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| **Minding the Gap - News Brief: No. 158** |
| **Child Mortality and Social Deprivation**This report finds a clear association between the risk of child death and the level of deprivation (for all categories of death except cancer). More specifically, the report states that over a fifth of all child deaths might be avoided if children living in the most deprived areas had the same mortality risk as those living in the least deprived – which translates to over 700 fewer children dying per year in England. The analysis shows what can be achieved when we pool our knowledge in order to learn lessons at a national level and asks that everyone involved in planning and delivering child health or social care services implement strategies to reduce social deprivation. More specifically, on average, there was a 10% increase in the risk of death between each decile of increasing deprivation.The report contains case studies from focus groups on poverty – with the aim of reducing the number of child deaths where deprivation appears to be a factor going forward. The case studies highlight the value of using local learning and provide practical inspiration for the kinds of interventions that could be implemented across the country.[Report](https://www.ncmd.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/NCMD-Child-Mortality-and-Social-Deprivation-report_20210513.pdf) |
| **Covid-19 Rates in Sefton and Bolton Tell a Tale of Two Demographics**At a government press conference last Week the Deputy Chief Medical Officer singled out one part of the north-west for praise, where Sefton Council were said to had “done a brilliant job” dealing with rising cases of the variant first identified in India. Thirty-five miles east in Bolton, it was a different story, where cases there had soared to 321 per 100,000, giving it the highest infection rate in the UK, up from 82 per 100,000 on 1 May.However, the demographic divide between the two places can be no better illustrated by the fact Sefton Council chose the Formby branch of Waitrose for a pop-up testing site. Bolton, meanwhile, parked its vaccine bus outside the Essa Academy, where almost half of pupils qualify for free school meals and 80% of pupils do not have English as a first language.[Article](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/may/23/covid-rates-in-sefton-and-bolton-tell-a-tale-of-two-demographics?CMP=Share_iOSApp_Other) |
| **Where is the Plan for Social Care?**Reforming social care should be right at the top of our priority list as we emerge from the pandemic and a universal care service, where quality support is available to everyone who needs it, regardless of their ability to pay, is the only way to go.The sticking point getting in the way of the government doing anything about social care at all seems to be the cost. However, spending on care is not just a cost, as the Local Government Association argues, ​‘***it’s an investment in people’***. Care is essential social infrastructure upon which all our lives and the wider economy depends. The article argues that, if we were to spend on a better care system, we would see return later down the line.[Article](https://neweconomics.org/2021/05/where-is-the-plan-for-social-care) |
| **What the Movement for Data and Evidence in Homelessness Could Mean for Local Councils**Local authorities have a duty to provide temporary accommodation for families who become homeless, however temporary accommodation can be poor quality and is often damp and overcrowded. Having to move at 24 hours’ notice can be distressing and disruptive, especially for children. Out-of-area placements are particularly problematic, and can move already vulnerable families away from work, schools and support networks. Temporary accommodation is also very expensive. Evidence suggests that Councils can make large cost savings with alternative approaches, such as supporting people to live in private rented housing and estimate the cost of private rented sector accommodation with additional support could save £500 million over five years. The article calls for a more effective, and cost-effective, approach to meeting the needs of people experiencing homelessness. [Article](https://www.homelessnessimpact.org/post/stephen-timms) |
| **Gambling Act Review: A Chance to Make Gambling Safer by Design**While gambling can be addictive both online and offline, the way that gambling sites and online games are designed can be extremely harmful. There is significant evidence that protections for online gamblers need to be reformed. Many people have experienced a range of harms as a result of not being able to stay in control of online gambling. This includes devastating financial losses, as well as negative impacts on people’s mental health and their relationships. Many people are unaware of the safer gambling tools offered by operators and current protections put too much focus on the individual to seek help. This blog and response to the government’s review of the Gambling Act asked that the ‘ombudsman’ should be independent from the gambling industry, it shouldn’t just compensate for financial harms and it should be considerate of a person’s circumstances. It also suggests that it is essential that ‘The Act’ should be designed with people with mental health problems in mind, who might find it harder to get the right help and support.[Blog](https://www.moneyandmentalhealth.org/gambling-act-review-2005-consultation-response-mental-health-problems/?mc_cid=29e04bf207&mc_eid=0792faa98f)[Submission](https://www.moneyandmentalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Money-and-Mental-Health-response-to-the-Department-for-DCMSs-Review-of-the-Gambling-Act-2005-Terms-of-Reference-and-Call-for-Evidence-1.pdf) |
| **Suicide In England in the COVID-19 Pandemic: Early Observational Data From Real Time Surveillance**The potential impact on suicide rates of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to control it have been the subject of substantial professional and public concern. Several surveys in the UK have found an adverse impact on mental health. Mental health charities have reported increased use of their helplines. A number of risk factors for suicide are likely to have been exacerbated, including isolation, loss of social support and disruption to mental health care, economic adversity, trauma, bereavement, domestic violence and alcohol misuse. There have been numerous predictions and claims in the media and on social media of a large rise in suicide as a result of “lockdown” restrictions.However, this report did not find a rise in suicide rates in the months after the first national lockdown began, despite evidence of greater distress. Comparison of the suicide rates after lockdown began in 2020 for the same months in selected areas in 2019 showed no difference. However, a number of caveats apply. These are early figures and they may change after further scruntiny. Any effect of the pandemic may vary by population group or geographical area.[Report](https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S2666-7762%2821%2900087-9) |
| **Long Working Hours Increasing Deaths from Heart Disease and Stroke**The protection and promotion of occupational and workers’ safety and health requires actions to prevent exposures to occupational risk factors. One such occupational risk factor is exposure to long working hours. This report suggests that there is sufficient evidence for higher risks of ischemic heart disease and stroke amongst people working long hours (≥55 hours/week), compared with people working standard hours (35–40 hours/week).[Report](The%20protection%20and%20promotion%20of%20occupational%20and%20workers%E2%80%99%20safety%20and%20health%20requires%20actions%20to%20prevent%20exposures%20to%20occupational%20risk%20factors.%20One%20such%20occupational%20risk%20factor%20is%20exposure%20to%20long%20working%20hours.) |
| **Improving Services for Children Affected by Domestic Abuse**Evidence shows that domestic abuse is common. Around one in five children in the UK experience domestic abuse during their childhood. There is also emerging evidence that Covid-19 has made the situation worse for many children. However, this report identifies a significant lack of evidence of what works to support children who have experienced, or who are at greater risk of experiencing, domestic abuse. There is a lack of robust impact evaluation of new, promising or popular programmes or practices, coupled with local authority funding constraints and uncertainties, makes it extremely challenging for decision-makers to plan for these important and much-needed services. The report suggests that it is critical that this investment has a sharp focus on evaluation and learning, as a route to driving up the quality and maximising the impact of early intervention to reduce the incidence and impact of domestic abuse, and of the kind of long-term support for child and adult victims that can help them to recover and go on to lead happy and healthy lives[Report](file:///%5C%5Cwakefield.gov.uk%5Cuserhomestore%5Cuserhome%5Cicopley%5CRedirected%20-%20Do%20Not%20Delete%5CDocuments%5Cimproving-services-for-children-affected-by-domestic-abuse.pdf) |
| **Exploring Approaches to Child Welfare in Contexts of Domestic Violence and Abuse: Family Group Conferences**This paper sets out to explore service provision for families affected by domestic violence and abuse. For most families where there are child protection concerns, there are possibilities for intervention from child welfare agencies and domestic abuse services, but these are often criticised as having distinct and disconnected practice cultures. This paper advocates for safeguarding children affected by domestic violence and abuse using the family group conference (FGC) model. This offers possibilities for a coherent response that integrates both child‐ and women‐centred concerns in a holistic approach to family safety and well‐being. Furthermore, it is well documented that safeguarding work involves professionally‐led decision‐making that is pre‐occupied with the management of risk. FGCs, however, promote a partnership approach that engages families in a more democratic decision‐making process. As such, FGCs offer families the opportunity to develop their own safety and support plans for the protection and care of children recognising the family's inherent strengths.[Paper](http://usir.salford.ac.uk/id/eprint/42461/1/DVA%20and%20FGCs%202017.pdf) |
| **A School-Based, Peer-Led Programme to Increase Physical Activity among 13- to 14-year-old Adolescents**It is often argued that teenagers do not undertake sufficient physical activity, with physical activity levels dropping during teenage years. Low physical activity levels are also linked to poorer physical and mental health. This programme ‘Get Others Active (GoActive)’ was created with input from teachers and students. It was designed so that older teenagers (mentors) could run the activities, instead of needing teacher time. Sixteen secondary state schools (a total of 2862 13- to 14-year-old students in Year 9) across Cambridgeshire and Essex took part. Eight schools ran the GoActive programme (intervention schools) and eight schools continued with their usual school activities (controls). Classes chose two activities each week from a selection provided. Older teenagers and in-class peer leaders encouraged students to try new activities. Students gained points for trying new activities and these points were entered into the GoActive website to win small prizes. The teenagers who participated in the programme were as physically active as those who followed the normal school curriculum. The research found that the intervention was not effective in countering the age-related decline in adolescent physical activity. This suggests that current research-driven approaches to school-based adolescent physical activity promotion are not effective, and suggests that funders, researchers and local authorities should be realistic about expectations of the effect of school-based adolescent physical activity promotion strategies implemented at scale.[Report](https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/phr/phr09060/#/full-report) |
| **Unemployment and Mental Health: Why Both Require Action for Our COVID-19 Recovery**Unemployment – not having a job and actively seeking work – has consistently been found to have a negative impact on a range of health outcomes. The health consequences of unemployment have been shown to increase with duration – for mental health and life satisfaction as well as for physical health. Pandemic restrictions have led to extended periods of reduced income, job loss or unemployment, and the long duration of these circumstances is a particular cause for concern. This paper suggests that a key element of the UK’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will be maintaining high employment levels. A significant proportion of people who are currently unemployed have mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety. Supporting these individuals into work will be critical to achieving higher employment rates and economic prosperity.The paper also suggests that it is important that policies withdrawing the economic support made available during the pandemic are applied in ways that do not exacerbate mental ill health – such as causing sudden drops in income by the abrupt withdrawal of the furlough scheme, or ending the Universal Credit uplift of £20 per week and that targeted policy changes are essential to help people back to work, and into quality work. The policy changes should include tailoring employment support services for people with poor mental health as well as helping to create flexible employment opportunities.[Paper](https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/unemployment-and-mental-health?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=12314838_NEWSL_HWB_2021-05-03&dm_i=21A8,7BY6U,FLWQCU,TR3GI,1) |
| **Levelling up the Forgotten Frontline**This article argues that local government workers deserve no less credit and applause than health workers. The army of care workers, school support staff, refuse collectors, social workers and many more went out to work, day in, day out, while many of us were able to do our jobs from home. The country owes you a debt of gratitude as much as anyone else. The article suggests that a pay rise for low paid workers pales into insignificance when compared to £37 billion wasted on track and trace, the £849million estimated cost of ‘eat out to help out’ and £2 billion in COVID contracts to Tory donors.[Article](https://www.unison.org.uk/news/general-secretary-blog/2021/05/blog-levelling-up-the-forgotten-frontline/?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=activist%20260521&utm_source=Communications&utm_content=Read%20the%20full%20blog%20form%20the%20general%20secretary) |
| **Councils Struggling to Meet ‘Unrealistic’ Deadlines for ‘Flawed’ Green Homes Grant Programme**In July last year the chancellor launched the £2bn Green Homes Grant scheme in a bid to fund the retrofitting of more than 650,000 homes to make them more energy efficient. Of this, around £1.5bn would be allocated through a voucher system to homeowners directly, while a further £500m would be given to local authorities to carry out retrofits in low-income households. However, in March this year, the government was forced to scrap the voucher part of the Green Homes Grant scheme after spending less than 10% of its value. After taking the decision to scrap the voucher part of the scheme, the government instead allocated an additional £300m to the Local Authority Delivery side of the Green Homes Grant scheme, in a move that it said would “mean even more households across England are able to access these vital grants through their local authority”.However, this article suggests that councils are struggling to spend the money they have been allocated via the scheme, which has been beset by much of the same issues as the voucher programme. When bidding opened for the first phase of the Local Authority Delivery scheme in August last year, councils were given just one month to submit bids outlining how they planned to retrofit hundreds of low-income households in the space of six months. Additionally, Local Authorities are becoming increasingly frustrated by the unrealistic timescales and bureaucratic hurdles within the Local Authority Delivery scheme. Councils haven’t been given enough time to ensure successful delivery, especially in the context of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions[Article](https://www.insidehousing.co.uk/news/councils-struggling-to-meet-unrealistic-deadlines-for-flawed-green-homes-grant-programme-70750?utm_source=Ocean%20Media%20Group&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=12405604_IH-COUNCIL-FOCUS-25-5-2021-GR&dm_i=1HH2,7DW84,1T1J31,TZIA4,1) |
| **Social Care: A Guide to Attracting and Retaining a Thriving Workforce**With an estimated workforce of 1.52 million, the adult social care sector makes up a significant section of the UK labour market. It will need to rapidly expand over the years ahead to keep up with growing demand. The number of adult social care jobs is expected to increase by 32% by 2035 to meet the needs of the UK population, which has a growing demographic of adults living to 85 and over, as well as an increasing number of people with learning disabilities which require service provision, meaning that employers will need to increase their workforces with skilled care workers.There is an opportunity for the adult social care sector to drive increased recruitment and improve public perception of careers in care, following the increased attention placed on its workforce throughout the pandemic. This guide highlights the challenges within the different career pathways that adult social care workers can take (from entering the sector to building and progressing within their careers). Each section offers recommendations as to how employers and government can create long-term solutions for a thriving workforce[Guide](https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/media/lancaster-university/content-assets/documents/lums/work-foundation/reports/SocialCareGuide.pdf) |
| **Place Design Guide: What Makes Great Places for People?**A successful place is one that enables people and families to flourish and live their best lives. The design of the physical environment plays an important role in creating such places, with access to opportunities, a high quality of life, and a welcoming and inclusive atmosphere for people from all backgrounds. This Guide provides a perspective on place from the vantage point of people — the users, the residents, visitors, the ‘consumers’ of place. While the qualities of urban development often refer to physical places, quality should equally describe the experience that people have in the places where we live and work. The guide describes the principles developers should consult on and provides guidance on how we should build new developments, manage existing places, connect to our surroundings and create great commercially viable places for people.[Guide](https://www.placesforpeople.co.uk/media/2891/place-design-guide.pdf) |
| **The Future of Parkrun is at Stake**Ever since the first lockdown began I have been worried about whether or not parkrun would survive. Parkrun is often referred to as ‘one of the greatest public health initiatives in the history of the United Kingdom’ in the corridors of Public Health and elsewhere. But now isn’t the time for platitudes or empty gestures. We must all do everything we can to ensure that parkrun is here to be enjoyed for generations to come. I am sure that a large majority of parkrun locations will be able to return on Saturday 5 June.Whilst it is essential that the vast majority of 5k events in England return at the same time because, if only some of them did, those events that did open would become overwhelmed with participants. This would, of course, create an unsafe environment which we must do everything we can to avoid. Therefore, if you can influence and encourage your local landowner (often local authorities) to confirm permission quickly, please do so. If you’d like to volunteer, let your local event know. If there is anything at all that you think that you can do to help your local team return, please get in touch with them. |
| **Walking, Inequality!**Pedestrians who live in deprived areas are more than twice more likely to be killed or injured on our roads than those in non-deprived areas. We are hearing a lot about levelling up, but this must not just be about jobs and wealth, it should also include the health and safety of our communities.[Blog](https://livingstreets.netdonor.net/page/81474/data/1?utm_medium=email&utm_source=engagingnetworks&utm_campaign=email&utm_content=Membership+May+2021+Inequality+Active+All+Supporters+Split+A&ea.url.id=5322485) |
| **Self-Isolation, Support and Living Standards**The New Economics Foundations, Alfie Stirling speaks to BBC News about the need for self-isolation support during the pandemic, and more enduring issues facing the UK. The podcast suggests that the UK has a long-term issue with inequality and weak living standards.[Podcast](https://neweconomics.org/2021/05/self-isolation-support-and-living-standards) |
| **Unequal Impact of the COVID-19 Crisis on Minority Ethnic Groups: A Framework for Understanding and Addressing Inequalities**Minority ethnic groups have been disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the exact reasons for this remain unclear, they are likely due to a complex interplay of factors rather than a single cause. Reducing these inequalities requires a greater understanding of the causes. However, research suggests that this has been hampered by a lack of theoretical understanding of the meaning of ‘ethnicity’ (or race) and the potential pathways leading to inequalities. In particular, quantitative analyses have often adjusted away the pathways through which inequalities actually arise (i.e., mediators for the effect of interest), leading to the effects of social processes, and particularly structural racism, becoming hidden. This paper describes a framework for understanding the pathways that have generated ethnic (and racial) inequalities in COVID-19. It suggests that differences in health outcomes due to the pandemic could arise through six pathways; including, differential exposure to the virus and vulnerability to infection/disease, differential health consequences of the disease and the social consequences of the disease, differential effectiveness of pandemic control measures and adverse consequences of control measures. The framework highlights the gaps in the current evidence and pathways that need further investigation in research that aims to address these inequalities.[Paper](https://jech.bmj.com/content/early/2021/04/21/jech-2020-216061) |
| **Generation Covid: The Economic Impact of Covid-19 on Young People in the United Kingdom**This report help us better understand the position of young people as a result of the pandemic, issues that young people faced initially economically that could be exacerbated by the pandemic, and the long term economic impacts on young people moving forwards. This report found that young people have had their financial, emotional and vocational wellbeing inordinately affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and that a holistic approach is needed in order to aid their recovery. In addition to job losses, educational disruption and financial pressures, young people have also experienced increased family strain, heightened anxiety and exacerbated mental health issues as a result of the pandemic. The report also found these areas to be inexorably interlinked, and further compounded by the overall uncertainty of employment prospects for young people in the future.[Report](https://www.ymca.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Youth-Affairs-Report-2021.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=12389957_NEWSL_HMP%202021-05-21&dm_i=21A8,7DK5H,FLWQCU,TYGR5,1) |
| **Double Trouble: Exploring the Labour Market and Mental Health Impact of Covid-19 on Young People**The Covid-19 crisis has brought the plight of young people into sharp focus. The pandemic has upended their economic security to a far greater extent than it has for older age groups, and has had a disproportionate impact on their mental health. In both respects, however, the last year is an exaggeration of longerterm trends: pre-crisis, young people were more likely to be in an insecure job, and substantially more likely to have a mental health problem than ten years before. The negative effects of the crisis may be short-lived for some as the economy recovers, social restrictions ease and society reopens. But for others, the impact of the pandemic could persist in some form, driving down living standards in the process. This report marks the beginning of a three-year programme of Resolution Foundation research, supported by the Health Foundation and exploring the interaction between young people’s labour market and mental health outcomes. Over the course of this programme we will unpick the complex and bi-directional relationship between the two, always with an eye to policy solutions. We begin with this launch paper in which we examine how young people have fared over the pandemic period. Crucially, we look back, examining the structural changes over the past 20 years that made young people especially vulnerable to the current crisis; and look forward, identifying risks young people face in the wake of the monumental shock that has been Covid-19.[Report](https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/app/uploads/2021/05/Double-trouble.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=12354303_NEWSL_HWB_2021-05-17&dm_i=21A8,7CSN3,FLWQCU,TWXKM,1) |
| **The Deaton Review of Inequalities: A New Year’s Message**The Deaton Review was set up to look at the possibility that inequalities may prove a threat to our economic, social and political systems unless they are tackled effectively. The review argues that among other things we collectively lacked a coherent understanding of how key forms of inequality relate to each other: such as inequalities in health, income, wealth, educational opportunity and family life, and gaps between rich and poor, different parts of the country, different ethnic groups and different genders. Since then, the world has changed more than any of us could have imagined. And yet COVID-19 seems to have shone a light on many of the issues we raised pre-pandemic, more vividly than we ever could have.This report examines the impact of the pandemic on educational, economic, social and health inequalities in the UK. It outlines data and evidence on the groups that have been most heavily impacted by widening inequalities and Covid-19. The report suggests that the COVID crisis has exacerbated inequalities between the high- and low-paid and between graduates and non-graduates and that it has hit the self-employed and others in insecure and non-traditional forms of employment especially hard. Educational inequalities will almost certainly have been exacerbated by the crisis, the crisis has had very different impacts on different ethnic groups and whilst pensioners have on average reported becoming financially better off, the young have borne the brunt of job and income loss, mortality rates from COVID-19 were twice as high in the most deprived areas as in the least deprived.[Report](https://www.ifs.org.uk/inequality/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/IFS-Deaton-Review-New-Year-Message.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=12061170_NEWSL_HMP%202021-01-05&dm_i=21A8,76IGI,FLWQCU,T4HCZ,1) |
| **Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review** This report has been produced by the UCL Institute of Health Equity and commissioned by the Health Foundation as part of its [COVID-19 impact inquiry](https://www.health.org.uk/what-we-do/a-healthier-uk-population/mobilising-action-for-healthy-lives/covid-19-impact-inquiry/call-for-evidence) to investigate how the pandemic has affected health inequalities in England.It was the principles of fairness and the need to do things differently that animated the concrete recommendations we set out in our February 10 Years On Review, just before the pandemic hit with such devastating intensity. Inequalities in mortality from COVID-19 and rising health inequalities as a result of social and economic impacts, have made such action even more important.The aim of this report is three-fold:* To examine inequalities in COVID-19 mortality. Focus is on inequalities in mortality among members of BAME groups and among certain occupations, alongside continued attention to the socioeconomic gradient in health – the more deprived the area, the worse COVID-19 mortality tends to be
* To show the effects that the pandemic, and the societal response to contain the pandemic, have had on social and economic inequalities, their effects on mental and physical health, and their likely effects on health inequalities in the future
* To make recommendations on what needs to be done

**The report highlights that:*** Inequalities in social and economic conditions before the pandemic contributed to the high and unequal death toll from COVID-19
* The nation’s health should be the highest priority for government as we rebuild from the pandemic
* The economy and health are strongly linked – managing the pandemic well allows the economy to flourish in the longer term, which is supportive of health
* Reducing health inequalities, including those exacerbated by the pandemic requires long-term policies with equity at the heart
* To build back fairer from the pandemic, multi-sector action from all levels of government is needed
* Investment in public health needs to be increased to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on health and health inequalities, and on the social determinants of health.

[Full Report](https://yhphnetwork.co.uk/media/72540/build-back-fairer-the-covid-19-marmot-review-ihe-2020.pdf)[Executive Summary](https://yhphnetwork.co.uk/media/72541/build-back-fairer-the-covid-19-marmot-review-executive-summary-ihe-2020.pdf)[Build Back Fairer Launch Webinar](https://youtu.be/vRyVNyIrBn0?t=133) |
| **Marmot Review 10 Years On**It has been ten years since the publication of The Marmot Review, for the first time in more than 100 years life expectancy has failed to increase across the country, and for the poorest 10% of women it has actually declined. Over the last decade health inequalities have widened overall, and the amount of time people spend in poor health has increased since 2010.#Marmot2020 confirms an increase in the north/south health gap, where the largest decreases were seen in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the North East, and the largest increases in the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in London.There are a number of key points made within the report, but the principle point I would like to make is that, the more deprived the area, the shorter the life expectancy. This social gradient has become steeper over the last decade, and women in the most deprived 10% of areas for whom life expectancy fell from 2010-12 and 2016-18. There are marked regional differences in life expectancy, particularly among people living in more deprived areas, a general point is that the North is doing worse than the South.Mortality rates are increasing for men and women aged 45-49 – perhaps related to so-called ‘deaths of despair’ (suicide, drugs and alcohol abuse) as seen in the USA. Child poverty has increased with children’s and youth centres have closing and the reduction in funding for education. There is a housing crisis and a rise in homelessness, people have insufficient income to lead a healthy life and there are more ignored communities with poor conditions leaving people with little reason for hope, aspiration and tangible possibility to improve their lot!Marmot Review 2020[Executive Summary](https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-03/Health%20Equity%20in%20England_The%20Marmot%20Review%2010%20Years%20On_executive%20summary_web.pdf)[Full Report](https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/upload/publications/2020/Health%20Equity%20in%20England_The%20Marmot%20Review%2010%20Years%20On_full%20report.pdf) |
| **Frequency of Active Travel by Local Authority**This chart shows the share of adults who walk and cycle, for any purpose, by frequency and local authority.Increasing physical activity and minimising the time spent sitting down helps to maintain a healthy weight and reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer and depression. [Chart](https://www.health.org.uk/evidence-hub/transport/active-travel/frequency-of-active-travel-by-local-authority) |
| **Introduction to Community Wealth Building: An Introduction to The Fundamentals and CLES’ Latest Thinking Around Community Wealth Building**Venue: Online Date: Thursday 9th Sep 2021Time: 10:00am - 12:00 noon**About this session**Community wealth building has been proven to bring real benefits to local people and places, as exemplified by the success of the Preston Model. A growing number of towns and cities across the UK are adopting this new approach, and this course provides an introduction for those looking to do the same.This session will take you through the five pillars of community wealth building, what they are, what they mean in practice and what it looks like when action is taken on each pillar in a place. This session invites delegates to explore community wealth building in the current UK context and evaluates its key role in developing an inclusive economy. By the end of the course you will have had a comprehensive introduction to community wealth building theory and practice.**Who’s it for?**The introductory training course is for anyone who recognise that the economy is failing to work for everyone and is looking for a new approach to local economic development.Elected members/representatives are particularly encouraged to attend, along with policy-makers, and members of co-operatives, social enterprises, and the voluntary and community sector to attend. If you are attending on behalf of a large institution or a client group, or you would like to book on multiple delegates to attend, we would recommend you contact in advance of booking to determine whether a bespoke session may be more valuable for your organisation.To book your place [click here](https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/introduction-to-community-wealth-building-tickets-154669363229) |
| All data is secure on the Wakefield Metropolitan District Council server, any access to the data is password protected. Under no circumstances will MtG share copies of mailing lists outside the management team.We don't sell or give access to your email address to any third parties.You can unsubscribe at any time.For full details of the Minding the Gap data protection Transparency Notice statement [please click here](https://www.yhphnetwork.co.uk/media/1880/gdpr-transparency-notice.docx)If you’d like to remove yourself from the newsletter distribution list all you have to do is reply to this message with UNSUBSCRIBE as the subject of your message and we'll remove all reference to you from our records.If you know of colleagues or other people that would be interested in being added to the distribution list for this News Brief, please feel free to forward a message containing their e-mail address.**If you have any queries around submitting an article for the Minding the Gap News brief please contact** **Ian Copley**Project Co-ordinatorMinding the GapPO Box 700Burton StreetWakefield WF1 3EBYHADPH logo (003) Tel: 01924 305632E-mail: icopley@wakefield.gov.ukNew WMDC_working for you  |