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資料2

## Global Society and 'The Health Gap'

Professor Sir Michael Marmot  
@MichaelMarmot

JMA Annual Policy Symposium  
Tokyo  
16 February 2018



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





Michael Marmot

# La salute disuguale

La sfida di un mondo ingiusto

A cura di Simona Giampali e Giuseppe Traversi

Presentazioni di Rodolfo Saracci

Presento di Walter Ricciardi

Prefazione di Giuseppe Casati



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Il Perseus Publishing Editore



マイケル・マーマット  
健康  
格差  
不平等な世界への挑戦

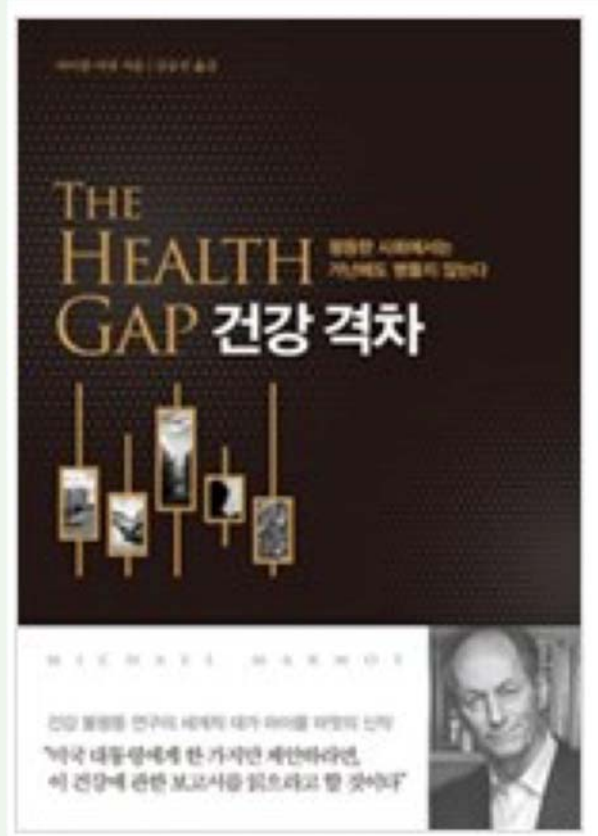
THE HEALTH GAP  
THE CHALLENGE OF AN UNEQUAL WORLD  
MICHAEL MARMOT

栗林寛幸  
監訳  
HIROYUKI KURIBAYASHI

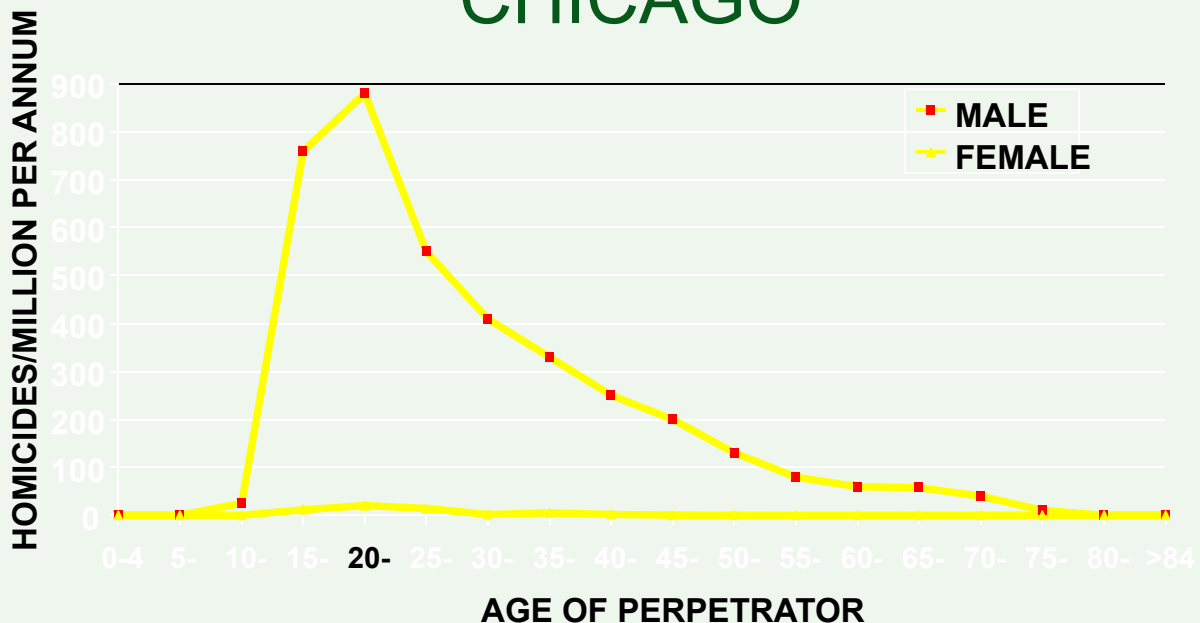
野田浩夫  
翻訳者代表  
HIROO NODA

2017年～2018年 世界医師会会長 就任予定  
日本医師会会長 **横倉義武氏 推薦!**

世界に誇る国民皆保険の我が国でも健康格差の拡大が懸念されている。病気を治すという「医療」の枠に留まらず、何が問題なのか、何をすべきなのかについて考え、行動する上で、本書は極めて示唆に富んでいる。本書が医師や他の医療従事者、政策関係者、そして、できるだけ多くの一般の人に読まれることを願う。〔推薦のことば〕より抜粋  
補論：近藤克明（千葉大学予防医学センター教授）解説：後藤玲子（一橋大学経済研究所教授）

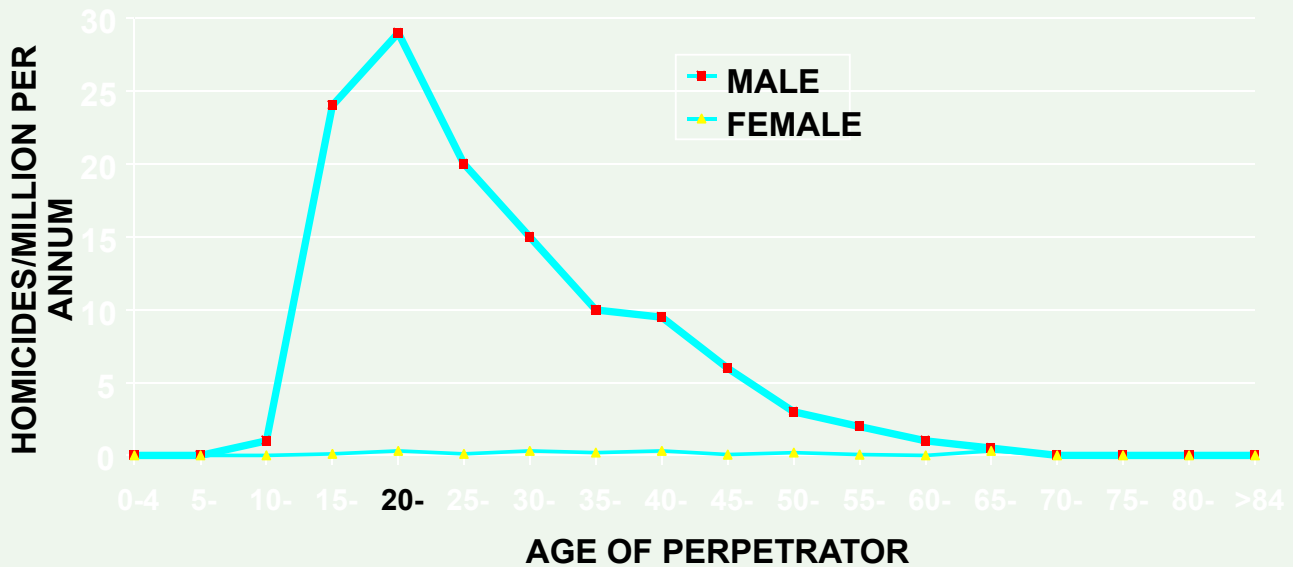


# PERPETRATORS OF HOMICIDE CHICAGO





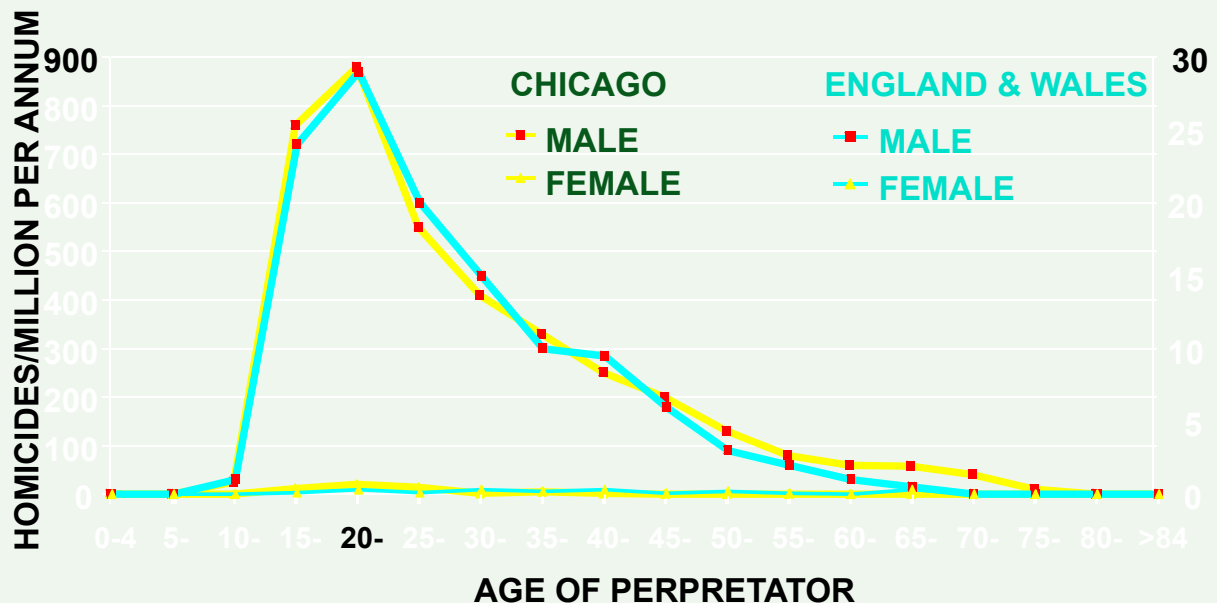
# PERPETRATORS OF HOMICIDE ENGLAND AND WALES



cited in CRONIN H. ANT AND THE PEACOCK 1991;332



# PERPETRATORS OF HOMICIDE



cited in CRONIN H. ANT AND THE PEACOCK 1991;332



## Life expectancy at birth for men and women in the US, 2008

Years of education	White women	Black women	White men	Black men
<12	73	73	67	66
12	78	74	72	68
13-15	82	80	79	74
16+	83	81	81	75

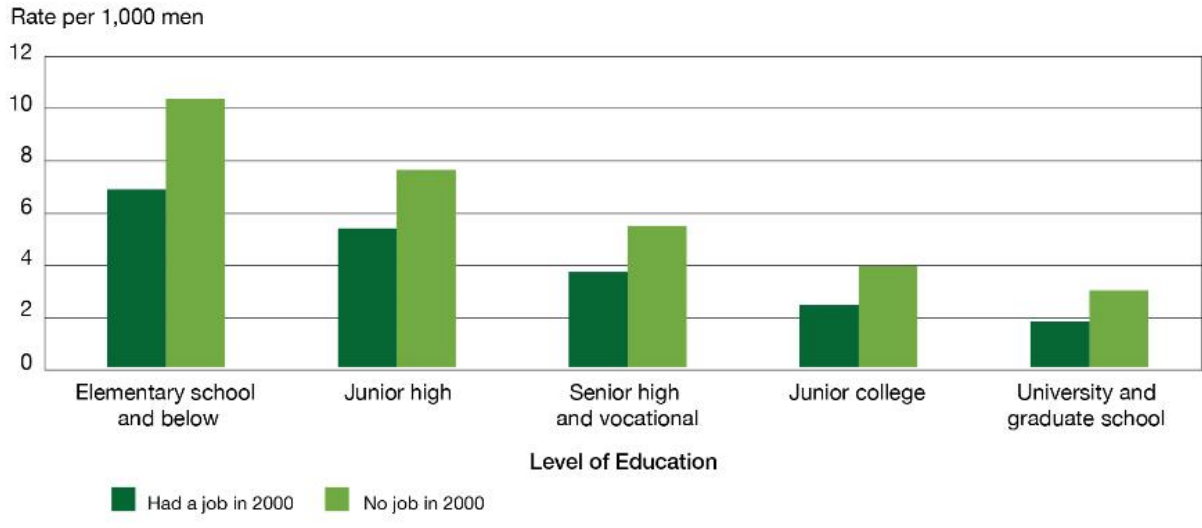
Source: Olshansky et al, Health Aff. 2012



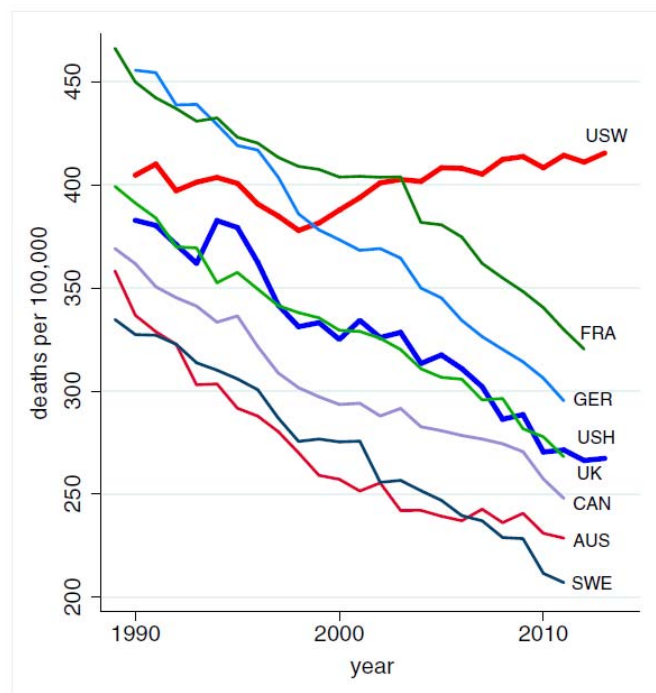
- “Go into a typical American school and count one hundred boys aged fifteen. Thirteen of you will fail to reach your sixtieth birthday.”
- “Is thirteen out of a hundred a lot?”
- “The US risk is *double* the Swedish risk, which is less than seven.”



Age standardized mortality rates in Taiwan, 2001–2010, by level of education and employment status for men aged 15–64 at 2000



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).



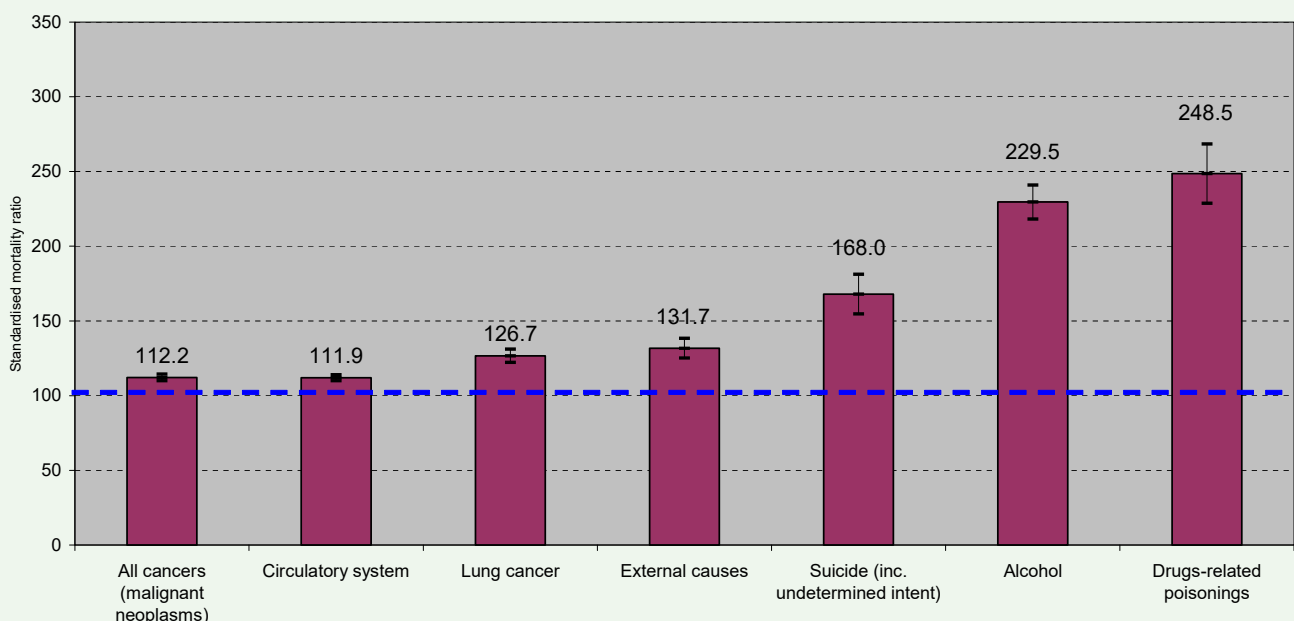
## The mind is gateway by which social determinants affect ill-health.

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



## SMRs by cause, all ages: Glasgow relative to Liverpool & Manchester

All ages, both sexes: cause-specific standardised mortality ratios 2003-07, Glasgow relative to Liverpool & Manchester, standardised by age, sex and deprivation decile  
Calculated from various sources



Source: Walsh D, Bendel N., Jones R, Hanlon P. It's not 'just deprivation': why do equally deprived UK cities experience different health outcomes? Public Health, 2010  
from H Burns, CMO, Scotland



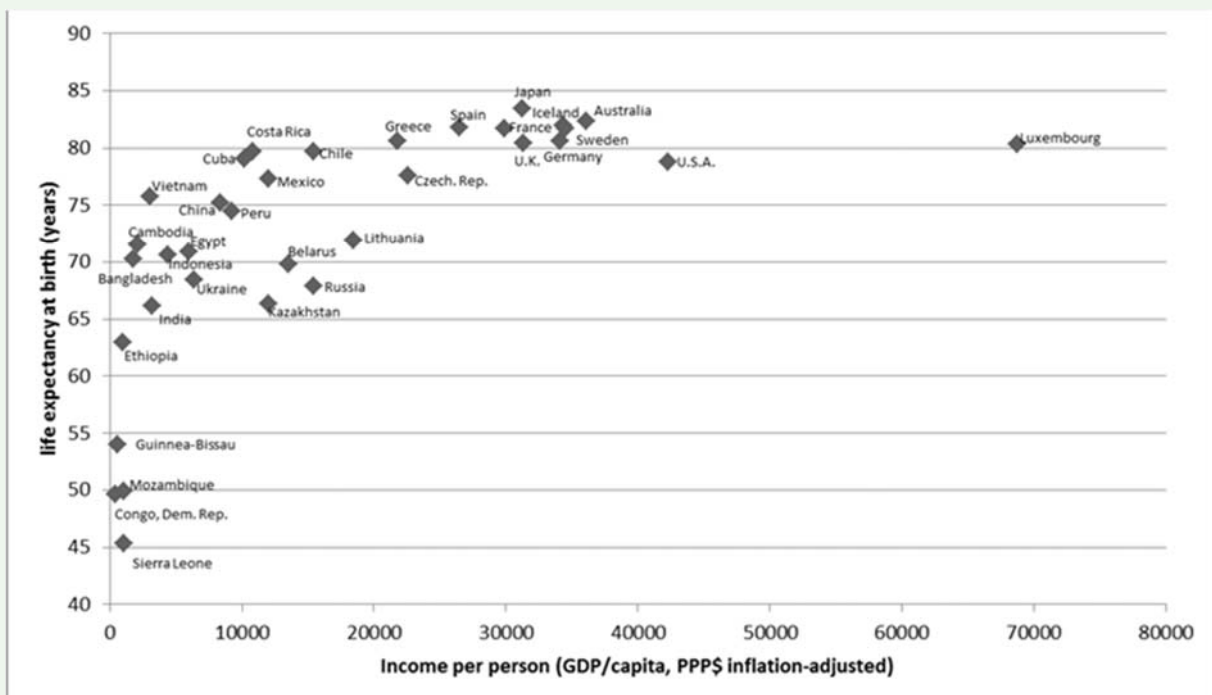
# Health improvement in difficult times

- A major element of the excess risk of premature death seen in Scotland is psychosocially determined
- Study evidence of low sense of control, self efficacy and self esteem in population in these areas

H. Burns, CMO Scotland



# The relationship between wealth and health, 2012



Source: Data from Gapminder





“By necessities I understand not only the commodities which are indispensably necessary for the support of life, but what ever the customs of the country renders it indecent for creditable people, even the lowest order to be without ..... the poorest person would be ashamed to appear in public without them.”

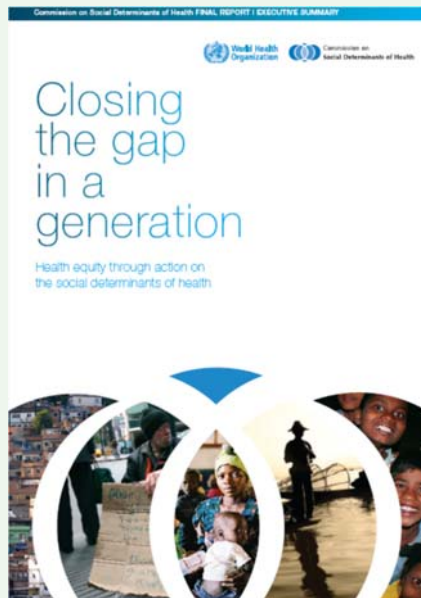
*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations 1776*



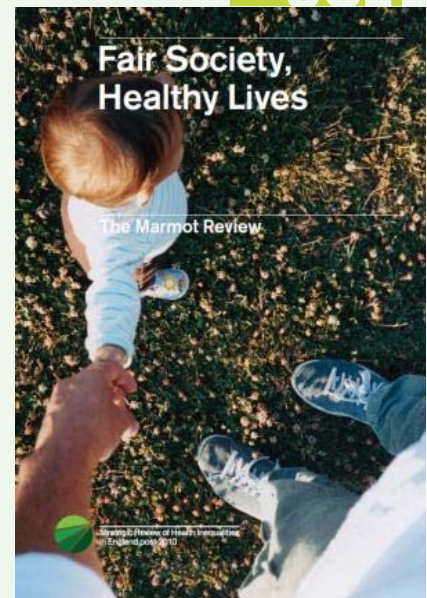
### Social justice

Material, psychosocial, political empowerment

Creating the conditions for people to have control of their lives



The CSDH – closing the gap in a generation  
2005-2008



The Marmot Review – Fair Society Healthy Lives  
2009/10



## Fair Society, Healthy Lives: 6 Policy Objectives

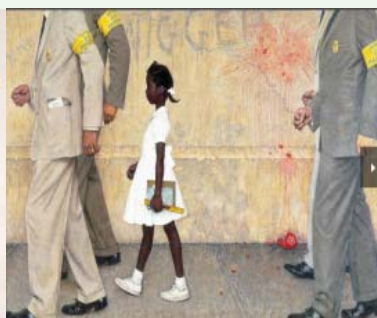
- A. Give every child the best start in life**
- B. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives**
- C. Create fair employment and good work for all**
- D. Ensure healthy standard of living for all**
- E. Create and develop healthy and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



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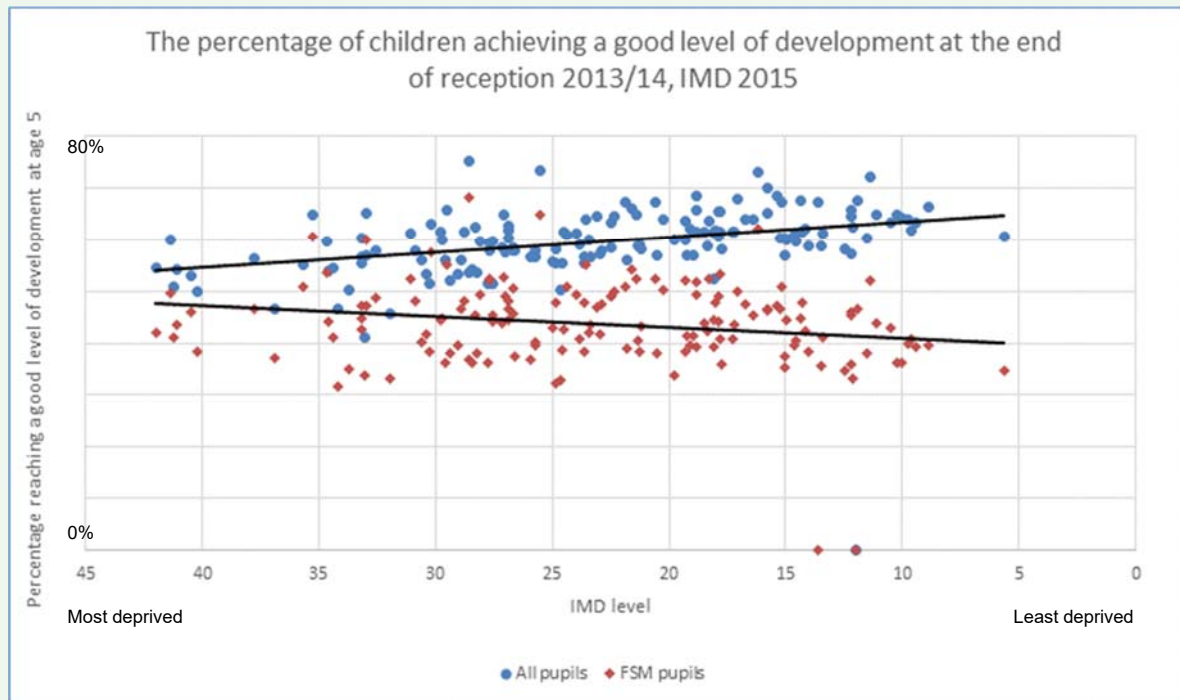
## Jimmy, Calton, Glasgow

- 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.

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# Level of development at end of reception



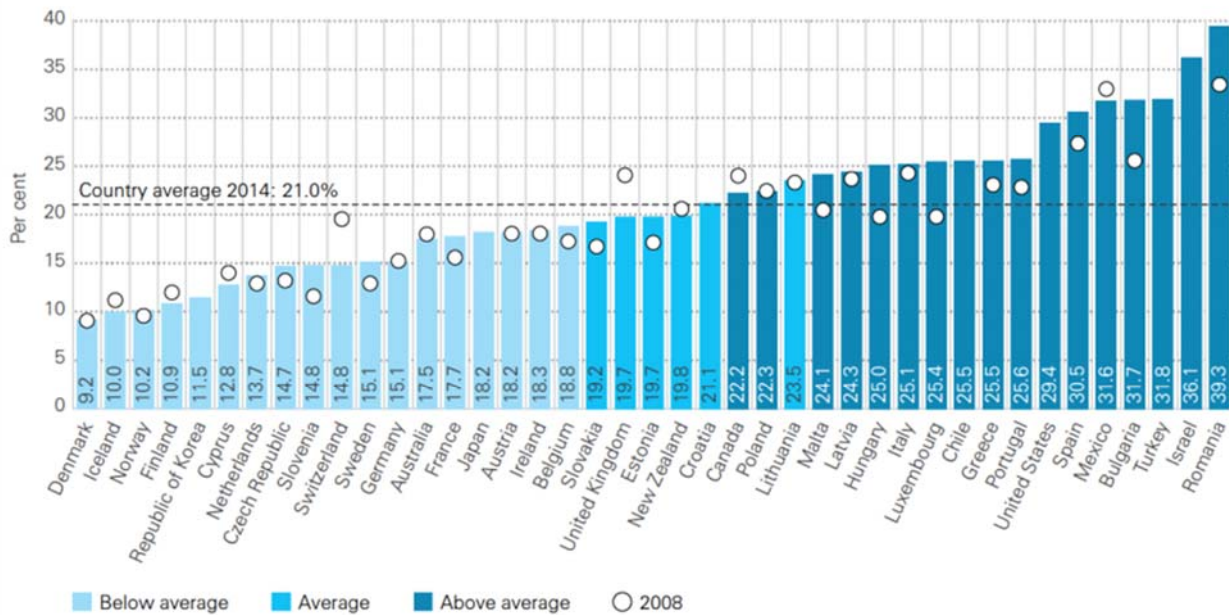
# Level of development at end of reception

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



# 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

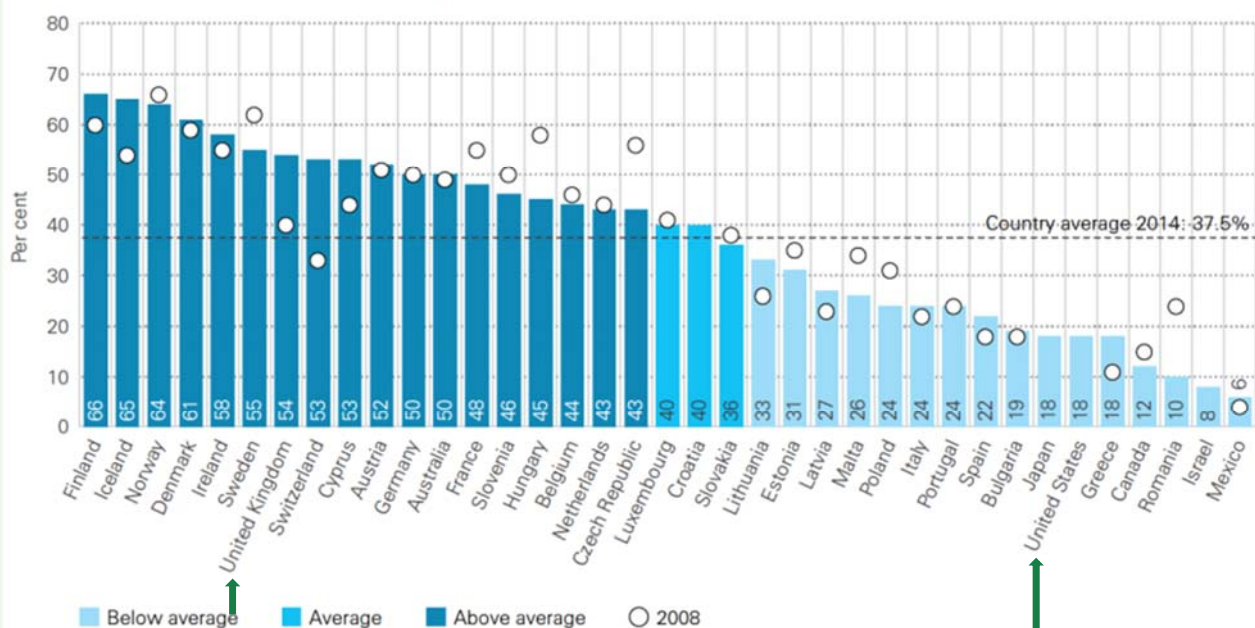


UNICEF Report Card 14



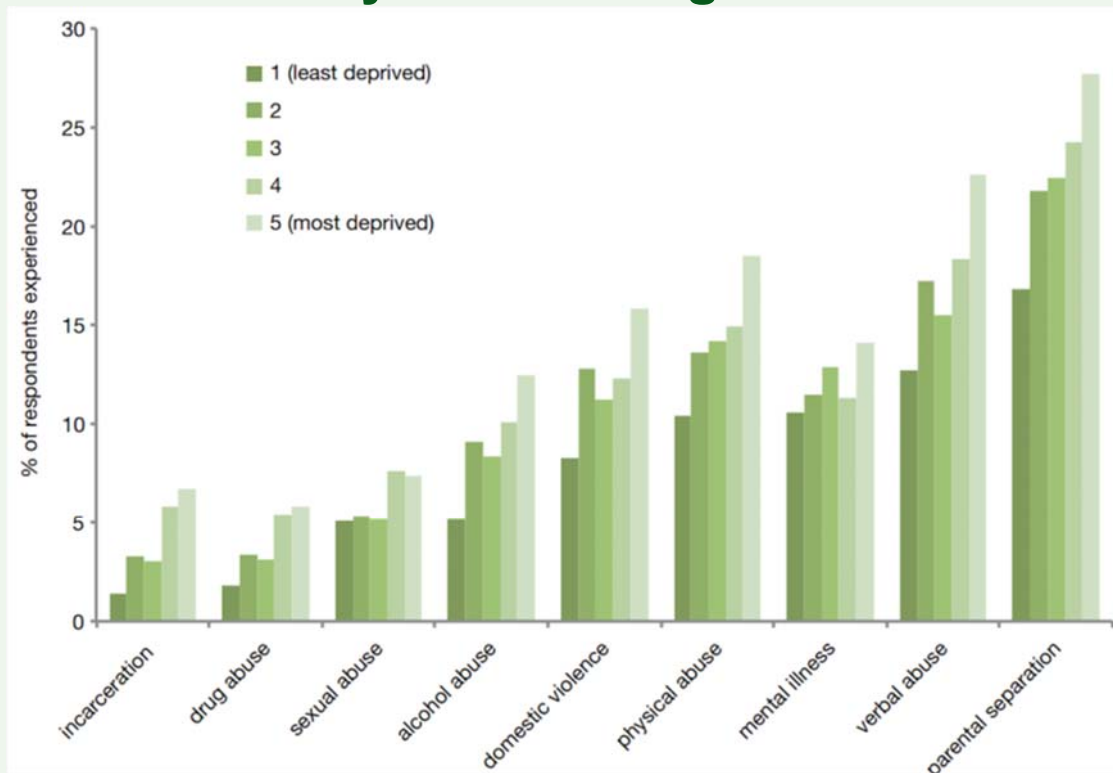
# Reducing child poverty by social transfers

**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





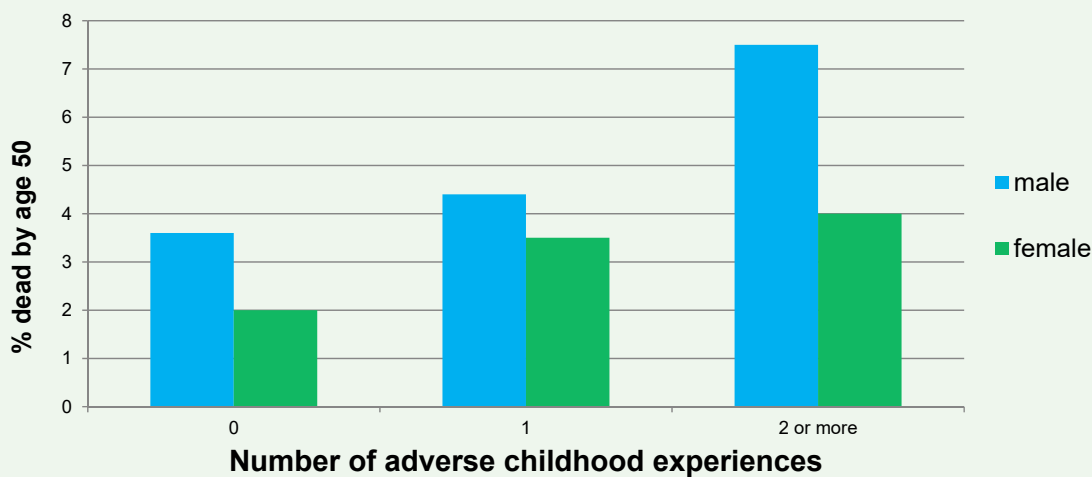
## ACEs by income England 2013



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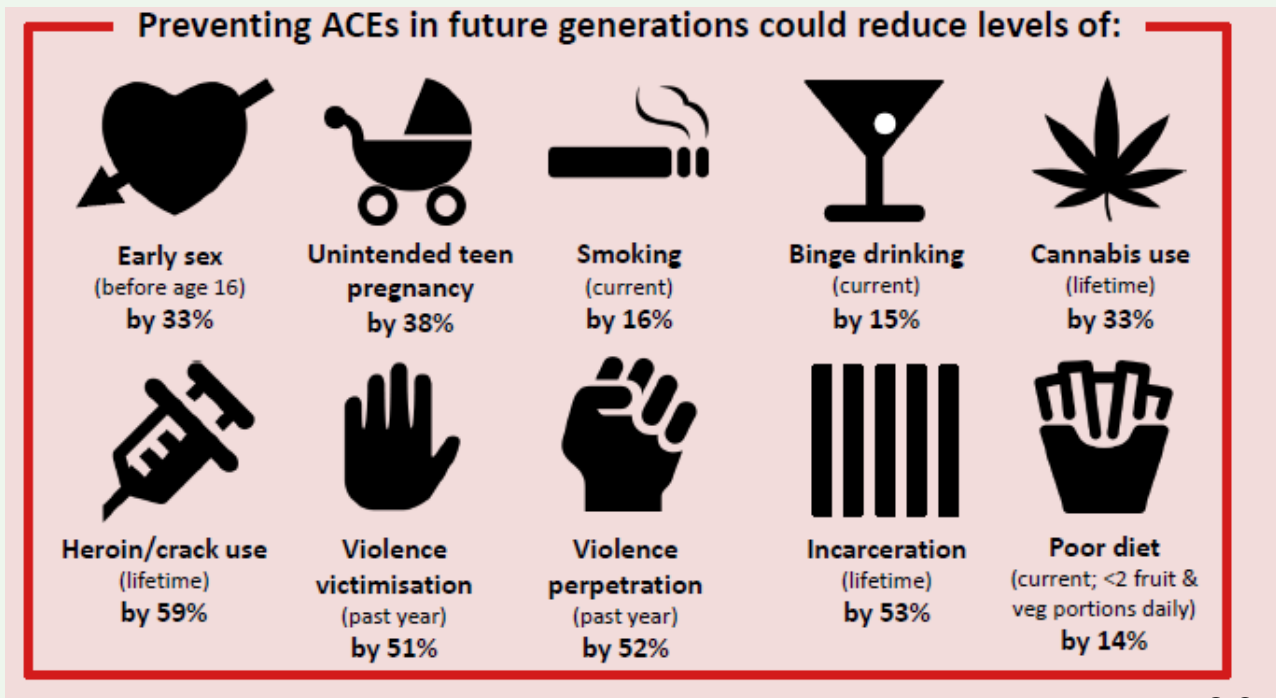
## All cause mortality <50 years by prevalence of ACEs



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# Adverse Childhood Experiences: England

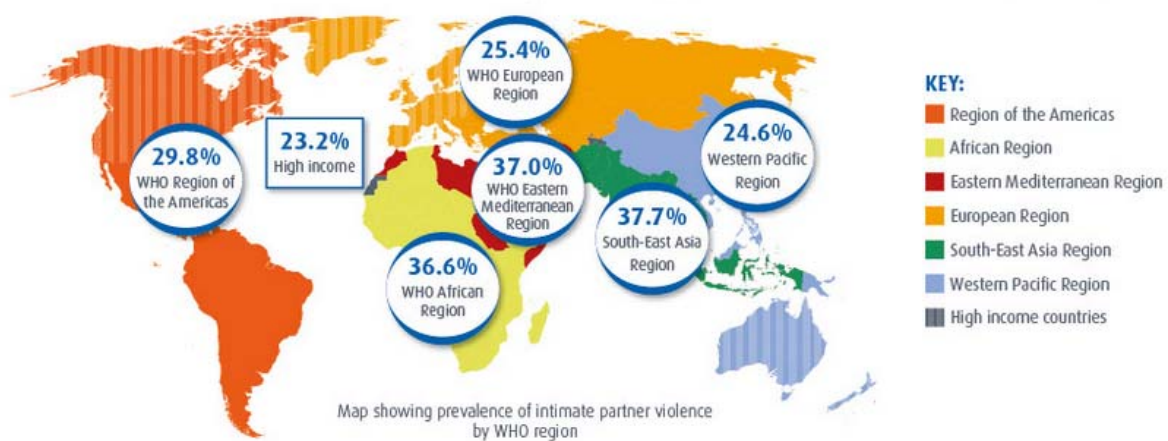


Bellis et al., 2014



# Global prevalence

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



Source: WHO Global and regional estimates of violence against women, 2013



# Maximising Capabilities and Control

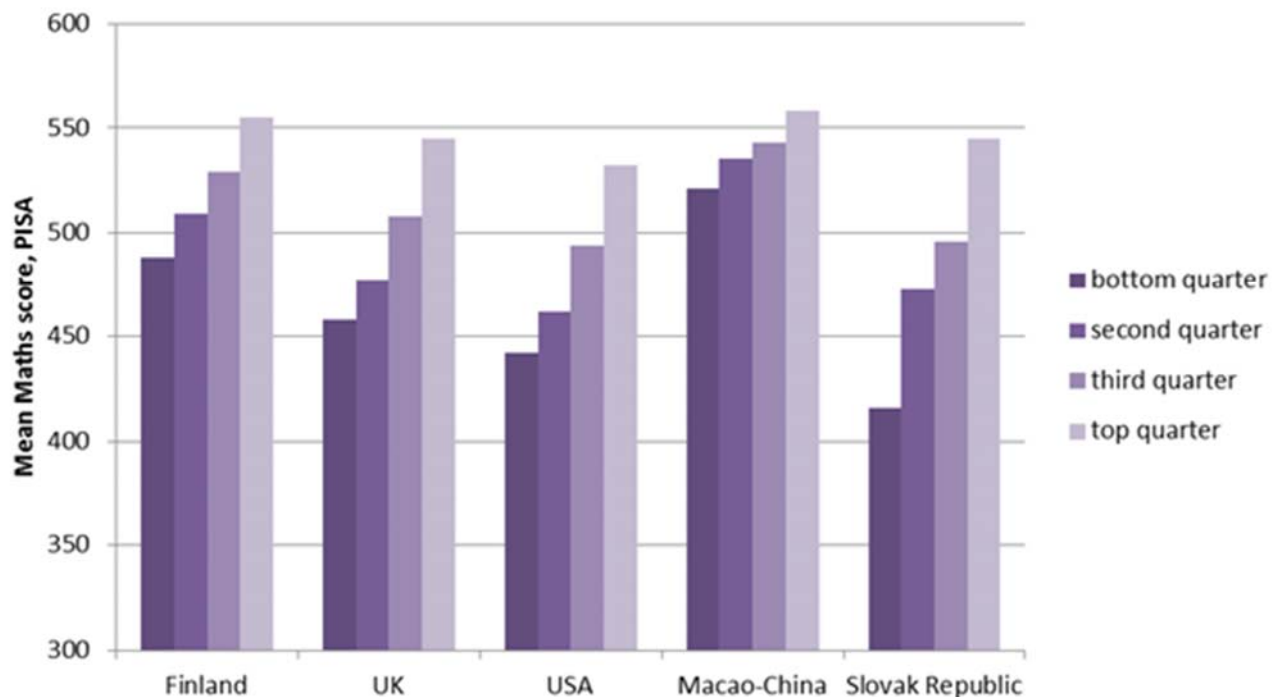


The Problem we all live with (1964) Norman Rockwell

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



Source: PISA, 2013

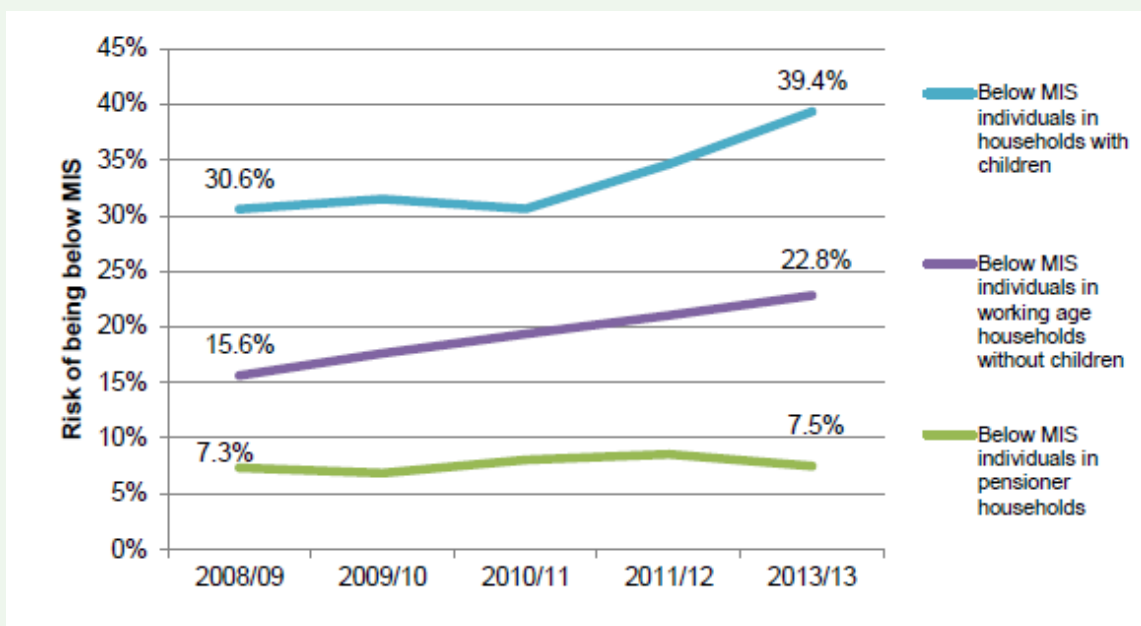




## Ensure a healthy Standard of Living

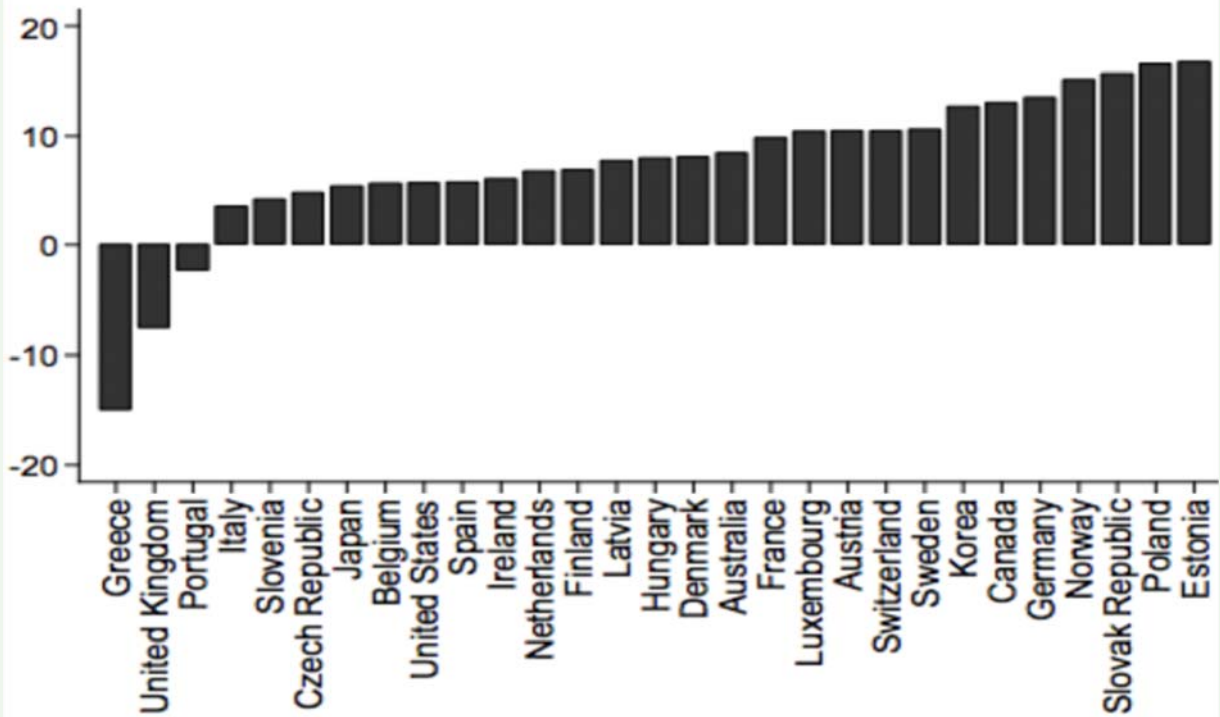


## Risk of being below Minimum Income Standard





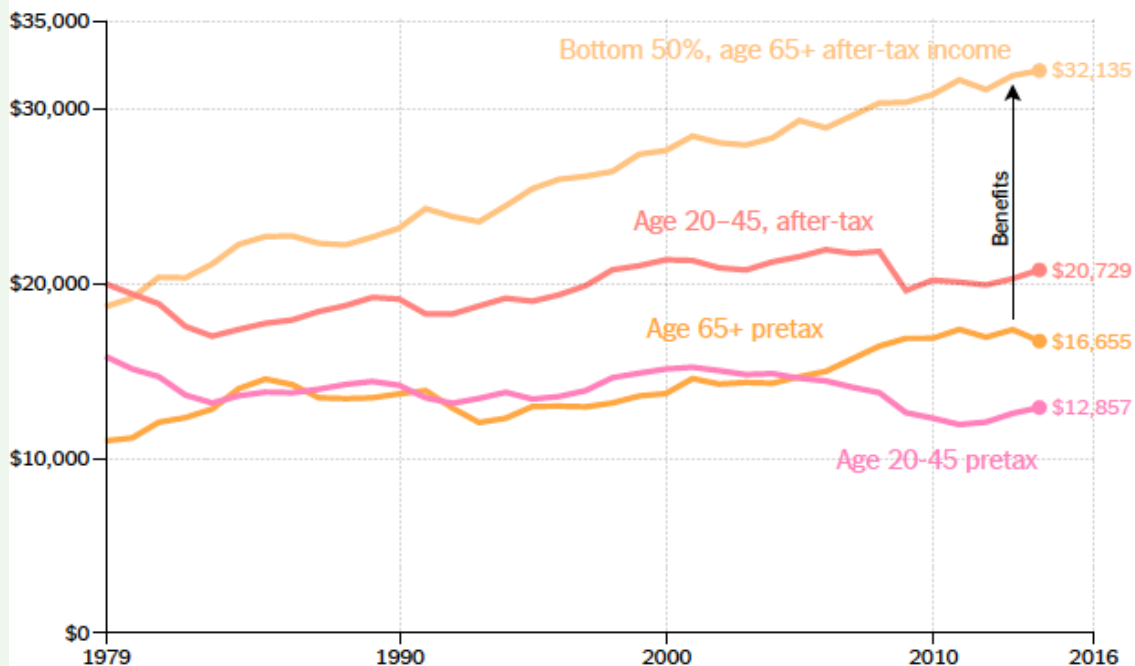
**Figure 5: International average real wage growth, 2007-15**



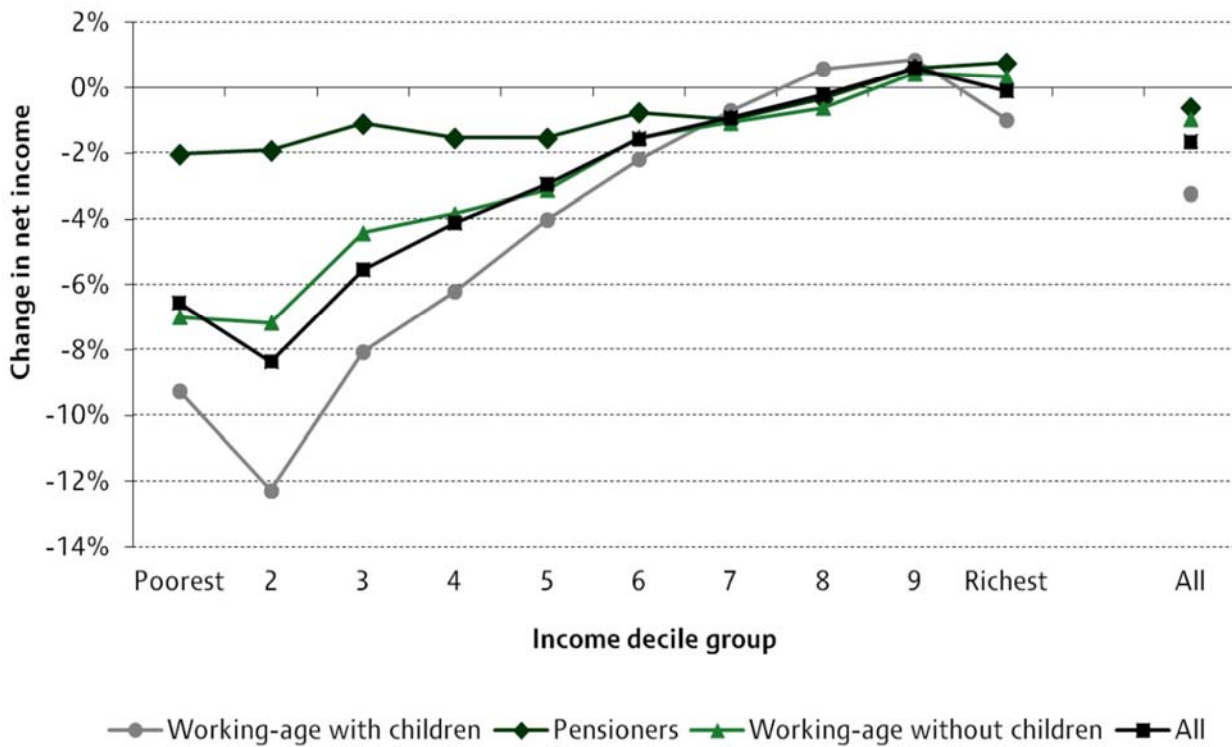
LSE CEP



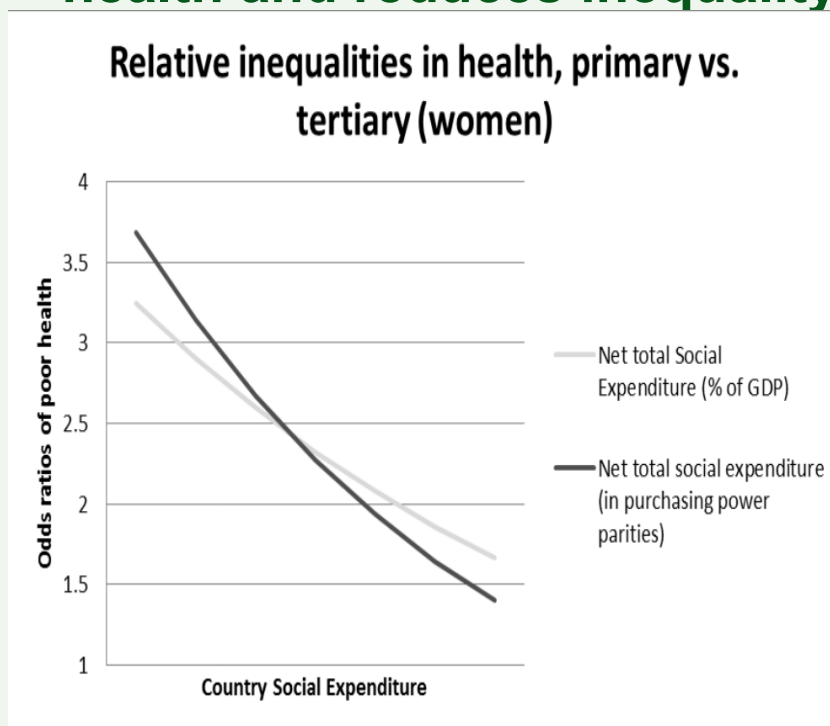
## In the US, trickle down didn't work to increase low income. but tax and benefits did



**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]**



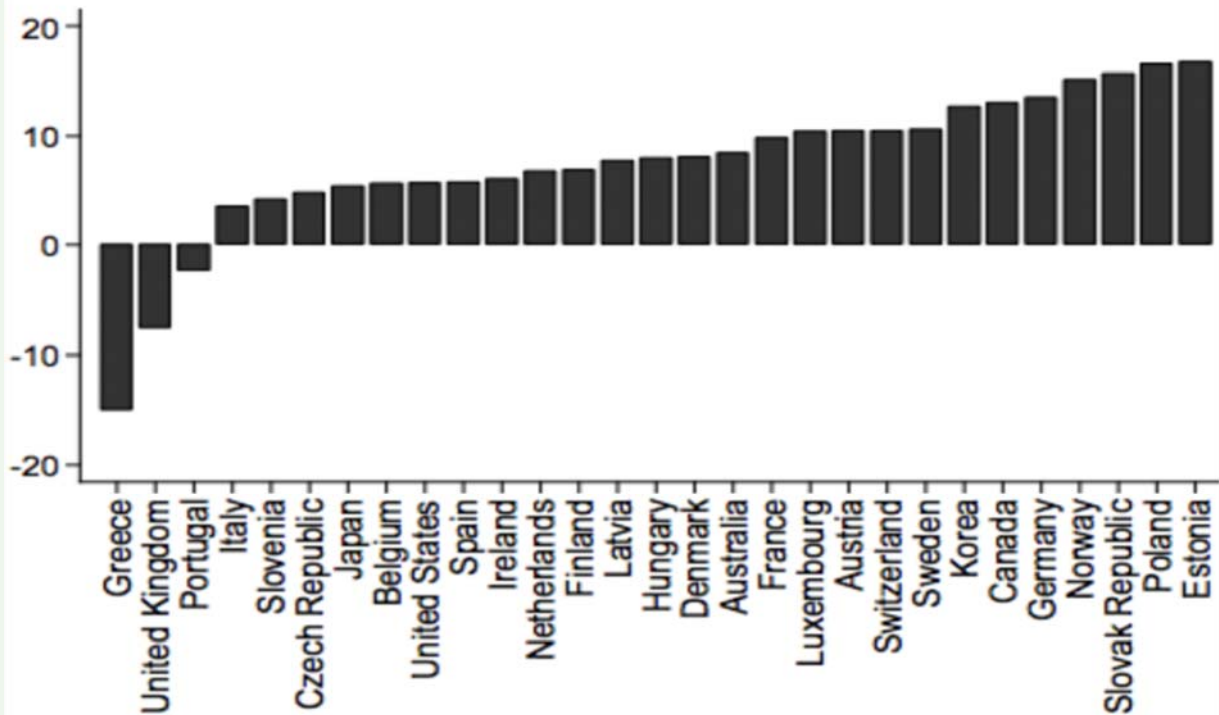
## Shocking news: Welfare spending improves health and reduces inequality



Source: Lundberg et al 2012



**Figure 5: International average real wage growth, 2007-15**



LSE CEP

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## 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

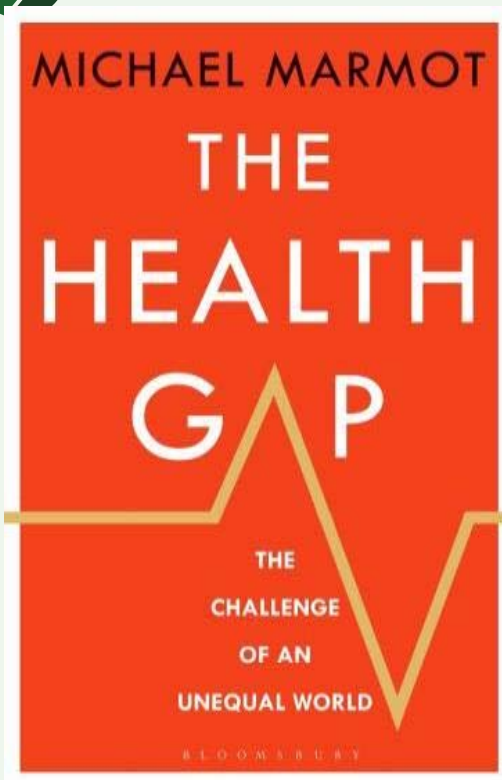


## Multinationals' tax avoidance

- €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

Zucman, G. Guardian 8 Nov 2017

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**Do something  
Do more  
Do better**

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