

The life course paradigm - unlocking optimal health for all

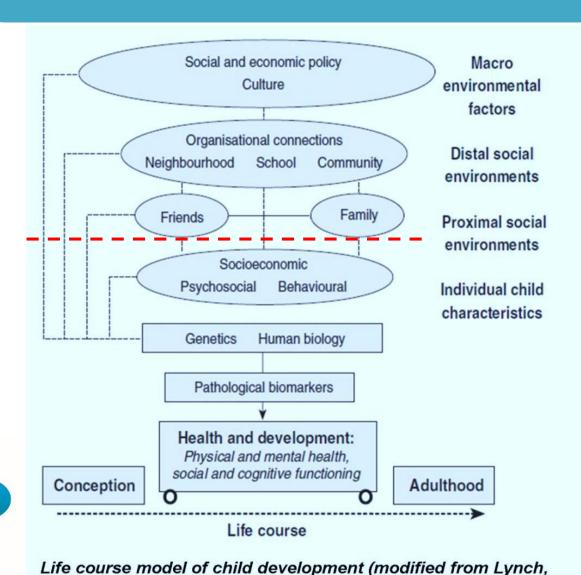
Professor Susan Morton
Director
Centre for Longitudinal Research and
Growing Up in New Zealand

May 2019





A life course approach



2000; Nicholson & Sanson, 2003)

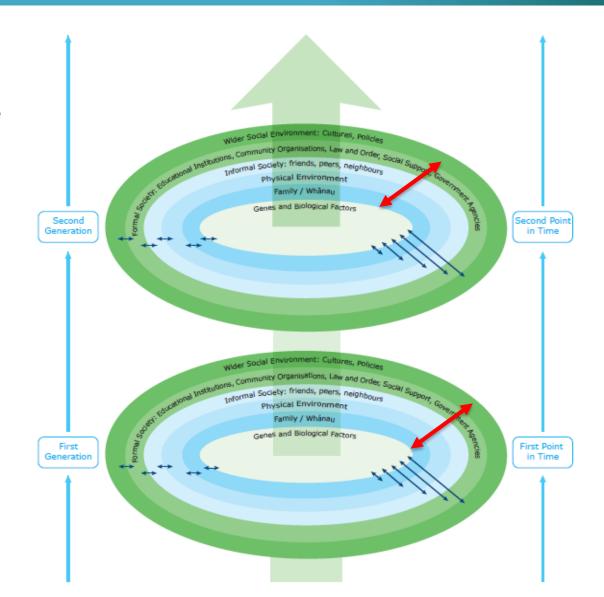
- Multi-disciplinary (multi-dimensional)
- Socio-environmental factors are integral to the framework
- Temporal dimension is explicit (and modelled)
- Trajectories in preference to "risk factors"
- Distal as well as proximal factors important
- Covariates rather than confounders
- Beyond "risk factorology"

Life course framework informs Growing Up in New Zealand

Overarching Aim (from RfP 2004):

To provide contemporary **population relevant evidence** about the determinants of developmental trajectories for 21st century New Zealand children in the context of their families (*explicitly to provide evidence to inform policy*).





Growing Up in New Zealand cohort

- Recruited 6853 children before their birth via pregnant mothers (6823)
- Partners (dads) recruited and interviewed independently in pregnancy (4401)
- Cohort size and diversity ensure adequate explanatory power to consider <u>trajectories for Maori (1 in 4)</u>, <u>Pacific (1 in 5) and</u> <u>Asian (1 in 6) children, and multiple ethnic identities (over 40%)</u>
- "Population of interest" cohort broadly generalisable to current NZ births (diversity of ethnicity and family SES)
- Children currently approx. 9 10 years of age (8 year DCW completed 2019)
- Retention rates high in preschool years (over 90%)



Child "poverty" in the first 1000 days



Economic capital



Labour force status Household income Sources of income Paid parental leave Economic hardship

Physical capital



Housing tenure Residential mobility Household safety Health status Health service access

Social capital



Human capital



Parent-parent relationships Parent-child relationships Relationship status Household structure

Early childhood education Home educational environment Cultural identity and belonging Equity

Proximal Family Variables

- Maternal depression (antenatal using EPDS>12)
- Maternal physical wellbeing (poor or fair)
- Maternal smoking in pregnancy (after first trimester)
- Maternal age (teenage pregnancy)

Distal Family Variables

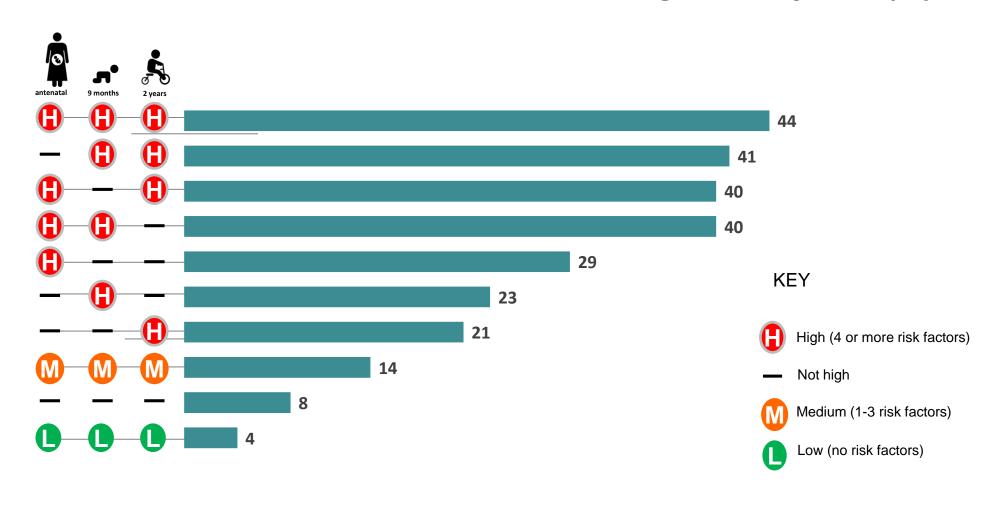
- Relationship status (no partner/single)
- Maternal education (no secondary school qualification)
- Financial stress (regular money worries)

Home environment

- Deprivation area (NZDep2006 decile 9 or 10)
- Unemployment (mother not in work or on parental leave)
- Tenure (public rental)
- Income tested benefit (yes/no)
- Overcrowding (>=2 per bedroom)

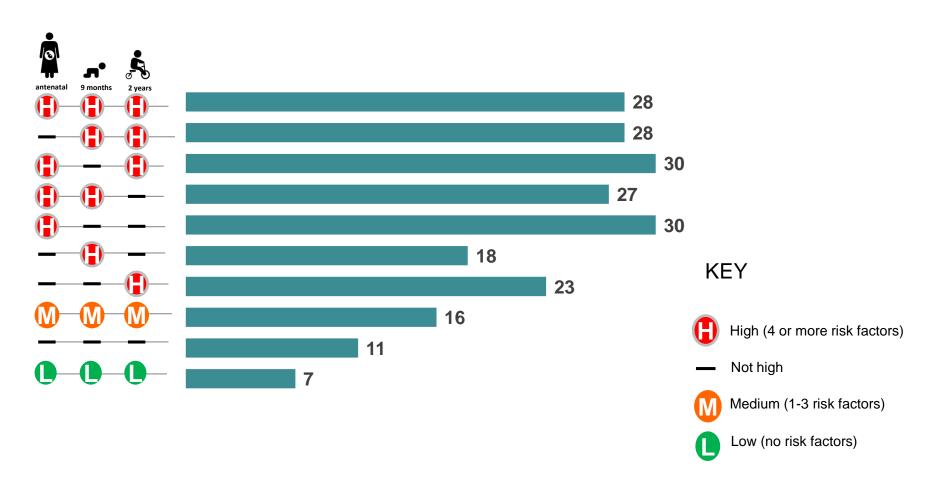
Persistent poverty and preschool wellbeing

Behaviour: SDQ score in "abnormal" range at 4.5 years (%)



Persistent poverty and Obesity

Obesity (WHO reference) at 4.5 years (%)



Life course solutions - understanding why and what works for whom, when and where



Partnerships – building resilience (what works)

Resilience factors

Risk factors

Parent-child time

Positive family relationships

Community support

Unemployment

Family relationships

Maternal education

Tenure/Overcrowding











Life course evidence to optimise wellbeing for all



"It is one thing to understand the health
effects of (insert any childhood or adult
condition here) — but taking action to relieve it's effects entails a far richer understanding of the health effects of social and
economic policies …."

Sir Michael Marmot (Fair Society, Healthy Lives, 2010)

Acknowledgements

"Take care of our children.

Take care of what they hear,
take care of what they see,
and take care of what they
feel.

For how the children grow, so will be the shape of Aotearoa."

Dame Whina Cooper

