

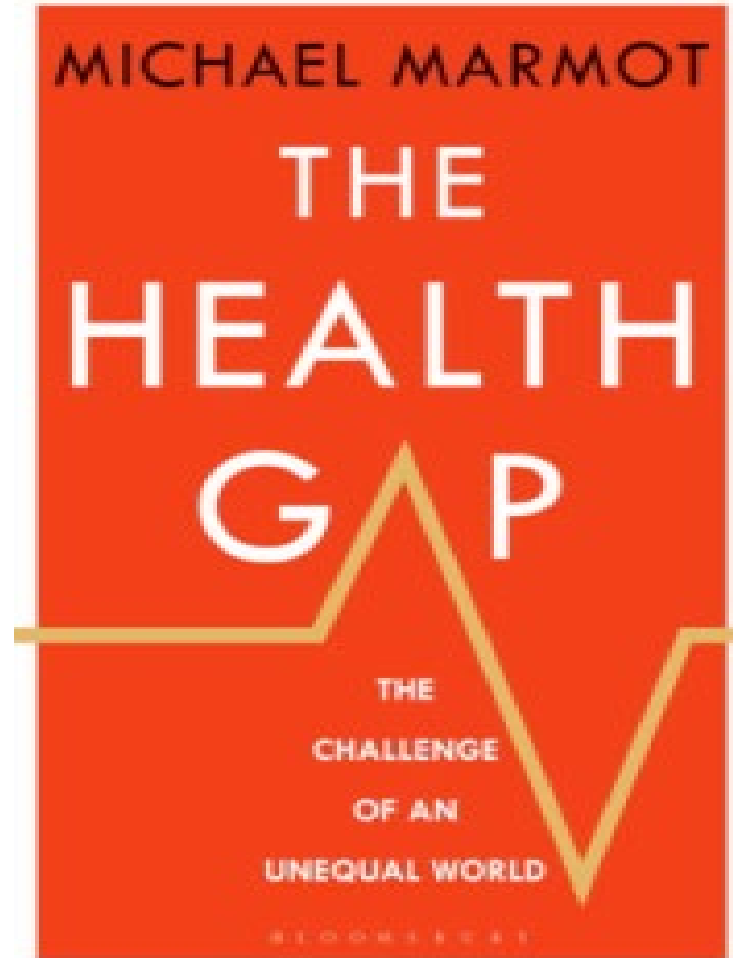
# Inequality and Social Rights: the centrality of the social determinants of health

@MichaelMarmot

<http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org>

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

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**Movement for  
health equity**

**2008**

**Commission on**

**1978 Social Determinants  
Alma of  
Ata Health**

**Health for all**

**WHO  
PHC report**

**1948  
WHO**

**Constitution  
Universal  
Declaration  
human rights**



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

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- Dignity

- Freedom

- Hope



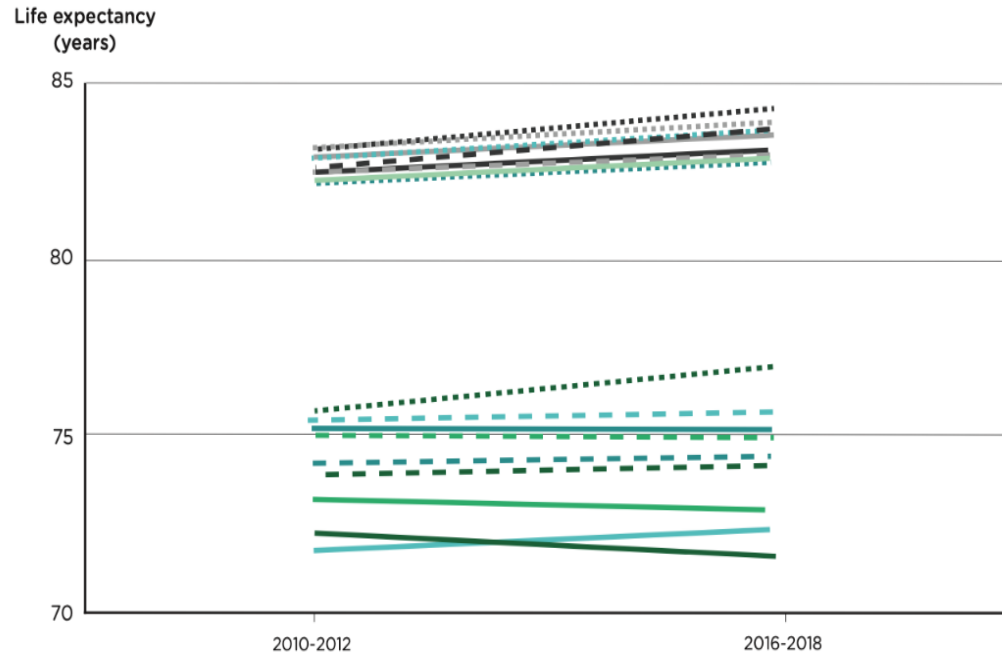
**Dignity**

***‘Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of fundamental human rights, the right to dignity and a decent life.’***

**Nelson Mandela, London, 2005**

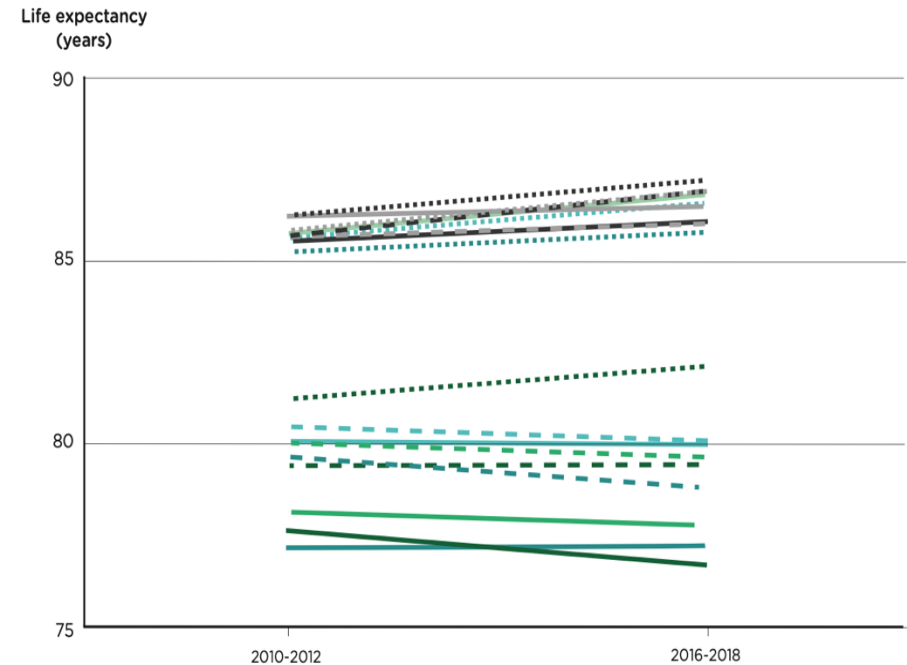
# Life expectancy at birth by sex for the least and most deprived deciles in each region, England, 2010–12 and 2016–18

a) Males



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ..... North East, least deprived               | —— North East, most deprived               |
| —— North West, least deprived                  | —— North West, most deprived               |
| ..... Yorkshire and the Humber, least deprived | —— Yorkshire and the Humber, most deprived |
| - - - East Midlands, least deprived            | - - - East Midlands, most deprived         |
| —— West Midlands, least deprived               | - - - West Midlands, most deprived         |
| - - - East of England, least deprived          | —— East of England, most deprived          |
| ..... London, least deprived                   | ..... London, most deprived                |
| ..... South East, least deprived               | - - - South East, most deprived            |
| —— South West, least deprived                  | - - - South West, most deprived            |

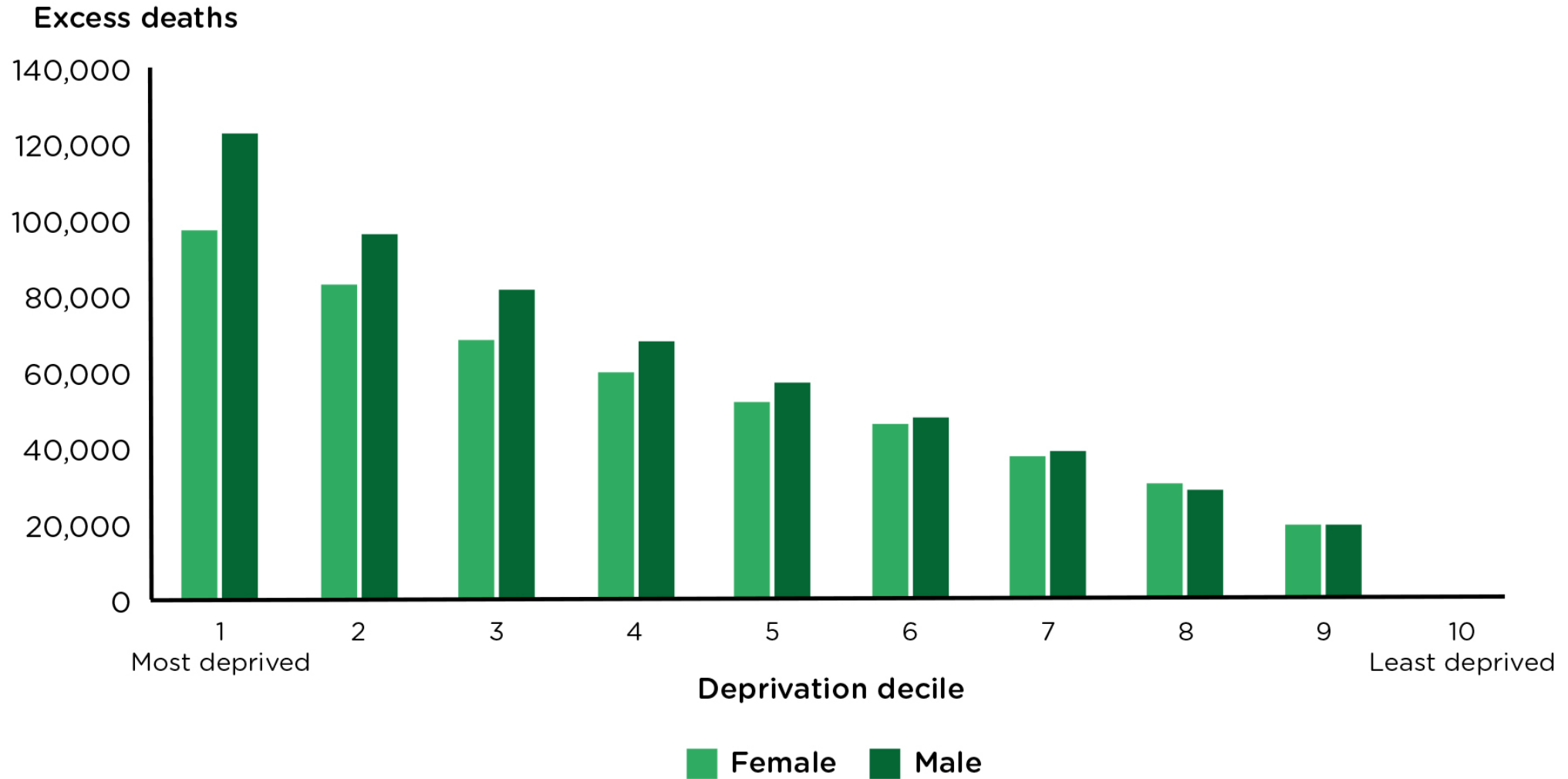
b) Females



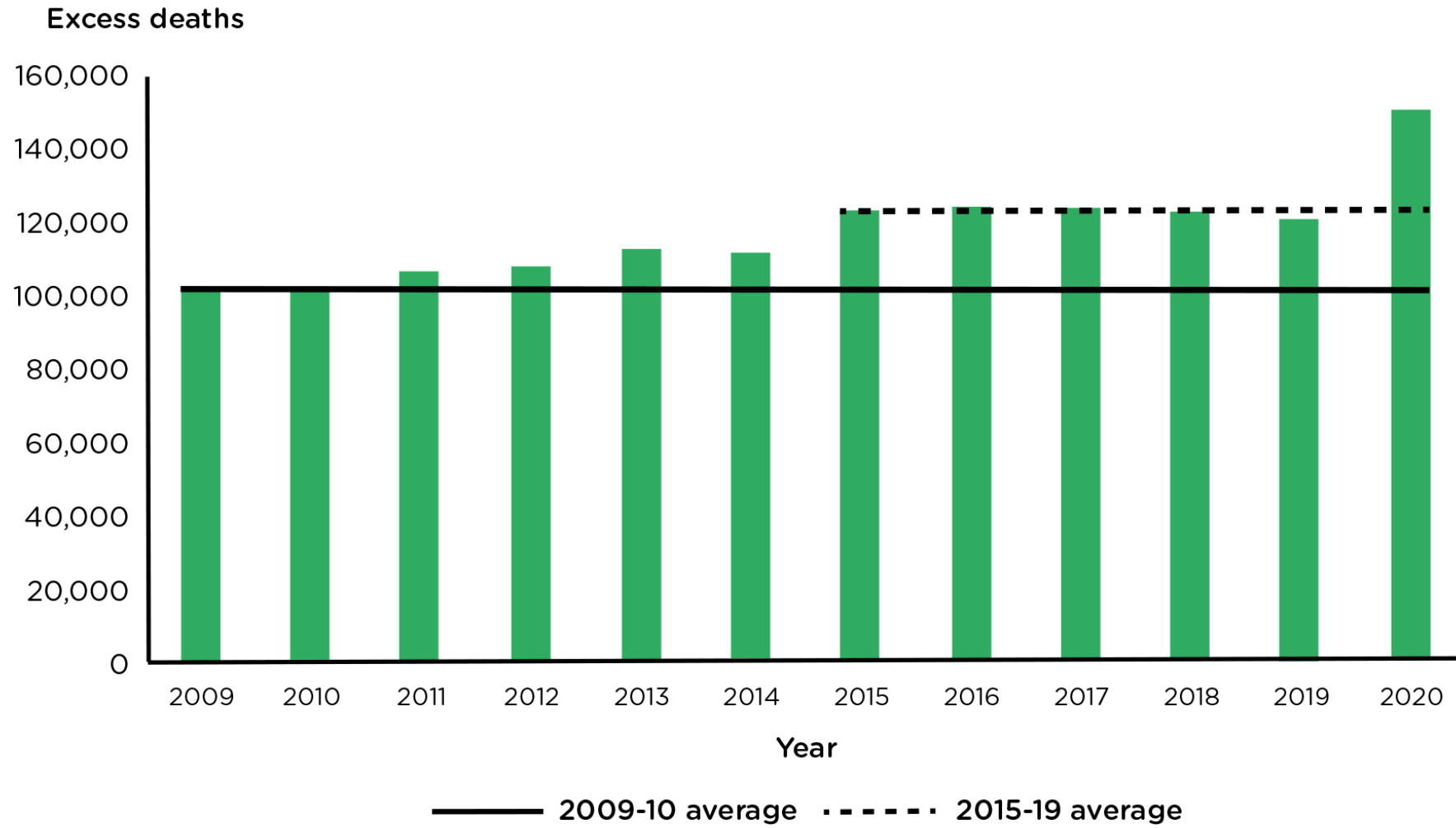
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ..... North East, least deprived               | —— North East, most deprived               |
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| - - - East of England, least deprived          | —— East of England, most deprived          |
| ..... London, least deprived                   | ..... London, most deprived                |
| ..... South East, least deprived               | - - - South East, most deprived            |
| —— South West, least deprived                  | - - - South West, most deprived            |



# Excess deaths in each decile of area deprivations, based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, by sex, England, 2011-2019



# Excess deaths in each year 2009 to 2020, based on area deprivation deciles using the Index of Multiple Deprivation

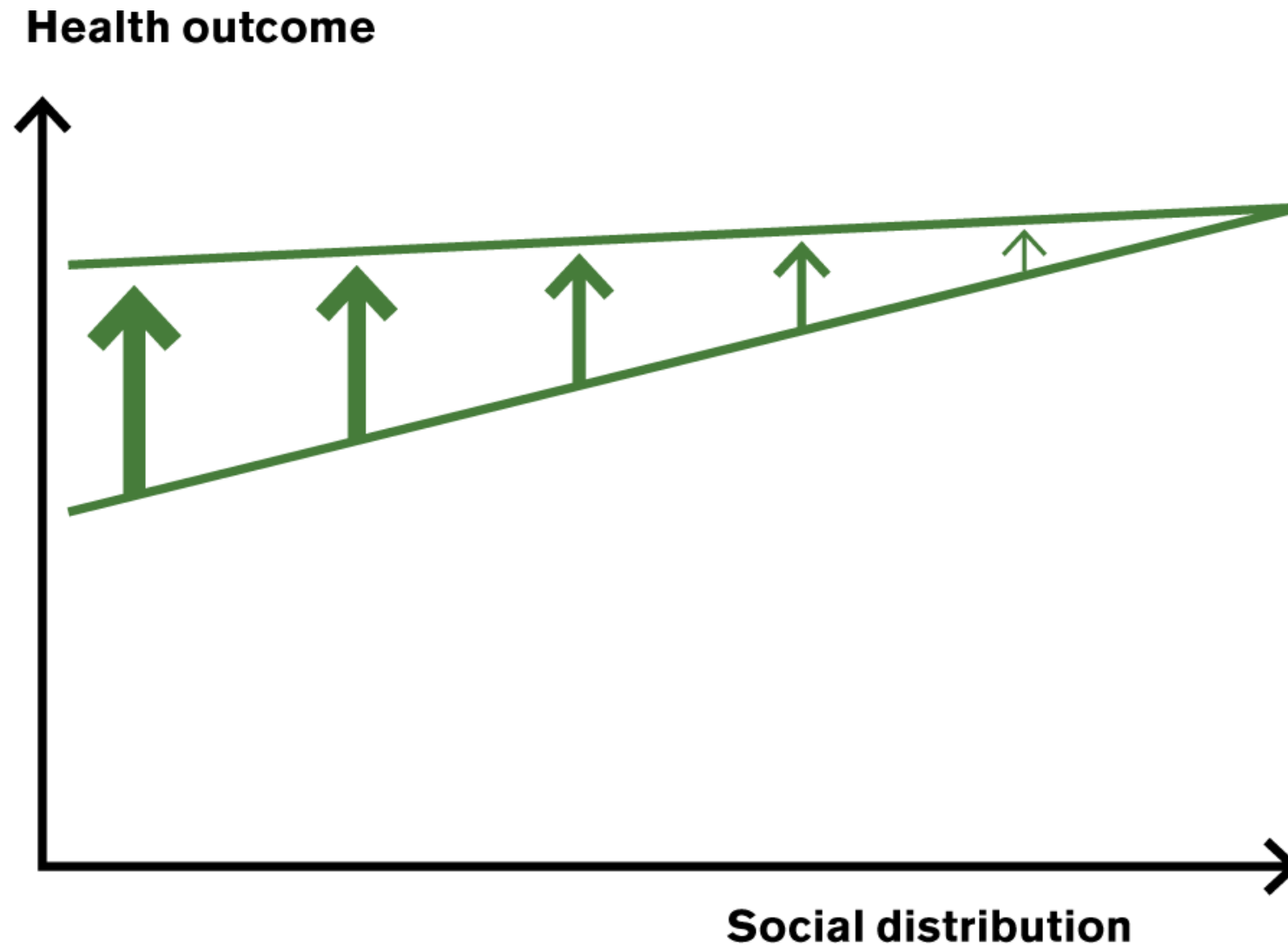




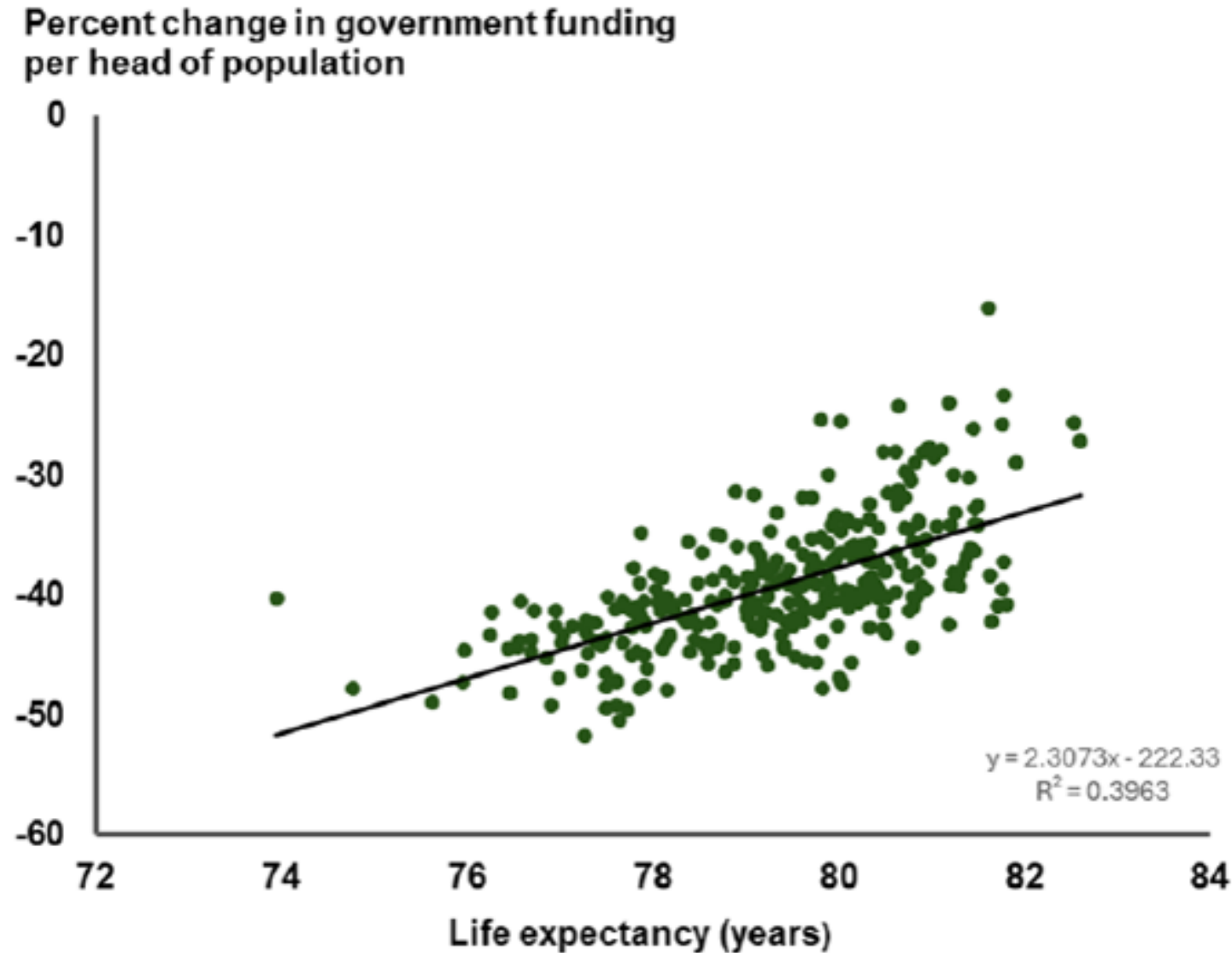
# Proportionate Universalism

# Levelling-up the social gradient in health

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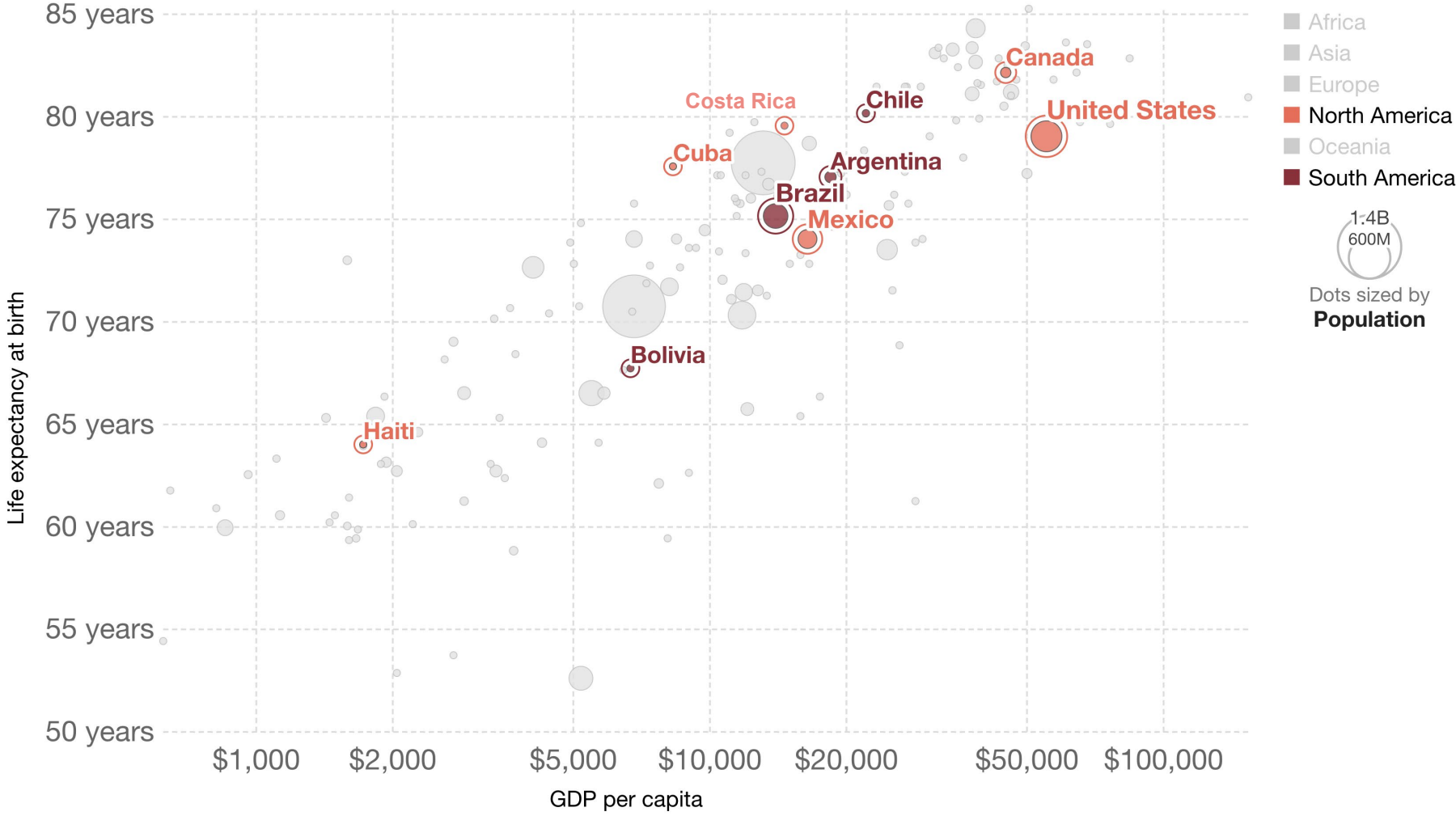


# Change in government funding per head of population by 2019/20 by male life expectancy in 2010-12, local authorities in England



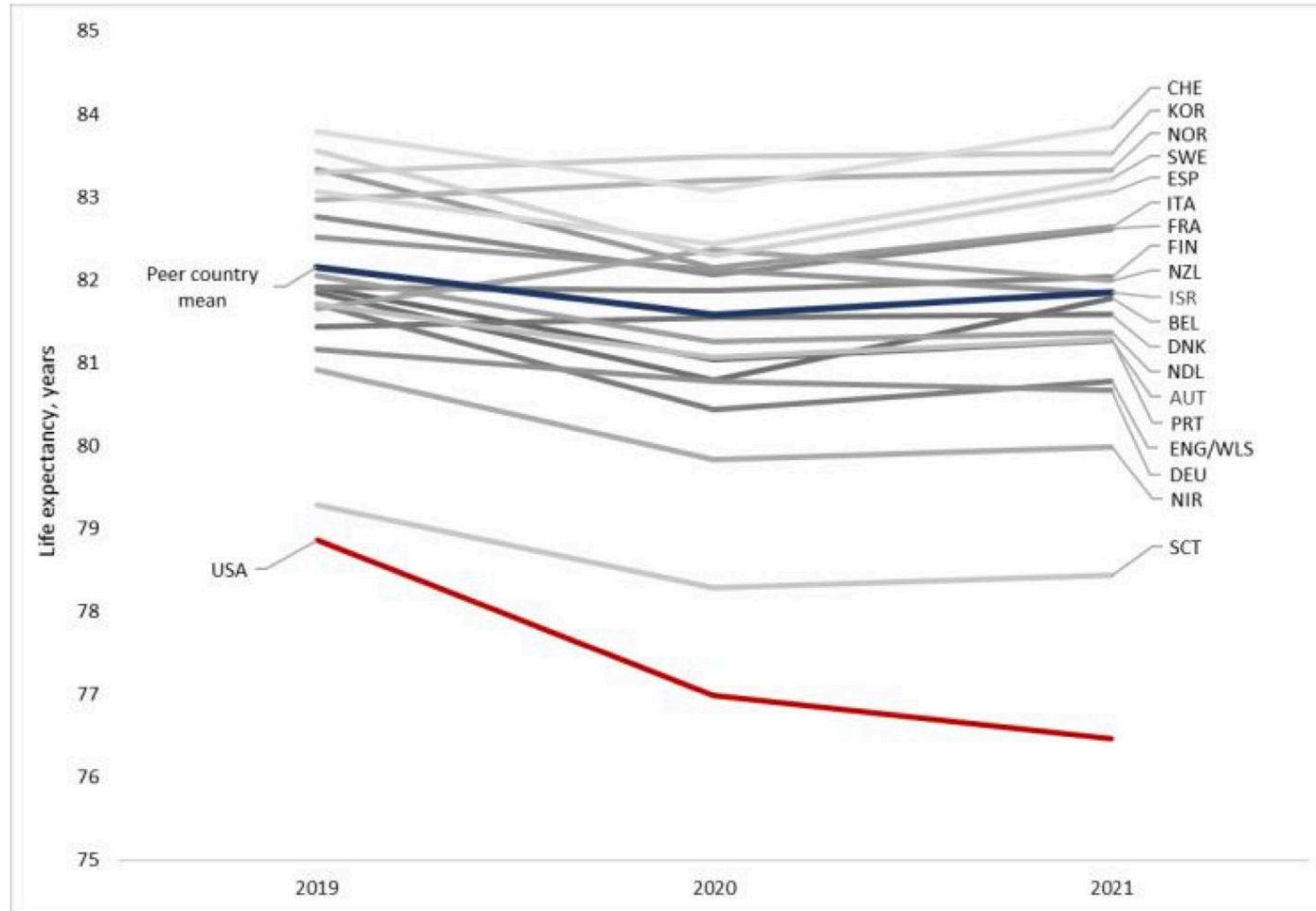
# Life expectancy vs. GDP per capita, 2018

GDP per capita is measured in 2011 international dollars, which corrects for inflation and cross-country price differences.

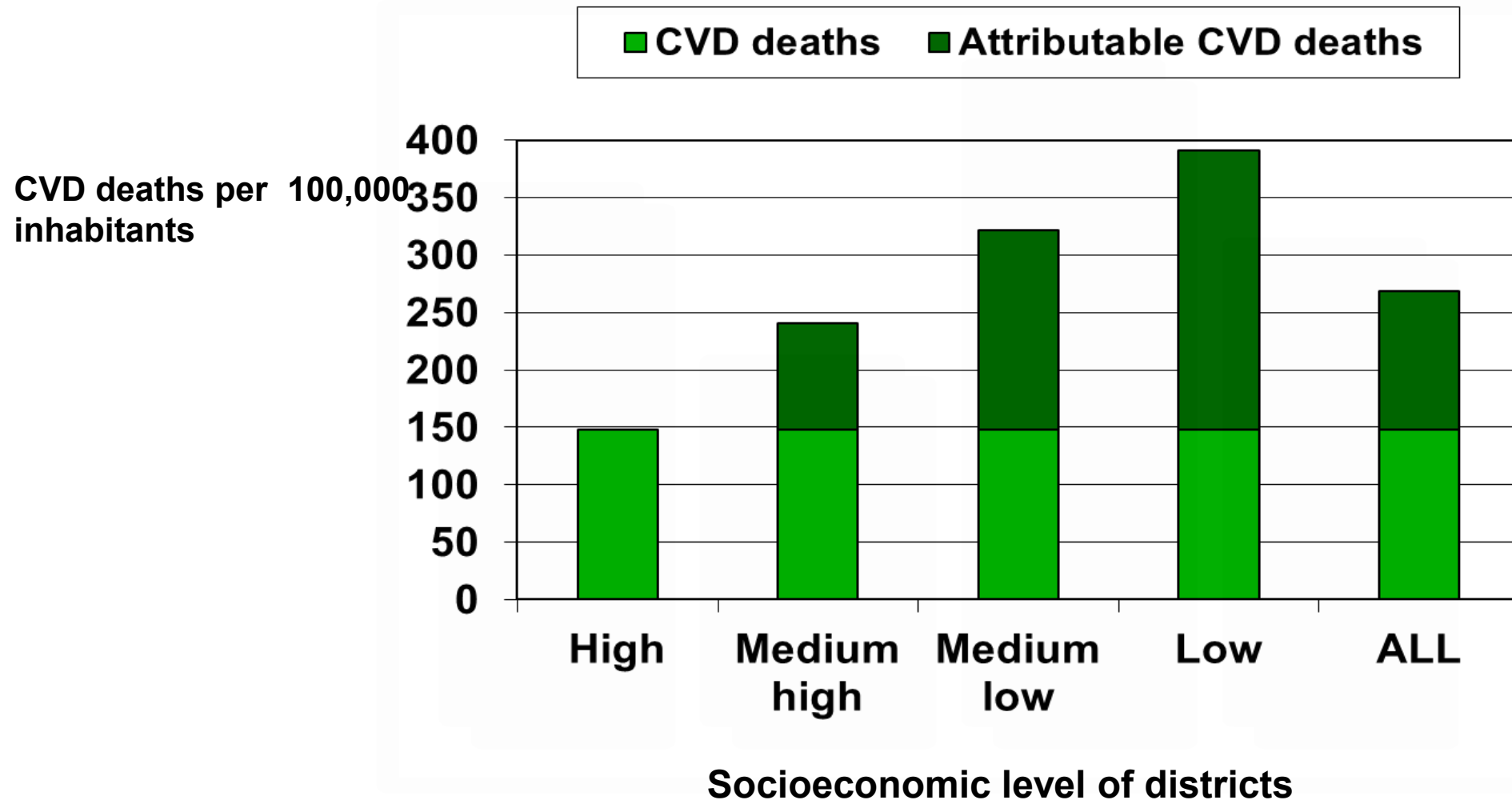


Source: Maddison Project Database (2020); UN WPP (2022); Zijdeman et al. (2015)

# Change in LE, 2019-21, US and 19 peer countries



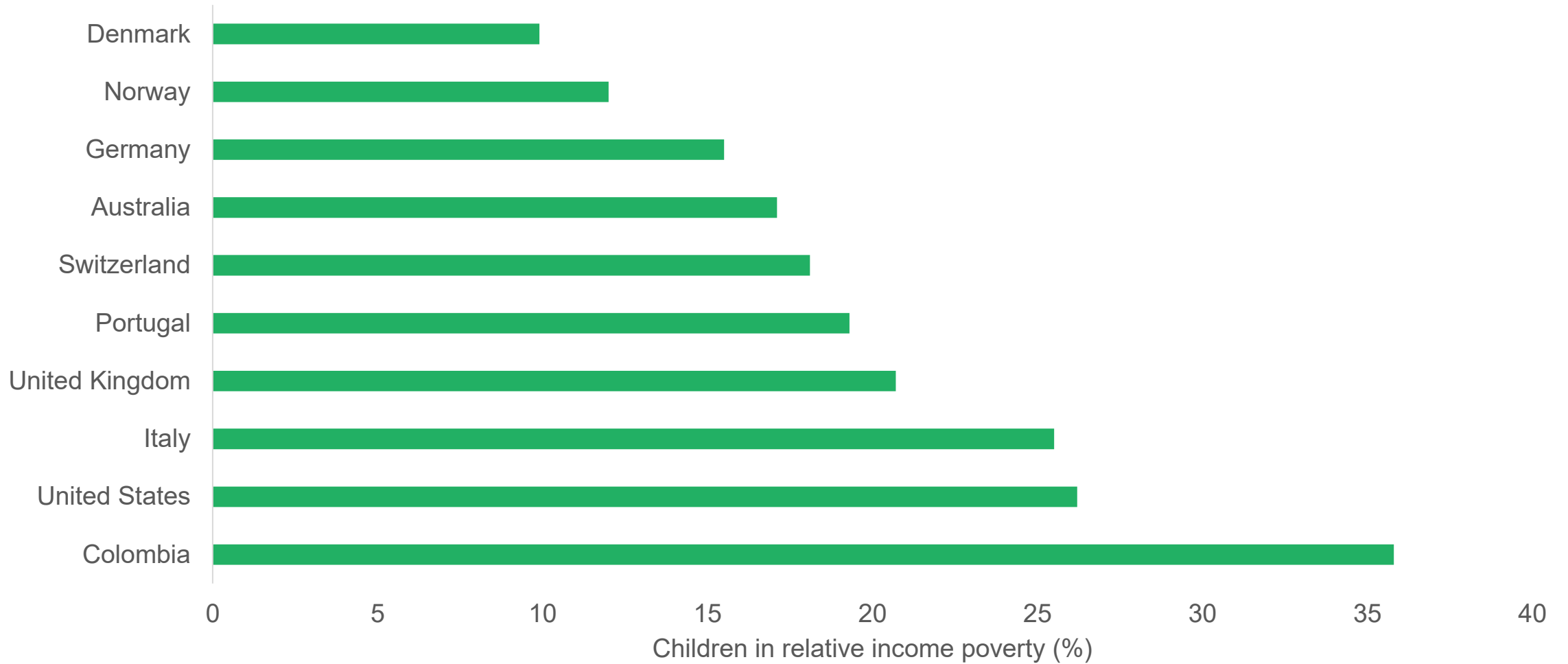
# Social inequalities in cardiovascular deaths at ages 45 - 64: Porto Alegre, Brazil





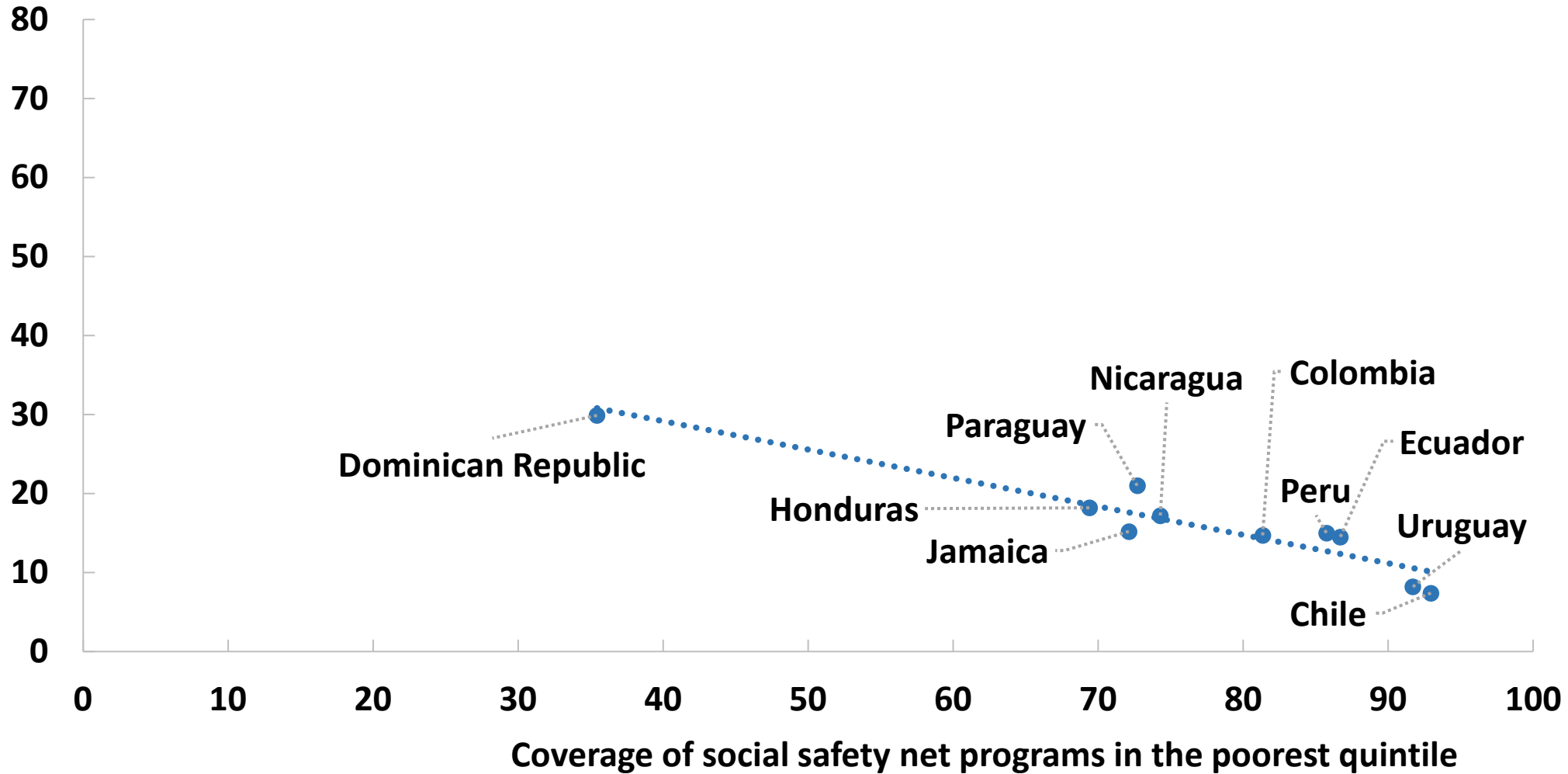
# Child poverty rates 2019-2021

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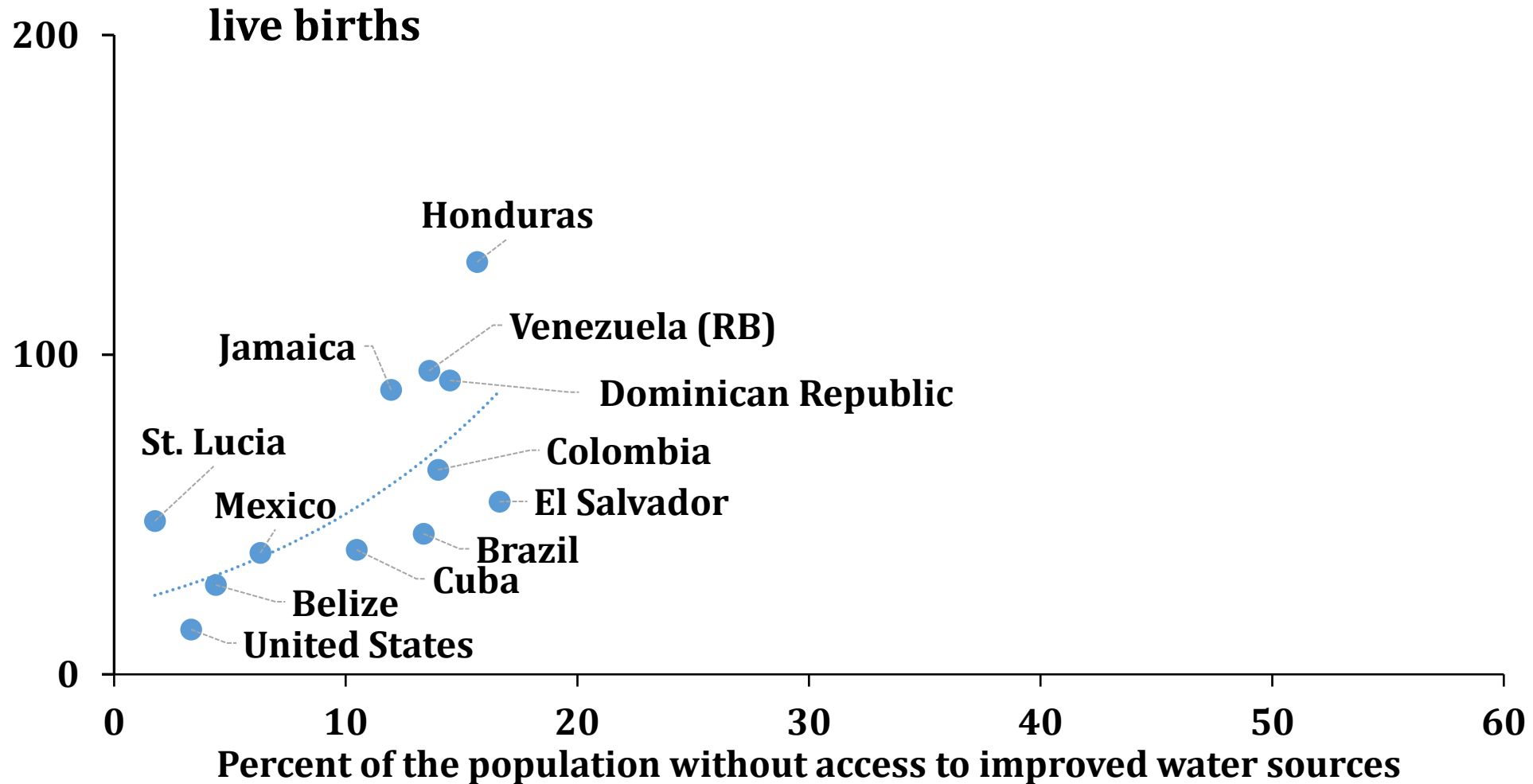
# Under five mortality rates by coverage of social safety net programs in the poorest quintile, selected countries in LAC

Under five mortality



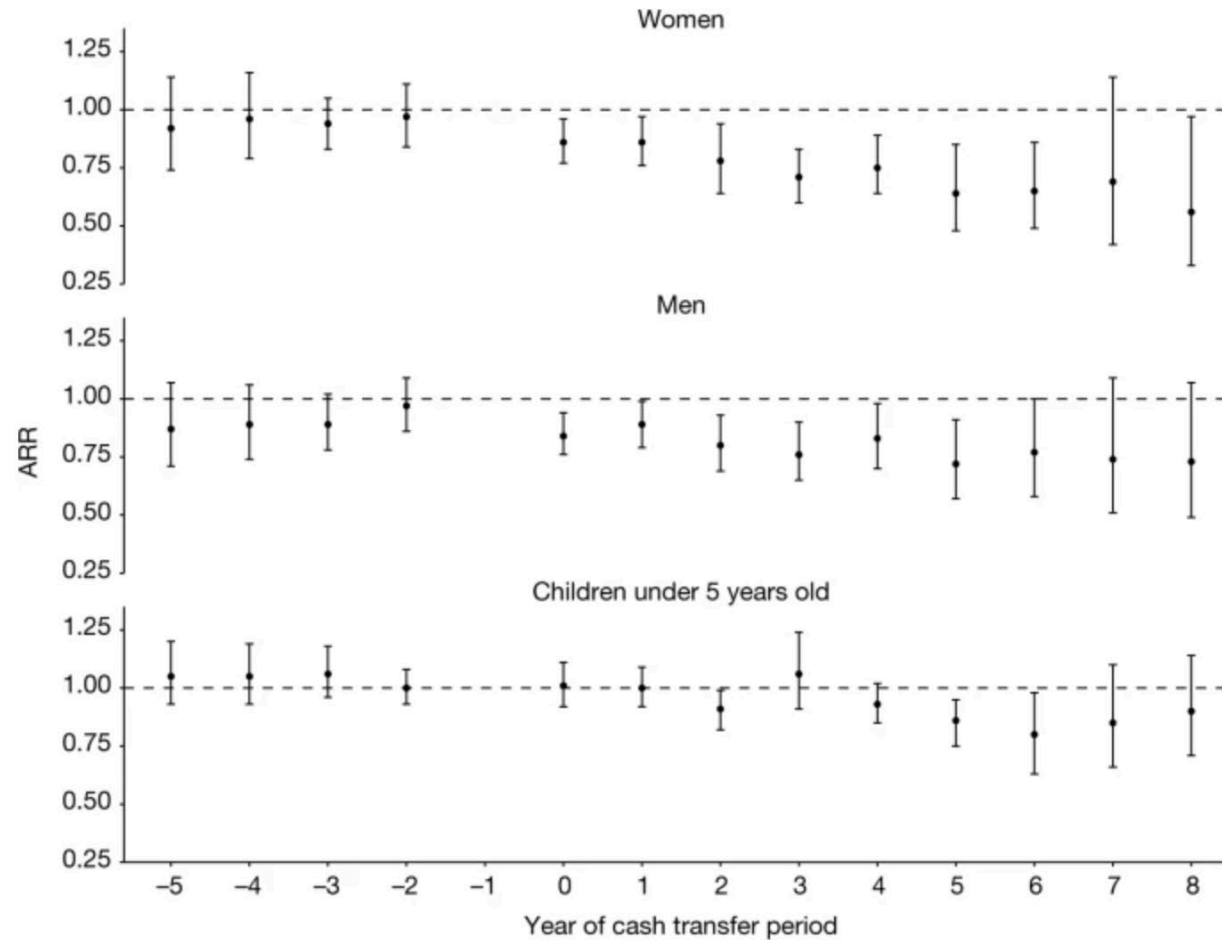
# Percent of the population without access to improved water sources and under five mortality, selected countries in LAC, 2017

Under five mortality per 100,000

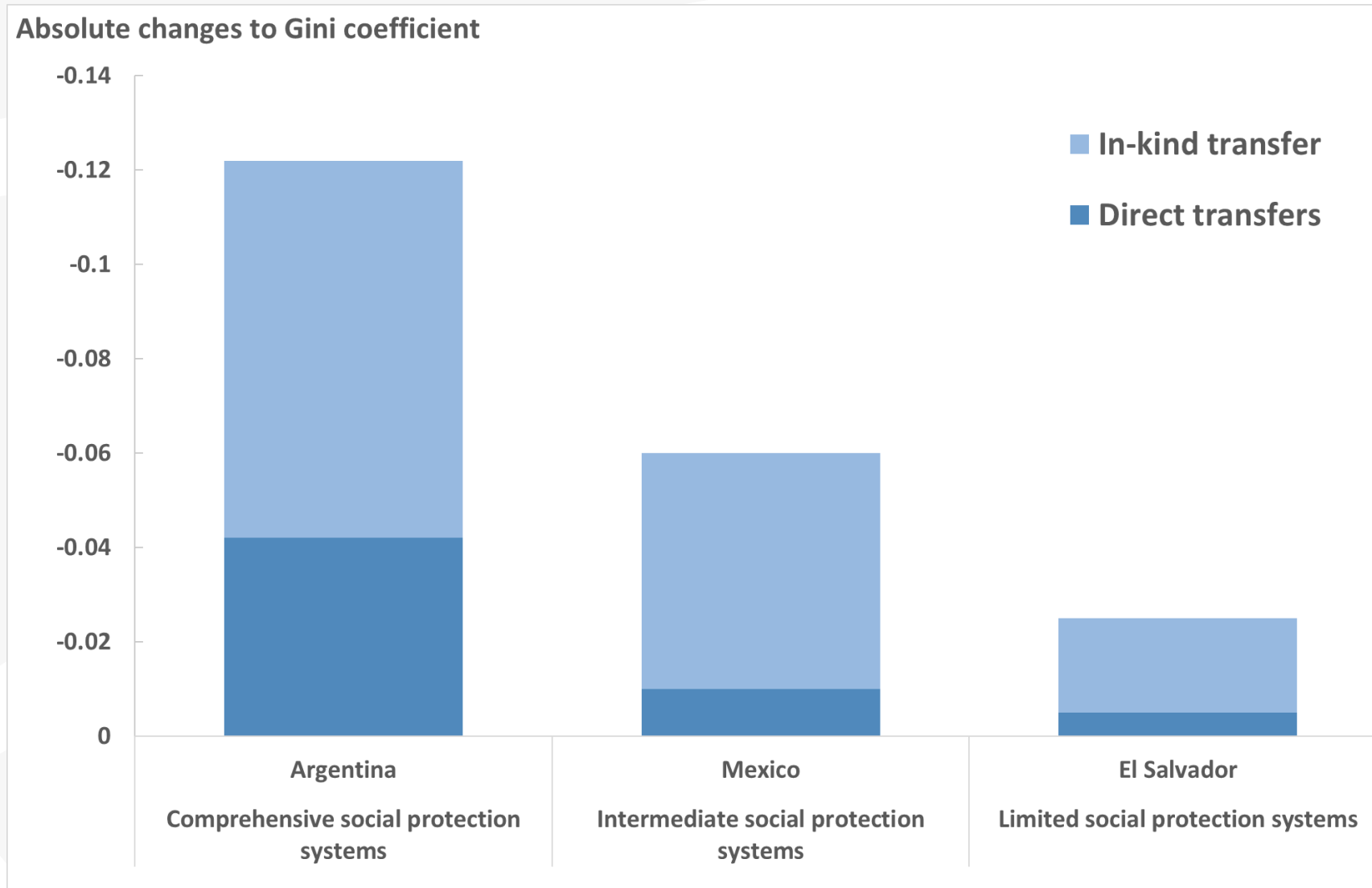


# Effects of cash transfer programmes on mortality

**Fig. 3: The effects of cash transfer programmes on all-cause mortality over time.**



# Absolute changes to Gini coefficient through direct social spending and in-kind transfers, Latin America









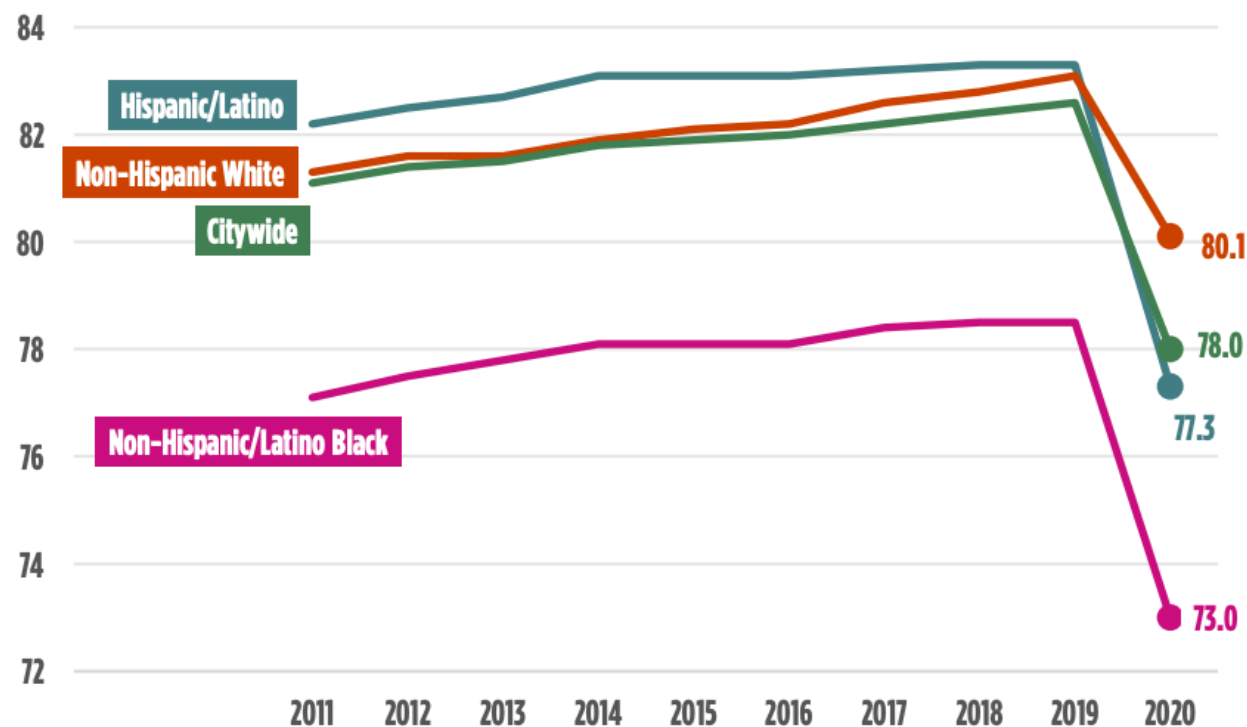
## FACT:

Countries with higher rates of income inequality have higher rates of death of COVID-19, of AIDS deaths, and of HIV infection.

# Impacts of Covid on life expectancy by ethnicity in New York

## Life Expectancy at Birth

The New York City 2020 life expectancy at birth was 77.3 years among **Hispanics/Latinos**, 80.1 years among **non-Hispanic/Latino Whites**, and 73.0 years among **non-Hispanic/Latino Blacks**. The COVID-19 deaths contributed to the sharp decrease in life expectancies in 2020.



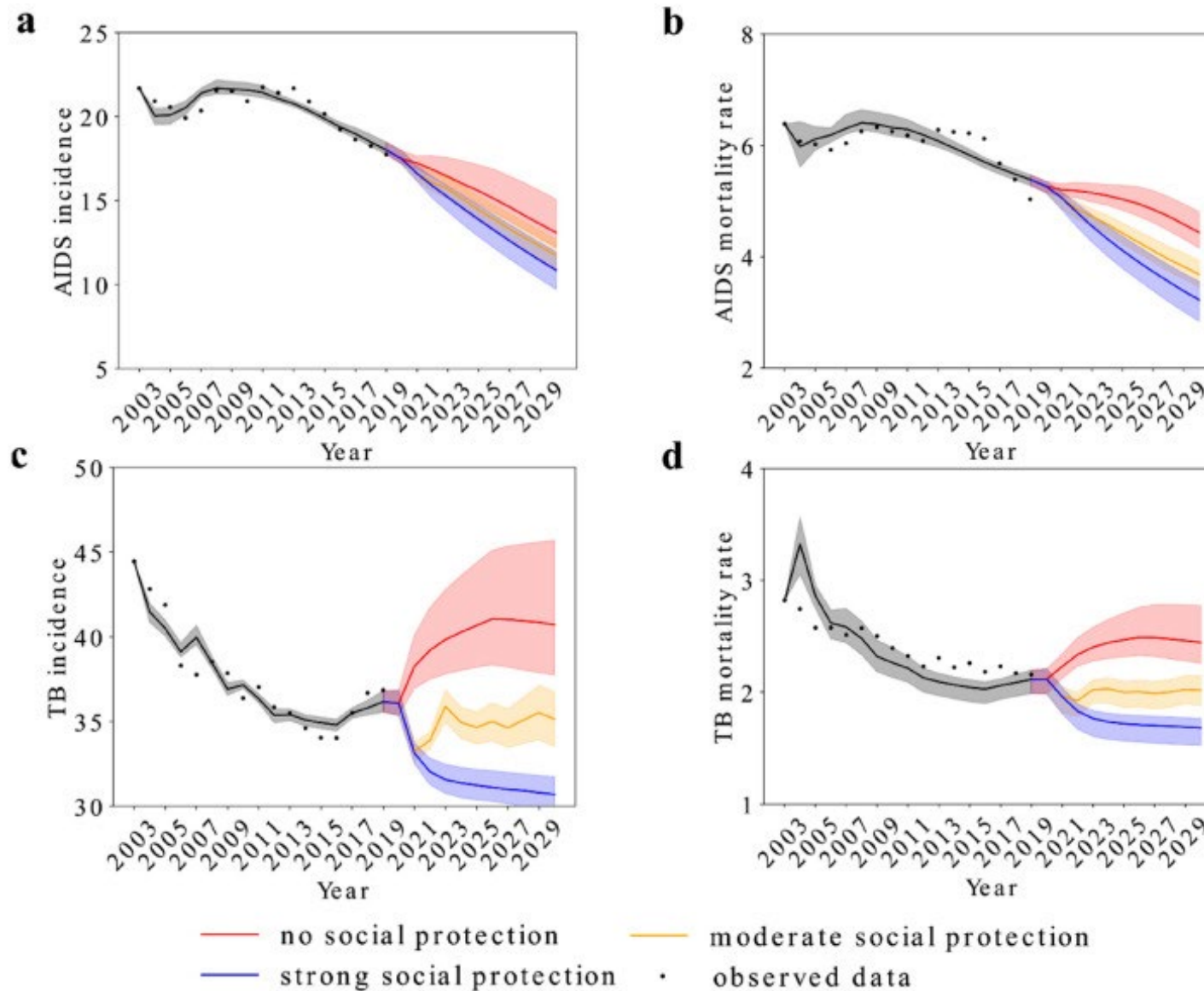




## FACT:

In Brazil, while white people have seen falling rates of HIV, Black people face rising rates in recent years.

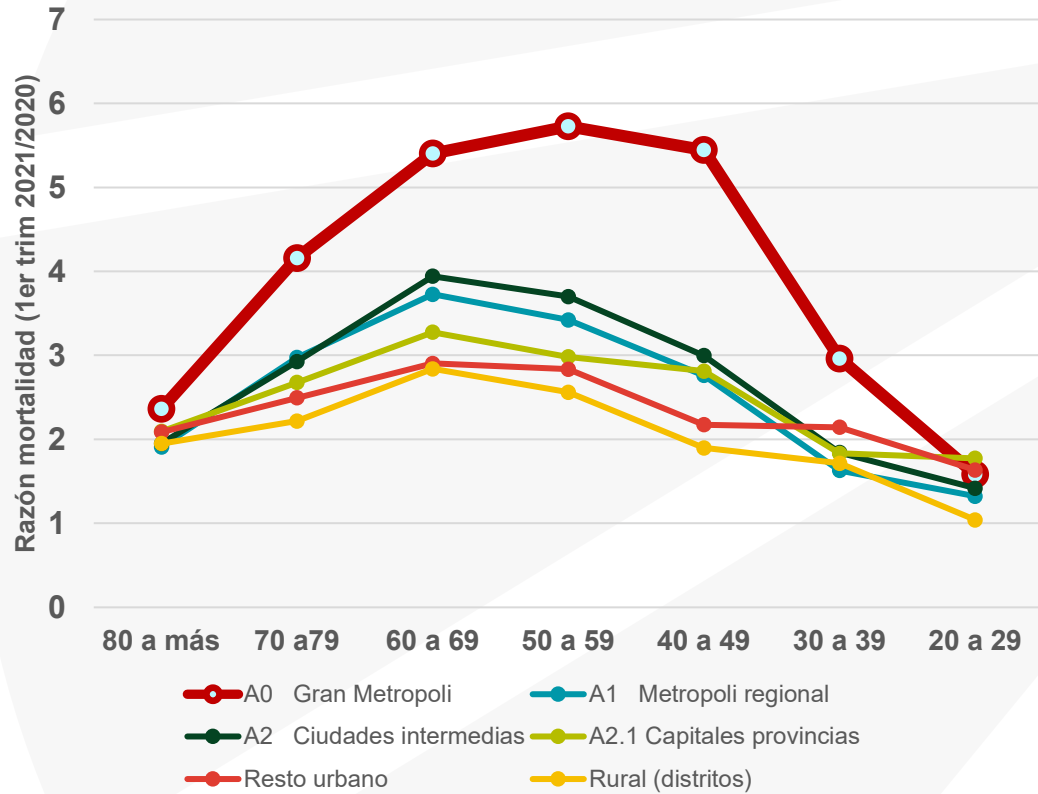
# Incidence and mortality rates due to AIDS and Tuberculosis from 2003 to 2030 according to different social protection scenarios



# COVID-19: Mortality ratio 2021/2020 by urban and rural area and poverty level

## Mortality ratio 2021/2020 by age and urban and rural area

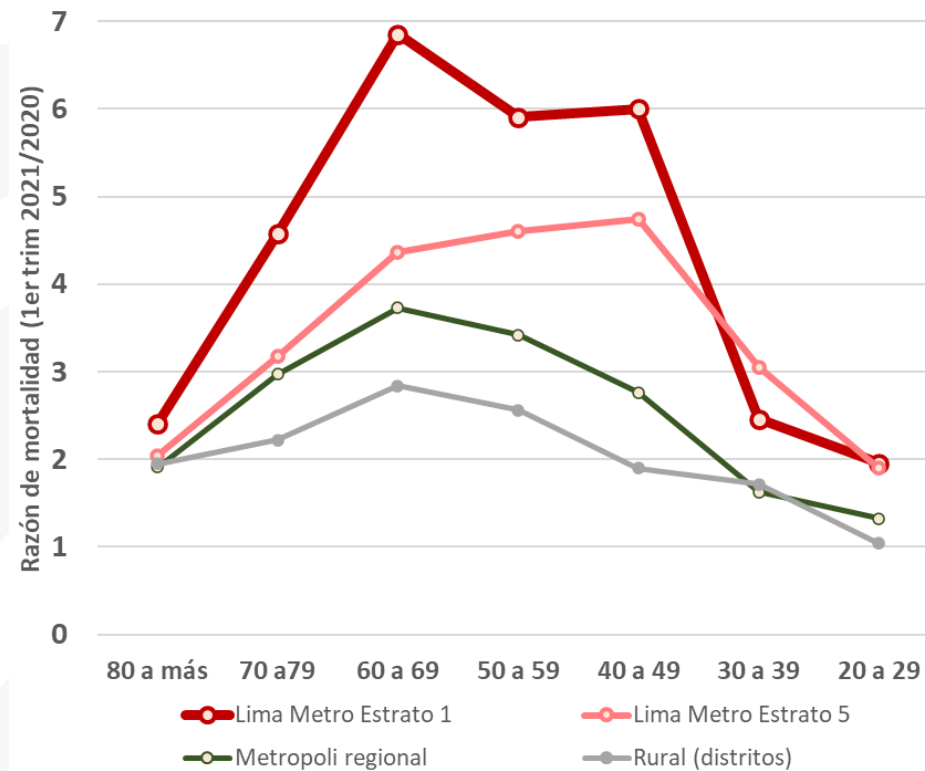
Ratio between deaths from Q1 2021 and Q1 2020



The 50-59 age Group living in Metropolitan Lima experienced the highest excess mortality. The odds of dying was 5.5 times higher.

## Mortality ratio 2021/2020 by age and urban poverty level

Ratio between deaths from Q1 2021 and Q1 2020



"...between hunger and COVID-19"

".. overcrowding"

"..informal economy.."

In Lima, for the 60-69 age group of the lowest socioeconomic level the odds of dying was almost 7 times higher.



Freedom

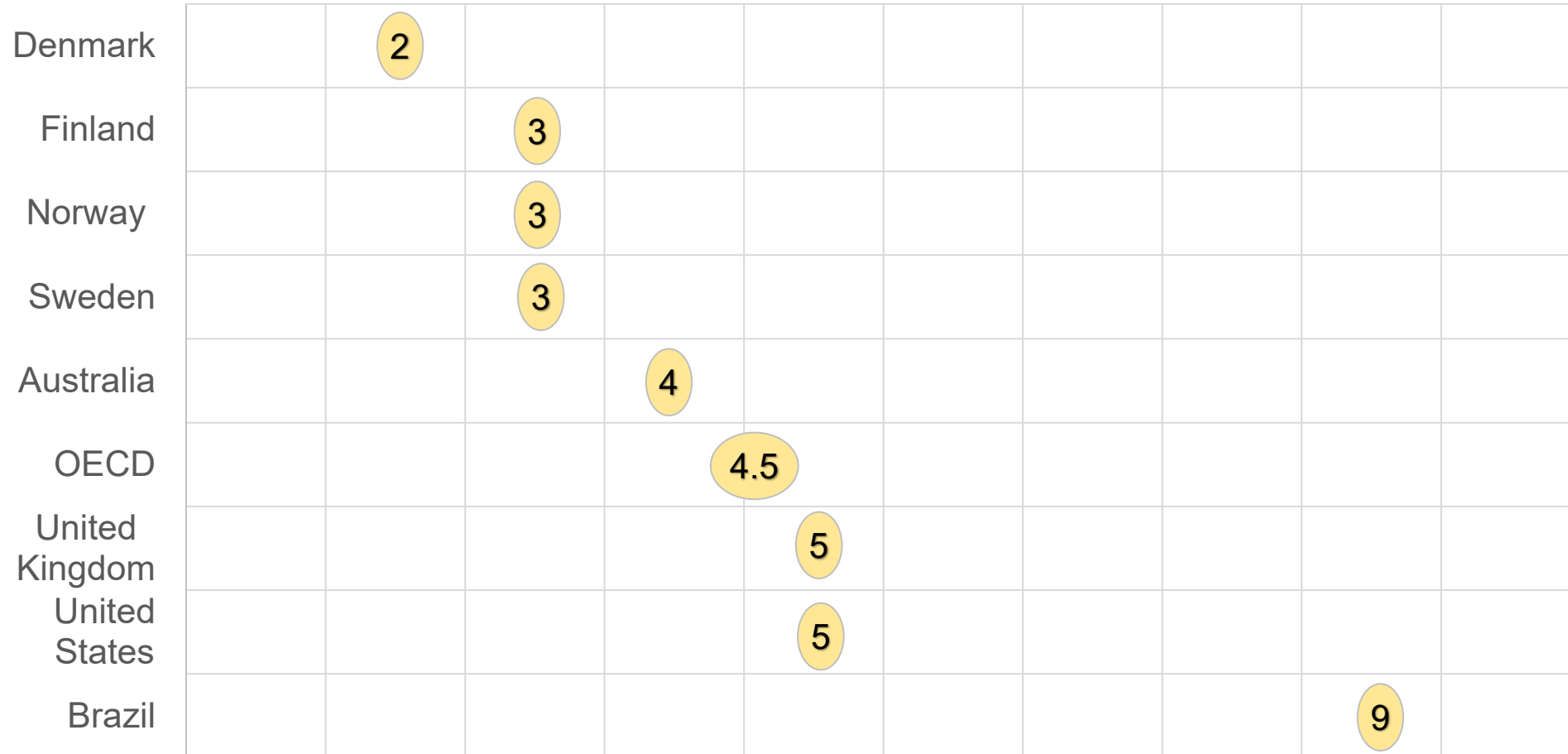
“The success of an economy and of a society cannot be separated from the lives that the members of the society are able to lead... we not only value living well and satisfactorily, but also appreciate having control over our lives.”

Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom* (1999)



# Intergenerational equity

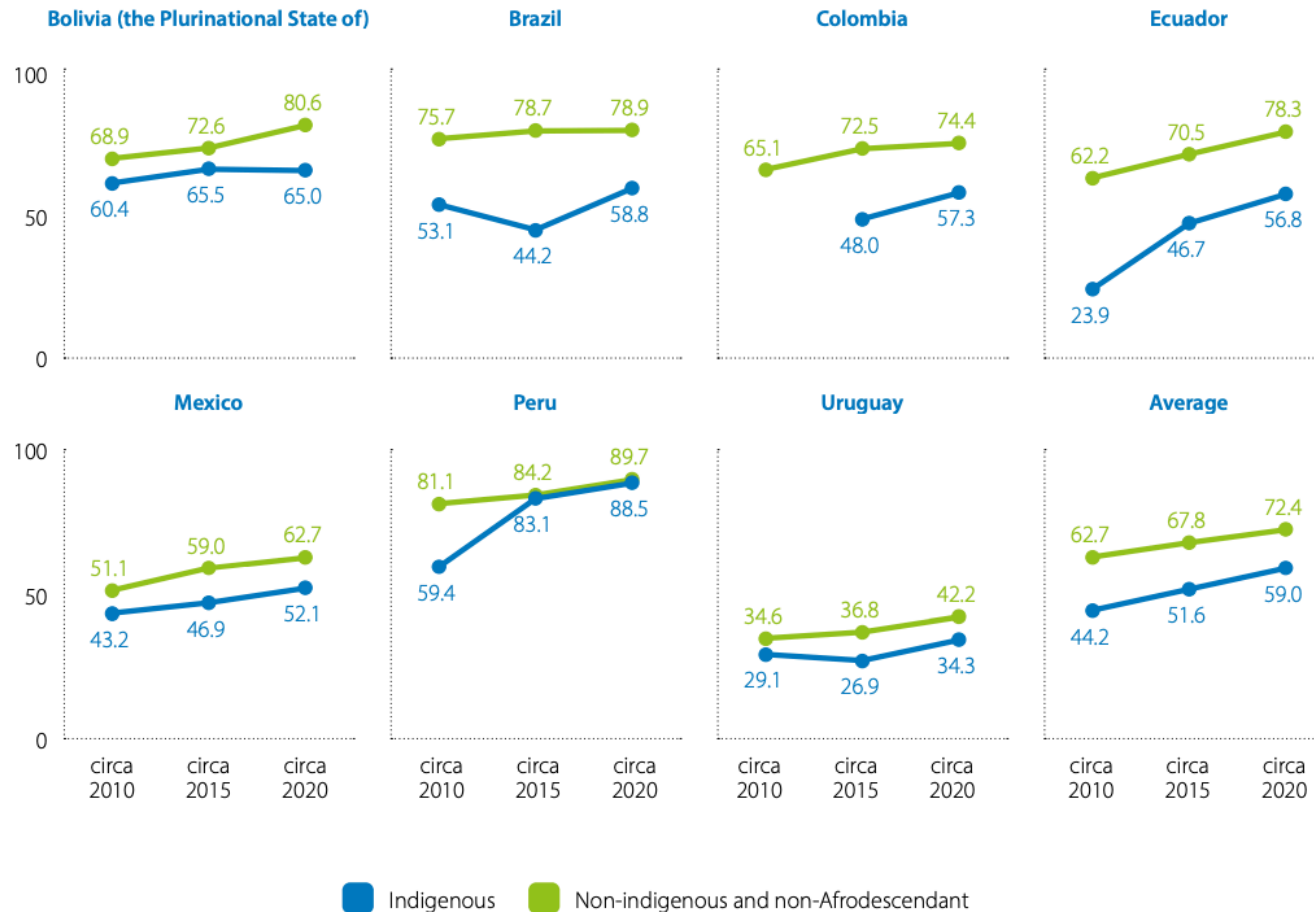
# Social mobility: How many generations does it take to go from low income to middle income in different countries





# Completion rate for upper secondary education by indigenous and non-indigenous/non-Afrodescendant population

**Figure 2.17. Completion rate for upper secondary education (SDG indicator 4.1.2) by indigenous and non-indigenous and non-Afrodescendant population. Latin American countries. Circa 2010, 2015 and 2020**



Note: The values for 2010 are from that year except for the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Brazil (2011). The values for 2015 are from that year except for Mexico (2016). The values for circa 2020 are from that year except for Mexico (2018).

Data source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Database of household surveys.



# Conditions of daily life: Reducing violence

# 2022 Homicide Rates in Latin America



HOMICIDE RATE (PER 100,000)

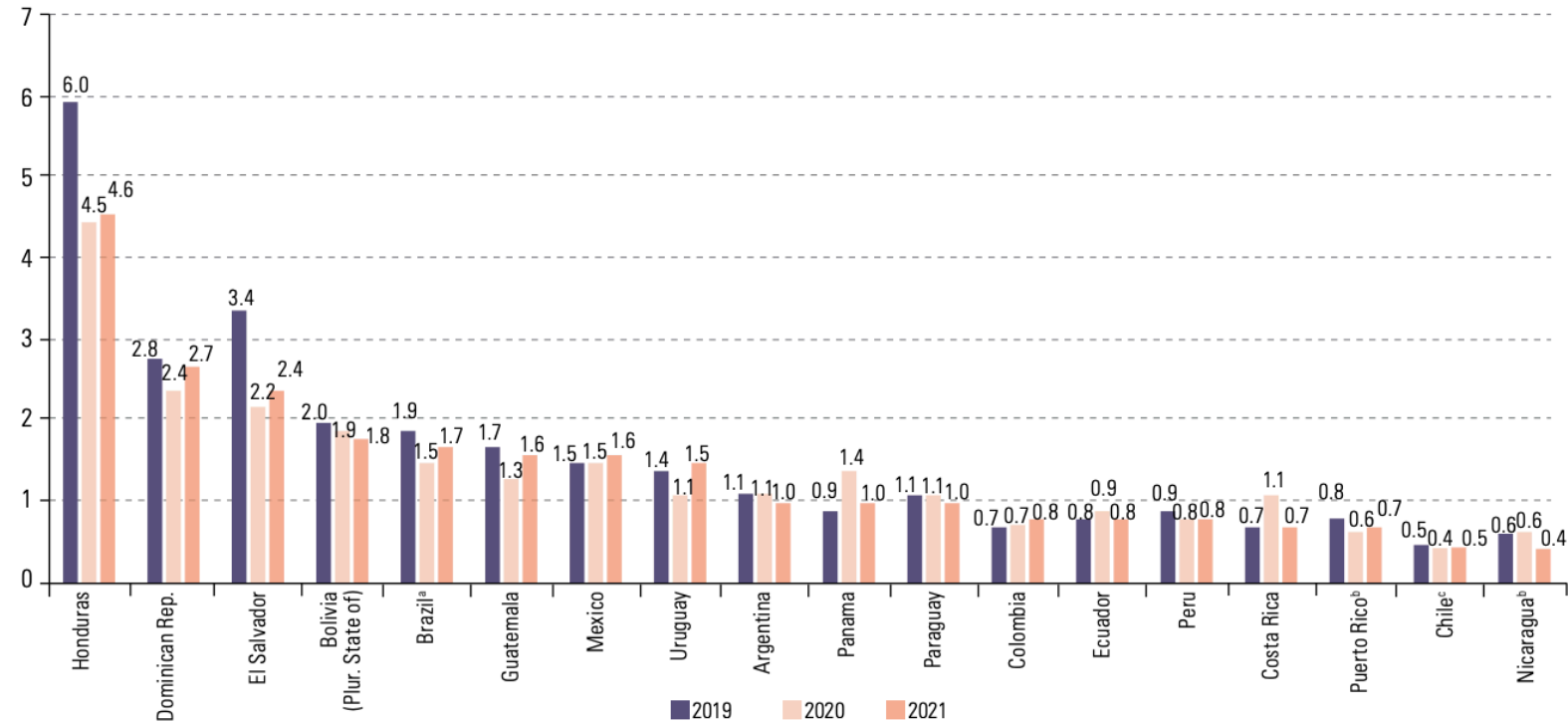


VENEZUELA	40.4
HONDURAS	35.8
COLOMBIA	26.1
ECUADOR	25.9
MEXICO	25.2
BELIZE	25
BRAZIL	19
GUATEMALA	17.3
GUYANA	15.1
COSTA RICA	12.2
PANAMA	11.5
URUGUAY	11.2
EL SALVADOR	7.8
SURINAME	7.7
PARAGUAY	7.6
NICARAGUA	6.7
CHILE	4.6
PERU	N/A
ARGENTINA	N/A
BOLIVIA	N/A

# Violence against women: rates of femicide in Latin America

**Figure 3**

Latin America (18 countries and territories): femicide or feminicide, 2019–2021  
(Rates per 100,000 women)



**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of data from the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <https://oig.cepal.org/en>.

<sup>a</sup> Brazil does not have a single registry of feminicide cases. The National Council of Justice only registers new procedural cases entering the legal system.

<sup>b</sup> Nicaragua and Puerto Rico only report cases of feminicide committed by an intimate partner or former partner.

<sup>c</sup> Chile amended its legislation in 2020 to include the generic concept of gender-based killing of women.



Hope



**Some good news**

**Local Action**

## Marmot Places – 40+ local authorities

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

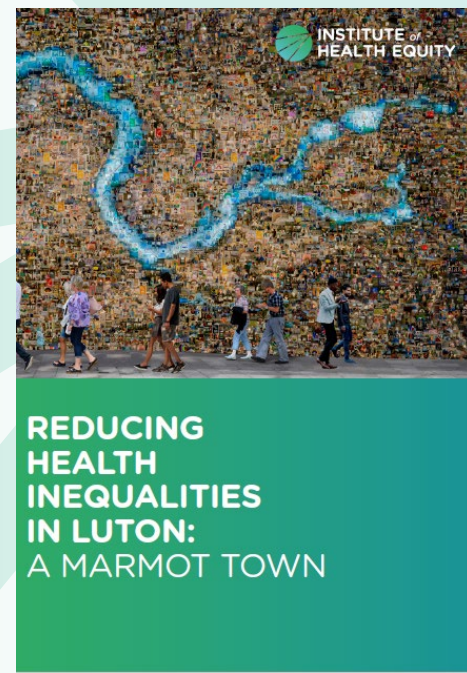
### **TBC**

- Kent/Medway

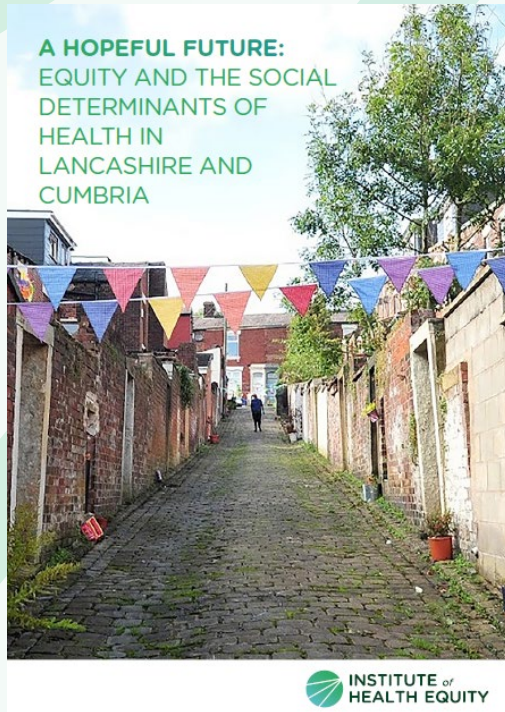
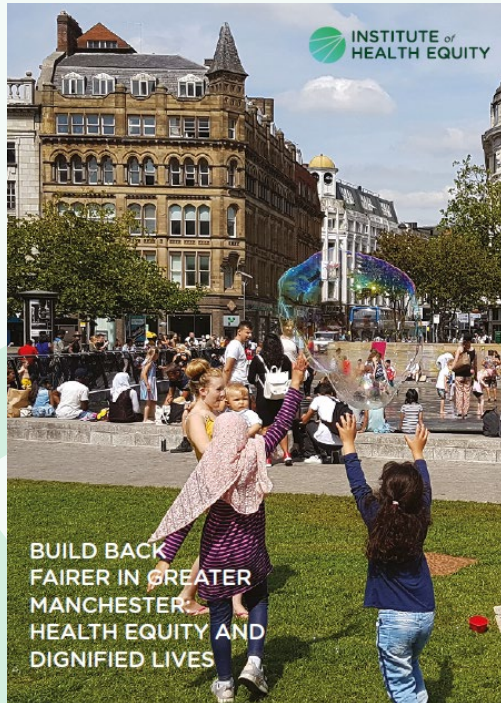


# COVENTRY – A MARMOT CITY

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



- Upcoming
- Gwent
  - South West
  - Leeds



# The future of Marmot places?

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RCP welcomes Labour's  
'health mission' and its plans  
to tackle health inequalities

**Labour would shift focus of health funding to  
primary care, says Wes Streeting**

"The next Labour government...will amplify the approach of 'Marmot Cities' like Greater Manchester and Coventry by making England a Marmot country, tackling the social inequalities that influence health. We will ensure that children have the best start possible to give them the building blocks for a healthy life, build on Labour's legacy towards a smoke-free Britain, and empower people to take responsibility for their own health."

**Labour vows to increase number of community nurses and health  
visitors**

**Starmer unveils Labour health targets  
pledge to make NHS 'fit for the future'**



# Optimistic or hopeful

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“Hope is not prognostication. It is an orientation of the spirit ... an ability to work for something because it is good, not just because it stands a chance to succeed...”

Vaclav Havel