

WHAT'S NEW

IN HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN
KEEPING YOU UP TO DATE WITH ALL THE LATEST RESEARCH AND GUIDANCE IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE WE COLLABORATE IT SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO

21st February 2020

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Please note:

Research articles and guidance are selected in accordance with agreed inclusion/exclusion criteria. This is available on request and will be reviewed regularly. In brief, research is taken only from peer-reviewed, generic public health journals; guidance is taken only from reputable national organisations such as NICE, SCIE and SIGN

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ADULT SOCIAL CARE

1. Evidence scope: loneliness and social work

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Date: 04 February 2020

Abstract: This evidence scope was commissioned by the Chief Social Worker for Adults to look at the role of social workers in preventing and reducing loneliness and isolation. It:

- builds on existing evidence on loneliness and considers research and good practice in identifying people who are experiencing, or at risk of, chronic loneliness
- suggests effective interventions to prevent and reduce loneliness in a social work context
- summarises main messages for social workers and employers to inform development of resources to improve practice in this area

Websites [DHSC](#)

2. Making Safeguarding Personal Outcomes Framework Project Summary Report 2018/19

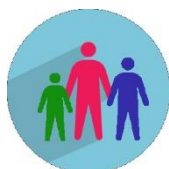
Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 13 February 2020

Abstract: The Making Safeguarding Personal Outcomes Framework (MSPOF) was developed to provide a means of promoting and measuring practice that supports an outcomes focus and person led approach to

safeguarding adults. The framework aims to inform practitioners, teams, councils, Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs) and their partners regarding the extent to which they are making a difference to the safety of people who are at risk of, or who have suffered, abuse or neglect in their area. It is hoped that the framework will enable councils and SABs to better identify how practice is impacting on outcomes, indicate areas for improvement, enable bench marking and share best practice and learning.

Websites [LGA - Report](#); [LGA - Press Release](#) Adult social care



CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

3. Waiting in line: Stories of young people accessing mental health support

Author: CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

Date: February 2020

Abstract: This report explores the experiences of young people accessing mental health support from NHS Children and Young People's Mental Health Services. It is based on semi-structured interviews carried out with young people aged 11-21.

Websites [Children's Society - Report](#)

4. Learning from HeadStart : the mental health and wellbeing of adolescent boys and girls

Author: DEIGHTON, J

Date: 05 February 2020

Abstract: These findings from HeadStart, a £58.7million National Lottery-funded mental health programme, show that the emotional difficulties of girls escalate as they move from early to mid-adolescence. On average, their emotional difficulties increase by 17% between the ages of 11 and 14. As girls get older their behavioural difficulties increase to almost the same level as boys. The evidence acts as a wake-up call not to wait until young people show signs of mental distress as older teenagers. The transition between primary and secondary school identified as a key opportunity to provide intervention.

Websites [HeadStart - Report](#)

5. Children and parents: Media use and attitudes report 2019

Author: OFCOM

Date: 04 February 2020

Abstract: This report provides evidence on media use, attitudes and understanding among children and young people aged 5-15, as well as about the media access and use of young children aged 3-4. It also includes findings on parents' views about their children's media use, and how they monitor and limit it.

Websites [Ofcom - Report](#)

6. Supporting a healthy childhood: The need for greater investment in services in England

Author: BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Date: 11 February 2020

Abstract: A safe, supportive and happy childhood environment is widely understood to be vital for a child's development, health and wellbeing over the short- and long-term. Conversely, an established body of evidence shows a correlation between a disruptive, adverse or chaotic childhood environment and an increased prevalence of physical and mental health problems. This report provides analysis and findings of spending on children's social care in 2019/20; Recommendations for a cross-government 'healthy childhood strategy' and recommendations to reverse budget cuts to children's service in England.

Websites [BMA - Report](#); [BMA - Press Release](#)

7. Looked after children: out of area, unregulated and unregistered accommodation (England)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 19 February 2020

Abstract: This Commons Library Briefing Paper provides information on out of area placements for looked after children in England. It also provides information on placements for looked after children in unregulated and unregistered accommodation.

Websites [HoC Library](#)

8. An overview of child protection legislation in England

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 19 February 2020

Abstract: This House of Commons Library Briefing Paper gives a very broad overview of the legislative framework for child protection in England.

Websites [HoC Library](#)

9. Seasonal flu vaccine uptake in children of primary school age: monthly data, 2019 to 2020

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 20 February 2020

Abstract: Provisional monthly seasonal flu vaccine uptake data in children of school years reception to year 6. The most recent monthly data collection covers cumulative flu vaccinations administered from 1 September 2019 to 31 January 2020.

Websites [PHE](#)

10. A preschool-based intervention for Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) teachers in promoting healthy eating and physical activity in toddlers: study protocol of the cluster randomized controlled trial PreSchool@HealthyWeight

Author: TOUSSAINT, N

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 278

Abstract: Interventions to prevent overweight and obesity in toddlers are needed to minimize health inequalities, especially in migration and lower socio-economic groups. Preschools are identified as important environments for interventions to prevent overweight and obesity. This paper describes the research design of a Dutch preschool-based intervention for ECEC teachers in promoting healthy eating and physical activity in toddlers. It is hypothesized that this preschool-based intervention for ECEC teachers improves the knowledge,

attitude and practices regarding healthy eating and physical activity, and consequently the level of confidence of ECEC teachers in promoting healthy eating and physical activity of toddlers. The intervention addresses the call for early intervention to prevent overweight and obesity and to minimize health inequalities.

Websites [BioMed](#)

11. Association of childhood pulmonary tuberculosis with exposure to indoor air pollution: a case control study

Author: JAFTA, N

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 275

Abstract: This study aimed to determine an association between childhood pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) and exposure to indoor air pollution (IAP), based on crude exposure predictors and directly sampled and modelled pollutant concentrations. In this case control study, children diagnosed with PTB were compared to children without PTB. The study findings suggest that there is an increased risk of childhood tuberculosis disease when children are exposed to SHS (second hand smoke) dirty cooking fuel, and dampness in their homes. Yet, HIV status, age and TB contact are the most important risk factors of childhood PTB in this population.

Websites [BioMed](#)

12. Integrating research and system-wide practice in public health: lessons learnt from Better Start Bradford

Author: DICKERSON, J

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 260

Abstract: Many interventions that are delivered within public health services have little evidence of effect. Evaluating interventions that are being delivered as a part of usual practice offers opportunities to improve the evidence base of public health. The Born in Bradford's Better Start experimental birth cohort offers an opportunity to efficiently evaluate multiple complex community interventions to improve the health, wellbeing and development of children aged 0–3 years. Based on the learning from this programme, this paper offers a pragmatic and practical guide to researchers, public health commissioners and service providers to enable them to integrate research into their everyday practice, thus enabling relevant and robust evaluations within a complex and changing system. These strategies and tools will help researchers, commissioners and service providers to work together to evaluate interventions delivered in real-life settings. More importantly, however it is hoped that they will support the development of a connected system that empowers practitioners and commissioners to embed innovation and improvement into their own practice, thus enabling them to learn, evaluate and improve their own services.

Websites [BioMed](#)

13. Health-related quality of life and its associated factors: results of a multi-center cross-sectional study among university students

Author: BACKHAUS, I

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Early Online

Abstract: The decline of health among university students represents an important and growing public health concern. Health problems and unhealthy lifestyle habits are common among many students, but factors influencing students' health are not fully understood. Italian university students from different study programs and curriculum years were asked to fill out a self-administered questionnaire, collecting data about age, gender, curriculum year, study program and health-related quality of life (QOL). Two latent factors were extracted: physical component summary score and mental component summary score. Students scored relatively poorly on health-related QOL, with an overall mental component summary score of 41.3%, and physical component summary score of 52.9% with significantly higher mental component summary score for male students. Studying economics, law or engineering was associated to negatively influence students' health. In conclusion factors such as study program are associated with health-related QOL. Further longitudinal studies assessing additional socio-demographic factors are needed to fully assess what influences students' health. Students' health should be at the top of the agenda of public health researchers, academic supervisors and policy-makers.

Websites [Oxford](#)

14. Progress in adolescent health and wellbeing: tracking 12 headline indicators for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016

Author: AZZOPARDI, P. S.

Journal: *Lancet* Vol: 393 Part: 10176: Pages: 1101-1118

Abstract: Rapid demographic, epidemiological, and nutritional transitions have brought a pressing need to track progress in adolescent health. This report presents country-level estimates of 12 headline indicators from the *Lancet* Commission on adolescent health and wellbeing, from 1990 to 2016. The findings show that from 1990 to 2016, remarkable shifts in adolescent health occurred. A decrease in disease burden in many countries has been offset by population growth in countries with the poorest adolescent health profiles. Compared with 1990, an additional 250 million adolescents were living in multi-burden countries in 2016, where they face a heavy and complex burden of disease. The rapidity of nutritional transition is evident from the 324.1 million (18%) of 1.8 billion adolescents globally who were overweight or obese in 2016, an increase of 176.9 million compared with 1990, and the 430.7 million (24%) who had anaemia in 2016, an increase of 74.2 million compared with 1990. Child marriage remains common, with an estimated 66 million women aged 20–24 years married before age 18 years. Although gender-parity in secondary school completion exists globally, prevalence of NEET remains high for young women in multi-burden countries, suggesting few opportunities to enter the workforce in these settings. In conclusion, although disease burden has fallen in many settings, demographic shifts have heightened global inequalities. Global disease burden has changed little since 1990 and the prevalence of many adolescent health risks have increased. Health, education, and legal systems have not kept pace with shifting adolescent needs and demographic changes. Gender inequity remains a powerful driver of poor adolescent health in many countries.

Websites [Lancet](#)

15. Distance from home to the nearest park and the use of the parks for physical activity: the mediator role of road safety perception in adolescents

Author: DIAS, A

Journal: *Public Health* Vol: 168: Pages: 9-16

Abstract: The objective of this study is to examine whether adolescents' road safety perception (RSP) acts as a mediator on the association between the distance from home to the nearest park and the use of the parks for physical activity (PA). The findings show that road safety perception is independently associated with less distance from home to the nearest park and use of the parks for PA. Road safety perception is a mediator and explains 16% of the association between park use and distance from home to the park. In conclusion the findings indicated that RSP is a mediator on the association between the distance from home to the nearest park and the use of the parks for PA. Future studies should take this into consideration frequency and intensity of PA and other environmental characteristics, such as crime, aesthetics, and neighborhood facilities.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

16. Children's mobility and environmental exposures in urban landscapes: A cross-sectional study of 10–11 year old Scottish children

Author: OLSEN, J

Journal: *Social Science & Medicine* Vol: 224: Pages: 11-22

Abstract: Research into how the environment affects health and related behaviour is typically limited. This study developed a methodology for describing children's mobility and the complexity of their environmental exposure across a 1934 km² study area, including urban, suburban and rural zones. It conceptualised and modelled this area as a landscape, comprised of spatially discrete amenities, infrastructure features, differing land covers/use and broader environmental contexts. The study found that children often used specific amenities outside their home neighbourhood, even if they were also available close to home. They spent more time in cells containing roads/transportation stops, food/drink retail, places of worship and libraries, independently of proximity to home. This has importance for the optimal location of place-based health

interventions. If we want to target children, we need to understand that using fixed neighbourhood boundaries may not be the best way to do it. The variations that were found in time spent in certain areas by sex and socio-economic position also raise the possibility that interventions which ignore these differences may exacerbate inequalities.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

17. Multi-contextual influences on adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections in the United States

Author: KSINAN, G

Journal: Social Science & Medicine Vol: 224: Pages: 28-36

Abstract: Rates of adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the United States remain high. Norms and beliefs about sex and the use of contraception have been identified as potential contributors to these. This study examined multi-contextual links between norms and beliefs about sex and contraception, and adolescent pregnancies and STIs. Findings show that adolescents' negative beliefs about contraception were associated with a higher likelihood of pregnancies and STIs via their association with contraception use. The opposite effect was found for negative beliefs about sex. Parental disapproval of contraception was associated with a decreased likelihood of STIs, but with an increased likelihood of pregnancies. A greater number of pregnancies at school was associated with a greater likelihood of STIs. Unexpectedly, the number of county-level family planning providers was associated with a higher likelihood of STIs. In conclusion, adolescent individual beliefs emerged as the most salient predictors of both pregnancies and STIs.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

18. Do children's food choices go with the crowd? Effects of majority and minority peer cues shown within an audio-visual cartoon on children's healthy food choice

Author: BINDER, A

Journal: Social Science & Medicine Vol: 225: Pages: 42-50

Abstract: Studies show that the presentation of healthy foods within media does not lead to healthier food choices in children. A persuasive strategy is needed. This study investigated how healthy peer cues, shown in an audiovisual cartoon influence children's food choice. The study concludes that it has provided some indications into how healthy food presentations within an audio-visual stimulus can influence children's food choice. Prompting children's healthy eating behaviours by presenting healthy foods in media content is not as easy as prompting unhealthy food choices by presenting unhealthy foods. Children's natural preference for fruit is attenuated by peer cues shown in media when a peer is in a minority. Overall, content producers should be aware of the risks of minority peer cues.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

19. Peer support for mental health pilots: an evaluation

Author: UNITED KINGDOM Department for Education

Date: 07 February 2020

Abstract: This report presents findings from a mixed method evaluation of peer support for mental health pilots. It tested peer support for mental health and wellbeing in schools, colleges and children and young people's community organisations, between October 2017 and July 2019.

Websites [DfE](#) Mental health



COMMISSIONING AND ECONOMICS

20. Advancing population health management

Author: NHS CLINICAL COMMISSIONERS

Date: 13 February 2020

Abstract: Population health management (PHM) – the use of data to identify specific groups within a population that may have similar characteristics and similar needs, and develop targeted interventions to meet those needs – was a notable theme of the NHS Long Term Plan. But it's something that clinical commissioners have been doing for some time. The report brings together PHM stories from ten different areas of England – led by clinical commissioners – to demonstrate the progress that has been already been made in advancing this approach to healthcare, and what more will need to be done.

Websites [NHS Clinical Commissioners - Report](#); [NHS Clinical Commissioners - Press Release](#)



HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

21. Liver disease profiles: February 2020 update

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 14 February 2020

Abstract: Data update of indicators in the liver disease profiles interactive tool. Liver disease is one of the main causes of premature mortality nationally. The profiles are designed to support local authorities by providing data in a user-friendly format to allow them to assess the effect of liver disease in their areas and take action to prevent it.

Websites [PHE](#)



HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

22. Achieving behaviour change: A guide for local government and partners

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 13 February 2020

Abstract: This guide is for local government and partners such as the NHS, emergency services and third-sector to support people to have healthier behaviours. Based on the Behaviour Change Wheel framework this can be used to help:

- develop behaviour change interventions from scratch
- build on or modify existing interventions
- choose from existing or planned interventions

The guide provides a framework for understanding behaviour in its context and developing interventions and policies to change behaviour.

Websites [PHE](#)

23. Nutrition quality of food purchases varies by household income: the SHoPPER study

Author: FRENCH, S

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 255

Abstract: Lower household income has been consistently associated with poorer diet quality. Household food purchases may be an important intervention target to improve diet quality among low income populations. Associations between household income and the diet quality of household food purchases were examined. Findings show that compared to lower income households, after adjusting for education, marital status and race, higher income households had significantly higher HEI (Healthy Eating Index). The study concludes that lower income households purchase less healthful foods compared with higher income households. Food purchasing patterns may mediate income differences in dietary intake quality.

Websites [Biomed](#)

24. Mass media promotion of a smartphone smoking cessation app: modelled health and cost-saving impacts

Author: NGHIEM, N

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 282

Abstract: Smartphones are increasingly available and some high quality apps are available for smoking cessation. However, the cost-effectiveness of promoting such apps has never been studied. This study aimed to estimate the health gain, inequality impacts and cost-utility from a five-year promotion campaign of a smoking cessation smartphone app compared to business-as-usual (no app use for quitting). This study provides modelling-level evidence that mass-media promotion of a smartphone app for smoking cessation could generate health gain, reduce ethnic inequalities in health and save health system costs. Nevertheless, there are other tobacco control measures which generate considerably larger health gains and cost-savings such as raising tobacco taxes.

Websites [BioMed](#)

25. Food and physical literacy: Exploring an obesity prevention approach using formative research

Author: GIBSON, I

Journal: Health Education Journal Vol: 78: Part: 5 Pages: 570-581

Abstract: The objective of this research was to explore how accessible the concept of food and physical literacy is for health and well-being professionals, and assess its potential effect on service delivery. The research was undertaken after four workshops hosted by National Health Service (NHS) public health specialists, aiming to introduce and discuss the concept. An immediate post-event focus group and a short qualitative questionnaire were used to assess professionals' initial perspectives on the concept, whether they thought the concept was applicable to their work, and what they might require by way of support if the concept was to be taken forward. The research found that the concept of food and physical literacy has a sufficiently high level of resonance (proof of the concept) among informants to provide a foundation on which further work on its

operationalisation can be based. Thus, the benefits of an inclusive approach to service development were also highlighted.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

26. Socioeconomic factors, body mass index and bariatric surgery: a Swedish nationwide cohort study

Author: MEMARIAN, E

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 258

Abstract: Bariatric surgery is considered to be the most effective method of weight loss today. The aim of this Swedish study, which was performed in a country that has universal health care, was to investigate if there is an association between socioeconomic factors and bariatric surgery by taking body mass index (BMI) into account. The study concludes that differences in bariatric surgery between socioeconomic groups were found, favouring those with a low socioeconomic status. However, very few socioeconomic differences were found amongst those who had a BMI > 40 kg/m². This indicates that the Swedish healthcare system seems to have achieved equal access to health care for bariatric surgery.

Websites [BioMed](#)



HEALTH PROTECTION

27. Mumps outbreaks across England

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 14 February 2020

Abstract: Provisional data from Public Health England (PHE) show that there were 5,042 lab-confirmed cases of mumps in England in 2019, compared to 1,066 cases in 2018. This is the highest number of cases since 2009. The rise in cases looks set to continue in 2020, with 546 confirmed cases in January 2020 compared to 191 during the same period in 2019. Public Health England and NHS England urge people to ensure they have 2 doses of measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine.

Websites [PHE](#)

28. HPV vaccination uptake in men who have sex with men (MSM)

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 13 February 2020

Abstract: Report presenting human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination uptake (initiation and completion) in gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM).

Websites [PHE](#)

29. Air Pollution: Applying All Our Health

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 20 February 2020

Abstract: This guide is part of 'All Our Health', a resource which helps health and care professionals prevent ill

health and promote wellbeing as part of their everyday practice. This information will help frontline health and care staff use their trusted relationships with patients, families, and communities to take action on the health effects of air pollution. In the UK, air pollution is the largest environmental risk to public health. The annual mortality of human-made air pollution in the UK is roughly equivalent to between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths every year. Air pollution can cause and worsen health effects in all individuals, particularly society's most vulnerable populations.

Websites [PHE](#)

30. Coronavirus (COVID-19): latest information and advice

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE; PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 23 February 2020

Abstract: Latest information for the public on the outbreak of coronavirus in China, including the current situation in the UK and information about the virus and its symptoms. (Information correct as of 23rd Feb).

Websites [PHE](#)

31. National flu report: 20 February 2020 (week 8)

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 20 February 2020

Abstract: National influenza reports, tracking seasonal flu and other seasonal respiratory illnesses in the UK.

Websites [PHE](#)



MATERNITY AND INFANTS

32. Abortion statistics for England and Wales: 2018

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Date: 05 February 2020

Abstract: This updated report sets out and comments on abortion statistics in England and Wales for 2018. The statistics are obtained from the abortion notification forms returned to the chief medical officers of England and Wales. This report has updated 'Freedom of information and other data releases' to include 2 new requests: Croydon residents by clinic and FOI-1199620.

Websites [DHSC](#)



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

33. Mental health statistics for England: prevalence, services and funding

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 18 February 2020

Abstract: How common are mental health problems? How long do people wait to access therapy for depression and anxiety? Do mental health services work for everyone? How much is spent on mental health services? A 2014 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing in England found that 1 in 6 people aged 16+ had experienced symptoms of a common mental health problem, such as depression or anxiety, in the past week. Women were more likely than men to be experiencing common mental disorders. Prevalence has increased since 1993. 2% of survey respondents had ever experienced bipolar disorder. 0.7% had experienced psychotic disorder in the past year. 4.4% of respondents screened positive for post-traumatic stress disorder. Just over 5% of survey respondents reported having had suicidal thoughts in the past year. A 2017 survey of children and young people's mental health found that one in eight children aged 5 to 19 had at least one mental health problem.

Websites [HoC Library - Report](#); [HoC Library - Press Release](#)

34. Examination of sleep health dimensions and their associations with perceived stress and health in a UK sample

Author: ALLEN, S

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Early Online

Abstract: Sleep health is a relatively new multidimensional concept, however, there is no consensus on its underlying dimensions. A previous study examined potential indicators of sleep health using an aggregated sleep health measure. The primary aim of this study was to assess the factor structure, reliability and validity of this measure. A secondary aim was to explore the relationships with perceived stress, and physical and mental health. A cross-sectional online survey was conducted with 257 adults from the UK aged 18–65. Findings show that the measure exhibited good internal consistency and construct validity as determined by associations with existing measures. Principle components analysis produced four factors *e*; sleep quality, sleep adaptability, sleep wellness and daytime functioning. Adaptability was strongest predictor of perceived stress, and daytime functioning was strongest predictor of physical and mental health. It concludes that Sleep health is a multidimensional construct comprising four distinct but related dimensions. The importance of sleep health in terms of perceived stress and mental and physical health is highlighted.

Websites [Oxford](#)

35. All in the mind? Estimating the effect of mental health on health behaviours

Author: HOANG, D

Journal: Social Science & Medicine Vol: 225: Pages: 69-84

Abstract: Health behaviours and mental illness have been found to be strongly correlated, both across and within individuals. This study examines changes in mental health and health behaviours within individuals across time and evaluates the evidence for a causal pathway from psychological distress to risky health behaviours. The results confirm strong within-individual associations between psychological distress and health behaviours. Further evidence supports a causal relationship from psychological distress to health behaviours, though only for men and lifestyle habits. The case for a direct causal pathway is less straightforward when considering dietary habits, and potentially also for women. This lack of clarity suggests

at least some of the observed within-individual associations reflect causal effects of psychological distress on risky health behaviours. In conclusion, given the substantial burden of disease associated with unhealthy behaviours, further research examining potential causal pathways from mental health to health behaviours should be a priority, as there is the potential to reduce health burden through mental health improvements.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

36. Service provision for older homeless people with memory problems: a mixed-methods study

Author: MANTHORPE, J

Journal: Health Services and Delivery Research Vol: 7 Part: 9

Abstract: Early or timely recognition of dementia is a key policy goal of the National Dementia Strategy. However, older people who are homeless are not considered in this policy and practice imperative, despite their high risk of developing dementia. This 24-month study was designed to (1) determine the prevalence of memory problems among hostel-dwelling homeless older people and the extent to which staff are aware of these problems; (2) identify help and support received, current care and support pathways; (3) explore quality of life among older homeless people with memory problems; (4) investigate service costs for older homeless people with memory problems, compared with services costs for those without; and (5) identify unmet needs or gaps in services. Findings show that overall, the general system of memory assessment for this group was found to be difficult to access and not patient-centred. Older people living in hostels are likely to have several long-term conditions including mental health needs, which remain largely unacknowledged. Participants frequently reported experiences of declining abilities and hostel staff were often undertaking substantial care for residents. The study concludes that no other study and no policy acknowledges hostels as 'dementia communities' or questions the appropriateness of hostel accommodation for people with dementia. Given the declining number of hostels in England, the limits of NHS engagement with this sector and growing homelessness, this group of people with dementia are under-recognised and excluded from other initiatives. A longitudinal study could follow hostel dwellers and outcomes. Ways of improving clinical assessment, record-keeping and treatment could be investigated. A dementia diagnosis could trigger sustained care co-ordination for this vulnerable group.

Websites [NIHR](#)



WIDER DETERMINANTS

37. What the Quality of Work Means for Our Health

Author: HEALTH FOUNDATION

Date: 04 February 2020

Abstract: Social, economic, commercial and environmental conditions are the strongest determinants of people's health. This includes people's access to homes that are safe, stable and warm; the availability of an adequate financial safety net; access to healthy, affordable food; and the quality of their work. This analysis explores changes in one of these wider determinants of health: the labour market. This includes the quantity and quality of employment over the last 10 years, the implications of these changes for health, and what they mean for public policy. It is the first in a series addressing changes in the wider determinants of health and what they mean for health inequalities.

Websites [Health Foundation - Report](#); [Health Foundation - Press Release](#)

38. Health matters: rough sleeping

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND
Date: 11 February 2020

Abstract: This updated edition of Health Matters focuses on the scale of rough sleeping in England, the causes and consequences of rough sleeping (including the links with poor physical and mental health, prevention and effective interventions) and relevant calls to action.

Websites [PHE](#)

39. Households in temporary accommodation (England)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library
Date: 10 February 2020

Abstract: This briefing paper provides background information on the increase in the number of homeless households placed in temporary accommodation by English local authorities and outlines various initiatives and issues associated with the increased use of temporary accommodation. The most recent statistics were published in December 2019 and cover the period April to June 2019.

Websites [Hoc Library](#)

40. The Health of the Nation: A Strategy for Healthier Longer Lives

Author: UNITED KINGDOM All Party Parliamentary Group for Longevity
Date: 12 February 2020

Abstract: This report aims to help set the UK on a clear path to achieve the government's goal "for everyone to have five extra years of healthy, independent life by 2035." It proposes policy and cross-sector collaboration to narrow the life expectancy gap between the richest and poorest.

Websites [UK APPG for Longevity - Report](#); [UK APPG for Longevity - Press Release](#)

41. Loneliness: a reading list

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library
Date: 18 January 2020

Abstract: This reading list provides links to various publications considering the causes and impact of loneliness, as well as possible interventions to deal with the issue in society.

Websites [HoC Library - Reading list](#); [HoC Library - Press Release](#)

42. Is it possible to overcome the 'long arm' of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage through upward socioeconomic mobility?

Author: VABLE, A
Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 41: Part: 3 Pages: 566–574

Abstract: Socioeconomically disadvantaged children have worse adult health; this study tests if this 'long arm' of childhood disadvantage can be overcome through upward socioeconomic mobility in adulthood. Four SES trajectories (stable low, upwardly mobile, downwardly mobile and stable high) were created from median dichotomized childhood socioeconomic status (SES; childhood human and financial capital) and adult SES (wealth at age 67) from Health and Retirement Study respondents. The study concludes that the findings suggest the 'long arm' of childhood socioeconomic disadvantage can be overcome for these markers of healthy ageing through upward socioeconomic mobility.

Websites [Oxford](#)

43. Unemployment, unemployment duration, and health: selection or causation?

Author: STAUDER, J

Journal: The European Journal of Health & Economics Vol: 20: Pages: 59-73

Abstract: This study aims at disentangling the causal effects of unemployment on physical and mental health from the selection of the unhealthy into unemployment. To identify causal effects, it explores hypotheses concerning how physical and mental health deterioration gain additional momentum with a longer duration of unemployment. In contrast, mere selection into unemployment implies time-constant effects of unemployment on physical and mental health. Pointing at causal effects of unemployment, the findings show that physical health does not deteriorate before, during or immediately after the period in which individuals lose their jobs, but that deterioration gains momentum later. The effect further depends on age at transition to unemployment. In contrast, a large part of the poorer mental health of the unemployed might be due to the selection of the unhealthy into unemployment; mental health declines even before job loss. Only for people who experience unemployment early in life, mental health deterioration gains some momentum in the time after the transition, indicating a (weak) causal effect of unemployment on mental health for younger individuals.

Websites [Springer](#)



OTHER

44. Public health and the Licensing Act 2003: Guidance on effective participation by public health teams

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 04 February 2020

Abstract: The Licensing Act 2003 (the Act) introduced a modern, integrated scheme, administered by local authorities and covering the retail sale of alcohol, the supply of alcohol, the provision of various forms of entertainment and the provision of late night refreshment. Whilst public health can contribute against any of the four existing licensing objectives, in practice it can be difficult for them to be heard. This guidance is to help DPH, their team, and other responsible authorities to develop their understanding of how public health can contribute to licensing. Of equal importance is understanding how licensing can contribute to the public health agenda, especially given the prominence of tackling alcohol misuse in council's health and wellbeing strategies.

Websites [LGA - Report](#); [LGA - Press Release](#)

45. Personal and economic well-being in the UK: February 2020

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 06 January 2020

Abstract: Estimates looking across personal and economic well-being in the UK for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2019. Main points include:-

- Life satisfaction fell in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2019 compared with the year before, as concerns about future employment prospects grew.

- This is the first time (since we started measuring them in 2011) that both our life satisfaction and feeling that things done in life are worthwhile significantly fell, when compared with the year before.
- Average anxiety ratings remained at an elevated level in the quarter to September 2019, with around 10.6 million people reporting high anxiety.
- People's concerns about the general economic outlook continued to grow up to September 2019, reaching their highest level since late 2011.
- Expectations about the economy were reflected in real household spending per person, which grew at its slowest rate since the end of 2016, when comparing the latest quarter with the same quarter a year ago.
- On average, people spent less on cars in Quarter 3 2019 than they did in 2016, with spending on recreation and culture, and utilities growing more slowly over the same time.

Websites [ONS](#)

46. Equality in Public Health England 2019

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 12 February 2020

Abstract: Report setting out how Public Health England (PHE) has responded to its equality duties.

Websites [PHE - Report](#)