

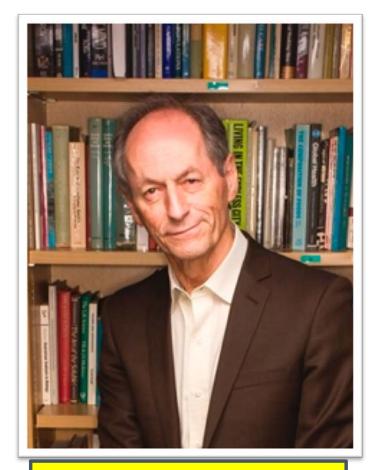
# What Makes Us Sick:

# Getting Real about Social Determinants of Health

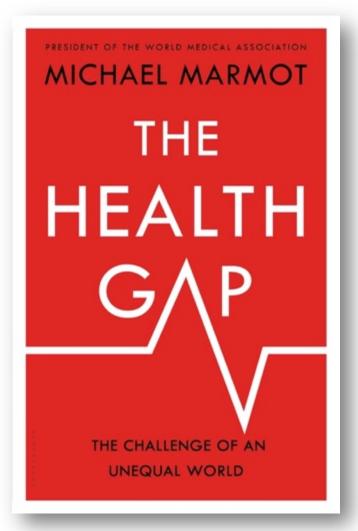
Donald M. Berwick, MD

President Emeritus and Senior Fellow
Institute for Healthcare Improvement

**October 11, 2019** 

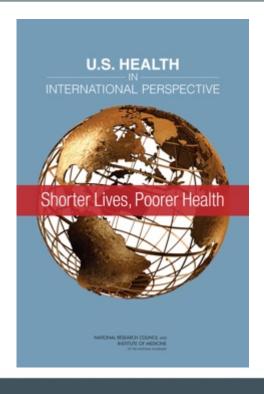


**Sir Michael Marmot** 





# The US: Behind Many Other Nations



Shorter Lives,
Poorer Health:
US Health in
International
Perspective

-- IOM, 2013

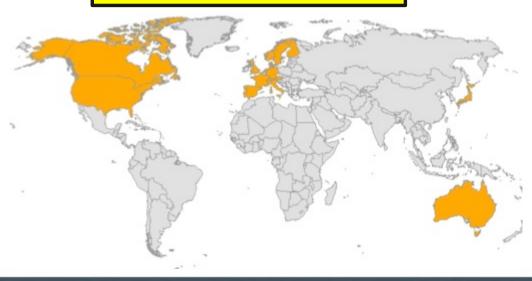


# 17 Peer Comparison Countries

- Australia
- Austria
- Canada
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- Norway

- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- The Netherlands
- United Kingdom
- United States

US: Shorter Lives,
Poorer Health



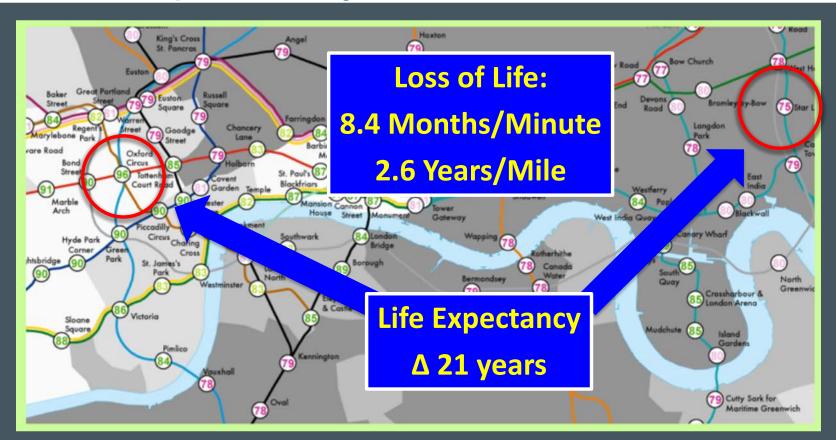


# Life Expectancy at Birth, 2007

Ma	ales		Fen	nales	
Country	LE	Rank	Country	LE	Rank
Switzerland	79.33	1	Japan	85.98	1
Australia	79.27	2	France	84.43	2
Japan	79.20	3	Switzerland	84.09	3
Sweden	78.92	4	Italy	84.09	3
Italy	78.82	5	Spain	84.03	5
Canada	78.35	6	Australia	83.78	6
Norway	78.25	7	Canada	82.95	7
Netherlands	78.01	8	Sweden	82.95	7
Spain	77.62	9	Austria	82.86	9
United Kingdom	77.43	10	Finland	82.86	9
France	77.41	11	Norway	82.68	11
Austria	77.33	12	Germany	82.44	12
Germany	77.11	13	Netherlands	82.31	13
Denmark	76.13	14	Portugal 82.		14
Portugal	75.87	15	United Kingdom 81.68		15
Finland	75.86	16	United States	80.78	16
United States	75.64	17	Denmark	80.53	17

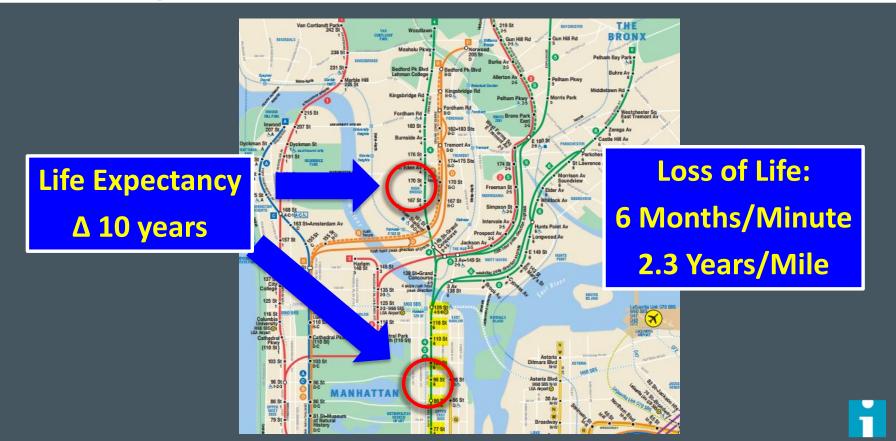


# Life Expectancy and the London Tube



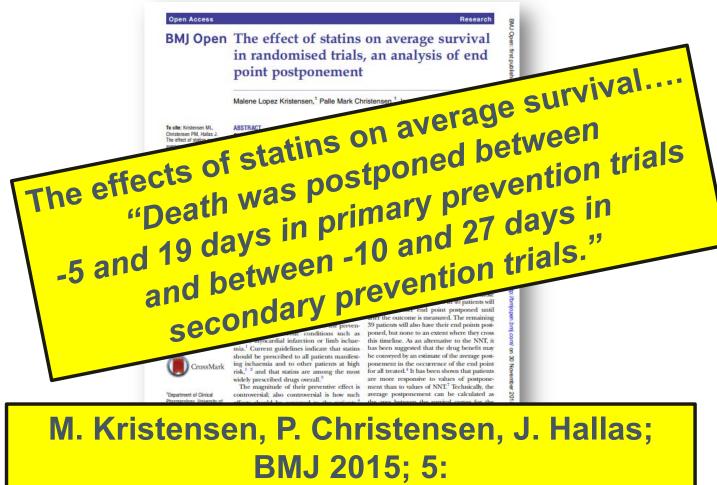


## Life Span and Life Circumstances



"6 months for every minute on the subway; 3.2 years for every mile travelled."





ĭ

### 20 Days of Your Lifespan Equals:



Taking Statins for 20 Years



Riding the D Train for 7 Seconds



Riding the Glasgow Bus for 43 Feet



# "Social Determinants of Health" What does that mean?



# Conditions of Daily Life That Matter

1. Early Childhood



# **ACE Questionnaire Sample**

- While you were growing up, during the first 18 years of your life, how true were each of the following statements? (1 = never true to 5 = always true)
  - You didn't have enough to eat?
  - You knew there was someone to take care of you and protect you?
  - Your parents were too high or drunk to take care of the family?
  - There was someone in your family who made you feel important or special?



## ACES can have lasting effects on....



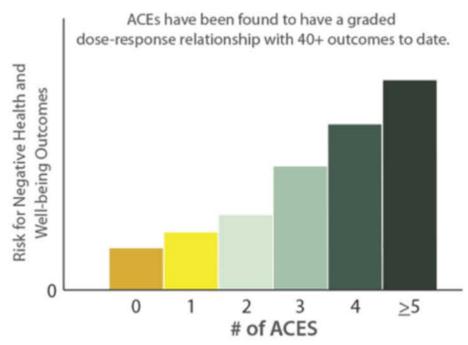
Health (obesity, diabetes, depression, suicide attempts, STDs, heart disease, cancer, stroke, COPD, broken bones)



Behaviors (smoking, alcoholism, drug use)



Life Potential (graduation rates, academic achievement, lost time from work)



\*This pattern holds for the 40+ outcomes, but the exact risk values vary depending on the outcome.

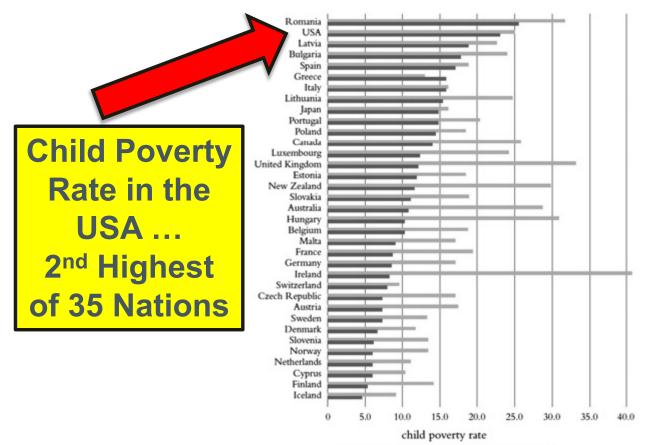


Child Well-Being in the USA ... Ranked Last among 20 Nations

Rank	Late 2000s			
1	Netherlands			
2	Norway			
3	Finland			
4	Sweden			
5	Germany			
6	Denmark			
7	Belgium			
8=	France			
8=	Ireland			
8=	Switzerland			
11	Portugal			
12	Poland			
13	Czech Republic			
14=	Canada			
14=	Italy			
16	United Kingdom			
17	Austria			
18=	Greece			
18=	Hungary			
18=	Spain			
21	United States			









(% of children living in households with income lower than 50% of the national median income)

before taxes and transfers
 after taxes and transfers





# Conditions of Daily Life That Matter

- 1. Early Childhood
- 2. Education



# Life Expectancy at Birth for Men and Women in the US, 2008

Years of education	White women	Black women	White men	Black men	
<12	73	73	67	66	
12	78	74	72	68	
13-15	82	80	79	74	
16+	83	81	81	75	



# Conditions of Daily Life That Matter

- 1. Early Childhood
- 2. Education
- 3. The Conditions of Work



"A minimum income includes not just what is necessary for food and shelter, but what is required to live a life of dignity and to take one's place in society."

- Dr. Jerry Morris

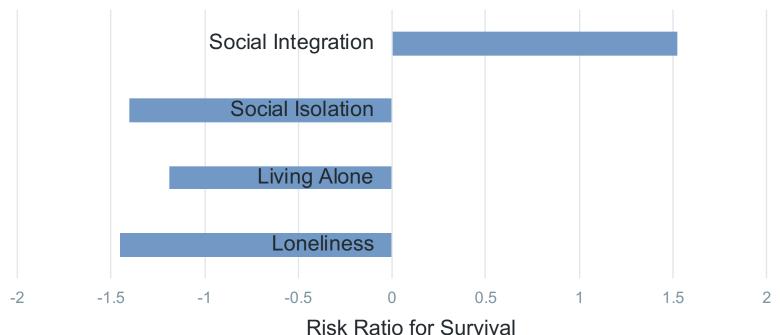


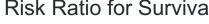
# Conditions of Daily Life That Matter

- 1. Early Childhood
- 2. Education
- 3. The Conditions of Work
- 4. Aging



# Social Engagement and Lifespan







### Clinical Effects of Loneliness CHD +29%

CHD +29%STROKE +32%

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Loneliness and social isolation as risk factors for coronary heart disease and stroke: systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal observational studies

Nicole K Valtorta, <sup>1</sup> Mona Kanaan, <sup>2</sup> Simon Gilbody, <sup>3</sup> Sara Ronzi, <sup>4</sup> Barbara Hanratty <sup>5</sup>

"Poor social relationships were associated with a 29% increase in risk of incident CHD (pooled relative risk: 1.29, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.59) and a 32% increase in risk of stroke"

Heart 2016; 102:1009-1016



# Conditions of Daily Life That Matter

- 1. Early Childhood
- 2. Education
- 3. The Conditions of Work
- 4. Aging
- 5. Resilience of Communities



M. Chandler,
C. Lalonde. Cultural
Continuity as a
Hedge Against
Suicide in Canada's
First Nations

Figure 1: Suicide Rates in British Columbia (1987-1992)

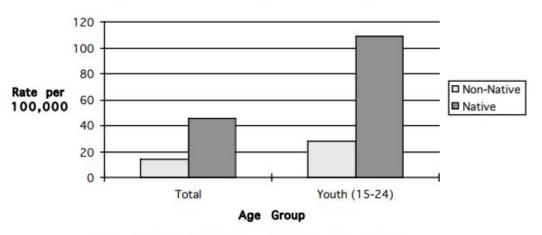
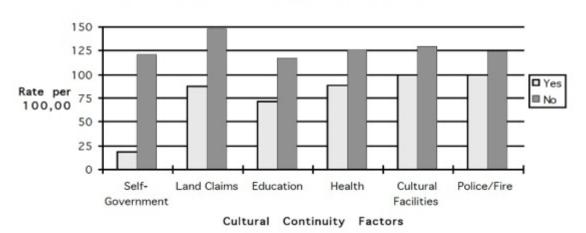


Figure 5: Youth Suicide Rates by Cultural Continuity Factors



# Conditions of Daily Life That Matter

- 1. Early Childhood
- 2. Education
- 3. The Conditions of Work
- 4. Aging
- 5. Resilience of Communities
- 6. Fairness



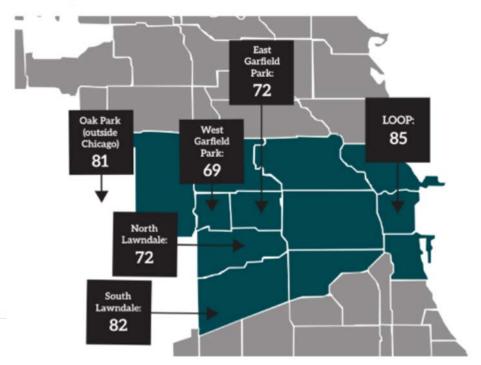
"Inequities in power, money, and resources give rise to inequities in the conditions of daily life, which in turn lead to inequities in health."

- Sir Michael Marmot



# Rush University Medical Center

Life Expectancy (Years) at Birth by Neighborhood on Chicago's West Side





# "Anchor Mission" Approach:

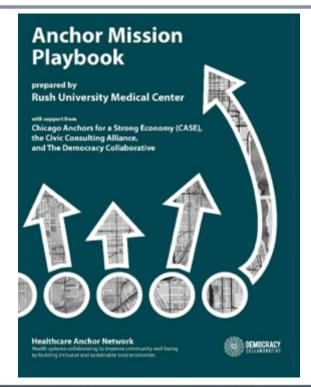
"A commitment to apply [...] economic power in partnership with community to mutually benefit the long-term well-being of both. For instance, anchor institutions can use their position as major employers and purchasers to improve economic opportunity and well-being in low-income and underserved communities."



"When hospitals and health systems nationwide collectively spend more than \$782 billion annually, employ more than 5.6 million people, and hold investment portfolios of \$400 billion, the potential game changing impact on the health and wellbeing of America's communities cannot be overstated ."

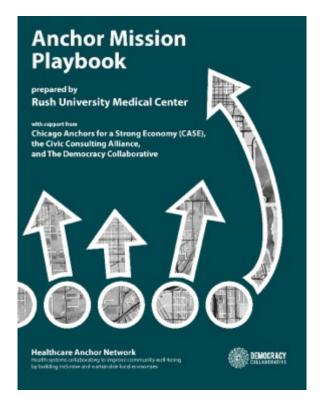


# Rush University Medical Center



Ambition	Increase life expectancy		Reduce hardship			Improve quality of life		
Intended Impact	Measurabl internal communit impact	y cor	asurable xternal mmunity mpact		Employee engagement in our local communities		Strengthened values and sense of purpose	
	Collaborate with community partners							
Theory of Change	Hire locally and develop talent	Utiliz local la for cap proje	bor ital	Buy and source locally		Invest locally		Volunteer and support community building





Website: www.democracycollaborative.org

Email: lworth@democracycollaborative.org

Call: 1.202.559.1473



## East Lake, Georgia



East Lake Foundation/Purpose Built Communities' holistic community development model (Source: Purpose Built Communities)

- 90% less violent crime
- Welfare dependence down 59% to 5%
- Unemployment of nondisabled, non-elderly 0%
- Highschool graduation up to 80% from 50%



## East Lake, Georgia



#### 1,300+

Residents live in 542 best-in-class mixedincome apartments, and more than one hundred new additional are scheduled to open in 2019. A diverse mix of families live in this community of market-rate and subsidized townhomes, villas and garden apartments.



#### 100%

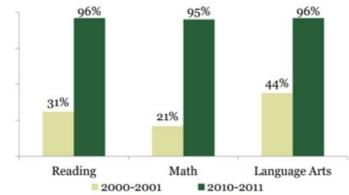
Of the first graduating class from Charles R. Drew Charter School was accepted into college in 2017. Future classes are on track to achieve similar outcomes. Drew was founded in 2000 and was the first charter school in Atlanta.



#### 850

Students, ages 5-17, served by The First Tee program®, a golf and life skills program developed around the East Lake area's long, rich history with golf.

#### Percentage of Drew 4th graders who meet or exceed standards





# RESIDENT & COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Resident and Community Support Program (RCSP) offers resources and support to residents of The Villages of East Lake mixedincome housing community, with an emphasis on economic stability and community engagement.



### For Communities:

# "What matters to you?"



"What happens at the local level can contribute to crime, alcohol-related deaths, obesity, road traffic injuries, depression, health problems linked to pollution of air and water, problems with housing. On the plus side, the local level can improve health through a high level of social cohesion and social participation, security and low fear of crime, active transport, provision of green space, walkability, availability of healthy food, good services." - Sir Michael Marmot