

Public Health Outcomes Framework: the Huntingdonshire Perspective

The Public Health Outcomes Framework *Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency* sets out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and indicators that will help us understand how well public health is being improved and protected. The framework concentrates on two high-level outcomes to be achieved across the public health system, and groups further indicators into four 'domains' that cover the full spectrum of public health. The outcomes reflect a focus not only on how long people live, but on how well they live at all stages of life.

The PHO profile (Nov 2012) presents data for the first set of indicators at England and upper tier local authority levels (Cambridgeshire), collated by the public health observatories in England. Some indicators can be broken down to district level, but not many; where they can this note offers the Huntingdonshire figures for comparison.

Comparisons:

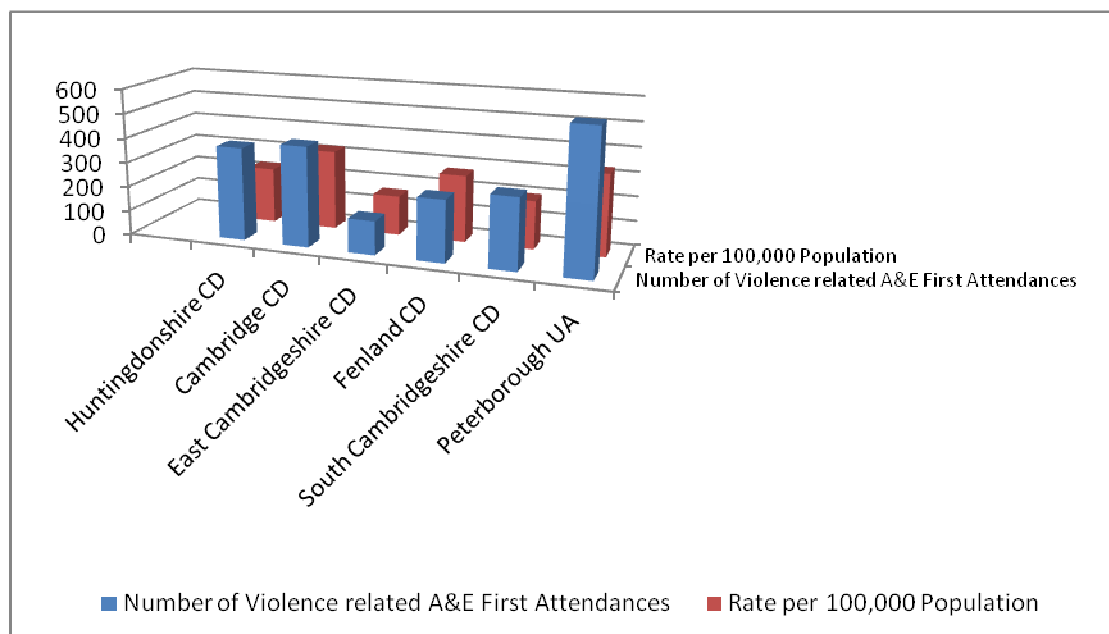
Violent crime (including sexual violence): violent offences per 1000 pop.

Highest in country	=	34.6
National av.	=	14.6
Cambridgeshire av.	=	11.0
Huntingdonshire av.	=	c6.8 (to Aug 2012)
Lowest in country	=	6.3

Violence-related A&E Attendances by Local Authority (published Dec 2012)

Crude violence-related A&E first attendance rates (plus 95% Confidence Intervals, CI) per 100,000 resident population by local authority area* – 2010/11 financial year (experimental) in Violence-related Accident & Emergency Attendances by English Local Authority Area:

http://www.eviper.org.uk/downloads/a&e_attendance.pdf



Commentary: When examining the rate of violence per 1,000 residents, the data shows that total violence and assault with less serious injury in Huntingdonshire have remained relatively static over the four years (2006/7 to 2010/11). Over two thirds of violence in Huntingdonshire can be divided into one of three groups (with some overlap); domestic violence, violence

involving children & young people and violence associated with the night-time economy within the major pub clusters.

Supported by data supplied by the NHS as well as the police; in the 2010/11 review it was shown that the Huntingdon pub-cluster had the highest rate of violence compared to any other similar area in the county particularly given the relatively small number of licensed premises. The offender profile identified that men in the 18 – 24 age range were the most frequent offenders. As a result of this information the HCSP decided to launch the Pub Watch Scheme in Huntingdon and out of the 14 licensed premises in the area, 12 of them are now members (2012). The scheme has actively banned some individuals who have in the past acted in a violent manner in and around their premises and they continue to work together as well as with partner agencies including signing up to the radio scheme. There is no doubt that this scheme has had a positive impact within Huntingdon and demonstrates that criminal, violent or anti-social behaviour will not be tolerated.

The percentage of the population affected by noise: Number of complaints about noise per 1000 pop.

Highest in country	=	66.7
National av.	=	7.8
Cambridgeshire av.	=	5.9
Huntingdonshire av.	=	3.1 (522 to Oct 2012)
Lowest in country	=	1.3

Conceptions in girls aged under 18 years; rate per 1000

Highest in country	=	64.7
National av.	=	35.4
Cambridgeshire av.	=	24.7
Huntingdonshire av.	=	N/K (30.0 in 2002-4)
Lowest in country	=	6.2