

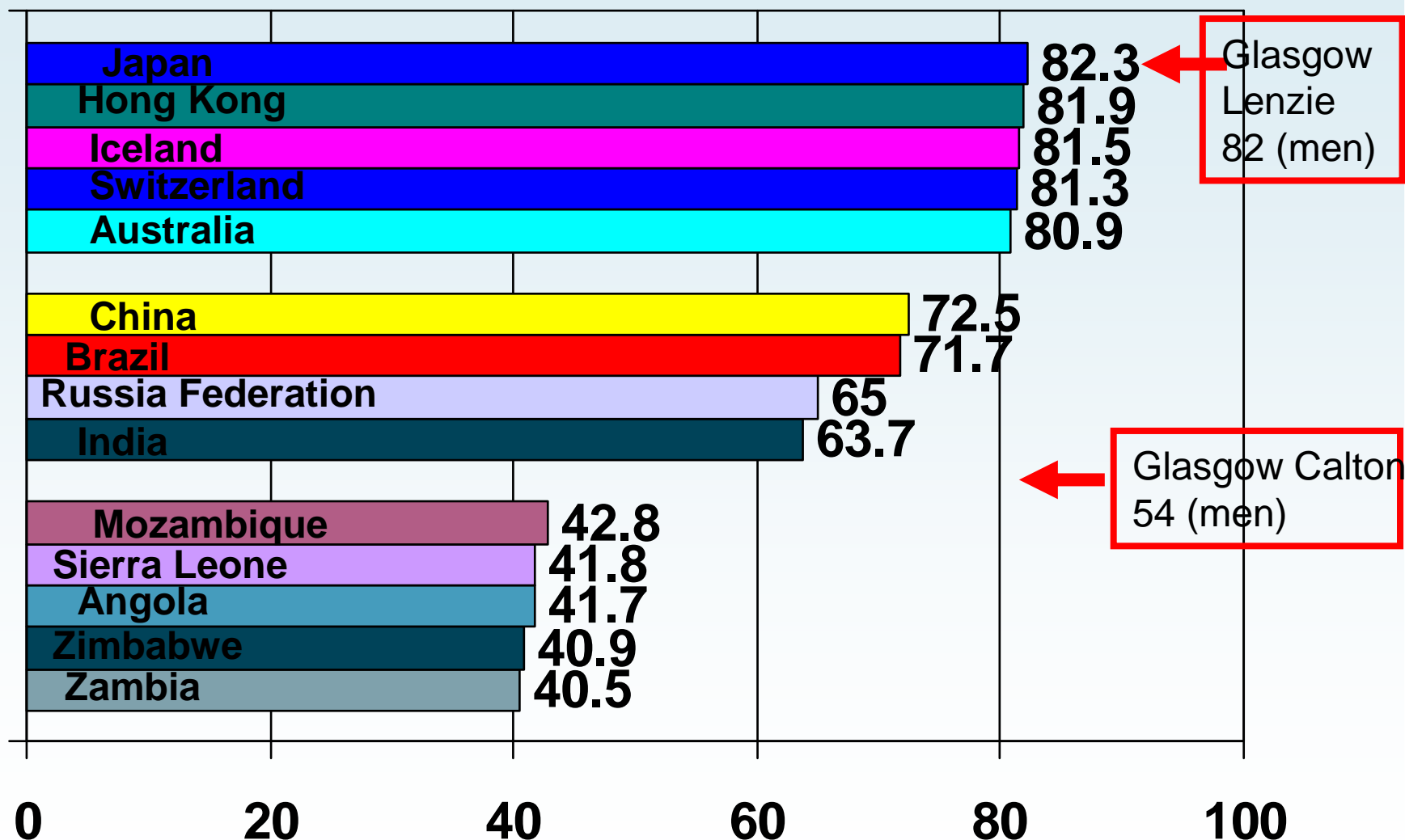
Towards reducing health inequalities

Michael Marmot
UCL

**MoH
Paris
11th Jan 2010**

Inequalities: Between Countries

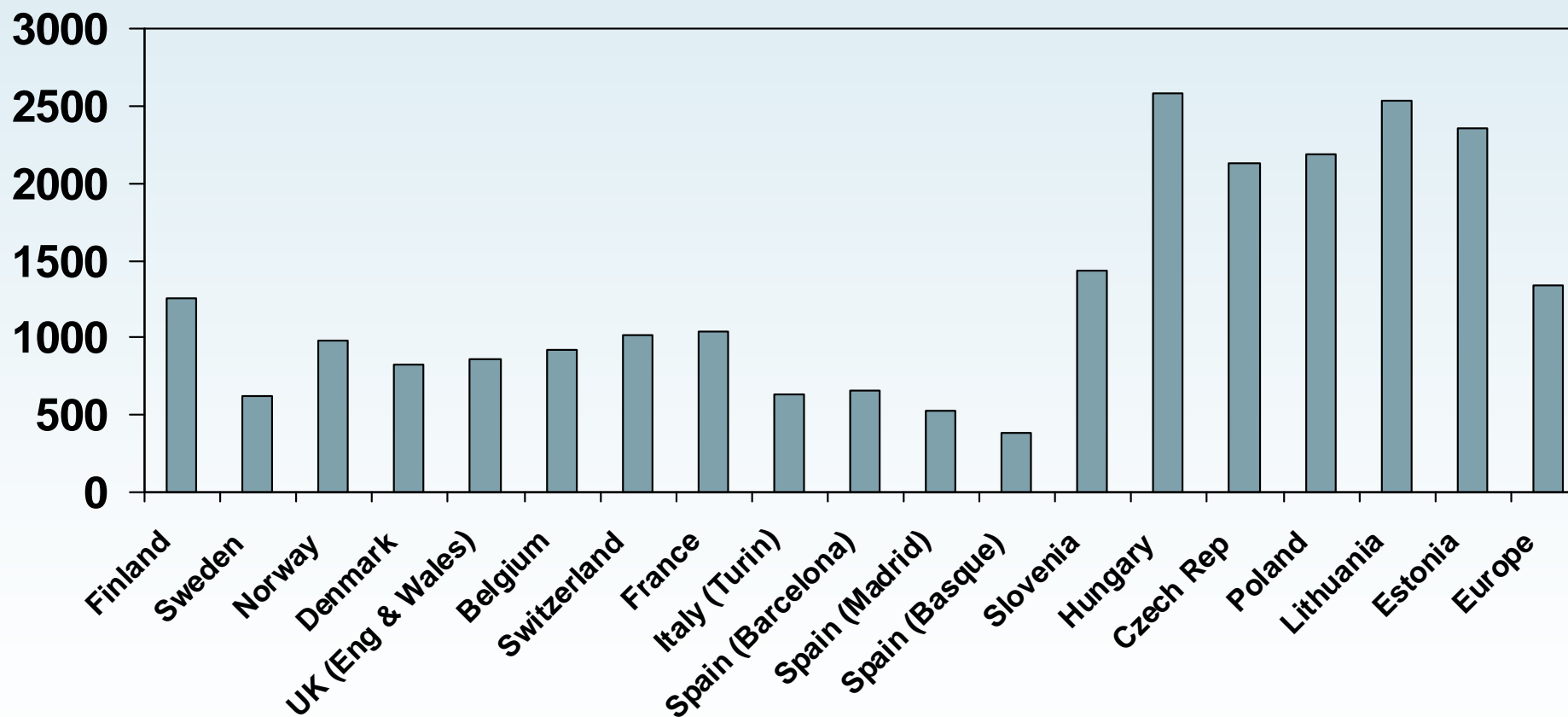
Life expectancy at birth (men and women): selected countries



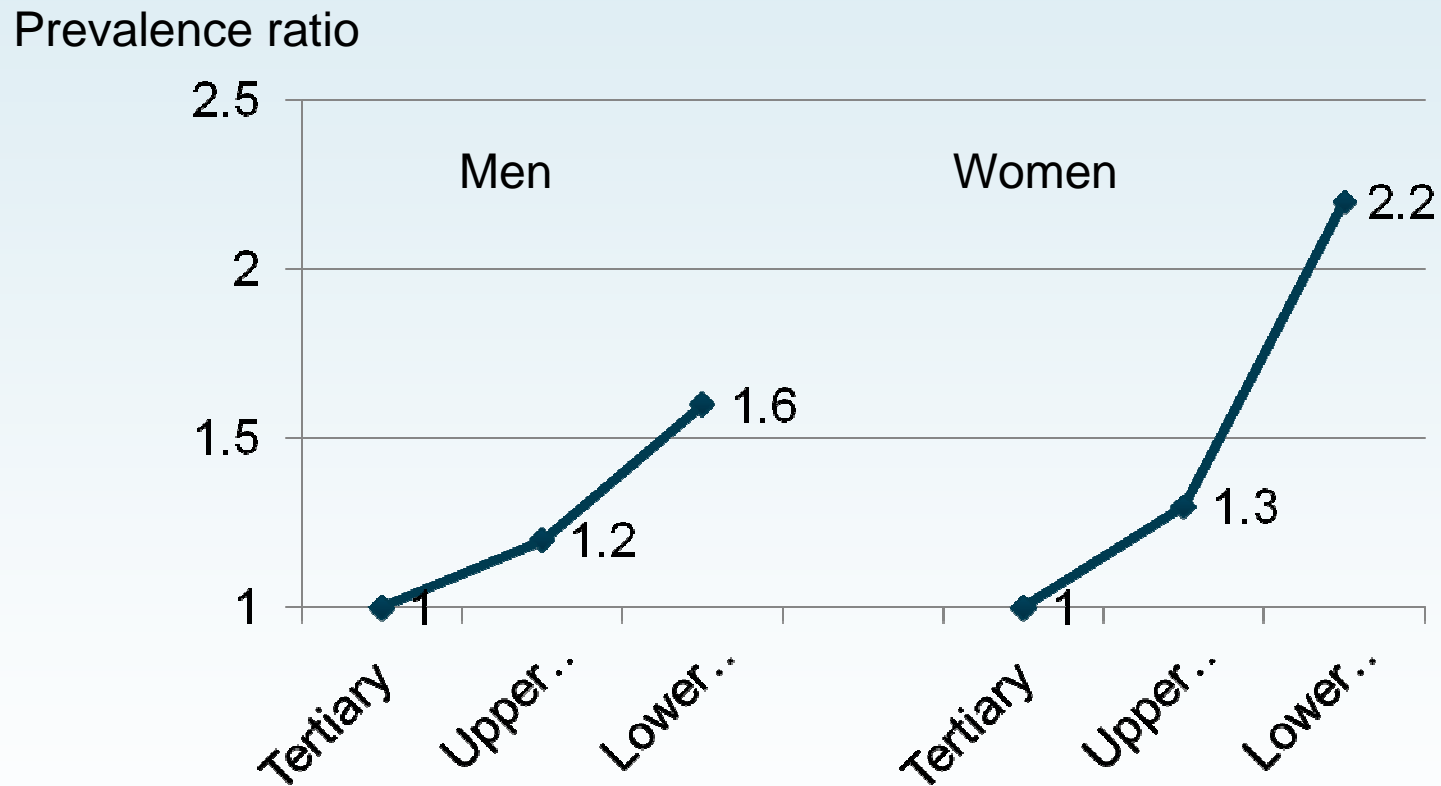
National LE data HDP 2007/2008, Glasgow data: Hanlon et al. 2006

Absolute inequalities in rate of death by any cause, by education (men)

Slope index of inequality

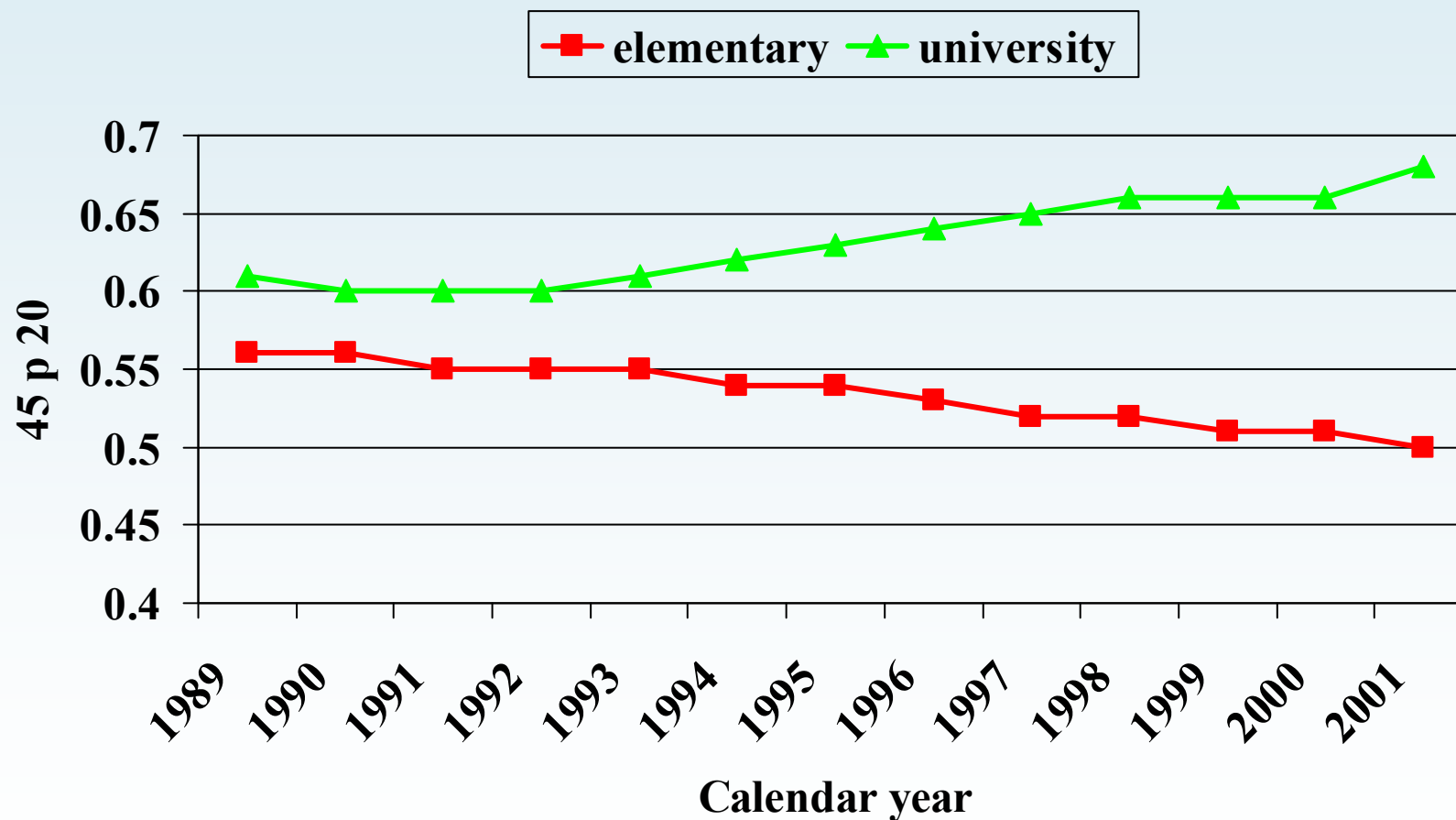


Educational level attained and diabetes mellitus morbidity: selected European countries (age-adjusted PR)



Error bars not shown. Data are from all European settings studied
Espelt et al 2008

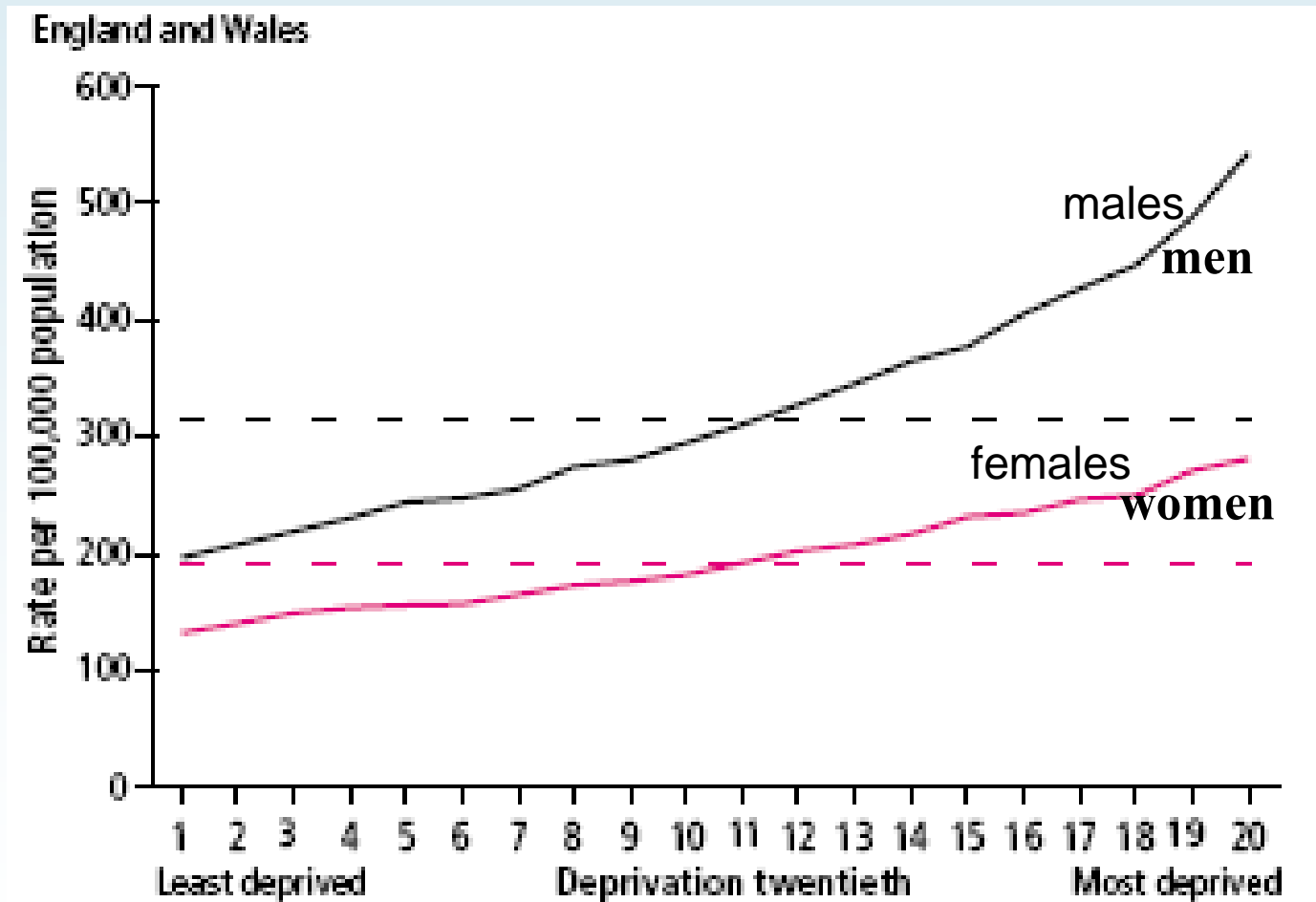
The widening trend in mortality by education in Russia, 1989-2001



45 p20 = probability of living to 65 yrs when aged 20 yrs

Source: Murphy et al, AJPH, 96, 1293-9, 2006

Deaths rates (age standardized) for all causes of death by deprivation twentieth, ages 15-64, 1999-2003, England and Wales



The dashed lines are average mortality rates for men and women in England and Wales

Romeri et al 2006

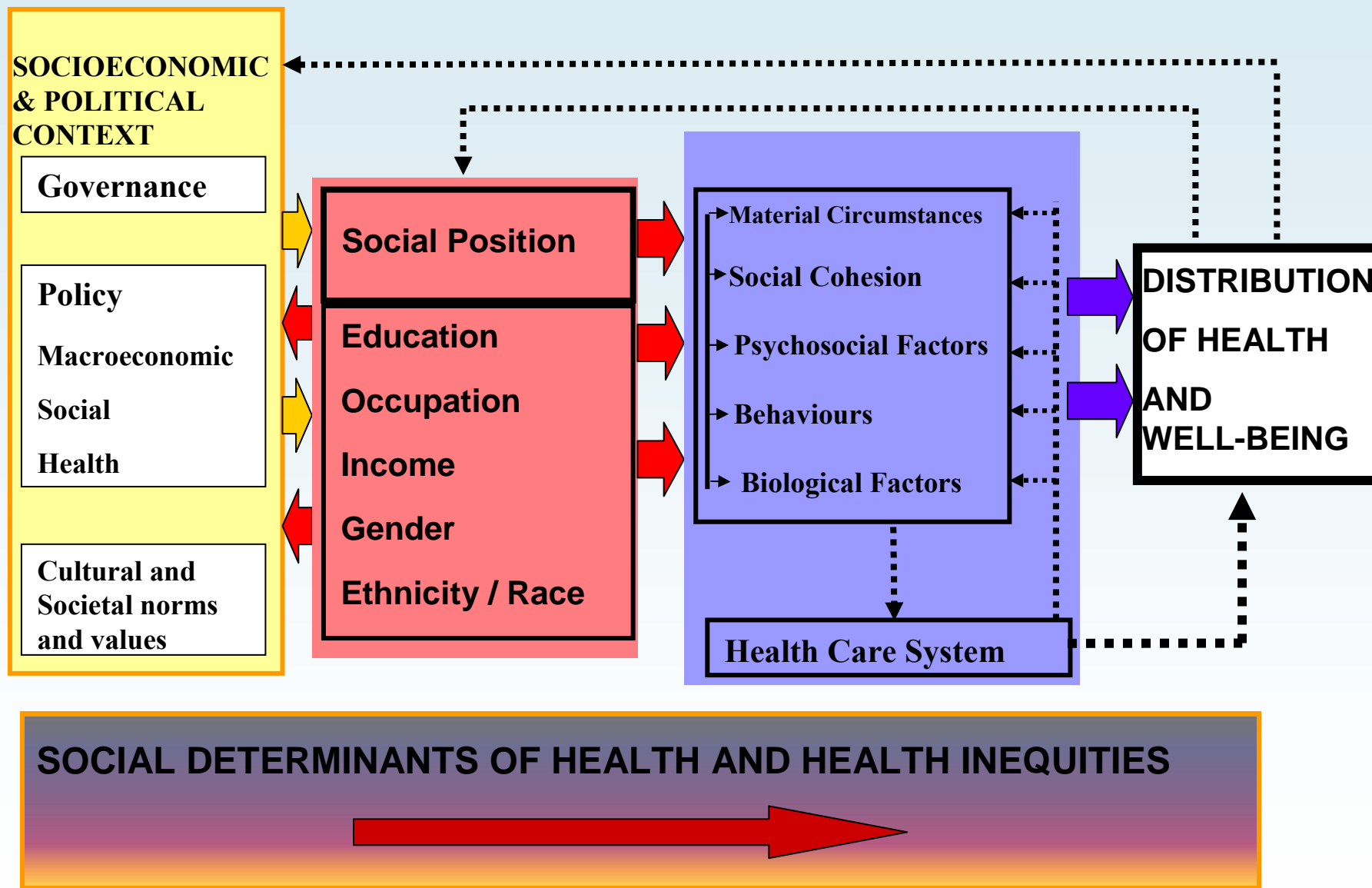
Distribution of myocardial infarction event rates according to area deprivation class: Strasbourg

	Deprivation classes					<i>p</i> trend
	Least deprived			Most deprived		
	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	C ₅	
Event rates men ^a	227	232	249	260	281	0.09
35–54 ^b	111	134	146	178	148	0.01
55–74 ^b	433	405	431	401	518	0.37
Event rates women ^a	50	50	61	77	121	<0.01
35–54 ^b	9	16	22	28	81	<0.01
55–74 ^b	122	109	129	165	192	<0.01

^a Age standardised annual rates (per 100,000 inhabitants), using the direct method and the world standard population.

^b Annual specific rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) by age and sex.

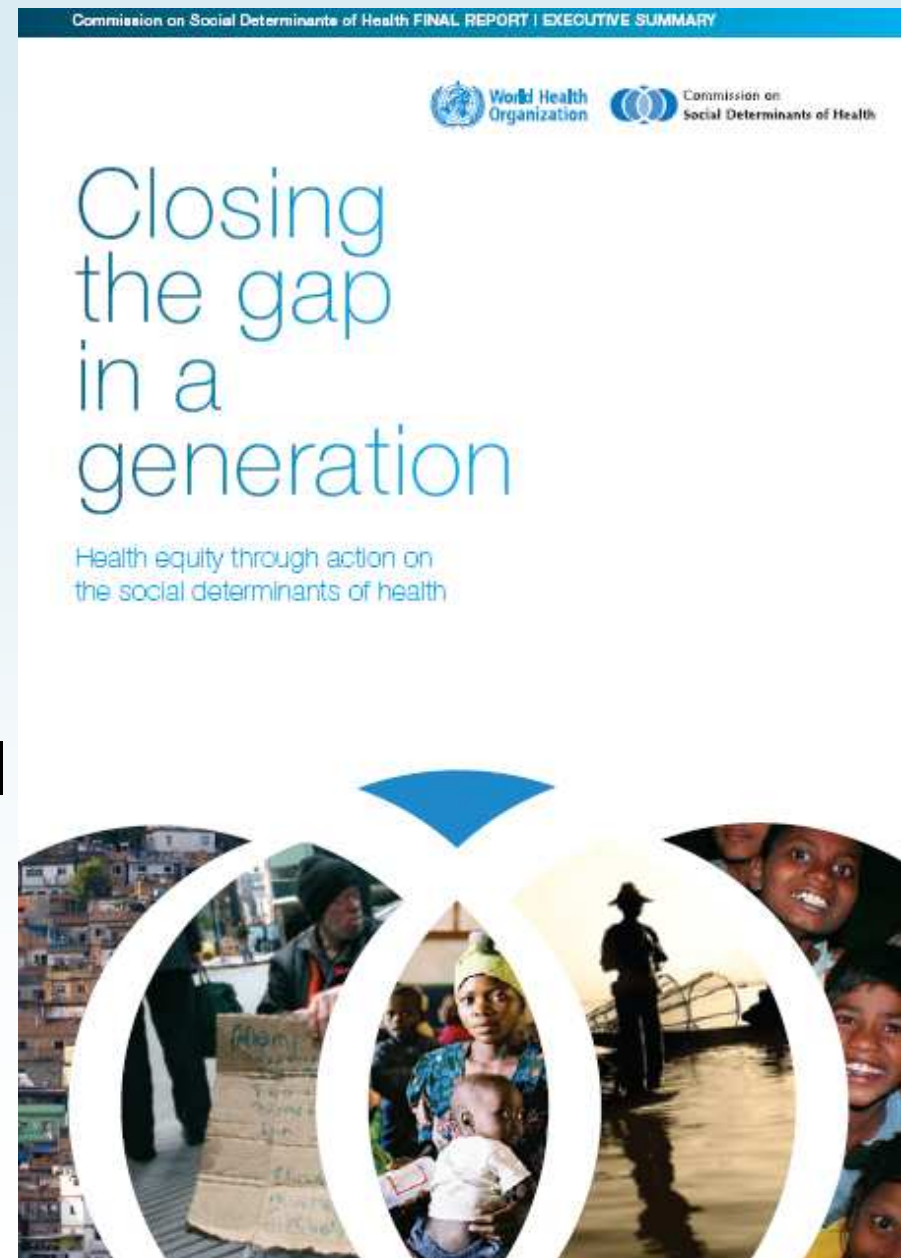
CSDH Conceptual Framework



Source: CSDH Final Report, WHO 2008, adapted from Solar & Irwin, 2007

- Social justice
- Empowerment as a means – material, psychosocial, political
- Creating the conditions for people to take control of their lives

www.who.int/social_determinants



CSDH – three principles of action

**Structural drivers of those conditions
at global, national and local level**

**Conditions in which people are
born, grow, live, work and age**

Monitoring, Training, Research

CSDH – three Linked Areas for Action

**Structural drivers of those conditions
at global, national and local level**

**Early child development and
education**

Healthy Places

Fair Employment

Social Protection

Universal Health Care

Monitoring, Training, Research

CSDH – Areas for Action

Health Equity in all Policies

Fair Financing

**Good Global
Governance**

**Early child development and
education**

Healthy Places

Fair Employment

Social Protection

Universal Health Care

**Market
Responsibility**

Gender Equity

**Political empowerment
– inclusion and voice**

Since the end of the CSDH...

- Commission final report and recommendations Aug 2008
- Global Conference in London 2008 to promote uptake
- Regional meetings to discuss implementation – Europe, SE Asia, Latin America, Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, Western Pacific region,
- Countries and regions translate findings - Brazil, Chile, England, Canada, Slovenia, Nordic, Argentina, India...
- Cities
- EU presidencies
- World Health Assembly Resolution May 2009
- ECOSOC
- Research agenda

World Health Assembly Resolution May 2009

- All member states:
 - Tackle health inequities through action on the social determinants of health
 - Impact of policies and programmes on health inequities;
 - Health equity in global development goals



"Public health can be grateful for backing from the Commission on Social Determinants of Health. I agree entirely with the findings. The great gaps in health outcomes are not random. Much of the blame for the essentially unfair way our world works rests at the policy level."

Dr Margaret Chan, 62nd World Health Assembly
May 2009



United Nations, ECOSOC meeting July 2009

- “...Yet, inequities in health outcomes persist within and among countries. Most of the difference is attributable to the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age.”

Social determinants of health and...

- Hypertension
- Violence
- Mental health
- Alcohol
- Obesity
- Urban development
- Mediterranean diet
- Economic crisis
- International development
- Research

“I am pleased to announce that Sir Michael Marmot has agreed to undertake a new review of health inequalities in England...”



“...and we will learn from other countries along the way...”

Gordon Brown, Prime Minister, UK
at Closing the Gap Conference, 6th Nov 2008

- “I have asked Professor Sir Michael Marmot, drawing on the excellent evidence of the WHO’s social determinants of health commission, to lead a review, based on the best global evidence on how we can do more to tackle health inequality in this country.”

Alan Johnson, Secretary of State, DH,

6th Nov 2008

Closing the Gap Conference, London



Building on health inequalities agenda in the UK

- 1998 - Acheson Inquiry into Inequalities in Health;
- 1999 – national strategy for health in England – Saving Lives: our healthier nation – commitment to tackling health inequalities
- 2002 – Treasury led cross cutting review on health inequalities
- 2003 – Tackling health inequalities - Programme for action



Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post-2010

- Identify evidence to underpin future policy and action;
- Show how evidence can be translated into practice;
- Advise on possible objectives and measures, build on experience of the current PSA target on infant mortality and life expectancy;
- Publish a report to contribute to development post-2010 health inequalities strategy. (Feb 2010)

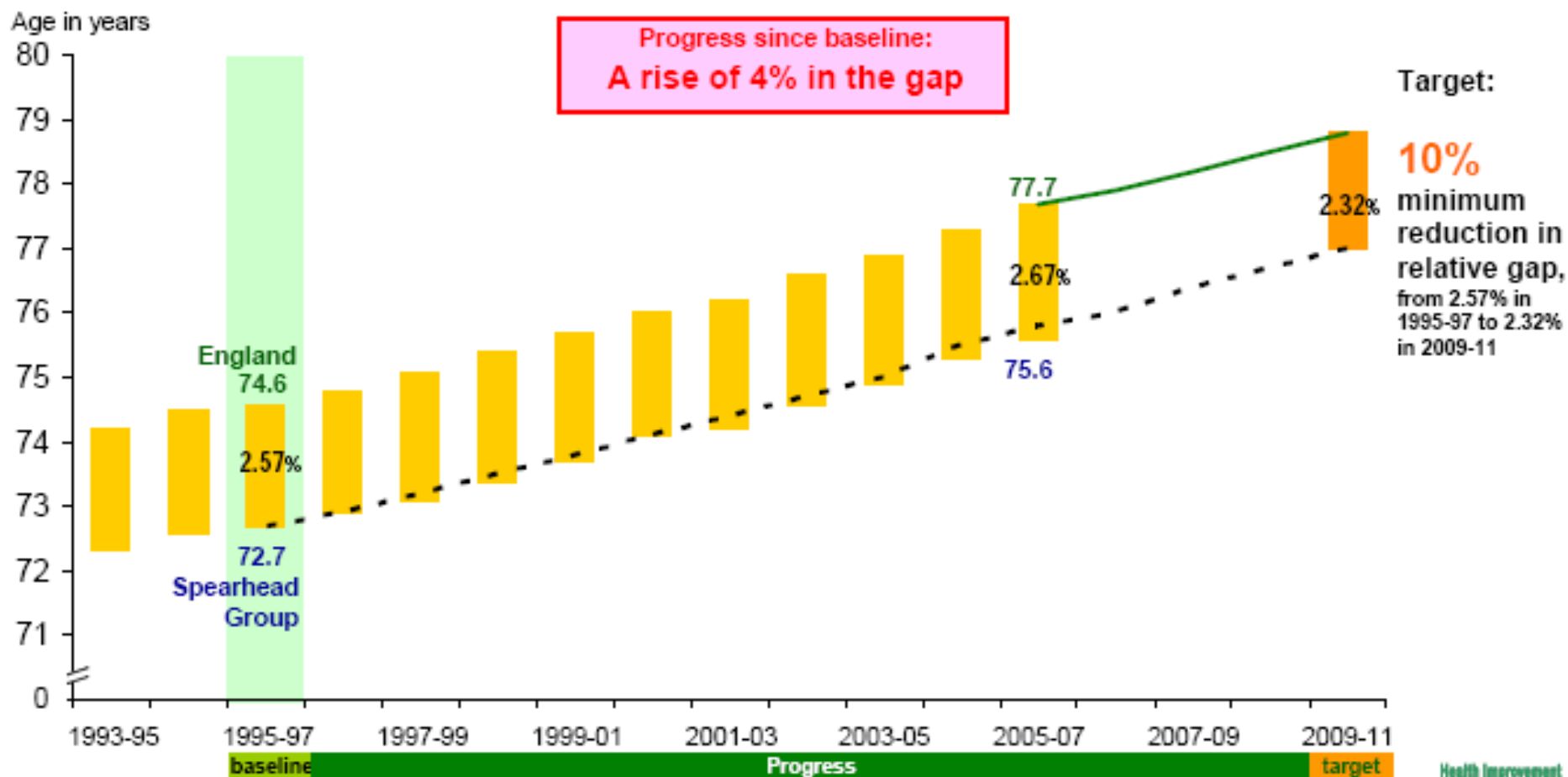
Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England Post 2010 - the Marmot Review

- Secretary of State for Health in England: set up a review, chaired by Michael Marmot, to advise on a health inequalities strategy based on the best global evidence
- **Timeline**
 - Announced November 2008
 - Preparatory work November to December 2008
 - Consultation with stakeholders as part of the process
 - Review Meetings January 2009 to September 2009
 - Report to Department of Health in December 2009
 - Publish Report early 2010.



Male life expectancy at birth, inequality gap*

England 1993-2007 and target for the year '2010'



— Projection of life expectancy for England (exponential projection based on data for 1996-98 to 2005-07)
 - - - Target trajectory for Spearhead Group i.e to achieve target reduction in gap given observed/projected England life expectancy

Actual Data Target
 ■ Inequality Gap*, in years ■
 * The relative gap between England and the Spearhead Group (i.e. the difference in life expectancy, as a percentage of the England life expectancy)

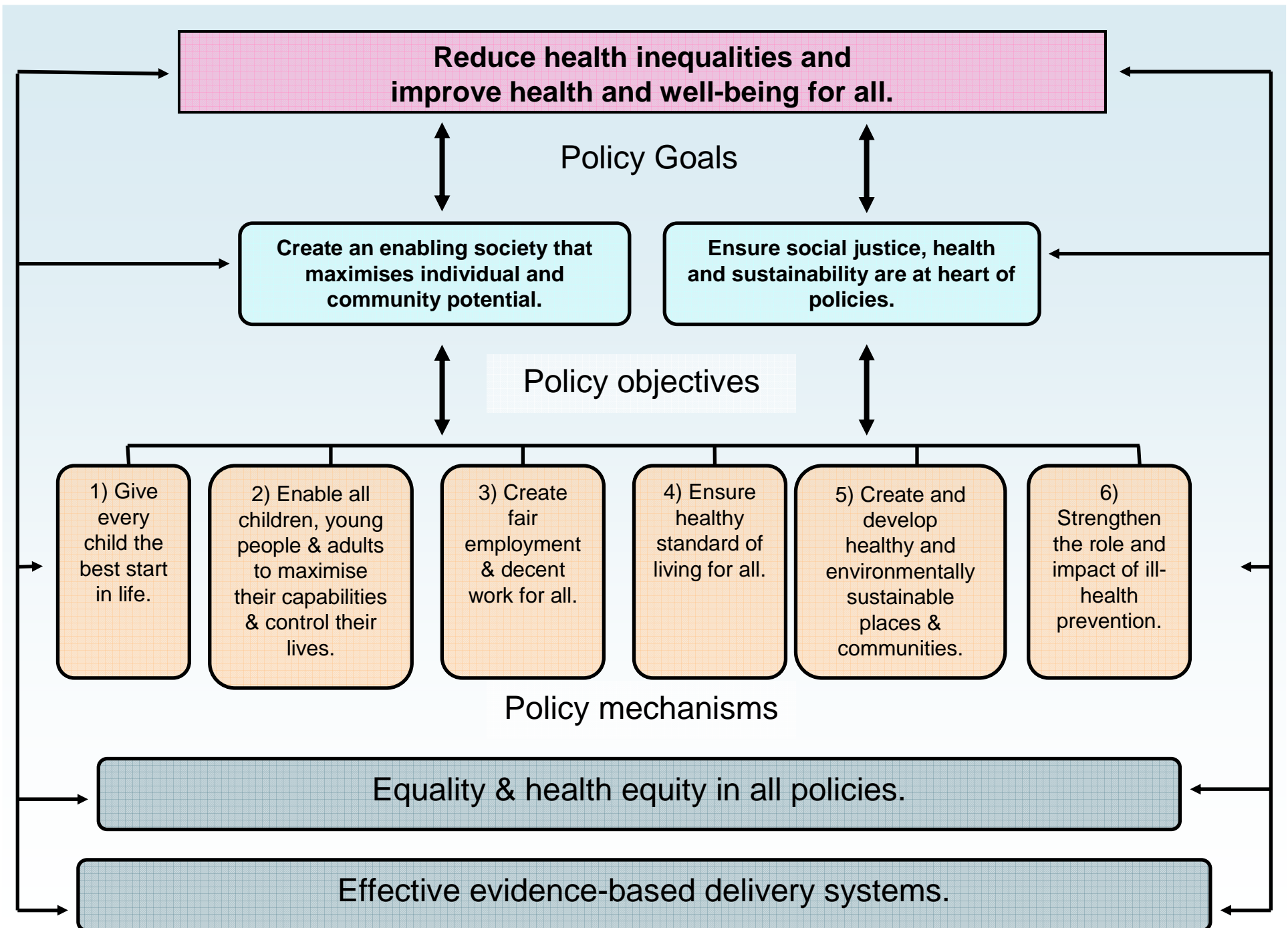
Source: ONS data (from sub-national life expectancy dataset based on abridged life tables)

The Marmot Review:

- Strategic: what sort of society we want...
- Mechanisms of delivery across government and locally
- Specific areas for policies
- Metrics and targets
- Need for evidence

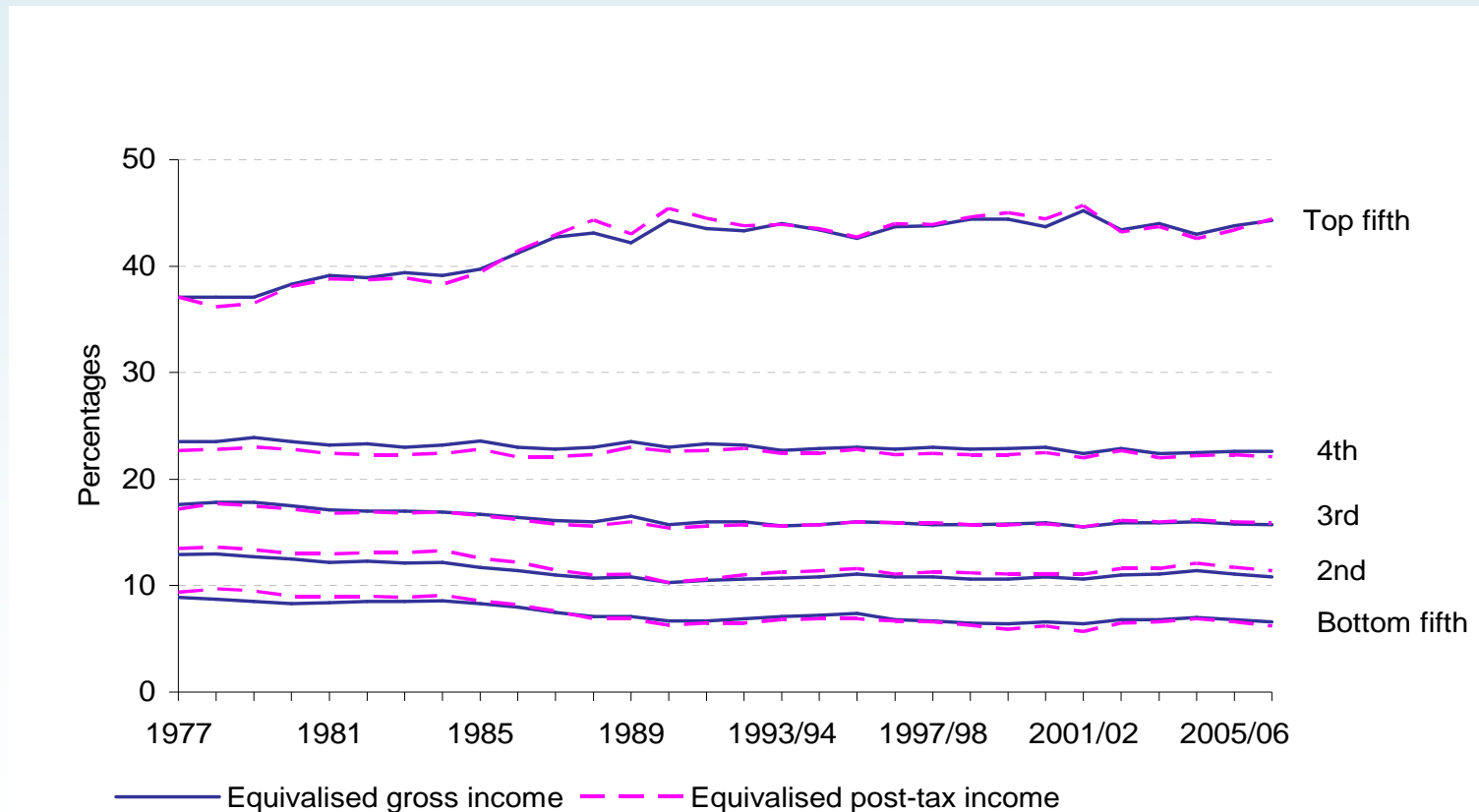
Marmot Review: Task Groups – Areas for Action

- Early Childhood development and education.
- Employment and work conditions
- Social Protection
- Built environment
- Sustainable development
- Social exclusion and social mobility
- Priority public health conditions
- Economic analysis
- Delivery systems



Context matters

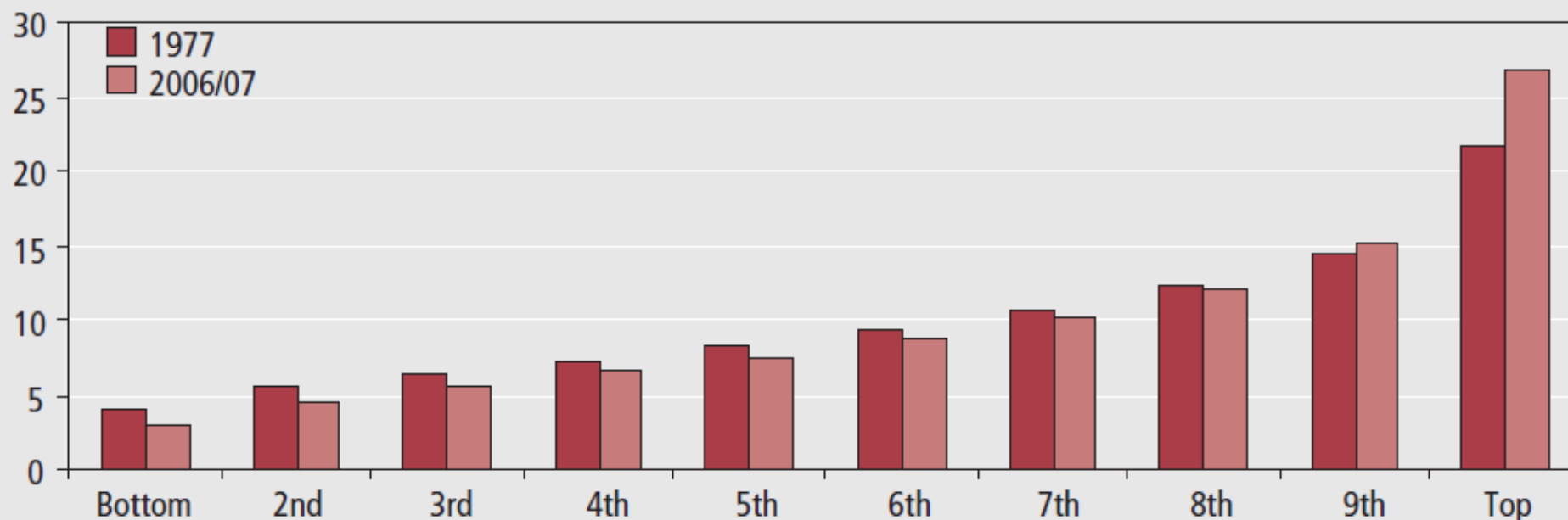
Pre-tax and post-tax household income shares since 1977



Source: ONS. Gross income includes benefits; post-tax income is after direct and indirect taxes.

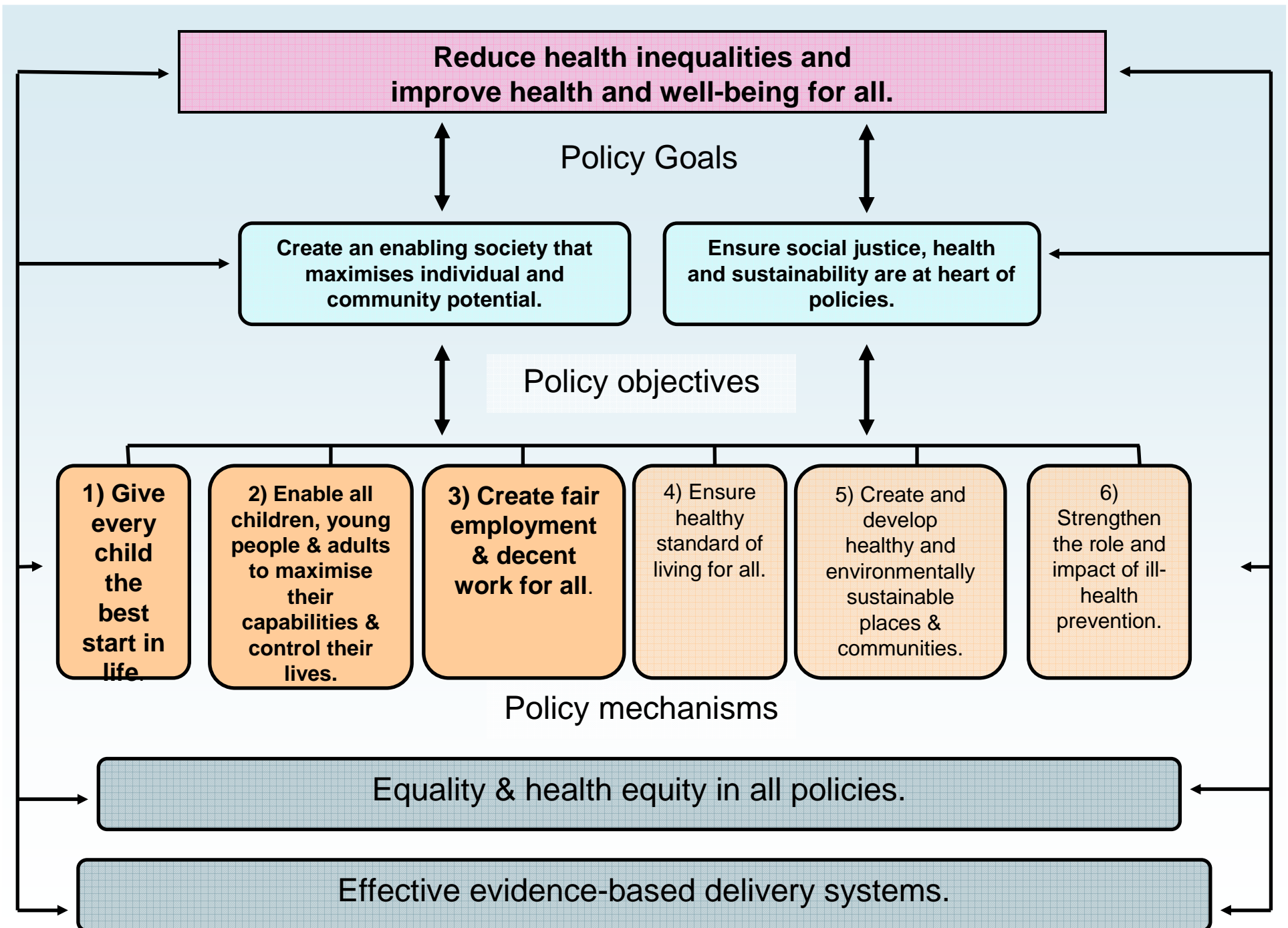
by decile group¹ 1977 and 2006/07

Percentages

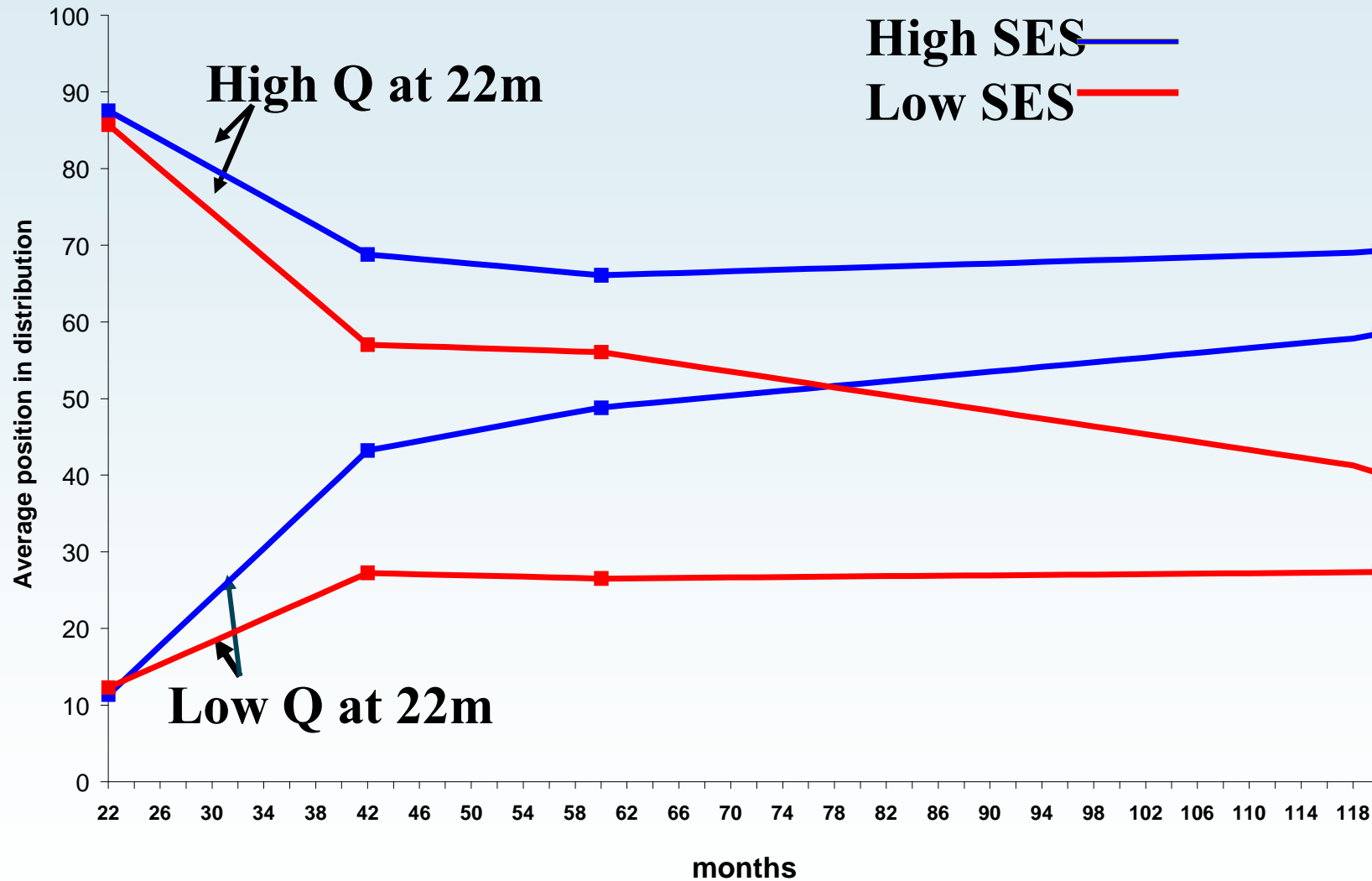


¹Note: Households are ranked by equivalised disposable income.

Source: Jones et al 2008, ONS, Employment and Labour Market Review



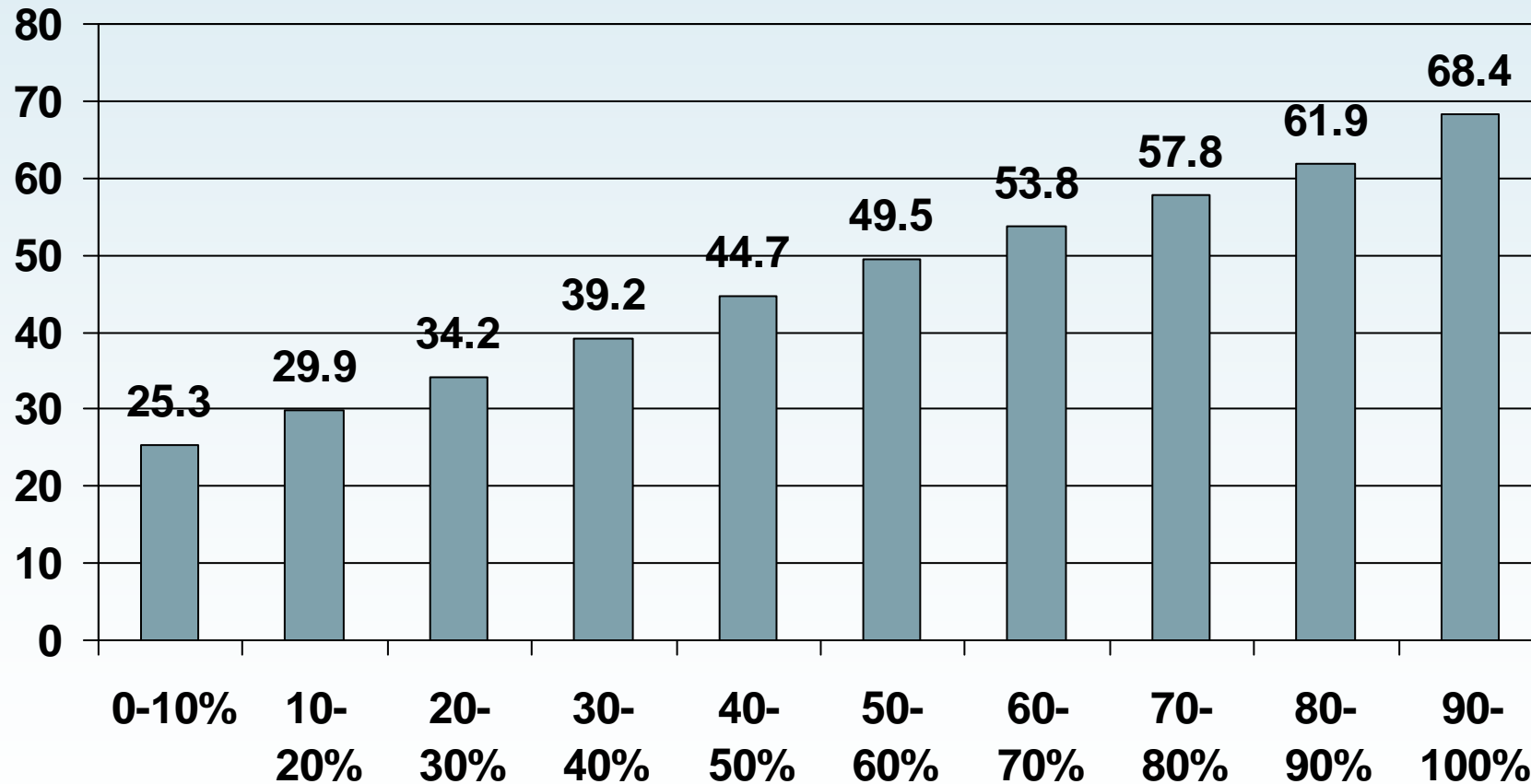
Inequality in Early Cognitive Development of British Children in the 1970 Cohort, 22 months to 10 years



Source: Feinstein, L. (2003) 'Inequality in the Early Cognitive Development of British Children in the 1970 Cohort', *Economica* (70) 277, 73-97

Per cent achieving 5+ A* - C grades inc Maths and English at GCSE by IDACI decile of pupil residence: England 2007

% achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs inc Maths and English

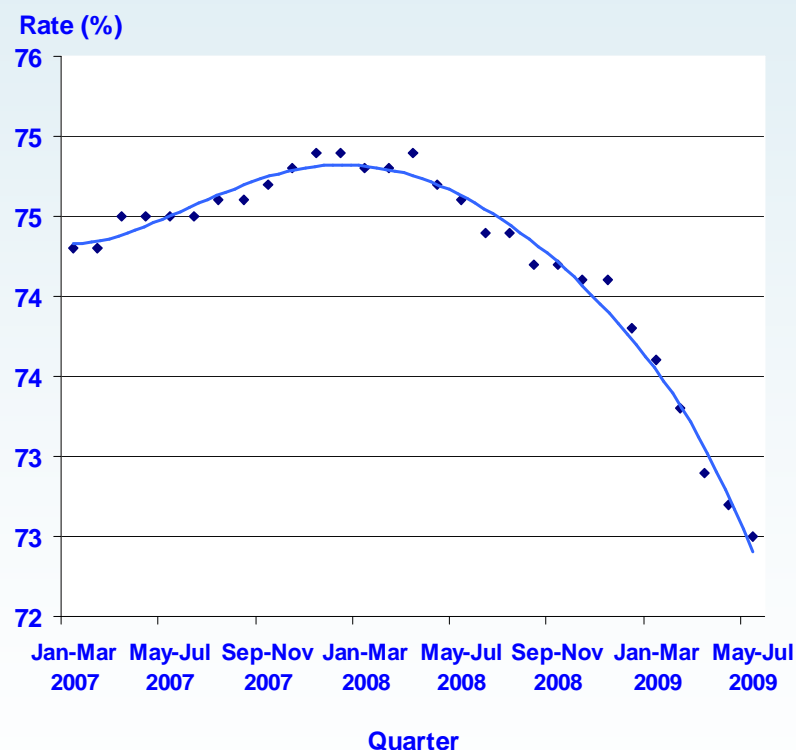


Most deprived ← **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** → Least deprived

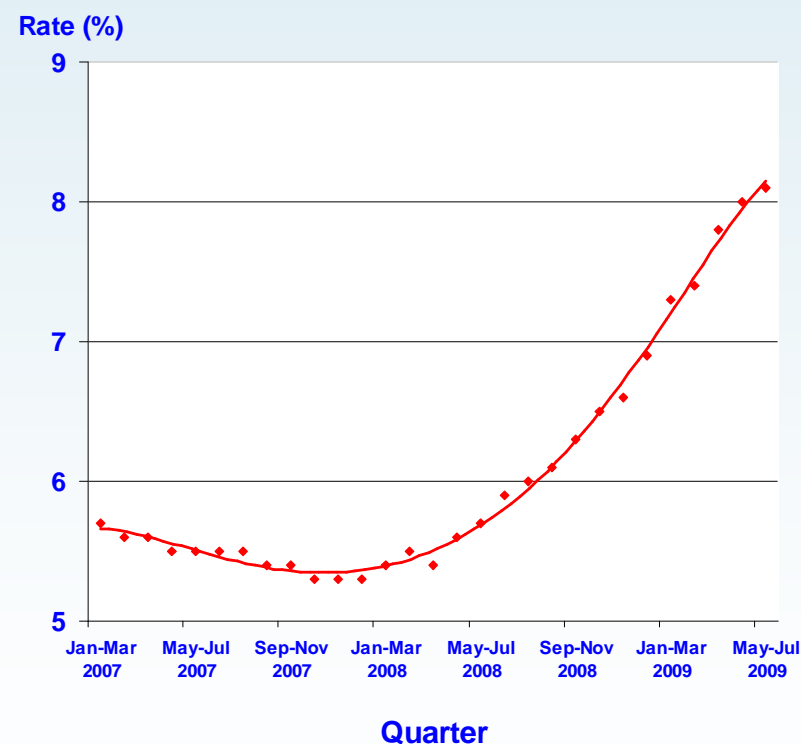
Source: DCFS 2009

Employment and unemployment rates, UK 2007-9

Working age employment rate
January 2007 to July 2009

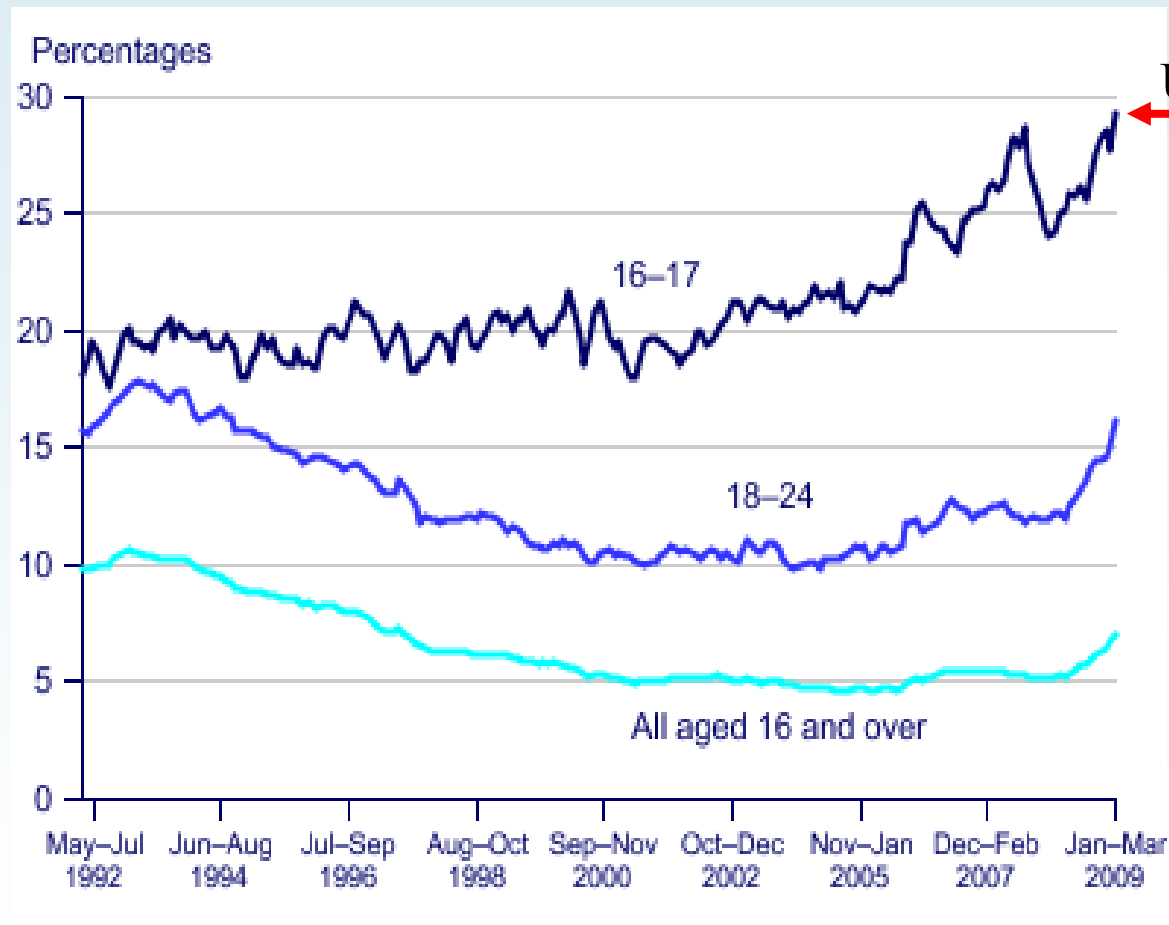


Working age unemployment rate
January 2007 to July 2009



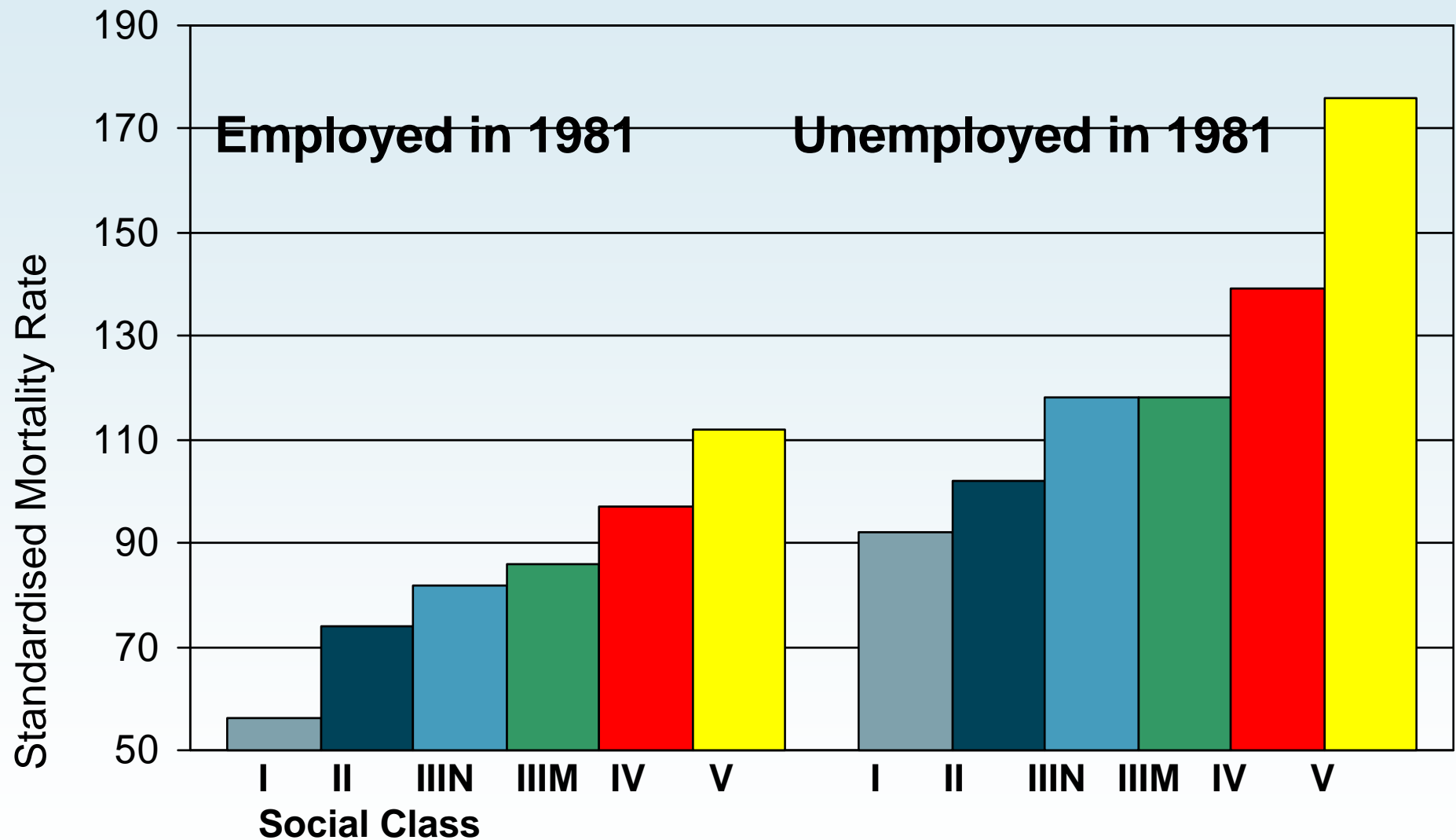
Source: ONS, Labour Force Survey

Trends in unemployment rates for young people in UK (seasonally adjusted) 1992 - 2009



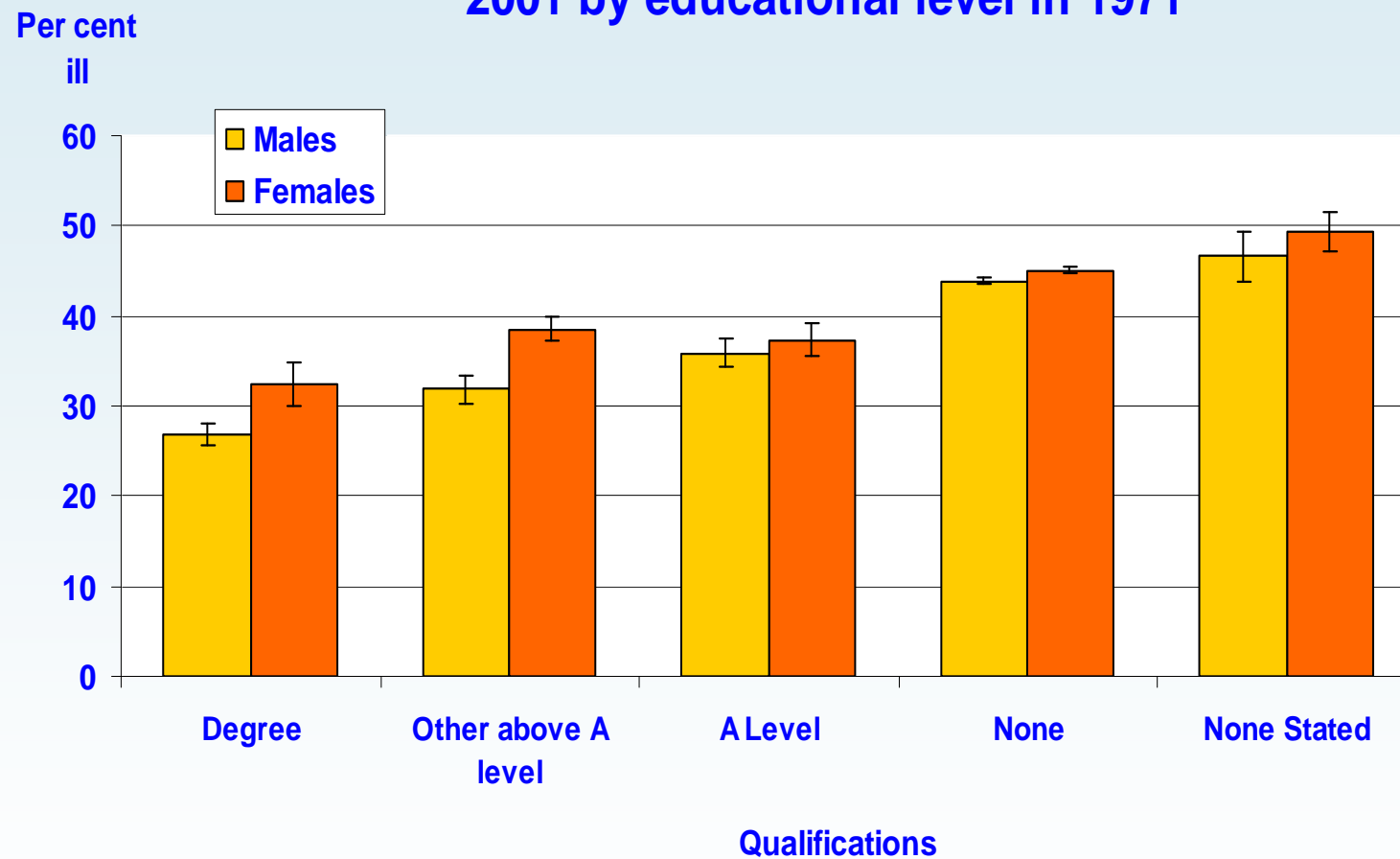
Unemployment rates at 29.3% for ages 16 and 17

Mortality* of men aged 16-64 by social class and employment status at the 1981 census



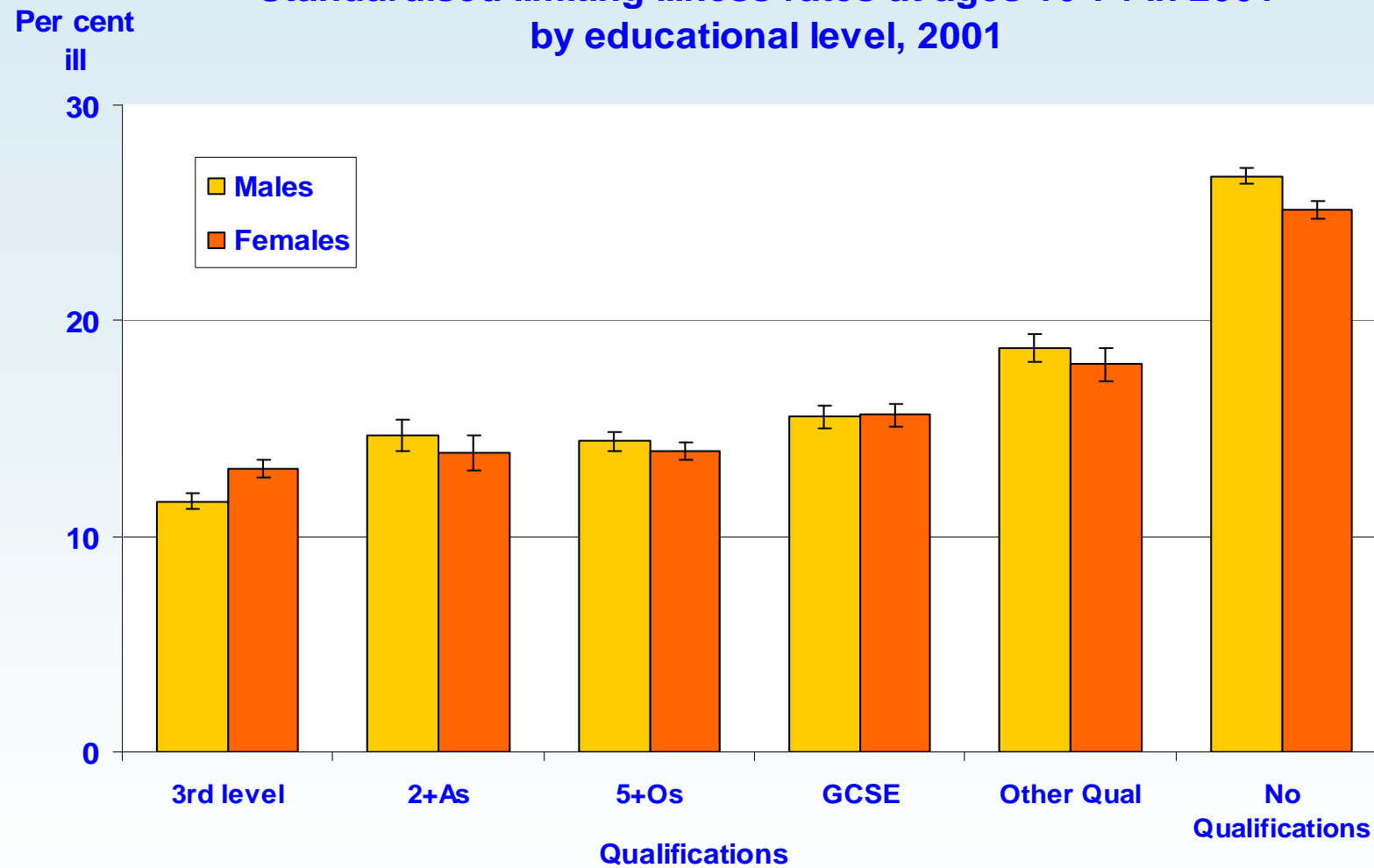
1981 LS Cohort. *England & Wales: mortality 1981-92

Standardised limiting illness rates at ages 55 and over in 2001 by educational level in 1971

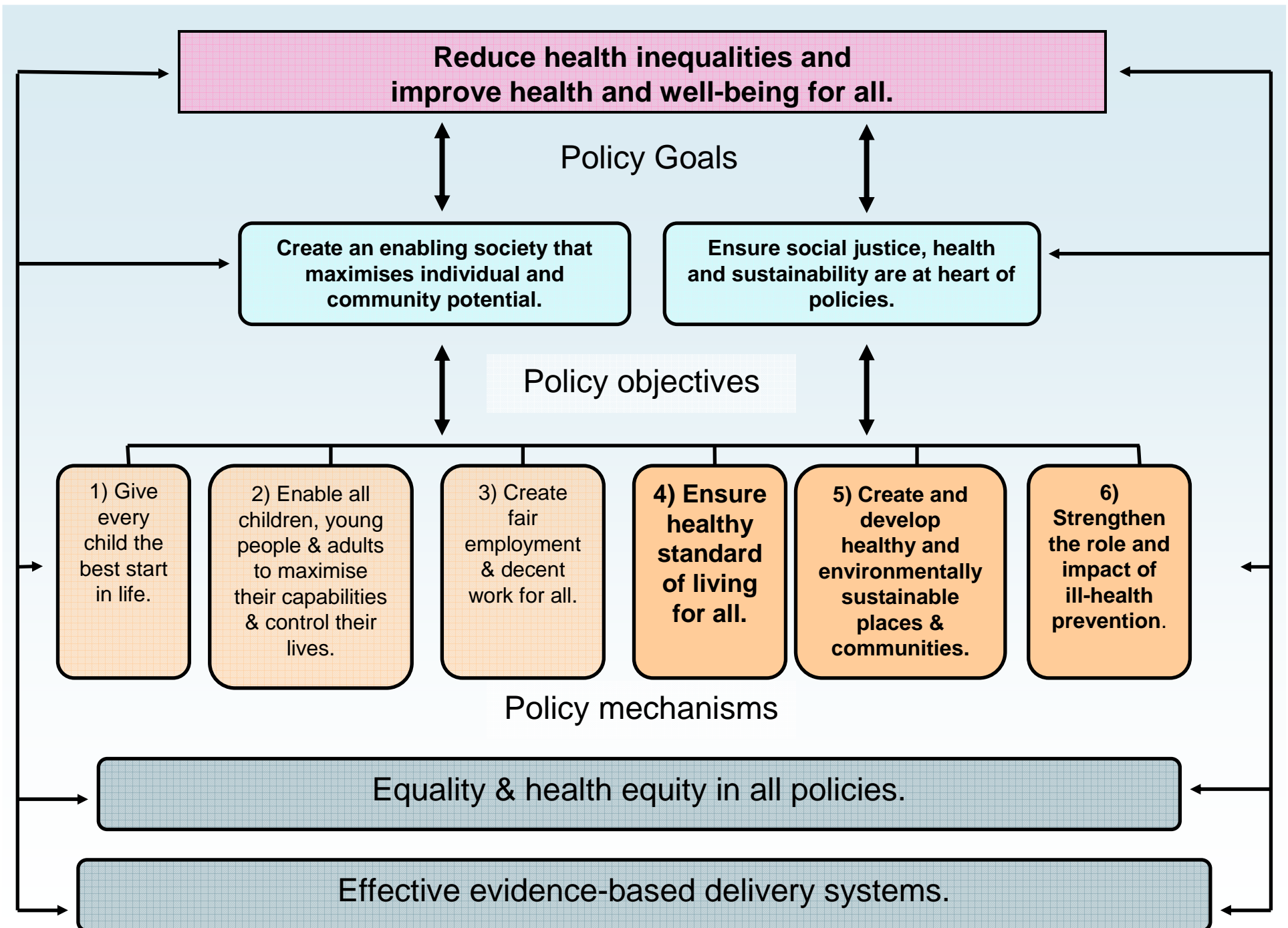


Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

Standardised limiting illness rates at ages 16-74 in 2001 by educational level, 2001



Source: ONS Longitudinal Study

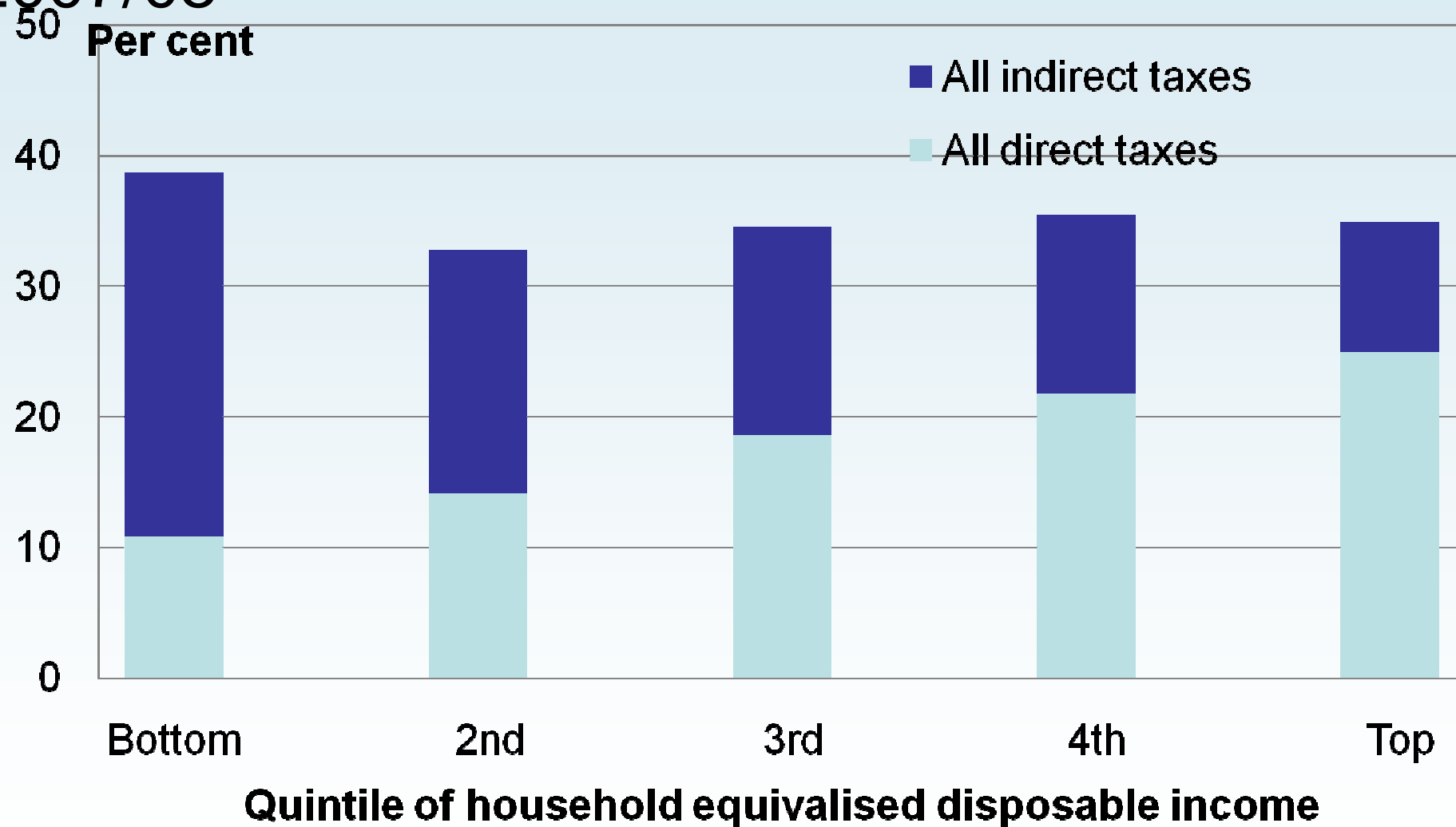


- Minimum income for healthy living – Morris et al.
 - Diet
 - Physical activity/body and mind
 - Psychosocial relations/social connections/active minds
 - Getting about
 - Medical care
 - Hygiene
 - Housing

Psychosocial relations/social connections/active minds

- Telephone
- Stationery, stamps
- Gifts to grandchildren/others
- Cinema, sports, etc
- Meeting friends, entertaining
- TV set and licence
- Newspapers
- Holidays (UK)
- Miscellaneous, hobbies, gardening etc

Taxes as a percentage of gross income by quintile 2007/08

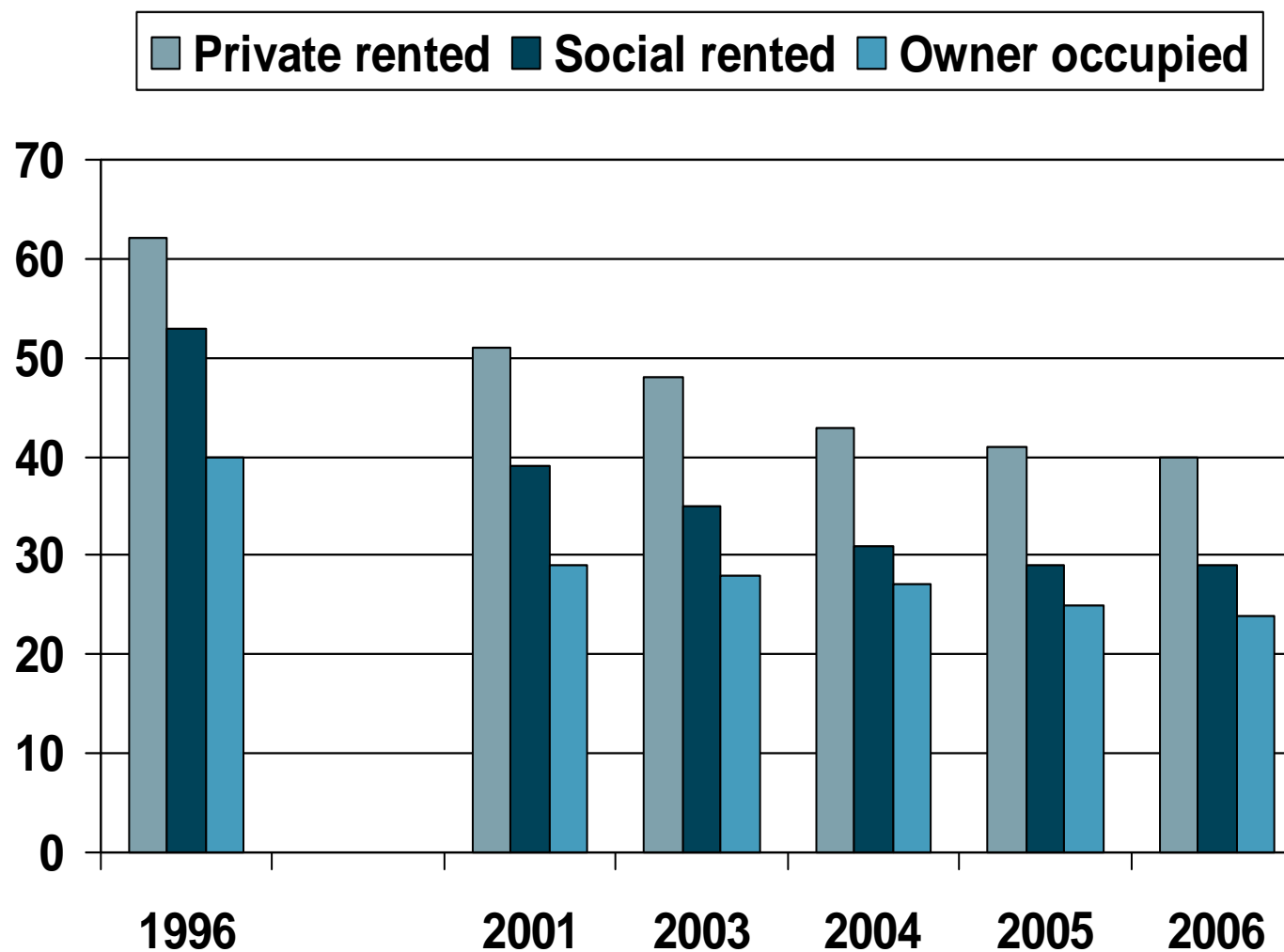


Source: ONS



Strategic Review of Health Inequalities
in England post-2010

Proportion of homes measured as non-decent by tenure: England

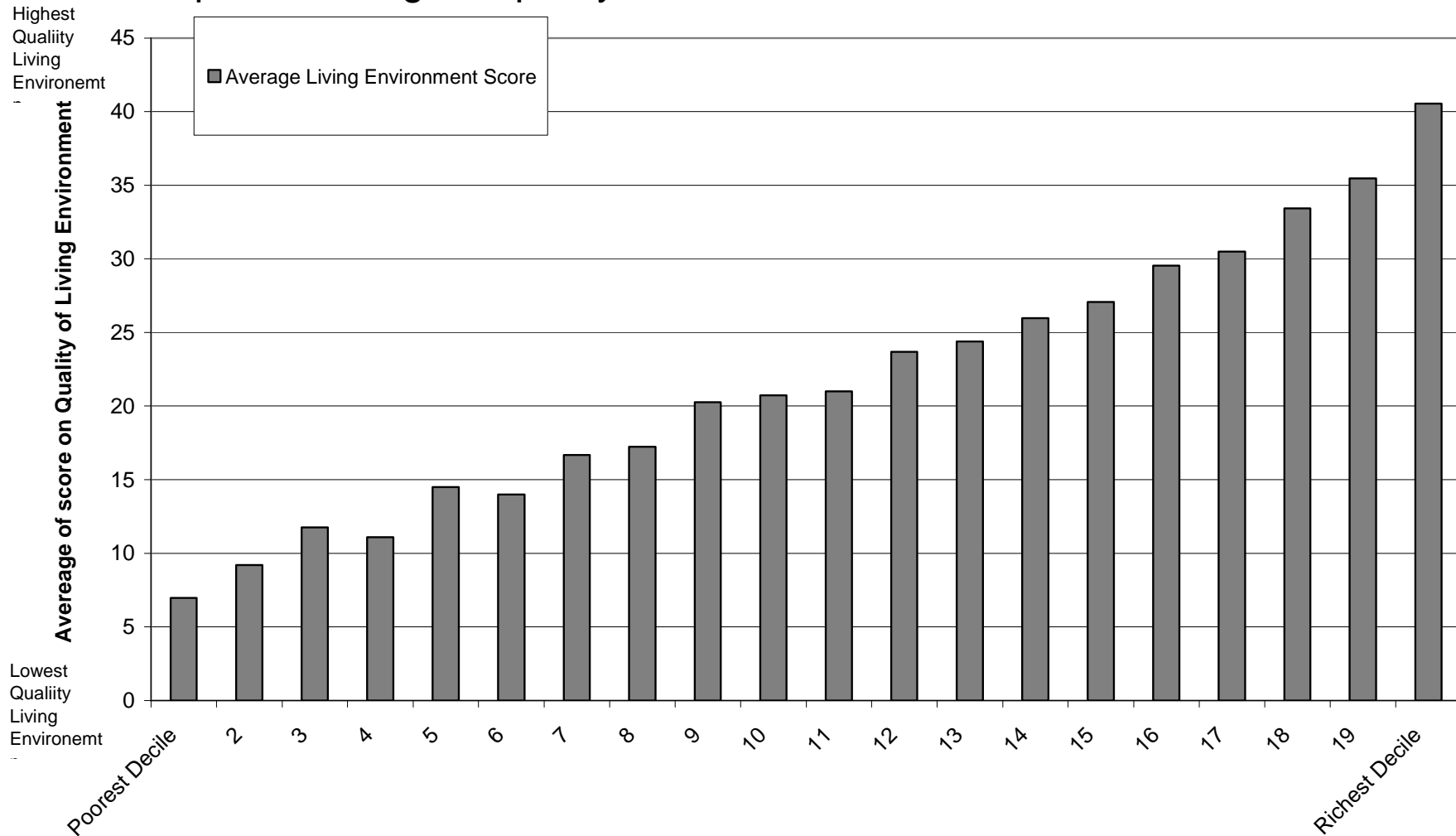


Source: www.poverty.org.uk from English House Condition Survey

Living environment by neighbourhood

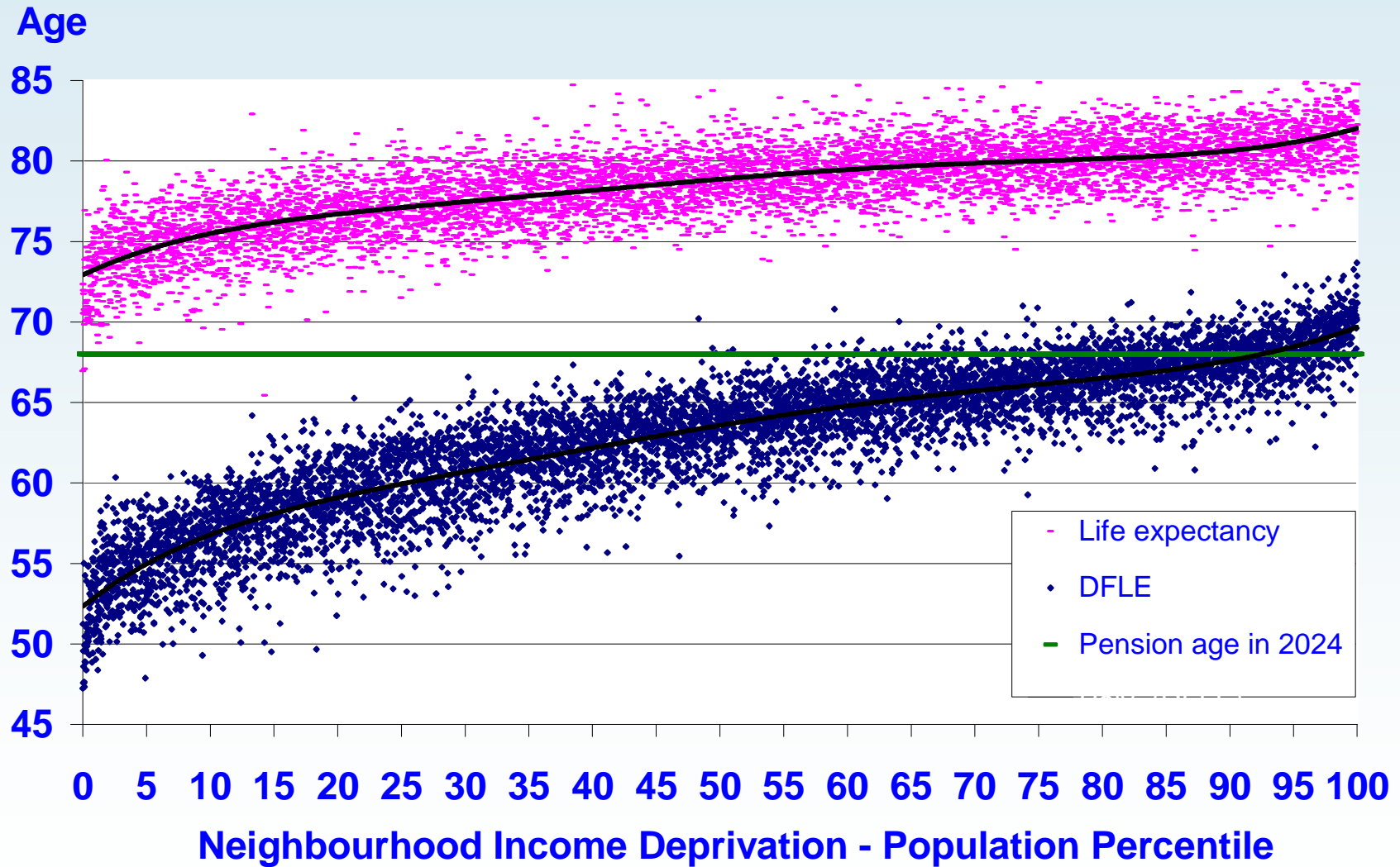
income: England

Index: poor housing, air quality and road traffic accidents



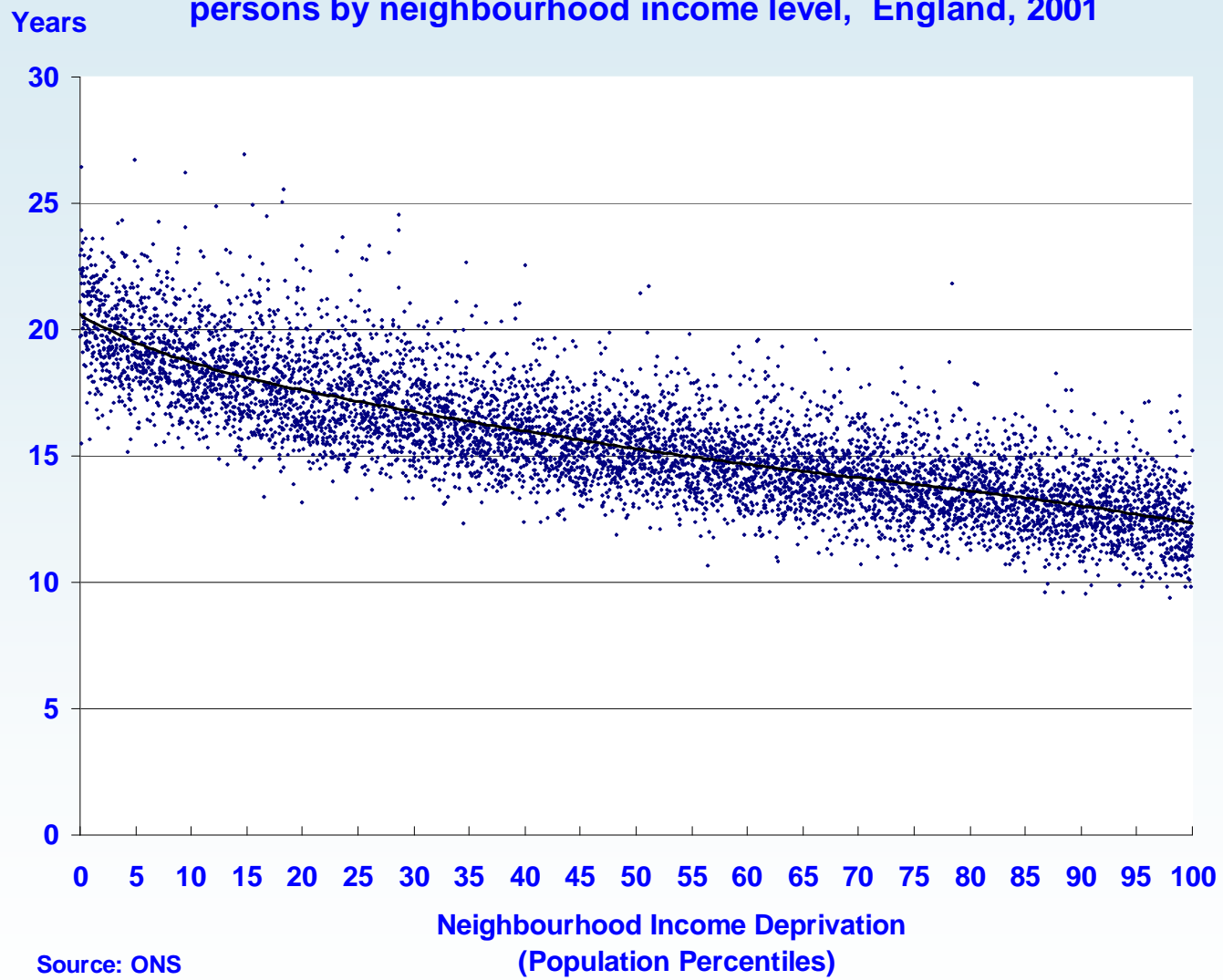
Superoutput areas: Vintile on Income Indicator Score (IMD 07)

Life expectancy and disability free life expectancy at birth, persons by neighbourhood income level, England, 1999-2003



Source: ONS

**Years from birth spent with disability,
persons by neighbourhood income level, England, 2001**



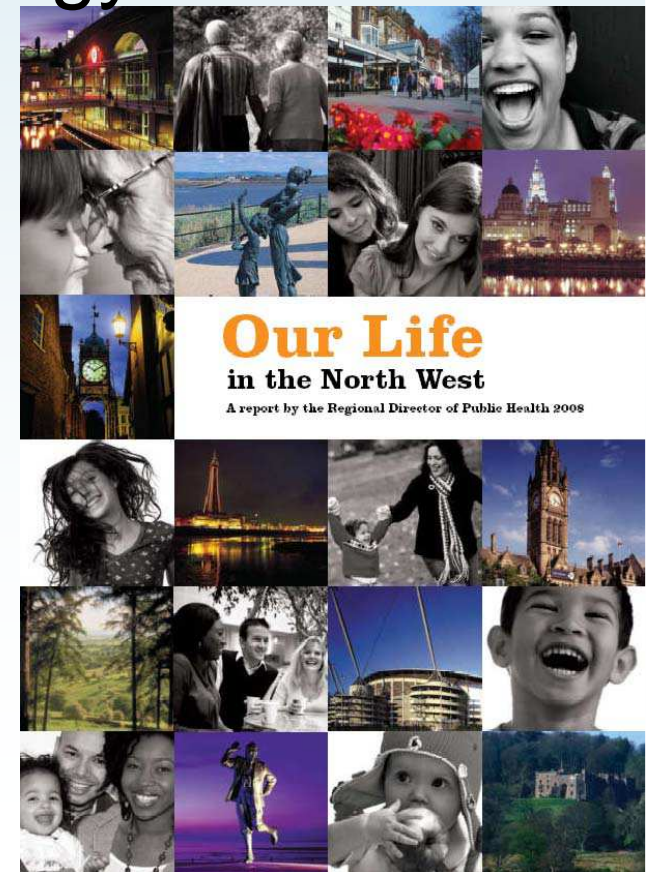
Working across government

- Department for Transport
- Department for Children, Schools and Families
- Department of Work and Pensions
- Department of Energy and Climate Change
- Department of Communities and Local Government
- Ministry of Justice
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport
- Opposition parties

- Action at the local level

North West Regional Health Inequalities Strategy: England

Partnership for integrated strategy



Review of health inequalities in England post 2010: Consultation in North West of England

- Values: shape our goals
- Nature of society not just programs and services e.g. income inequality.
- Measurement: reflect what we want to achieve
- Journey and the destination e.g. local ownership, collaborative working

LIFE EXPECTANCY IN LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN: MEN

- Cycle from Hampstead in the north of Camden to UCL in the south. Travel from area where life expectancy for men is 81 years; within 30 min by bike life expectancy drops by eleven years to 70 years.



August 2009

The London Health Inequalities Strategy

Draft for public consultation



MAYOR OF LONDON

5 strategic objectives:

1. Empower individual Londoners and their communities to improve health and wellbeing.

2. Improve access to London's health and social care services, particularly for Londoners who have poorer health outcomes.

3. Reduce income inequalities and minimise the negative health consequences of relative poverty.

4. Increase opportunities for people to access the potential benefits of work and other forms of meaningful activity.

5. Develop and promote London as a healthy place for all – from homes to neighbourhoods and the city as a whole.

- Health equity as a measure of social development

Final Report Launched and
available online

11 February 2010

For further information

www.ucl.ac.uk/gheg/marmotreview



Strategic Review of Health Inequalities
in England post-2010