

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH**HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES****Purpose of the Report**

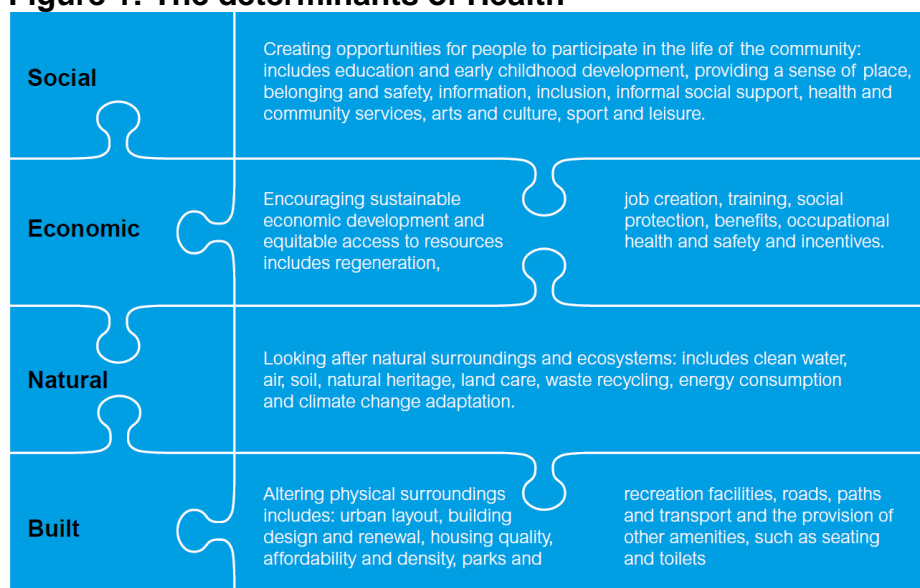
1. The Policy Committee is asked to adopt the Health in All Policies (HiAP) approach for the Council and support a Local Government Association facilitated workshop focused on implementation.

Information

2. Since April 2013 Nottinghamshire County Council has statutorily been responsible for improving the health of their population (conferred by the Health and Social Care Act 2012). This move is a recognition of that fact that health is primarily shaped by factors outside the direct influence of the NHS and care services (see appendix A) instead by our experience of the things that make us healthy e.g. good work, education, housing, resources, our physical environment and social connections, so the role of local government is crucial in this agenda.
3. This statutory responsibility is explicit in the Council plan 'Our Nottinghamshire, Our Future' through commitment 6, 'People are Healthier'. Whilst this commitment is aligned to the second ambition 'A great place to fulfil your ambition', all four ambitions in the plan potentially support health, even if there isn't explicit reference. This is because there could be significant health gain if these ambitions were taken forward in a way that sought to improve health and reduce health inequalities as all our ambitions involve the factors that determine health.
4. The Act also required the establishment of the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Board is responsible for improving health and reducing health inequalities, primarily through the development of a Health and Wellbeing Strategy which addresses the needs identified in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. The recently approved Health and Wellbeing Strategy has a stated ambition for 'Healthier decision making – influence decisions where there is potential to impact on improving health & reducing health inequalities'.
5. The recommendation to adopt and implement HiAP was also the first recommendation in the recently published Director of Public Health's (DPH) Annual independent Report 2017.
6. Therefore there is good alignment between the recommendation from the DPH annual report, the Council Plan and the statutory responsibilities of both the Authority and the Health and Wellbeing Board.

7. In 2016 the Local Government Association published Health in all Policies (HiAP)¹ this translated for local Government the approach advocated by the World Health Organisation currently being adopted worldwide. It is “an approach to public policies across sectors that systematically takes into account the health implications of decisions, seeks synergies, and avoids harmful health impacts in order to improve population health and health equity. “Across England this is now being adopted by many local authorities who are taking a whole-council approach to public health, based on an understanding of the interconnectedness of the social determinants of health”. Cllr Izzi Seccombe, Chair, Community Wellbeing Board (LGA). Figure 1 below shows that if the causes of health are social, economic and environmental then the solutions need to be too. Appendix B shows a worked example.

Figure 1: The determinants of Health



8. As implementing HiAP across LAs is an LGA priority, support is available from them at no cost. In discussion with the LGA and having learnt from other areas, the proposal is that a 1 day session is held in Nottinghamshire, facilitated by the LGA, with attendance from both County Cllrs and senior officers. By the end of the session attendees will
- Understand what HiAP is
 - Opportunity to work through some examples
 - Explore how HiAP relates to the council's planning and performance framework

Other Options Considered

9. None.

Reason/s for Recommendation/s

10. The health of the population is strongly influenced by factors beyond health and social care. The Council is closely involved in many of these, and so this provides an

¹ <https://www.local.gov.uk/health-all-policies-manual-local-government>

important opportunity to maximise their positive health impact and ensure that decisions made by the Council reflect the fact that health and wellbeing is everyone's business.

Statutory and Policy Implications

11. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and the environment and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Financial Implications

12. There are no additional financial implications arising from adopting HiAP it will be delivered through existing resources. LGA support for the proposed workshop is provided at no cost.

Human Rights Implications

13. The Constitution of the World Health Organisation (1946) envisages “...*the highest attainable standard of health as a fundamental right of every human being.*”

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Policy Committee adopt the LGA's Health in all Policies approach and supports a Local Government Association facilitated workshop focused on implementation.
2. That Public Health organises such a workshop in conjunction with Democratic Services.

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Constitutional Comments SB 19.03.2018)

14. The Policy Committee is the appropriate body to consider the contents of the report.

Financial Comments (DG 16/03/18)

15. The financial implications are contained within paragraph 12 of this report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

[Health in all policies: a manual for local government](#)

Local Government Association

[Prevention Matters – How elected members can improve the health of their communities](#)

LGA workshop

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

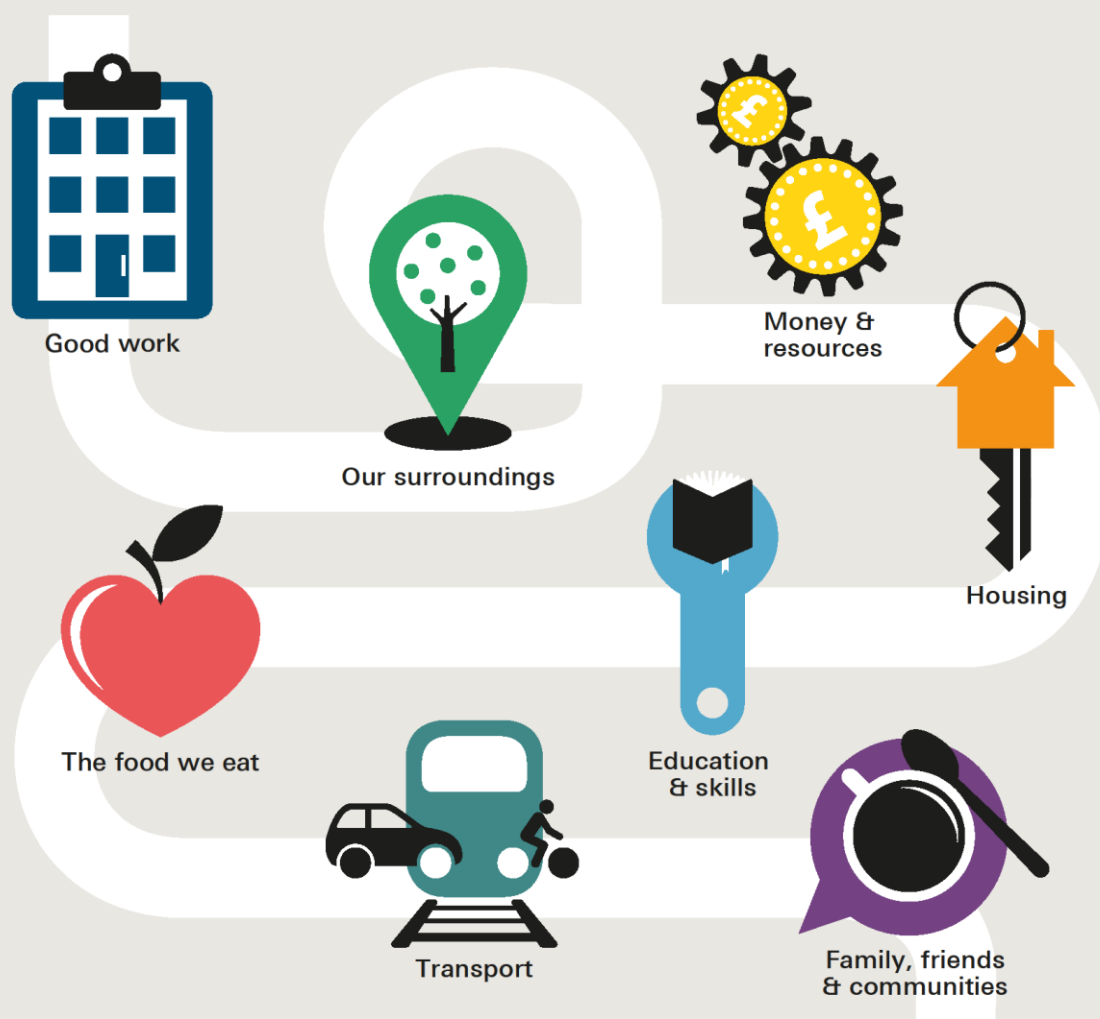
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What makes us healthy?

AS LITTLE AS

10% of a population's health and wellbeing is linked to access to health care.

We need to look at the bigger picture:



But the picture isn't the same for everyone.

The healthy life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas in the UK is: **19** YEARS

Appendix B

Insecure employment

THE ISSUE

In 2015, there were

1.5 million

zero hour contracts



744,000 people
on zero hour
contracts in their
main job



In 2014, just under **1 in 10** people employed in UK (30m people) were underemployed



over **1 in 5** among people in elementary jobs like labourers, refuse collectors and bar staff, were underemployed

WHY IT MATTERS



Workers reporting insecurity in their jobs have higher self-reported ill health relative to workers in secure employment.

Workers reporting insecurity in their jobs see greater numbers of musculoskeletal disorders, physical health problems generally, psychological distress and occupational injuries.



TACKLING INSECURE EMPLOYMENT

Public bodies and local partners can play an important role in improving employment conditions and job security in their communities:

Require their suppliers to **offer fair terms and conditions** of employment to people who work for them



Change their procurement policy, making use of the Social Value Act and writing a social value policy with partners

