

Can legislation help to tackle health inequalities?

Dr Ruth Hussey CB, OBE

Why and how?

- Equity legislation
- Legislation for health and wellbeing in Wales

Wales – a small country

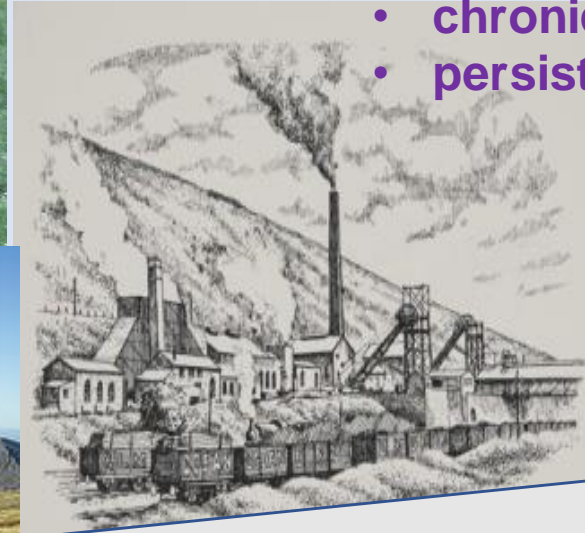
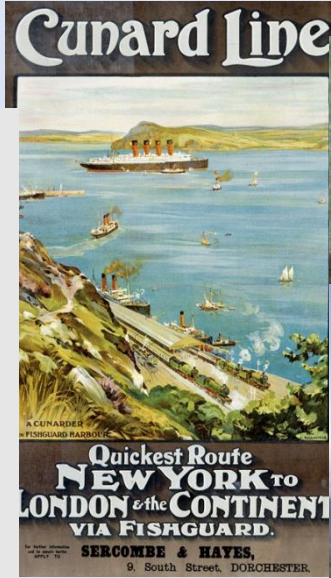
- 3.1 million people
- Improving life expectancy
- Rapidly ageing population

BUT

- chronic disease prevalent
- persistent health inequalities

Rough Guides says North Wales is one of best places on the planet

'2016 Year of Adventure' to showcase Wales as a leading centre of adrenalin tourism'



Wales – a brief history

The Laws of
Hywel Dda
c.880- 950



Devolution, 1999
National Assembly
for Wales



The Wales Act,
2017

Rewriting the balance of powers between the Welsh Government in Cardiff and the UK Government. At the moment the powers devolved to Wales' are set out in a list of 'conferred' powers.

Changing contexts and diseases



Wave 1

BOROUGH OF LUDLOW.

INFECTIOUS DISORDERS, SMALL-POX,

The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following sections of the "Public Health Act, 1875," which will be strictly enforced in this Borough:---

ANY PERSON WHO,

1. While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder, in any Street, Public Place, Shop, Inn, or Public Conveyance, or enters any Public Conveyance without previously notifying to the Owner, Conductor or Driver thereof that he is so suffering; or
 2. Being in charge of any Person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or
 3. Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes without previous disinfection, any Bedding, Clothing, Bags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.
- And a Person who, while suffering from any such disorder, enters any Public Conveyance without previously notifying to the Owner or Driver that he is so suffering, shall in addition be ordered by the Court to disinfest the Conveyance, provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against Persons transmitting with proper precautions any Bedding, Clothing, Bags, or other things for the purpose of having the same disinfested.
- Every Owner or Driver of a Public Conveyance shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such Conveyance after it has to his knowledge conveyed any Person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder.
- And if he fails to do so, he shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.
- But no such Owner or Driver shall be required to convey any Person so suffering, until he has paid or expensed incurred by him in carrying into effect the provisions of this section.
- Any Person who knowingly lets for hire any House, Room, or part of a House in which any Person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, without having such House, Room, or part of a House, and all articles therein liable to infection, disinfested by a legally qualified Medical Practitioner as testified by a certificate signed by him, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds. For the purposes of this section the keeper of an Inn shall be deemed to let or admit as a guest into such Inn.
- Any Person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire, any House or part of any Person negotiating for the hire of such House, or part of a House as to the facts of their being, or within therein any Person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, knowingly makes a false statement to the Court to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or to Imprisonment for a period not exceeding One Month.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERS

JOHN WILLIAMS

LUDLOW, SALOP.



Wave 2

THE NEW NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Your new National Health Service begins on 5th July. What is it? How do you get it?

It will provide you with all medical, dental, and nursing care. Everyone—rich or poor, man, woman or child—can use it or any part of it. There are no charges, except for a few special items. There are insurance qualifications. But it is not a "charge." You are all paying for it, mainly as taxpayers. It will relieve your money worries in time of illness.

Wave 3



Wave 4



What about the fifth wave?

Illness → **Wellness**

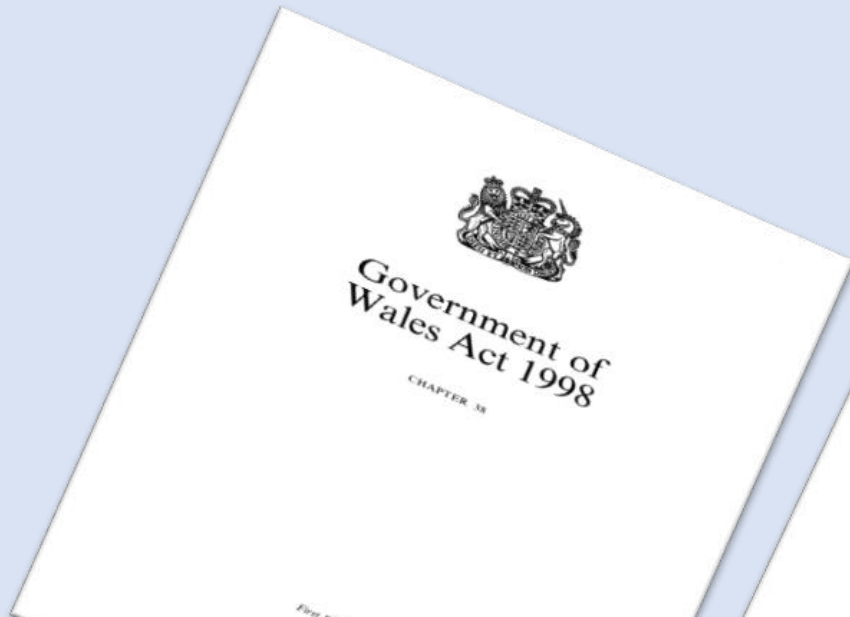


Policy shift to living well.....

**Wellbeing of Future Generations
(Wales) Act 2015**

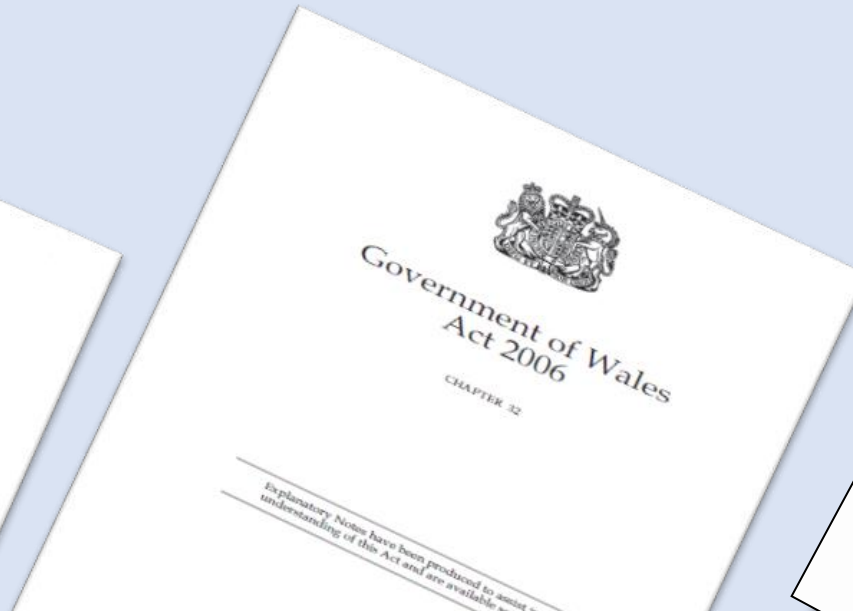
Wales' sustainable development journey

Legislation



1998

Government of Wales Act
s.121 "Sustainable
Development"



2006

Government of Wales Act
s.79 "Sustainable Development"
s.60 "well-being"



2015

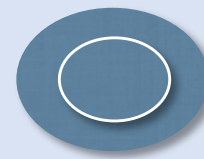
**Well-being of Future
Generations (Wales) Act**



Generational Challenges



New Opportunities



Clarity through Goals



Contribution Shared

Climate change

Low carbon economy

A prosperous Wales

Public

Skills

Healthy ecosystems

A resilient Wales

Private

Employment

Connected communities

A healthier Wales

Third Sector

Poverty

People reaching their potential

A Wales of cohesive communities

People and Communities

Inequalities

Equality

A Wales of thriving culture and Welsh language

Biodiversity decline

A globally responsible Wales

Environmental Limits



Y SIARTER SUSTAINABLE
DATBLYGU DEVELOPMENT
CYNALIADWY CHARTER

Intended effect



A Welsh society's commitment to a better quality of life for future generations

Shared aim – improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales

Stronger governance for the long term

Better decision making focusing on outcomes

International


Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

“What Wales is doing today the world will do tomorrow”

Nikil Seth, Director Sustainable Development, United Nations (30 April 2015)



Integrates with sustainable development goals

Essential ingredients for a sustainable future

Why do we need independent institutions, and how should they work for the long term?



Two-day Conference

28-29 April 2015

ST DAVID'S HOTEL, CARDIFF, WALES

#FutureCymru15





Rydw i eisiau Cymru lle mae yna gyfartaledd a chyfleoedd i bawb.

Join the National Conversation on 'The Wales We Want'

Be part of the biggest conversation taking place in Wales. This is your opportunity to share your views on the Wales you want for our future generations. You can join the conversation as an individual, group, community or network.

To find out more, read our [About](#) section.

The essentials



Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015

2015 dccc 2

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

2015 anaw 2

Lluniwyd Nodiadau Esboniadol yn gymorth i ddeall y Deddf hon ac maent ar gael ar wahân.

Explanatory Notes have been produced to assist in the understanding of this Act and are available separately.

£16.50

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

www.gov.wales

The Essentials



Advise, Encourage
& Promote



Advisory Panel



Annual Report



Auditor General
for Wales



Carry out Reviews



Collaboration



Future Generations
Commissioner for
Wales



Future
Generations
Report



Future Trends
Report



Integration



Involvement



Long Term



Make
Recommendations



National
indicators &
Milestones



Prevention



Public
Services
Boards



Research



Responding to
the Future
Generation
Commissioner



Sustainable
Development



Sustainable
Development
Principle



Transparency



Well-being Duty

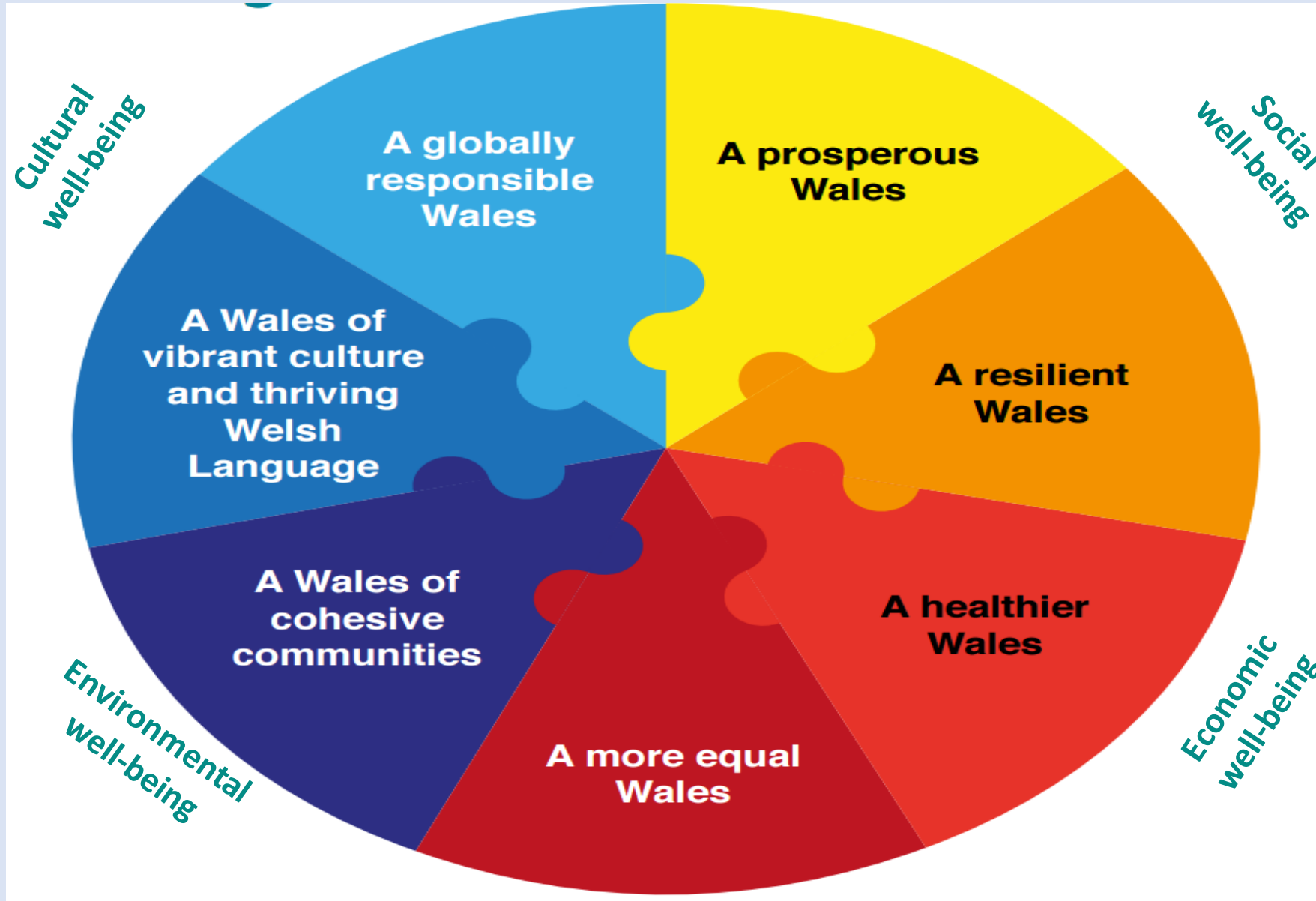


Well-being Goals




Well-being
Statement

Well-being goals



Measurement

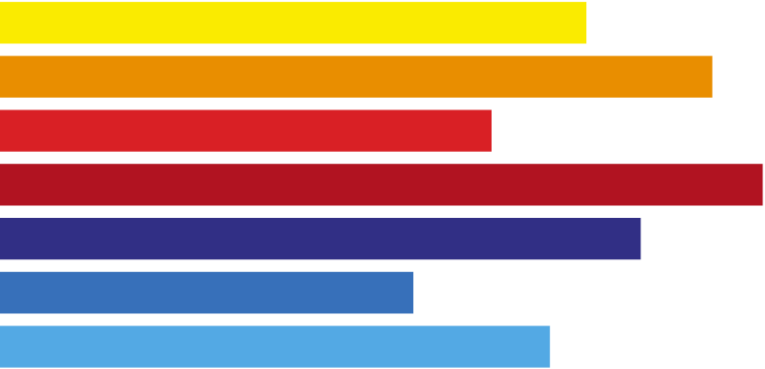


Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

How to measure a nation's progress?


National indicators for Wales

National Indicators for Wales as required by section 10(1) of the
Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.



Laid before the National Assembly for Wales, 16 March 2016

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Y GYMRU
A GAREM
THE WALES
WE WANT

The national indicators

- 2. Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived.
- 4. Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) pollution in the air.
- 6. Measurement of development of young children.
- 22. Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups.
- 23. Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area.
- 27. Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect.
- 28. Percentage of people who volunteer.
- 29. Mean mental well-being score for people.
- 30. Percentage of people who are lonely.
- 32. Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea.
- 33. Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance.
- 34. Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless per 10,000 households.
- 35. Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year.
- 42. Emissions of greenhouse gases attributed to the consumption of global goods and services in Wales.



Well-being

duty

**Each public body must carry out
sustainable development**

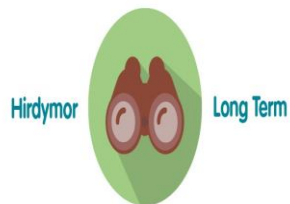


Sustainable

Development

Principle

5 governance approaches



Hirdymor

Long Term



Cydweithio

Collaboration



Integreiddio

Integration



Cynnwys

Involvement

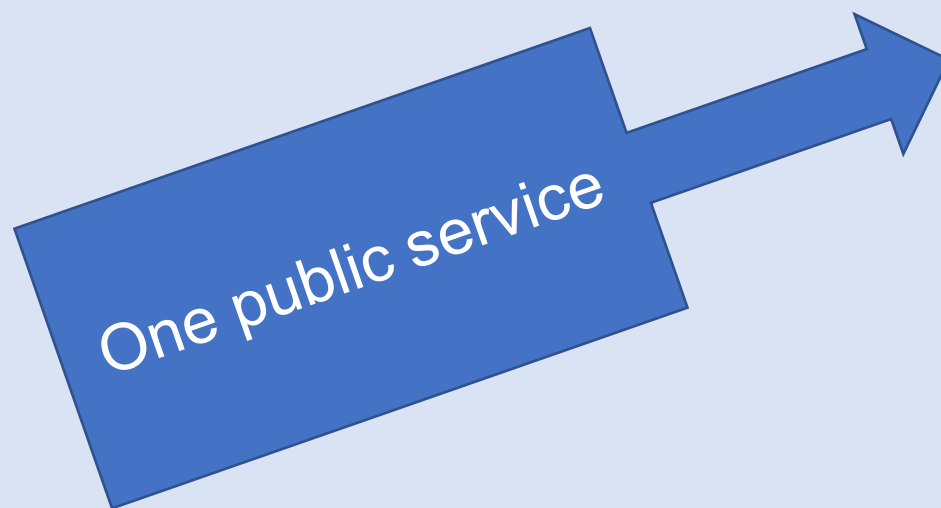


Atal

Prevention

Role of Public Services Boards

- Local well being assessments
- Local well being plans
- Annual progress



AcademiWales
Uywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

One Welsh Public Service

Improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales

As One Welsh Public Service, we have a shared purpose and shared drivers to achieve a better and lasting quality of life for us all.

Well-being goals: the responsibility of all public services

- A Prosperous Wales
- A Resilient Wales
- A Healthier Wales
- A More Equal Wales
- A Wales of Cohesive Communities
- A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language
- A Globally Responsible Wales

Public service values: the beliefs we hold

- Working for the Long Term:** To safeguard the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, requires real long-term integration and collaboration addressing the well-being of people and communities, economic prosperity and the health of the natural environment.
- Always Growing and Improving:** We will be at our best for citizens and each other by choosing positive attitudes and behaviours, embracing learning and development and sharing ideas on ways to improve and deliver public services.
- Working Together:** Where everyone involved in the delivery of public services, values others contributions, shares common principles and collaborates for the benefit of the people of Wales, within and across organisational boundaries and sectors.
- Treating Everyone With Respect:** Recognising, valuing and respecting the diversity of the people of Wales is central to seeing people as individuals and doing the right thing, at the right time and in the right place for citizens and each other.
- Putting Citizens First:** Our organisations need to be focussed on the needs of the people of Wales. This requires us to genuinely involve people in decision making which impacts them and their communities.

Well-being delivery principles: how we will work

- Long term:** The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs.
- Prevention:** How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives.
- Integration:** Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.
- Collaboration:** Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives.
- Involvement:** The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.

The aim is to have a single set of values which guide how we work, change culture and shape the way we behave. Living these values means being autonomous yet accountable, being both brave and bold and creating a culture that is open and transparent where people achieve their potential.



Scrutiny

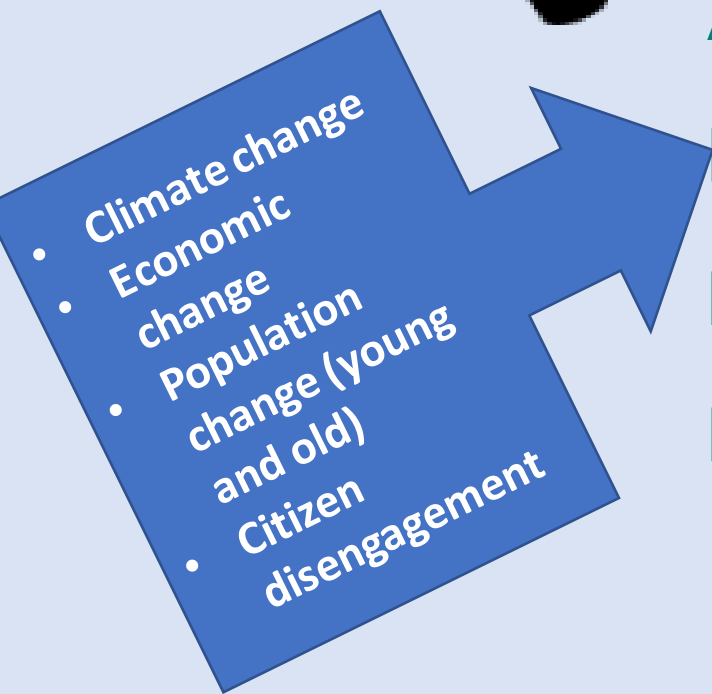
Auditor General for Wales

Future Generations Commissioner

Local Authority scrutiny

National Assembly for Wales scrutiny

People and communities



- Climate change
- Economic change
- Population change (young and old)
- Citizen disengagement

Why did legislation emerge?

Political drive

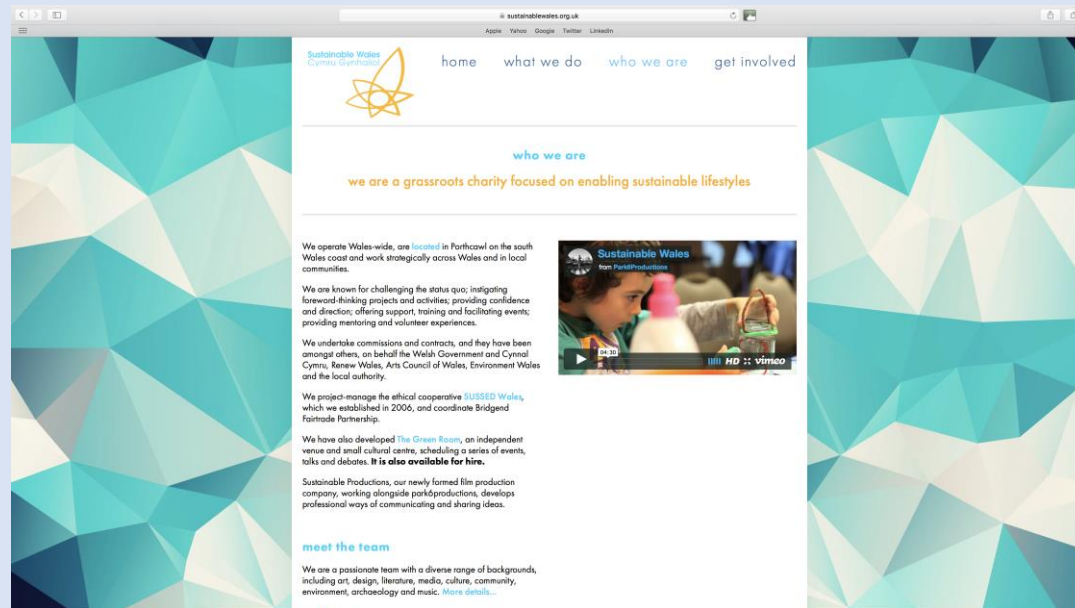
Jane Davidson was the third most influential environmentalist in the UK for the 'Independent on Sunday' in 2009.



Davidson was a Cardiff councillor. In the Assembly she was minister for environment and sustainability in Wales from 2007 to 2011 where she was responsible for the Welsh Government agreeing to make sustainable development its central organising principle.

Role of Third Sector

Sustainable Wales

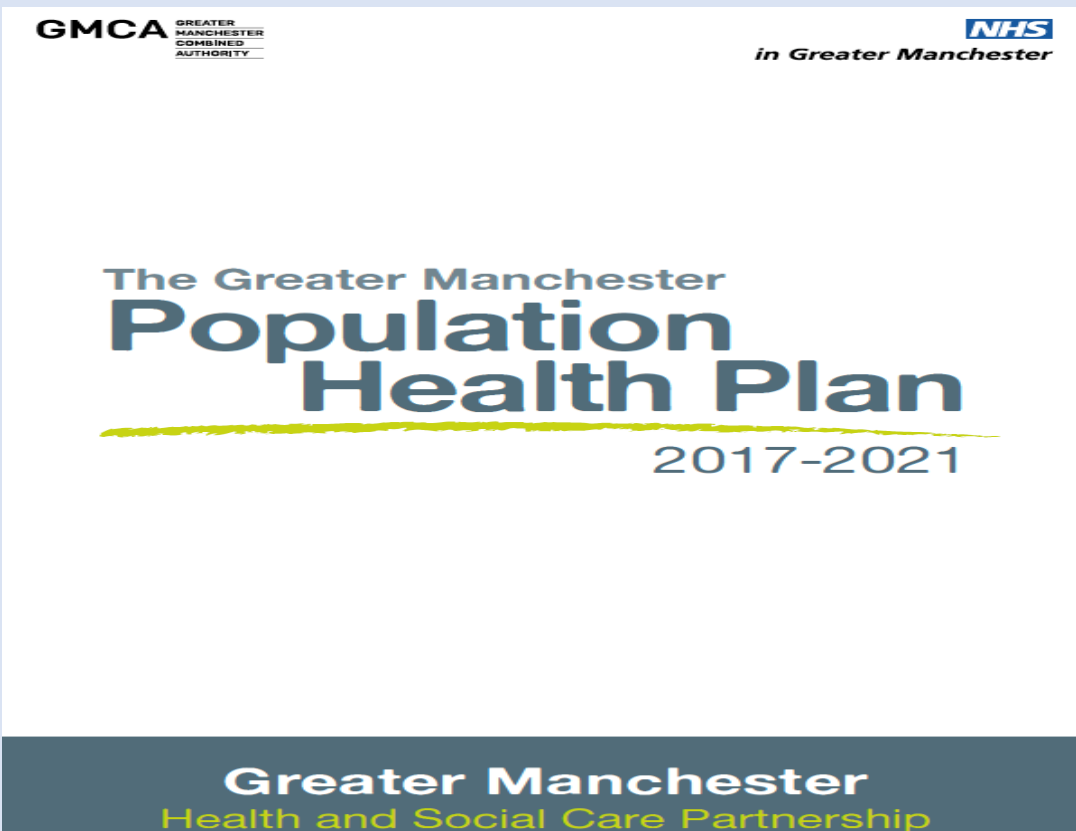


See 34 organisations at:
<http://www.environment-wales.org/links>

Due North

- economic development and living conditions
- early childhood as a critical period
- devolving power to make a difference at the right level
- the role of the health sector

“We want the region to be more prosperous, better connected, and greener. By 2020 Greater Manchester should be self-reliant: contributing to national wealth rather than needing government help. Local people will have more job opportunities, and new skills to contribute to, and benefit from, a stronger economy. They'll enjoy better health and a higher quality of life.”



Liverpool City Region

“The Liverpool City Region Mayor will exercise strategic planning powers to help accelerate economic growth and new housing development throughout the City Region.”

Liverpool City Region is a very good place to live, work, visit and invest in.

knowsley.gov.uk

Apple Yahoo Google Twitter LinkedIn

You are here: Your Council > Decision-making and governance > Liverpool City Region Combined Authority > Green light for travel plans in the Liverpool City Region

Liverpool City Region Combined Authority

Green light for travel plans in the Liverpool City Region

The Liverpool City Combined Authority has today (15 April) approved projects that will help further improve travel across the Liverpool City Region and beyond.

At today's meeting, the Combined Authority has:

- Given the green light to the Halton Curve rail scheme which will open up leisure and work opportunities by offering new connections between Liverpool, Liverpool John Lennon Airport, Runcom, Frodsham, Helsby, Chester and, in future, North Wales. Work is due to start on site in June 2017 and be completed by May 2018.
- Given consent to the signing of a trailblazing 'Bus Alliance' agreement between Merseytravel and the two biggest bus operators in the Liverpool City Region - Arriva and Stagecoach - which will drive significant improvements for bus users. The Alliance will aim to make bus a mode of choice and increase the number of transferring passengers by 10% (see news to bus users) by the end of 2017.
- Agreed to the development of proposals that would see the Liverpool City Region take greater control of station and railway networks, including the development of a new system that will best meet the needs of customers and the communities they serve.

The Halton Curve is a key project within the Liverpool City Region's long-term strategy and endorsed by the Welsh Government and Cheshire West and Chester Council.

Approval of the proposals will see the extension of bus services between Liverpool and Chester, with the extension of services into Wales taken forward in collaboration with the Welsh Government. The proposals will include the services in the revised specification for the forthcoming Wales and Borders franchise.

It is expected that the new services would offer more than 200,000 new rail journeys between Liverpool and Chester alone.

Approval of the business case unlocks the £10.4m allocated to the scheme through the Government's Local Growth Fund (LGF). At today's meeting, the Combined Authority also approved an additional £5.67m from the scheme to come from the City Region's LGF pot. This is in recognition that the initial bid to Government in 2014 was based on a high level estimate at an early stage of scheme development and represents what additional funding would be required to meet the highest estimated cost for the scheme - £18.75m.

Even at its highest estimated cost, the Halton Curve scheme represents positive value for money, with every pound spent generating almost two in return for the Liverpool City Region.

Merseytravel will be working with Network Rail to keep costs to a minimum.

The scheme is part of the £340m infrastructure investment by Network Rail and the Liverpool City Region

£72m cash boost for Liverpool City Region to help create local jobs and growth

Combined Authority delivering on Devvo Deal

Improving customer offers for bus users

UK's First Digital Academy to open in Liverpool

The Liverpool City Region Area Based Review

Liverpool City Region calls on Government to push through the Buses Bill in Parliament

Health and Life Sciences Board established

Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Publication Scheme

Devolution deal brings multi-million pound boost to Liverpool

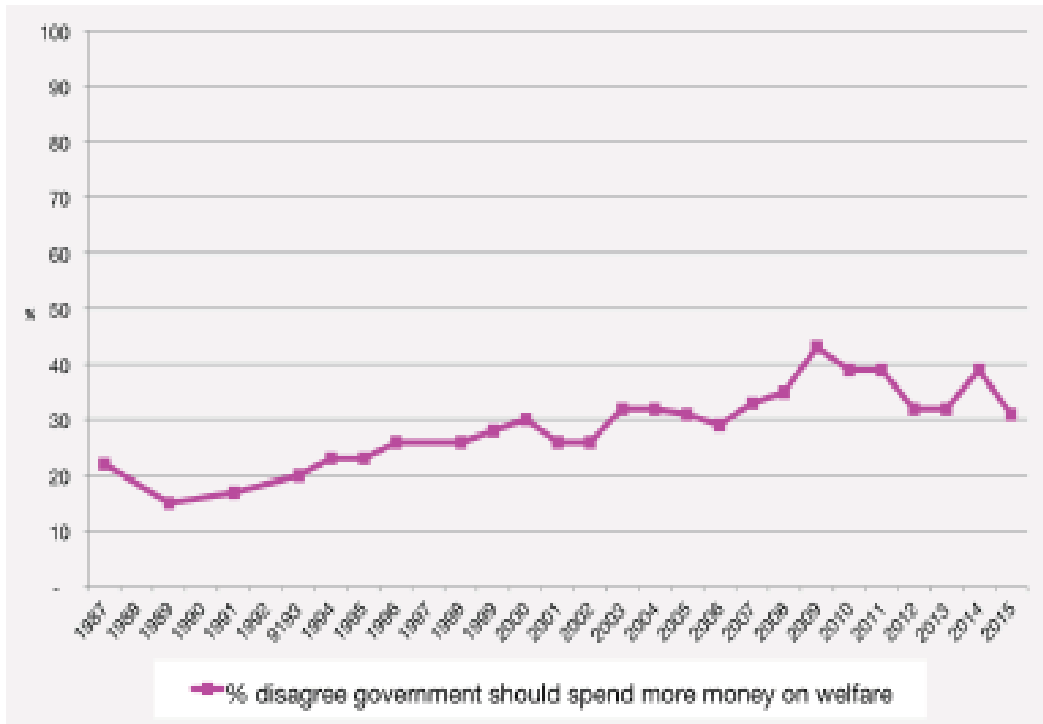
New Merseyrail trains by 2020

Northern Logistics Academy unveiled at VIP Launch

Liverpool City Region has a new Health and Life Sciences Board to set out the future development and direction of Health and Life Science economic development across the City Region, managed by the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) on behalf of the City Region

British Social Attitudes

Figure 1 Attitudes to spending more on welfare benefits for the poor, 1987-2015



The data on which Figure 1 is based can be found in Table A.1 in the appendix to this chapter.

BSA 33

The last three decades have seen a dramatic decline in support for welfare benefits aimed at disadvantaged groups, particularly the unemployed. Britain is more inclined than it was in the 1980s to feel that people should stand on their own two feet economically, and is less likely to favour increased spending on welfare benefits. **A majority still think it is mainly up to government, rather than an individual and his or her family, to provide the unemployed with a decent standard of living, but the proportion who think this has fallen dramatically.**

Only six per cent would like to see a reduction in taxes and public spending on health, education and social benefits, and the public remain strongly wedded to the founding principle of the NHS. Indeed, a near unanimous 97 per cent think it is the government's responsibility to provide health care for the sick and a similar proportion think the same about government's responsibility to provide a decent standard of living for the elderly.

BSA 30

Opportunities for City Regions

- Holistic vision and ways of resolving ‘competing’ issues to achieve shared and maximal outcomes – explicit trade offs.
- ‘Health in All policies’ approach to sustainable governance and plans
- ‘Fifth wave’ approach to addressing social determinants
- Power sharing in devolved regions – scrutiny/ step change in involvement?
- Work with different 3rd sector partners
- Large scale change - using multiple methods e.g. early childhood

Implications for research- what or how?

- Study what happens in Wales as the Act is implemented / compared to Greater Manchester/ Liverpool City Region and look for transferable learning in policy, integration and action on inequalities.
- Leadership styles and skills for change
- Public perceptions and attitudes – indicators of change?
- Power and decision making – sustainable governance for health inequality reduction. What does ideal look like?
- Who benefits from new jobs/ skills investments e.g. in health and life sciences? Outcome measures?
- Early child development - first 1,000 days being adopted – return on investment in 5 years?
- Engagement of health sector?

**DIOLCH YN FAWR
THANK YOU**

@husseyruth

