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| **Minding the Gap - News Brief: No. 146** |
| **Social Determinants of Health and the Role of Local Government**Health improvement has always been a fundamental responsibility of local government and this was emphasised further with the transfer of public health responsibilities in 2013. It is now seven years since that transfer. It is 10 years since the landmark publication of the Marmot report, ‘Fair Society Healthy Lives’ and it is also 10 years since the LGA last produced a report on the social determinants of health.The role of local government at that time was set out as the following: as an employer; through the services it commissions and delivers; through its regulatory powers; through community leadership; through its well-being power. Local government still has all these roles in improving health and tackling the social determinants of health, but the world has moved on over a decade and the developments during that time are considerable.Therefore, it the right time to look again at what local government can do to improve health especially by tackling social determinants. There are opportunities to see what innovation and new activity has been undertaken across the country and how that can be repeated elsewhere. In the context of COVID-19 it is important to remember that it is often the effects of social determinants of health that have made people more vulnerable to the virus. Conversely the social effects of the virus on employment and the economy will have an additional impact on health.[Report](https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/22.52%20Social%20Determinants%20of%20Health_05_0.pdf) |
| **Implementing Health in All Policies: Lessons from Around the World**With improvements in life expectancy stalling and inequalities in healthy life expectancy widening, there is growing recognition of the importance of improving and maintaining people’s health and reducing health inequalities. Tackling these issues cannot be achieved from action by the ‘health’ system alone. Health in all policies is an established approach to improving health and health equity through cross-sector action on the wider determinants of health: the social, environmental, economic and commercial conditions in which people live.Whilst this paper is a year old the collection of case studies looks at practical attempts to implement this around the world. Each case study offers practical insights about the realities of implementing health in all policies and what this might mean for policymakers and practitioners in the UK. The collection demonstrates several critical ingredients for creating and sustaining a health in all policies approach, as well as the challenges to delivering cross-sectoral partnerships for health[Report](https://www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/implementing-health-in-all-policies) |
| **National Survey of Malnutrition and Nutritional Care in Adults**The purpose of the survey was to gain an understanding of the prevalence of malnutrition and the use of nutritional care across England, in all settings. It is the first survey to include community settings, covering those in social care and in their own or family homes and the first to combine screening for malnutrition with surveying nutritional care interventions. The adult patients and individuals recorded in the survey had a wide range of ages and were from a wide range of settings and diagnostic groups. The BMI of patients varied hugely, from a quarter of patients who were underweight and around a fifth of whom were obese. Nevertheless, the survey recorded a high prevalence of malnutrition (42%), higher than previous national surveys (35% in care homes; 29% in hospitals). This may represent a genuine increase in malnutrition in England, maybe with changing demographics[Survey report](https://www.bapen.org.uk/pdfs/reports/mag/national-survey-of-malnutrition-and-nutritional-care-2019.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11831701_NEWSL_HMP%202020-09-22&dm_i=21A8,71LED,FLWQCU,SGDOQ,1) |
| **Towards Resilience: Redesigning Our systems for a Better Future**The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and the economic crisis that has followed, has thrown into sharp relief the need for more thinking about and commitment to building resilience in Britain.The intention of this paper is to begin and inform a wider conversation about how we can achieve resilience and to build a system that will be able to withstand disruption and recover within a reasonable period of time. This will need to include attributes such as flexibility, resourcefulness, responsiveness and diversity.[Paper](http://www.nlgn.org.uk/public/wp-content/uploads/Towards-Resilience_Sep-2020.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11824537_NEWSL_HMP%202020-09-18&dm_i=21A8,71FVD,FLWQCU,SEFSC,1) |
| **Return on Investment of Public Health Interventions: A Systematic Review** Benjamin Franklin once famously stated that “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure”. Long-term pressures on public sector costs due to demographic and technological changes and cost inflation in the caring professions have intensified following the 2008 global financial crisis. Public health is often considered a politically soft target for budget cuts, as recently demonstrated by major budget reductions in the UK.This review suggests that local and national public health interventions are highly cost-saving. Cuts to public health budgets in UK are therefore a false economy and any cuts are likely to generate billions of pounds of additional costs to other health services and the wider economy.[Review](https://jech.bmj.com/content/jech/71/8/827.full.pdf%22%20%5Cl%20%22%3A~%3Atext%3DReturn%20on%20investment%20of%20public%20health%20interventions%3A%20a%2Cyear%20on%20year.%20To%20help%20inform%20the%20potential) |
| **Coronavirus - Students Keeping Safe**This is an excellent video presented by Greg Fell, Director of Public Health in Sheffield, outlining what new and returning students can expect when they arrive in Sheffield or any other university community, as we continues to follow the national guidelines.He also expresses the importance of maintaining hand hygiene, social distancing, face coverings etc. and he also clarifies the definitions of household and social bubbles. Please share![Podcast](https://www.youtube.com/watch?utm_content=&utm_medium=email&utm_name=&utm_source=govdelivery&utm_term=&v=erxAh3owymg) |
| **No Returns: A New Direction to Tackle Insecurity in Retail Following COVID-19**The retail sector is the largest source of private sector employment in the UK, with 2.8 million workers employed as of 2020. But as a result of long-term trends driving changes in demand and consumption behaviours, as well as the seismic shifts now taking place as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, hundreds of thousands of employees in the sector face an increasingly insecure working life, characterised by low pay, temporary contracts, irregular hours and limited opportunities for career progression.Furthermore, although the retail sector plays a key role in the national economy and provides a crucial source of employment in many local places across the country, it is highly likely that the sector will employ fewer people in the future than it does today, in jobs that look quite different to those that have traditionally been associated with retail businesses.This paper presents new analysis outlining the ways in which job insecurity has increased in recent years within the retail sector and the ways in which the COVID-19 crisis has accentuated this. It identifies the kinds of workers most at risk of job insecurity in the sector in the future, and sets out a series of recommendations for Government and the sector to put in place the necessary support measures for retail workers facing acute insecurity today, and the longer term interventions required to help retail workers transition into new roles in the future, whether within retail or in different sectors altogether.[Report](https://www.lancaster.ac.uk/media/lancaster-university/content-assets/documents/lums/work-foundation/NoReturns-final2ndSept.pdf) |
| **The Psychology of Loneliness: Why it Matters and what we can do?**People describe thoughts and feelings of loneliness with words like anxiety, fear, shame and helplessness. These powerful emotions can influence how we act. They can create a downward spiral where loneliness causes someone to withdraw further from family and friends and so become lonelier. This report looks at how psychological approaches can help tackle loneliness. It is focused on older people but has lessons for all adults. It gathers the current research and evidence available to us about what we can learn from psychology, as well as making policy recommendations for how this learning can be applied and help the millions of lonely people across the UK.[Report](https://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/wp-content/uploads/Psychology_of_Loneliness_FINAL_REPORT.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11697175_NEWSL_HMP%202020-07-24&dm_i=21A8,6YPLJ,FLWQCU,S1OFL,1) |
| **UK Test and Trace System has Failed Because of Privatisation Ideology, Public Health Experts Warn**The government is facing sustained criticism over the design of its national test and trace system, which is based in call centres. This article suggests that in many outbreak areas, the centralised system is failing to reach clinical targets of tracing 80 per cent of named contacts, which epidemiologists say is necessary for it to be effective. By contrast, public local authority-administered systems are tracing about 95 per cent of contacts.[Article](https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/coronavirus-test-and-trace-private-public-health-a9705671.html) |
| **Coronavirus (COVID-19) Related Deaths by Occupation, Before and During Lockdown, England and Wales: Deaths Registered between 9 March and 30 June 2020**The report presents analysis of deaths involving COVID-19 in different occupation groups among those aged 20 to 64 years in England and Wales. Using the data on deaths involving COVID-19 by occupation registered up to 30 June 2020 – deaths that were registered prior to widespread easing of lockdown restrictions. The report compares deaths where the time of COVID-19 infection is likely to be either before or during the period of lockdown. The data looks at two groups and are based on the date of death; infection likely to be acquired before the period of lockdown and infection likely to be acquired during the period of lockdown[Report](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/coronaviruscovid19relateddeathsbyoccupationbeforeandduringlockdownenglandandwales/deathsregisteredbetween9marchand30jun2020) |
| **Apprenticeships and Social Mobility: Fulfilling Potential**Apprenticeships are one of the few indisputably effective tools of social mobility currently available to the government. There is now a mountain of evidence to confirm the benefits they confer on workplace learners – such as enhanced career earnings, continued education and richer, more fulfilled working lives. This report suggests that the system is not working. Instead, the main beneficiaries of apprenticeships are the people who do not need them. This study explains how the apprenticeship levy has disproportionately funded higher-level apprenticeships for learners from more advantaged communities, rather than those from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, who would benefit more. The research also reveals how disadvantage gaps exist at every stage of the apprenticeship journey, from initial selection of candidates by employers to the quality of training disadvantaged apprentices get. Geography is also an issue. Lack of opportunities in deprived areas can force disadvantaged learners to undertake expensive and difficult journeys to reach work.[Report](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/894303/Apprenticeships_and_social_mobility_report.pdf) |
| **Next Steps for Funding Mental Healthcare in England: Prevention**This paper focuses on prevention and is the second in a series covering these four areas. It considers the next steps for funding mental healthcare in England, with a specific focus on the DHSC’s total departmental expenditure limits covering both resource and capital spending. This briefing provides a useful steer to Government, DHSC, NHSE/I, other relevant departments and to NHS providers and commissioners ahead of the CSR in autumn 2020. It may be useful for strategic and operational planning for the NHS and local authorities for 2020/21 and beyond, aligned to the mental health related commitments in the NHS Long Term Plan and the recommendations of the Independent Review of the Mental Health Act.The briefing identifies four areas that must be fully and sustainably resourced if access to the quality of mental health services in England that has been promised by the government is to be realised. These are: infrastructure; prevention; people; and technology. This paper focuses on prevention and considers the next steps for funding mental health care in England, with a specific focus on public health and prevention, promoting resilience in social care, and budgeting for workforce growth, education and training.[Briefing](https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/docs/default-source/improving-care/better-mh-policy/policy/next-steps-for-funding-mental-healthcare-in-england---prevention-royal-college-of-psychiatrists-september-2020.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11814594_NEWSL_HMP%202020-09-15&dm_i=21A8,71876,FLWQCU,SEEH6,1) |
| **Poverty in the Pandemic: The Impact of Coronavirus on Low-Income Families and Children**Coronavirus has turned the lives of families with children upside down. Many parents have lost jobs or been furloughed and many schools and childcare facilities have largely been closed, leaving those still in work facing the impossible task of balancing work with childcare and home schooling. These challenges are particularly acute for low-income families. This report offers an important insight into the day-to-day struggles that families have been dealing with, as well as their strength and resilience in managing such an array of challenges on a limited income. The report recommends a number of ways that low income families feel would improve their circumstances and the support they would value most at this time.[Report](https://cpag.org.uk/sites/default/files/files/policypost/Poverty-in-the-pandemic.pdf) |
| **New Housing Targets 'Jeopardise any Ambition to Level-Up Country**Councils are committed to delivering the new homes with the right infrastructure that communities desperately need. In order to do this they want to work with the Government to ensure a locally-led planning system provides certainty for communities, encourages brownfield development, delivers better infrastructure and increases local involvement.However, this article argues that the algorithm designed by government to set how many new homes need to be built in local areas will lead to London and the south seeing a housing boom while swathes of the north will see fewer homes built.[Article](https://www.local.gov.uk/new-housing-targets-jeopardise-any-ambition-level-country) |
| **What can we Learn from the Government’s Track Record on Housing?**This article looks at the government’s ambition to build more homes, the speed they want to build them and the type of houses and homes they want to build. The article also examines the changes they want to make to the planning system and the so called efficiency improvements. However, there could be challenges over the next few years, especially in the face of a deep economic recession caused by the coronavirus crisis and if the government has ambitions on homeownership, the reality is we could see a fall in private sector housebuilding. This makes the case for counter-cyclical investment in social housing even more powerful.[Article](https://www.insidehousing.co.uk/home/home/what-can-we-learn-from-the-governments-track-record-on-housing-67973?utm_source=Ocean%20Media%20Group&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11829922_IH-COUNCIL-FOCUS-22-9-2020-GR&dm_i=1HH2,71K0Y,1T1J31,SF14F,1) |
| **Homes, Health and COVID-19**For some, the guidance to stay at home has meant more time with loved ones, catching up on DIY projects and a newly found appreciation for afternoons in the garden. For some, lockdown at home has been a positive change for their wellbeing. However, lockdown has not been experienced in the same way by all. In the same way that certain groups have disproportionately been hit by the spread and worst outcomes of Covid-19, these same groups are often disproportionately impacted by the measures taken to control it. Those living in the 4.3 million homes that do not meet the minimum requirements defined by the government’s Decent Homes Standard, and the near 800,000 people living in homes that are overcrowded, are living through lockdown with a very different perspective.This report summarises what existing research tells us about the role and impact of poor-quality housing on health, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.. The report offers an insight into the current context of poor housing and identifies the key pathways in which poor-quality housing can impact health. The report examines the various housing interventions that have been found to improve health and prevent ill-health.[Report](https://www.ageing-better.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-09/Homes-health-and-COVID-19.pdf) |
| **Making Housing Affordable Again: Rebalancing the Nation’s Housing System**Housing unaffordability is a significant cause of many of the nation’s social and economic failings. The lack of affordable housing often lies behind the problems of poverty, homelessness, debt, family breakdown, mental and physical poor health. Housing stress also has negative effects on people’s life chances – as well as on local communities, business, the wider economy and public spending. This report has over 50 recommendations covering key supply and demand aspects of affordability across all tenures and housing markets. The in-depth analysis and proposals seek to inform, engage and influence the housing world, politicians and policy makers, as well as the wider public and others who are affected, including local government, business, and the voluntary sector.The report suggests that something has gone fundamentally wrong with the housing system and what it offers local people. The report illustrates, more and more households are facing housing stress or cannot afford to repair or heat their homes. Unaffordability has become a feature of all housing types and forms, evident across new and existing markets. It is now a serious concern, particularly for large numbers of low-income households. A fifth of the population are spending disproportionately more on their housing costs.[Report](Something%20has%20gone%20fundamentally%20wrong%20with%20the%20housing%20system%20and%20what%20it) |
| **Beyond COVID: New Thinking on the Future of Adult Social Care**COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on social care. By June 2020 there had been more than 30,500 excess deaths among care home residents, and social care staff have been more than twice as likely to die from COVID-19 as other adults. Deep-rooted inequalities in society have also been amplified by the crisis, as have the sector’s fragile finances and the low pay and conditions experienced by many care workers.This position paper sets out the findings of Beyond COVID: new thinking on the future of adult social care. The report suggests that after nearly 20 years of underfunding it is time to call time on austerity. The adult social care system needs a long-term funding settlement; one that is simpler, fairer and helps tackle the fundamental inequalities which exist in society. However, more funding alone will not be enough. Mirroring what has happened in the NHS – which now has a long-term plan – we need an ambitious reform plan which is fit for the future. [Report](https://www.scie.org.uk/files/care-providers/coronavirus/beyond/new-thinking-adult-social-care.pdf) |
| **North of England has had Highest Proportion of Covid-19 Deaths Since National Lockdown Eased**This article explains that there is a greater proportion of people have died from coronavirus in the North of England after the national lockdown began to be eased than in other parts of England and Wales and suggests why this might be..[Article](https://www.itv.com/news/tyne-tees/2020-09-07/north-of-england-has-had-highest-proportion-of-covid-19-deaths-since-national-lockdown-eased?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11791430_NEWSL_HWB%202020-09-14&dm_i=21A8,70QBQ,FLWQCU,SBOQ3,1) |
| **Lockdown, Lifelines and the Long Haul Ahead: The Impact of Covid-19 on Food Banks in the Trussell Trust Network**Britain’s food bank network has warned that UK destitution rates will double by Christmas alongside an explosion in demand for charity food parcels, as coronavirus job and income support schemes are wound down. They also predict that at least 670,000 extra people will become destitute in the last three months of the year – a level of poverty that leaves them unable to meet basic food, shelter or clothing needs – if the government withdraws Covid support for low-income households.This research reveals the impact of the pandemic on food bank use during the first half of 2020, and forecasts how need will continue to change this winter. The research finds that Covid-19 has led to tens of thousands of new people needing to use a food bank for the first time and that if we don’t take action now, there will be further catastrophic rises in poverty in the future[Report](https://www.trusselltrust.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/09/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-food-banks-report.pdf) |
| **Social Prescribing**Social prescribing is a means for GPs and other health care professionals to refer patients via a link worker to non-clinical services in the local community. Social prescribing link workers help people to understand the underlying issues affecting their health and wellbeing and work with them to co-produce a personalised care and support plan. This paper details the development of social prescribing policies in England and provides an overview of schemes in the devolved nations. This report includes both benefits and criticisms.[Report](https://yhphnetwork.co.uk/media/72357/social-prescribing-house-of-commons-2020.pdf) |
| **Rolling Out Social Prescribing: Understanding the experience of the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector**NHS England has made a significant commitment to ensure that social prescribing is available across the country, including the recruitment of over 1,000 specialist link workers during 2020/21, with more in the pipeline. Social prescribing has its roots in the VCSE sector, and in the insight that most of what matters for our health and wellbeing happens in our daily lives, not in clinical settings. As such, it is a vital element of personalised care, enabling people to take an active role in their own care and helping them to do the things they want and need. The Covid-19 crisis has shown that social prescribing can also play a critical role in population health management, supporting the most vulnerable people (including many not previously known to the health system).This report sets out the findings of research to explore the perspectives and experiences of the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector in relation to the NHS rollout of social prescribing. The report has found many examples of excellent social prescribing schemes working positively and collaboratively as part of their local health systems and showcases some of these in the case studies included in this report. However, as is to be expected, this is not the case everywhere; in many places the pace of the rollout has had a destabilising effect Rolling Out Social Prescribing by cutting across existing schemes, or failing to build on and invest in the work already done by the sector. This has left some in the VCSE sector feeling excluded. The report sets out recommendations and changes that are needed in order to see these successes replicated everywhere.[Report](https://www.nationalvoices.org.uk/sites/default/files/public/publications/rolling_out_social_prescribing_-_september_2020_final.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11791430_NEWSL_HWB%202020-09-14&dm_i=21A8,70QBQ,FLWQCU,SD2V3,1) |
| **Making History: Health Visiting During Covid-19**Working as specialist public health nurses in the biggest public health pandemic in living memory tested health visitors’ skills and leadership capabilities in ways that many had never experienced before. Alongside the many challenges, this time also provided a unique opportunity for the health visiting profession to demonstrate its crucial role, supporting children and families across the breadth of clinical, social and statutory need. The health visiting service is unique in its reach into all homes, providing a vital safety net for babies and young children, identifying those in need and at risk of poor outcomes. This collection of case studies presents a window into the working lives of health visitors and families navigating the ups and downs of the Covid-19 pandemic. The case studies, family stories and creative pieces contained in the report capture the pace and scale of change as health visiting services adapted to working during 'lockdown'.[Case studies](https://ihv.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Health-visiting-making-history-case-studies-FINAL-VERSION-10.9.20.pdf) |
| **The Health Foundation COVID-19 Survey: A Report of Survey Findings**The public are becoming more critical of the Government’s handling of the Coronavirus outbreak with a majority now believing that the Government has not handled it well. According to the paper, the clarity of the current official guidance varies, the guidance on self-isolation and staying safe outside the home and the scepticism among the public that other people are following the advice is strong. This research illustrates that of the clarity of the advice appears to affect how the public perceive compliance with this advice. The research suggests that there is a clear correlation between guidance which the public believe is unclear, and guidance which the public believe other people are not following. [Research](https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/upload/publications/2020/20200906-Health-Foundation-Ipsos-MORI-polling-on-COVID19-July2020.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11791430_NEWSL_HWB%202020-09-14&dm_i=21A8,70QBQ,FLWQCU,SB07V,1) |
| **ADPH Presidential Blog: The Path Ahead**This address by Dr Jeanelle de Gruchy, President of the Association of Directors of Public Health, explains the situation we are currently living through in context of Covid-19. It highlights the resource requirements available to her colleagues nationally “fall woefully short of the scale of the task". This is a bleak but truthful account of life today and describes where we are, the challenges ahead and what should happen next.[Blog](https://www.adph.org.uk/2020/09/adph-presidential-blog-the-path-ahead/) |
| **The Black Report at 40: Health Inequalities Remain Stark Across the UK**Commissioned in 1977, the Black Report was published in 1980. The findings were explosive: that health inequalities had not only not diminished, but in some cases had actually increased since the inception of the NHS in 1948. The death rate for men that were classified as low income, unskilled was twice that for men in social class I and that gap between the two was increasing, not reducing as was expected. This article suggests that the gap in healthy life expectancy at birth remains stark and that people in the least deprived areas could expect to live roughly 19 more years in good health than those in the most deprived areas. People in the most deprived areas spend around a third of their lives in poor health, twice the proportion spent by those in the least deprived areas.[Article](https://inews.co.uk/news/health/black-report-nhs-health-inequality-613830?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11791430_NEWSL_HWB%202020-09-14&dm_i=21A8,70QBQ,FLWQCU,SBOCI,1) |
| **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) |
| **Research Assistant/Associate - Knowledge Exchange**Applications are invited for the position of Research Assistant/Associate - Knowledge Exchange to work at the interface between the NIHR Public Health Intervention Responsive Studies Teams (PHIRST) academic work programme and a wide range of policy and practice partner organisations in the field of public health.  The successful candidate will perform the role of Knowledge Exchange Broker (KEB) and will work across Local Government to broker selected intervention evaluations, which have been approved as eligible projects by the NIHR Public Health Research programme and allocated to our PHIRST. In addition to Fuse our PHIRST includes academic partners in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Yorkshire.This role is part time at 0.5 FTE and is Fixed Term until 31/07/2023. Further information can be obtained by contacting Mrs Laura Ritson (laura.ritson@ncl.ac.uk), PHIRST Project Manager. [Full details available here](https://jobs.ncl.ac.uk/job/Newcastle-Research-AssistantAssociate-Knowledge-Exchange/619995601/) |
| **Inequalities and Marginalised Communities** **Venue:**  Online**Date:** Wednesday, 7 October 2020**Time:** 14:00 – 16:00This is the first event for the Inequalities and Marginalised Communities theme.It aims to bring together partners, contributors and anyone else with an interest in this area of work.Hosted by Professor Clare Bambra, NIHR ARC NENC theme lead for Inequalities and Marginalised Communities, Professor of Public Health at Newcastle University.[For more information](https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/inequalities-and-marginalised-communities-event-for-partners-tickets-120180638525) |
| **We’re Putting Local Authority Food Outlet Data on the Map – What’s Next?****Venue:**  Online**Date:** 15 October 2020**Time:** 10:00 - 12:00The Food Standards Agency publishes food outlet data online for all local authorities across England. Join NIHR-funded researchers as we reveal how complete and accurate these data are; how we’ve been working to preserve these data and to make them even more useful; and to discuss what’s next, including how we can help make the data work better for you.This workshop is designed for policymakers, and those working in planning, public health and environmental health in local and national government, including Public Health England (regional and national).[For more information](https://sphr.nihr.ac.uk/news-and-events/were-putting-local-authority-food-outlet-data-on-the-map-whats-next/) |
| **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****If you’d like to remove yourself from the News Brief 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-ordinator****Minding the Gap****PO Box 700****Burton Street****Wakefield** **WF1 3EB****Tel: 01924 305632****E-mail: icopley@wakefield.gov.uk** |
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