

# Reducing Child poverty with a Health in all Policy Approach

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# Malmö

- 340 000 inhabitants
- 50 % under 35 ys
- 20 % under 18 ys
- 182 nationalities
- 1/3 born abroad



1

6

16

9,3

25



**1 material deprivation**

**6 low income standard**

**16 low economic standard**

**9,3 child poverty**

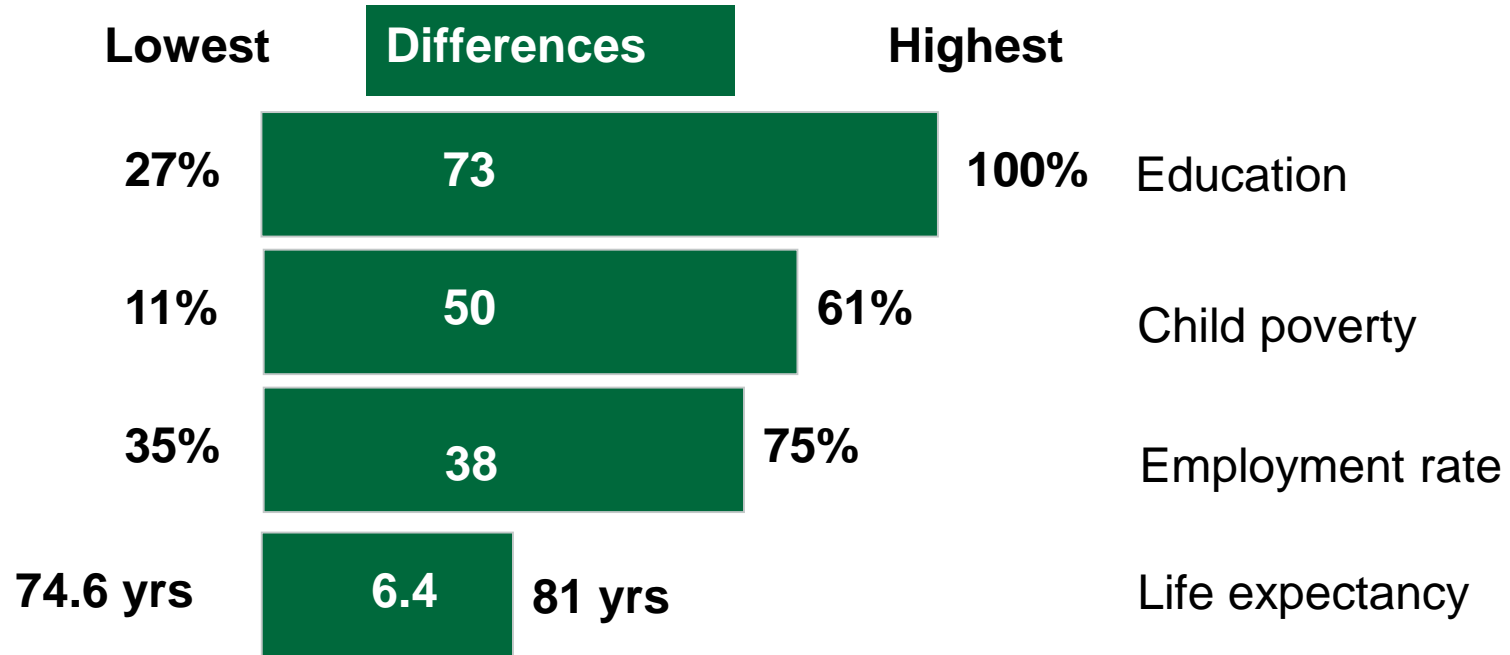
**25 Malmö**







# Socio-economic differences





# Closing the gap in a generation

Health equity through action on the social determinants of health

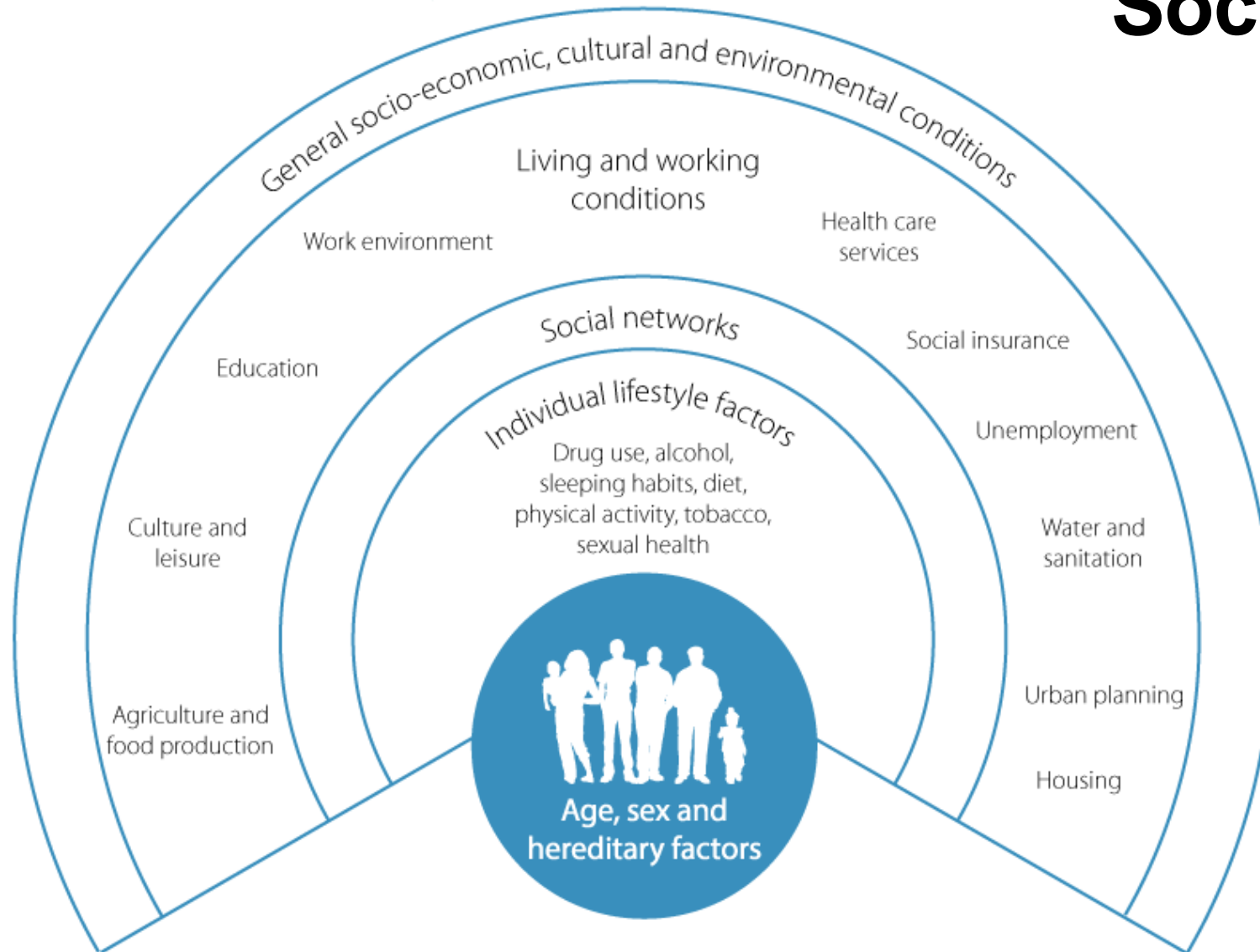


Commission on Social Determinants of Health 2005-2008

*“Reducing health inequality is an ethical imperative. Social injustice is killing people on a grand scale”*



# Social Determinants of Health



Social determinants of health and the condition in which people grow, live, work and age shaped by political, social and economic forces, **determine** health inequalities between countries, within countries and in cities.

WHO (2008) Closing the gap in a generation

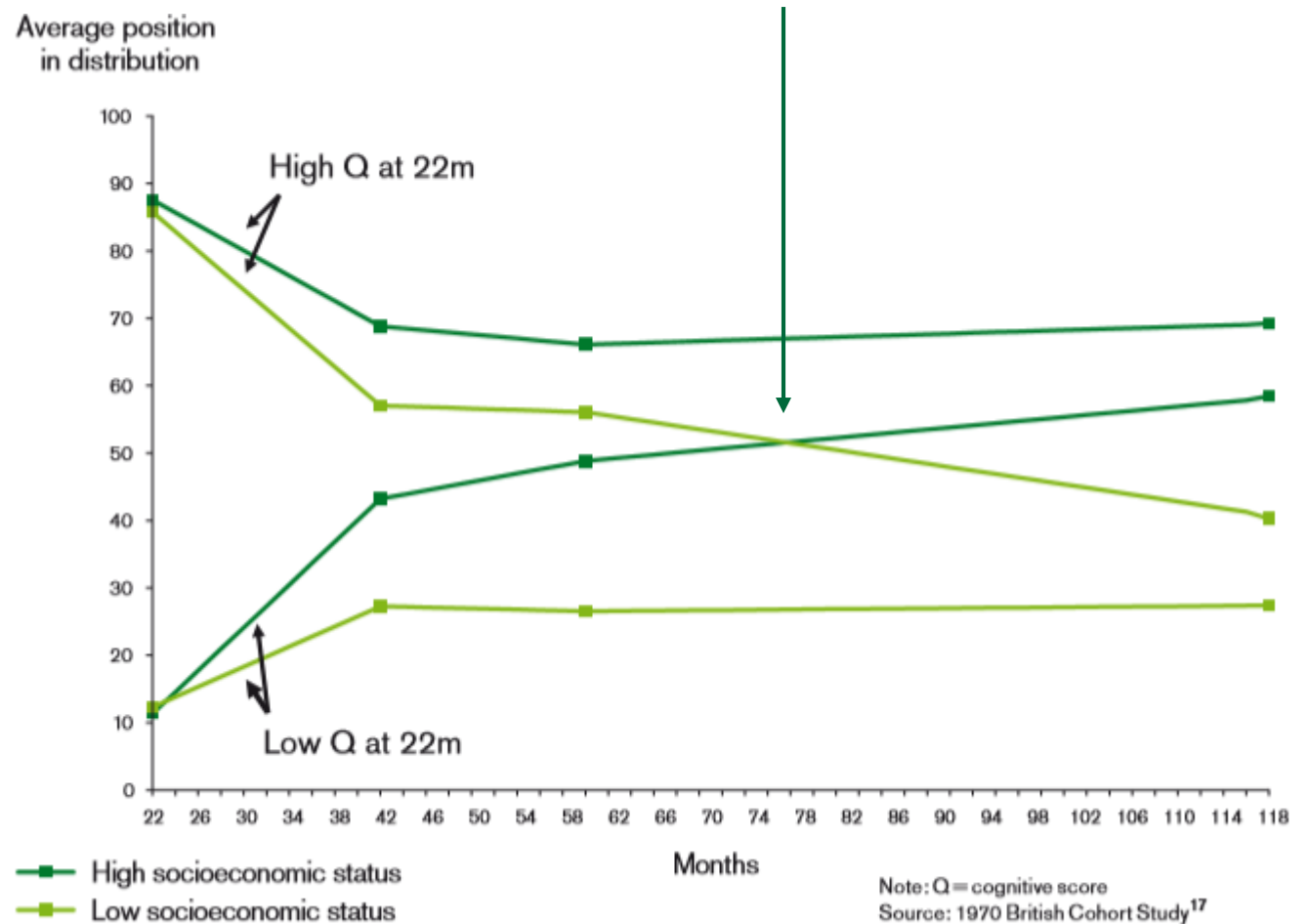
Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead (1991): Social determinants of health



# The Etichal Imperative

Inequality in early cognitive development of children.

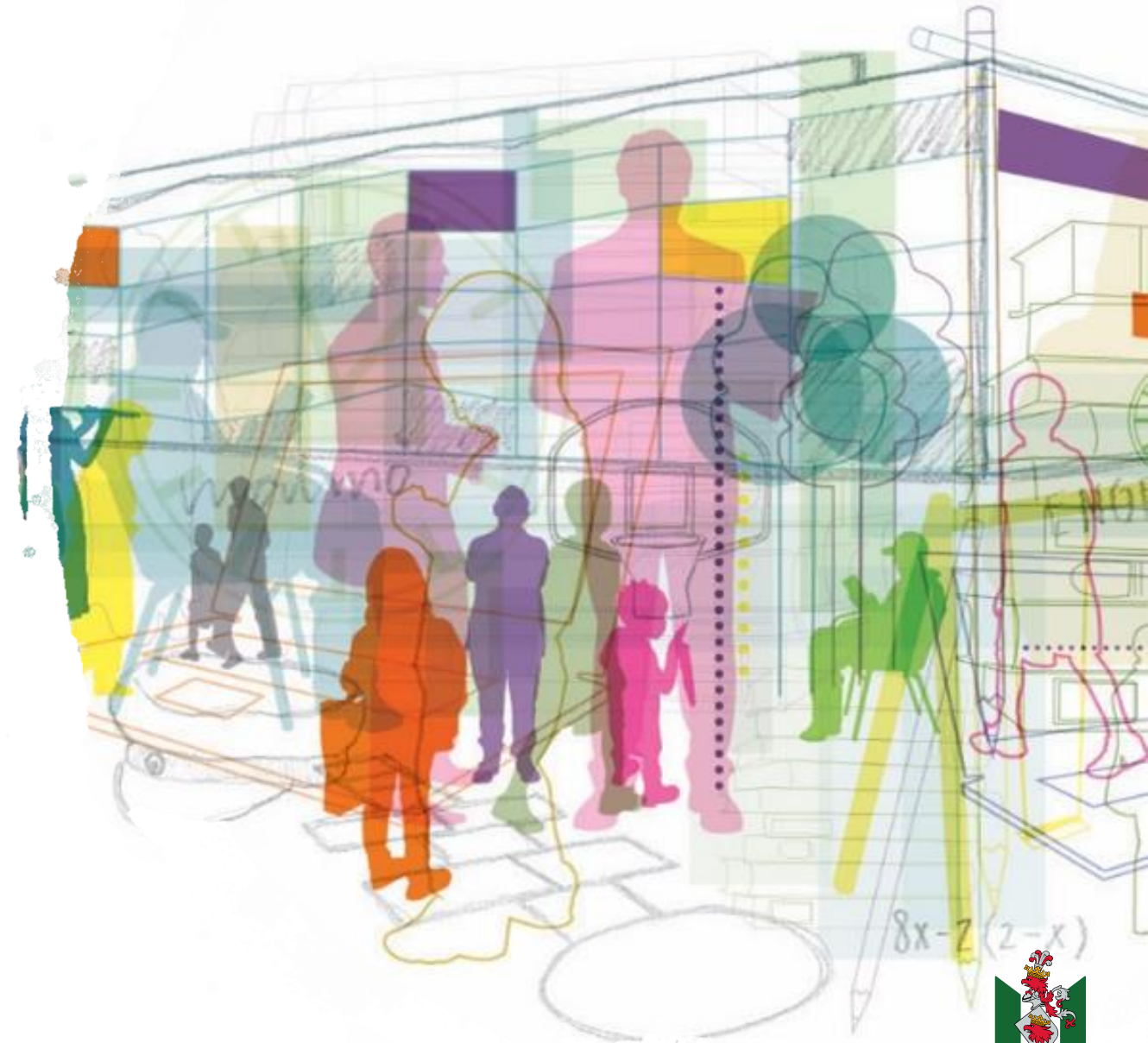
Just before 6 years of age, high socio-economic status becomes more important than early cognitive score.

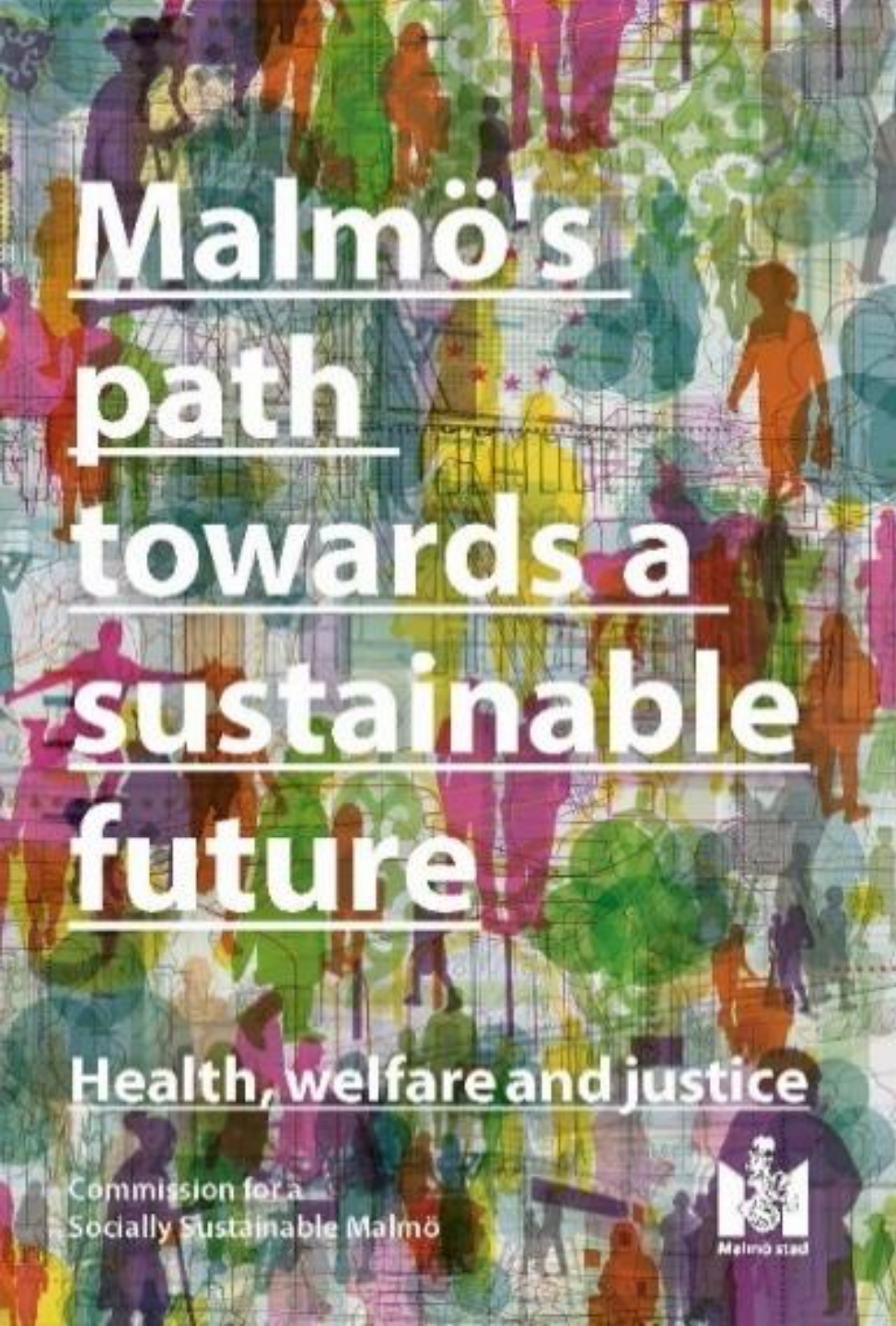


Source: Fair Society Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review 2010

# Commission for a Socially Sustainable Malmö

- Evidence based recommendations on how to reduce inequalities in health
- Targeting the Social Determinants of Health
- Possible to achieve on a local level





# Malmö's path towards a sustainable future

Health, welfare and justice

Commission for a  
Socially Sustainable Malmö



## Final report 2013

**2** overarching recommendations

**6** policy areas

**72** suggestions for action

Establish social investment policy that can reduce inequities in living conditions and make societal systems more equitable

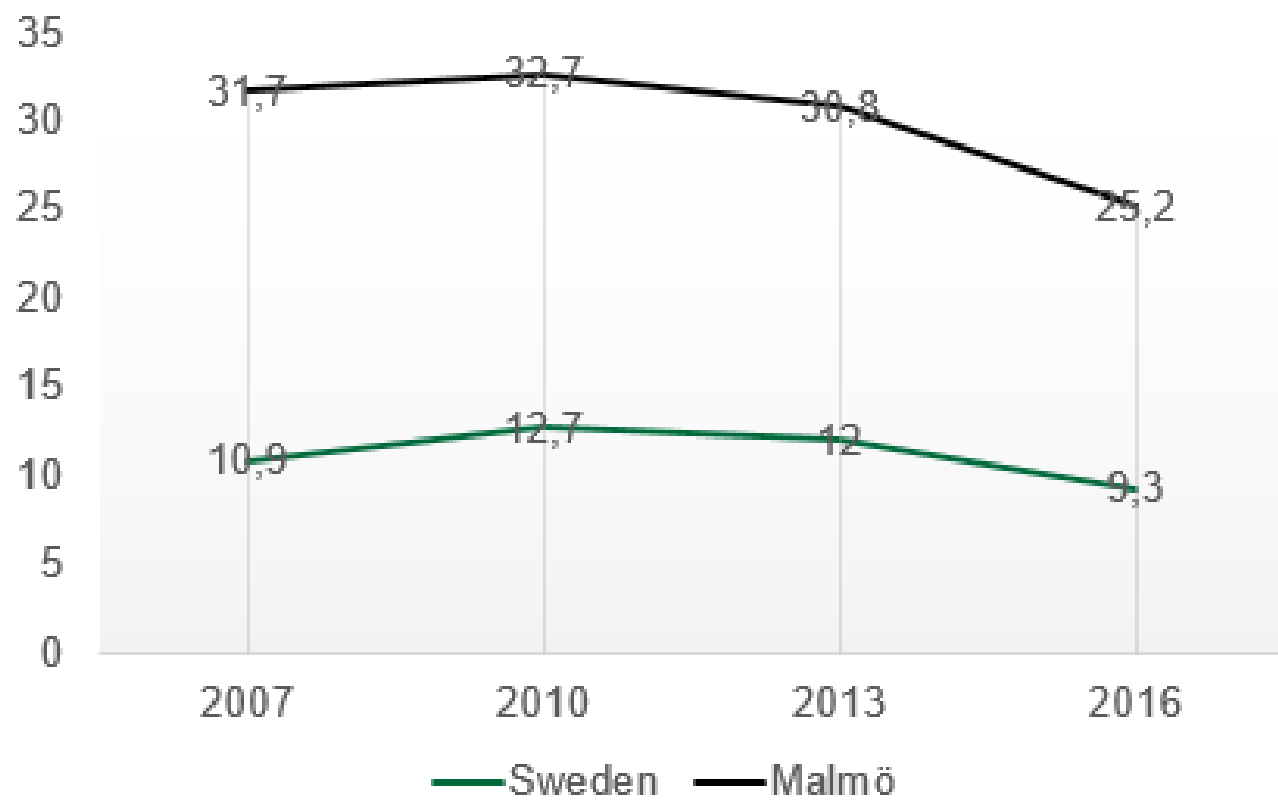
Change processes by creating knowledge alliances and democratised governance

1. Everyday conditions of children and young people
2. Urban planning
3. Education
4. Income and work
5. Healthcare
6. Changed processes: governance



# Impact and effect after the Malmo Commission

## Child poverty



# Measures to reduce Child poverty - examples

## Preventive & Universal

- Free education
- Free school lunch
- Universal child support
- Family Centres
- Free cultural and leisure activities
- Communities that Care

## Preventive & Targeted

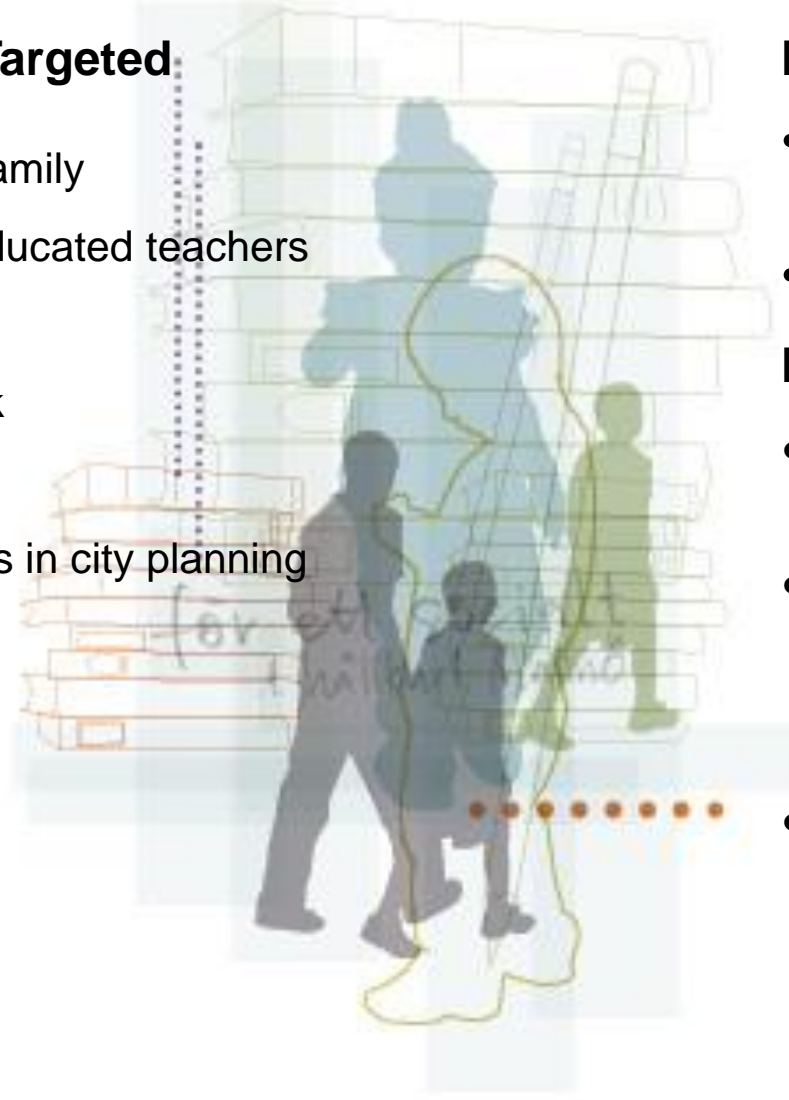
- The Whole Family
- Transfer of educated teachers
- Good Malmö
- Summer work
- El Sistema
- Social clauses in city planning

## Relieving & Universal

- Equipment bank for leisure activities
- Fee-free schools

## Relieving & Targeted

- Computer included in economic aid
- Municipal housing company 100 apartments to low income families
- Free breakfast at schools



# Lessons learned and challenges

- Strong, brave political leadership and demand
  - All policy areas
  - No data, no problem. No problem, no action.
  - Evidence based
  - Co-ownership, participation. Involve all stakeholders, including citizens.
- 
- Long-term effects. One generation vs one-year budgeting.
  - Investing from one budget/one public actor – gaining in another – holistic view doesn't rhyme with economic system
  - Feedback system – measuring effects
  - Lack of professional social welfare secretaries and teachers
  - Levels of government limits responsibilities and possibilities
  - Projectification
  - Top-down AND bottom-up.



# Thank you!

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