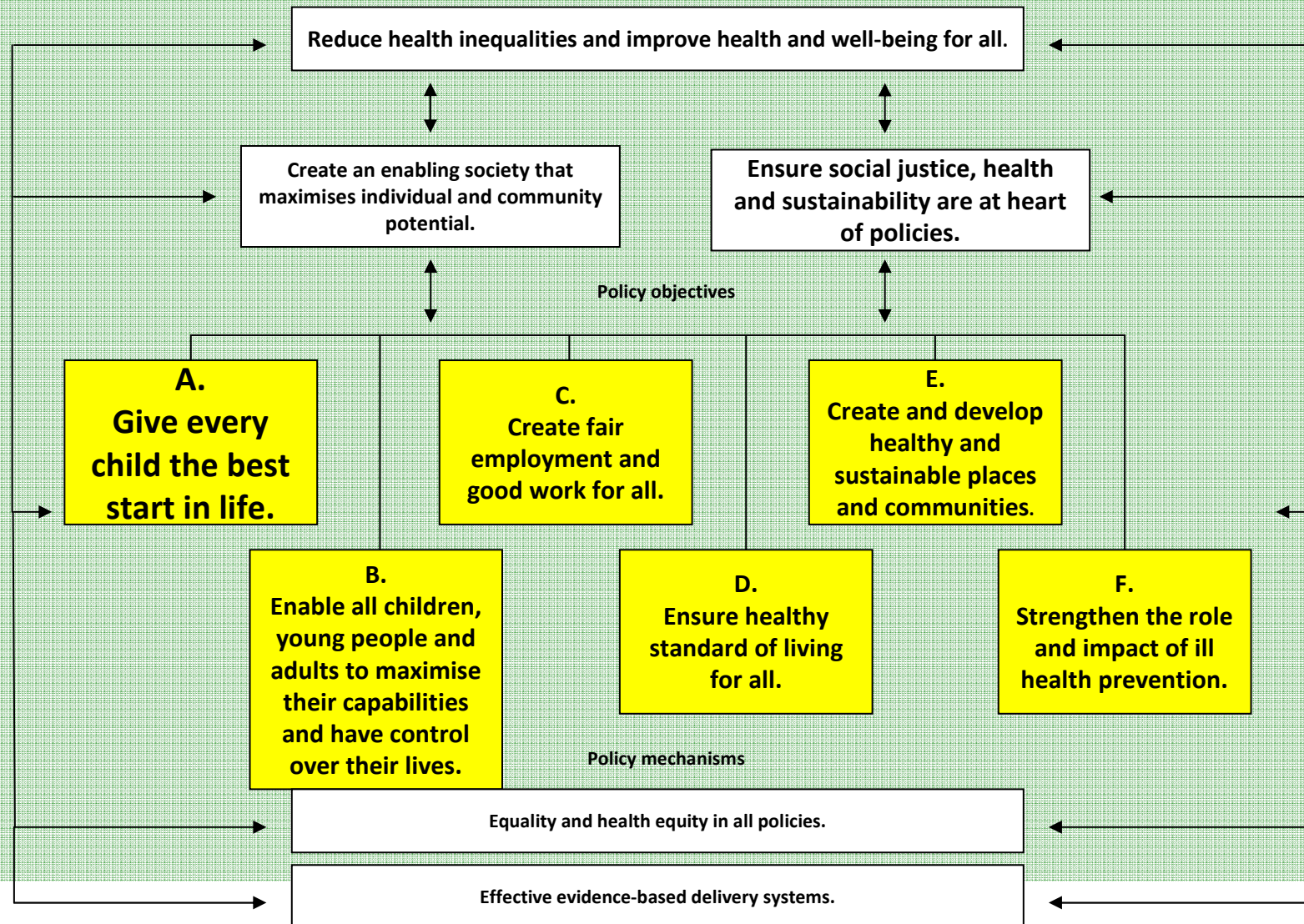




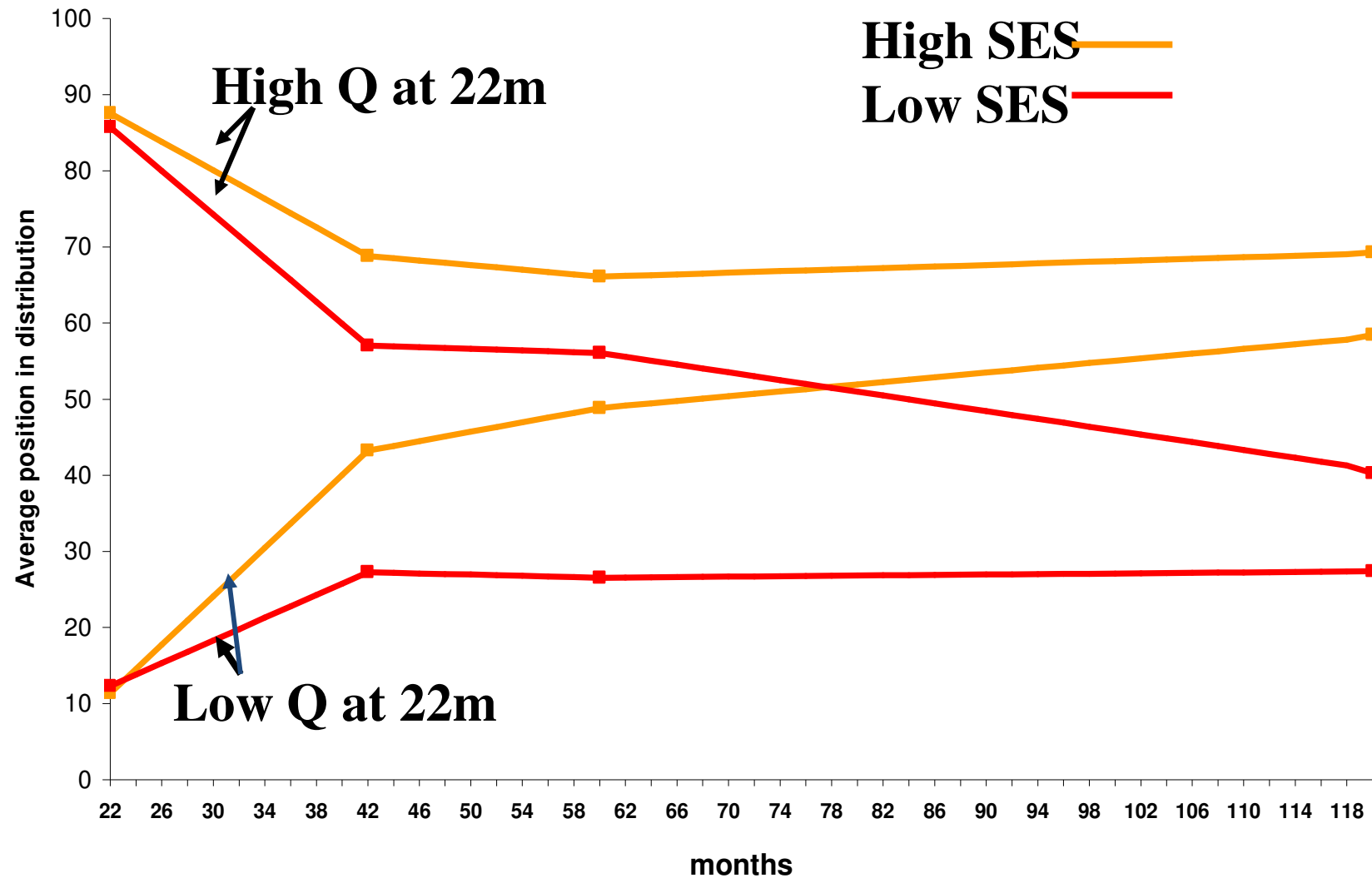
- Fairness at the heart of all policies.
- Health inequalities result from social inequalities – requires action on all the social determinants; the causes of the causes
- Focusing solely on the most disadvantaged will not reduce inequalities sufficiently – action is needed across the social distribution.



# The Conceptual Framework

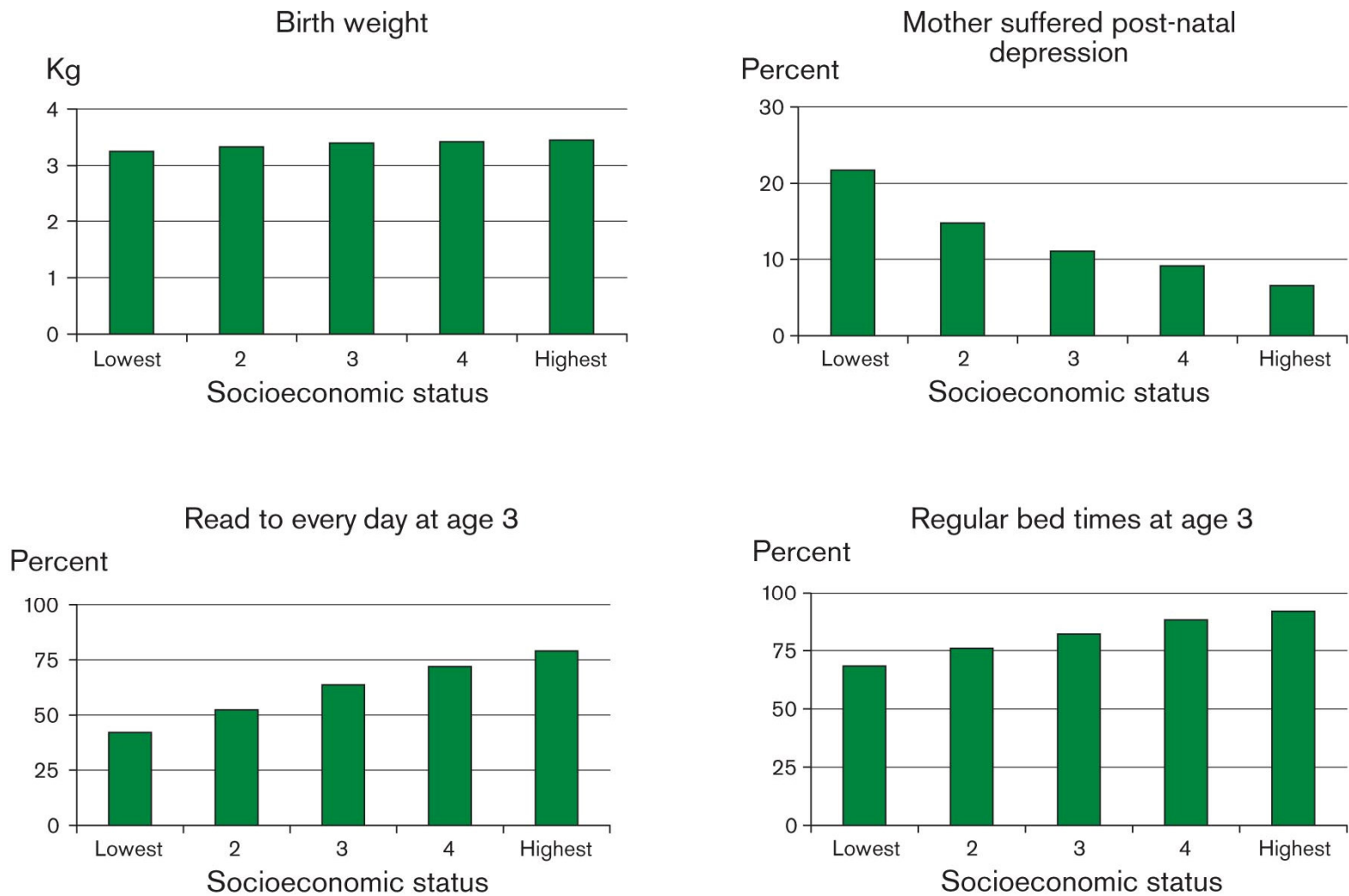


# Inequality in Early Cognitive Development of British Children in the 1970 Cohort, 22 months to 10 years



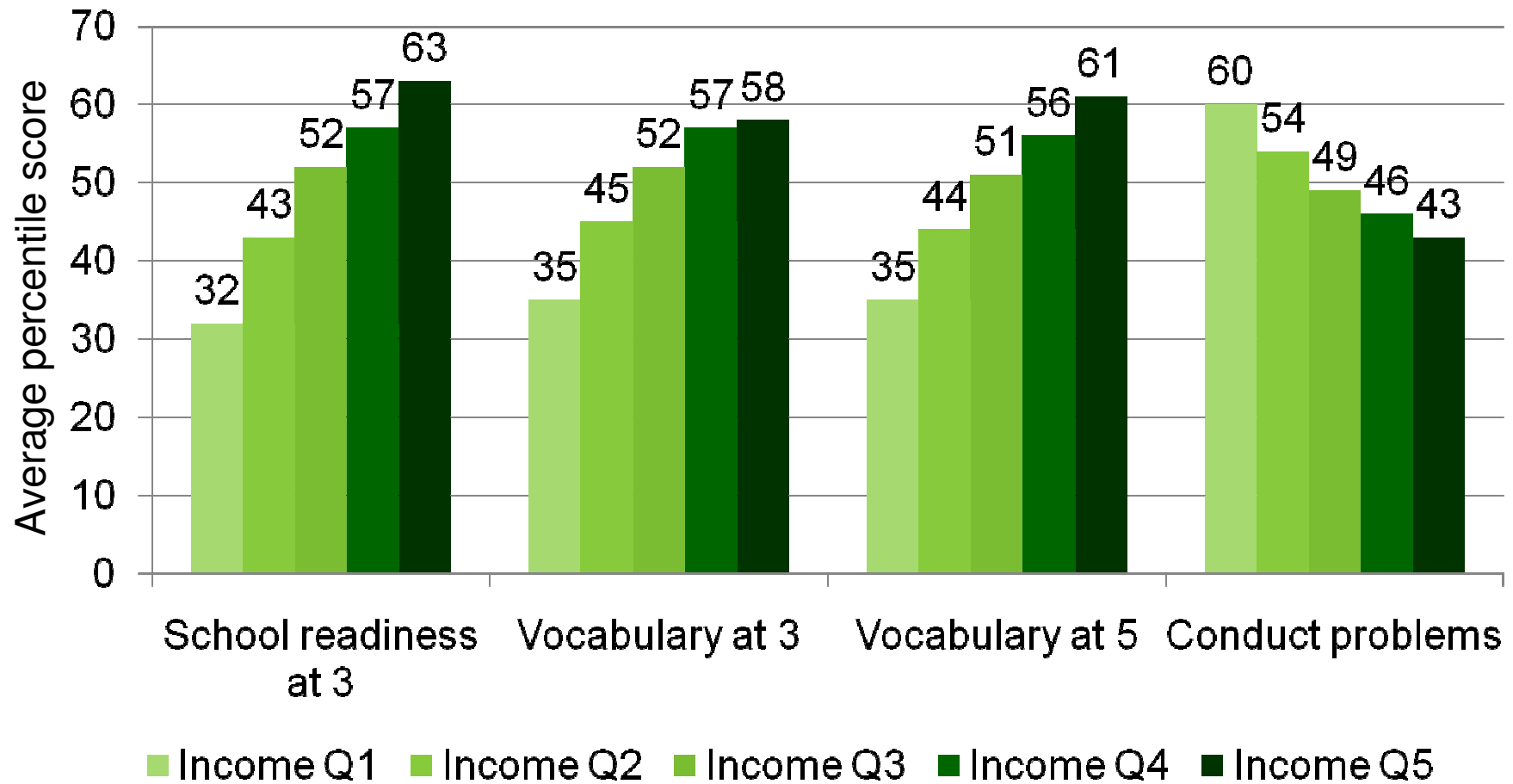
Source: Feinstein, L. (2003) 'Inequality in the Early Cognitive Development of British Children in the 1970 Cohort', *Economica* (70) 277, 73-93

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



Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families<sup>93</sup>

# Gaps in school readiness at 3 and 5 years by family income: UK



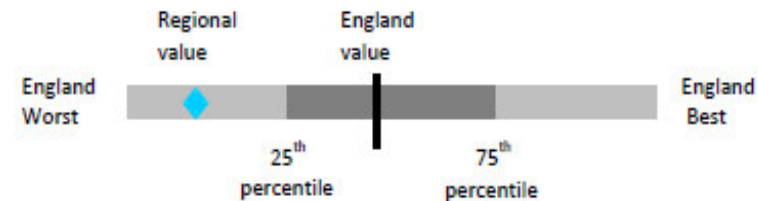
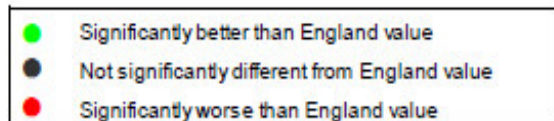
## Key themes from the evidence

- **Reducing health inequalities is a matter of social justice – where inequality is avoidable by policy means it is unfair and unjust.**
- **Health inequalities result from social inequalities – requires action on the social determinants – the causes of the causes**
- **Action across all the policy objectives is necessary across the social gradient with a scale and intensity proportionate to the level of disadvantage. ( Proportionate universalism)**
- **Reducing health inequalities is vital for the economy – cost of inaction immense .**
- **Concerted action with a shift to prevention across central and local government, the NHS,3<sup>rd</sup> and private sectors and community groups.**
- **Empowering individuals and communities is at the centre of action to reduce health inequalities .**













## Marmot Indicators for Local Authorities in England

The chart below shows key indicators of the social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality that correspond, as closely as is currently possible, to the indicators proposed in Fair Society, Healthy Lives. Results for each indicator for this local authority are shown below. On the chart, the value for this local authority is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England, shown as a bar.



### Herefordshire, County of

Indicator	Local Authority Value	Regional Value	England Value	England Worst	Range	England Best
<b>Health outcomes</b>						
<i>Males</i>						
1 Male life expectancy at birth (years)	79.1	77.5	78.3	73.7		84.4
2 Inequality in male life expectancy (years)	3.5	8.7	8.8	16.6		2.7
3 Inequality in male disability-free life expectancy (years)	6.1	11.3	10.9	20.0		1.8
<i>Females</i>						
4 Female life expectancy at birth (years)	83.3	81.9	82.3	79.1		89.0
5 Inequality in female life expectancy (years)	2.5	5.8	5.9	11.5		1.8
6 Inequality in female disability-free life expectancy (years)	5.0	9.2	9.2	17.1		1.3
<b>Social determinants</b>						
7 Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%)	45.4	56.4	55.7	41.9		69.3
8 Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	6.7	7.2	7.0	13.8		2.6
9 People in households in receipt of means-tested benefits (%)	11.6	17.9	15.5	41.1		5.1
10 Inequality in people in receipt of means-tested benefits (% points)	16.8	37.9	30.6	61.3		2.9

## **Key Early Years Policy Objectives and interventions.**

- **Reduce inequalities in early development**
- **Build resilience and wellbeing of children and young people.**
- **Increase proportion of spend on early years**
- **Increase support for families:**
  - **Priority to pre and post natal interventions including home visiting**
  - **Parental leave in 1<sup>st</sup> year**
  - **Routine support to families through parenting programmes, childrens centres and outreach.**
  - **Manage transition to school**
- **Good quality, evidence based early education and child care**



## **Invest to save**

- **Early intervention consistently demonstrates good return on investment e.g. Family Nurse Partnerships. (Allen G ;Early intervention: Next Steps)**
- **Use evidence based action. (Dartington Social Research Unit 19 most effective early interventions)**
- **Community based budgeting. Birmingham total place estimated £41m investment over 5 years yield £102m in 25 years**
- **Combination of universal and targeted child development interventions could save 30% of UK social problem costs over 30 years. (New Economics Foundation: Why investing in Children is good for us all 2010)**
- **Health and life chances (Liverpool City Region Poverty and Life Chance Commission). (Frank Field : Preventing poor children becoming poor adults.)**

