

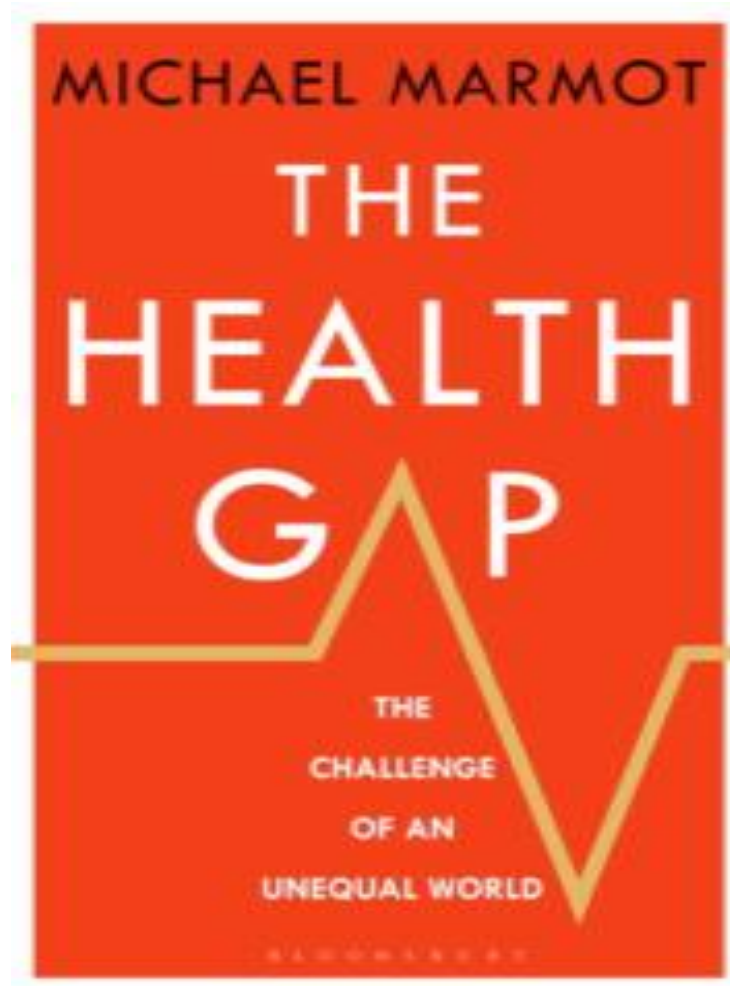
Social Justice and Health Equity

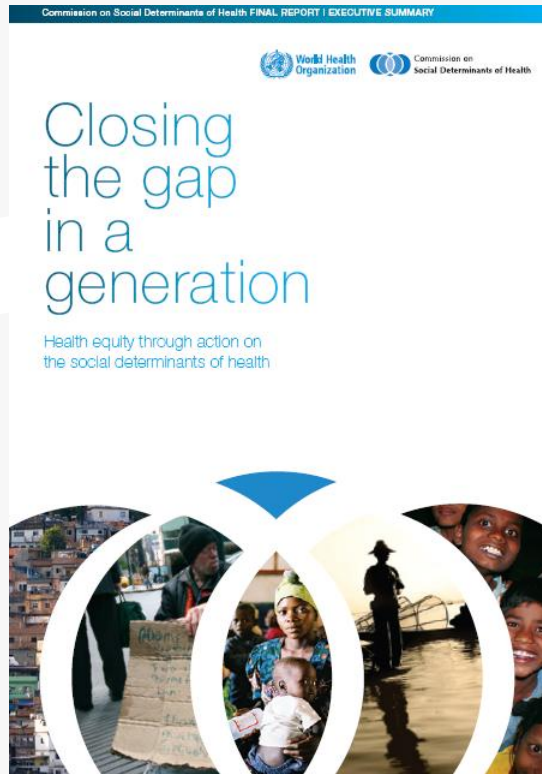
Professor Michael Marmot

@MichaelMarmot

<http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/>

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





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



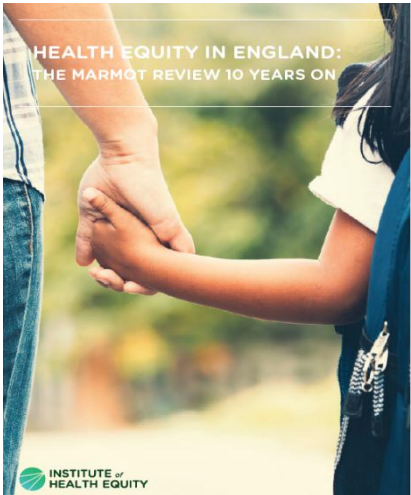
Review of Social Determinants of Health and the Health Divide in the WHO European Region

**“Social injustice is killing people on a
grand scale”**

Marmot Principles

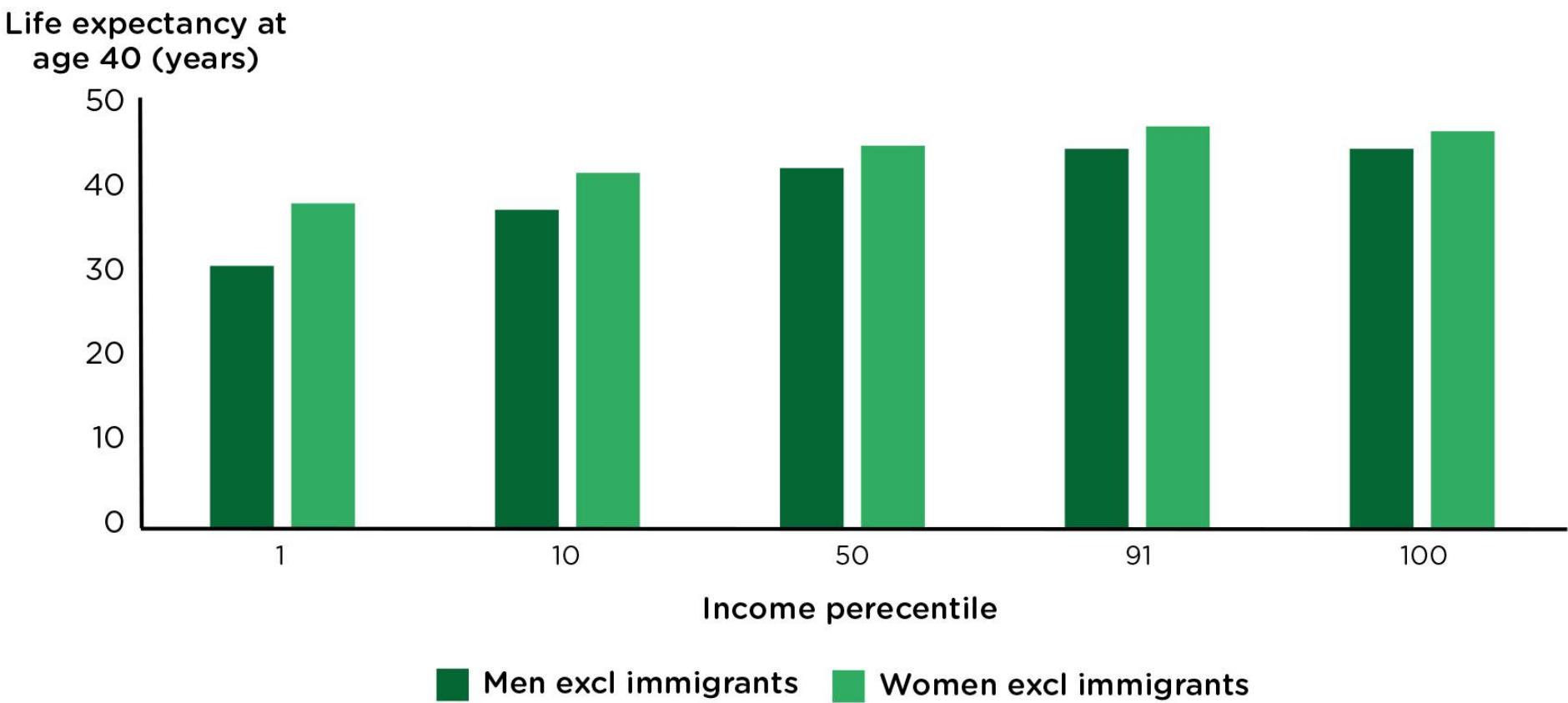


1. Give every child the best start in life
2. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
3. Create fair employment and good work for all
4. Ensure healthy standard of living for all
5. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
6. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention
7. Tackle racism, discrimination and their outcomes
8. Pursue environmental sustainability and health equity together



Persistent inequalities in life expectancy by income

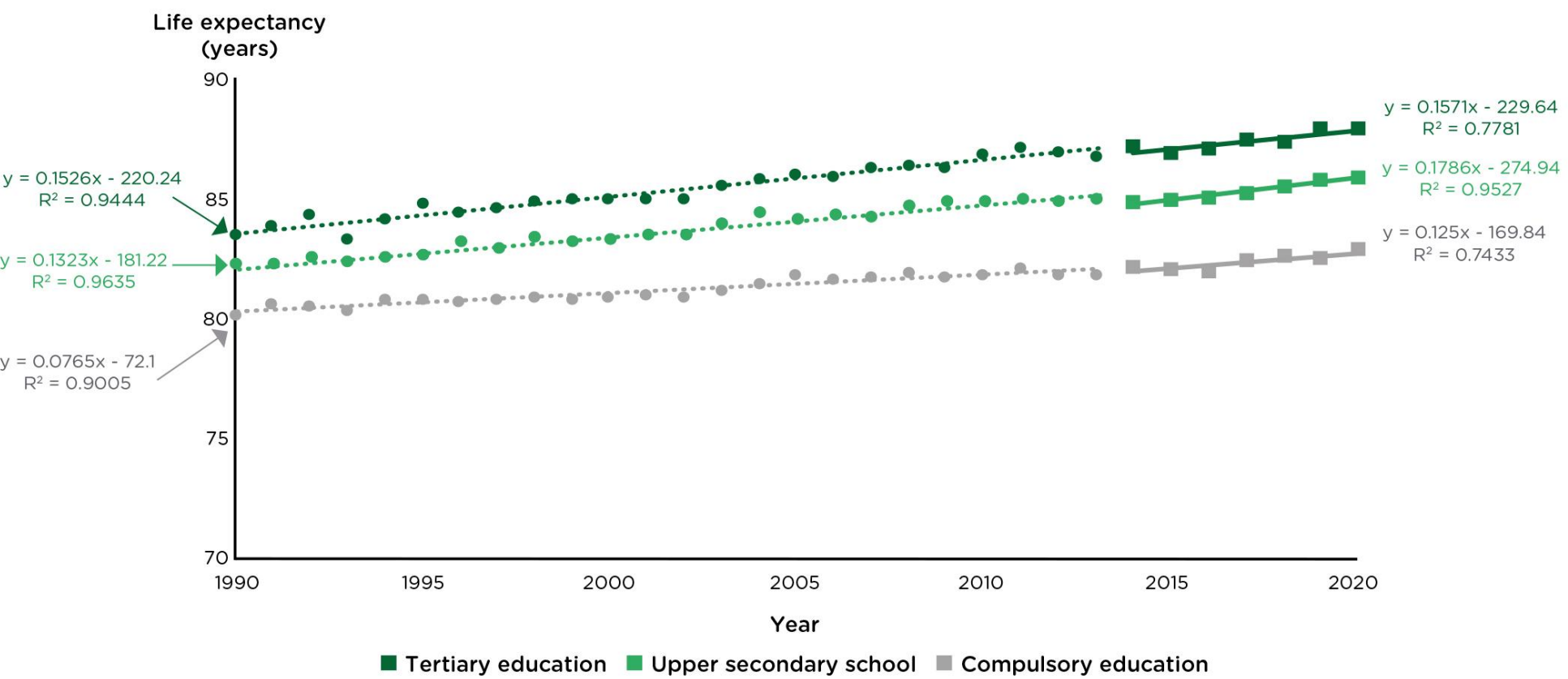
Figure E.4 Life expectancy at age 40 by household income percentile and sex, excluding immigrants, 2011-15



Note: The primary income measure was “equivalized household income,” defined as household income after tax divided by the square root of the number of household members, averaged across the preceding five years.

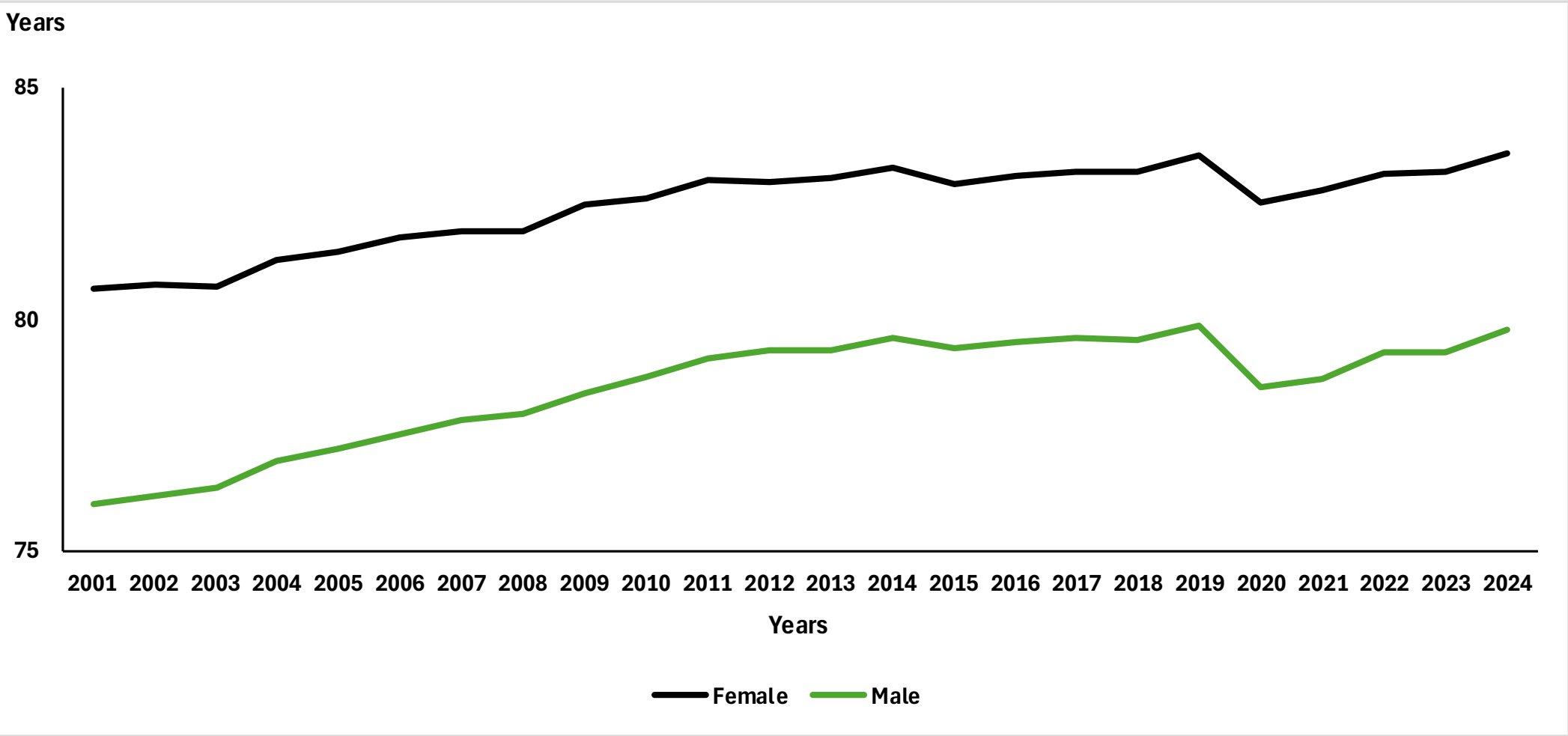
Persistent inequalities in life expectancy by education– widening for women

Figure E.2 Female life expectancy at age 35 by education, 1990 to 2020

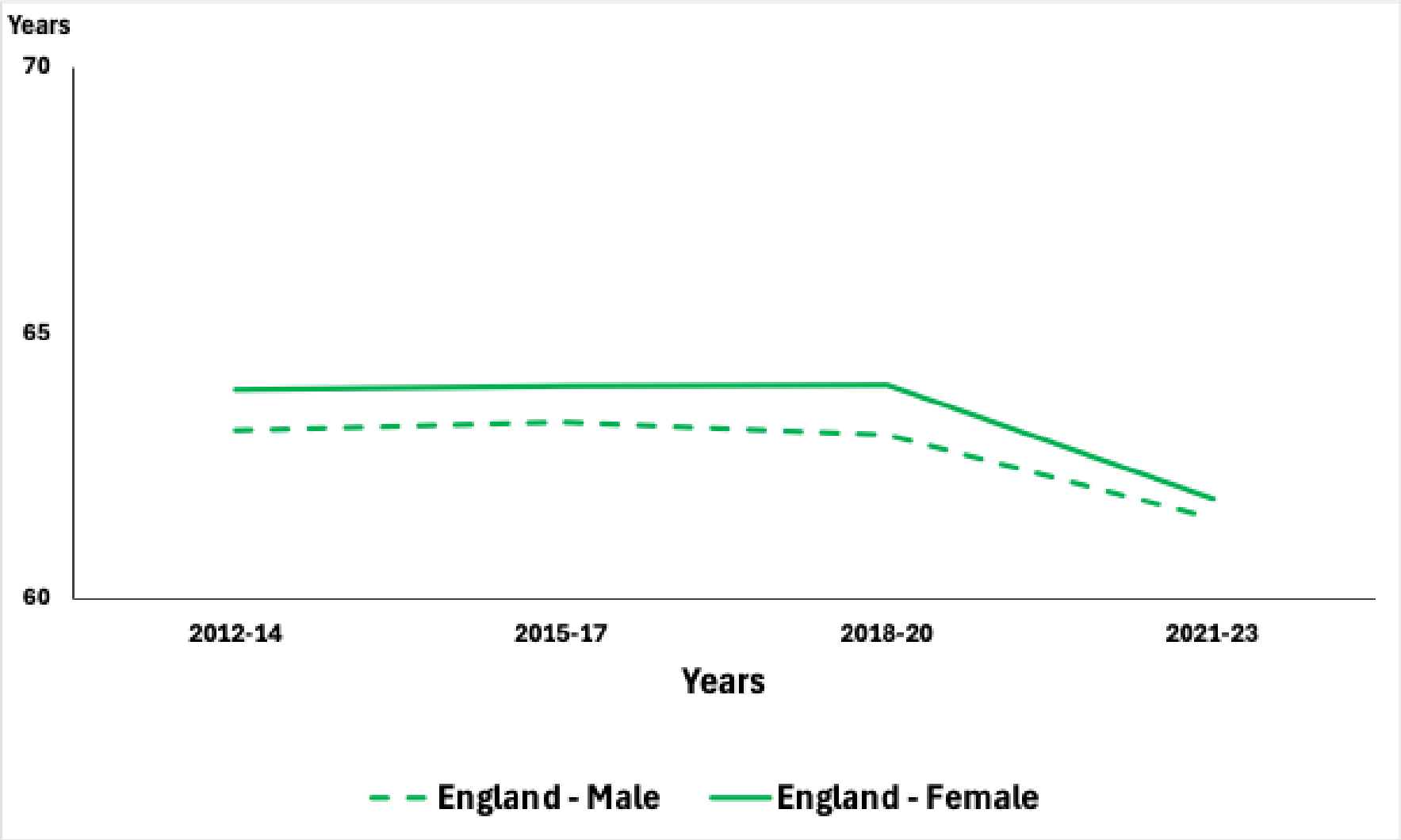


The UK Context

Life expectancy at birth, by sex, England, 2001 to 2024



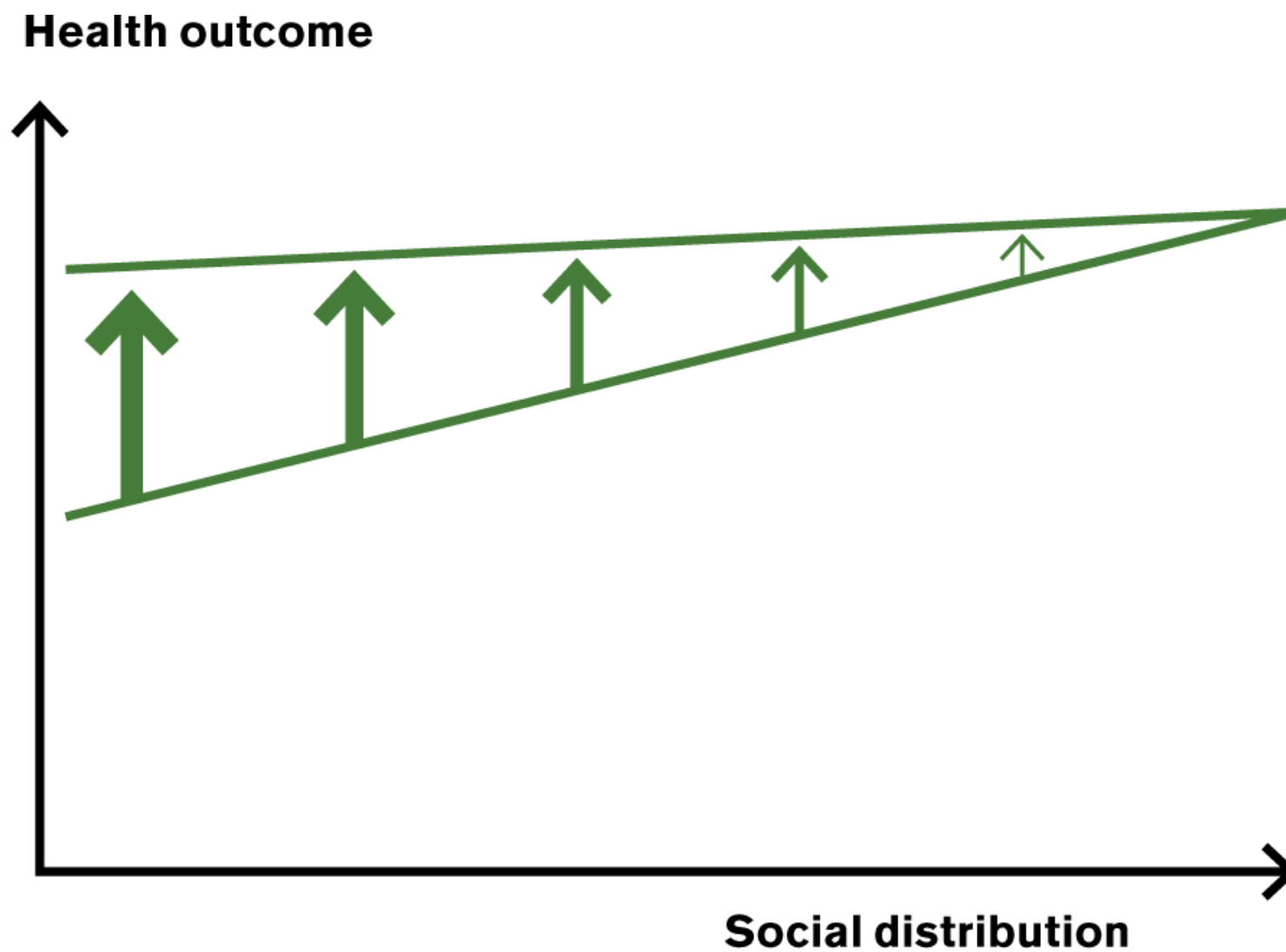
Healthy life expectancy, by sex, England, 2012-14 to 2021-23



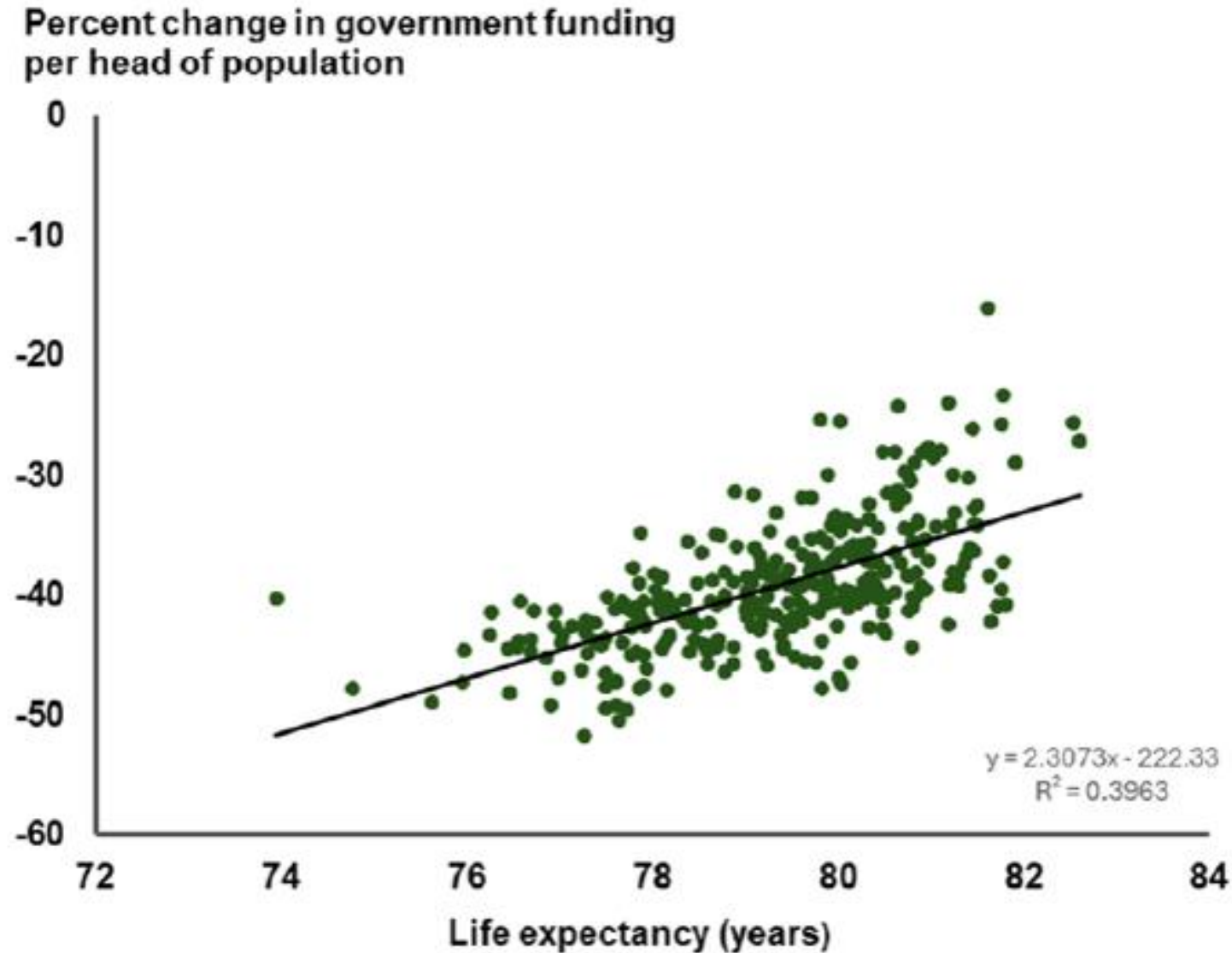


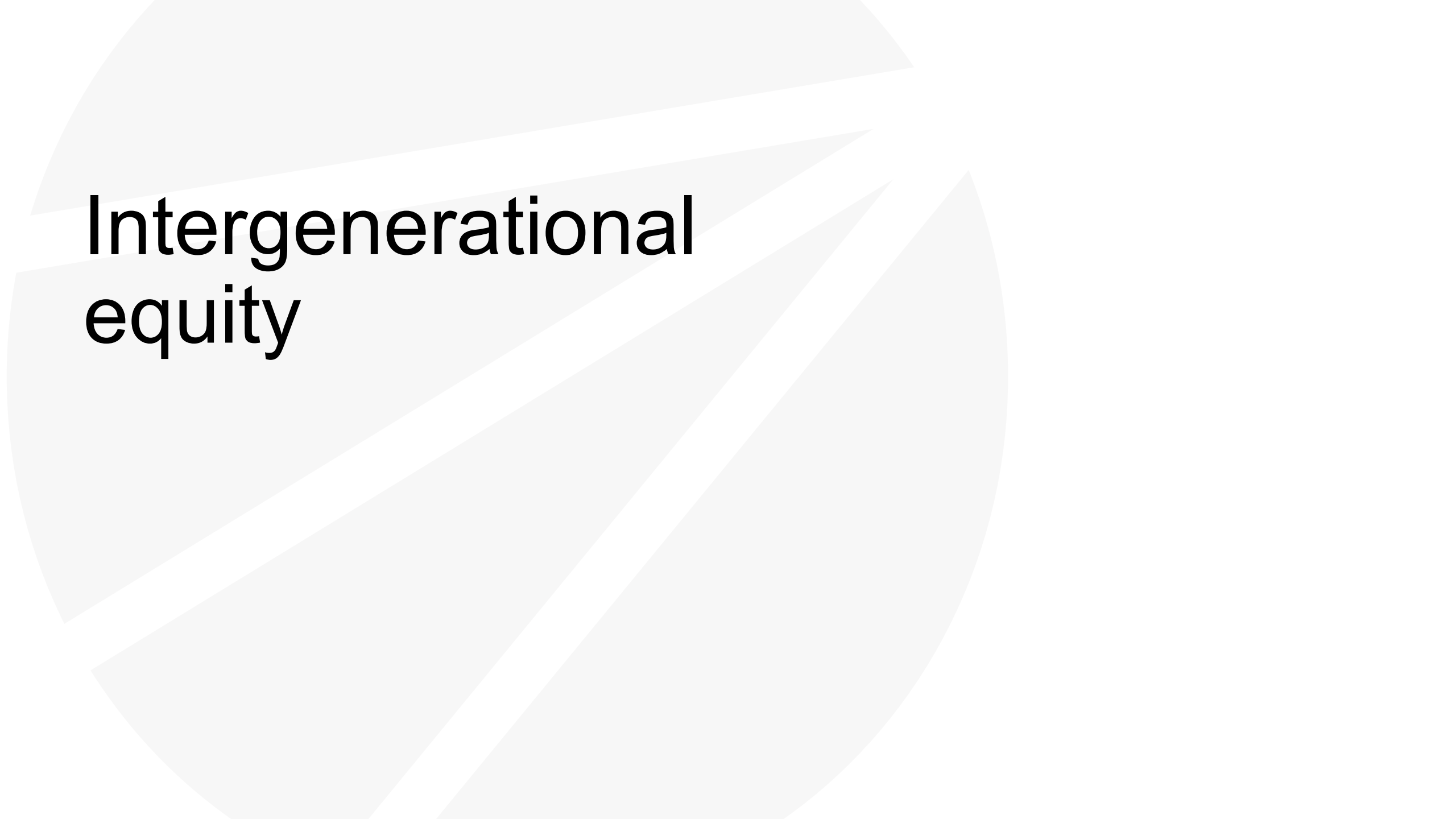
Proportionate Universalism

Levelling-up the social gradient in health



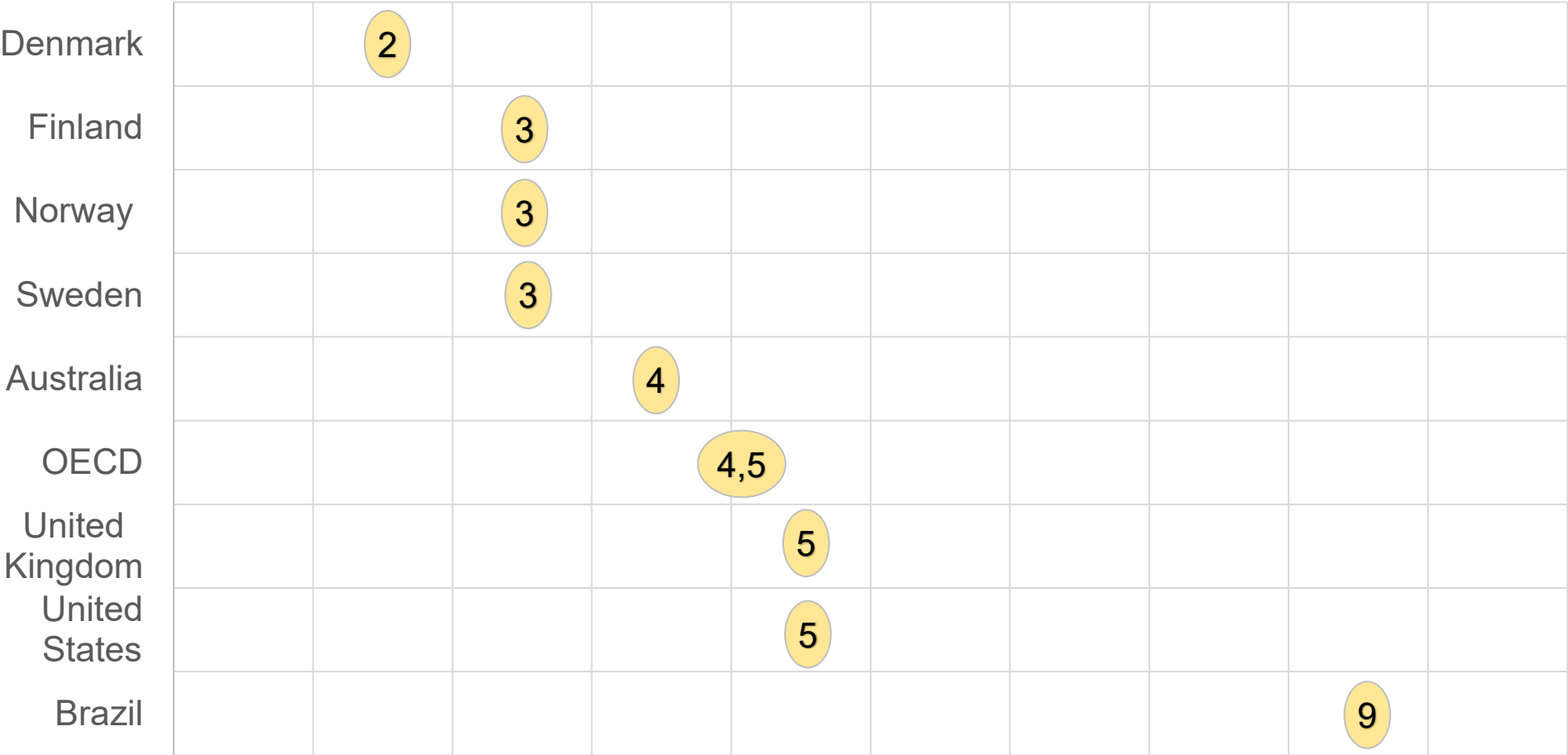
Change in government funding per head of population by 2019/20 by male life expectancy in 2010-12, local authorities in England



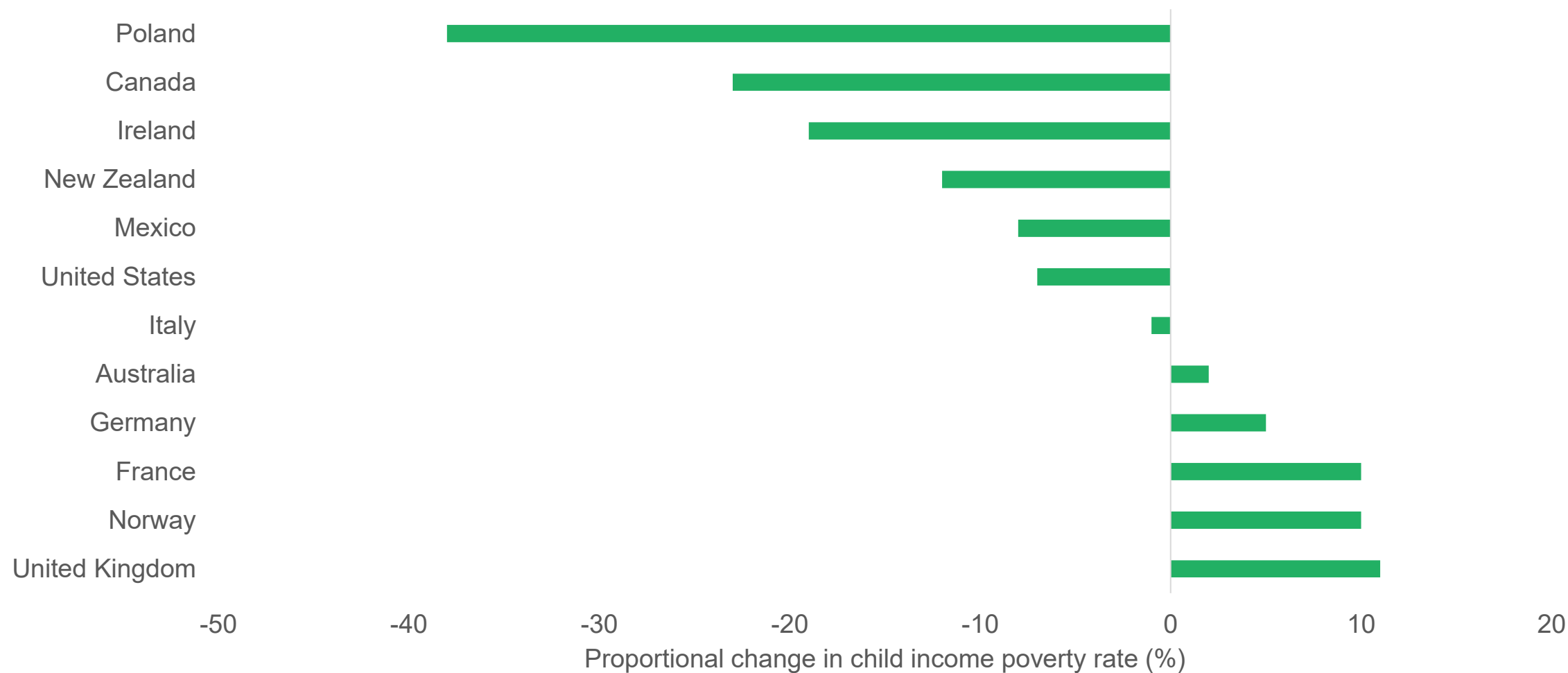


Intergenerational equity

Social mobility: How many generations does it take to go from low income to middle income in different countries

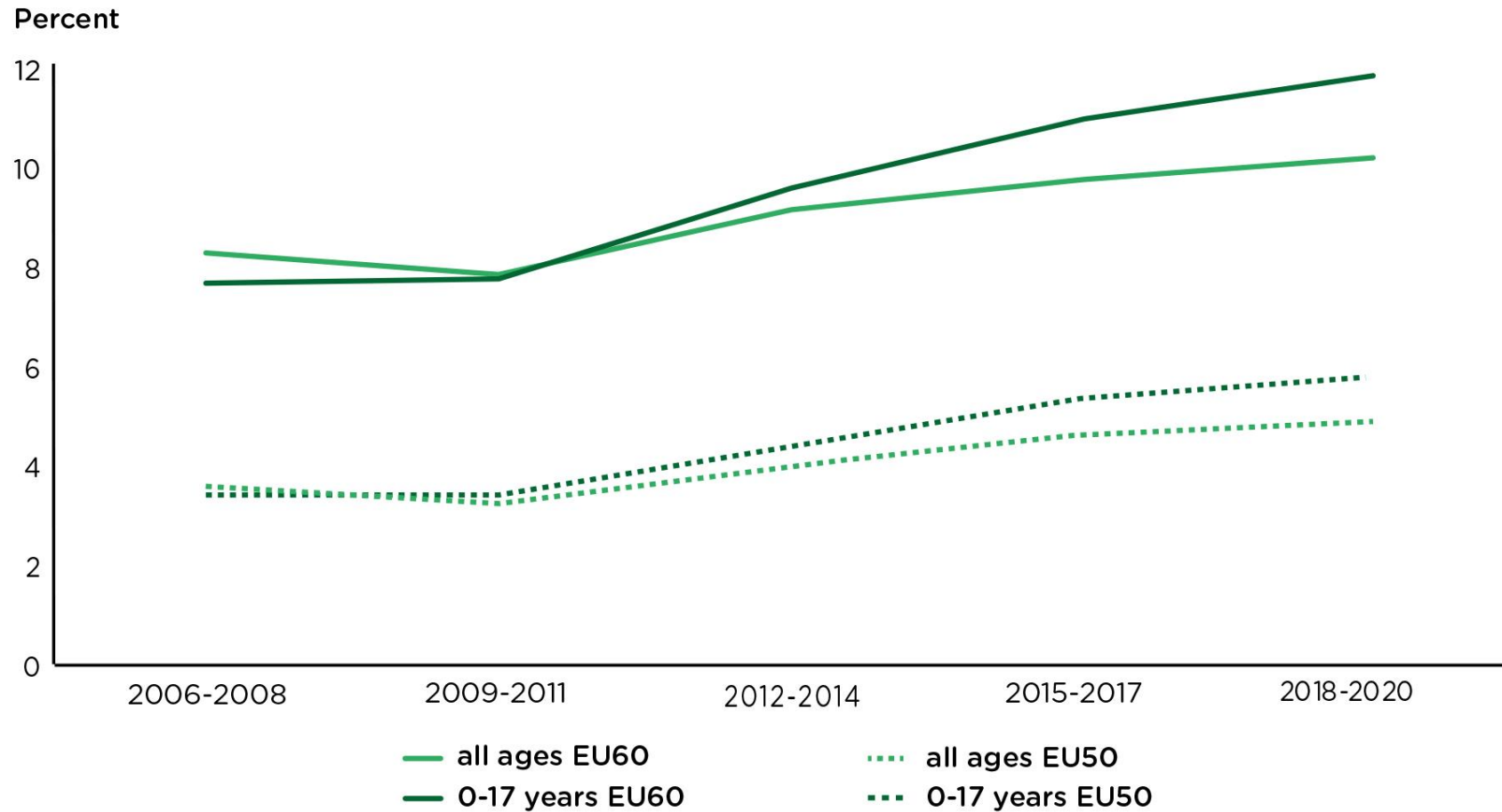


Change in child income poverty rates, 2012-2014 to 2019-2021



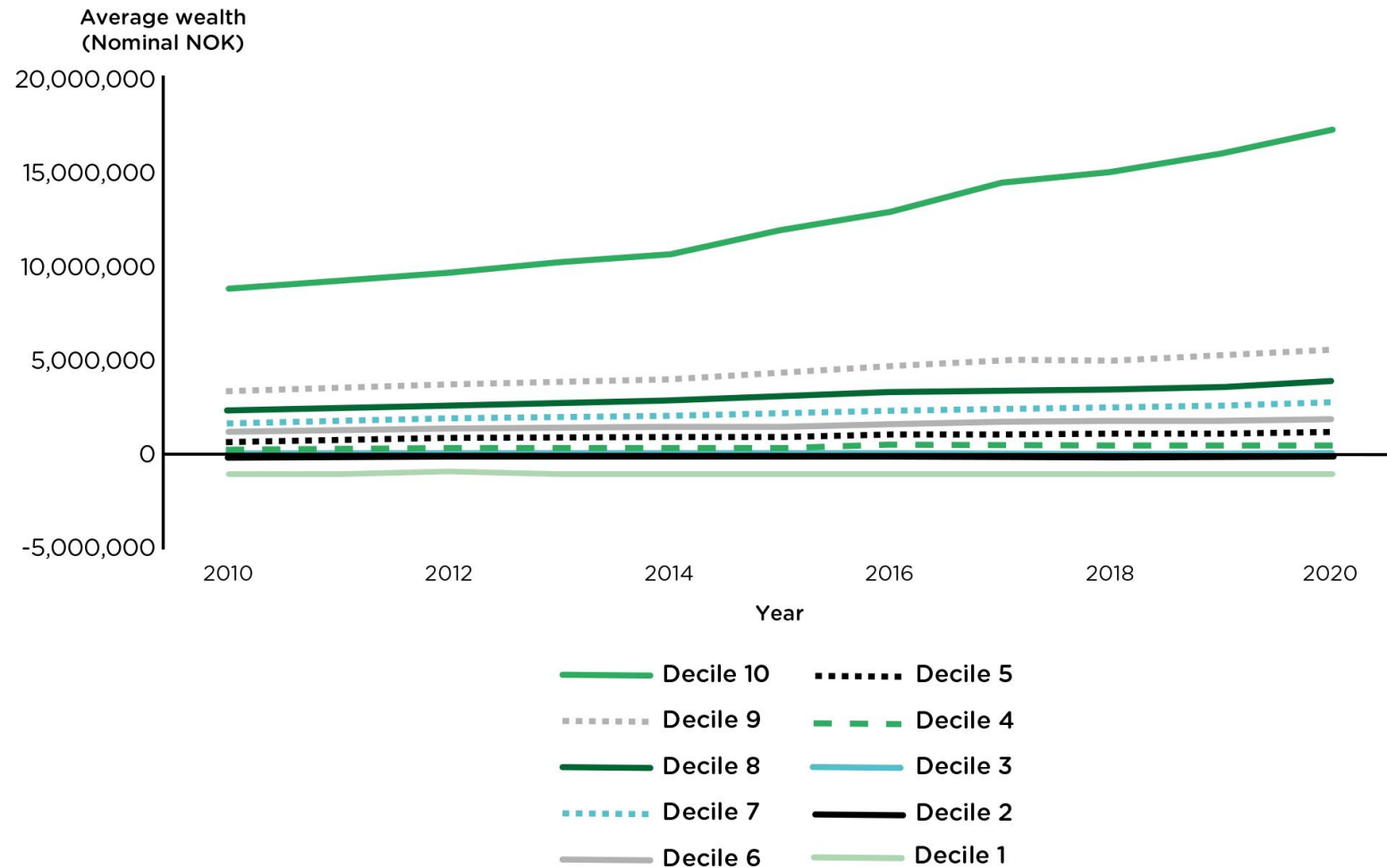
A) GIVE EVERY CHILD THE BEST START IN LIFE

Figure E.7 Percent of households in poverty levels (EU50 and EU60 indicators), all households and those with children aged 0 to 17, Norway, 2006-8 to 2018-2020

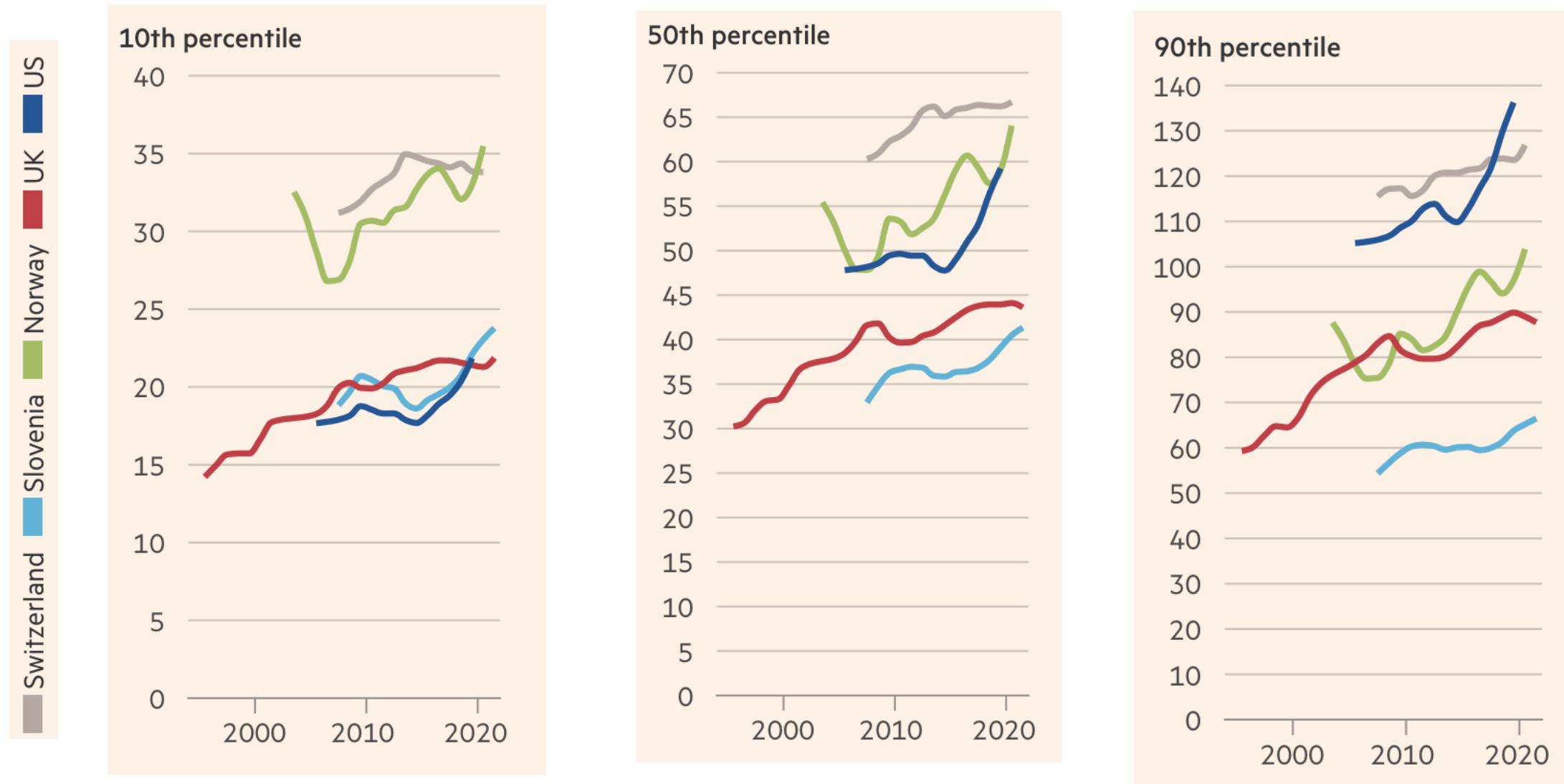


D) ENSURE A HEALTHY STANDARD OF LIVING FOR ALL

Figure E.10 Average net wealth of households, by decile 2010-20



Countries Disposable HH income \$'000 PPP



The background features a series of overlapping, curved, and straight green shapes on a white background, creating a dynamic, geometric pattern. The shapes vary in shades of green, from light to medium. The text "Taking action" is positioned on the left side, within a white area.

Taking action



RAPID REVIEW OF INEQUALITIES
IN HEALTH AND WELLBEING
IN NORWAY SINCE 2014

- Norway is a country characterised by a high and increasing standard of living for much of the population
- But with some significant and growing social and economic inequalities.
- Despite a long tradition of reducing these inequalities by introducing welfare policies and structural measures, inequalities in health and the social determinants of health persist and are widening for some groups

Global Council on Inequality, AIDS and Pandemics

- **“Expert council co-chaired by UCL’s Sir Michael Marmot persuades G20 to commit to tackling the social determinants of pandemics**
- A major step forward was taken for global public health when the G20 group of countries for the first time committed to tackling the “social determinants of pandemics”.





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UFFICIO STAMPA

Health Equity 'Marmot' Places – 60 + local authorities covering 43 percent of UK population

- Coventry
- Greater Manchester
- Cheshire and Merseyside
- Lancashire and Cumbria
- Luton
- Waltham Forest
- Gwent
- Leeds
- Southwest region
- Wokingham
- Medway
- Northumberland

2024

- Scotland national
 - Aberdeen City
 - North Ayrshire
 - South Lanarkshire
- Kent
- Oxfordshire

2025

- Newcastle
- Kings Lynn and West Norfolk
- Isle of Man
- East Suffolk

2026

- North East Lincs
- North Tyneside
- Birmingham
- Wales national and local areas.
- Mid West Ireland

COVENTRY – A MARMOT CITY

An evaluation of a city-wide approach to reducing health inequalities



ALL TOGETHER FAIRER: HEALTH EQUITY AND THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH IN CHESHIRE AND MERSEYSIDE



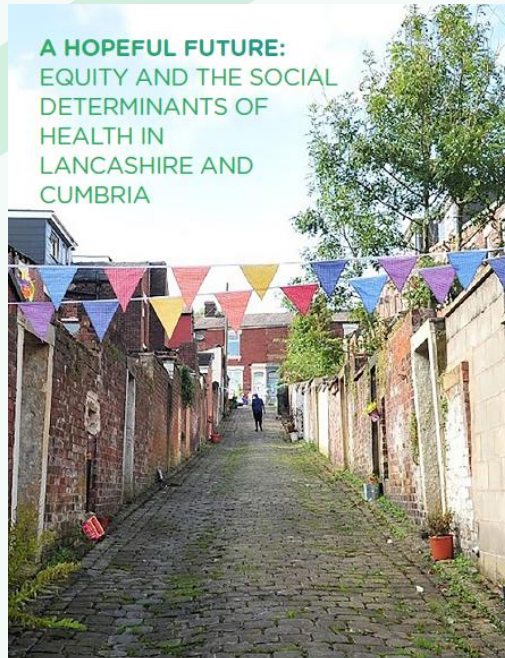
REDUCING HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN LUTON: A MARMOT TOWN



FAIRER, HEALTHIER LEEDS: REDUCING HEALTH INEQUALITIES

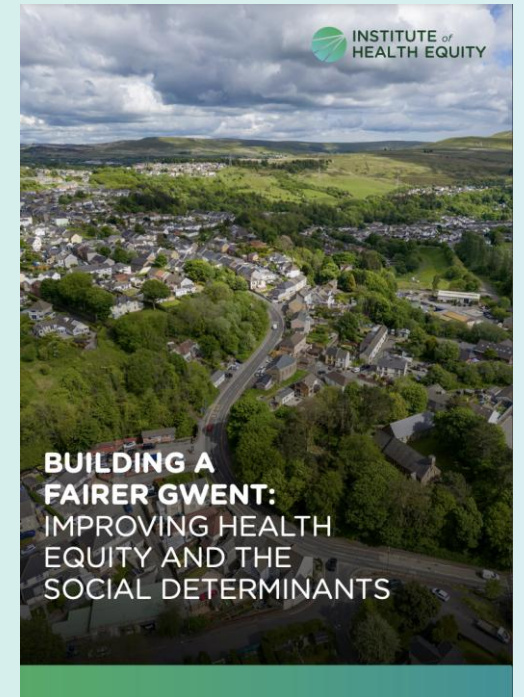


A HOPEFUL FUTURE: EQUITY AND THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH IN LANCASHIRE AND CUMBRIA

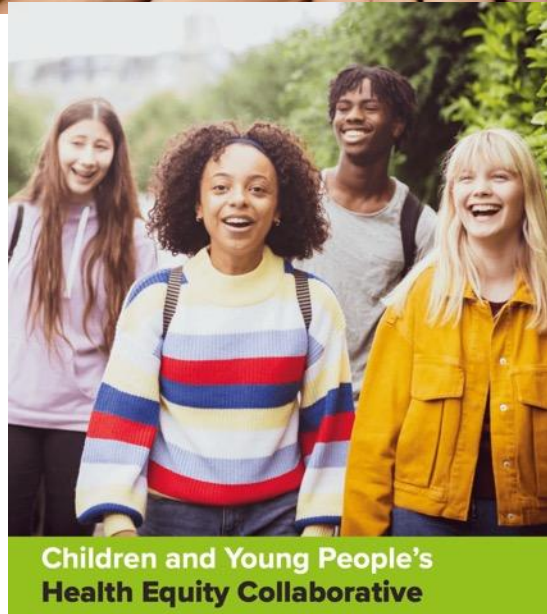


A FAIRER AND HEALTHIER WALTHAM FOREST: EQUITY AND THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS IN WALTHAM FOREST

BUILDING A FAIRER GWENT: IMPROVING HEALTH EQUITY AND THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS



Partnerships



Community and Voluntary
Sector

Business – economic sector

Healthcare and other public
services

Places – international, national
and local

Key partners: Health care

- The East London Foundation Trust
- Three Integrated Care Systems
- Workforce
- The NHS and accountability for health inequalities



Working for Health Equity: The Role of Health Professionals

UCL Institute of Health Equity

To be truly radical is
to make hope
possible rather than
despair convincing

Raymond Williams
Welsh novelist & critic, 1921-88