

Disrupting inter-generational cycles of place-based disadvantage

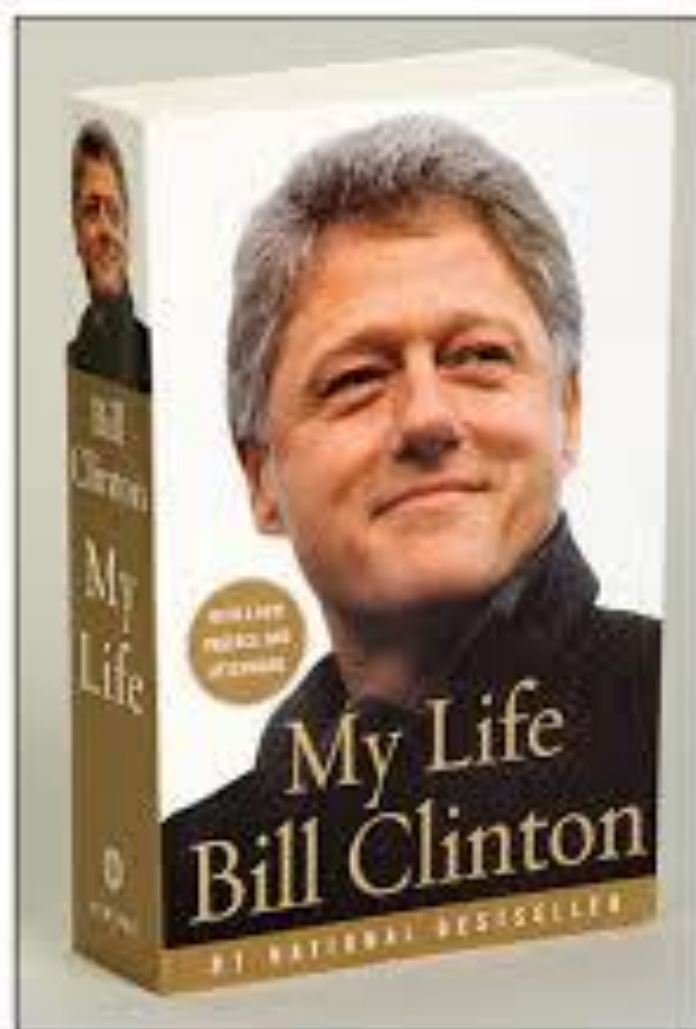
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Deakin University Australia

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Murdoch Children's Research Institute,
Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne Australia



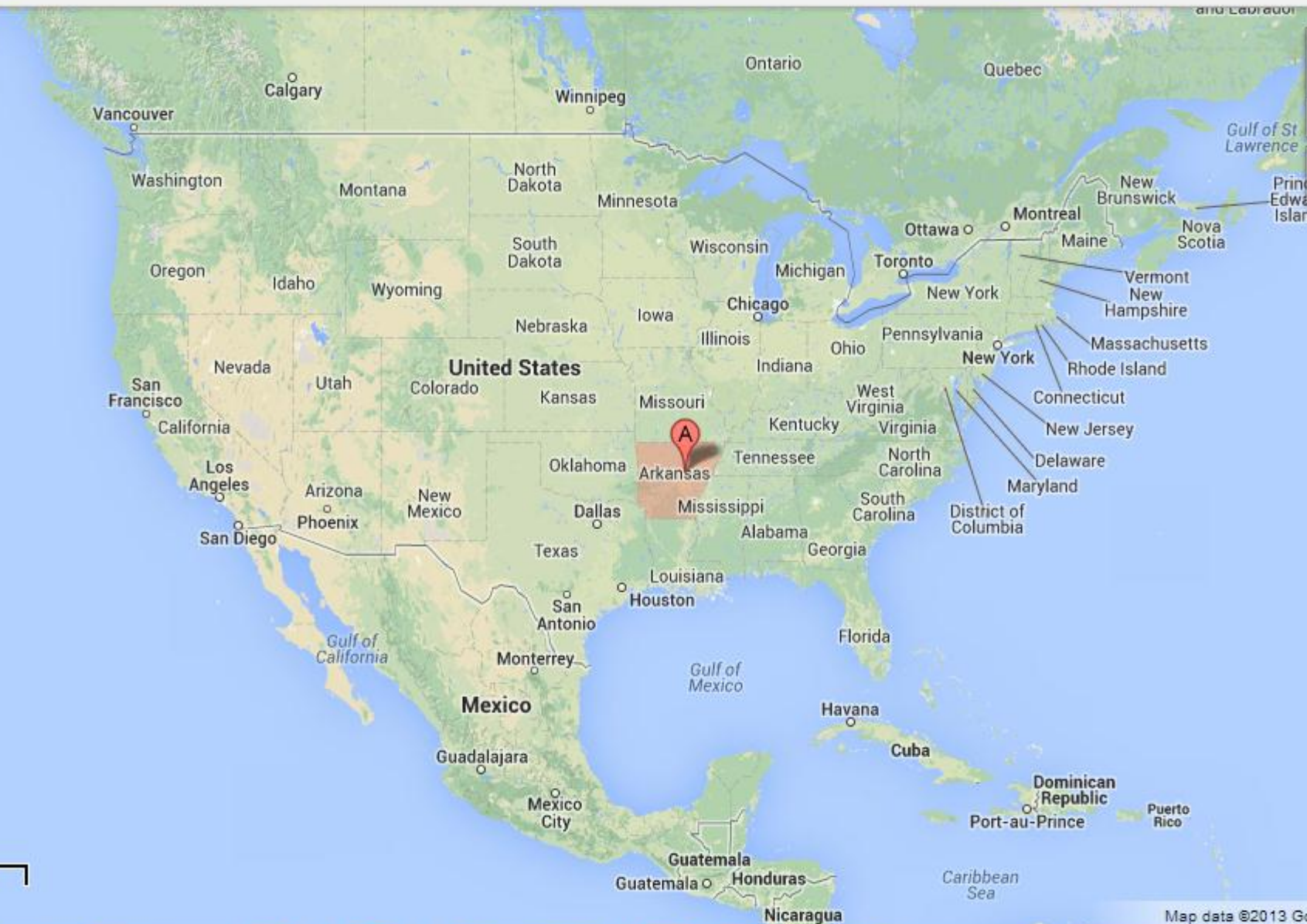




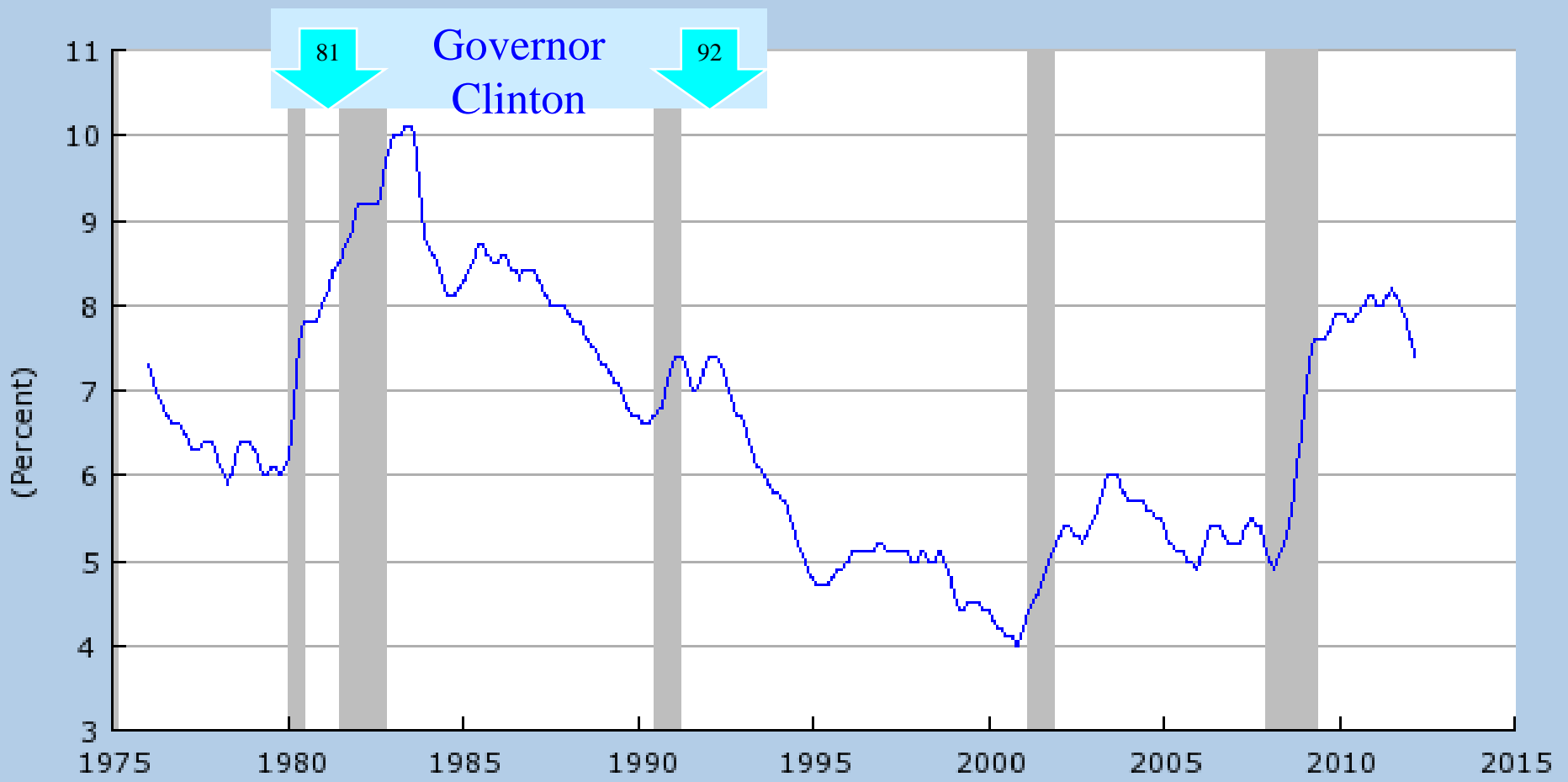
Arkansas, United States



jwt1608@gmail



Unemployment Rate in Arkansas (ARUR)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Shaded areas indicate US recessions.
2012 research.stlouisfed.org



September 2000

United Nations Millennium Goals

Delivering on the Global Partnership
for Achieving the Millennium
Development Goals



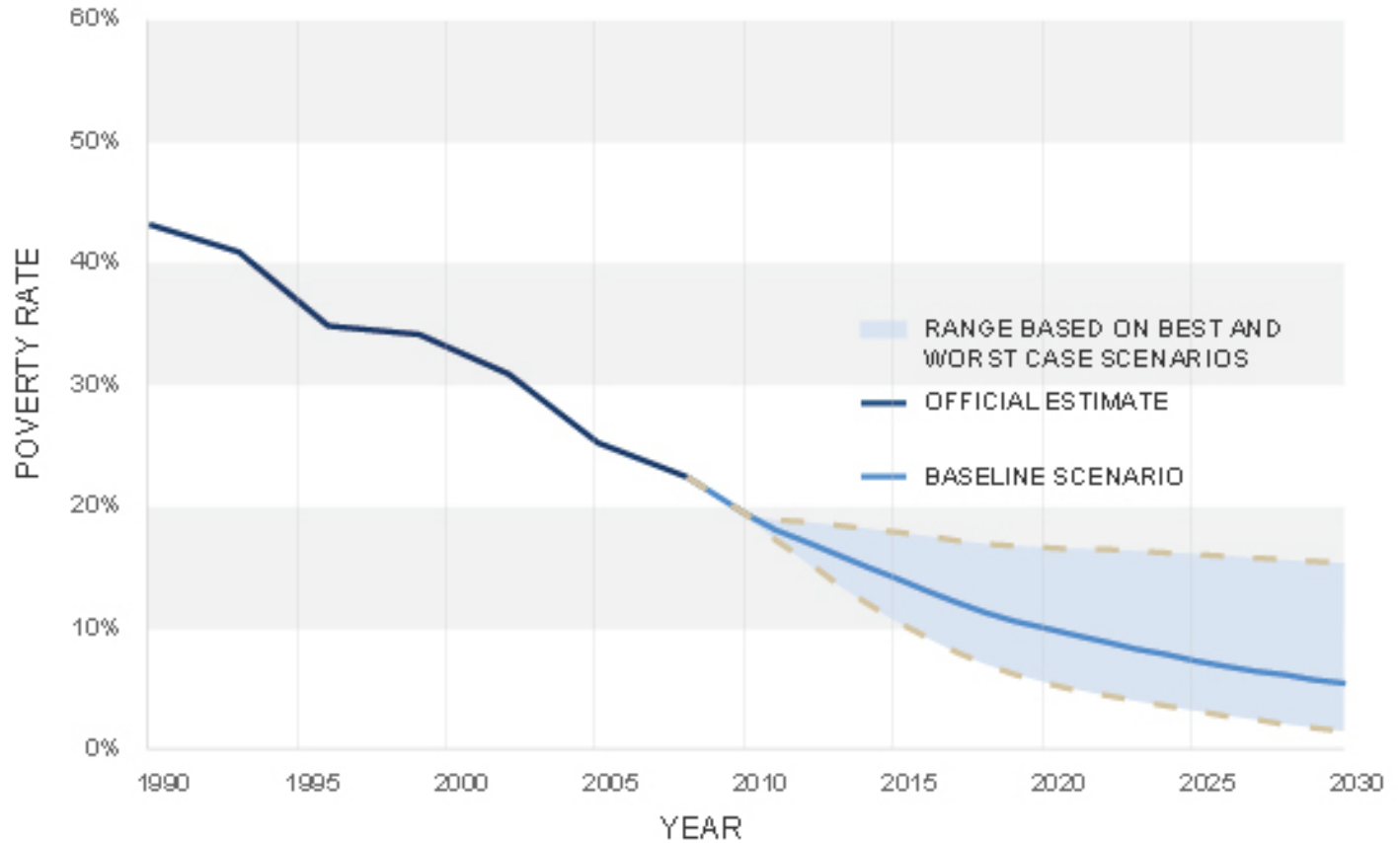
UNITED NATIONS

MDG Gap Task Force
Report 2008

reduce extreme poverty \$US1 a day

\$US 1.25
per day

Global poverty trajectory based on alternative scenarios for consumption growth and distribution

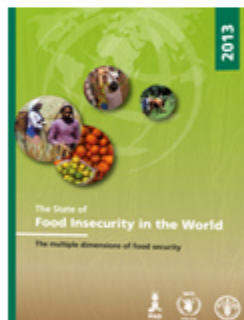


<http://filipspagnoli.wordpress.com/stats-on-human-rights/statistics-on-poverty/statistics-on-poverty-and-absolute-income-levels/>

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty rates to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 – form a blueprint agreed to by all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world's poorest. From this site, explore the efforts of the [UN](#) and its [partners](#) for building a better world. ... [more](#)

What's Going On?

MDGs hunger target within reach



The '[State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013](#)' notes that developing regions as a whole have registered significant progress towards the [MDG 1](#) hunger target.

The number of hungry people in the world is now 842 million, down from 868 million reported a year ago.

Delivering the global education promise



One year after the launch of the Secretary-General's Global Education First Initiative, dignitaries, activists and education leaders celebrated the remarkable progress made towards increasing education access and discussed ways to ensure full delivery of the global education promise.

Speakers included [Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon](#), *World Bank Group President* Jim Yong Kim, Desmond Tutu and Malala Yousafzai.

Scaling up action for the Millennium Development Goals

President of the General Assembly's
Special Event 25 September 2013

MDG SUCCESS Event

23 September 2013



ERADICATE EXTREME
POVERTY AND HUNGER



ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL
PRIMARY EDUCATION



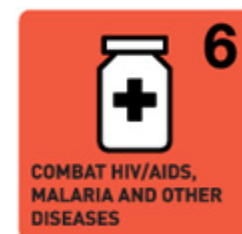
PROMOTE GENDER
EQUALITY AND
EMPOWER WOMEN



REDUCE
CHILD MORTALITY



IMPROVE MATERNAL
HEALTH



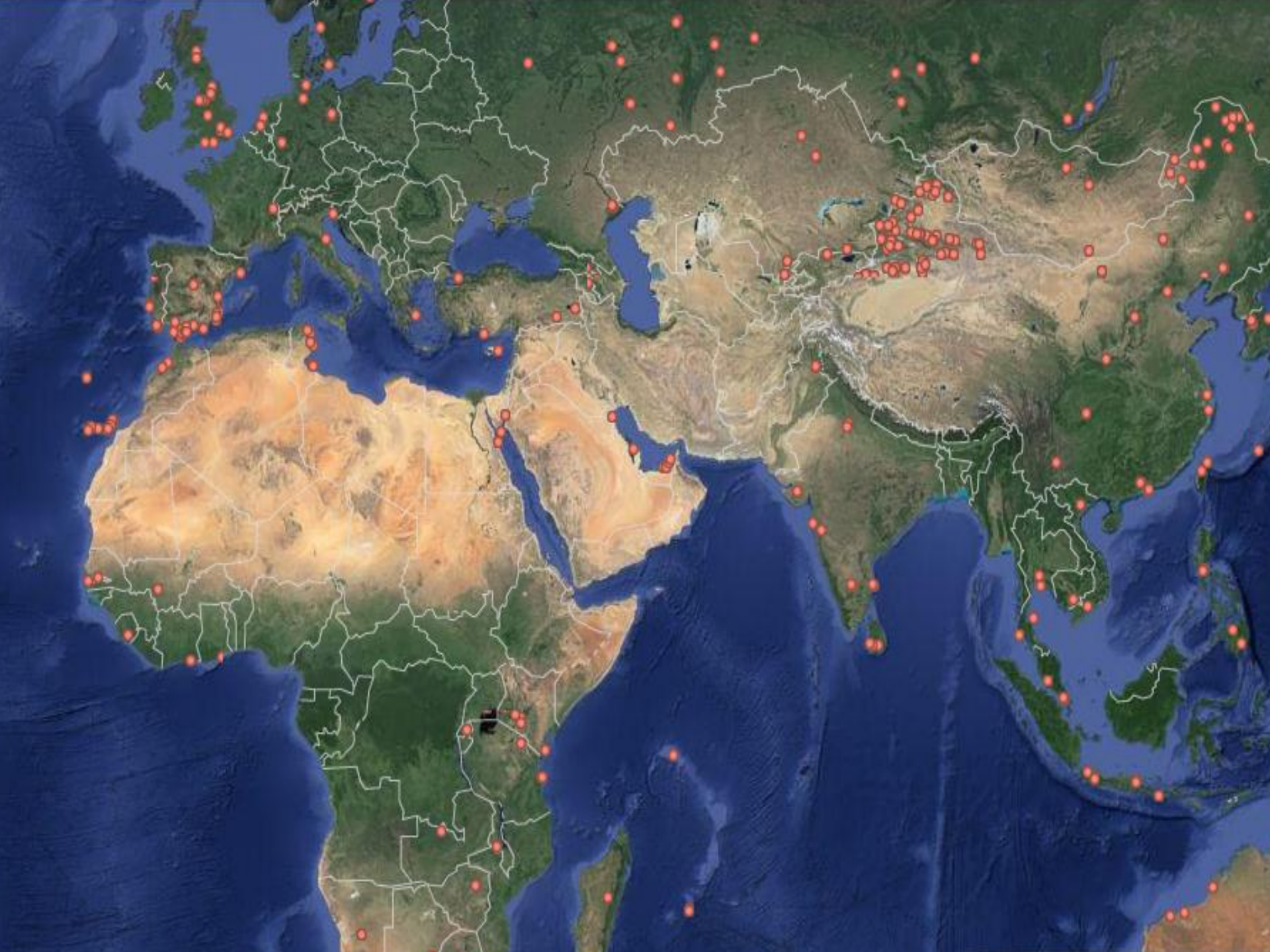
COMBAT HIV/AIDS,
MALARIA AND OTHER
DISEASES



ENSURE
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY



GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT



What priority does our region place
on disrupting place-based
disadvantage?

Delphi Study

Deakin/DH/DHS Strategic Alliance (Barwon-South Western Region)



Delphi Study

- Sample
 - Response rate 50 of 90 (56%) recruited 2012/13
- Examines
 - Main health and social problems/ priority issues
 - Actions (solutions)
 - Research to support actions to address the issue
- Aim
 - Identify themes in different regions/ groups

Delphi Study

Five highest priority issues

- Obesity and related chronic disease (50%)
- Mental Health – prevent common disorders (40%)
- Health Services – gaps and workforce (40%)
- Education – low secondary and tertiary (30%)
- Disadvantage – place-based and rural ** (30%)

** more commonly reported by respondents from Geelong or other G21 areas than respondents in the west ($p < 0.003$)

Disadvantage Research & Action

- Early years work to **break generational cycle**.
- Cost/ benefit analysis on **health savings** to be made by some investing in the short term
- Gather and share evidence on **use of technology** and other means to help communities improve their access and connectedness
- **Assistance to sub-regional networks** to develop impact and outcome evaluation
- Research expertise for all stages of project and program development and delivery. **Evidence based practice** is essential to assess programs efficiency and effectiveness.

Can we reduce place-based
disadvantage in Australia?

Health Promotion Journal of Australia 2007 : 18 (3)

Mental health promotion and socio-economic disadvantage: lessons from substance abuse, violence and crime prevention and child health

J. W. Toumbourou, S. A. Hemphill, J. Tresidder, C. Humphreys, J. Edwards and D. Murray

Health Promotion Journal of Australia 2007;18:184-90

So what?

Child and adolescent determinants of mental illness can be targeted within low SES communities using strategies that have evidence for successfully reducing child health problems and adolescent violence and crime within low SES communities.

Table 1: Evidence that health and social problems are influenced by socioeconomic status (SES) and can be prevented through SES interventions.

Health and social problem	Evidence for influence of low SES	Evidence problem can be prevented through SES intervention
Violence and crime	Some influence	Strong efficacy evidence.
Substance abuse	Small influence	Limited efficacy evidence.
Child health, abuse and neglect	Important influence	Effectiveness evidence.

Note: The terms efficacy and effectiveness are defined in the method section based on the Society for Prevention Research ¹² definitions.

Communities that Care in Australia

Communities That Care Ltd

(www.rch.org.au/ctc)

to improve community prevention
service delivery to encourage the
healthy development
of children and young people



Communities That Care[®]

Communities that Care in Australia

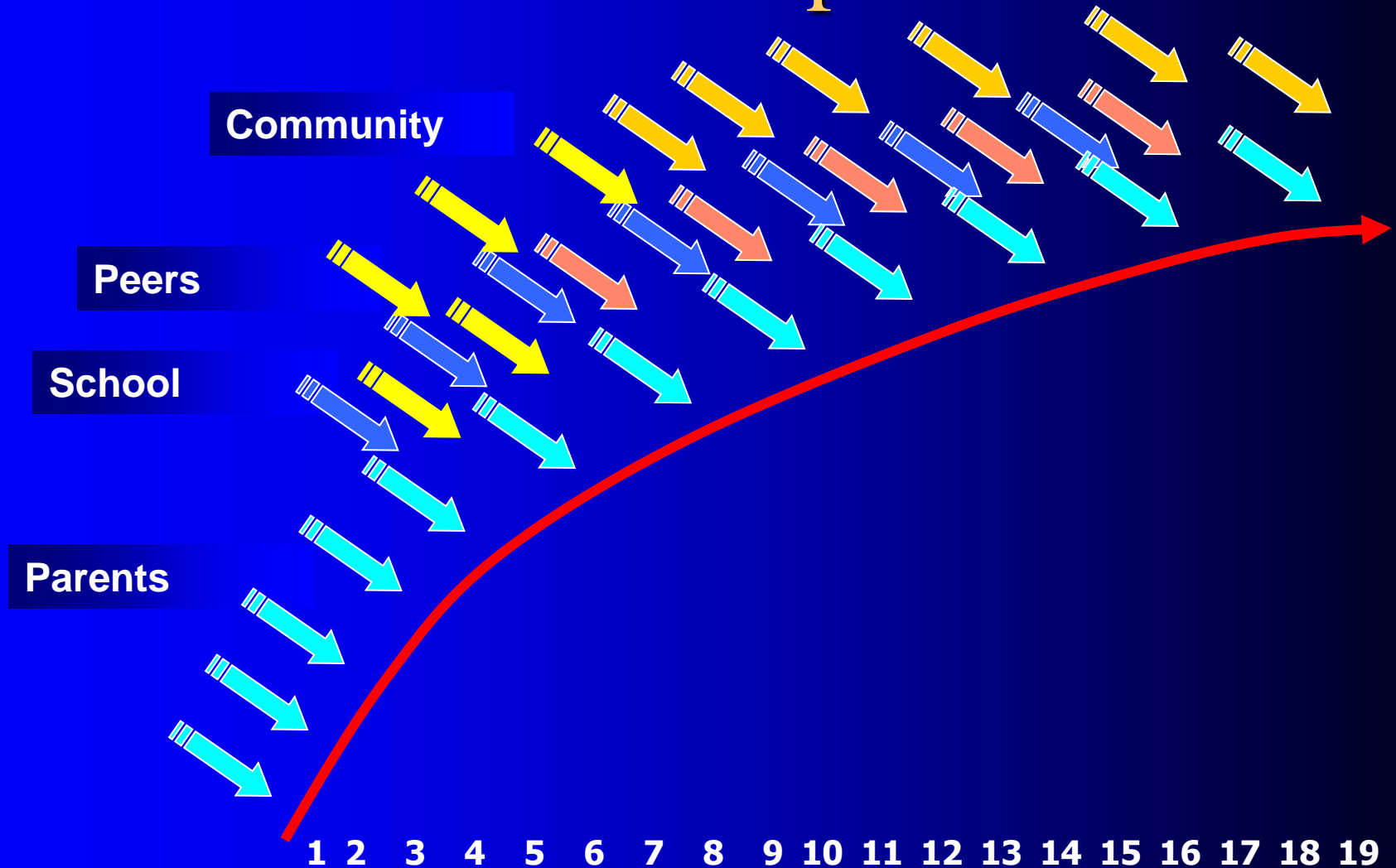
Communities That Care Ltd

A partnership between local communities
and
the Royal Childrens Hospital (Centre for
Adolescent Health, Murdoch Childrens Research
Institute), the Rotary Club of Melbourne, Deakin
University & the University of Washington



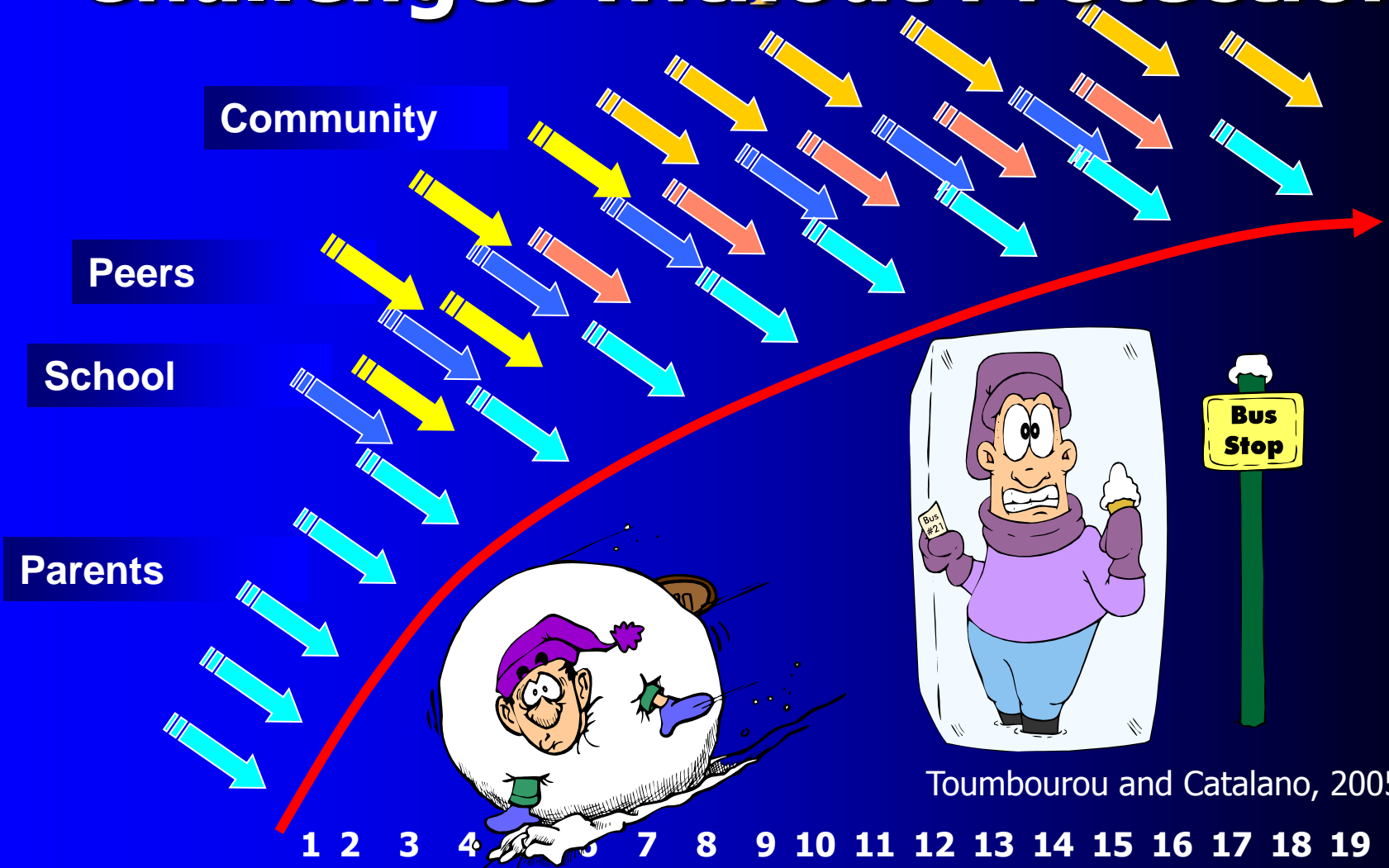
Disrupting inter-generational cycles of disadvantage

Risk and Protective Factors Shaping Child and Adolescent Development



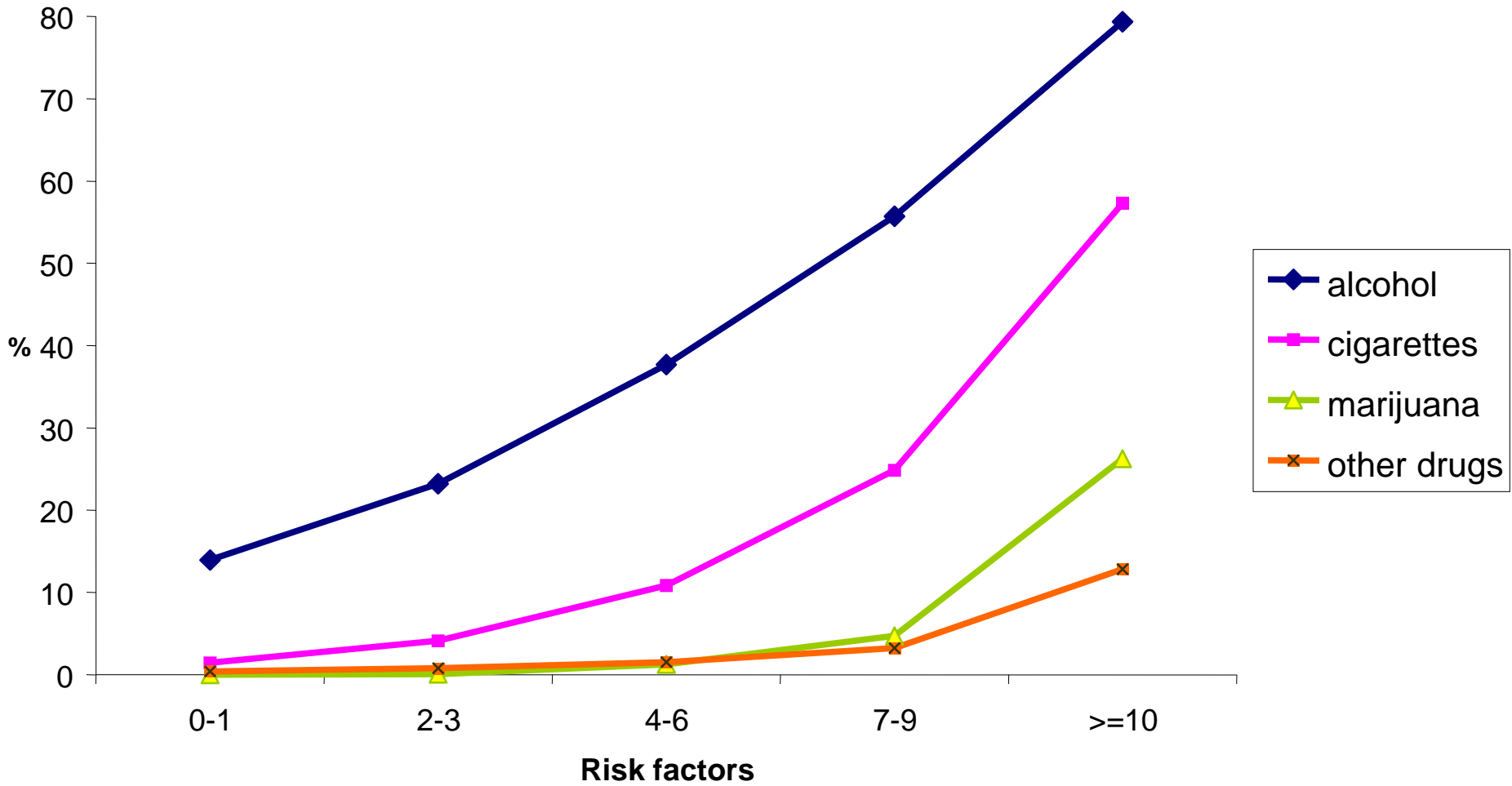
Risk and Protective Factors Shaping Early and Adolescent Problem Behavior without Protection Challenges without Protection

Snowstorm: Extended Exposures to Norms and Models that Support Problem Behavior without Protection Challenges without Protection

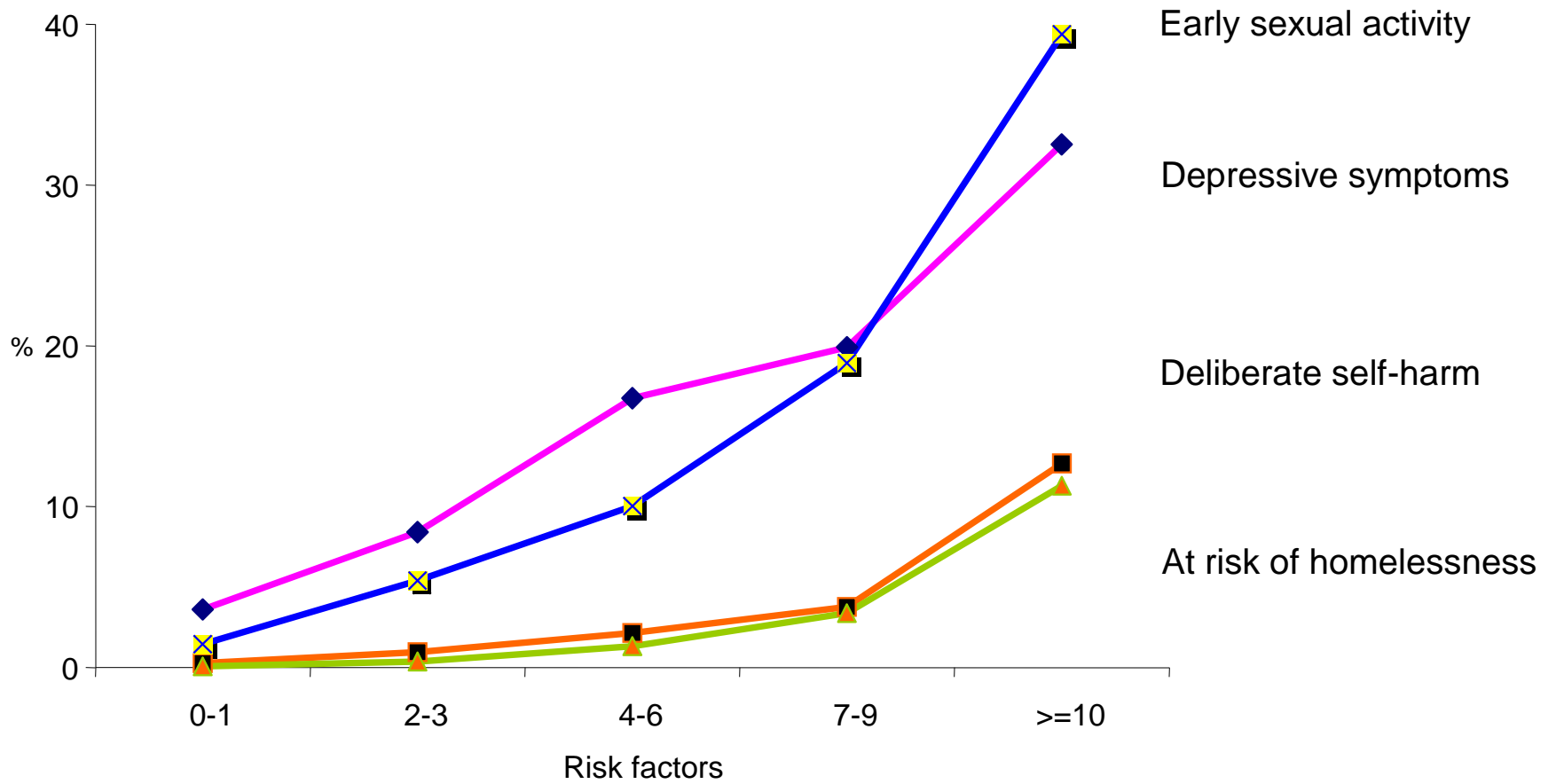


Toumbourou and Catalano, 2005

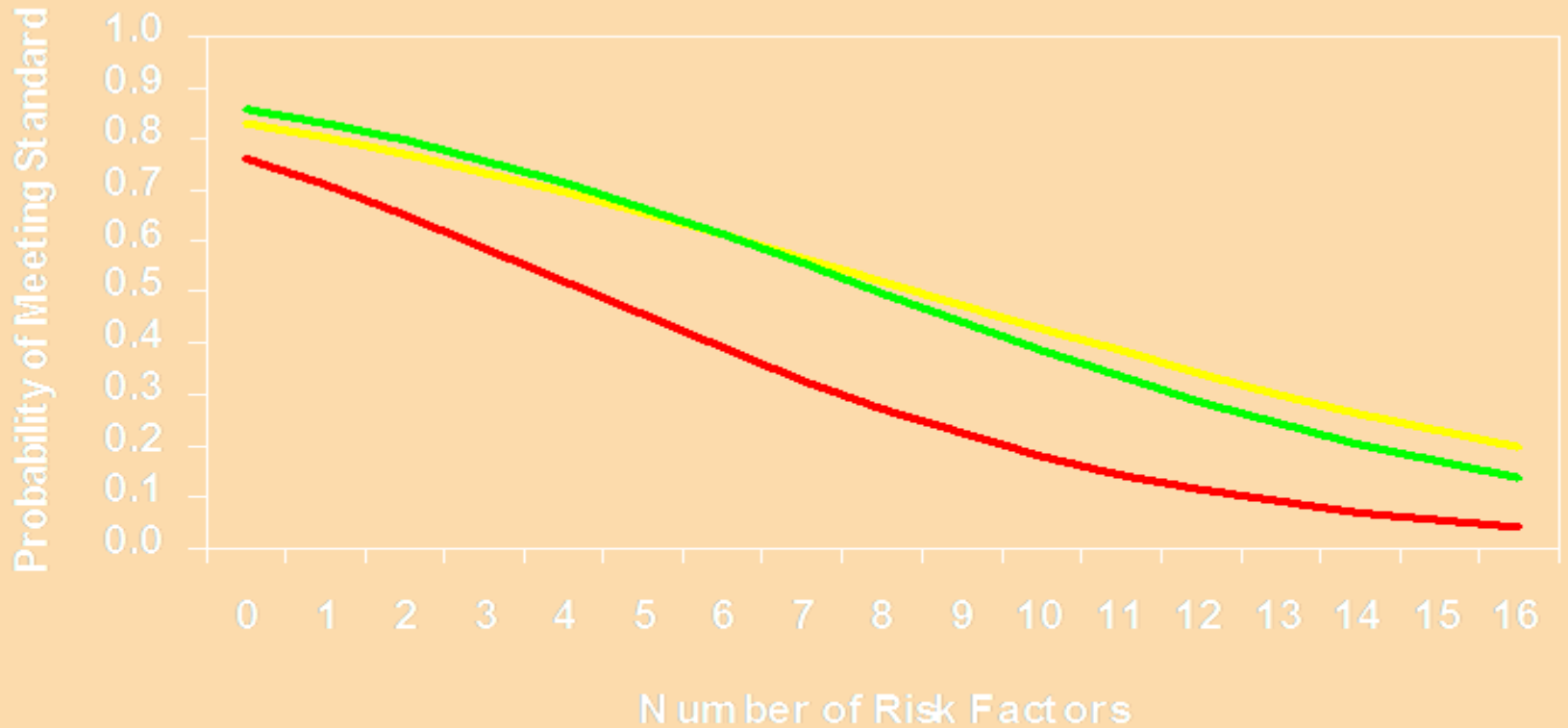
Elevated risk factors for recent substance use



Elevated risk factors for mental health and social problems



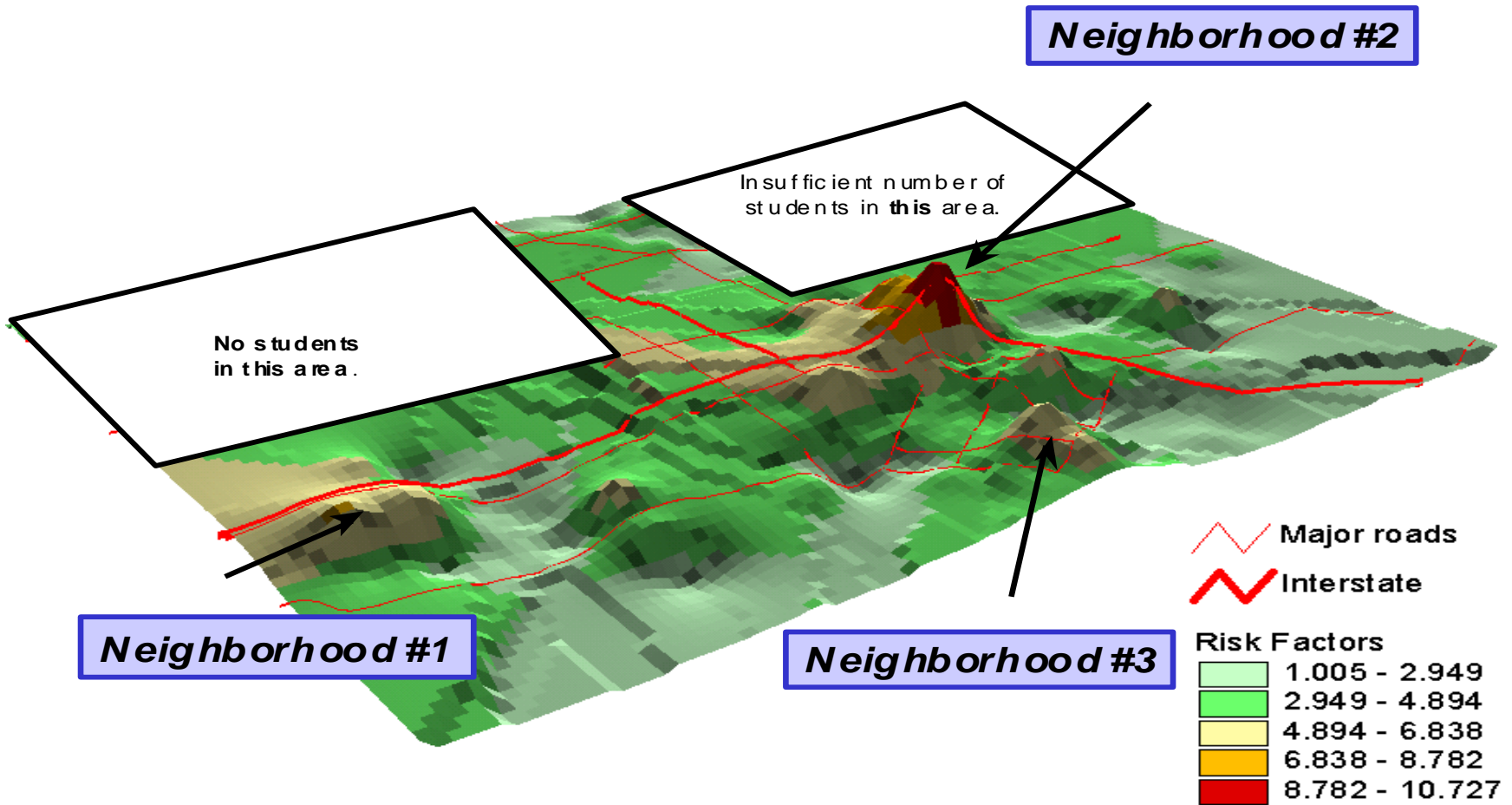
Number of Risk Factors and Probability of Meeting Achievement Test Standard (10th Grade Students)



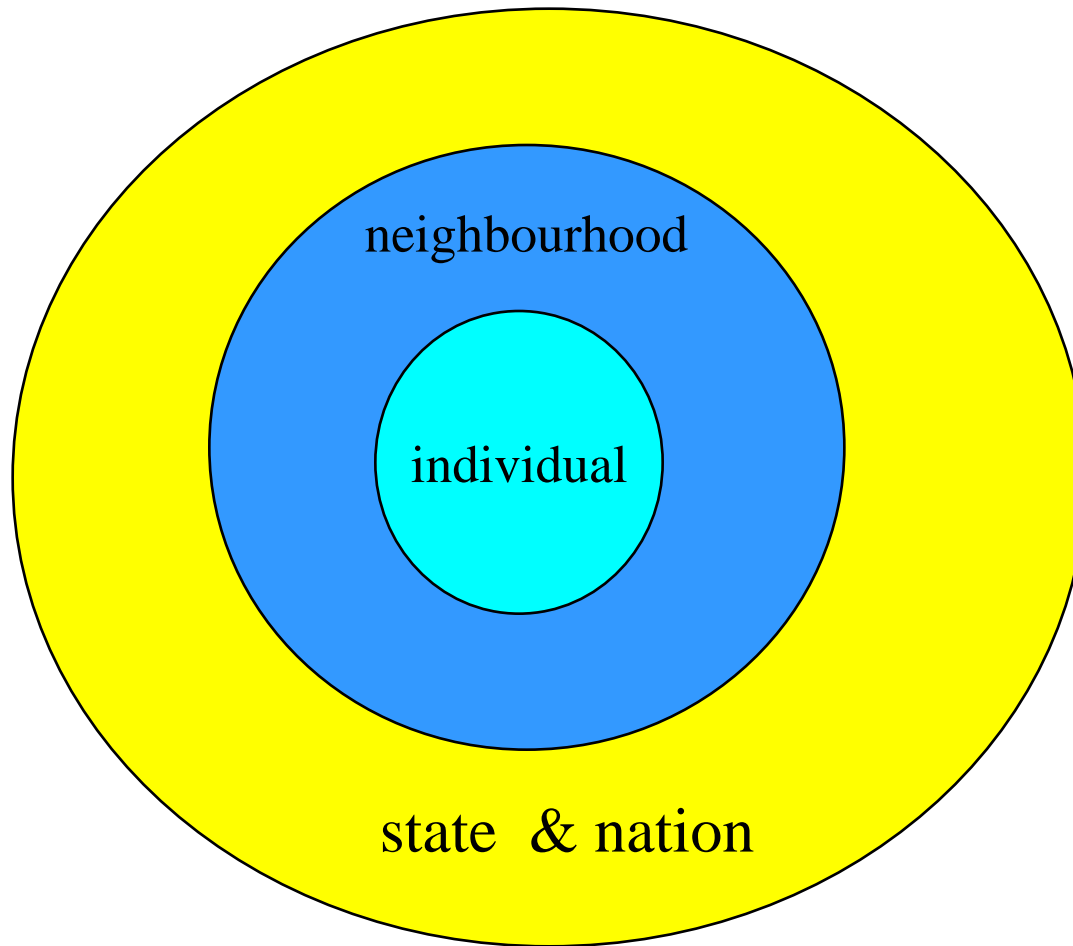
Arthur et al., 2006



Communities vary in child-reports of risk exposure



community prevention context



Most of our current investments do not have evidence for beneficial outcomes – many are neutral some are harmful

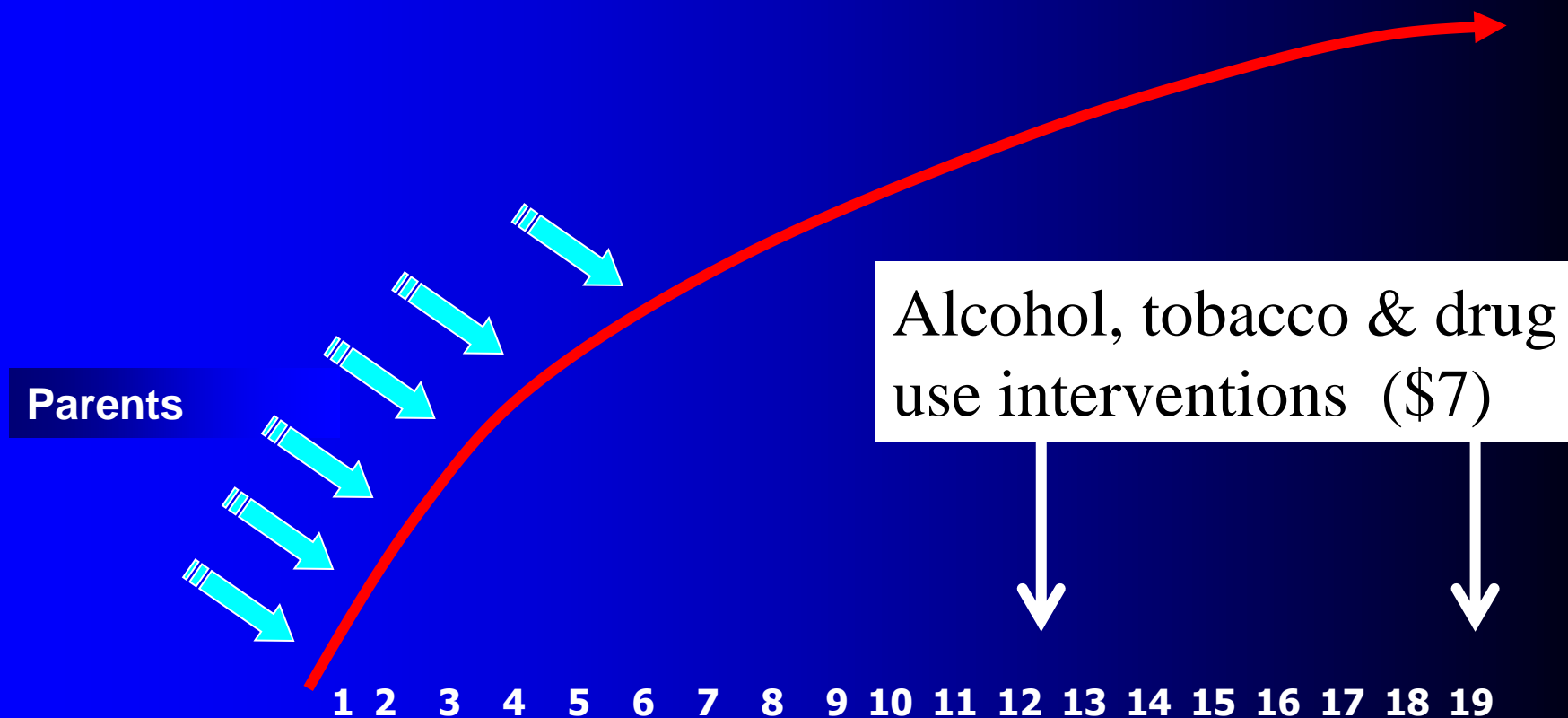
- Sports clubs
- Ineffective alcohol, drug and health education (beer goggles)
- School suspension/ Expulsion
- Special classes for problem kids
- Peer education
- Boot camps
- Incarceration
- Neighbourhood renewal

A range of interventions have now been subjected to randomised trials and have economic-benefit estimates

<http://www.wsipp.wa.gov>

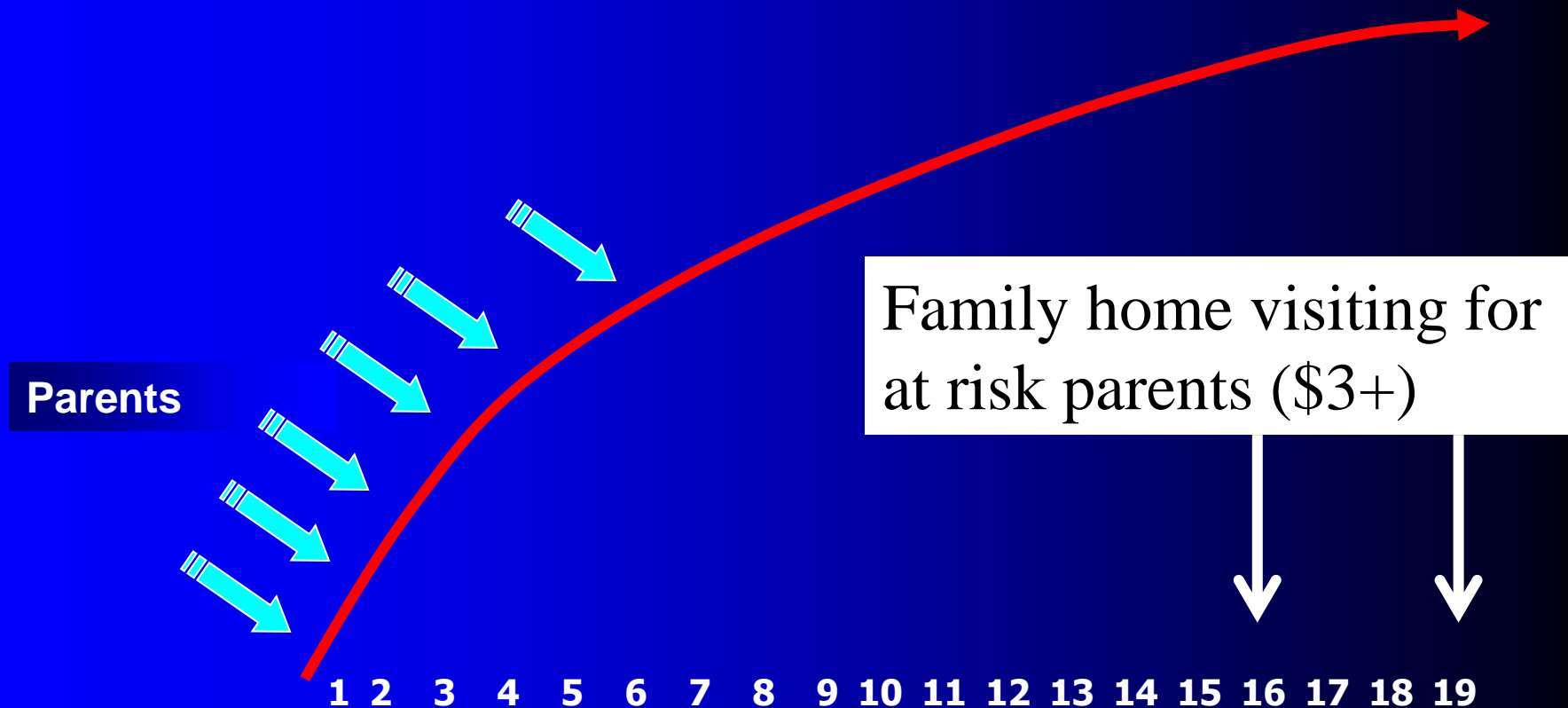
Evidence-based solutions to intergenerational disadvantage

(\$ benefit / \$ spent: Aos et al, 2011)



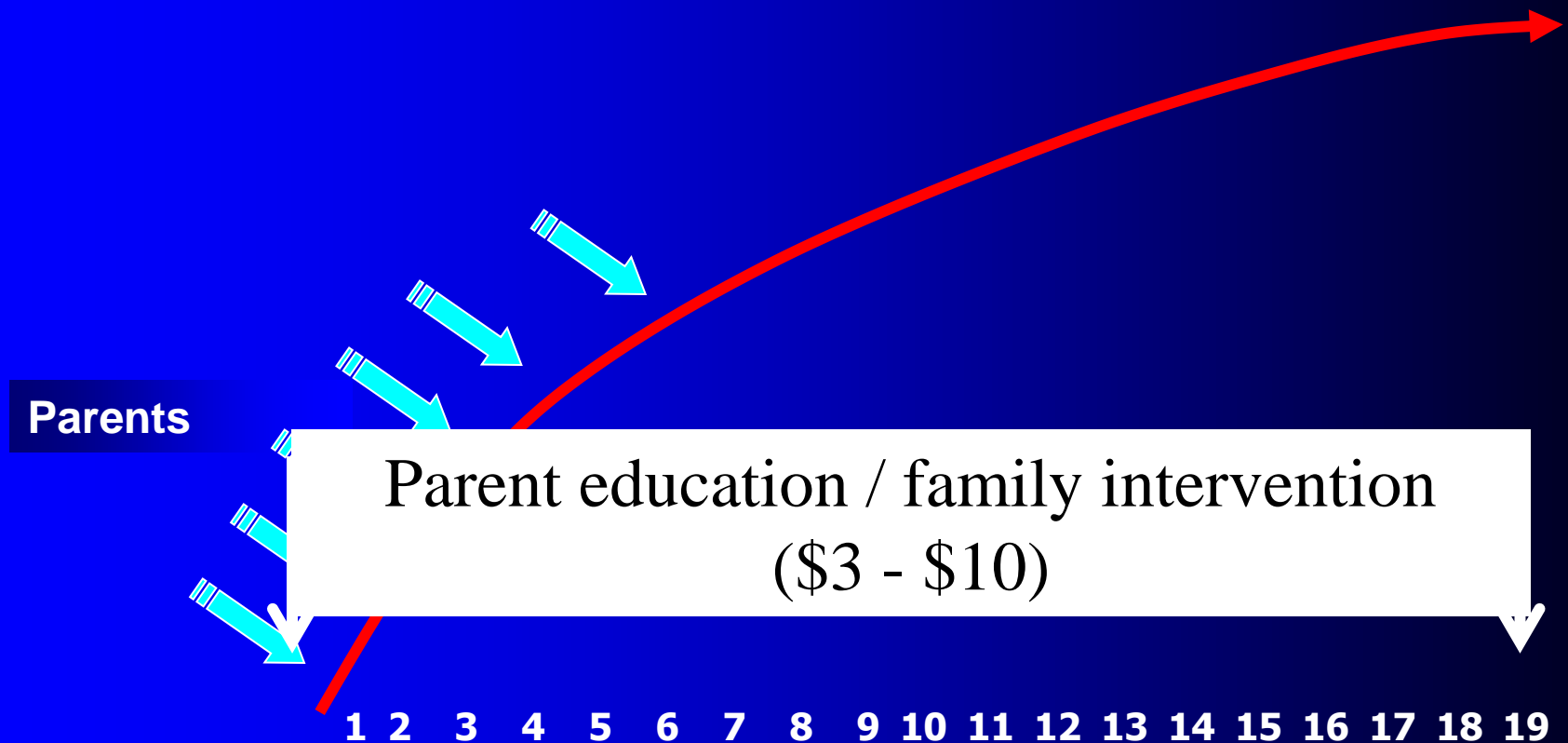
Evidence-based solutions to intergenerational disadvantage

(\$ benefit / \$ spent: Aos et al, 2011)

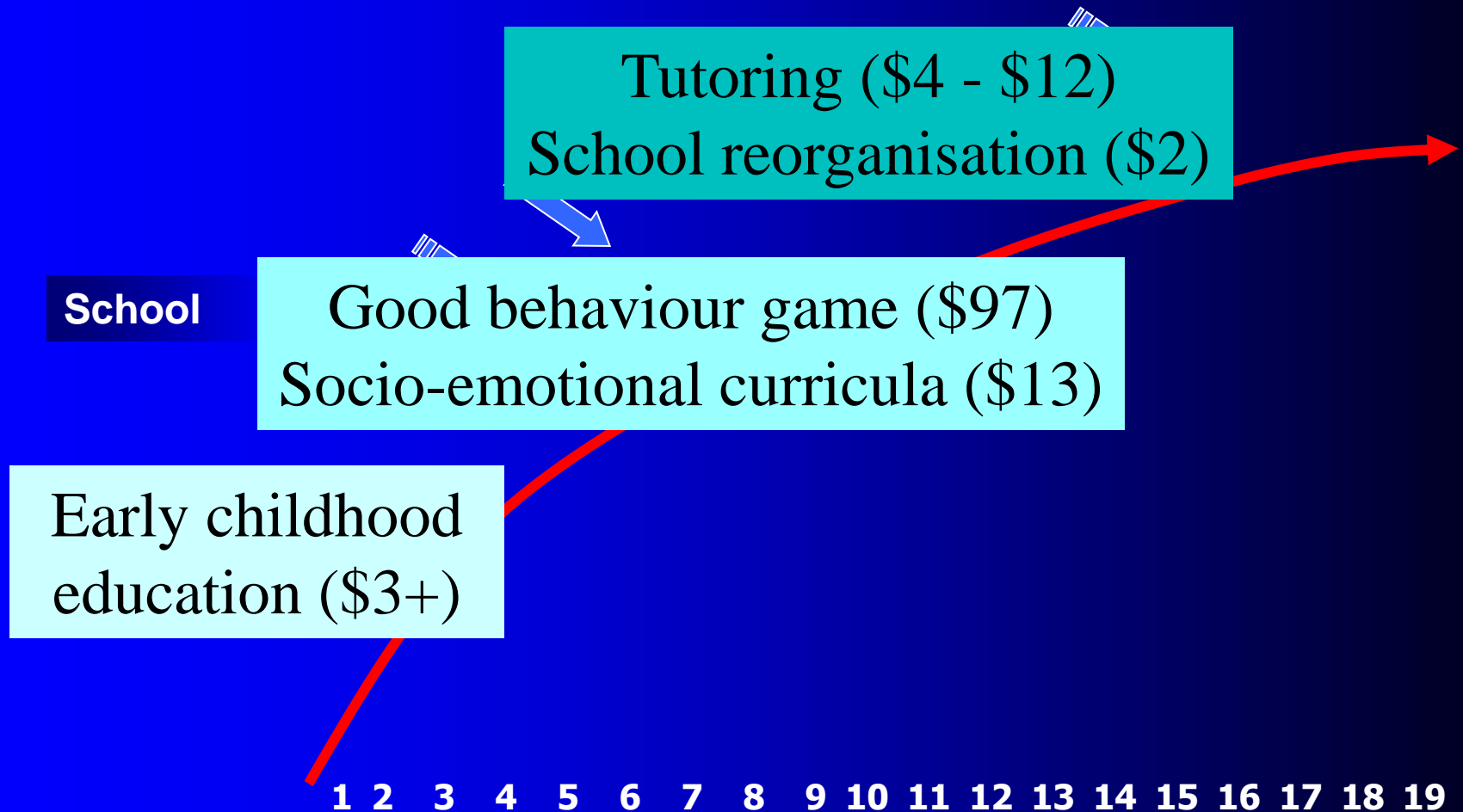


Evidence-based solutions to intergenerational disadvantage

(\$ benefit / \$ spent: Aos et al, 2011)

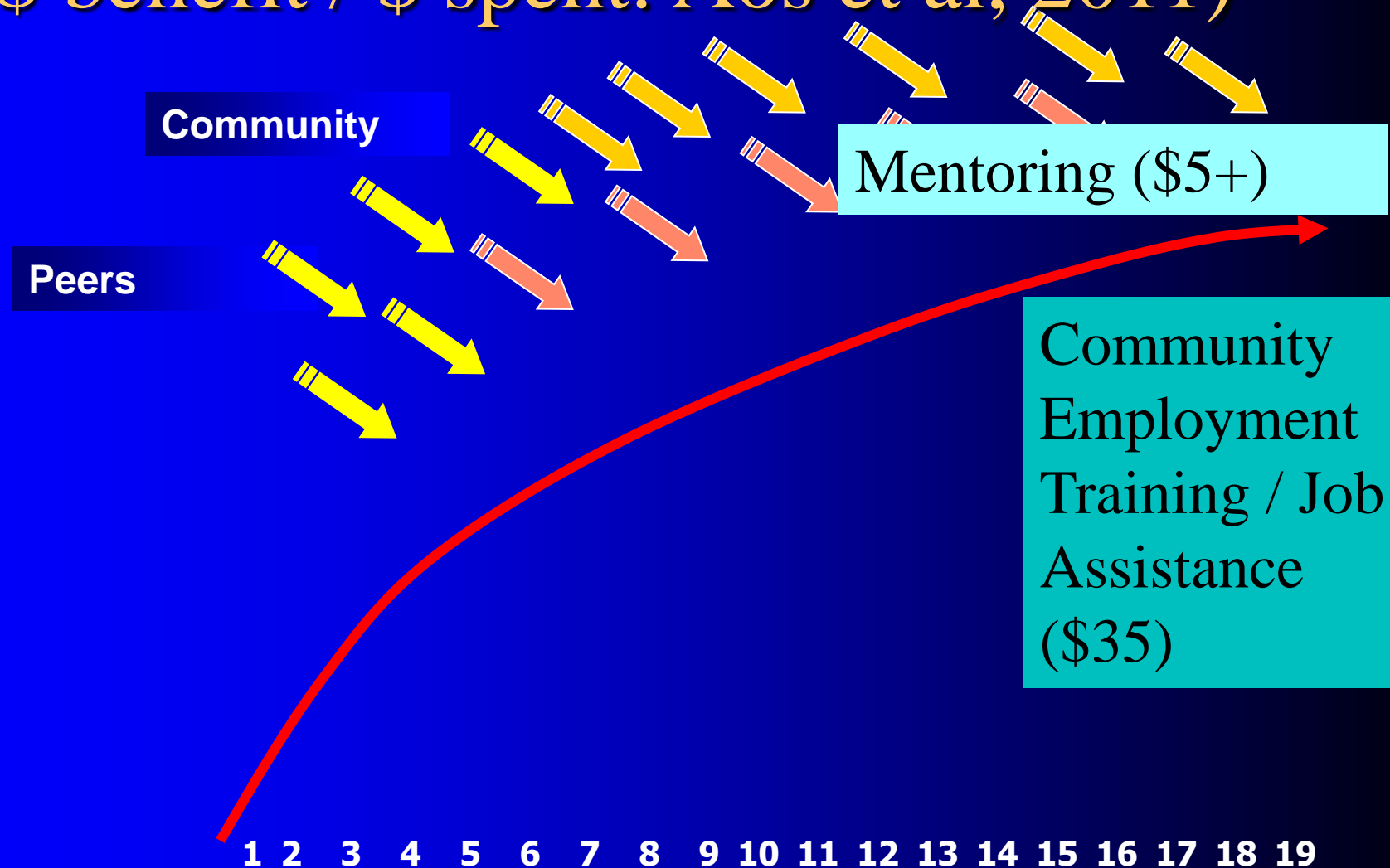


Evidence-based solutions to intergenerational disadvantage (\$ benefit / \$ spent: Aos et al, 2011)



Evidence-based solutions to intergenerational disadvantage

(\$ benefit / \$ spent: Aos et al, 2011)



Conclusion

- Addressing place-based disadvantage is a priority for people within the region
- A well coordinated approach linking across the region and local levels would be appropriate
- There is good evidence showing it is cost-effective to intervene to reduce intergenerational pathways and increase opportunities
- While many of the currently used approaches have not been evaluated there is evidence for a range of approaches that are not widely used
- Further regional capacity building would be valuable

Possible actions

- A region-wide forum to build bridges
- Use data to define vulnerable geographic areas
- Integrate strategies to reduce intergenerational pathways with other efforts to increase health, employment, income, substance use and mental health assistance
- monitor changes in demographic trends, service implementation, risk and protective factors, education and employment outcomes