Global Inequalities – implications for research, practice and policy

Michael Marmot
University College London

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Inequalities between countries

Life expectancy for men (selected countries)

- Iceland
- Japan
- Switzerland
- Australia
- China
- Brazil
- India
- Russian Federation
- South Africa
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Lesotho
- Sierra Leone

Glasgow men (Calton) 54
Glasgow men (Lenzie) 82

National data WHO 2009, Glasgow data: Hanlon et al. 2006
Life expectancy at birth by region (1950 – 2005, both sexes)

- sub Saharan Africa
- Europe
- Latin American and Caribbean
- Northern America
- Oceania
- Asia

(UN data)
Trends in life expectancy at birth: selected countries (1950 – 2005, both sexes)
Adult mortality rates by major cause group and region, 2004

WHO
Global Pattern of Disease

Countries grouped by income

Death rate (per 100,000)

Group 1, Communicable
Group 2, Non-communicable
Group 3, Injury

Low, Lower-middle income, Upper-middle income, High
Global Patterns in Cancer: China

Non-communicable causes of death

- Cardiovascular disease: 44%
- Cancer: 22%
- Respiratory disease: 22%
- Diabetes: 10%
- Other: 2%

Age-standardised rates of common cancers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Age-standardised rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>Men: 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Men: 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Men: 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oesophagus</td>
<td>Men: 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorectum</td>
<td>Men: 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data from World Health Organization (WHO) and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Global Patterns in Cancer: UK

Non-communicable causes of death

- Cardiovascular disease: 42%
- Cancer: 16%
- Respiratory disease: 8%
- Diabetes: 1%
- Other: 33%

Per cent of deaths

Data from World Health Organization

Age-standardised rates of common cancers

- Men:
  - Prostate: 70
  - Lung: 60
  - Colorectum: 50
  - Bladder: 20
  - Stomach: 10
- Women:
  - Breast: 90
  - Colorectum: 40
  - Lung: 20
  - Ovary: 10
  - Endometrium: 10

Data from International Agency for Research on Cancer
Life expectancy at birth by socioeconomic deprivation US (male and female combined)

(Singh & Siahpush, 2006)
Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy at birth by neighbourhood income deprivation, 1999-2003

Source: Office for National Statistics
Ratio of mortality to incidence in a specific year by cancer type and country income

Farmer et al Lancet 2010
Relative risk of death from all cancers by education: Norwegian women and cancer study, 1996-2005

Braaten, Weiderpass & Lund, BMC Public Health 2009
Social Determinants of Health: implications for:

• Research
  – Different kinds of evidence

• Policy
  – Prevention and treatment
  – All policies affect health, not only health care policy
  – Health impact assessment - equity

• Practice
  – Evaluate
  – Develop on basis of evidence
• Social justice
• Empowerment as a means – material, psychosocial, political
• Creating the conditions for people to take control of their lives

www.who.int/social_determinants
Conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age

Structural drivers of those conditions at global, national and local level

Monitoring, Training, Research

CSDH – three principles of action
CSDH – Areas for Action

Health Equity in all Policies

Early child development and education
Healthy Places
Fair Employment
Social Protection
Universal Health Care

Political empowerment – inclusion and voice

Fair Financing
Market Responsibility

Good Global Governance
Gender Equity
A Fair Society

Conditions in which individuals and communities have control over their lives

www.marmotreview.org
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
A Fair Society

Conditions in which individuals and communities have control over their lives

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