

## More information

### Community pharmacy: public health intervention

[This report](#) sets out opportunities for commissioners and providers to realise community pharmacy's role in protecting and improving the nation's health.

### Mental health data and analysis: a guide for health professionals

This guide from Public Health England explains how commissioners and health professionals can use data and analysis for decisions about mental health services and interventions.

The [children and young people's mental health and wellbeing profiling tool](#) can be used to understand the prevalence of children with, or vulnerable to, mental illness and what the risk factors are. It shows the range of health, social care and education services that support these children and information on the cost of these services. Guidance on how to use available information to assess and develop interventions which improve the mental wellbeing of children and young people is available in the [measuring mental wellbeing in children and young people briefing](#).

The [perinatal mental health catalogue](#) is a source of perinatal mental health datasets and indicators available at a national level and at CCG, local authority, GP practice and provider level. This data can be used to find out more about perinatal mental health and services locally and nationally.

The [perinatal mental health profile](#) shows data on mental health in pregnancy, the postnatal period and babies under 1 year old. It shows data on the demographics, risk and related factors, prevalence, and identification and access, during the perinatal period. It includes metrics at local authority, CCG and Acute Trust level.

### Prison health: health and justice annual report

Public Health England (PHE) [annual report](#) on health trends in prisons and other prescribed places of detention (PPDs).

### Is late-life dependency increasing or not?

A comparison of the [Cognitive Function and Ageing Studies \(CFAS\) Lancet study](#) finds that on average older men now spend 2.4 years and women 3.0 years with substantial care needs, and most will live in the community. These findings have considerable implications for families of older people, who provide the majority of unpaid care, but the findings also provide valuable new information for governments and care providers planning the resources and funding required for the care of their future ageing populations.

### Disability: what does the pay gap look like?

[Research from the Equality and Human Rights Commission](#) suggests there is a 62.3% pay gap between the median wage per hour of a non-disabled man and a man with severe or specific learning disabilities. The pay gap for learning disabled women is 29%.

### Effect of tobacco control policies on perinatal and child health: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Tobacco smoking and smoke exposure during pregnancy and childhood cause considerable childhood morbidity and mortality. Researchers did a systematic review and meta-analysis to investigate whether implementation of WHO's recommended tobacco control policies (MPOWER) was of benefit to perinatal and child health.

[Interpretation of findings](#): Smoke-free legislation is associated with substantial benefits to child health. The majority of studies on other MPOWER policies also indicated a positive effect. These findings provide strong support for implementation of such policies comprehensively across the world.

### Partnership approaches to improving health outcomes for young people

Public Health England and the Association for Young People's Health have identified six core principles which together provide a useful framework for local service providers and commissioners to consider, when providing support to young people in their local communities. The [LGA case studies](#) demonstrate the required partnership working between health and social care to improve health outcomes for young people

### The multi-agency response to children living with domestic abuse: prevent, protect and repair

[A report from Ofsted, Care Quality Commission, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary, and HM Inspectorate of Probation](#) examining the multi-agency response to children living with domestic abuse, along with inspections of local area services. The report inspected six areas: Bradford, Hampshire, Hounslow, Lincolnshire, Salford and Wiltshire and found that social workers, the police, health professionals and other agencies such as youth offending teams and probation services are often doing a good job to protect victims but that more needs to be done to prevent domestic abuse in the first place, and to repair the damage it causes afterwards. Ofsted recommends that schools in England must prioritise education about healthy relationships. It also calls for a new public information campaign to raise awareness of domestic abuse.

Joint targeted area inspections include a 'deep dive' investigation - an evaluation of children and young people's experiences. This change periodically to investigate different themes in detail. The theme for September 2016 to March 2017 was the response to children living with domestic abuse.

### Health checks for people with learning disabilities toolkit

[The toolkit](#) collects guidance and resources to help GPs, practice nurses and the primary administration team organise and perform quality Annual Health Checks on people with a learning disability. The toolkit has been developed in partnership with the Clinical Innovation and Research Centre.

### Improving lives: Helping workless families - evidence base

This [analysis and research pack](#) from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) sets out the comprehensive evidence base that supports the [Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families](#) publication. Part 1 describes the evidence behind some of the issues associated with worklessness, how these disadvantages are often interrelated, and how they impact on children's outcomes. Part 2 sets out the 9 national indicators (7 non-statutory and 2 statutory) which DWP are using to track progress in tackling the disadvantages that affect families and children's outcomes, as shown in our evidence and analysis. These will replace the indicators reported on in the former [social justice outcomes framework](#). The evidence resource on multiple disadvantages in families and its impact on children provides an overview of important milestones of child development from pre-conception to early adulthood, and explores how child development is influenced by multiple disadvantages affecting workless families.

### Public Health England: New 'One You' physical activity campaign

- Framework: [Everybody active, every day: a framework to embed physical activity into daily life](#).
- Evidence summary: [10 minutes brisk walking each day in mid-life for health benefits and towards achieving physical activity recommendations](#).
- Data to support campaign: [Physical inactivity levels in adults aged 40 to 60 in England](#).

### Making sense of Social Prescribing

This [University of Westminster guide](#) has been coproduced by people with practical experiences of designing, commissioning, delivering, and evaluating social prescribing schemes in order to help commissioners to understand what a good social prescribing scheme looks like. Includes an evaluation checklist.

## **A review of the evidence assessing impact of social prescribing on healthcare demand and cost implications.**

This [systematic review](#) critically appraises the current evidence as to whether social prescribing reduces the demand for health services and is cost effective. Fourteen papers were examined and found that the evidence for social prescribing is broadly supportive of its potential to reduce demand on primary and secondary care. Poor quality of data means all results have to be interpreted with caution

## **Health economics: evidence resource**

Provides [a summary of economic evidence](#) underpinning public health interventions.

## **Atrial fibrillation prevalence estimates for local populations**

The most common type of irregular heartbeat is atrial fibrillation and this increases the risk of stroke [This research](#) estimates of the number of people with atrial fibrillation in GP practices and clinical commissioning group (CCG) areas in England.

## **Sexual health, reproductive health and HIV: commissioning review**

[The report](#) provides the findings and action plan from the national survey of commissioning arrangements for sexual health, reproductive health and HIV.

## **Cardiovascular disease data and analysis: a guide for health professionals**

[This guidance](#) suggests how commissioners and health professionals can use data and analysis for decisions about cardiovascular services and interventions.

## **Community pharmacy: public health interventions**

A range of opportunities for commissioners [in this guidance](#) that providers to realise community pharmacy's role in protecting and improving the nation's health

## **Reducing harm from polypharmacy**

The use of multiple medications is often referred to as polypharmacy, and as the [Evidence Matters Report by University of York suggests](#), the use of NICE guidance on "appropriate polypharmacy" and "problematic polypharmacy" needs greater consideration and a reduction in the problematic forms.

## **The cost of a child in 2017**

[This report was produced by Child Poverty Action Group \(CPAG\)](#) as part of a programme of work on the cost of a child, also involving the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. It calculates the costs of a child based on the 'minimum incomes standard' (MIS) - the income that people need in order to reach a minimal socially acceptable standard of living in the UK. The MIS is calculated by specifying baskets of goods and services (ranging from food, clothing, heating bills, to modest items required for social participation such as buying birthday presents) required by different types of household in order to meet this need.

The cost of an individual child is calculated as the difference that the presence of that child makes to the whole family's budget. The report finds that support with costs has fallen: for couples, child benefit plus the maximum amount of Child Tax Credit now covers 94% of the basic cost of a child - compared to 98% last year. For lone parents, the proportion is 69% (compared to 72% last year).

According to CPAG, the shortfall has risen: for families receiving maximum benefits, the overall benefit package now falls 31% short of covering the cost to a lone parent of bringing up a child - up from 22% in 2012. For couples the shortfall is only 6%, an increase in the shortfall since last year but a decrease since 2012 influenced by a more modest assessment of minimum costs made by couple parents in 2016 in the wake of years of austerity.

### **UK poverty: Causes, costs and solutions**

This [report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation \(JRF\)](#) explains what poverty is and what causes it, highlights trends and projections in UK poverty, and makes recommendations including for tackling childhood poverty. JRF's recommendations for solving poverty include strengthening family life, ensuring all citizens have the skills they need to operate in the 21st century, fixing flaws in the benefits system, taking practical action to contain rising costs, and moving to more progressive employment and business practices

### **Preventing drug related deaths**

Drug-related deaths are rising, and as [Local Government Association point out in this report](#), they are a major concern to councils and our health partners. Deaths have increased sharply over the past five years and are now at their highest levels since records began.

Also see [Wirral Intelligence Service- Drug Misuse page](#)

### **ACE, place, race, and poverty: Building hope for children**

Adverse childhood experiences research has focused attention on the importance of family safety, stability, and nurturing in ensuring healthy development. This safety, stability, and nurturing can be compromised by family poverty, discrimination and marginalization, and geographic location. Drawing upon census data, [this report shows](#) that place, race, and poverty are intertwined concepts with particular implications for young children. The implications are that the country's poorest neighborhoods require substantially more support for young children but currently have many fewer options.

### **Weight gain in mid-childhood and its relationship with the fast food environment**

The [Journal of Public Health report](#) highlights childhood obesity is a serious public health issue and understanding environmental factors and their contribution to weight gain is important if interventions are to be effective. The [purpose of this research](#) was to assess the relationship between weight gain in children and accessibility of fast-food outlets. This paper supports previous research that fast-food outlets are more prevalent in areas of deprivation and presents new evidence on fast-food outlets as a potential contributor towards weight gain in mid-childhood.

### **Are vulnerable children being overlooked? Revolving door: PART 1**

[This report from Action for Children](#) explains concerns that some of the most vulnerable children in society are not getting the support they need. Their evidence raises questions about the availability of early help provision for an estimated 140,000 children. According to Action for Children based on findings from freedom of information requests sent to 152 local authorities, these children have needs that are too great for schools, health or other universal services to meet on their own, but they are not eligible for support from statutory social care services.

In 2015-16, there were 184,500 children referred to children's social care whose cases were closed as 'no further action' after assessment. One in four children were referred to early help services such as children's centres or domestic violence programmes. Action for Children's report concludes that some children are stuck in a revolving door into social care, in a cycle of referral and assessment, but only receiving help at crisis point.

### **Mental health services: cost-effective commissioning**

[Return on investment resources](#) to support local commissioners in designing and implementing mental health and wellbeing support services.

### **Not by degrees: Improving student mental health in the UK's universities**

[This report](#) from the Institute for Public Policy Research explores the scale of students' mental health and issues affecting their mental health in UK universities. IPPR's review also includes their recommendations for how to improve students' access to mental health services.

### The good childhood report 2017

[The Good Childhood Report 2017](#), produced in partnership with the University of York, is the sixth in a series of annual reports published by The Children's Society about how children in the UK feel about their lives. The report examines the latest trends in well-being over time, explanations for gender patterns in well-being, and insights into how multiple experiences of disadvantage are linked to children's well-being. The Children's Society's report finds that young people's happiness is at its lowest since 2010. Fear of crime, living in a family struggling to pay the bills and not having enough emotional support at home are just some of the serious problems that leave teenagers more likely to be unhappy. Teenagers with more than seven serious problems in their life are ten times more likely to feel unhappy than those with none.

### Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO2) in UK (2017)

The Government has now launched its final [Air Quality plan](#) in order to bring UK air into compliance

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Thanks  
John