Health Equity Social Determinants and NCD

Accelerating NCD Response workshop

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Gastein
3 October 2018
US Life expectancy declined 2 years in a row

Unintentional injuries include accidental drug overdose 63,600 deaths last year
High air pollution episodes – Delhi

Air Quality Index on Nov 29, 2017 at 04:00 PM
(Average of past 24 hours)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>AQI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>334</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Noida</td>
<td>206</td>
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Source: CPCB
Obesity Prevalence in Year 6 by Deprivation
England 2016/17

Obesity: 95th centile of BMI

National Child Measurement Programme
Deprivation gap in obesity Year 6 Girls England 2006-16/17
Deprivation gap in obesity Year 6 Boys
England 2006-16/17
The Commission on Social Determinants of Health (CSDH) – Closing the gap in a generation


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

Country average 2014: 21.0%
Adverse Childhood Experiences: England

Preventing ACEs in future generations could reduce levels of:

- Early sex (before age 16) by 33%
- Unintended teen pregnancy by 38%
- Smoking (current) by 16%
- Binge drinking (current) by 15%
- Cannabis use (lifetime) by 33%
- Heroin/crack use (lifetime) by 59%
- Violence victimisation (past year) by 51%
- Violence perpetration (past year) by 52%
- Incarceration (lifetime) by 53%
- Poor diet (current; <2 fruit & veg portions daily) by 14%

Bellis et al., 2014
Measuring Food Insecurity: UK

DIETARY INTAKE V. RECOMMENDED BY EQUIVALISED INCOME GROUP

Source: NDNS - Maguire and Monsivais, Br J Nutr 2015

(2). NDNS – Maguire and Monsivais, Br j Nutr 2015
Fruit intake (2+/day) by income level of district

Social Economic Status (SES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SES</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Portugal</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower SES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle SES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper SES</td>
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Food and health inequalities

• “Five per cent of people on low incomes report skipping meals for a whole day.

• Low income and area deprivations are also barriers to purchasing fresh or unfamiliar foods.

• Lower income households are the hardest hit by food price fluctuations.”

Lifestyles and eating: England

- Only 18% of people have one or more meals a day at their table;

- Nearly two thirds of people eat at their table less than once a week;

- 30% of households use their table for meals barely a few times a year;

- 3% have no table.
My two messages in a world of post-fact politics

• Evidence-based policy

• Spirit of social justice

Remember: We said that

“Social injustice is killing on a grand scale”
“At the heart of the Commission’s purpose is ensuring the right of all people in the Americas to lead lives of dignity and enjoy the highest attainable standard of health. We call on all governments to act.”

Michael Marmot, Chair, PAHO Commission on Equity and Health Inequalities in the Americas

THE LANCET