The Health Gap

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Aboriginal Youth Suicide by Factors Present

Cultural Factors:
- Self-government
- Land claim participation

Community Control:
- Health services
- Education
- Cultural facilities
- Police/fire services

Chandler & Lalonde, 1998
Growing up in Baltimore: worlds apart

- City of Baltimore in the US state of Maryland is marked by stark inequalities.
- LeShawn, has grown up in the Upton/Druid Heights neighbourhood in Baltimore’s inner city.
- Bobby has grown up in Greater Roland Park/Poplar.
- Life expectancy in Upton/Druid is sixty-three; in Roland Park, eighty-three.
LeShawn Baltimore Upton/Druid

- Half are single parent families.
- Median household income in 2010 was $17,000.
- Four out of ten under ‘proficient’ reading third grade.
- >50% missed at least 20 days of high school a year.
- 90% did not go on to college.
- Each year, a third aged 10-17 arrested for ‘juvenile disorder’. A third each year: criminal record by 17.
- In 2005 to 2009, 100 non-fatal shootings for every 10,000 residents, and nearly forty
Bobby Baltimore: Roland Park

- 93% two-parent families
- Median income $90,000
- 97% achieve ‘proficient or advanced’ in third grade reading
- Only 8% missed twenty days a year of high school
- 75% complete college
- Juvenile arrests one in fifty each year
- No non-fatal shootings in 2005–2009; four homicides per 10,000
Life expectancy at birth for men and women in the US, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of education</th>
<th>White women</th>
<th>Black women</th>
<th>White men</th>
<th>Black men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;12</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16+</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Olshansky et al, Health Aff. 2012
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
Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth, males by neighborhood deprivation, England, 1999–2003 and 2009-2013
Fair/Poor Self-rated mental health prevalence rates by income quintile, Canada, 2003-2013

Trends in Income-Related Health Inequalities in Canada (Nov. 2015)
• "Go into a typical American school and count one hundred boys aged fifteen. Thirteen of you will fail to reach your sixtieth birthday."

• "Is thirteen out of a hundred a lot?"

• "The US risk is double the Swedish risk, which is less than seven."
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births) by wealth quintile

Source: Data from DHS
The relationship between wealth and health, 2012

Source: Data from Gapminder
Lifecourse

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

-F. Scott Fitzgerald, The Great Gatsby
Give Every Child the Best Start
Jimmy, Calton, Glasgow

- Single mother with succession of partners; physical and sexual abuse
- Behaviour problems at school entry
- Delinquency; known to police: gangs and violence
- Never had a ‘proper’ job – temporary manual work
- Any money Jimmy gets goes into drink and drugs
- Diet of pub food, fast food and alcohol.
- A series of short-term girlfriends, alcohol-fuelled violent behaviour.
- Jimmy’s life expectancy less than Indian average.
Inequality in early cognitive development of children in the 1970 British Cohort Study, ages 22 months to 10 years

Feinstein 2003
Children achieving a good level of development at age five, local authorities 2011: England

Good level of development at age 5

Source: LHO (2012)
Country comparison on average rank in four dimensions of child wellbeing – material, health, education, behaviours & risks, in early 2000s and late 2000s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Early 2000s</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Late 2000s</th>
<th>Change in rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4=</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>−3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4=</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8=</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9=</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>8=</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9=</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>8=</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>+5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>−3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>−4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14=</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>14=</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14=</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>14=</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16=</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16=</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>18=</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>−2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>18=</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20=</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>18=</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>−5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20=</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNICEF 2013
Inequalities in cognitive development by multiple factors, UK

Cognitive test scores at age 7

- Low birth weight
- Not being breastfed
- Maternal depression
- Having a lone parent
- Median family income <60%
- Parental unemployment
- Maternal qualifications
- Damp housing
- Social housing
- Area deprivation (IMD)

(ICLS, 2012)
Child poverty rates before and after transfers, ranked by after-transfer rate, EU–SILC 2009

- Norway
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- Austria
- United Kingdom
- Poland
- Latvia

Poverty rate

Before social transfers
After social transfers
Enrolment in preschool (ages 3-5) and reading in 6th grade: selected countries in Latin America

Tinajero 2010
Higher income inequality associated with lower intergenerational mobility

Intergenerational earnings elasticity

Source: Corak (2011), OECD, CEA estimates
Maximising Capabilities and Control

The Problem we all live with (1964) Norman Rockwell
Inequity in infant mortality rates between countries and within countries by mother’s education

CSDH Final Report 2008
Total Fertility rate (births per woman) according to mother’s education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No education</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary or higher</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of women agreeing that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she refused to have sex with him

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>No education</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from DHS
Within country maths results by quarters of ESCS (economic social and cultural status), PISA, 2013

Source: PISA, 2013
Upward trend in secondary Gross Enrolment Ratios seen in all regions and for both sexes
Create Fair Employment and Good work

The Laundresses (1901) by Abram
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)
Ensure a healthy Standard of Living
Human development index values and previous public expenditures

Source: UNDP 2013

Log of public expenditure on health and education per capita, 2000
Income inequality increased in most OECD countries

Gini coefficients of income inequality, mid-1980s and 2011/12

Note: Incomes refer to household disposable income, adjusted for household size.
Average real wage index for developed G20 countries, 2007-13

Source: ILO Global Wage Database. Data accessible at: www.iло.org/gwr-figures
Household Food Insecurity Prevalence Rate, by Income Quintile, Canada, 2007–2008 to 2011–2012

Trends in Income-Related Health Inequalities in Canada (Nov. 2015)
Growing old healthily
(b) Life expectancy at age 50

Countries are ranked by life expectancy at the specified age of the sex-specific total population.

ISCED 0–2: pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education.

ISCED 4–6: tertiary education.

Source: data from Eurostat 2012
Suicide among Indian Farmers

- Every half an hour an Indian farmer commits suicide, in excess of 16,000 per year.
- Among cotton farmers: 270,000 suicides since 1995. Three times the rate for all India.
- Removing US subsidies would allow world price of cotton to rise 6-14%.
Ill health prevention
Organisation of hope
Male life expectancy at birth: Colombia, Peru, Brazil, USA, Cuba

UN World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision
Prevalence of stunting by family income and year of survey: Brazil

Source: Victora et al 2011 citing Monteiro et al 2010
UCL Health and Society
Summer School: Social Determinants of Health
4th July – 8th July 2016

For further information please email: e.poole@ucl.ac.uk
http://www.ucl.ac.uk/summer-school-social-determinants-health
Twitter: #UCLSDoH
The Health Gap

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