This PowerPoint file contains 35 of the more important graphs shown on The Equality Trust website and/or published in the book by Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, *The Spirit Level: Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better* (Penguin, 2009). 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.

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.

The Equality Trust is working to build a better society. By gaining a wider public understanding of the damaging effects of large inequalities of income and wealth, we can build support for policies to reduce them. As an independent, not-for-profit organisation, our work depends on generous donations from individuals and trusts which share our vision. You can donate online at www.equalitytrust.org.uk, using PayPal to make a secure credit or debit card payment.

Or you can send a cheque payable to The Equality Trust to us at 32-36 Loman Street, London SE1 0EH, UK.
Income per head and life-expectancy: rich & poor countries

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

**Between (rich) societies**

**Within societies**

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

Source: United Nations Development Program

Health and Social Problems are Worse in More Unequal Countries

Index of:
- Life expectancy
- Math & Literacy
- Infant mortality
- Homicides
- Imprisonment
- Teenage births
- Trust
- Obesity
- Mental illness – incl. drug & alcohol addiction
- Social mobility


www.equalitytrust.org.uk
Health and Social Problems are not Related to Average Income in Rich Countries

Index of:
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Health and Social Problems are Worse in More Unequal US States

Health & Social Problems are Only Weakly Related to Average Income in US States

Child Well-being 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 of use of: opiates, cocaine, cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines

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

11, 13 & 15 yr olds fighting, bullying, and finding peers not kind & helpful

Rates of Imprisonment are Higher in More Unequal Countries

Rate of Imprisonment are Higher in More Unequal US States

Death Penalty:
Red = retained
Blue = abolished

Social Mobility is Higher in More Equal Rich Countries

Overdeveloped countries?
High life expectancy can be achieved with low CO₂ emissions
More equal societies are more innovative
More Equal Countries Rank Better (1 is best) on Recycling

Trends in UK income inequality 1979-2005/6

Trends in US income inequality 1975-2005

The rich developed societies have reached turning point in human history

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

http://www.equalitytrust.org.uk
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>International data</th>
<th>US state data</th>
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<td>Percent of people who respond positively to the statement &quot;most people can be trusted&quot; 1999-2001 World Values Survey Reverse-coded</td>
<td>Percent of people who respond positively to the statement &quot;most people can be trusted&quot; 1999 General Social Survey Reverse-coded</td>
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<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>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>Average number of days in past month when mental health was not good 1993-2001, BRFSS</td>
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<td>Homicides</td>
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<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>
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