Taking forward action on social determinants for health equity

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Key principles

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

www.who.int/social_determinants
Health inequalities in the EU
Final report of a consortium
Consortium lead: Sir Michael Marmot
Fair Society, Healthy Lives: 6 Policy Recommendations

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
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
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• Every sector is a health sector
  – Health and well being as outcomes

• Empowerment
Cardiovascular deaths of people aged 45 - 64 and social inequalities: Porto Alegre, Brazil

45% all premature CVD deaths in Porto Alegre caused by socioeconomic inequality

Premature mortality by CVD 2.6 times higher in lowest compared to highest districts by socioeconomic level

(Source: Bassanesi, Azambuja & Achutti, Arq Bras Cardiol, 2008)
Under five mortality per 1000 live births by mother’s education: Peru 2000 and 2012

(U5M for the ten years preceding the survey)
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“Mental and behavioural disorders, such as depression, anxiety, and drug use, are the primary drivers of disability worldwide and caused over 40 million years of disability in 20 to 29-year-olds” in 2010

Institute of Health Metrics, Global Burden of Disease Report 2012
Global disability patterns by broad cause group and age, 2010

Institute of Health Metrics, Global Burden of Disease Report 2012
Odds ratio for depressive symptoms by presence of social deprivation at different phases of the life course in Eastern European countries

From Nicholson et al J Affective Disorders 2008
Socio-emotional difficulties at age 3 and 5: Millennium Cohort Study

Age 3

Age 5

Fully adjusted = for parenting activities and psychosocial markers

Kelly et al, 2010
Long term outcomes associated with childhood behavioural problems (New Zealand study)

Obesity
Prevalence of overweight and obesity in Eastern Mediterranean Region, by sex

Source: WHO EMRO
Prevalence of obesity among women differs by SES indicator: Egypt

Source. Egyptian DHS data. Aitsi-Selmi PhD thesis
Interaction between education and wealth on the odds of obesity in women in Egypt

Source: Aitsi-Selmi et al, 2014
Patterns of consumption
Tobacco smoking
Tobacco use by men and women aged 15-49 by wealth, India

2005–06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3).
Typology of multi sectoral action on NCDs

- **NCD-Sensitive Actions on Social Determinants**
  - e.g. education, employment, social protection, healthy places

- **NCD-Specific Actions on Social Determinants**
  - e.g. alcohol/tobacco taxes

- **Expanding Delivery Platforms**
  - e.g. settings – schools, workplaces

Source: Bell, Lutz, Webb & Small, UNDP 2013
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Employment and working conditions have powerful effects on health and health equity

When these are good they can provide:

- financial security
- paid holiday
- social protection benefits such as sick pay, maternity leave, pensions
- social status
- personal development
- social relations
- self-esteem
- protection from physical and psychosocial hazards

... all of which have protective and positive effects on health

(CSDH Final Report, WHO 2008)
Occupational stress in European countries

- Effort reward imbalance
- Low control

Occupational class:
- Very low
- Low
- High
- Very high

Per cent
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Adverse Childhood Experiences: England

How many adults in England have suffered each ACE?

**CHILD MALTREATMENT**

- Verbal abuse: 18%
- Physical abuse: 15%
- Sexual abuse: 6%

**CHILDHOOD HOUSEHOLD INCLUDED**

- Parental separation: 24%
- Domestic violence: 13%
- Mental illness: 12%
- Alcohol abuse: 10%
- Drug use: 4%
- Incarceration: 4%

For every 100 adults in England, 48 have suffered at least one ACE during their childhood, and 9 have suffered 4 or more.

Bellis et al., 2014
Adverse Childhood Experiences: England

Preventing ACEs in future generations could reduce levels of:

- Early sex (before age 16) by 33%
- Unintended teen pregnancy by 38%
- Smoking (current) by 16%
- Binge drinking (current) by 15%
- Cannabis use (lifetime) by 33%
- Heroin/crack use (lifetime) by 59%
- Violence victimisation (past year) by 51%
- Violence perpetration (past year) by 52%
- Incarceration (lifetime) by 53%
- Poor diet (current; <2 fruit & veg portions daily) by 14%

Bellis et al., 2014
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Poverty Reduction
Per cent below national poverty line: Colombia

Source: World Bank Indicators
Colombia

- **Income share by lowest quintile**
  - 2012: 3.3%

- **GINI index (World Bank estimate)**
  - 2010: 55.5
  - 2011: 54.2
  - 2012: 53.5

(Source: World Bank Indicators)
Health is a human right
Do something
Do more
Do better
UCL Health and Society
Summer School: Social Determinants of Health
29th June – 3rd July 2015

For further information please email: e.skinner@ucl.ac.uk
http://www.ucl.ac.uk/summer-school-social-determinants-health
Twitter: #UCLSDoH