A best practice guide for social workers in Wales supporting children who are claiming asylum. Children's Legal Centre Wales. Swansea: Children's Legal Centre Wales; 2022.

URL:
https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022-11/children-seeking-asylum-guidance-for-social-workers_1.pdf

This document aims to support social workers working with children who are claiming asylum. It provides advice regarding the specific issues that may be linked to children arriving irregularly in the UK, who might be age assessed and who need to navigate immigration. It also looks at the pathway planning for someone who may not be able to stay in the UK.

A community powered NHS: making prevention a reality. Lent, A; et al. London: New Local; 2022.

URL: https://www.newlocal.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/A-Community-Powered-NHS.pdf

Presents an overview of approaches for the NHS to become more community-powered and focused on prevention and health and wellbeing. Looks in particular at three paradigms of the NHS - the state, the market and the community – and their key principles, problems to solve, implementation method, funding model and attitude to data, among others. Highlights the series of steps necessary to be taken at both national and local level to enable the shift to a truly community-powered NHS. Draws on evidence submitted from various councils across England, research from the King's Fund and a range of New Local facilitated sessions on working alongside communities in regards to the healthcare system. Finds that creating a community-focused culture involves acting and thinking in ways that can respond positively to the variety and unpredictability of communities, and allowing them to influence and lead decisions. Notes examples of good practice in England and other regions in regards to community_focused approaches to healthcare. Concludes that the main challenge is for community-powered practices to become mainstreamed, and create a shift away from limited state and market approaches to develop a new system focused on supporting prevention and promoting health and wellbeing.

Advocacy services for adults with health and social care needs. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. London: NICE; 2022.

URL:
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng227/resources/advocacy-services-for-adults-with-health-and-social-care-needs-pdf-66143840705989

This guideline covers advocacy for people using health and social care services in all adult settings (including young people under 18 using adult services). It describes how to commission and deliver effective advocacy, as well as identifying who should be offered advocacy (including who is legally entitled to it). It also covers monitoring and improving advocacy services, and training and skills for advocates and practitioners.

Anxiety nation? Economic insecurity and mental distress in 2020s Britain. Clark, T; Wenham, A. York: JRF; 2022.

URL: https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/59328/download?token=9iDQ_G2Z&filetype=full-report

This study looks at the shaky foundations of material life for many people, and highlights a worrying increase in the markers of mental ill-health. It examines links between the two, documenting the way economic exposure leaves people far more vulnerable to a range of worrying mental health markers.

Cardiovascular disease in England: supporting leaders to take actions. Raleigh, V; Jefferies, D; Wellings, D. London: KF; 2022.

URL: https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-11/CVD_Report_Web.pdf

The report is informed by an analysis of published data on cardiovascular disease (CVD) and a literature review of current policy and evidence relating to CVD.

Childhood obesity: is where you live important? Fisher, E; et al. London: Nuffield Trust ; 2022.

URL: https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/files/2022 -10/lala -obs-report -final -version -1-.pdf

This research highlights the complexity of the routes that lead to overweight and obesity in childhood and the importance of external societal and environmental factors, which lie outside of an individual's control, for weight outcomes. The results also suggest that certain populations based on their socioeconomic and demographic status are more at risk of being overweight and obese, which is compounded by the challenges they face in accessing weight management services.

Does provider competition improve health care quality and efficiency? Expectations and evidence from Europe. World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Investment for Health and Well-being. Copenhagen: WHO; 2022.

URL: https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1475992/retrieve

In this policy brief the authors review and analyse policies that are related to provider competition in seven European countries: England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal (Box 2). They examine the various dimensions of provider competition in the hospital sector (Section 2.1). First, they looked at the extent to which patients are entitled to, and exercise, choice as this is the prerequisite for hospital competition. Second, they discussed whether, as a result of patient choice, competition among hospitals leads to an improvement in quality. Third, they assessed if hospital mergers have led to restricted patient choice and access, and if they have affected quality. Fourth, they looked at the effects of private involvement, which is often motivated by the desire to improve the efficiency of the health system, in the provision of publicly funded hospital care. For each of these four dimensions of hospital competition, they presented the contextual settings pertaining in the seven countries, followed by a discussion of concepts, the rationale of policy interventions and the possible obstacles to implementation; reviewed the empirical evidence which informs these policy developments. We then look at two more areas where competition is present in the health sector. They started with primary care and discuss the institutional arrangements, the rationale and the empirical evidence on the extent to which patients can choose their GP, and the extent to which GPs compete for patients based on quality (Section 2.2). Primary care raises distinct issues compared with hospital care given the multitude of providers, their smaller size, the easier entry and their different financial arrangements.

Easing the cost-of-living crisis this winter. Bevan Foundation. Merthyr Tydfil: Bevan Foundation; 2022.

URL:
https://www.bevanfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Cost-of-Living-Winter-2022-FINAL.pdf

The Bevan Foundation welcomes the Welsh Government's interventions to date but more needs to be done. It urges the Welsh Government to focus on helping people to meet their needs for food, shelter and warmth, and to use interventions with proven reach and impact which we have called 'best buys'.

Global oral health status report: towards universal health coverage for oral health by 2030. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2022.

URL: https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1479338/retrieve

The WHO Global oral health status report reviews the most recent data on major oral diseases, risk factors, health system challenges and opportunities for reform. The Report's clear conclusion is that the status of global oral health is alarming and requires urgent action. The Report will serve as a reference for policy-makers and an orientation for a wide range of stakeholders across different sectors to guide advocacy towards better prioritization of oral health in global, regional and national contexts. In addition, the Report provides, as a separate online resource, the first-ever country oral health profiles for all 194 WHO Member States, giving unique insights into key areas and markers of oral health that are relevant for decision-makers.

Health literacy development for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases: Volume 4. Case studies from WHO National Health literacy demonstration projects. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO ; 2022.

URL: https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1477325/retrieve

This report provides a pragmatic approach to health literacy development for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). It provides new insights into what people know about NCDs and their risk factors, and these new insights reveal the mechanisms behind how people, communities, and organizations learn and can be supported to take action against NCDs, including their risk factors and determinants.
Importantly, health literacy is understood as a social practice whereby decisions about health, and the available support to change to, or maintain, healthy behaviours, are determined by powerful and unique community norms and cultures, and organizational and political factors impacting communities.

This report has four volumes. Additional volumes can be accessed on WHO's publications repository via the following links:

[Health literacy development for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases: Volume 1. Overview](#)

[Health literacy development for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases: Volume 2. A globally relevant perspective](#)

[Health literacy development for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases: Volume 3. Recommended actions](#)

Hidden in plain sight: a national plan of action to support vulnerable teenagers to succeed and to protect them from adversity, exploitation, and harm. Longfield, A. London: Commission on Young Lives; 2022.

URL:
https://thecommissiononyounglives.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/COYL-FINAL-REPORT-FINAL-VERSION.pdf

Presents the Commission for Young Lives final report bringing together the findings and recommendations from previous reports on how the lives of marginalised teenagers might be transformed. Gives an overview of the experiences of children growing up in households and situations which leave them vulnerable to harm and becoming involved in crime. Outlines how the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has exacerbated the problem and notes the rising number of child exploitation cases. Discusses the youth justice system, highlighting the areas that need reform. Provides condensed versions of the four previous reports on the care system, strengthening families, education and mental health services. Highlights the need for a 'Sure Start Plus' for teenagers which would provide co-ordinated bespoke services for teenagers and their families. Makes a number of other recommendations, including that responsibility for all young people policy goes to a renamed Department for Children, Schools and Families and that the drivers of family vulnerability (such as addiction, domestic violence and poor mental health) are tackled.

In our hands: behaviour change for climate and environmental goals: first report of session 2022–23 (HL paper 64). House of Lords Environment and Climate Change Committee. London: House of Lords; 2022.

URL: https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/30146/documents/174873/default/

Presents the findings of an inquiry by the House of Lords Environment and Climate Change Committee looking at the role of behaviour change in achieving climate and environmental goals. Outlines the background to the inquiry, highlighting the UK Government's long-term net zero carbon and environmental targets. Explores the rationale for behaviour change in meeting climate and environmental goals, and considers the implications for government policy of the UK public's level of understanding about these issues. Discusses the ways in which research on behaviour change can inform policymaking, and considers the learning from behaviour change interventions in other policy areas. Looks at the ways in which behaviour change can be delivered in partnership with civil society, local government and businesses, and explores the challenges in delivering change in key areas such as travel, food and energy use. Considers how information communicated by government, media and education can influence everyday behaviours, and assesses the government's overall approach to behaviour change to meet climate and environmental goals.

Introducing integrated care systems: joining up local services to improve health outcomes. Davies, G. London: NAO; 2022.

URL:
https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Integrated-Care-Systems-Funding-and-accountability-for-local-health-and-care.pdf

Examines the set-up of Integrated Care Services (ICSs) in England and the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for them. Outlines their structure, objectives and governance arrangements. Explains that ICSs are the latest restructuring aimed at improving health outcomes and efficiency with NHS bodies and local authorities coming together to form Integrated Care Boards and Integrated Care Partnerships in forty-two ICSs. Provides an overview of the position ICSs are starting from in terms of staff, finances and activity levels. Looks at finances prior to and during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and looks ahead to prospects for 2022-23. Examines the government's efforts to improve population health through better integration of health services, with a focus on prevention. Looks at the work done to improve health inequalities. Assesses the prospects for success with this current reorganisation of ICSs. Reports that their introduction has been widely supported by the majority of stakeholders with more local autonomy given to design services and invest in prevention. Highlights the challenging financial savings targets, workforce shortages and wider pressures which will make it challenging for ICSs to fulfil expectations. Makes recommendations for ICSs to maximise the chances they can make progress against Government objectives.

Mission improbable: how the cost-of-living crisis will affect levelling up. Atherton, G; Le Chevallier, M. London: Centre for Inequality and Levelling UP ; 2022.

URL:
https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.uwl.ac.uk%2Fsites%2Fuwl

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520will%2520affect%2520levelling%2520up%2520CEILUP.docx](#)

Investigates how the cost-of-living crisis might affect the Government's levelling-up agenda and the twelve missions in its Levelling-Up White Paper. Draws on the available evidence from a range of sources, including academic journals and media outlets, to inform the study. Outlines the reasons behind the current cost-of-living crisis such as Brexit, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the war in Ukraine driving up gas and oil prices. Discusses the risks of the five main consequences of the cost-of-living crisis on the success of each mission: increased poverty; the economy moving into recession; reduction in public spending; rising inflation; and an increase in interest rates. Looks at the metrics used to measure progress towards each mission and discusses the evidence linking each mission to the cost-of-living crisis. Shows that the crisis poses risks to all of the missions. Finds that eight out of the twelve missions are at high risk of failing, two are at medium risk and two at low risk. Considers that people on low incomes will be particularly badly affected by the cost-of-living crisis Makes a number of recommendations including that the missions should be prioritised and that clear metrics for each mission are set up which focus on inequality.

Moving on: how the British public views Brexit and what it wants from the future relationship with the European Union. Spisak, A. London: Tony Blair Institute for Global Change; 2022.

URL:
https://institute.global/sites/default/files/articles/Moving-On-How-the-British-Public-Views-Brexit-and-What-It-Wants-From-the-Future-Relationship-With-the-European-Union.pdf

Explores public attitudes to Brexit and the UK's future relationship with the European Union (EU), drawing on a survey of adults across the UK. Looks at how the British public views the consequences of Brexit, indicating that: most people think Brexit is 'not done'; a significant majority consider it has worsened the UK's economy and negatively impacted on their lives; the consequences are seen as particularly bad in Scotland, Northern Ireland and the North East of England; and most people think that the UK's relationship with the EU is functioning badly in all core areas. Examine what the public wants from the post-Brexit relationship with the EU, indicating that: Europe is seen as the UK's most important international partner; and the public overwhelmingly supports a closer relationship with the EU, with active cooperation across most areas. Considers the choices in relation to the future relationship with the EU, indicating that most of the public would choose to voluntarily align with EU rules where is in the UK's interest and there is widespread support for maintaining high regulatory standards. Provides conclusions, suggesting that there is an opening for the UK to look for a new kind of post-Brexit relationship with the EU.

Noncommunicable disease facility-based monitoring guidance. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2022.

URL: https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1478482/retrieve

WHO has developed the Noncommunicable disease facility-based monitoring guidance for NCD patient and programme monitoring, including a framework and parsimonious set of relevant, valid, and feasible standardized indicators to guide recording and reporting of health services data at the primary care level? Countries can use this framework to strengthen monitoring for NCDs by leveraging existing national health information systems, particularly routine health facility reporting systems and health facility survey systems.

ScotPHO 27th September 2022 - Quarterly website update. Scottish Public Health Observatory. Glasgow: Scottish Public Health Observatory; 2022.

URL:
https://www.scotpho.org.uk/publications/latest-publications-by-scotpho/2022/27th-september-2022-quarterly-website-update/

- [Drugs - Social Harm](#)
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- [Social Environment](#)
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- [Immunisations](#)
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State of climate action 2022. Boeham, SL; et al. Washington DC: World Resources Institute ; 2022.

URL: https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs -public/2022 -10/state -of-climate -action -2022.pdf?VersionId=FGO5z5zZIa3qyqTNLfoH4BqIuXxMnyOm

The *State of Climate Action 2022* provides a comprehensive assessment of the global gap in climate action across the world's highest -emitting systems, highlighting where recent progress made in reducing GHG emissions, scaling up carbon removal, and increasing climate finance must accelerate over the next decade to keep the Paris Agreement's goal to limit warming to 1.5°C within reach.

Support for vulnerable adolescents. National Audit Office. London: NAO; 2022.

URL: https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Support-for-vulnerable-adolescents.pdf

This report sets out evidence on the complexity of challenges facing vulnerable adolescents, the cumulative impact of adverse outcomes for adolescents and society, and the challenges for government to provide effective support and deliver value for money.

The COVID hangover: addressing long-term health impacts of changes in alcohol consumption during the pandemic. Boniface, S; et al. Cambridge: Institute of Alcohol Studies; 2022.

URL: https://www.ias.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/The-COVID-Hangover-report-July-2022.pdf

Discusses changes in drinking patterns in England since 2020 and models the potential impact on longer-term health outcomes. Looks at the evidence on alcohol consumption during the Covid-19 pandemic, suggesting there has been an increase in the number of higher risk drinkers, the heaviest drinkers have increased their consumption the most, and changes have continued beyond the national lockdowns of 2020 and 2021. Explores the potential longer-term impact of these changes on alcohol-related disease incidence, premature mortality and healthcare costs under three different scenarios. Argues that trends in alcohol harm are set to worsen substantially as an indirect result of the pandemic. Estimates that extra costs to the NHS would be between £363 million and £1.2 billion, but increases in alcohol harm can be prevented if there is a coordinated alcohol strategy from the government, more investment in alcohol treatment and support, as well as other policies such as minimum unit pricing in England.

The elective care backlog and ethnicity. Georghiou, T; et al. London: Nuffield Trust; 2022.

URL: https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/files/2022-11/nuffield-trust-elective-backlog-and-ethnicity-web.pdf

It is well known that the halt in planned hospital care during the pandemic accelerated growing waiting lists, and that waits for routine care now stand at record-breaking levels. But how did the fallout from the pandemic affect people across different ethnic groups, and was the impact of those cancelled procedures spread evenly? This new Nuffield Trust analysis, supported by the NHS Race and Health Observatory, seeks to answer these questions.

The report of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse. Independent Inquiry Child Sexual Abuse. London: Independent Inquiry Child Sexual Abuse; 2022.

URL: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/iicsa-report-of-the-independent-inquiry-into-child-sexual-abuse

Presents the findings of an independent inquiry commissioned by the UK Government looking at the protection of children from sexual abuse in England and Wales. Outlines the background to the inquiry and the way in which it was carried out. Explores the experiences and perspectives of victims and survivors of sexual abuse, focusing on why experiences were shared, the impacts of sexual abuse, who carried out the abuse, reporting of abuse and experience of support services. Presents the inquiry's conclusions and recommendations for change to address key themes: improving understanding of child sexual abuse; prioritising the protection of children; empowering children and young people; creating a more protective environment for children; identifying and reporting child sexual abuse; the justice system response to child sexual abuse; supporting victims and survivors; redress for past sexual abuse; and evolving challenges, including technological developments and the Online Safety Bill.

The state of health care and adult social care in England 2021/22. Care Quality Commission. London: Care Quality Commission ; 2022.

URL: https://www.skillsforcare.org.uk/Adult -Social -Care -Workforce -Data/Workforce -intelligence/documents/State -of-the-adult -social -care -sector/The -state -of-the-adult -social -care -sector -and -workforce -2022.pdf

Presents the Care Quality Commission's annual assessment of trends, good practice and standards relating to health care and adult social care services in England. Outlines the purpose of the report and the wide range of evidence used in compiling it. Presents findings looking at: the state of the health care system, including the introduction of integrated care systems; access to primary health care and adult social care services; and inequalities in care relating to deprivation, disability, ethnicity and accessibility. Discusses areas of specific concern, including maternity care, people with learning disabilities and children and young people's mental health. Looks at workforce issues, including staff shortages and the impact on care services and staff. Considers the challenges and opportunities, including integrated care systems and the role of the Care Quality Commission.

The unhealthy state of homelessness 2022: findings from the homeless health needs audit.
Hertzberg, D; Boobis, S. London: Homeless Link; 2022.

URL: https://homeless.org.uk/documents/754/Unhealthy_State_of_Homelessness_2022.pdf

Explores the health inequalities and support needs experienced by homeless people, drawing on an analysis of homeless health needs audits carried out in local authority areas between 2015 and 2021. Outlines the background to the study, highlighting the significant health inequalities and poorer health outcomes experienced by homeless people compared to the rest of the population, and describes the research aims and methods. Provides an overview of the characteristics of respondents, including housing status, age, ethnicity and life experiences associated with homelessness. Presents findings looking at: physical health, mental health, drug/alcohol use and wellbeing; wellbeing and preventative healthcare; and use of healthcare services. Explores the differences between the services homeless people felt they needed and the support actually received, and examines the link between homelessness and poorer health outcomes.

Warmer Housing: what are the choices? Cantrell, A; Booth, A. Sheffield: ScHARR; 2022.

URL: https://phrt.sites.sheffield.ac.uk/projects/completed-projects#h.y3ml89lquj7t

This briefing summarises the best available evidence regarding the design and implementation of policies for reducing the health impact of cold homes, particularly during UK winter months.

WHO recommendations for care of the preterm or low-birth-weight infant.   World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2022.

URL: https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1474473/retrieve

The recommendations in this guideline are intended to inform development of national and subnational health policies, clinical protocols and programmatic guides. The target audience includes national and subnational public health policy-makers, implementers and managers of maternal, newborn and child health programmes, health-care facility managers, supervisors/instructors for in-service training, health workers (including midwives, auxiliary nurse-midwives, nurses, paediatricians, neonatologists, general medical practitioners and community health workers), nongovernmental organizations, professional societies involved in the planning and management of maternal, newborn and child health services, academic staff involved in research and in the pre-service education and training of health workers, and those involved in the education of parents.

Why have ambulance waiting times been getting worse?   Alarilla, A; et al. London: Health Foundation; 2022.

URL: https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/why-have-ambulance-waiting-times-been-getting-worse

This analysis looks at ambulance service performance and explores the contributing factors and priorities for improvement.