To double your donation to our Young Equality Campaigners, please donate now by visiting www.equalitytrust.org.uk/support-us

One donation, twice the impact

Your donations helped our Young Equality Campaigners speak truth to power this year.

Help us do even more in 2019.

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Failing The Future: Childhood In An Unequal World

Kate Pickett, FFPH FRSA

#betterfuture @equalitytrust @ProfKEPickett
Children in China are indulged and pampered.

Chileans are very family-oriented: children are popular.

Mexicans are very family-oriented...expect lots of warm attention.

In S Africa, travelling with children is easy and they can be great ‘ice-breakers’.

Italians love children......

Children in China are...indulged and pampered.

Britain is not the easiest or most welcoming place for children.
Waiting for lunch at Morecambe Bay Primary School in Morecambe, England. About a third of the school’s 350 students would not have breakfast unless the school provided it, one teacher said. Credit: Laura Boushnak for The New York Times
Shut out of society, young Londoners talk to UN poverty envoy

United Nations rapporteur Philip Alston with Young Equality Campaigners in London  Photo: Ealing Council
Poverty in the UK jeopardising children’s health, warns landmark report

‘Stark inequalities’ and high rates of child death, obesity and ill-health highlighted amid calls on government to prioritise child health
The UNICEF Index of Child Well-being, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of child well-being</th>
<th>Dimension 1</th>
<th>Dimension 2</th>
<th>Dimension 3</th>
<th>Dimension 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average ranking position (for all 6 dimensions)</td>
<td>Material well-being</td>
<td>Health and safety</td>
<td>Educational well-being</td>
<td>Family and peer relationships</td>
<td>Behaviours and risks</td>
<td>Subjective well-being</td>
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Average equivalised household disposable income (0-17 year-olds), USD PPP thousands, circa 2005

Note: Income data is average family income for children aged 0-17 years. Data is for various years between 2003 and 2005. It is drawn from national household panel surveys of all OECD countries. Data is converted to common USD using OECD purchasing power parity exchange rates, and equivalised using the square root of the family size.
Figure 1  Public spending on family benefits in cash, services and tax measures \textit{Percentage of GDP, in 2003. Average OECD 24 2.3\%}
Child Well-being is Better in More Equal Rich Countries

Ipsos MORI
Social Research Institute

In partnership with Dr Agnes Nairn

Children’s Well-being in UK, Sweden and Spain: The Role of Inequality and Materialism

A Qualitative Study

June 2011
Inequality and Child Wellbeing (UNICEF Report 2013)

Changes in inequality and child wellbeing (UNICEF Index)

Pickett & Wilkinson, Pediatrics, 2015
Fig 1 All cause mortality in children aged 0-14 years in European countries (three year moving average)10.

Wolfe I et al. BMJ 2011;342:bmj.d1277
INFANT MORTALITY RANK 1960

Infant mortality rates Total: Deaths/1,000 live births, 1960
INFANT MORTALITY RANK 1990

Infant mortality rates  Total Deaths/1,000 live births, 1990
A wider gap in educational attainment is created by inequality.
There is more bullying in more unequal societies.

The age of criminal responsibility is lower in more unequal societies

Wilkinson & Pickett, The Inner Level (2018)
IF YOU DON'T HAVE ANY CHILD-CENTRED POLICIES THEN CASH WILL DO.
More adults (parents) have mental illness

Working hours are longer......

Household debt is higher.....

The ‘killer’ graph

Inequalities become entrenched early in life

- Cognitive scores at 3 years of age (Millennium Cohort Study)
- Children with the most educated parents 12 months ahead of those with the least educated parents
- Children in families with incomes below our poverty line had scores about 8 months behind those with incomes above it
- White children about half a month ahead of the all-UK average, followed by children from a mixed ethnic background, about half a month behind
- Bangladeshi and Pakistani children lowest vocabulary scores, with averages around 35, characteristic of the lowest tenth in the population at large

http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk
Diane Reay
Miseducation
Inequality, education & the working classes
Child poverty in Britain set to soar to new record, says thinktank

IFS forecast that 37% of children will be in relative poverty by 2022 would see all progress made in the last 20 years undone

A young girl walking through a housing estate in Skelmersdale, Lancashire. Photograph: Alamy

At What Age Can You Retire?
If you have a £250,000 portfolio, download the must-read guide by money manager Ken Fisher's firm. It's called "The Definition"
Gains of the past are being undone

Taylor-Robinson D, Whitehead M, Barr B. BMJ 2015
Under the Social Metric Commission’s new measure:

14.2 million people in the UK population are in poverty: 8.4 million working-age adults; 4.5 million children; and 1.4 million pension age adults

12.1% of the total UK population (7.7 million people) live in persistent poverty, most in families where somebody is working

Nearly half, 6.9 million (48.3%) are living in families with a disabled person

Far fewer pensioners are living in poverty than previous measures suggested

Around 2.7 million people are less than 10% below the poverty line, meaning that relatively small changes in their circumstances could mean that they move above it.

There are 2.5 million people in the UK who are less than 10% above the poverty line. Relatively small changes in their circumstances could mean they fall below it.
Fig 1 Infant mortality rate (95% confidence interval) by socioeconomic classification, 2008-15.

David Taylor-Robinson, and Ben Barr BMJ
2017;357:bmj.j2258
Figure 7: Trends in children's happiness with different aspects of life, UK, 1995 to 2016*
Figure 12: Self-harm by children’s characteristics and circumstances

Had self-harmed in the past year

- Male: 9.2%
- Female: 22.0%
- White: 16.3%
- Mixed: 17.2%
- Indian: 9.0%
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi: 8.4%
- Black/Black British: 8.0%
- Other: 16.1%
- Neither: 5.6%
- Opposite: 14.7%
- Same/Both: 45.7%
- Lowest 20% income: 18.6%
- 2nd lowest 20%: 18.5%
- Middle 20%: 15.7%
- 2nd highest 20%: 13.7%
- Highest 20% income: 12.3%

The Good Childhood Report, Children’s Society, 2018; data from the Millennium Cohort Study
83% of 18-24 year-olds felt so stressed they were overwhelmed or unable to cope sometime in the past year.

39% of 18-24 year-olds had suicidal feelings as a result of stress.

29% of 18-24 year olds had self-harmed as a result of stress.
Last year, the government announced a £300m mental health plan for schools. This included incentivising every school and college in England to have a senior lead for mental health, creating new mental health support teams to liaise between schools and the NHS, and piloting a maximum four-week waiting time for children’s mental health services in some areas.

However, the initiatives will initially be piloted to assess their effectiveness, so the new forms of support envisaged will not be available across England until an unspecified time in the 2020s. The government’s ambition is only that they have been put in place in a fifth of the country by 2022-23.

Guardian, 31 Aug 2018
Number of Children's **Sure Start** Centres (gov.uk)

- **2002**: 0
- **2003**: 0
- **2004**: 300
- **2005**: 350
- **2006**: 1,000
- **2007**: 1,400
- **2008**: 2,000
- **2009**: 3,632
- **2010**: 3,632
- **2011**: 2,632
- **2012**: 2,132
- **2013**: 2,132
- **2014**: 2,816
Impact of tax and welfare reforms 2010-2017
Deciles of household net income, GB, 2021-2

Equality and Human Rights Commission
FOLLOW YOUR DREAMS

CANCELLED
An alliance of research funders including charities, Research Councils and the UK Health Departments are pooling resources to support the UK Prevention Research Partnership, a new initiative in prevention research. A funding call will follow later in 2017. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders, respiratory disease, cancer and poor mental health, is increasing. This not only affects health and quality of life, but as people age it places an unsustainable burden on the UK’s economy and its health and social care systems.

The NCDs are closely associated with a number of common ‘upstream’ influences, such as the built and natural environment (including housing and air quality); employment; education, welfare, transport; health and social care; and communication systems; and the policies of local and central government and of commercial enterprises. Modifications in such systems and environments could be more cost effective in reducing NCDs in the population than individually focused health promotion initiatives. The challenge is to develop better, robust knowledge, and interventions, that work at these higher levels.

The UKPRP will approach this challenge through a £40m - £50m initiative to support multidisciplinary research teams investigating the upstream and environmental determinants of health relevant to a range of NCDs. Unravelling these complex interactions, and using the understanding to sustainably improve the health of the public and narrow health inequalities, requires an integrated approach from a broad range of disciplines. To help ensure impact there will be a focus on stimulating new multi-disciplinary research collaborations, working with policy makers, providers and professionals, and with a range of industry sectors, to help to deliver sustainable, implementable and cost effective solutions. The UKPRP also aims to build on the emerging opportunities in technology and data science and will align closely with aspirations laid out in the Academy of Medical Sciences report “Improving the health of the public by 2040”. 
Well-being for everyone in a sustainable Europe
WHAT YOU CAN DO...

- Take action to tackle inequality where you live by joining or forming a local group. Local group work is vital to our campaign https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/local-groups
- Donate to help us do more. We rely on the generosity of our supporters to sustain and develop our work https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/support-us
- Affiliate your organisation to our affiliate programme to have a closer working relationship with us https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/affiliate-us
- Fundraise for us to give us even greater resources to tackle inequality https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/fundraise-equality-trust
- Invite a speaker to come and talk to your organisation about inequality and how we can reduce it https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/invite-speaker

THE EQUALITY TRUST

CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF TACKLING INEQUALITY
- FROM THE SPIRIT LEVEL TO THE INNER LEVEL -
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