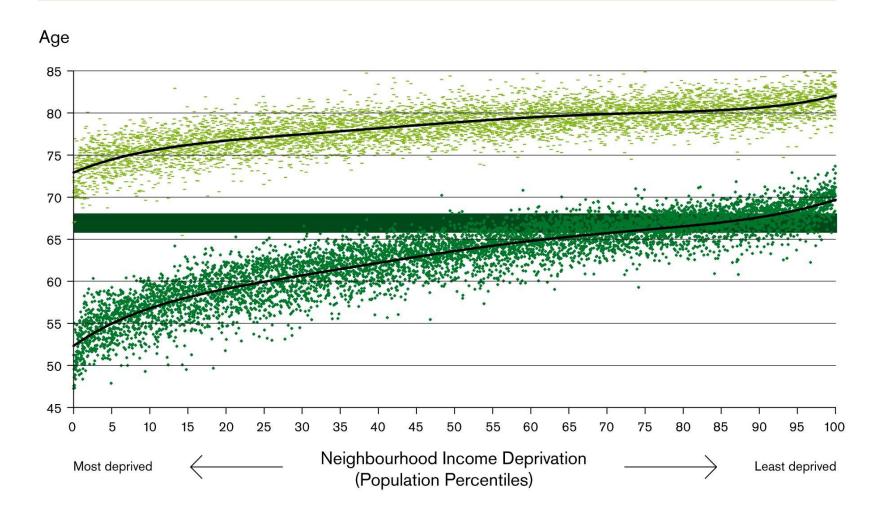
Narrowing the inequalities gap Valuing Midwives

The Royal College of Midwives Annual Conference 16 November 2011

Sue Hogarth
University College London



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



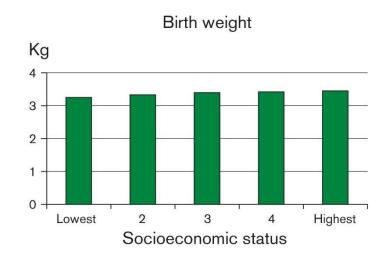
Fair Society: Healthy Lives: 6 Policy Objectives

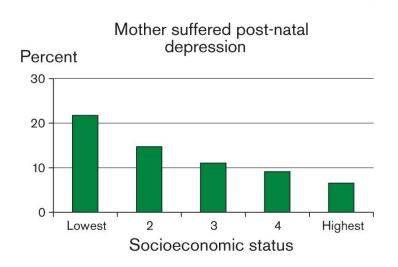
A. Give every child the best start in life

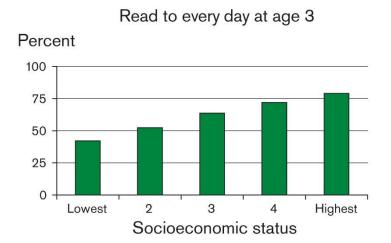
F. Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention

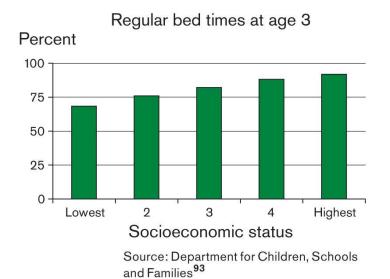


Figure 2.20 Links between socioeconomic status and factors affecting child development, 2003-4









Summary

- Investment in early years is vital and needs to be sustained
- Returns on investment in early childhood are higher than in adolescence
- Currently, spending is higher in later childhood years and needs to be rebalanced towards the early years
- Gaps between individuals and social groups emerge early in the life course.
- Early interventions during pregnancy and ongoing support in early years are critical to the long-term health of the child and other long-term outcomes.
- Emerging evidence shows that Sure Start Children's Centres have a positive impact on child outcomes.
- Families have the most influence on their children.
- Adequate levels of income and material and psychological support and advice for parents across the social gradient are critical.
- Intensive home visiting is effective in improving maternal and child health.
- Good parent—child relationships in the first year of life are associated with stronger cognitive skills in young children



Recommendations

- Increase the proportion of overall expenditure allocated to the early years and ensure expenditure on early years development is focused progressively across the social gradient.
- Support families to achieve progressive improvements in early years development, including:
- Giving priority to pre and postnatal interventions, such as intensive home-visiting programmes, that reduce adverse outcomes of pregnancy and infancy
- 2 Providing paid parental leave in the first year of life with a minimum income for healthy living
- Providing routine support to families through parenting programmes, children's centres and key workers, delivered to meet social need via outreach to families
- 4 Developing programmes for the transition to school.





Healthy Lives, Healthy People:

Our strategy for public health in England

Social Determinants of Health – What Doctors Can Do

October 2011







Your work

 Acknowledgement of health inequalities and impacts "real and continuing need to tackle health inequalities and social deprivation. These are important and significant factors contributing to babies' deaths"
 Professor Cathy Warwick CBE

Practice

- Giving new parents confidence
- partnership working with third sector
- Teenage mothers
- Relationships with fathers

Next steps – taking evidence forward

Areas of Action: EDUCATION

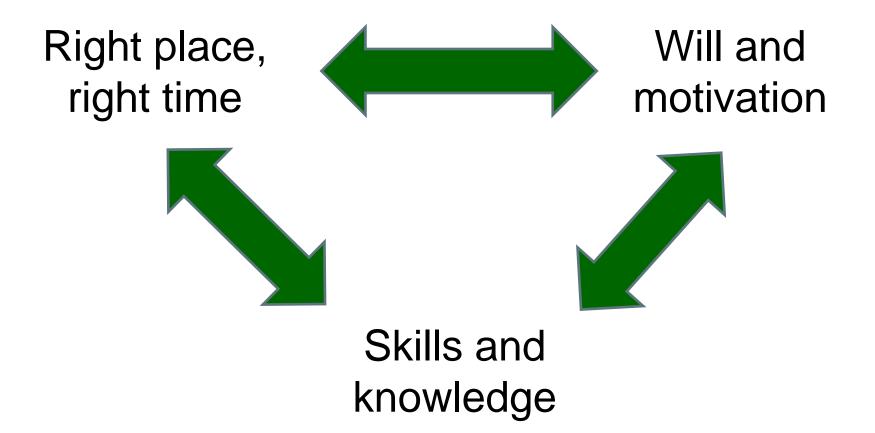
- Greater focus on health inequalities/social determinants in under- and postgraduate course curricula
- Dual accreditation in public health.
- More training placements in disadvantaged areas and in a range of sectors e.g. charities, social services
- Ongoing Professional Development and education for professionals

Areas of Action: PRACTICE

- Health practitioners as employers and managers
- Advocacy
- Information, monitoring and measurement
- Work in community and patient empowerment
- Improve signposting
- Commissioning
- Partnership/cross-sector working



Finally





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