



UCL Institute of Health Equity



Polishing Our Gems Introduction

**Professor Sir Michael Marmot
@MichaelMarmot**

www.instituteoftheequity.org

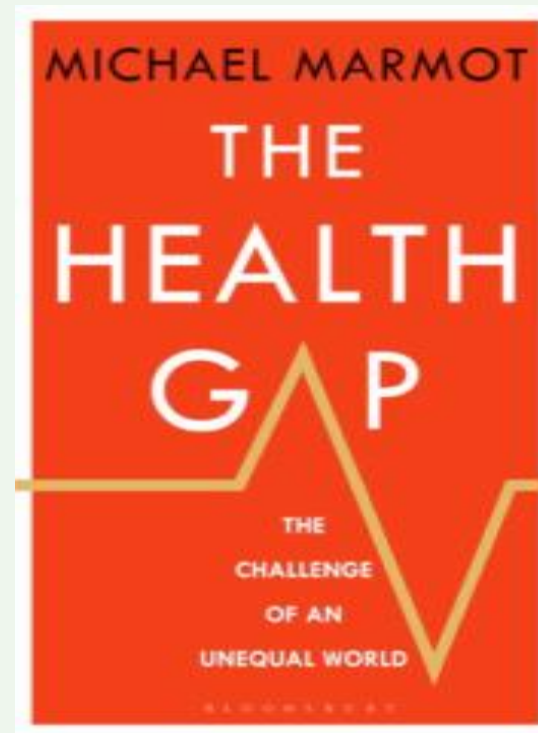
**Edinburgh
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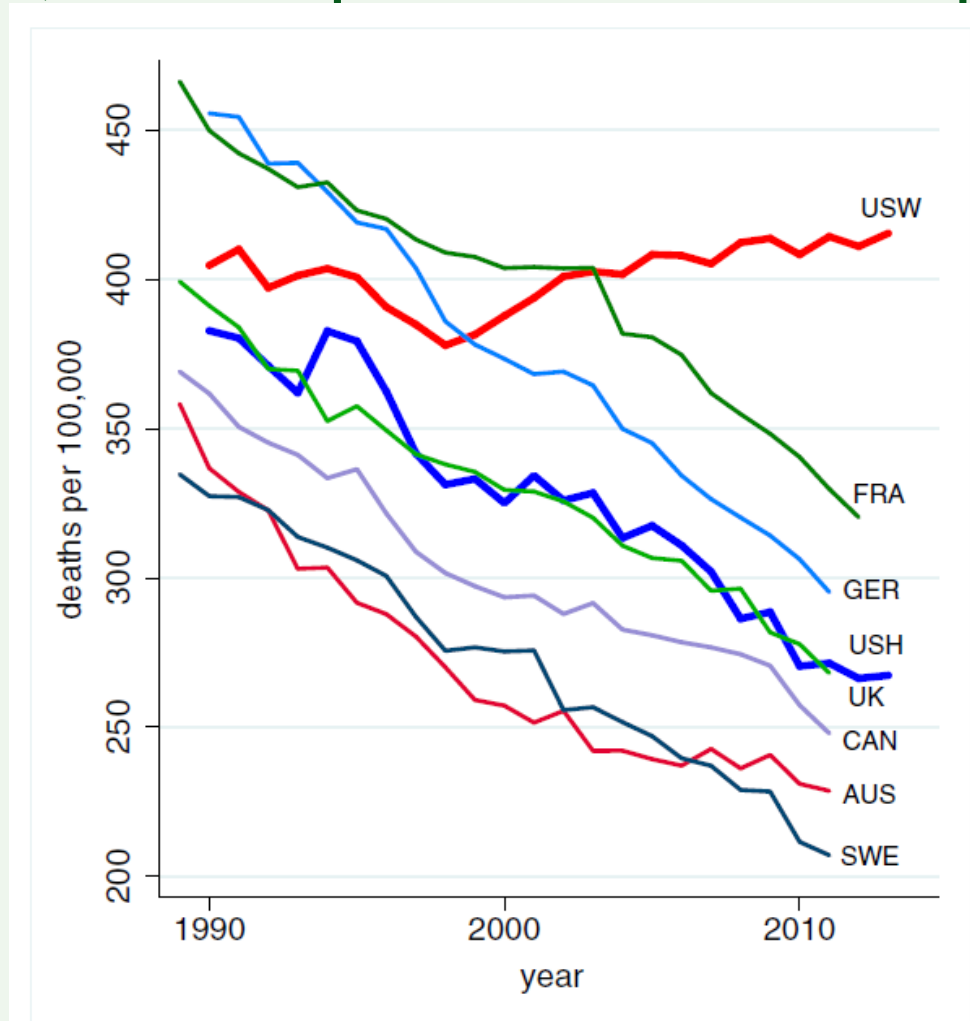


Why treat people and send them back to the conditions that made them sick?





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).

The mind is gateway by which social determinants affect ill-health.

- Mental illness and well-being.
- Psychosocial pathways to physical illness
 - Behaviours
 - Stress pathways



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

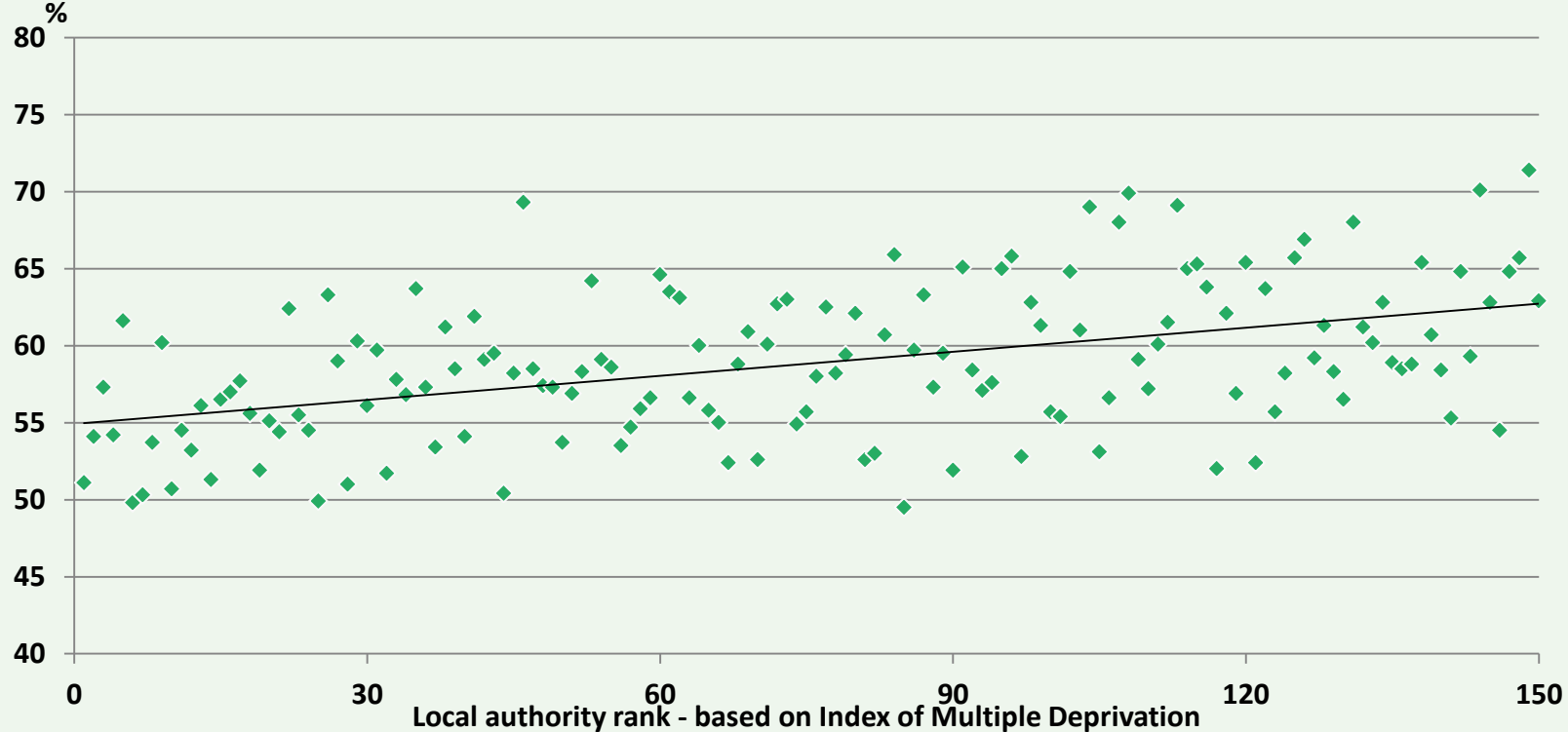
A. Give every child the best start in life

- Funding issues, child poverty



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

Good level
of development
at age 5
%



Source: LHO (2012)



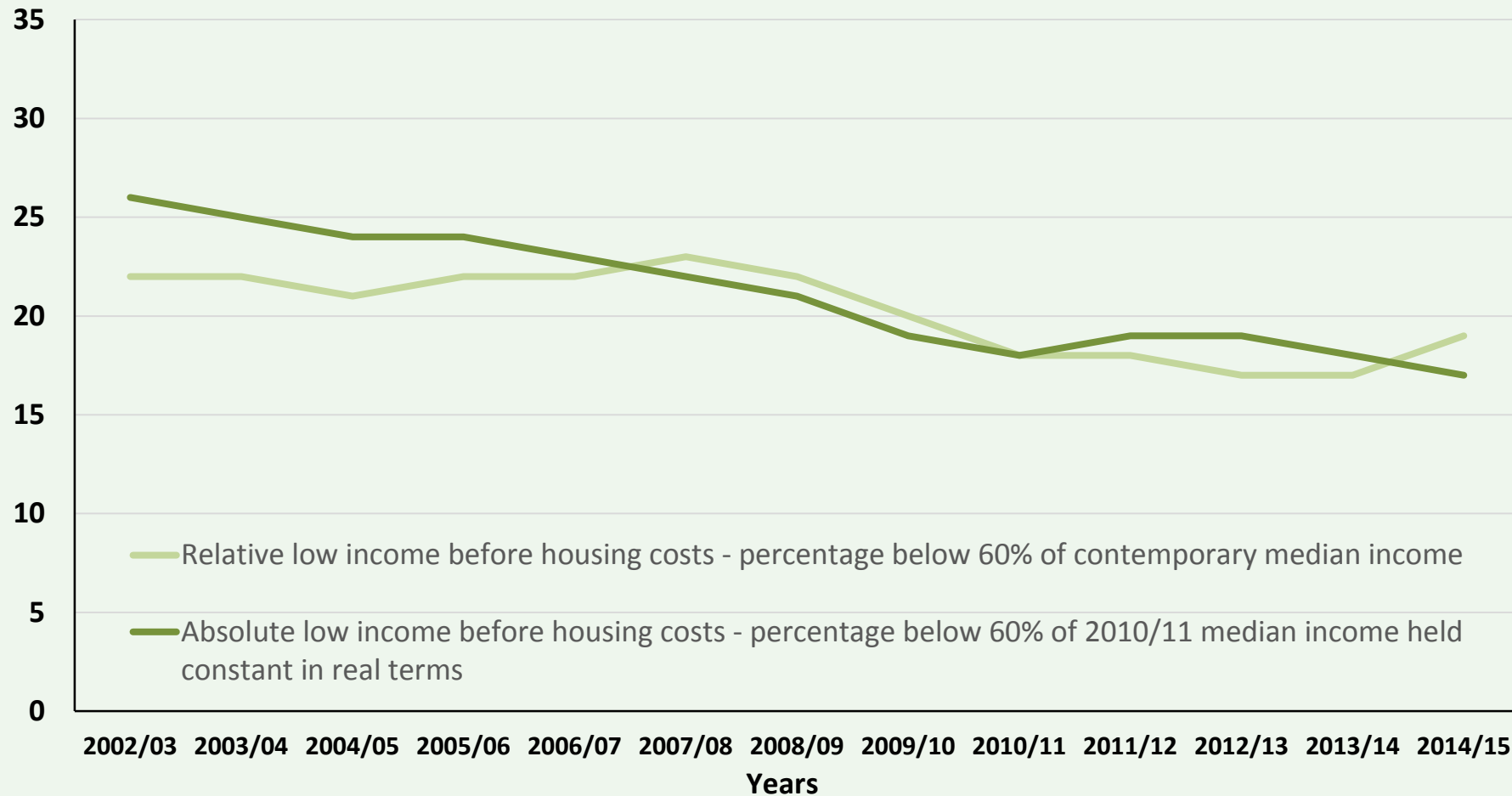
Country comparison on average rank in four dimensions of child wellbeing – material, health, education, behaviours & risks. in early 2000s and late 2000s

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



Children in relative and absolute low income before housing costs 2002/3 to 2014/15

Percent of children





Fair Society: Healthy Lives: some areas for concern

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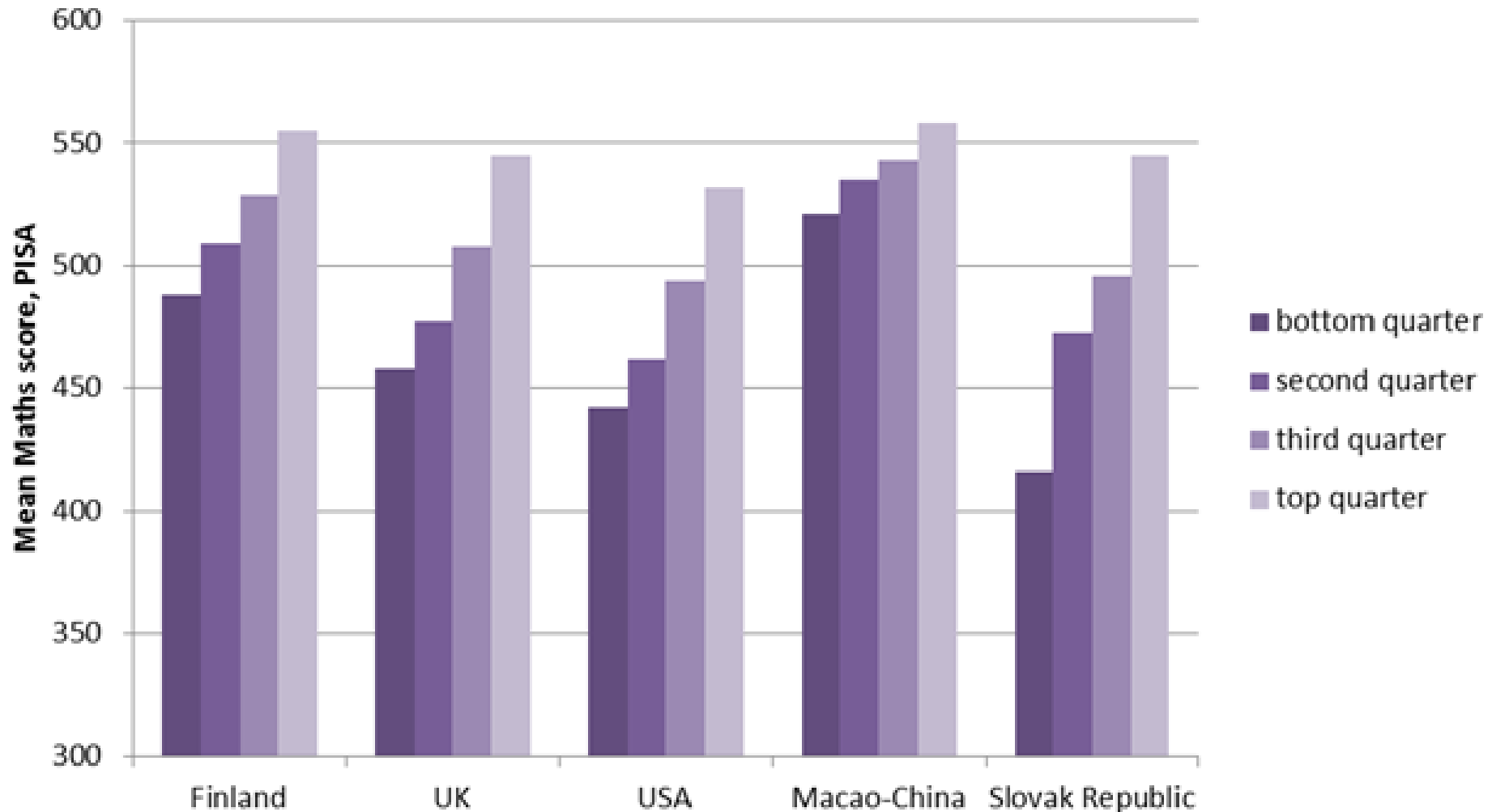
- Funding issues, child poverty

B. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives

- Skills training, NEETS, whole school approaches



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



Source: PISA, 2013



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Chart 2: Median income by age: 2007-08 to 2015-16 (2007-08 = 100)
[Download the data in Excel]

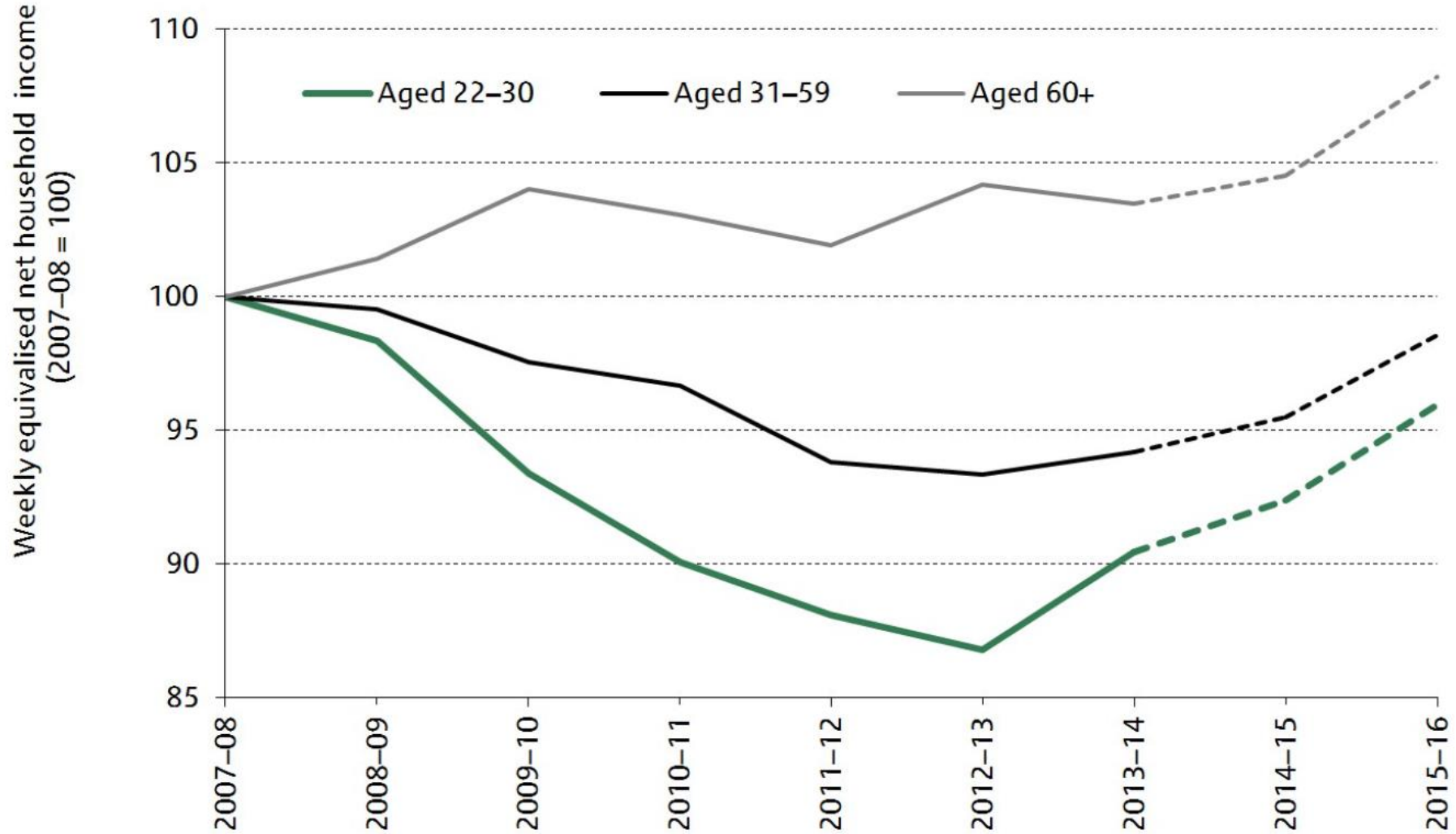
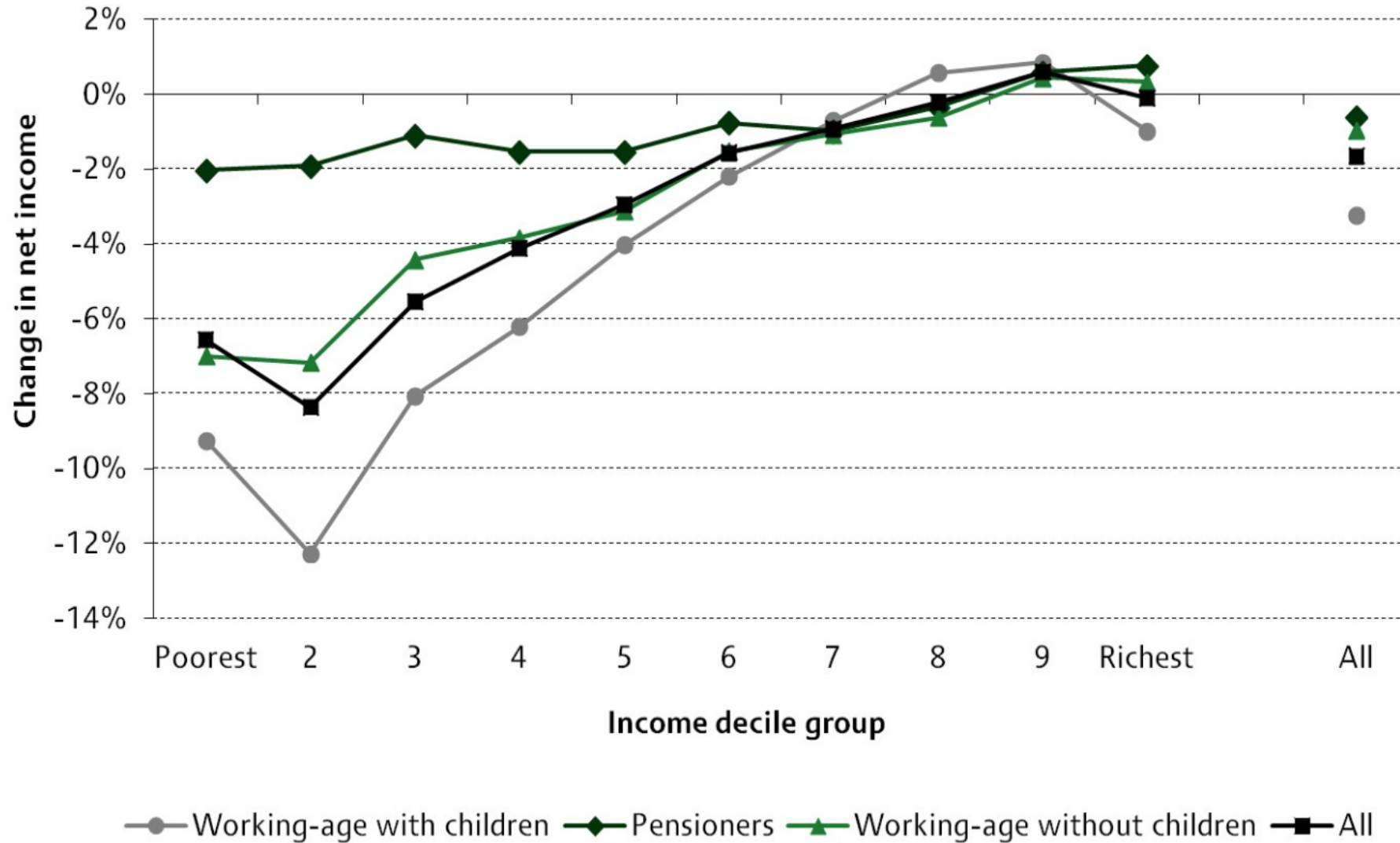
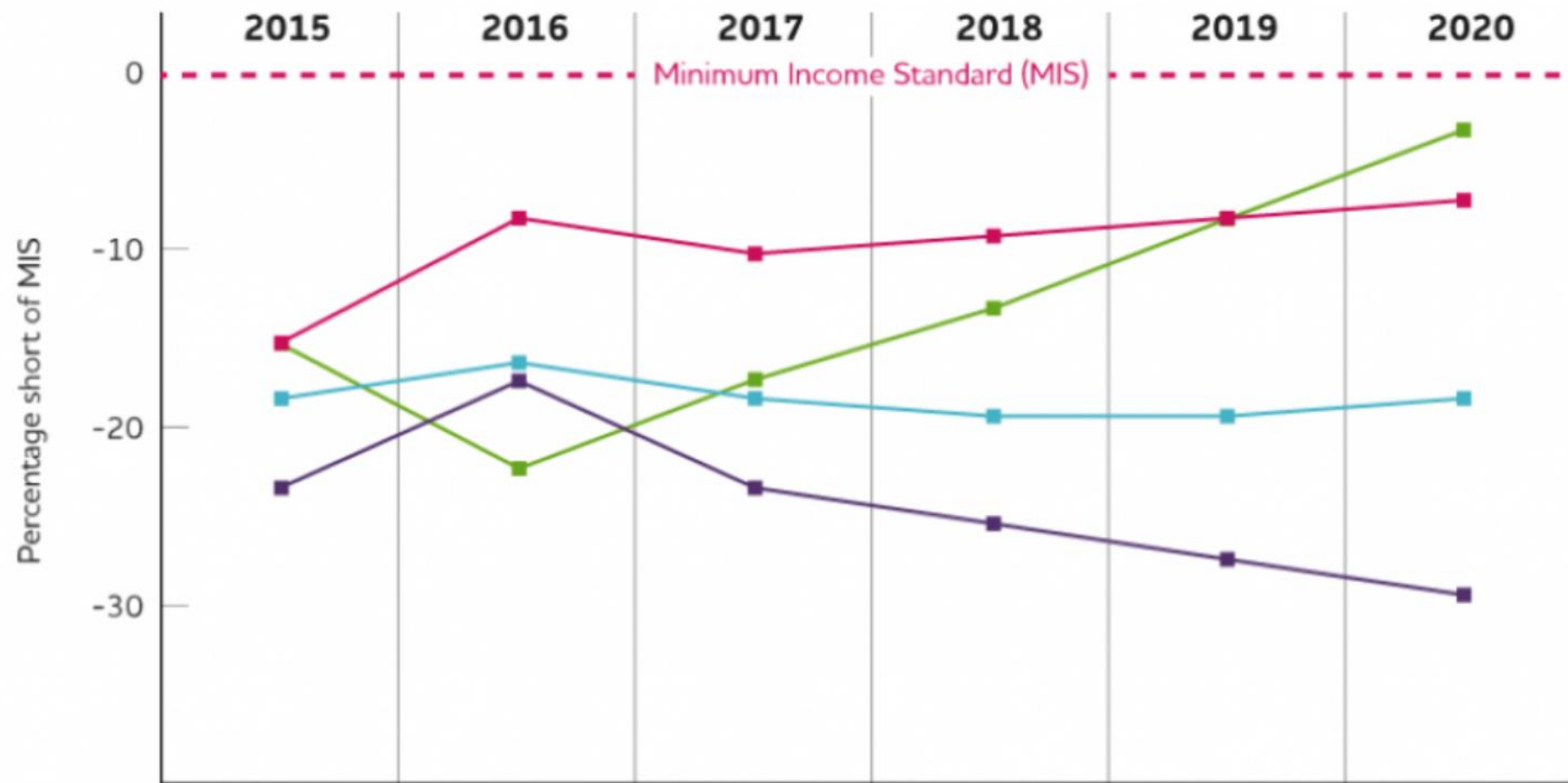


Chart 4: Long-run impact of tax and benefit reforms introduced between May 2015 and April 2019 by income decile and household type (including universal credit) [[Download the data in Excel](#)]




Will people earning the national living wage be closer to affording the Minimum Income Standard in 2020?




Childless person aged 25+
working **full time**
on NLW


Lone parent with one child
aged under 2, working
full time on NLW


Couple with two children (one
pre-school, one primary) one
adult working **full time** on
NLW, one **part time** on NLW


Couple, both working
full time on NLW, with two
children, pre-school and
primary age

NLW = national living wage



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Local authority cuts 2009-10 to 2014-15

- 23% cuts in the spending power of local authorities - after accounting for inflation and population growth
- Net spending per capita on social care cut by 17% in real terms
- Central government grants cut by 39% per person in real terms
- On average cuts were greatest in areas with a high level of spending need relative to revenue-raising capacity and those with faster population growth.



My two messages in a world of post-fact politics

- Evidence-based policy
- Spirit of social justice

Remember: We said that

“Social injustice is killing on a grand scale”