

Analysis of impact of COVID-19 on health inequalities in Ci

Objectives

- Guide local decision making and service planning: for organisations across City and Hackney
- Monitor inequalities impacts of pandemic, response and recovery
- Collate data sources (national and local, quantitative and qualitative) in once place
- Identify gaps in local knowledge and priorities for engagement and further insight activity
- Identify priority groups/areas for action - short, medium and longer-term

Framework: mapping impacts of the pandemic against vulnerable/

Data sources and evidence listed below used to identify which population groups (columns) at gr show specific at risk groups, and which evidence source shows this (numbers). Shaded boxes with time.

		Vulner:
		Children
Direct impacts of SARS-Cov2 virus pandemic	Increased likelihood of exposure to virus, via e.g. Vulnerability to complications/death	
	Changes in health service delivery (including Changes in service use by populations, fear of Changes in wider service delivery: prevention/public health services, libraries, other LA services Change in wider service delivery: VCSE organisations have been impacted by response and the resulting change in how they support people	people accessibility of
	Changes in service delivery Financial sustainability of care homes	
	Under/untreated health conditions	
	Health related impact of 'lockdown' Health-related behaviour changes (e.g. Social isolation Mental health: impact of shielding, self-neglect,	physical activity
Impacts due to the pandemic response (not Covid19 related)	Child safeguarding	7
	Domestic abuse	7
	Safety related impacts of 'lockdown' Community safety e.g. racially motivated incidents Vulnerable housing/homelessness	7
	Employment status/loss of earnings Increase in debt/poverty Food poverty or insecurity/hunger: including access to and appropriateness of emergency food parcels	7: Young adults (16-24) most impacted 11: Impact of school closure: no free school meals

	Economic impacts of 'lockdown'	Education outcomes including impact of digital divide	11: Differences in home schooling. Differences in ability to access online resources
	businesses and employees	Impact on shut down businesses and their Impact of easing lockdown: maintaining social	

Evidence used to populate matrix: data sources (shown as numbers in matrix)

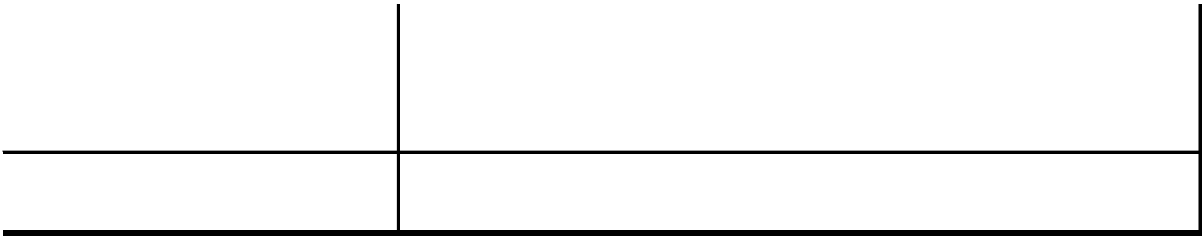
- 1: Public Health Covid19 data and reports
- 2: ONS analyses of deaths by deprivation
- 3: City and Hackney JSNA
- 4: ONS analysis of deaths by occupation
- 5: Intensive Care National Audit and Research Centre (ICNARC)
- 10: National PHE disparities report
- 11: C&H Public Health evidence summary
- 12: QMUL study on suspected Covid19 cases
- 13: BAME women and Covid19 - research evidence (Fawcett Society)
- 14: Institute of Fiscal Studies: Deaton review
- 6: Community insight - City and Hackney
- 7: LBH Policy and Strategy Team Cumulative Impact Assessment
- Insight collected from Primary Care, including PCN social
- Insight collected from Neighbourhoods
- City TBC
- 9: New Policy Institute study on multigenerational housing

ty and Hackney (DRAFT in development)

at risk groups

greater risk of different impacts of the pandemic (in what ways - rows). Matrix cells
 1 no evidence number means potential impact but no evidence known at this

able groups due to: age	Vulnerable groups due to: condition/disability or caring				
Children with additional needs	Older people	LD/ Dementia	Multimorbidity	Disability including sensory impairment	Shielded patients
households					
Underlying LTCs;	prevalance of LTCs;	12, 10, 11			shielded pts
likely to have digital complications				impairment on access	access to standard
6: people rely on libraries for digital access					
future demand					
increased need for					
6: Older people; 11				7	
6: Older people				7	
7					
Shielding population and older people				11: adults with disability at greater risk of food poverty	



Vulnerable groups due to: link with risks in care homes					
Care homes residents	Care workers	Carers	Ethnicity	Religion	Migration status
	4: Care workers		households	higher occupancy	households
10. Over 1/3 of all Covid deaths in care			BAME		
			opportunity to access more broadly)	Lack of internet access in some	finding it more services
Current residents					
		7	13		
		7			
			South East Asian community		6
			7: BAME; 13 BAME women		
			Cultural appropriateness of food parcels	Cultural appropriateness of food parcels	

	7: Impact of predicted grades 7: Impact of digital divide

		Vulnerable groups due to: gender or sexuality	Vulnerable groups due to: housing situation
People with no recourse to public funds	Deprivation	Gender	Sexuality
	workers		
	3: Obesity and LTCs	deprivation gradient	
healthcare	benefits: less likely to		
	6: people rely on libraries for digital access		
	11: lower SES groups more likely use A&F		
7			7
7			7
	7		
7	Those in temporary accommodation		Sustainability of temporary pandemic
	14, 11	11 Women's employment status more likely to be affected	
7	14, 11		
	11		

7: Impact of predicted grades
7: Impact of digital divide. 14; 11.
