Introduction

- This PowerPoint file contains 35 of the more important graphs shown on The Equality Trust website at www.equalitytrust.org.uk


- We hope you will use them in talks, lectures or discussion groups to help increase people's understanding of the effects of inequality.

- These slides are provided on condition that you acknowledge their source.

- We strongly recommend that you use them in conjunction with the book, which explains the relationships shown in the graphs.

Donations

The Equality Trust is working hard to build a better society, by gaining a wider public understanding of the damaging effects of large inequalities of income and wealth. Together we can build support for policies to reduce them.

As these slides represent many years of work and thought, we would be very grateful for donations to help The Equality Trust continue its work.

As an independent, not-for-profit organisation, our work depends on generous donations from individuals and trusts which share our vision.

You can donate in two ways:

• Use PayPal to donate online at www.equalitytrust.org.uk

• Send a cheque payable to The Equality Trust, 32-36 Loman Street, London SE1 0EH, UK
Income per head and life expectancy: rich and poor countries

Health is related to income differences *within* rich societies but not to those *between* them.

**Between (rich) societies**

![Graph showing the relationship between national income per person and life expectancy in various countries. The graph indicates that within rich societies, there is a correlation between higher national income per person and increased life expectancy.](image)

Health is related to income differences *within* rich societies but not to those *between* them.
How much richer are the richest 20% than the poorest 20%?

Health and social problems are worse in more unequal countries

Index includes:
- Life expectancy
- Maths & literacy
- Infant mortality
- Homicides
- Imprisonment
- Teenage births
- Trust
- Obesity
- Mental illness (inc. drug and alcohol addiction)
- Social mobility

Health and social problems are not related to average income in rich countries

Index includes:
- Life expectancy
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- Mental illness (inc. drug and alcohol addiction)
- Social mobility

Health and social problems are worse in more unequal US states

Health and social problems are only weakly related to average income in US states.

Child wellbeing is better in more equal rich countries

Child wellbeing is unrelated to average incomes in rich countries

Levels of trust are higher in more equal rich countries

Levels of trust are higher in more equal US states

The prevalence of mental illness is higher in more unequal rich countries.

Drug use is more common in more unequal countries

Index includes use of:
- Opiates
- Cocaine
- Cannabis
- Ecstasy
- Amphetamines

$r = 0.63$
$p$-value $= <0.01$

Life expectancy is longer in more equal rich countries

Infant mortality rates are higher in more unequal countries

More adults are obese in more unequal rich countries

Educational scores are higher in more equal rich countries

More children drop out of high school in more unequal US states

Teenage birth rates are higher in more unequal rich countries.

Teen pregnancy rates are higher in more unequal US states

Homicide rates are higher in more unequal rich countries

Homicide rates are higher in more unequal US states

Children experience more conflict in more unequal societies

Rates of imprisonment are higher in more unequal countries

Rates of imprisonment are higher in more unequal US states.

Social mobility is lower in more unequal countries

Overdeveloped countries? High life expectancy can be achieved with low CO₂ emissions

More equal countries rank better (1 is best) on recycling

Trends in UK income inequality 1979 – 2005/06


The rich developed societies have reached a turning point in human history.

Politics should now be about the quality of social relations and how we can develop harmonious and sustainable societies.

Sources of data for the index of health and social problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>International data</th>
<th>US state data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>Percent of people who respond positively to the statement “most people can be trusted” 1999-2001 World Values Survey Reverse-coded</td>
<td>Percent of people who respond positively to the statement “most people can be trusted” 1999 General Social Survey Reverse-coded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>Deaths in the first year of life per 1000 live births 2000 World Bank</td>
<td>Deaths in the first year of life per 1000 live births 2002 US National Center for Health Statistics</td>
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<td>Obesity</td>
<td>Percentage of the population with BMI &gt;30, averaged for men and women 2002 International Obesity TaskForce</td>
<td>Percentage of the population with BMI &gt;30, averaged for men and women, 1999-2002 Estimates from Prof Ezzati, Harvard University, based on NHANES and BRFSS surveys</td>
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<td>Mental health</td>
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<td>Average number of days in past month when mental health was not good 1993 – 2001, BRFSS</td>
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<td>Combined average of maths literacy and reading literacy scores of 15 year olds 2000 OECD PISA Reverse-coded</td>
<td>Combined average of maths and reading scores for 8+ graders 2003 US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics Reverse-coded</td>
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<td>Homicides</td>
<td>Homicide rate per 100,000 Period average for 1990-2000 United Nations</td>
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<td>Imprisonment</td>
<td>Log of prisoners per 100,000 United Nations</td>
<td>Prisoners per 100,000 1997-8, US Department of Justice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social mobility</td>
<td>Correlation between father and son’s income 30 year period data from 8 cohort studies London School of Economics</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The price of inequality

**World Bank Inequality ranking**
- Best: 25
- Worst: 41

**Social mobility index**
- Best: 0.27
- Worst: 0.5

**Life expectancy**
- Best: 83.4
- Worst: 78.5

**Teenage pregnancy**
- Best: 6
- Worst: 7

**Obese and overweight adult males**
- Best: 29.6
- Worst: 80.5

**Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000)**
- Best: 2.3
- Worst: 6.5

**Murder rate (per 100,000 population)**
- Best: 0.4
- Worst: 4.2

**Prison population (prisoners per 100,000 population)**
- Best: 68
- Worst: 743

**Poverty rate (% living with less than 50% median income)**
- Best: 7.2
- Worst: 17.3

**Income difficulties (% finding it difficult or very difficult to live on income)**
- Best: 7
- Worst: 21

**Voting rates (%)**
- Best: 82
- Worst: 48

**Trust (% who trust others)**
- Best: 84
- Worst: 49

**Final ranking (based on all social and health measures above)**

Sources:
1. World Bank - GNI, most recent data used for each country
2. Miles Corak (2012). "Inequality from Generation to Generation: The United States in Comparison," in Robert Rycraft (editor), The Economics of Inequality, Poverty, and Discrimination in the 21st Century, ABC-CLIO, forthcoming
3. Gapminder.org, various sources, 2011 figures
5. WHO 2010
6. United Nations 2011 data
7. UNODC (most recent varies by country - either 2009 or 2010)
8. ICPS: http://www.icpsr.org/ICPSR00056 V2/00
d. 9. OECD Society at a Glance 2011
10. OECD Society at a Glance 2011
11. OECD Society at a Glance 2011
12. OECD Society at a Glance 2011
13. Treating the scores above as percentages, with the highest score as 100% and the lowest as 0%