



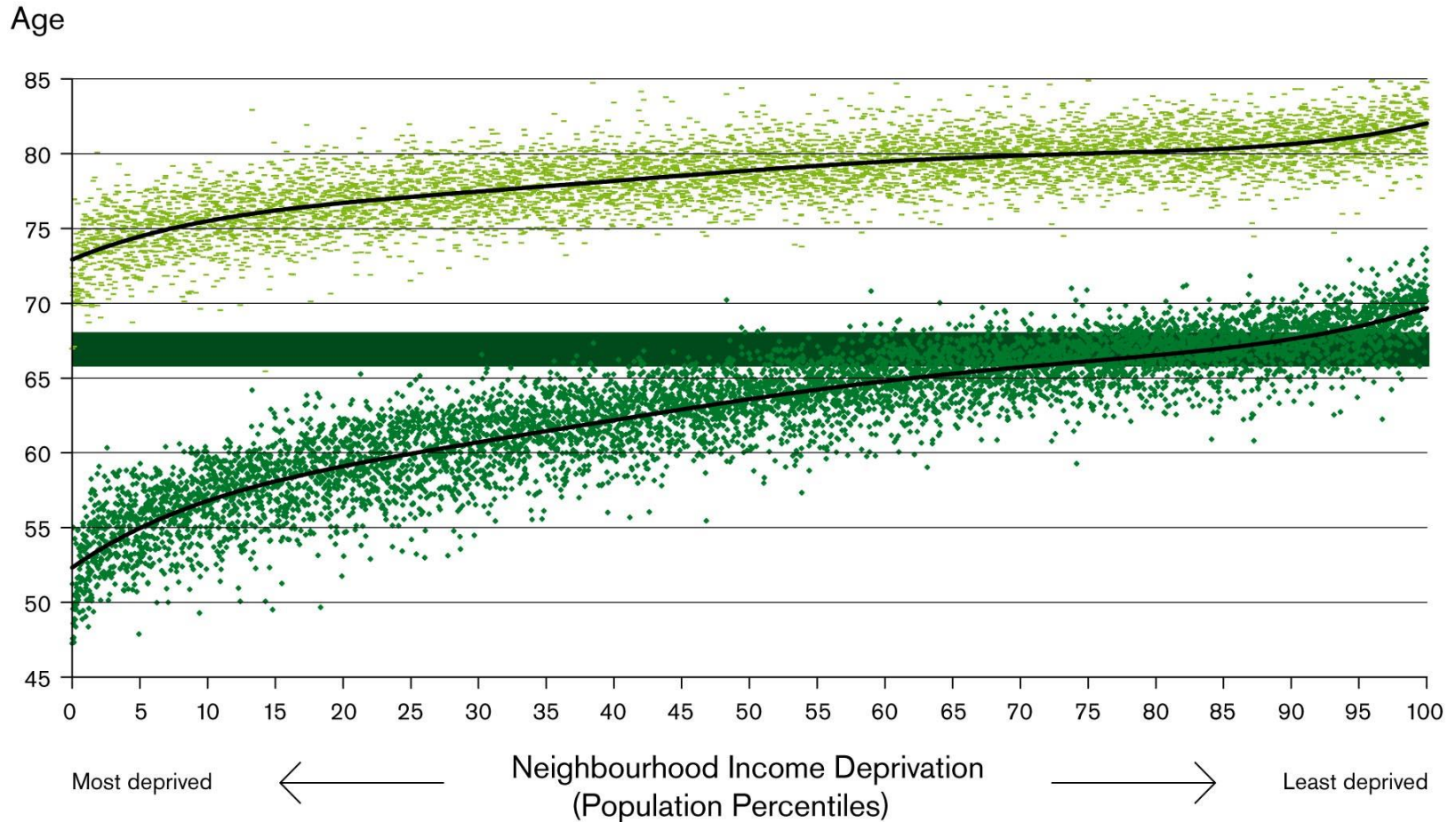
Fair Society, Healthy Lives

The Marmot Review



Strategic Review of Health Inequalities
in England, post-2010

Figure 1 Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth, persons by neighbourhood income level, England, 1999–2003



- Life expectancy
- DFLE
- Pension age increase 2026–2046

Figure 2 Age standardised mortality rates by socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC) in the North East and South West regions, men aged 25–64, 2001–2003

Mortality rate
per 100,000

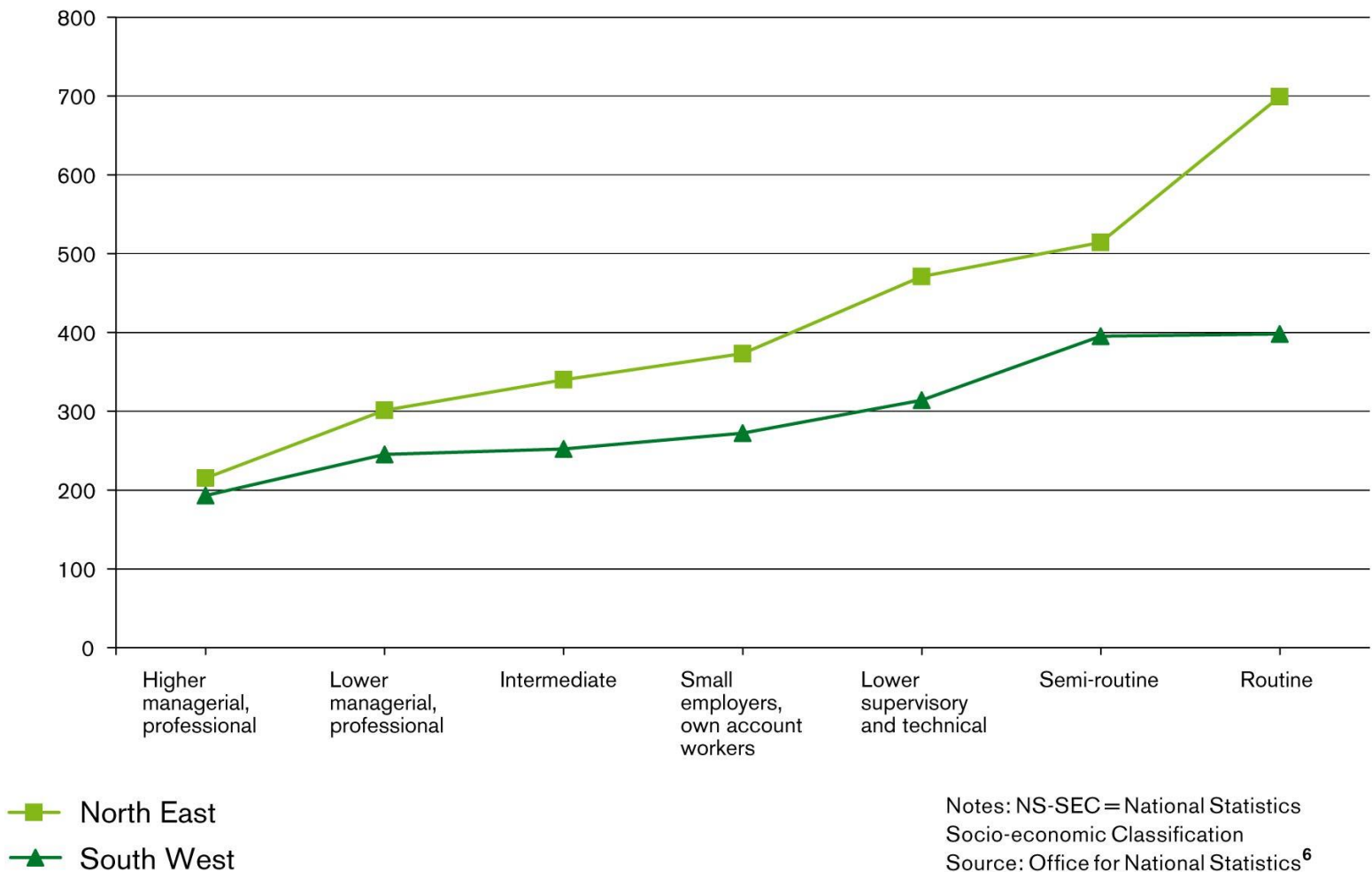
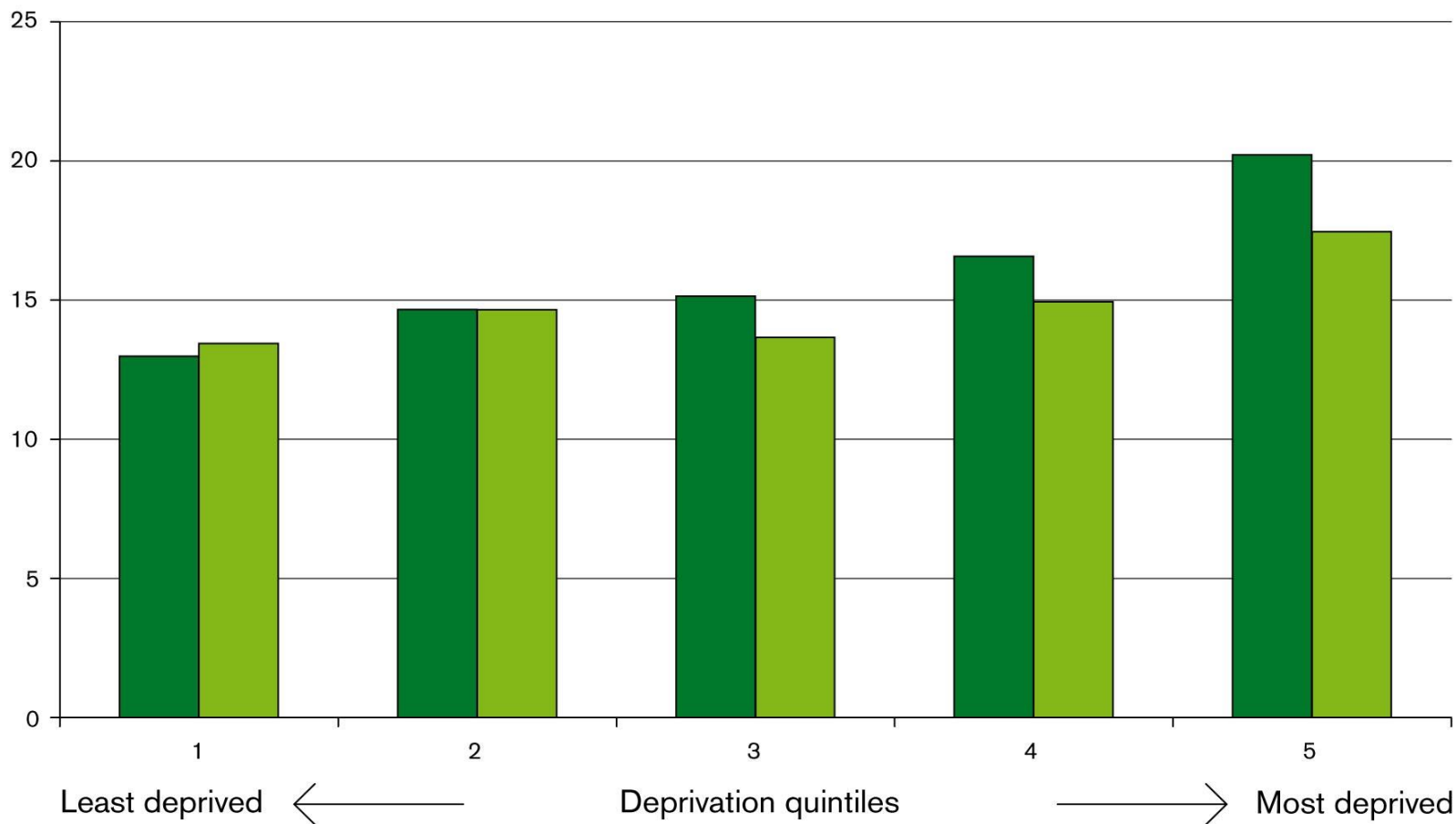


Figure 3 Age standardised percentage of women with a General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) score of 4 or more by deprivation quintile, 2001 and 2006

Percent



■ 2001

■ 2006

Source: Health Survey for England¹⁴

Figure 4 The Conceptual framework

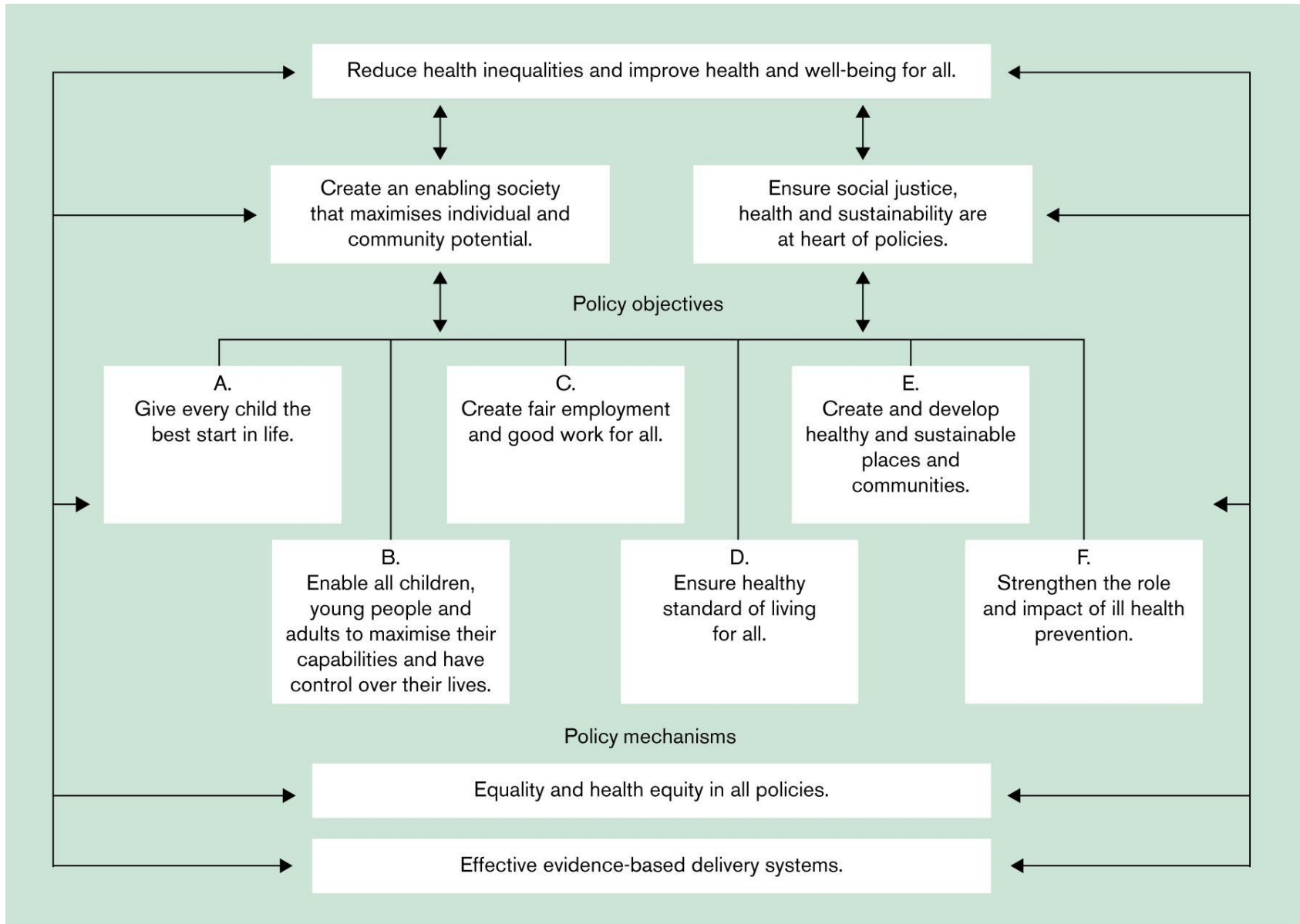


Figure 5 Action across the life course

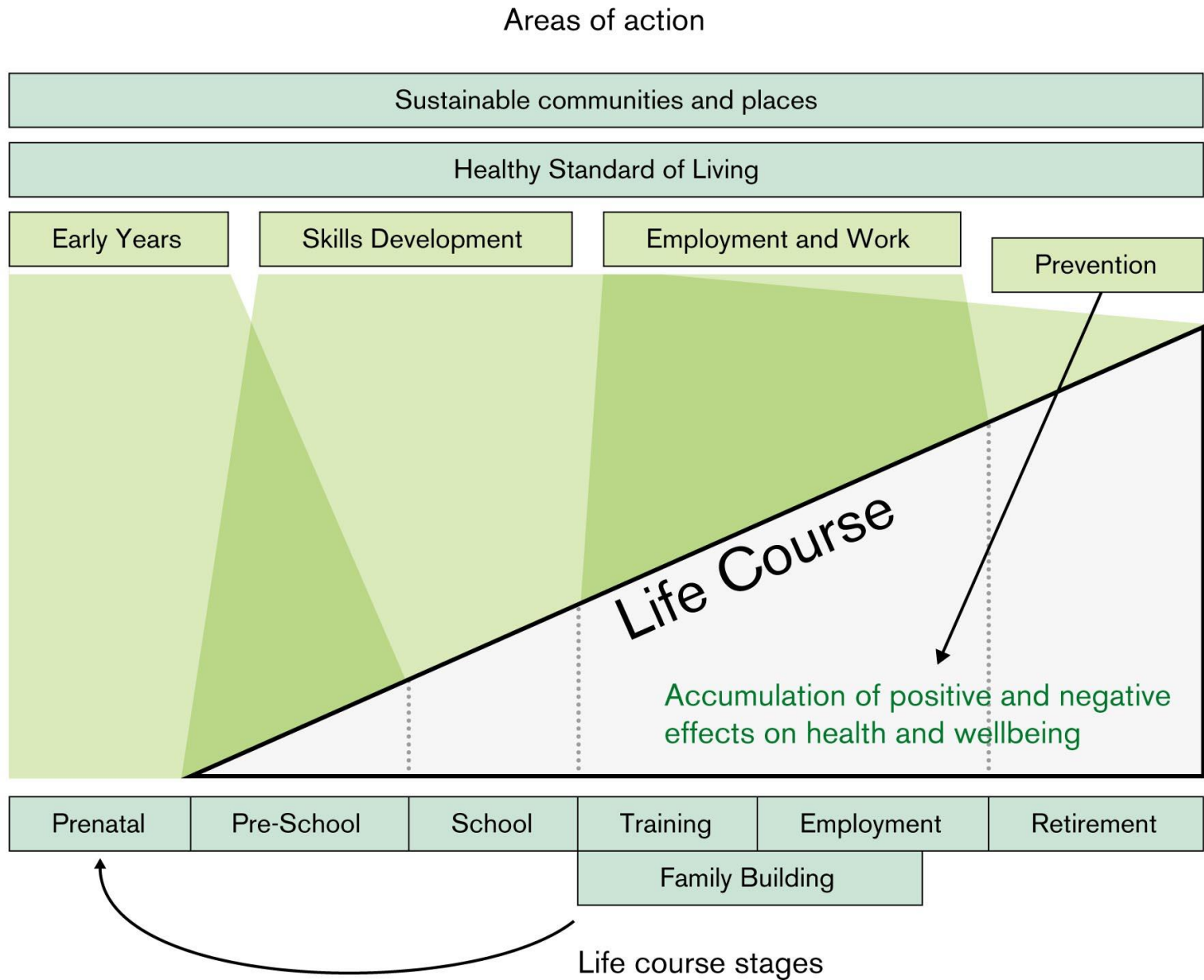


Figure 6 Inequality in early cognitive development of children in the 1970 British Cohort Study, at ages 22 months to 10 years

Average position
in distribution

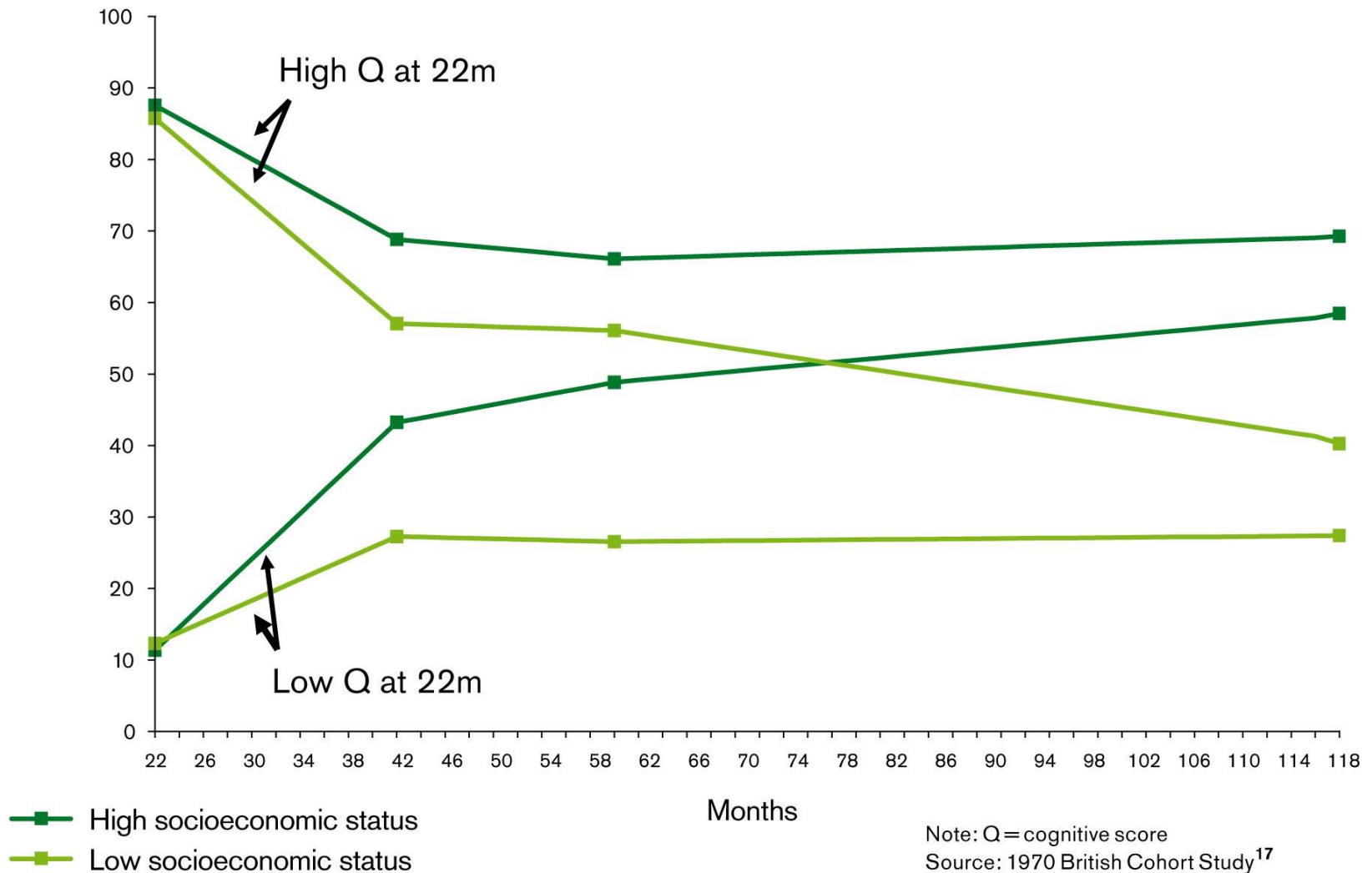
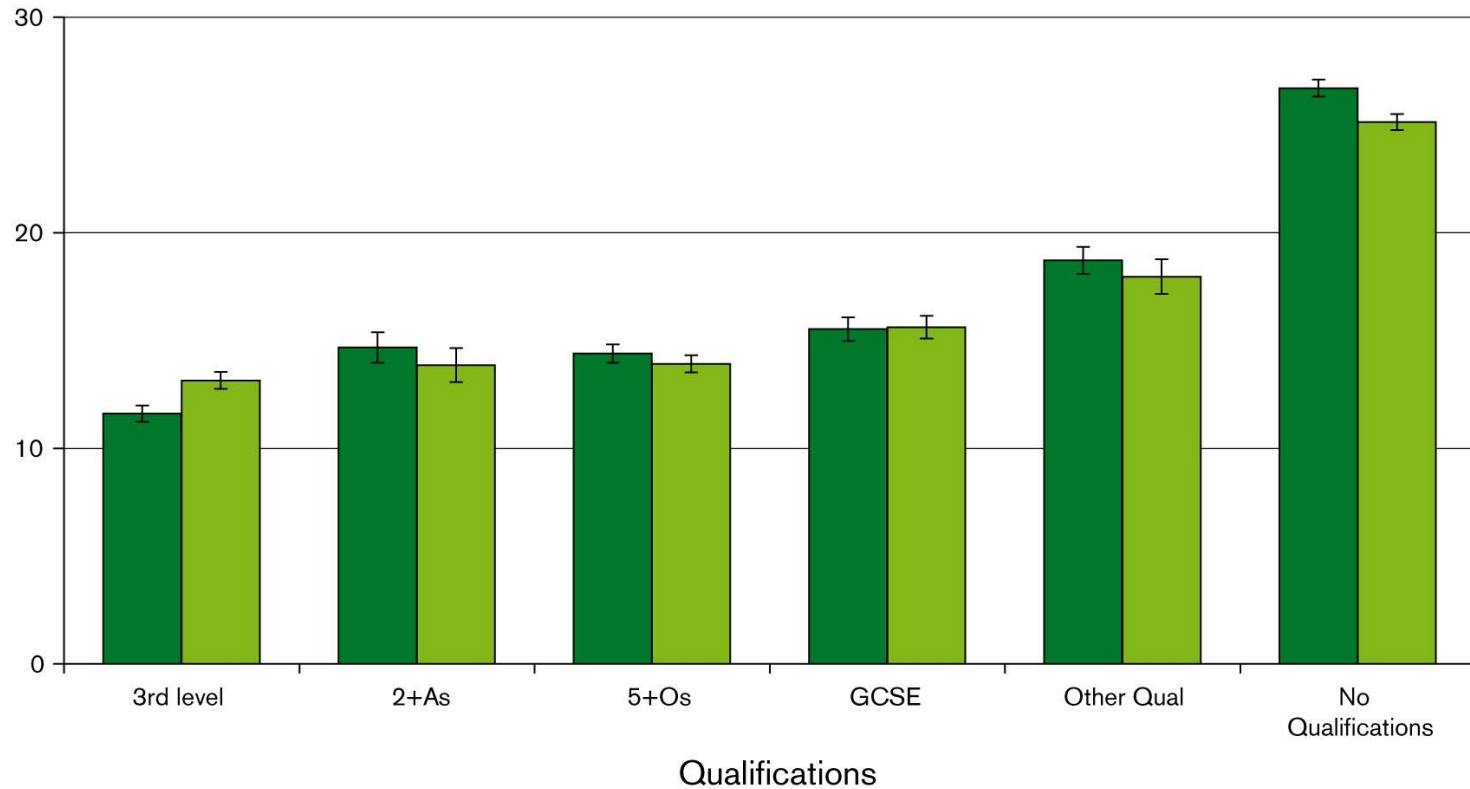


Figure 7 Standardised limiting illness rates in 2001 at ages 16–74, by education level recorded in 2001

Percent ill

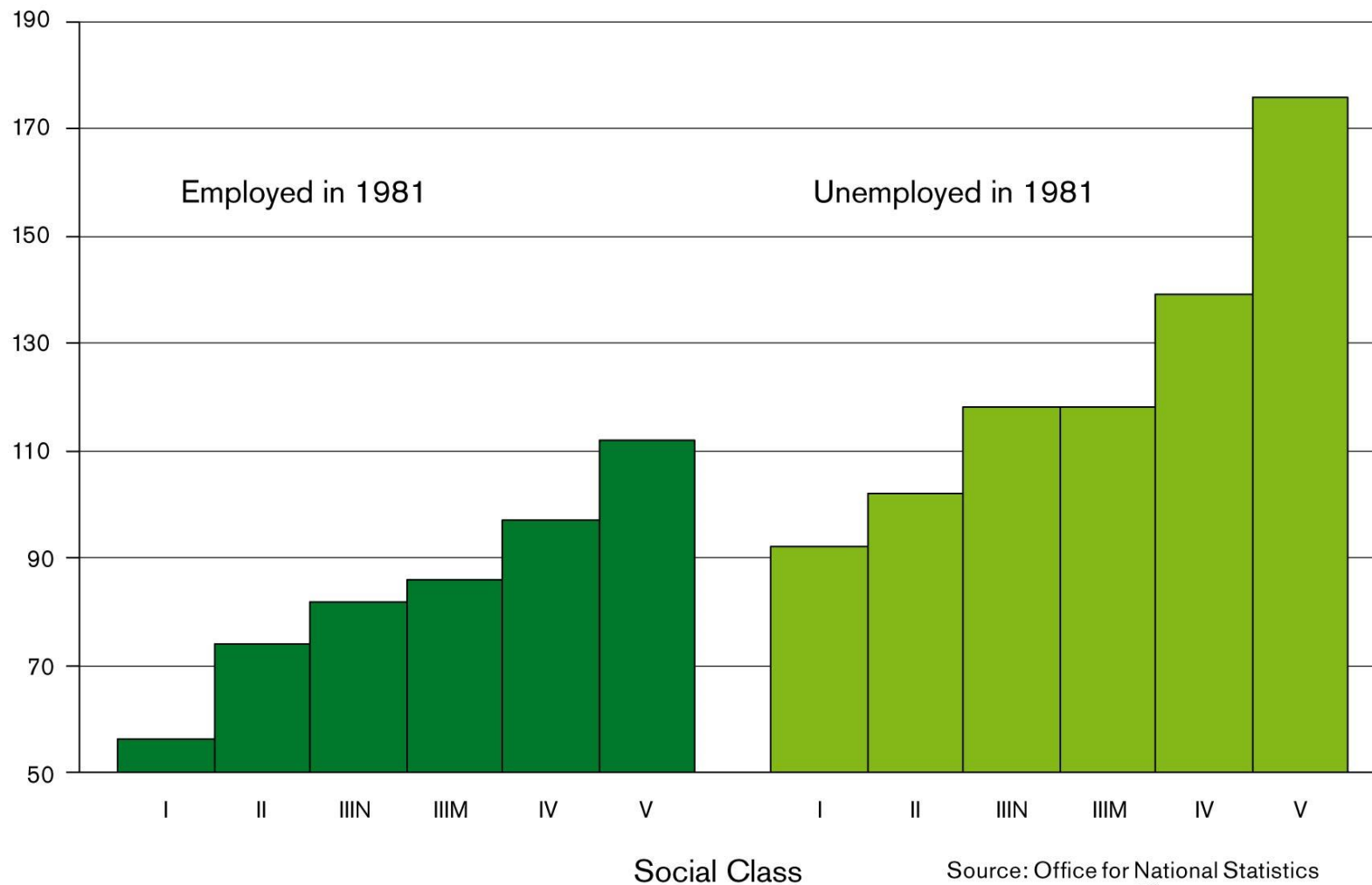


■ Males
■ Females

Note: Vertical bars (I) represent confidence intervals
Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study¹⁸

Figure 8 Mortality of men in England and Wales in 1981–92, by social class and employment status at the 1981 Census

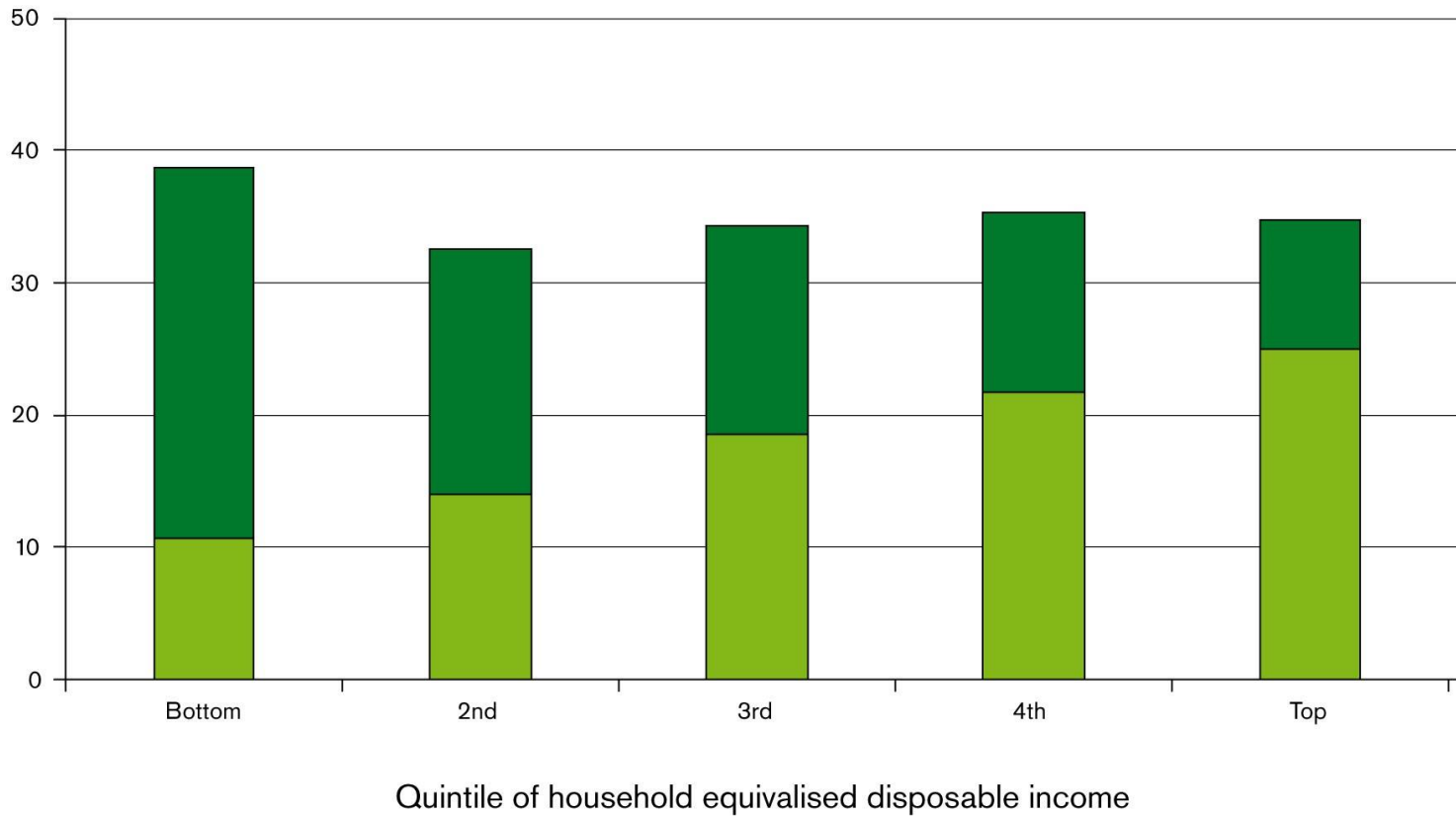
Standardised
Mortality Rate



Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study¹⁹

Figure 9 Taxes as a percentage of gross income, by quintile, 2007/8

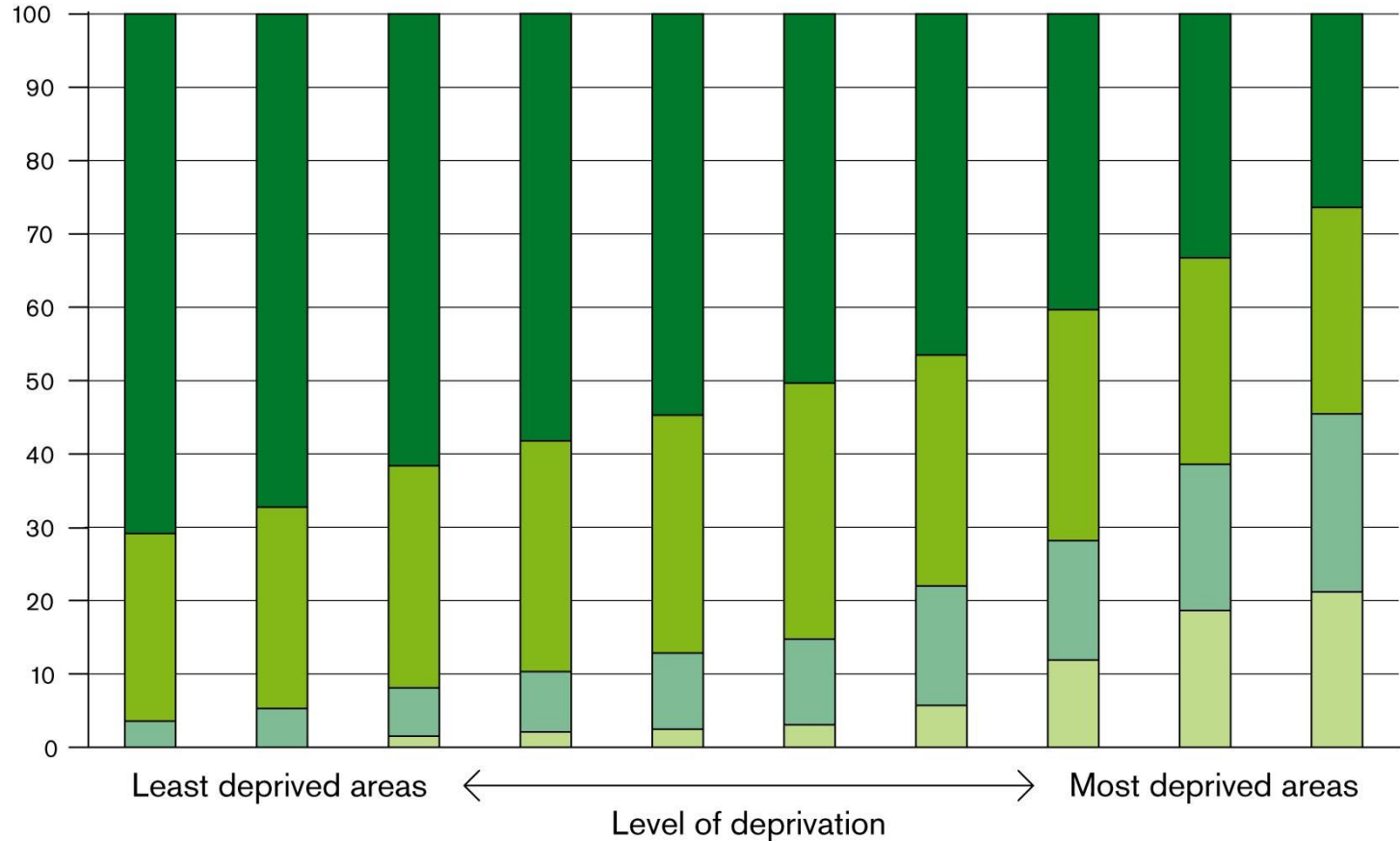
Percent



- All indirect taxes
- All direct taxes

Figure 10 Populations living in areas with, in relative terms, the least favourable environmental conditions, 2001–6

Percentage of the population



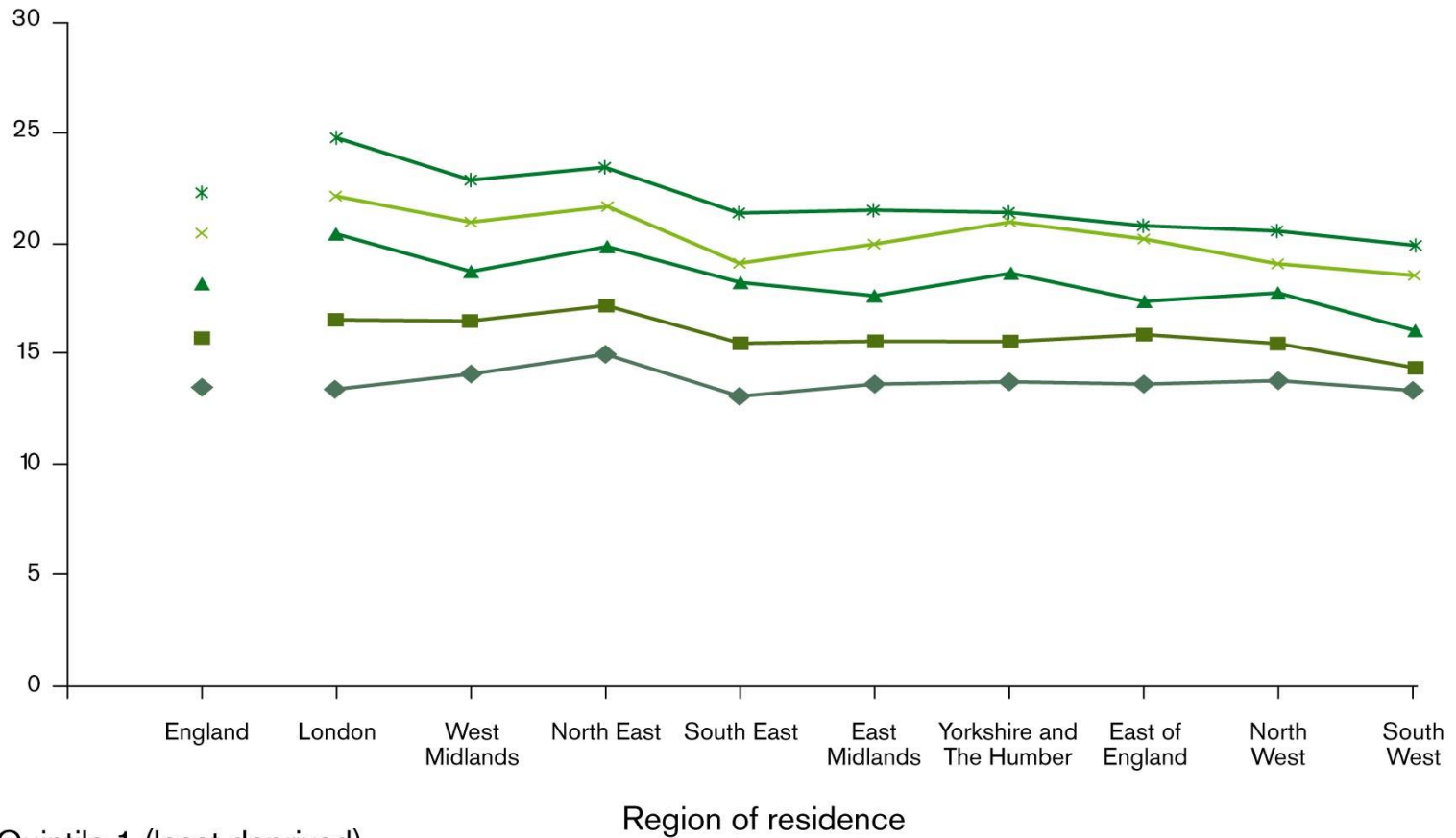
■ No conditions
 ■ 1 condition
 ■ 2 conditions
 ■ 3 or more conditions

Environmental conditions: river water quality, air quality, green space, habitat favourable to biodiversity, flood risk, litter, detritus, housing conditions, road accidents, regulate sites (e.g. landfill)

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs²³

Figure 11 Prevalence of obesity (>95th centile), by region and deprivation quintile, children aged 10–11 years, 2007/8

Prevalence of obesity



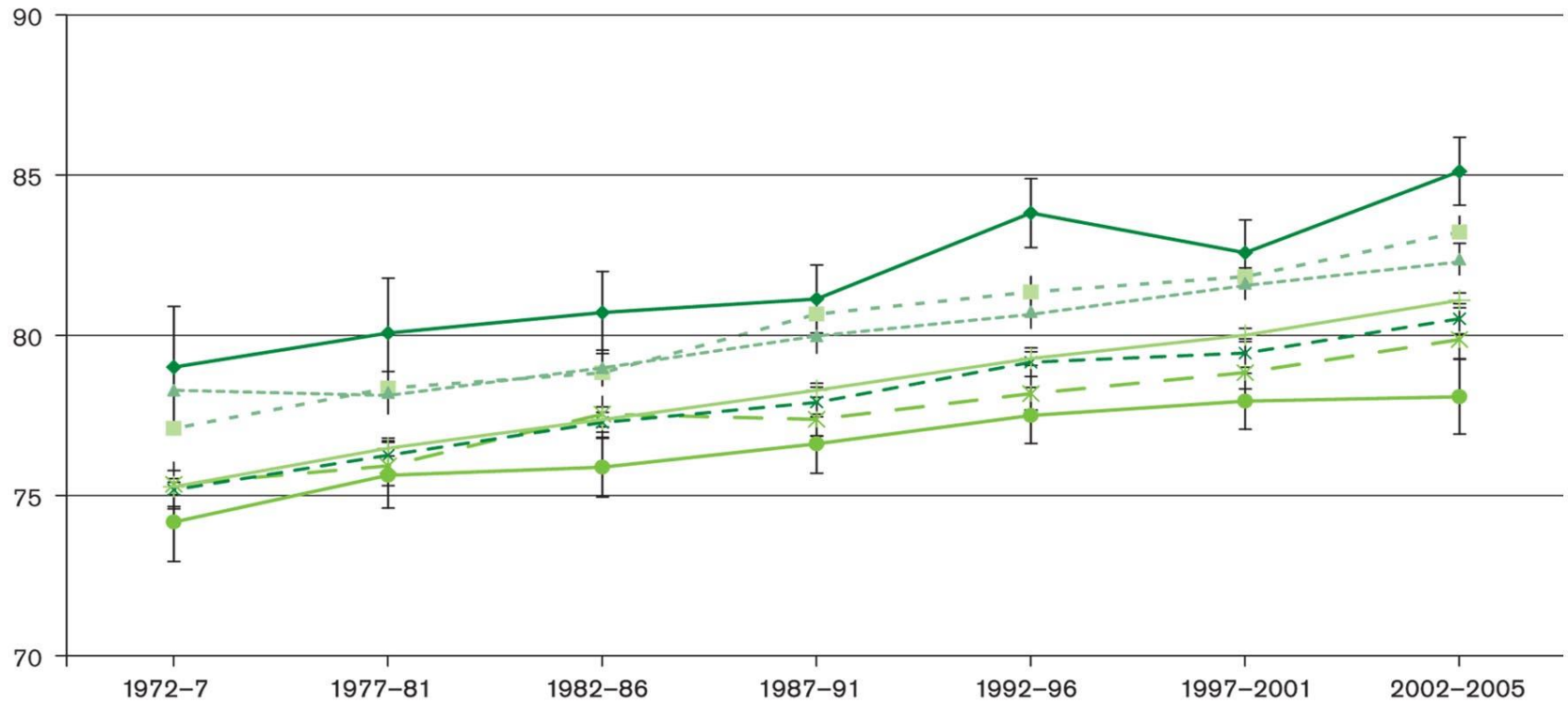
- ◆ Quintile 1 (least deprived)
- Quintile 2
- ▲ Quintile 3
- × Quintile 4
- * Quintile 5 (most deprived)

Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on National Child Measurement Programme²⁴

Figure 2.1 Life expectancy at birth by social class, a) males and b) females, England and Wales, 1972–2005

b) Females

Years



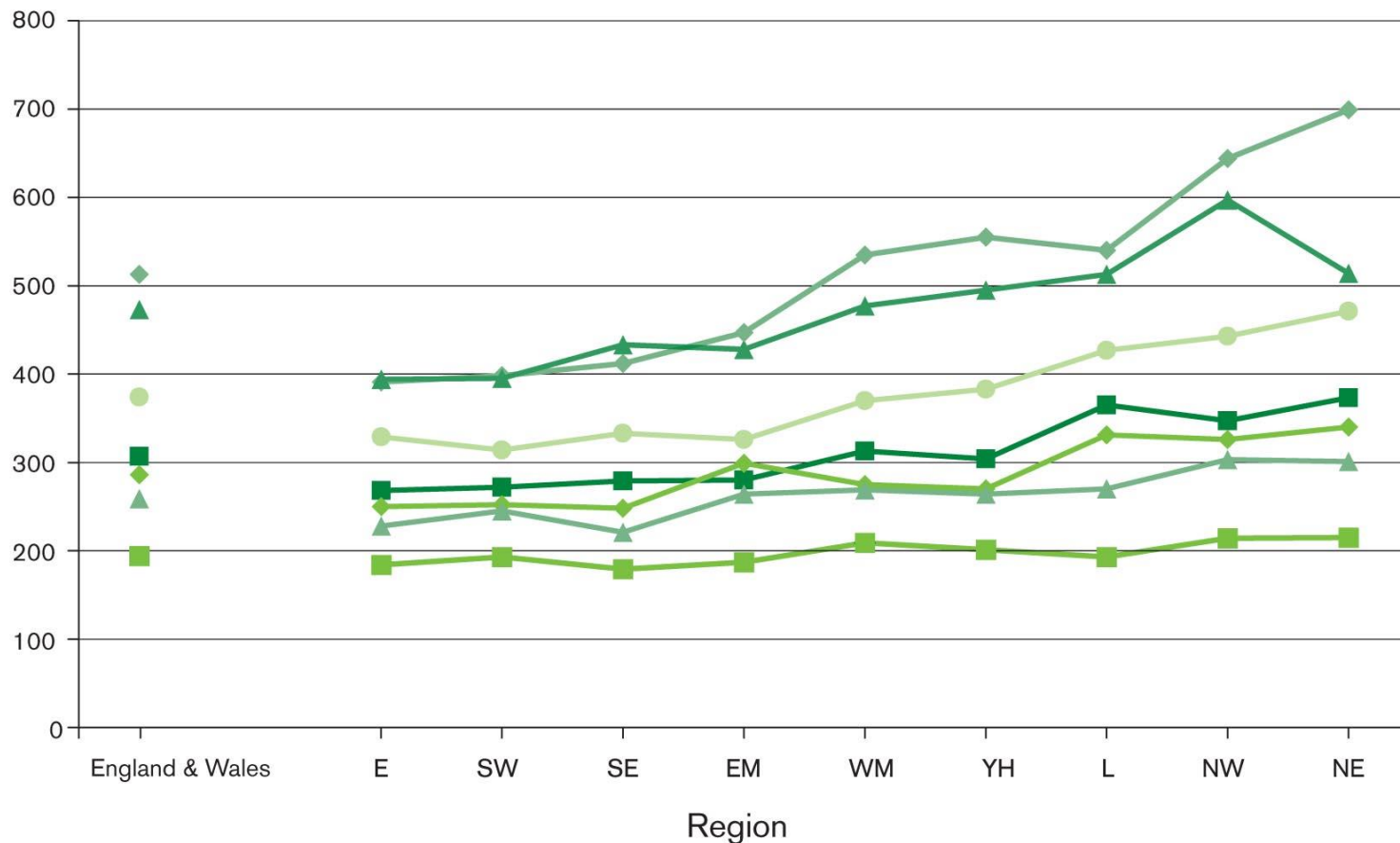
Social Class

- ◆— I
- -■- - II
- -▲- - III
- -✖- - IIIIM
- -✱- - IV
- -●- - V
- -+ - - All

Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study⁴⁵

Figure 2.6 Age standardised mortality rates by socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC) and region, men aged 25–64, 2001–2003

Mortality rate per 100,000

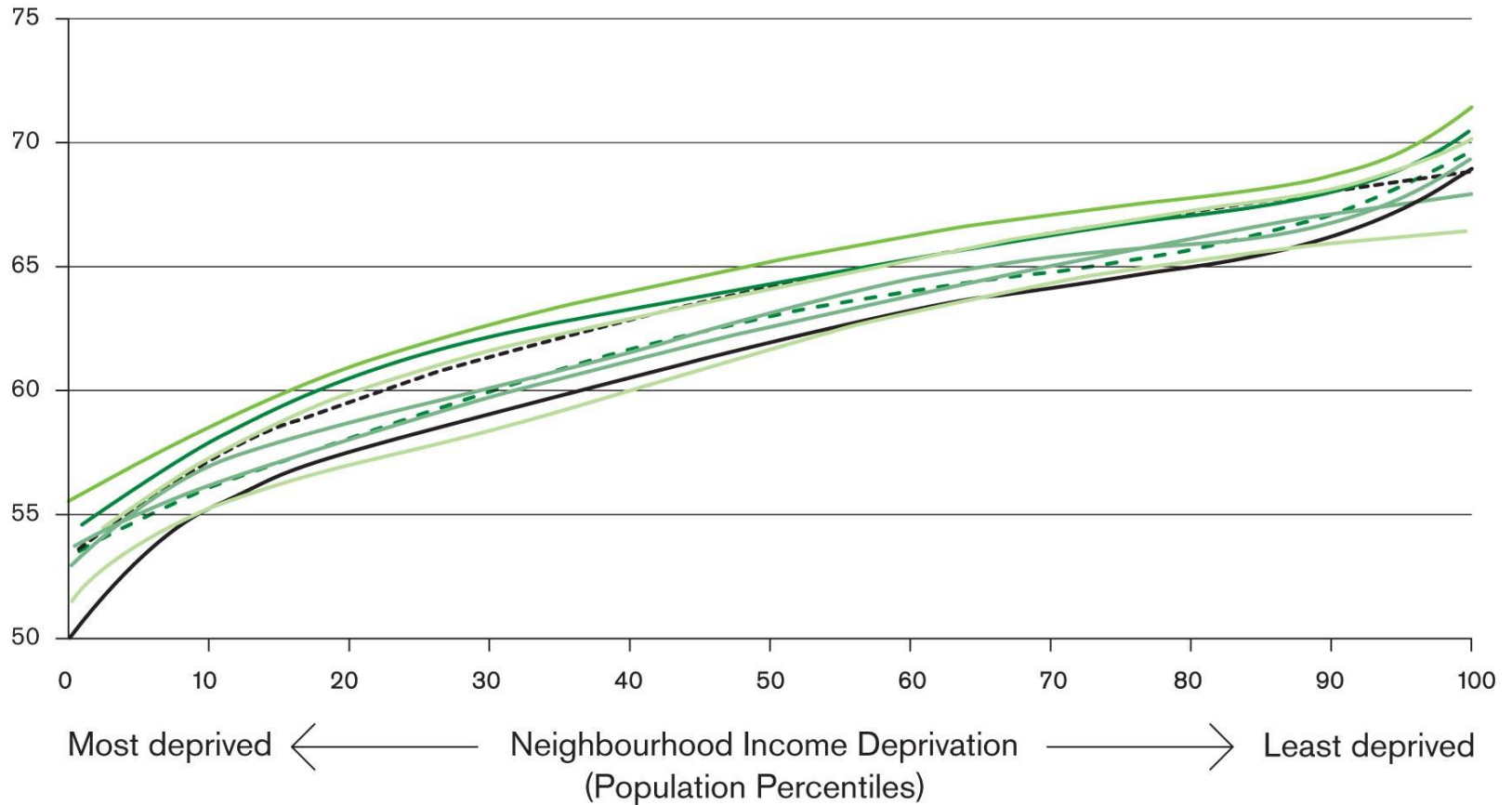


- ◆ Routine
- ▲ Semi-routine
- Lower supervisory & technical
- ▲ Lower managerial, professional
- Small employers, own account workers
- Higher managerial, professional

Source: Office for National Statistics⁵¹

Figure 2.9 Disability-free life expectancy at birth, persons: regional averages at each neighbourhood income level, England, 1999–2003

Age



- Yorkshire/Humber average
- East Midlands average
- South East average
- South West average
- North West average
- North East average
- East of England average
- West Midlands average
- London average

Source: Office for National Statistics⁵⁹

Figure 2.10 Age standardised (a) circulatory disease and (b) cancer death rates at ages under 75, by local ward deprivation level, 1999 and 2001–2003

(a) Circulatory disease

Rate per 100,000 population

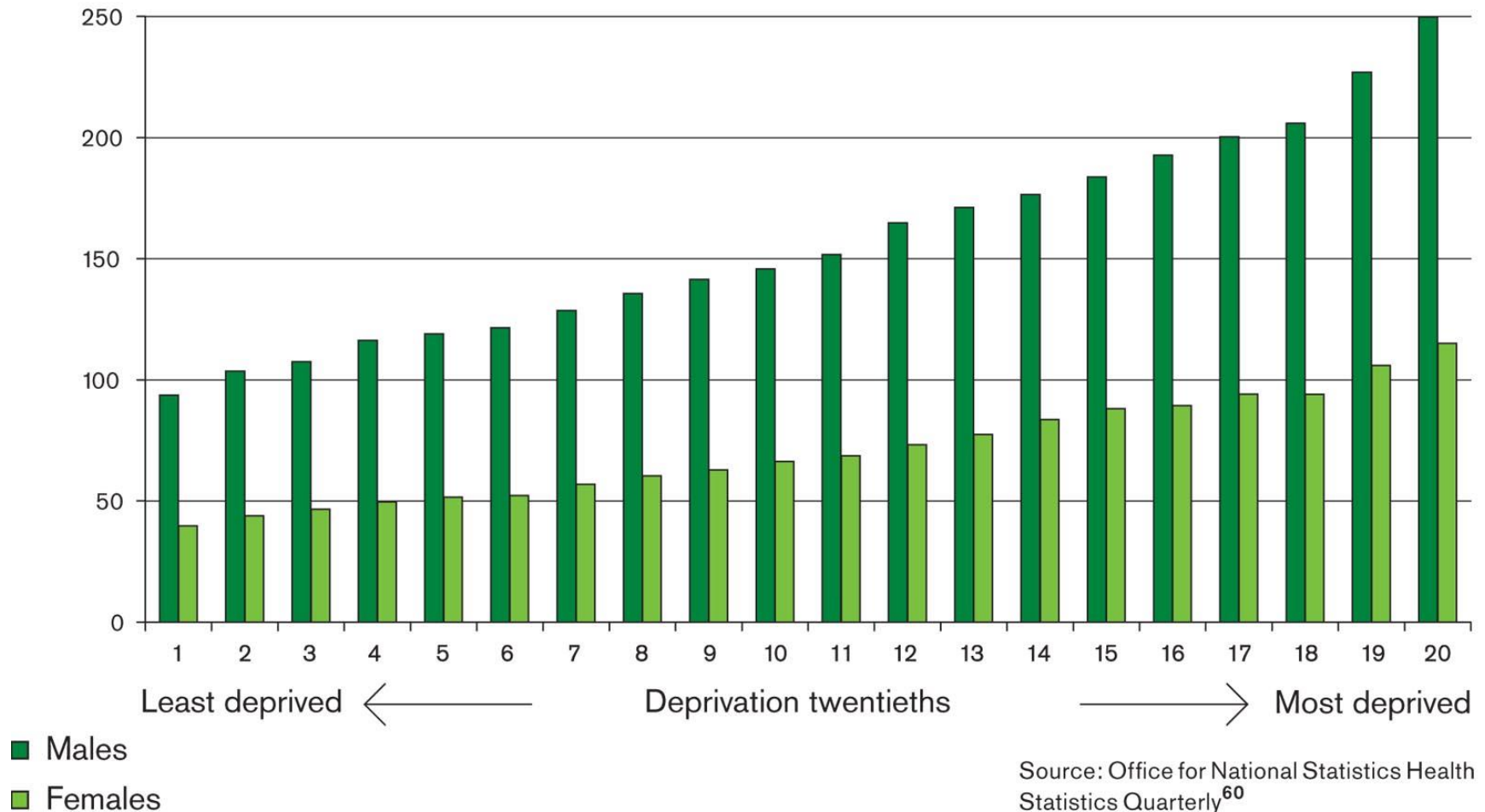
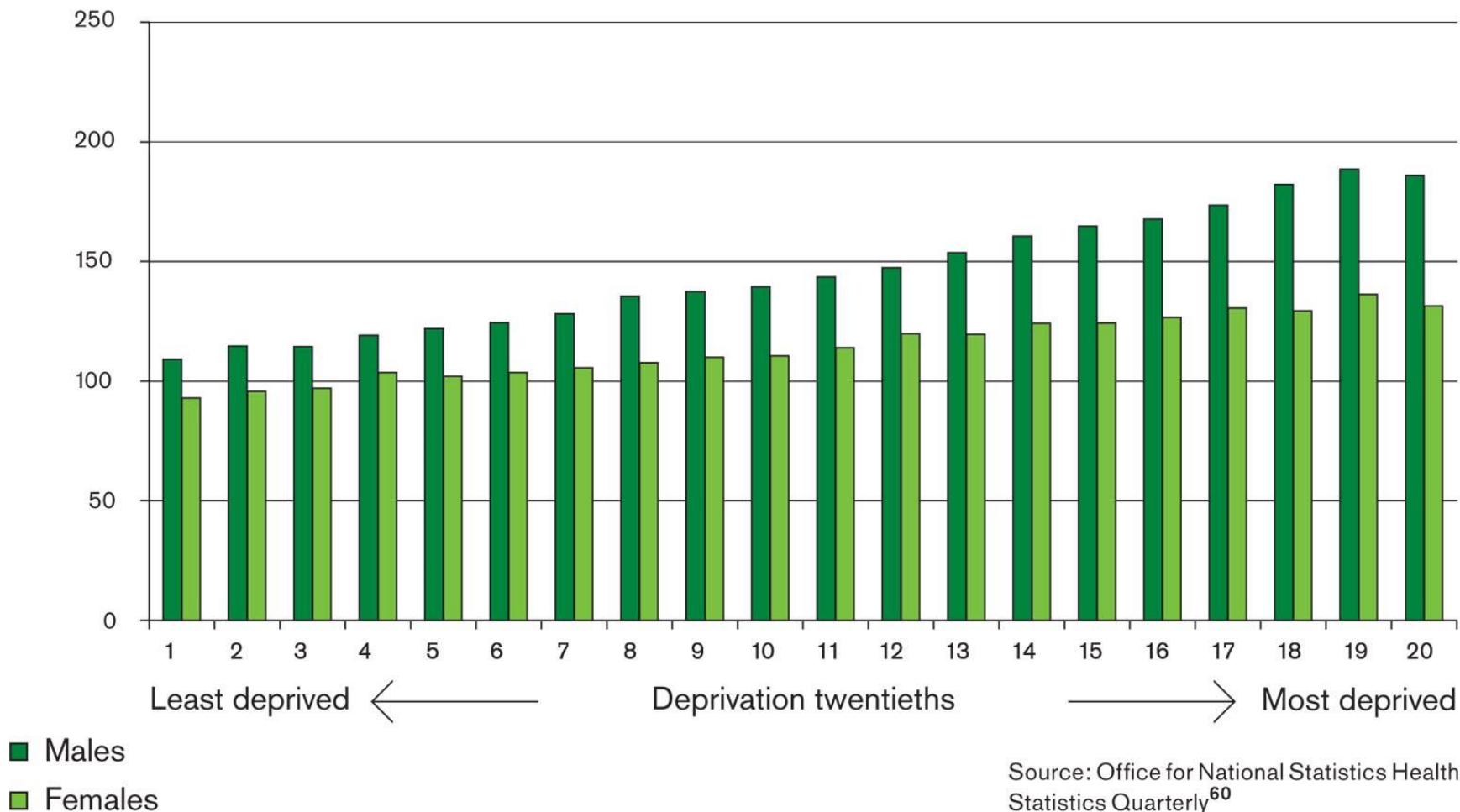


Figure 2.10 Age standardised (a) circulatory disease and (b) cancer death rates at ages under 75, by local ward deprivation level, 1999 and 2001–2003

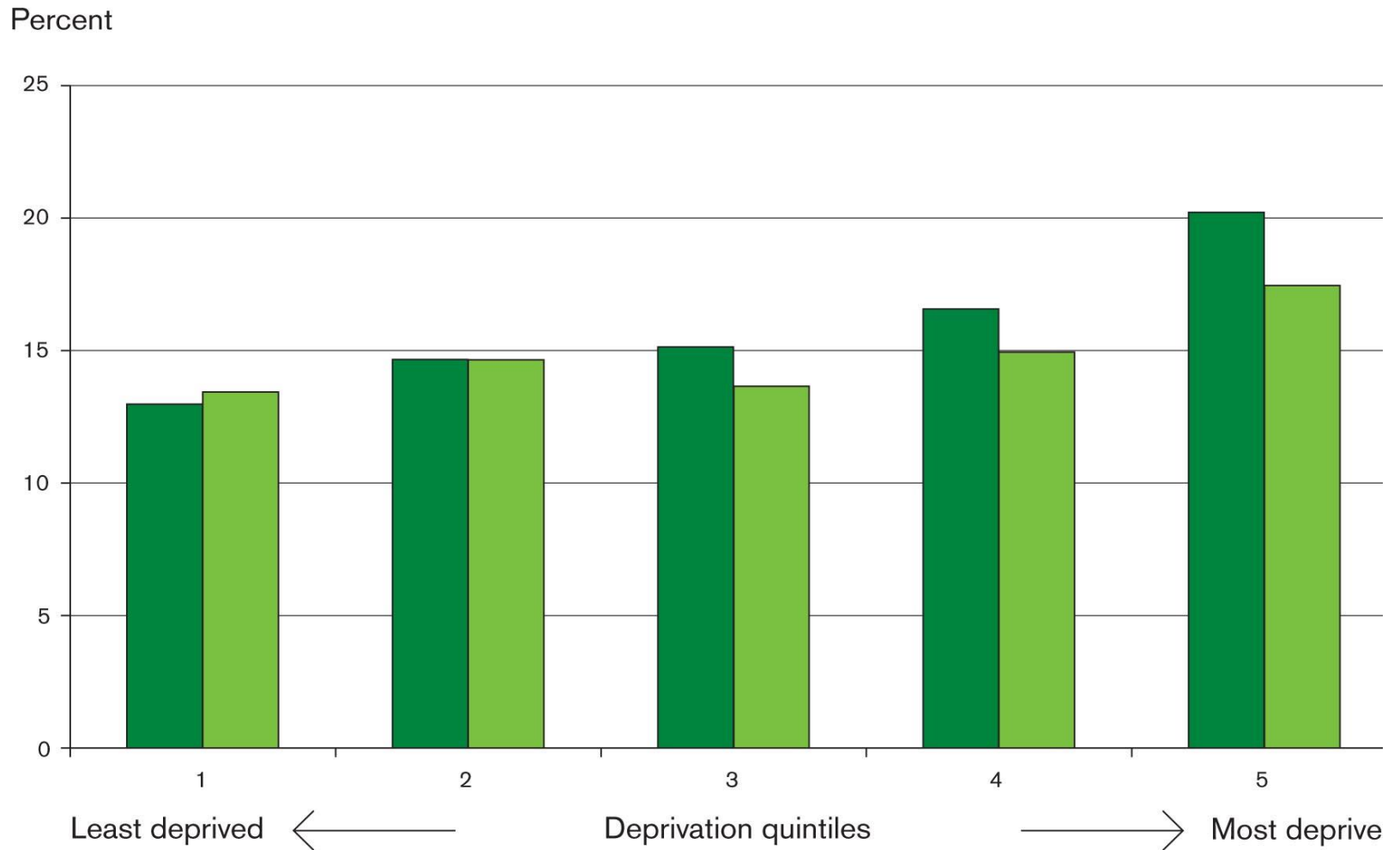
(b) Cancer

Rate per 100,000 population



Source: Office for National Statistics Health Statistics Quarterly⁶⁰

Figure 2.11 Age standardised percentage of women with a General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) score of 4 or more by deprivation quintile, 2001 and 2006



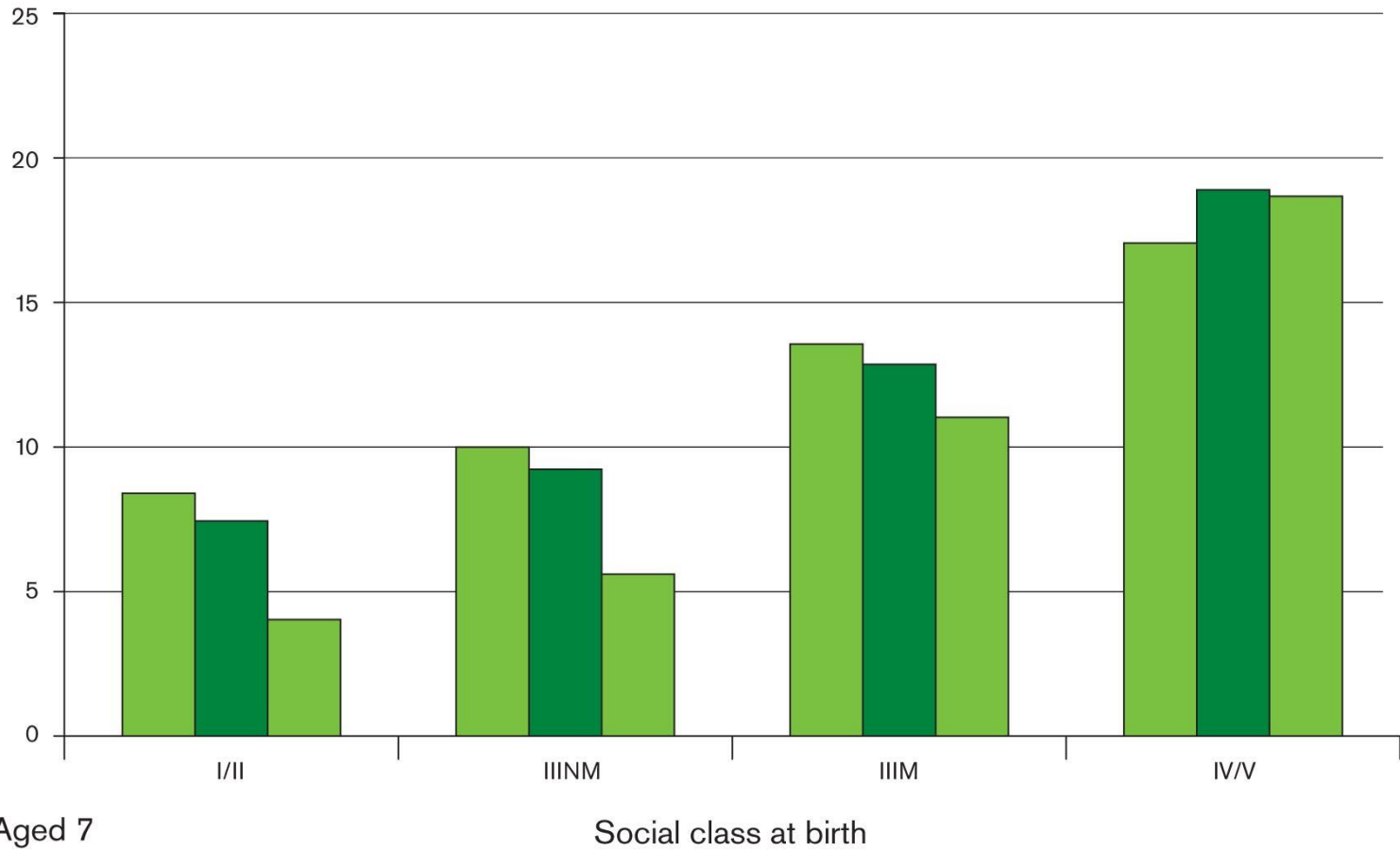
■ 2001

■ 2006

Source: Health Survey for England⁶³

Figure 2.12 Rates of poor social/emotional adjustment at ages 7, 11 and 16, by father's social class at birth, 1958 National Child Development Study

Percent poor adjustment



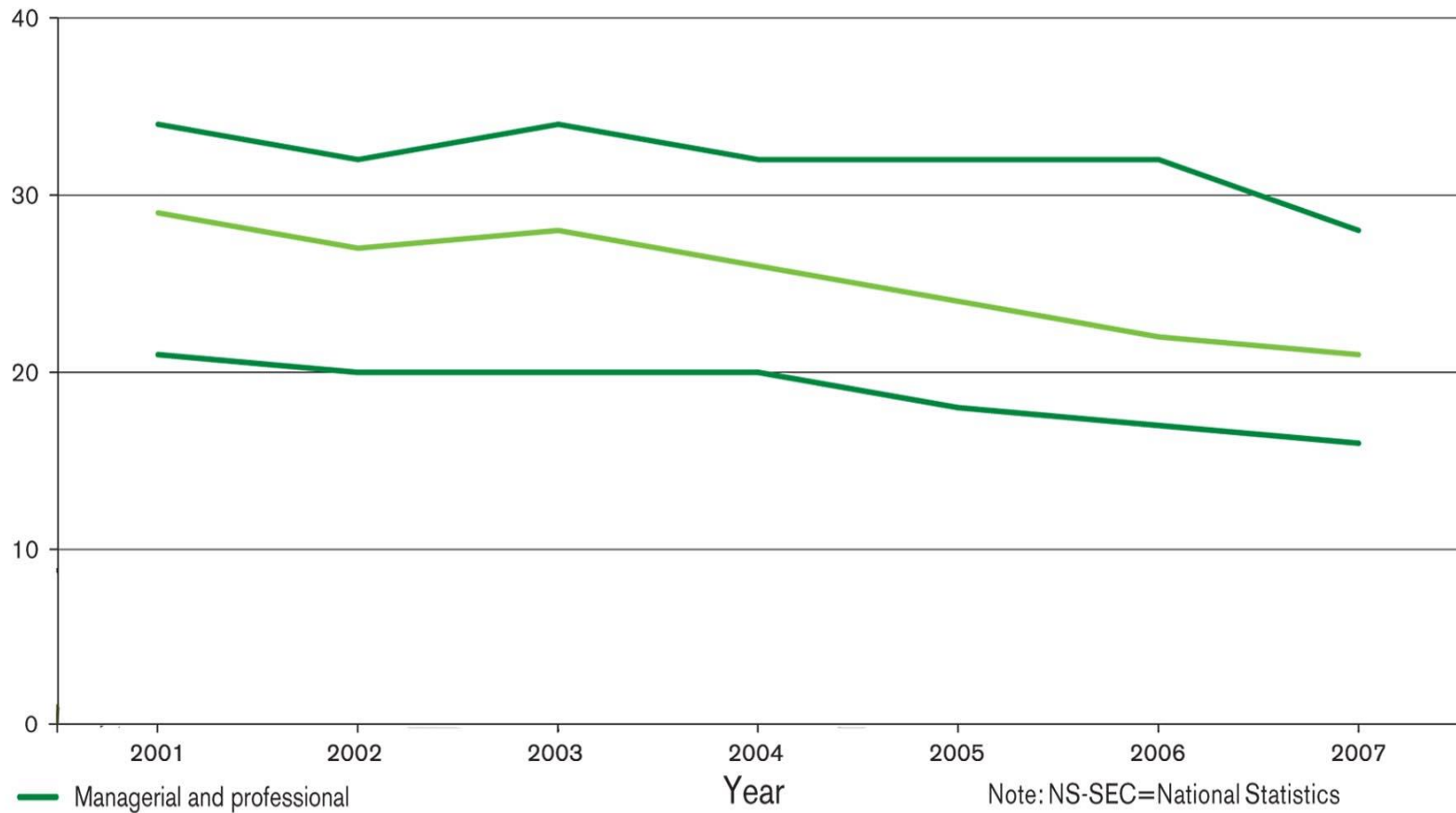
- Aged 7
- Aged 11
- Aged 16

Source: 1958 National Child Development Study⁶⁴

Figure 2.13 Percentage of (a) males and (b) females smoking, by socioeconomic class (NS-SEC), 2001–7

(a) Males

Percent



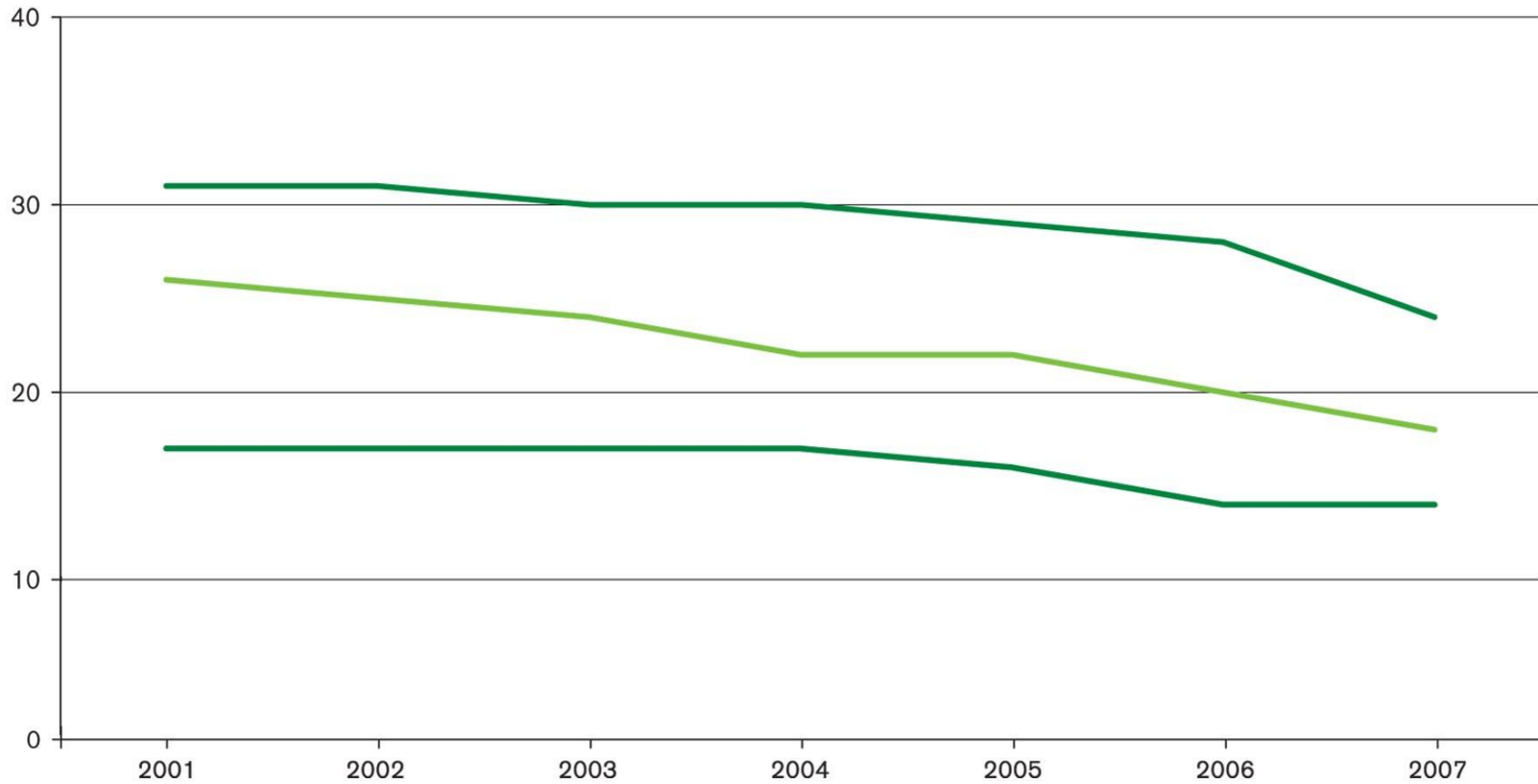
- Managerial and professional
- Intermediate
- Routine and manual

Note: NS-SEC=National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification
Source: Office for National Statistics General Household Survey⁶⁵

Figure 2.13 Percentage of (a) males and (b) females smoking, by socioeconomic class (NS-SEC), 2001–7

(b) Females

Percent

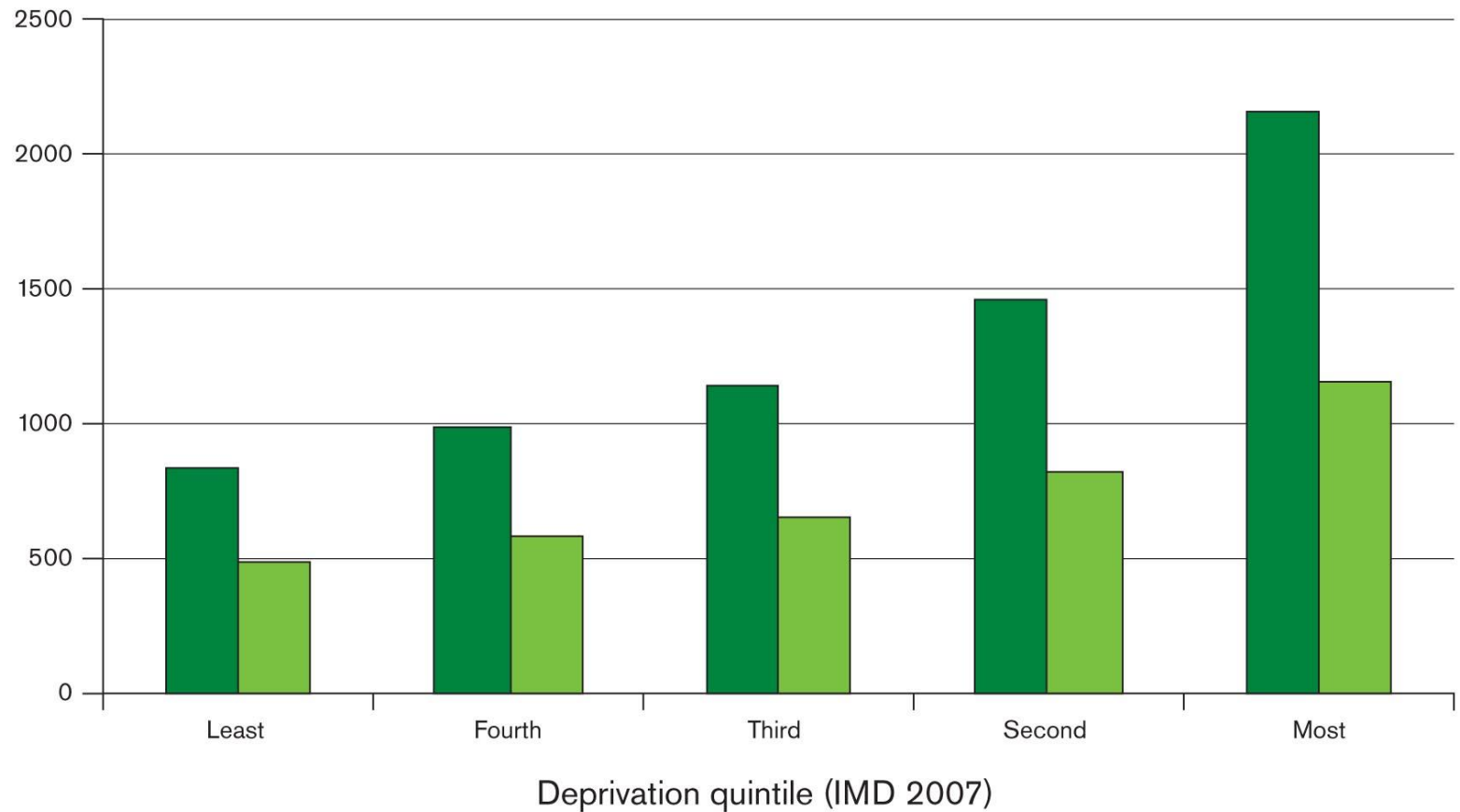


- Managerial and professional
- Intermediate
- Routine and manual

Note: NS-SEC=National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification
Source: Office for National Statistics General Household Survey⁶⁵

Figure 2.14 Alcohol-attributable hospital admissions by small area deprivation quintile in England, 2006–2007

Age standardised
persons per 100,000



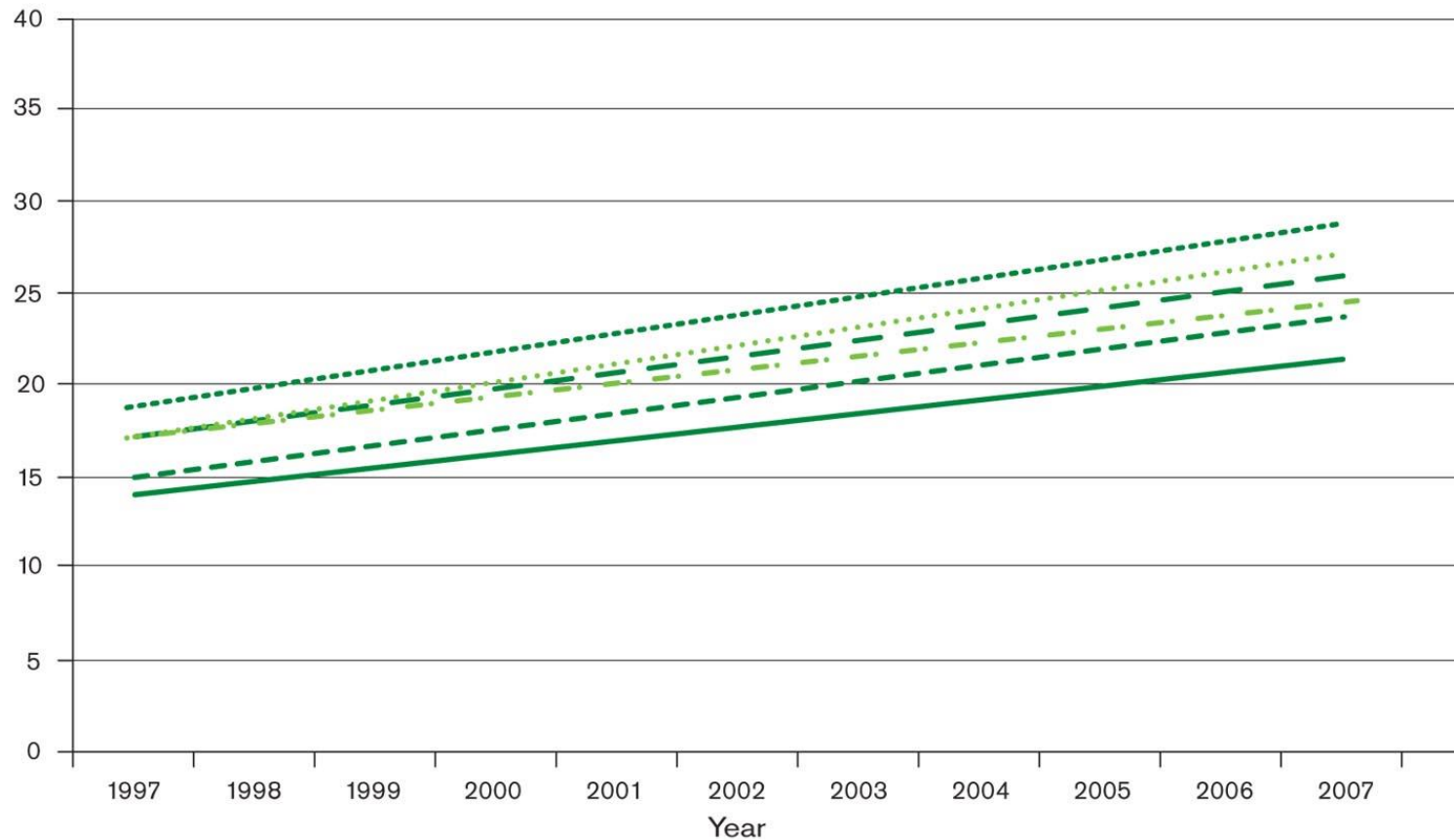
■ Males (Gradient = 2.6)
■ Females (Gradient = 2.4)

Note: IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation for Lower Level Super Output Areas
Source: NHS Information Centre Hospital Episode Statistics⁶⁹

Figure 2.15 Obesity prevalence at ages 16 and over by social class, (a) males and (b) females, 1997–2007

(a) Males

Percentage obese
(BMI > 30)



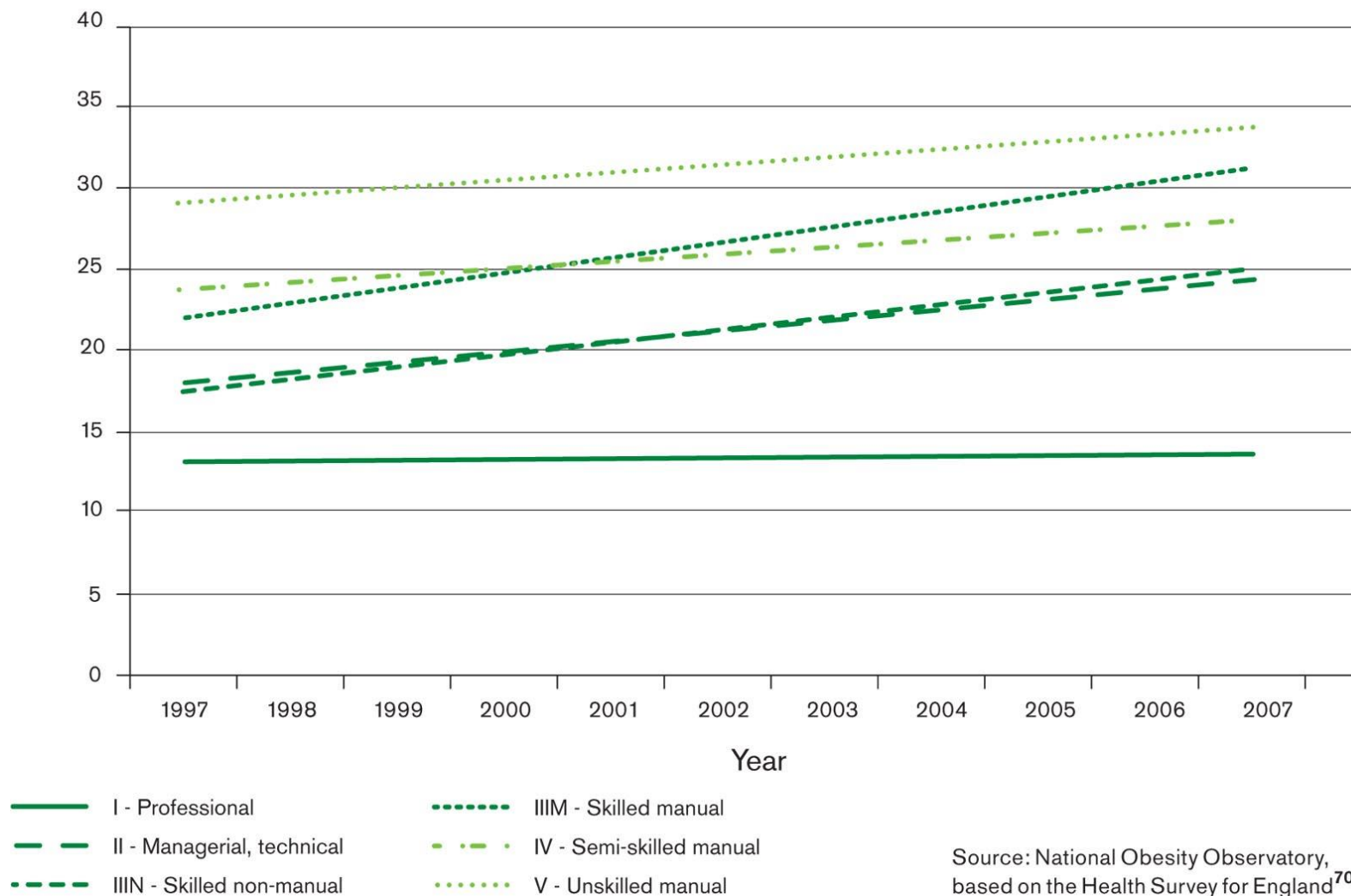
- I - Professional
- - II - Managerial, technical
- . III - Skilled non-manual
- IV - Semi-skilled manual
- V - Unskilled manual

Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on the Health Survey for England⁷⁰

Figure 2.15 Obesity prevalence at ages 16 and over by social class, (a) males and (b) females, 1997–2007

(b) Females

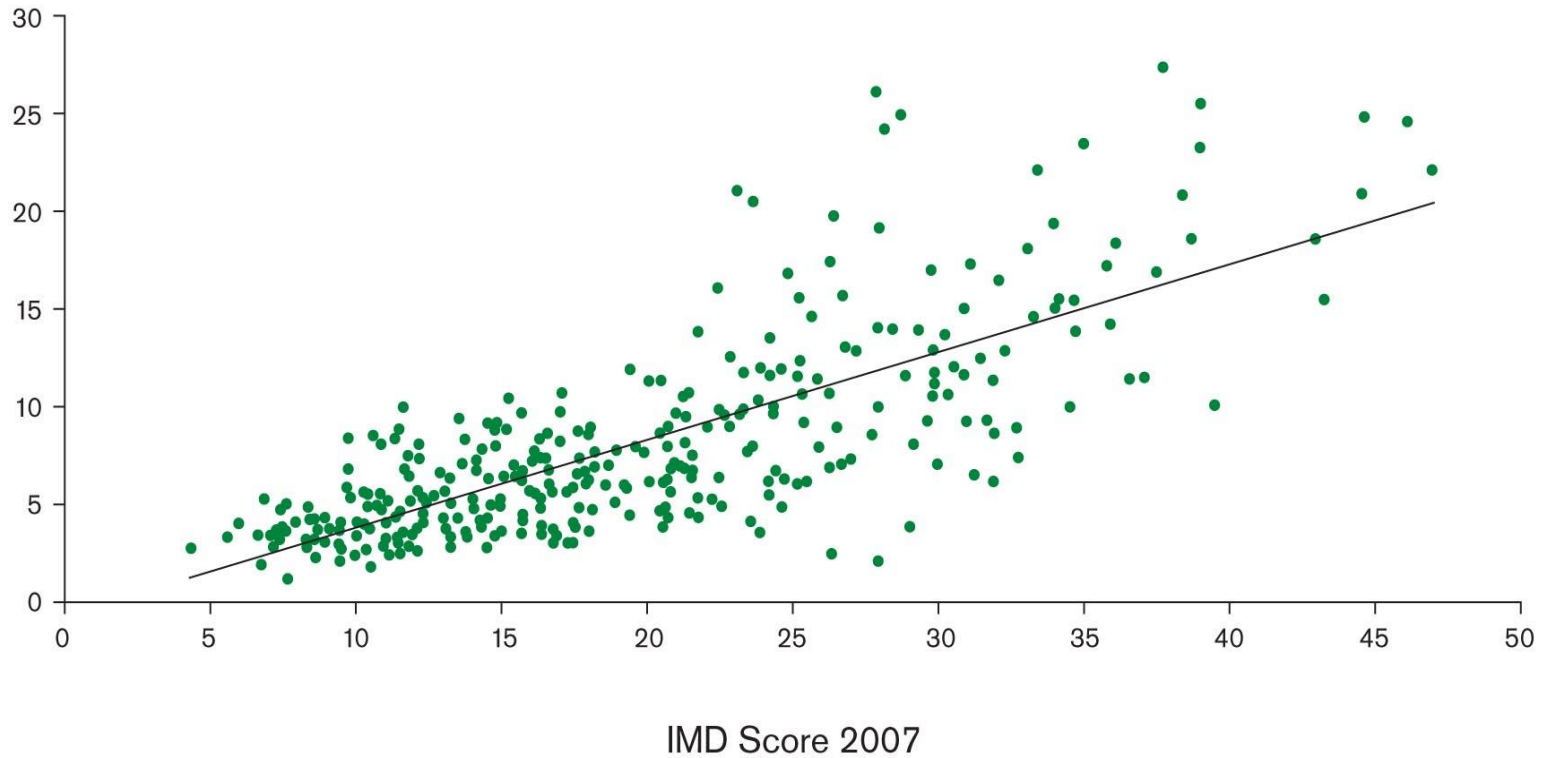
Percentage obese
(BMI > 30)



Source: National Obesity Observatory, based on the Health Survey for England⁷⁰

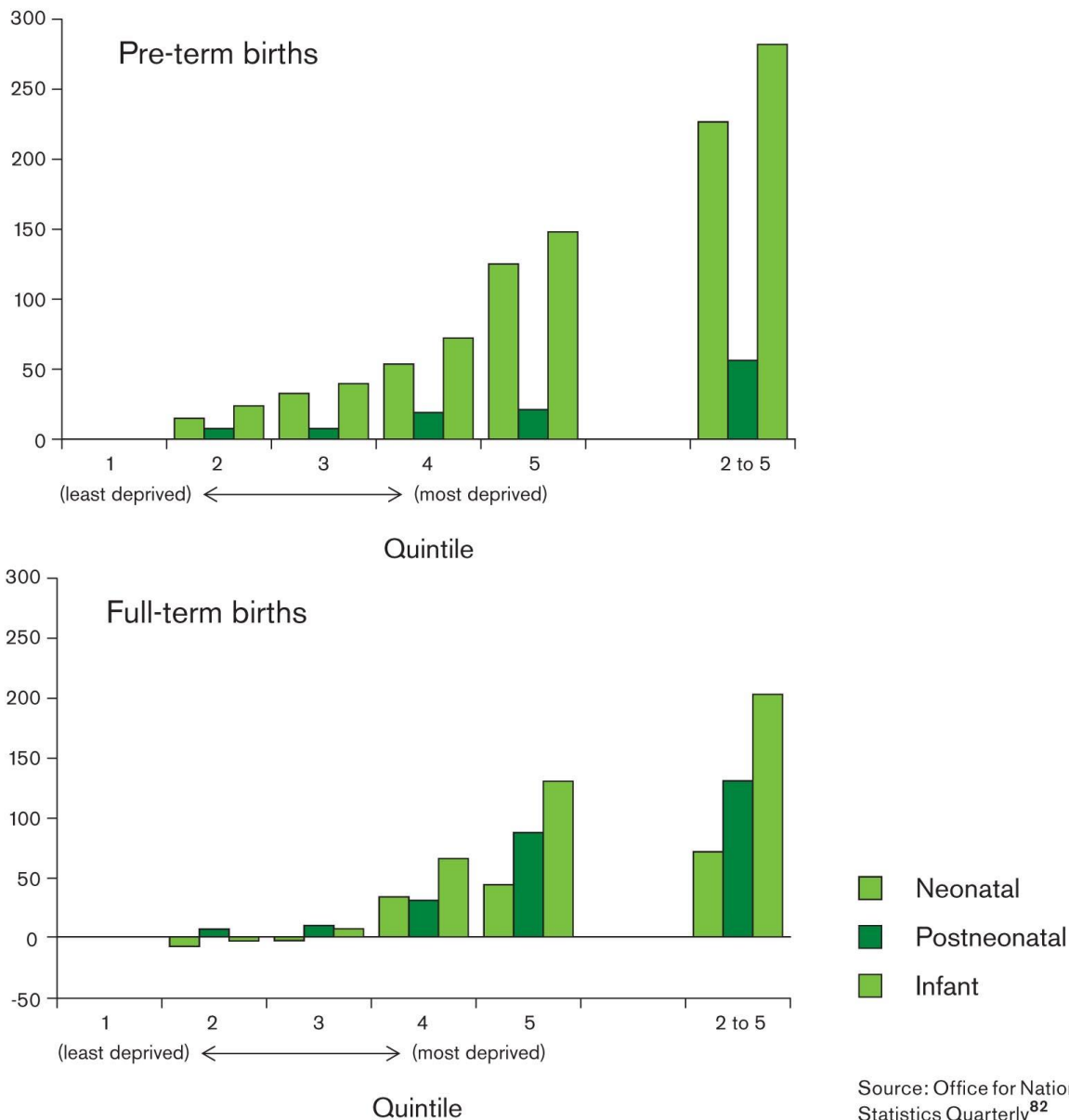
Figure 2.17 Prevalence of problematic drug users aged 15–64 years by local authority of residence and Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2006/7

Rate per 1,000



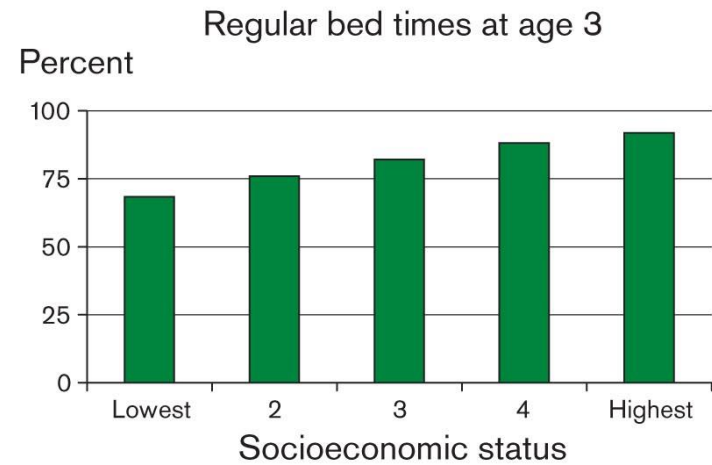
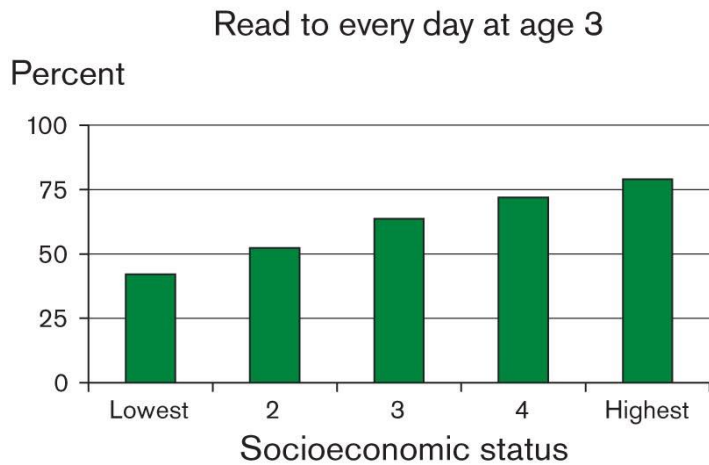
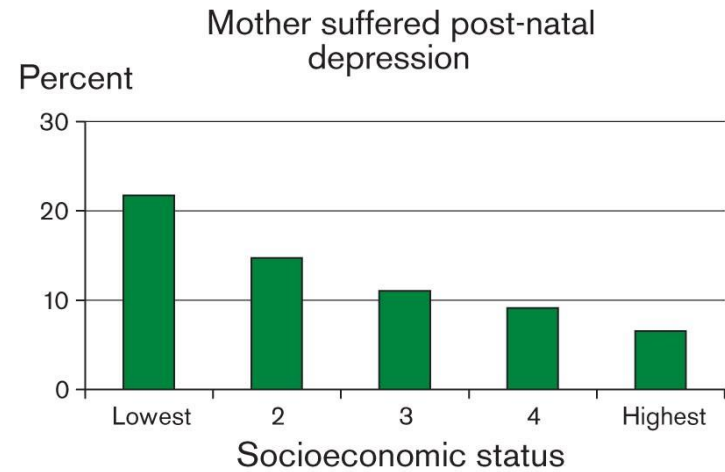
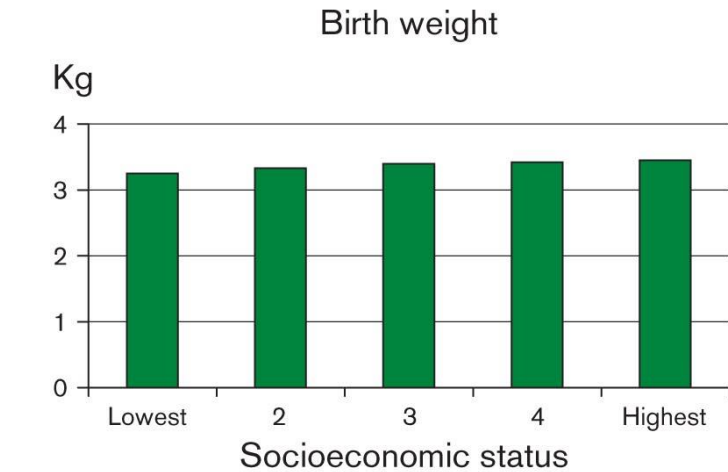
IMD = Index of Multiple Deprivation
Source: North West Public Health
Observatory⁸⁰

Figure 2.19 Estimated number of infant deaths that would be avoided if all quintiles had the same level of mortality as the least deprived, 2005–6



Source: Office for National Statistics Health Statistics Quarterly⁸²

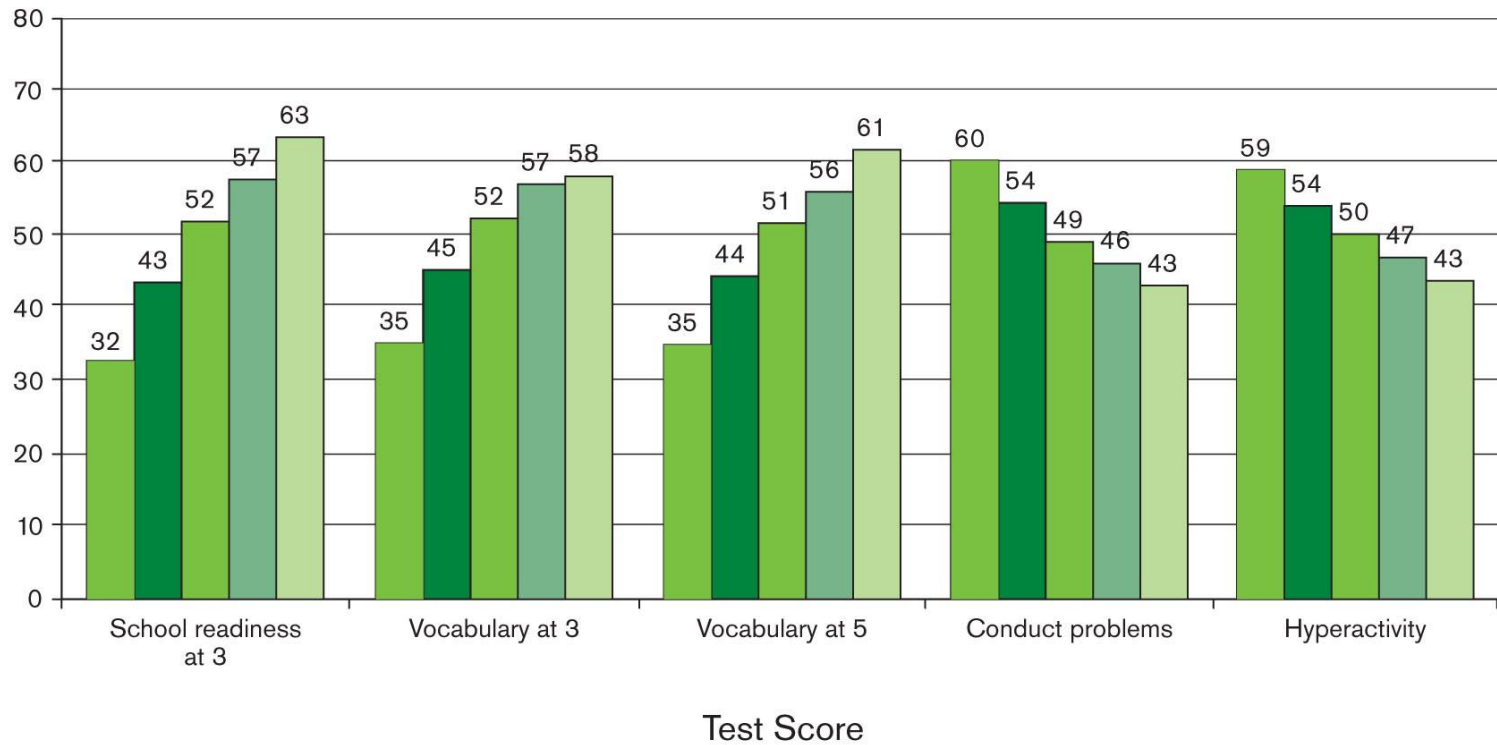
Figure 2.20 Links between socioeconomic status and factors affecting child development, 2003–4



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families⁹³

Figure 2.22 Indicators of school readiness by parental income group, 2008

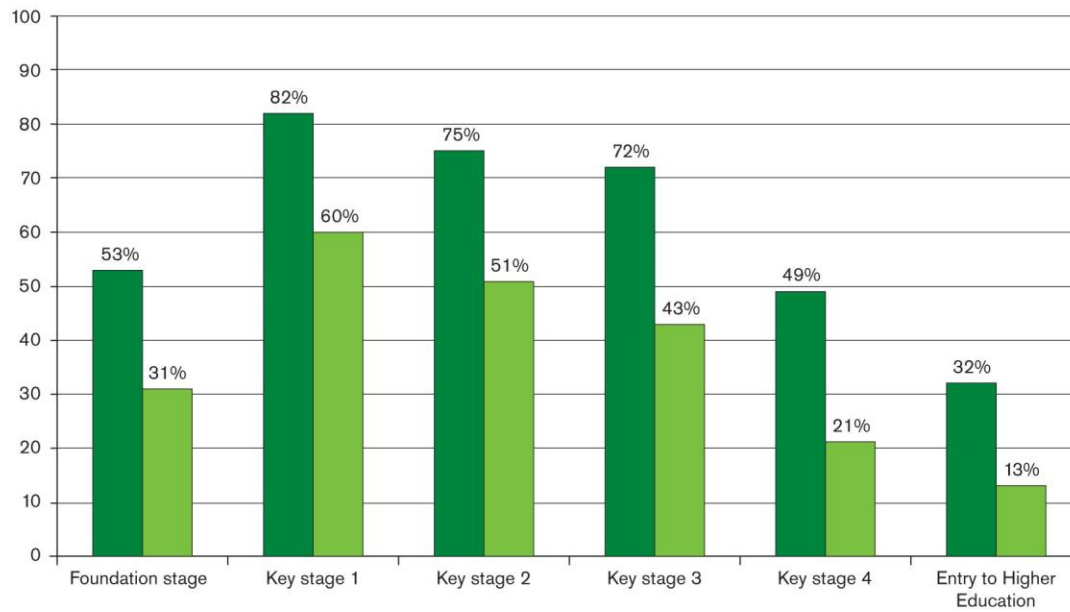
Average percentile score



- Income Q1
- Income Q2
- Income Q3
- Income Q4
- Income Q5

Figure 2.23 Attainment gap from early years to higher education by eligibility for free school meals, 2009

Percentage reaching expected level



■ Not eligible for free school meals
■ Eligible for free school meals

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families and Higher Education Statistics Agency¹⁰⁷

Figure 2.24 Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*–C grades at GCSE or equivalent by gender, free school meal eligibility and ethnic group, 2008/9

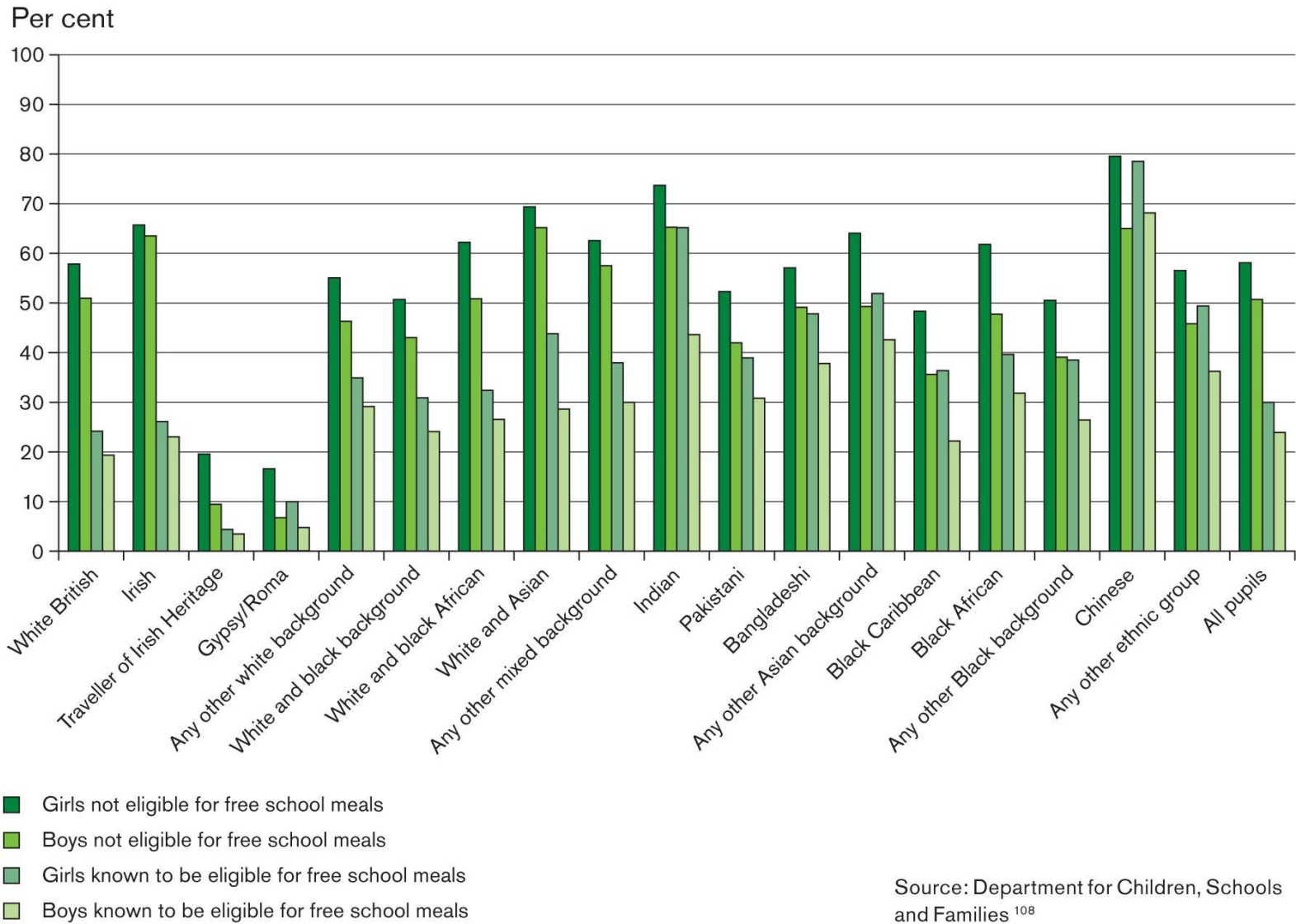
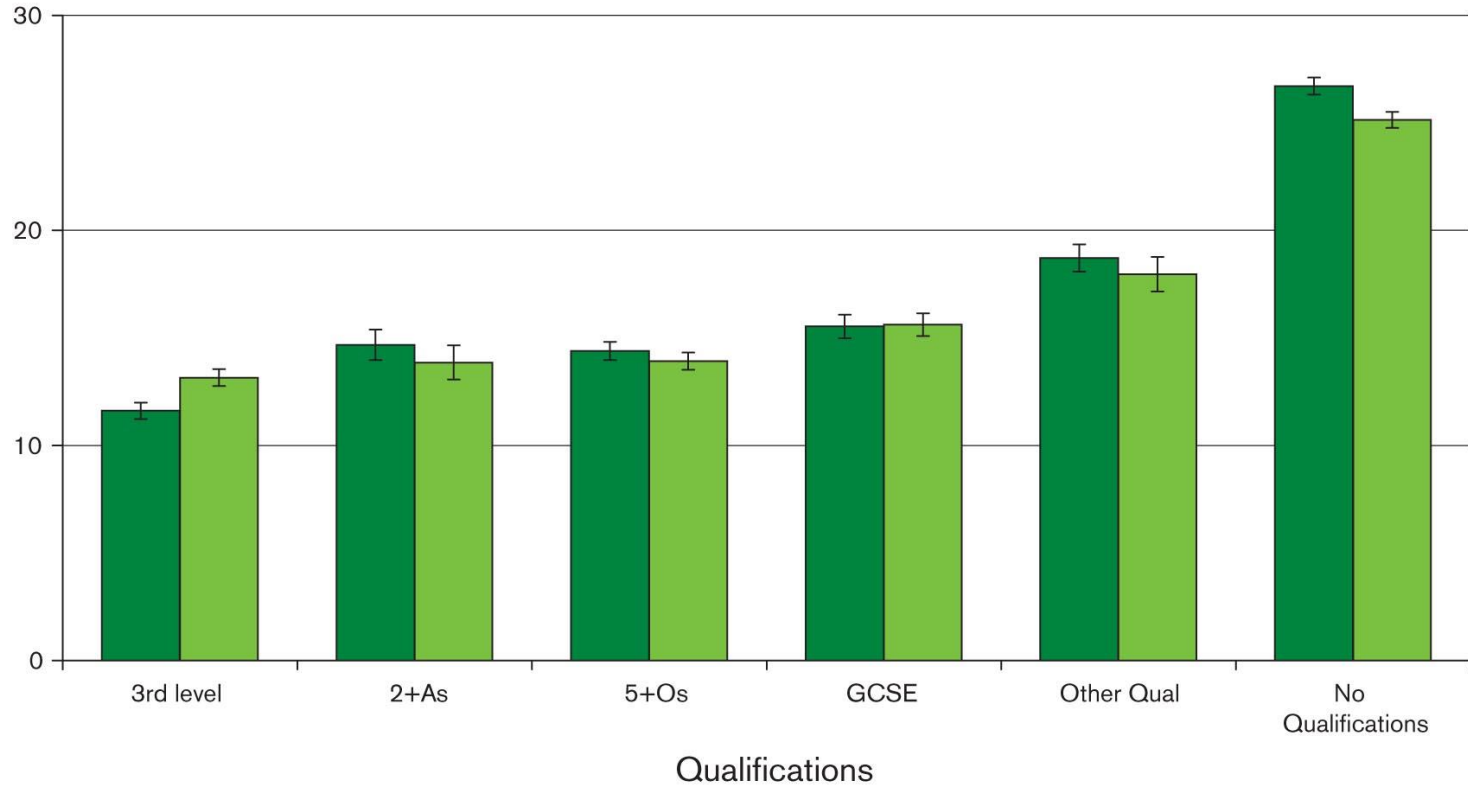


Figure 2.26 Standardised limiting illness rates in 2001 at ages 16–74, by education level recorded in 2001

Percent ill

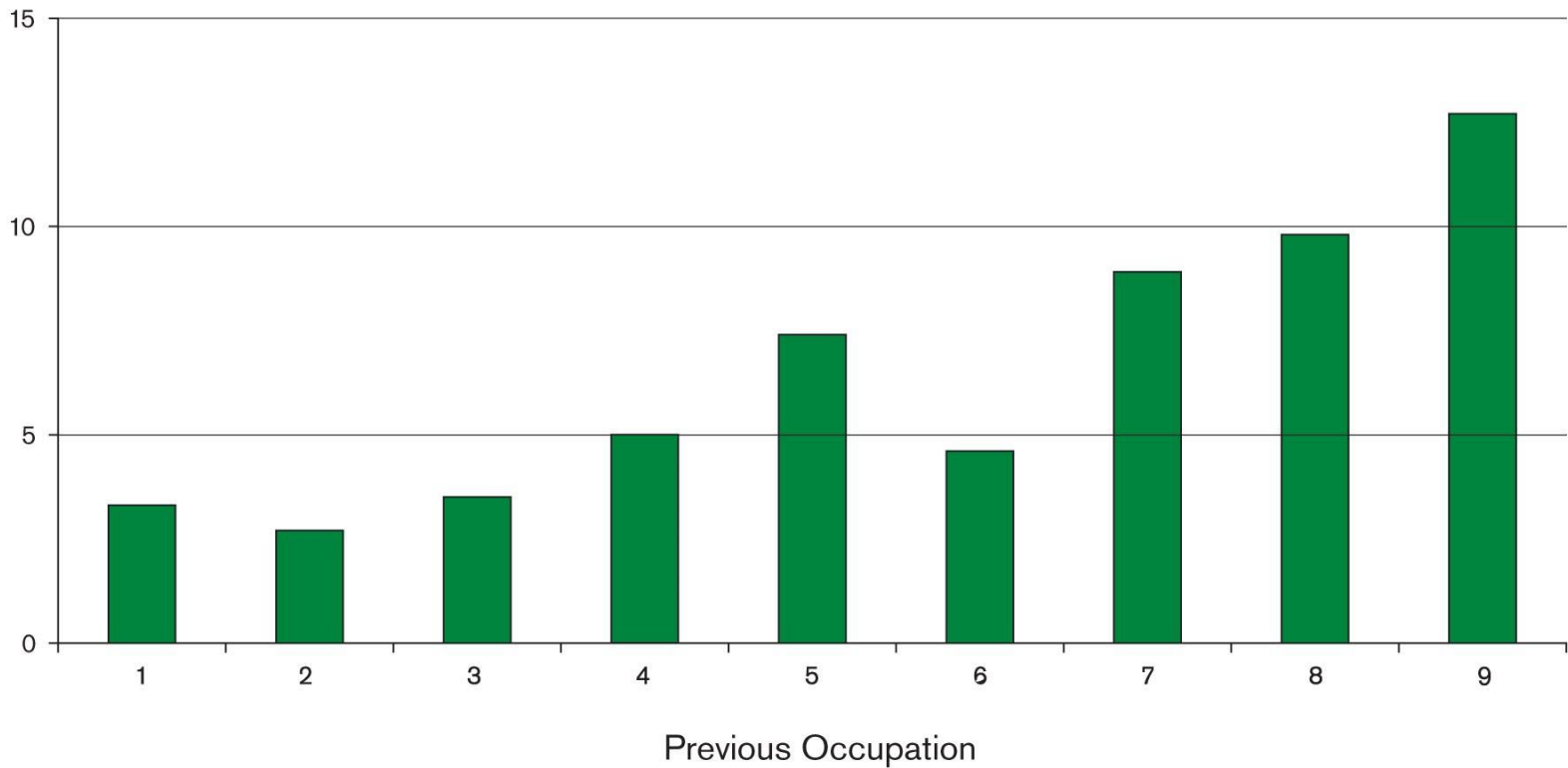


■ Males
■ Females

Note: Vertical bars (I) represent confidence intervals
Source: Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study¹¹²

Figure 2.28 Unemployment rate by previous occupation, July–September 2009

Percent

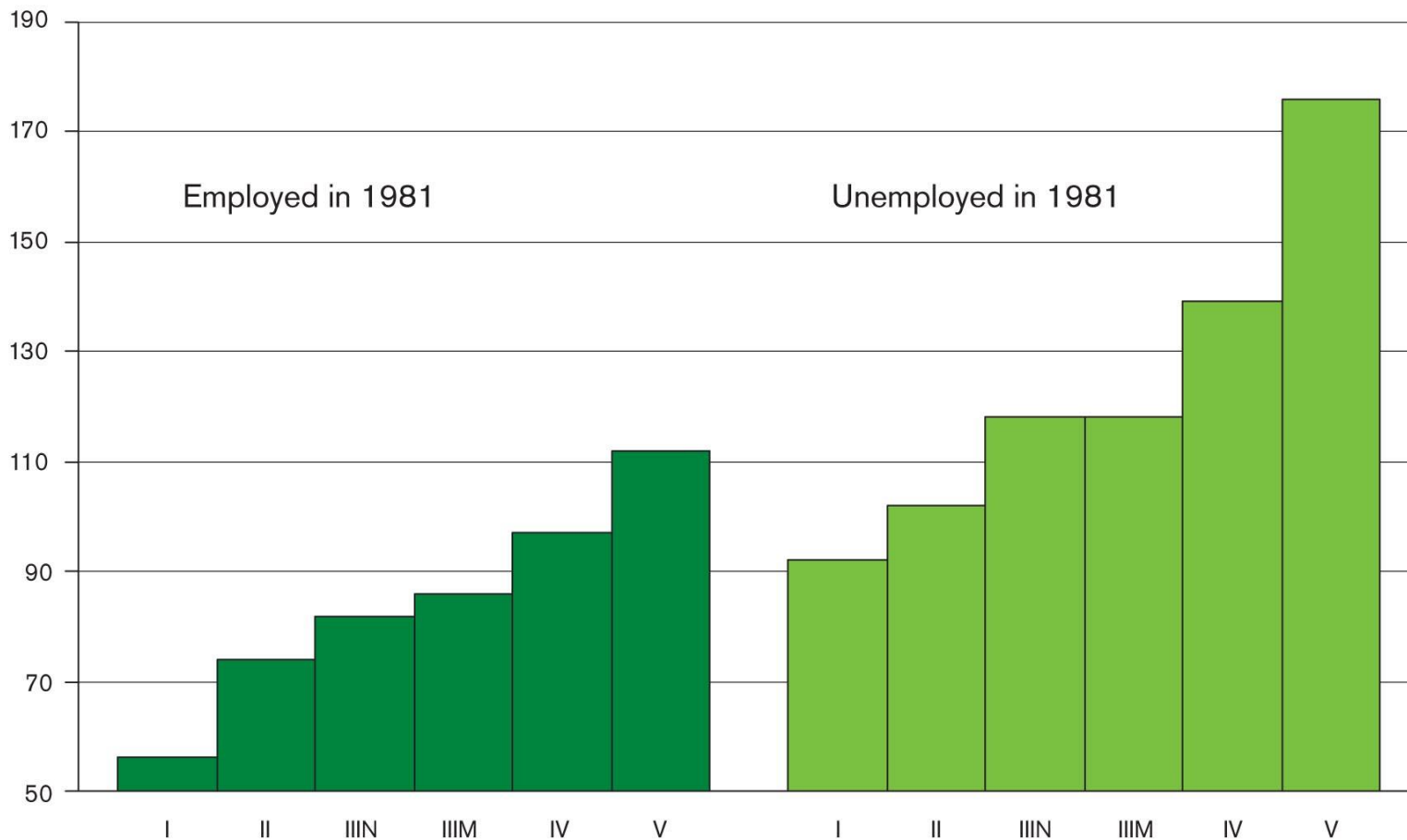


1. Managers and Senior Officials
2. Professional
3. Associate Professional and Technical
4. Administrative and Secretarial
5. Skilled Trades
6. Personal Service
7. Sales and Customer Service
8. Process, Plan and Machine Operatives
9. Elementary

Source: Office for National Statistics
Labour Force Survey¹⁰⁸

Figure 2.29 Mortality of men in England and Wales in 1981–92, by social class and employment status at the 1981 Census

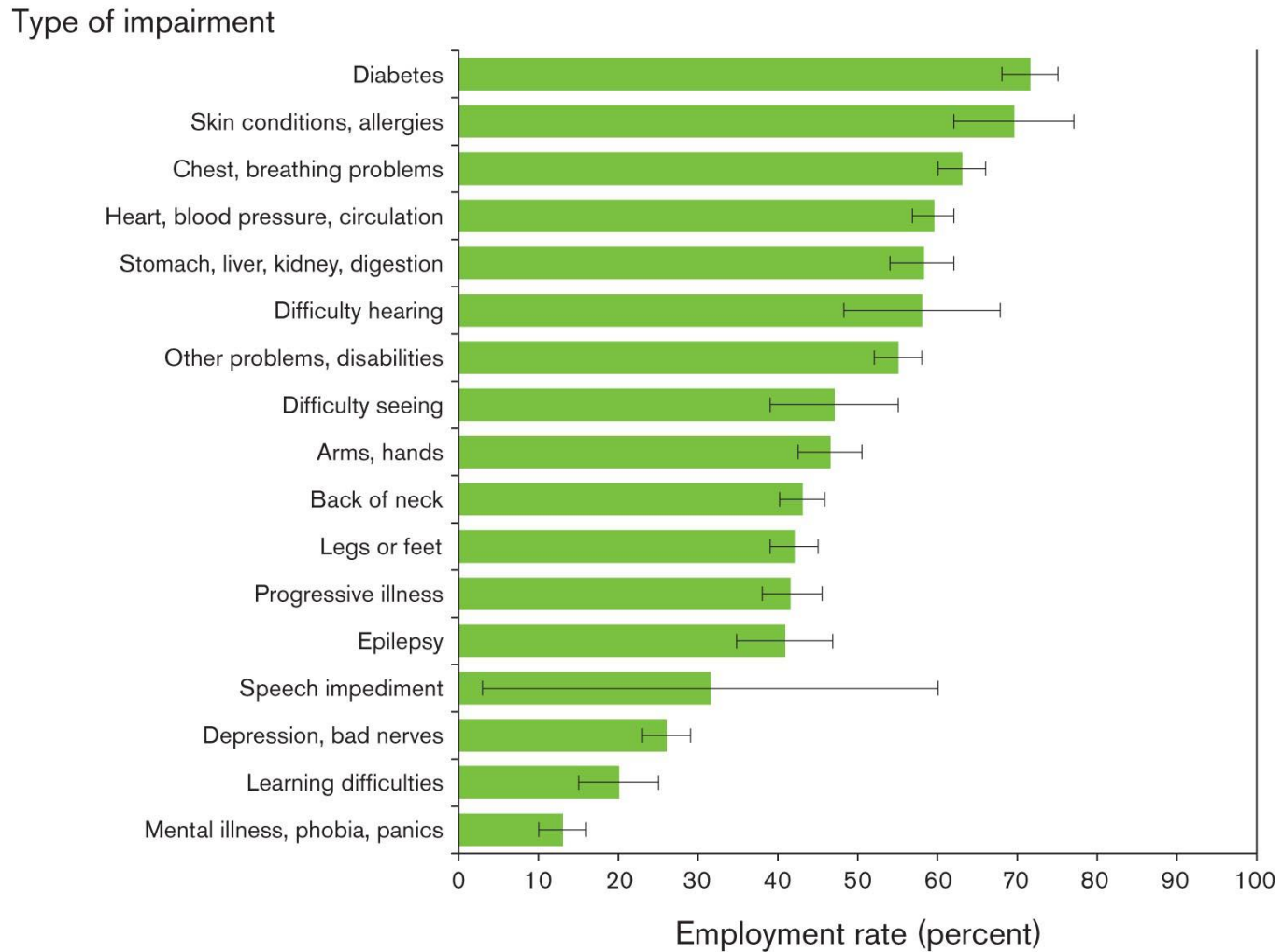
Standardised
Mortality Rate



Social Class

Source: Office for National Statistics
Longitudinal Study¹²⁹

Figure 2.30 Employment rates among working age adults by type of disability, 2008

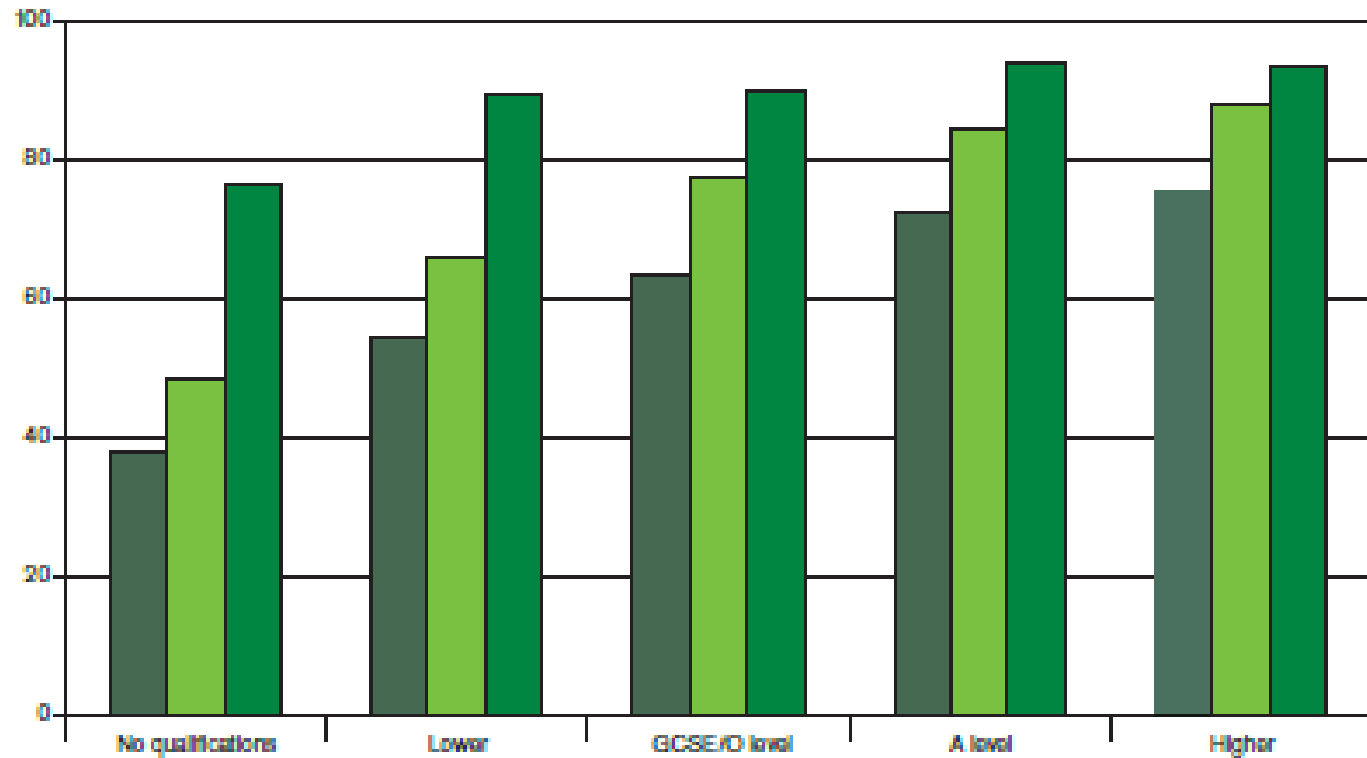


Note: For each disability, the percentage employed are indicated by the solid horizontal bar. Horizontal lines (—) indicate the width of the 95 per cent confidence interval.

Source: Office of Disability Issues, based on Labour Force Survey¹³²

Figure 2.31 Proportion of men with limiting long-standing illness in work, by educational qualifications, 1974-6, 1988-90, 2001-3

Percent

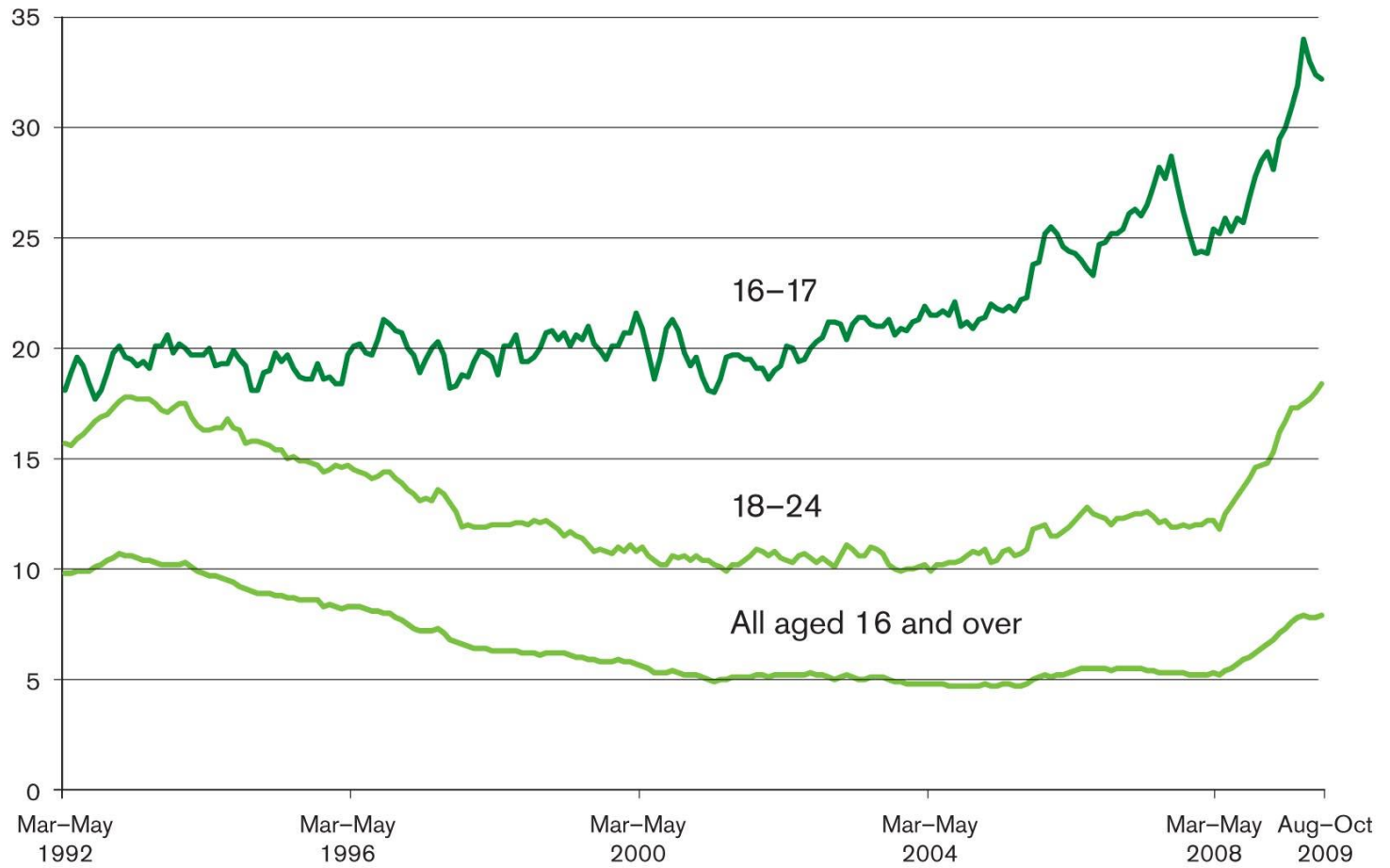


- 1974-76
- 1988-90
- 2001-03

Source: Department for Work and Pensions¹²³

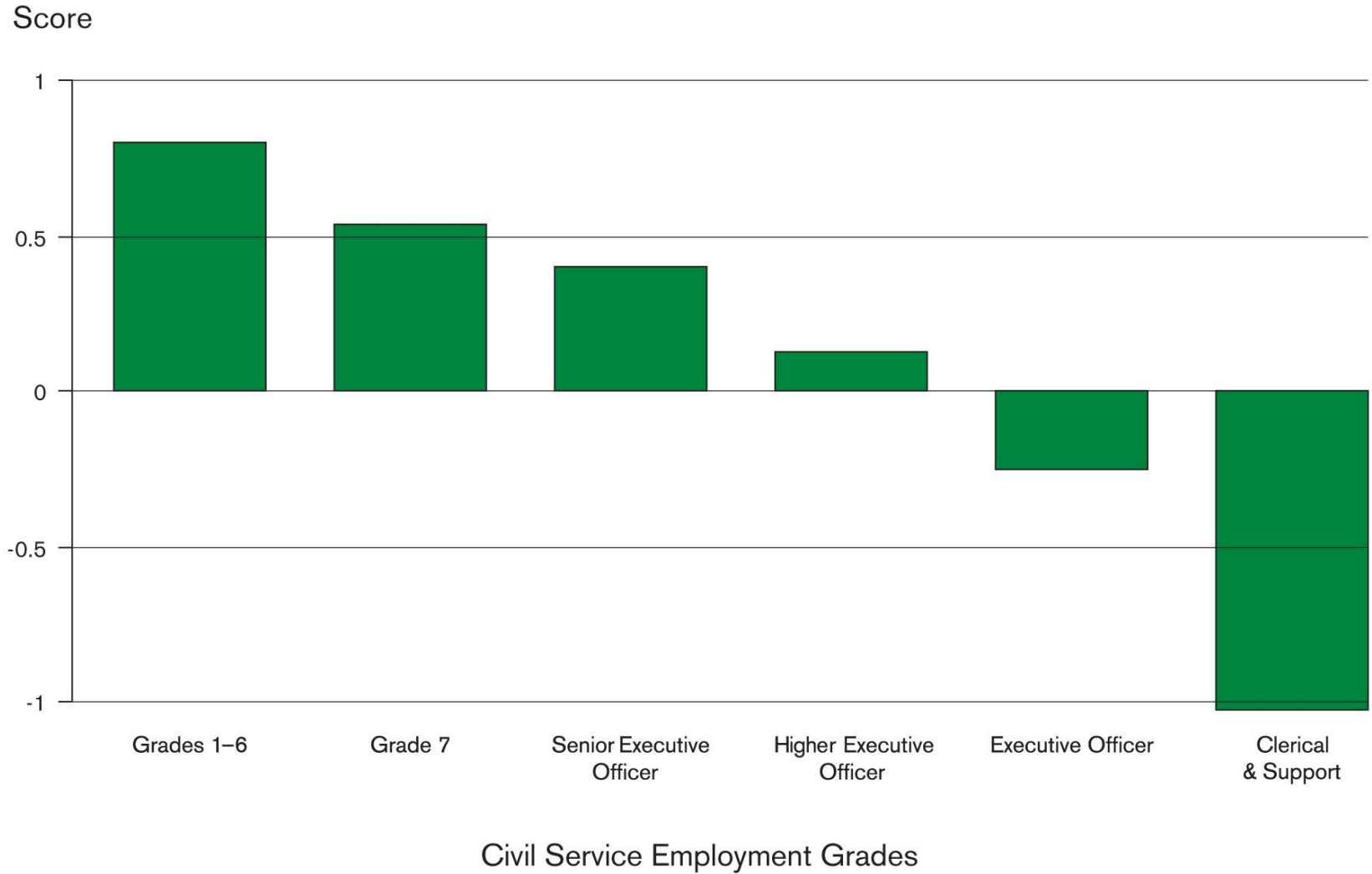
Figure 2.32 Seasonally adjusted trends in unemployment rates for young people in the UK, 1992–2009

Percent



Source: Office for National Statistics
Labour Force Survey¹³⁴

Figure 2.33 The association of civil service grade with job control, Whitehall II study, 1985–88



Notes: Score calculated as a z score
Source: Whitehall II Study¹⁴³

Figure 2.34 The social gradient in the metabolic syndrome, Whitehall II study, 1991–1993

Odds Ratios

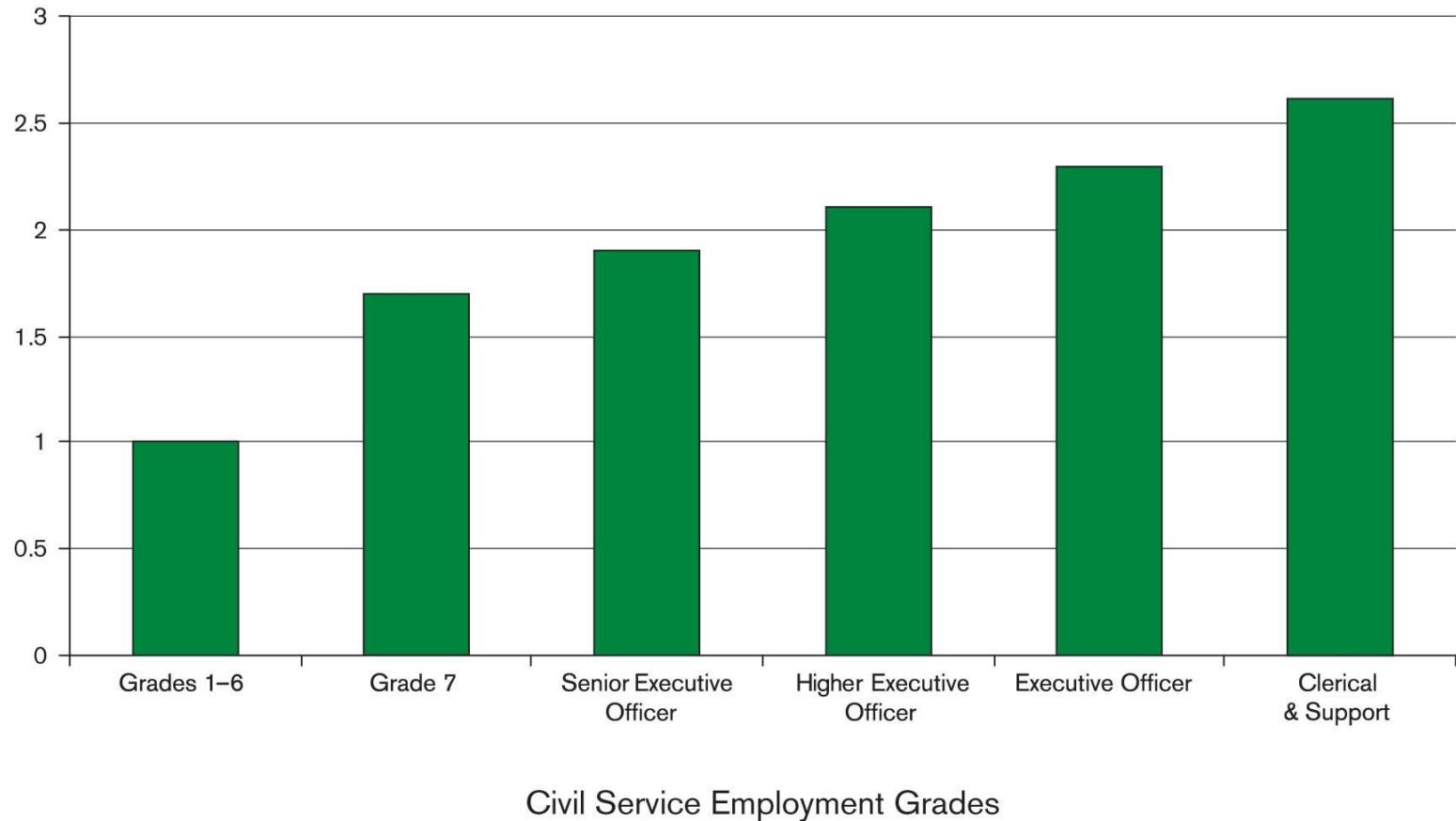
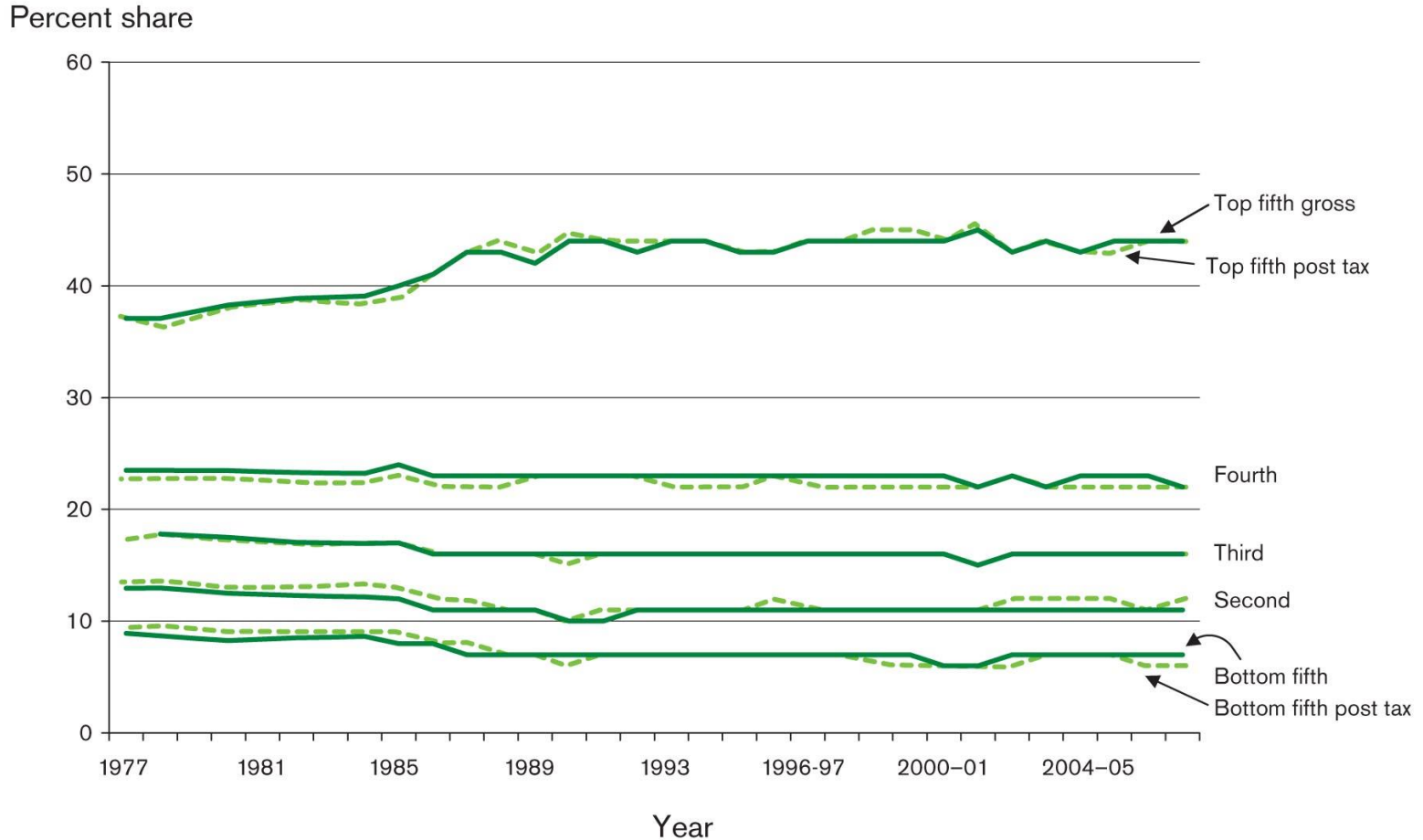


Figure 2.37 Percentage shares of equivalised total gross and post-tax income, by quintile groups for all households, 1978–2007/8

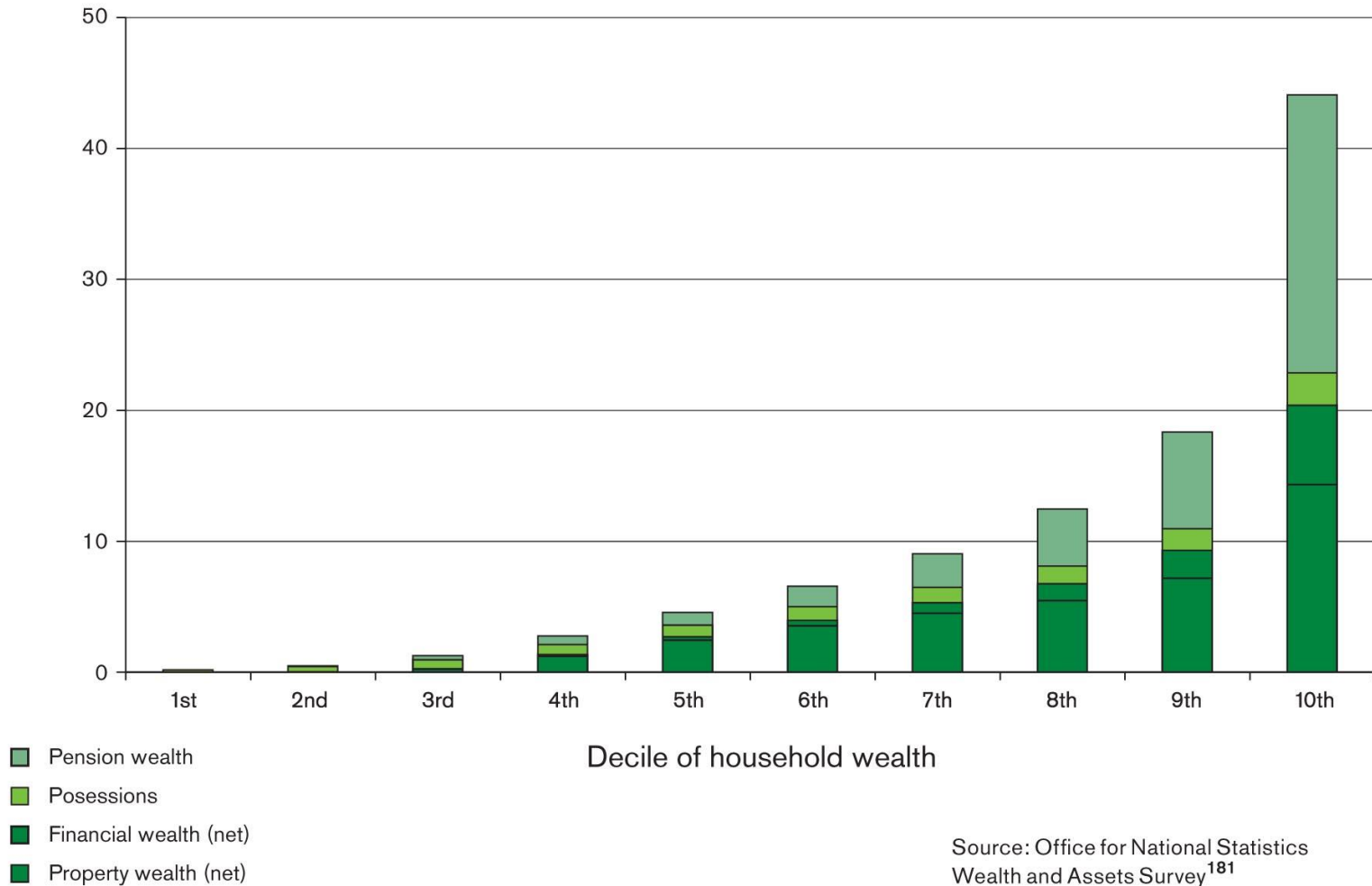


Note: Gross income comprises original income and direct cash benefits (e.g. pensions, child benefit, housing benefit and income support). Post-tax income comprises gross income after direct and indirect taxes (e.g. VAT).

Source: Office for National Statistics¹⁴⁸

Figure 2.38 Percentage distribution of total household wealth by component, 2006–8

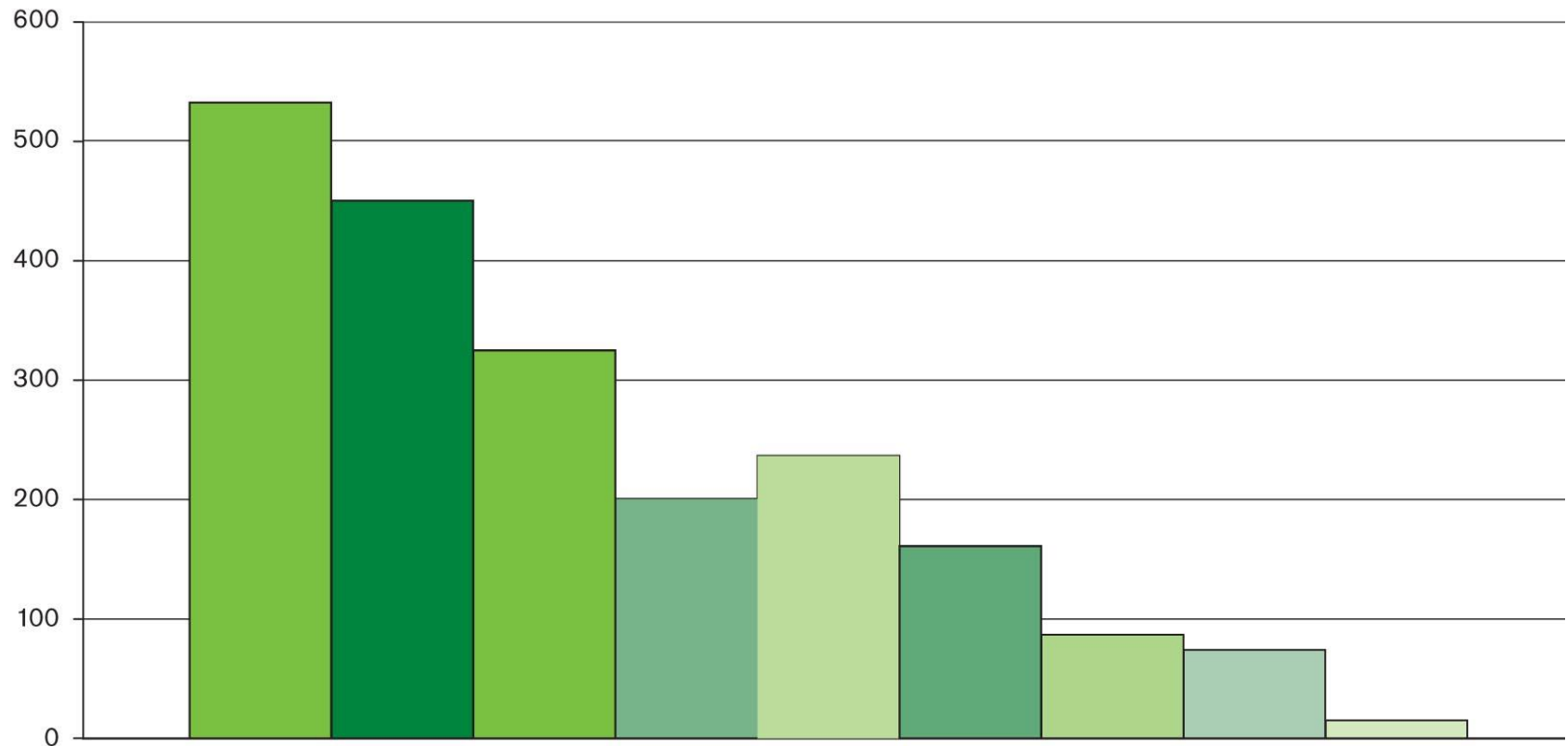
Percent of total wealth



Source: Office for National Statistics
Wealth and Assets Survey¹⁸¹

Figure 2.39 Median total wealth by socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC), 2006–8

£ (Thousands)



Socioeconomic classification (NS-SEC)

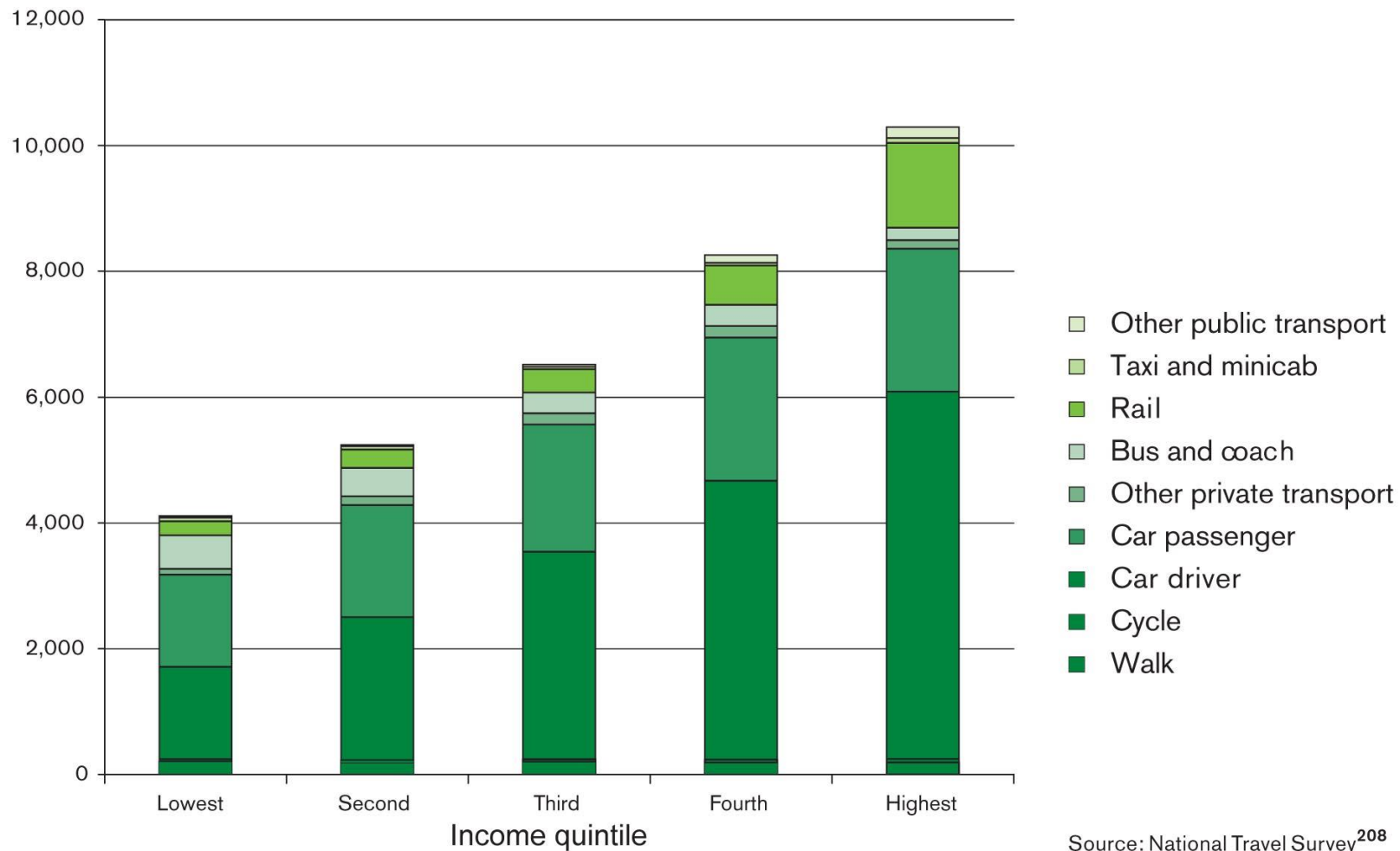
- Large employers and higher managerial
- Higher professional
- Lower managerial & professional
- Intermediate occupations
- Small employers & own account workers

- Lower supervisory and technical
- Semi-routine occupations
- Routine occupations
- Never worked/long term unemployed

Source: Office for National Statistics
Wealth and Assets Survey¹⁹¹

Figure 2.41 Distance travelled per person per year in Great Britain, by household income quintile and mode, 2008

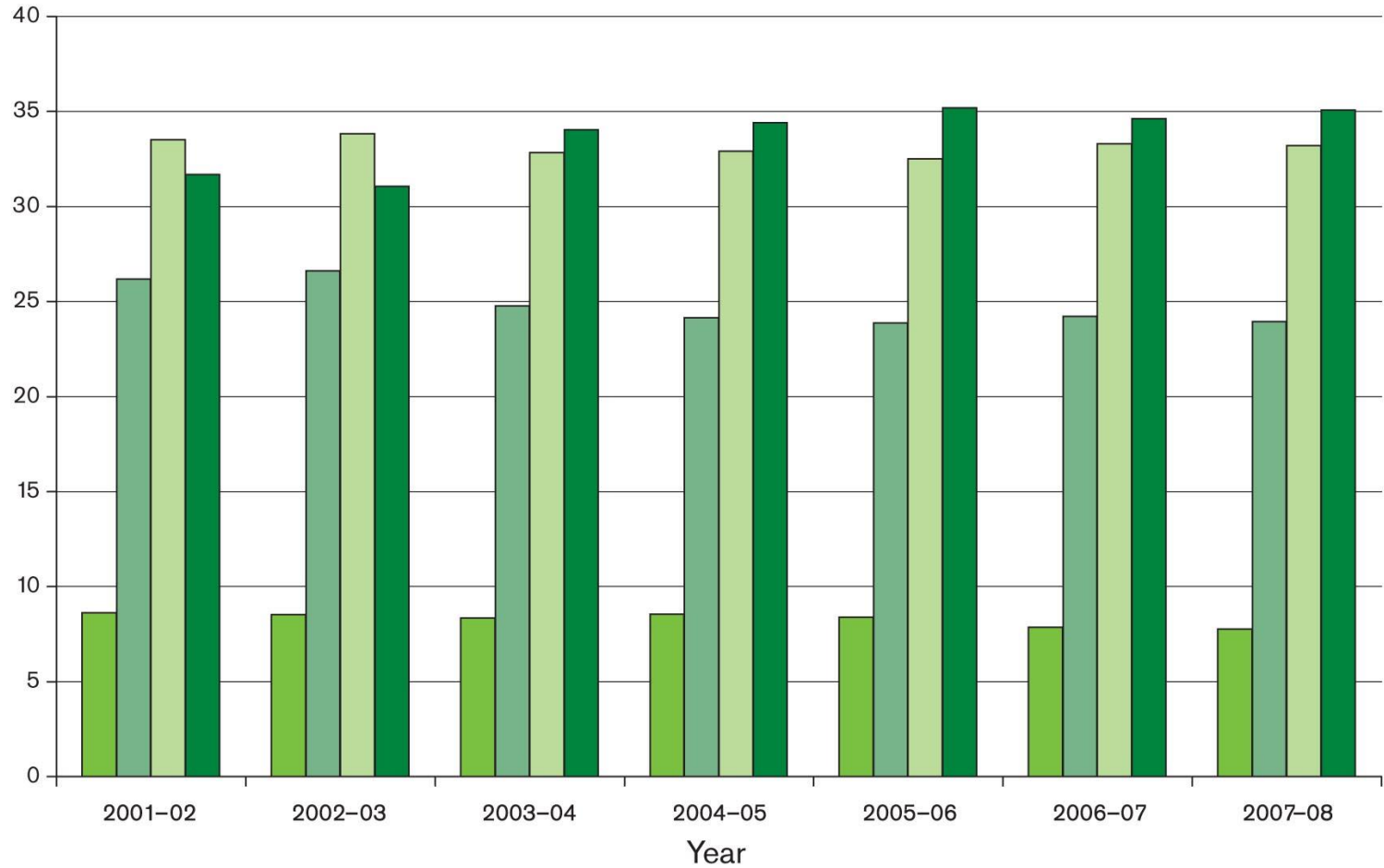
Distance travelled
(miles)



Source: National Travel Survey²⁰⁸

Figure 4.1 Education expenditure by age group, 2001–8

Percent

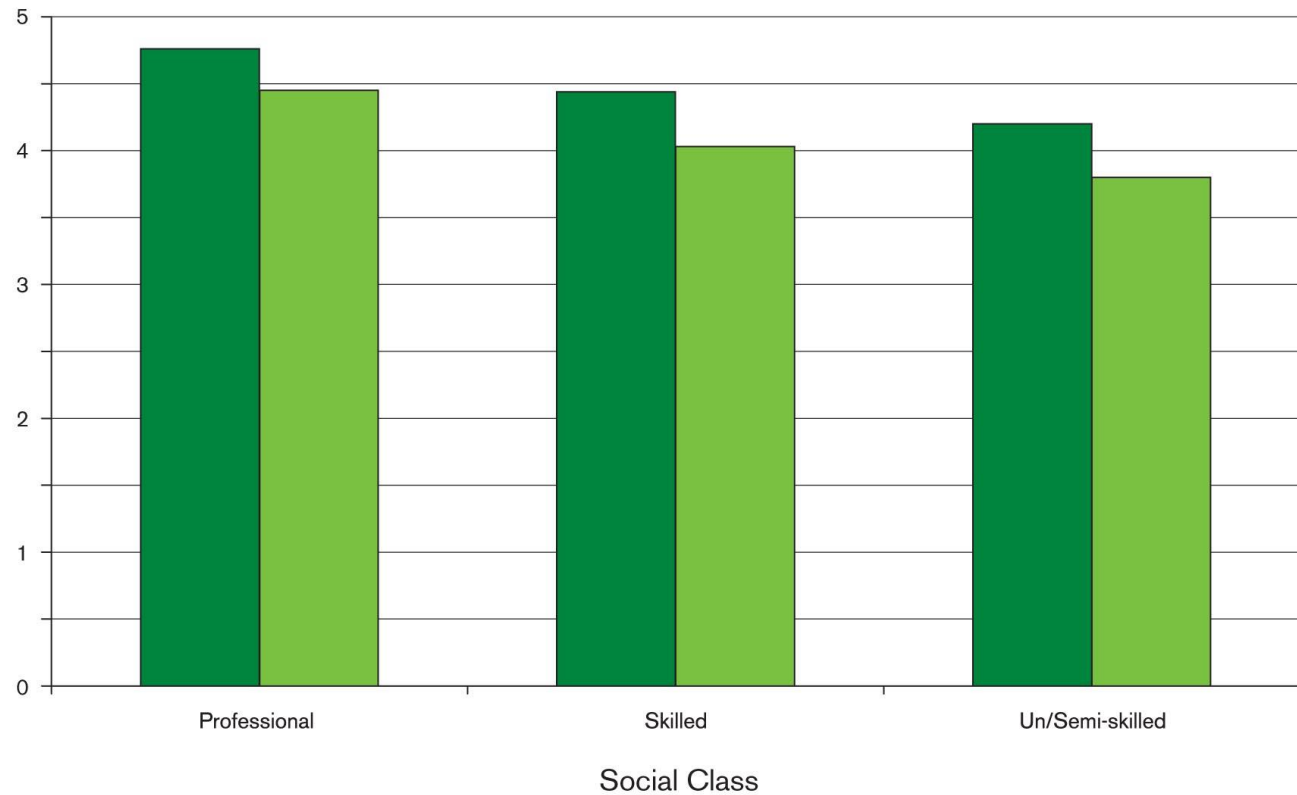


Under fives Secondary
Primary Post 16

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families²⁶³

Figure 4.2 Reading at age 11 by social class and pre-school experience, findings from the Effective Provision of Pre-School Education Project (EPPE), 2008

Mean Year 6
reading level



■ Preschool
■ No Preschool

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families, Effective Provision of Pre-School Education Project³⁰⁰

Figure 4.5 Minimum Income Standard as a percentage of median income, April 2008³⁷⁵

Per cent of median income

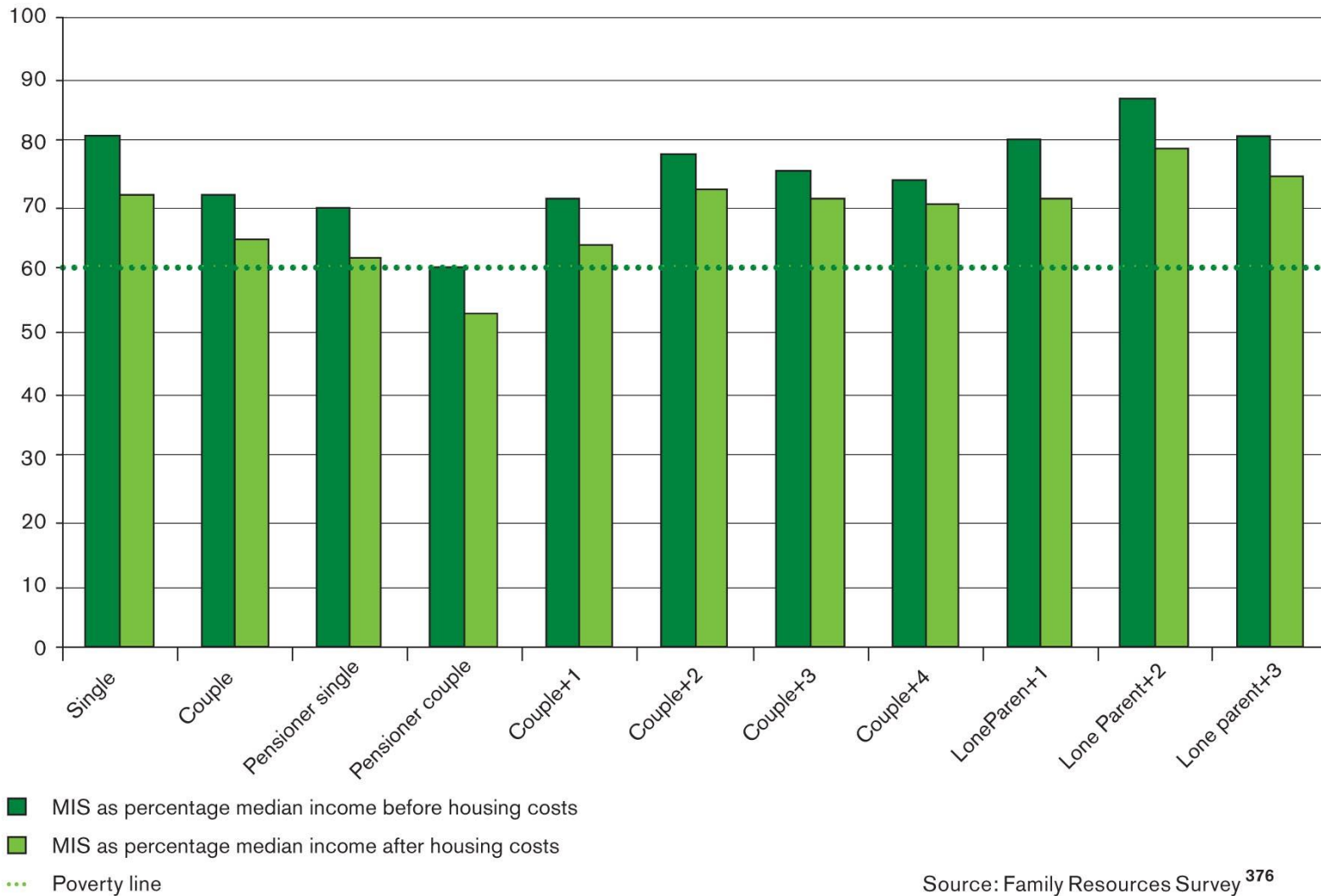
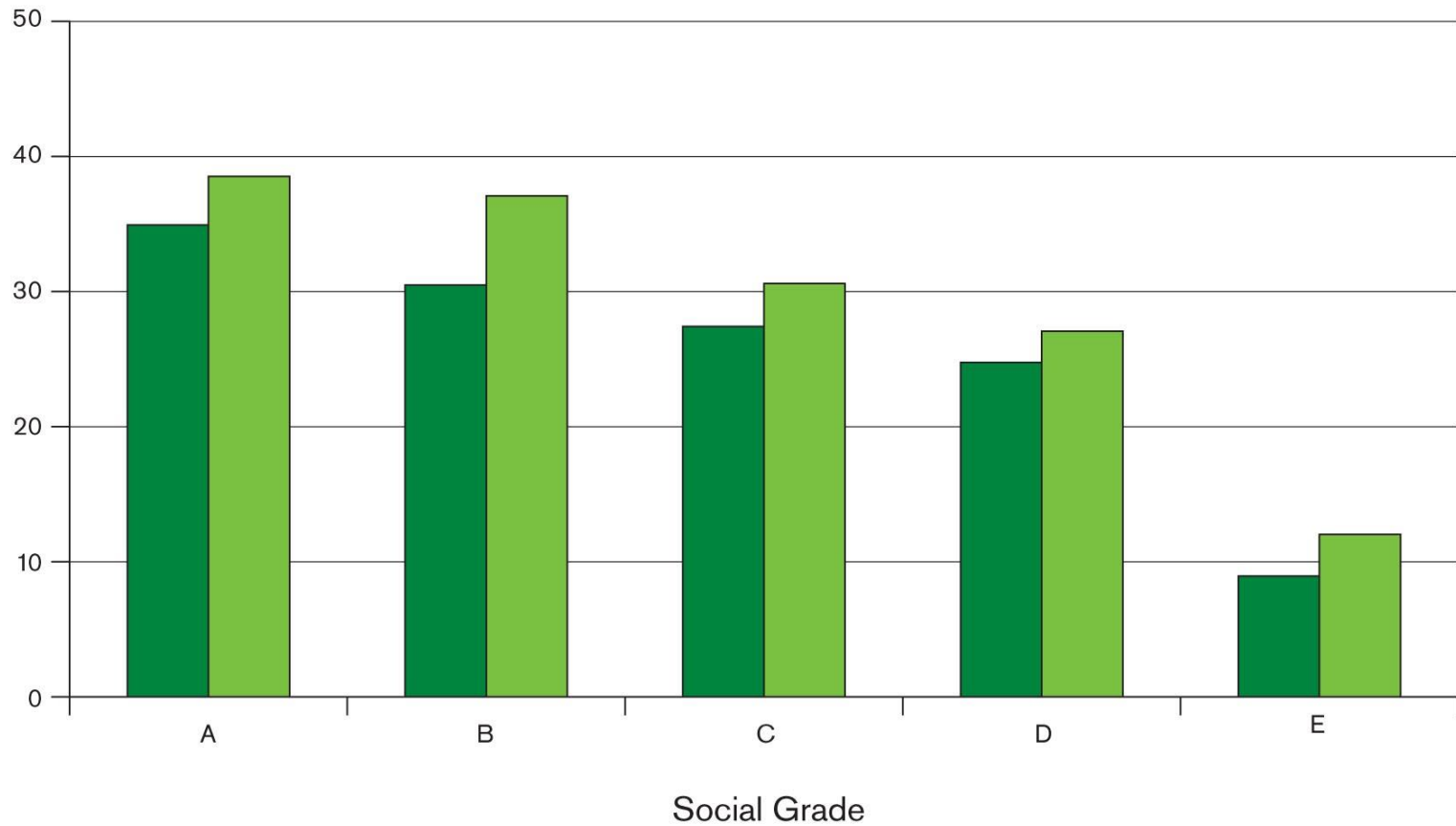


Figure 4.6 Proportion reporting any cycling in a typical week in the previous year, by social grade, 2006 and 2009

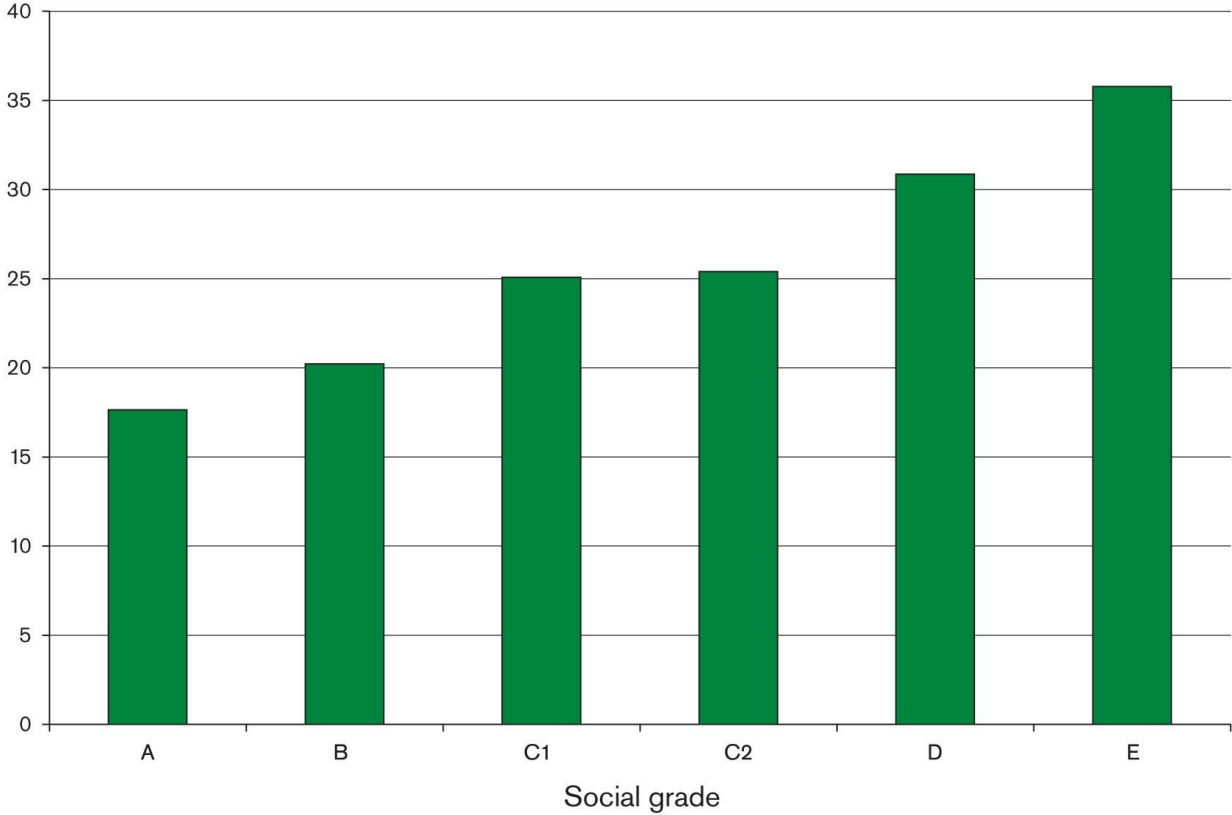
Percentage



■ 2006
■ 2009

Figure 4.7 Percentage of population by social grade who visit a green space infrequently in a year, 2009

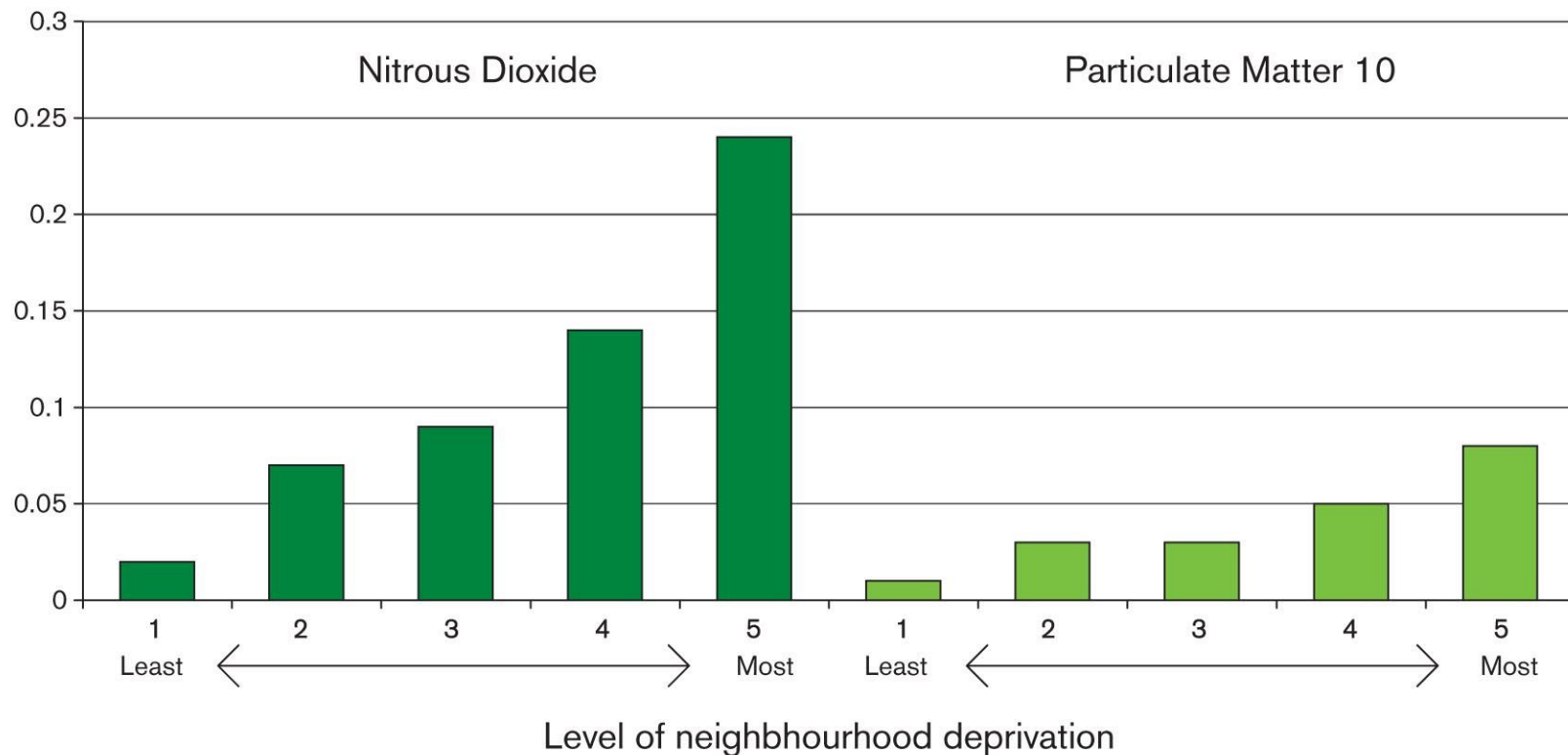
Percent of population



Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Energy Savings Trust⁴²⁶

Figure 4.8 Modelled changes in air pollution concentration due to London Congestion Charge, by area of London and level of socioeconomic deprivation, 2003–07

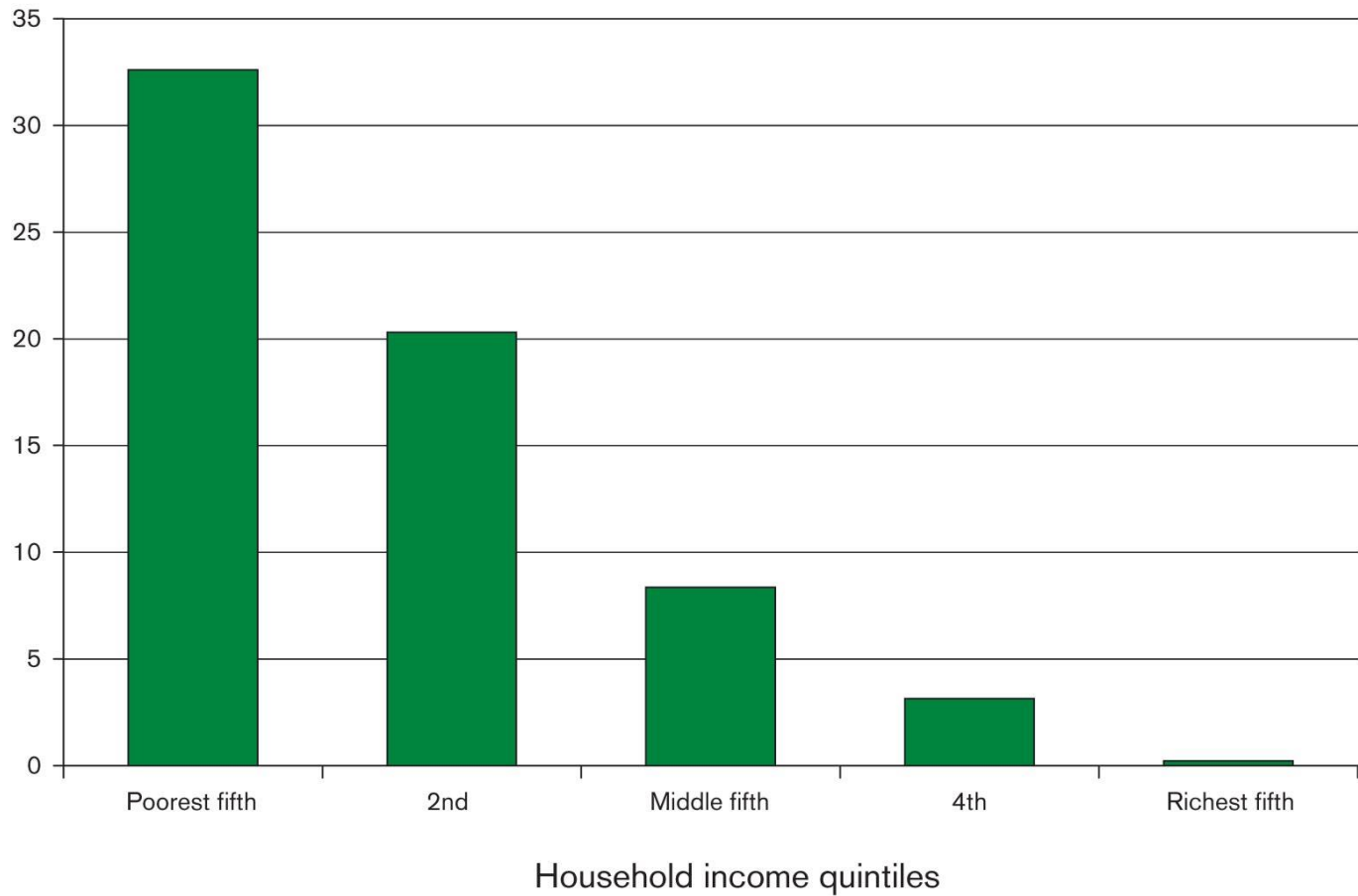
Difference in microgram per cubic metre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Note: Post – pre difference $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = change in air pollution concentration measured in micrograms per cubic metre
Source: Tonne et al ⁴³⁸

Figure 4.9 The risk of fuel poverty according to household income, 2009

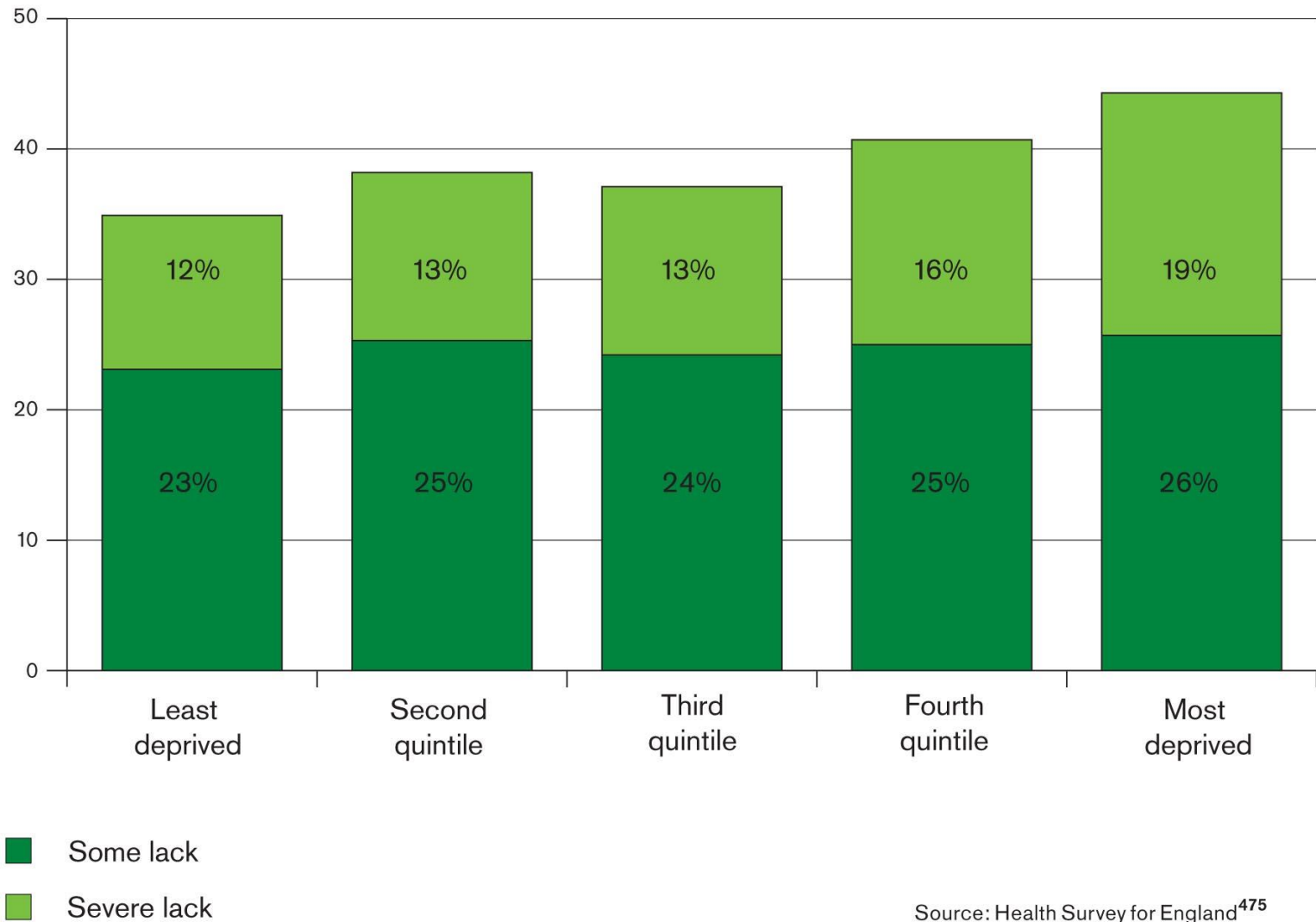
Percent of households in fuel poverty



Source: English House Conditions Survey, Department of Communities and Local Government ⁴⁵⁵

Note: Percent in fuel poverty relates to households in fuel poverty after deducting housing costs

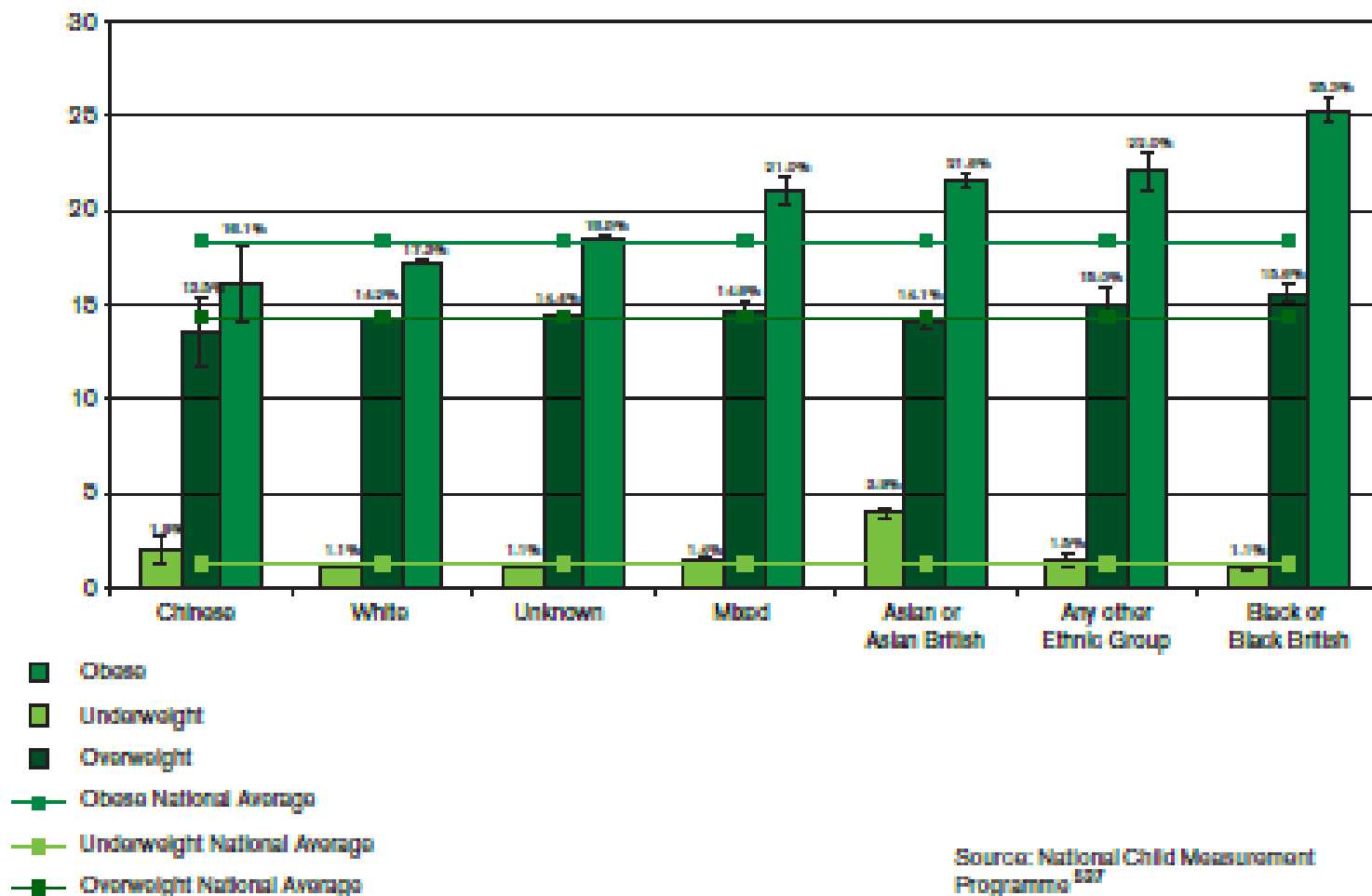
Figure 4.10 Percentage of those lacking social support, by deprivation of residential area, 2005



Source: Health Survey for England⁴⁷⁵

Figure 4.12 Prevalence of underweight, overweight and obese children in Year 6, by ethnic category, England, 2008/9

Percent



Source: National Child Measurement Programme⁵²⁷

Figure 4.13 Minutes per day spent doing sport, on school and non-school days, across four income bands, 2007

Minutes per day

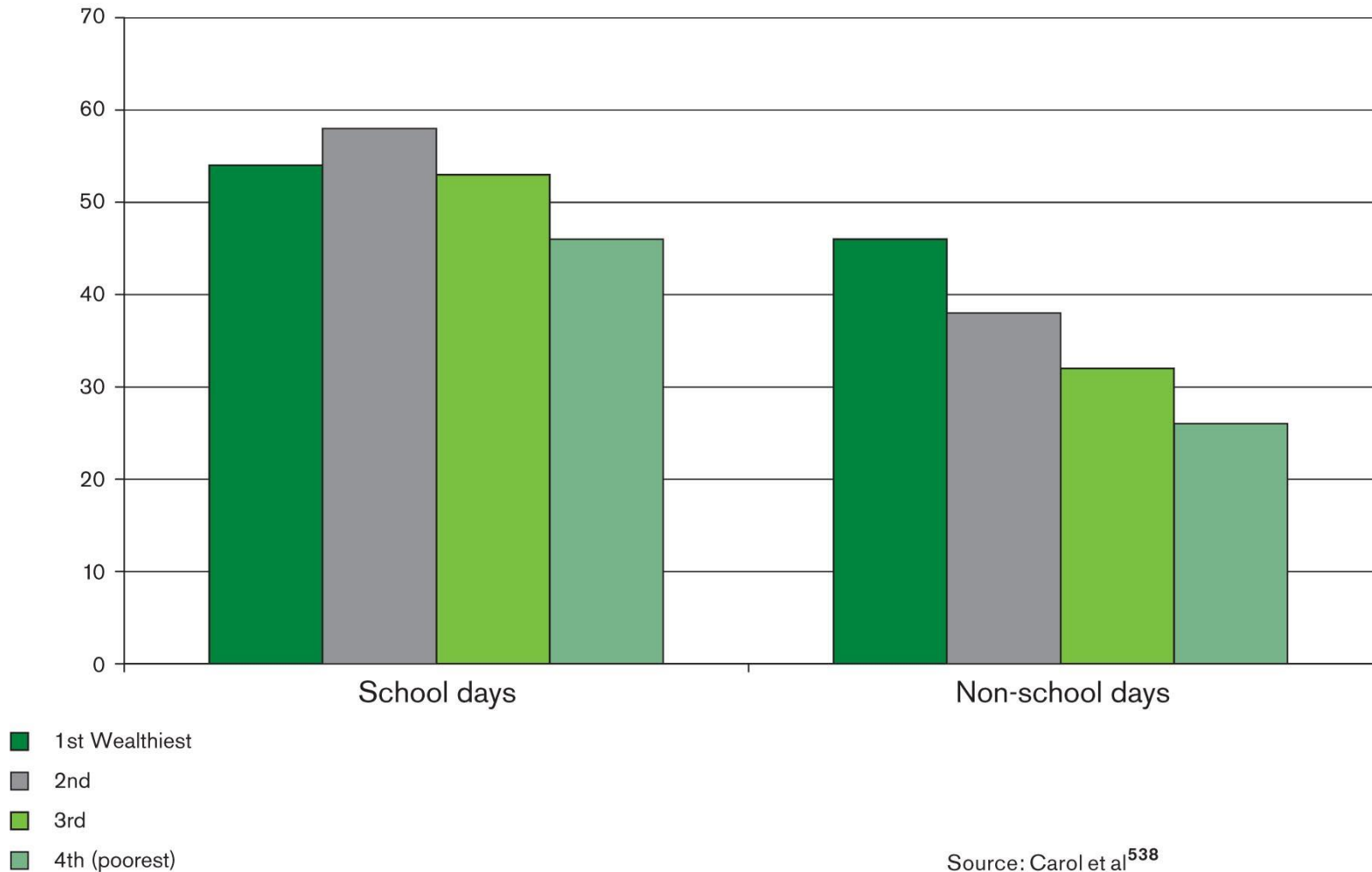


Figure 5.1 Future delivery scenario

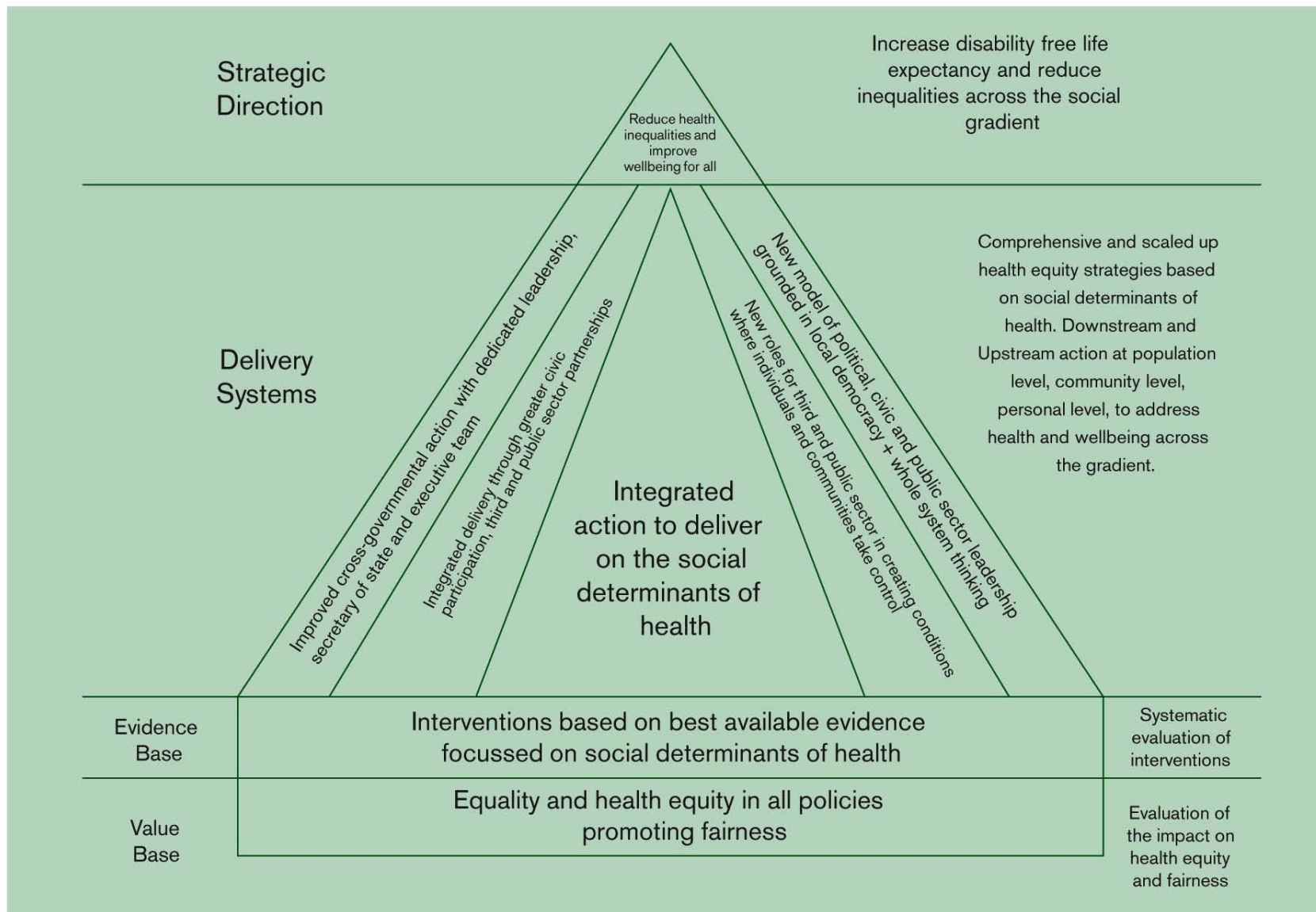


Figure 5.2 Framework for indicators and targets

