Social Justice and Reducing Health Inequalities

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UCL School of Pharmacy
16 January 2018
Why treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?
健康不平等の世界への挑戦

THE HEALTH GAP
THE CHALLENGE OF AN UNEQUAL WORLD

MICHAEL MARMOT

栗林寛幸
翻訳
荒牧弘幸

2017年〜2018年 世界医師会長 就任予定
日本医師会長 横倉義武氏 推薦!
건강의 격차: 불평등에 따른 건강의 격차

Michael Marmot

건강의 격차란 사회적 계층의 차이를 반영하는

비약적 차이에 대한 연구의 세세한 편지

미국 대학병원에 한 가지로 봐서는

건강에 관한 보고서를 읽으라고 할 것이다.
Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy, males - based on 2011 Census

Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth, males by neighborhood deprivation, England, 1999–2003 and 2009-2013
Life expectancy England 2006-2015

- **Females 2006-2010**: Rate of increase = 0.24
- **Males 2006-2010**: Rate of increase = 0.30
- **Females 2011-2015**: Rate of increase = 0.02
- **Males 2011-2015**: Rate of increase = 0.07
Life Expectancy increase 2006-, 2011-2015
Life expectancy increase 2006-, 2011-2015
Mortality England North and South 25-34

(A) Standardised Mortality (Age 25-34, per 10,000)

- Southern England
- Northern England
- 95% CI
- Recession Periods
Can strategies to reduce health inequalities work?

New Labour did have a strategy

Any evidence?
Trends in life expectancy gap between most deprived areas and the average

Annual difference in months

England

Before Strategy

During strategy

After

1983-2003

2004-2012

2013-2015

Males

Females
Does the USA represent the future?
All-cause mortality, ages 45–54 for US White non-Hispanics, US Hispanics and 6 comparison countries

US White non-Hispanics (USW), US Hispanics (USH), France (FRA), Germany (GER), United Kingdom (UK), Canada (CAN), Australia (AUS), Sweden (SWE).

Case & Deaton, PNAS, 2015
America Has The Highest Drug-Death Rate in the World

Estimated number of drug-related deaths and mortality rate 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Per million people*</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>245.8</td>
<td>52,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>172.2</td>
<td>55,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>66,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World average</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>190,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and Central Europe</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and South-Eastern Europe</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>12,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>40,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* mortality rate per million persons aged 15–64
Best estimates according to source
Source: UNODC

statista
When all else seems lost...

FIGURE 1. TRUMP OVERPERFORMANCE, BY DRUG, ALCOHOL AND SUICIDE MORTALITY RATE QUARTILE

Data Sources: Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Things really were bad

**FIGURE 2. TRUMP OVERPERFORMANCE, BY ECONOMIC DISTRESS AND WORKING CLASS PRESENCE**

- Q1 (Lowest Economic Distress)
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4 (Highest Economic Distress)

**Average Trump Overperformance (%)**

- U.S. Overall
- Industrial Midwest
- New England
- Appalachia

Monnat Penn State Research Brief 12/04/16
Feeling poorly? Vote for snake oil
US Life Expectancy – year of birth

MEN
Life expectancy at age 50

Richest 10% ➤
Middle 50%
Poorest 10%

Year of birth
1920 1930 1940 1950
US Life Expectancy – year of birth

WOMEN
Life expectancy at age 50

- Richest 10%
- Middle 50%
- Poorest 10%

1920  1930  1940  1950
Year of birth

90
85
80
75
70
US Life expectancy declined 2 years in a row

Death rate age adjusted per 100,000

Unintentional injuries

Alzheimers

Suicide

Unintentional injuries include accidental drug overdose 63,600 deaths last year
Social justice

Material, psychosocial, political empowerment

Creating the conditions for people to have control of their lives

The CSDH – closing the gap in a generation 2005-2008

The Marmot Review – Fair Society Healthy Lives 2009/10
Lifecourse

So we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past.

-F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby
A. Give every child the best start in life
   - Funding issues, child poverty
B. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
   - Skills training, NEETS, whole school approaches
C. Create fair employment and good work for all
   - Youth unemployment, contract workers, insecure employment, involuntary part-time working, ALMP policies
D. Ensure healthy standard of living for all
   - Minimum income standard, minimum wages, benefit caps
E. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
   - Green policies, social isolation, housing
F. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention
   - Cost inflation, resource allocation, demographic pressures
A. Give every child the best start in life
   - Funding issues, child poverty
Level of development at end of reception

The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception 2013/14, IMD 2015
## Level of development at end of reception

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>England and selected local authority areas</th>
<th>Level of development at age 5, 2013/14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All pupils (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath and North East Somerset</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1.1: An average of one in five children in rich countries lives in relative income poverty.
Percentage of children aged 0–17 living in a household with income lower than 60 per cent of the median, 2014 and 2008.

Country average 2014: 21.0%
Reducing child poverty by social transfers

Figure 1.2 Finland, Iceland and Norway are most effective in reducing child poverty
Percentage reduction in the rate of child poverty due to social transfers, 2014 and 2008

Country average 2014: 37.5%
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Within country maths results by quarters of ESCS (economic social and cultural status), PISA, 2013

Source: PISA, 2013
Fair Society: Healthy Lives: some areas for concern

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Good quality work
6.7 million of the 13 million people in poverty are in working households, UK 2011/12

Source: Households Below Average Income, DWP; the data is for the UK

(JRF 2013 using DWP data)
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Chart 1: Change in real household income by percentile point: 2007–08 to 2020–21 [Download the data in Excel]

http://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/8210
Chart 4: Long-run impact of tax and benefit reforms introduced between May 2015 and April 2019 by income decile and household type (including universal credit) [Download the data in Excel]
Shocking news: Welfare spending improves health and reduces inequality

Source: Lundberg et al 2012
A Less Progressive Tax Code USA

Total tax rate by income group

Change in after-tax income under tax bill, 2027

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 0.1</td>
<td>+3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 40</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 50</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By The New York Times | Note: Includes effect of spending cuts from deficit reduction. Source: Estimate based on data from William Gale, Surachai Khitatrakun and Aaron Krupkin
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Air pollution & schools in London

Figure E4 Count of schools grouped by the proportion of pupils eligible for Free School Meals and an NO₂ exceedence
Air pollution & deprivation levels

![Graph showing the relationship between air pollution and overcrowded households]

Newham:
- x: 25.4%
- y: 10.7 μg/m³

County & UA in England:
- y = 0.22x + 7.13
- R² = 0.42

UCL Institute of Health Equity
Nitrogen dioxide vs. deprivation in London

Figure E3 Pollution concentrations of NO₂ in 2020 by Deprivation decile groups of LSOAs in London 2020

Boxes represent 25-75 %ile. Whiskers are 2.5 and 97.5 %ile. Decile average 2020, EU limit value, Decile average 2010, Max value 2020.
High air pollution episodes – Delhi

Air Quality Index on Nov 29, 2017 at 04:00 PM
(Average of past 24 hours)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>AQI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghaziabad</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurugram</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noida</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CPCB

- **Good**: 0-100
- **Moderate**: 101-200
- **Poor**: 201-300
- **Very Poor**: 301-400
- **Severe**: 401 Above
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Inequalities in childhood obesity are increasing in England:
Obesity prevalence by deprivation decile 2006/7 to 2012/13

Children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)

Child obesity: BMI ≥ 95th centile of the UK90 growth reference

National Child Measurement Programme 2006/7 to 2012/13
Fast food chains more common in deprived areas: England and Scotland

Mean number of fast food outlets* per 100,000 people

Index of multiple deprivation quintile

5 (most deprived) 4 3 2 1 (least deprived)

(*McDonald’s, Burger King, KFC and Pizza Hut)

Macdonald et al. 2007
Making a difference in tough times
Coventry: A Marmot City
Sweden
Figure 5: International average real wage growth, 2007-15
Long-run inequality: 1961 to 2015-16 (GB)

Source: Figures 3.6 and 3.7 of Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK: 2017
Tax havens increase inequality

• 50% of wealth in tax havens belongs to top 0.01% of people in advanced economies
• That wealth is equivalent to 5% global GDP
• Tax avoidance on massive scale

• Added to that is avoidance of tax by multinationals

Zucman, G. Guardian 8 Nov 2017
Multinationals’ tax avoidance

- €600bn a year shifted to world’s tax havens
- €350bn into European tax havens – mainly profits from EU countries. Taxed at 0 to 5%
- Deprives the EU of a fifth of corporate tax revenue: €60bn a year
- For the UK €12.7bn a year
- Cf £350m a week is £18.2bn a year

Zucman, G. Guardian 8 Nov 2017
What good does it do to treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?
I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word in reality. This is why right, temporarily defeated, is stronger than evil triumphant.