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Resources

Covid-19 Evidence Resources			
LGA	**Covid-19: Good council practice** https://www.local.gov.uk/covid-19-good-council-practice	Case reports	A diverse, current and informative range of case studies that will be of help to local authorities as they navigate this changed environment, while showcasing some of the important work being carried out by the sector
Living Overview of Evidence L.OVE	https://app.iloveevidence.com/loves/5e6fdb9669c00e4ac072701d	Systematic Reviews	This L·OVE topic brings together all the systematic reviews relevant to Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). It organizes the evidence in PICO-question format and keeps it up to date in a simple, friendly format. L·OVE saves you the time you would spend searching and screening, provides the most comprehensive evidence base for a question, and makes living evidence a reality.
PHE	**Wider impacts of COVID on health monitoring tool** https://analytics.phe.gov.uk/apps/covid-19-indirect-effects/	Analysis	The Wider Impacts of COVID-19 on Health (WICH) monitoring tool is designed to allow users to explore the indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the population's health and wellbeing. This tool presents a range of health and wellbeing metrics in interactive plots that can be broken down to show differences between groups
EPPI Centre	**Covid-19: A living map of the evidence** http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Projects/DepartmentofHealthandSocialCare/Publishedreviews/COVID-19Livingsystematicmapoftheevidence/tabid/3765/Default.aspx	Map of evidence	In response to the current crisis, the EPPI Centre have produced an up-to-date maps of the current evidence that are partitioned into broad domains for easy exploration. This includes RCTs on treatments, prevention and vaccines.

| COVID-NMA | A Living mapping and living systematic review of COVID-19 trials supported by the WHO and Cochrane Library https://covid-nma.com/ | Map and systematic review | Together with their partners, Cochrane have created this **living mapping of ongoing Covid-19 research** followed by a living network meta-analysis of study results as soon as they are available. |
| Cabinet Office | **Our Plan to Rebuild: The UK Government's COVID-19 Recovery Strategy** https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/our-plan-to-rebuild-the-uk-governments-covid-19-recovery-strategy | Report | The Government's roadmap for how and when the UK will adjust its response to the COVID-19 crisis. |

Mental Health

Resources for a trauma informed approach:

Trauma informed practice guide for professionals https://youngminds.org.uk/media/3091/adversity-andtrauma-informed-practice-guide-for-professionals.pdf Trauma informed information for schools: https://www.traumainformedschools.co.uk/resources
Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families https://www.annafreud.org/
Resources to support the signs of trauma: https://beaconhouse.org.uk/resources/
Centre for Mental Health briefings: https://www.centreformentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-05/CentreforMentalHealth_Briefing56_Trauma_MH_Coronavirus_2.pdf
Resources from LGA on managing the wellbeing of staff https://www.local.gov.uk/oursupport/workforce-and-hr-support/wellbeing

Theme	Citation	Design	Aim	Key findings/ overview
Local government and mental health responsibilities	**Centre for Mental Health (August 2020)** *Our Place: Local Authorities and the Publics Mental Health* https://www.centreformentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-08/CentreforMH_OurPlace.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11742783_NEWSL_HWB%202020-08-17&dm_i=21A8,6ZOSF,3RMW1,S5V0H,1	Report	examines the initiatives of local councils that are rising to the challenge of promoting good mental health and preventing poor mental health in their communities. These councils seek to improve population mental health, reduce inequalities and prevent mental ill health in their communities through a combination of strategic and practical approaches. The report presents learning from these areas, prior to the pandemic and in the midst of the challenges brought by Covid-19, alongside an overview of the evidence for prevention and the national policy context.	Includes: • Evidence for prevention • Role of Local Authorities • Case studies • Prevention and promotion during the pandemic (use of digital innovation) • Implications There is a real risk that many more people will risk mental ill health in the wake of the pandemic. By taking affirmative action to reduce the risk of serious and long-lasting mental health problems, it will be possible to help individuals and communities to recover. boost communities' resilience and help people to 'bounce back' from the crisis. The nine case studies in this document demonstrate promising approaches to achieving this.

Population mental health	PHE (September 2020) '*COVID-19 mental health and wellbeing surveillance: Spotlights*' https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-mental-health-and-wellbeing-surveillance-spotlights	Report	The report is about population mental health and wellbeing in England during the COVID-19 pandemic. It includes up to date information to inform policy, planning and commissioning in health and social care. It is designed to assist stakeholders at national and local level, in both government and non-government sectors.	For adults there appears to be an underlying relationship between age and the impact of COVID-19 on mental health and wellbeing. Younger adults are reporting both worse symptoms and a larger deterioration in mental health. On average, older age groups appear to have been less affected so far.
Primary care networks	**Naylor, C. et al (July 2020) '*Mental Health and Primary Care Networks*' The Kings Fund; Centre for Mental Health** https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/mental-health-primary-care-networks	Report	The establishment of primary care networks (PCNs) is one of the most important reforms to primary care in England in recent years. This report, published jointly by The King's Fund and the Centre for Mental Health, explores the opportunities the emergence of these new networks creates for improving the support and treatment provided to people with mental health needs in primary care, and describes why such improvement is badly needed.	Key messages: • The provision of mental health support in primary care does not meet the range of needs of that exist, with significant gaps in services. Children and adolescents and older people are among those who are often poorly served. • The Covid 19 pandemic means the case for change is stronger than ever, with intense workload pressures being experienced in both primary care and mental health services, and with potential increases in mental health needs in the population.
	'*Covid-19: Resilience, Mental Health and Mindfulness*' **The Mindfulness Initiative; The All-Party Parliamentary Group on Mindfulness, August 2020** https://www.themindfulnessinitiative.org/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=b0da0cb9-948b-47a7-8a3a-246b1c9a4aa9	Briefing paper	This briefing paper from the Mindfulness All Party Parliamentary Group and the Mindfulness Initiative summarises some of the key research findings on the mental health impact of Covid-19, and makes the case for investment in mindfulness interventions, to help people cope with ongoing pressures, for communities experiencing greater socioeconomic pressure or for local recurrences. The paper is written by Jenny Edwards CBE, the Mindfulness Initiative's Health Policy Lead.	The APPG on Mindfulness recommends that the Government takes urgent steps: 1. To promote and provide comprehensive information and online mindfulness resources to the general public 2. To ensure that professional teaching and ongoing support for mindfulness practice is available for communities experiencing health inequalities, using digital and face to face delivery 3. To ensure that health and social care staff are offered the opportunity to learn mindfulness practices to support their mental health and wellbeing 4. To provide guidance to GPs on the mindfulness programmes available, to enable them to select the most appropriate pathway for their patients and include them in social prescribing
Recovery	**Wilton, J. '*Trauma, mental health and coronavirus: Supporting healing and*	Briefing paper	The response to Covid-19 has brought abrupt changes to everyday life. Many people will have felt isolated and	There is evidence that quarantine conditions can have several negative psychological effects, including post-traumatic stress symptoms, in some people. When the acute phase of the physical

Theme	Citation	Design	Aim	Key findings/ overview
	recovery', **May 2020. Centre for Mental Health** https://www.centreformentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-05/CentreforMentalHealth_Briefing56_Trauma_MH_Coronavirus_2.pdf		disempowered at some point during the lockdown, and all will have experienced a loss – of their freedom, of their job, of their health, of a loved one. While many will come through it without lasting negative effects on their mental health, there is evidence that quarantine conditions can have several long-term psychological effects, including post-traumatic stress symptoms, in some people. This briefing explores the ideas of collective trauma and healing, and what the process of recovery may look like.	health crisis has passed, addressing these social and psychological consequences of coronavirus must be made a priority. Careful thought needs to be given to how we can repair the social fabric and support those who have experienced the most distress. A trauma-informed approach to both collective and individual recovery will be needed.
Recovery	**'International Policy Guidance and Reponses to COVID-19 Mental Health Recovery'** **July 2020; Mental Health Foundation Scotland** https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/international-policy-covid19.pdf	Rapid review	This rapid review has been commissioned by the Mental Health and Capacity Unit of the Department of Health NI and funded by the Mental Health Foundation. The main aim is to identify, analyse and present evidence to inform the response to mental health needs arising and/or being exacerbated by the Covid-19 Pandemic and examine the international evidence beyond the UK and Ireland. This is a fast-moving landscape and it is anticipated that additional relevant reviews and articles will be identified as research, policy and practice develops.	However services emerge from this crisis, many decision-makers are seeing this as an opportunity to make change creating the potential to positively transform mental health care. There is consensus that this cannot be achieved without tackling the root causes of health inequalities and their social determinants. Grave economic stressors add considerable threats to increasing social inequality and poverty in NI. Data collection, modelling and sharing needs to be enhanced to better inform policy and service development. There are also opportunities to build on the more positive elements that have emerged in crisis. These include the adaptability and flexibility of community-based care, the recognition of the importance of lived experience in the design, development and monitoring of services, improved interagency collaboration, the acceleration of the digitalisation of healthcare and the importance of connecting physical and mental health.

Health Inequality

Theme	Citation	Design	Aim	Key findings/ overview
Poor health	**Marmot, M., Allen, J., Goldblatt, P., Herd, E., Morrison, J., 'Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review' (December 2020)** http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/about-our-work/latest-updates-from-the-	Report	The aim of this report is three-fold: • To examine inequalities in COVID-19 mortality. Focus is on inequalities in mortality among members of BAME groups and among certain occupations, alongside continued attention to the socioeconomic gradient in	The recommendations made in this report are, in large measure, built upon those made in the 10 Years On report (outlined below). The report highlights that: • inequalities in social and economic conditions before the pandemic contributed to the high and unequal death toll from COVID-19 • the nation's health should be the highest priority for government as we rebuild from the pandemic

	institute/build-back-fairer		health – the more deprived the area, the worse COVID-19 mortality tends to be • To show the effects that the pandemic, and the societal response to contain the pandemic, have had on social and economic inequalities, their effects on mental and physical health, and their likely effects on health inequalities in the future • To make recommendations on what needs to be done	• the economy and health are strongly linked – managing the pandemic well allows the economy to flourish in the longer term, which is supportive of health • reducing health inequalities, including those exacerbated by the pandemic requires long-term policies with equity at the heart • to build back fairer from the pandemic, multi-sector action from all levels of government is needed • investment in public health needs to be increased to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on health and health inequalities, and on the social determinants of health.
Poor health	**Marmot, M., Allen, J., Boyce, T., Goldblatt, P., Morrison, J. (February 2020) 'Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On'** **https://www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/the-marmot-review-10-years-on**	Report	This report examines the progress in addressing health inequalities in England, 10 years on from the landmark study Fair Society, Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review). Led by Professor Sir Michael Marmot, the review explores changes since 2010 in five policy objectives: -giving every child the best start in life -enabling all people to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives -ensuring a healthy standard of living for all -creating fair employment and good work for all -creating and developing healthy and sustainable places and communities. For each objective the report outlines areas of progress and decline since 2010 and proposes recommendations for future action.	The report highlights that: • people can expect to spend more of their lives in poor health • improvements to life expectancy have stalled, and declined for the poorest 10% of women • the health gap has grown between wealthy and deprived areas • place matters – living in a deprived area of the North East is worse for your health than living in a similarly deprived area in London, to the extent that life expectancy is nearly five years less.
Digital exclusion	**Dimitriadis, S (29 May 2020) 'Straddling the divide: Digital exclusion during COVID-19 and beyond'** https://ilcuk.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Straddling-the-divide-Digital-	Report	This report outlines how Covid-19 risks widening inequalities caused by digital exclusion, but how it also acts as a catalyst to accelerate digital inclusion efforts.	The way business and local gov. has adapted to support those digitally excluded by: • Making their products and services more inclusive and actively considering the needs of their most vulnerable users; • Adapting products to make them safely useable during COVID-19; • Directly addressing barriers to digital inclusion in the community. The crisis is also challenging a common belief and a key barrier to

	exclusion.pdf			digital inclusion – that digital tech is not useful. But the lack of coordination behind efforts to tackle digital exclusion risks leaving many behind. To prevent this, national and local government could work together to: • Actively encourage the adoption of the most useful tech; • Help disadvantaged groups to master digital skills; • Create a nationally co-ordinated volunteer service to achieve this – making use of the numerous NHS volunteers who have yet to be called into action.
Deprivation	**'Levelling up communities' Covid Recovery Commission 2020** https://covidrecoverycommission.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Levelling-up-communities.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11898514_NEWSL_HWB_2020-10-26&dm_i=21A8,730YA,3RMW1,SMBLP,1	Report	This first report presents the Commission's initial analysis on how inequality impacts on individuals, neighbourhoods and communities right across the UK and how these inequalities have been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. It argues that a new approach to levelling up is needed to tackle these inequalities. This should focus on local impacts and use a comprehensive strategy, wider than simply rebalancing economic fortunes, to ensure the UK economy and society is fairer post-Covid-19, than it was before	From the analysis in this paper, it is already clear that everyone has their part to play in delivering a stronger and fairer economy for the UK; whether that is through improving educational opportunities, building more resilient communities, strengthening economic growth and creating jobs, supporting development and upskilling in the workplace or ensuring that mental health is central to policymaking across a wide range of areas. Importantly, it is the Commission's belief that - in addition to national government action - many of these issues can be more effectively tackled where local policymakers and politicians and, ultimately, local people have a greater say in what happens. These are all themes that the Commission will return to in future reports. In the meantime, the Commission believes that, if taken forward, the small number of recommendations in this report can lay the foundations for a comprehensive strategy to ensure that the UK's post-Covid recovery delivers a stronger, fairer and more resilient economy
	'Disparities in risks and outcomes of Covid-19' Public Health England 2020 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/908434/Disparities_in_the_risk_and_outcomes_of_COVID_August_2020_update.pdf	Report	To present findings based on surveillance data available to PHE, regarding the impact of COVID-19 on replicating and increasing existing health inequalities. Aims to improve our understanding of the pandemic and formulate the future public health response to it.	Death rates from COVID-19 were higher for Black and Asian ethnic groups when compared to White ethnic groups. These analyses were not able to include the effect of occupation, obesity of comorbidities. Bangladeshi ethnicity had around twice the risk of death when compared to people of White British ethnicity. Confirmed that COVID has replicated existing health inequalities and is some cases exacerbated them.
Migrant population	Migrant populations and infectious diseases (multiple reviews)	Review of systematic reviews	Migrant populations may be at higher risk of developing COVID-19 and having complications and poor outcomes. Existing	Several factors influence the risk of infectious disease among migrant populations, and their acceptance of healthcare interventions.

| | Added October 4, 2020 https://evidenceaid.org/resource /migrant-populations-and-infectious-diseases-multiple-reviews/ | | research into infectious diseases and migrant populations might provide useful information for policy makers and several relevant systematic reviews are summarized here. More details on these, including citations and links to their full text, are available further down this page. | **The Riccardo review** found that risks of most infectious diseases among migrant populations can be attributed to migration-specific factors (such as migrant status, migration trajectory, country of origin and access to health care), and behavioural or socio-economic factors (such as overcrowding, high mobility, poverty, education and occupation).

The Driedger review found that individuals' level of disease knowledge, peer and family support, social determinants (such as years of formal education), cultural/family beliefs and social connections, as well as the cultural sensitivity and communication skills of healthcare practitioners, influence migrants' acceptance and uptake of interventions for infectious diseases. Both structural and community-level barriers reduced access to public health interventions.

The Giorgo Rossi review reported problems in infectious disease monitoring in migrant populations in Europe, including both over- and under-reporting, other data inaccuracies and inadequate surveillance methods.

The Riccardo review found that frequent transmission pathways for communicable diseases in migrant holding centres include human-to-human transmission, water- and food-borne infections and skin infections. They concluded that critical issues for disease prevention and control were living conditions (notably minimising overcrowding), effective coordination among stakeholders, health information (especially related to early detection and reporting), human resources, physical infrastructure and health financing. |

Health Care

Theme	Citation	Study design	Aim	Key findings/ overview
NHS	**(10 June 2020) NHS Reset; NHS Confederation** *'Getting the NHS back on track: planning for the next phase of COVID-19'*	Report	This report outlines the key challenges that local organisations will face over the coming months. It also suggests some changes in policy and practice that will be required as the NHS prepares to restart a wide range of	The key challenges identified are: funding; capacity; rehabilitation; health inequalities; regulation and inspections; system working; and managing public expectations.

	https://www.nhsconfed.org/resources/2020/06/getting-the-nhs-back-on-track		services either paused or stopped when the pandemic struck.	
NHS	**Propper, C., Stoye, G., Zaranko, B. (April 2020) Institute for Fiscal Studies *'The wider impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic on the NHS'*** https://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/14798	Report	Increases in demand and changes to supply related to the Covid-19 pandemic will not only affect patients with the coronavirus, but will have large knock-on effects on the care provided to the wider population. In this briefing note researchers from IFS and Imperial College discuss likely implications for healthcare delivery in the short and medium term of the responses to the coronavirus pandemic, focusing primarily on the implications for non-coronavirus patients.	This briefing includes: - Dealing with coronavirus patients against a backdrop of shortage - The effect on care volumes: cancellations, delays and disrupted treatment - The effect on care quality - Longer-term concerns
NHS	**Claridge, F., Deighton, R., Pett, W. (September 2020) *'NHS Reset: A New Direction for Health and Care'* NHS Reset; NHS Confederation** https://www.nhsconfed.org/-/media/Confederation/Files/Publications/Documents/NHS-Reset-a-new-direction-for-health-and-care.pdf?utm_source=The%20King%27s%20Fund%20newsletters%20%28main%20account%29&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=11872143_NEWSL_ICB%202020-10-14&dm_i=21A8,72GLR,3RMW1,SJJLK,1	Report	Bringing together NHS Confederation members and partners, the NHS Reset campaign has convened the health and care system to reflect on the learning from the past six months of the Covid-19 pandemic and what it means for the future. This report identifies five factors it believes will help to fundamentally reset the way health and care is planned, commissioned and delivered: honesty and realism; extra funding; a lighter, leaner culture; integrating health and care; and tackling health inequalities.	The NHS went into the pandemic under significant pressure, with demand for care outstripping the service's ability to meet key performance targets. The service is now facing a triple whammy. It must deal with local outbreaks and a second surge. It has to manage a huge backlog of treatment that has built up during the pandemic. And it must do this and restore services with reduced capacity as a result of infection control measures. On top of this, leaders are reporting that some staff who have been in the thick of this battle
Health care	**Lewis, L., Ehrenberg, N. (2020) *'Realising the true value of integrated care: Beyond COVID-19'* International Foundation of Integrated Care** https://integratedcarefoundation.org/wp-	Report	This thought leadership report states that Covid-19 presents an opportunity to reset our fragmented health and care systems so that they are integrated, driven by people and communities, and resilient in the face of future systemic shocks. The IFIC proposes nine building blocks to help steer health and	Realising the true value of integrated care. Building stronger and more resilient care systems to deal with pressures, challenges and crisis such as Covid-19. The speed and scale of the response required by Covid-19 highlights how fragmented current health care systems are, - Population health and local context - People as partners in care

	content/uploads/2020/05/IFIC35 16-Covid-19-Thought-Leadership-Paper-A4-v7.pdf		care system leaders towards a radically different future, whereas one team, one system, they can achieve a stronger and more resilient society.	• System wide governance and leadership • Digital solutions- help deliver care with a greater scale and flexibility • Aligned payment systems
Health care	*'In the balance: Ten principles for how the NHS should approach restarting 'non-Covid care'';* **BMA (2020)** **https://www.bma.org.uk/media /2487/ten-principles.pdf**	Paper	Across the UK the NHS is beginning to restart work previously stopped or delayed due to the Coronavirus outbreak. This paper sets out key principles the BMA believes should be followed over the coming weeks and months to ensure that as this shift takes place, patient care is safeguarded and healthcare workers are given the support they need.	The following ten principles must be followed as the NHS restarts more non-Covid care: 1. A realistic and cautious approach to balancing Covid and non-Covid capacity is needed 2. There must be adequate PPE for health and care workers, and measures in place to prevent the spread of the virus within the NHS 3. Decisions about staffing levels and redeployment must be safe and made in consultation with employee representatives 4. Measures must be taken to safeguard staff wellbeing 5. Clarity must be given to healthcare workers about their future contractual position, and plans to restore training and career development 6. There must be effective and transparent public communication so that patients understand what they can and cannot expect from the NHS at this time 7. Increased remote working, where clinically appropriate, and use of technology to empower patients should be supported 8. Local decisions must be guided by clinical expertise and the experience of those working at the frontline 9. The government must support and significantly enhance local public health services and ensure there is adequate capacity to test, trace and quarantine 10. A strategy is needed to ensure that restarting non-Covid work does not exacerbate health inequalities

Economic Recovery

Theme	Citation	Study design	Aim	Key findings/ overview
	Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and Society ONS **(Latest release)** **https://www.ons.gov.uk/people**	Data	Early experimental data on the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on the UK economy and society. These faster indicators are created using rapid response surveys, novel data sources and experimental methods.	

	populationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/coronavirustheukeconomyandsocietyfasterindicators/latest			
Health Inequality	Nail, Y et al (September 2020) 'Using economic development to improve health and reduce health inequalities' The Health Foundation; 2020. https://www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/using-economic-development-to-improve-health-and-reduce-he	Report	This report sets out how economic development can be used to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities in the UK. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has shown us that people's health and the economy cannot be viewed independently. Both are necessary foundations of a flourishing and prosperous society. The report sets out a series of recommendations to support policymakers, researchers and changemakers in taking action to create more inclusive economies that enhance health.	•As we seek to rebuild the economy post-pandemic and 'level up' UK regions, there is an opportunity to create more inclusive economies geared towards reducing inequalities and improving health. •The report contains case studies from the UK and around the world. Produced with the RSA and Demos Helsinki, each of the case studies offers practical insights into how economies can be built that work better for everyone.
Local Government Association	LGA (2020) 'Building an approach to the inclusive economies agenda' Local Government Association https://www.local.gov.uk/building-approach-inclusive-economies-agenda	Report	Research undertaken by IPPR North and commissioned by the LGA outlines the steps councils are taking to ensure their communities and local economies are more inclusive, with the Office for National Statistics having already raised concerns that people living in the poorest areas of England are twice as likely to die from COVID-19.	The research has revealed councils wider efforts to ensure public procurement prioritises services and goods provided by organisations in their local area; to provide apprenticeships for local people; to link hard-to-reach groups with employment opportunities; to fund employment support programmes; or improve public transport by creating or expanding cycling networks to enable people to travel in more affordable, environmentally-friendly ways.
Health care	Banks, J. Karjalainen, H., Propper, C. (April 2020) 'Recessions and health: The long-term health consequences of responses to coronavirus' Institute of Fiscal Studies https://www.ifs.org.uk/uploads/BN281-Recessions-and-health-The-long-term-health-consequences-of-responses-to-COVID-19-FINAL.pdf	Briefing	This briefing outlines the effects of the response to the pandemic on peoples health.	The current lockdown and social distancing measures brought about by the coronavirus crisis, coupled with the direct effects of the virus on workers and firms, are having a huge impact on economies in the UK and around the world. Existing literature on the health impacts of business-cycle fluctuations and recessions shows that the resulting economic downturn will have significant consequences on people's health outcomes in the short and longer term. A debate has started on whether the adverse health effects of a recession may be greater than the increased morbidity and mortality within the pandemic itself. This briefing note discusses some of the mechanisms through which shocks to macroeconomic conditions may affect health.
Charity sector	Covid-19 Charity Tracker Survey (Updated monthly) Pro bono	Editorial	Up to date research on how Covid is impacting the charity sector.	

	economics https://www.probonoeconomics.com/Pages/Category/covid-19-charity-tracker-survey			
Post Covid-19	*Place-based recovery: How countries can drive growth post-COVID-19* Grant Thornton (August 2020)		COVID-19 has strengthened the argument for ensuring that a place-based response should remain at the forefront of policymaking in relation to both the short-term economic recovery as well as the delivery of longer term, sustainable growth. This report identifies four key ways in which behaviours have been impacted during the pandemic that will impact on future growth: 1. Home/digital working 2. Increasingly 'local' perspective 3. Reduced carbon consumption 4. Shift in consumer behaviour.	New economic analysis for this report shows: • The sectoral make-up of county authorities presents a significant place-based vulnerability for county authority areas, with 5.9 million employees working in the most 'at risk' sectors, which accounts for just over half (53.4%) of total employees. This is compared to 44% for the Core Cities in England and 38% for London. • Modelled GVA estimates suggest that the impact of COVID19 could cause a marked decline in annual GVA output in England, but its impact will be felt the most in county areas, declining by 14.9%, comparatively greater than the London and Core City averages, at 13.3% and 13.9% respectively. In total 34 out of 36 counties face a decline in economic output greater than the England average of 14.3%. • The level of risk can vary hugely within individual county authority areas, highlighting the need to coordinate growth and recovery strategies at scale to work across areas of lower and higher risks within a county geography. • The economic impacts of COVID-19 are already being felt in county authority areas - Up to June 30th, 3.5 million employees have been furloughed in county authority areas, accounting for almost half the England total (46%). Some county authority areas have close to one third of their workforce. - 32 of the 36 county authority areas have seen their claimant count increase by at least double between March and June 2020.

Environment

Theme	Citation	Study design	Aim	Key findings/ overview
Environment and waste	*Post-COVID-19 recovery strategies that will contribute to a fairer, cleaner, and more sustainable economy*, LGA, Thursday 11 June 2020	Briefing (House of Lords)	We need to continue to improve air quality, protect against flooding, and ensure our transport, planning, waste and energy policies are sustainable. The LGA is committed to supporting local government	It is essential that as a nation we tackle climate change and protect our natural environment. We need to continue to improve air quality, protect against flooding, and ensure our transport, planning, waste and energy policies are

	https://www.local.gov.uk/parliament/briefings-and-responses/post-covid-19-recovery-strategies-will-contribute-fairer-cleaner		to continue on this journey, particularly as we begin the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.	sustainable. The LGA is committed to supporting local government to continue on this journey, particularly as we begin the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. • Achieving net zero carbon • Restart and recovery • Green jobs and skills • Transport • Finance
Transport	Burns et al (2020) *Travel-related control measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic: a rapid review* *Cochrane Systematic Review - Rapid Version published: 16 September 2020 see* https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013717	Rapid review	To assess the effectiveness of travel-related control measures during the COVID-19 pandemic on infectious disease and screening-related outcomes.	With much of the evidence deriving from modelling studies, notably for travel restrictions reducing cross-border travel and quarantine of travellers, there is a lack of 'real-life' evidence for many of these measures. The certainty of the evidence for most travel-related control measures is very low and the true effects may be substantially different from those reported here. Nevertheless, some travel-related control measures during the COVID-19 pandemic may have a positive impact on infectious disease outcomes. Broadly, travel restrictions may limit the spread of disease across national borders. Entry and exit symptom screening measures on their own are not likely to be effective in detecting a meaningful proportion of cases to prevent seeding new cases within the protected region; combined with subsequent quarantine, observation and PCR testing, the effectiveness is likely to improve. There was insufficient evidence to draw firm conclusions about the effectiveness of travel-related quarantine on its own. Some of the included studies suggest that effects are likely to depend on factors such as the stage of the epidemic, the interconnectedness of countries, local measures undertaken to contain community transmission, and the extent of implementation and adherence.
Health	State of the environment: Health, people and the environment (updates September 2020) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/state-of-the-environment/state-of-the-environment-health-people-and-the-environment	Report	This report focuses on the relationship between human health and people's access to and connection with a clean, high quality natural environment. It presents information on England's environment, and people's exposure to environmental pollutants, flooding and climate change in relation to human health. It highlights environmental inequalities that contribute to differences in health outcomes for people in England. Case studies throughout the	-Air pollution is the single biggest environmental threat to health in the UK, shortening tens of thousands of lives each year. -After air pollution, noise causes the second highest pollution-related burden of disease in Europe, and is responsible for more life years lost than lead, ozone or dioxins. -There is emerging evidence of health effects from lower levels of pollution, although these are not currently well understood. -Antimicrobial resistant microbes are becoming more common in the environment due to contamination, meaning infectious illnesses may become harder to treat. -Mental health conditions are increasing - they are the largest single

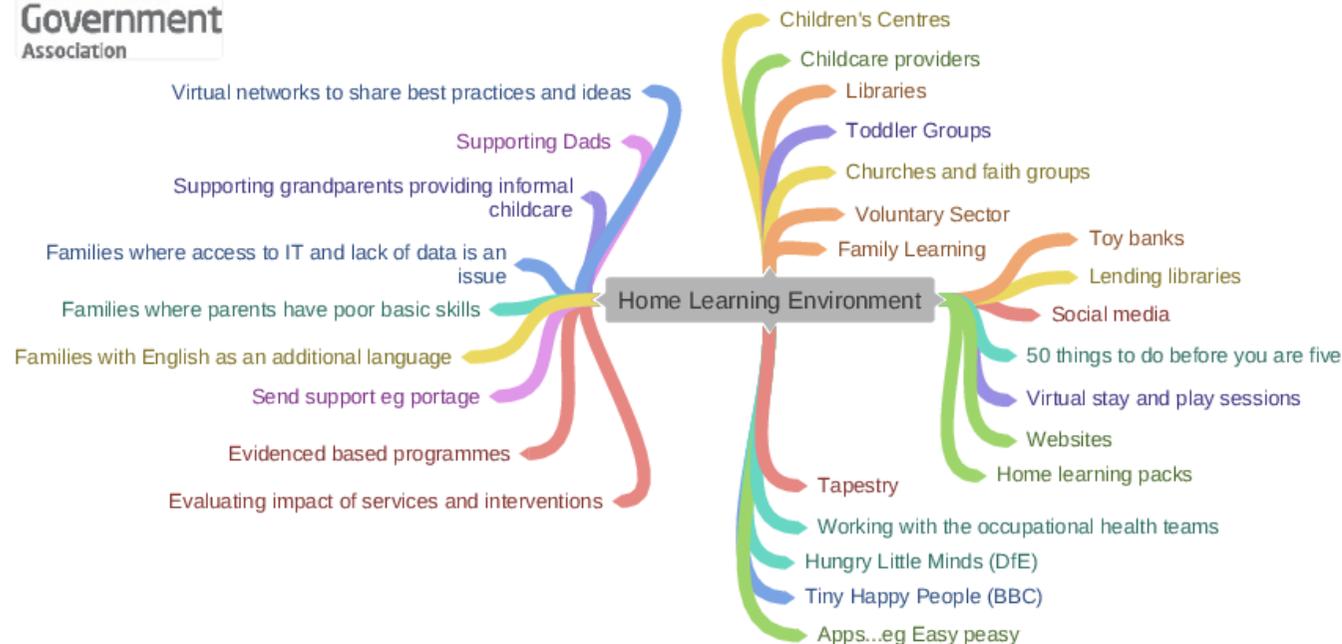|			report demonstrate the role played by the Environment Agency in protecting and enhancing the environment, and how this benefits people's health.	cause of disability in the UK, and can be caused or affected by pollution, flooding and climate change. -There is substantial and growing evidence for the physical and mental health benefits of spending time in the natural environment, but children are engaging less with nature.
Homeless	**Lewer, D. et al (September 2020)** *'Covid-19 among people experiencing homelessness in England: a modelling study'* **The Lancet Respiratory Medicine** https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/article/PIIS2213-2600(20)30396-9/fulltext	Article	People experiencing homelessness are vulnerable to COVID-19 due to the risk of transmission in shared accommodation and the high prevalence of comorbidities. In England, as in some other countries, preventive policies have been implemented to protect this population. We aimed to estimate the avoided deaths and health-care use among people experiencing homelessness during the so-called first wave of COVID-19 in England—ie, the peak of infections occurring between February and May, 2020—and the potential impact of COVID-19 on this population in the future.	During the first wave of COVID-19 in England, our modelling suggests that people experiencing homelessness were protected by interventions in the general population, infection control in hostels, and closing of dormitory-style accommodation. Our results suggest that 266 deaths were avoided in the first wave, and a further 164 deaths could be avoided if these measures are continued until January, 2021, and potentially more if there is a second wave of COVID-19 in the general population. Even if incidence of COVID-19 remains low in the general population, relaxing measures in hostels and night shelters could lead to outbreaks and a high overall attack rate amongst homeless people.

Children and schools

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Supporting the Home Learning Environment
during the Covid 19 outbreak and beyond

Local Government Association

Home Learning Environment

- Children's Centres
- Childcare providers
- Libraries
- Toddler Groups
- Churches and faith groups
- Voluntary Sector
- Family Learning
  - Toy banks
  - Lending libraries
  - Social media
  - 50 things to do before you are five
  - Virtual stay and play sessions
  - Websites
  - Home learning packs
- Tapestry
- Working with the occupational health teams
- Hungry Little Minds (DfE)
- Tiny Happy People (BBC)
- Apps...eg Easy peasy

- Virtual networks to share best practices and ideas
- Supporting Dads
- Supporting grandparents providing informal childcare
- Families where access to IT and lack of data is an issue
- Families where parents have poor basic skills
- Families with English as an additional language
- Send support eg portage
- Evidenced based programmes
- Evaluating impact of services and interventions

Theme	Citation	Design	Aim	Key findings/ overview
	Local Government Association 'A child-centred recovery- where all young people can thrive' September 2020 https://www.local.gov.uk/child-centred-recovery	Report	This document outlines our ambitions for a child-centred recovery, drawing together every aspect of policy and service delivery to create the places people want to live in and plan for the future	Our immediate priorities 1. A cross-Whitehall strategy that puts children and young people at the heart of recovery. 2. Investment in local safety nets and the universal and early help services, including mental health and wellbeing services, that children, young people and their families will need to support them through the short and long-term impacts of the pandemic. 3. Dedicated action to prevent the attainment gap from widening, including immediate work to stabilise the early years sector and

				support children and young people to attend school or to continue learning from home where required.
Surveillance transmission	**Public Health England '*Prospective active national surveillance of preschools and primary schools for SARS-CoV-2 infection and transmission in England, June 2020 (sKIDs COVID-19 surveillance in school KIDs) Phase 1 Report'* (01 September 2020) Author: Shamez Ladhani** https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/914700/sKIDs_Phase1Report_01sep2020.pdf	Surveillance	Many countries have started to re-open schools as part of the easing of COVID-19 lockdown measures but staff, students and their families remain concerned about the risk of infection and transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in educational settings. Public Health England (PHE), therefore, initiated a prospective national study in preschools and primary schools during the summer half-term.	SARS-CoV-2 infection and transmission rates were low in preschool and primary schools under surveillance. Seropositivity rates in students and staff were similar and not associated with school attendance during the lockdown. Similar studies are needed in secondary schools and higher educational settings.
Transmission in schools	**Public Health England (July 2020)** *Transmission of COVID-19 in school settings and interventions to reduce the transmission: a rapid review* https://phe.koha-ptfs.co.uk/cgi-bin/koha/opac-retrieve-file.pl?id=45d305bc223d425af0fcbd60e8108a32	Rapid review	1. What is the transmission of COVID-19 within school settings? 2. What is the effectiveness of interventions to reduce the transmission of COVID-19 within school settings?	This review included 9 studies: 3 epidemiological and 6 modelling studies (including 5 preprints) (search up to 18 June 2020). • There is limited and weak evidence from the 3 epidemiological studies that the transmission of COVID-19 within school settings is low. • There is weak evidence from 6 modelling studies that the re-opening of schools at a reduced capacity, particularly for younger children, may not be associated with a second epidemic wave. • The evidence base should be routinely monitored to capture new studies on transmission and interventions as they emerge.
Mental health	**Coombe J, Mackenzie L, Munro R, et al.** *Teacher-mediated interventions to support child mental health following a disaster: a systematic review.* **PLoS currents disasters. 2015 Dec 8;7.** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4696867/	Systematic Review	In this systematic review, the authors searched for studies on the effects of teacher-mediated interventions to support child and adolescent recovery after a natural or man-made disaster. They restricted their search to articles published in English and did the search in January 2015. They included 20 studies reporting on 18 separate interventions.	What works: After a disaster, school-based interventions mediated by teachers have short-term benefits on psychological symptoms and academic performance in students and on teachers' personal and professional self-efficacy. What doesn't work: Nothing noted. What's uncertain: The long-term effects of teacher-mediated interventions are uncertain Cite: Evidence Aid

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Children & families

Domestic abuse	Campbell Systematic Reviews: Latzman, N. E. et al *The promotion of well-being among children exposed to intimate partner violence: A systematic review of interventions* (2019) https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/cl2.1049	Systematic review	There have been increases in domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. Information is needed on interventions to minimise psychological damage to children who witness it. In this Campbell systematic review, the authors searched for studies that had evaluated the effects of psychosocial interventions to promote well-being among children exposed to intimate partner violence and which they rated as having low or moderate risk of bias. They did not restrict their search by date of publication and did the most recent search in April 2018. They included 8 randomized trials (924 participants), which were conducted in India (1 study), the Netherlands (1) and the USA (6).	What works: In-home intensive services (parent training and provision of emotional support to the parent) are more effective than interventions in outpatient/clinic settings. Programmes targeting the non-offending parent (usually the mother) were more effective. What's uncertain: The effects of online courses, which might be required because of social distancing, are uncertain. Cite: Evidence Aid[i]
Domestic abuse	***A Perfect Storm: The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on domestic abuse survivors and the services supporting them*** Women's Aid https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/A-Perfect-Storm-August-2020-1.pdf	Report	This report presents findings from the first phase of a Women's Aid research project exploring the impact of Covid-19 on experiences of domestic abuse for adult and child survivors and the specialist domestic services supporting them.	• Domestic abuse has got worse during the pandemic • Access to escape and support networks was restricted • Child survivors also experienced worsening abuse during lockdown. • Services have seen a mixed impact on demand for services and expect to see a spike in demand in the future • Availability of refuge spaces has been reduced during the pandemic • Support services are facing funding challenges • Services are finding new ways of working with survivors Community is increasingly important to survivors
Early Intervention	**Wilson, H and Waddell, S. (June 2020) 'Covid-**	Report	This report aims to outline the	Based on interviews with a range of professionals delivering local

	***19 and early intervention: Understanding the impact, preparing for recovery'* Early Intervention Foundation and Action for Children** https://media.actionforchildren.org.uk/documents/embargo-covid-19-impact-recovery.pdf		pressures pubic services face and how the country can navigate the recovery phase, as well as the impact the pandemic has had on children and families.	early help services between March and May 2020, the Early Intervention Foundation (EIF) and Action for Children research found school closures, social distancing and lockdown measures have seriously affected the ability of services to support children and families at the time when they needed it most. The research found that whilst there was an overall sense of professionals and communities pulling together in an extraordinary effort to protect vulnerable children and support families during the crisis, the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable children and families is likely to be profound.
Vulnerable children	***Vulnerability in childhood: A public health informed approach* (September 2020)** https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vulnerability-in-childhood-a-public-health-informed-approach	Reports	A public health informed approach looks at the factors for individual children, their families and the communities in which they live that make it more or less likely that vulnerability and adversity in childhood has a lasting impact on their lives. This holistic, multi-agency approach addresses inequality and the broader causes of vulnerability which might otherwise be overlooked.	Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, local government, health, education and other public services have sought to make sure that vulnerable children are protected. As we look ahead, these children and their families remain central to our public health plans and ambitions. There are some specific ways in which the pandemic may affect childhood vulnerability but, more generally, the underlying wider community and social conditions which existed before COVID-19 are likely to remain or even worsen.
Children's mental health	***Recovery planning for Covid-19: Children and young people's mental health* ; National Children's Bureau (July 2020)** http://www.ncb.org.uk/sites/default/files/uploads/files/children-and-young-peoples-mental-health-recovery-briefing.pdf	Briefing	This briefing outlines the key challenges Covid-19 has presented in relation to babies', children and young people's mental health and what changes need to be implemented during the recovery process to ensure the needs of children and young people are met. This briefing is not exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with other briefings on recovery from the Coronavirus pandemic produced by the children's sector.	- There is clear evidence that early years' experiences play a unique role in shaping a child's brain, with long-term consequences for health and well-being. The physical and emotional needs of the youngest children must be explicitly addressed in the recovery period. - There will now be significant challenges associated with resuming full face-to-face health and social care services due to the inevitable backlog of missed contacts and the contacts that must be repeated because full assessments could not take place digitally. It is therefore more important than ever that post-Covid19 we reset our priorities and ensure our existing early years' services are sufficiently resourced to enable all families to give their young children the foundations to thrive. - Due to mental health and wellbeing services provided by schools being suspended during the pandemic, services as

				well as school based support for children with learning disabilities, counselling, speech and language therapy and a rage of support must be restarted as quickly as possible.

i https://evidenceaid.org/