



UCL Institute of Health Equity



Social Justice and Reducing Health Inequalities

**Professor Sir Michael Marmot
@MichaelMarmot**

www.instituteofhealthequity.org

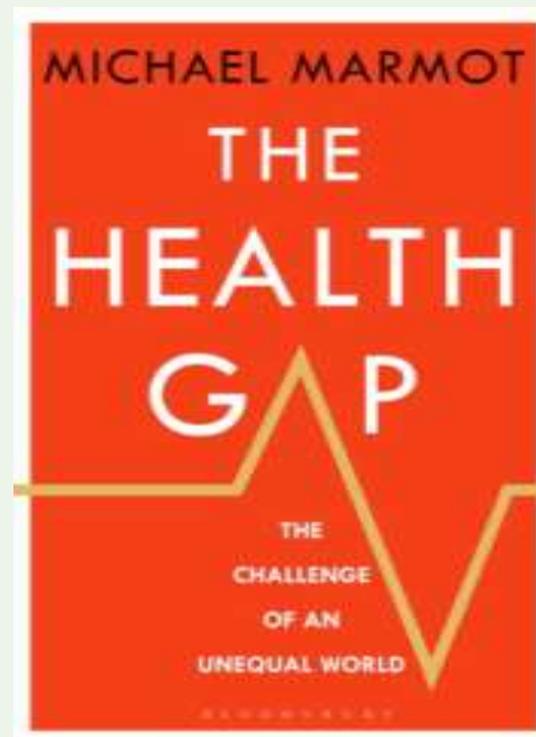
**Royal Pharmaceutical Society
UCL School of Pharmacy
16 January 2018**



UCL Institute of Health Equity



Why treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?





UCL In

UCL

Michael Marmot

La salute disuguale

La sfida di un mondo ingiusto

A cura di Susana Giampoli e Giuseppe Traversi

Presentazione di Giulio Iannuzzi

Preziosa di Walter Ricciardi

Postfazione di Giuseppe Casati



75

Il Corriere della Sera Editore



マイケル・マーモット

健康格差

不平等な世界への挑戦

THE HEALTH GAP

THE CHALLENGE OF AN UNEQUAL WORLD

MICHAEL MARMOT

栗林寛幸
監訳
HIROYUKI KURIBAYASHI

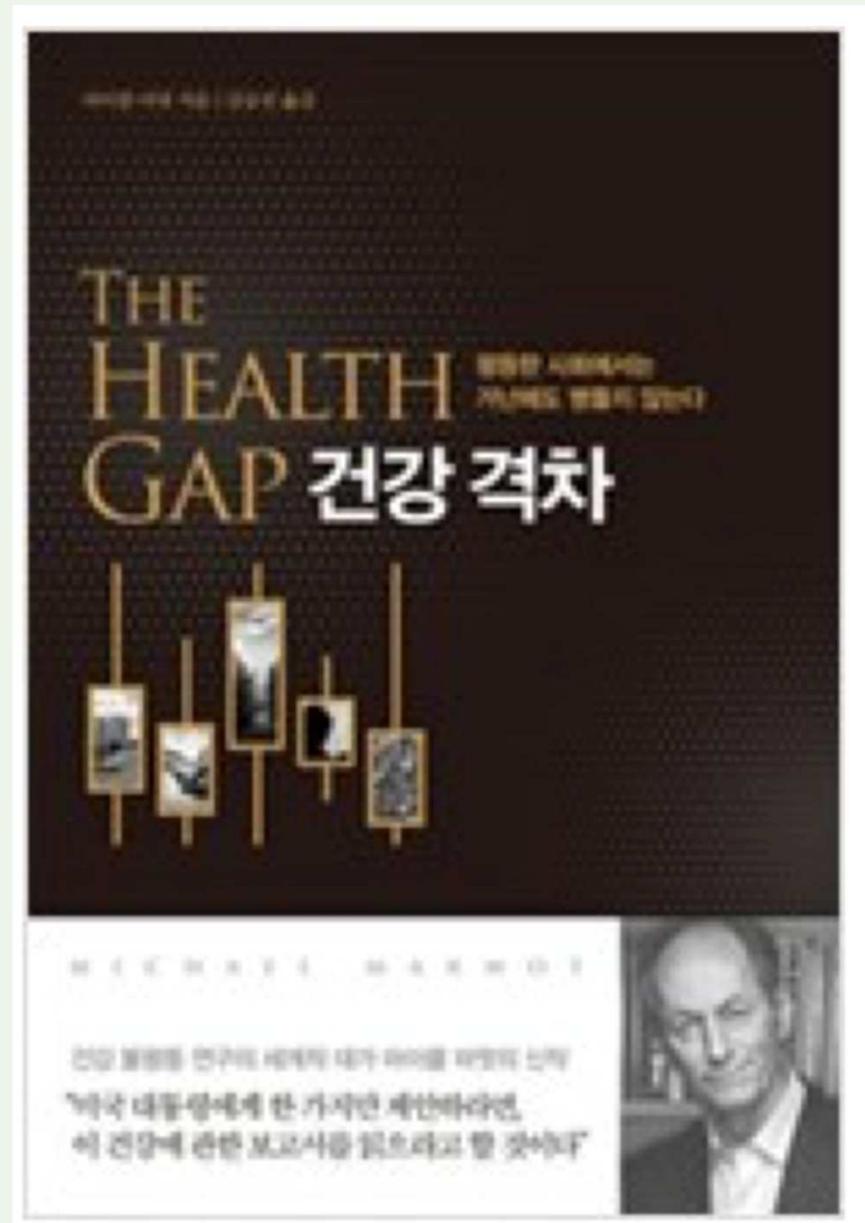
野田浩夫
翻訳者代表
HIROO NODA

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!**

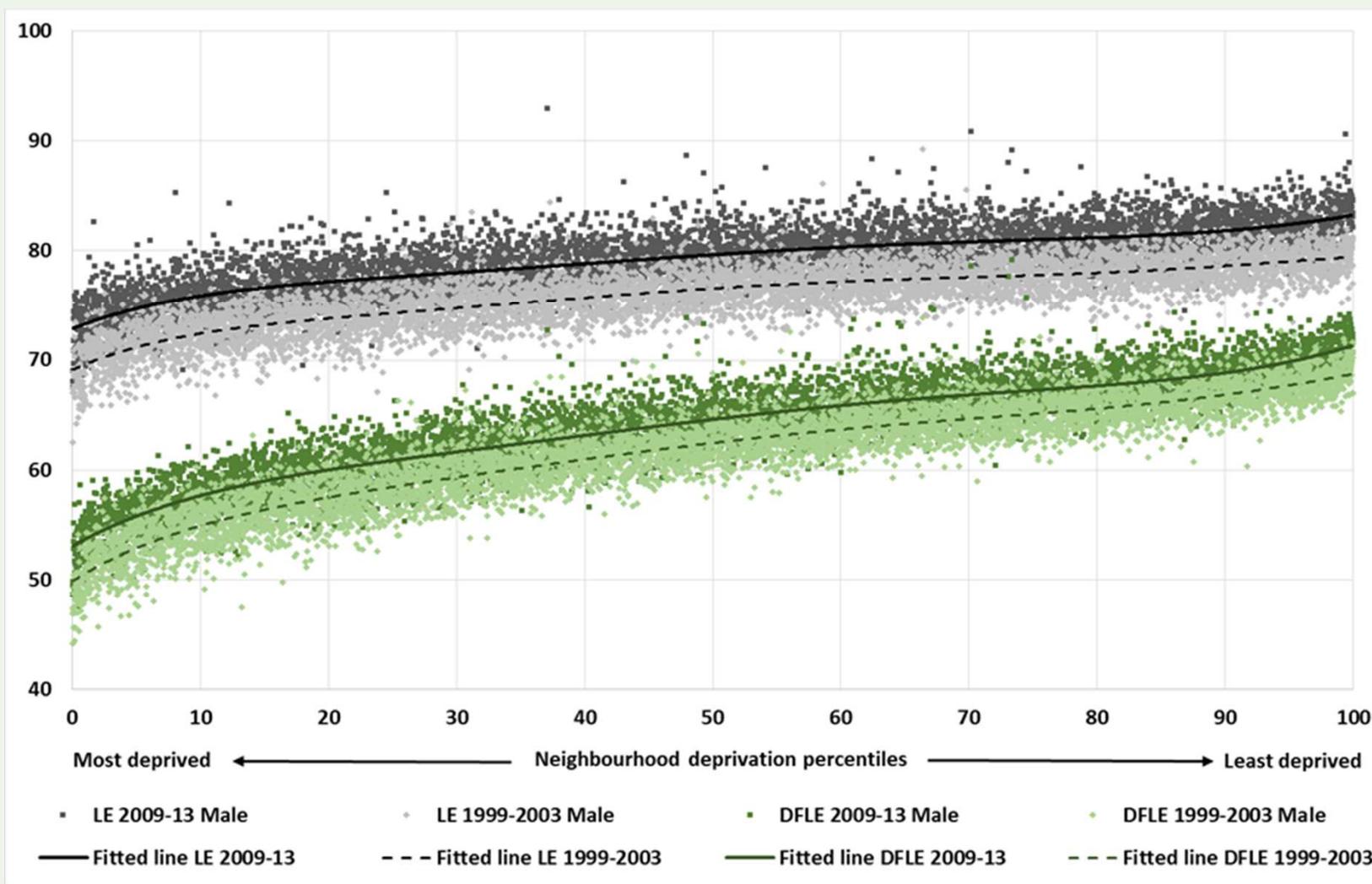
世界に誇る国民皆保険の我が国でも健康格差の拡大が懸念されている。病気を治すという「医療」の枠に留まらず、何が問題なのか、何をすべきなのかについて考え、行動する上で、本書は極めて示唆に富んでいる。本書が医師や他の医療従事者、政策関係者、そして、できるだけ多くの一般の人に読まれることを願う。（「推薦のことば」より抜粋）

補論：近藤克則（千葉大学予防医学センター教授） 解説：後藤玲子（一橋大学経済研究所教授）





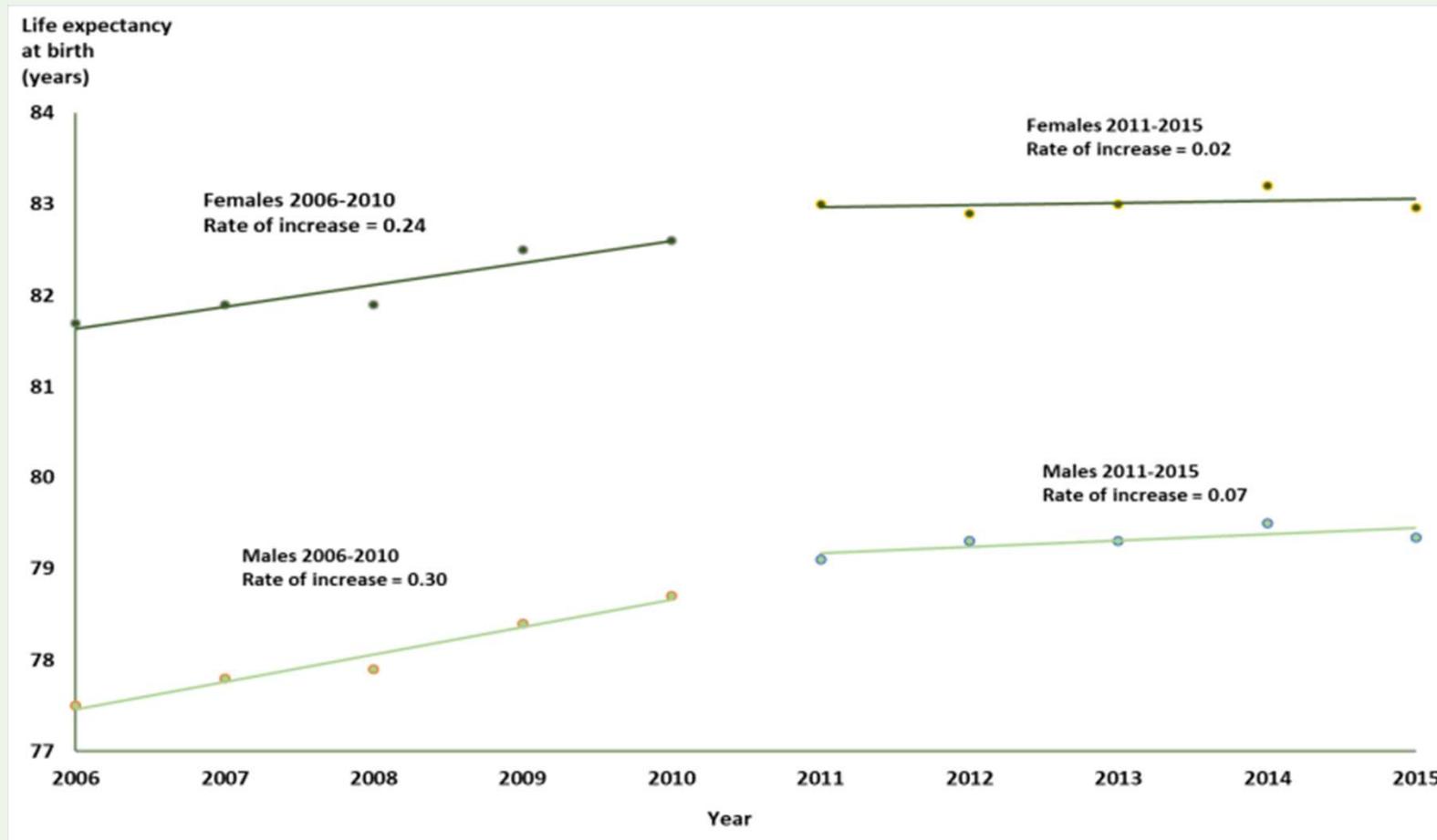
Life expectancy and disability free life expectancy, males - based on 2011 Census



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

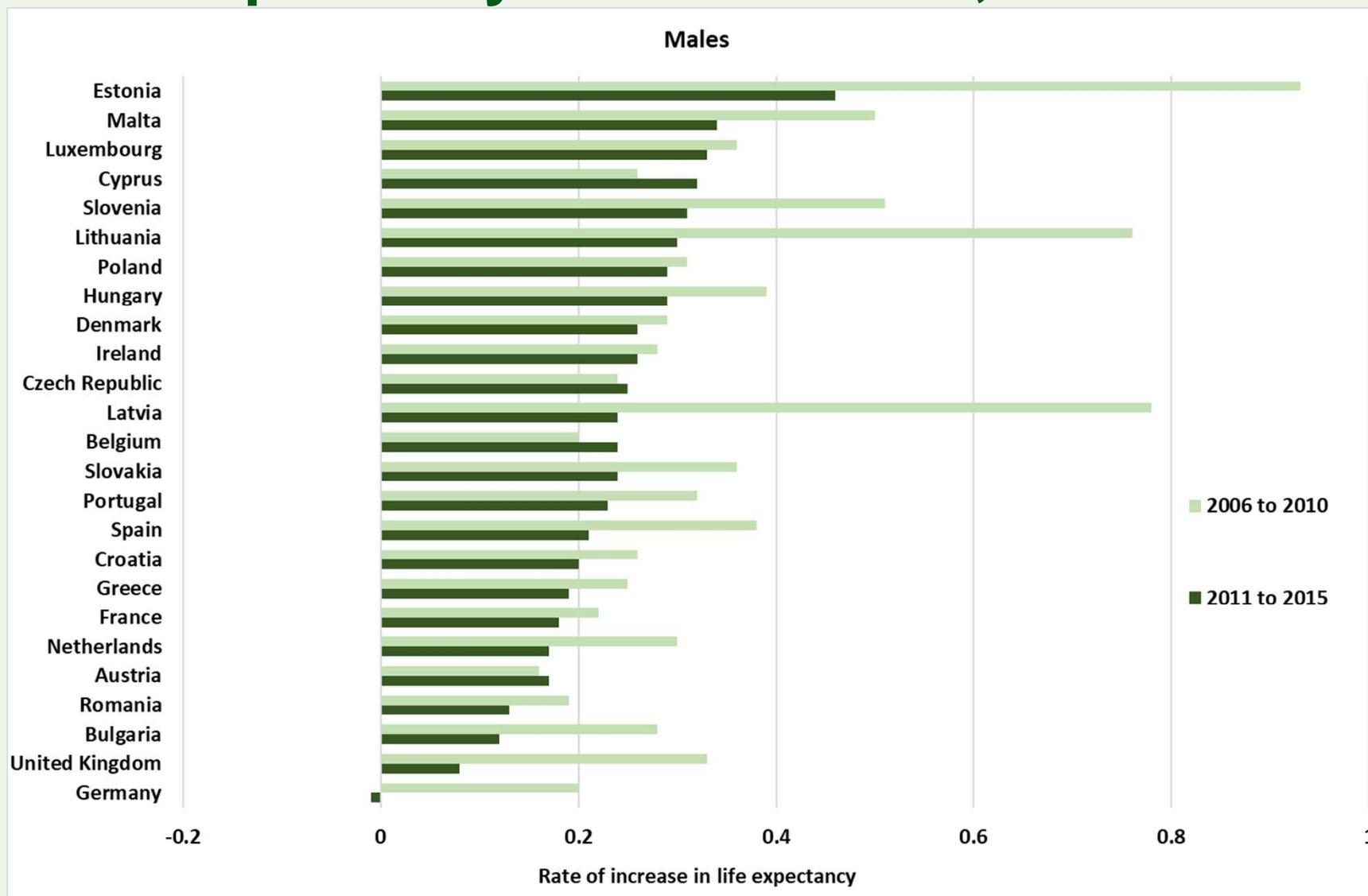


Life expectancy England 2006-2015



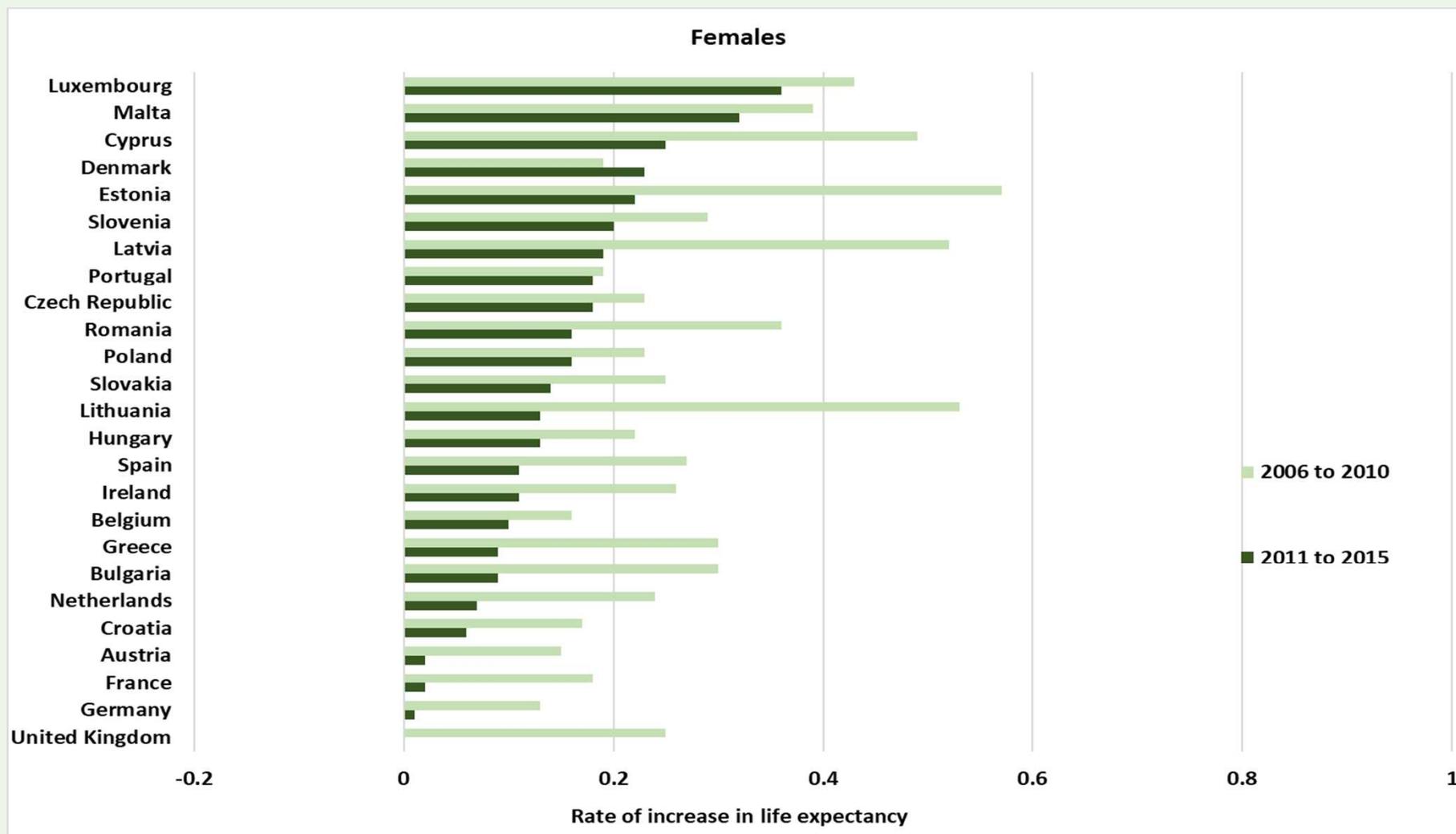


Life Expectancy increase 2006-, 2011-2015



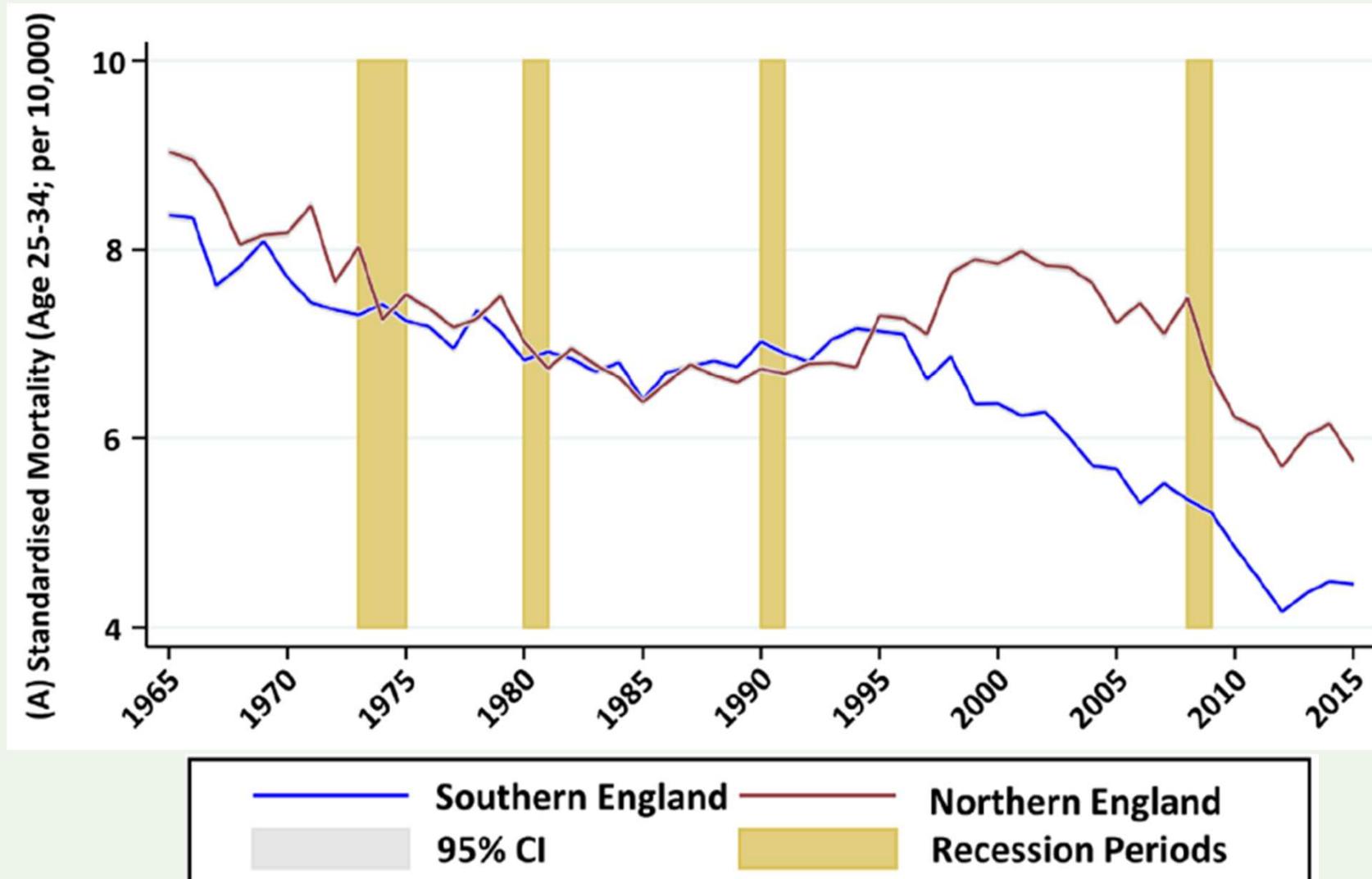


Life expectancy increase 2006-, 2011-2015





Mortality England North and South 25-34





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

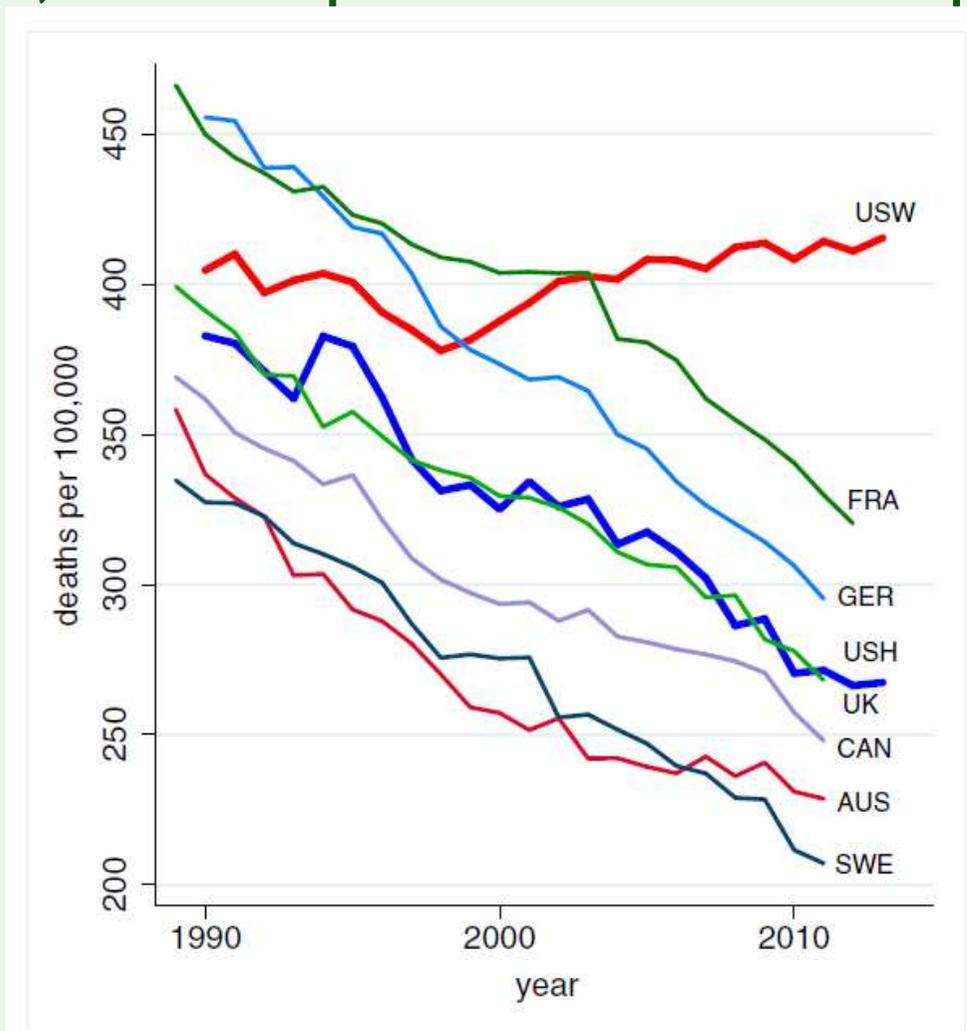




Does the USA represent the future?



All-cause mortality, ages 45–54 for US White non-Hispanics, US Hispanics and 6 comparison countries

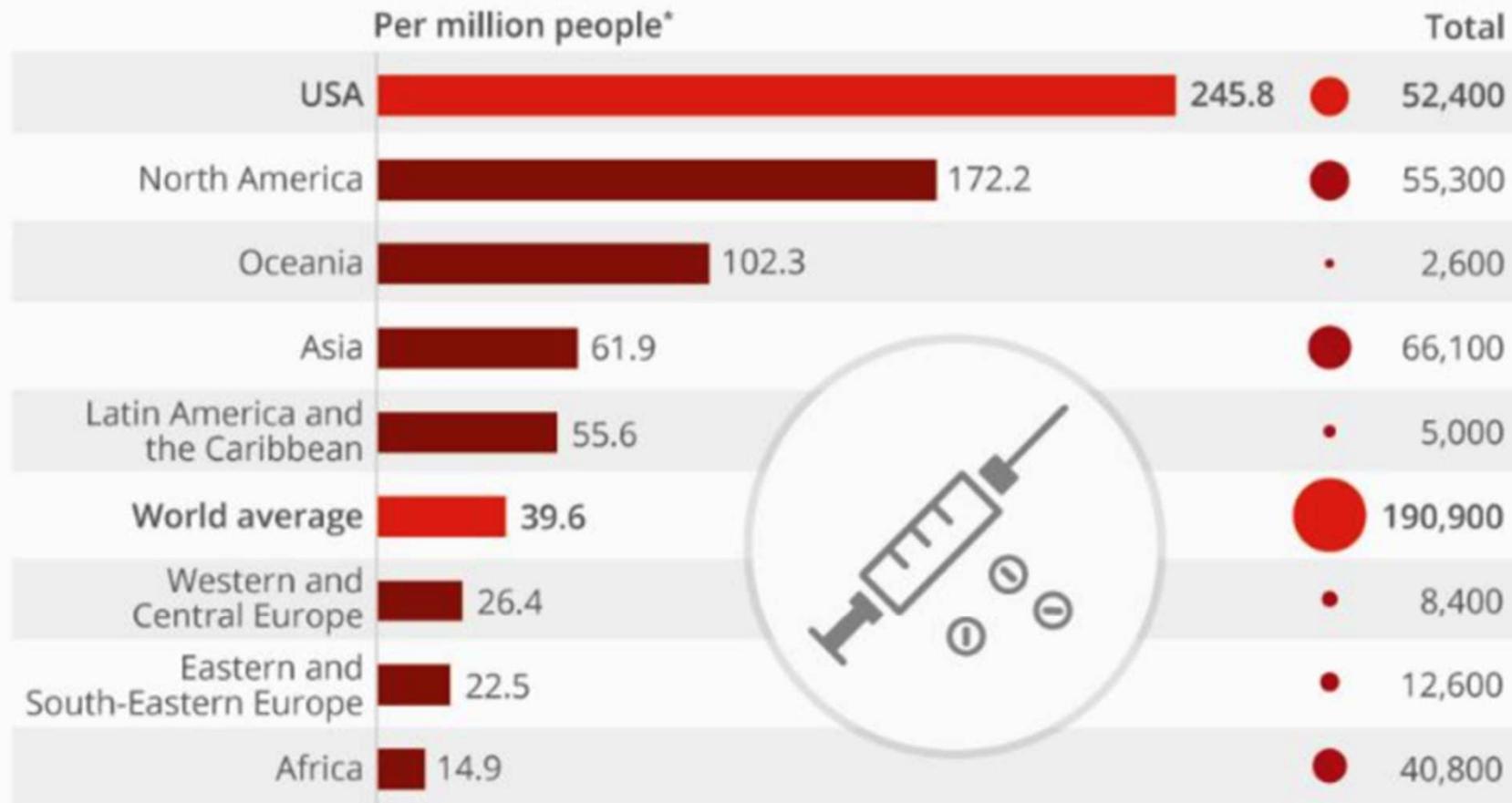


US White non-Hispanics (USW),
US Hispanics (USH),
France (FRA),
Germany (GER),
United Kingdom (UK),
Canada (CAN),
Australia (AUS),
Sweden (SWE).



America Has The Highest Drug-Death Rate in the World

Estimated number of drug-related deaths and mortality rate 2015



* mortality rate per million persons aged 15-64

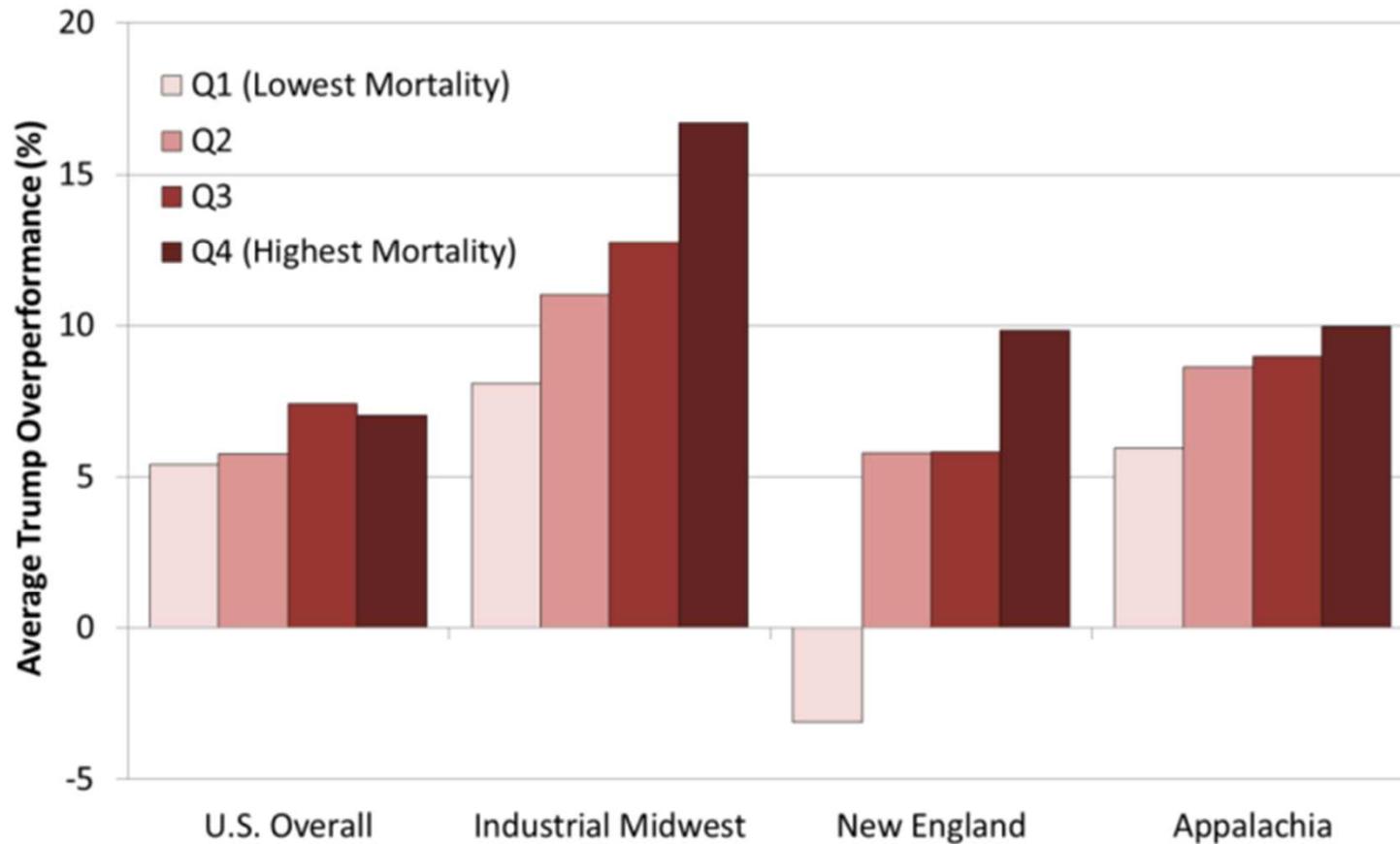
Best estimates according to source

Source: UNODC



When all else seems lost...

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

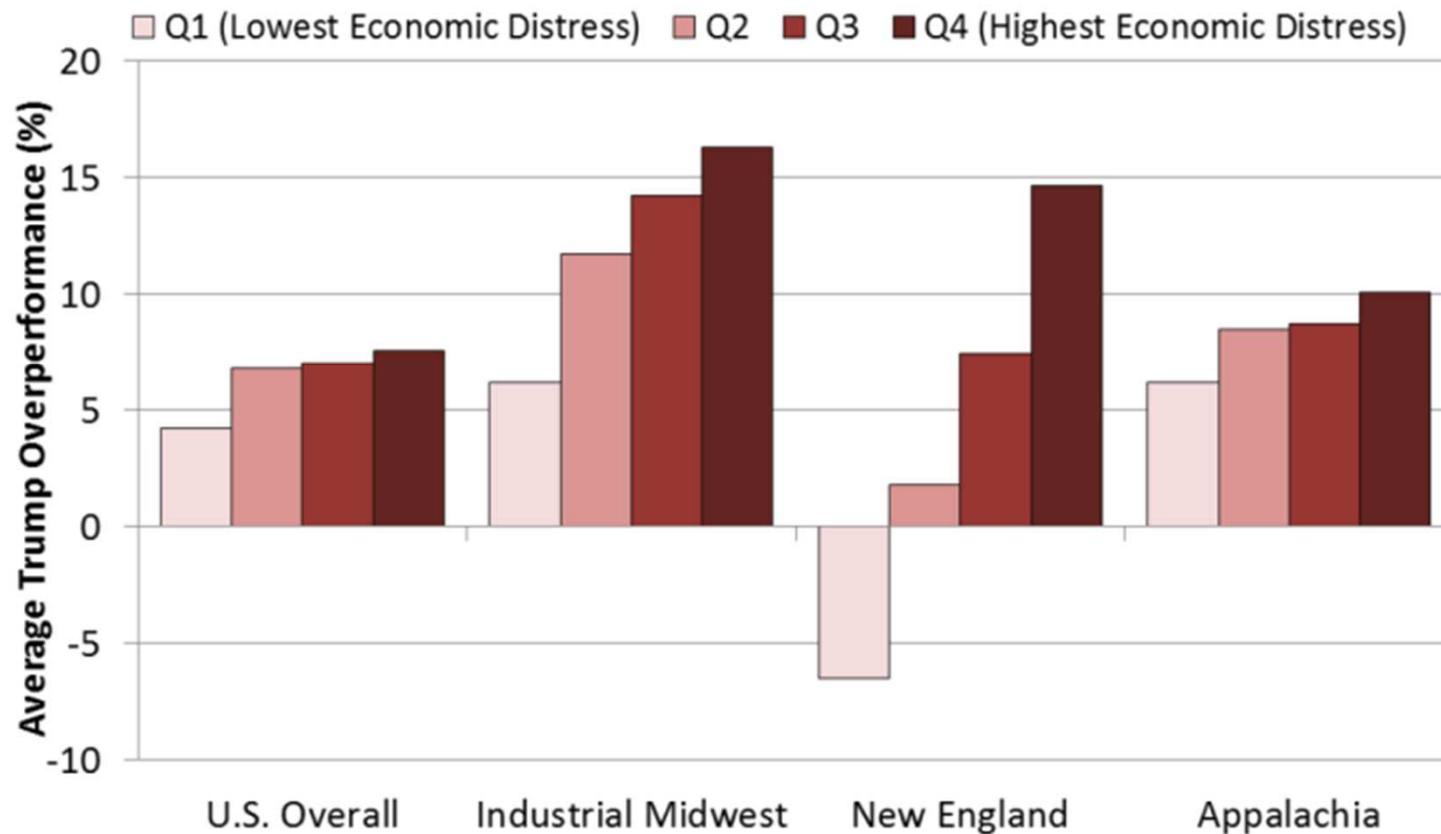


Data Sources: Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



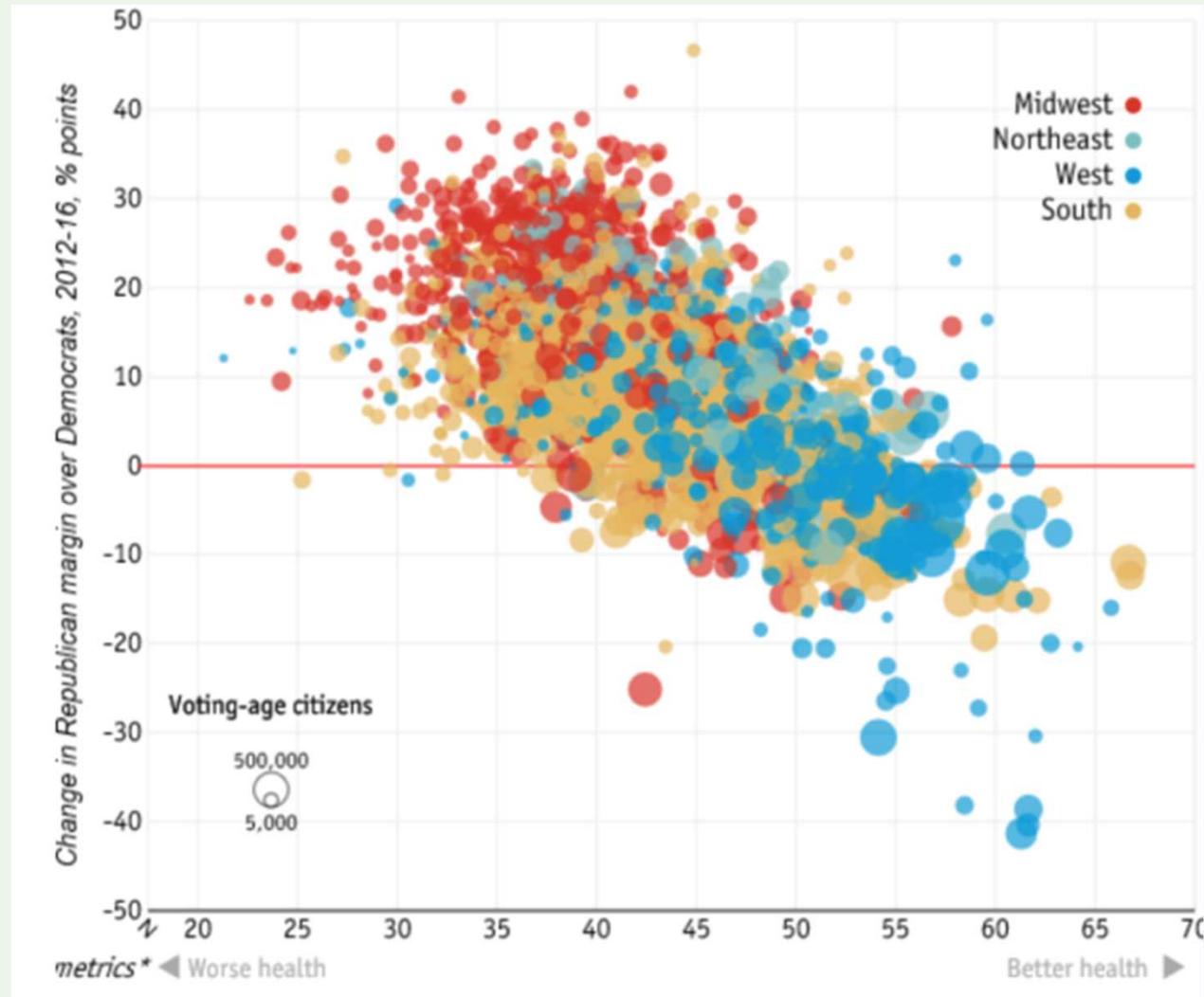
Things really were bad

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



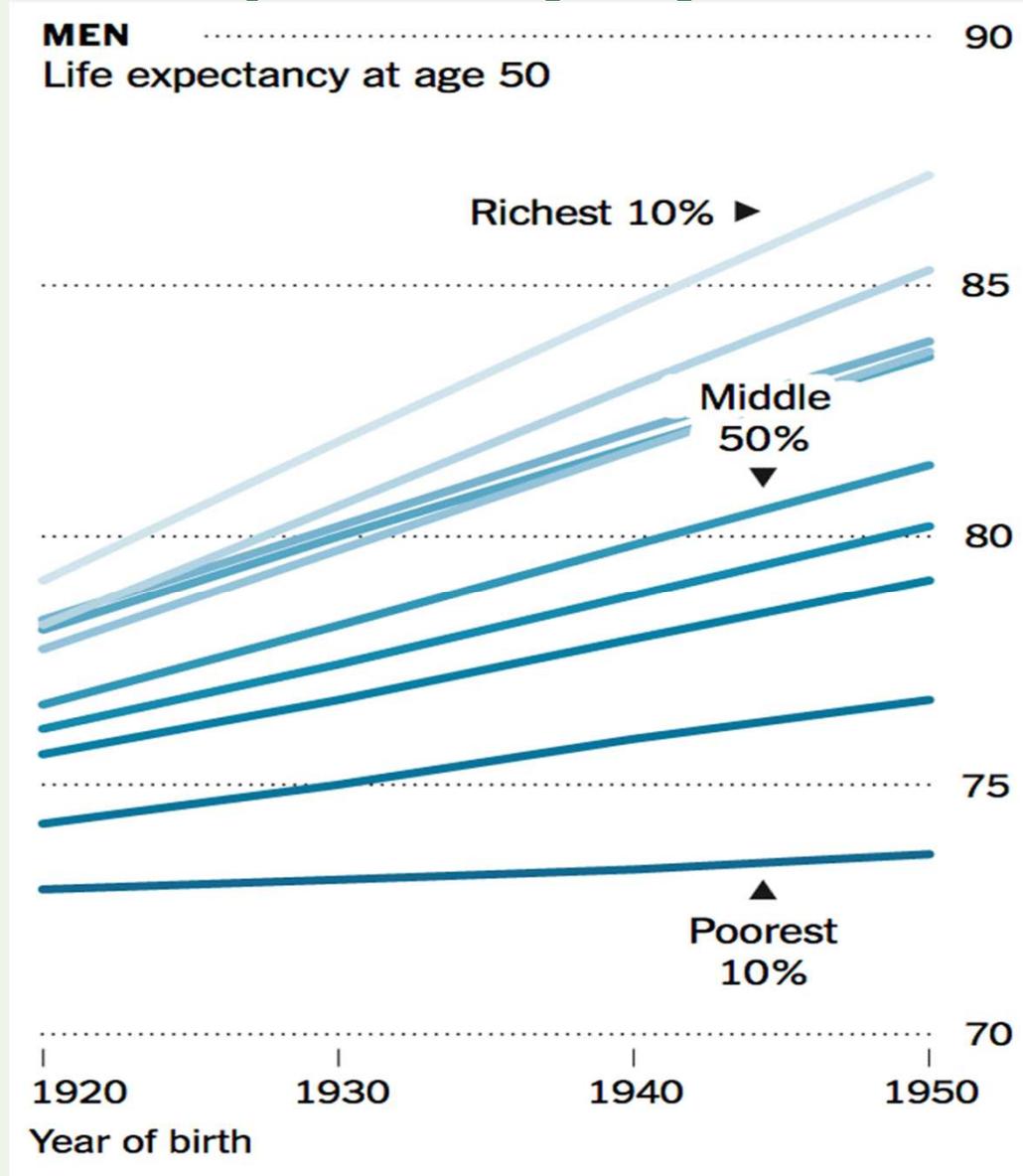


Feeling poorly? Vote for snake oil



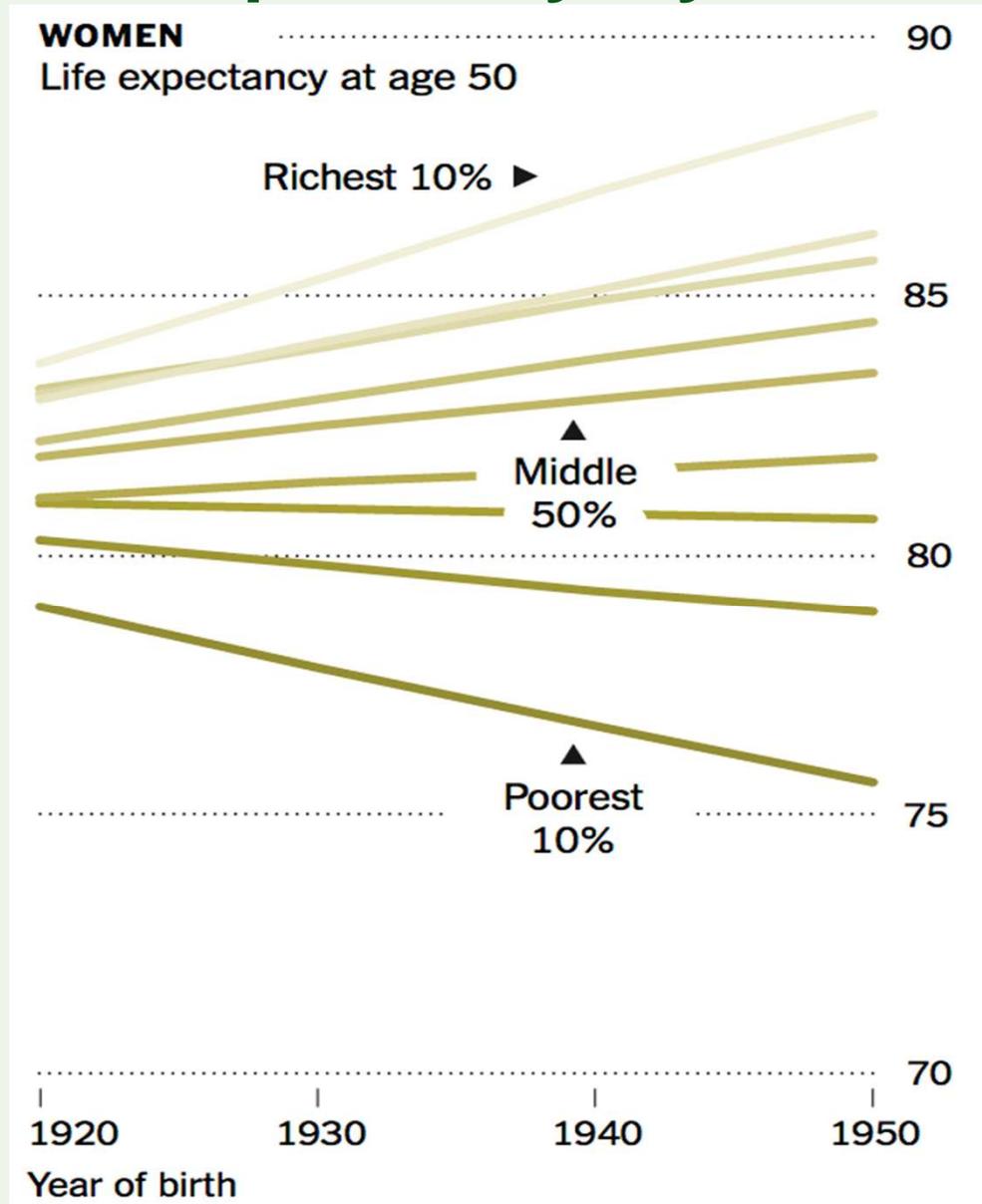


US Life Expectancy – year of birth





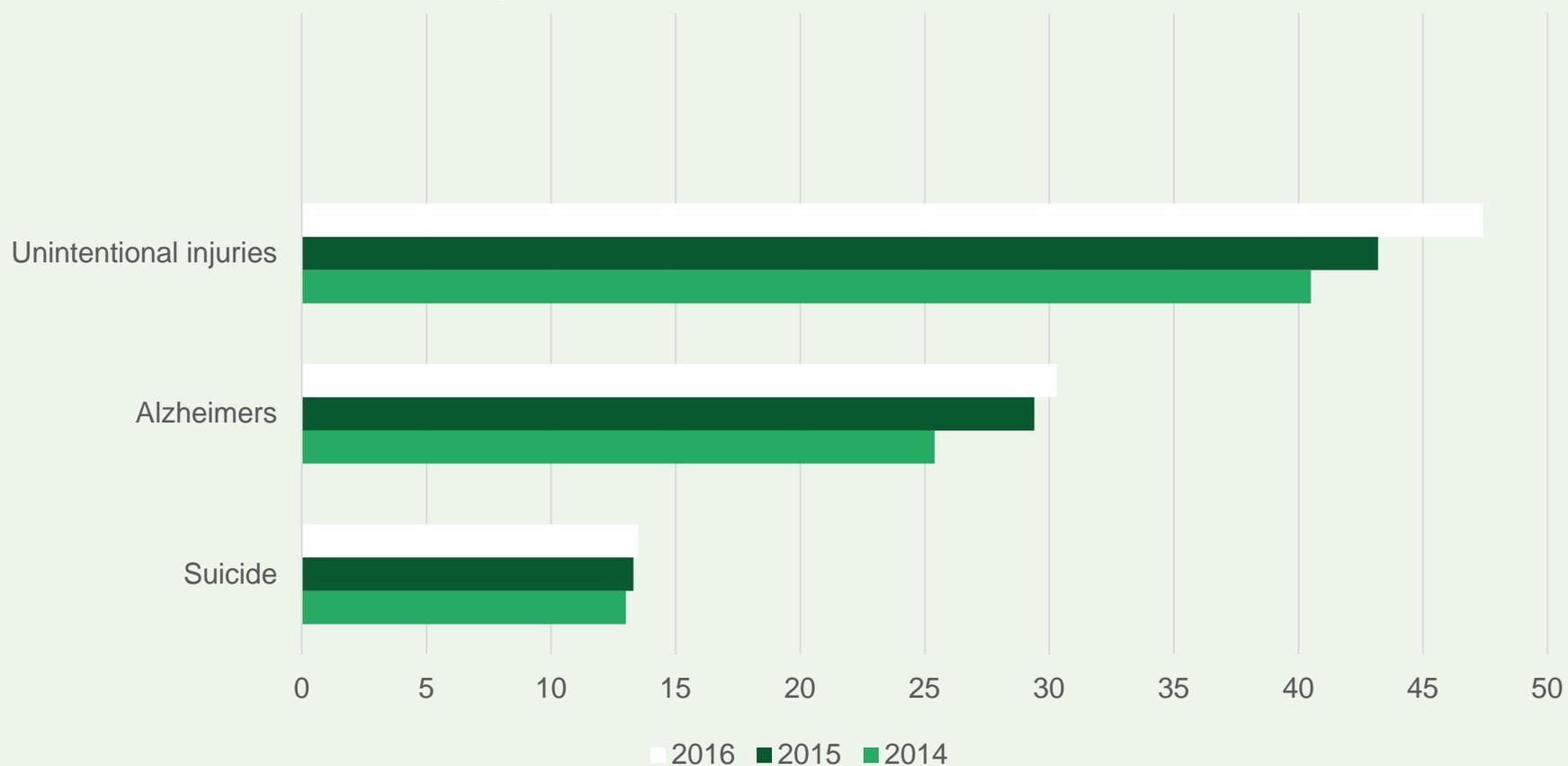
US Life Expectancy – year of birth





US Life expectancy declined 2 years in a row

Death rate age adjusted per 100,000



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

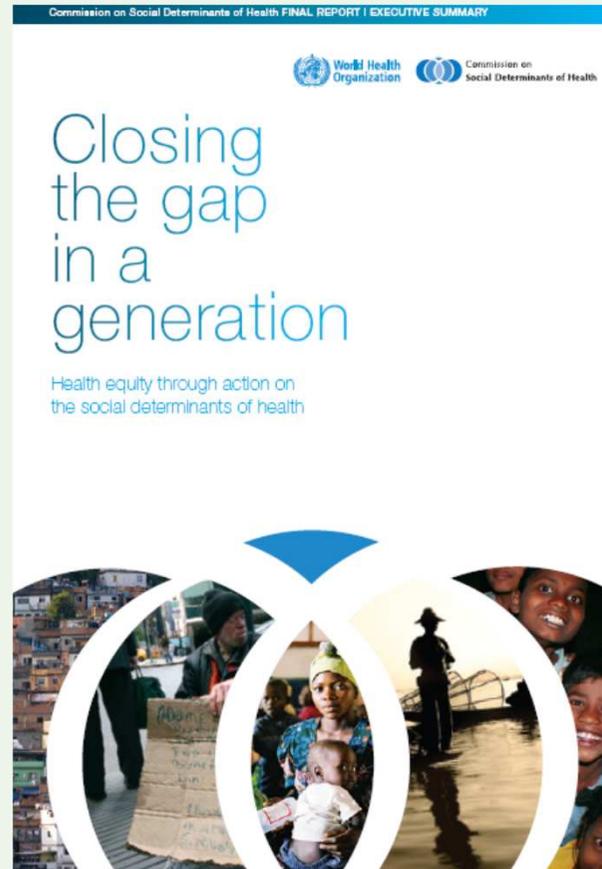


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Social justice

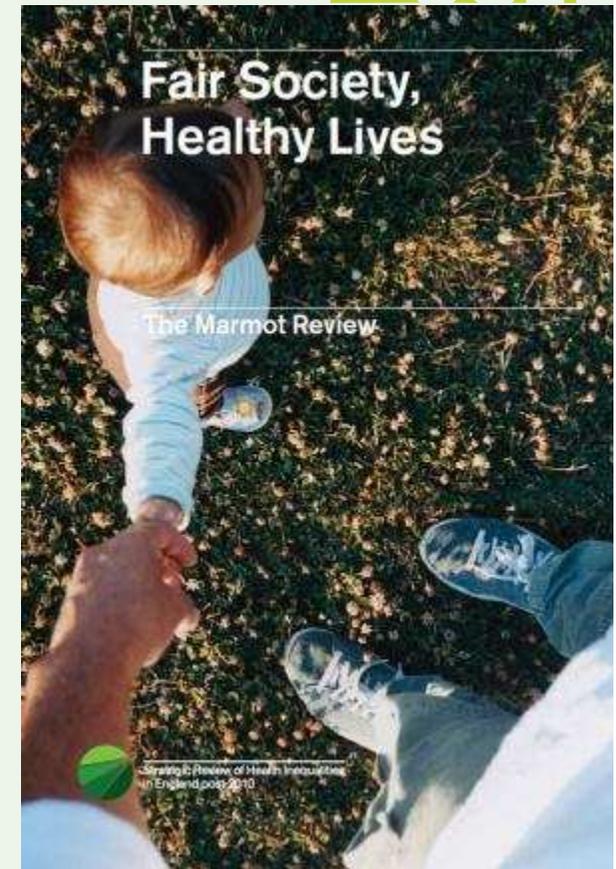
Material,
psychosocial,
political
empowerment

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

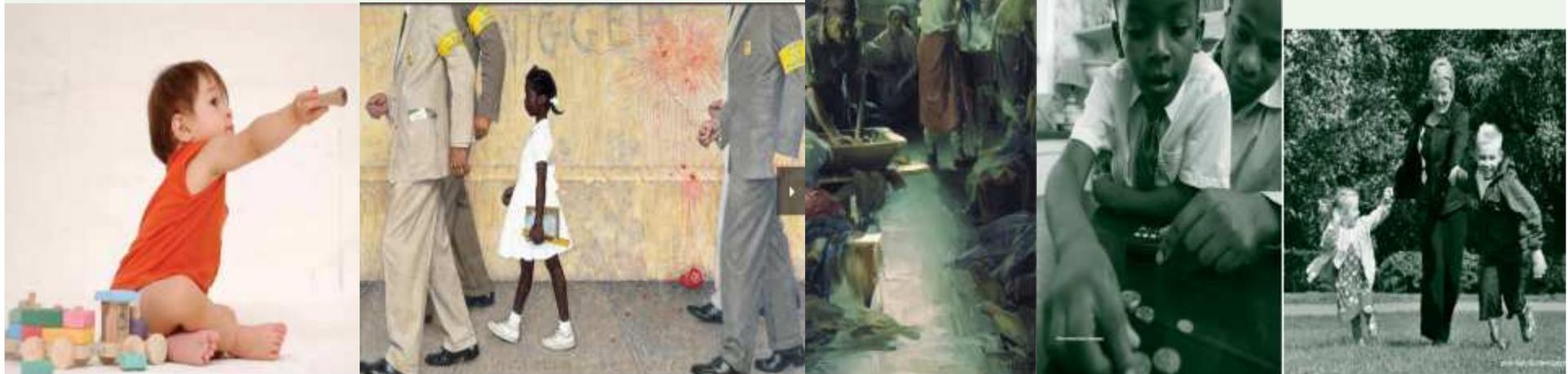
2009/10



Lifecourse

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

-F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*





Fair Society: Healthy Lives: some areas for concern

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**



Fair Society: Healthy Lives: some areas for concern

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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

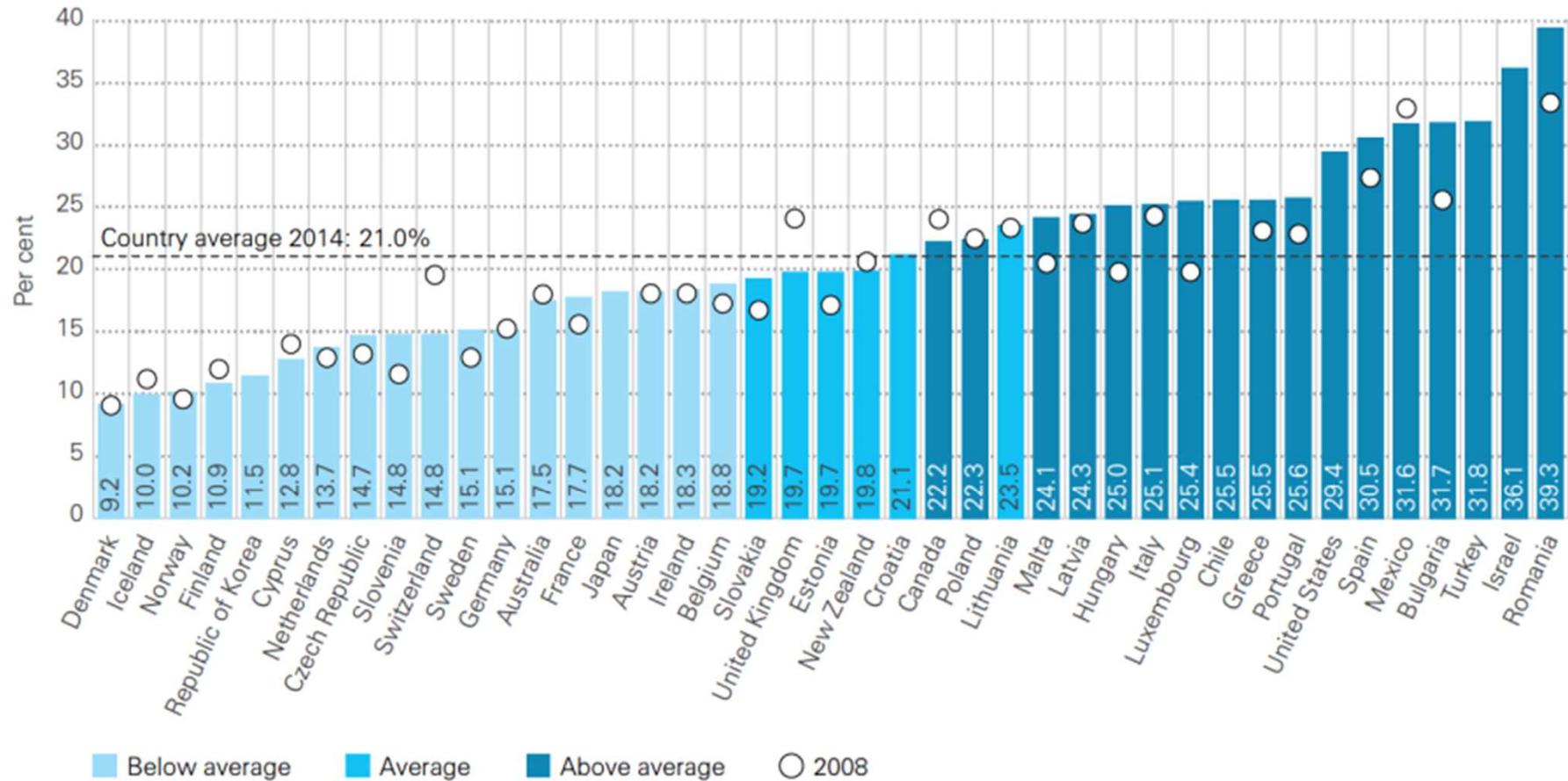
England and selected local authority areas	Level of development at age 5, 2013/14		
	All pupils (%)	FSM pupils (%)	Gap between all and FSM pupils (percentage point)
England	60.4	44.8	15.6
Hackney	64.9	60.7	4.2
Bath and North East Somerset	62.5	33	29.5



Child poverty (<60% median income)

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

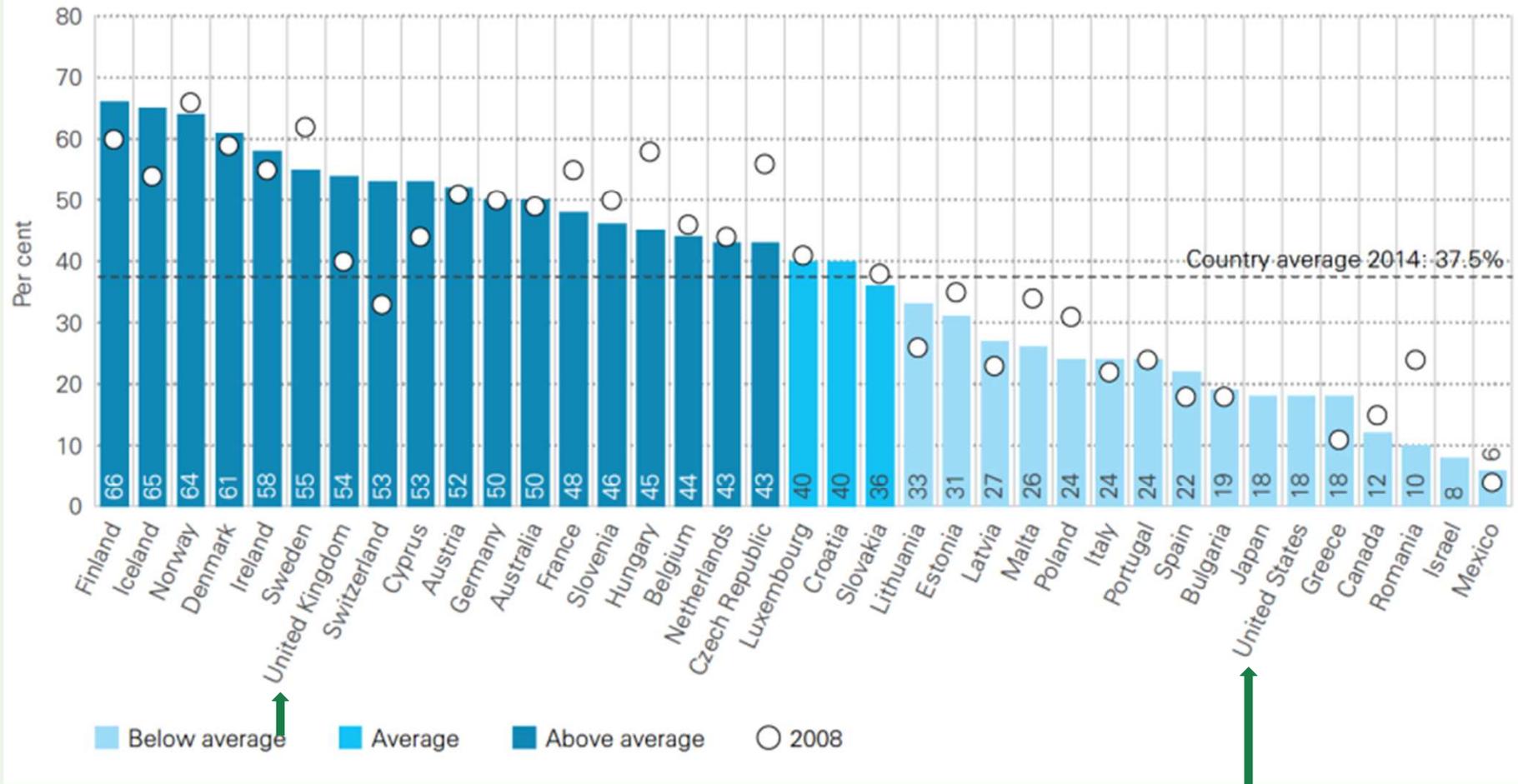




Reducing child poverty by social transfers

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





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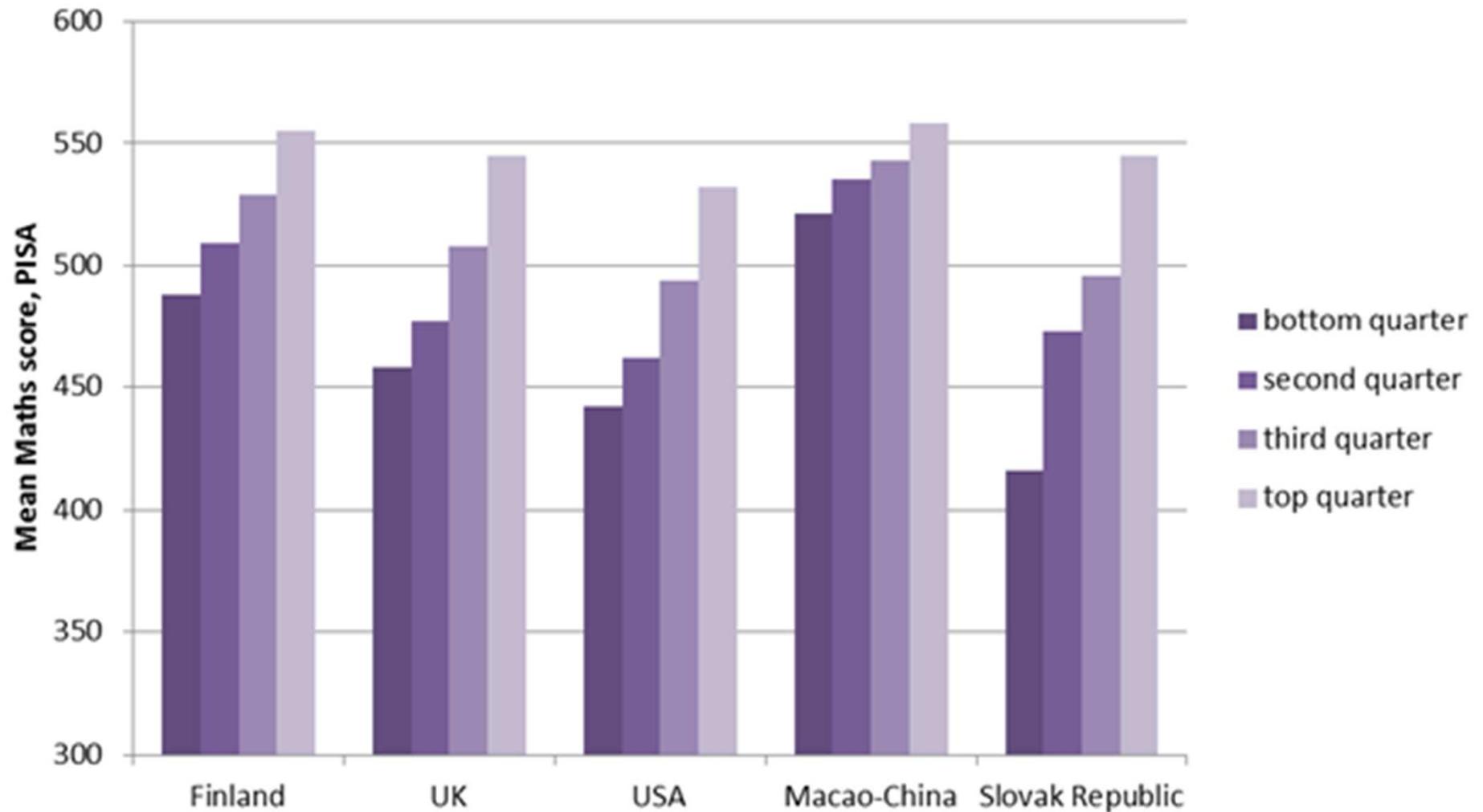
- Funding issues, child poverty

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- Skills training, NEETS, whole school approaches



Within country maths results by quarters of ESCS (economic social and cultural status), PISA, 2013



Source: PISA, 2013



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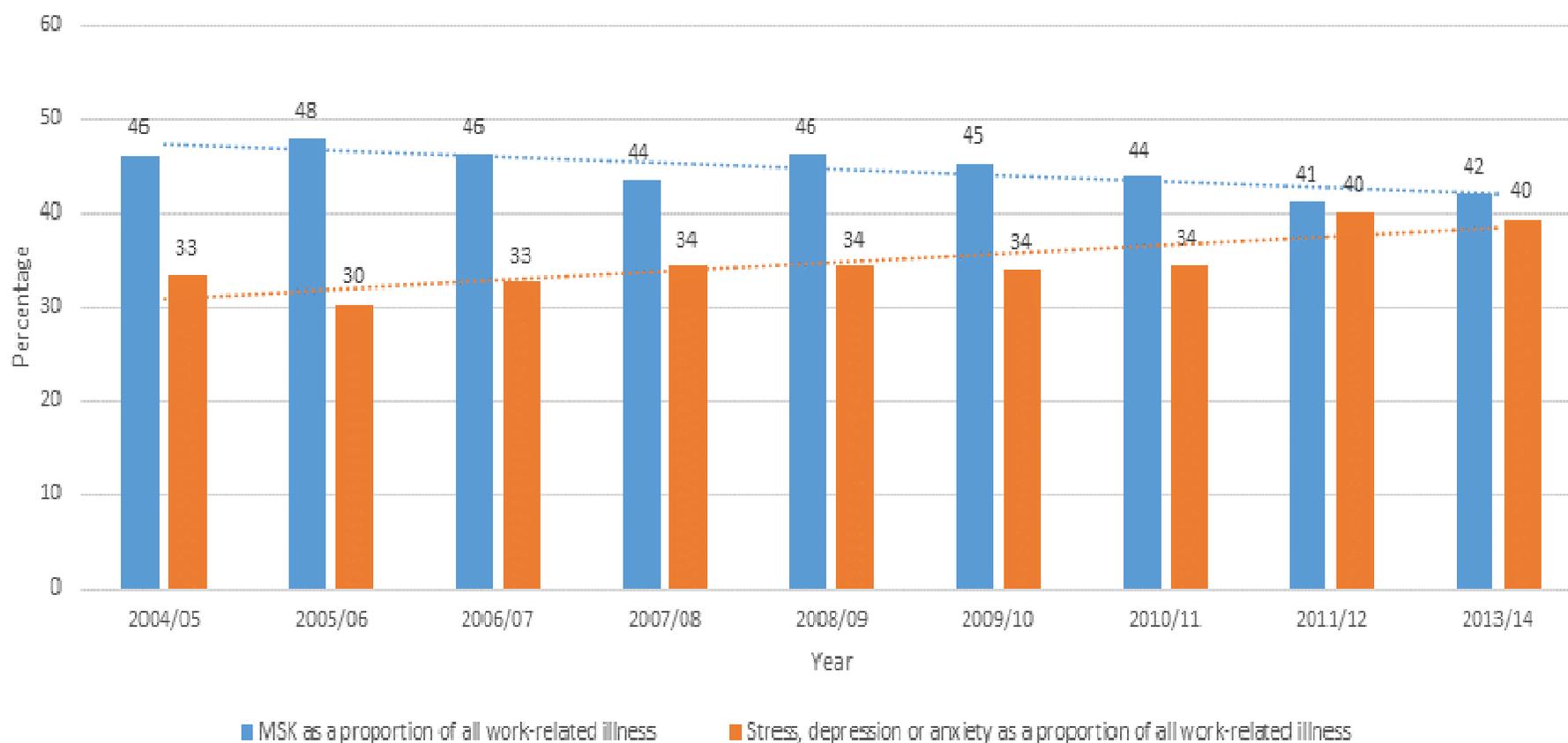
C. Create fair employment and good work for all

- Youth unemployment, contract workers, insecure employment, involuntary part-time working, ALMP policies



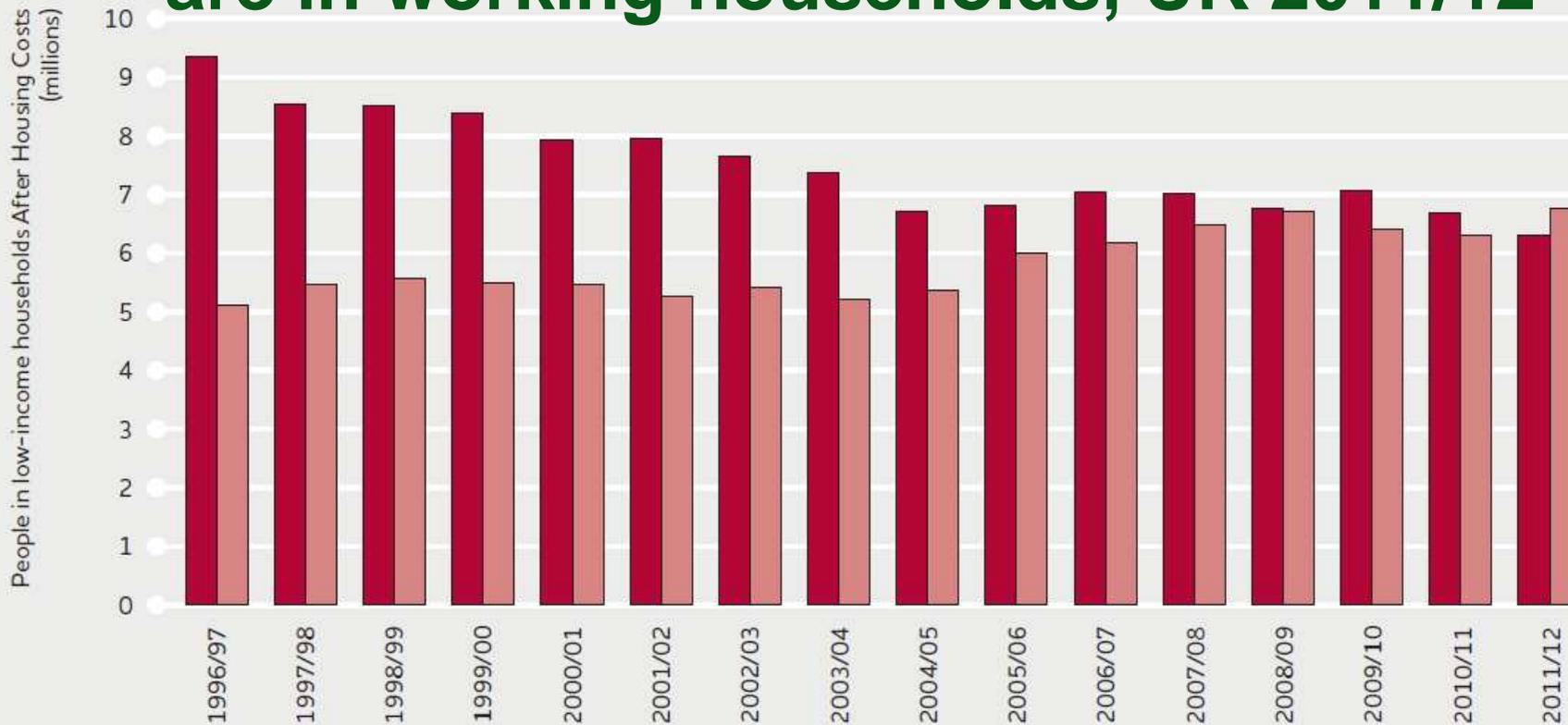
Good quality work

Musculoskeletal disorders, and stress, depression or anxiety as a proportion of all work-related ill health, 2004/05 - 2013/14





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

Workless working-age or retired Working

(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](#)]

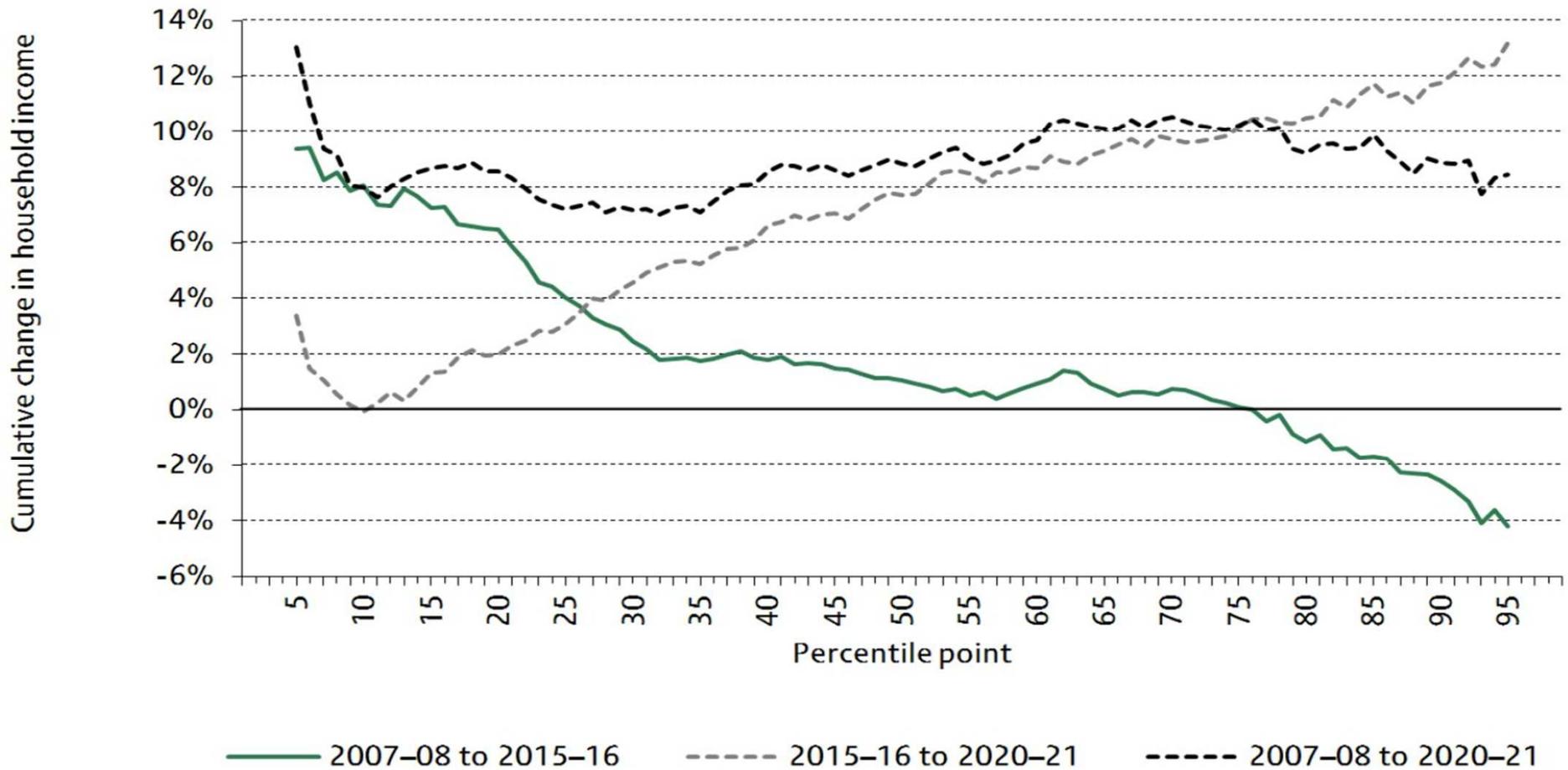
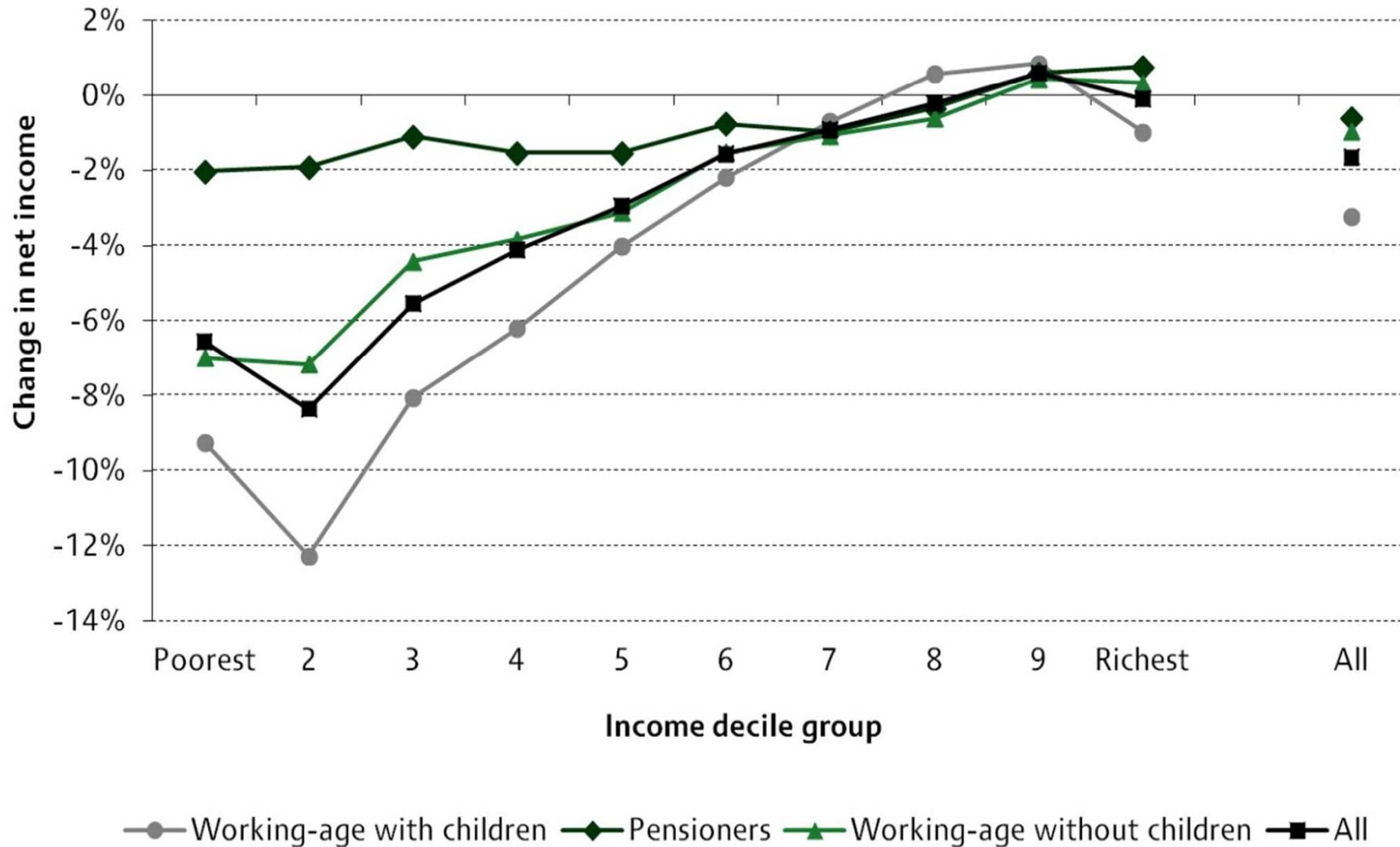
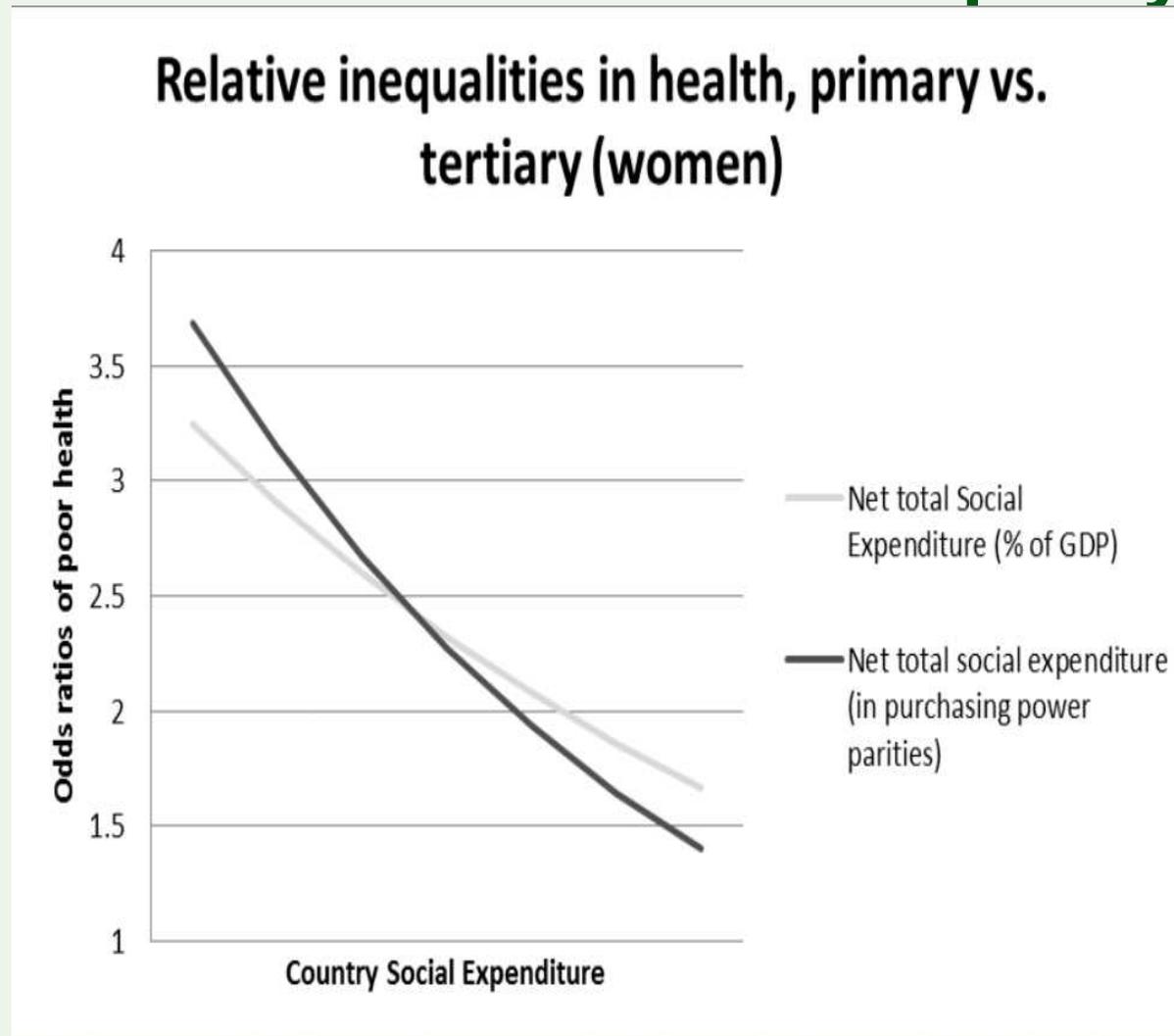


Chart 4: Long-run impact of tax and benefit reforms introduced between May 2015 and April 2019 by income decile and household type (including universal credit) [[Download the data in Excel](#)]





Shocking news: Welfare spending improves health and reduces inequality

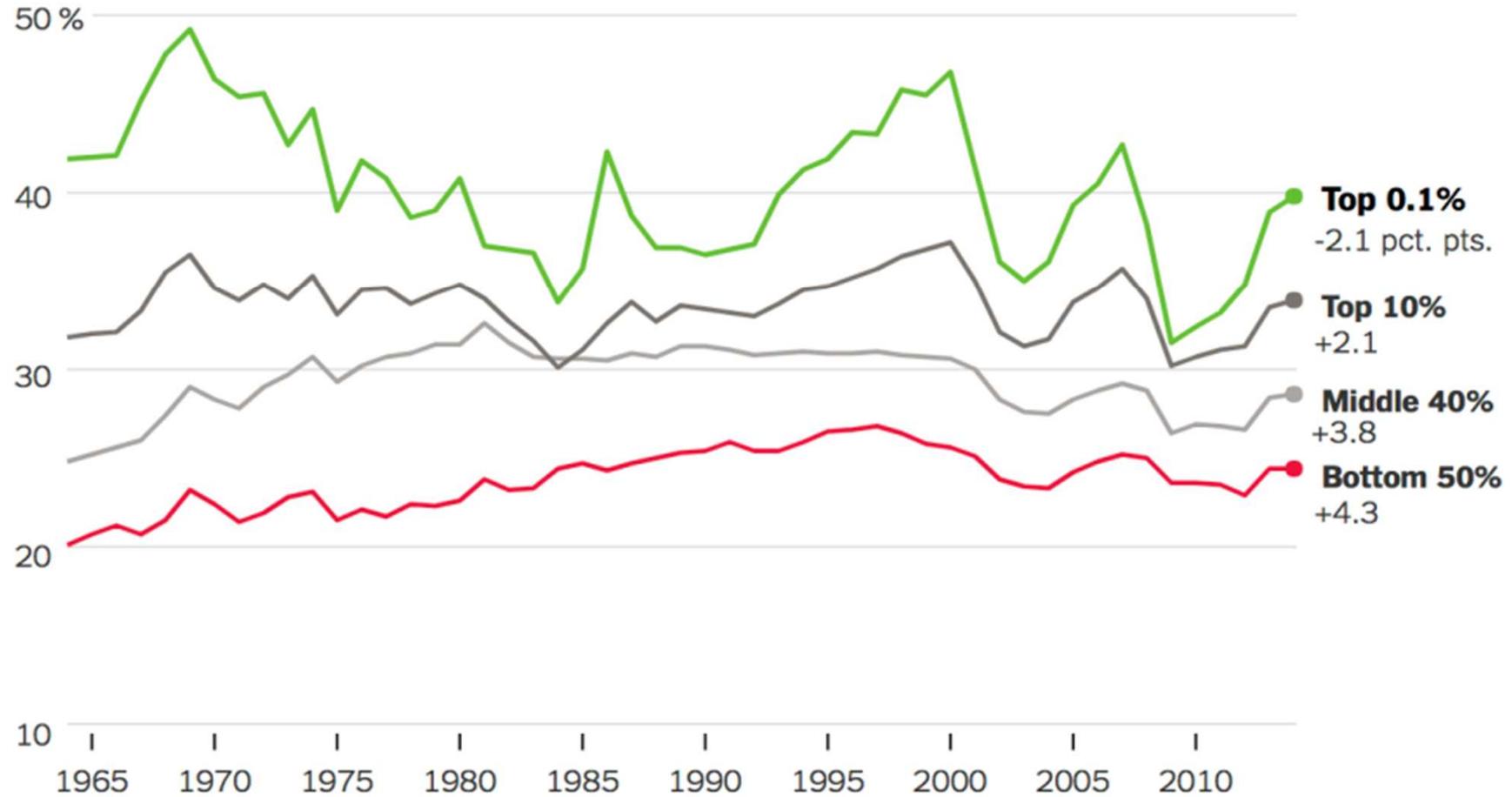


Source:
Lundberg et
al 2012



A Less Progressive Tax Code USA

Total tax rate by income group



By The New York Times | Source: Thomas Piketty, Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman



Change in after-tax income under tax bill, 2027

Top 0.1

+3.0%

Top 10

1.5

Middle 40

-0.6

Bottom 50

-2.0

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



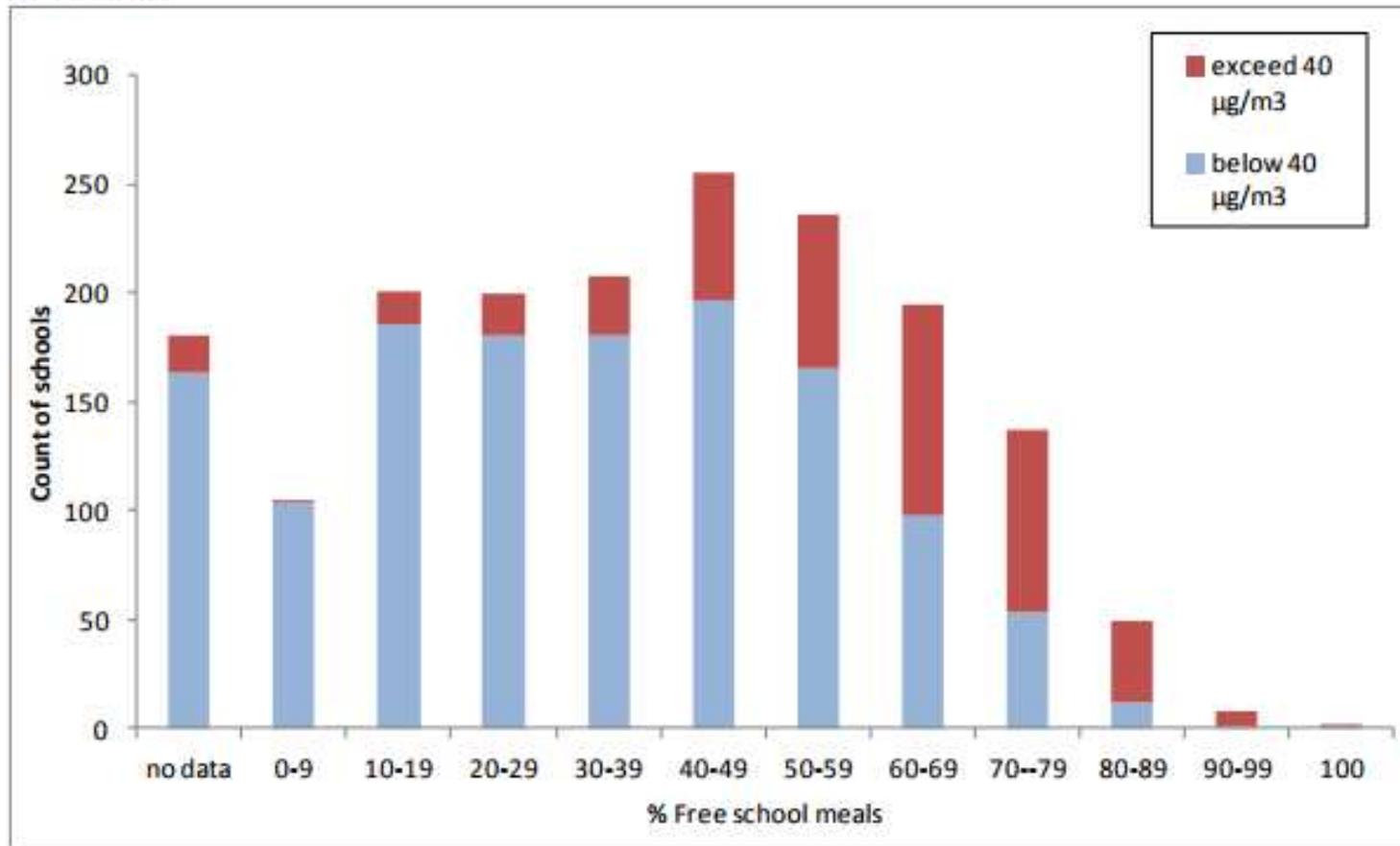
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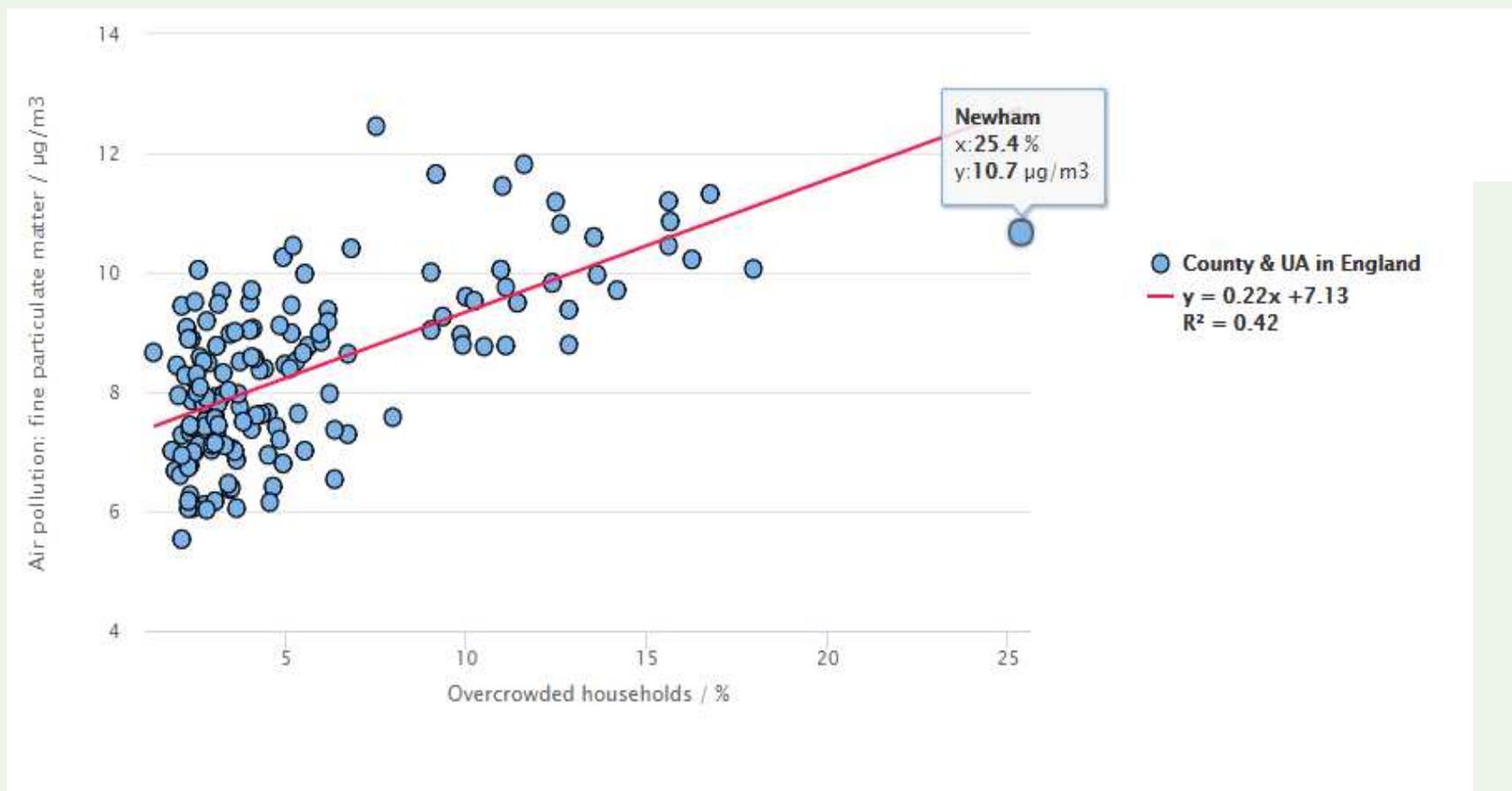
Air pollution & schools in London

Figure E4 Count of schools grouped by the proportion of pupils eligible for Free School Meals and an NO₂ exceedance





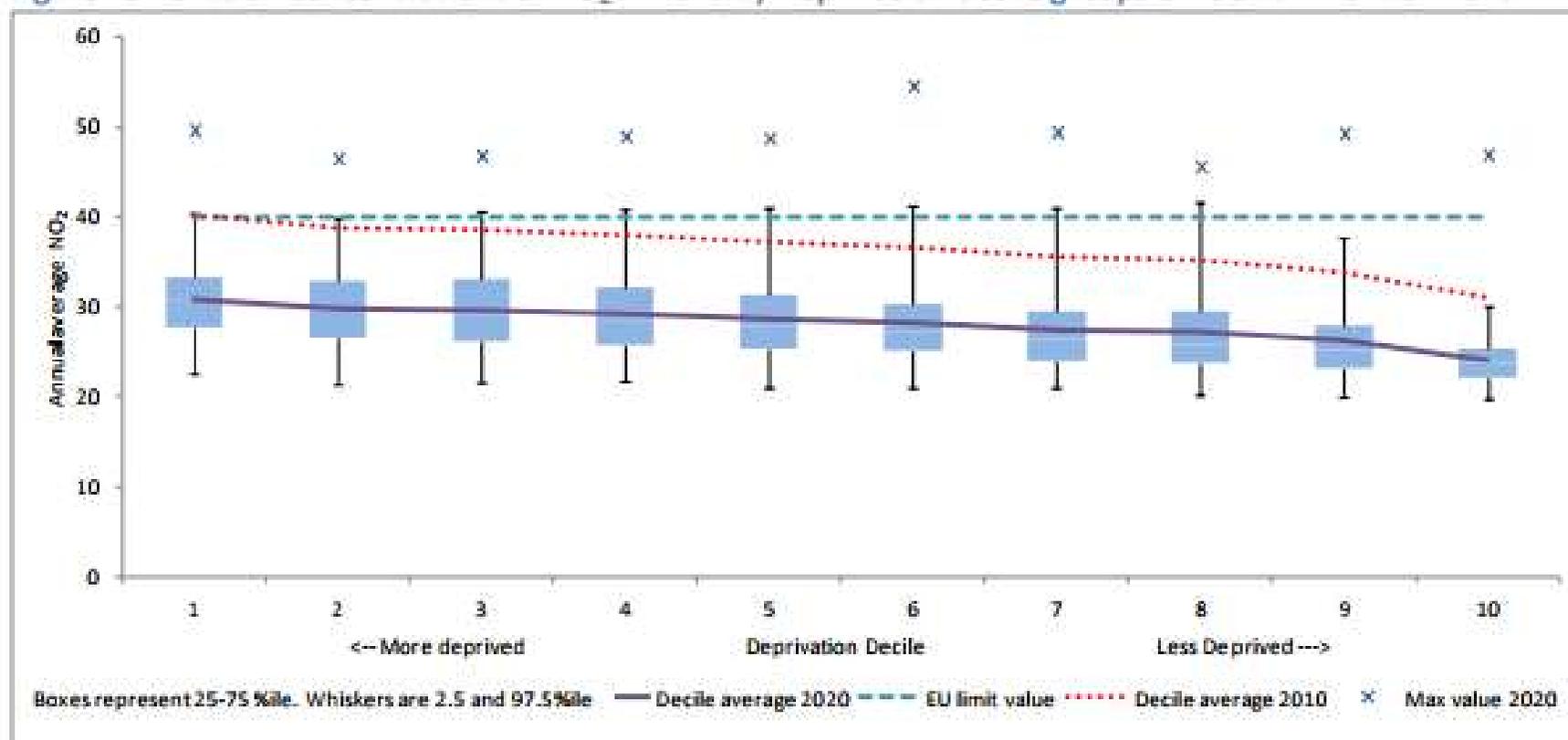
Air pollution & deprivation levels





Nitrogen dioxide vs. deprivation in London

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





High air pollution episodes – Delhi





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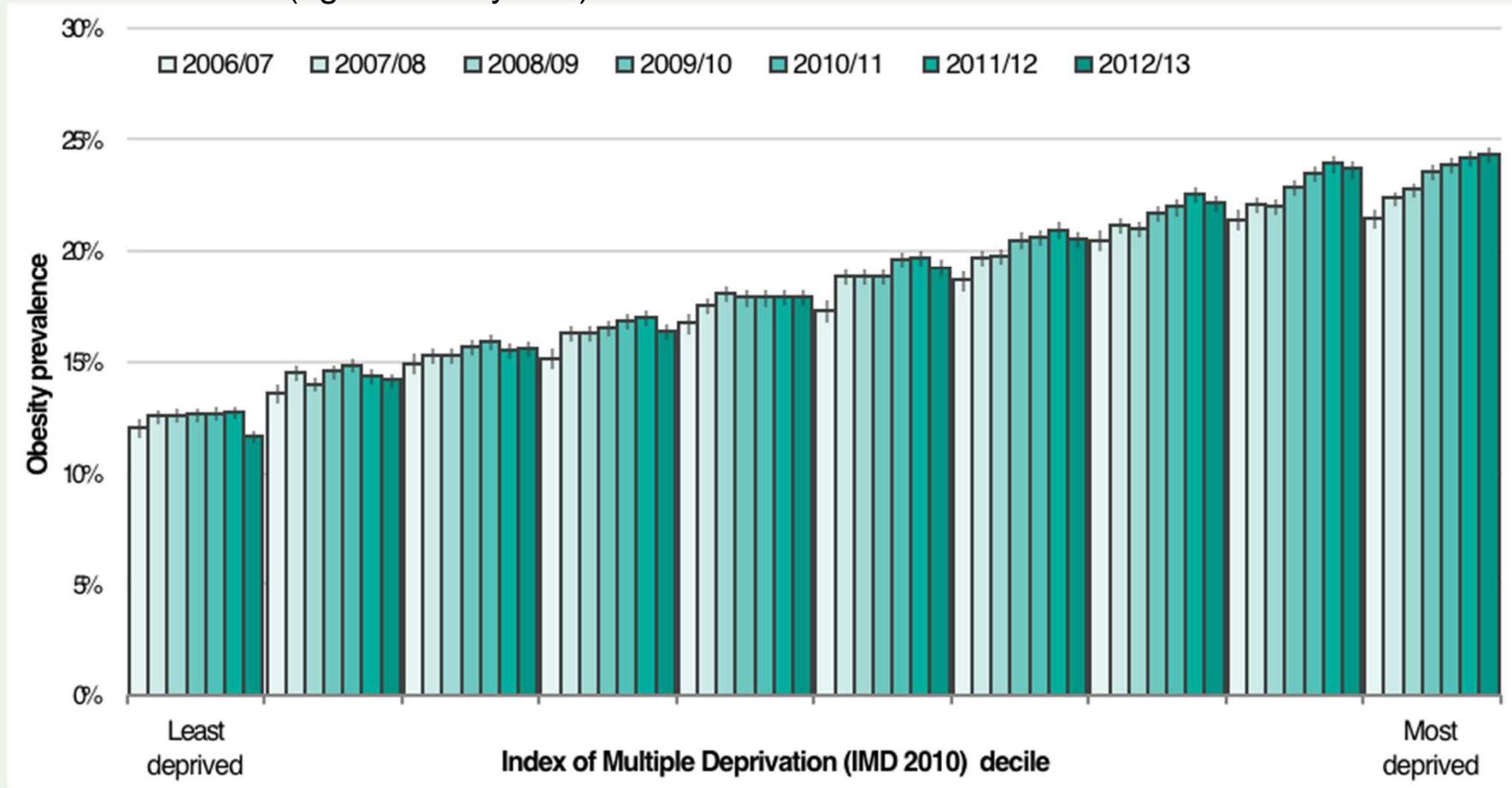
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Inequalities in childhood obesity are increasing in England: Obesity prevalence by deprivation decile 2006/7 to 2012/13

Children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)

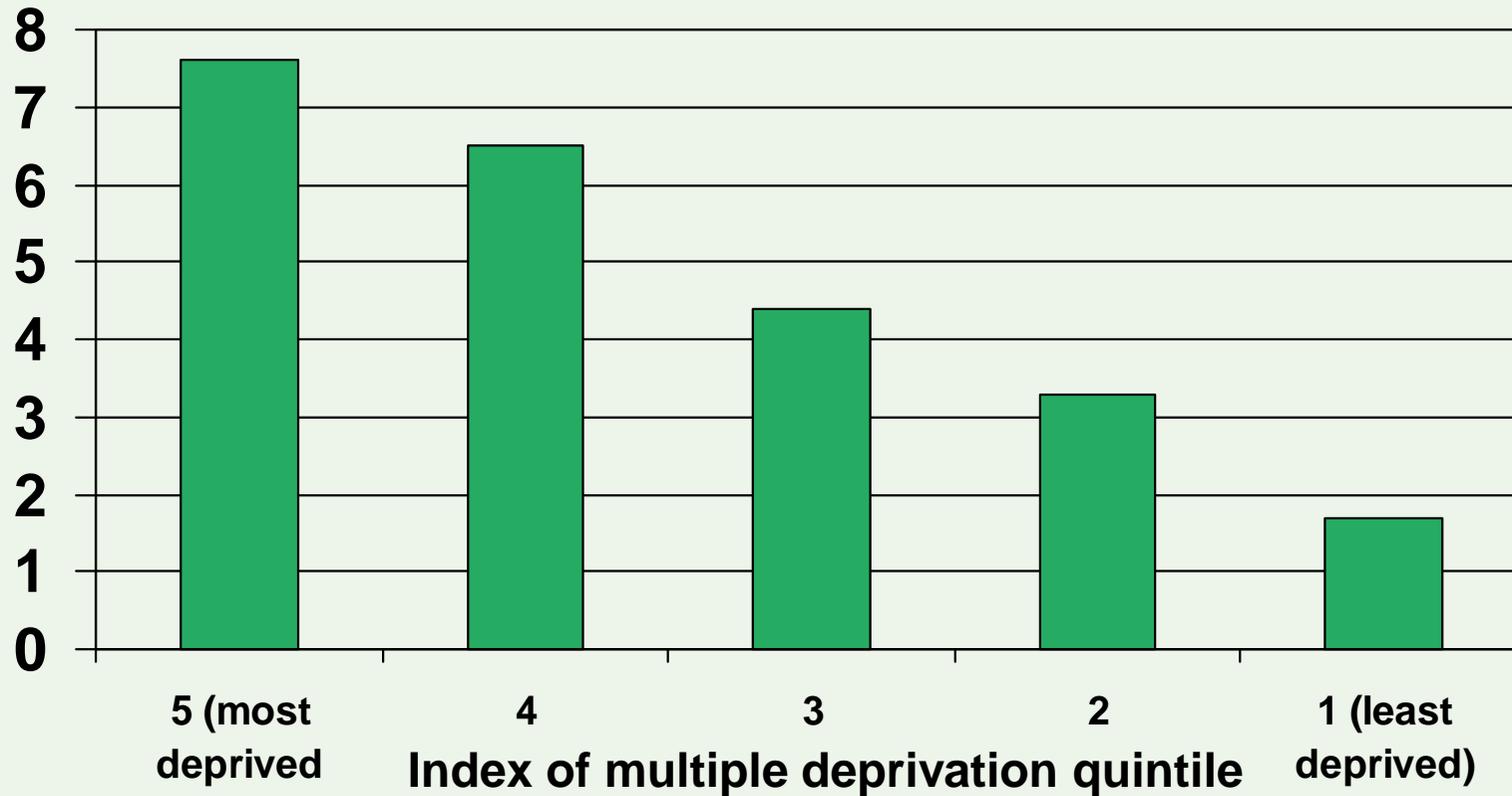


Child obesity: BMI \geq 95th centile of the UK90 growth reference

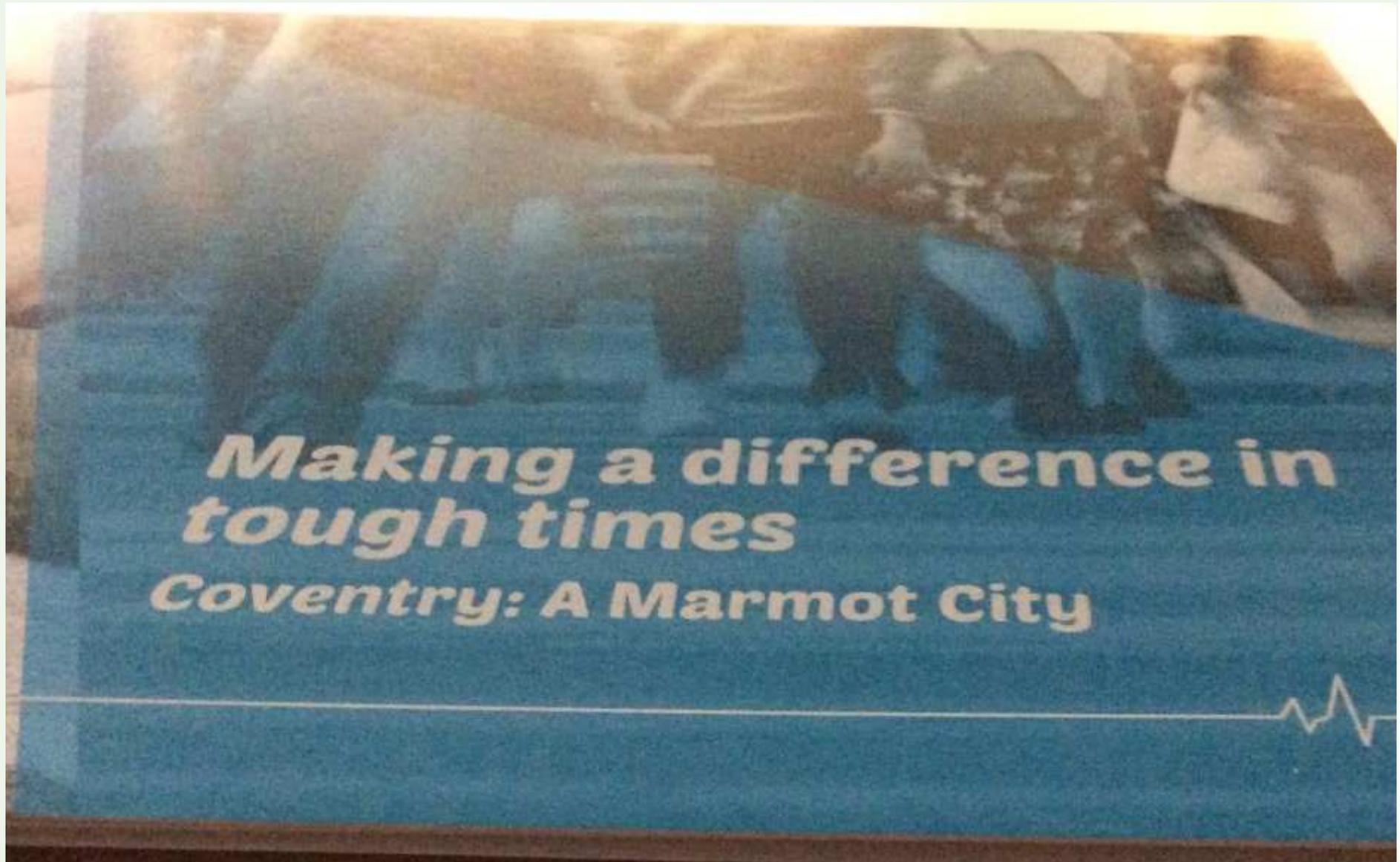


Fast food chains more common in deprived areas: England and Scotland

■ Mean number of fast food outlets* per 100000 people



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



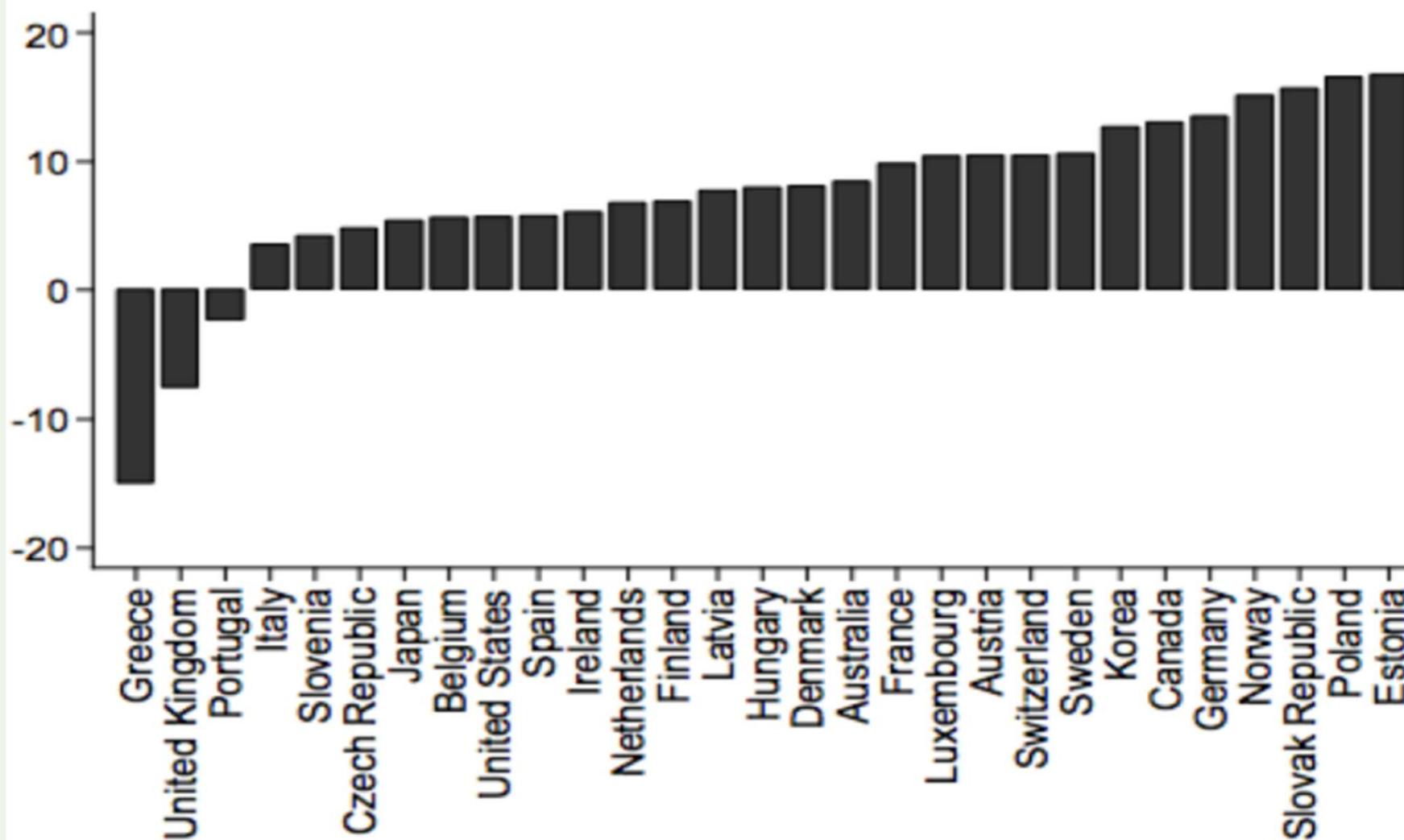


Sweden



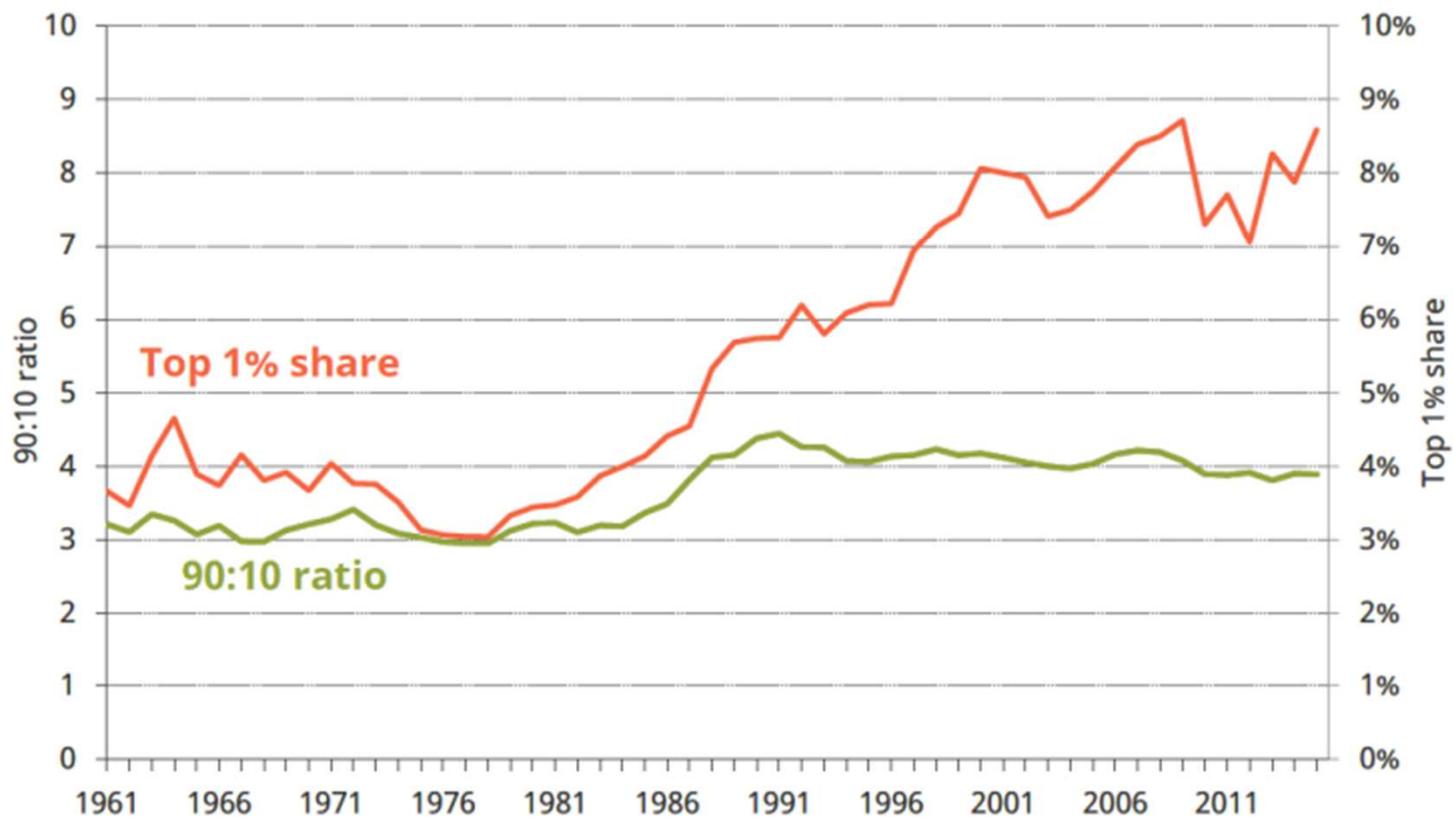


Figure 5: International average real wage growth, 2007-15





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



Multinationals' tax avoidance

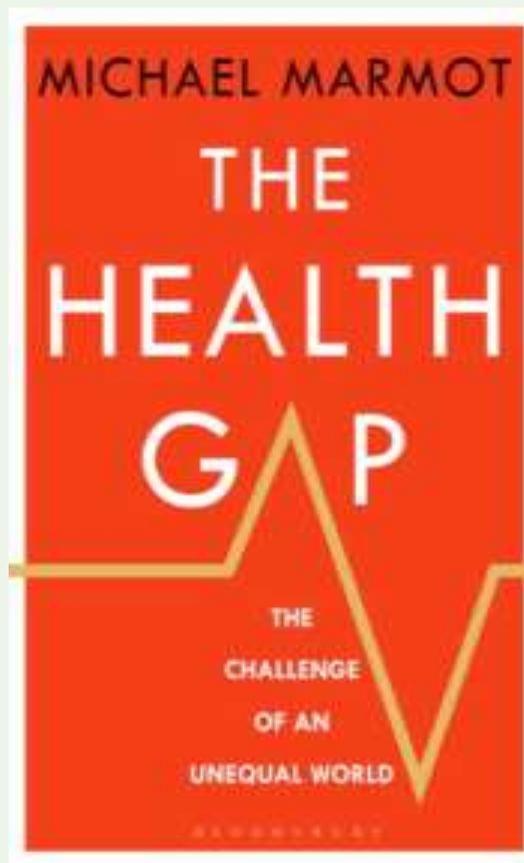
- €600bn a year shifted to world's tax havens
- €350bn into European tax havens – mainly profits from EU countries. Taxed at 0 to 5%
- Deprives the EU of a fifth of corporate tax revenue: **€60bn a year**
- For the UK **€12.7bn a year**
- Cf £350m a week is £18.2bn a year



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What good does it do to treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?





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Martin Luther King



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.

NORWAY, 1964