

Poverty, employment and health: what can doctors do?

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Outline

1. Social determinants of health
2. Health inequalities and 'The Gradient'
3. What can society do?
4. What can doctors do?
5. Conclusions

Traditional determinants of health

1 Environmental

- Physical – climate, altitude,
- Living – bacteria, plant toxins, tigers

2 Biological

- Genes
- Age and sex
- Physiology – blood pressure, diabetes

3 Behavioural

- Own - smoking, diet, physical activity
- Others – smoking, driving

Social determinants of health

- Income
- Wealth
- Education
- Housing
- Cultural practices
- Gender
- Built environment
- Social class
- Socio-economic status
- Ethnicity
- Employment
- Social capital
- The social hierarchy
- Place of residence

Social determinants of health

- Income
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- The social hierarchy
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Discrimination

Limit life opportunities

Hunt in packs

Meaning of 'Social' DoH

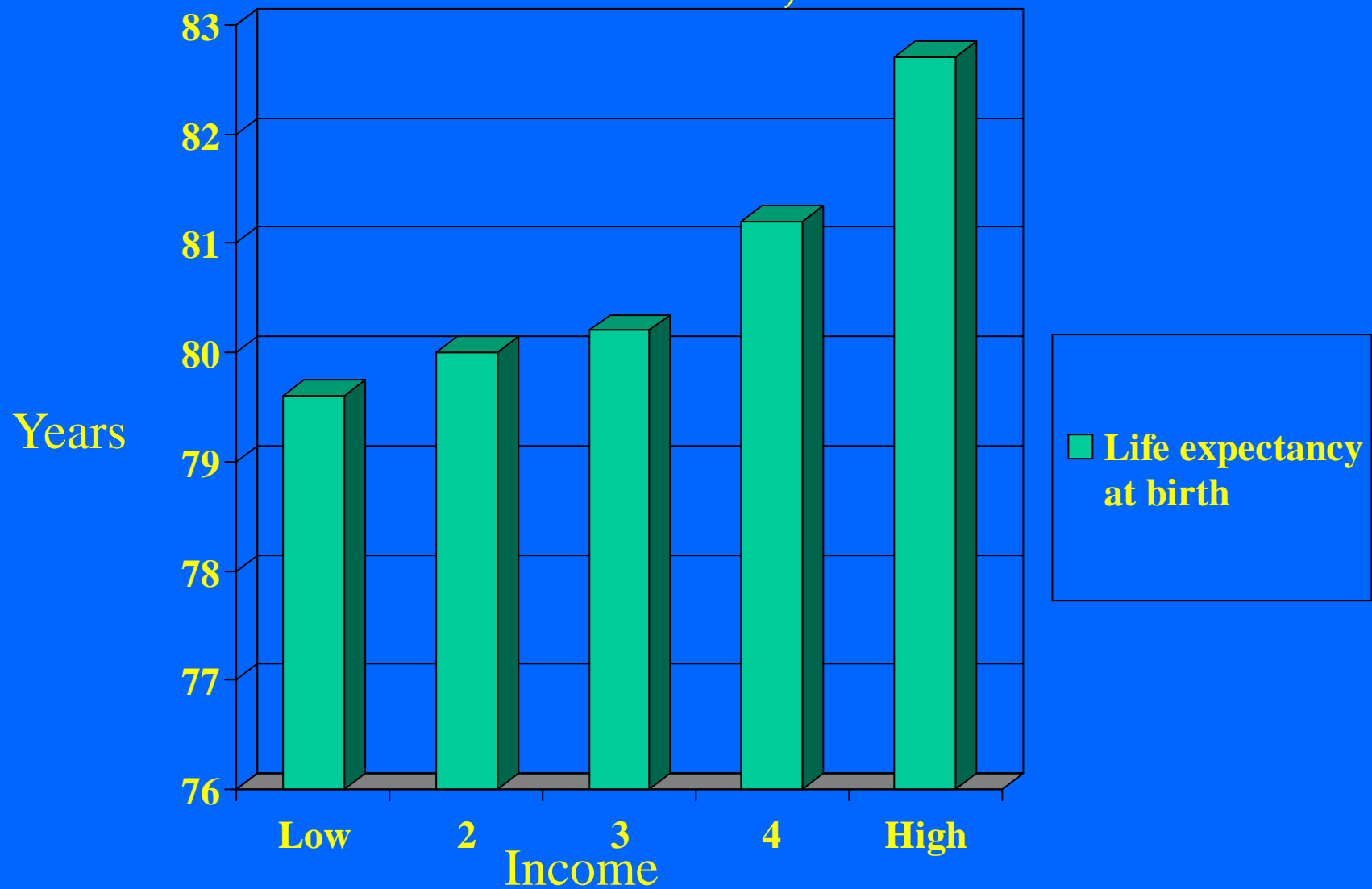
- That which is socially created
- ... arise from the way we organise society
 - structures, processes and institutions
- NOT that which is natural in origin ...
- ... or even created by god

~~Social determinants of health~~



Societally created
influences on health

Life expectancy at birth by income, Australia, 2003



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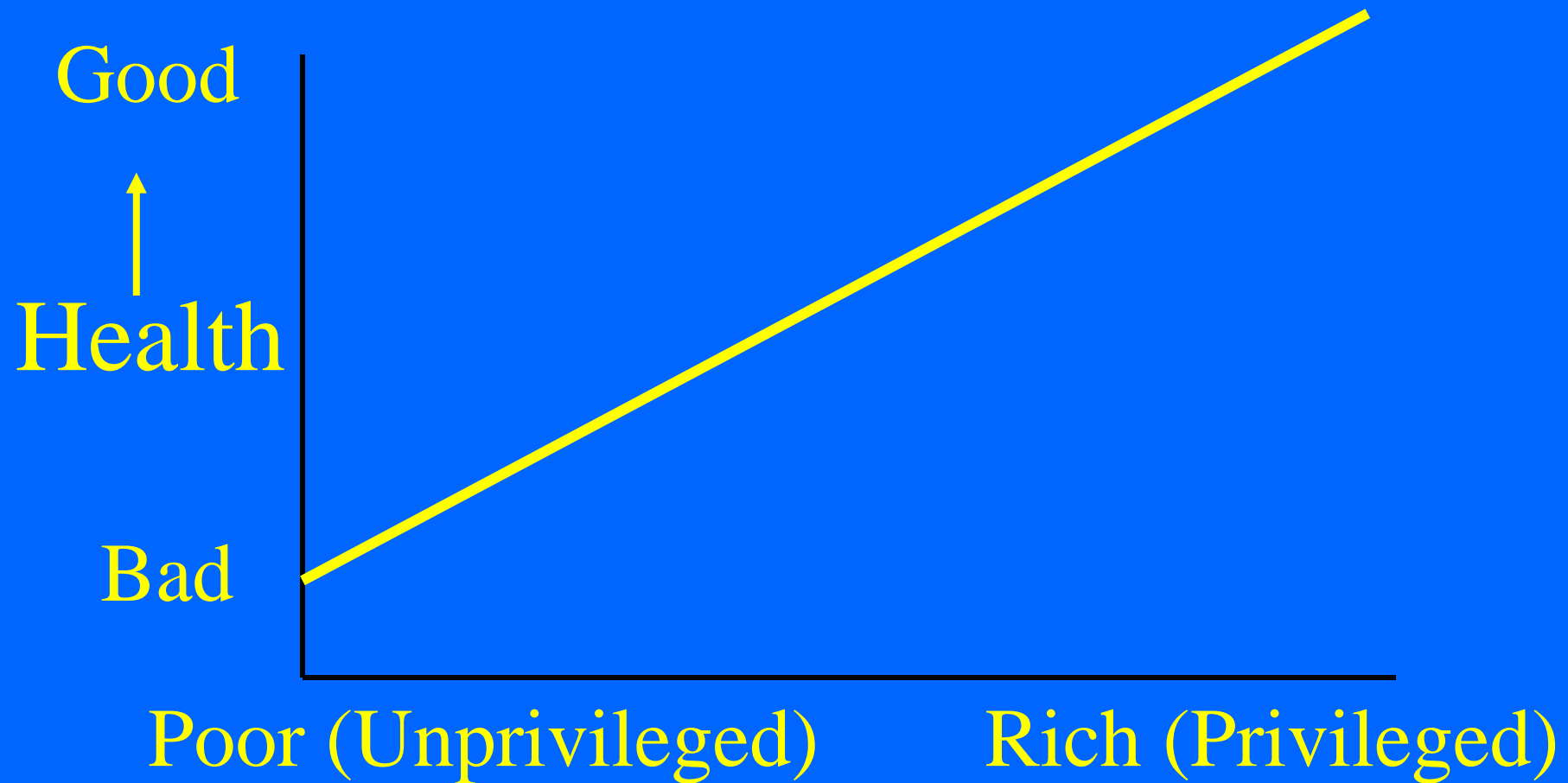
Hospitalisations (per 100,000 pop.) after heart attack by SES, NSW, 2009-11



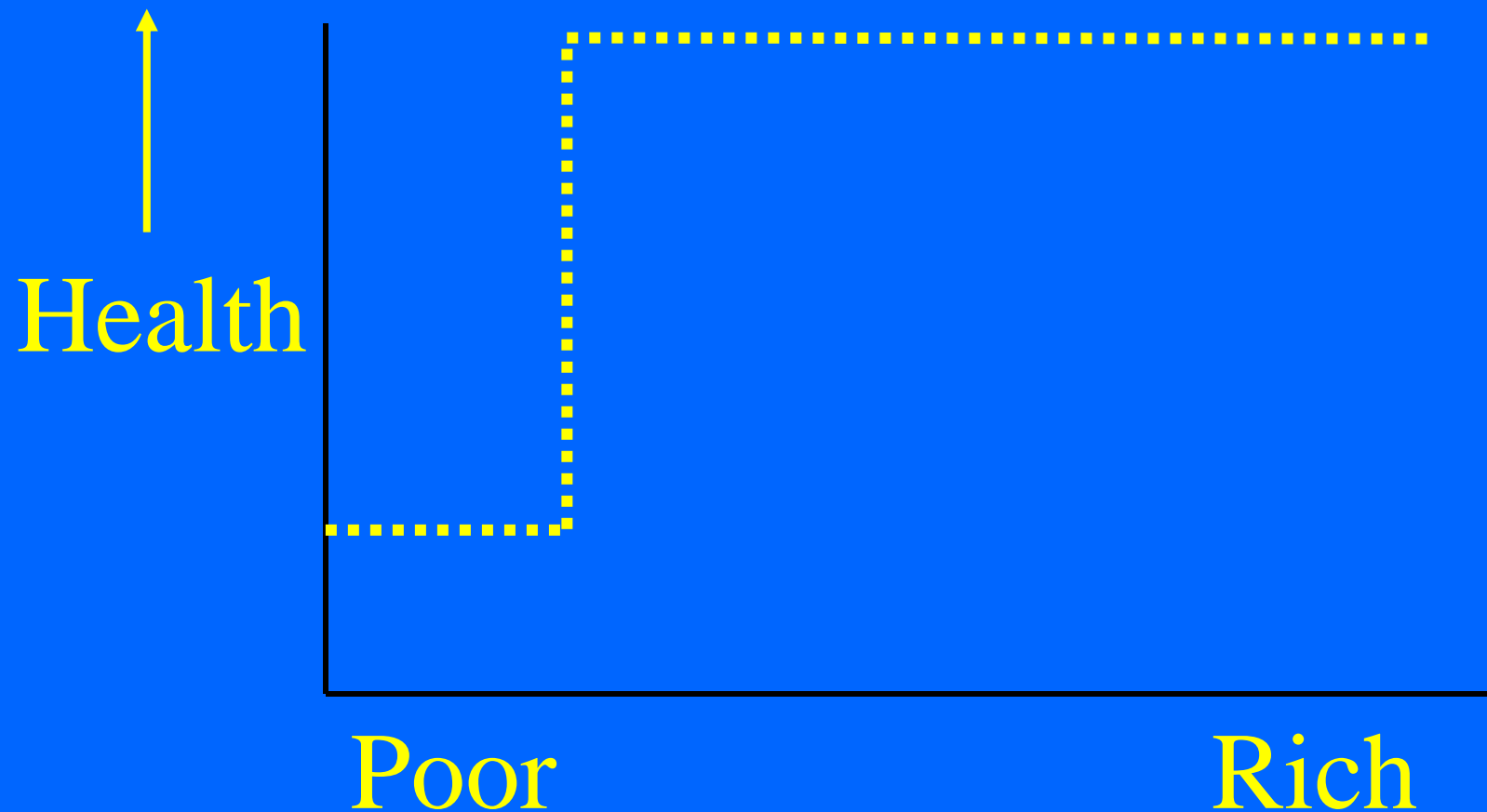


The Gradient

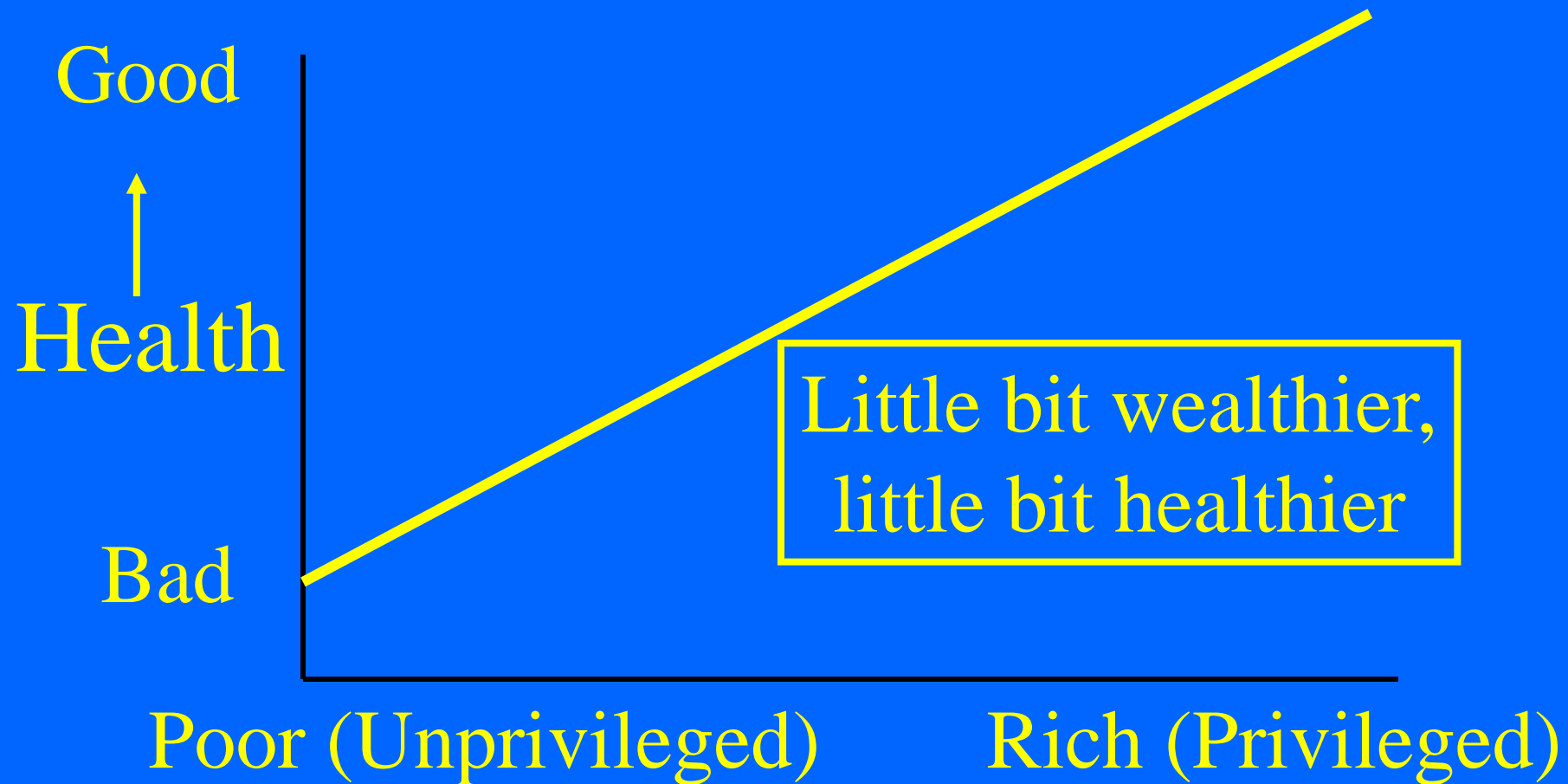
Gradient throughout society



If only the poor had poor health...



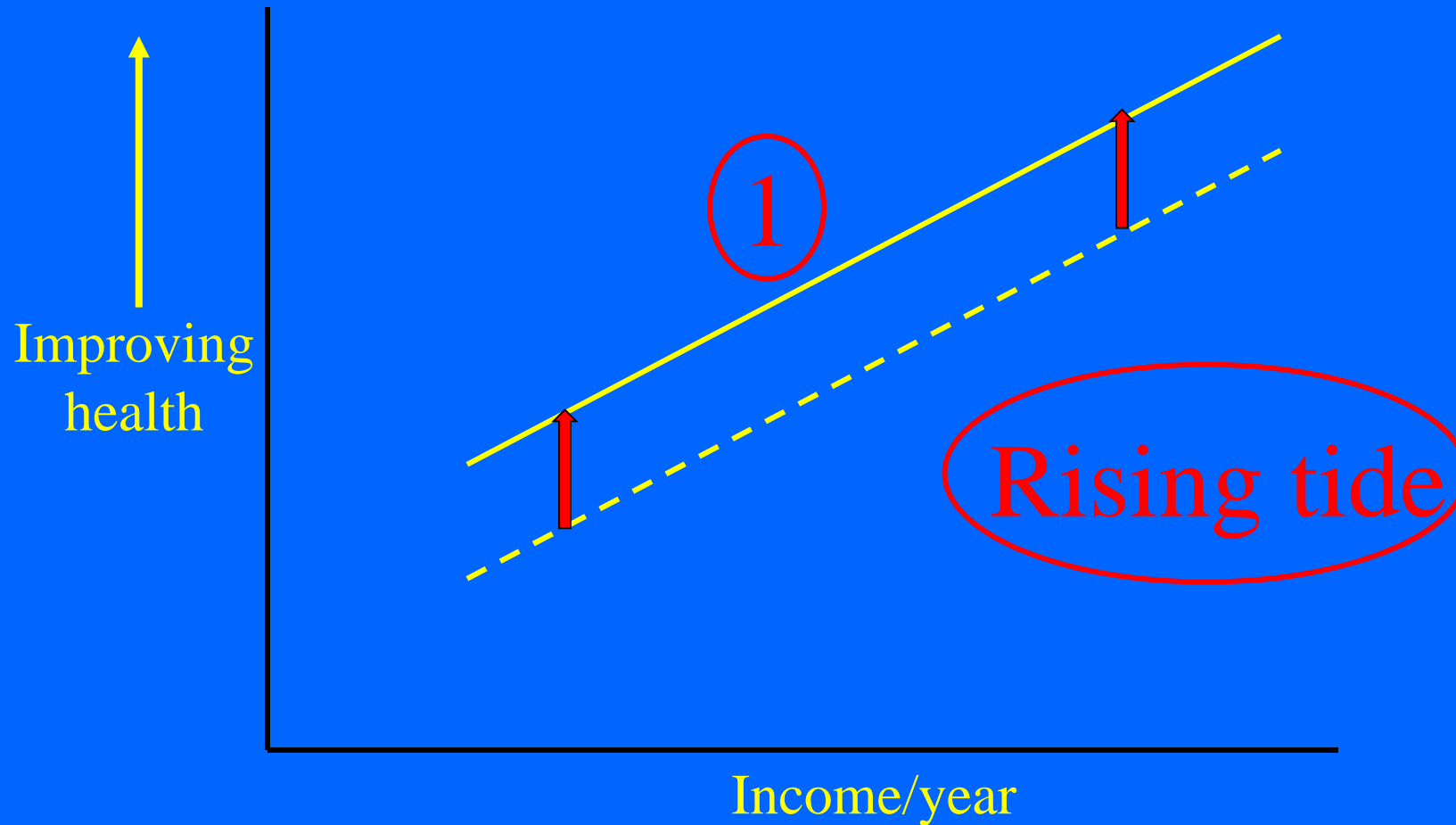
Gradient throughout society





So what can
society do?

Changing the gradient

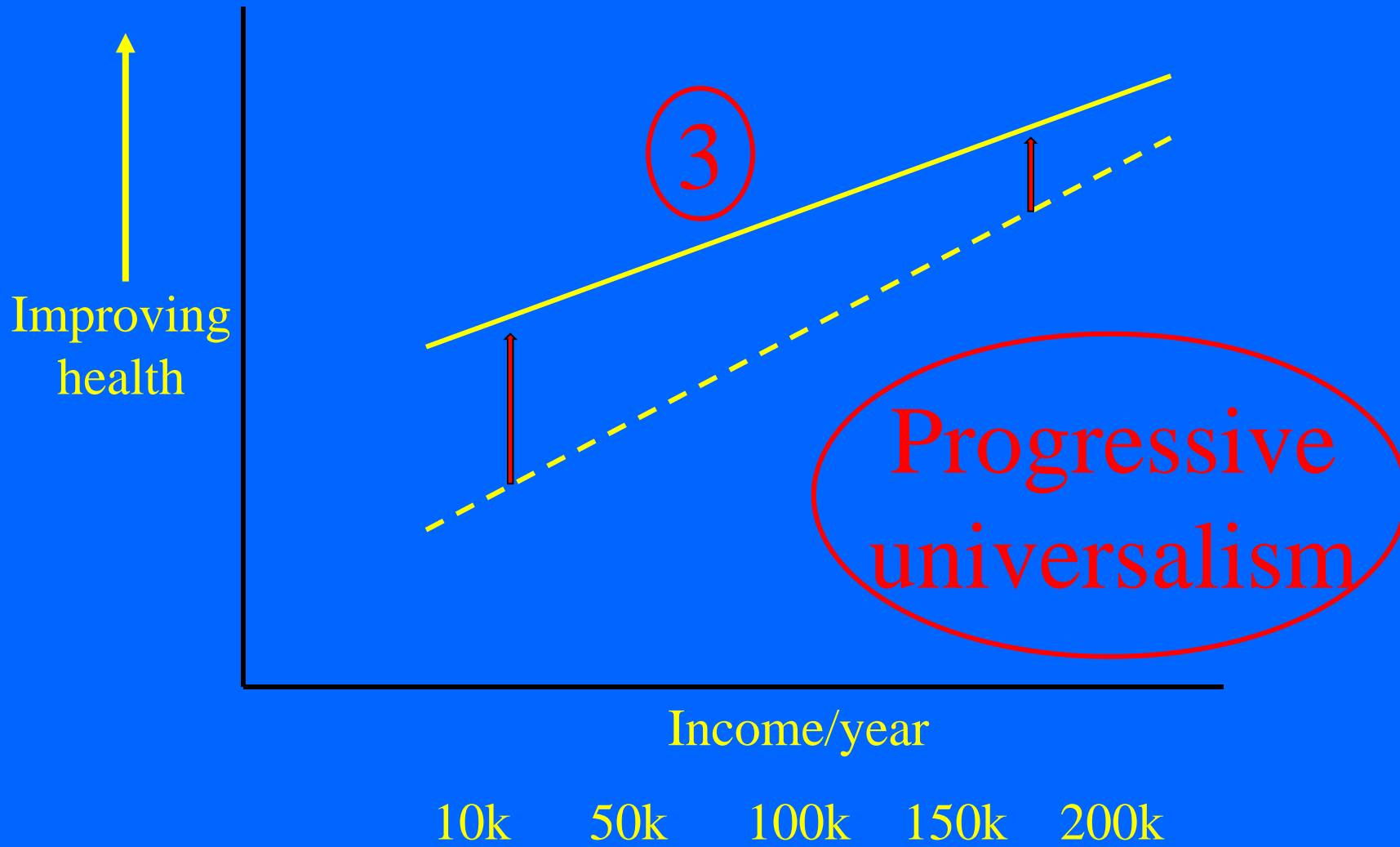


10k 50k 100k 150k 200k

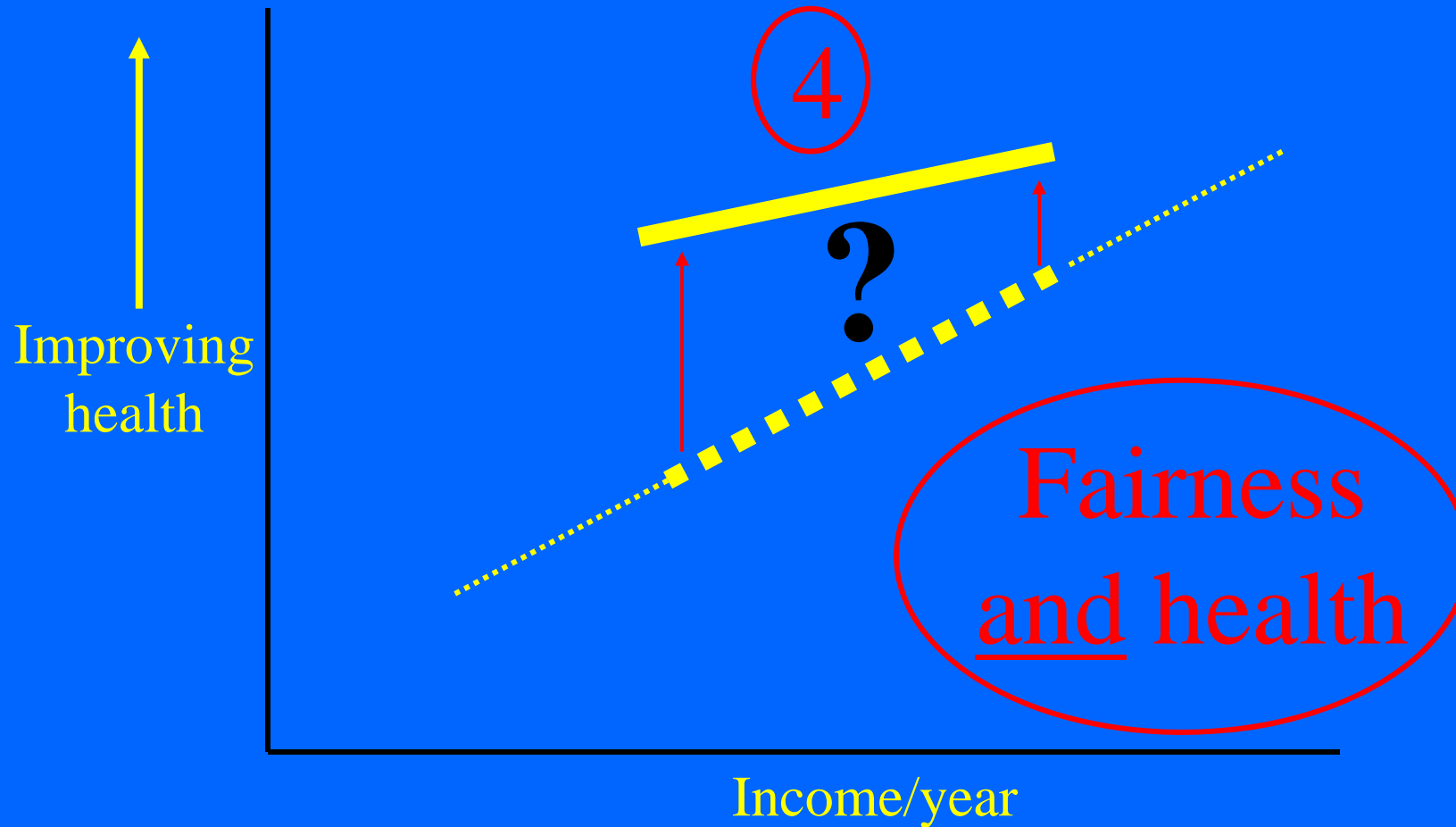
Changing the gradient



Changing the gradient



Changing the gradient



10k 50k 100k 150k 200k

What's the relevance of
this to me (and the
RACP)?

What do you see as a doctor's
(and the profession's) job?

- To manage illness and injury?
and/or
- To promote health?

What do we see as a doctor's
(and profession's) job?

- To manage injury?
- and/or
- To promote health?

*What does society
expect of us?*

What has 'Health' been doing?

- Caring for most oppressed and vulnerable
- Caring for disadvantaged communities
- Delivering health services ?a bit more equitably

What must 'Health' do more of?

- Caring for most oppressed and vulnerable
- Caring for disadvantaged communities
- Delivering health services a lot more equitably

Move from 'safety net' to 'fairness' approach

- Fairer distribution of social determinants
- Monitor and report on patterns of health and social determinants
- Make a fuss

How can you change your practice to tackle the societal influences on health and reduce health inequalities?

- Make equity a personal and service goal
- Orient what you do to achieving it
- Monitor outcomes and modify practice

UK CMO's 10 tips for health

- Don't smoke
- Balanced diet
- Physically active
- Manage stress
- Moderate alcohol
- Sun protection
- Safe sex
- Cancer screen
- Road safety
- Learn First Aid

DoH 1999. Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation. London: The Stationery Office

Social determinants alternative

- Don't be poor
- Don't live in poor area
- Don't be disabled
- Don't work in low paid job
- Don't live in poor housing
- Be able to afford to have fun
- Don't be a lone parent
- Claim all benefits
- Be able to afford a car
- Get a good education

Conclusions

- Help individuals be healthier
- Never forget the gradient
- Make our practices and services fairer
- Remember the ‘social determinants alternative’
- Be political – create a better society
- Help make life’s opportunities available to everyone



Climate change

Sainsbury's best buys for health services to tackle the social determinants of health

- Universal prevention programs – diet, activity, etc
- Brief interventions for smoking cessation
- Focus on the early years – breastfeeding, nurse home visiting, parenting, child care
- Work with schools to promote health
- Tackle common risk factors for obesity, diabetes, heart disease, cancer, oral health, mental health
- Focus on disadvantaged areas and people
- Make equity an objective for all services