

Research, evidence and reports collated for you

GP Patient Survey: national report – 2022 survey

The GP Patient Survey (GPPS) is an England-wide survey of patients aged 16+. It provides GP practice-level data about patients' experiences of general practice. Ipsos administers the survey on behalf of NHS England. [This Ipsos MORI report](#) sets out the national headline and summary findings for the 2022 GPPS. The proportion of patients reporting a good overall experience of the GP practice decreased to its lowest level for five years (72.4 per cent) – a 10.6 percentage point decrease compared with the 2021 survey (83.0 per cent). This had steadily declined from 2018 to 2020, followed by an increase in 2021.

Improving children and young people's mental health services: local data insights from England, Scotland and Wales

This [Networked Data Lab \(NDL\) with the Health Foundation](#) briefing presents analysis about children and young people's mental health. The analysis from local teams across England, Scotland and Wales has highlighted three key areas for urgent investigation, to help ensure children and young people get the care they need. These are: rapid increases in mental health prescribing and support provided by GPs; the prevalence of mental health problems among adolescent girls and young women; and stark socio-economic inequalities across the UK.

Women's Health Strategy for England

[Now published is the government's 10-year ambitions and the actions](#) that seek to improve the health and wellbeing of women and girls in England.

Air pollution: cognitive decline and dementia

[A report](#) by the Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP). From this review, it can be concluded that it is likely that air pollution does contribute to these effects. The most likely way this occurs is through effects on the circulation. It is known that air pollutants, particularly small particles, can affect the heart and blood vessels, including circulation to the brain. COMEAP has not made recommendations on how to estimate the effects of air pollution on dementia. They think that more research will be needed before this can be done with confidence.

Adult social care principles for integrated care partnerships

Provides [guidance](#) on how Integrated Care Providers (ICPs) and Adult Social Care (ASC) providers are expected to work together.

Public health impact of drought: advice for the public

[Information on the potential health impacts of drought](#) in England and the measures that people can take to stay healthy during these events.

Children's social care 2022: recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic

[In this briefing](#), OFSTED draw on evidence from a sample of inspections, and from focus groups and interviews with inspectors and policy colleagues, to understand what the sector has done well, the pressures that remain and the main barriers to managing these pressures.

Particulate air pollution: health effects of exposure

[COMEAP statement](#) on the evidence for differential health effects of particulate matter according to source or components.

Tackling the inverse care law

This [Health Foundation analysis](#) looks at policies to improve general practice in deprived areas since 1990.

The parallel pandemic Covid-19 and mental health

This [NIHR report](#), produced together with the northern National Institute for Health and Care Research Applied Research Collaborations (NIHR ARCs), shows that a parallel pandemic of mental ill health has hit the north of England with a £2 billion cost to the country at the same time as the Covid-19 pandemic. Mental health in England was hit badly over the course of the Covid-19 pandemic. But people in the north performed significantly worse in their mental health outcomes compared to those in the rest of the country.

Poverty, economic inequality and mental health

This [Centre for Mental Health briefing](#) explores evidence about the links between poverty, economic inequality and mental health, showing that living in poverty increases people's risk of mental health difficulties, and that more unequal societies have higher overall levels of mental ill health. The briefing also demonstrates that poverty and economic inequality intersect with structural racism to undermine the mental health of racialised and marginalised groups in society. The briefing calls for concerted and concrete actions to improve mental health by increasing the incomes and reducing the costs of the poorest people in society. These include increasing benefits and paying the Living Wage, help with housing and childcare costs for the least well-off, and improving access to vital services in the most deprived areas.

Tackling inequalities in healthcare access, experience, and outcomes: actionable insights

This [NHS England guide](#) aims to support NHS systems in reducing health care inequalities and complements the Healthcare Inequalities Improvement Dashboard and Actionable Insights tool. Based on analysis of 32 case study examples for tackling inequalities in health care, four themes emerged. These are proposed as necessary foundations for sustained service level action: creating an enabling system context; building clear and shared understanding; maintaining a sense of urgency and commitment to act; and focusing on implementation, impact and evaluation. The guide was commissioned by The Health Foundation and NHS England and co-written by the Yorkshire and Humber Academic Health Science Network with an expert reference group.

Inequalities in GCSE results across England and Wales

[This report](#) from the Education Policy Institute (EPI) considers the impact of educational inequalities across England and Wales.

LG Inform Health and Wellbeing report: updated with new data on adult obesity

The number of obese adults has gradually increased from 22.7 per cent in 2015/16. Now, across England, the percentage of adults classified as obese in 2020/21 is 25.3 per cent.

Regional variation shows that London has the smallest percentage of obese adults at 19.5 per cent, whereas the North East has 32.3 per cent of adults classified as obese.

[For details about our area, see this new data](#). For a wider view of Health and Wellbeing in our area, [this LG Inform report has the details](#).

Direct and indirect health impacts of COVID-19 in England: emerging Omicron impacts

[This paper](#) assesses the direct and indirect health impacts of COVID-19 on the population in England, with a focus on the emerging Omicron impacts.

Long-term funding of adult social care

This [Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee](#) report examines the government's charging reforms and local government finance, unpaid carers and workforce challenges. It says the government urgently needs to come forward with additional funding this year to help the adult social care sector meet immediate pressures, including inflation and unmet care needs.

Patient-initiated follow-up: will it free up capacity in outpatient care?

With the number of outpatient hospital appointments in England recently as high as 125 million per year and a huge elective care backlog following the Covid-19 pandemic, patient-initiated follow-up (PIFU) on NHS outpatient appointments has been touted as a potential solution in appropriate cases. This [Nuffield Trust briefing](#) explains what is known from the available evidence and earlier evaluations of PIFU about how personalising follow-up impacts service use and patient experience and outcomes. It also discusses key implementation considerations for the NHS as it seeks to mainstream this approach.

The impact of body image on mental and physical health

This [House of Commons Health and Social Care Committee report](#) states that the government must speed up the introduction of a promised licensing regime for non-surgical cosmetic procedures to prevent vulnerable people being exploited. The report identifies a rise in body image dissatisfaction as the driver behind a new market that to date has remained largely unregulated.

Workforce: recruitment, training and retention in health and social care

This [House of Commons Health and Social Care Committee report](#) finds the NHS and social care face the greatest workforce crisis in their history, compounded by the absence of a credible government strategy to tackle the situation. The report outlines the scale of the workforce crisis: research suggests the NHS in England is short of 12,000 hospital doctors and more than 50,000 nurses and midwives; evidence on workforce projections say an extra 475,000 jobs will be needed in health and an extra 490,000 jobs in social care by the early part of the next decade; and hospital waiting lists reached a record high of nearly 6.5 million in April 2022. The Committee finds the government to have shown a marked reluctance to act decisively. The refusal to do proper workforce planning risked plans to tackle the Covid backlog - a key target for the NHS.

A guide to the Health and Care Act 2022

This [NHS Providers briefing](#) sets out an overview of proposals and a summary of the key parts of the Bill. It picks out the main provisions relevant to providers and systems and looks at the secondary legislation that will flow from the Act.

Heads up: rethinking mental health services for vulnerable young people

This [Commission on Young Lives report](#), co-authored with the Centre for Mental Health and the Children and Young People's Mental Health Coalition, looks at the growing crisis of mental health problems among children and young people in England. It puts forward ambitious and innovative proposals to redesign young people's mental health services, particularly for those young people at risk of harm. The recommendations include: a commitment from the next Prime Minister to fund an immediate £1 billion children and young people's mental health wellbeing recovery programme; guaranteed mental health assessments for children and young people at points of vulnerability; and a national implementation programme to embed a whole-school and college approach to mental health and wellbeing across all education settings in the country.

The public health response by UK governments to Covid-19

This [British Medical Association \(BMA\) report](#) examines the approaches and key decisions taken by UK governments during the pandemic and the public health measures they introduced. It assesses whether these choices were timely, appropriate, and proportionate to deal with the threat and impact of Covid-19.

Integrated care strategy and health and wellbeing board guidance: what you need to know

This [NHS Confederation briefing](#) from NHS Confederation provides a summary of the government's new guidance on integrated care strategy development, health and wellbeing boards and partnership working.

Quantifying health inequalities in England

This [analysis from The Health Foundation](#) uses linked hospital and primary care data to examine socio-economic, regional and ethnic variations in the prevalence of diagnosed long-term illnesses.

The impact of the pandemic on population health and health inequalities

This [BMA COVID Review 5 report](#) looks at the impact of the pandemic on population health and health inequalities in the UK. It discusses how the pandemic has affected the nation's physical and mental health, as well as social determinants of health such as education and employment. The report aims to pay particular attention to inequalities and how these pandemic effects were distributed. It also looks at the positive lessons that can be learnt from the vaccine rollout and efforts to tackle homelessness.

The Money Statistics July 2022

Worrying signs show a rapidly escalating reliance from UK households on credit and debt, in order to make ends meet in the face of record cost of living increases, according to the July 2022 Money Statistics, [produced by The Money Charity](#).

Health and wellbeing boards: draft guidance for engagement

This [Central Government draft guidance](#) for engagement sets out the role of health and wellbeing boards (HWBs) following publication of the Health and Care Act 2022. The Health and Care Act 2022 has introduced new architecture to the health and care system, specifically the establishment of integrated care boards and integrated care partnerships. The Department of Health and Social Care will be updating the guidance on the HWBs' general duties and powers following engagement with key stakeholders. The closing date for comments is 16 September 2022.

NHS population screening: access for all

This [guidance and resources](#) seek to help reduce inequalities in population screening by ensuring that all eligible people have access.

How can local authorities reduce obesity?

This [National Institute for Health and Care Research \(NIHR\) review](#) looks at 143 NIHR-funded studies on obesity that are relevant to local authorities and it covers a wide variety of areas in which local authorities can take action. The aim of the review is to help local authorities make sense of this research and use it to inform decision-making at a local level.

Adult overweight and obesity prevalence projections for the UK

Cancer Research UK (CRUK) [Cancer Intelligence analysis](#) has been making headlines for the fact it is projecting overweight and obesity prevalence in 2040. Overweight and obesity is expected to increase in the next 20 years across the UK, with obesity and severe obesity contributing to most of this increase. These projections can help outline the scale of the demands that our health system could face in the future. Especially given the causal link to 13 different cancer types

Cancer statistics - mortality 2019 update

Cancer Research UK (CRUK) website pages on [Cancer Intelligence statistics](#) have just been updated with the most recent mortality data from 2019. Pages include information on specific cancers, cancers combined, deprivation gradient and age.

What is happening to life expectancy in England?

This [Kings Fund article](#) examines trends in life expectancy at birth up to 2021, the impact of Covid-19 on life expectancy in 2020 and 2021, gender differences, inequalities in life expectancy, causes of the changing trends since 2011, and how life expectancy in England compares with other countries.

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in these republished articles are those of the original authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of Wirral Council and its staff.

If you have any local information, research or reports you think useful to share then get in touch wirralintelligenceservice@wirral.gov.uk or if the bulletin has been passed onto you and you would like to subscribe please [complete this form](#)

Thanks, John