

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 COLLATE IT SO YOU DON'T HAVE TO

1st May 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. Living with a spouse with chronic illness – the challenge of balancing demands and resources

Author: ERIKSSON, E

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 422

Abstract: The number of partners providing informal care for their chronically ill spouse is rising, and they describe their daily life as demanding. The aim of this paper was to describe the partners' experiences of living with a person with chronic illness and how they manage everyday life. A descriptive design with a qualitative approach was used. A purposive sample of 16 Swedish partners with a chronically ill spouse were interviewed. Findings show that the partners experienced many challenges in everyday life when providing informal care for their chronically ill spouse. This affected both their physical and psychological health, as they had limited time for themselves. The partners seemed to receive more support from their informal network than from formal care providers. In handling daily life, the partners balanced demands and resources to identify possibilities to move forward and find meaning in life. This is congruent with theories by Antonovsky, and Folkman and Lazarus that describes meaningfulness and how to handle challenges in everyday life.

Websites [BioMed](#)

2. Did government spending cuts to social care for older people lead to an increase in emergency hospital admissions? An ecological study, England 2005–2016

Author: SEAMER, P

Journal: BMJ Open Vol: 9: Pages: 1-9

Abstract: Government spending on social care in England reduced substantially in real terms following the economic crisis in 2008, meanwhile emergency admissions to hospitals have increased. This study aimed to assess the extent to which reductions in social care spend on older people have led to increases in emergency hospital admissions. The study concludes that no evidence to support the view that reductions in government spend on social care since 2008 have led to increases in emergency hospital admissions in older people. Policy makers may wish to review schemes, such as the Better Care Fund, which are predicated on a relationship between social care provision and emergency hospital admissions of older people.

Websites [BMJ Open](#); [More detail](#)



CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

3. Child development outcomes at 2 to 2 and a half years: 2019 to 2020

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 22 April 2020

Abstract: Quarterly local authority metrics on outcomes for children at 2 to 2 and a half years as measured by the Ages and Stages Questionnaire 3 (ASQ-3).

Websites [PHE](#)

4. Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards waterpipe tobacco smoking amongst college or university students: a systematic review

Author: ARSHAD, A

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 439

Abstract: Despite evidence for the harms of waterpipe tobacco smoking (WTS), its use is increasing amongst college and university students worldwide. This systematic review aims to assess the knowledge of, attitudes towards and perceptions of WTS among college or university students. Findings show that socio-cultural and peer influences were major contributing factors that encouraged students to initiate WTS. Furthermore, WTS dependence had two components: psychological and social. This was compounded by the general perception that WTS is a less harmful, less addictive and more sociable alternative to cigarette smoking. Knowledge of WTS harms failed to correlate with a reduced risk of WTS use, and some students reported symptoms of WTS addiction. A large proportion of students believed that quitting WTS was easy, yet few were able to do so successfully. Finally, students believed current public health campaigns to educate on WTS harms were inadequate and, particularly in the global north, were not required. Additional studies are necessitated to understand temporal changes in students' beliefs, thus allowing for better targeted interventions.

Websites [BioMed](#)

Associations between family structure and young people's physical activity and screen time behaviours

Author: LANGOY, A

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 433

Abstract: Identifying factors that can influence young peoples' physical activity and sedentary behaviours is important for the development of effective interventions. The family structure in which children grow up may be one such factor. As the prevalence of single parent and reconstituted families have increased substantially over the last decades, the objective of this study was to examine whether these family structures are differentially associated with young people's MVPA, participation in organized sports and screen-time activities (screen-based passive entertainment, gaming, other screen-based activities) as compared to traditional nuclear families. In conclusion, this study suggests that living with a single parent or in reconstituted families was unfavourably associated with physical activity, sport participation and screen-based behaviours. The findings indicate that family structure could be an important factor to take into account in the development and testing of interventions. More in-depth research is needed to identify the mechanisms involved.

Websites [BioMed](#)

5. An Evaluation of an Inter-Disciplinary Training Programme for Professionals to Support Children and Their Families Who Have Been Sexually Abused Online

Author: BOND, E

Journal: British Journal of Social Work Vol: 49 Part: 3: Pages: 577–594

Abstract: The psychological consequences of child sexual abuse on children's mental health and emotional well-being are well documented, and the importance of safeguarding training for professionals working with children and young people unequivocal. Yet many professionals feel they lack knowledge and understanding of how best to work with children who have been sexually abused online. This study evaluates the outcomes of a short inter-professional training course designed to develop professionals' competence and confidence when responding to the needs of children and their families after online sexual abuse. Participants were recruited on a voluntary basis from a range of professional backgrounds, including some teaching and social work students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This study suggests that multidisciplinary training, combined with real-life case studies, can be highly effective in improving knowledge and understanding of online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA), thereby improving professionals' confidence in supporting children, young people and their families. The need for and the importance of inter-professional training are highlighted.

Websites [Oxford](#)

6. The home visit in child protection social work: Emotion as resource and risk for professional judgement and practice

Author: COOK, L. L

Journal: Child & Family Social Work Vol: 25: Part: 1: Pages: 18-26

Abstract: This article conceptualises the role of emotion in social work home visits. It draws on findings from a qualitative study of initial child protection home visits in the United Kingdom. The research used narrative interviews and focus groups to examine how emotions arising from visits were registered in social workers' narratives. This article identifies seven key emotional experiences associated with the home visit from the perspective of the social worker: going into the unknown; being intrusive; being disliked; fear of harm to self; fear of causing or allowing harm; pain, disgust, and distress; and "absorbing" emotion. It is argued that emotion plays a central role in home visiting and that professionals' emotional responses have important implications for the way they make sense of, and manage, home visits. Emotion is therefore conceptualized as both a potential resource and risk for social workers' professional judgement and practice.

Websites [Wiley](#)

(Can we) get together? Fat kids and physical education

Author: PAUSE, C

Journal: Health Education Journal Vol: 78 Part: 6: Pages: 662-669

Abstract: Few fat kids enjoy physical education in school. Uniforms that do not fit, activities that have not been modified for fat bodies, taunting from peers and anti-fat bias from teachers, all of these result in a hostile environment that removes the joy associated with movement and exercise for fat kids. This is further reinforced as they are taught that physical movement is meant to produce weight loss, rather than being allowed to enjoy physical movement for enjoyment's sake. This approach is counterproductive to supporting fat kids to engage in physical activity, but understandable given the obesity epidemic lens that frames how we think about fatness, health and activity. Using autoethnography, this article explores the author's experience with physical education and concludes with suggestions as to how to create fat-positive spaces for fat kids in these educational settings.

Websites [Sage](#)

7. Managing food insecurity through informal networks of care: an ethnography of youth practices in the North of England

Author: LAVERTY, L

Journal: Sociology of Health and Illness Vol: 41 Part: 4: Pages: 709-722

Abstract: Food insecurity in the UK is a pressing concern that is associated with poor health outcomes. Research to date has focused on the challenges for adults in providing food for families. However, there is little evidence showing how children and young people experience food insecurity, particularly outside of the home and school. This paper, drawing on 14 months of ethnography in a youth club in the North of England, explores how young people manage food insecurity. In this youth club, the circulation of takeaway food is part of an informal network where boys purchase, share and receive food. This practice allows the boys to participate meaningfully within their peer groups whilst also providing stable access to food. This peer practice, however, was not available to everyone. This was a gendered practice that for the girls held little benefit due to their concerns about eating and pressure to provide for others. Instead, some girls depend on romantic relationships for food provision that is equated with affection and care. The findings will be discussed through a 'materialities of care' perspective to explore the complex ways in which food as a practice of care is part of everyday routines embedded within local places.

Websites [Wiley](#)



HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

8. Cancer patients in England: diagnostic intervals

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 21 April 2020

Abstract: Population-based statistics on diagnostic intervals for cancer patients for 24 cancer types diagnosed in 2014 and 2015 in England.

Websites [PHE](#)

9. Ideal, expected and perceived descriptive norm drunkenness in UK nightlife environments: a cross-sectional study

Author: HUGHES, K

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 442

Abstract: Drunkenness is common in nightlife environments and studies suggest it can be considered both desirable and normal by nightlife users. This study aimed to compare UK nightlife users' ideal levels of drunkenness to their expected drunkenness on a night out and their perceptions of descriptive nightlife norms. A cross-sectional survey with nightlife patrons aged 18–35 in three cities was used. Using a scale from 1 (completely sober) to 10 (very drunk), participants rated: personal drunkenness at survey; expected drunkenness on leaving nightlife; perceived descriptive drunkenness norm in the city's nightlife; and ideal personal drunkenness. The study concludes that nightlife users' perceptions of typical drunkenness in nightlife settings may be elevated and many of the heaviest drinkers are likely to drink beyond their ideal level of drunkenness. Findings can support emerging work to address cultures of intoxication in nightlife environments and suggest that interventions to correct misperceptions of normal levels of nightlife drunkenness may be of benefit.

Websites [BioMed](#)

10. Evaluation of an intervention to promote walking during the commute to work: a cluster randomised controlled trial

Author: Audrey, S

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 427

Abstract: Opportunities for working adults to accumulate recommended physical activity levels (at least 150 min of moderate intensity physical activity in bouts of at least 10 min throughout the week) may include the commute to work. A multi-centre parallel-arm cluster randomised controlled trial was conducted, in workplaces in south-west England and south Wales, to assess the effectiveness of a behavioural intervention to increase walking during the commute. Workplace-based Walk to Work promoters were trained to implement a 10-week intervention incorporating key behavioural change techniques: providing information; encouraging intention formation; identifying barriers and solutions; goal setting; self-monitoring; providing general encouragement; identifying social support; reviewing goals, and; relapse prevention. Physical activity outcomes were objectively measured using accelerometers and GPS receivers at baseline and 12-month follow-up. The study concludes that the intervention which focused primarily on individual behaviour change, was insufficient to change travel behaviour. The findings contribute to the argument that attention should be directed towards a whole systems approach, focusing on interactions between the correlates of travel behaviour.

Websites [BioMed](#)

11. The relative impact of smoking, alcohol use and drug use on general sickness absence among Norwegian employees

Author: LUND, I

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 500

Abstract: It is well documented that tobacco, alcohol and drug use can be detrimental to health. The aim of this study was to examine the association between tobacco-, alcohol- and drug use, as well as polydrug use, and sickness absence among Norwegian employees. Results show that daily smoking and current use of medical drugs were significantly associated with sickness absence. Employees who were daily smokers also had an increased likelihood of having long and frequent sickness absence. Use of snus (Swedish moist snuff), binge drinking, current use of illegal drugs and polydrug use were not significantly associated with sickness absence. Women and young participants were more likely to report having had sickness absence the past 12 months. However, the associations between daily smoking and medical drug use and sickness absence, respectively, were only statistically significant for men. Implications for future research are discussed.

Websites [BioMed](#)

12. A discourse network analysis of UK newspaper coverage of the "sugar tax" debate before and after the announcement of the Soft Drinks Industry Levy

Author: BUCKTON, C. H

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 490

Abstract: On 6th April 2018, the UK Government introduced the Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL) as a mechanism designed to address increasing prevalence of obesity and associated ill health by reducing sugar consumption. Given that the successful introduction of upstream food and nutrition policies is a highly political enterprise involving multiple interested parties, understanding the complex network of stakeholders seeking to influence such policy decisions is imperative. Media content analysis was used to build a dataset of relevant newspaper articles, which were analysed to identify stakeholder agreement or disagreement with defined concept statements. This study highlights the complexity of the network of stakeholders involved in the public debate on food policies such as sugar tax and the SDIL. Polarisation of stakeholders arose from differences in ideology, focus on a specific policy and statements about the weight of evidence. Vocal celebrity policy entrepreneurs may be instrumental in gaining public and policy makers' support for future upstream regulation to promote population health, to facilitate alignment around a clear ideology.

Websites [BioMed](#)

13. Which patients benefit from physical activity on prescription (PAP)? A prospective observational analysis of factors that predict increased physical activity

Author: LUNDQVIST, S

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 482

Abstract: There is robust evidence that regular physical activity (PA) has positive health effects. However, the best PA methods and the most important correlates for promoting PA remain unclear. Physical activity on prescription (PAP) aims to increase the patient's motivation for and level of PA. This study investigated possible predictive baseline correlates associated with changes in the PA level over a 6-month period of PAP treatment in order to identify the primary care patients most likely to benefit from a PAP intervention. The study included 444 patients with metabolic risk factors who were aged 27 to 85 years and physically inactive. The patients received PAP treatment that included individual counselling plus an individually-tailored PA recommendation with a written prescription and individualised structured follow-up for 6 months. This study identified potential predictive correlates of an increased PA level after a 6-month PAP intervention. This contributes to the understanding of PAP and could help individualise PAP support. The proportion of patients with the lowest PA level at baseline increased their PA level in a higher extent (84%) and thus may benefit the most from PAP. These results have clinical implications for behavioural change in those patients having the greatest health gains by increasing their PA level.

Websites [BioMed](#)

14. The use of self-management strategies for problem gambling: a scoping review

Author: MATHESON, F, I

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 445

Abstract: Problem gambling (PG) is a serious public health concern that disproportionately affects people experiencing poverty, homelessness, and multi-morbidity including mental health and substance use concerns. Little research has focused on self-help and self-management in gambling recovery, despite evidence that a substantial number of people do not seek formal treatment. This study explored the literature on PG self-management strategies. Self-management was defined as the capacity to manage symptoms, the intervention, health consequences and altered lifestyle that accompanies a chronic health concern. A scoping review of studies from 2000 to 2017 was conducted. The majority of studies examined self-exclusion (39%), followed by use of workbooks (35%), and money or time limiting strategies (17%). The remaining 8% focused on cognitive, behavioural and coping strategies, stress management, and mindfulness. The study concludes that given that a minority of people with gambling concerns seek treatment, that stigma is an enormous barrier to care, and that PG services are scarce and most do not address multi-morbidity, it is important to examine the personal self-management of gambling as an alternative to formalized treatment.

Websites [BioMed](#)

15. Gender differences in the bidirectional relationship between alcohol consumption and sleeplessness: the Tromsø study

Author: ROGNMO, K

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 444

Abstract: The degree to which the relationship between alcohol use and sleeplessness is unidirectional or reciprocal is unclear due to great variation among the results of previous studies. The aim of the present study was to investigate if the relationship between alcohol use and sleeplessness is bidirectional by exploring how the change in and stability of alcohol use were related to sleeplessness, and vice versa, how the change in and stability of sleeplessness were related to alcohol use, in a longitudinal study spanning 13 years. Data were collected from 9941 adults who participated in two waves (T1: 1994–1995, and T2: 2007–2008) of the Tromsø Study, a Norwegian general population health study. The findings indicate a bidirectional relationship between high consumption of alcohol and sleeplessness only among men. Thus, healthcare professionals ought to be informed about the health risks associated with excessive drinking and struggling with sleeplessness, especially in men.

Websites [BioMed](#)

16. Impact of price elasticity on the healthfulness of food choices by gender

Author: PRIVITERA, G, J

Journal: Health Education Journal Vol: 78: Part: 4 Pages: 428-440

Abstract: The objectives of this study were to extend findings from experimental price elasticity studies by examining these effects in a field setting and identifying gender differences in purchasing behaviour in response to variations in the cost of lower energy-dense (ED) and higher ED foods. Data were collected from low- and median-income male and female grocery shoppers at a supermarket in the Western New York region. The study concludes that the higher costs for fruits and vegetables among consumers can adversely affect the purchase volume of these foods, with men being most susceptible to pricing manipulations. Results contribute to an understanding of how perceptions of price impact consumer choice and suggest that efforts aimed to increase the perceived value of health over cost should be tailored towards men.

Websites [Sage](#)

17. Objectively-measured sedentary time, habitual physical activity and bone strength in adults aged 62 years: the Newcastle Thousand Families Study

Author: HIND, K

Journal: Journal of Public Health: Early online

Abstract: The influence of sedentary time and habitual physical activity on the bone health of middle aged adults is not well known. Bone mineral density (BMD) and hip bone geometry were evaluated in 214 men and women aged 62.1 ± 0.5 years from the Newcastle Thousand Families Study birth cohort. Accelerometry was used to measure physical activity (PA) and sedentary time over 4 days. Regression models were adjusted for clinical risk factor covariates. The study concludes that sedentary time was unfavourably associated with bone strength in men born in North East England at age 62 years. Higher volumes of light PA, and meeting the public health daily step recommendations (10 000 steps/day) was positively associated with bone health in both sexes.

Websites [Oxford](#)

**HEALTH PROTECTION**

18. Smart meters: radio waves and health

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 23 April 2020

Abstract: This document considers people's exposure to radio signals that come from smart meters.

Websites [PHE](#)

19. Tuberculosis in England: quarterly reports

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 23 April 2020

Abstract: This report presents quarterly data on tuberculosis (TB) case notifications in England. Please note

data for 2019 and 2020 is provisional and subject to validation and should be interpreted with caution. This report aims to provide timely and up-to-date figures of key epidemiological indicators to inform ongoing TB control efforts in England.

Websites [PHE](#)



MATERNITY AND INFANTS

20. Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks after birth: 2019 to 2020 quarterly data

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 22 April 2020

Abstract: Quarterly experimental statistics on breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks after birth for 2019 to 2020. Information is presented at local authority of residence, PHE Centre and England level. The latest publication relates to quarter 3 of 2019 to 2020 (April 2020 release).

Websites [PHE](#)

21. Health visitor service delivery metrics: 2019 to 2020

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 22 April 2020

Abstract: Quarterly datasets and commentary for local authority health visits to pregnant women, children and their families during pregnancy and early childhood. This release has added new statistical commentary and data reports for quarter 3, 2019 to 2020.

Websites [PHE](#)



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

22. Accumulated lifecourse adversities and depressive symptoms in later life among older men and women in England: a longitudinal study

Author: FALKINGHAM, J

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early online

Abstract: This paper investigates the association between accumulated major lifecourse adversities and later-life depressive symptoms among older people in England, both at a single point in time (prevalence) and the onset over time during later life (incidence), using data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing. Using retrospective data on the experience of major life adversities from childhood onwards, five latent classes were identified: no/few lifecourse adversities, lost relationship, chained adversities, childhood adversities and war-

related adversities. Older people who had experienced 'chained adversities', 'childhood adversities' and 'a lost relationship' had higher odds of presenting current depressive symptoms in 2006, even after controlling for socio-demographic characteristics, health-risk behaviours and social resources. Longitudinal analysis indicated that amongst respondents who were clear of depression in 2006, those older people who had experienced childhood adversities, a lost relationship and war-related adversities experienced a higher risk of having a new case of depressive symptoms. Results further indicate that women's mental health in later life is more sensitive to earlier life adversities than men's. The study shows that intervention earlier in the lifecourse may have benefits for the individual both contemporaneously and over the longer term.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

23. Sedentary behaviours and anxiety among children, adolescents and adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Author: STANCZYKIEWICZ, B

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 459

Abstract: Although the number of studies examining the relationships between sedentary behaviours (SB) and anxiety is growing, an overarching evidence, taking into account children, adolescents, and adults as well as different types of SB and different categories of anxiety outcomes, is still missing. Thus, this systematic review and meta-analysis aimed at obtaining a comprehensive overview of existing evidence. Findings show that both the systematic review and meta-analysis indicated that overall average effects were small: higher levels of symptoms of anxiety were associated with higher levels of SB. Moderator analyses indicated that trends for stronger effects were observed among adults, compared to children/adolescents. Further longitudinal studies are necessary to elucidate the predictive direction of the anxiety—SB relationship and to clarify whether the effects depend on the type of anxiety indicators.

Websites [BioMed](#)

24. Pathways to mental health improvement in a community-led area-based empowerment initiative: evidence from the Big Local 'Communities in Control' study, England

Author: MCGOWAN, V. J

Journal: Journal of Public Health Vol: 41: Part: 4: Pages: 850-857

Abstract: Area-based initiatives that include a focus on community empowerment are increasingly being seen as potentially an important way of improving health and reducing inequalities. However, there is little empirical evidence on the pathways between communities having more control and health outcomes. This study aims to identify pathways to health improvement in a community-led area-based community empowerment initiative. Longitudinal data on mental health, community control, area belonging, satisfaction, social cohesion and safety were collected over two time points, 6 months apart from 48 participants engaged in the Big Local programme, England. Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) was used to explore pathways to health improvement. Findings show that there was no clear single pathway that led to mental health improvement but positive changes in 'neighbourhood belonging' featured in 4/5 health improvement configurations. Further, where respondents experienced no improvement in key social participation/control factors, they experienced no health improvement. Increasing neighbourhood belonging could be a key target for mental health improvement interventions.

Websites [Oxford](#)



25. Ageing in a changing place: a qualitative study of neighbourhood exclusion

Author: DAHLBERG, L

Journal: Ageing & Society: Early online

Abstract: An inclusive neighbourhood is a key facilitator enabling older adults to age in place. Neighbourhoods have been identified as a dimension of social exclusion important to older adults, and it has been argued that older adults are particularly vulnerable to neighbourhood change. The aim of this study was to explore older adults' experiences of neighbourhood exclusion within the context of neighbourhood change. Focus groups were undertaken in the urban and rural areas of a metropolitan borough in England involving a total of 41 older adults, with data analysed via thematic analysis. Urban areas in the borough studied have transformed following the closure of the mining industry, with a high level of deprivation in many areas, while some rural areas have undergone gentrification. Within the context of structural neighbourhood change, four themes were identified: community cohesion, political agency, feelings of safety and the physical environment. The themes were interlinked, which calls for collaboration across traditional lines of professional responsibility, and for research that encompasses different aspects of neighbourhood exclusion. This study contributes with knowledge on older adults' experiences of exclusion, including novel findings on the importance of political agency and collective memory, and identifies actions to combat exclusion. An active involvement of older adults in the development of initiatives to tackle social exclusion is recommended.

Websites [Cambridge](#)

26. Intimate partner violence, depression, and sexual behaviour among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men in the PROUD trial

Author: MILTZ, A.R

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 431

Abstract: Little is known about the prevalence and correlates of intimate partner violence (IPV) among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) in the UK. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of IPV, associations of socio-economic and psychosocial factors with IPV, and the association of IPV with depression and sexual behaviour, among GBMSM in the PROUD trial of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). PROUD enrolled 544 HIV-negative participants in England from 2012 to 2014; participants were randomised to immediate or deferred PrEP. This analysis included 436 GBMSM who had IPV data at month-12 and/or 24. The study concludes that GBMSM at high-risk of HIV who are seeking/taking PrEP may experience a high burden of IPV, which may be linked to depression. Training on awareness of and enquiry for IPV among GBMSM in sexual health clinics is recommended.

Websites [BioMed](#)

27. Does unemployment contribute to poorer health-related quality of life among Swedish adults?

Author: NORSTROM, F

Journal: BMC Public Health Vol: 19: Pages: 457

Abstract: Previous studies have shown that unemployment has negative impacts on various aspects of health. However, little is known about the effect of unemployment on health-related quality of life. The aim of the study was to examine how unemployment impacts upon health-related quality of life among Swedish adults, and to investigate these effects on population subgroups defined by education level, marital status, previous health, and gender. The study shows that the health deterioration from unemployment is likely to be large, as the estimated effect implies an almost 10% worse health (in absolute terms) from being unemployed compared to being employed. This further highlights that unemployment is a public health problem that needs more focus. The study also raises further demands for determining for whom unemployment has the most negative effects and thus suggesting groups of individuals who are in greatest need for labour market measures.

Websites [BioMed](#)



OTHER

28. PHE research: annual review

Author: PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Date: 01 May 2020

Abstract: The Public Health England (PHE) research annual review includes information about strategy, funding and peer reviewed publications.

Websites [PHE](#)

CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

29. How local authorities can support the most vulnerable children and families during the Covid-19 outbreak

Author: CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

Date: April 2020

This document shares some examples of the measures already being implemented by councils, as well as some further recommendations based on The Children's Society's own experience, which they believe will enable local authorities to support the most vulnerable children and families through the Covid-19 outbreak.

Websites [Children's Society](#)

30. Tackling domestic abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic

Author: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

Date: 21 April 2020

- This document aims to provide a range of resources which offer help, guidance and support to tackle domestic abuse.
- It provides a brief overview of domestic abuse and how councils can provide help and support to domestic abuse victims during the COVID-19 pandemic, and tackle perpetrators' abusive behaviour.

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

31. Coronavirus: Separated Families and Contact with Children in Care FAQs (UK)

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 27 April 2020

- Provides brief information in response to some key questions regarding the impact of the Coronavirus outbreak on separated families, maintenance arrangements and access to children.

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

32. Coronavirus (COVID-19) advice for social care

Author: SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE

Date: April 2020

- Advice for councils and care providers during this period of sustained transmission of COVID-19.
- Provides residential care, supported living and home care guidance.

Websites [SCIE](#)

33. Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Author: Care Provider Alliance

Date: April 2020

- Care providers play an important role in the national response to stop the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak amongst vulnerable adults.
- Collates and signposts to the latest guidance and advice

Websites [Care Provider Alliance](#)

34. Coronavirus: Information for people affected by dementia

Author: ALZHEIMER'S SOCIETY

Date: 16 April 2020

- Advice and practical tips for people living with dementia and those supporting them – either in the same household or from a distance.

Websites [Alzheimer's Society](#)

35. Looking after your mental health during the coronavirus outbreak

Author: MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION

Date: April 2020

- The Mental Health Foundation is part of the national mental health response providing support to address the mental health and psychosocial aspects of the coronavirus outbreak
- Provides tip and guidance on the things we can do to support and manage our wellbeing during such times.

Websites [Mental Health Foundation](#)

36. Coronavirus: Childcare FAQs

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 29 April 2020

- This House of Commons Library Briefing provides information in response to some key questions relating to childcare during the coronavirus outbreak

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

37. Coronavirus: Housing support

Author: UNITED KINGDOM House of Commons Library

Date: 30 April 2020

- This briefing paper explains measures the Government has put in place during the coronavirus outbreak to assist households to retain their homes and to enable local authorities to tackle the specific challenges faced by rough sleepers. The paper has been updated to take account of measures introduced after 2 April 2020.

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

38. Caring Behind Closed Doors: Forgotten Families in the Coronavirus Outbreak

Author: CARERS UK

Date: 23 April 2020

- Carers UK carried out an online survey between 3rd April and 14th April 2020. A total of 5,047 carers and former carers responded to the survey.
- Many of those who responded were providing very high levels of care, or juggling care in complex lives. Not only are many providing more care than before, they are suffering financially and are worried about the future
- Carers UK is calling on Government to acknowledge the huge efforts of unpaid carers protecting vulnerable people during this epidemic. Carers desperately want paid care staff to have better access to testing and personal protective equipment, as well as wanting access themselves, so they can keep the people they care for safe.

Websites [Carer's UK - Report](#); [Carer's UK - Press Release](#)