

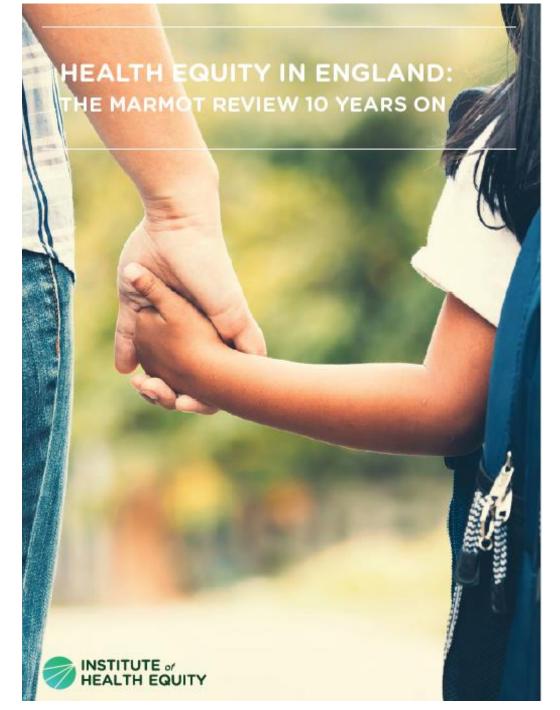
# ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF INEQUALITIES Michael Marmot

#### @MichaelMarmot

http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/about-our-work/latest-updates-from-the-institute/build-back-fairer

Launch of the Fact Sheet Series on Environmental Health Inequalities

February 2022



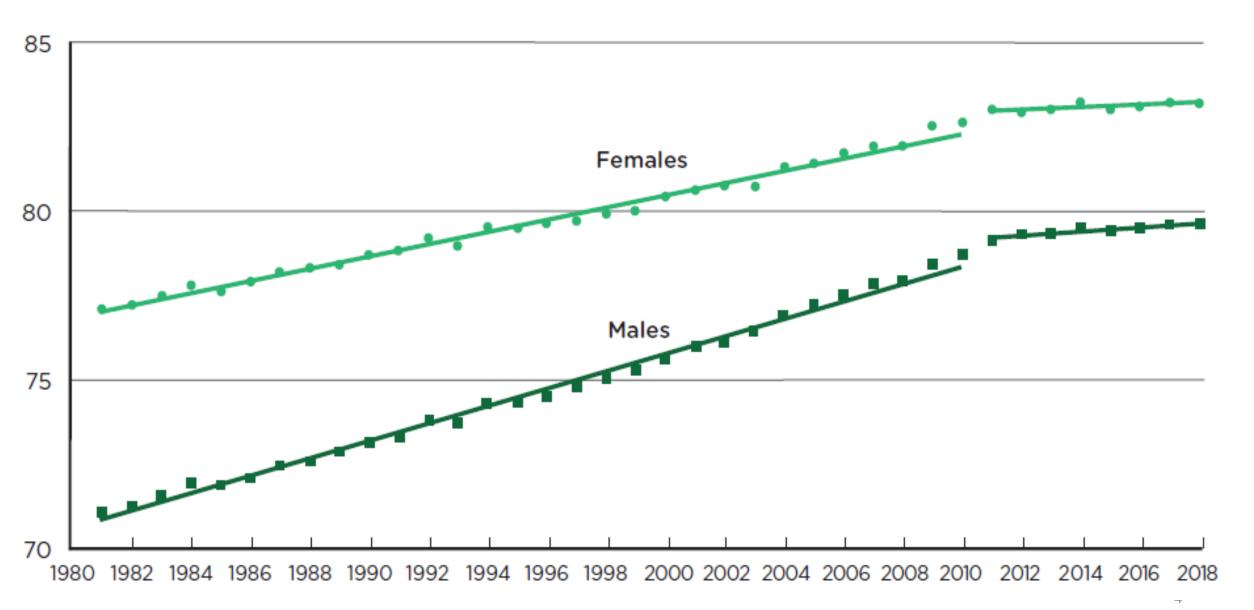


# HEALTH EQUITY IN ENGLAND: THE MARMOT REVIEW 10 YEARS ON

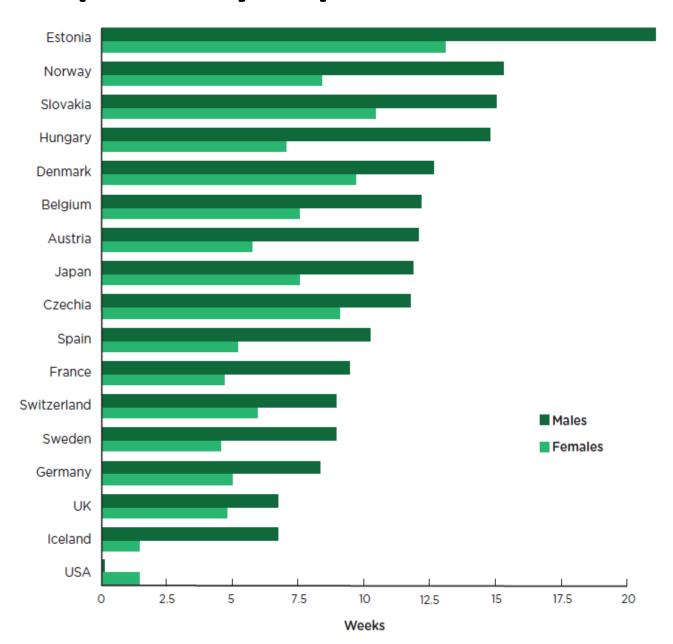


"We have lost a decade. And it shows."

# Increases in life expectancy at birth stalling in England



#### Annual life expectancy improvement in weeks, 2011 to 2017





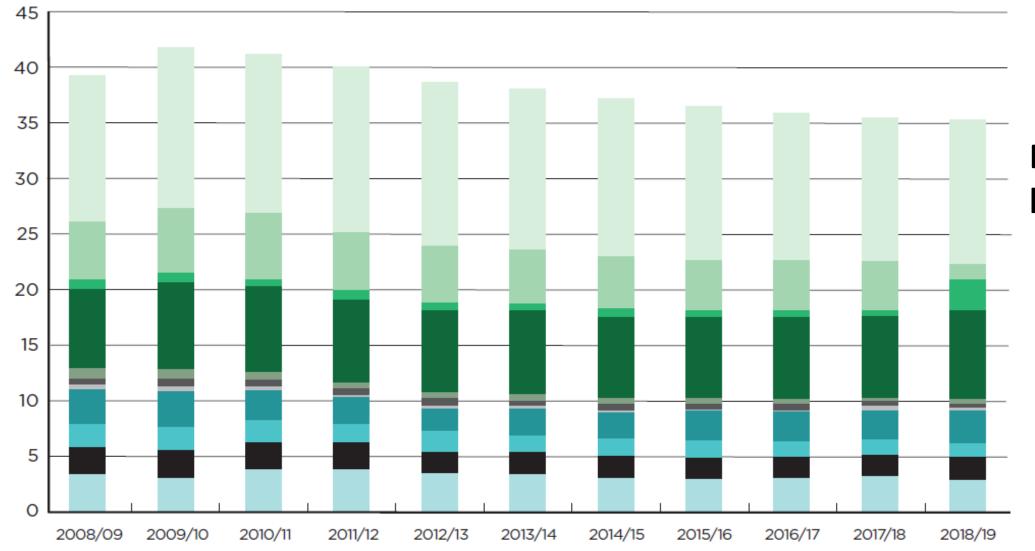
# Fair Society, Healthy Lives: 6 Policy Objectives

- 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





### Public sector expenditure (% of GDP) declined in the UK



**Expenditure** by service

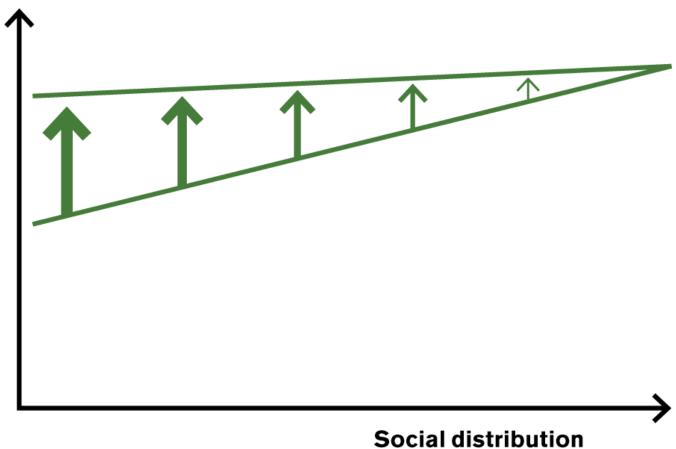


# Proportionate Universalism

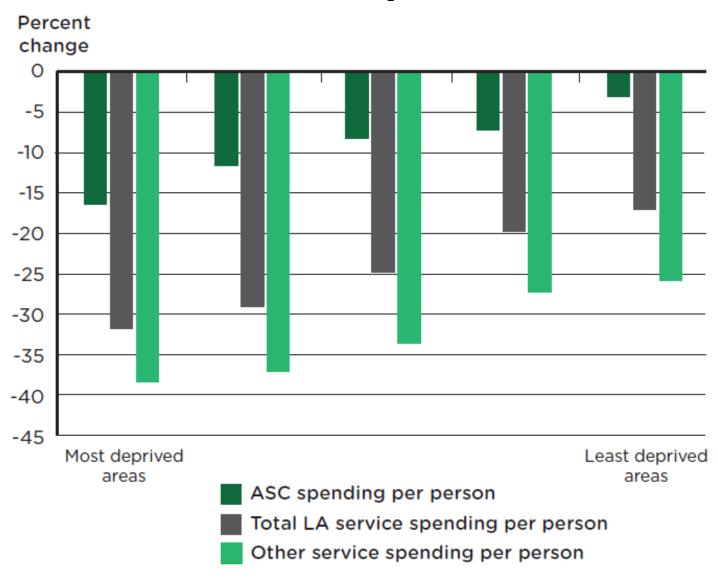


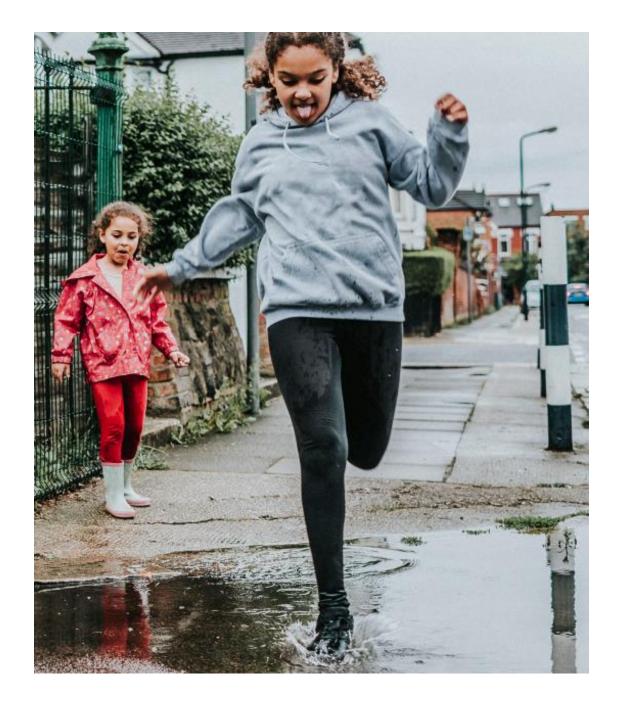
# Levelling—up the social gradient in health

#### **Health outcome**

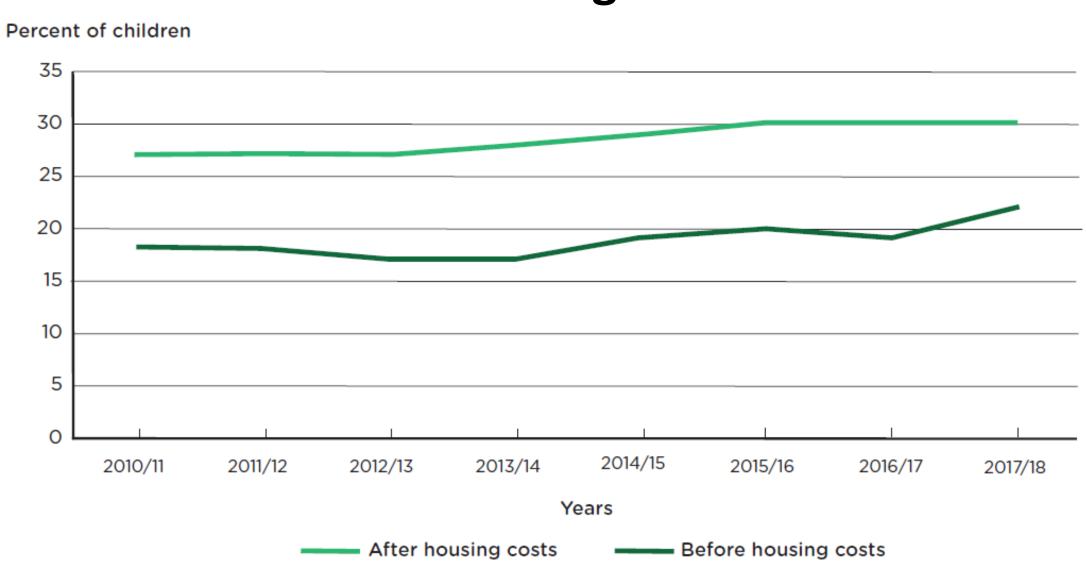


# Council spending per person decreased the most in more deprived areas





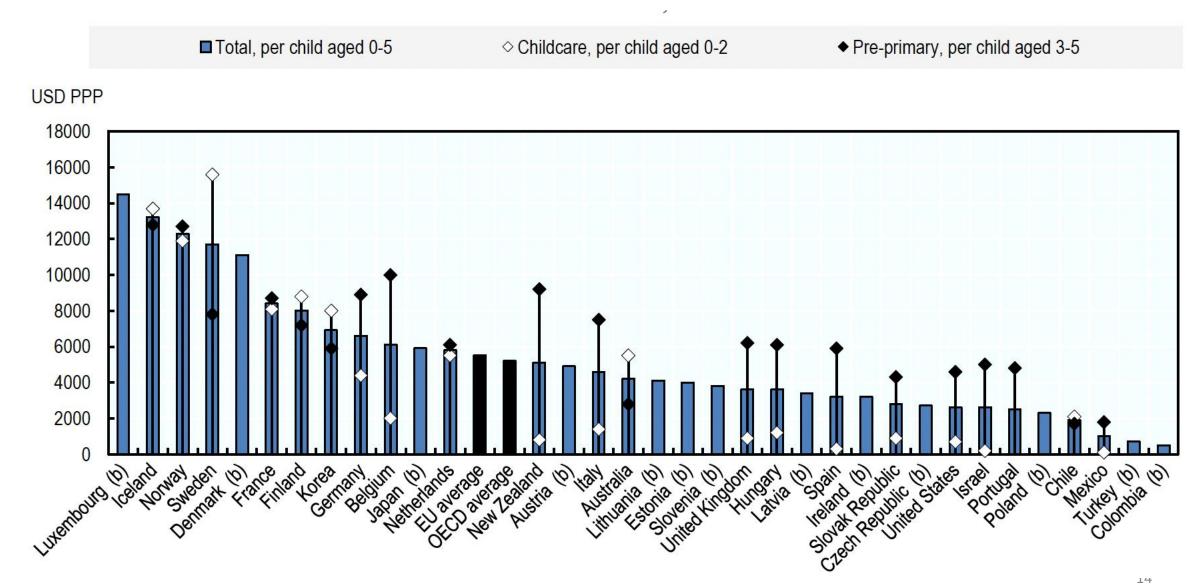
# Children living in poverty before and after housing costs in England



# Male age-standardised mortality rates from all causes, COVID-19 and other causes (per 100,000), by deprivation deciles in England

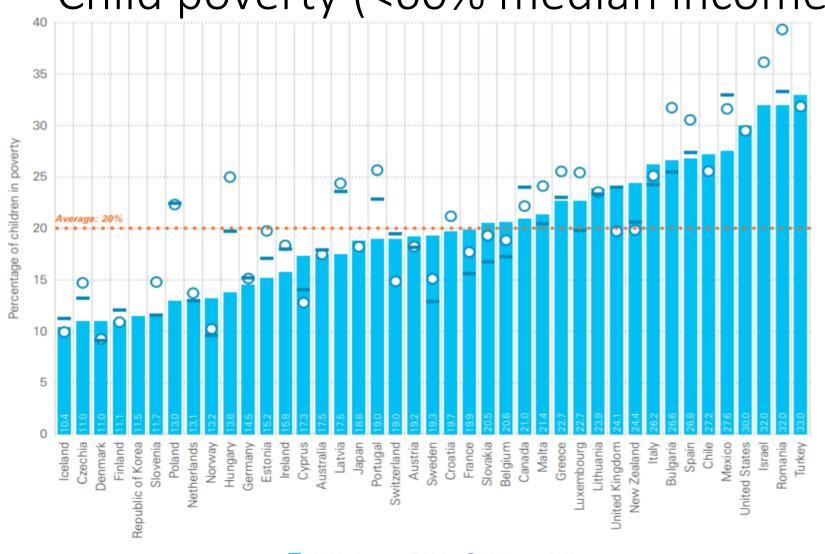
Least deprived Most deprived IMD decile All causes COVID-19 Non-COVID-19

# Public spending early child education and careautry





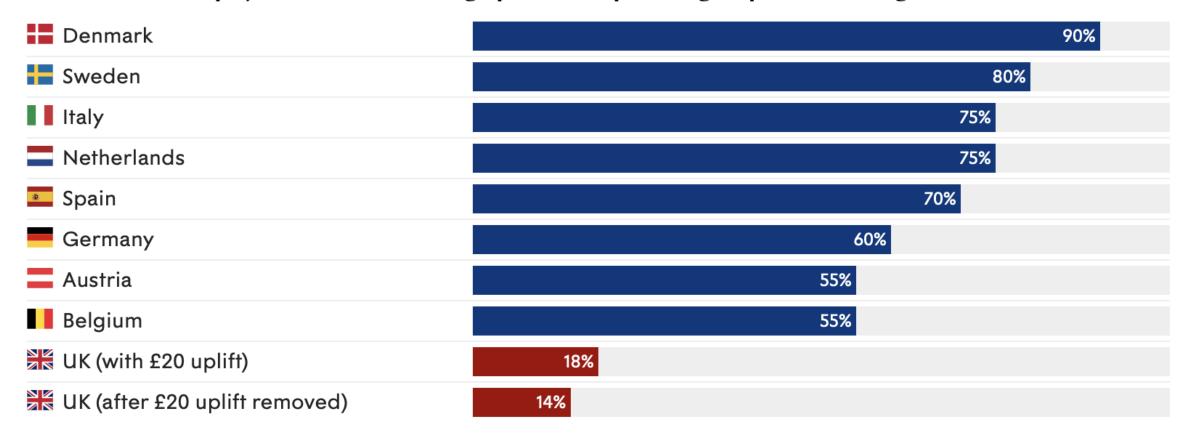
### Child poverty (<60% median income)





#### Unemployment benefits

Universal Credit is worth less than a fifth of average earnings, even with the uplift Standard rate unemployment benefits for a single person, as a percentage of previous earning



Note: UK benefits are fixed amount, not proportional, so are shown as a percentage of average UK earnings.

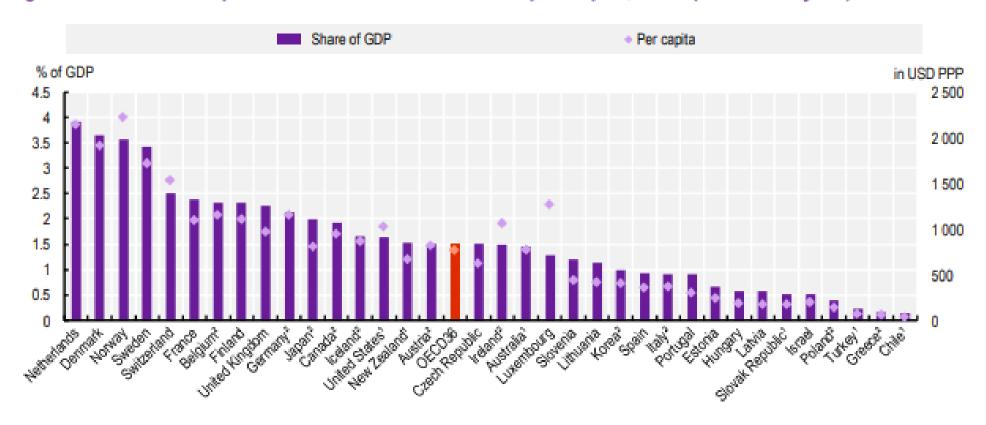
Source: MISSOC • Get the data

New Statesman 28 July 2021



### Long Term Care Expenditure

Figure 1. Total LTC expenditure as share of GDP and per capita, 2018 (or nearest year)



Source: OECD





Advisory Group Report for the UK Committee on Climate Change

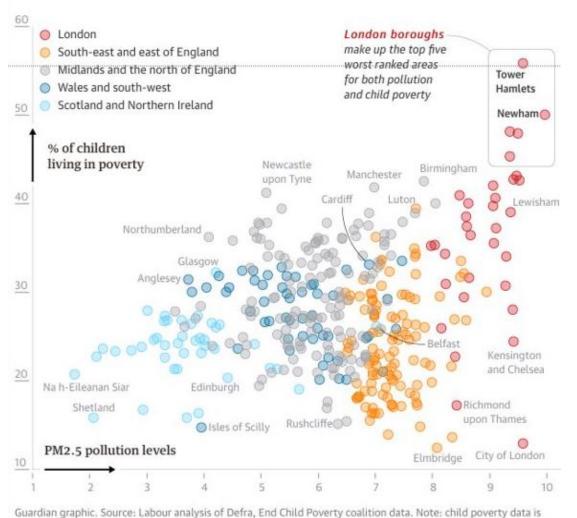


## Areas for action on health equity and GHGs

- Transport
- Buildings
- Diet
- Work and employment patterns

Running through all of this is air pollution
Health Equity as an explicit goal

# Children from low-income households more likely to live in are with high air pollution



after housing costs. Pollution is population-weighted annual mean PM2.5 concentration for 2020 (micrograms per

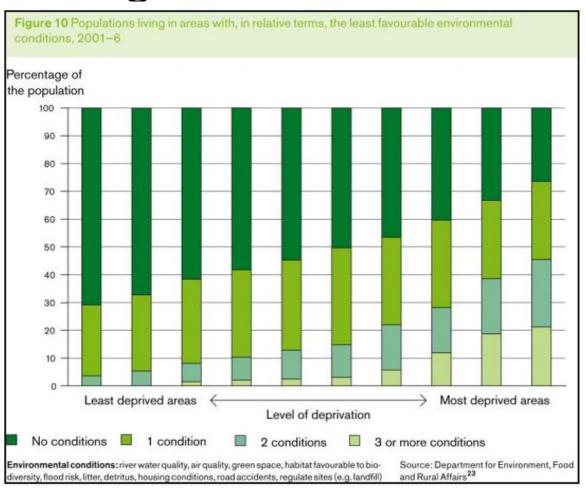
cubic metre)

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# Living in areas with unfavourable environmental conditions in England



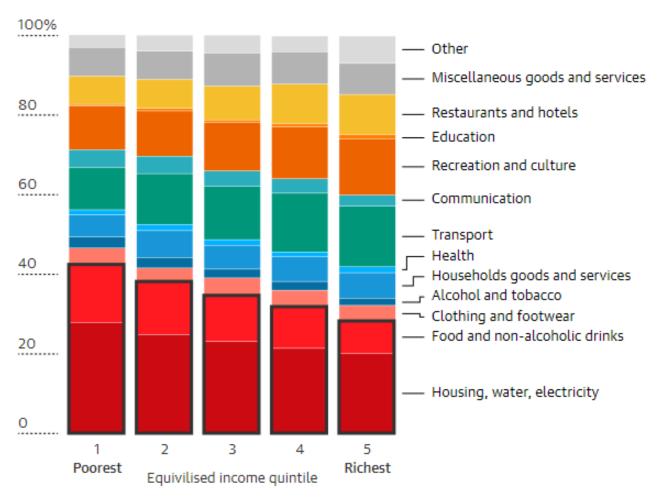


# Fuel poverty



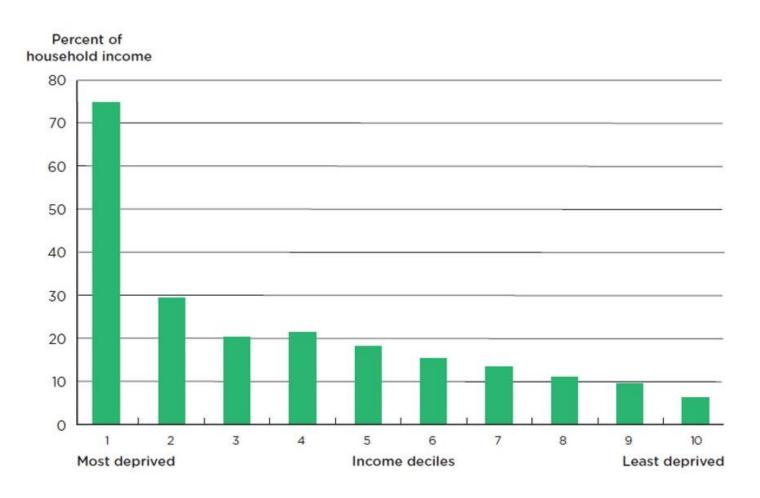


#### Lower income households spend a higher proportion of their budget on food, housing and energy

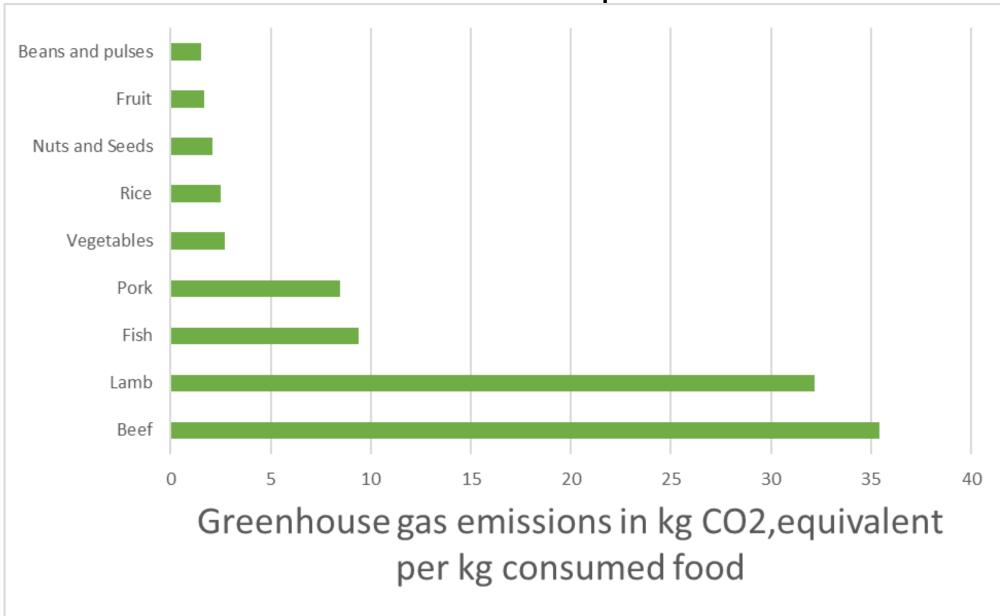


Guardian graphic. Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Living Costs and Food Survey 2019-20

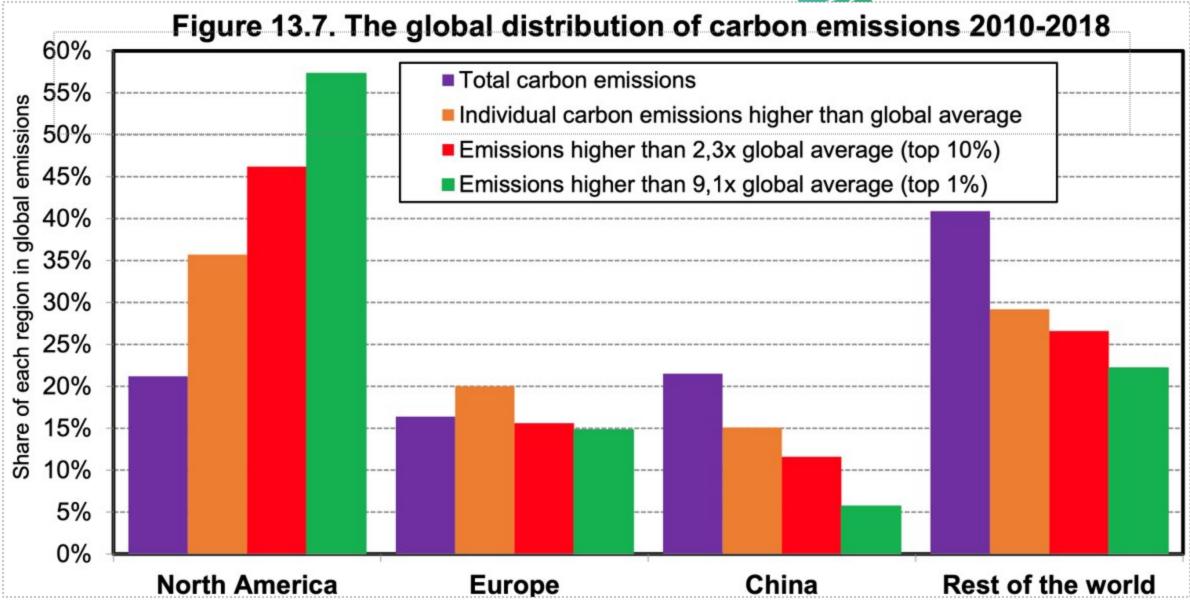
# The most deprived decile households would would be with the spend of their disposable income to meet the NHS Eatwell Guide



# Some foods are better for the planet





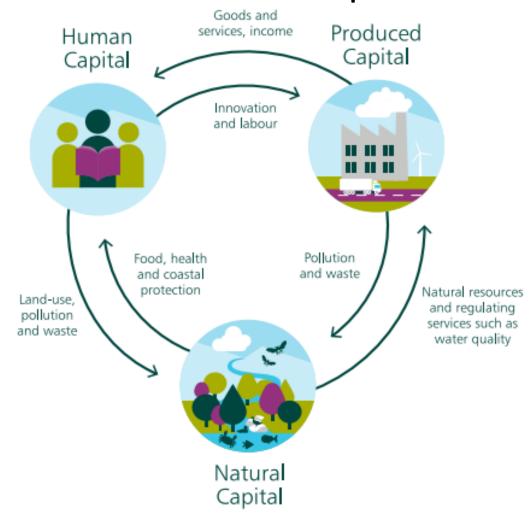


Note: the top 10% account for 45% of global emissions; the top 1% for 14% of global emissions.



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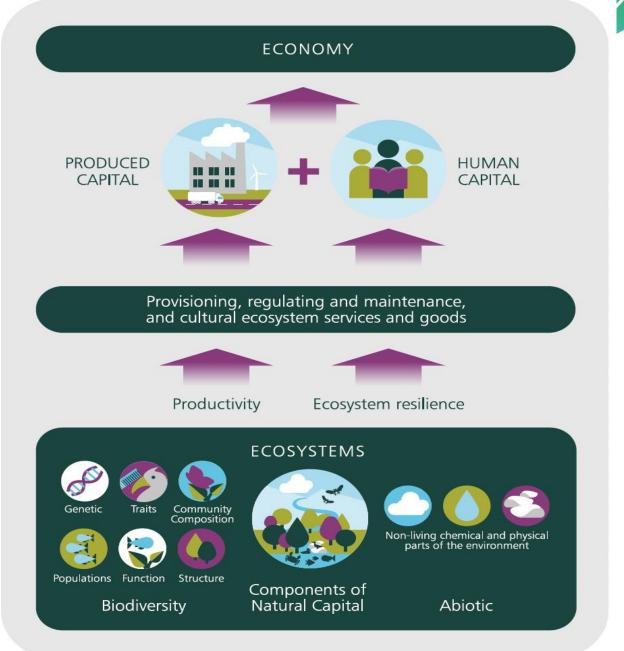
### Interaction Between the Capitals



Source: Dasgupta

Review

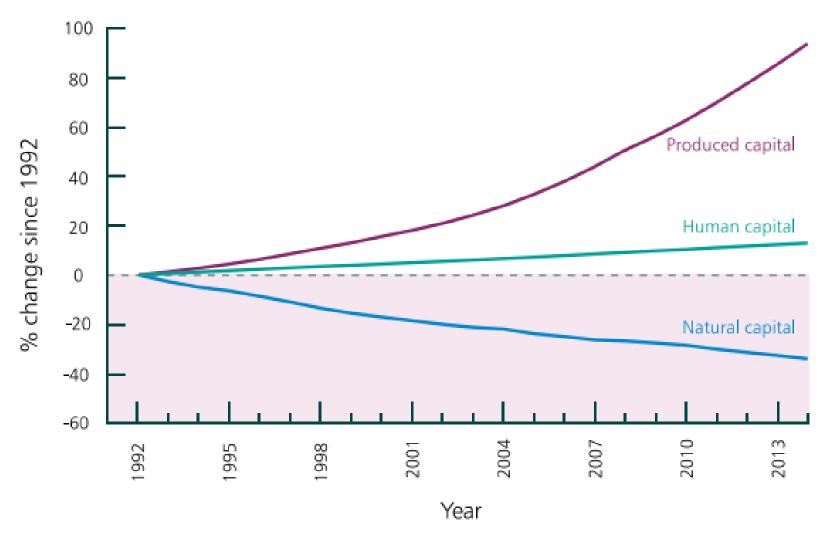




Dasgupta Review



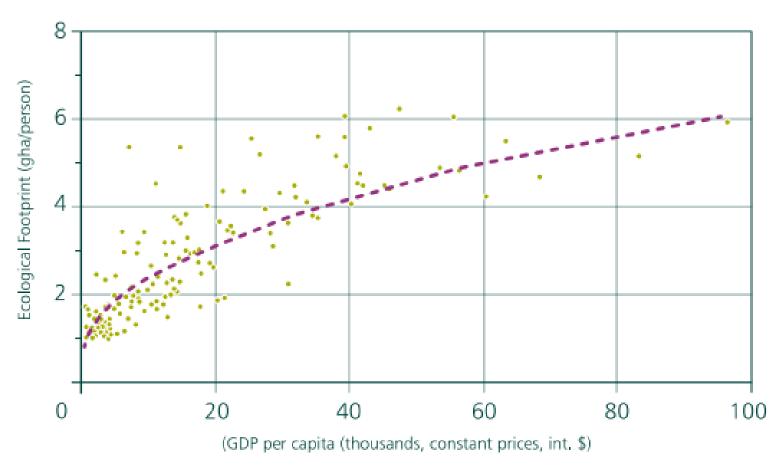
## Global Wealth Per Capita, 1992 to 2014



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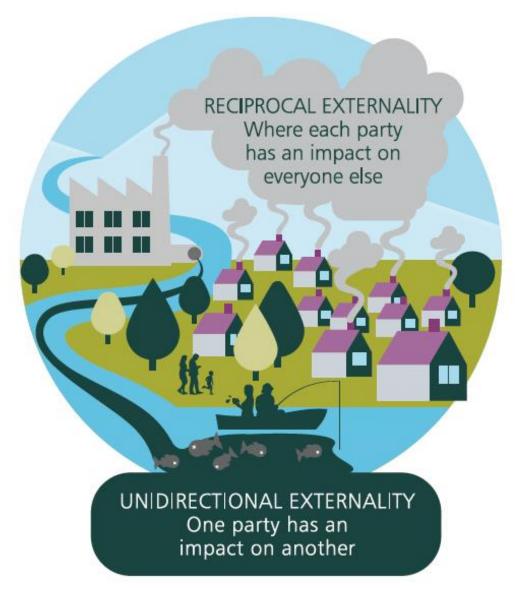
### Ecological Footprint and Income



Source: World Bank data on GDP per capita in 2018 (thousands, constant prices in 2017 international dollars), and estimates from the Global Footprint Network on ecological footprint per capita (in global hectares), and Review calculations.







Dasgupta Review

#### Figure 21 Summary of Options for Change

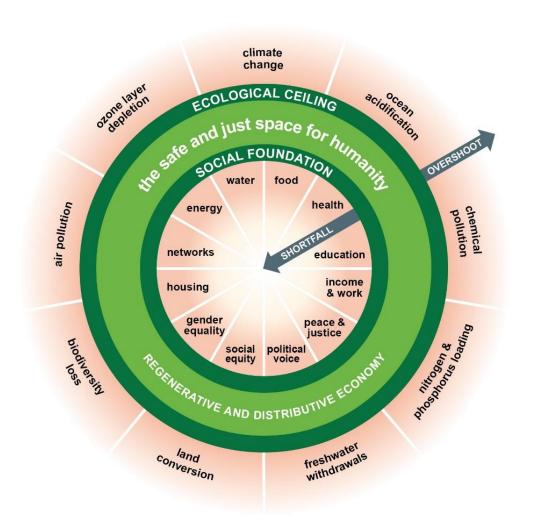




Dasgupta Review



#### **Donut Economics**



Source: Kate Raworth,

2017