

Looking Forward to Recovery:

Ten things to consider for Covid-19 recovery planning in Berkshire

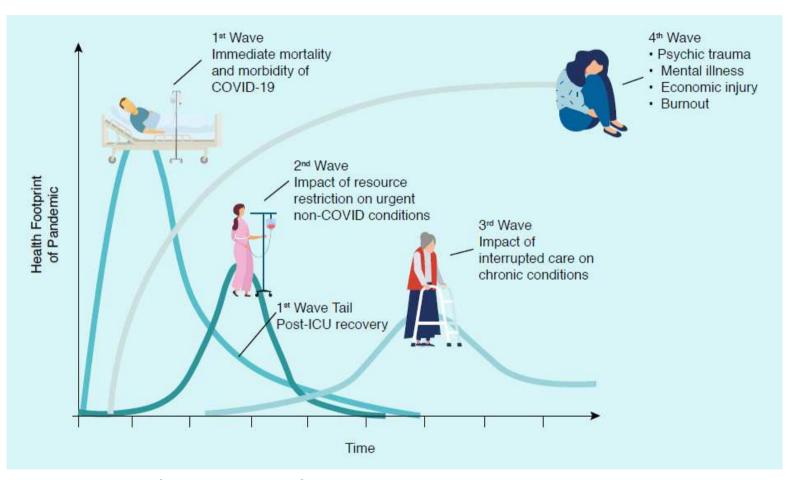
2020 Annual Public Health Report

Remembering the UK doctors who have died of covid-19



https://www.bmj.com/covid-memorial

Impact of Covid



Source: Victor Tseng (@VectorSting) viaTwitter

Impacts of Covid-19 pandemic across the lifecourse





Pregnancy

Reduced antenatal care

Perinatal mental health

Breastfeeding support

Perinatal

mental health

(4)

Immunisation uptake

Non-accidental injuries

Infancy Childhood

'Hidden' safeguarding issues

Developmental and mental health checks not completed

> Adverse childhood experiences

Adolescence

Increased negative health behaviours

Deferred sexual health services

Low mood and High anxiety

Adulthood

Increased negative health behaviours (e.g. substance misuse, alcohol, smoking, gambling, inactivity) amongst some sections of society



Paused commissioned lifestyle services, deferred cancer screening/ NHS health checks, reduced health seeking for urgent issues, 'hidden' safeguarding issues

Economic uncertainty

New anxiety and worsening existing mental illness, PTSD for carers/ health workers and families

Elderly

Social isolation and loneliness

Limited physical activity

Safeguarding risks

Risky behaviours (smoking/ alcohol/ substance misuse)

Unplanned pregnancies

Admissions for gastrointestinal and respiratory infections

Population vaccination coverage reduced and outbreaks

Higher risk of poor

mental, physical

health, social

and educational

outcomes

Adverse childhood experiences

Increased demand for mental health services

> Unwanted pregnancies.

STI diagnoses

Fewer recovering from substance misuse, increased BBV infections, adults smoking, adults overweight/obese



Cancer screening coverage (breast, cervical, bowel) and late presentation

Increased demand for grief and bereavement services, employment/ training support, claiming out of work benefits



People with high anxiety



Dementia diagnosis



Injuries due to falls



Fuel poverty

Increased

morbidity and

mortality

(B

Low birthweight

Poor attachment



Admissions for deliberate/ intentional harm



Smoking at time of delivery



School readiness



Alcohol and substance misuse admissions under 18



Obese children



Admissions for self-harm

Increased demand for mental health services



Under 75 mortality from cardiovascular and liver disease and cancer



Worsening social inequalities

Suicide





Contents

3 Sections

- Impact on communities
- Strategies that will help
- How we will know recovery is working?

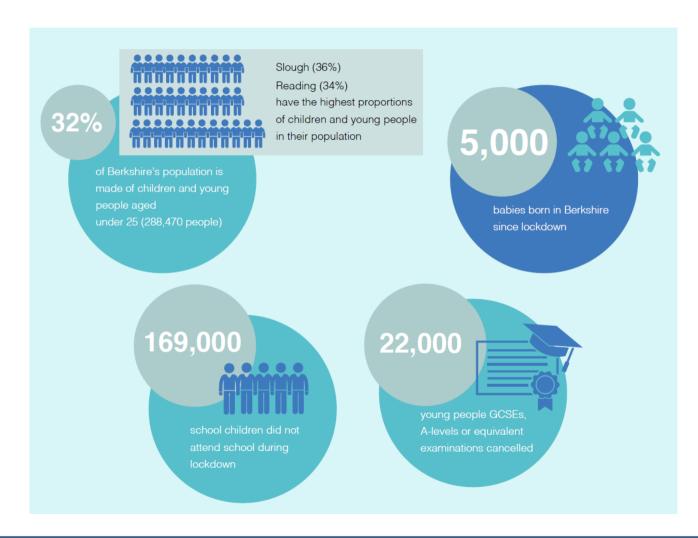
5 Questions

- Why is this important in recovery?
- Why is this important for minimising inequalities?
- Why is this important in Berkshire?
- What has worked elsewhere?
- How can we measure this?

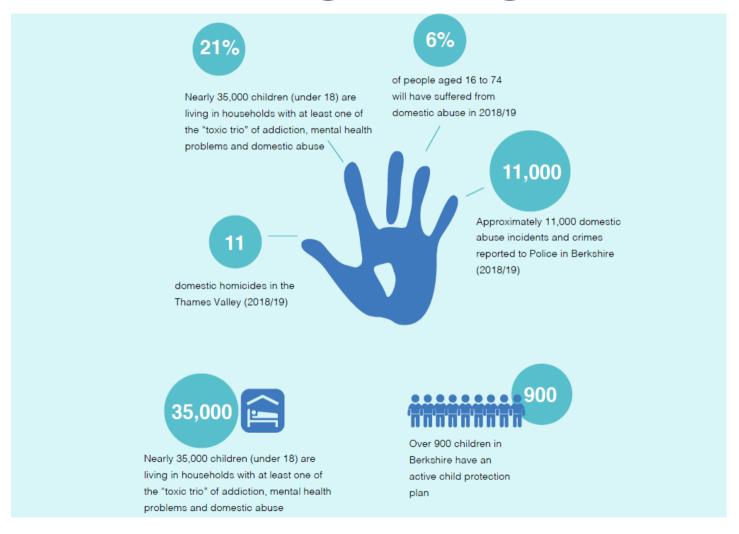
Employment

Local Authority	Jobs furloughed (no) - as of July 2020	Rate per 1,000 working age population	
Slough	26,400	358	
Bracknell Forest	19,200	295	
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead	21,700	279	
Reading	26,300	305	
West Berkshire	22,600	265	
Wokingham	21,700	256	
Berkshire Total	137,900	291	

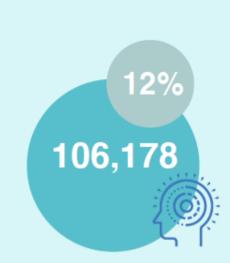
Children and Young People



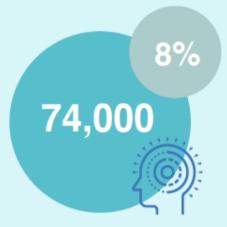
Safeguarding



Mental Health



106,178 (12% of the population) have an existing common mental health condition (APMS, via PHE Common Mental Health Disorders Profile, 2017)



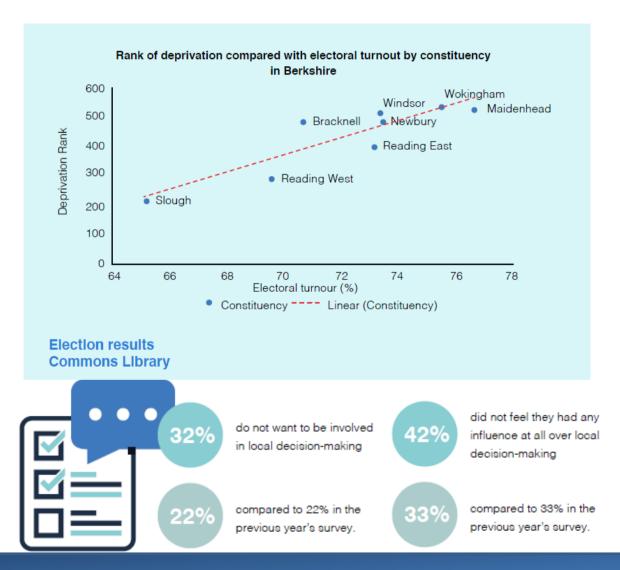
74,000 (8% of the population) have a recorded diagnosis of depression (QOF via PHE Common Mental Health Disorders Profile)

Environmental Impact

	Transport type			
Date	Cars	National Rail	Bus (exclu. London)	Cycling
23 rd March 2020 (1 st day of lockdown)	64%	25%	27%	87%
Tuesday 31st March	32%	5%	12%	98%
Tuesday 28th March	37%	4%	11%	50%
Tuesday 27 th May	59%	7%	14%	229%
Tuesday 30th June	73%	17%	26%	127%
Tuesday 21 st July	83%	25%	34%	135%

Transport use during lockdown period as percentage of an equivalent week (Department for Transport)

Engaging with Communities



Resilience and Social Cohesion



is knowledgeable and healthy.

Its members know how to stay healthy and are prepared for shocks. They learn and build on past experiences.



is organised. It has groups and leaders that can bring community members together, identify problems and act to resolve them. Community members are willing to work cooperatively and help each other.



is connected. It has relationships with central or external organisations and individuals that can provide help and support.



has infrastructure and services. It has access to physical assets or external services that enable people to meet their basic needs of food and water, shelter and health.



has economic opportunities.

It has a diverse range of employment opportunities and a flexible workforce that can adapt to uncertainty. **IFRC**

Building on Assets and Reshaping Society



https://buildbackbetter.co.nz/project/buildbackbettertool-2/

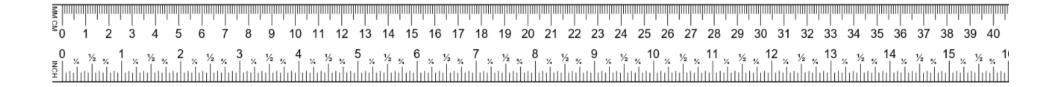
Measuring Progress

What we measure

- The things that are important
 - The gaps
 - The comparison
 - Social benefits

How we measure

- Comparative measures between groups
 - Ethnicity
 - Age
 - IMD



This report has been a team effort

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thank you



We are also grateful for the work across the South East of England coordinated by Sallie Bacon on behalf of Public health England on the evidence base for recovery post Covid.