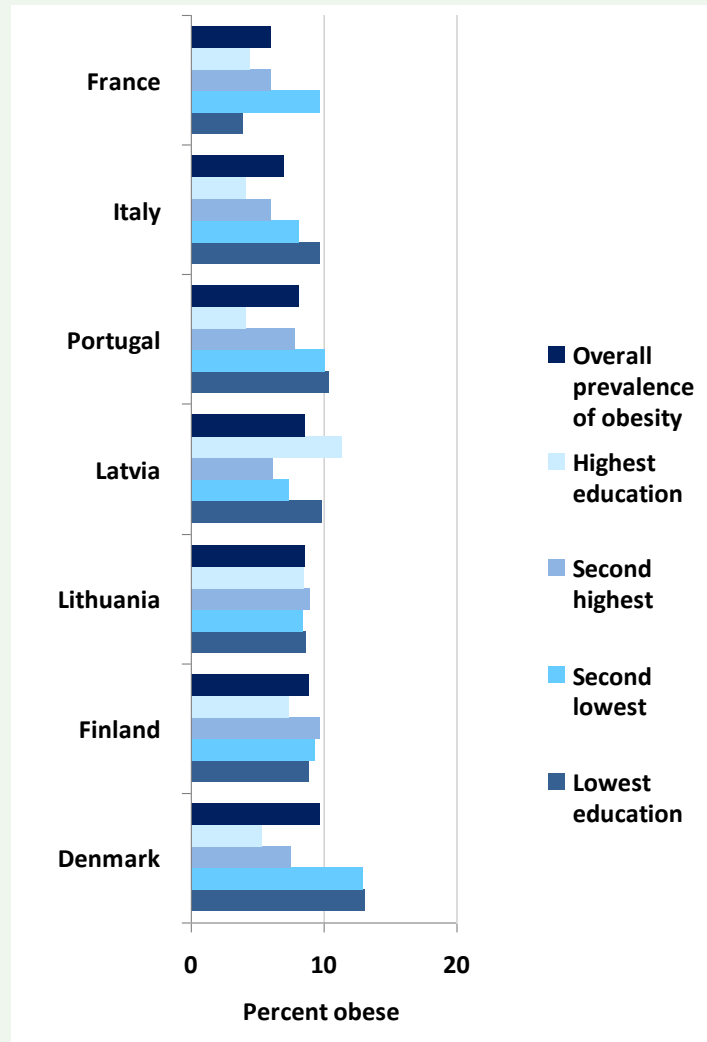
Spending > 190 USD no effect of unemployment on suicide

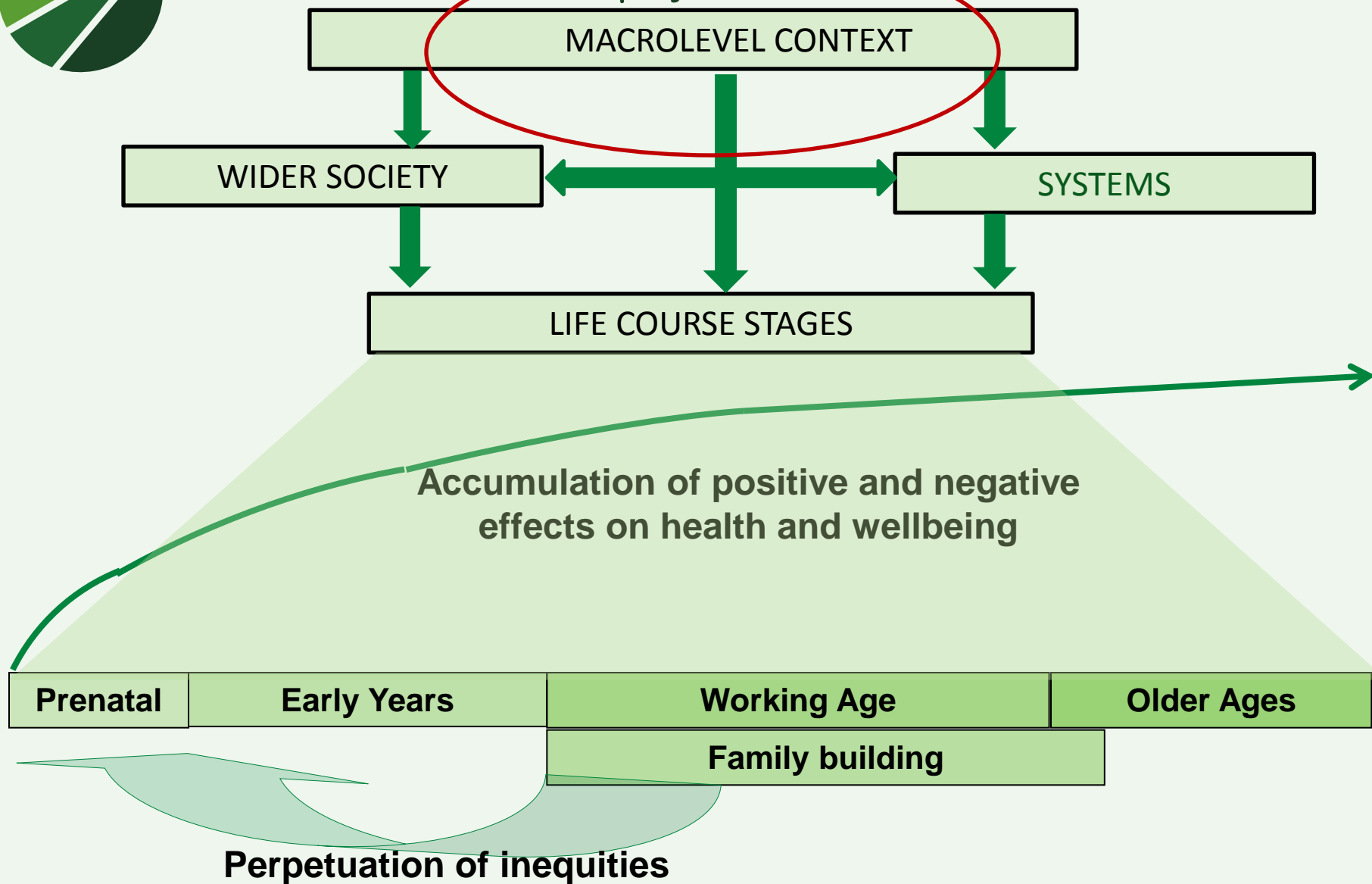


Obesity and education level, males, Eurothine study

Low

High



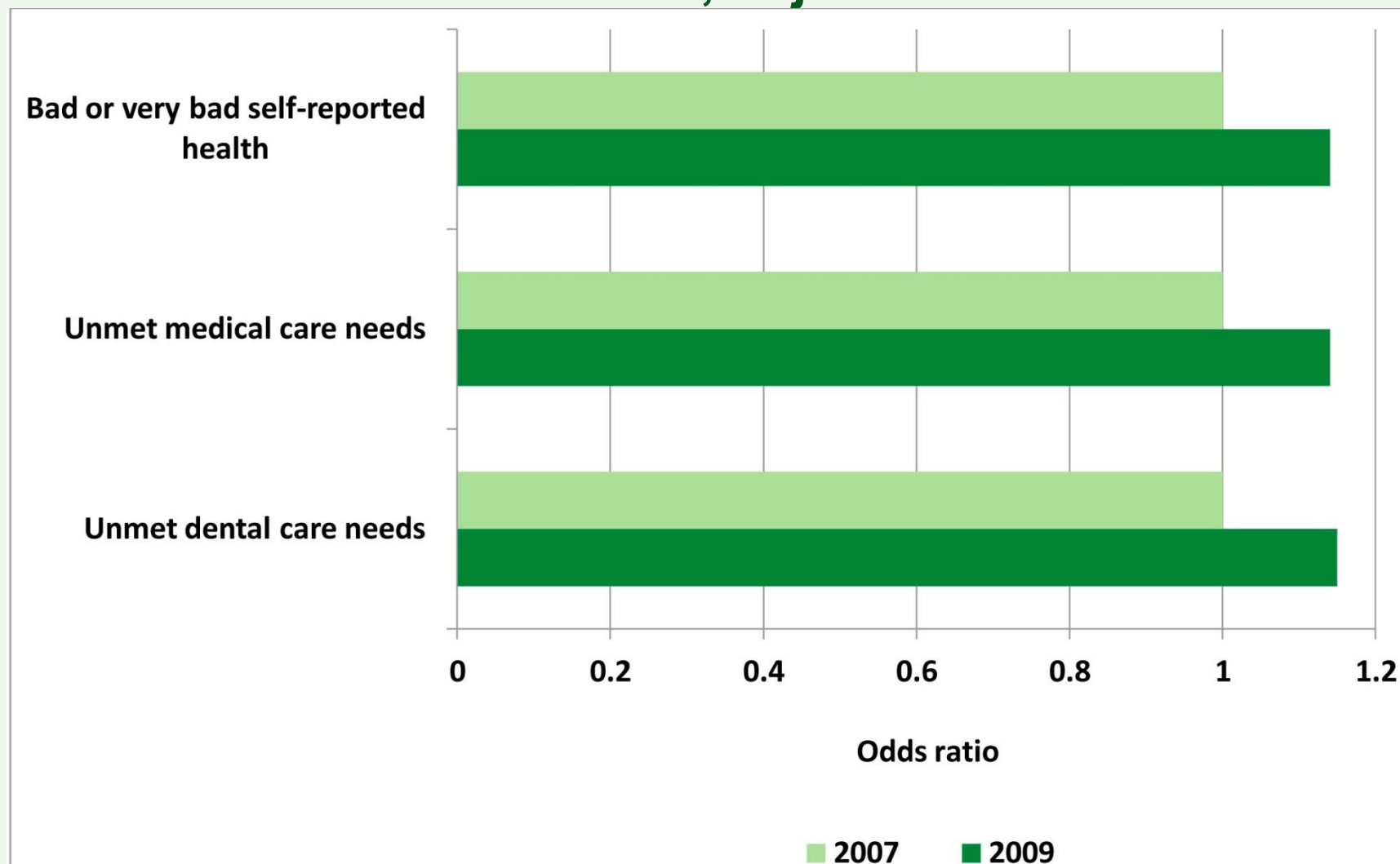


Macrolevel context:

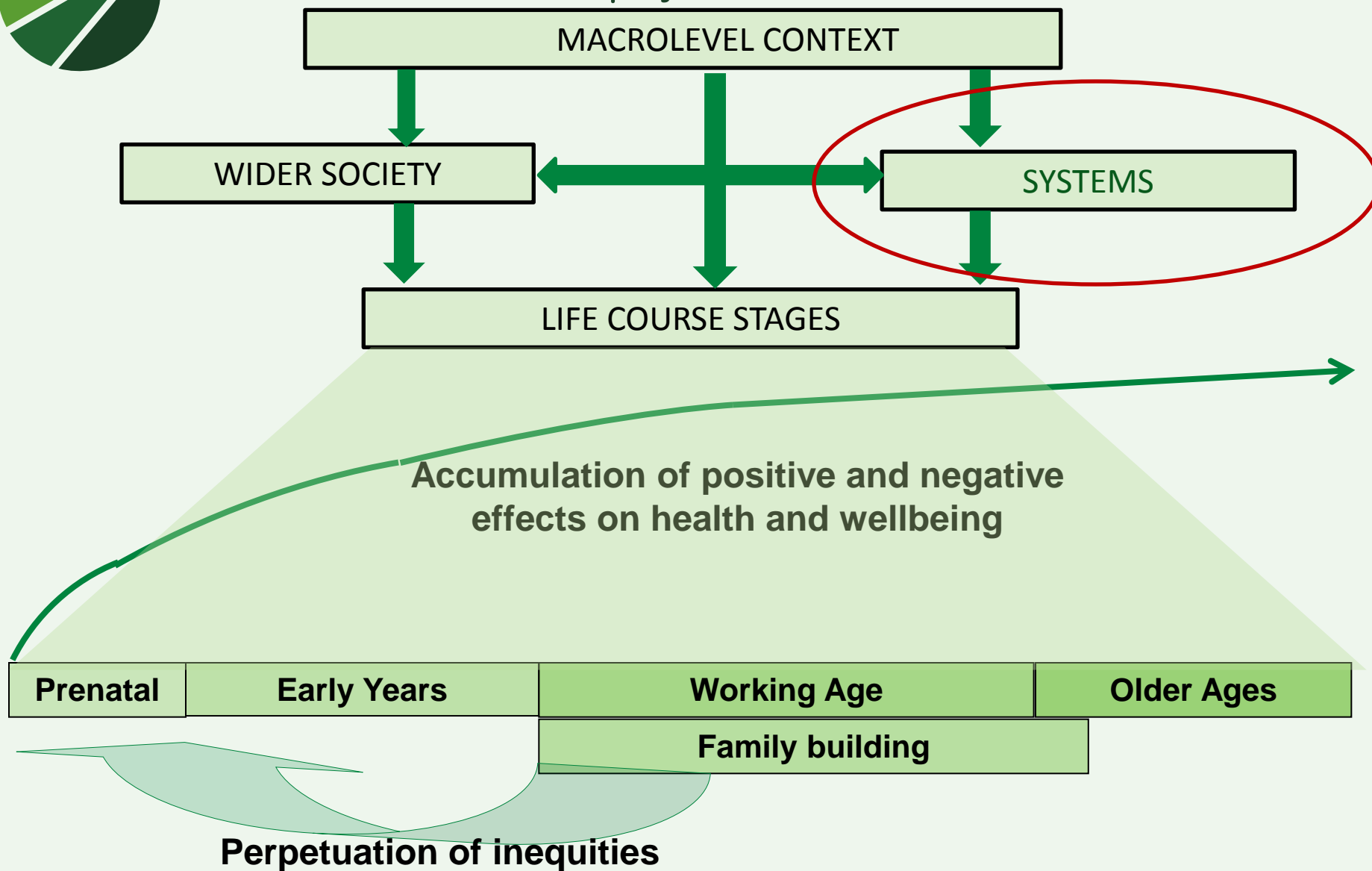
Economic Issues

Sustainability and environment

Changes in self-reported health and access to health care in Greece between 2007 and 2009, adjusted estimates



Source: Kentikelenis et al, 2011



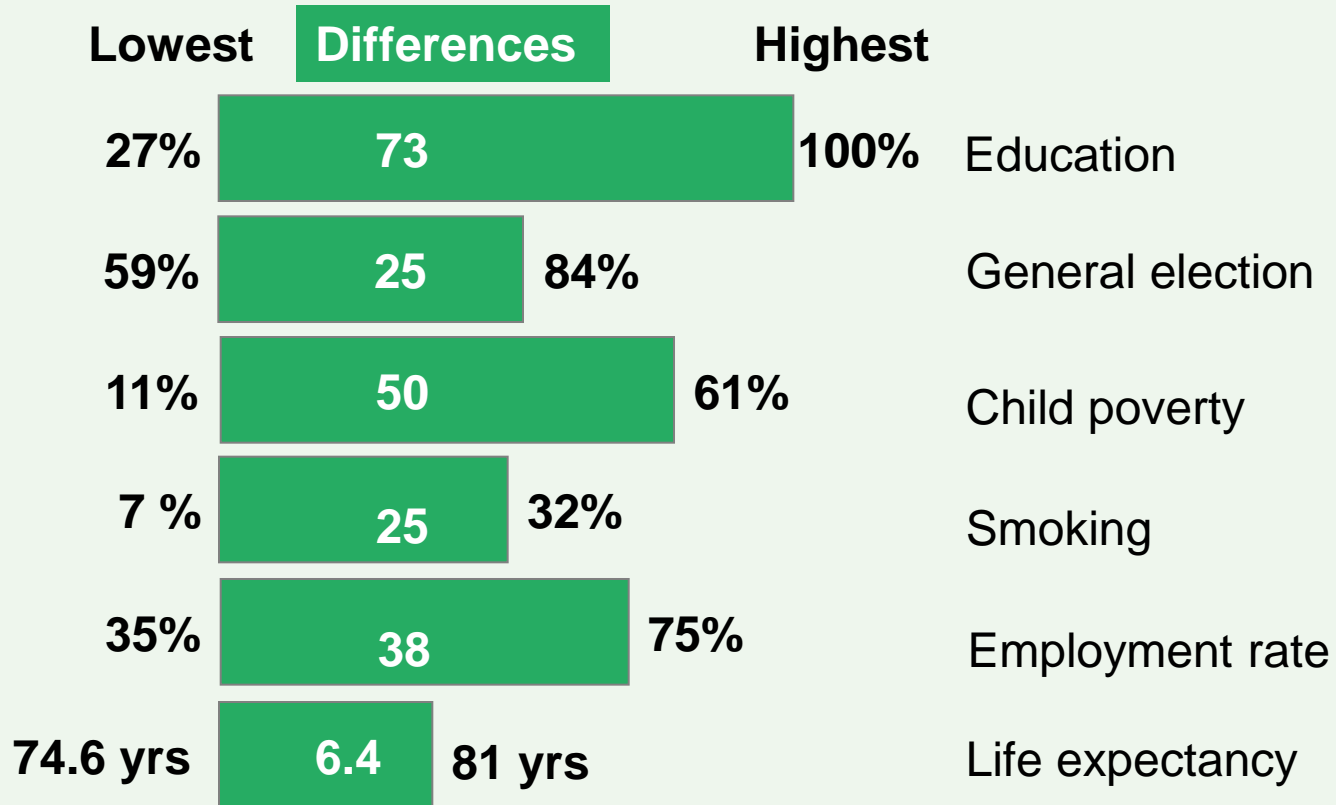
The Malmö commission



- Identify the challenges that Malmö is facing regarding social differences and health inequalities
- Present evidence based strategies on how to reduce health inequalities in Malmö
 - Child development
 - Democracy and influence in society
 - Social and economic conditions
- Final report december 2012



Geographic differences: Malmö



A yearly welfare report

- Based on 11 national targets
- Several sources of data
- Level of health (indicators)
- Progression over time
- Gender
- Socioeconomic
- Geographic differences



Fair Society, Healthy Lives

The Marmot Review

- A Fair Society



Strategic Review of Health Inequalities
in England post-2010



Strategic Review of Health Inequalities
in England post-2010