

**Annual equality report. 2021 to 2022.** Public Health Wales. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/public-health-wales-annual-equality-report-2021-22/>

This report looks at the work that the organisation has done during this period to further advance equality and work with diverse communities during these challenging times, where inequalities between different groups have been highlighted.

**Annual workforce equality report. Reporting period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.** Public Health Wales. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/public-health-wales-workforce-report-2021-22/>

This report is to show how we are working towards meeting our general and specific duties as defined in the public sector equality duty (2011). The report summarises the equality, employment and training data (information) we hold about staff, and covers the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

**Cold homes and their association with health and well-being: a systematic literature review. Cartrefi oer a'u cysylltiad ag iechyd a llesiant: adolygiad llenyddiaeth systematig..**

Janssen, H; et al. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phwwhocc.co.uk/resources/cartrefi-oer-au-cysylltiad-ag-iechyd-a-llesiant-adolygiad-llenyddiaeth-systematig/?lang=cy>;  
<https://phwwhocc.co.uk/resources/cold-homes-and-their-association-with-health-and-well-being-a-systematic-literature-review/>

As part of a wider project to determine whether current indoor temperature standards for households in Wales are optimal for people's comfort, health, and well-being, this review aims to identify and appraise the current evidence on the association between cold homes and health and well-being.

**Connecting the dots: tackling mental health inequalities in Wales.** Welsh Parliament. Cardiff: Welsh Parliament; 2022.

URL: <https://senedd.wales/media/1uchw5w1/cr-ld15568-e.pdf>

This report by the Health and Social Care Committee sets out recommendations to Welsh Government for tackling mental health inequalities in Wales.

**Cost of living crisis in Wales: A public health lens. Yr argyfwng costau byw yng Nghymru. Drwy lens iechyd cyhoeddus.** Roberts, M; et al. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL: <https://phwwhocc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/PHW-Cost-of-Living-Report-ENG.pdf>

This report summarises the ways in which the cost of living crisis can impact on health and well-being. It takes a public health lens to identify actions for policy makers and decision-makers to protect and promote the health and well-being of people in Wales in their response to the cost of living crisis, outlining what a public health approach to the crisis could look like in the short and longer-term.

**Data mining Wales: The annual profile for substance misuse 2021-22.** Whelan, L; Smith, J. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust ; 2022.

URL: [https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/data\\_-\\_mining\\_wales\\_the\\_annual\\_profile\\_for\\_substance\\_misuse\\_-\\_2021-22/](https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/data_-_mining_wales_the_annual_profile_for_substance_misuse_-_2021-22/)

This statistical report provides a summary of routinely reported substance misuse related data currently available for Wales.

Evidence is drawn from a number of data sources including Digital Health and Care Wales, Harm Reduction Database (HRD) Wales, Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse (WNDSM), Office for National Statistics (ONS), Local Authority Education services and Home Office data. This report is intended for use alongside the Welsh Government Substance Misuse report on treatment data for the same period to provide a complete profile on the scale and nature of substance misuse, both drugs and alcohol, in Wales.

**First 1000 days. Developing a public health approach to supporting parents .Technical report July 2022.** Wing, S; McNaughton, A. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/developing-a-public-health-approach-to-supporting-parents-technical-report/>

This paper describes how a public health approach to supporting parents provides a route to improving outcomes in the first 1000 days and across the life-course. It presents the evidence, insights and approaches used to produce 3 outputs: a theoretical framework, a public health model of parenting support and a framework for action. Centred on the core needs of babies and young children, the model explains the critical role parenting plays, during pregnancy and after birth, in giving children in Wales the best start in life. The model places a particular emphasis on the significant role psychosocial and structural factors play in creating an enabling environment that supports parents to thrive in their parenting role.

**Going under and without: JRF's cost of living tracker, winter 2022/23.** York: JRF; 2022.

URL: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/59381/download?token=cltv8-Zf&filetype=briefing>

This report makes clear that the Government support provided so far in the cost of living crisis hasn't been sufficient to stem the rising tide of hardship for millions of families on the lowest incomes up and down the country.

**How does UK health spending compare across Europe over the past decade?** Rebolledo, I; Charlesworth, A. London: Health Foundation; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/charts-and-infographics/how-does-uk-health-spending-compare-across-europe-over-the-past-decade>

This analysis examines how health care spending in the UK compares with EU countries in the decade preceding the pandemic. Taking a longer-term view enables us to see how trends in spending may have impacted health care resilience today.

- Average day-to-day health spending in the UK between 2010 and 2019 was £3,005 per person – 18% below the EU14 average of £3,655.
- If UK spending per person had matched the EU14 average, then the UK would have spent an average of £227bn a year on health between 2010 and 2019 – £40bn higher than actual average annual spending during this period (£187bn).
- Matching spending per head to France or Germany would have led to an additional £40bn and £73bn (21% to 39% increase respectively) of total health spending each year in the UK.
- Over the past decade, the UK had a lower level of capital investment in health care compared with the EU14 countries for which data are available. Between 2010 and 2019, average health capital investment in the UK was £5.8bn a year. If the UK had matched other EU14 countries' average investment in health capital (as a share of GDP), the UK would have invested £33bn more between 2010 and 2019 (around 55% higher than actual investment during that period).

**How does working from home affect health and wellbeing? Key findings from a national survey in Wales during the COVID-19 pandemic. Sut y mae gweithio gartref yn effeithio ar iechyd a llesiant? Canfyddiadau allweddol arolwg cenedlaethol a gynhaliwyd yng Nghymru yn ystod pandemig COVID-19.** Griffiths, ML; et al. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/news/is-working-from-home-good-for-your-health/how-does-working-from-home-affect-health-and-wellbeing/>;  
<https://icc.gig.cymru/newyddion1/a-yw-gweithio-gartref-yn-dda-ich-iechyd/dyfodol-gwaith-blaenoriae-thau-a-gweithio-gartref/>

Between May 2020 and January 2021 Public Health Wales carried out a household survey called the COVID-19 Employment and Health in Wales Study. The study was completed in two waves. In wave 1 (May-June 2020), adults (aged 18- 64 years) living in Wales and in any type of employment were recruited through a push to web household survey. Those who consented to follow up were asked to complete a second survey between November 2020 and January 2021 (wave 2). The findings reported within this briefing are from those who responded to wave 2 – equating to 615 adults.

**Improving health and wellbeing: a guide to using behavioural science in policy and practice. Gwella iechyd a lles: canllaw i ddefnyddio gwyddor ymddygiad mewn polisi ac ymarfer.**

Janssen, H; et al. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust ; 2022.

URL: <https://phwwhocc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/PHW-Cold-homes-lit-review-28-11-22.pdf> ; <https://phwwhocc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/PHW-Cold-homes-lit-review-Cym-28-11-22.pdf>

This document aims to provide policy makers and practitioners in public health, healthcare and the wider Welsh public service with guidance on the use of behavioural science to help them reach their objectives. The guide focuses on behaviours in a range of policy areas, that directly or indirectly influence human health and wellbeing, including substance use, diet, physical exercise, injury prevention, behaviours that affect environmental sustainability, and antisocial behaviours and pro-social behaviours.

**Influenza (flu): Vaccination programme deployment 'mop up' 2022- 2023.** Welsh Government. Cardiff: WG; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022-12/influenza-flu-vaccination-programme-deployment-mop-up-2022-2023.pdf>

Welsh Health circular on Influenza.

**International horizon scanning and learning report. Early childhood education and care.** Public Health Wales. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/covid-19-international-horizon-scan-report-october-2021/>

The report provides a high-level summary of learning from real life experiences from selected countries on early childhood education and care. The report is meant to offer a brief snapshot of current evidence, policy and practice, sharing relevant country examples and key (reputable) international bodies' guidance and principles.

**Interventions to increase active travel.** Public Health Wales Evidence Service. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/services-and-teams/observatory/evidence/evidence-documents/other-public-health-topics/active-travel-tes-full/>

This topic evidence summary aims to identify and explore the following questions:

1. What are the most effective universal or targeted/selective group interventions for increasing active travel in the general population?
2. What interventions lead to a modal shift in the general population's transport use, for example limiting or decreasing car use and/or increasing use of cycling, walking or public transport?

**Performance and improvement framework for social services. Measuring activity and performance – definitions catalogue 2022-23.** Welsh Government. Cardiff: WG; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022-12/performance-and-improvement-framework-for-social-services.pdf>

Guidance to support the Code of practice in relation to the performance and improvement of social services in Wales. The guidance provides the detailed definitions for each of the metrics in the 'Measuring Activity and Performance' section of the Performance and Improvement Framework for the dates 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

**Responding to the climate crisis: applying behavioural science. Ymateb i'r argyfwng hinsawdd: defnyddio gwyddor ymddygiad.** Williams, O; Gould, A. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust ; 2022.

URL: <https://phwwhocc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/PHW-BSU-Responding-to-the-Climate-Change-Eng-final.pdf> ; <https://phwwhocc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/PHW-BSU-Responding-to-the-Climate-Change-Welsh-final.pdf>

This guide is for professionals/practitioners working on policy, services or communications to tackle the climate crisis, offering useful tips on incorporating behavioural insights and increasing the likelihood of getting the change that is aimed for.

**Strategies to reduce waiting times for elective care.** Blythe, M; Ross, S. London: KF; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-12/Strategies%20to%20reduce%20waiting%20times%202022.pdf>

The published literature highlighted a number of key points: the myriad factors that contribute to waits in the first place; the importance of adopting a system-wide approach to tackle these problems at their source; and the value of combining activities that consider supply, demand, and the conditions of the health care system itself to reduce waiting times and sustain them at that reduced level.

**Surveillance, case investigation and contact tracing for mpox (monkeypox).** World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2022.

URL: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1486299/retrieve>

The document has been updated to consistently replace the name of the disease monkeypox with mpox, following the most recent WHO recommendations on this regard. It also includes a more detailed description of the investigation of a possible animal exposure, as well as the potential use of wastewater surveillance for detection of mpox transmission in communities. The advice on known contacts of probable and confirmed cases has been updated.

**Syndromic screening for COVID-19 of travellers crossing land borders: scientific brief, 21 December 2022.** World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2022.

URL: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1486190/retrieve>

This document, which chiefly targets public health and border crossing policy-makers, evaluates available scientific evidence regarding the efficacy of syndromic screening to prevent or limit the spread of COVID-19 at land borders.

**Tobacco: treating dependence.** National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. London: NICE; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs207/resources/tobacco-treating-dependence-pdf-75547419465157>

This quality standard covers support and treatment to stop smoking and stop using smokeless tobacco, and harm-reduction approaches for people who are not ready to stop in one go. It describes high-quality care in priority areas for improvement.

**United Kingdom: health system summary.** European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. Brussels: European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies ; 2022.

URL: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1481284/retrieve>

The United Kingdom has a national health service (NHS) with access based on clinical need, and not ability to pay. All individuals, irrespective of their nationality or immigration status, are eligible to access primary, emergency and compulsory psychiatric care, free of charge. Coverage for secondary care services, however, is only available for those who are ordinarily resident. Health care expenditure accounted for 10.2% of GDP in 2019, the eighth highest in the WHO European Region. Public funding for health (79.5% of health expenditure) is relatively high and out-of-pocket spending reached 17% in 2019. Private medical insurance is usually used to finance a few select services not offered by the NHS or to access NHS-covered services more quickly.

**Unlocking the NHS's social and economic potential. Creating a productive system.** Wood, M. London: NHS Confederation; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.nhsconfed.org/system/files/2022-12/Unlocking-NHS-social-economic-development-mode-1.pdf>

In this report we explore why social and economic development is now considered a central part of work in the health and care sector in England and how the newly established integrated care systems (ICSs) can deliver on their core purpose of helping the NHS to support it. To understand, embrace and enable this change, we have explored the what, the why, the how and the where next.

**Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence: annual progress report 2021 to 2022. Summary of progress made from April 2021 to March 2022.** Welsh Government.

Cardiff: WG; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/pdf-versions/2022/12/3/1671623796/violence-against-women-domestic-abuse-and-sexual-violence-annual-progress-report-2021-2022.pdf>

This report focuses on progress the Welsh Government has made in the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and is aligned to the objectives set out in the National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) 2016 to 2021.