



Infographs in support of decision-making of wellbeing and health promotion

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Evidence and information needs in decision-making



- Evidence- and informed-based decision-making is still a challenge
 - Complex phenomena in the society
 - The rapid growth in the availability and quantity of information
 - Era of mis- and disinformation
- Increasing the amount of information in decision-making is no longer the solution to solve various societal phenomena.
- A new kind of thinking and practices are needed to ensure that the information used in decision-making continues to be reliable and understandable.
- In Finland, in the Government resolution “Promotion of wellbeing, health and safety - 2030” one priority is to improve the effectiveness of decision-making.

Examples of use of infographs in supporting decision-making



The promotion of the wellbeing and health of the population is a complex phenomenon in society



Extensive information is needed:

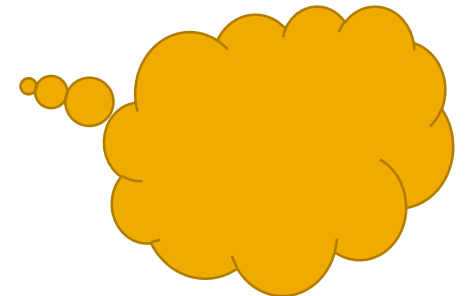
- to understand the current state,
- to determine objectives,
- to agree measures and
- to assess the impact of decisions.

What and to whom should we focus on promoting health and wellbeing?

Equity,
do we have it and
what we should do?

What is cost-effective?

What is health promotion in practice?

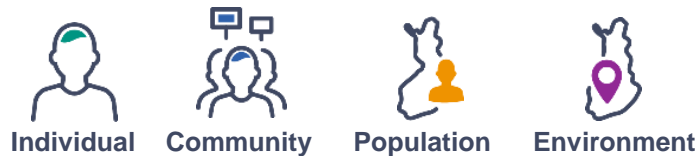


Promotion of wellbeing, health and safety

Goals?

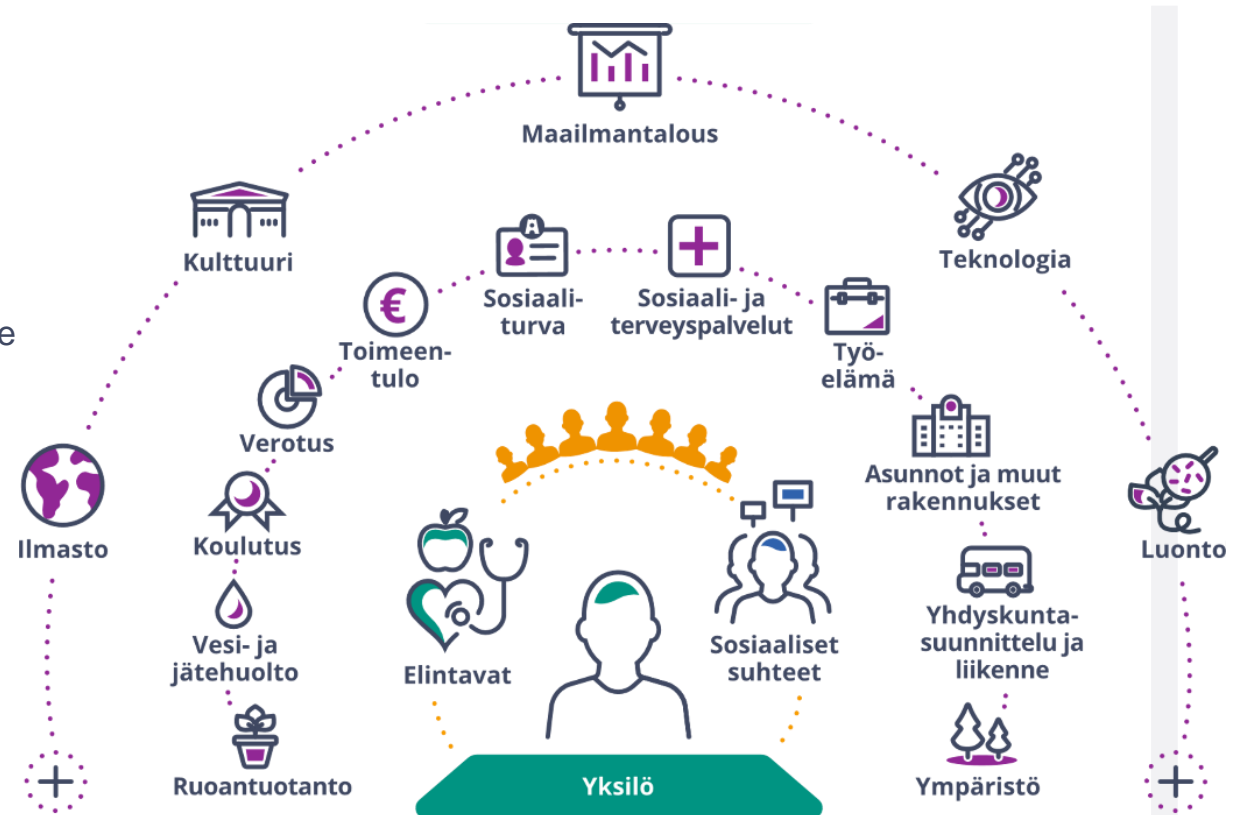
- Creating a foundation for work and functional capacity
- Reducing differences in wellbeing and health between population groups
- Promoting and maintaining well-being, health, safety and inclusion
- Strengthening mental health and preventing substance abuse
- Preventing illnesses, accidents, violence, exclusion and incompetence

To whom?



How?

- Influence health, well-being and safety in all administrative sectors and their determinants
- Cross-administrative and multi-actor cooperation
- Systematic allocation of resources



Differences in health and well-being

Hyvinvoinnin, terveyden ja turvallisuuden edistäminen

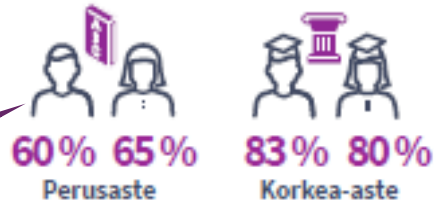
- Eri hallinnonalojen yhteistyöllä väestön hyvinvointi, terveys ja turvallisuus paranee ja eriarvoisuus vähenee.
- Laaja tietopohja on hyvinvointijohtamisen perusta.
- Hyvinvointia, terveyttä ja turvallisuutta edistämällä parannetaan elinoloja ja kavennetaan väestöryhmien välisiä hyvinvointieroja.

Miten?

- Tehdään poikkihallinnollista ja monitoimijaista yhteistyötä, jota pysyvät yhteistyörakenteet ja vaikuttavat

Quality of life (difference between genders and educational groups)

Elinajanodote ja elämänlaatunsa hyväksi kokevien osuus kasvaa. Silti keskeisiä haasteita ovat:



Korkeammin koulutetut kokevat elämänlaatunsa hyväksi yleisemmin kuin matalammin koulutetut (FinTerveys 2017)

Sukupuolten ja alueiden välillä on eroja elinajanodotteessa

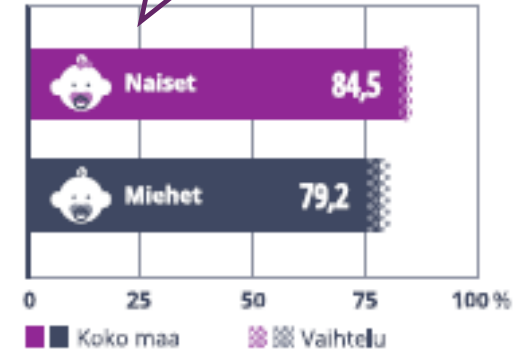
Vastasyntyneiden elinajanodotteessa sukupuolten välinen ero 5,3 vuotta. Maakuntien välillä lyhyimmän ja pisimmän elinajanodotteen ero tytöillä 2,5 vuotta ja pojilla 3,9 vuotta. (Tilastokeskus 2019)



Köyhyys yleistä yhden hengen kotitalouksissa ja yksinhuoltajaperheissä

Yhden aikuisen talouksissa lähes joka neljäs la... taloudessa (

Life-expectancy (gender difference)



Viimesijaisen taloudellisen turvan tarve kasvanut

- Perustoimeentulotuen saajia (Kelasto 2020)
- Pitkään perustoimeentulotukea saaneet, yli 10 kk (40 %, 2017)
- Yhden hengen kotitalouksia (75 %, 2020)
- 75 % sosiaalityöntekijöistä on sitä mieltä, että ruoka-avun tarve on kasvanut (Sosiaalibarometri 2020)

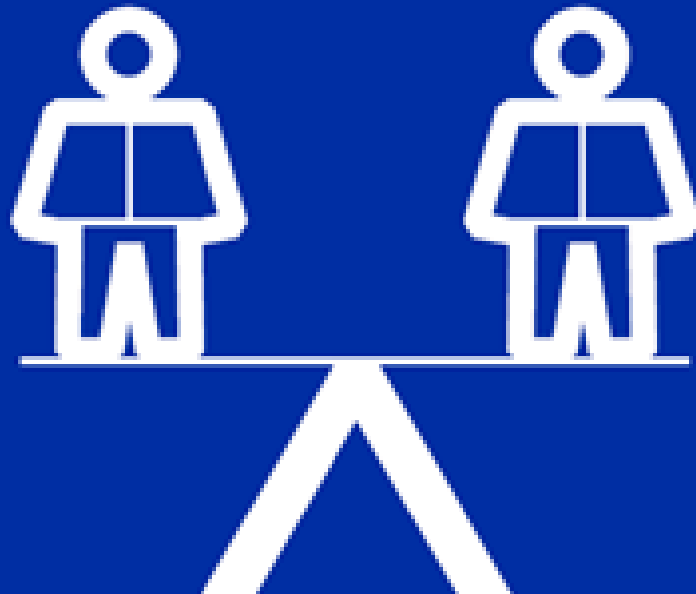


Child poverty

3RD MOST SOCIALY JUST COUNTRY

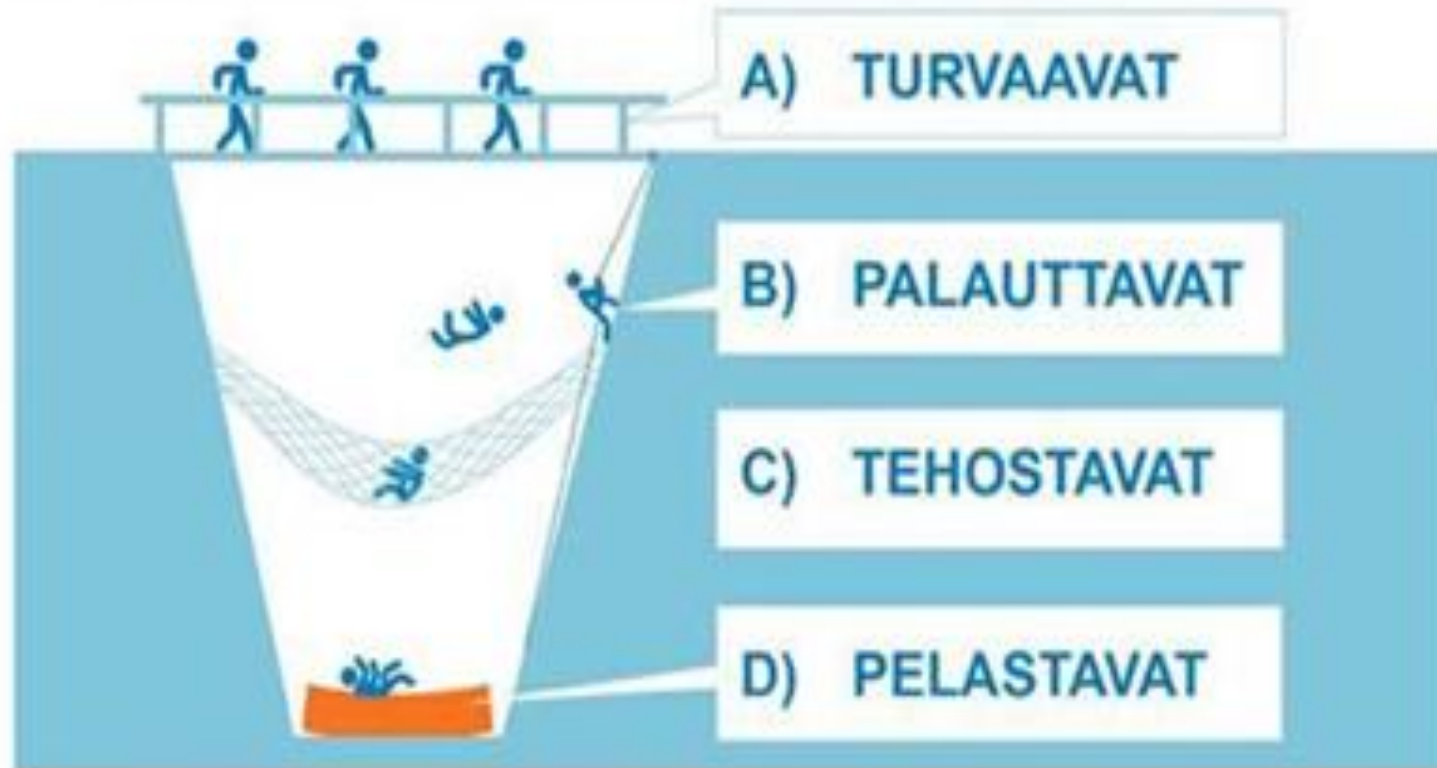


The EU Social Justice Index measures six key dimensions of social justice: poverty prevention, equitable education, labour market access, social cohesion & non-discrimination, health, and intergenerational justice. Finland was ranked the 3rd most socially just country in the EU.



Reducing inequality in Finland - framework

Kuvio 4. Eriarvoisuuden vähentäminen Suomessa. Työryhmän työn kehikko.



A)Securing
B)Returing
C)Enhancing
D)Saving



Conclusions

- The Infographs have become more common in providing the information used in decision-making.
- The greatest benefit is in situations where there is a need to raise a complex phenomenon to the discussion or to present it briefly.
- Dialogue is needed to build a common understanding and utilisation of information.
- It is also recognised that traditional text-based documents, graphs, ect. are still needed.

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Thank you!

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