

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

6th March 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. Carers action plan 2018 to 2020: 1-year progress review

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Date: 24 February 2020

Abstract: This 1-year progress report highlights the progress that has been made in delivering the [carers action plan 2018 to 2020](#) to increase support for carers. The cross-government action plan was published in June 2018. It sets out the government's commitment to supporting carers through 64 actions across 5 priorities.

Websites [DHSC](#)

2. Adult social care: policy developments under the current Government (England)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 21 February 2020

Abstract: This House of Commons Library briefing paper provides a summary of the social care measures taken under the three Prime Ministers since the Conservative Government was first returned in 2015. In particular, the note considers both the increases in central government funding for social care, and also its approach to reform of social care.

Websites [HoC Library](#)

3. 'I just felt as though I had to drop something': the implications of care for female working elder carers' working lives

Author: BURR, V

Journal: Ageing and Society Vol: 39 Part: 5: Pages: 877-898

Abstract: This paper explores the challenges that female elder carers in the United Kingdom face in combining paid work with elder care, and the implications of this care for their current and future working lives. In-depth interviews with 11 working women from a large organisation were conducted, and five of the women were re-interviewed after a period of one year to examine any changes in their situation. The interviews revealed the precarious nature of their daily schedules, which required constant effort to maintain, the intrusion of elder care into their working lives, and the impact it had upon their career development and future aspirations. The findings provide insight into the reasons why carers, especially women, are more likely to reduce their working

hours, do not take advantage of training opportunities and retire early. The findings are discussed in relation to the expectation of an extended working age and gender equality.

Websites [Cambridge](#)



CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

4. Child obesity: patterns and trends

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 26 February 2020

Abstract: These slide sets present the latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) and the national slide set also includes data from Health Survey for England (HSE). Trends in child overweight and obesity are shown and patterns are examined by age, sex, ethnic group, and area deprivation.

Websites [PHE](#)

5. State of Child Health in the UK

Author: ROYAL COLLEGE OF PAEDIATRICS AND CHILD HEALTH

Date: 04 March 2020

Abstract: State of Child Health 2020 is the largest ever compilation of data on the health of babies, children and young people across all four UK nations. The report shows that for many measures of children's health and wellbeing, progress has stalled, or is in reverse – something rarely seen in high income countries. Across most indicators, health outcomes are worse for children who live in deprived areas. Inequalities in some outcomes have widened since the last State of Child Health report in 2017. Progress has also been seriously affected by deep cuts to local authority budgets - used to finance public health initiatives and community services. The authors highlight that, even where there have been notable improvements in children's health, the UK is often lagging far behind other countries. For example, although there has been a fall in the number of emergency asthma admission rates across all four nations, the UK still has one of the highest mortality rates in Europe for children and young people with asthma. The authors make a number of policy recommendations for each nation.

Websites [RCPCH - Press Release](#); [PCPCH - Report](#)

6. Child protection: duties to report concerns (England)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 28 February 2020

Abstract: This House of Commons Library Briefing Paper sets out the current requirements on individuals and organisations regarding the reporting of known or suspected child abuse or neglect. It also provides information on the debate around whether a mandatory duty to report abuse or neglect should be introduced in England, and outlines the operation of such mandatory duties in other countries.

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

7. Not just Collateral Damage: The hidden impact of domestic abuse on children

Author: JAMES, E
Date: February 2020

Abstract: This report looks at the hidden impact of domestic abuse on children and young people in areas including: mental health; child development; harmful sexual behaviour; future cycles of abuse and youth offending. Published ahead of the Domestic Abuse Bill, the report makes recommendations including: that the Domestic Abuse Bill explicitly recognises the impact of this crime on children; that domestic abuse and coercive control are referenced as a key risk to children's health and wellbeing and changes should be made to legislation to offer statutory support to child victims of domestic abuse.

Websites [PHE](#)

8. Engaging parents using web-based feedback on child growth to reduce childhood obesity: a mixed methods study

Author: DAM, R
Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 300

Abstract: To measure trends in child growth and combat rising levels of obesity, Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust and the University of Manchester have developed Children's Health and Monitoring Programme (CHAMP). This study investigates how effectively this intervention engaged with parents and supported the reduction of childhood obesity. CHAMP registration and BMI data were collected between September 2013 and March 2017 from a total of 63,337 children. There was no significant association between registration and BMI centile change in children already classified as obese. A qualitative, thematic analysis revealed that the annual measurement programme was widely supported by parents and staff. A range of psychological and behavioural impacts on families were reported as a result of the monitoring and feedback processes, in some cases prompting reflection and monitoring of health and lifestyle choices. These early findings indicate that CHAMP, as both a monitoring system and a digital intervention, could encourage positive lifestyle change and support healthier child growth trajectories.

Websites [BioMed](#)

9. Proactive Assessment of Obesity Risk during Infancy (ProAsk): a qualitative study of parents' and professionals' perspectives on an mHealth intervention

Author: ROSE, J
Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 294

Abstract: Prevention of childhood obesity is a public health priority. Proactive Assessment of Obesity Risk during Infancy (ProAsk) is a novel mHealth intervention designed to enable health professionals to assess an infant's risk of future overweight and motivate parental behaviour change to prevent childhood overweight and obesity. The aim of this study was to explore parents' and health professionals' experiences of the overweight risk communication and behaviour change aspects of this mHealth intervention. The study was conducted in four economically deprived localities in the UK. The study concludes that a mHealth intervention actively engaged parents, enabling them to take ownership of the process of seeking strategies to reduce infant risk of overweight. However, cognitive and motivational biases that prevent effective overweight risk communication are barriers to targeting an intervention at those infants most at risk.

Websites [BioMed](#)

10. Why is physical education more stimulating for pupils who are more satisfied with their own body?

Author: KERNER, C
Journal: Health Education Journal Vol: 78 Part: 3 Pages: 251-265

Abstract: This study explored whether pupils' state body satisfaction during physical education related to the degree to which they indicated that physical education stimulated them to engage in sports activities outside of school. It also investigated whether pupils' self-determined motivation mediated this relationship, such that

pupils with higher body satisfaction were more likely to value and enjoy the lessons, and to indicate they would re-engage in the activities outside of physical education. The study involved 506 13–14-year-old pupils (51.19% girls) in England, who completed validated questionnaires to measure perceived body satisfaction, motivation for physical education and the perceived sport promoting role of physical education. The study concludes that pupils who felt more comfortable and satisfied with their physical appearance seemed to value and enjoy physical lessons more, and this more positive experience stimulated them to re-engage in the activities outside school.

Websites [SAGE](#)

11. Youth generated prevention messages about electronic cigarettes

Author: CAVALLO, D

Journal: Health Education Research Vol: 34 Part: 2: Pages: 247-256

Abstract: Rates of e-cigarette use are high among youth, and there is little known about the long-term health effects of e-cigarettes. Since peer influence is a powerful determinant of tobacco use, this study aimed to identify message themes about e-cigarettes that youth would use to encourage or discourage peers from using e-cigarettes. 10 focus groups were conducted with non-smokers and smokers from one middle school, high school and college in Connecticut. Participants engaged in a discussion about e-cigarettes, and each participant created one written message to encourage e-cigarette use and one to discourage use among peers. Encouraging themes included health benefits of e-cigarettes relative to cigarettes, attractive product characteristics (e.g. flavors) and social advantages (e.g. positive social image) of using e-cigarettes. Discouraging messages included health risks of e-cigarettes relative to cigarettes, unattractive product characteristics (e.g. cost) and social disadvantages (e.g. negative social image of using an e-cigarette). Overall, there were no differences by sex, age group or smoking status in generation of encouraging and discouraging message themes. This study identified youth-generated themes that may aid in e-cigarette prevention among youth

Websites [Oxford](#)



HEALTH CARE PUBLIC HEALTH

12. Older people's hospital admissions in the last year of life

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 25 February 2020

Abstract: This analysis details the number and characteristics of hospital admissions in the last year of life for people aged 75 years and older who died in 2017, using data from the annual mortality extract, Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Websites [PHE](#)



HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

13. Adult obesity: patterns and trends

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 26 February 2020

Abstract: This slide set presents the latest data on adult obesity from the Health Survey for England (HSE). Trends in adult overweight, obesity and raised waist circumference are shown. Patterns are examined by age, sex, ethnic group, and area deprivation.

Websites [PHE](#)

14. Designing a smoking cessation intervention

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 26 February 2020

Abstract: This case study shows how a smoking cessation intervention for people with common mental health problems in a psychological services setting has been designed. Researchers investigated changes in mental health after smoking cessation compared with continuing to smoke. The study found that stopping smoking is associated with mental health benefits that are as effective as taking anti-depressants. This project was a systematic review and meta-analysis of longitudinal studies, involving 17,060 participants.

Websites [PHE](#)

15. What Role Do Taxes And Regulation Play In Promoting Better Health?

Author: KING'S FUND

Date: 06 March 2020

Abstract: The use of regulatory and fiscal policy tools in improving public health has long generated heated debate, and is rising up the agenda once more. This briefing aims to contribute to the debate, looking at how a range of policy levers might be used effectively to reduce consumption of tobacco and alcohol, and unhealthy consumption of food and drink, and ultimately improve people's health.

Websites [King's Fund - Press Release](#); [King's Fund - Report](#)

16. Transform Ageing Report: Supporting people in later life through social entrepreneurship, community and design

Author: DESIGN COUNCIL

Date: 24 February 2020

Abstract: The Transform Ageing programme is a community and design-led programme delivered through a partnership led by the Design Council that aims to improve people's experience of ageing. This executive summary outlines the key insights, learning and evaluation from the programme. A full report will be published later this year.

Websites [Design Council - Press Release](#); [Design Council - Exec Summary](#)

17. Exercise Videogames, Physical Activity, and Health: Wii Heart Fitness: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Author: BOCK, B

Journal: American Journal of Preventive Medicine Vol: 56 Part: 4: Pages: 501-511

Abstract: Adults who engage in regular physical activity have lower rates of morbidity and mortality than those who do not. This study compared exercise videogames with standard exercise modalities for improving uptake and maintenance of moderate to vigorous physical activity, and health risk indices. This study compared a 12-week program of supervised exercise videogames versus standard exercise (e.g., treadmill) versus control. Data were collected from January 2012 to September 2017 and analyzed in 2018. Exercise videogames produced greater uptake and maintenance of moderate to vigorous physical activity compared with standard exercise and improvements in multiple health risk indices. Exercise videogames may promote sustainable physical activity with significant health benefits.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

18. Longitudinal Sedentary Time among Females Aged 17 to 23 Years

Author: YOUNG, D

Journal: American Journal of Preventive Medicine Vol: 56 Part: 4: Pages: 540-547

Abstract: Time spent in sedentary behaviours is a newer risk factor for poor cardiometabolic health. This study examined longitudinal correlates of sedentary time among a cohort of females from about age 17 to age 23 years. Findings show that percentage daily sedentary time did not change over time. Not of black race, higher father's education, more weekday computer hours, more weekend TV hours, more physical activity barriers, fewer days per week driving, and more vehicles in the household were associated with greater sedentary time. Cluster analysis resulted in two patterns: more (70%) versus less (60%) time being sedentary. The more sedentary individuals were more likely to be college graduates, have a higher income, and work fewer hours. They were also less likely to be married or in a common-law relationship or in a parenting role.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

19. Exploring public attitudes towards the new Faster Diagnosis Standard for cancer: a focus group study with the UK public

Author: PIANO, M

Journal: British Journal of General Practice Vol: 69: Part: 683: Pages: e413-e421

Abstract: The Faster Diagnosis Standard (FDS) is to be introduced in England in 2020. This standard is a new policy in which patients should have cancer ruled out or diagnosed within 28 days of referral. This study aims to explore public attitudes towards the FDS within the context of their recent referral experiences. Participants aged >50 years without a current cancer diagnosis, who had completed certain diagnostic tests, for example, ultrasound, and received results within the last 6 months were recruited. Age, education, and sex were evenly distributed across groups through purposive sampling. Findings show that the largest cause of concern was the waiting process for obtaining test results. Most had experienced swift referral, and it was difficult for participants to understand how the new standard could impact upon time progressing through the system. Responsibility for meeting the standard was also a concern: participants did not see their own behaviours as a form of involvement. The GP's role was conceptualised by patients as communicating about their referral, establishing patients' preferences for information, and continued involvement at each stage of the referral process. The standard legitimised chasing for test results, but 28 days was considered too long. In conclusion, patients should be asked what they would like to know about their referral. GPs should be more transparent about the referral process and the potential for a lack of clarity around next steps.

Websites [BJGP](#)



HEALTH PROTECTION

20. Pertussis vaccination programme for pregnant women update: vaccine coverage (England), October to December 2019

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 25 February 2020

Abstract: Vaccine uptake data and commentary about the pertussis (whooping cough) vaccination programme for pregnant women.

Websites [PHE](#)

21. Laboratory confirmed cases of measles, rubella and mumps (England): October to December 2019

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 25 February 2020

Abstract: Quarterly reports, with commentary, on cases confirmed by Public Health England's Virus Reference department or national routine laboratory testing (mumps only).

Websites [PHE](#)

22. Laboratory confirmed reports of invasive meningococcal infections (England): October to December 2019

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 25 February 2020

Abstract: Laboratory confirmed cases of invasive meningococcal disease reported to the enhanced meningococcal surveillance programme in England.

Websites [PHE](#)

23. Local Government air quality responsibilities

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 25 February 2020

Abstract: This House of Commons Library briefing describes local authorities' responsibilities to safeguard or improve air quality in their areas.

Websites [HoC Library](#)

24. UK strategy for rare diseases: 2020 update to the implementation plan for England

Author: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Date: 26 February 2020

Abstract: This report presents a summary of the strategy's progress and actions for the government and

partner organisations for 2020.

Websites [DHSC](#)

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

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 08 March 2020

Abstract: Updated information for the public on the outbreak of coronavirus, including the current situation in the UK and information about the virus and its symptoms.

Websites [PHE](#)



MATERNITY AND INFANTS

26. Infant mortality (birth cohort) in England and Wales: 2017

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 20 February 2020

Abstract: Live births, stillbirths and linked infant deaths for babies born in a given calendar year in England and Wales, and associated risk factors including gestational age, birthweight, mother's age at birth and ethnicity.

Websites [ONS](#)

27. Child and infant mortality in England and Wales: 2018

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 20 February 2020

Abstract: Stillbirths, infant and childhood deaths occurring annually in England and Wales, and associated risk factors. Main points include:

- In 2018, the infant mortality rate decreased to 3.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in England and Wales, compared with 3.9 in 2017; this is above the lowest ever rate of 3.6 recorded in 2014.
- There were 2,488 infant deaths (aged under 1 year) that occurred in England and Wales in 2018; as a result of falling birth rates in recent years this is the lowest number since records began in 1980.
- The infant mortality rate has decreased the most for mothers aged 40 years or over, from 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 4.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018.
- In 2018, the neonatal mortality rate remained the same as in 2017, at 2.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in England and Wales.
- The recent increase in the proportion of live births under 24 weeks completed gestation has contributed to a recent increase in the neonatal mortality rate, from 2.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 2.8 deaths in 2017.

Websites [ONS](#)

28. Better Births Four Years On: A review of progress

Author: NHS ENGLAND

Date: 04 March 2020

Abstract: Since the publication of Better Births in 2016 and of the Report of the Morecambe Bay Investigation in 2015, the NHS and its partners have come together through the national Maternity Transformation Programme to implement its vision for safer and more personalised care across England and deliver the national ambition to halve the rates of stillbirths, neonatal mortality, maternal mortality and brain injury by 2025. The data shows that good progress is being made over time in reducing perinatal and maternal mortality, despite an overall increase in the complexity of care. However, the picture is complex and in some areas it lacks clarity, partly as a result of data quality, and partly as a result of the time lag in the data. Going forward, the programme will continue to work in partnership with national organisations and local systems to harness the collective drive and will to change and improve maternity care for women and families.

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



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

29. Health matters: smoking and mental health

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 26 February 2020

Abstract: This edition of Health Matters focuses on smoking among the population of people living with a broad range of mental health conditions, ranging from low mood and common conditions such as depression and anxiety, to more severe conditions such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.

Websites [PHE](#)



WIDER DETERMINANTS

30. Advantage GM: Unlocking the Longevity Economy for Greater Manchester

Author: INTERNATIONAL LONGEVITY CENTRE

Date: 25 February 2020

Abstract: Greater Manchester (GM) is an international leader in ageing. As the UK's first age-friendly city region, it is at the forefront of global efforts to adapt to demographic change and population ageing. GM's new Local Industrial Strategy makes clear its ambition to capitalise on the economic opportunities of ageing and promote healthy and active ageing for all. This report sets out the findings of research by the International Longevity Centre UK (ILC), in partnership with the Greater Manchester Ageing Hub at the Greater Manchester

Combined Authority (GMCA), into the nature of these opportunities and how GM's innovation infrastructure and other key stakeholders can best respond to them. The report considers both: • The opportunity within GM to capitalise on the growing 50+ consumer market, and • The opportunity for GM to develop new products and services to meet the needs of an ageing society, and so support economic growth and prosperity.

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

31. Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On

Author: INSTITUTE OF HEALTH EQUITY

Date: 25 February 2020

Abstract: Ten years since the publication of [The Marmot Review](#), for the first time in more than 100 years life expectancy has failed to increase across the country, and for the poorest 10% of women it has actually declined. Over the last decade health inequalities have widened overall, and the amount of time people spend in poor health has increased since 2010. The report highlights that our health is not just a matter of how well the health service is funded and functions, important as that is. Because health is closely linked to the circumstances in which we are born, grow, live, work and age, large funding cuts, under the banner of austerity, have had an adverse effect. Deprived areas and areas outside London and the South East have experienced larger cuts.

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

32. Tackling loneliness

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 21 February 2020

Abstract: The Government's Loneliness Strategy was published in October 2018. It set out a wide variety of cross-departmental measures that the Government would take to provide 'national leadership' to tackle loneliness in England. As well as explaining the Strategy and the steps taken so far by the Government, this paper also looks at research into the causes and impact of loneliness and possible interventions. Finally, this briefing also briefly outlines the situation in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Websites [HoC Library](#)

33. Social capital in the UK: 2020

Author: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Date: 20 February 2020

Abstract: How the UK is faring in four domains of social capital: personal relationships, social network support, civic engagement, and trust and cooperative norms. Main points include

- At the UK level, trust in national government fell by 11 percentage points in the year to autumn 2019.
- In our communities across the UK, positive engagement with our neighbours, such as exchanging favours or stopping to talk, fell by three and four percentage points respectively between 2011 to 2012 and 2017 to 2018.
- Our sense of belonging to our neighbourhoods across the UK declined between 2014 to 2015 and 2017 to 2018.
- In our communities across England and Wales, we reported feeling safer walking alone at night in 2018 to 2019 compared with 2012 to 2013, with a 12 percentage point increase for women and a 4 percentage point increase for men over this period; although women continue to feel less safe than men, with a 20 percentage point gap observed in 2018 to 2019, this gap has narrowed since 2012 to 2013.

- Within our families, parents in the UK were less likely to regularly give help to, and receive help from, their adult children not living with them in 2017 to 2018 than in 2011 to 2012, falling by four and six percentage points respectively.
- On an individual level, reported membership of political, voluntary, professional or recreational organisations declined by five percentage points in the UK between 2011 to 2012 and 2017 to 2018; meanwhile, social networking via the internet increased by 15 percentage points across the UK between 2013 and 2019.

Websites [ONS](#)

34. Home and dry: The need for decent homes in later life

Author: CENTRE FOR BETTER AGEING

Date: 05 March 2020

Abstract: The aim of this report is to provide an overview of housing condition in England, particularly in the context of population ageing, to inform the policy and practice that relates to ageing well at home. Poor housing can create or worsen health conditions, reduce a person's quality of life, cause poverty and even premature death. Over 4.3 million homes in England don't meet basic standards of decency, most commonly because of the presence of a serious hazard to their occupants' health or safety. This report reveals that over two million over-55s are living in a home that endangers their health or wellbeing.

Websites [Centre for Better Ageing - Press Release](#); [Centre for Better Ageing - Report](#)

35. Delivering health and care for people who sleep rough: going above and beyond

Author: KING'S FUND

Date: 03 March 2020

Abstract: People who sleep rough have some of the worst health outcomes in England. We explore how four local areas are delivering effective health and care services to people sleeping rough and what other areas might be able to learn from them.

Websites [King's Fund - Report](#)

36. Race Inequality in the Workforce: Exploring Connections between Work, Ethnicity and Mental Health

Author: CARNEGIE UK TRUST

Date: 02 March 2020

Abstract: This report, a joint initiative with Operation Black Vote and UCL Centre for Longitudinal Studies, presents new data from Next Steps, a longitudinal study of the 'millennial generation' in England. The work reveals persistent issues around the relationships between employment, ethnicity and mental health and underlines that there are enduring inequalities in the workplace between ethnic groups. The report presents recommendations for actions – for government, for mental health services and for employers.

Websites [Carnegie UK Trust - Press Release](#); [Carnegie UK Trust - Report](#)

37. The association of social support networks and loneliness with negative perceptions of ageing: evidence from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)

Author: SANTINI, Z.I

Journal: Ageing & Society Vol: 39 Part: 5: Pages: 1070-1090

Abstract: It is well known that negative ageing perceptions have various detrimental effects on indicators of successful ageing, but less is known about the role of social support networks and loneliness in ageing perceptions. The objective of this study was to assess the association of social networks, relationship quality

and loneliness with negative ageing perceptions in late life. Information on social support networks, loneliness and socio-demographics were obtained using standard questions. Depressive symptoms were assessed with the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale. The study indicates that targeting integration into social support networks and improving relationship quality may potentially reduce the extent to which older individuals adopt negative ageing perceptions. Future studies with prospective design are warranted to understand the temporal direction and causal association of social support networks and loneliness with negative ageing perceptions.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

38. Urban–Rural Differences in Older Adult Depression: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Comparative Studies

Author: PURTLE, J

Journal: American Journal of Preventive Medicine Vol: 56 Part: 4: Pages: 603-613

Abstract: Depression among older adults (aged 60 years or older) is a problem that could be exacerbated by global trends in urbanization and population aging. The study purpose was to assess whether urban, relative to rural, residence is associated with depression among older adults and whether associations differ in countries with developed versus developing economies. Depression prevalence was significantly higher among urban residents in ten studies and significantly higher among rural residents in three studies. Associations between urban–rural residence and depression generally remained significant after adjusting for covariates. Converging trends of urbanization and population aging could increase the global burden of depression among older adults. The pathways through which urban–rural residence influences depression risk among older adults might differ by country context. Future research should focus on measuring variation in these contexts.

Websites [Science Direct](#)

39. Migrant health research in the Republic of Ireland: a scoping review

Author: VILLARROEL, N

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 325

Abstract: Migration to European countries has increased in number and diversity in recent years. Factors such as access to healthcare, language barriers and legal status can impact the health outcomes of migrant groups. The aim of this study was to scope existing peer-reviewed research on the health of migrants in Ireland and identify any gaps in the evidence. Of 9396 articles retrieved, 80 met inclusion criteria. Migrants studied came from Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa and included labour migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Most studies related to two World Health Organisation strategic areas; 4: “achieving public health preparedness and ensuring an effective response”, and 5: “strengthening health systems and their resilience”. The study concludes that there is growing attention to migrant health in Ireland with a balance of qualitative and quantitative research. While much of the identified research is relevant to three of the World Health Organisation strategic areas, there are significant gaps in the other six areas. The study design could be replicated in other countries to examine and inform migrant health research.

Websites [BioMed](#)

40. Inequalities in employment rates among older men and women in Canada, Denmark, Sweden and the UK

Author: McALLISTER, A

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 319

Abstract: In most developed countries, governments are implementing policies encouraging older persons to work past 65 years to reduce the burden on societies related to disability benefits and pension payments. Despite this push to extend working lives, we know little about who already works past this age and any inequalities that may exist. This study investigates the employment rates of those aged 65–75 years of age by educational level, health status and sex in Canada (CAN), Denmark (DK), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK). Secondly, it aims to relate findings on employment rates to prevailing policies in the different countries, to increase the understanding on how to further extend working lives. The results suggest that educational

level, sex and health all play a role in extending working lives. The variation in employment rates between the four countries implies that policies do matter, but that social differentials show that policies cannot be 'one size fits all'. Policy-makers must consider different groups (i.e. low-educated women with a LLI) when designing policies to extend working lives.

Websites [BioMed](#)

41. Man shall not live by bread alone: the role of perceived emotional support in low-income adults' health outcomes

Author: TSAWE, M

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Early Online

Abstract: Adults with low income have limited access to valuable health resources thus presenting a major obstacle to improving their health. Although there are diverse health enhancement programs for low-income populations, relatively few focus on emotional support despite the positive impact of perceived emotional support on health. This study examines the interaction of perceived emotional support and income on the overall health status and psychological well-being of adults with low income. Secondary data were collected from the Health Information National Trends Survey (Cycle 4). A total of 3677 respondents completed the survey, including 889 adults with low income, as determined by their eligibility for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Ordinary-least square hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to test main and interaction effects. Findings show that perceived emotional support moderated the relationship between SNAP eligibility and health outcomes. Lacking an emotional support network has greater detrimental effects on the overall health and psychological well-being of people with low income compared to similar persons with higher income. These findings suggest the need for health programs that enhance access to emotional support for adults with low income.

Websites [Oxford](#)

42. Future trends in social inequalities in obesity in England, Wales and Scotland

Author: KEAVER, L

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 42 Part: 1 Pages: e51–e57

Abstract: Previous studies have shown persistent or increasing socioeconomic inequalities in obesity in many European countries. The aim of this study was to project trends in social inequalities in obesity to 2035 in male and female adults (aged 16+) in the UK to ascertain if the gap is widening or narrowing. BMI data for the UK were extracted from the Health Survey for England (2004–14), Scottish Health Survey (2008–14) and the Welsh Health Survey (2004–14), respectively. Findings show that individuals in routine and manual jobs are projected to have the highest prevalence of obesity by 2035 and to experience the highest increases in obesity prevalence to 2035. Social inequalities based on occupation are projected to widen (except in English females). Social inequalities based on education are projected to decrease (except in Welsh females). A population strategy of prevention focused on the structural determinants of obesity is needed to change the trajectory of obesity prevalence trends and to tackle health inequalities.

Websites [Oxford](#)