

Social causes and solutions for mental health: towards equity in recovery

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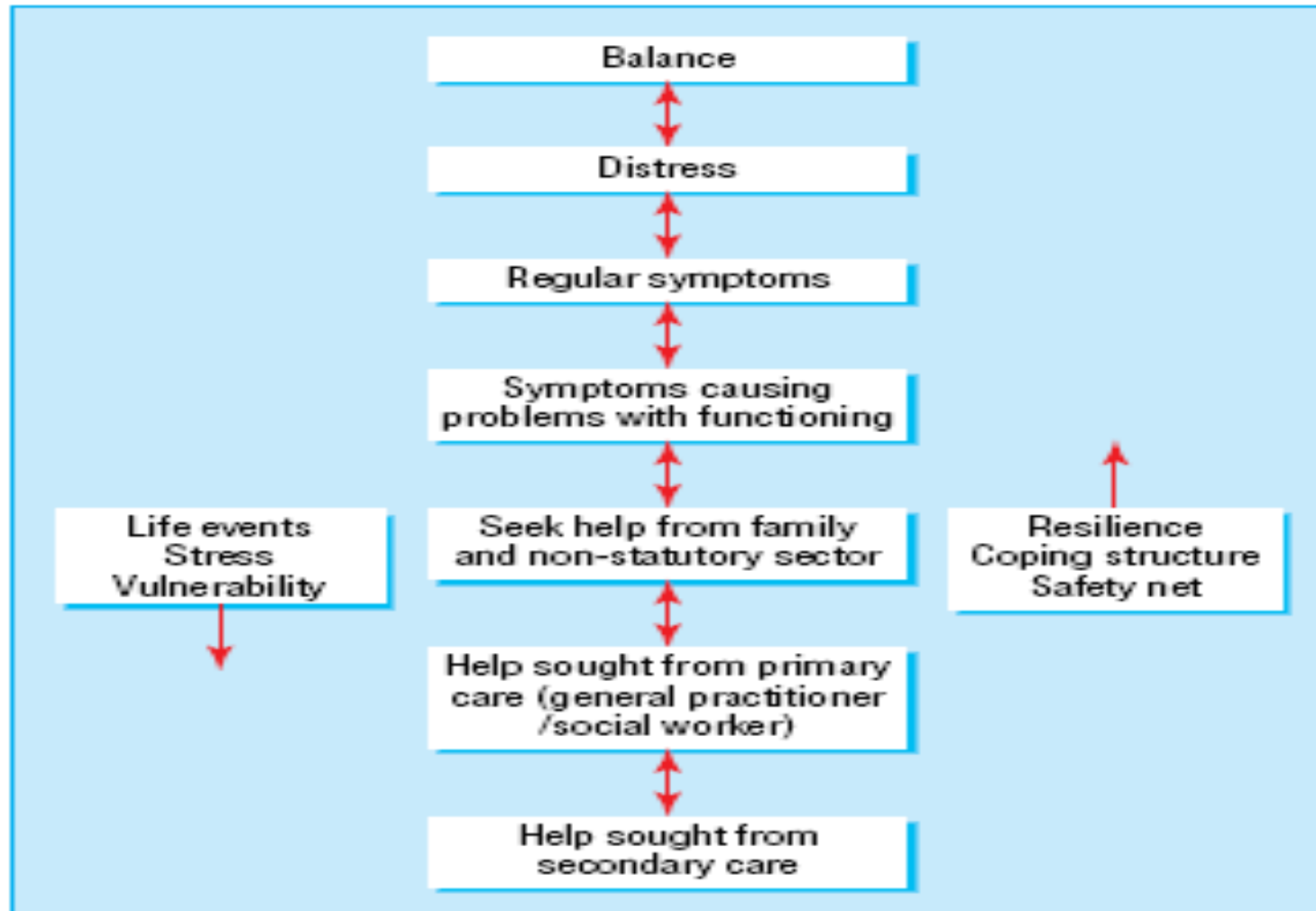


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- Social causation evidence
- A new model for considering social causation
- Implication for developing equitable solutions and recovery

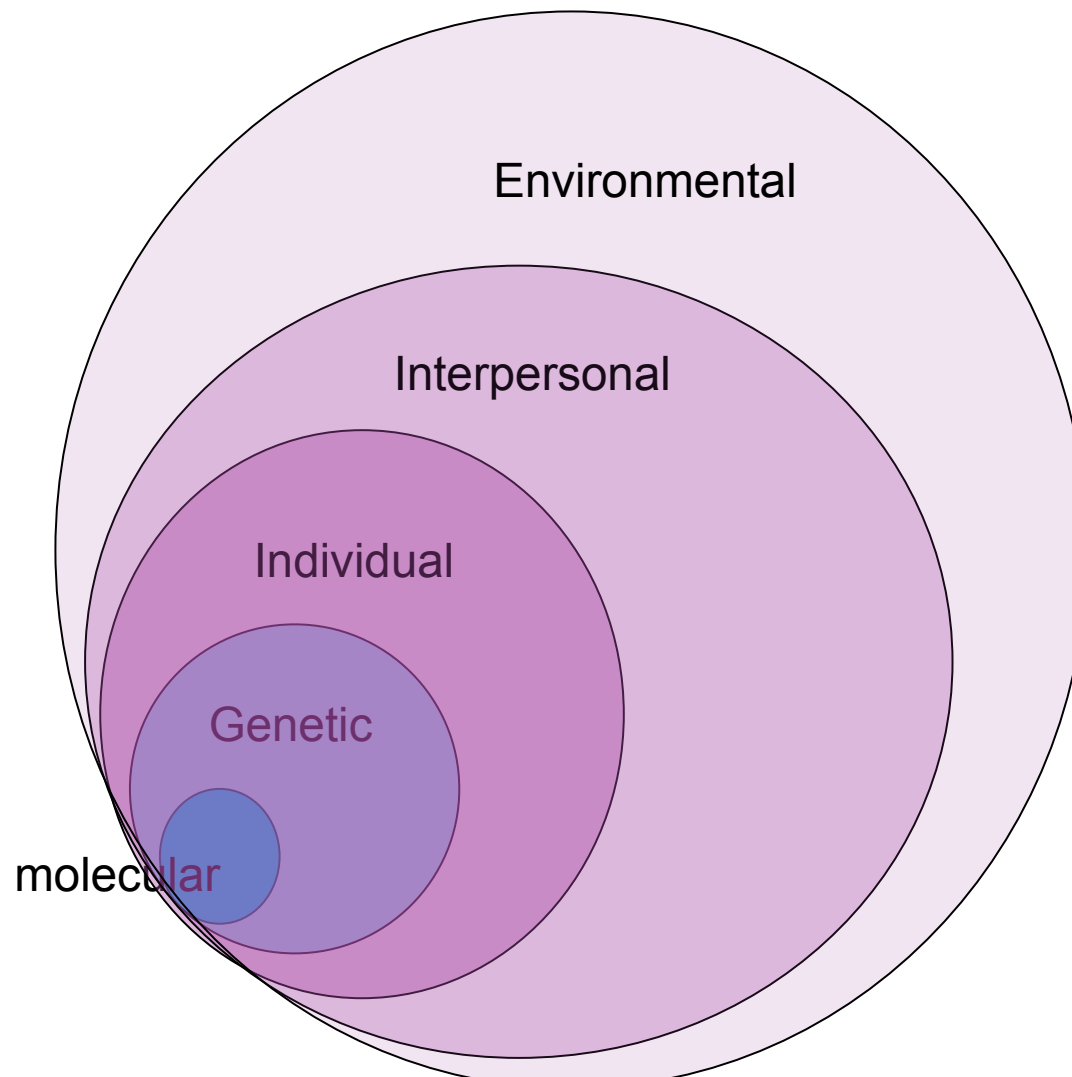


Events in society interact with community to change risk



Pathway through care for someone in psychological distress

Multilevel causation of psychosis

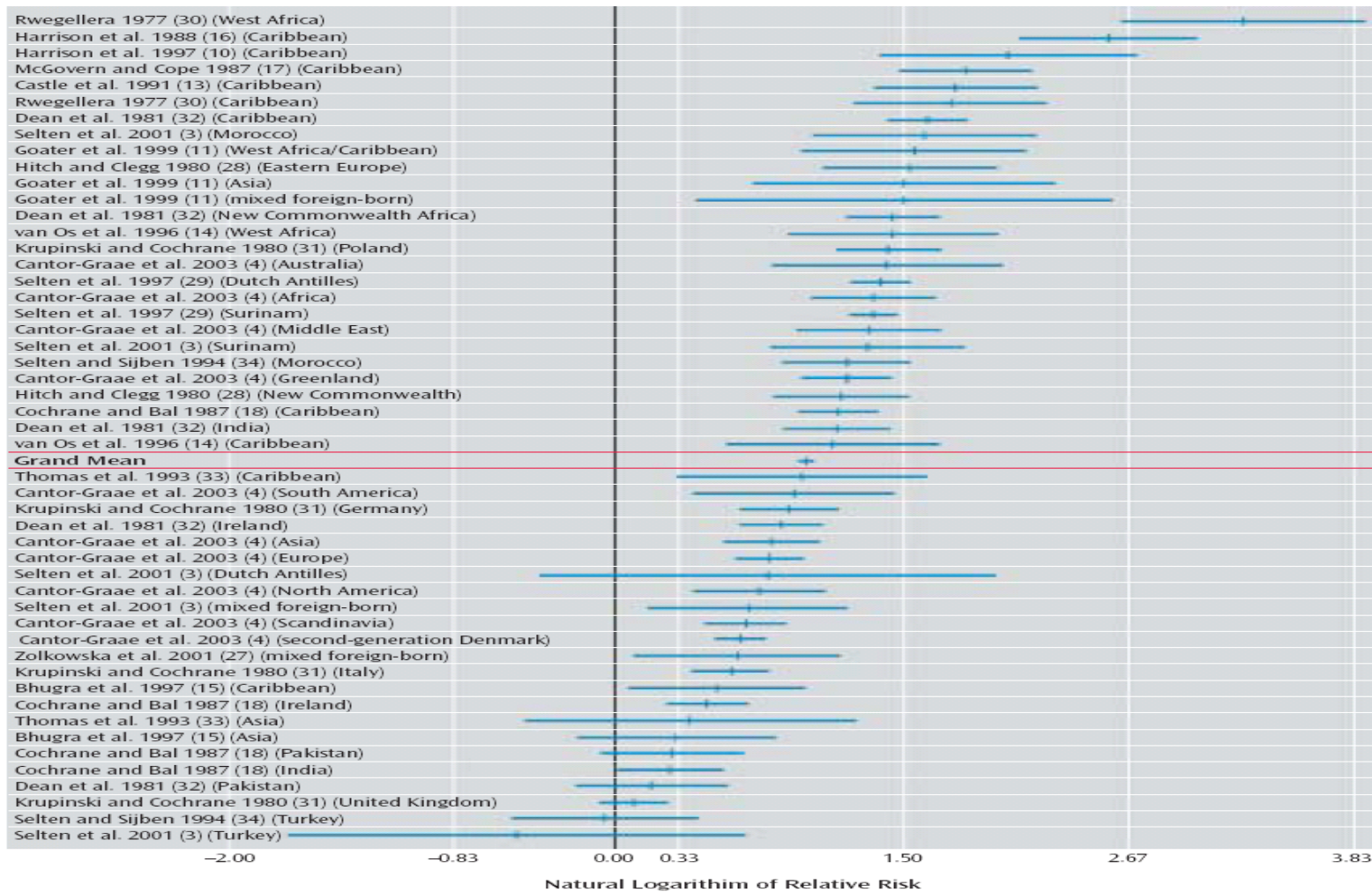


- Pro and anti psychotic factors at each level
- Each level different scientific rules
- Impact at any level confined by higher level
- Studying interaction vitally important
- Multi-level modelling may disentangle sub and supra level effects
- After Susser and Susser

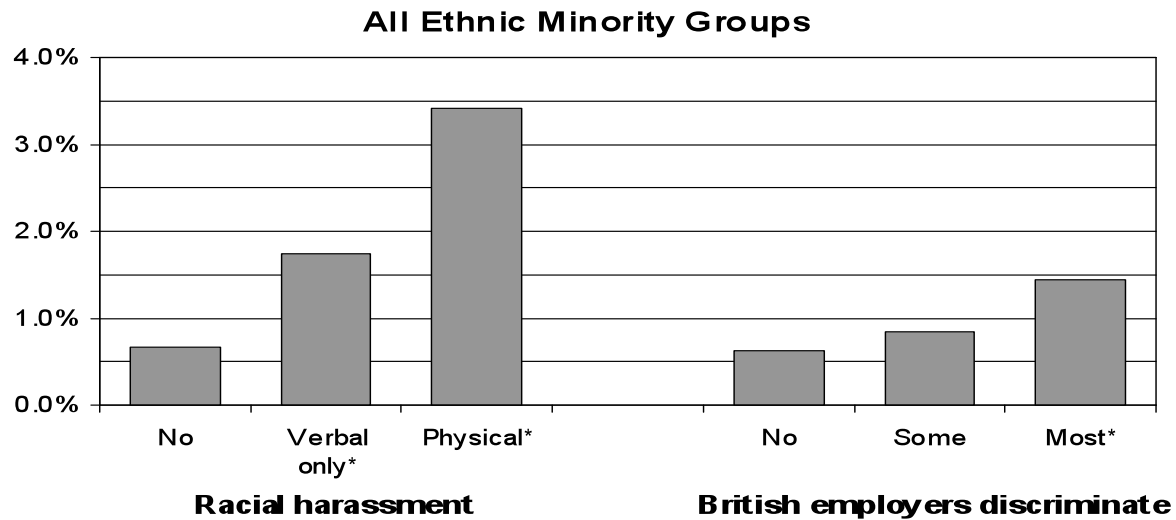
- Obstetric complications
- Viruses (flu?)
- City birth
- Childhood adversity (separation / abuse)
- Substance misuse (cannabis)
- Adult adversity (daily problems)
- Migration
- Racism

Migration meta-analysis – schizophrenia incidence

Selten & Cantor Graae Am J Psychiatry. 2005 Jan;162(1):12-24

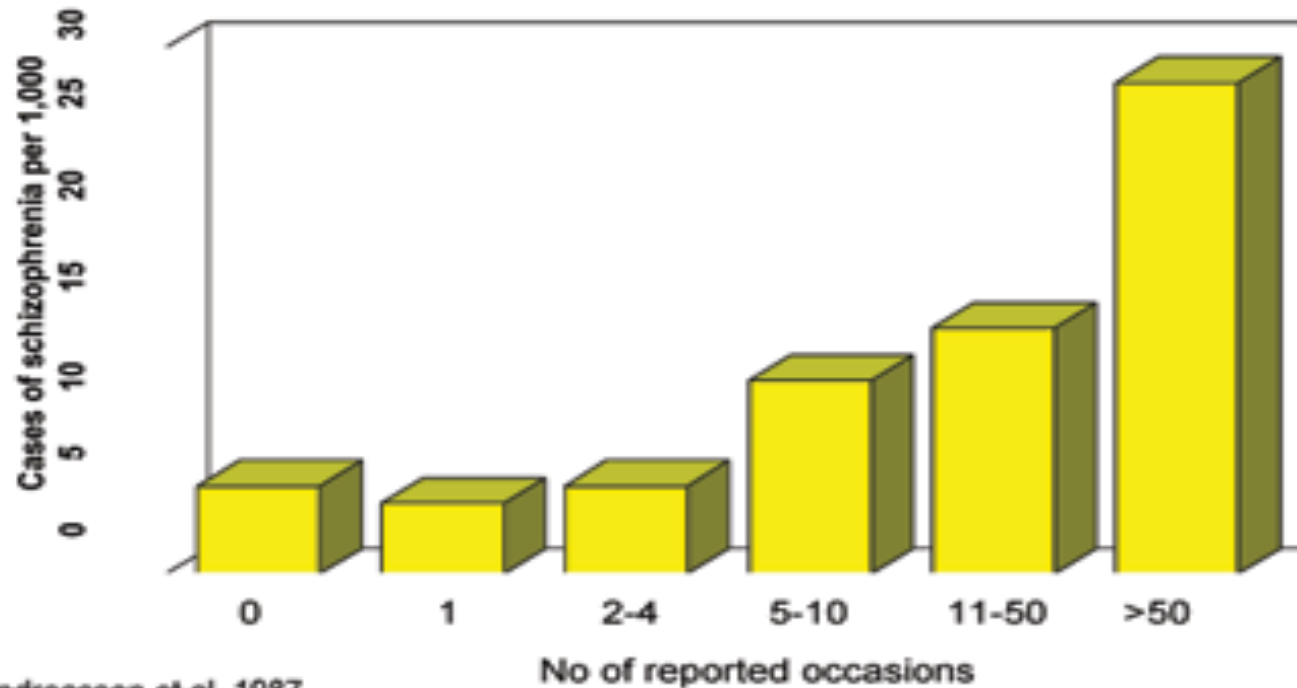


Estimated prevalence of psychosis



- Karlsehn et al Psychological Medicine 2005 Sept 29-1-9

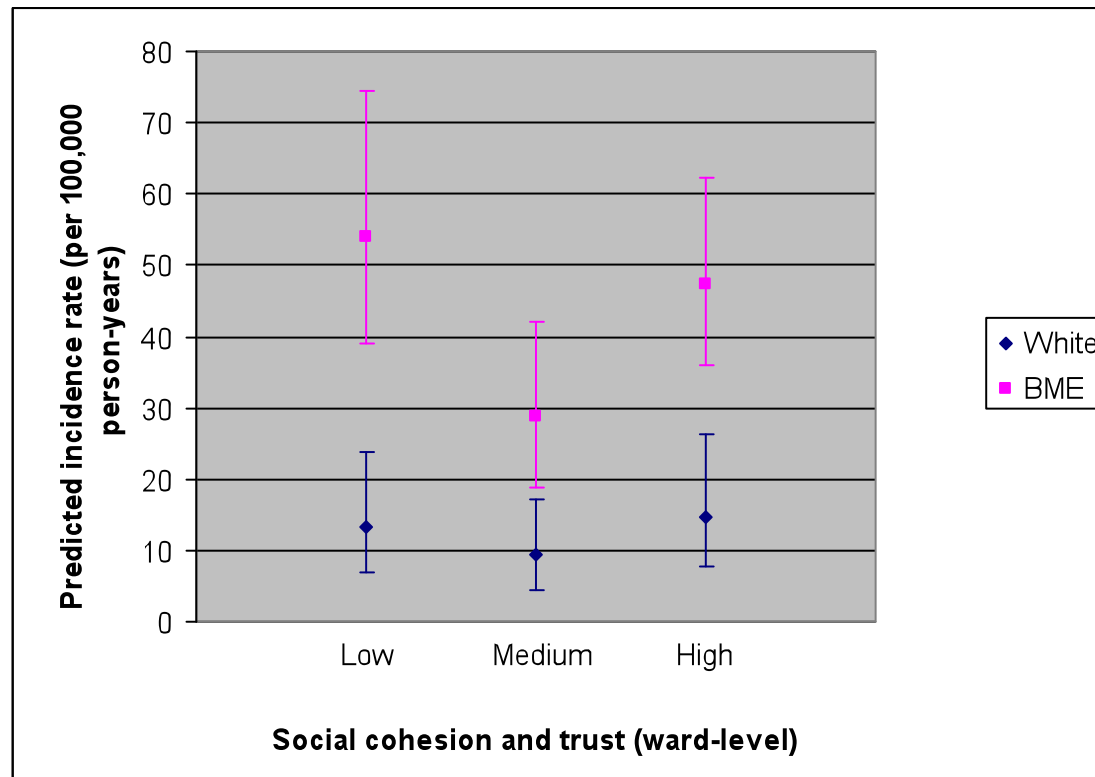
Cannabis consumption at age 18 and later risk of schizophrenia



Andreasson et al, 1987

- Urban environment
- Social fragmentation
- Poverty
- Alienating environments (population density)
- Work availability
- Income inequality
- Social capital

Incidence rates of psychosis and social cohesion



	Predisposition	Onset	Course / recovery
Individual		cannabis	cannabis
Environmental	social cohesion		social cohesion

- Problems have a social cause but a social course
- Recovery depends on the social situation and community
- Individuals live in communities
- Should we spend more time thinking about communities?



The Night
**KWAME
STOLE XMAS!**

**SATURDAY
DEC 20TH**

**MARCO POLIO AND THE NEW VACCINES
NIGHT SHALL EAT THESE GIRLS AND BOYS
BEASTS OF ENGLAND - LENNY STOOFY
SUCKER DJS [spinning in-between sets]**

**Doors at 9
21+/\$5 - 18+/\$7**

**THE
BELMONT**
10215 JOSEPH CAMPAU ST
HAMTRAMCK

- Strength of the factor in increasing risk
- Amount of exposure
- When the person or group are exposed
- How it interacts with other factors

- There are 4 dimensions for working out social risk
- Exposure to individual risks
- Exposure to ecological risks
- Interaction between the different risk factors
- When and how long you are exposed

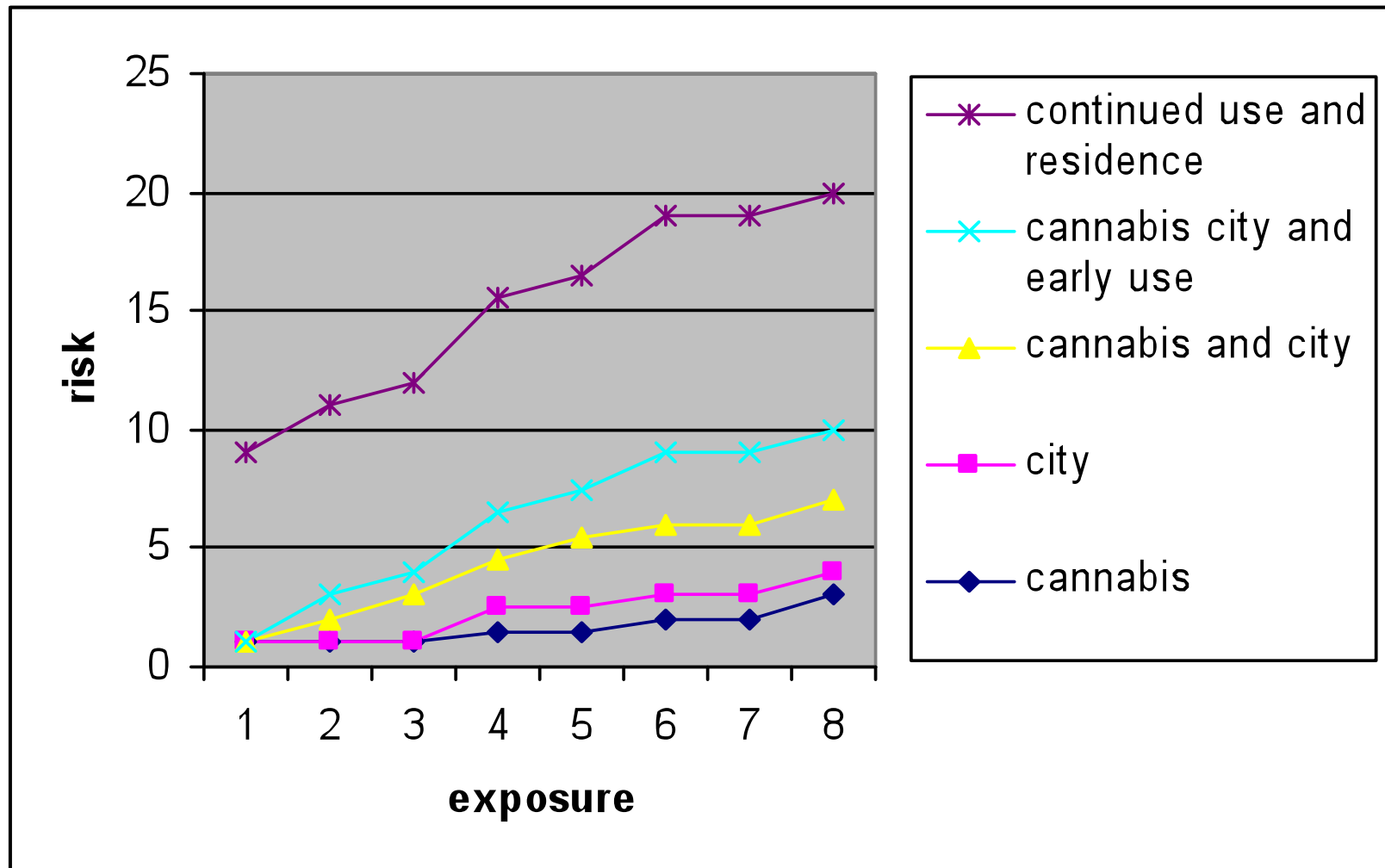


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4 d model of risk indicative findings



What of recovery and equity



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- Different groups may have different needs.
- The issue not just different needs but what we do about different needs
- Health inequities = differences in access, use or outcome because of an interaction between community need and service response

Who can offer interventions for what type of need

	Differential need of community or group	Inequitable service response	Societal context in which communities and societies exist
Clinicians and teams		X	
Organisation		X	X
Service system	XX	X	X
Societal / legislative	XX	X	X

- Social causes multi-level
- Social course and recovery depend on community
- Community recovery requires
 - Acknowledgement of history
 - Policies that promote healing and community development
 - Good public services, housing, schools and jobs
 - Community cohesion, self determination and efficacy
 - Attachment to power structures

Thank you



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