

Protecting investment in prevention

Update for Accounts and Audit Committee
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Risk and current context

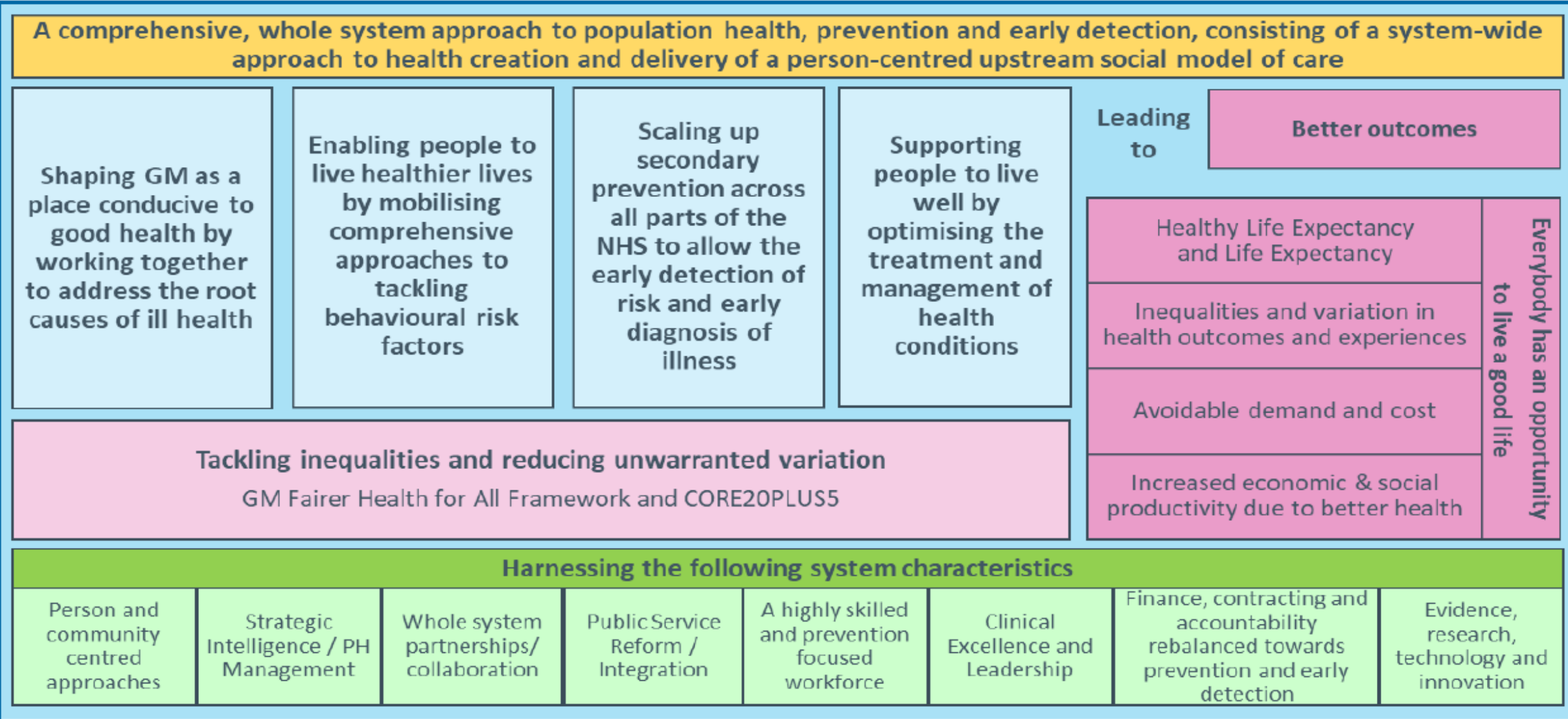
- Preventing ill health and disease before it starts is vital to supporting a thriving population, reducing health inequalities, and delaying the need for health and social care services
- System efforts are being increasingly focused on short term-crisis intervention because of a triple deficit: growing population health deficit, performance and quality deficit and underlying financial deficit
- To protect the residents of Trafford from health harms and support an improvement in health outcomes, Trafford Council must safeguard the current budget for prevention of ill health and early intervention.

What do we mean by prevention?

GM Prevention and Early Intervention Framework: *A comprehensive and whole system approach*



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Why invest in Public Health and Prevention?

“Local and national public health interventions are highly cost-saving. Cuts to public health budgets in high income countries therefore represent a **false economy**, and are **likely to generate billions of pounds of additional costs** to health and social care services and the wider economy...

"If we take the lower, conservative CBR [cost-benefit ratio] figure of 8.3, this would suggest that the opportunity cost of the recent £200 million cuts to public health funding in England is likely to be eightfold higher, in the region of **£1.6 billion.**"

[Masters et al, 2017](#)

Prevention pays - for every £1 invested in...



Alcohol and Drug treatment

Alcohol- a SROI of **£3**, increasing to **£21** over 10 years.
([Source](#))

Drugs - SROI of **£4**.
Increasing to **£26** over 10 years.
([Source](#))



Smoking cessation

Every person who stops smoking saves the Trafford system £557 per year. The cost of smoking to social care is £49.6m per year.

For every £1 spent, **£10** is saved in future health care costs and health gains ([Source](#))



Mental Health/ Suicide prevention

SROI of **£39.11** after 10 years.

A narrower health, local authority and police perspective still finds a ROI of **£2.93** over 10 years ([Source](#))



Food-related ill health

£5.55 saving to the local authority in social care costs and economic benefit of additional employment after 3 years.

Increases to **£12.68** over 10 years.



Sexual health

Long-acting reversible contraception gives system wide savings of £48; **Stopping LARC would result in 106 more unplanned pregnancies p/y**

STI online kits save £2.07 for every £1 spent

C-cards and condoms in schools return **£11.3** and **£6.70** respectively ([Source](#))



Health inequalities

in Public Health interventions, **£14** will be returned to the wider health and social care economy

Prevention pays - for every £1 invested in...



Dementia

Home exercise and community referrals for people with early dementia have a social return on investment (SROI) between **£3.46 to £5.94** ([Source](#))



Falls

Home assessment and modification interventions and falls management exercises have a SROI of **£7.34** and **£2.28** respectively in terms of health/social care savings and quality of life gains ([Source](#))



Domestic abuse

Refuge services, community outreach and independent domestic violence advocacy services, return **£8.24** and outreach services **£26.35** in SROI. ([Source](#))



Physical activity

Sport and physical activity shows **£3.28** worth of social, economic and health impacts over a year. ([Source](#))



Oral health

Targeted supervised tooth brushing returns **£3.06** after 5 years. (Every £1 on water fluoride returns **£12.71** after 5 years). ([Source](#))

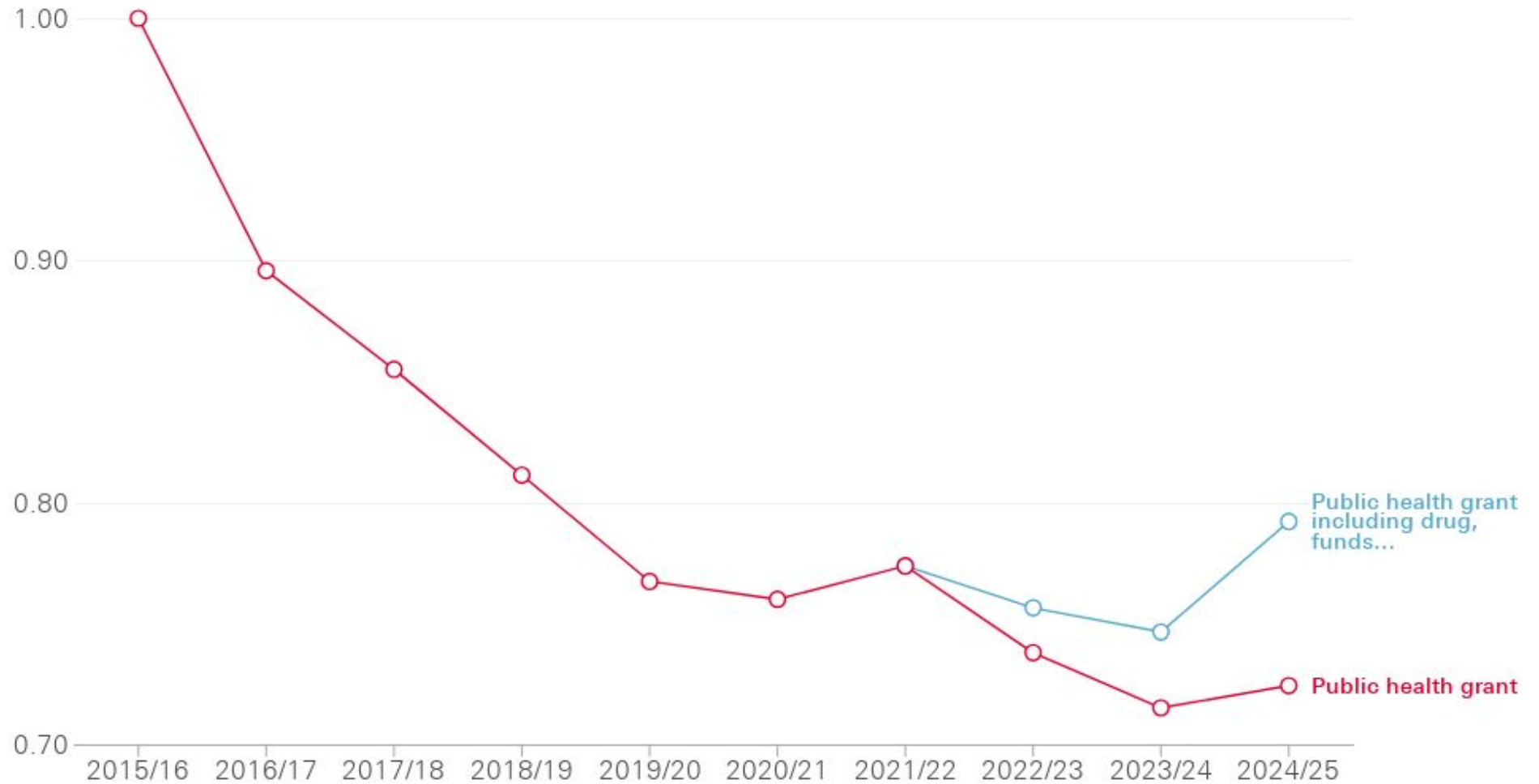
Examples of local impact of prevention

- **National Child Measurement Programme** shows that the slope of inequality in reception children for prevalence of both overweight and obesity has narrowed over the past five years.
- **Vaccination uptake in North Trafford improved significantly** following targeted work by Public Health and Voice of BME
- **Sexual health** Without services to prevent and treat STIs, we would have more cases of HIV, more infertility, stillbirths, ectopic pregnancies, pelvic inflammatory disease, depression and neurological and cardiovascular disease. At least 1,369 infections could be missed per year without services.

We need to protect the public health budget

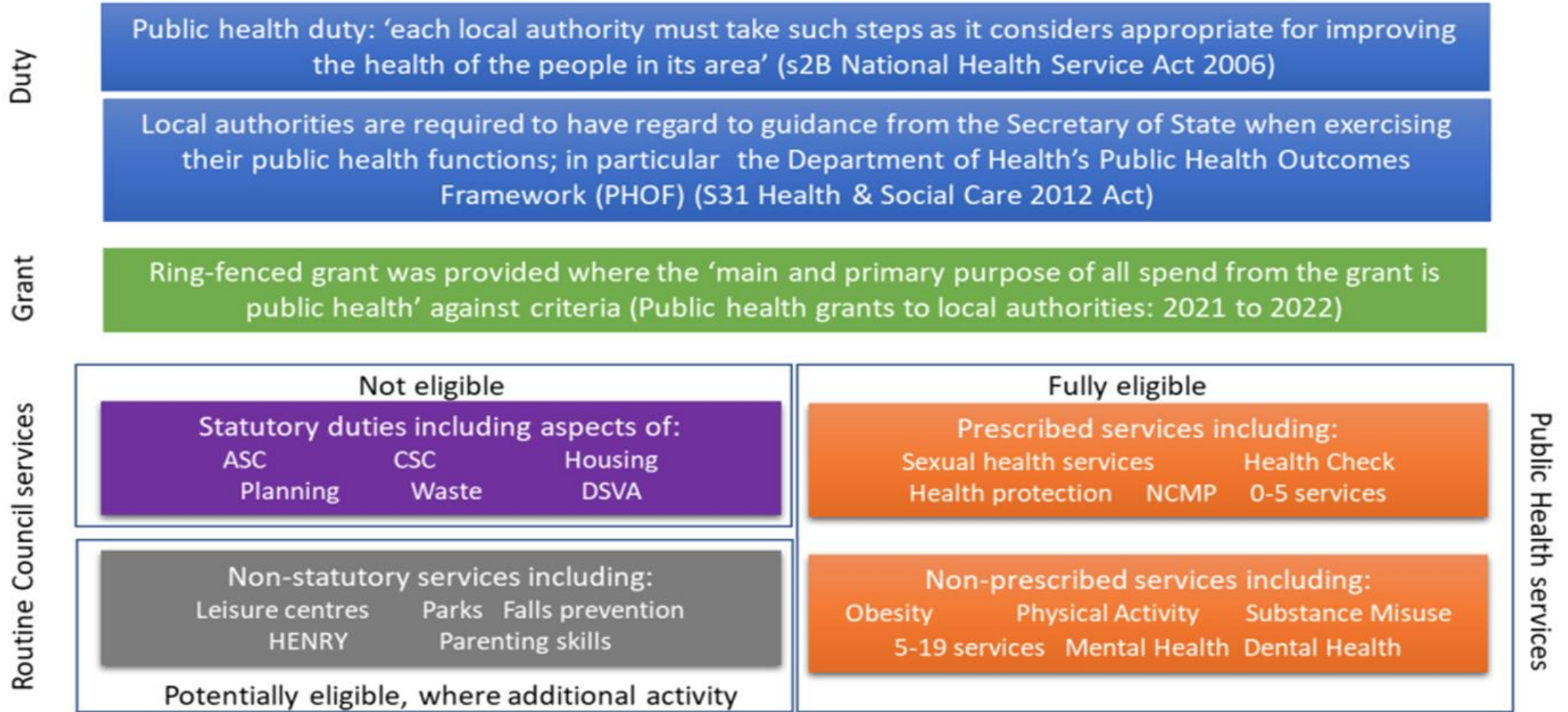
The public health grant has been cut by almost a quarter since 2015/16

Change in public health allocations 2015/16–2024/25, England, real terms per person (GDP deflator)



Protecting Public Health budget

Local Authorities in GM receive a notional public health grant annually. This grant must be used to discharge public health functions¹. [Public health ring-fenced grant 2023 to 2024: local authority circular - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/public-health-ring-fenced-grant-2023-to-2024).

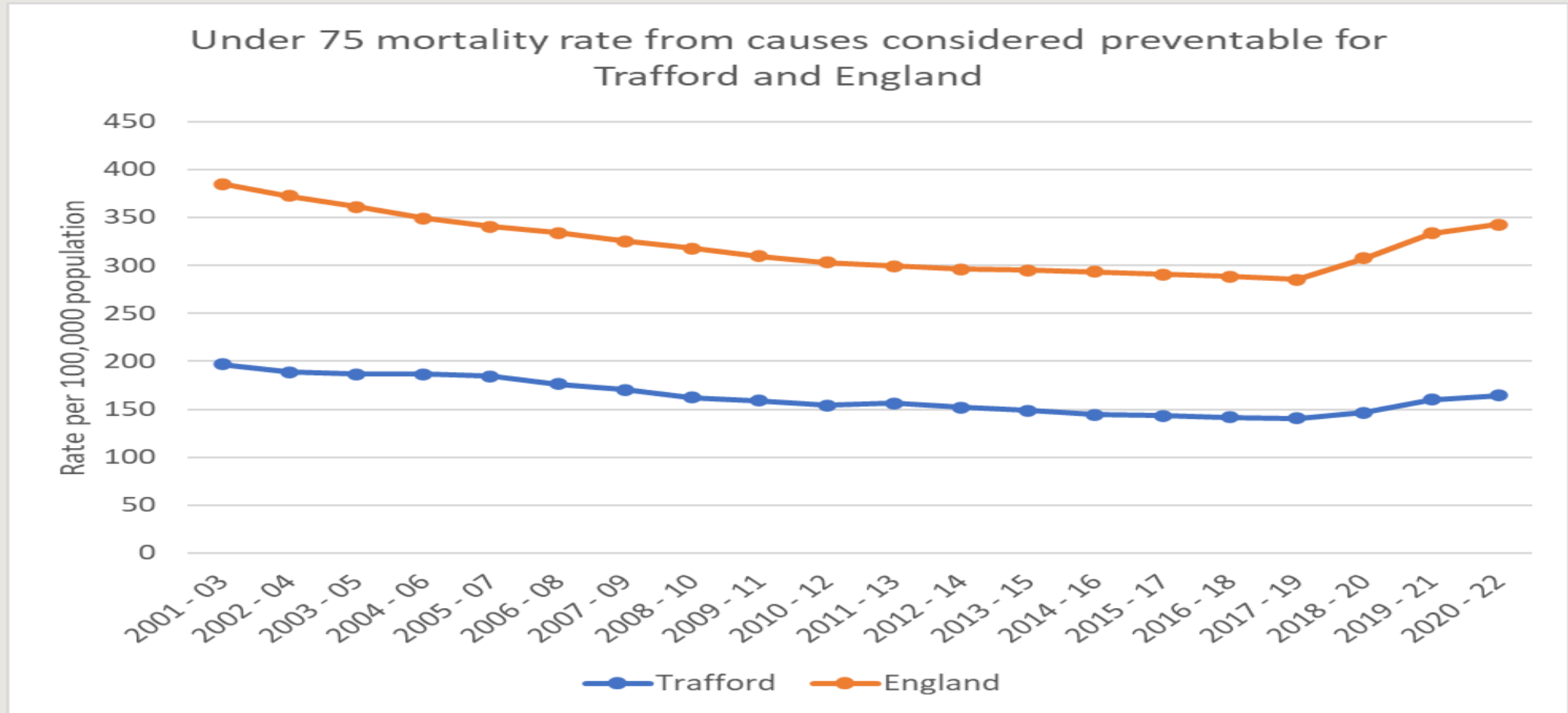


Public Health funding per head of population by GM LA

| Local authority name | Revised FY 2024 to 2025 PHG allocation | FY 2024 to 2025 allocation per head (£) |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Manchester | 58,312,714 | 103.9 |
| Salford | 23,841,209 | 88.1 |
| Wigan | 28,538,068 | 85.6 |
| Bolton | 24,052,030 | 83.1 |
| Rochdale | 19,023,927 | 83.0 |
| Oldham | 18,625,284 | 76.5 |
| Tameside | 17,009,818 | 73.4 |
| Bury | 12,990,675 | 66.7 |
| Stockport | 17,666,661 | 59.2 |
| Trafford | 13,935,891 | 57.3 |

NB: With corporate deductions and corporate contributions, Trafford's allocation per head equates to £52.80.

How is Trafford performing?



Prevention is a core pillar within the GM Sustainability Plan



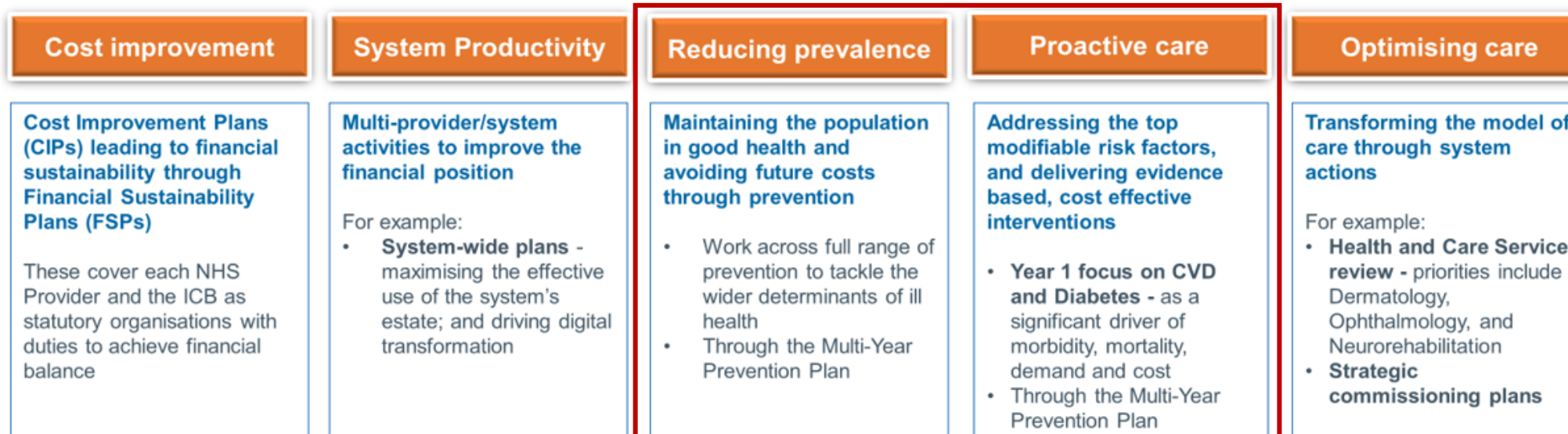
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The Pillars of Sustainability and the phases of work



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In order to achieve a sustainable system, we need to act on:



Comprehensive Prevention and Early Intervention at scale



continuous improvement

Local mitigations we are taking to protect prevention spend

1. **Effective use of resource-ensuring PH budget is spent appropriately**
2. **Development of system wide prevention strategy and business case to**
 - **Consolidate current offer**
 - **Align to Adult Social Care and Children's services demand to support sustainability of services**
 - **Position prevention strategically so that it has profile and prominence alongside care services**
 - **Demonstrate effectiveness through monitoring and sharing outcomes**

Summary key messages

- **Prevention pays dividends - stemming demand over longer term for acute services, accruing return on investment across the system (not just health)**
- **In current fiscal challenges need to safeguard against budget cuts to prevention. Ringfencing Public Health grant for early intervention and prevention is important**
- **We need to work as a system (Local authority, ICB, VCFSE) to protect investment in, and delivery and evaluation of, cross cutting functions that enable prevention and early intervention such as community engagement, social prescribing, neighbourhood networks**