Public Health Priorities 2022/23;

Forward planning for local implementation of national public health policy

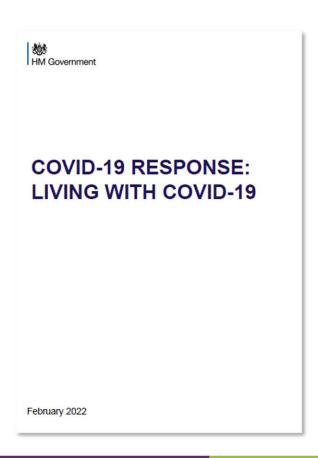
Alison Challenger

Director of Public Health 28 April 2022

- 1) Where are we now? 'COVID-19 Response: Living with COVID-19'
- 2) Recently published and emerging national public health policy
- 3) Health inequalities and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic
- 4) Identifying priorities for Health and Wellbeing Board Workplan (2022/23)



Where are we now?



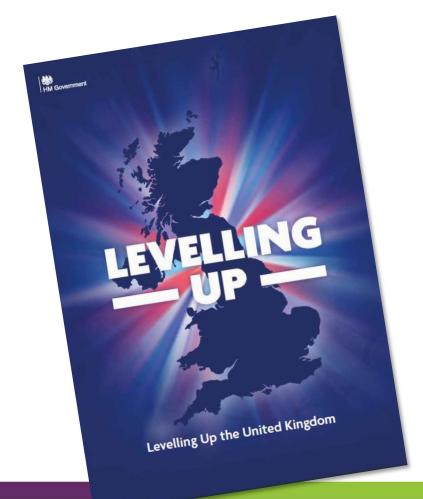
"The Government's objective in the next phase of the COVID-19 response is to enable the country to manage COVID-19 like other respiratory illnesses, while minimising mortality and retaining the ability to respond if a new variant emerges with more dangerous properties than the Omicron variant, or during periods of waning immunity, that could again threaten to place the NHS under unsustainable pressure."

Key Messages

- The pandemic is not yet over; considerable uncertainty about the path the pandemic will take in the UK (SAGE)
- The Government will maintain contingency capabilities and resilience to deal with range of possible scenarios



Recently published and emerging Public Health policy



- Levelling up the United Kingdom White Paper (published 2 February 2022): outlines how the Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK
- Tackling health disparities: two independent reviews announced (4 ^π/₂ February 2022): Ethnic inequalities for medical devices review (lead: Φ Prof. Dame Margaret Whitehead), and Tobacco control review (lead: Javed Khan OBE)
- Health Disparities White Paper (to be published Spring 2022): aiming
 to reduce existing inequalities. Results of two independent reviews
 (above) will feed into Government's wider plans to level up the country
 and through this White Paper
- Tobacco Control Plan (to be published later in 2022)
- From harm to hope; A 10 year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives (published 6 December 2021)



Health inequalities and impacts of COVID-19 pandemic

The Chief Medical Officer (CMO) for England emphasised three key areas of focus at the *LGA/ADPH Annual Public Health Conference (March 2022), emerging health issues:

- Obesity
- Alcohol
- Smoking

Also highlighted: screening coverage (breast screening and cervical screening), air pollution, physical activity

Reference:

https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Professor%2oChris%2oWhitty%2C%2oChief%2oMedical%2oOfficer %2ofor%2oEngland.pdf

*Local Government Association (LGA)/Association of Directors of Public Health (ADPH)



Agenda Item 9

Key Messages: CMO for England (March 22)

Smoking

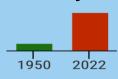


Progress on **smoking prevalence** is stalling.



Deaths due to **respiratory disease** under the age of 75 years and **lung cancer** deaths are **higher in deprived areas**.

Obesity



Obesity prevalence is **5x higher** than it was in 1950.



The prevalence of **obesity in children is getting worse**. Children living in the most deprived areas are disproportionally affected by obesity.

Alcohol



The alcohol-specific death rate in 2020 was 18.6% higher than the previous year.



Those with higher incomes are more likely to drink - but those in deprived areas experience higher deaths due to liver disease under the age of 75 years.













People living with obesity or overweight are at **increased risk** of severe COVID-19.

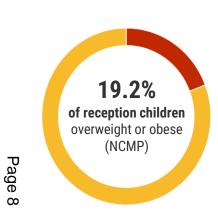


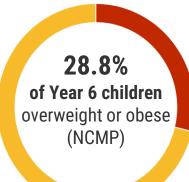
What is the situation in West Sussex? What are the key issues/challenges?

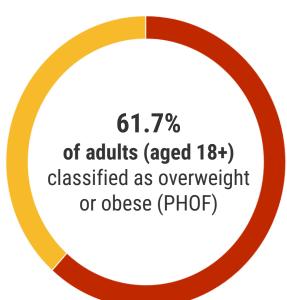
- Over **863,000 residents** in the county
- **Population change** has been driven by inward migration only Crawley is seeing more births than deaths
- **County of considerable inequality** the impact of COVID-19 (directly and indirectly) also reflects inequality, causing a large increase in unemployment in the county and some areas, notably Crawley, has been disproportionately impacted
- **Poverty increasing;** over 25,000 children in West Sussex live in low-income households
- **Childhood obesity** has got worse over last few years
- We understand the bigger picture, and the long term major causes and risks for death and illness in West Sussex. Challenges highlight on tobacco, diet, physical activity, substance misuse and mental health



2019/20 data for West Sussex shows:







Year 6 Data 2020/21 (NCMP) West Sussex Over a third of Year 6 children are overweight or obese (35.7%); an increase of 6.9% in a year

- 2.3% increase in number of children in Year 6 overweight (excluding obesity) to 15.4% (SE: 15.0% and England: 15.4%)
- 4.6% increase in percentage of children who were obese (including severely obese); 20.3% of children in Year 6 are now obese (SE: 20.9% and England: 25.5%)



Tobacco Control

- Smoking rates have gradually fallen over recent years however we estimate that approximately 70,000 West Sussex people still smoke
- Prevalence amongst adults in West Sussex is currently 11.2%
- 19.7% of Routine and Manual workers in the county smoke
- 39% of those engaged in stop smoking services across all providers in West Sussex are Routine and Manual workers
- 51% quit rate within Routine and Manual workers group



Alcohol

- Increase in harmful levels of alcohol consumption contribute to a range of long-term health risks including cancer, obesity, stroke, pancreatitis, high blood pressure, depression, dementia, and more.
- Other risks include accidents and injury, violence and antisocial behaviour, unsafe sex, unplanned time off work or college, and loss of personal possessions.
- In West Sussex in 2020/21, hospital admissions for alcoholic liver disease showed a significant increase compared to 2019/20, with 410 people admitted to hospital (compared to 265 in 2019/20). This is the highest rate recorded in the past decade. Particularly marked in females.
- In 2020, the under 75 mortality rate for alcoholic liver disease in West Sussex increased significantly (11.2 per 100,000 population) compared to 2019 (7.0 per 100,000 population).
- Evidence of more people seeking support from services e.g. a 21% increase in referrals to the DrinkCoach online one-to-one service during 2020/21 compared to the previous year.

References:

OHID Fingertips: Liver Disease Profiles 2020/21. https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/liver-disease/data#page/1
NHS Choices. Risks: Alcohol Misuse: https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/alcohol-misuse/



- HWB Role: Board leads and plans how to best meet the health and wellbeing needs of the local population and tackle health inequalities (HI)
- National public health priorities are to be implemented at local level
- Need to ensure we understand local health inequalities and target work to reduce gap in HI between most and least affluent across the county.

Areas of focus for HWB

- Tackling the impacts of COVID-19 over the last 2 years (population needs have changed)
- Alcohol, obesity, tobacco, mental health have worsened
- Continuation of Health Protection response across West Sussex



What action(s) can the Board take?

- Joint approach to tackling health inequalities (HI) and improving the health of our population, working collectively as a Board to lead and influence the local health and care system.
- Our strength lies in our position as systems leaders, and our ability to champion the
 actions of our own and partner's organisations.
- Debate and define possible actions and solutions that we can take back into our own organisations
- Identify actions that target delivery of priorities



Recommendations to the Board

The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to:

- 1) Provide feedback on recently published and emerging national public health policy documents and key messages from the CMO for England regarding health inequalities and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, discussing any key issues/challenges for West Sussex.
- 2) Forward plan for national public health policy implementation locally in West Sussex, commencing identifying priorities for the Board's workplan for 2022/23.

