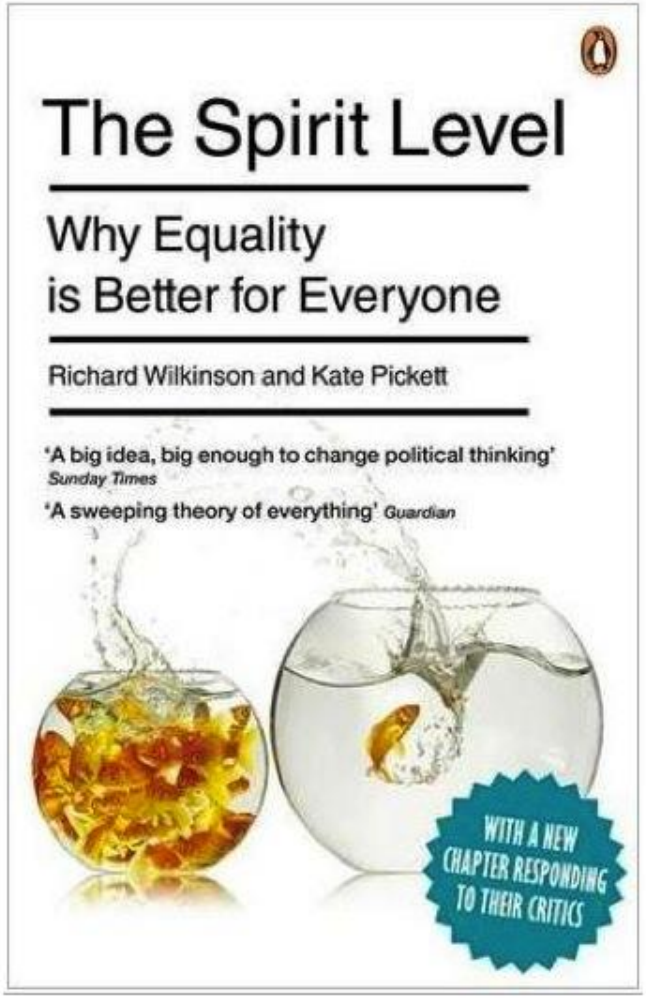
Introduction

- This PowerPoint file contains 35 of the more important graphs shown on The Equality Trust website at www.equalitytrust.org.uk
- The graphs are also published in the book by Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, *The Spirit Level: Why Equality is Better for Everyone* (Penguin, 2010).
- 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.

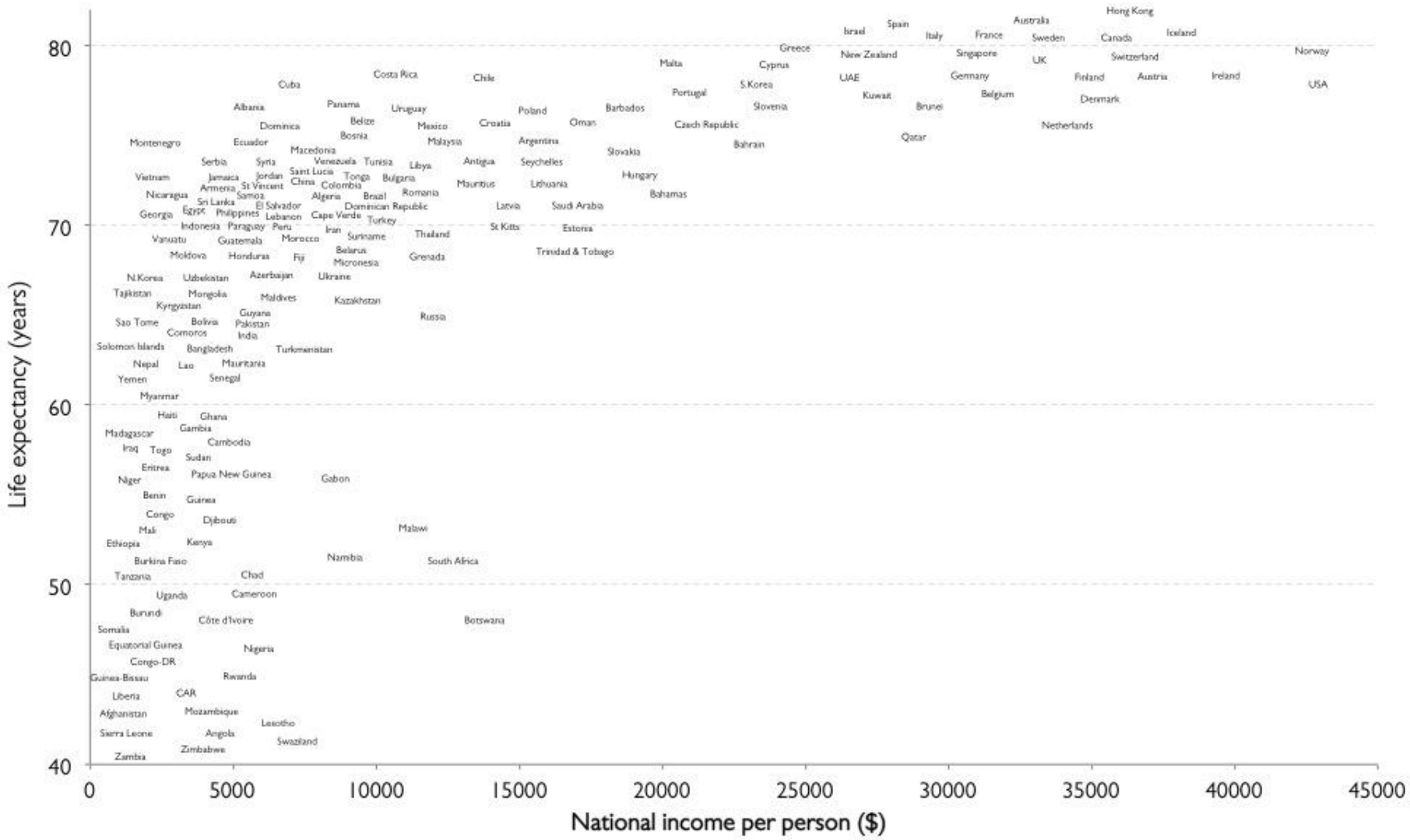
As these slides represent many years of work and thought, we would be very grateful for donations to help The Equality Trust continue its work.

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



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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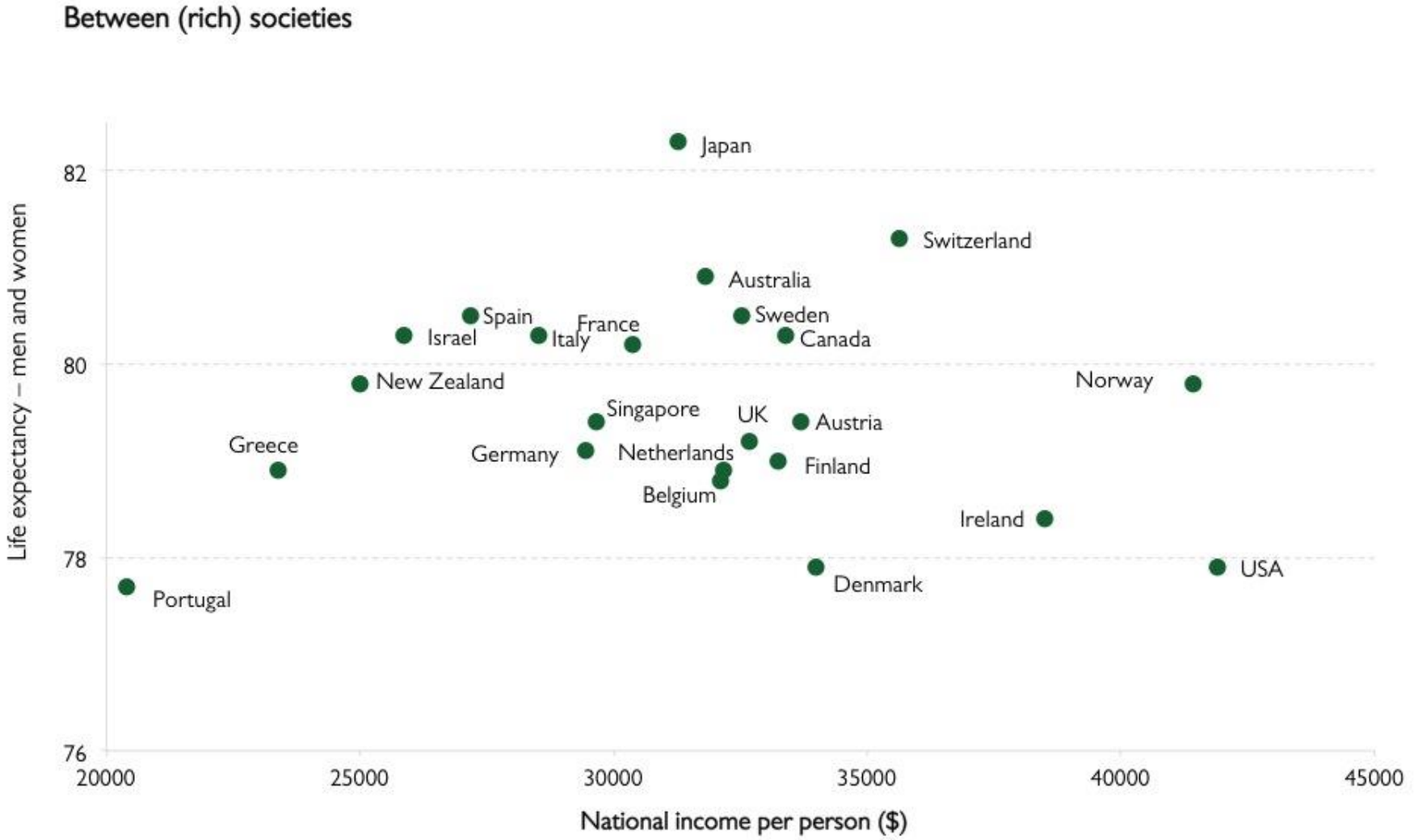
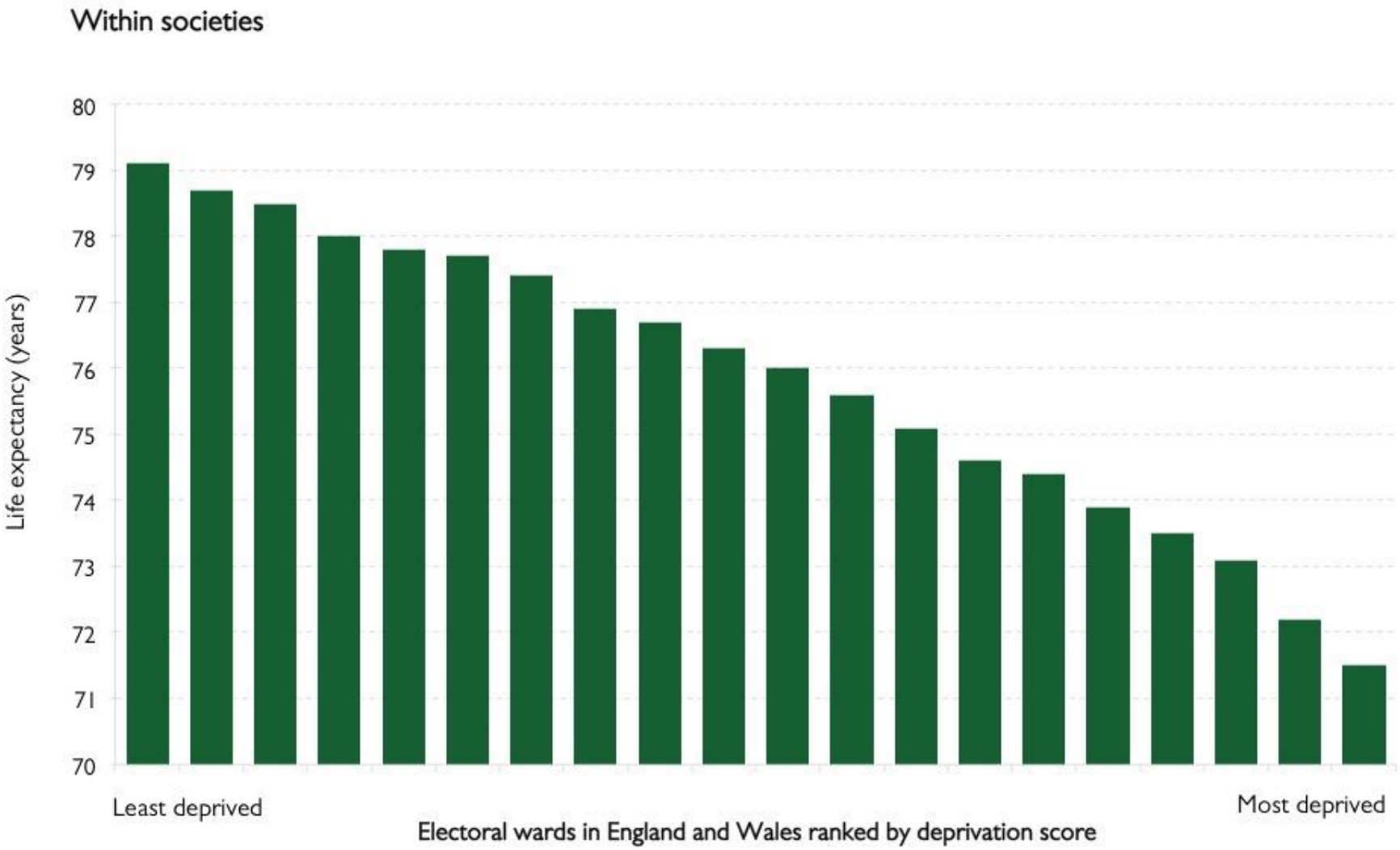
Health is related to income differences *within* rich societies but not to those *between* them



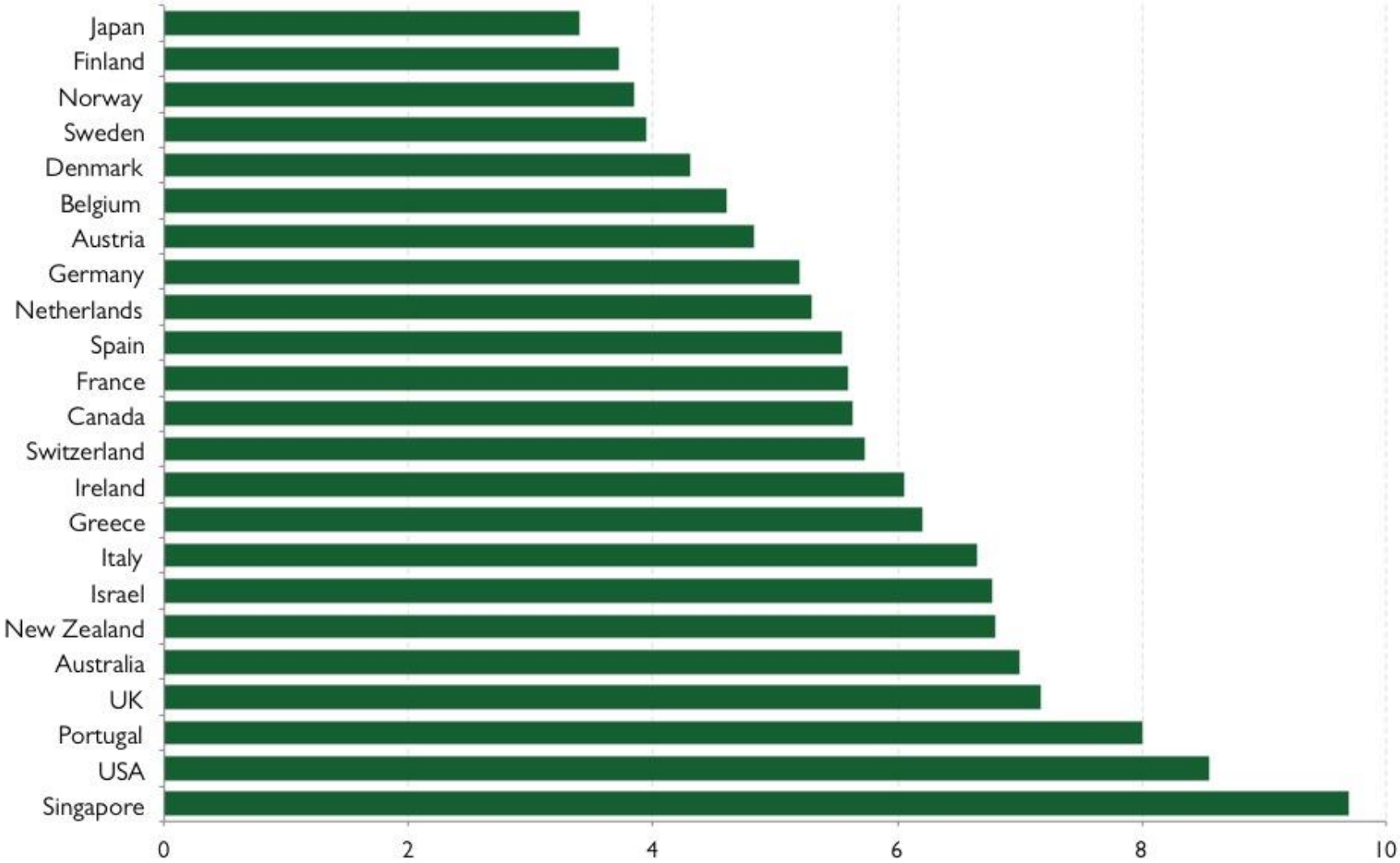
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

How much richer are the richest 20% than the poorest 20%?



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009) / United Nations Development Program

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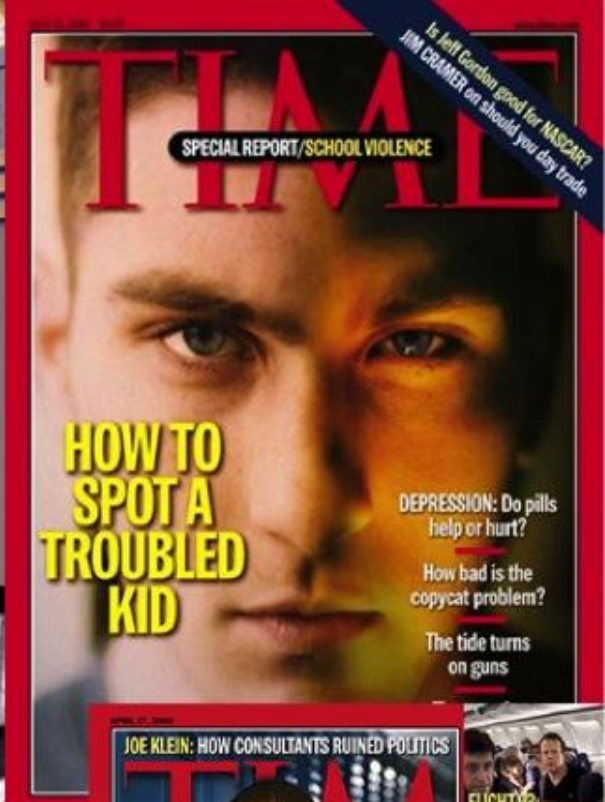
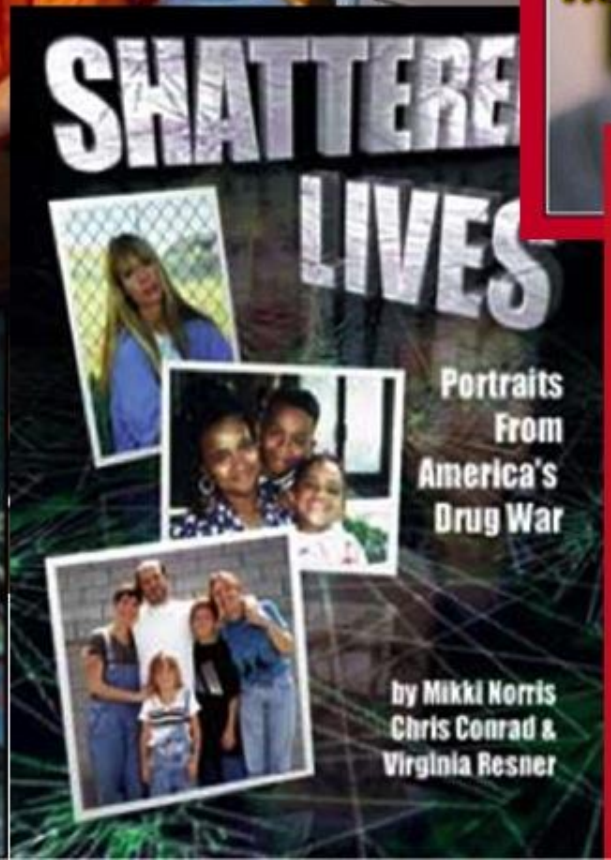
DECEMBER 9, 1985
$1.95
TIME
Children Having Children
Teen Pregnancy In America
SPICE, SPICE EVERYWHERE
The U.S. Roundup Accelerates

101

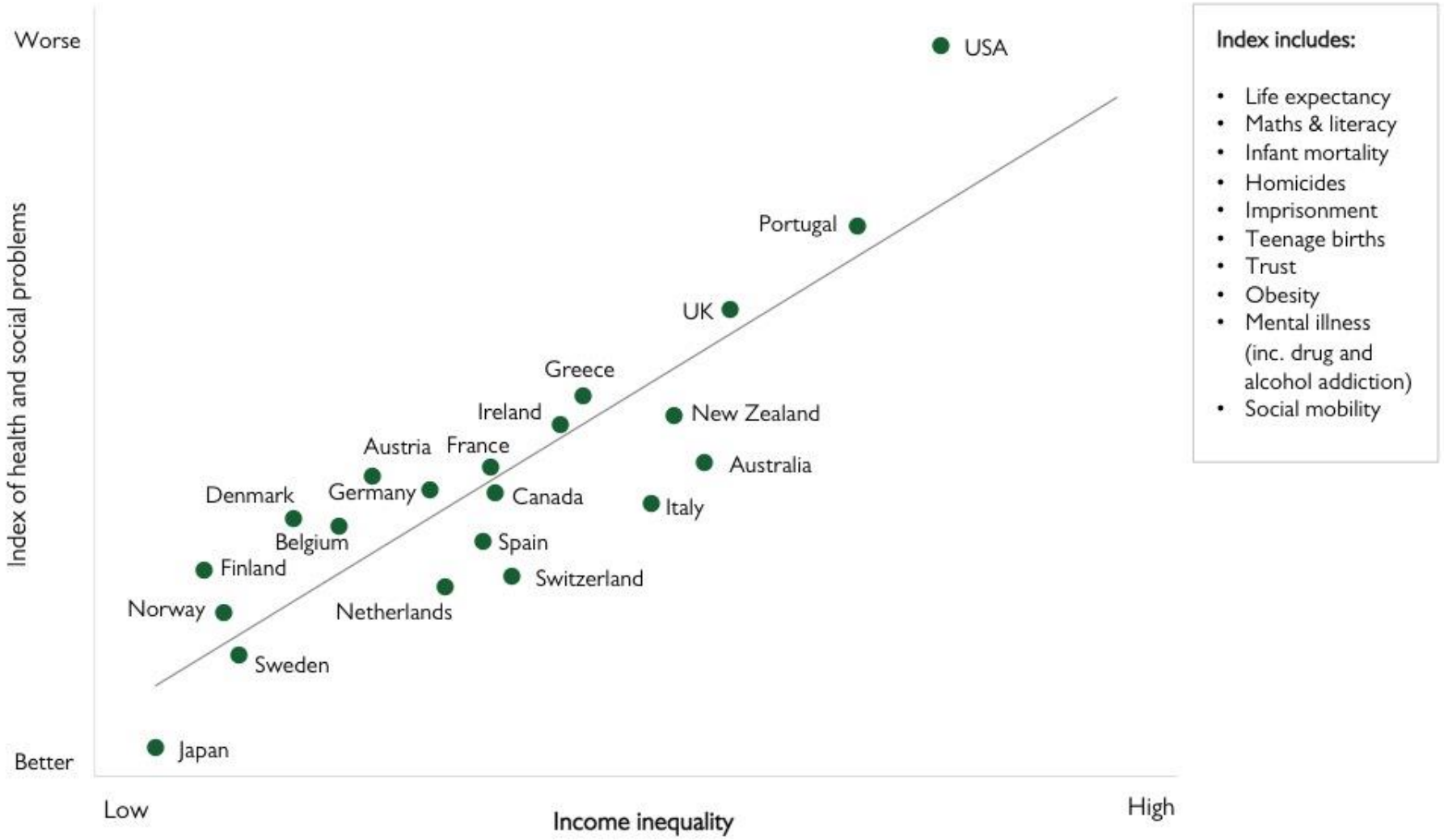

Is Jeff Gordon good for NASCAR?
JIM CRAMER on should you day trade
TIME
SPECIAL REPORT/SCHOOL VIOLENCE
HOW TO SPOT A TROUBLED KID
DEPRESSION: Do pills help or hurt?
How bad is the copycat problem?
The tide turns on guns

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR


SHATTERED LIVES
Portraits From America's Drug War
by Mikki Norris
Chris Conrad &
Virginia Resner

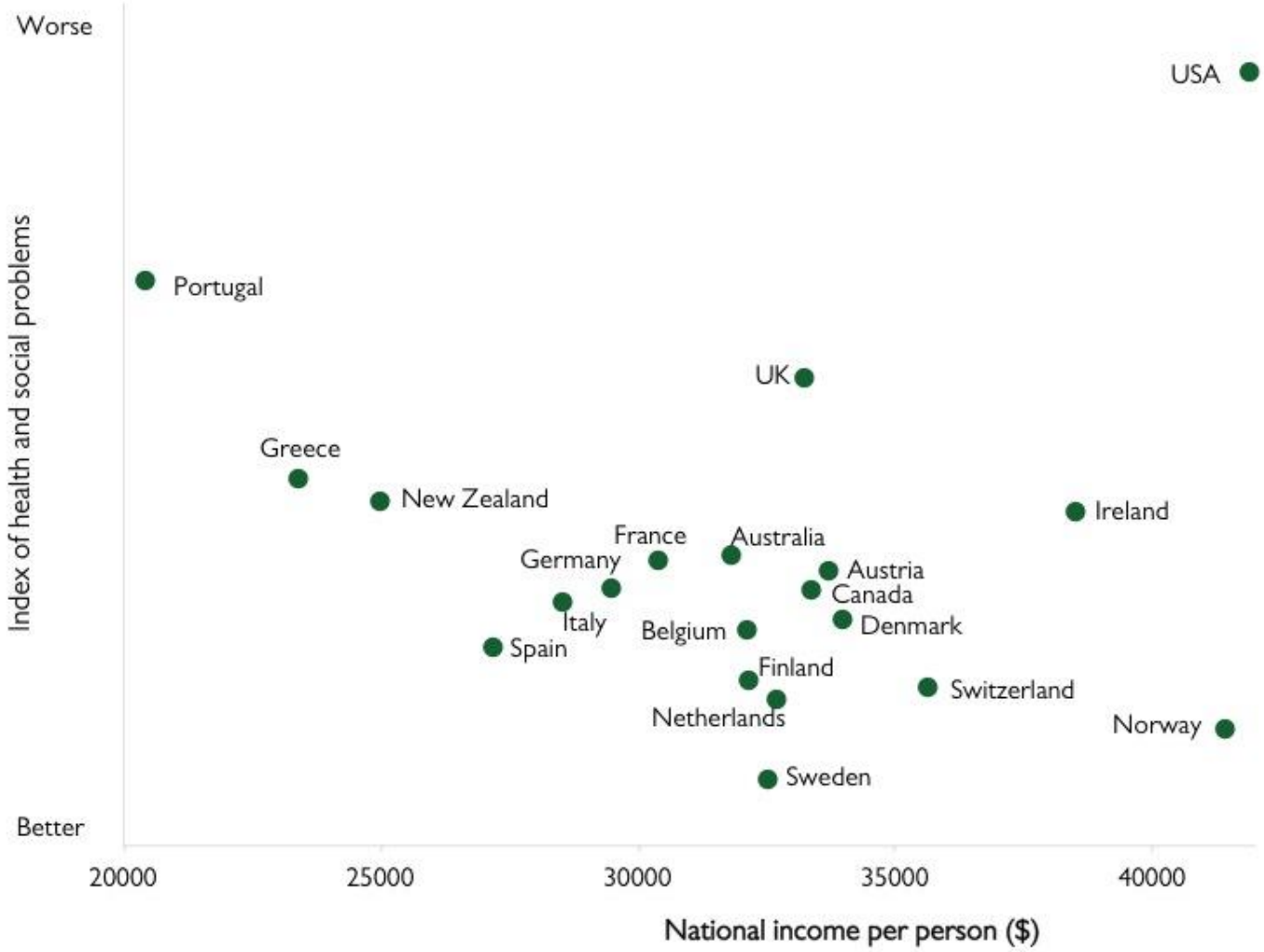
JOE KLEIN: HOW CONSULTANTS RUINED POLITICS
FLIGHT 93: THE MOVIE
EXCLUSIVE FIRST LOOK
TIME
SPECIAL REPORT
DROPOUT NATION
30% of America's high school students will leave without graduating. Here is what one town tells us about the crisis
BY NATHAN THORNBURGH

Health and social problems are worse in more unequal countries



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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

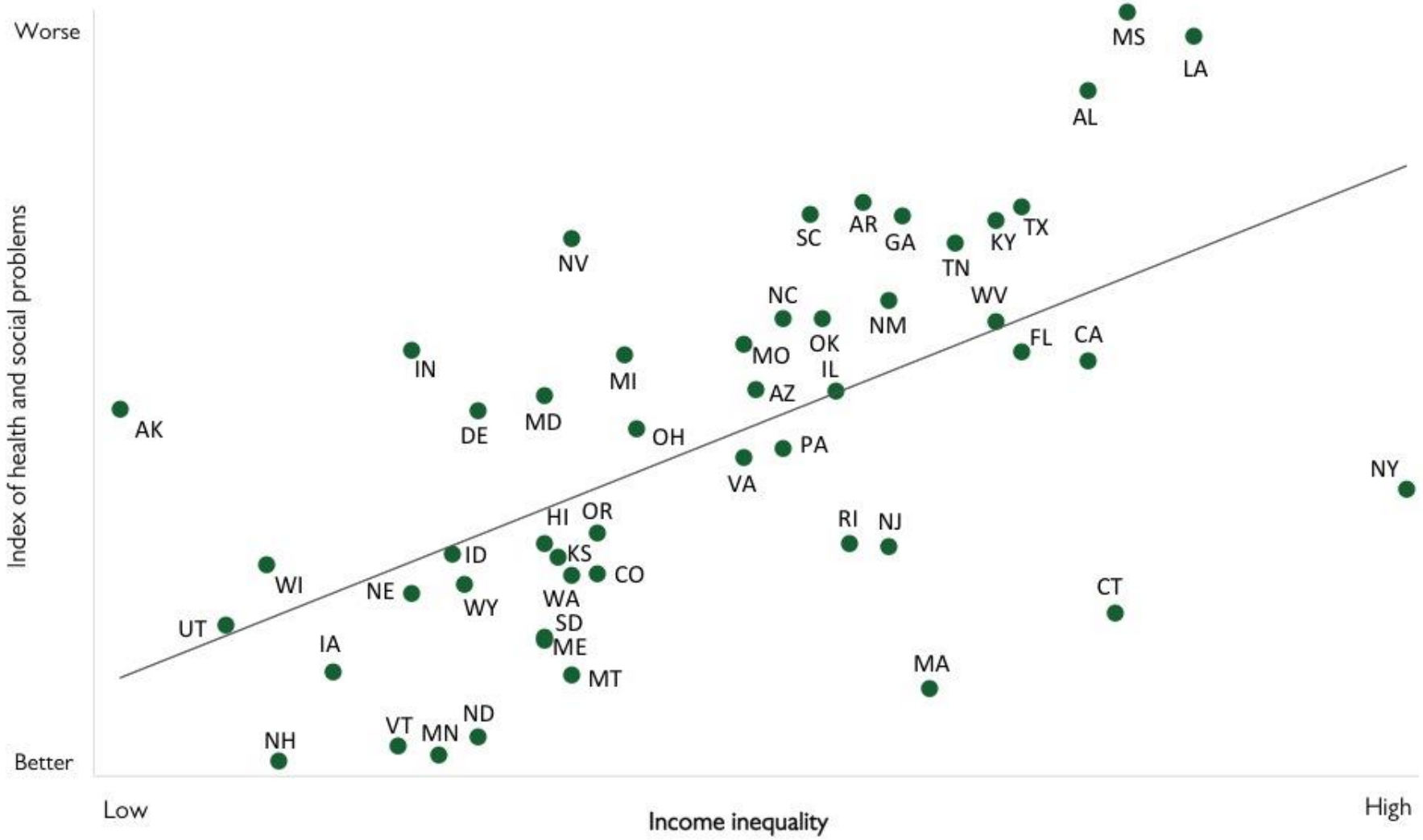


Index includes:

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

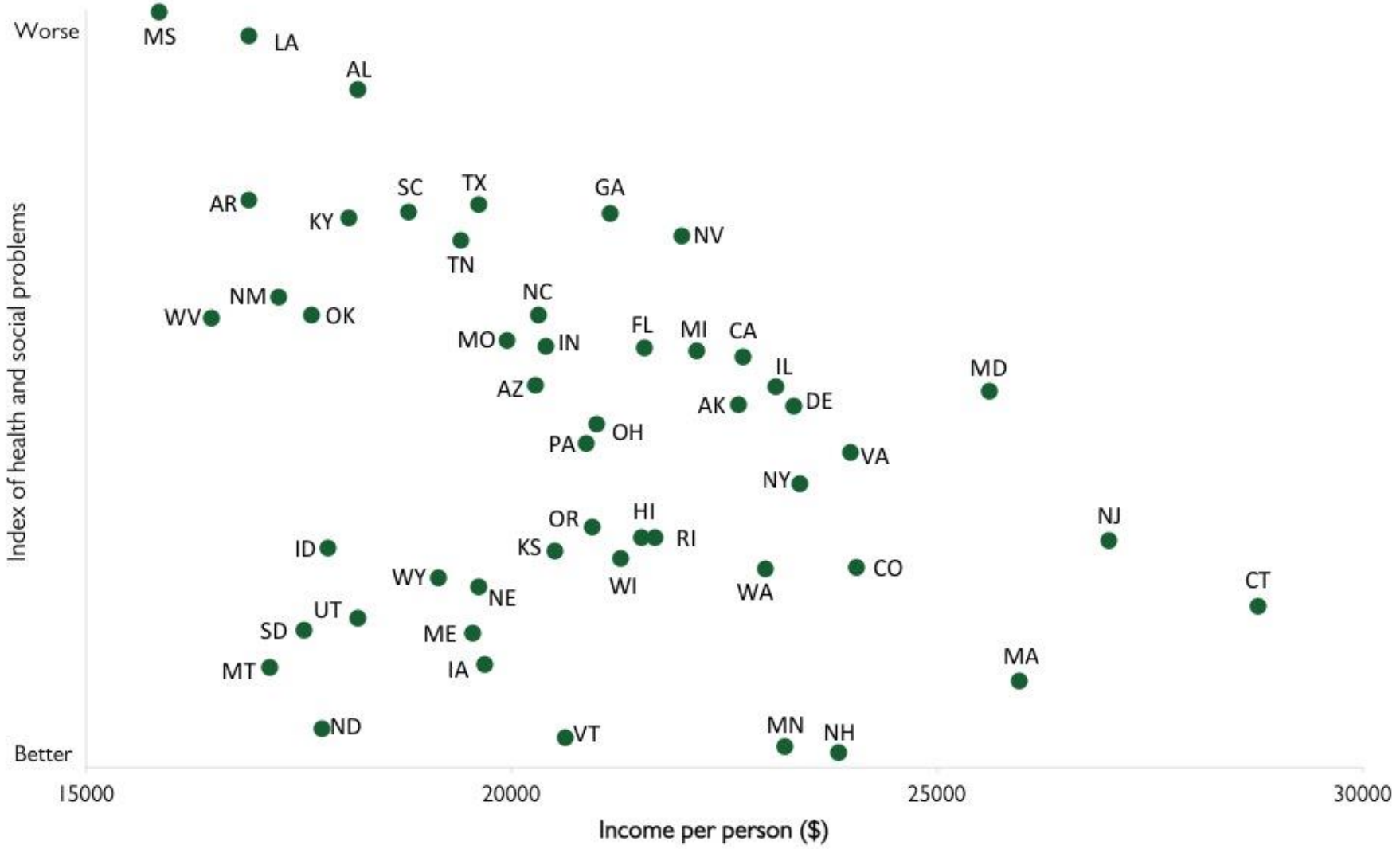
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Health and social problems are worse in more unequal US states



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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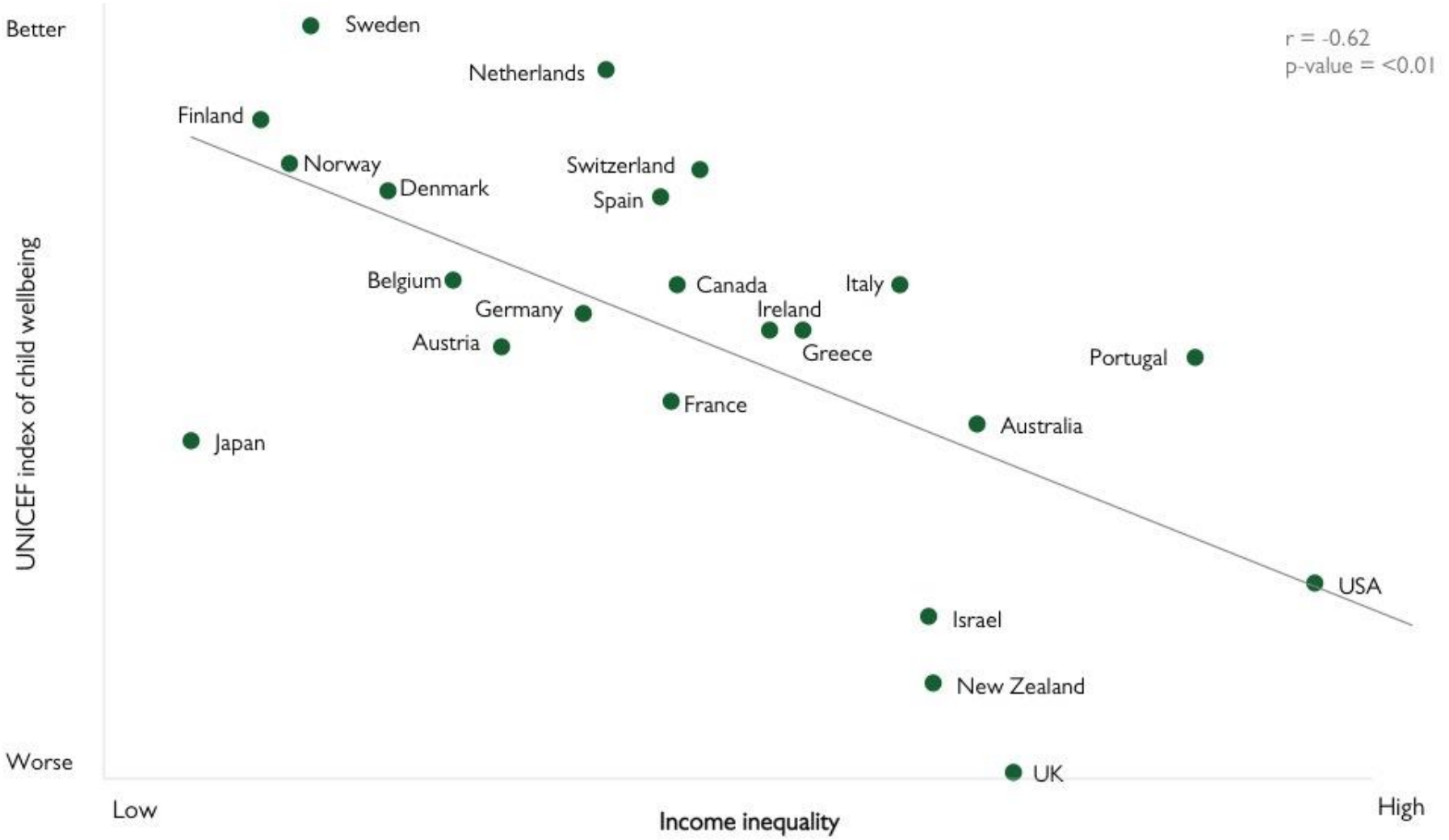
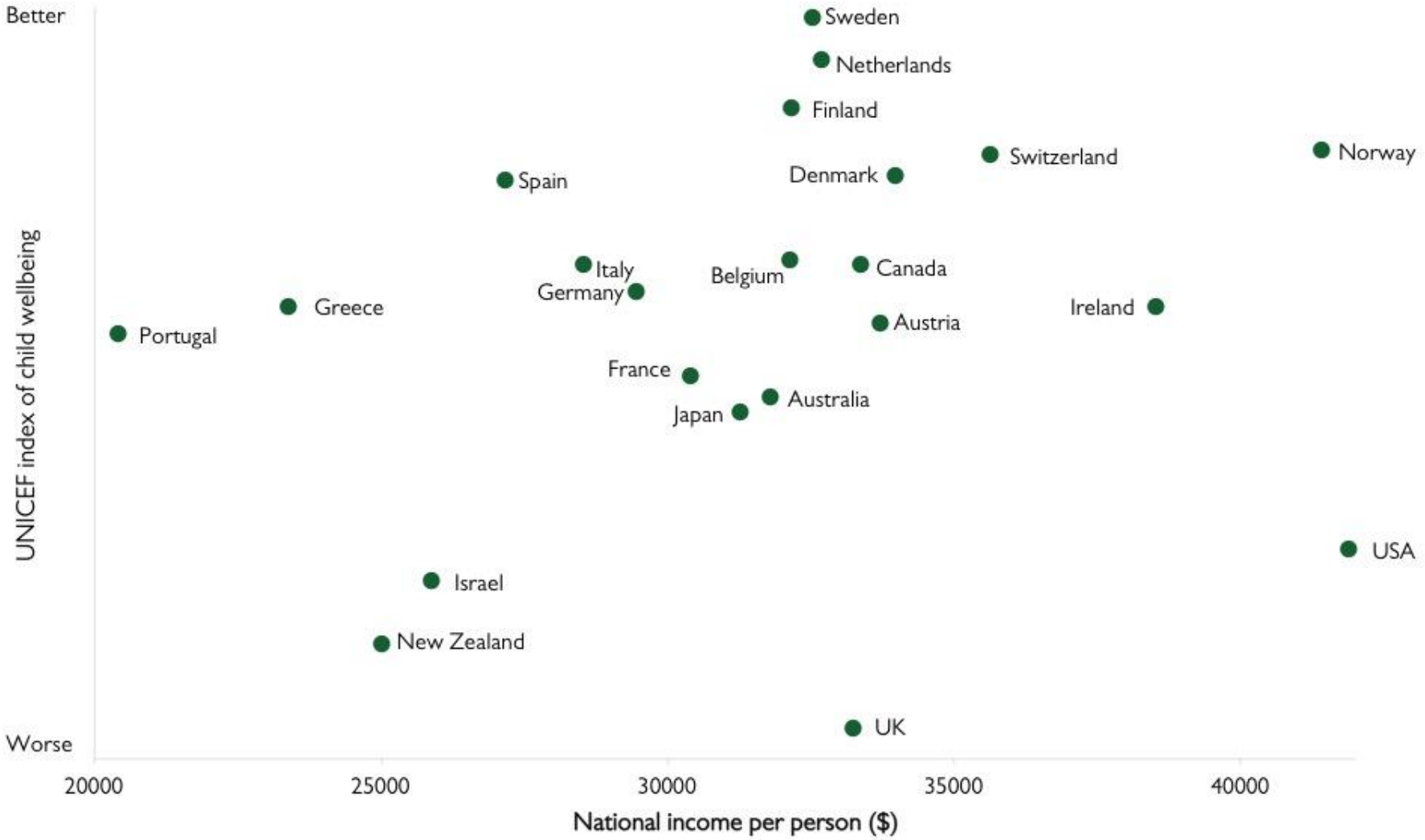
Child wellbeing is better in more equal rich countries



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Child wellbeing is unrelated to average incomes in rich countries



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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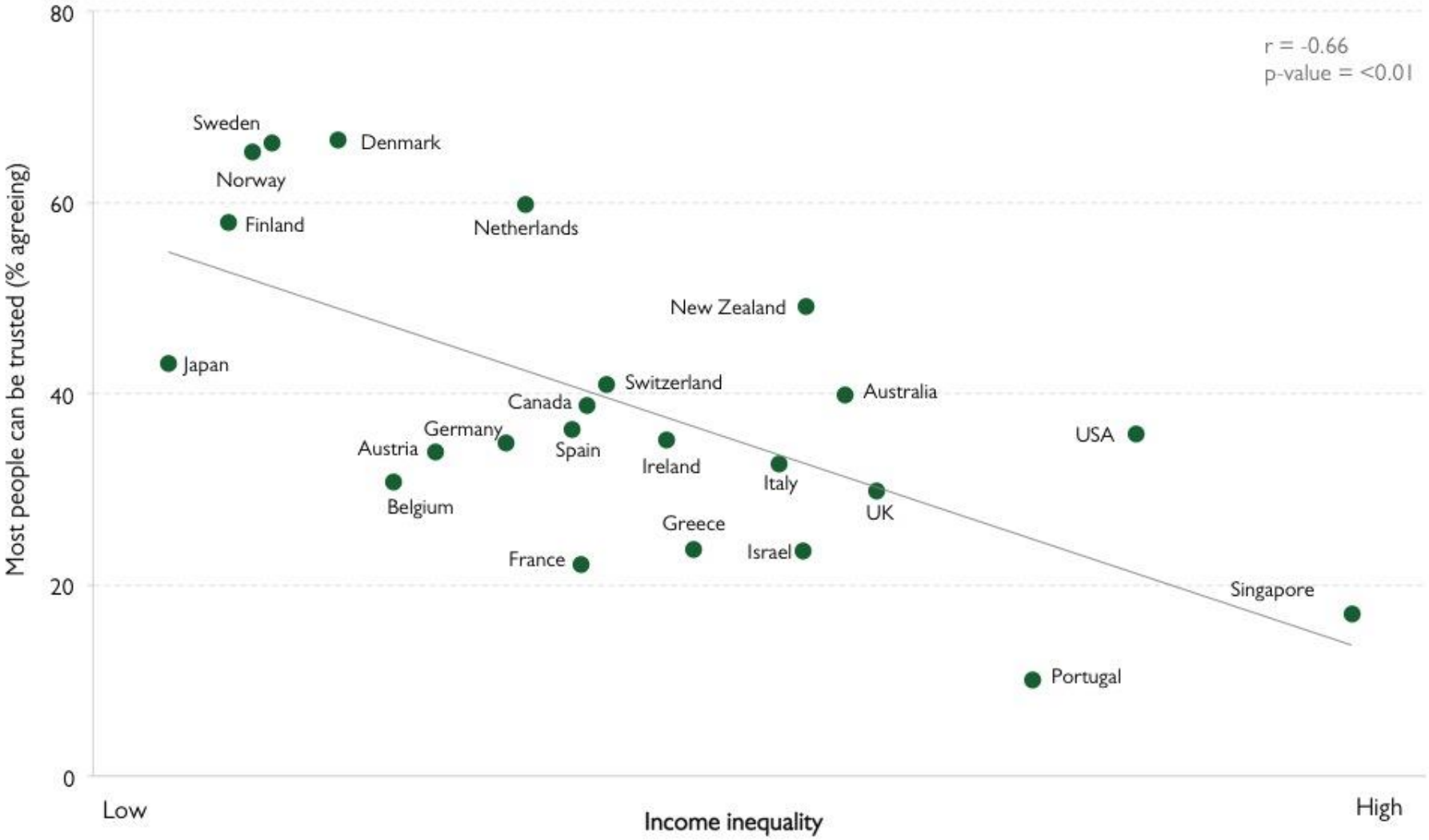
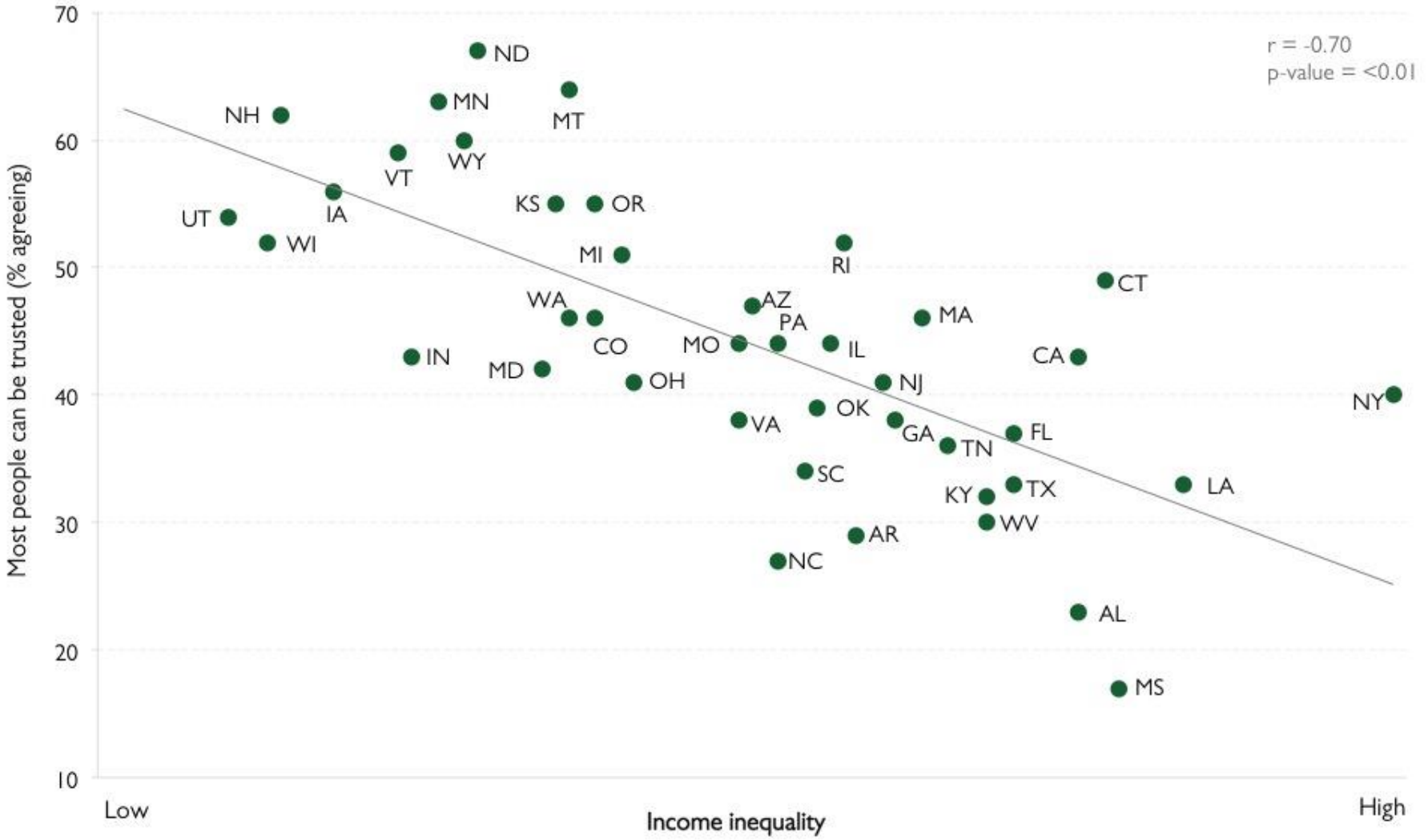
Levels of trust are higher in more equal rich countries



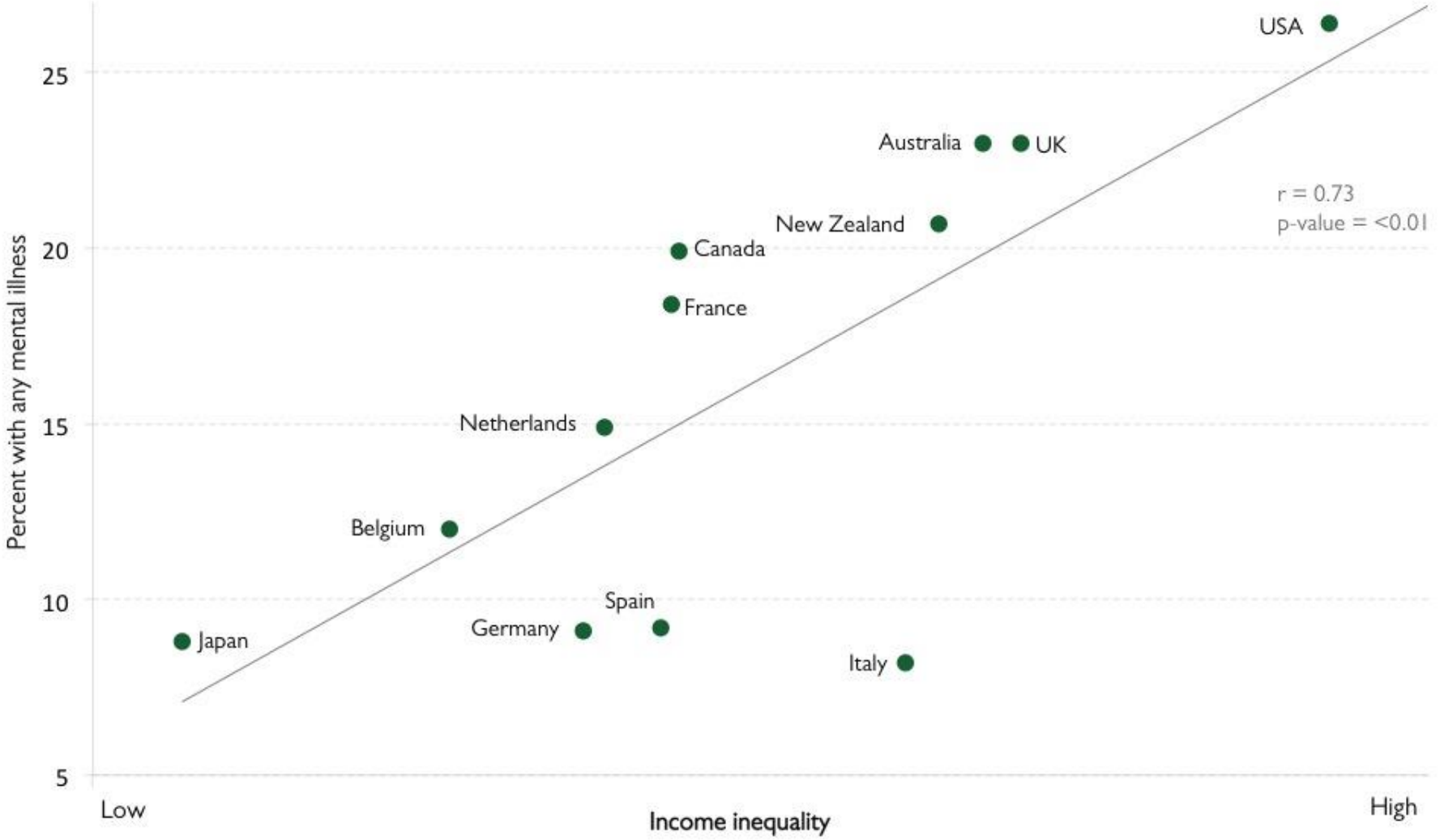
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Levels of trust are higher in more equal US states



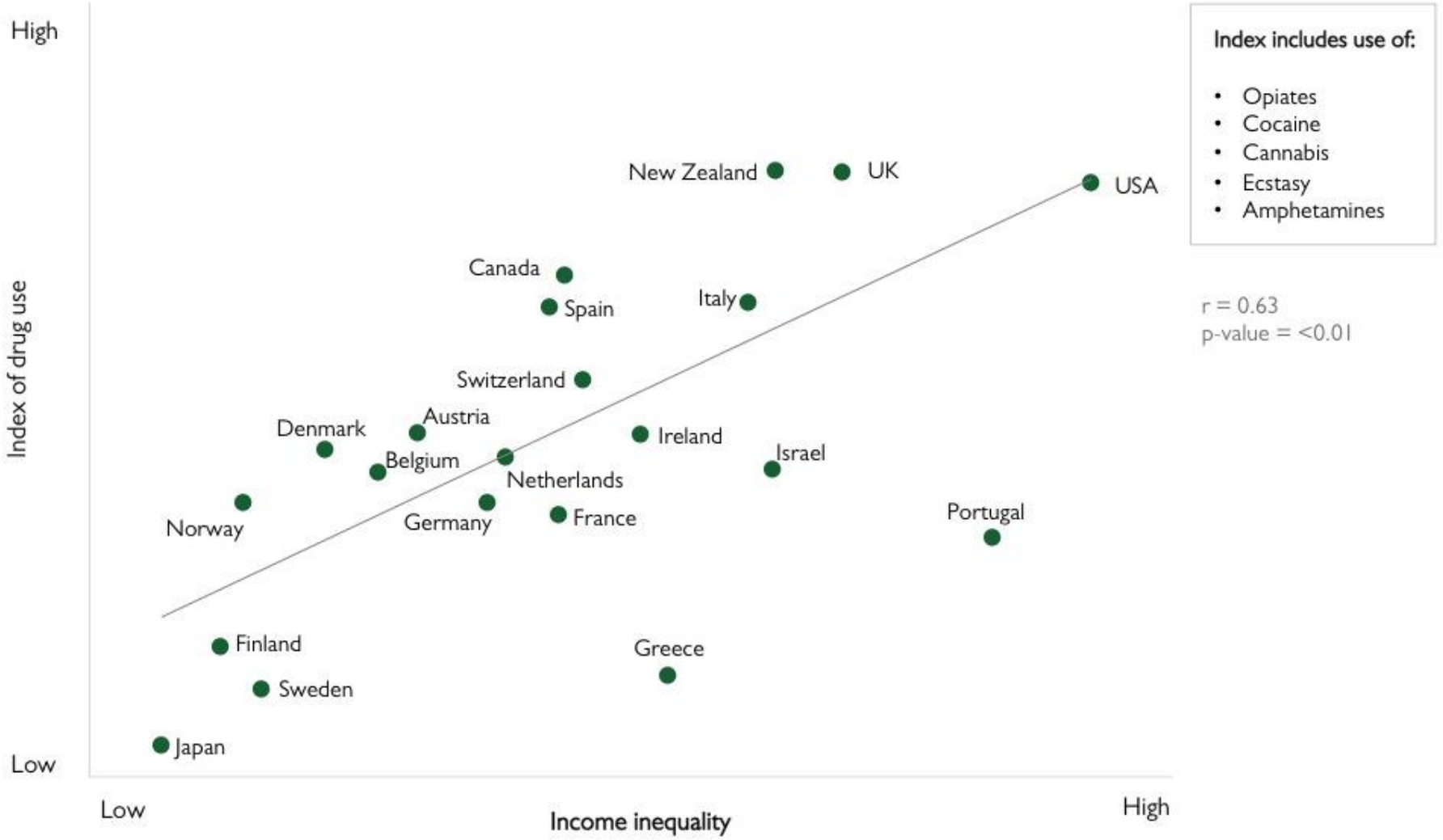
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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



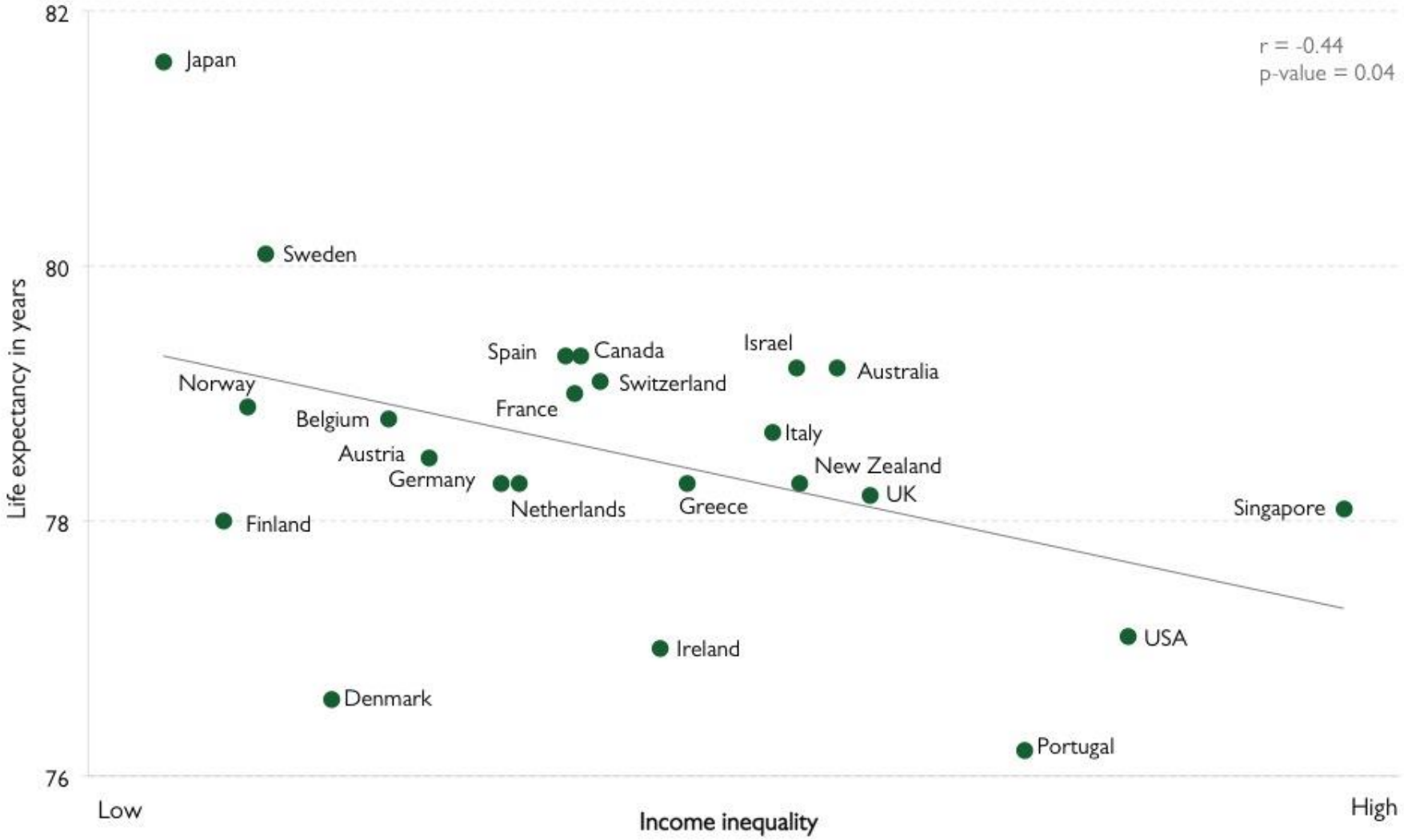
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Drug use is more common in more unequal countries



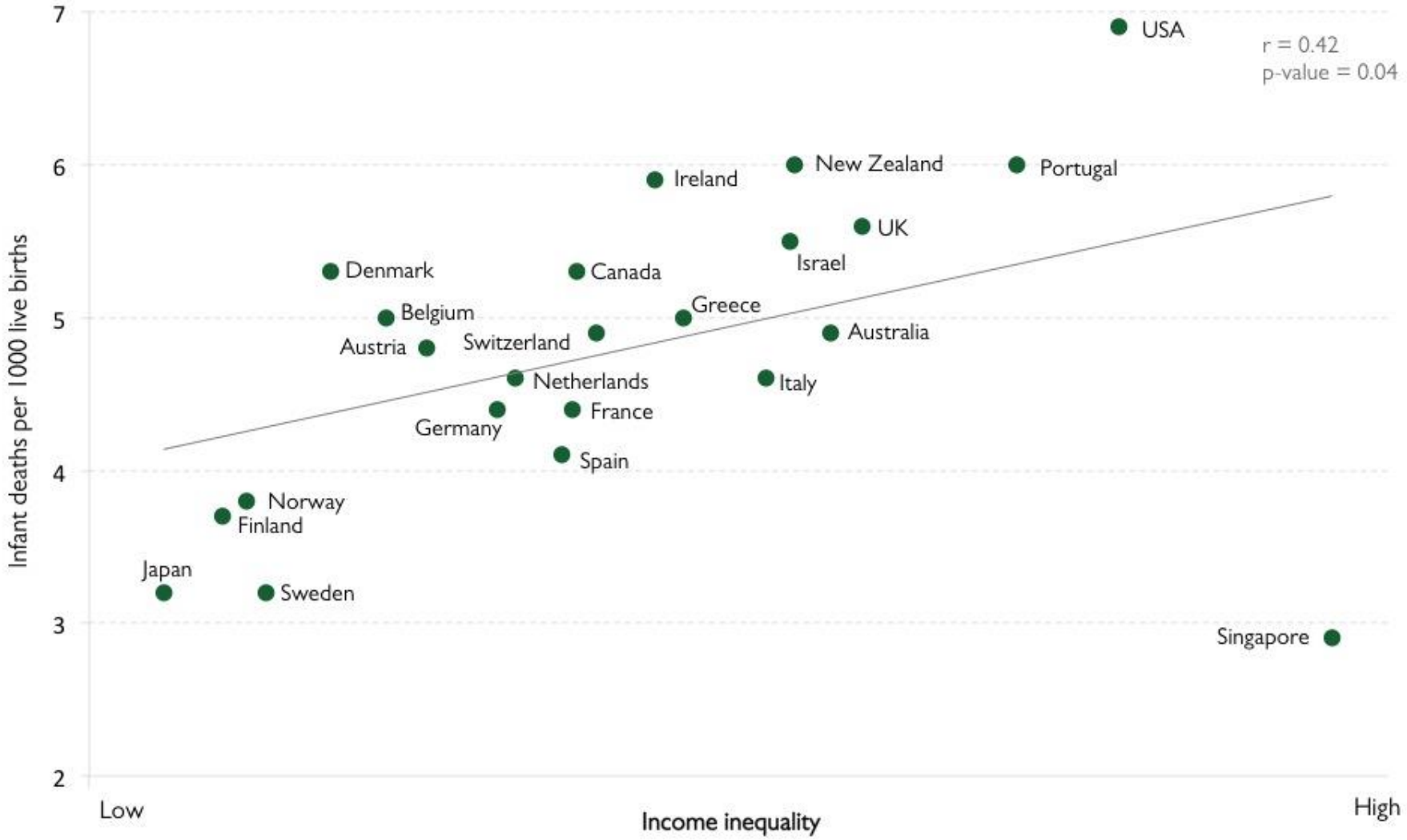
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Life expectancy is longer in more equal rich countries



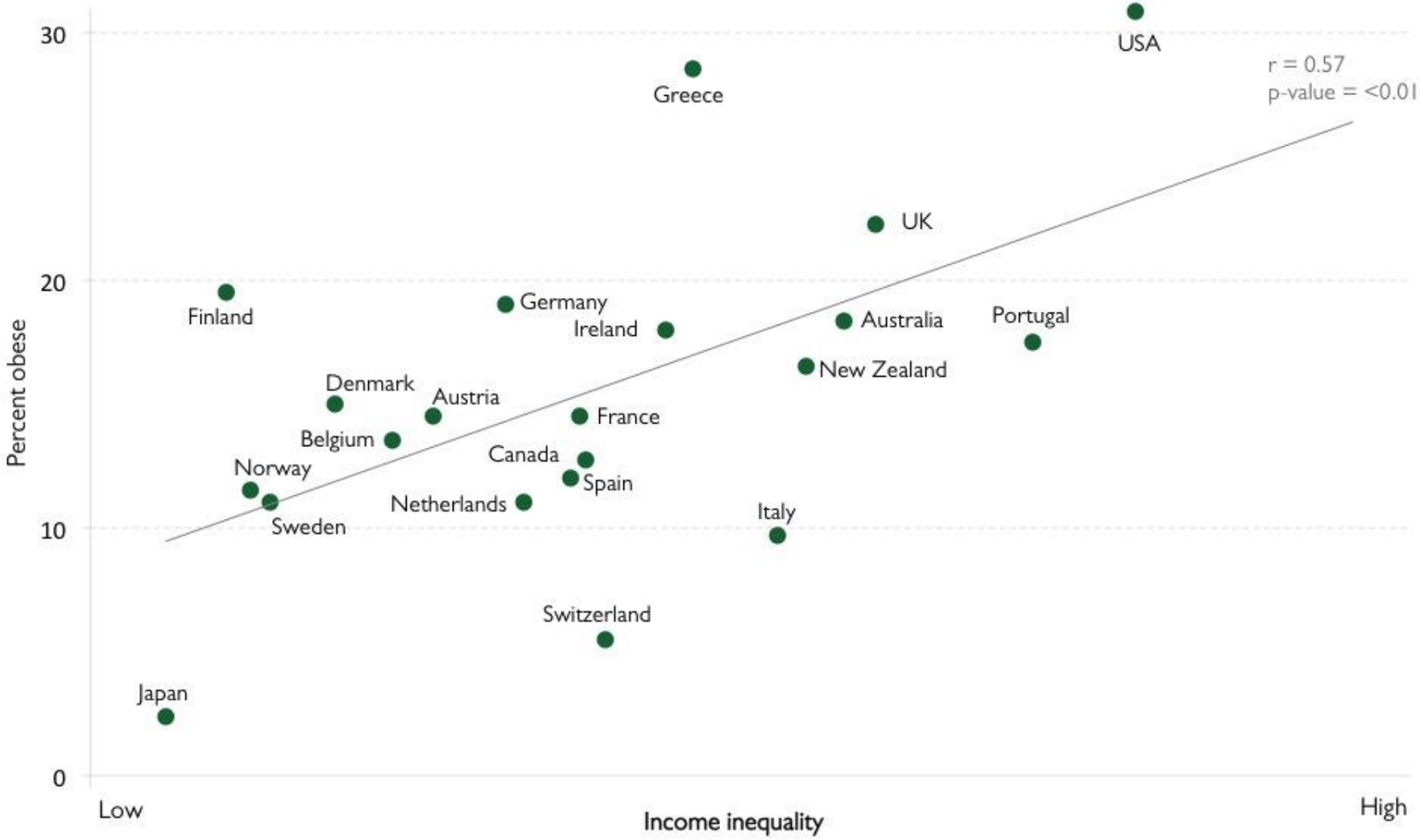
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Infant mortality rates are higher in more unequal countries



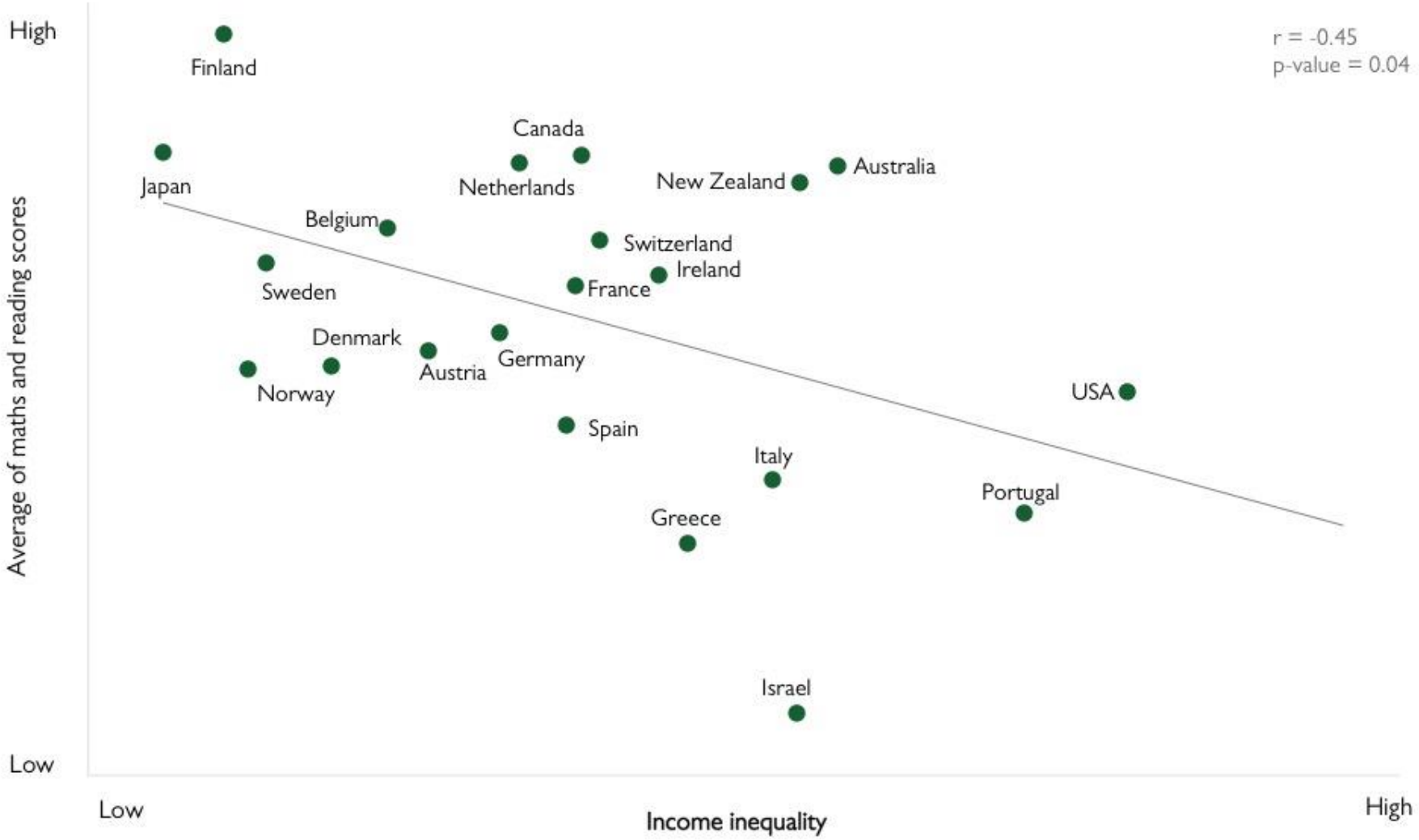
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

More adults are obese in more unequal rich countries



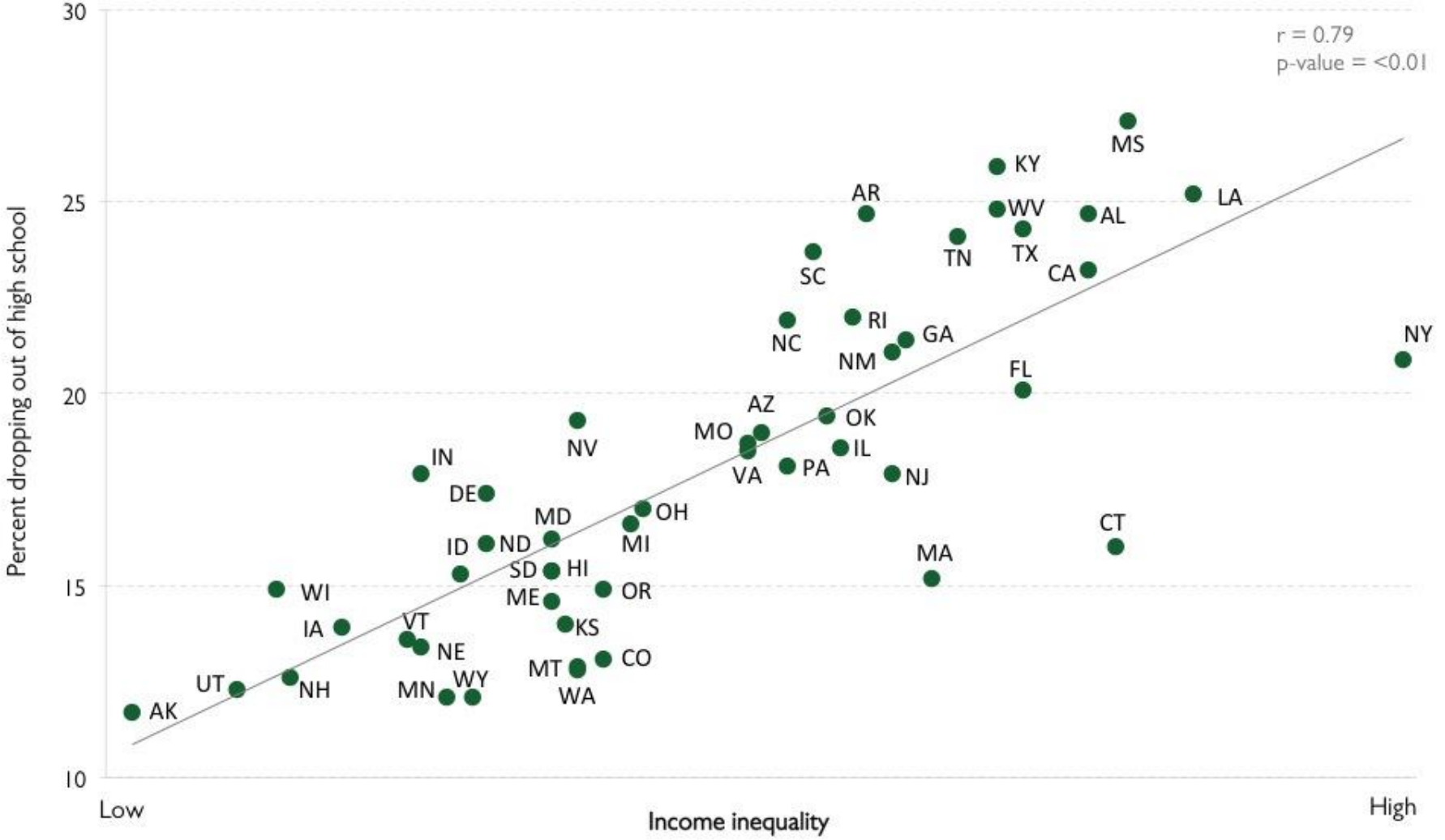
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Educational scores are higher in more equal rich countries



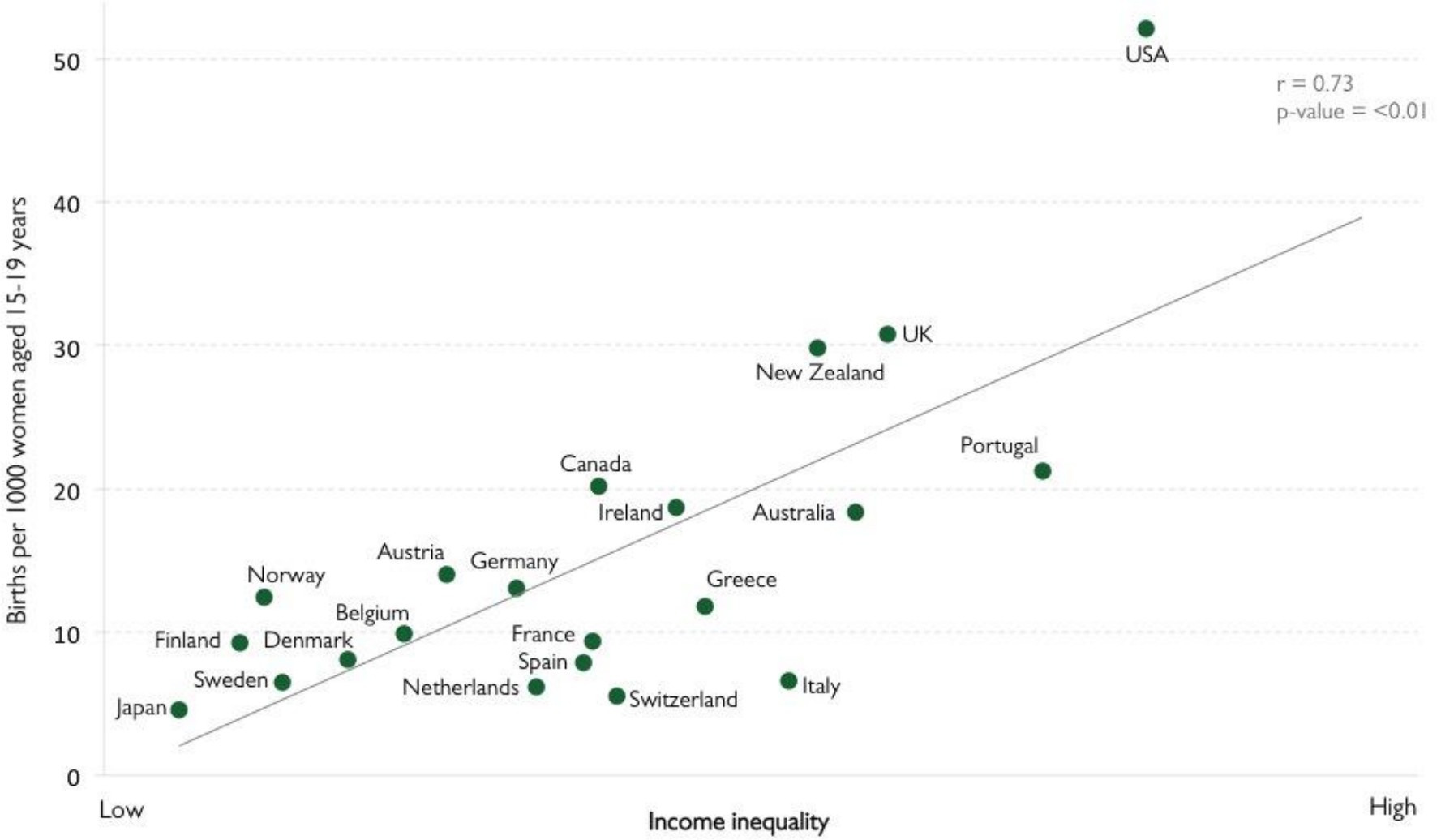
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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



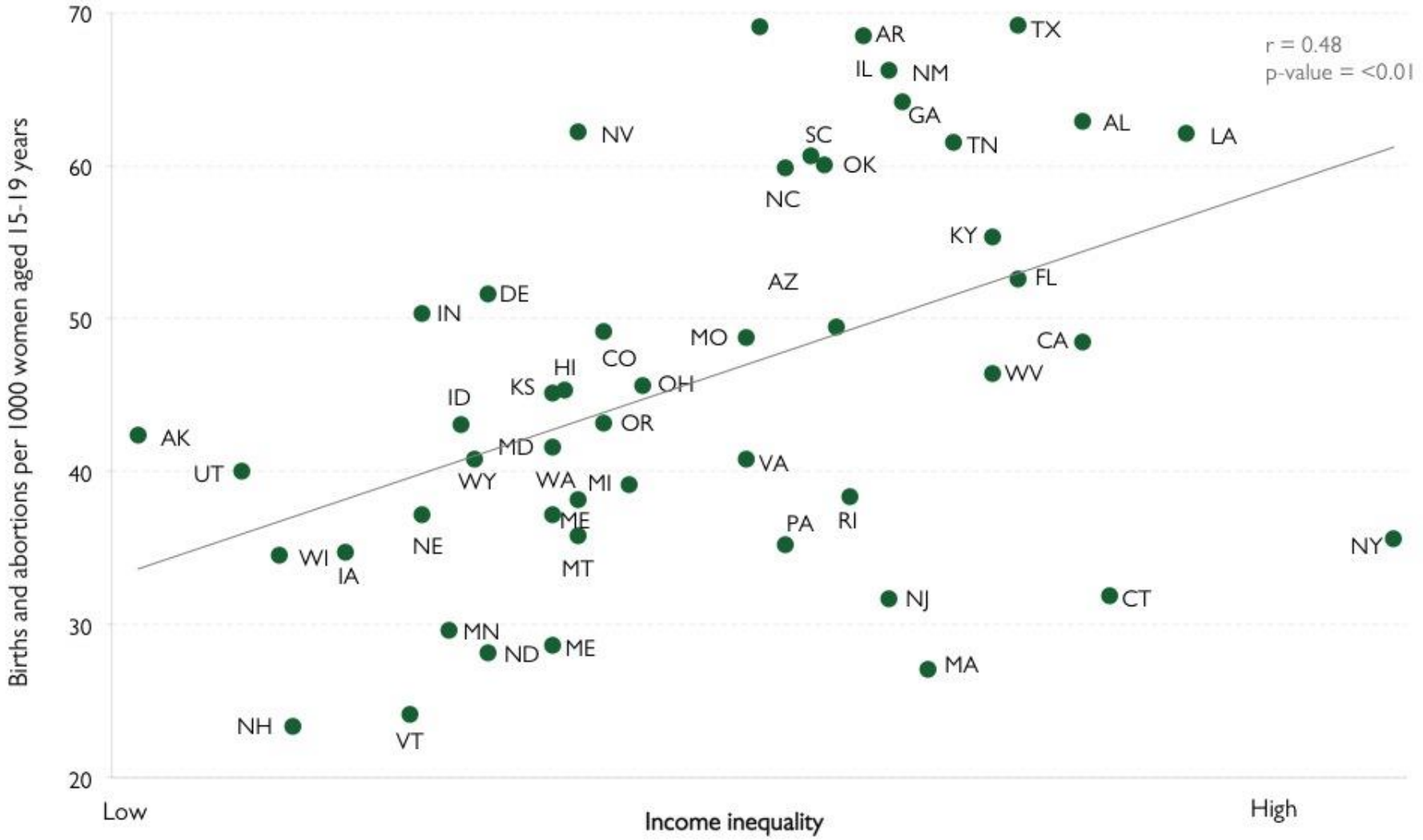
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Teenage birth rates are higher in more unequal rich countries



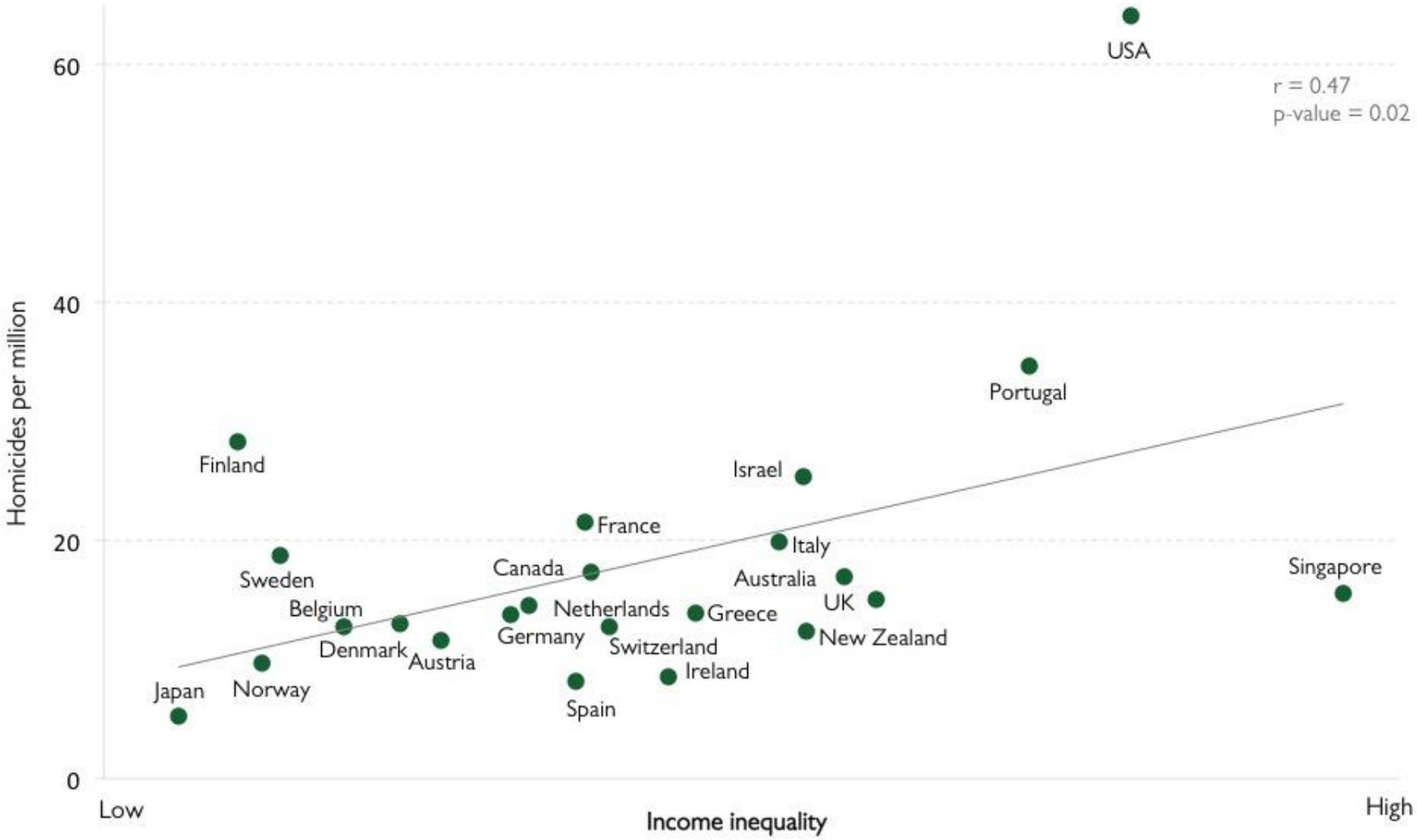
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Teen pregnancy rates are higher in more unequal US states



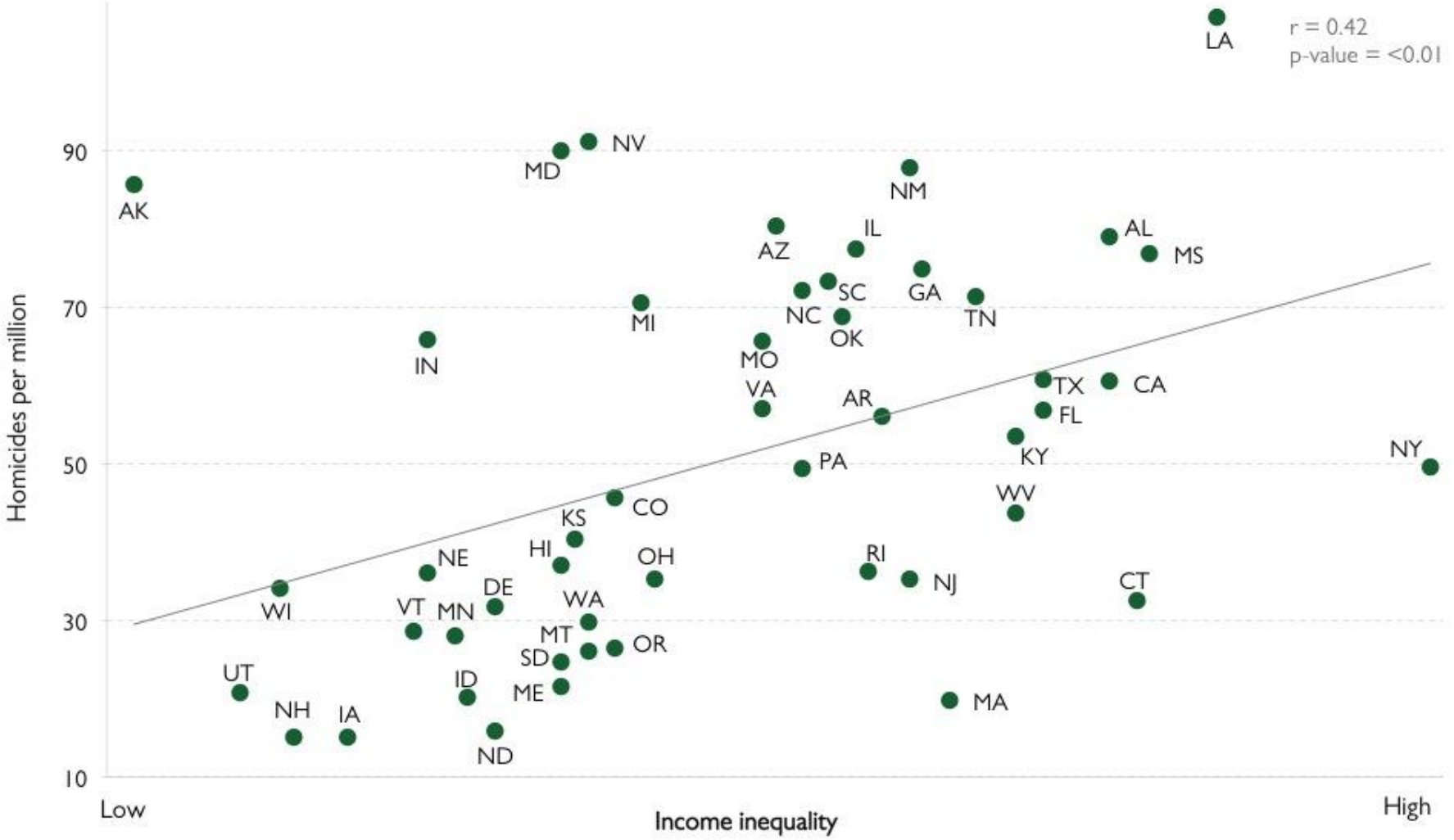
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Homicide rates are higher in more unequal rich countries



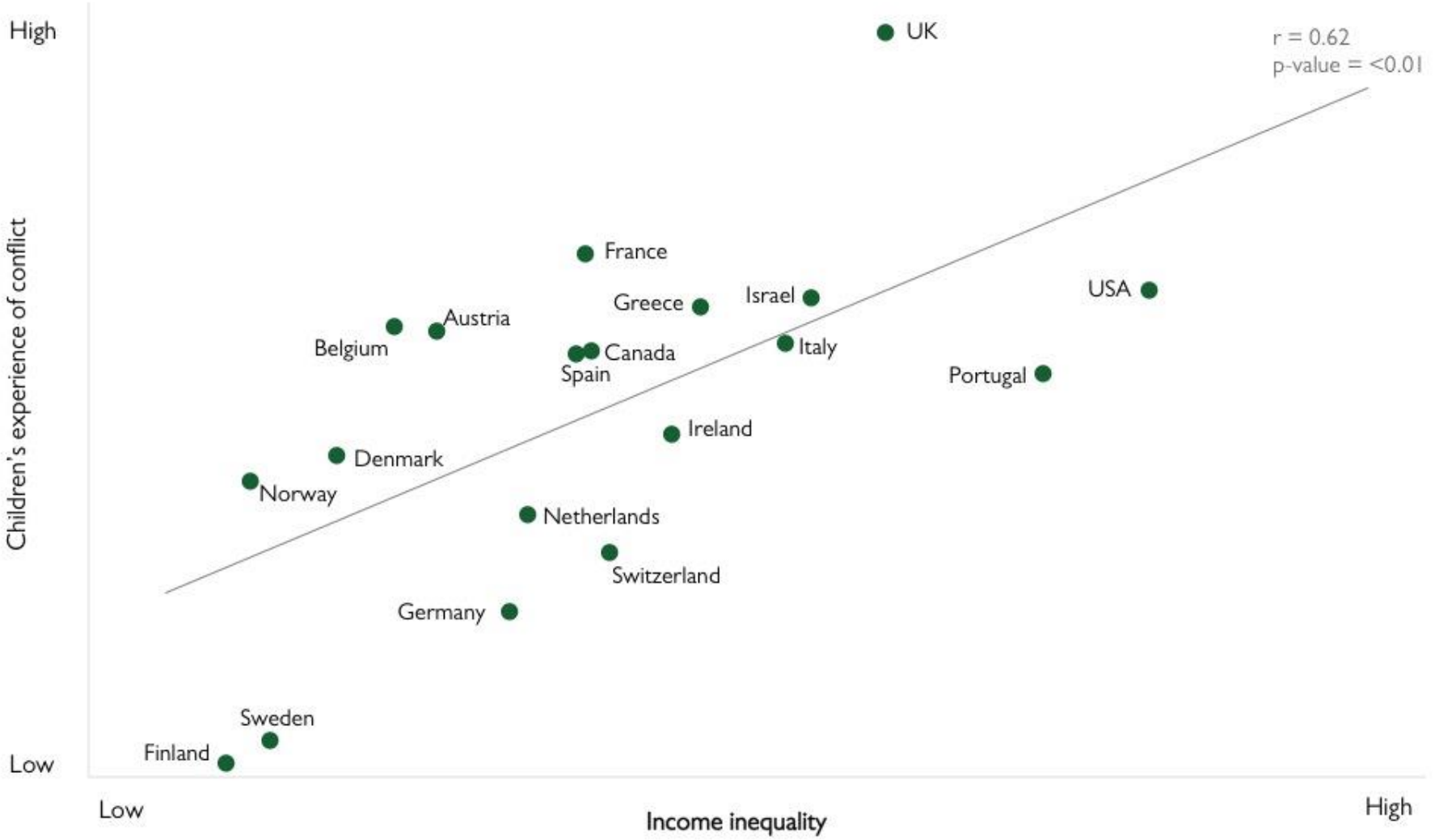
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Homicide rates are higher in more unequal US states



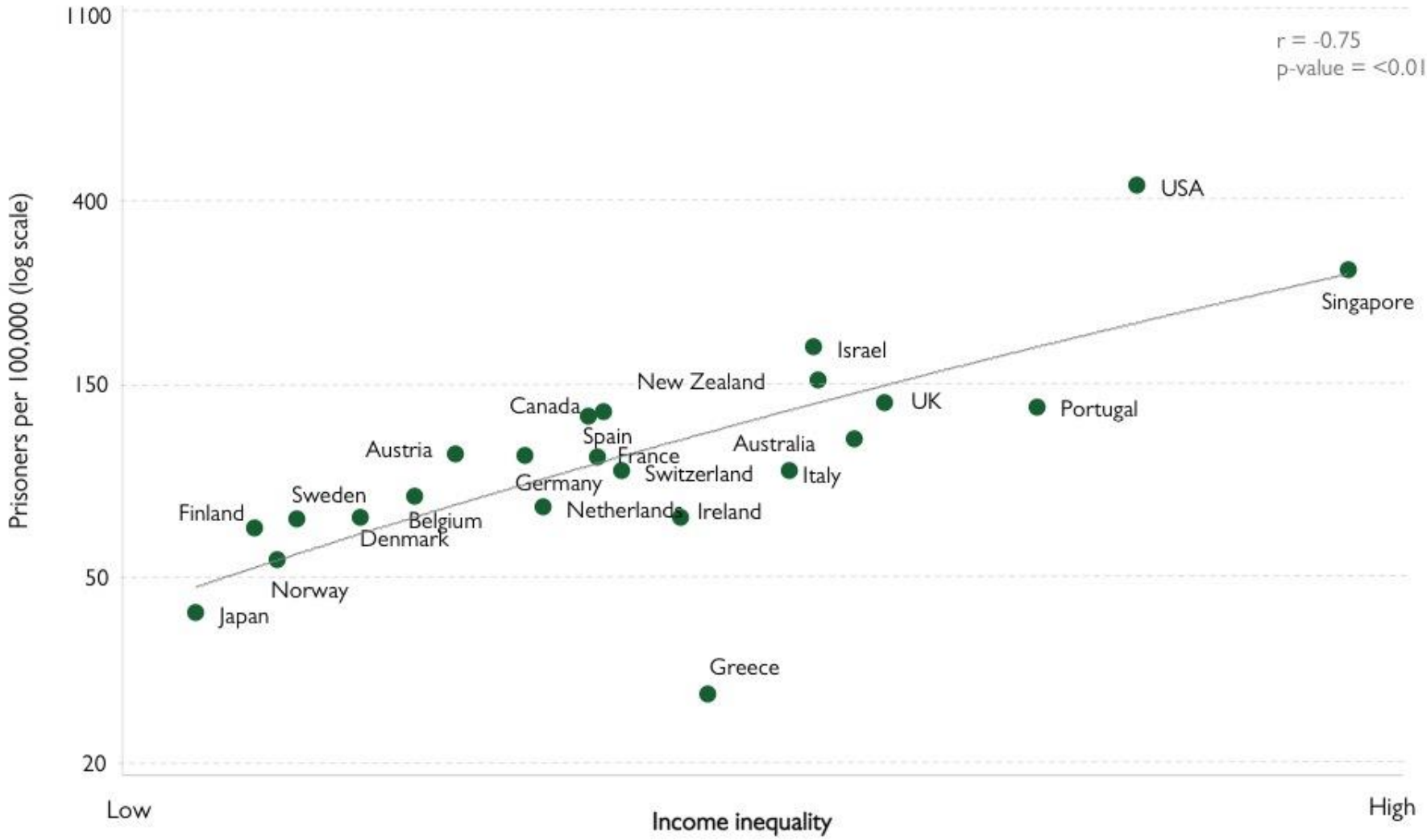
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Children experience more conflict in more unequal societies



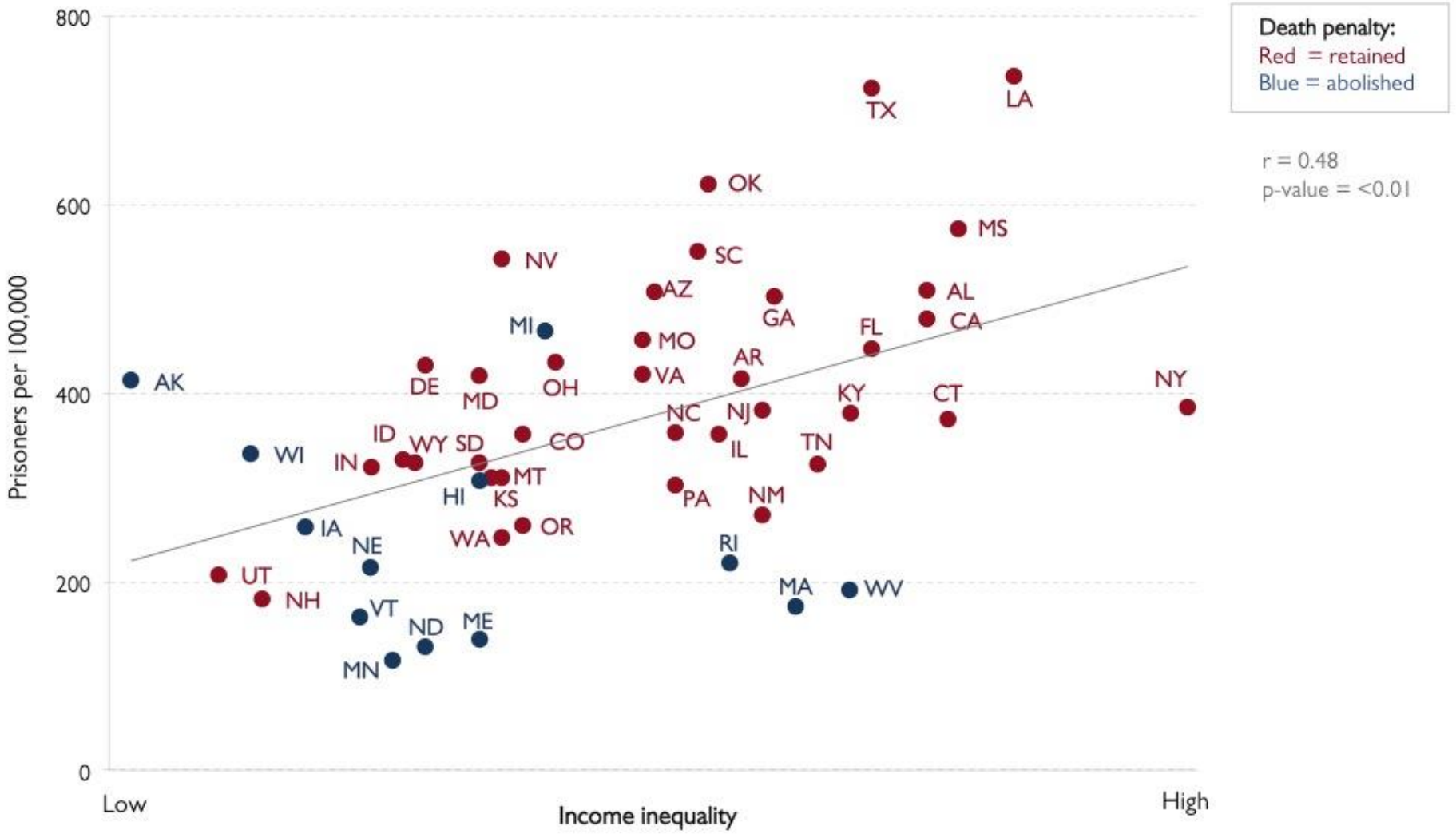
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Rates of imprisonment are higher in more unequal countries



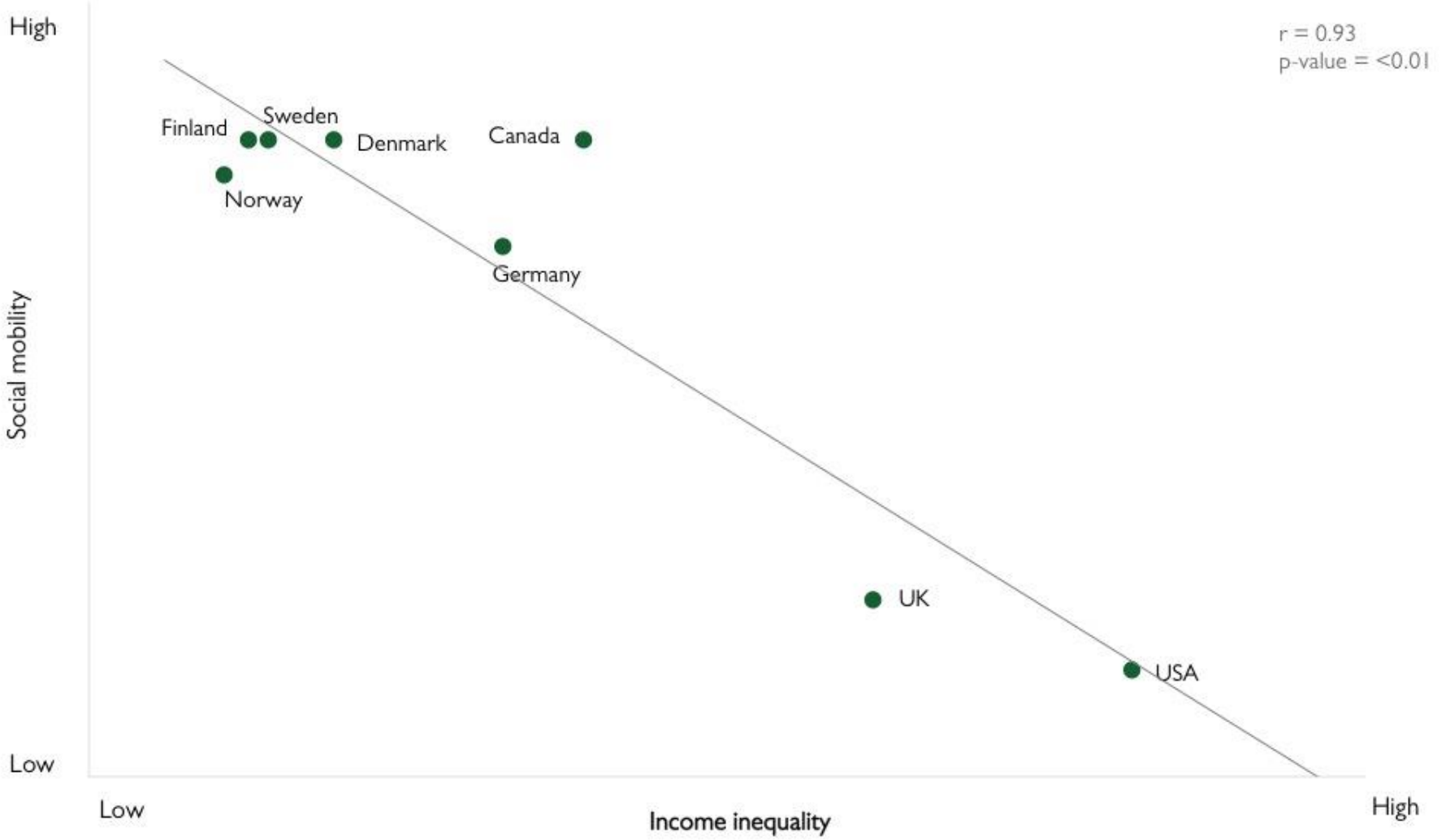
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Rates of imprisonment are higher in more unequal US states



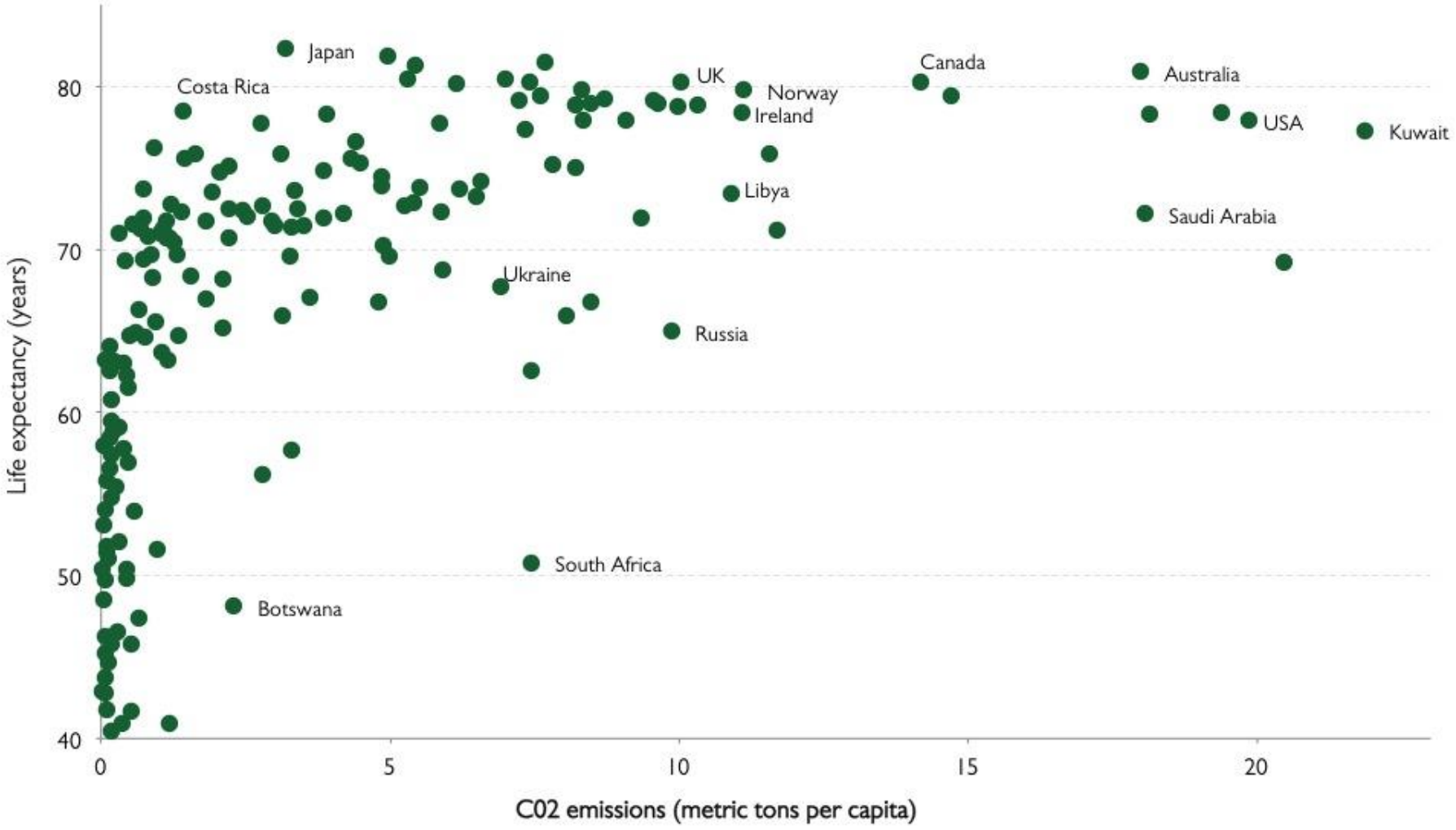
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Social mobility is lower in more unequal countries



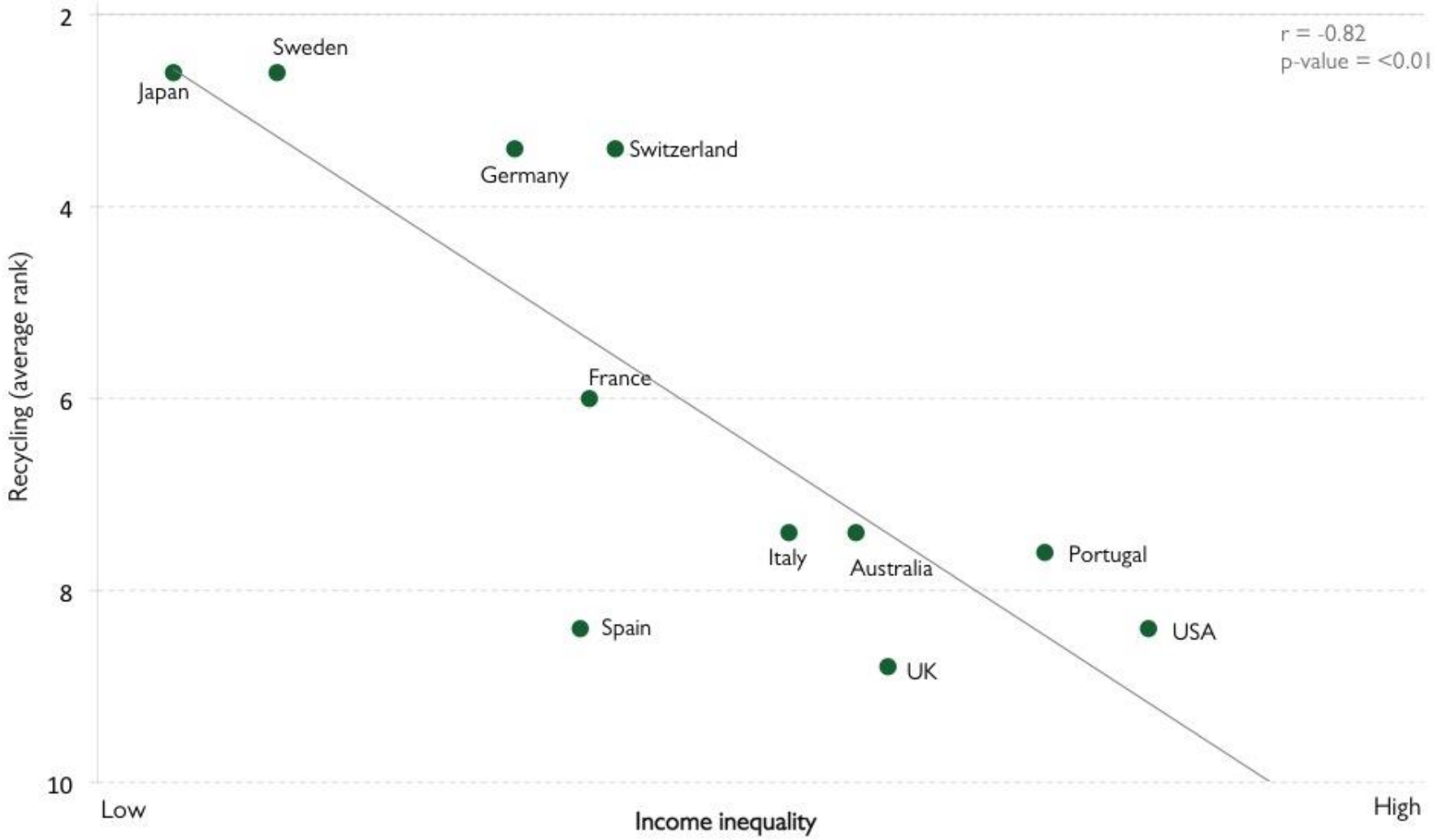
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Overdeveloped countries? High life expectancy can be achieved with low CO_2 emissions



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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

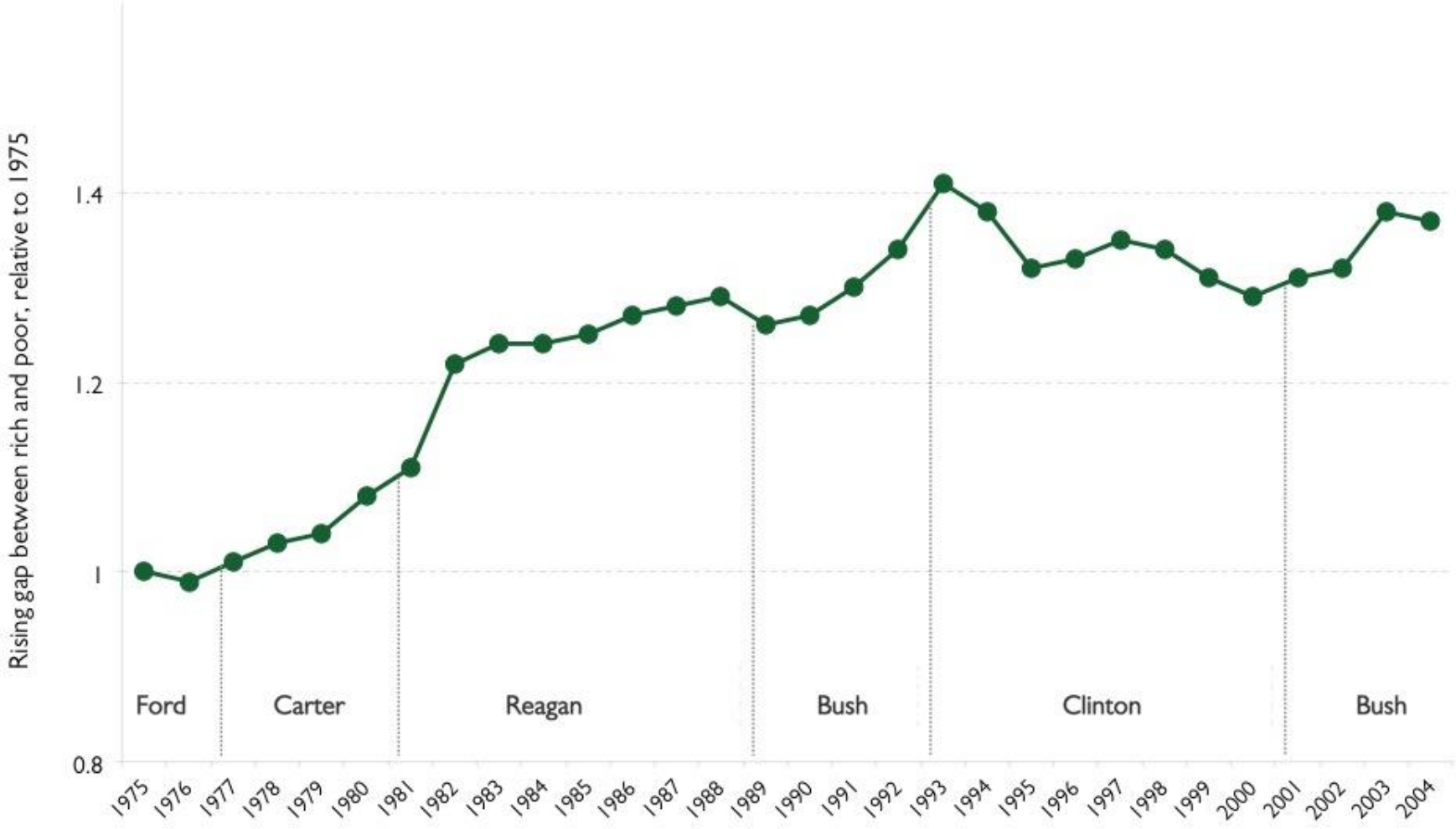


Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Trends in UK income inequality 1979 – 2005/06

Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

Trends in US income inequality 1975 – 2005



Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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.

Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, The Spirit Level (2009)

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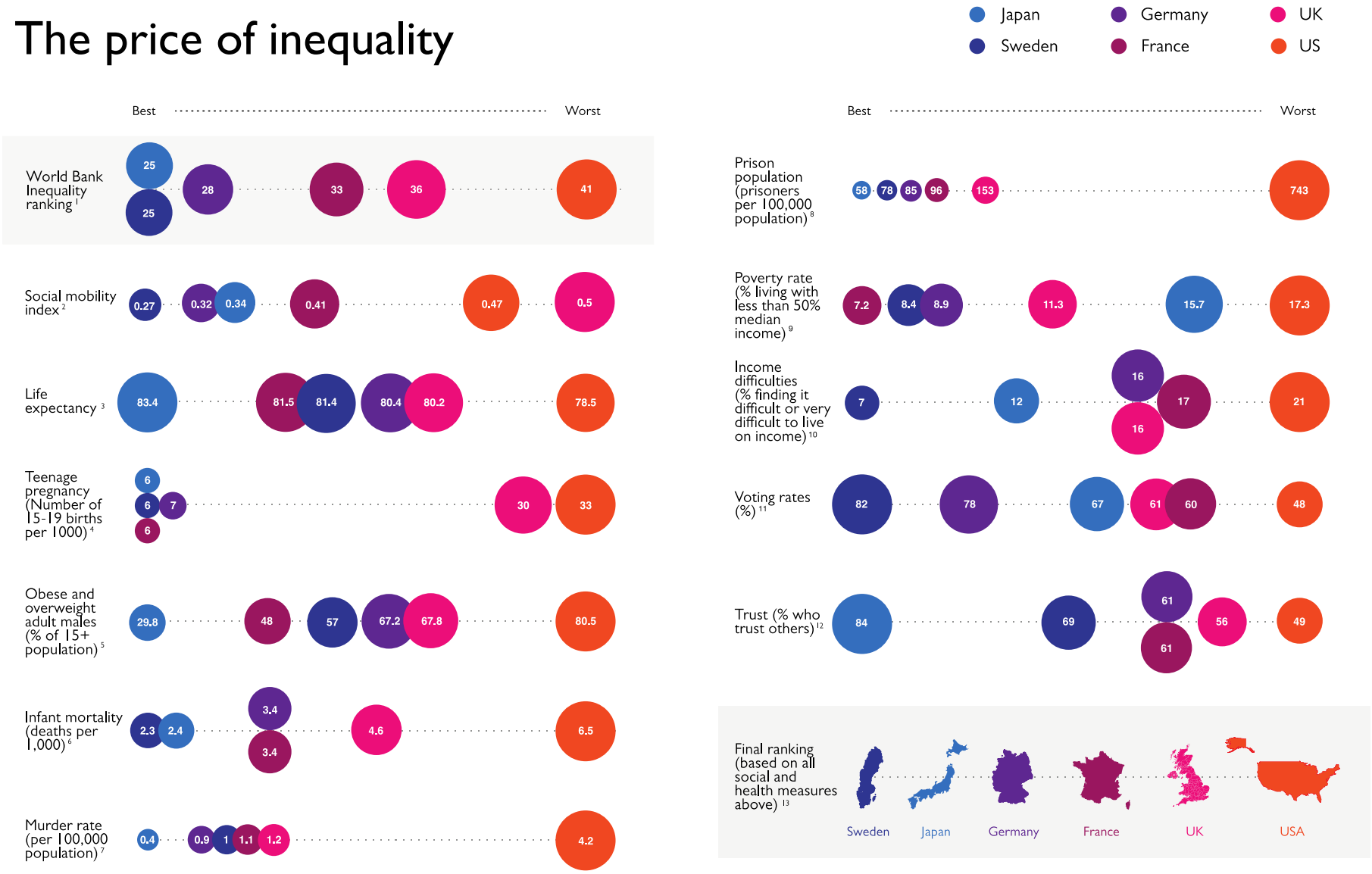
www.equalitytrust.org.uk

Sources of data for the index of health and social problems

Component	International data	US state data
Trust	Percent of people who respond positively to the statement "most people can be trusted" 1999-2001 World Values Survey *Reverse-coded*	Percent of people who respond positively to the statement "most people can be trusted" 1999 General Social Survey *Reverse-coded*
Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth for men and women 2004 United Nations Human Development *Report Reverse-coded*	Life expectancy at birth for men and women 2000 US Census Bureau, Population Division *Reverse-coded*
Infant mortality	Deaths in the first year of life per 1000 live births 2000 World Bank	Deaths in the first year of life per 1000 live births 2002 US National Center for Health Statistics
Obesity	Percentage of the population with BMI >30, averaged for men and women 2002 International Obesity TaskForce	Percentage of the population with BMI >30, averaged for men and women, 1999-2002 Estimates from Prof Ezzati, Harvard University, based on NHANES and BRFSS surveys
Mental health	Prevalence of mental illness 2001-2003 WHO	Average number of days in past month when mental health was not good 1993 – 2001, BRFSS
Education	Combined average of maths literacy and reading literacy scores of 15 year olds 2000 OECD PISA *Reverse-coded*	Combined average of maths and reading scores for 8+ graders 2003 US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics *Reverse-coded*
Teenage birth rate	Births per 1000 women aged 15-19 years 1998 UNICEF	Births per 1000 women aged 15-19 years 2000 US National Vital Statistics
Homicides	Homicide rate per 100,000 Period average for 1990-2000 United Nations	Homicide rate per 100,000 1999 FBI
Imprisonment	Log of prisoners per 100,000 United Nations	Prisoners per 100,000 1997-8, US Department of Justice
Social mobility	Correlation between father and son's income 30 year period data from 8 cohort studies London School of Economics	N/A

The price of inequality



Sources:
1. World Bank - GINI, most recent data used for each country | 2. Miles Corak (2012), "Inequality from Generation to Generation: The United States in Comparison," in Robert Rycroft (editor), The Economics of Inequality, Poverty, and Discrimination in the 21st Century, ABC-CLIO, forthcoming. | 3. Gapminder.org, various sources, 2011 figures | 4.World Bank (2007-11) | 5. WHO 2010 | 6. United Nations 2011 data | 7. UNODC (most recent varies by country - either 2009 or 2010) | 8. ICPS: http://www.idcr.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/WPPL-9-22.pdf | 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%. | Where a high score was best, the calculation was reversed. | Infographic by Adam Frost and Rosie Roche