

## Other related information

### **Impact of insecure accommodation and the living environment on gypsies' and travellers' health** (January 2016) [here](#)

This report, commissioned by the National Inclusion Health Board (NIHB), looks at the effect of insecure housing and poor living conditions on health of Gypsies and Travellers (including children). View [here](#)

### **Autism guides for health and social care workers** (December 2015) [here](#)

Three guides aimed at helping to support adults and children on the autism spectrum. How to be a great autistic individual employer is aimed at people with autism and their families looking to employ a personal assistant. How to be a great personal assistant (PA) for someone with autism, takes into account the attitudes, knowledge and actions of PAs. How to do a great assessment for someone who has autism is aimed at social workers, community care assessors, speech and language therapists, occupational therapists and other health care professionals. View [here](#)

### **Free HIV home sampling launched to increase HIV testing** (November 2015) [here](#)

PHE has launched the first nationally available HIV kit for testing those at higher risk, alongside announcing new funding for innovative HIV prevention projects. People at higher risk of HIV across the country can now order a HIV home sampling test kit online and are being encouraged to take the simple finger prick blood sample. More information [here](#)

### **The PE and sport premium: an investigation in primary schools** (December 2015) [here](#)

This is the final report of a two year study, commissioned by the Department for Education (DfE) and carried out by NatCen Social Research, to investigate the use and the perceived impacts of the PE and sport premium in primary schools across England. It presents the main findings from two surveys of primary schools drawing on qualitative findings from tracker school interviews and case studies. View [here](#)

### **The impact of children's centres: studying the effects of children's centres in promoting better outcomes for young children and their families** (December 2015) [here](#)

This report forms part of the national evaluation of children's centres in England (ECCE) research study. The report looks at the effect of children's centres on 13 measured outcomes for a large sample of families. View [here](#)

### **Physical activity in the early years** (October 2015) [here](#)

This evidence briefing provides an overview of the evidence relating to the early and physical activity to help commissioners, policy makers and practitioners influence work in the field. It summarises the importance of physical activity, the factors affecting physical activity levels, the evidence for the effectiveness of interventions to increase physical activity and an overview of the evidence relating to sedentary behaviour in the early years. View [here](#)

### **Supporting the health and wellbeing of military families** (November 2015) [here](#)

Health professionals such as health visitors, midwives and school nursing teams working with stakeholders, including social care, early years and education providers, have a crucial role in identifying children of military families. They can work with parents to improve health outcomes, particularly in terms of emotional health and wellbeing. View [here](#)

**Moving the goal posts: Poverty and access to sport for young people** (December 2015)

[here](#)

This research by sports charity Street Games commissioned the London School of Economics, found that young people living in areas of deprivation enjoy sport and would like more opportunities to take part in informal sports where they do not have to worry about their ability. The biggest barrier for over school age young people was cost. Young adults aged 18 to 25 were particularly disadvantaged as low incomes, reduced benefits and debt meant that taking part in sport was no longer affordable. Access LGiU Policy Briefing [here](#)

**Health behaviours in young people – What About YOUTH** (December 2015) [here](#)

This tool provides local authority level estimates for several topic areas, based on what 15 year olds themselves said about their attitudes to healthy lifestyles and risky behaviours (self-reported), including diet and physical activity, smoking, alcohol, use of drugs, bullying and wellbeing. For each topic area, the information is shown by ethnicity, deprivation, sexuality, region and local authority. View [here](#)

**Mental health in pregnancy, the postnatal period and babies and toddlers: needs assessment report** (December 2015) [here](#)

This dynamic report brings together data and evidence on mental health in the antenatal and postnatal periods, and the social and emotional development and wellbeing of babies and toddlers for each local authority and clinical commissioning group. It can be used to inform local needs assessments by giving commissioners an indication of perinatal and infant mental health need in their area. The report includes data specific to each local area, including estimates of the number of women with a range of maternal mental health conditions, based on local delivery figures. View [here](#)

**Care of dying adults in the last days of life** (NG31 December 2015) [here](#)

This NICE guidance covers the clinical care of adults (18 years and over) who are dying during the last 2 to 3 days of life. It aims to improve end of life care for people in their last days of life by communicating respectfully and involving them, and the people important to them, in decisions and by maintaining their comfort and dignity. View [here](#)

**Obesity and Autism: Pediatrics Journal** (December 2015) [here](#)

Overweight and obesity are increasingly prevalent in the general pediatric population. Evidence suggests that children with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) may be at elevated risk for unhealthy weight. We identify the prevalence of overweight and obesity in a multisite clinical sample of children with ASDs and explore concurrent associations with variables identified as risk factors for unhealthy weight in the general population. : Our results indicate that the prevalence of unhealthy weight is significantly greater among children with ASD compared with the general population, with differences present as early as ages 2 to 5 years. View [here](#)