



COVID-19 in Devon Priorities for Recovery

16 July 2020



The Impact of COVID-19 in Devon



Health and Wellbeing

Devon
County Council

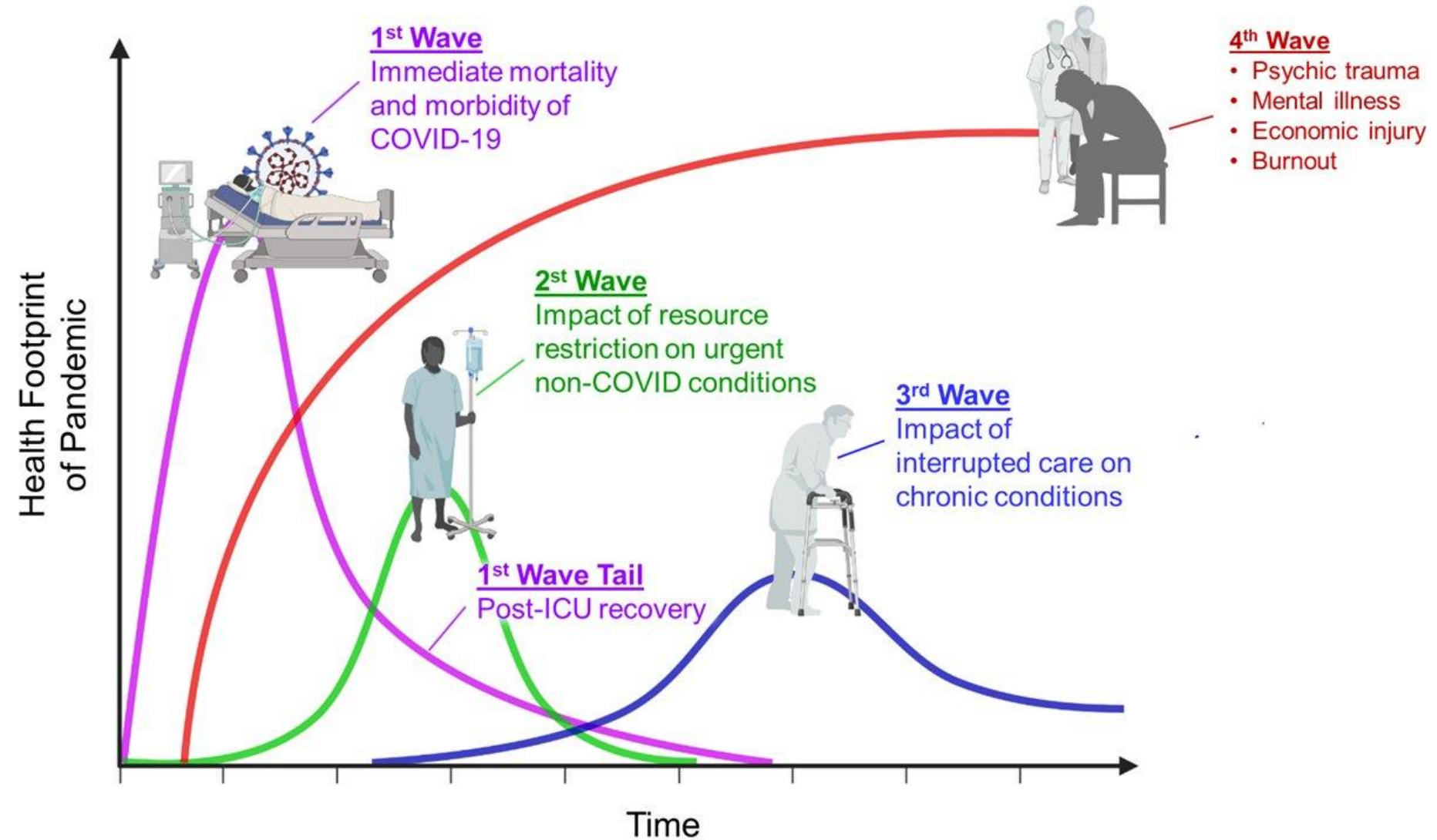
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Devon: Impact on Health and Care

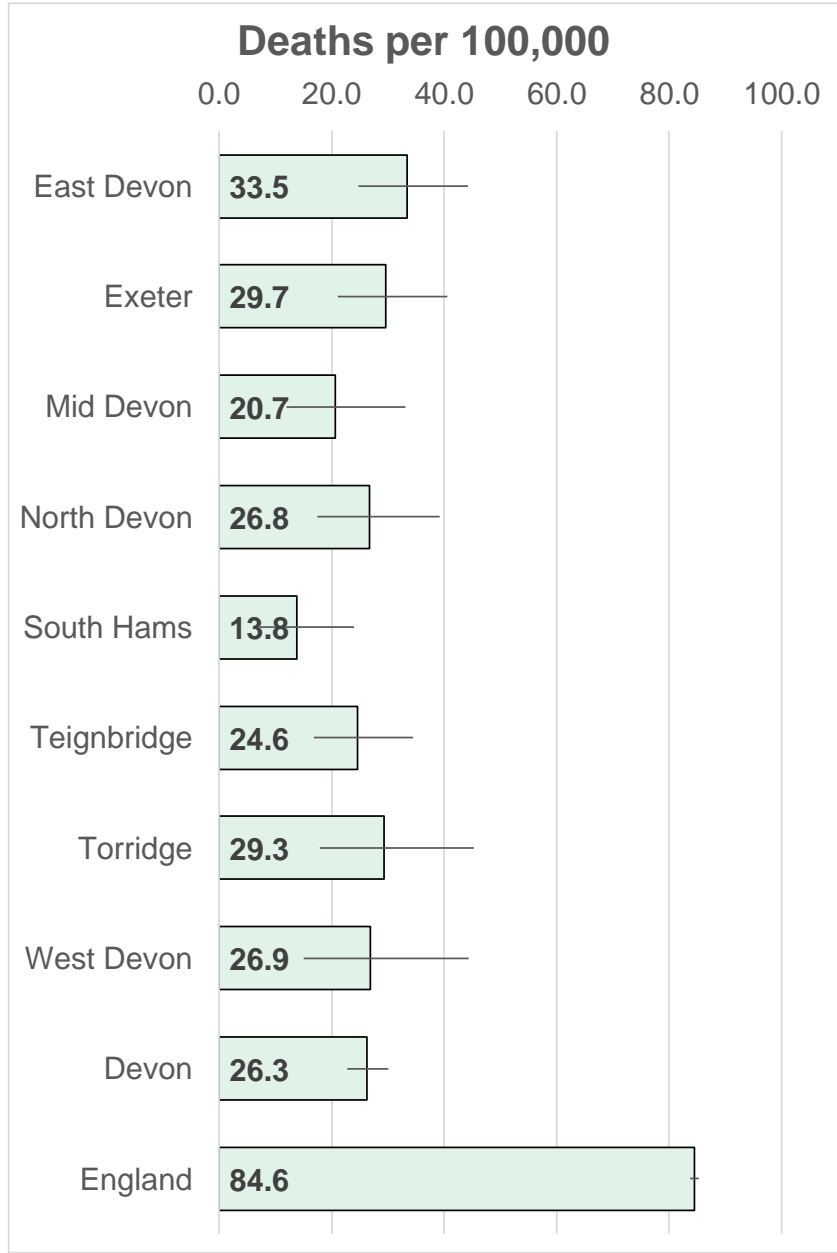
- 1,208 laboratory confirmed cases to date
- 211 deaths to date
- Low current cases and very few recent deaths
- Decreases in overall levels of routine & emergency healthcare activity not related to COVID-19
- Increases in use of telehealth / online consultation
- Considerable impact on nursing home population
- Impact of COVID-19 and lockdown on loneliness, mental health and general wellbeing



Waves of Health and Care Impact



COVID-19 Cases and Deaths



UK Health Services Impact (LJMU)

Impact	Type of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Findings
Delivery of secondary care	Negative	Definite	Suspension of many services
Planned hospital admissions	Negative	Definite	Substantial activity reduction
Care for long-term conditions	Negative	Definite	Disruption to care, particularly hospital-based
Cancer screening and treatment	Negative	Definite	Reduced referrals and activity
Mental health services	Negative	Probable	Some difficulties with access
Adult social care	Negative	Definite	Availability/quality impacted
Health seeking for urgent care needs	Negative	Definite	Reduction in urgent care attendances esp. aged 0-6
Early help services for children/families	Negative	Definite	Ability of services to support families seriously affected
Routine immunisation	Negative	Probable	Did fall but may be improving

Source: Liverpool John Moores University (July 2020) 'Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing'

<https://www.ljmu.ac.uk/~media/phi-reports/2020-07-direct-and-indirect-impacts-of-covid19-on-health-and-wellbeing.pdf>



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UK Health Behaviours Impact (LJMU)

Impact	Type of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Findings
Drinking	Negative	Probable	Increase in drinking for those drinking more often pre-lockdown
Smoking	Positive	Probable	Increase motivation to quit and stay smoke free
Physical Activity	Negative	Possible	Behaviours disrupted, least active pre-lockdown finding it hardest
Diet	Negative	Possible	Studies outside UK suggest eating and snacking has increased

Source: Liverpool John Moores University (July 2020) 'Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing'

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Devon: Economic Impact

- 21,900 people on Job Seekers Allowance in June compared to 8,300 in February
- 105,400 people furloughed (32% of workforce)
- Increases in job seekers allowance seen everywhere but greatest in small towns reliant on tourism and service sectors
- Overall decline in spending, increase in saving
- Household Debt, Food and Fuel Poverty exacerbated
- Impact disproportionately affecting certain communities



UK Economic Impact (LJMU)

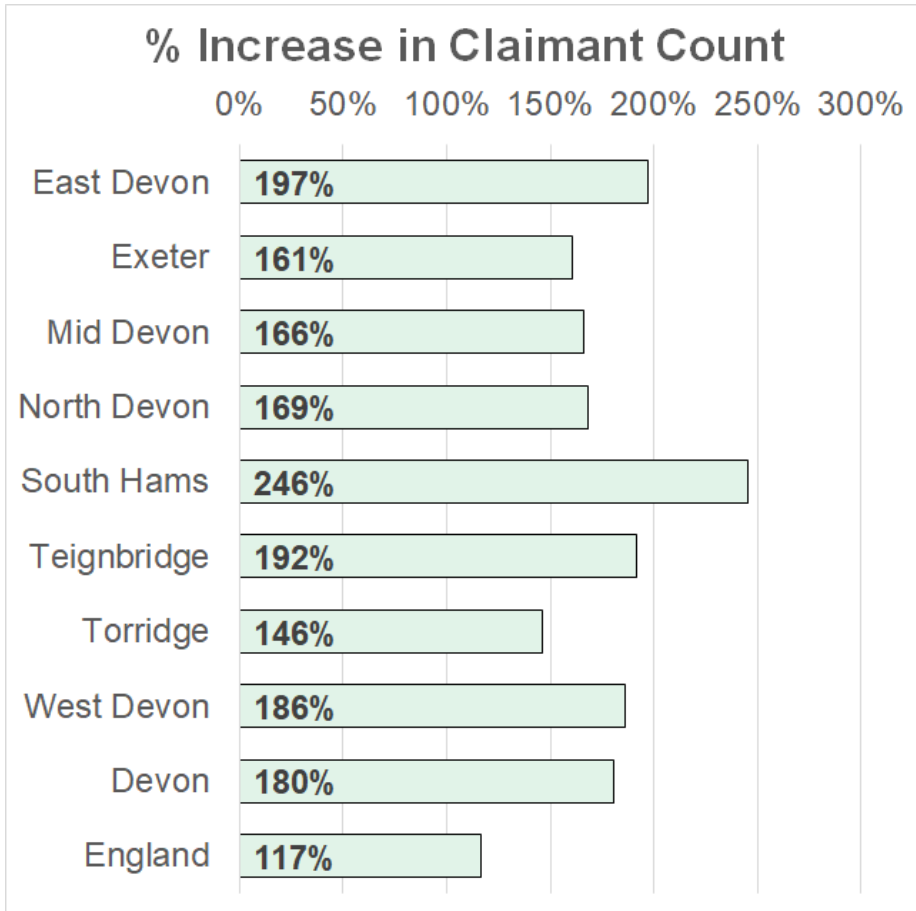
Impact	Type of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Findings
Educational attainment	Negative	Possible	Inequalities in home learning activities and access
Job security and opportunity	Negative	Definite	Increase in benefits. Young and lowest earners impacted most
Household incomes	Negative	Definite	Have fallen, particularly for lowest earners / single parents
Work environment	Unclear	Unclear	Limited evidence, inequalities for some in home working ability
Predicted economic impact	Negative	Probable	Predicted economic downturn with significant health impacts

Source: Liverpool John Moores University (July 2020) 'Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing'

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Claimant Count (Unemployment)

Increase in claimant count rate above national levels, with small tourist/service oriented towns most affected



Area	Feb 2020	May 2020	Increase Feb-Jun
Salcombe area	20	130	550%
Croyde area	30	165	450%
North Dartmoor	30	165	450%
Teign Estuary	25	125	400%
Kingsbridge area	25	120	380%



Furloughed Workers, June 2020

Local Authority	Number Furloughed	Eligible Employees	Percentage
East Devon	19,100	58,000	33%
Exeter	16,500	58,200	28%
Mid Devon	10,400	36,300	29%
North Devon	13,800	40,400	34%
South Hams	11,300	33,300	34%
Teignbridge	19,100	57,200	33%
Torrige	9,000	25,700	35%
West Devon	6,400	21,000	30%
Devon	105,400	330,100	32%



UK Social Impact (LJMU)

Impact	Type of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Findings
Civic Participation	Positive	Definite	Many new volunteer groups established and supported
Social Cohesion	Positive	Possible	Majority of adults believe country is more united
Social Isolation and Loneliness	Negative	Probable	Wellbeing and loneliness impacted esp. young adults, women, living alone, urban residents, low income groups
Family Violence and Abuse	Negative	Probable	Domestic and family violence increased. Helpline use up
Social Disorder	Unclear	Unclear	Robbery and assault lower but risk of young people being recruited by gangs up
Hidden Safeguarding Issues	Negative	Probable	Access to support reduced, affecting vulnerable families

Source: Liverpool John Moores University (July 2020) 'Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing'

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Devon Environmental Impact

- Fall in road transport during lockdown (60% below expected levels in Devon in April/May)
- Electricity, gas and other fuel consumption also fell during this period in Devon
- Estimated carbon emissions dropped 23% in Devon at peak of lockdown (April/May)
- Since reopening motor vehicle usage on increase, with risk of greater use due to public transportation avoidance



UK Environmental Impact (LJMU)

Impact	Type of Impact	Likelihood of Impact	Findings
Housing Security	Negative	Possible	Housing insecurity due to economic situation
Housing Quality	Negative	Possible	Exacerbated by increased time at home
Access to Green Space	Negative	Definite	Inequalities in green space access (private and public)
Digital Access	Negative	Possible	Inequalities in access
Transport	Unclear	Unclear	Reduced car journeys but may be short-lived
Air Pollution	Unclear	Unclear	Big lockdown reductions, but now nearing previous levels
Recycling and Waste Disposal	Negative	Possible	Increased fly-tipping
Food Security	Negative	Definite	Food need and insecurity greatly increased

Source: Liverpool John Moores University (July 2020) 'Direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing'

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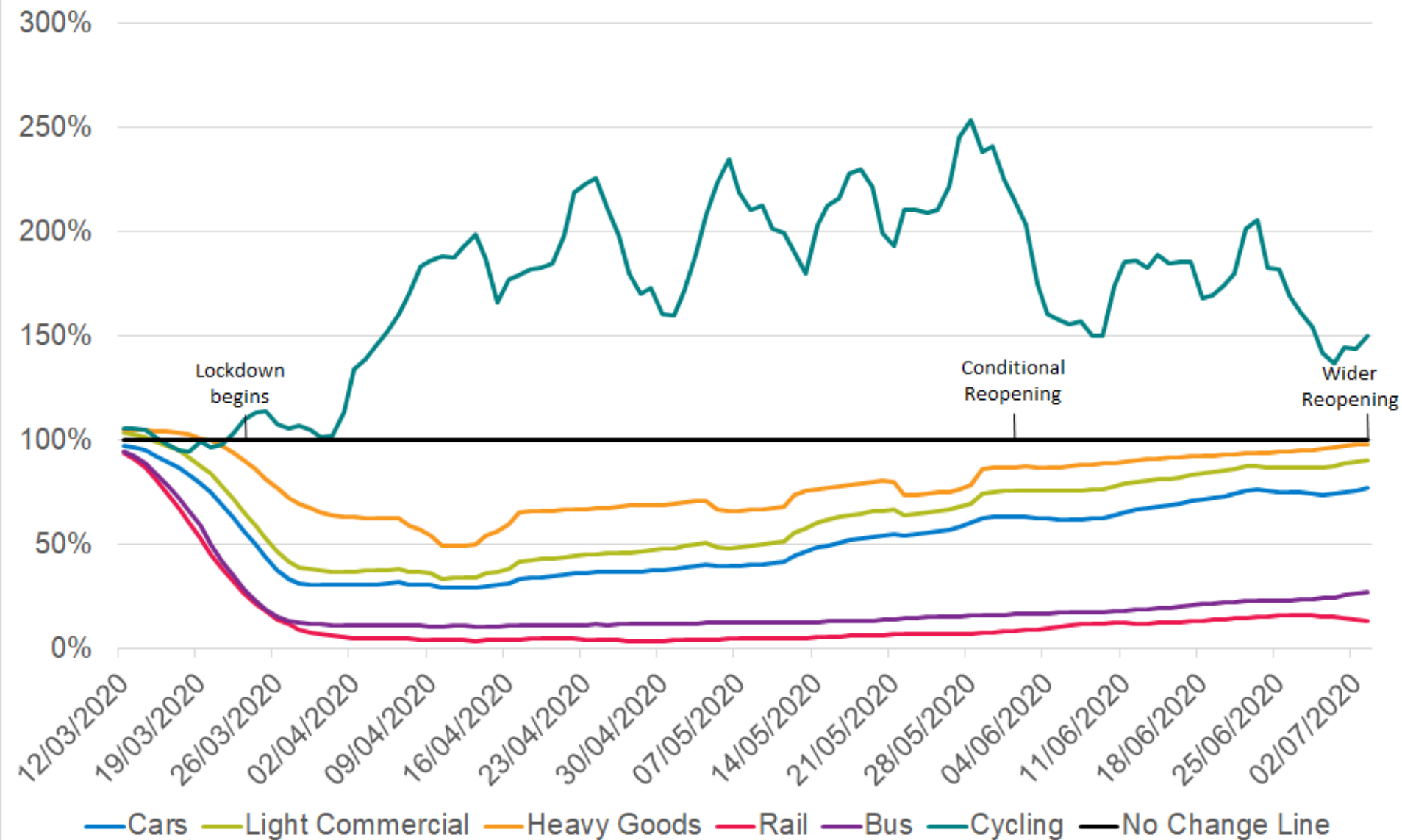
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Change in transport usage (UK)

Transport Use vs Baseline for Mode, UK, March to July 2020



Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-25

Discussion



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JHWS Vision and Priorities

Is it still fit for purpose? Any additional post COVID-19 priorities? What should we emphasise?

Vision: Health outcomes and health equality in Devon will be amongst the best in the world and will be achieved by Devon's communities, businesses and organisations working in partnership.

Priority 1. Create opportunities for all

Inclusive economic growth, education and social mobility

- a.** Narrow gaps in educational attainment and adult skills
- b.** Reduce levels of child poverty
- c.** Support economic growth in more disadvantaged areas
- d.** Increase social mobility

Priority 2. Healthy, safe, strong and sustainable communities

Creating conditions for good health and wellbeing where we live, work and learn

- a.** Improve housing conditions, reduce homelessness and increase supply of appropriate, high-quality housing
- b.** Create conditions for good health, physical activity and social interaction
- c.** Support healthy workplaces and schools
- d.** Help keep communities and individuals safe

Priority 3. Focus on mental health

Building good emotional health and wellbeing, happiness and resilience

- a.** Reduce loneliness in all age groups
- b.** Identify people at risk and intervene to improve poor mental health as soon as possible
- c.** Proactively address the mental health consequences of trauma and adverse childhood experiences
- d.** Promote a positive approach to mental health and wellbeing

Priority 4. Maintain good health for all

Supporting people to stay as healthy as possible for as long as possible

- a.** Prevent ill health by enabling people to live healthier lives
- b.** Detect disease in the early stages to reduce impact on health
- c.** Support those living with long-term conditions to maintain a good quality of life
- d.** Support carers to improve and maintain their own health and wellbeing

Learning from the COVID-19 Response

Discussion



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Learning from the COVID-19 Response

Discussion Points

- What has worked well in the health, local authority and community response?
- What has not worked so well?
- What new opportunities now exist for improving population health and wellbeing?

