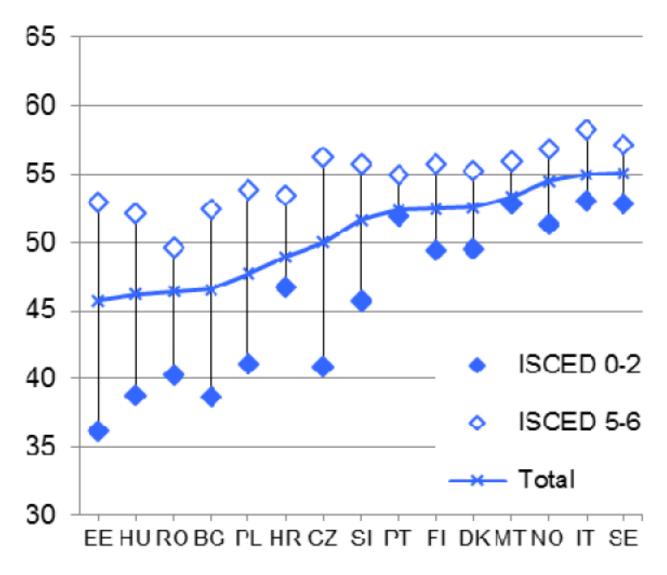


Building a social movement to address health inequalities

Michael Marmot

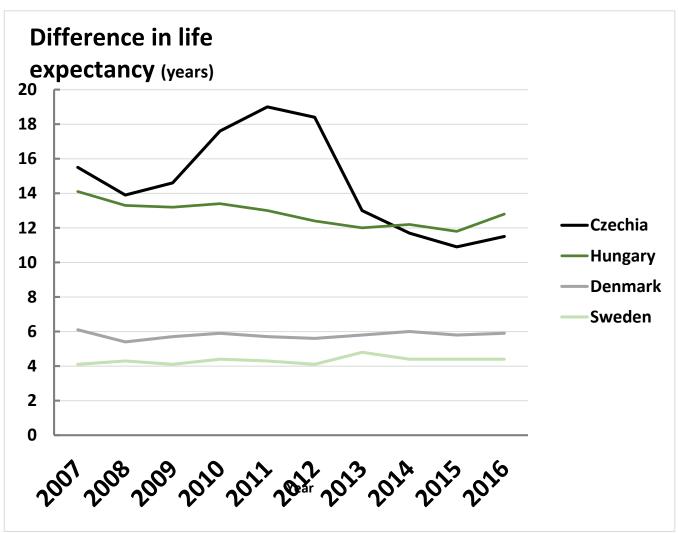
Life expectancy at age 25 by education, men



Source: Health inequalities in the EU 2013

Life expectancy gap between high and low education, males

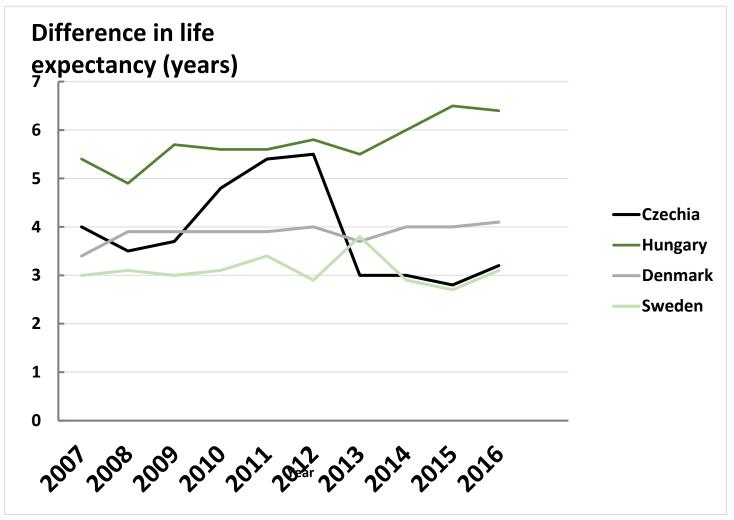




Source: Eurostat: EU EHIS

Life expectancy gap between high and low education, females

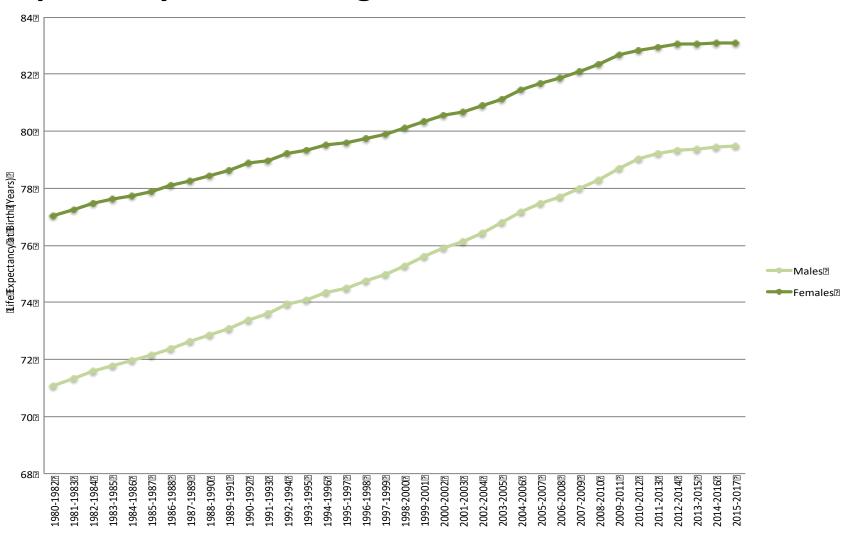




Source: Eurostat: EU EHIS

1. Stalling Life Expectancy Life Expectancy at Birth, England, 1980-92 – 2015-17

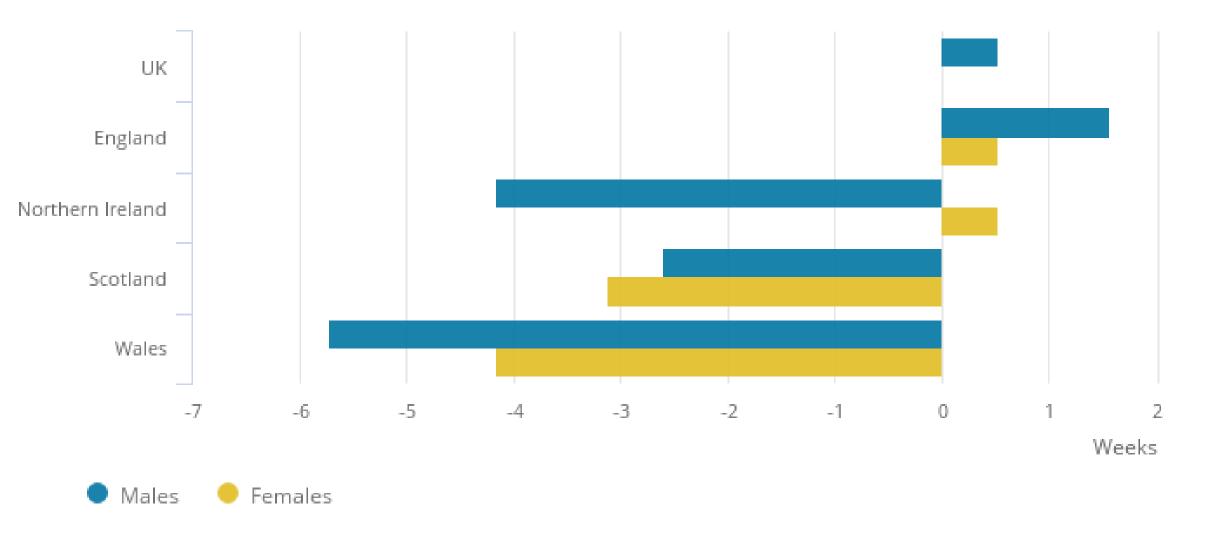




Source: ONS, National life tables, UK: 2015 to 2017

Change in life expectancy at birth in weeks, UK, 2014-16 - 2015-17

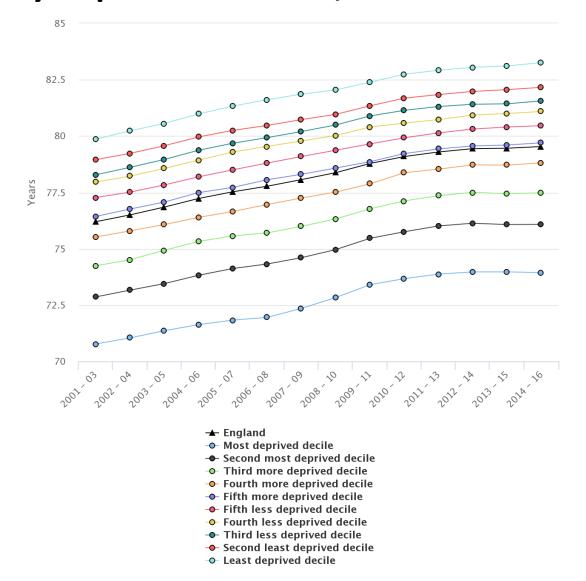




Source: ONS, National life tables, UK: 2015 to 2017

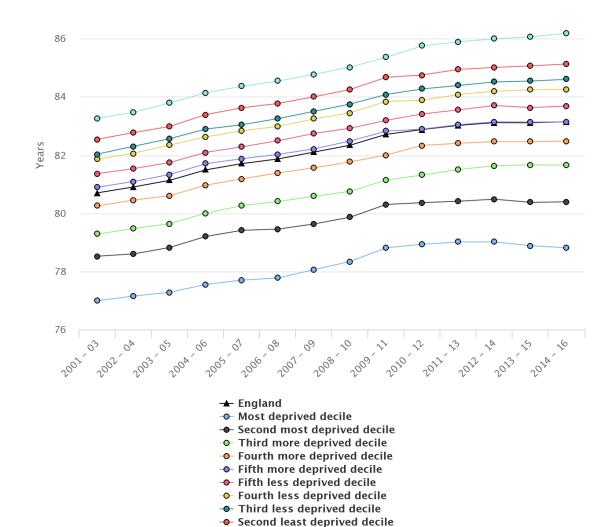
Life expectancy by deprivation decile, 2001-03 – 2014-16 – male





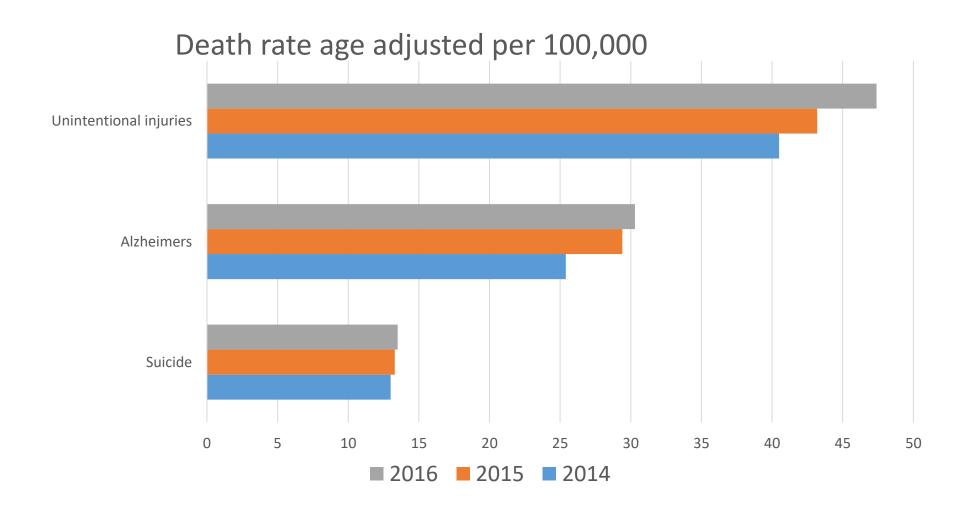
Life expectancy by deprivation decile, 2001-03 - 2014-16 - female





Least deprived decile

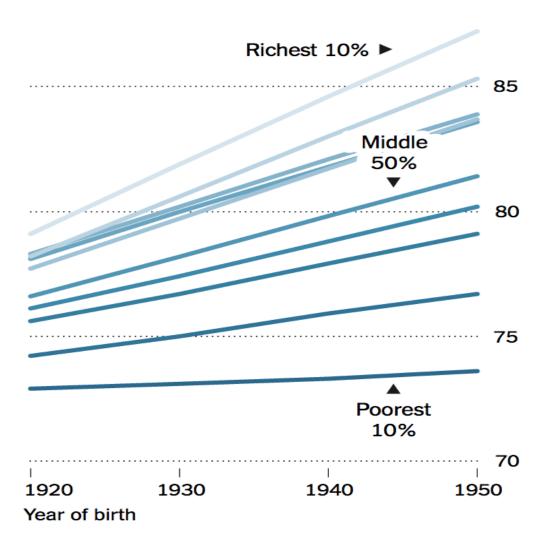
US Life expectancy declined 2 years in a row



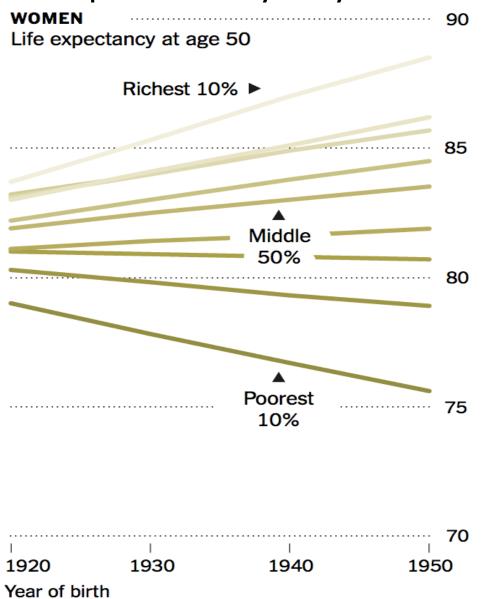
Unintentional injuries include accidental drug overdose 63,600 deaths last year

US Life Expectancy – year of birth

MEN 90 Life expectancy at age 50



US Life Expectancy – year of birth



Ten Tips For Better Health – Liam Donaldson, 1999

- 1. Don't smoke. If you can, stop. If you can't, cut down.
- 2. Follow a balanced diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables.
- 3. Keep physically active.
- 4. Manage stress by, for example, talking things through and making time to relax.
- 5. If you drink alcohol, do so in moderation.
- 6. Cover up in the sun, and protect children from sunburn.
- 7. Practice safer sex.
- 8. Take up cancer screening opportunities.
- 9. Be safe on the roads: follow the Highway Code.
- 10. Learn the First Aid ABC: airways, breathing, circulation.

Alternative Ten Tips for Health David Gordon, Bristol

- 1. Don't be poor. If you can, stop. If you can't, try not to be poor for long.
- 2. Don't live in a deprived area, if you do move.
- 3. Be able to afford to own a car
- 4. Don't work in a stressful, low paid manual job.
- 5. Don't live in damp, low quality housing or be homeless
- 6. Be able to afford to go on an annual holiday.
- 7. Don't be a lone parent.
- 8. Claim all benefits to which you are entitled
- 9. Don't live next to a busy major road or near a polluting factory.
- 10. Use education to improve your socio-economic position

Fair Society, Healthy Lives: 6 Policy Objectives

- A. Give every child the best start in life
- B. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
- C. Create fair employment and good work for all
- D. Ensure healthy standard of living for all
- E. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
 - . Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention



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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

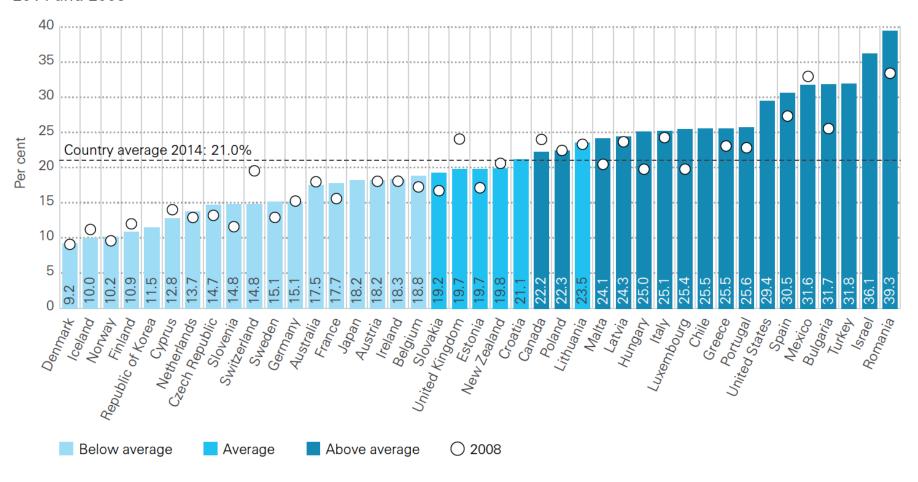
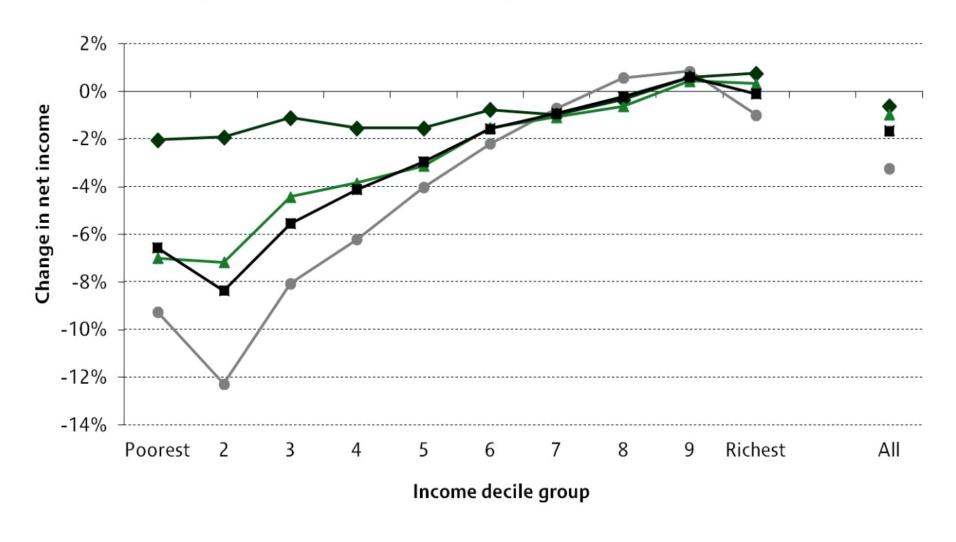


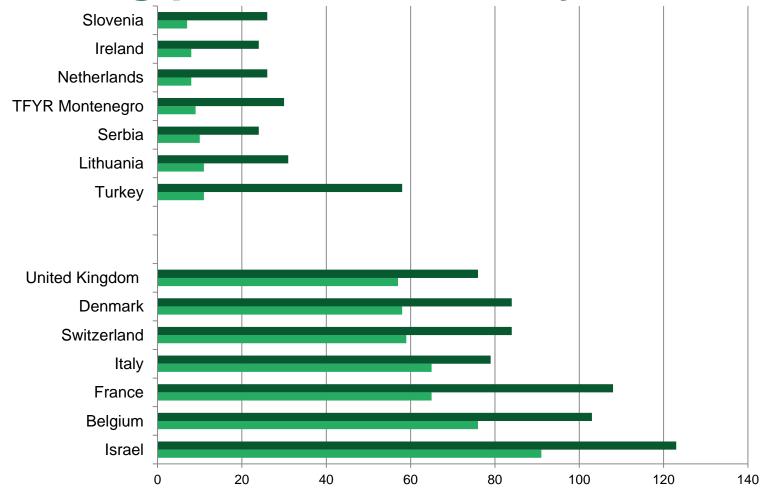
Chart 4: Long-run impact of tax and benefit reforms introduced between May 2015 and April 2019 by income decile and household type (including universal credit) [Download the data in Excel]



— Working-age with children — Pensioners — Working-age without children — All

Differences in PISA scores by attending preschool for 1+ years





- Before accounting for socioeconomic background
- After accounting for socioeconomic background

OECD PISA 2009 database

Fair Society, Healthy Lives: 6 Policy Objectives

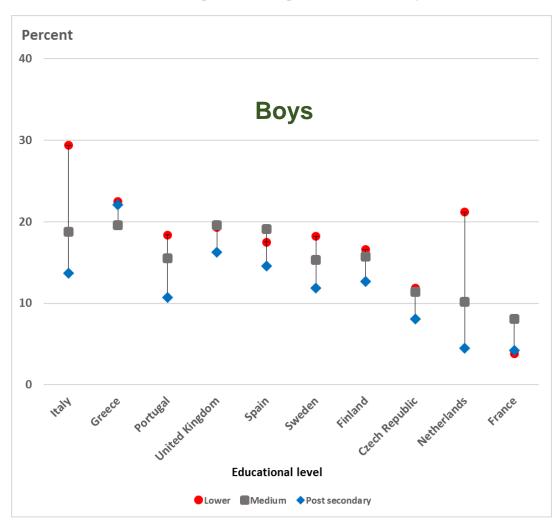
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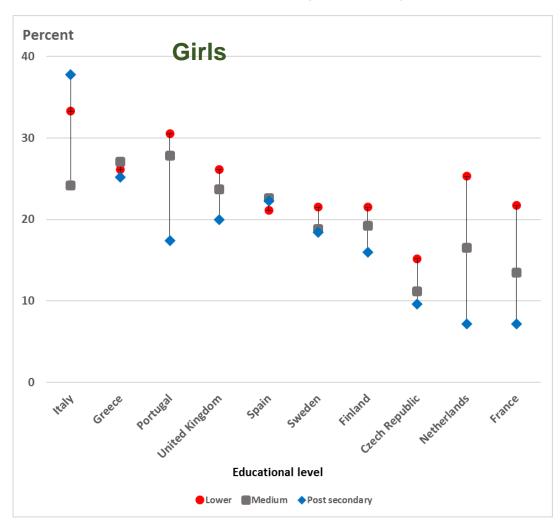






Children overweight at ages 4 to 7 by mother's educational attainment level, various years, by sex

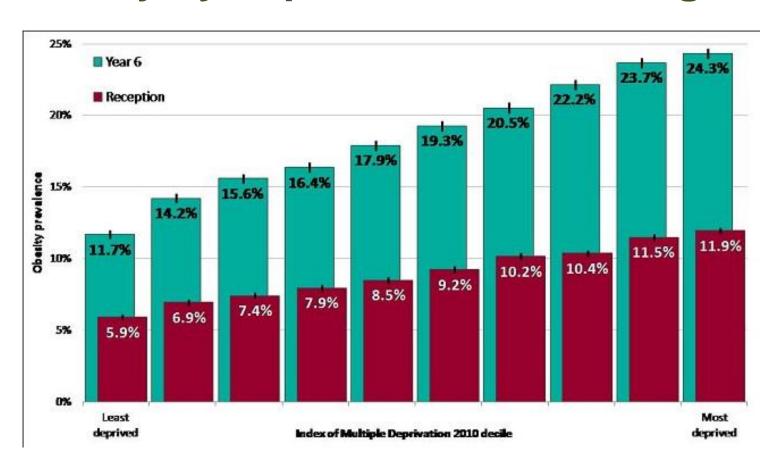




Source: Ruiz et al (2016)

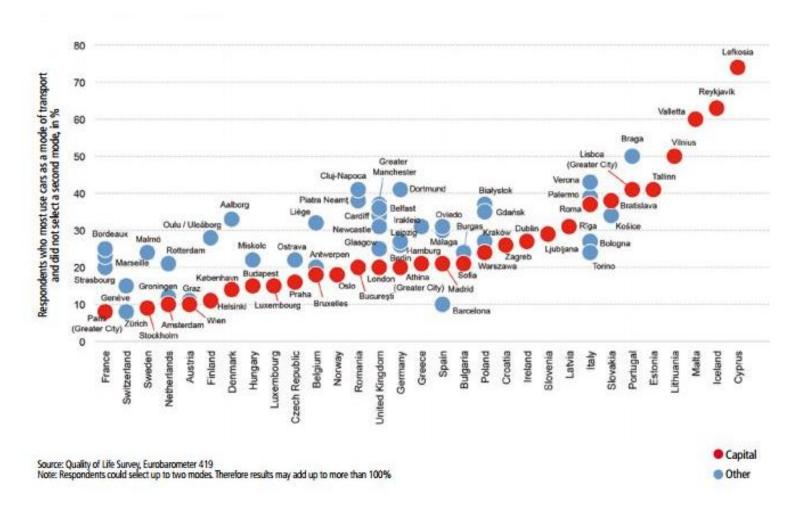


Child obesity by deprivation decile: England (2012/13)



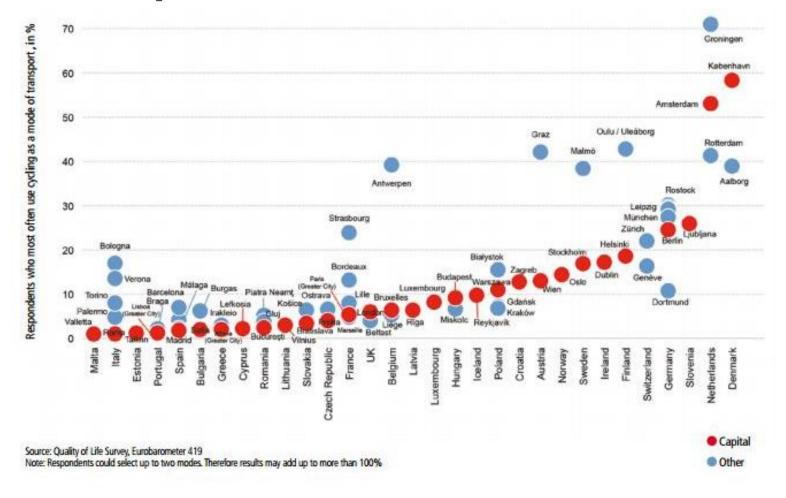


Car use in European cities 2015



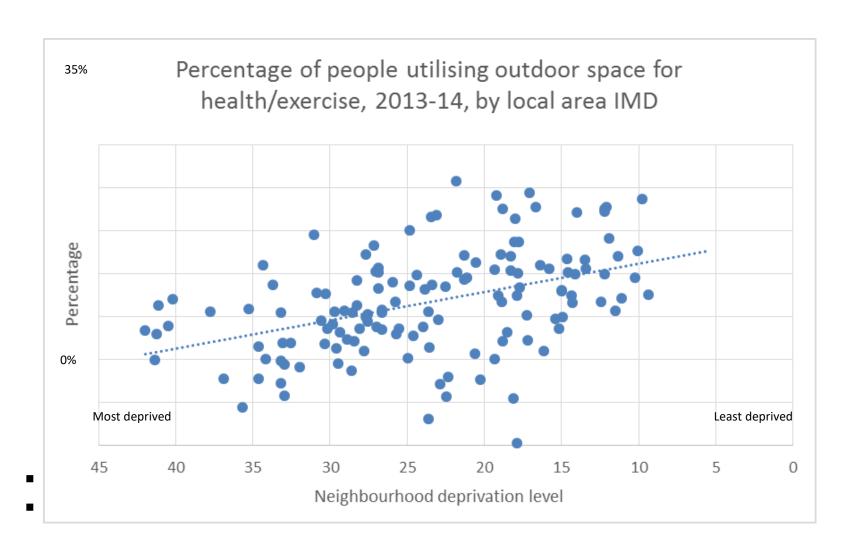


Cycling in European Cities 2015



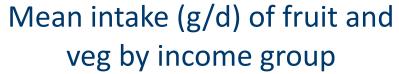


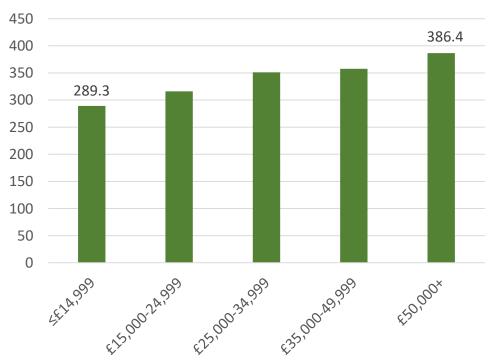
Use of green space



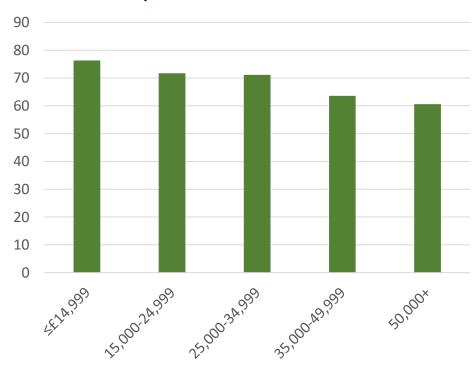
Dietary fruit & veg and red & processed meat by household income among adults (age ≥19 years) UK





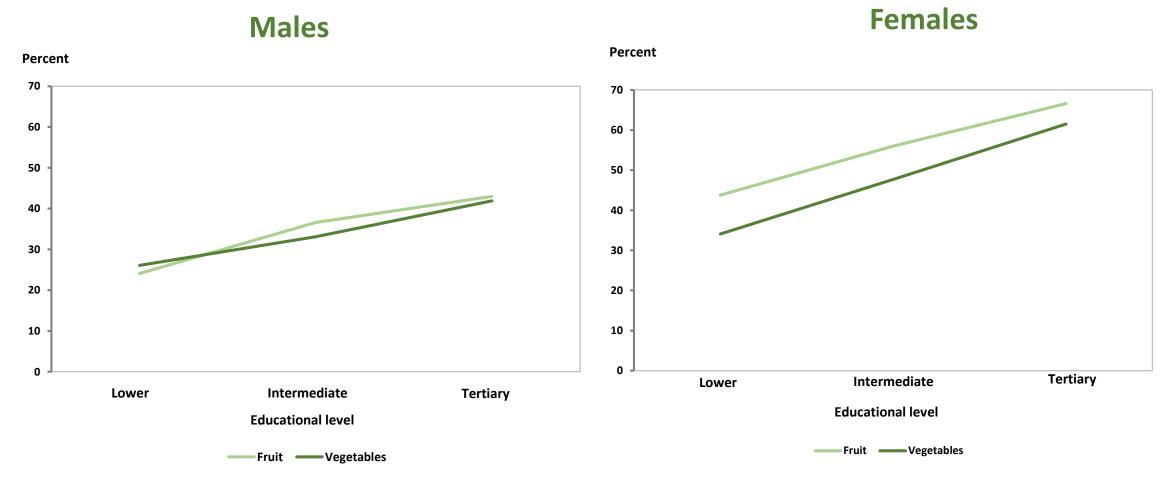


Mean intake (g/d) of red and processed meat



Percent of adults consuming fruit and vegetables daily in the Czech Republic, by sex, 2014

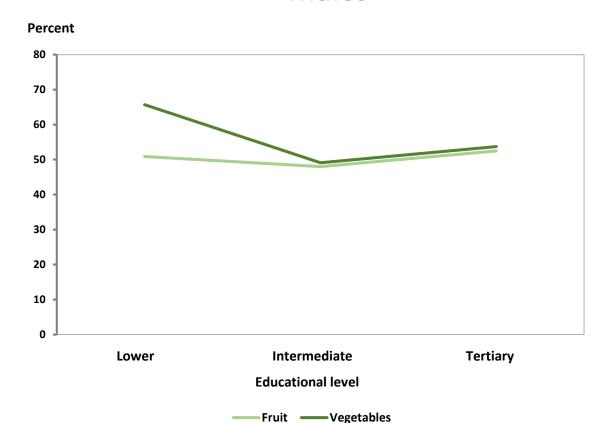


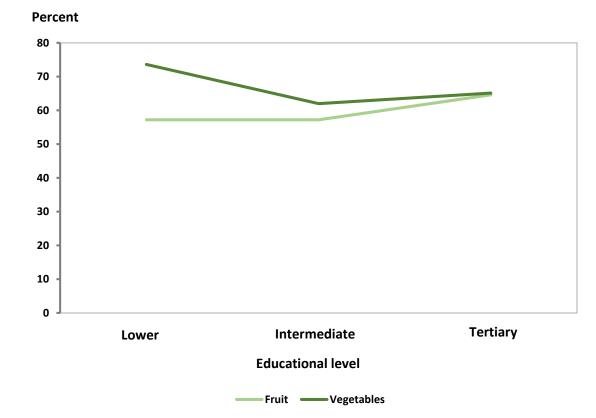


Percent of adults consuming fruit and vegetables daily in Greece, by sex, 2014



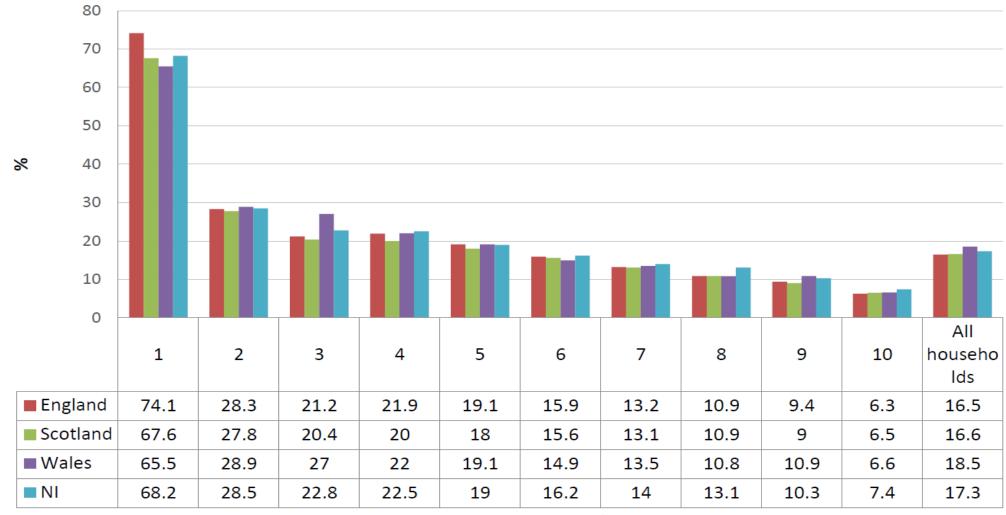
Males Females







Median % of disposable income used up if Eatwell guide was spent



Income Decile



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

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

