



FM within the ensuring council – the big picture

Paul O'Brien,
Chief Executive, APSE



The road to 2020

A manifesto for the Ensuring Council



Defining an Ensuring Council



- Exercising stewardship
- Retaining core capacity
- Municipal entrepreneurship
- Collaboration not competition
- Primacy of politics
- Promoting social justice

Public policy challenges





The value of local government services



The core results

- Round 1 – total spend
 - Street Scene - £8,321,483.33
- Round 2 – spend on local suppliers and local employees
 - Street Scene – local suppliers - £1,078,837.28
 - Street Scene – local employees - £2,835,871.62
- Round 3 – reinvestment of spend in local economy by suppliers and direct and indirect employees
 - Re-spend of suppliers in local economy - £277,229.11
 - Re-spend of local employees in local economy - £1,075,706.45
 - Re-spend of non-local employees in local economy - £21,415.33
- LM3 of Street Scene
- LM3 = Round 1 + Round 2 + Round 3
Round 1
= £8,321,483.33 + £3,914,808.90 + £1,374,350.89
£8,321,483.33
= 1.64

The Policy Messages



- ***The public economy as a promoter of 'local' supply chains***
 - Flexibility to shape localness of supply chain through purchasing
 - 30% of all suppliers have a Swindon postcode
 - £7m or 32% of spend on suppliers within local authority area
- ***The public economy as a supplier of 'local' employment***
 - In many localities a cornerstone of employment and the wider local economy
 - 96% of all employees live in local authority area
 - £9m of spend on employees went to local employees
- ***The public economy as a fosterer of 'local' economic regeneration***
 - Opens up employment opportunities and proffers training opportunities
 - High numbers of employees within most deprived wards



The Policy Messages cont...



- ***The public economy as a multiplier of 'local' income***
 - local employment and local supply chains can equal strong circulation of monies in local economy
 - 53 pence in every pound re-spent by local employees in the local economy on shopping, transport and socialising etc
 - 31 pence in every pound re-spent by local suppliers in the local economy
 - In total for every £1 spent by SCS another 64 pence is reinvested in local economy.







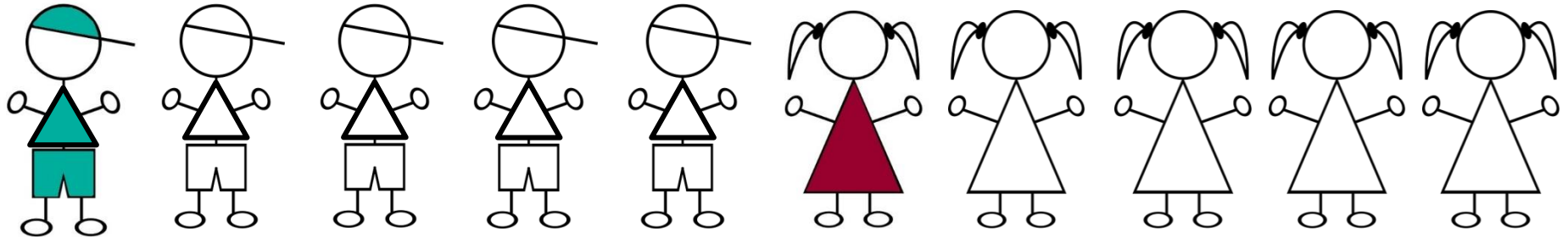
Public Health
England

Prevalence of excess weight among children

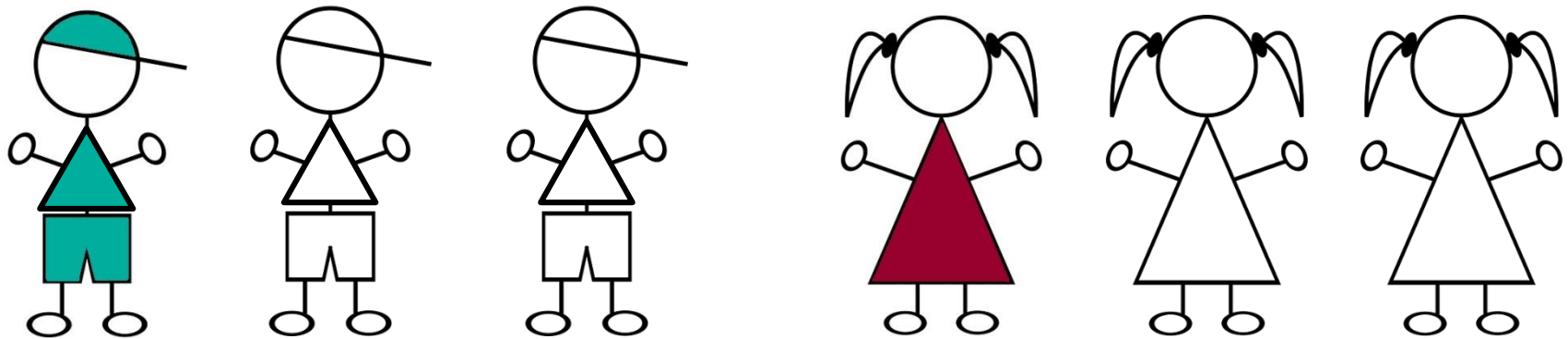


National Child Measurement Programme 14/15

One in five children in Reception is overweight or obese (boys 22.6%, girls 21.2%)



One in three children in Year 6 is overweight or obese (boys 34.9%, girls 31.5%)



Child overweight (including obesity)/ excess weight: BMI \geq 85th centile of the UK90 growth reference



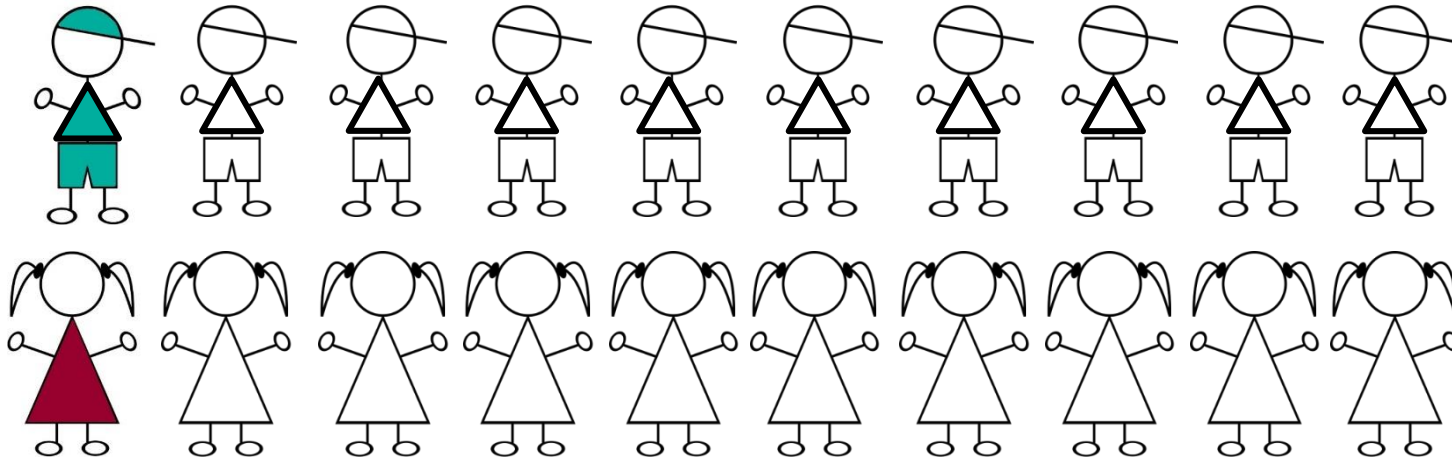
Prevalence of obesity among children

National Child Measurement Programme 14/15

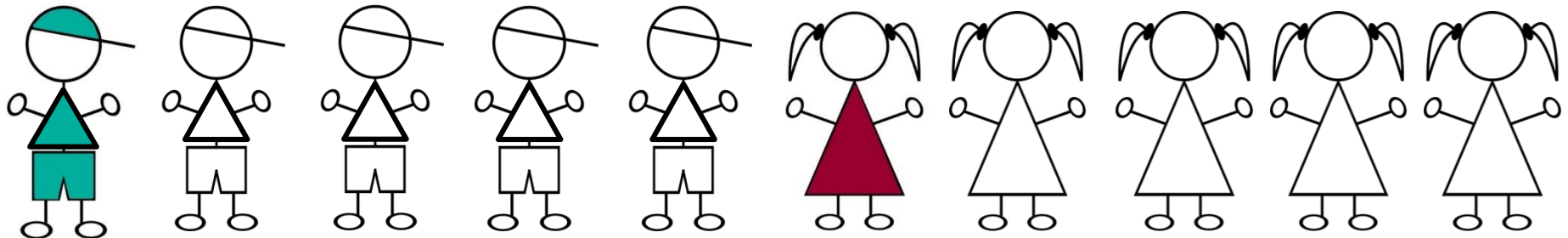


apse

Around one in ten children in Reception is obese (boys 9.5%, girls 8.7%)



Around one in five children in Year 6 is obese (boys 20.7%, girls 17.4%)

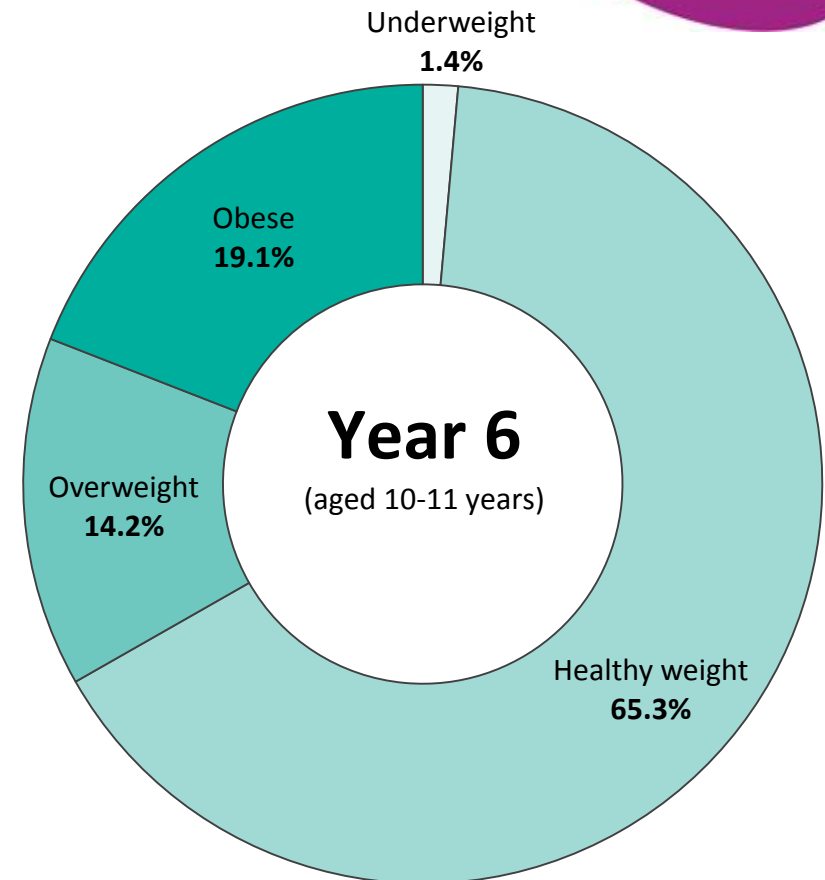
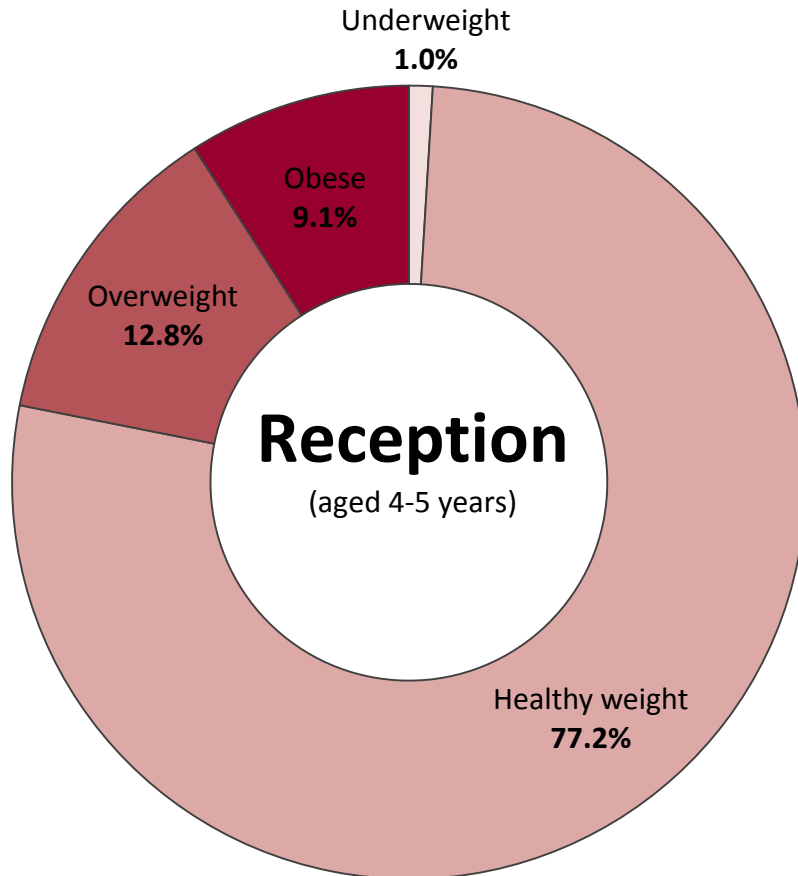


Child obesity: BMI \geq 95th centile of the UK90 growth reference



BMI status of children by age

National Child Measurement Programme 14/15

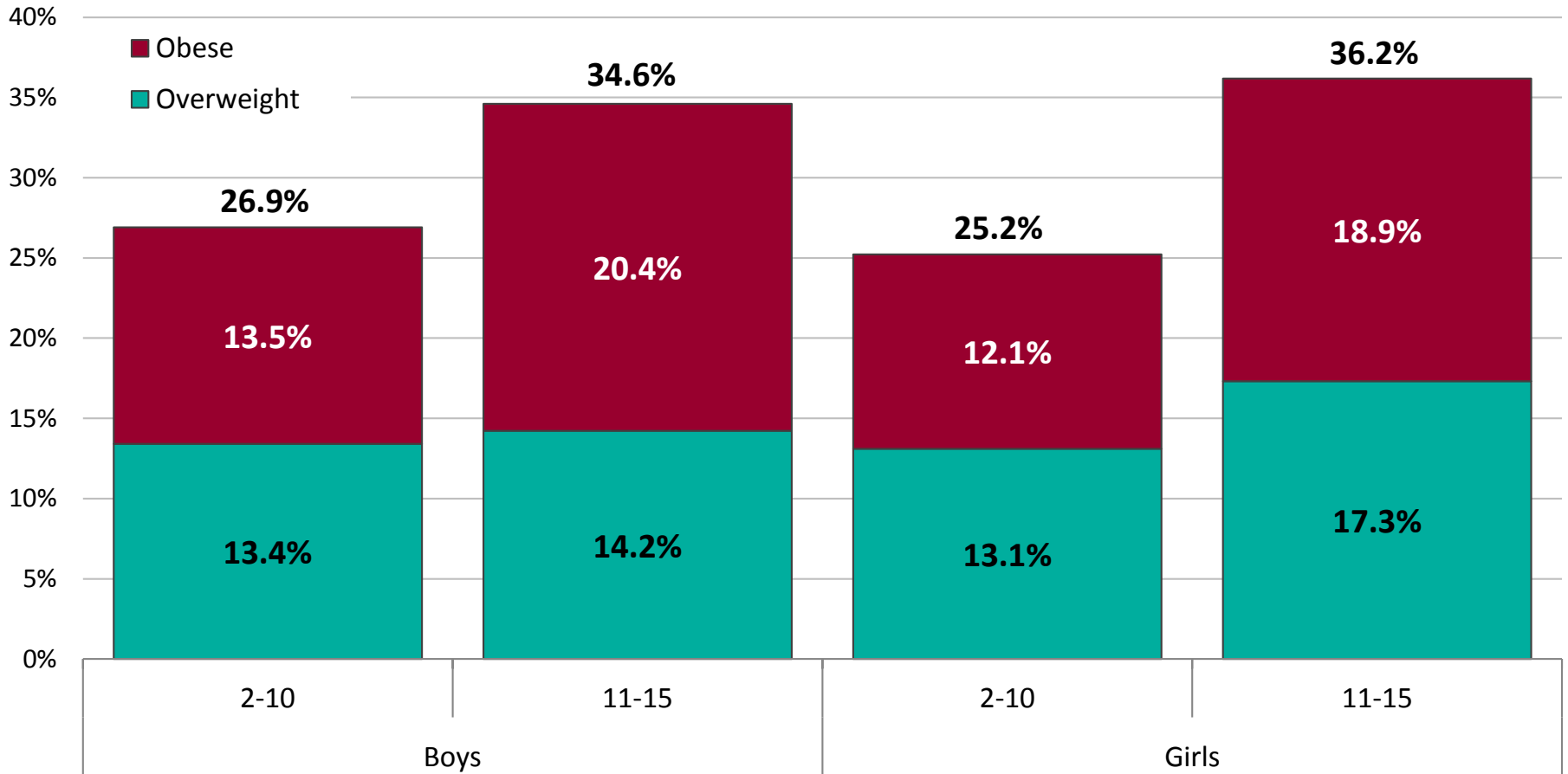


This analysis uses the 2nd, 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as underweight, healthy weight, overweight and obese. These thresholds are the most frequently used for population monitoring within England.



Prevalence of overweight and obesity

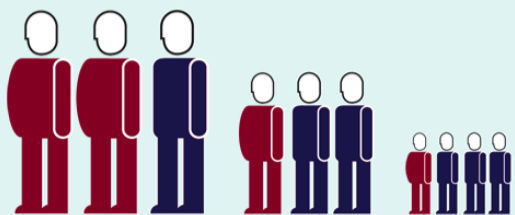
Children aged 2-10 and 11-15 years; Health
Survey for England 2012-2014



Child overweight BMI between $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ centile and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ centile, child obesity BMI $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ centile of the UK90 growth reference.



Why is obesity an issue?



It's widespread

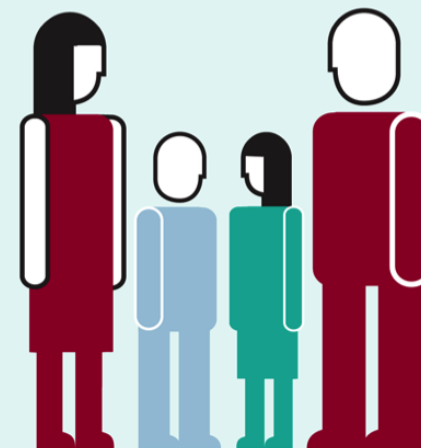
Two thirds of adults, **a quarter** of 2–10 year olds and **one third** of 11–15 year olds are overweight or obese



Prevalence remains high

Overweight and obesity in adults is predicted to reach **70% by 2034**

More adults and children are now severely obese



Consequences are costly

A high BMI...

- is costly to health and social care
- has wider economic and societal impacts



Obesity harms children and young people

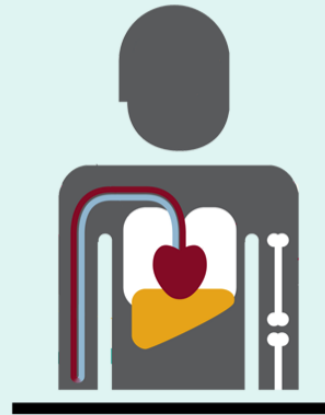


Emotional and
behavioural

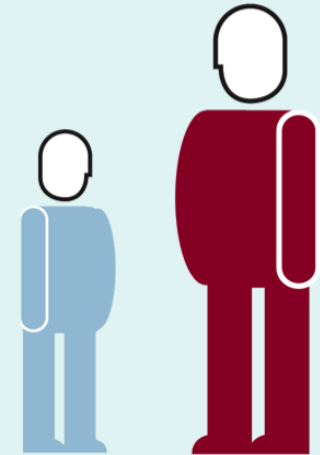
- Stigmatisation
- bullying
- low self-esteem



School absence



- High cholesterol
- high blood pressure
- pre-diabetes
- bone & joint problems
- breathing difficulties



Increased risk of
becoming overweight
adults

Risk of ill-health and
premature mortality in
adult life



Obesity harms adults



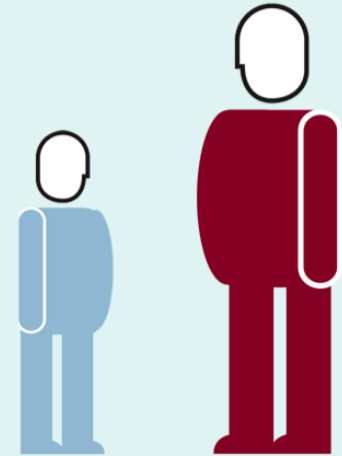
Less likely to be in
employment



Discrimination
and
stigmatisation



Increased risk of
hospitalisation

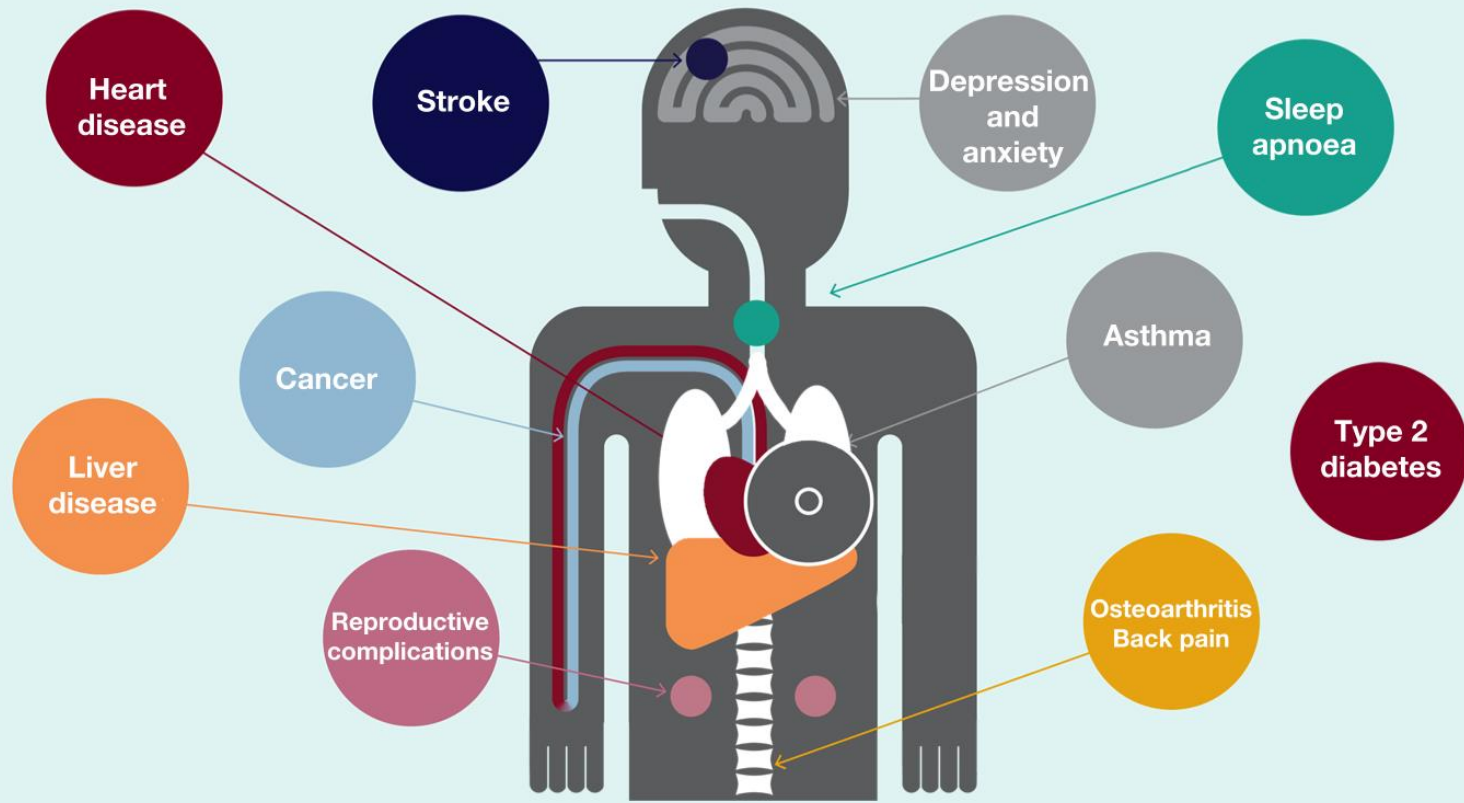


Obesity reduces life
expectancy by an
average of 3 years

Severe obesity reduces
it by 8-10 years



Obesity harms health



Nutrition building



- Healthy heart
- Bones and teeth
- Energy levels
- Brain function
- Weight control



The annual cost of obesity



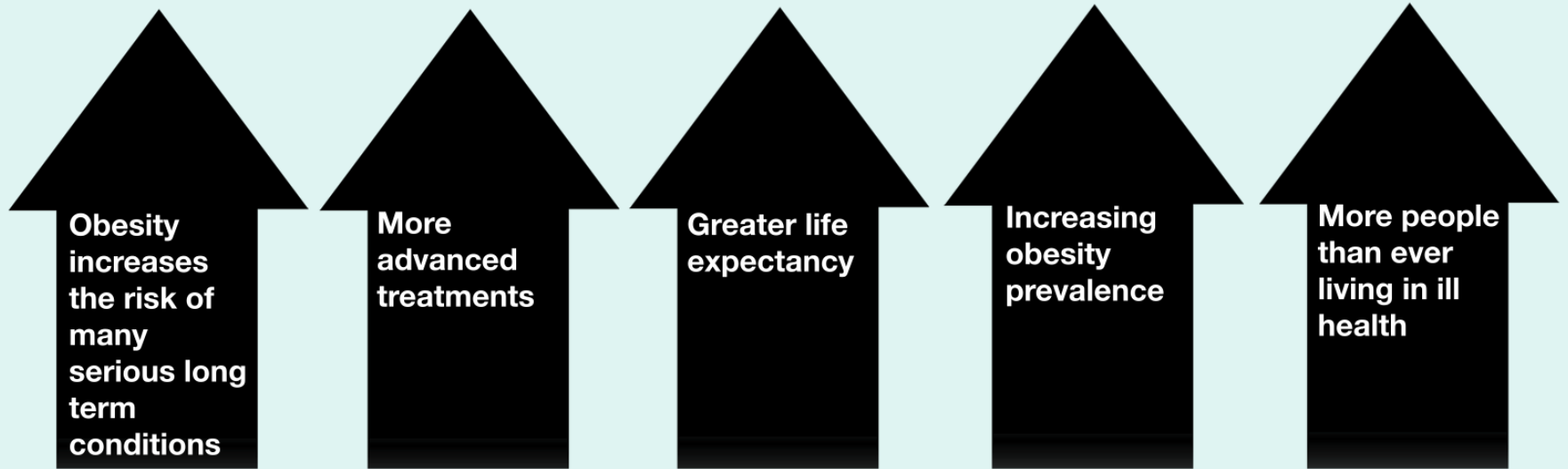


Public Health
England

On current projections costs are likely to increase

Between 2010 and 2030 – health care costs up by

£2bn





School meals and public health



- Cost of obesity related illness
- Childhood obesity strategy
- Value of school meals
- Prevention not cure
- Healthy eating
- Long term evaluation

Public health




- NHS
- 1 April 2013
- Health and well being boards
- Public health strategy
- CCG
- Director of Public Health
- Devolution



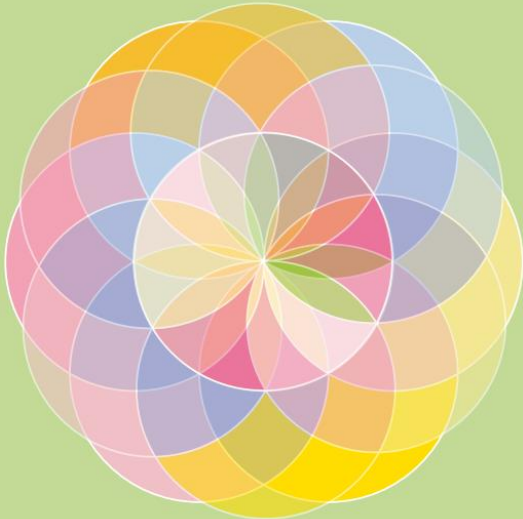
Case studies

- Wigan
- Telford and Wrekin
- Blackpool



 **Ensuring action on
Health and Wellbeing**

Opportunities for local authority catering and sport and leisure services
to contribute to tackling obesity and promote physical activity

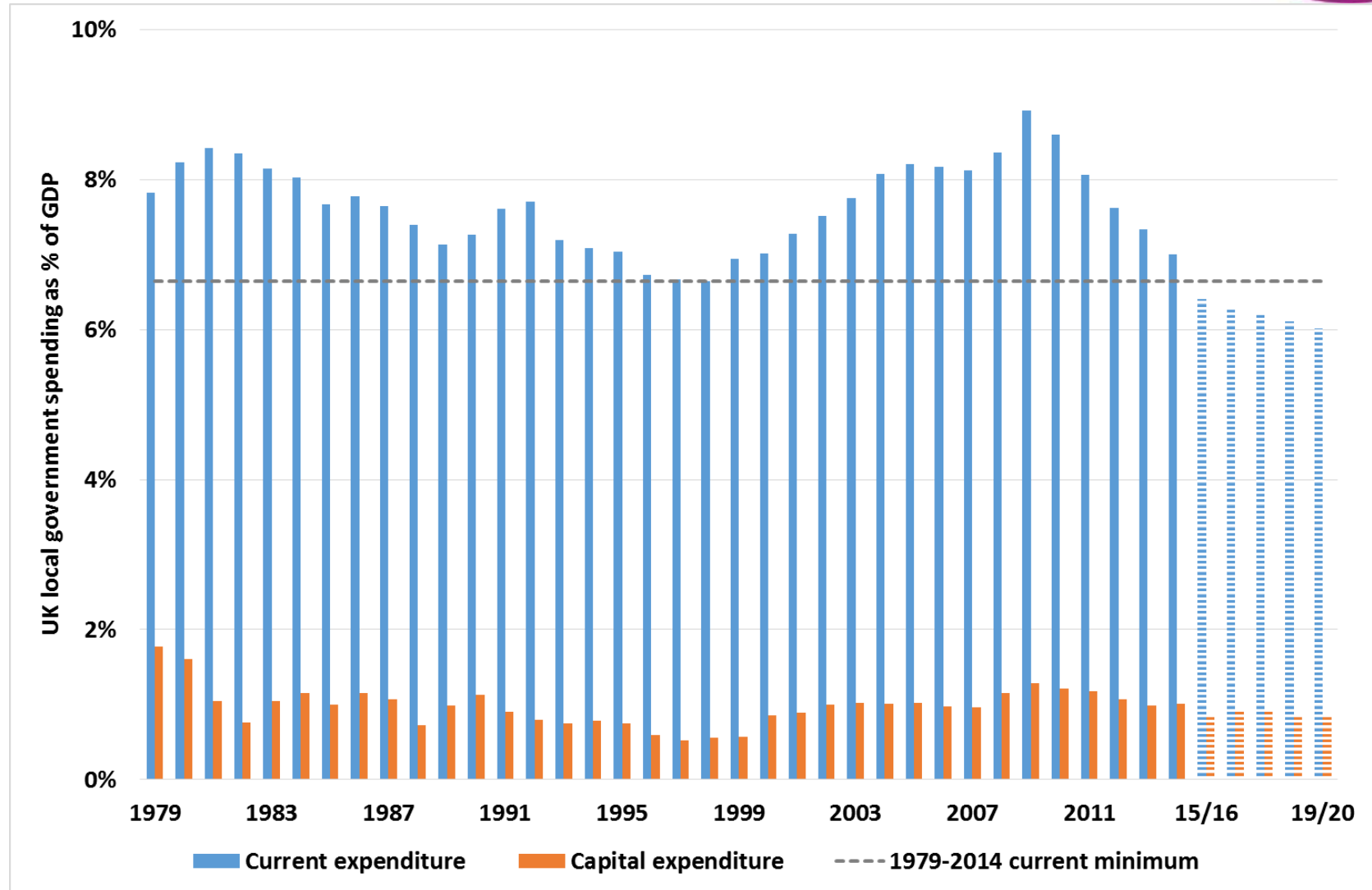




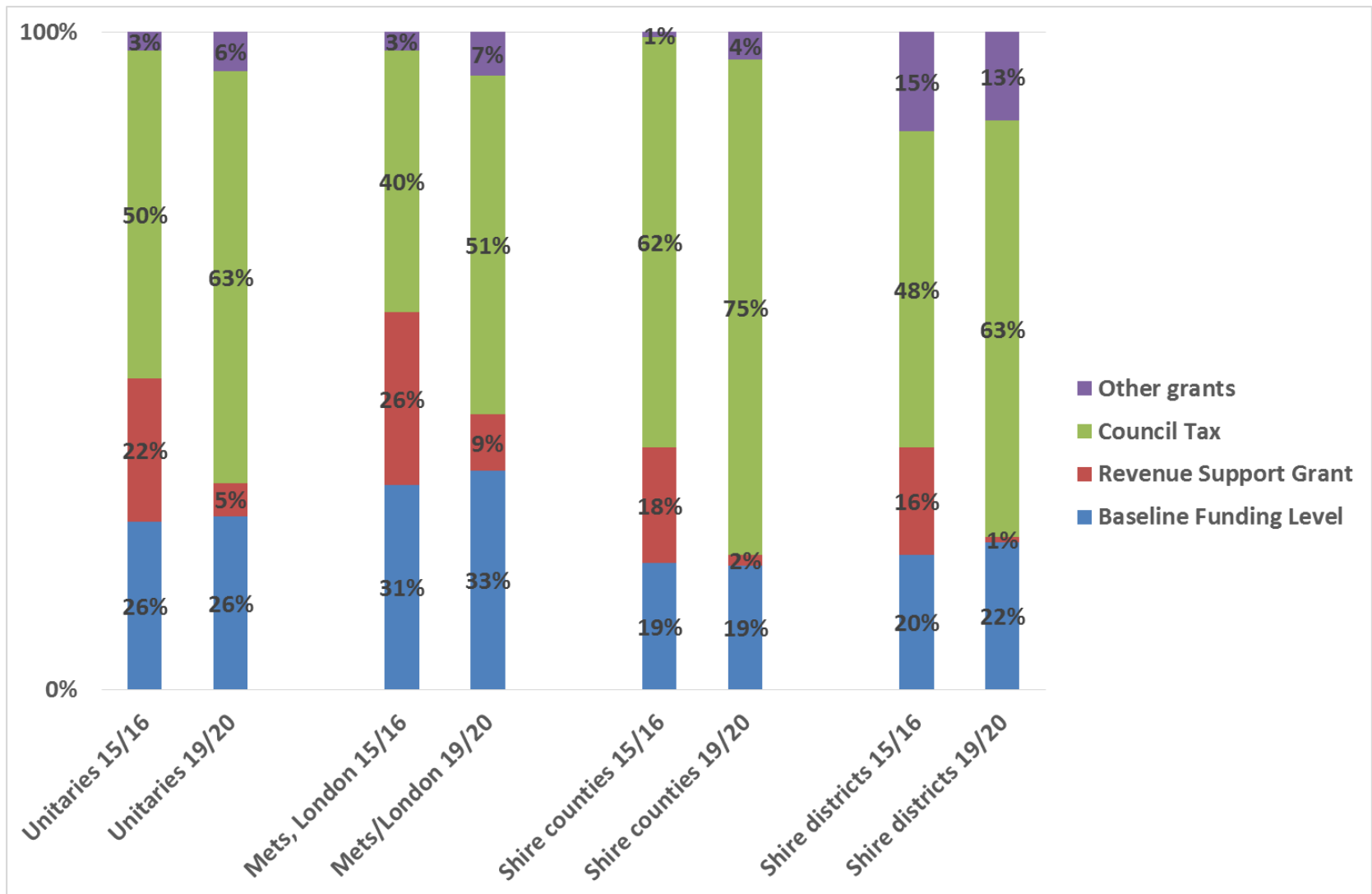
Sources of funding

- Parent or guardian
- Free school meals
- UIFSM
- Subsidy from council
- Public health
- Commercialisation

UK local government spending as a share of GDP: current spending, already below the 1979-2014 minimum, is projected to go on falling to 2020



Balance of core spending power 15/16 and 19/20: as RSG shrivels beyond London and the Mets, most LA funding will come from council tax

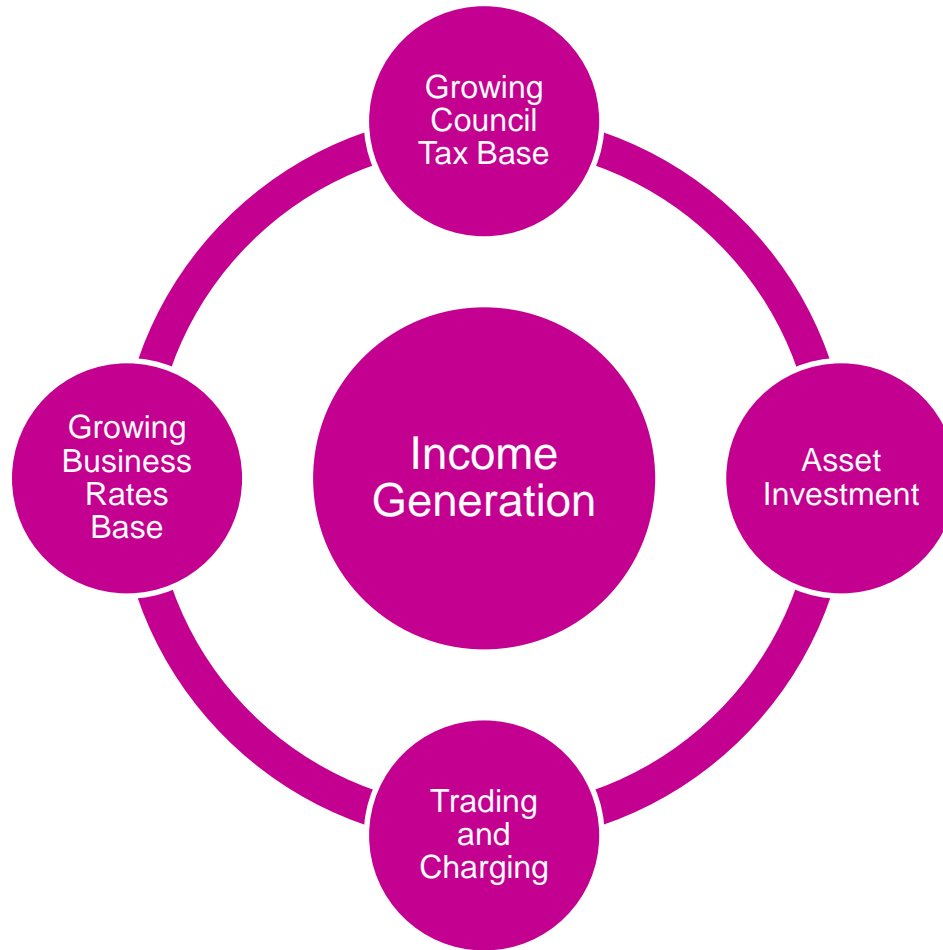




What will local government look like in 2020?



Commercialisation Strategy



Commercialisation of catering services



- Retaining existing market
- Schools, colleges, universities
- Event catering, festivals and concerts
- Cafes in Parks and Museums
- Civic venues, weddings, christening etc
- Increasing meal uptake
- Nursery meal provision
- Other local authority areas

State of the market 2016



- An uncertain future
- 90% expect workload increases
- Staff costs rising / living wage impact
- 65% expect uptake to increase, 33% same
- Only 13% expect decrease in income
- 1/3rd think healthy eating gone too far
- 56% school meals free for all
- 89% academies subject to food standards
- 88% think school meals important in tackling obesity.



Conclusions

- Continuous need to make case
- Value of school meals service
- Financial uncertainty
- Fight for funding
- APSE / Industry
- Evidence base on value of FM services
- Overcome challenges

LOCAL SERVICES

LOCAL SOLUTIONS