

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HEALTH INEQUALITIES

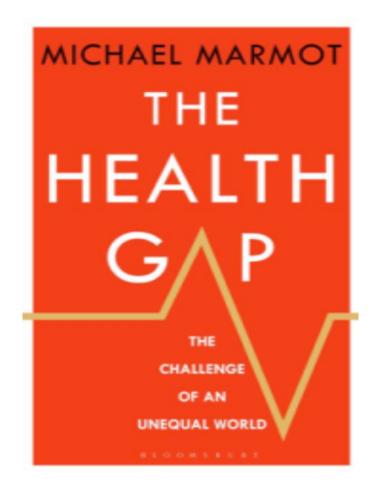
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Law Enforcement and Public Health
Toronto 23 October 2018

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





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 homicides.

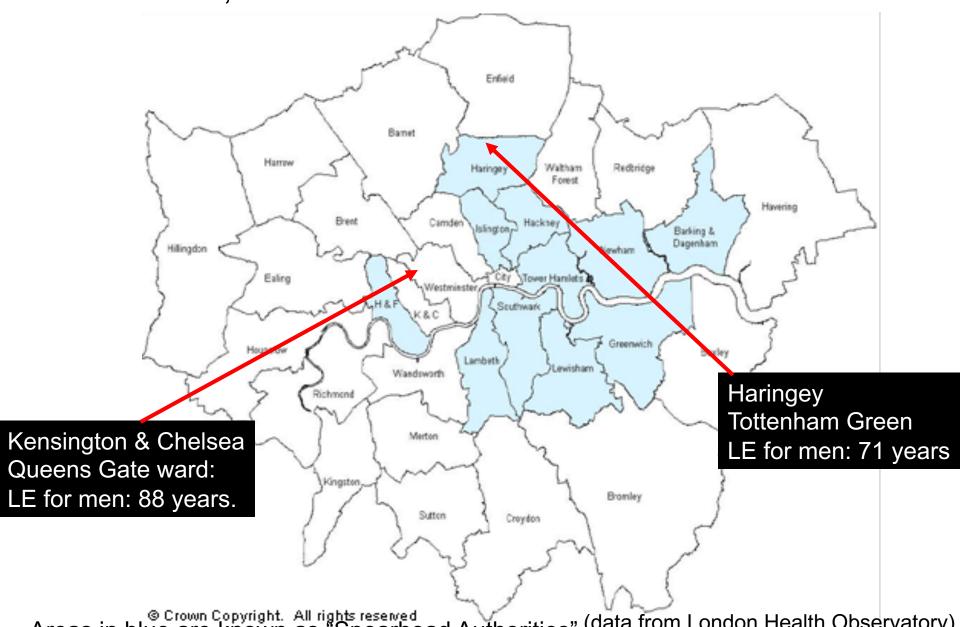


Bobby Baltimore: Roland Park

- 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 selected London electoral wards, 2002-06





Areas in blue are known as "Spearhead Authorities" (data from London Health Observatory)

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

| | MALE | FEMALE |
|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN* | 69.1 | 73.7 |
| NON INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN* | 79.7 | 83.1 |



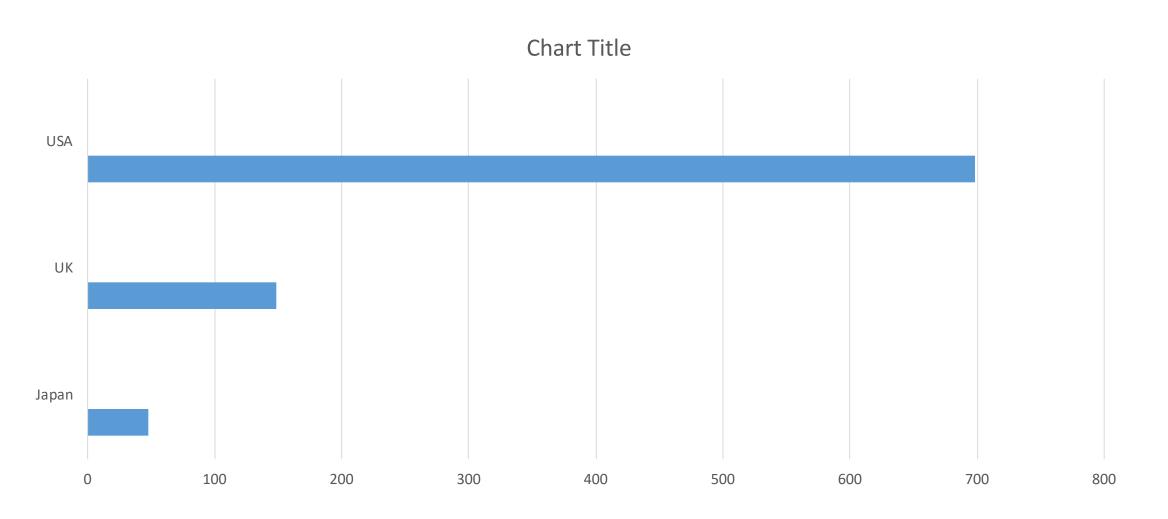
Indigenous Australians in NT Australia

- Incarceration rate 2400/100,000
- Cf Non-indigenous 186/100,000
 - 13 fold difference

- 84% Prison pop is Indigenous Cf 27% general population
- Diagnosed mental illness in prisoners 72% in M; 92% in F



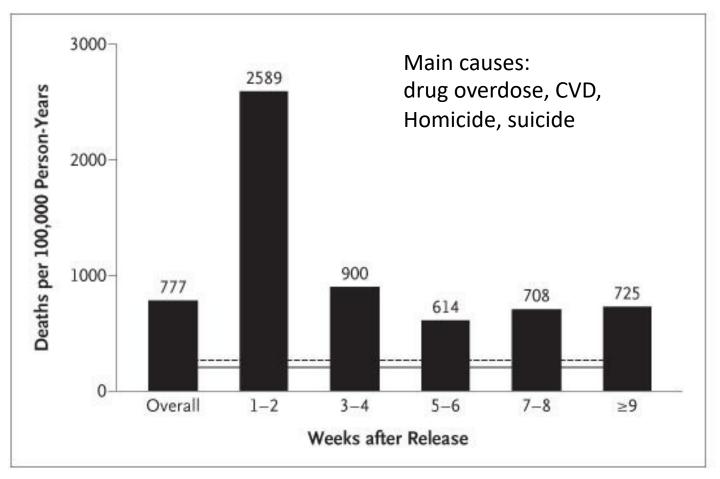
Incarceration rates/100,000





Mortality in prisoners after release

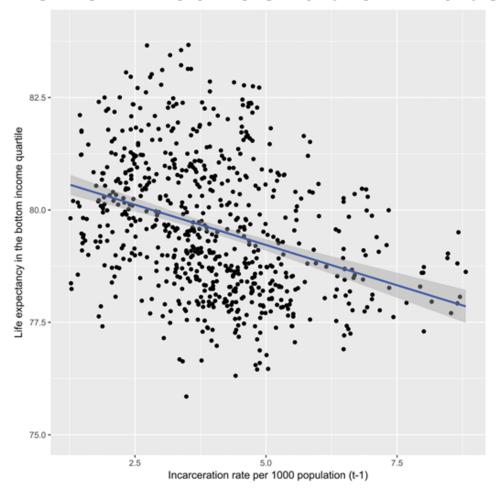
Washington State



3.5 times the general population rate Dashed line

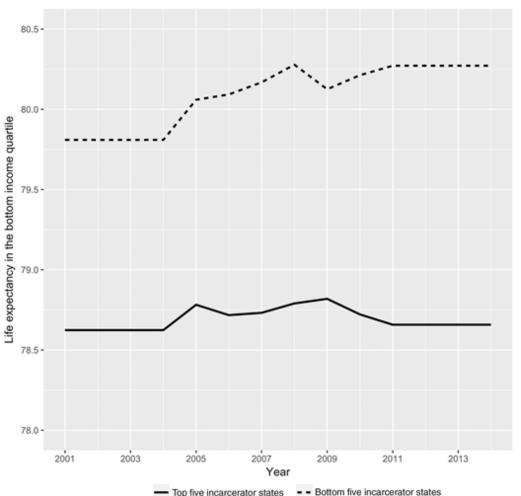


Life expectancy in bottom income quartile by state level incarceration rate





Life expectancy in bottom income quartile by state level incarceration rate



Bottom 5 incarceration states

Top 5 incarceration states



Crime and mental illness

 Denmark: violent offending 10% males; 26% females have mental illness

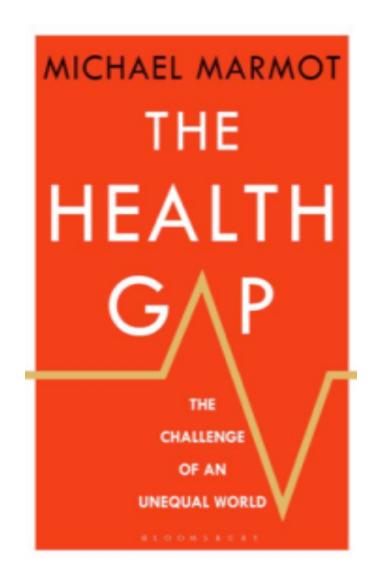
• UK estimate: 80% of all criminal activity attributable to people who had conduct problems in childhood and adolescence.

Somewhere between 10 and 80% is a lot.



Therefore prevent mental illness in children

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





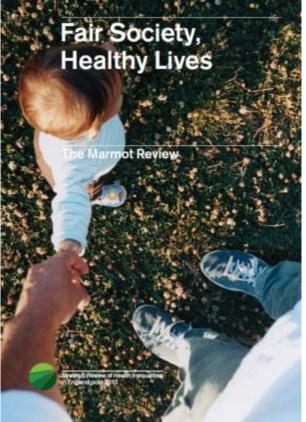




Closing the gap in a generation

Health equity through action on the social determinants of health







Review of social determinants and the health divide in the WHO European Region: final report

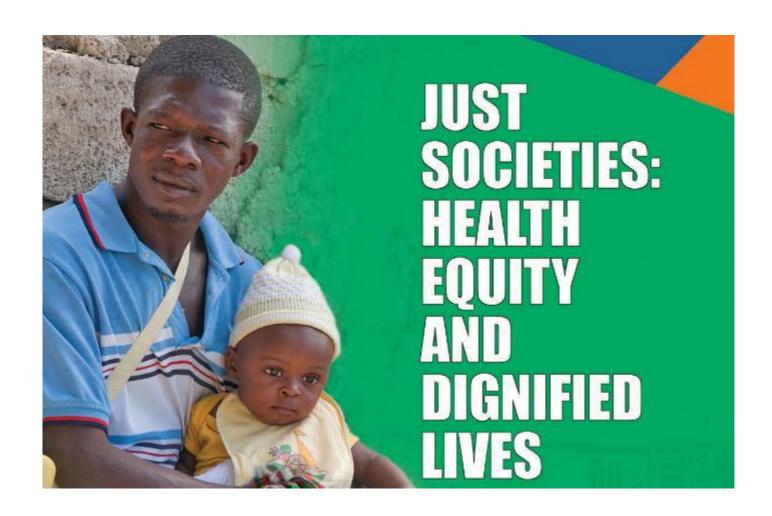


The Commission on Social Determinants of Health (CSDH) – Closing the gap in a generation Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England:

The Marmot Review – Fair Society Healthy Lives

Review of Social
Determinants of Health and
the Health Divide in the
WHO European Region

Commission of the Pan American Health Organization on Equity and Health Inequalities in the Americas







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
- F. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention



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

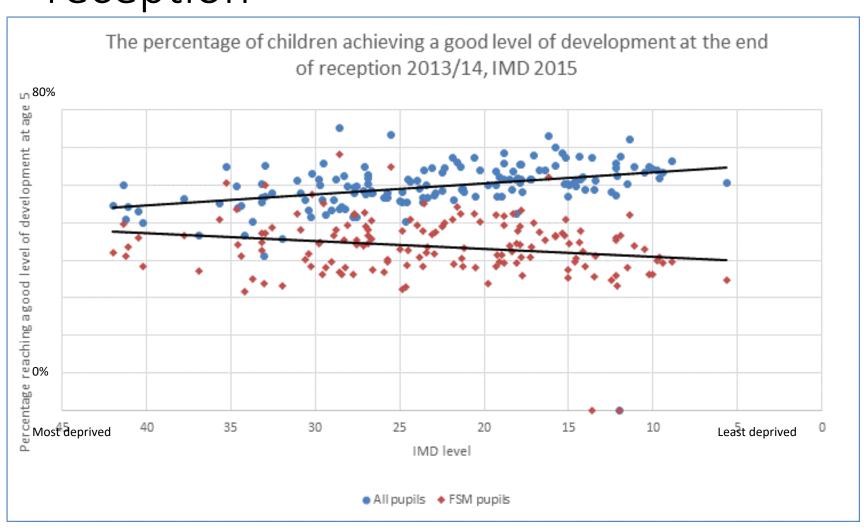




Jimmy, Calton, Glasgow

- 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.

Level of development at end of reception

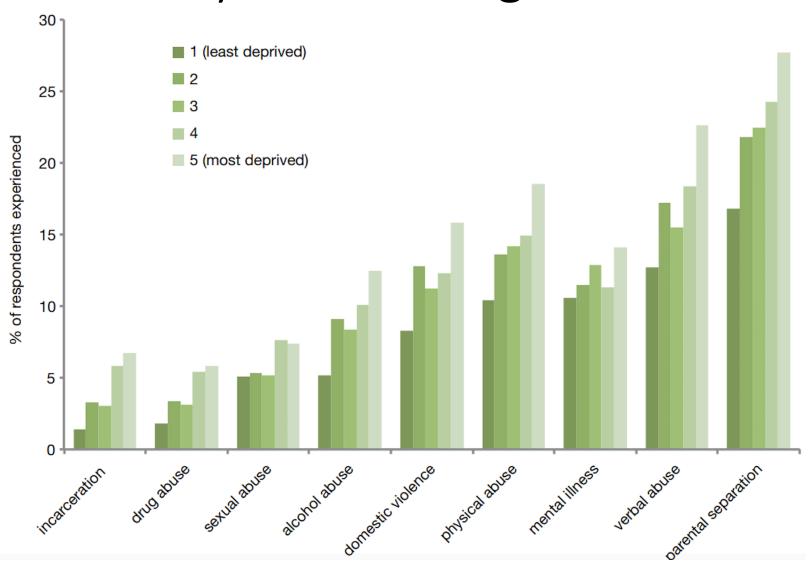


Level of development at end of HEALTH EQUITY reception

| 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 |

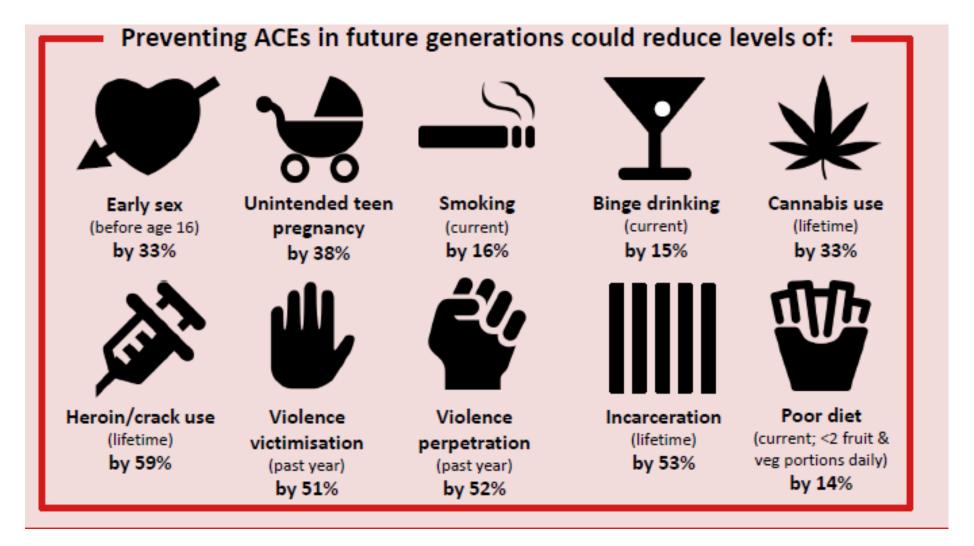


ACEs by income England 2013





Adverse Childhood Experiences: England

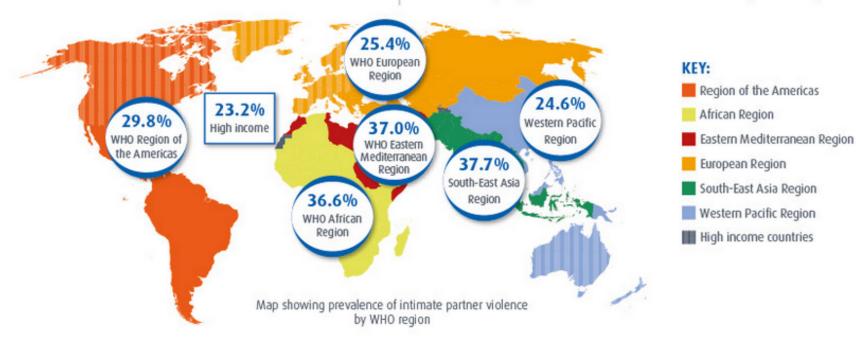


Domestic Violence is a Public Health Issue

- 35% of women suffer from it.
- 42% of these women experience injuries.
- 38% of all murdered women are murdered by partners (6% of all murdered men)

Global prevalence

1 in 3 Women throughout the world will experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a partner violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner

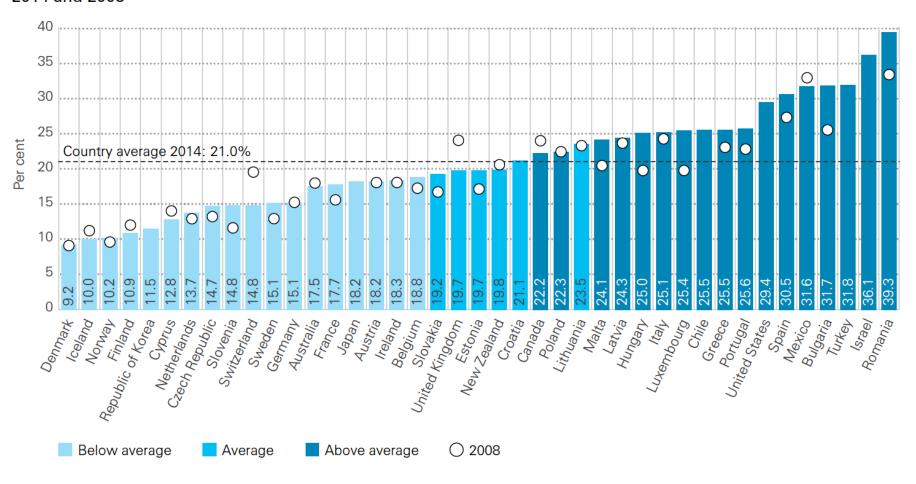




Child poverty (<60% median income)

Figure 1.1 An average of one in five children in rich countries lives in relative income poverty

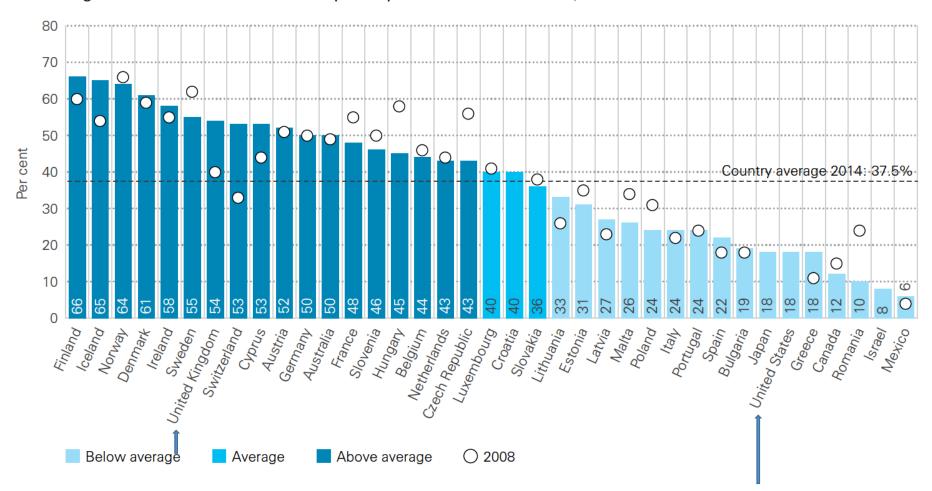
Percentage of children aged 0–17 living in a household with income lower than 60 per cent of the median, 2014 and 2008



Reducing child poverty by social transfers

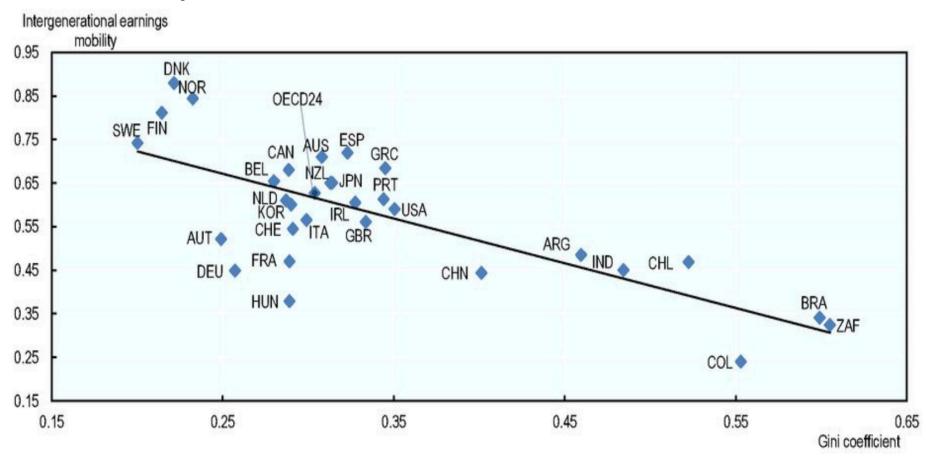
Figure 1.2 Finland, Iceland and Norway are most effective in reducing child poverty

Percentage reduction in the rate of child poverty due to social transfers, 2014 and 2008





High income inequality – less social mobility



A Broken Social Elevator? How to Promote Social Mobility

DOI:https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264301085-en



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



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"



West Midlands Fire Service
Working to improve

Working to improve health and reduce inequalities in high risk and vulnerable communities





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