May 2021 update of a Health Impact Assessment in response to the Covid-19 pandemic

Introduction

As part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Annual summary 2020 a series of tables were published to describe the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on the health and well-being of the population of Worcestershire.

As well as the direct impact on the virus on health, the report also looks that how the pandemic has impacted on other factors that influence people's health and well-being, for example their social and economic environment. The tables highlight the inequalities experienced by different populations, that have been exposed or exacerbated by the pandemic.

In early 2021 we re-visited and updated these impacts using a variety of evidence sources ranging from national reports to information from local stakeholders. The resulting, updated, tables are presented below. An additional column has been added to highlight changes. Further updates are planned.

Impact Tables

The impact tables provide quick reference to the impacts of COVID-19 that have been identified in a summarised and tabulated format. The tables use specific terminology to describe impacts. Their effect on health status is classified as positive or negative when possible. An initial assessment of their likelihood, severity and timing is also made. This assessment is likely to be refined as more evidence becomes available.

Understanding the Tables

Detailed description of the impacts is further explained as follows:

Effect on Health

Term	Meaning
Positive	Impacts that are considered to improve health or provide an opportunity to do so
Negative	Impacts that are considered to diminish health
Unclear	Impacts with a mixed impact on health or the direction of impact is currently unknown

Likelihood of Impact

Term	Meaning
Confirmed	Strong direct evidence that the effect is happening locally
Probable	Good direct evidence that the effect is happening locally

Term	Meaning
Possible	Weak direct evidence, for example, evidence of the effect nationally but impact yet to be confirmed locally
Speculative	No direct evidence but impact suggestedby a key contact

Intensity/Severity of Impact on Health:

Term	Meaning
Major	Significant in intensity, quality or extent Significant or important enough to be worthy of attention, noteworthy
Moderate	Average in intensity, quality or degree
Minimal	Of a minimum amount, quantity or degree, negligible
Uncertain	Intensity/Severity uncertain

Possible Timing of Impact

Term	Meaning
Short Term	Impact seen/to be seen in 0-1 year
Medium Term	Impact to be seen in 1-5 years
Long Term	Impact to be seen in greater than 5 years
Uncertain	Timing of impact uncertain

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Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption	Alcohol intake	Increase in alcohol intake	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	A survey of over 2,000 people commissioned by Alcohol Change UK found more than a quarter of current and former drinkers thought they had drunk more during lockdown. Heavier drinkers were more likely to say they had increased the amount they drank. For more information: Alcohol consumption during the pandemic Local services are seeing Increasing referrals for high risk problems, particularly homeless people.	Joint work with services to map increase in referrals, review accommodation and implement some digital solutions. Established Recovery group to review progress meets weekly. Successful bid for accommodation and support to MHCLG to prevent homelessness.	Number of alcohol users in treatment, treatment completion without presentation, Alcohol related A&E and hospital admissions, Children in Need/Child Protection referrals for parents linked to drug and/or alcohol use.	No
Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption	Smoking	Increased motivation for smokers to quit and stay smoke free	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Major**	**Short, Medium and Long term**	Data from the UCL Smoking Toolkit Study shows that in England in 2020 there was an increase of nearly a quarter (22%) in quit attempts compared to 2019 and an increase of almost two-thirds in the quitting success rate from 14% to 23%, the highest since at least 2007.	Using the population's increased awareness of health and wellbeing to continue a drive towards healthy living including a renewed focus on stop smoking and switching to harm reducing devices.	Smoking prevalence and differences in smoking prevalence between groups.	No

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Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption	Stop Smoking Services	The pandemic has forced local authorities in England to reconfigure their stop smoking services at an unprecedented speed	**Unclear**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-Medium term**	The impact of the pandemic on the NHS meant that providers of stop smoking support could no longer offer the same level of support. Many smokers welcomed remote methods of engagement such as telephone consultations and many specialist stop smoking services and lifestyle services were able to pick up the demand that could not be met in primary care. For more information: http://www.ash.org.uk January 2021).	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Smoking prevalence and differences in smoking prevalence between groups	Yes
Minority Ethnic Groups	Access to information	Difficulties with keeping up to date with information about keeping themselves and others safe	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	A survey of the general public conducted by Healthwatch Worcestershire in collaboration with the NHS and Worcestershire County Council found that more respondents in the 'white other' group found it difficult to keep up to date with information about keeping themselves and others safe compared with 'White British' respondents. Significantly more respondents in the 'White Other' group (13%) said they had additional communication needs in	Continue to draw on language and translation services. Ensuring a responsive translation when necessary.	Case and vaccination rates	No

							comparison with ‘White British’ respondents (7%).			

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Minority Ethnic Groups	Anxiety	Loss of sleep over worry	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-Medium term**	An Office for National Statistics survey found that compared to White respondents more people from Black, Asian and Minority ethnic groups reported loss of sleep over worry. Over a third of those from the Indian (36%) and the Black African, Black Caribbean or Black British (35%) ethnic groups reported increased or persistent loss of sleep over worry, compared with 23% of White British respondents and 18% of those in other white ethnic groups in England.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No

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Minority Ethnic Groups	Ethnicity	Health inequality	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	Ethnic inequalities in relation to COVID-19 mirror longstanding ethnic inequalities in health. A large body of evidence has shown that these inequalities are driven by social and economic inequalities, many of which are the result of racial discrimination https://www.runnymedetrust.org , January 2021.	Ongoing mitigation to address the health inequality		Yes

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Minority Ethnic Groups	Ethnicity	Minority ethnic groups at greater risk of infection and more vulnerable to severe illness and death from Covid-19	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	During the first wave of the pandemic the death rate from COVID-19 was higher among people of Black, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Indian, and other ethnicities compared with those of White ethnicity. Nationally, the mortality rate from COVID-19 has been highest among black men. Even after taking into account other factors that are likely to affect risk of exposure and dying once infected, the rate of death involving COVID-19 among black males was twice as great as comparable white males. People of black ethnicity are four times likely to die from COVID-19 compared to people of white ethnicity.	Continued protection against Covid-19 by use of facemasks, social distancing, handwashing. etc Nationally, Public Health England have recommended the following actions: Improve ethnicity data collection and recording including collection of ethnicity data at death certification Support community participatory research Improve access, experience and outcomes of NHS, local government and integrated care systems by BAME communities Accelerate the development of culturally competent occupational risk assessment tools Fund, develop and implement culturally competent COVID-19 education and prevention campaigns Accelerate efforts to target culturally competent health	Mortality rates and number of Covid-19 cases among non-White ethnic groups	No

								promotion and disease prevention programmes Ensure that COVID-19 recovery strategies actively reduce inequalities caused by the wider determinants of health		

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Business and Economy	Employment	Reduction of income and loss of work experience whilst on Furlough	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	Office for National Statistics research showed that in March 2021, nationally, jobs which were most vulnerable to reduced hours or pay during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, also had lower average wages compared with other occupations. For more information: The impact of the pandemic on the economy and employment In the UK, people aged under 30 years and those with household incomes of under £10,000 were more likely to be furloughed than the general population between March and December 2020. 18% of the workforce of all businesses in UK were on furlough leave in February 2021. 73% of businesses were trading and 25% temporarily closed or paused trading. See: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity In January 2021, 39,700 employments were furloughed in Worcestershire - a take up rate of 15%, which is the same as nationally	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		Yes

							(Worcestershire County Council Economic Recovery Plan, February 2021). Furlough data for Worcestershire by sector shows that sectors with highest numbers furloughed were accommodation and food services (8,460), wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles (7,780) , 39,100 employments were furloughed in Worcestershire in Feb 2021.			

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Business and Economy	Employment	Unemployment	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Being in employment has a positive impact on quality of life, physical and mental wellbeing. Worklessness and unemployment have implications on health such as poor mental health, food insecurity and homelessness. Being workless or economically inactive not only impacts on an individual and their family's health and wellbeing, can also be costly to the taxpayer and the public sector through welfare spending as well as the UK economy. In Worcestershire, the claimant count decreased by 355 in January to 17,855 - 5.1% of 16-64 population compared to 6.3% for England (Worcestershire County Council Economic Recovery Plan, Feb 2021). Employer hiring activity (online job vacancies) in the week ending 11 October 2021 was much lower in Worcestershire districts than it was before the crisis.	Local authorities can: support young people to apply for Kickstart scheme job placements. Address the digital divide so that residents of all ages have access to online learning and remote working. Support residents experiencing hardship through benefits advice programmes, provide health support to those who have lost their jobs such as access to debt support, mental health support as well as support food insecurity, shelter and other essential needs. The support the overall recovery from Covid-19 there needs to be a strong focus on employment and training schemes to enable and address health inequalities. Apprenticeships, Kickstart scheme and Restart Scheme along with schemes to address the digitally excluded should be implemented at local authorities Covid-19 and worklessness support February 2021	Unemployment claimant count plus breakdown by age and gender	Yes

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Business and Economy	Public sector spending	Substantial rise in UK public sector debt may mean reduced public spending	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Provisional data suggests that nationally for the year ending March 2021, Public sector net borrowing (excluding public sector banks, PSNB ex) in the FYE March 2021 is estimated to have been £303.1 billion, £246.1 billion more than in the FYE March 2020 and the highest nominal public sector borrowing in any financial year since records began in the FYE March 1947. Expressed as a ratio of gross domestic product (GDP), public sector net borrowing (excluding public sector banks, PSNB ex) in the FYE March 2021 was 14.5%, the highest such ratio since the end of World War Two, when in FYE March 1946 it was 15.2% (Public sector finances, UK: March 2021, The Office for National Statistics. Available at: Public sector finances .	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		Yes

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Business and Economy	Strength of the Economy	Decline in GDP due to lockdown restrictions	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Nationally, Annual average GDP fell by 9.9% in 2020, with output falling by 9.1%, the largest annual decline on record. Within output, all four sub-sectors saw annual declines: services fell by 8.9%, production fell by 8.6%, construction fell by 12.5% and agriculture fell by 9.4%. GDP 2020 Economic downturn resulting from COVID-19 restrictions have been concentrated among certain types of business. In terms of Worcestershire opportunity and cornerstone sectors, most sectors are expected to see falls in GDP below 10%. Worcestershire business impact survey responses: over 70% of businesses responding cited lack of cash flow as a key way in which the business has been affected. Other key impacts - access to customers in the UK (117 businesses) and temporary cessation of the business (96 businesses). Lack of income is the top concern for businesses at present and in the future (90% of	Supporting businesses working in most vulnerable industries. 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.	GDP by sector, number of employees and businesses in Worcestershire working in sectors particularly affected, number of local businesses temporarily closing or losing business, local business confidence.	Yes

							respondents). Over 50% of respondents said that possible cessation of trading is a current concern rising to almost 60% of businesses raising this as a future concern. Over 40% of businesses are also currently concerned about site premises closing. Worcestershire restart & recovery survey responses: Almost 50% of respondents said their business was either in survival mode with the majority of staff furloughed or ticking over with staff furloughed but still operating to some degree. 76% of businesses reported that they expect a decrease in revenue this year as a result of COVID-19; 28.6% expect a decrease of 50% or above. In terms of other impacts and challenges that businesses expect to see over the next three to six months, the top response was lack of sales/orders (65.1%). Almost 60% of respondents stated that they intend to continue with remote working and over 40% have introduced or intend to introduce new processes on the shop floor (Worcestershire County Council Economic Recovery Plan, February 2021). National changes in			

							GDP by sector found that GVA for Worcestershire is estimated to have fallen by slightly less than nationally, with the largest impact in the Accommodation and Food Services sectors.			

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Business and Economy	Transferable skills	People taking on new skills, responsibilities and working practices since the Covid-19 pandemic	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	Among those who had a paid job or did casual work for payment, over 60% have had to work in new ways. About a quarter of workers have indicated that they have had to use new equipment, with similar proportions saying they have had to learn new skills and experience have had to take on new responsibilities. For more information: The social impacts of Covid-19 .	Ensuring / encouraging employees to keep using the new skills that they have learned in response to Covid-19 and for employers to use employees in their new roles. Encouraging working from home at least some of the time if beneficial to both businesses and employees in terms of work-life balance – it is recognised that not all employers experience better work / life balance or enjoy the adaptation to working from home.	Proportion of people working from home; proportion of people learning new skills, taking apprenticeships, or working in new ways.	No
Carers	Availability of food	Young carers turned away from supermarkets and discriminated against as they are children and 'should not be out of their house'.	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from local support services for young carers	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No

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Carers	Caring role (unpaid)	Having more caring responsibilities, for example, caring for older relatives	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	In April, around one-third (32%) of adults who reported giving help or support, were helping someone who they did not help before the pandemic. One-third (33%) also reported giving more help to people they helped previously. Coronavirus and the impact on caring . School closures and loss of access to support has had a big impact on parent carers of people with autism.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Census data, GP Patients Survey, Carers List, Survey of Adult Carers in England	Yes
Carers	Caring role (unpaid)	Increased isolation for people who have been shielding/caring for someone who has been shielding	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from carers to local support services and research by Carers UK indicates some are feeling increased isolation.	Proactive calls to carers	Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like (Survey of Adult Carers in England)	No

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Carers	Caring role (unpaid)	Carers unable or unwilling to access respite/carer breaks leading to increased carer stress and anxiety	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from carers to local support services	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Carers using respite breaks, Feelings of stress (Survey of Adult Carers in England)	No
Carers	Caring role (unpaid)	Prolonged anxiety - carers being very anxious both about their own health and ability to care, and keeping the person they care for safe	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from carers to local support services	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Measures of wellbeing (Survey of Adult Carers in England)	No

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Carers	Caring role (unpaid)	Anxiety about the health and safety of loved ones in care homes; frustration and concern at not being able to see them; breakdown of important family relationships (e.g., where the person in the care home has dementia); impact on wellbeing of the person in the care home	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from carers to local support services	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Carer-reported quality of life score (Survey of Adult Carers in England)	No

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Carers	Caring role (unpaid)	Carers concerned about having care workers in to provide homecare, so carrying out moving and handling/personal care tasks on their own without support	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Feedback from carers to local support services.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No

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Carers	Caring role (unpaid)	Ability to give unpaid care to others	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	The ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey has been collecting people's experiences from the start of lockdown. Between 3 April and 10 May 2020, 79% of adults said they were very or somewhat worried about the effect that coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their life and 11% of these said their caring responsibilities had been affected by the pandemic. Almost half (47%) who said their caring responsibilities had been affected said they were unable to care for someone they usually supported, for example, by being unable to spend as much time as they would like with them or being unable to travel to them. Nearly 15% also said they had to organise remote support for someone vulnerable and 9% said that paid support had reduced. Coronavirus and the impact on caring .	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Levels of unpaid care	Yes

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Carers	Income	The financial impact of people giving up work to take on caring roles	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Long-term**	Feedback from carers to local support services.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Financial difficulties (Survey of Adult Carers in England)	No
Carers	Income	More families needed financial support	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from local support services for young carers	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No

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Carers	Anxiety	Young carers and adult carers struggling to cope with a return to normality. Fear of passing virus on to vulnerable family members, but also fear of having to re-engage with peers and build friendship groups. Some young carers have been reclusive even after the rules were relaxed.	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from local support services for young carers. Both young carers and adult carers feel anxious. Adult carers feel anxious about returning to the workplace and the implications it would have for transmission to the people they care for. Parent carers have had the additional stress of managing home schooling and caring for children and young people with a range of complex needs with no breaks from their roles. Parent carers also felt anxiety for young people finishing school-heightened by late notification of where placements will be. Anxiety about whether providers who have previously provided respite/carer breaks and activities will be able to return to providing these activities as some may have closed.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No
Carers	Transition to High School	Increased anxiety about transition to high school	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Feedback from local support services for young carers	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No

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Children and Young People	Access to education, health and care services for children/young people with Special Educational Needs and Disability	Children with SEND at greater risk if isolated due to COVID-19	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Highlighted as a concern by local children's services	SEND Improvement programme - facilitating partnership working	Fortnightly DfE return on SEND demand, numbers with an EHCP plan etc SEND Improvement Dashboard quarterly indicators for health	No
Children and Young People	Access to education, health and care services for children/young people with Special Educational Needs and Disability	Delay or reduction in provision for health needs specific to individual SEND	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Highlighted as a concern by local children's services	SEND Improvement programme - facilitating partnership working	Fortnightly DfE return on SEND demand, numbers with an EHCP plan etc SEND Improvement Dashboard quarterly indicators for health	No

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Children and Young People	Access to Emergency services	Delay in urgent medical attention	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	Between Jan and Apr 2020, Large reductions in children attending emergency departments (ED) and paediatric assessment units (PAU) during the COVID-19 pandemic, raising concerns about the late presentation of critical illness in children. According to PHE and the British Paediatric Surveillance Unit (BPSU) of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH) , 60% of paediatricians completed the survey within 7 days and one-third of frontline paediatricians had witnessed a delayed hospital presentation in the previous 2 weeks. Delayed access to care and treatment for children .		Infant mortality rates	No

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Children and Young People	Access to mental health services	CAHMS - impact on referral, assessment and support due to lockdown restrictions. Greater demand for service due to rise in children and young people's mental health due to COVID-19 pandemic.	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Major**	**Short-term**	A survey for the Early Intervention Foundation by Ipsos MORI highlights parents' concern for their children's mental health and wellbeing as they return to school, often for the first time since March. The survey also showed parents' strong desire for schools to do more to support pupils to cope at this time The effects of the pandemic on children's' mental health and wellbeing . A Healthwatch Worcestershire survey identified that 74% of the young people surveyed stated that Covid-19 had made their emotional health and wellbeing worse. 30% of these said it was a lot worse. 20% of the young people felt that they do not have anyone they can talk to about their mental health Healthwatch Worcestershire Report .	Partnership working with CCG on protocols. Recommendations are available at: Healthwatch Worcestershire Report	Percentage of children seen for Choice Assessment within 8 weeks of CAMHs referral	Yes

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Children and Young People	Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Children experiencing adverse childhood experiences including domestic abuse, parental conflict and substance misuse due to household isolation.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	A signal from the GETSAFE dashboard has been seen locally and there have been more requests for information on domestic abuse.	Safeguarding and Social Care COVID-19 service protocols, Here 2 Help Safeguarding and Social Care COVID-19 service protocols	Social Care fortnightly DfE data return GETSAFE Hub Hazards Profile data CSE and children missing data: -CSE Identification (risk factor on contacts & Assessments) -CSE Experiencing/Vulnerable (taken from the Getafe Flags) -Children who go missing -Children who go missing whilst at risk of CSE	No

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Children and Young People	COVID-19 Infection	A small number of children have been identified who have developed a significant systemic inflammatory response following COVID-19 infection.	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Minimal**	**Short-term**	Children and infants typically experience a mild illness. However, a small number of children have been identified who have developed a significant systemic inflammatory response following COVID-19 infection (Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health. Guidance: Paediatric multisystem inflammatory syndrome temporally associated with COVID-19. London: Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health; 2020)	Early recognition by paediatricians and specialist referral including to critical care is essential	Children with Paediatric Multisystem Inflammatory syndrome (PIMS)	No
Children and Young People	Criminality	Young people at greater risk of recruitment to criminal gangs	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	A report by the Children's Commissioner for England states that there is a "real risk" of criminal gangs recruiting young people out of school during the lockdown. However, as part of a BBC news report it has been speculated that the control measures could help teenagers caught up in drug violence turn their lives around. Direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on the health and wellbeing	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No

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Children and Young People	Early intervention	Ability of services to support children and families has been seriously affected.	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The Local Government Association (LGA) has raised concerns that vulnerable children are missing out on vital support during the COVID-19 crisis, warning that some councils are seeing up to a 50% decline in referrals of children to social care. Research by the Early Intervention Foundation with heads of early intervention and help services, head teachers and practitioners highlight the biggest challenges may be yet to come. There was a widespread assumption among the participants that there would be a significant spike in early help and social care referrals once the social distancing and lockdown measures are eased. Direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on health and wellbeing Locally there has been an increase in demand at the family front door i.e., increased numbers of contacts received compared to this time last year (Q4 2020/21).	Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation.		Yes

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Children and Young People	Reduction in household Income and financial stability causing poverty and poor diet.	Effect on adults' job security and financial impacts of unexpected periods off work with limited sick pay, children being at home more and having to pay for food and other expenses. Changes to provision of free school meals/vouchers causing poverty, hunger, diet.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Uncertain**	**Short-Medium term**	Impacts of poverty on children's long-term development are well documented – especially on academic performance and family relationships. In Worcestershire the unemployment claimant count increased by 11,200 between March and August 2020. Locally, two holiday hunger initiatives were launched in February and at Easter 2021 and both were oversubscribed. Locally, there has been an increase in demand for Early Help and Universal services (Q4 2020/21).	Free school meal provision in school or vouchers. Holiday hunger Project (WCF and partnerships). Here2Help free school meal provision in school or vouchers. Holiday hunger Project (WCF and partnerships). Here2Help.	Take up of free school meals, Holiday Hunger data, Here 2 Help data	Yes

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Children and Young People	Requirement to 'Stay at home' and closure of social spaces	Lack of social interaction and reduction in physical activity impacting on children and young people's mental and physical wellbeing	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Parents reporting their child's mental health/ wellbeing worsened during lockdown. Social isolation and concerns about illness contributing. A local survey across Herefordshire and Worcestershire for children and young people in contact with mental health services and their parents found that 52% said their mental health and wellbeing was a little bit or a lot worse since the start of the coronavirus outbreak.	Communications - online activities Partnership working with the voluntary sector i.e., Ready Steady Worcestershire Here 2 Help Corporate approach/model to wellbeing	Here to help data, Web hits on comms messages/links to activities	No
Children and Young People	Return to education	Effect of return to education on mental health, wellbeing and anxiety.	**Unclear**	**Possible**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	National survey data shows 51% of parents were concerned about their child's mental health or wellbeing – especially returning to school. In addition to the impact on mental wellbeing of children, local services are seeing an impact on parents/young people as well with a number of cases where the mental health has been severely affected by lockdown and they have become more reclusive or have anxiety about returning to	Worcestershire Children First 'Back to School Project'. Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Take up and outcomes of 'Back to School' project	No

							school/college for themselves or their children. This is a mix of individuals who had known anxiety issues pre-COVID-19 but also now there are individuals who we have no record of previous anxiety issues.			

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Children and Young People	Safeguarding	Safeguarding issues not being picked up (hidden)	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	There are concerns that child abuse may be going unreported during lockdown. For children already living in difficult circumstances, access to the safety net of support and supervision of professionals from schools, health and social care is reduced by lockdown and school closures. Direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on health and wellbeing In February 2021, locally, there has been a decrease in the percentage of contacts resulting in Level 4 Social Work intervention.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		Yes

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Children and Young People	Time outdoors	Young people spending more time outdoors	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	A survey of local residents covering the period September - November 2020 found young people reported they were spending more time outdoors (Combined Worcestershire Districts' Resident's Covid-19 Recovery Survey. 3,535 18-24 year olds responded to the survey).			Yes
Children and Young People	Time with the family	Increased opportunity to spend time with family	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant			No

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Communities	Civic Participation	Increased civic participation including increased volunteering and the formation of new volunteer groups	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Up to 17/09/2020 there were: - 1288 individual volunteers registered to provide support to local residents through the Here2Help scheme - 565 organisations registered to provide support to local residents through the Here2Help scheme. This figure includes 289 local, regional and national businesses, 94 voluntary organisations, 34 public sector organisations and 137 community groups. During the early stages of the pandemic and national lockdown, a number of community groups and Facebook groups were set up by residents to link up and provide support to others in their local area, whether that be a town or city, village or ward.17/09/2020 there were 1288 individual volunteers through the Here2 Help scheme. 565 organisations were registered to support local residents through Here 2 Help scheme. Up to 31/12/2020 there were	Seek ways to build on this response	Number of volunteers	Yes

							1397 individual volunteers registered to provide support to local residents through Here2Help scheme. 560 organisations registered to provide some support to local residents through the Here2Help scheme. This figure includes 286 local, regional and national businesses, 97 voluntary organisations, 33 public sector organisations and 144 community groups.			

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Communities	Social Cohesion	A feeling that the country will be more united and kinder once we have recovered from the pandemic	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Medium-Long term**	In April 2020 findings from the weekly Office for National Statistics (ONS) Opinions and Lifestyle Survey were that people thought Britain would be more united after we have recovered from the pandemic, 46% of respondents vs 24% before the pandemic. However, by June 2020, this belief had declined to 28% of respondents. Most people also expected that inequalities in society would remain. This expectation was broadly stable between April and June. There was only a small difference in the proportion of the population who thought that Britain was equal before the pandemic (19%) and the proportion who thought that it will be equal after we recover from the pandemic (22%). But interestingly, in June, there was still a belief that we will be a kind nation after the pandemic, perhaps because of the many stories of individual kindness heard or experienced over this time.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations. Here 2 Help is being developed further to create a system wide response, as well as enabling Worcestershire residents and local practitioners to use digital solutions to find help themselves and create an integrated offer of services across Worcestershire. Mapping services across the County will also provide a means of identifying opportunities or gaps for further provision. The development of local, community led solutions on health and wellbeing priorities in the community can be supported by new ways of working and identifying funding for community projects which respond to local needs.		Yes

							During the early stages of the pandemic and national lockdown a number of community groups and Facebook groups were set up by residents to link up and provide support in their local area whether that be a town, city , village or ward. Here 2 Help has now become a recognised contact point for people who don't know where else to turn to and maximise the effectiveness of early intervention and prevention services in Worcestershire.			

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Communities	Social Unity	Amplification of social divisions	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Nationally, after May 2020 there were indications that the initial sense of social unity began to weaken. Rutter (2020), from her review of a survey of 2,010 adults conducted over two time periods in March and June 2020, attributes a weakening in solidarity to factors such as perceptions that some groups were ignoring social distancing; intergerational differences - older people's concerns with health; younger people's worries about whether they would have jobs https://www.housinglin.org.uk Libraries in Worcestershire have noticed that there appears to be a need to support those who are socially and digitally excluded. It appears that more customers who are lonely or have been unable to access services have now moved online. Library staff have been supporting customers to access non-library services as libraries have reopened.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations. In April 2021 Worcestershire libraries launched a new initiative to help tackle loneliness and isolation across the county. The Worcestershire Libraries - 'Reading Friends' scheme will bring together people to read, share stories and meet new friends through library volunteers.	Survey responses	Yes

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Accommodated in domestic abuse refuge or safe house	Units may not necessarily be suitable for isolation	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Uncertain**	Information from a key informant.	Provision of separate units of accommodation. This will be a key element of the response to the Domestic Abuse Bill.		Yes
Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Antisocial behaviour	Increase in antisocial behaviour	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Antisocial behaviour peaked in April 2020 and the numbers have reduced since then, but they are still higher than usual. They are mainly classified as nuisance offences. There is no evidence that they are linked to children.	Police Data	Crime data for antisocial behaviour	No
Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Criminal Justice	Backlog in court cases being held	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Courts have a significant backlog of cases due to court closures. Local service providers who are supporting victims are seeing increases in support required for these clients as well as clients disengaging in service.	A variety of options are being explored, along with weekly CJS update calls between partners.	Lead in times for cases, no.'s of victims and witnesses being supported, court outcome data	No

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Domestic abuse	Increase in domestic abuse	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Following a reduction at the start of the lockdown period, reported domestic abuse offences increased following the easing of restrictions but are now (as of October 2020) at levels anticipated for the time of year. Interestingly, local commentators have suggested that all Worcestershire domestic abuse support provision, and in particular, the help line have seen increasing referrals and raised risk levels. It has been speculated that the increase in referrals but not incidents reported to the police could be linked to the publicity campaigns which have been running locally and nationally. For the year to end March 2021, there was a 2.4% reduction in the number of reported Domestic Abuse crimes. Further analysis is necessary to examine these trends.	Joint work with housing and domestic abuse services to map increase in referrals, review accommodation and implement some digital solutions. Review of accommodation and support provision (incorporated in the response to the new duty within the Domestic Abuse Bill), Complete needs assessment for implementation of domestic abuse bill. Future joint planning and commissioning to meet needs across Police and Crime Commissioner, Worcestershire County Council and Worcestershire Children First	Domestic abuse referrals. Crime statistics for domestic abuse. Admissions to A&E, CIN and CP data/referrals for homelessness linked to domestic abuse	Yes

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Domestic abuse	Intervention has been delivered using virtual and digital platforms	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Speculation by a key informant. Service providers have indicated that there is less take-up of online offers.	Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation. To be incorporated in the strategic group that will replace the Strategic Forum against Domestic Abuse		Yes
Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Drug Abuse	Increase in drugs related offences	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	There was an increase in drug offences during the first lockdown period but numbers in October 2020 were back within the normal range. This increase was mirrored across other forces so is unlikely to relate to any issues particular to Worcestershire. Factors might include it being easier for police officers on patrol to spot people that were not complying with lockdown rules as they were selling/buying drugs. See: Between the lines (nya.org.uk)	Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation. A New PH Consultant is reinvigorating the Substance Misuse Oversight Group	Drug related deaths	Yes

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Drug Abuse	Increase in adult referrals for drug treatment requiring advice and support for recovery	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Local services are seeing Increasing referrals for high risk problems, particularly homeless people. This may be a product of increased engagement with the Homeless Cohort during the pandemic.	Joint work with services to map increase in referrals, review accommodation and implement some digital solutions. Established Recovery group to review progress meets weekly. Successful bid for accommodation and support to MHCLG to prevent homelessness	Homelessness data, NDTMS, A&E and hospital admissions, drug related deaths, CIN/CP referrals for parents linked to drug/alcohol use	Yes
Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Fraud	Increase in cyber crime	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Cyber-crime increased during lockdown. This was part of an on-going trend in increasing numbers which was accelerated during lockdown. COVID-19 creates emotional tension which may have led to additional vulnerability to scams	Continued messaging. See note above. Cybercrime messages are circulated via Public Health Comms and Community Safety Partnerships	Referrals to Action Fraud	Yes
Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Hate crime	Increase in hate crime	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Locally, hate crime increased in May, June and July 2020. The majority was race-related. The number of offences in Q2 2020 was similar to the number in Q2 2019.	Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation. Monitored by Community Safety Partnerships Hate Crime groups which will continue to flag	Crime data for hate crime	Yes

								and seek the means to address Hate Crime Hotspots		

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Overall crime	Decrease in crime	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Nationally there was a 22% increase in the number of victims of total crime in England and Wales between April to June and July to September 2020. There were significant increases in the number of thefts (47%) in the July to September 2020 period compared with the previous quarter. See: Home - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) Locally, Total Recorded Crime reduced significantly during the first lockdown. It has been speculated that an increase in victims against a reduction in locally reported crime MAY be indicative of criminals switching to exploiting on-line vulnerabilities during lockdown, leading to Action Fraud recording crime rather than West Mercia Police. Further investigation would be needed to confirm this.	Crime Data	Crime statistics	Yes

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Parental substance misuse	A dramatic rise in the number of children needing help because their parents are misusing drugs and alcohol	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	NSPCC Wales made 572 substance misuse referrals to police and agencies in the past 10 months (March 2020 onwards). This was a rise of 72% since the pandemic began.	The NSPCC is calling on the government, health boards and councils to ensure the substance misuse services continue throughout the pandemic. For more information: www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales		No
Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Radicalisation	The protection that social and community networks provide against radicalisation is reduced by social distancing	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Medium-term**	A key informant has highlighted that the isolation of lockdown: 1. Marginalises vulnerable individuals, making them more susceptible to radicalisation and more likely to spend time alone on the internet. 2. Decreases their exposure to the usual controls (education and other services) resulting in decreased reporting of concerns	Front line worker awareness - Formally incorporated in new mandatory training and is the subject of a nascent Prevent Training Strategy. An Advanced Public Health Practitioner continues to deliver updated Prevent training to safeguarding leads in schools and now, in children's homes	Reports into channel	Yes

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Sexual Offences	Reduction in reported sexual offences	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	There was a decrease in reported sexual offences in April 2020. They increased in the following months and are currently still slightly higher than the average for this point in the year (October 2020). Providers of support services for victims of sexual offences have identified that some service users are more reluctant to take the offer of virtual support. Services such as counselling are also being impacted. Services were struggling with providing support to children during lockdown virtually but are now slowly going back into schools. In addition, service providers are finding that clients are seeking support for COVID-19 related anxieties in addition to the reason for the original referral.	Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation.	Crime statistics, support services for victims of sexual offences - no. of referrals, engagement rates, positive outcomes achieved, length of time in service	No
Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Support from specialist providers for victims of sexual offences	Reduction in face to face support from specialist providers	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Service providers have identified that some service users are more reluctant to take the offer of virtual support. Services such as counselling are also being impacted. Services were struggling with providing support to children during	Some face to face sessions are being carried out but only if there is a specific and urgent need, and where it is safe to do so. Service providers are finding creative and safe ways to offer	No. of referrals, engagement rates, positive outcomes achieved, length of time in service	No

							lockdown virtually but are now slowly going back into schools. In addition, service providers are finding that clients are seeking support for COVID related anxieties in addition to reason for original referral.	support. Providers are looking at long term ways to offer the support in a safe space in person.		

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Community Safety and Crime including Domestic Abuse	Use of Nitrous Oxide	Increase in the use of Nitrous Oxide	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Minimal**	**Short-term**	It has been speculated that there may have been an increase in the use of nitrous oxide as a recreational drug. However, it is possible that this is an issue of perception and increased reporting as people are using public spaces more and therefore noticing discharged canisters	Continued messaging about the health harms of nitrous oxide	Hospital admissions, treatment referrals	No
Deprivation	Level of deprivation	Higher rates of Covid-19 cases and deaths in deprived areas	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Nationally, death rates from COVID-19 in the most deprived areas have been more than double the least deprived areas. There is some evidence that this is also the case locally with higher rates of death per 10,000 population in deprived areas in Worcestershire in the March - July period. Inequalities in social and economic conditions before the pandemic contributed to the high and unequal death toll form Covid-19. See: The pandemic and health and socioeconomic inequalities Data from deaths from Covid-19 in Worcestershire suggest that there is some evidence of higher rates in	Continued protection of the vulnerable cohort via wearing facemasks, social distancing, handwashing. etc Potential for higher scale local lockdowns or certain measures if cases continue to rise. Targeted public health messaging or other proactive responses to mitigate the impacts of deprivation.	Case and mortality rates in deprived areas	Yes

							deprived areas when considering cases per 100,000 population. However, this is especially true when considering deaths per 100,000 aged 65-plus, which is the age group most affected by deaths due to Covid (almost 93%). Vaccination data from Worcestershire shows that up to 12th April 2021, a lower proportion of those in a priority group living in the 20% most deprived areas had received a first dose compared to those in a priority group living in the 20% least deprived areas. The figures were 85% vs 95% respectively. A 10% difference in percentage points.			

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Diet and Physical Activity	Diet and nutrition	Increased eating	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Societal changes required to manage the coronavirus may have promoted weight gain. This is due to the adverse impact on socio-economics, physiological health and the metabolic impact of elevated stress, emotional eating and physical inactivity. The pandemic has reduced access to weight management support and many people living with obesity have used food to manage their emotions during the COVID-19 lockdown. COVID-19 has adversely impacted self-reported dietary and physical activity behaviours in many people (Public Health England. Supporting weight management services during the COVID-19 pandemic. See: Weight management services during the pandemic	Promote the importance of good diet for maintaining health including promotion of the Eatwell Guide. Use of the planning system to promote healthy weight environments	Estimated prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults and the results from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)	No

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Diet and Physical Activity	Lifestyle/behaviour	An increased awareness of weight could mean people taking more care of themselves	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Suggestion from a key informant.	Build on this awareness and promote the importance of physical activity and good diet for maintaining health	People using leisure facilities including leisure centres; Estimates of physical activity; the estimated prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults; results from the national child measurement programme (NCMP)	No
Diet and Physical Activity	Physical activity	The COVID-19 pandemic affecting the exercise routine of residents	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Indicators from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey suggest that 23% of people have had their regular exercise routine affected due to the Covid-19 outbreak. The social impacts of the pandemic	It will be important to promote the importance of physical activity for maintaining health	People using leisure facilities including leisure centres	No

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Diet and Physical Activity	Physical activity	Increased walking and cycling	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-medium term**	The pedestrian data from Diglis Bridge Worcester shows that currently walking levels are on par with the same week in 2019. Both Worcestershire and National data shows that there is a direct correlation in cycling levels and weather. There has been a steady decline in cycling since lockdown ended. Storms Ellen and Francis in mid to late August can be seen to have had a direct impact on cycling levels.	Promote the importance of physical activity for maintaining health. Use of the planning system to promote healthy weight environments	Estimates of physical activity	No
Digital Use	Access to COVID-19 data	Development of new interactive tools that allow people to access Covid-19 data	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	Tools have been developed to allow people to navigate COVID-19 data. Data will include the level of virus in the community, the number of deaths involving the virus and its impact on individuals and society. 2020 | National Statistical (ons.gov.uk) .			Yes

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Digital Use	Better / transferable digital media and internet use skills	Increase of digital media use and social media in response to the Covid-19 pandemic	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Medium-term**	The early days of the Covid-19 pandemic saw increases in media consumption behaviour in the UK. In particular, the Covid-19 Media Behaviours Report in March 2020 suggested that 40% of respondents were using social media more, a third were using Facebook more and 28% were using WhatsApp more. Ofcom's annual Online Nation report suggested that during the height of the lockdown adults were spending a record 4 hours a day online on average, whilst twice as many were using video calls to keep in touch during the lockdown. See: Media behaviours report Data compiled by Statistica suggests that 46% of respondents to a survey conducted at the end of July 2020 said they had increased their smartphone use. Just under a quarter said they had spent more time using a smart TV or media streaming device. For more information see: Device usage during the pandemic .	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Number of people online, and with access to the internet; number of people accessing social media.	Yes

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Digital Use	Unemployment	Higher unemployment amongst the digitally excluded	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	As unemployment increases and the automation of work continues, available employment prospects become more competitive and the need for individuals to improve their skills is intensified. See: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/	Support to disadvantaged groups is available through schemes such as Kickstart, Restart , Mentoring and Apprenticeships.		No

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Education	Closure of education settings	Children at higher risk of exploitation due to availability, impact on holistic development and future educational achievement, greater impact on vulnerable learners from being out of school	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	The return of students and pupils to schools, colleges and universities in early autumn 2020 saw outbreaks in educational settings rising School closures. The full lockdown across the UK on 4th January 2021 saw most pupils switch to remote learning - with attendance at school limited to vulnerable children and children of critical workers only. www.ons.gov.uk	Access to Worcestershire GET SAFE team, funding of link workers Education and Early Help Protocol Provision of virtual education and access to Laptops & IT for home learning. Support to education settings for re-openings (part and full) Continued development of the get safe partnership, Transformational projects on child exploitation Education and Early Help Protocol Provision of virtual education and access to Laptops & IT for home learning. Support to education settings for re-openings (part and full)	GET SAFE KPIs DfE return for education (weekly school attendance, early years provision open/closed, Vulnerable children's data)	Yes

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Education	Closure of education settings	The need to home school children	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	An Office for National Statistics survey in January 2021 found that 50% of parents who had home-schooled said that it was negatively affecting their wellbeing compared to 28% in April 2020. https://www.ons.gov.uk		Closure of schools and surveys of parents	Yes
Education	Higher Education	Lockdown means face to face teaching is not possible	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-Medium term**	Infections at universities across the UK peaked after the autumn term started and the move to a full lockdown meant most university students did not return to face to face teaching in January 2021 www.ons.gov.uk			Yes

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Education	Reduced take up of early education and childcare entitlement	Risk to developmental experience and achieving physical/personal/social and emotional milestones	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Some settings were closed for a period from March 2020.	Continual funding of placements through COVID-19, appointment of Early Years Strategic Lead within WCF/WCC and development of the Early Years Strategy	Early years funding placement data, EYFS profile data	No
Environment and Climate Change	Transport-related air quality, noise, sedentary lifestyles, access to health and other key services and facilities	Modal shift to active and sustainable travel modes, delivering reduced transport-related noise, improved ambient air quality, improved levels of physical activity and improved access to key services and facilities for all	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Speculative**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Early evidence suggested that the impact of COVID-19 on Worcestershire's transport choices may have been transitory. It has been speculated that we may see even greater reliance on the car for even more trips (particularly shorter distance trips) with further increases in sedentary lifestyles, leading to a further deterioration in local health outcomes. More work is required to confirm this.	Invest in infrastructure, services and promotion of active and sustainable travel modes to encourage permanent modal shift away from single-occupancy car use. Invest in infrastructure, services and promotion of active and sustainable travel modes to encourage permanent modal shift away from single-occupancy car use.	Air Quality, traffic volumes (particularly peak flows).	Yes

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Environment and Climate Change	Transport-related air quality, noise, sedentary lifestyles, access to health and other key services and facilities	Increased reliance on the private car as the principal means of delivering access to services, even for short trips.	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	Early evidence suggested that the impact of COVID-19 on Worcestershire's transport choices may have been transitory. It has been speculated that we may see even greater reliance on the car for even more trips (particularly shorter distance trips) with further increases in sedentary lifestyles, leading to a further deterioration in local health outcomes. More work is required to confirm this.	Invest in infrastructure, services and promotion of active and sustainable travel modes to encourage permanent modal shift away from single-occupancy car use. Invest in infrastructure, services and promotion of active and sustainable travel modes to encourage permanent modal shift away from single-occupancy car use.	Air Quality, traffic volumes (particularly peak flows).	Yes
Geography	Type of area someone lives in (urban vs rural)	Higher rates of death and number of Covid-19 cases among people in more urban areas	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Local analysis shows Covid-related deaths per 10,000 population in urban areas may be higher than more rural areas in the county.	Continued protection of the vulnerable cohort via wearing facemasks, social distancing, handwashing. etc Potential for higher scale local lockdowns or certain measures if cases continue to rise.	Mortality rates and number of cases in urban compared to rural areas	No

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Gypsys and Travellers	Access to healthcare	Gypsies and Travellers who live on unauthorised encampments already have poor access to healthcare and CV-19 may have made this even worse	**Unclear**	**Probable**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) communities' already experience some of the poorest health outcomes, including: significantly lower life expectancy, higher maternal and infant mortality, higher rates in GRT children of accidental injury and infections; high rates of accident and emergency department attendance; low/variable uptake of childhood immunisations; significantly increasing risk of vaccine preventable disease, poor dental health, high unmet need and low dental registration It is highly likely that COVID 19 has exacerbated this	Provision of more permanent traveller sites		No

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Gypsys and Travellers	Lack of sanitation	Gypsies and Travellers who live on unauthorised encampments no longer had access to places they relied upon for water and cleaning purposes due to closure of leisure centres, churches and petrol station toilets	**Unclear**	**Confirmed**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Provided as evidence from a key informant	Provision of more permanent traveller sites		No

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Gypsys and Travellers	Mental Health	Gypsies and Travellers already have a high prevalence of mental health conditions and social distancing may have made this worse	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant	Provision of more permanent traveller sites		No
Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Absence of face to face services delivered by social workers	Face to face support often highlights safeguarding and is key to determining a person's mental health and personal wellbeing. Safeguarding issues may be missed.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant	Facilitate return to face to face working by key health and social care professionals.		No

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to healthcare	COVID-19 disproportionately impacts older people and places pressures on rural health and social care services	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	The virus has a considerably higher health impact on older populations, which is significant for rural areas – 17% of the rural population of England are aged 70 and over, compared with 12% elsewhere. Pressures facing rural and remote health care services include higher workforce costs, transportation and travel costs, access to resources and fixed call Nuffield trust: The effects on rural communities Adult Social Care Update May 2021- All contacts with social care where there is an identified need to access health care will have referrals completed for this support (with consent). Health care contacts have also been restricted to virtual health care assessments in the main, in line with government guidance. This will have impacted upon access to services for some groups finding this method challenging to use.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations. Social care has supported individuals with communication needs wherever possible and liaise with the Neighbourhood team when concerns arise and will also refer to advocacy when appropriate.	Mortality rates	Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to dental services	Covid-19 disproportionately impacted dental services	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	A Healthwatch Worcestershire survey which gathered feedback about dental services during the Covid-19 pandemic covered the period between 10th November 2020 and 4th January 2021. The survey found that patients were able to access advice and information from their dentist over the phone during the first lockdown. Some patients struggled to secure urgent dental care. For NHS patients, two thirds of those surveyed were not able to access routine appointments for their children. There were concerns about the impact of lack of routine appointments and the inability to access NHS dentists.	Urgent dental centres were set up in Worcestershire. All practices are now open at reduced capacity. Appointments for adult face to face visits are carried out when it is deemed necessary to do so - with a risk assessment completed to ensure the safety of the service user and staff member.		Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to healthcare	Challenges implementing the new GP contract	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	In January 2019, a five-year GP contract framework was agreed that was intended to stabilise general practice and allow it to be a key vehicle for delivering many of the commitments in the NHS long-term plan and provide a wider range of services to patients. An update to the contract and the contract extension was negotiated between NHS England and the British Medical Association's general practice committee (GPC) and published in February 2020. Covid-19 has led to a number of challenges in implementing the new GP contract for 2020/21, with certain elements being postponed or amended in light of the immediate pressures faced by general practice in dealing with the pandemic. The 20/21 update to the GP contracts	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to healthcare	Delay in non-urgent treatment	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	COVID-19 caused a significant slowdown in routine care, increased waiting times and expanded the backlog of people needing treatment. In February 2021 over 220,000 people in England were waiting longer than a year to start NHS routine surgery or treatment. This is the highest number in over 12 years. The large increase on number of beds has meant that staff from other services have been drafted into intensive care units, and non-covid units are having to work with fewer staff per patient. This winter has seen the highest number of patients since the start of the pandemic www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk There has been a significant drop in people seeing their GP and then getting referred for cancer tests. This has led to a backlog in diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Urgent cancer diagnostic services during Covid-19 Jan 21 publication and The impact of Covid-19 on cancer care		Waiting lists, number of completed appointments	Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to healthcare	The number of NHS health checks has decreased.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	In Q1 2020/2021 (April to June 2020), only 8,961 people received an NHS Health Check in England (www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/news-item).	-		No
Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to healthcare	Uptake of technology to deliver patient care differently in General Practice	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	The Kings Fund has highlighted the rapid uptake of existing technologies to deliver patient care differently in General Practice (The 'burning' need to reduce the risk of Covid - 19 transmission for both staff and patients available at: https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/	Universal access to video consultation platforms, a huge expansion in the use of telephone consultations and universal adoption of the digital triage. Staff meetings via Team and Zoom.	Online patient booking, mode of consultation. E-Prescribing	No
Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to healthcare	Decreased access to healthcare and the risk that patients will come to harm due to failure to present at the right time or due to long delays in both investigations and treatment.	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Secondary care services were suspended when the first wave of COVID-19 hit and care for long-term conditions disrupted. At the end of August 2020, the percentage of patients waiting 18 weeks or less to start consultant-led treatment was 47.9%. In total 38,444 patients. By comparison, at the end of August 2019, 80.1% of patients were waiting 18 weeks or less to start consultant-led treatment, equating to 37,204 patients (NHS England and NHS Improvement: monthly RTT	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact. Support for people who are digitally excluded (as service delivery changes). Access to healthcare for learning disabilities has increased significantly this year.	Delayed transfers of care, referral to treatment waiting times, Patient reported outcome measures	Yes

							data for Worcestershire Acute Hospital Trust. August 2020. Available from: https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/rtt-waiting-times Social prescribers have described increasing referrals of people on the waiting list for surgery in pain.			

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Access to paid or unpaid care	The COVID-19 outbreak affecting access to paid and unpaid care for some residents	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	National data indicated that people across all age groups are affected.	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.		No
Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Availability and Quality of Care	Restrictive practice under Covid-19 not always in line with national guidance within provider settings	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant	Issues addressed on a case by case basis. Guidance provided. Regular communications with providers - following changes to guidance. Update from Adult Social Care, May 2021 - Actions outlined continue but now also include proactive calls to appropriate providers as indicated by information submitted via the Capacity Tracker. Additionally, where relevant and deemed necessary due, for example, to identified mental health issues arising, a pragmatic risk-based approach is taken.		Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Availability and Quality of Care	PPE not used correctly in provider settings	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Minimal**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant	Managed via CCG, WCC and safeguarding processes. Monitoring in place. Advice and guidance continues to be given and, where appropriate , recommendations are made to CCG for an Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) review visit to be made.		Yes
Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Critical care capacity	The NHS has greatly increased critical care capacity to meet demand from patients with Covid - 19	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**				No

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Health and Social care integration	Covid-19 has accelerated the strategic shift toward integrated services	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Covid-19 has accelerated the strategic shift toward integrated services both within the NHS and with key partners in local government and the voluntary sector. Health and care in 2021	To deliver these changes an inclusive and compassionate leadership style and culture is needed. Adult Social Care Update May 2021 - With the approval to progress the integration agenda now received, work has commenced to establish the appropriate governance model in order for the programme of work to be determined and to commence. This remains in its infancy as May 2021.		Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Health seeking for urgent care	Reduction in accident and emergency department attendance	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Worcestershire Acute Trust saw a drastic reduction in A&E attendances in April 2020 compared to April 2019. A reduction of around half. By September 2020 the figures were nearer normal but still lower by 14%. Nationally the drop was most pronounced in those aged 0-6 (findings of the Health & Equity in Recovery Plans Working Group. Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing. Rapid Evidence Review. July 2020. Available at: The direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on health and wellbeing	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	A&E attendances	No

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Healthcare access	Digital advancements/application of digital - technology to support long term condition management, remote consultations	**Unclear**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	Suggestion from a key informant.	This is possibly an opportunity for services to be delivered more efficiently and may be more convenient for people who have access to digital technology. Ensure increased use of telephone, video and online health services does not disadvantage individuals or re-enforce existing health inequalities and digital exclusion. It is important to offer people choice around approach. Alternative approaches work less well for those who have a less good understanding of their condition; who have less access to digital approaches; who lack privacy and space to have a confidential conversation; for some who are experiencing serious mental health; for some who have disability or literacy issues; in cases of	Indicators from the GP Patient Survey	Yes

								domestic abuse; and where there are concerns about the security of digital approaches.		

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Mental Health Services	Increases in urgent and emergency cases	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Findings of the Health & Equity in Recovery Plans Working Group. Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing. Rapid Evidence Review. July 2020. Available at: The direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on health and wellbeing	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Hospital admissions for mental health conditions	No
Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Mental Health Services	Falls in routine appointments	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Findings of the Health & Equity in Recovery Plans Working Group. Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing. Rapid Evidence Review. July 2020. Available at: The direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on health and wellbeing	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Improving access to psychological therapies indicators	No
Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Self-Care	Increase in self-care and the use of alternative support, for example, pharmacies	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	Suggestion from a key informant	Build upon increasing self-care and alternative forms of support, for example, pharmacies, to reduce pressures on health and care services	Use of GP services	No

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Social environments	People in supported living and extra care facilities have had their social environment reduced through lockdown. Impact on people's health and mental wellbeing. Led to some non-compliance with Covid-19 rules in places.	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact. Adult Social Care are working closely with providers to support with balancing government guidance and lockdown easing with individual risk assessments. Commissioners have worked with Worcestershire Association of Carers to produce a Covid Good Practice in Supported Living Guide. This has been circulated to all Supported Living Providers.		Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Social isolation Reduced access to support	Reduced access to families and health professionals whilst in people are in care homes including those in Discharge to Assess beds. Where homes have had to restrict access often only phone or digital access is feasible. This doesn't work for everyone especially those with sensory impairments, dementia etc. Garden visits have been helpful but have also increased anxiety for some carer and service users	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Feedback from staff and families, media coverage. Updated guidance, which is gradually reducing restrictions, is shared with providers to ensure they are aware and can plan / implement new arrangements. Where necessary, to clarify national guidance, local advice is also provided. All providers making queries receive responses with CCG support where complexity requires.	Keep visitor access under review		Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Support to live independently	People struggling to get support to live independently. Carers not able to attend or person did not want them to. Family members isolating or working too much to support. Volunteers returning to work.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Calls received by the Here2Help line. Update from Adult Social Care - People trying to live independently have had issues accessing services and some have even had to move back home. Many have had to rely on family for support.	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Referrals and calls to Here2Help and the Access Centre	Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Support to live independently	An increasing number of people have wanted to avoid care home placements, and this has resulted in higher levels of care at home - increased pressure on the domiciliary care market and higher vacancies in care home market	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Locally there are more people with a higher level of domiciliary care at home and lower admissions in care settings	Review provision for the future and work with commissioners on best value services at home, increase Direct payments. Seek ways to build on this response		No

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Support to live independently	It has been more difficult to complete full detailed assessments and care planning for people under covid conditions or review their care. This has been done virtually wherever possible but for some people with dementia for example, this is not feasible. Delays in accessing some health care services such as therapy assessments.	**Unclear**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Locally reviews have been delayed.	Start to review covid cases and review in person with full PPE where required. However, won't be able to review those in care settings unless critical still due to lockdown measures. Seek ways to build on this response. Adult Social Care have reviewed people's care and support who had services funded by the NHS Covid grant; this has been done through virtual methods or where deemed necessary, face to face with full PPE. In care homes, adult social care continues to follow government guidance and where necessary will make arrangements to visit in person unless there are any further outbreaks. Referrals to community reablement of therapy within the Health and Care Trust continue to be made.		Yes

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Health, Wellbeing and Social Care Services	Uncertainty about where someone will live and additional movement between placements	Continuing Health Care process suspended during COVID-19 has meant people are not always in their permanent placement leading to uncertainty and a possible second move	**Unclear**	**Speculative**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant	People receiving COVID funding as an interim. Restoration of CHC process now in place. Continuing Health Care processes have commenced and the reviews of people in short term Covid funded placements have been completed (including DTA care home placements) to agree a long term plan. There are proposed changes from acute settings for people to go to a community hospital for rehab and from there home, or where there is no other option, to a long term placement therefore reducing the number of moves.		Yes
High Risk Groups Including Those Who Are Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	COVID-19 Infection	People with certain medical conditions are at very high risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	People who are defined as clinically extremely vulnerable are at very high risk of severe illness from coronavirus (Department of Health and Social Care and Public Health England. Guidance on shielding and protecting people who are clinically extremely	Ensure people who are defined as clinically extremely vulnerable receive the right communications at the right time in order to keep themselves safe.	COVID-19 cases and deaths in people who are clinically extremely vulnerable	No

							vulnerable from COVID-19. Accessed 15th October 2020. Available at: Guidance on shielding			

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High Risk Groups Including Those Who Are Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	Shielding	Staying at home has led to a reduction in physical activity and changes in diet	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Public Health England's suggestions on how to mitigate the adverse impacts in this group include: • Promote home based physical activity • Support people to maintain a healthy balanced diet (Public Health England, Local Government Association and the Association of Directors of Public Health. COVID-19 Suggestions for mitigating the impact on health inequalities at a local level. Available at: Public Health England	Promote home based physical activity and support people to maintain a healthy balanced diet	Physical activity and dietary indicators	No
High Risk Groups Including Those Who Are Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	Shielding	Reduced access to healthcare	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Long-term**	Results of the ONS Shielding Behavioural Survey revealed that by the middle of July 2020, approximately one in three people (31%) who were shielding in England experienced a reduced level of care for their existing health conditions and one in ten were not accessing any care at all Health Foundation report on understanding the needs of the most clinically vulnerable	The needs of this population must be well understood, and services designed in order to adequately address their needs and to enable participation in society while still ensuring protection from COVID-19		No

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High Risk Groups Including Those Who Are Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	Shielding	Staying at home has increased social isolation and loneliness	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	A key informant has highlighted	Encourage people to use the internet safely to stay informed and connect with family and friends	Indicators of wellbeing; Here2Help requests (number and nature)	No
High Risk Groups Including Those Who Are Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	Shielding	Disempowerment of people with long-term conditions	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	A key informant has highlighted	Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation.	Here2Help requests (number and nature)	No
Homelessness	COVID-19 Infection	Rough sleepers are vulnerable to coronavirus (Covid-19) and are at risk of transmission of the virus	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Rough sleepers face difficulties in following public health advice on self-isolation, social distancing and hygiene. They have barriers in accessing public health information and healthcare. See report: Support for rough sleepers in England	Everyone In' Initiative, Next Steps Accommodation Programme. See: Report on support for rough sleepers in England	Number of rough sleepers	No

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Homelessness	Homelessness	Increase in homelessness due to housing payment arrears and loss of accommodation	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Almost half a million UK families are thought to have fallen behind on rent, as a result of the Coronavirus crisis, according to the Resolution Foundation. It is said that 750,000 had been behind on housing costs in January 2021, more than the 450,000 who were in January 2020.	Landlords in England have been banned from evicting tenants until at least the end of March 2021. Resolution Foundation recommends that the government offers loans to tenants to deal with the worsening situation over the coming months. Loans will help tackle the rent debts owed to property owners www.bbc.co.uk/news/business - February 2021	Number of homelessness applications, Number of rough sleepers	Yes
Housing	Built environment	Impact of Covid 19 determined by quality of built environment	**Unclear**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	People's housing environments have affected their ability to shield themselves and others from COVID-19. National lockdowns meant staying indoors as much as possible, but within-household transmission has played a serious role in the spread of the virus. Overcrowding makes it harder to self-isolate and shield and may have contributed to higher death rates in poorer areas.	The COVID-19 Winter Grant Scheme was made available in early December 2020 to support those most in need across England with the cost of food, energy (heating, cooking, lighting), water bills (including sewerage) and other essentials.	Fuel poverty, Tenure, Housing affordability	Yes

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Housing	Increased falls risk	Social distancing measures and financial insecurity may have exacerbated the risk of falls by leading to essential works to the home being delayed, particularly for shielded households	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Findings of the Centre for Ageing Better report. Homes, Health and COVID-19. Available at: The Centre for Ageing Better report	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations. Priorities have been identified within the Integrated Care for Older People (ICOPE) strategy	Falls in the home	Yes
Housing	Living conditions	Significant number of homeless people housed during lockdown	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**		To build upon the work done so far, a Homelessness taskforce are focusing on rough sleepers. Poor quality housing should be examined and actioned through the relevant Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to address healthier housing .	Total initial assessments, households assessed as owed a prevention duty, households owed a relief duty	Yes

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Housing	Overcrowded housing	Impact exacerbated during lockdown and social distancing measures	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic has highlighted and intensified existing housing problems. Reports by The Health Foundation (Better housing is crucial for our health and the COVID-19 recovery, December 2020) and The King's Fund in partnership with the Centre for Ageing Better (Homes, Health and COVID-19, September 2020) identified that household overcrowding is associated with a greater risk of transmission of Covid-19. Overcrowding makes it harder to self-isolate and shield from Covid-19 and, it is suggested, may have contributed to higher death rates. Analysis carried out by Inside Housing in May 2020 found a correlation between Covid-19 death rates and the level of overcrowding within local authorities in England. A Public Health England review of the impact of Covid-19 on BAME communities identified poor housing conditions and housing composition as contributors to the	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations. Housing is a concern around domestic abuse due to people being in overcrowded housing during lockdowns. This is being addressed through the Domestic Abuse Forum.	Tenure, Housing affordability	Yes

							increased acquisition and transmission of coronavirus within these groups. Overcrowded housing and the outbreak of Covid-19			

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Housing	Poor Quality Housing	Increased time at home during lockdown may make health impacts of poor-quality housing worse	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The link between housing and health has been intensified by the COVID-19 crisis (Better housing is crucial for our health and the COVID-19 recovery: Health Foundation report on the importance of improved housing .	The COVID-19 Winter Grant Scheme was made available in early December 2020 to support those most in need across England with the cost of food, energy (heating, cooking, lighting), water bills (including sewerage) and other essentials. Worcestershire Strategic Housing Partnership are facilitating discussions with private landlords through landlord forums.	Fuel poverty, Tenure, Housing affordability	Yes
Low Income	Income	Increase in people claiming Universal Credit	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	In Worcestershire there have been large increases since March in the number of households on Universal Credit, increasing by 12,836 to 31,496 in May 2020. This is an increase of 69% compared with 57% nationally.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations	Number of people on Universal Credit	No

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Low Income	Loss of income	Unable to heat home, reliance on food banks, potential loss of home	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	Between March and May 2020 there were large increases in the number of households on Universal Credit in Worcestershire. The number of households increased by 12,836 to 31,496. This was an increase of 69% compared with 57% nationally.	• Target housing/financial information and support to the needs of the most vulnerable groups and those new to the system • Target more intensive forms of help towards those least likely to be able to navigate the welfare claims process alone • Ensure there are strong links with Department for Work and Pensions advice services • Plan for additional demand in housing benefit services (where existing claimants may need to amend their circumstances as income levels change (e.g. self- employed) throughout the course/different phases of the pandemic • Provide information directly to targeted employers to pass on to their staff, including	Universal Credit Claimants, Unemployment claimants, Numbers using foodbank	Yes

								on the potential impact on mental health of changing financial situations. Refer to Local plans and the need for investment in the economy to create more jobs.		

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Mental Health	Bereavement	Bereavement caused by death of a family member, friend or colleague from COVID-19	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-Medium term**	Information from a key informant	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.		Yes
Mental Health	Closure of education settings	Impact of Home-schooling on 16-18 year olds' mental health and wellbeing.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-Medium term**	Nationally, in February 2021, 65% of children between 16-18 somewhat or strongly agreed that they were concerned that their future life plans will be negatively affected by continuing their education at home and 50% stated that home schooling was affecting their well-being. https://www.ons.gov.uk			No
Mental Health	Living arrangements	COVID-19 has changed the living arrangements of students	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Nearly two-thirds (63%) of higher education students in the UK stated that their mental health and well-being had worsened since the autumn 2020 term. Worsening mental health and well-being was more common among students whose living arrangements had changed since the start of the autumn term (73%) than those whose living arrangements had stayed the same (62%)			Yes

							ONS.gov.uk, January 2021 Covid-19 roundup).			

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Mental Health	Low mood, depression and anxiety	Increase in common mental health conditions	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	The rate of adults experiencing some form of depression in November 2020 were similar to earlier in the pandemic (19% in June 2020). However, these rates have almost doubled from around 1 in 10 (10%) before the pandemic (July 2019 to March 2020). OPN research highlights that 19% of adults experienced some form of depression in November 2020 and 17% of adults experienced some form of anxiety. Home - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)	More prompt support available via healthy minds. Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Referrals to social prescribing, nature of referrals, Prevalence of common mental health disorders, improving access to psychological therapies indicators	Yes

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Mental Health	Physical activity	An increased awareness	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**		It will be important to promote the importance of physical activity for maintaining health. Evidence supports the promotion of short-term/immediate mental and social health benefits over longer term physical health benefits. Mental health is likely more important to the public in the current circumstances than reducing risk of disease later in life.	People using leisure facilities including leisure centres; Estimates of physical activity; the estimated prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults; results from the national child measurement programme (NCMP)	No

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Mental Health	Social Isolation and Loneliness	Loss of social contact. Loss of access to community based support and activities, for example, Dementia Cafes and PLUS (isolation support) ceased face to face access during lockdown.	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant and Social Prescribers reporting an increase in referrals for those requiring input from mental health, befriending and lifestyle advice. Health & Equity in Recovery Plans Working Group. Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing (Rapid Evidence Review. July 2020. Available at: The direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on health and wellbeing	More prompt support available via healthy minds. New community groups, more mental health specialists, availability of technology, engagement with religious organisations where ethnic minorities are likely to turn for welfare. Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Referrals for anxiety and stress via GP, Referrals to Healthy Minds, Referrals to social prescribing, nature of referrals	No
Mental Health	Suicide	Higher rates of suicide particularly in deprived areas	**Negative**	**Speculative**	**Major**	**Short-Medium term**	Nationally higher rates of suicide have been evident in more deprived areas, most notably among men in their 40's and 50's. The impact of the pandemic, both economically and emotionally is a major concern for suicide prevention. The latest ONS figures show that there were over 700,000 fewer people on payroll during lockdown, and the most deprived local areas have been affected the most, in	Ensuring mental health resources are available and can be accessed, and vulnerable people are aware of what is on offer. Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Rates of suicide	No

							terms of mortality. Additionally, almost one in five adults (19.2%) were likely to be experiencing some form of depression during the COVID-19 pandemic in June 2020; almost double the number before the pandemic (July 2019 to March 2020).			

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Mental Health	Well-being	The COVID-19 pandemic affecting the well-being of residents (boredom, loneliness, anxiety, stress)	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Nationally, in February 2021, an ONS survey reported that personal well-being scores for life satisfaction, feeling that things done in life are worthwhile and happiness remained some of the lowest levels recorded since the survey began in March 2020. A Healthwatch Worcestershire survey aimed at the general public found that one in five (20%) of respondents said that COVID-19 was having a great deal or a lot of impact on their mental health and emotional wellbeing and just over a quarter (26%) reported it was having a moderate impact.	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Mental health, Personal wellbeing estimates from the Annual Population Survey	Yes

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Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees	Access to advocacy services	During lockdown access to vulnerable people with mental health conditions was limited. Residential homes and wards were locked down and telephone contact was not always possible. This placed individuals at risk.	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Uncertain**	**Short-term**	Information from a key informant	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Referral to advocacy support when someone is discharged from a mental health ward	No

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Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees	Access to healthcare and health information	Vulnerable migrants may experience language barriers or lack of access to technology. They may also access information from other countries which may not be relevant in the UK.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrants and their children? October 2020. Available at: The OECD report on the impact of Covid-19 on immigrants Refugee and asylum seeker patient health toolkit. BMA guidance. Available at: Refugee and asylum seeker patient health toolkit	• Where possible, make guidance available in multiple languages, and promote awareness of rights of access to healthcare services • Raise awareness of resources for health professionals and community hubs to support migrant patients and clarifying the entitlements to free and chargeable NHS services • As well as translated guidance, videos with spoken guidance can help where there are issues with illiteracy in first languages (some languages are primarily oral). Audio-only guidance can be shared easily among communities.		No

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Mothers and Babies	COVID-19 Infection	Immigrants are at higher risk of COVID-19 infection and death because of poverty, overcrowding and jobs where physical distancing is difficult.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). What is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrants and their children? October 2020. Available at: OECD report on Covid-19 and the impact on refugees Refugee and asylum seeker patient health toolkit. BMA guidance. Available at: Refugee and asylum seeker patient health toolkit	NHS services provided for the investigation, diagnosis and treatment for COVID-19 are free of charge, irrespective of immigration status.	COVID-19 cases by ethnicity NB will only partially cover this group	No

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Mothers and Babies	Covid-19 Infection	Pregnant women from BAME groups more likely to be admitted to hospital with COVID-19	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Confirmed increase in hospital admissions during pregnancy. Coupled with the extensive evidence that BAME women have a poorer experience and poorer outcomes during pregnancy it is necessary to ensure greater protection during the pandemic. See report: Covid-19 and expectant mothers	Targeted advice to BAME pregnant women. Continuation of face to face antenatal care. Involve more BAME women in maternity voices partnership to ensure effective communications approach. Ensure all providers record on maternity information systems the ethnicity of every woman, as well as other risk factors, such as living in a deprived area (postcode), co-morbidities, BMI and aged 35 years or over, to identify those most at risk of poor outcomes. A revised Standard Operating Procedure has been shared with all community midwives to explore and discuss risk, vulnerability and care at the time of booking.	Ensure all providers record on maternity information systems the ethnicity of every woman, as well as other risk factors, such as living in a deprived area (postcode), co-morbidities, BMI and aged 35 years or over, to identify those most at risk of poor outcomes	No

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Mothers and Babies	Demographic make up	Reduced birth rate	**Unclear**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short, medium and long term**	Historically, economic crises have never been the preferred period for a couple to decide to have a baby. The millions of jobs lost, even when a couple is not directly affected, create a climate of great uncertainty, which depresses family projects Therefore, we may expect the economic crisis due to the COVID-19 emergency to produce similar demographic outcomes. (LUPPI, F., Arpino, B., & Rosina, A. (2020, May 22). The impact of COVID-19 on fertility plans in Italy, Germany, France, Spain and UK. The impact of fertility plans in Italy, Germany, France, Spain and UK .Based on birth notification data, in the first three quarters (Jan to Sept) of 2020, there were 464,437 live births in England and Wales; a decrease of 3.6% compared with the same period in 2019 and a 15.3% decrease since the most recent peak in 2012. Available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk	Much of the costs of old age have arisen because growth in total life expectancy has outpaced growth in healthy life expectancy (i.e., the number of years we can expect to live in good health). Policies that improve preventative healthcare and help people to remain active and healthy in later life, could help increase the proportion of life spent in good health and reduce costs. There are also large inequalities in healthy life expectancy, which for women ranges from 71 in Wokingham to 56 in Manchester, and for men ranges from 70 in Richmond upon Thames to 53 in Tower Hamlets. A healthier old-age population would also allow greater numbers to remain in the labour market for longer, thereby	Birth rate	No

							Provisional births in England and Wales 2020 A rise in the elderly population, particularly if not matched by health improvements, will place ever-greater pressure on the public finances, as a relatively smaller working-age population supports growing spending on health, social care and pensions. For more information: UK parliament publication on the ageing population of UK .	mitigating the impact of an ageing population on the dependency ratio. This in turn could increase tax receipts and limit public expenditure growth. The dependency ratio could also be reduced by encouraging immigration of working-age individuals, although this is unlikely to be seen as a politically attractive option. Increased numbers of older people in work need not disadvantage the young. Indeed, previous attempts, both in the UK and abroad, to create jobs for young people by encouraging older people to withdraw from the labour market have failed. The assumption that there is a "fixed supply" of jobs is not borne out by theory or experience: a larger workforce, with more people in work and earning, is likely to create its own demand. See: UK ageing population .		

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Older People	Access to healthcare	Fearful of going to medical appointments	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Information from Key Informant	Services to become community based with more people doing them. All contacts with social care where there is an identified need to access health care will have referrals completed for this support (with consent). Health care contacts have also been restricted to virtual health care assessments in the main, in line with government guidance. This will have impacted upon access to services for some groups finding this method challenging to use. Social care has supported individuals with communication needs wherever possible and liaise with the Neighbourhood team when concerns arise and will also refer to advocacy when appropriate.	Hospital Admissions	Yes

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Mothers and Babies	Covid-19 Infection	Older pregnant women, those who are overweight or obese, and pregnant women who had pre-existing medical problems, such as high blood pressure and diabetes, are more likely to be admitted to hospital with the infection	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Confirmed increase in hospital admissions during pregnancy. See: The risks of Covid-19 for pregnant women	Targeted advice to vulnerable mothers to be, continuation of face to face antenatal care, continue to reflect and deliver NHS England Covid-19 specific information and practices. Ensure all providers record on maternity information systems risk factors, such as living in a deprived area (postcode), co-morbidities, BMI and aged 35 years or over, to identify those most at risk of poor outcomes. A revised Standard Operating Procedure has been shared with all community midwives to explore and discuss risk, vulnerability and care at the time of booking.	Ensure all providers record on maternity information systems the ethnicity of every woman, as well as other risk factors, such as living in a deprived area (postcode), co-morbidities, BMI and aged 35 years or over, to identify those most at risk of poor outcomes	No
Older People	Covid-19 Infection	Deaths of care home residents from coronavirus	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Of the 48,213 Covid deaths registered between mid-March and mid-June, 40% were care home residents - compared with 26% of the 62,250 deaths registered from 31 October to 5			Yes

							February in England and Wales. Nationally, between 31 October 2020 and 5 February, there were 16,355 Covid deaths registered among people in care homes. See: www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/news			

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Older People	COVID-19 Infection	Higher rates of COVID-19 related death among older people	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Higher rates of death observed nationally with notably higher rates among 75-plus and 85-plus age ranges.	Continued protection of the vulnerable cohort via wearing facemasks, social distancing, handwashing. Etc. Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact. Potential for higher scale local lockdowns or certain measures if cases continue to rise. The need for the elderly to self-isolate may also need to be re-introduced.	Death rates and number of cases among older people	No

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Older People	Housing	More people want to continue to live in their own homes rather than going into residential facilities	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Speculative**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Information from Key Informant	Promotion of the importance of physical activity including strength and balance exercises, for maintaining physical function and good mental health. Targeting of resources for physical activity to the needs of the most vulnerable older people, including those who may be at risk of falls to keep muscles, bones and joints strong. Access to healthcare among older people could be aided if services to become community based or members of the local community aided older people to get to and from medical appointments and/or obtain medical supplies. Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) or other Health and wellbeing SPD.		Yes

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Older People	Temperature	Shielding, lockdowns and financial insecurity increases the risk of exposure to cold conditions	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Major**	**Short-term**	Evidence of cold winter and higher covid related deaths observed nationally amongst the 75 plus age group.	COVID Winter Grant Scheme was made available in early December 2020 to support those most in need across England with the cost of food, energy (heating, cooking, lighting), water bills (including sewerage) and other essentials.	Fuel poverty, Excess Winter Deaths	Yes

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Older People	Social contact	Increase in social isolation	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	For older people an increase in social isolation can result in deterioration of memory loss. With clubs and activities near enough stopped, as well as neighbours, friends and family visits limited, their mental stimulation has very much declined. There is only so many clients are willing to pay for something, when ultimately, they were previously getting this for free from their friends/family.			Yes

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People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	Access to information	Information about COVID-19 and what actions to take changes rapidly. People with learning disabilities may not have access to easy read/accessible information	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-medium term**	Healthwatch Worcestershire has conducted a learning disability and autism survey. Of the 84 people who completed the survey 37% said they had been able to find information that was easy to understand.	There is a need for up-to-date easy-read and accessible information for people with learning disabilities. This should include information that people who are digitally excluded can access. Partners in the Learning Disability Partnership Board have worked closely together to ensure key messages and information relating to COVID are communicated effectively. This includes using national accessible information where available and also developing local tailored information in a variety of formats where necessary. Communication will be a key theme in the development of the refreshed Learning Disability Strategy which is being developed during 2021.		Yes

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People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	Access to support services	Lack of face to face access to services, school closure and the move to online delivery may have had a disproportionate effect on people who have autism and their families.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The Autism Partnership Board outlined that people with autism and their families may have been disproportionately affected by lack of access to face to face support and the move to online delivery. Communication is a challenge for this group, and some found it harder to communicate online. As schools closed, this further exacerbated the situation for both children with autism and their families. Lack of access to essential services such as doctors, dentists, opticians and mental health support (CAMHS) has caused isolation and frustration. These factors have sometimes led to safeguarding concerns for siblings and other family members. However, it has also been highlighted that the range of access to services has increased and some people with autism liked the online/webinar/youth clubs. Some people with autism stated that they had felt less pressure to socialise.	Services to resume to face to face provision as soon as possible as well as some continuation of some online access to support.		Yes

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People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	COVID-19 Infection	Higher risk of death from COVID-19 in disabled people	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	The risk of death involving Covid-19 is 3.1 times greater for more disabled men and 1.9 times greater for less-disabled men, compared to non-disabled men. Among women, the risk of death was 3.5 times greater for less-disabled women, compared to non-disabled women. Available at: ONS statistics of deaths by disability status			No
People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	Anxiety	Anxiety about catching the virus	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The ASPIE survey conducted by the Autism Partnership Board identified that people on the Autistic spectrum felt increasingly anxious about catching the virus and its variants.			Yes
People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	COVID-19 Infection	Some people with disability may be more at risk of becoming infected or having unrecognized illness.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Some people with disabilities might be at a higher risk of infection or severe illness because of their underlying medical conditions. The following groups might be at increased risk of becoming infected or having unrecognized illness: 1) People who have limited mobility or who cannot avoid coming into close contact with others who may be infected, such as	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations		No

							direct support providers and family members 2) People who have trouble understanding information or practicing preventive measures, such as hand washing and social distancing 3) People who may not be able to communicate symptoms of illness. See report: Extra precautions for people with disabilities			

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People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	Social Isolation and Loneliness	Increase in Social Isolation and Loneliness as a result of lockdown and social distancing measures.	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	The National Autistic Society have observed that as a result of social distancing measures autistic people were six times more likely to have low life satisfaction and seven times more likely to be chronically lonely. Nine out of ten autistic people experienced additional anxiety during lockdown. They also experienced an increase in dependency on family members to do routine things like shopping. The "Your ideas - youth and community project" - highlighted that young people on the autistic spectrum have felt isolated during the pandemic. However, they are also fearful of re-joining society especially those who still remain unvaccinated, or those who are opposed to receiving a vaccine. Young people have also felt uneasy about going out using public transport or taxi services, going to the shops and the rules around public spaces. Youth workers have experienced difficulty in managing young people in	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact. Continuation of online youth services, helping families who were at most need - delivered food parcels or arranged food collections. Online/telephone and in person contact to the most needy. Parents support Facebook forum. Stricter safeguarding measures for online platforms. Aiming to move to more in person delivery as soon as it is possible to do so.		Yes

							online clubs due to their communication needs. It was also more difficult to monitor and manage their emotional wellbeing at a distance.			

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People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	Access to support services	Lack of access to support e.g., support groups, day services, voluntary work, college and regular activities.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Most respondents to a Healthwatch Worcestershire learning disability and autism survey had experienced a change in their support during COVID-19. Respondents described having less support and difficulties being able to access support via support groups, day services, voluntary work, college and regular activities. Some schools refused to allow autistic children to return to school for risk reasons.	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations. As national lockdown measures have gradually eased, community services such as day services for people with disabilities have been able to re-open, after completing comprehensive risk assessments and implementing appropriate infection prevention and control measures. Although services are still limited, for example by the "rule of 15" participants in group activities, services have adapted to operate within the COVID rules and developed new ways of working to ensure that people's support needs can continue to be met, including increases in support in the community for example and the use of technology where appropriate.		Yes

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People with Physical, Sensory or Learning Disability Challenges and/or Autism	Social isolation	Lack of access to support e.g., support groups, day services, voluntary work, college and regular activities. Lockdown and shielding measures restrict social contact for a group that is already vulnerable to loneliness. During lockdown Autistic people were faced with very little support from services and family members had to reduce working hours to care for their autistic	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Most respondents to a Healthwatch Worcestershire learning disability and autism survey had experienced a change in their support during COVID-19. Respondents described having less support and difficulties being able to access support via support groups, day services, voluntary work, college and regular activities. In two reports looking at the impact on adults with disabilities, it was found that they were significantly more likely than adults without disabilities to report spending too much time alone; 35% of adults with disabilities reported this compared to 20% of adults without disabilities. Health & Equity in Recovery Plans Working Group. Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing. Rapid Evidence Review. July 2020. Available at: https://www.ljmu.ac.uk/~/media/phi-reports/2020-07-direct-and-indirect-impacts-of-covid19-on-health-and-wellbeing.pdf	Work is continuing to identify appropriate mitigations. Online Aspie provided support and access to counselling during lockdowns. They created a Member's Support Group on their Facebook page as well as continuing to communicate via text and phone with people with Asperger's and Autism. As national lockdown measures have gradually eased, community services such as day services for people with disabilities have been able to re-open, after completing comprehensive risk assessments and implementing appropriate infection prevention and control measures. Although services are still limited, for example by the "rule of 15" participants in group activities, services have adapted to operate		Yes

		family member.					Left Stranded report: The impact of coronavirus on autistic people and their families in the UK. See: https://www.autism.org.uk/what-we-do/news/coronavirus-report The Autism Partnership Board also identified that the lockdowns led to increases in meltdowns, eating disorders and suicidal tendencies especially from Autistic students struggling to cope with higher education. The lockdowns also meant that many people who were not able to work lost their freedom to live independently and interact with others.	within the COVID rules and developed new ways of working to ensure that people's support needs can continue to be met, including increases in support in the community for example and the use of technology where appropriate.		

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Physical Health	COVID-19 Infection	People experiencing a prolonged and relapsing course of the illness	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	There is growing evidence that a number of people who initially experience only mild to moderate COVID-19 disease are experiencing a prolonged and relapsing course of the illness - a condition that has been termed 'Long-Covid' (Health & Equity in Recovery Plans Working Group. Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing. Rapid Evidence Review. July 2020. Available at: https://www.ljmu.ac.uk/~/media/phi-reports/2020-07-direct-and-indirect-impacts-of-covid19-on-health-and-wellbeing.pdf	Post-covid services should provide joined up care for physical and mental health. Promotion of the NHS 'Your Covid Recovery' online service. Available at: https://www.yourcovidrecovery.nhs.uk/ Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation.	People accessing services for Long Covid	No

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Physical Health	COVID-19 Infection	Patients who have required ventilation due to COVID-19 may develop Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) - an amalgamation of persistent physical, cognitive and psychological impairments	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Patients who have required ventilation due to COVID-19 may develop Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS) - an amalgamation of persistent physical, cognitive and psychological impairments following prolonged ventilation. A significant proportion of all patients, across all ages, admitted to an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) requiring mechanical ventilation go on to develop PICS. Although, data on this topic hasn`t been collected yet for COVID-19 patients, it is reasonable to assume that the number of people with PICs is going to increase (Jaffri U.A. and Jaffri A. Post-Intensive care syndrome and COVID-19: crisis after a crisis? Heart Lung. June 2020. See: Post-intensive care syndrome and Covid-19	Post-covid services should provide joined up care for physical and mental health. Promotion of the NHS 'Your Covid Recovery' online service. Available at: https://www.yourcovidrecovery.nhs.uk Commissioners should note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation.	People with Post-Intensive Care Syndrome (PICS)	No
Physical Health	Flu vaccination	Increase in uptake of flu jabs	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Uncertain**	Flu vaccine rates increased across all age groups. Over 80% of those aged 65 and over in England have received the flu vaccine so far this year – the highest uptake ever achieved.		Flu vaccine uptake rates	No

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Prison Services	COVID-19 Infection	Risk of outbreaks, shortages of staff due to infections and self-isolation	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**		All prisons have introduced covid-secure ways of working such as handwashing facilities and video and tele calling		No
Prison Services	National lockdown	Limited access to social visits in prisons except for compassionate reasons	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	At the time of writing (March 2021) prison social visits are suspended in England, except on exceptional compassionate grounds which should be agreed in advance with the prison. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-and-prisons#prison-visits-in-england	Temporary secure phone handsets were issued to all prisons that did not have in-cell telephony installed. Communication can be achieved through leaving a voice message using the Prison Voicemail Service and sending an email using the email a prisoner service	Suicide rates	Yes
Screening Services and Vaccinations	Cancer Screening and Treatment	Screening in effect paused and reduced treatment activity in some areas	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Nationally, at the start of the pandemic preventative services including cancer screening were in effect suspended. Although screening was not officially stopped in England, the move to having the majority of GP appointments delivered online plus lack of local lab capacity meant that many appointments were cancelled, or invitations not sent this is likely to	Commissioners to note impacts and ensure services are designed and/or reconfigured to provide sufficient mitigation against impact.	Emergency presentations for cancer, Cancer survival, Under 75 mortality rates from cancer	No

							contribute to delayed cancer diagnoses (Findings of the Health & Equity in Recovery Plans Working Group. Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing. Rapid Evidence Review. July 2020. Available at: The direct and indirect impacts of Covid-19 on health and wellbeing			

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Screening Services and Vaccinations	Childhood vaccination	Decrease in children receiving vaccination	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-medium term**	At the introduction of the physical distancing measures on 23 March 2020 (week 13), vaccination counts for MMR1 and dose 1 Hexavalent fell compared to 2019. Vaccination counts for both vaccines began to rise in weeks 16 and 17 and were comparable to 2019 counts, and to counts in 2020 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, indicating that the initial drop had recovered. Vaccination counts have remained stable during the tiered restrictions and the second lockdown. However, overall vaccination counts for dose 1 Hexavalent and MMR1 vaccines remain lower than the 2019 counts indicating fewer vaccines have been delivered throughout the pandemic. See: Impact of Covid-19 on childhood vaccinations in England	Local areas should engage with specific cohorts of infants and children who may have been affected when social distancing measures were introduced, to ensure that they are rescheduled for their immunisations. Impact of Covid-19 on childhood vaccinations in England	Primary care data on immunisation - Early vaccine coverage	No

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Sexual Health	Sexually Transmitted Infections	Adverse effects due to reduced service delivery	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	In May 2020 it was reported that nationally 54% of UK sexual health services had closed, and 38% of sexual health staff had been moved to work in other parts of the NHS (Health and Social Care Inquiry on delivering core NHS and care services during the pandemic and beyond, Joint submission by the British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (BASHH) and the British HIV Association (BHIVA) May 2020).The easing of national lockdown restrictions led to a partial recovery in service provision and demand. Numbers of consultations, vaccinations, tests, diagnoses, and treatment initiations in the summer of 2020 were considerably lower than in corresponding months in 2019 (Public Health England. Available at: The impact of Covid-19 on STDs, HIV and Hepatitis in England	To limit the number of patients coming on to sites in order to reduce the risk of infection and mitigate the impact of staffing shortages and the impact of new national guidance on self-isolation and social inclusion, the following arrangements were put into place at the start of the Pandemic (March 2020). • No Walk Ins - All patients were assessed via telephone/WebEx by Dr/Nurse, Electronic Patient Record maintained. Following assessment if required Dr would prescribe. • Only urgent face to face appointments were held. • Satellite clinics stopped, three Hubs operated the essential services only. Spokes used by Outreach service. • SH24 testing	Sexually transmitted infection rates, Sexually transmitted infection prevalence	Yes

								provision increased and postal chlamydia treatment was provided. • Pharmacies were supplied with free condoms to be distributed to patients who are unable to obtain repeat contraception. • Regular updates on Website and Twitter to update patients. • Patients who have COVID-19 symptoms and require urgent treatment could be visited at home by Sexual Health staff, again for urgent cases only. • High risk/Vulnerable patients who did not want a FP10 prescription sent to their homes were allowed to collect from Sexual health HUBS/Spokes by maintaining social distancing - WISH have completed risk assessments for this activity. • Postal pregnancy tests made available for patients contacting the service. • Clinical staff, including those working from home due to self-isolation or		

								social distancing measures, were able to undertake telephone consultations, clinical validation of waiting lists and other associated clinical administrative duties. Urgent patient activity took priority, however more routine telephone consultations were undertaken to reduce current and future capacity/waiting list pressures. By taking this action from early onset WISH has seen increased access to the service this is reflected in the monthly/Quarterly performance reports. Very few staff were redeployed during the first Lockdown, During the easing of Lockdown 1 and 2 WISH have used a blended approach in order to follow national guidance and to meet patients' needs.		

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Sexual Health	Sexually Transmitted Infections	Reduced sexual activity may have positive effect on STI spread	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Minimal**	**Short-term**	Speculation by the British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (BASHH) and the British HIV Association (BHIVA) in their submission to the Health and Social Care Inquiry on delivering core NHS and care services during the pandemic and beyond.		Sexually transmitted infection testing rates, Sexually transmitted infection prevalence, Teenage conceptions	No
Sexual Health	Sexually Transmitted Infections	Increased testing at home/use of online services	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Uncertain**	The lockdown has led to increased testing at home/use of online services - this may be more effective and efficient for some population groups (Health and Social Care Inquiry on delivering core NHS and care services during the pandemic and beyond, Joint submission by the British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (BASHH) and the British HIV Association (BHIVA) May 2020)	Build on the increased use of remote and online services as an opportunity to change the way that services are delivered whilst ensuring that vulnerable groups can still access services. WISH increased the use of SH24 testing provision in addition to this SH24 also provided postal chlamydia treatment to patients. Throughout the Pandemic we have seen testing via the online platform increase. This is reflected in the	Sexually Transmitted Infection Testing rates	Yes

								monthly/Quarterly performance reports. Sexual Health Outreach Team have continued to work with High risk/Vulnerable patients during the Pandemic which has also seen an increase in their activity. WISH also completed an Option Appraisal to bring the online testing provision in house however following completion of the exercise it was identified that efficiencies could not be made, and the effectiveness of the current provider could not be matched.		

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Sexual Health	Contraception	Difficulty obtaining long acting contraception	**Negative**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Highlighted by a key informant			No
Access to Green Space	Access to green space	Lack of access to green space for people without a private garden	**Negative**	**Confirmed**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Over three quarters of Covid-19 cases in Worcestershire have worked in urban areas. Cases are especially high in areas classified as "urban major conurbation" which in Worcestershire includes the area in the north of Bromsgrove district.			Yes

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Access to Green Space	Access to green space	Increasing numbers of people accessing public green space	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short-term**	Lockdown measures caused huge changes in people's lifestyles and habits. In the Autumn of 2020, Google mobility data showed that nationally there had been a sustained increase in people visiting parks. Nationally, according to the most recent Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (Covid-19 module), 7 to 11 April 2021, 30% of respondents had left their home to visit a park or local green space, with 10% visiting an outdoor beauty spot, beach, landmark or heritage site. Proportions are notably lower among older people. Almost 30% of people stated that their exercise routine was being affected, whilst almost 60% felt a lack of freedom and independence.			Yes

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Working Age People Including Key Workers	Inability to work amongst key workers	Key workers being unable to work due to accessibility issues, contracting Covid-19 or having symptoms and unable to get a timely, nearby test, lacking childcare or being at risk due to being in a vulnerable group.	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	The ONS has reported that: 15% of key workers were at moderate risk from coronavirus (COVID-19) because of a health condition. The most common health conditions reported were heart problems (6%), followed by chest and breathing problems (5%). Proportions at risk are similar among non-key workers, at 14%. 31% of key workers have children aged between 5 and 15 years; 16% have children aged 4 years or under. 14% of those in key public service occupations reported being able to work from home. Available at: Coronavirus and key workers in UK		Number of key workers testing positive for Covid-19, number of key workers able to access and do their job	No

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Working Age People Including Key Workers	Occupation	Higher rates of death from COVID-19 in certain occupations	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Major**	**Short-term**	National analysis shows that jobs with regular exposure to COVID-19 and those working in close proximity to others continue to have higher COVID-19 death rates when compared with the rest of the working age population. Nationally, men who worked in elementary occupations (699 deaths) or caring, leisure and other service occupations (258) deaths) had the highest rates of deaths involving COVID -19, with 66.3 and 64.1 deaths per 100,000 males respectively. In women, process, plant and machine operatives (57 deaths) and caring, leisure and other service occupations (460 deaths) had the highest rates of death involving COVID-19 when looking at broad occupational groups, with 33.7 and 27.3 deaths per 100,000 females, respectively (Deaths registered between 9 March and 28 December 2020 Available at: Causes of death report .		Mortality rates and infection rates by occupation, with specific attention on those in occupations that require frequent public exposure.	No

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Working Conditions and Practices	Age	Covid-19 risks bringing about a long-term unemployment crisis among the over 50s	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	This recession could stall – or even reverse – the progress in employment among workers at older ages that has been ongoing for decades. We risk millions of people struggling with long-term unemployment in the years before they are able to draw a pension, leading to a rise in pensioner poverty The state of ageing in England 2020 Available at: https://www.ageing-better.org.uk Data currently available on the claimant count by age groups suggests that the impact has been greatest for younger age groups with smaller increases seen for older age people.		Rate of employment in the over 50s	Yes
Working Conditions and Practices	Work/life balance	New working practices	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	According to the Worcestershire restart and recovery survey - almost 60% of respondents were working from home.		Proportion of people working from home	Yes
Working Conditions and Practices	Work/life balance	Homeworking; new hobbies and interests as a result of having more time	**Positive/ Opportunity**	**Possible**	**Moderate**	**Short, medium and long term**	Increasing referrals to social prescribing		Referrals to social prescribing, nature of referrals	No

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Working Conditions and Practices	Working in health or social care	Sickness, exhaustion and moral injury through not being able to provide the care they wanted to	**Negative**	**Probable**	**Moderate**	**Short-Medium term**	Nationally, the toll of the first months of the pandemic on staff's mental and emotional wellbeing has been significant. Nurses reported widespread concern for their physical and mental health (Royal College of Nursing 2020) and sickness absences (Skills for Care 2020) social care tripled. More than 600 health and care staff died from coronavirus (Lintern 2020). Available at: https://www.kingsfund.org.uk		Sickness absence	No