



Public Health
England



LEPH2019

EDINBURGH
SCOTLAND
21-23 OCT

The Fifth International Conference on Law Enforcement & Public Health



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
Europe

leph2019edinburgh.com

Public health approaches in policing – “no health without justice, no justice without health”.

Dr. Éamonn O’Moore, MD MPH FFPH

National Lead for Health & Justice, PHE and
Director UK Collaborating Centre, WHO Health in Prisons Programme.

Eamonn.O'moore@phe.gov.uk

M2 Public Health Approaches in Policing:

Monday 21st October, 2019

Time: 10.30 – 11.55



PHE Health & Justice

- **Our mission:**
 - **To understand & meet health & social care needs of people in contact with the CJS-victims & offenders.**
 - **Improve health**
 - **Reduce health inequalities**
 - **Reduce reoffending** by addressing health & social determinants of criminogenic behaviour.



Protecting and improving the nation's health

Public Health England

Health and Justice Annual Review
2018 to 2019



"No health without justice, no justice without health"



Partnership Work

- We work in **partnership** with **policy makers, commissioners & service providers, voluntary sector organisations** and with **justice-involved populations** at **local, regional, national and international level.**



Department
of Health &
Social Care



Home Office



Ministry
of Justice



HM Prison &
Probation Service




Local
Government
Association



USER VOICE
ONLY OFFENDERS CAN STOP RE-OFFENDING

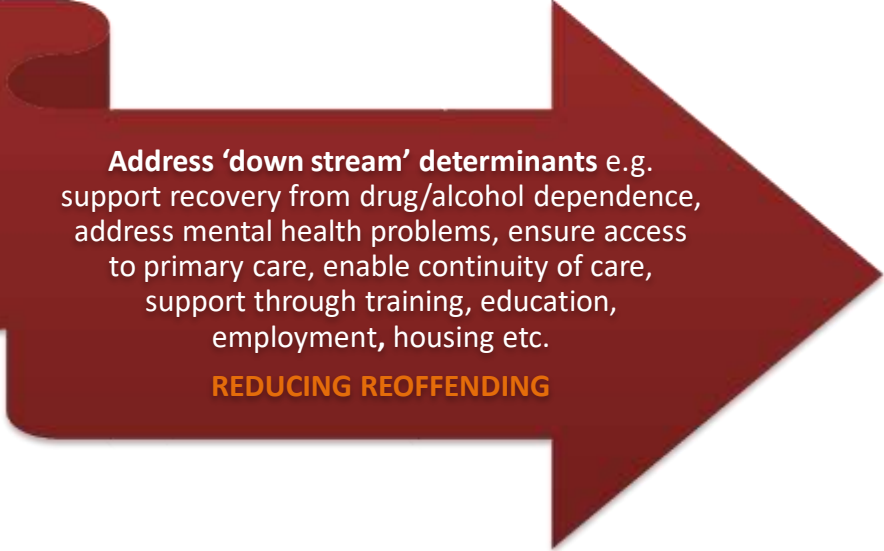


Public Health Model for Health & Justice:



Address 'upstream' determinants e.g.
ACE, Troubled Families Programme,
Truancy, Exclusion from Education, Youth
Offending, Liaison & Diversion, poverty,
indebtedness, unemployment, mental
health, substance use etc.

REDUCING OFFENDING



Address 'down stream' determinants e.g.
support recovery from drug/alcohol dependence,
address mental health problems, ensure access
to primary care, enable continuity of care,
support through training, education,
employment, housing etc.

REDUCING REOFFENDING



Benefit to all by addressing needs of some:

Improved health =
reduced costs to NHS

Reduced offending= reduced
cost to law enforcement

**Community
Dividend**

Lower crime rates= improved
community safety

Supporting rehabilitation=
increasing levels of productive
activity & social cohesion.



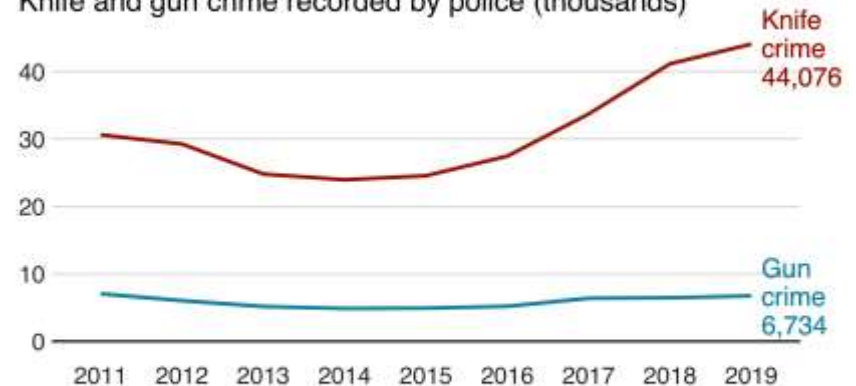
Violence- a public health issue

- **BBC- October 17:**
- **Knife crime reaches new high, police figures show.....**
- Knife crime in England and Wales has increased again, according to the latest figures from police forces.
- In the 12 months to the end of June 2019, knife crime offences rose by 7%, reaching a record high.



Knife and gun crime both rose in the last year

Knife and gun crime recorded by police (thousands)



Knife crime figures exclude Greater Manchester due to a recording issue.
Figures for 12 months to March except 2018 and 2019 which are 12 months to June.

Source: Home Office - police recorded crime data

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-50080236>



Call from police for a public health approach

- **Jan 2018: Metropolitan police commissioner Cressida Dick , speaking to the London Assembly:**
- *“We are all committed to the notion that prevention is better than enforcement, which is, after all, the public health approach. [The majority of such offenders] are people who have suffered some kind of adverse experience of a significant sort when they are young and/or have limited or problematic family lives and parenting, all things that can lead to other negative outcomes and not just being subject to, or causing, serious violence to somebody.”*





Public Health
England



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
Europe



HM Government

Serious Violence Strategy

April 2018





VRU Guidance- a public health approach?

- **VRU core function** is to offer **leadership** and, working with all relevant agencies operating locally, **strategic coordination** of the **local response** to serious violence.
- VRU activity enabled by the funding **must support a multi-agency, 'public health' approach to preventing and tackling serious violence.**
- **What do we mean by a public health approach??**



Violence Reduction Units
Application Guidance

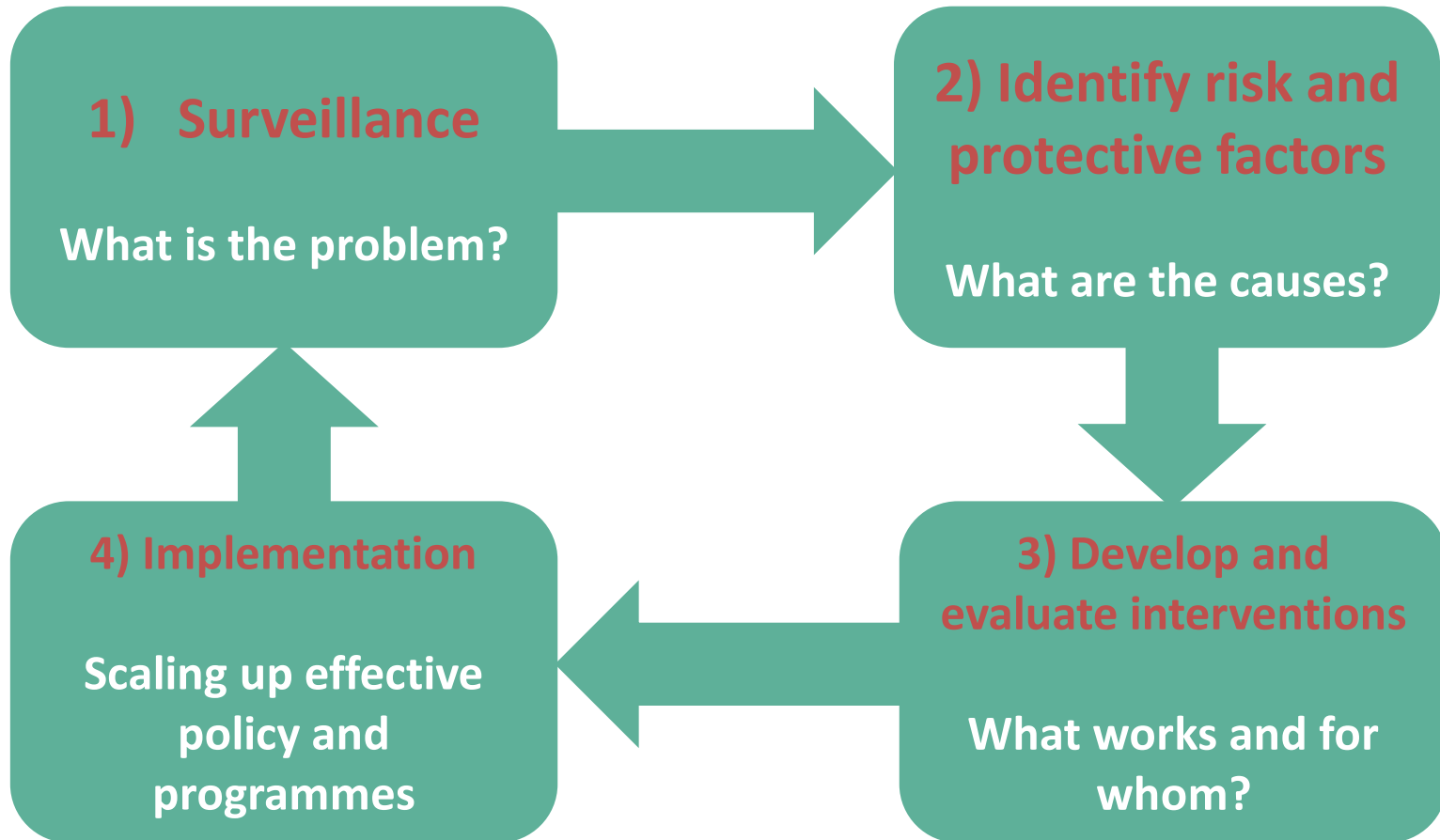


Defining a PH approach

- In implementing the **public health approach**, local areas should adopt the **World Health Organisation's** definition:
 - **Focused on a defined population;**
 - **With and for communities;**
 - **Not constrained by organisational or professional boundaries;**
 - Focussed on **generating long term as well as short term solutions;**
 - **Based on data and intelligence** to identify the burden on the population, including any inequalities;
 - **Rooted in evidence of effectiveness** to tackle the problem.
- The local area must take the advice of **Public Health England** (and their equivalent in **Wales**) when determining how they will **apply the public health approach** in delivering VRU functions.



WHO Violence Prevention Alliance approach





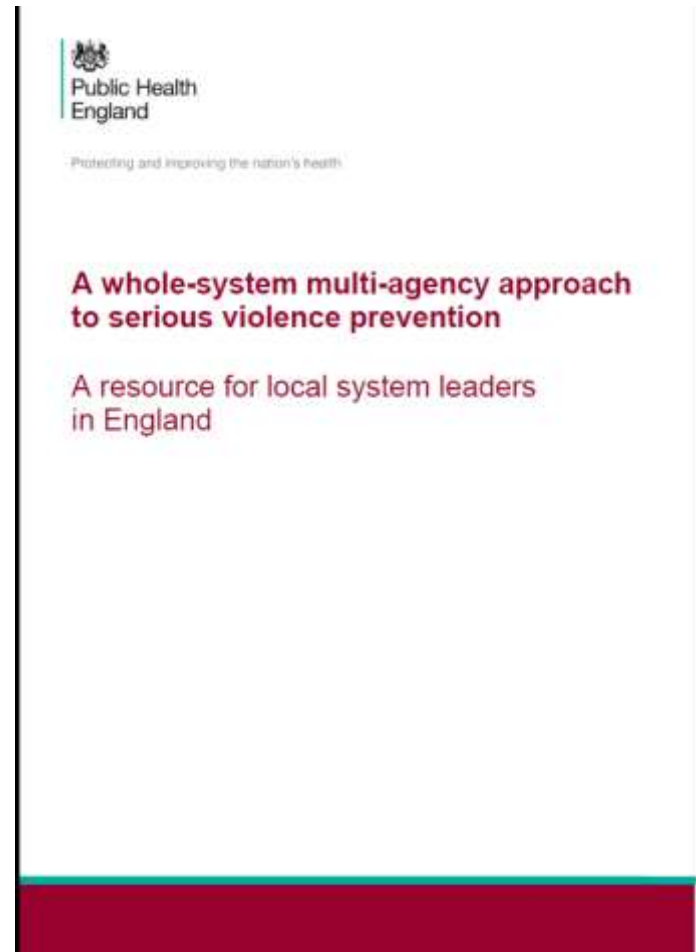
Locations of Violence Reduction Units by PHE Centres

PHE Centre	Police Force Area eligible for funding
London	Metropolitan Police
East of England	Essex Bedfordshire
East Midlands	Leicester Nottingham
West Midlands	West Midlands
Yorkshire and Humber	West Yorkshire South Yorkshire
South East	Thames Valley Sussex Kent Hampshire
South West	Avon and Somerset
North East	Northumbria
North West	Merseyside Lancashire Greater Manchester



New resource published by PHE

- The aim of this resource is to provide a **practical approach** that will **facilitate partners' understanding and response to serious violence** as it is affecting their local communities.
- The approach advocates a **whole system multi-agency approach** that is **place-based** and **incorporates public health principles**.





Public Health
England

A place-based public health approach for England- the 5Cs



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
Europe



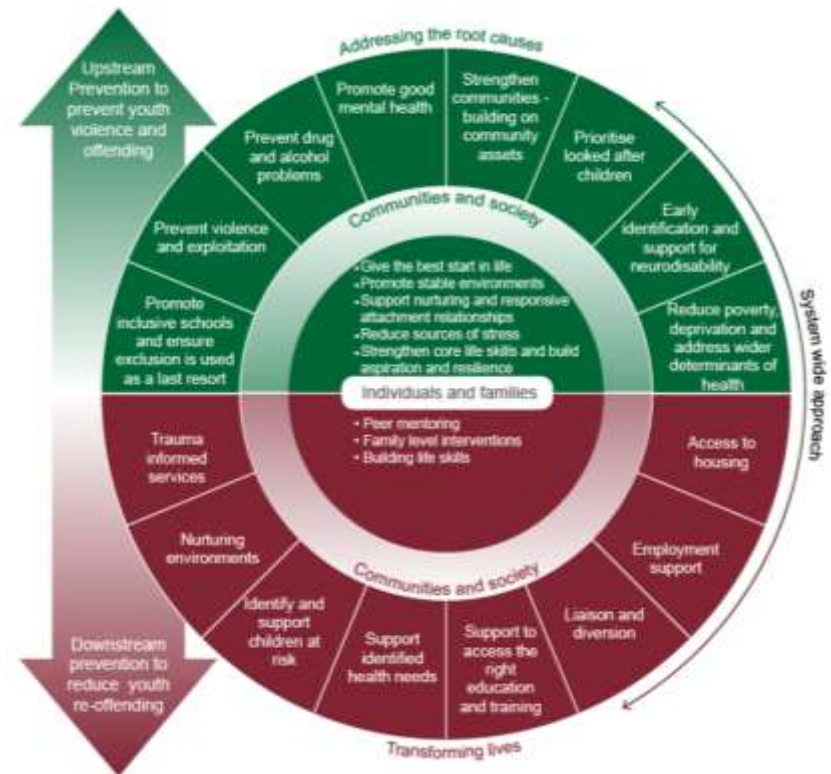


CAPRICORN Framework



Collaborative approaches to preventing offending and re-offending in children (CAPRICORN)

A resource for local health & justice system leaders to support collaborative working for children and young people with complex needs





PHE Serious Violence Prevention Network

- Established by PHE in May 2019 to support evolving work;
- Representatives from **each PHE Centre** and **key national teams** engaged in this work;
- **Supported identification of exemplars of good practice** from around country to inform serious violence resource;
- **Ongoing support to PHE Centres and VRUs** in implementation of a public health approach including **developing metrics of success** and **supporting evaluation**.



Queen's Speech October 14th 2019

Multi-agency public health approach supported by new legislation:

- A **Serious Violence Bill** will place a **legal duty** on public bodies across different sectors to **work together and share data and information to identify and tackle early factors that can lead to crime, and put in place plans to prevent and reduce serious violence.**
- **PHE** working with Home Office, DHSC & other partners to support local system in meeting this duty.



<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/queens-speech-2019-what-it-means-for-you/queens-speech-2019-what-it-means-for-you--3>



Contact details

- **E-mail:** ADMINHealth&Justice@phe.gov.uk
- **Twitter:** @ejomoore #PHEprisonhealth #WEPHREN
- **Worldwide Prison Health Research & Engagement Network (WEPHREN)** wephren@phe.gov.uk
<https://wephren.tghn.org/>
- **WHO Europe Health in Prisons Website:**
www.euro.who.int/prisons
- **Public Health England Health & Justice Home Page:**
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/public-health-in-prisons>