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**Keep residents  
safe from  
infectious disease  
and address the  
long-term impacts  
of COVID-19**



## **DELIVERY UPDATE – PRIORITY 4 HEALTH AND WELLBEING STRATEGY**

### **SURVEY TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON BRACKNELL FOREST**

The following slides are extracts from interim reports. The final reports and raw data are expected in mid-June which will enable full analysis.

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# METHODOLOGY - IMPACTS OF COVID-19 SURVEY



## Quantitative survey

A quantitative survey of residents was conducted by telephone.

- Over 1,800 residents participated
- Survey was representative in terms of ward, gender, age and ethnicity



## Qualitative survey

Qualitative work was conducted to supplement the above aiming to unpack the survey findings and draw out learning and insights. This was conducted using focus groups, a workshop and in-depth interviews following an agreed discussion guide and included:

- Representative mix of residents including those who may have shielded
- Parents and school representatives
- Asian, Black, Eastern European, Nepalese and Hong Kong residents
- Residential Care Managers and Stakeholders representing children and young people

## Summary 1 – Experience of COVID-19 Virus and Vaccination Status

### Experience:

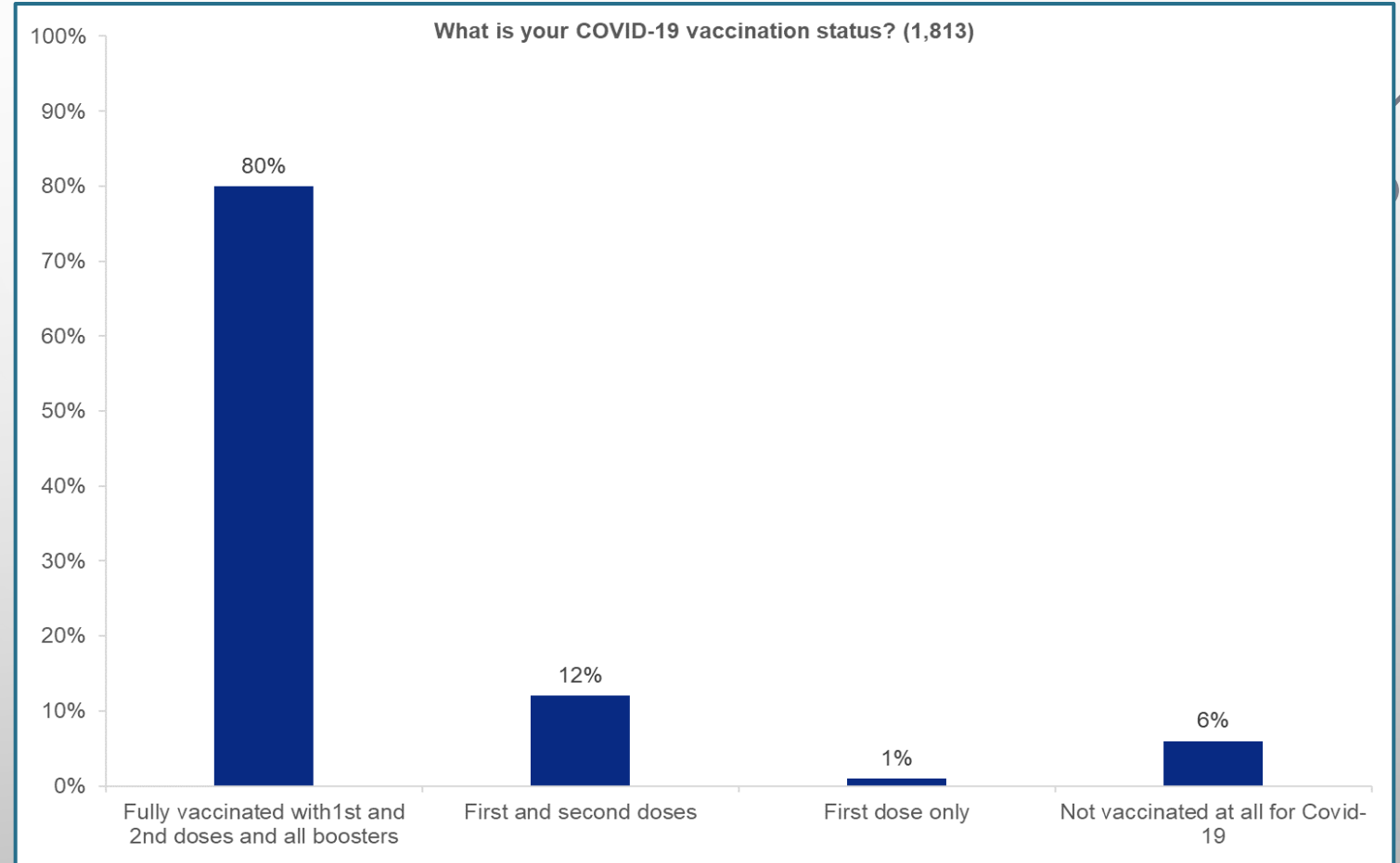
7-in-10 residents reported having Covid-19 (most of which just once), with younger age groups and non-White British residents most likely to have had Covid-19.

Very small proportions of residents were hospitalised with Covid-19 and/or suffered with long-Covid, with those with underlying health conditions more likely to do so.

### Vaccinations:

Four fifths of residents are fully vaccinated and 6% are not vaccinated at all, with younger age groups especially less likely to be vaccinated.

Following their experience of Covid-19 vaccinations, over half of residents are more likely to have future vaccinations, although 32% are more cautious, less likely or no longer prepared to be vaccinated, especially younger residents.

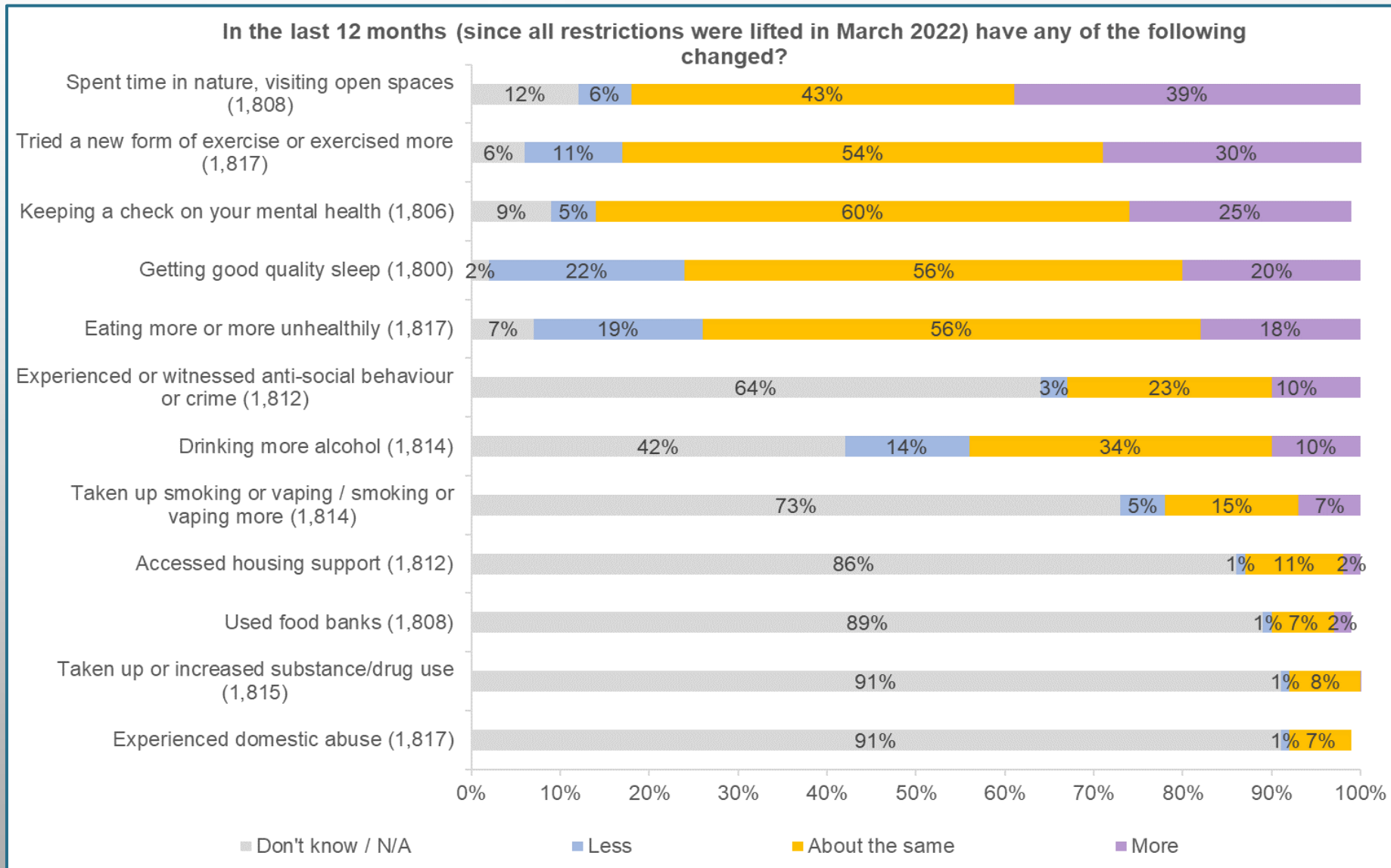


### Differences by demographic breakdown:

- 84% of women are fully vaccinated compared with 77% of men.
- 61% aged 18-34 are fully vaccinated compared with 82% aged 35-54 and 94% aged 55+.
- 88% of those that shielded are fully vaccinated compared with 78% of other residents.

## Summary 2 – Changing behaviour and experiences

On balance, residents reported spending more time in nature, tried a new form of exercise, kept a check on their mental health or drank less alcohol.

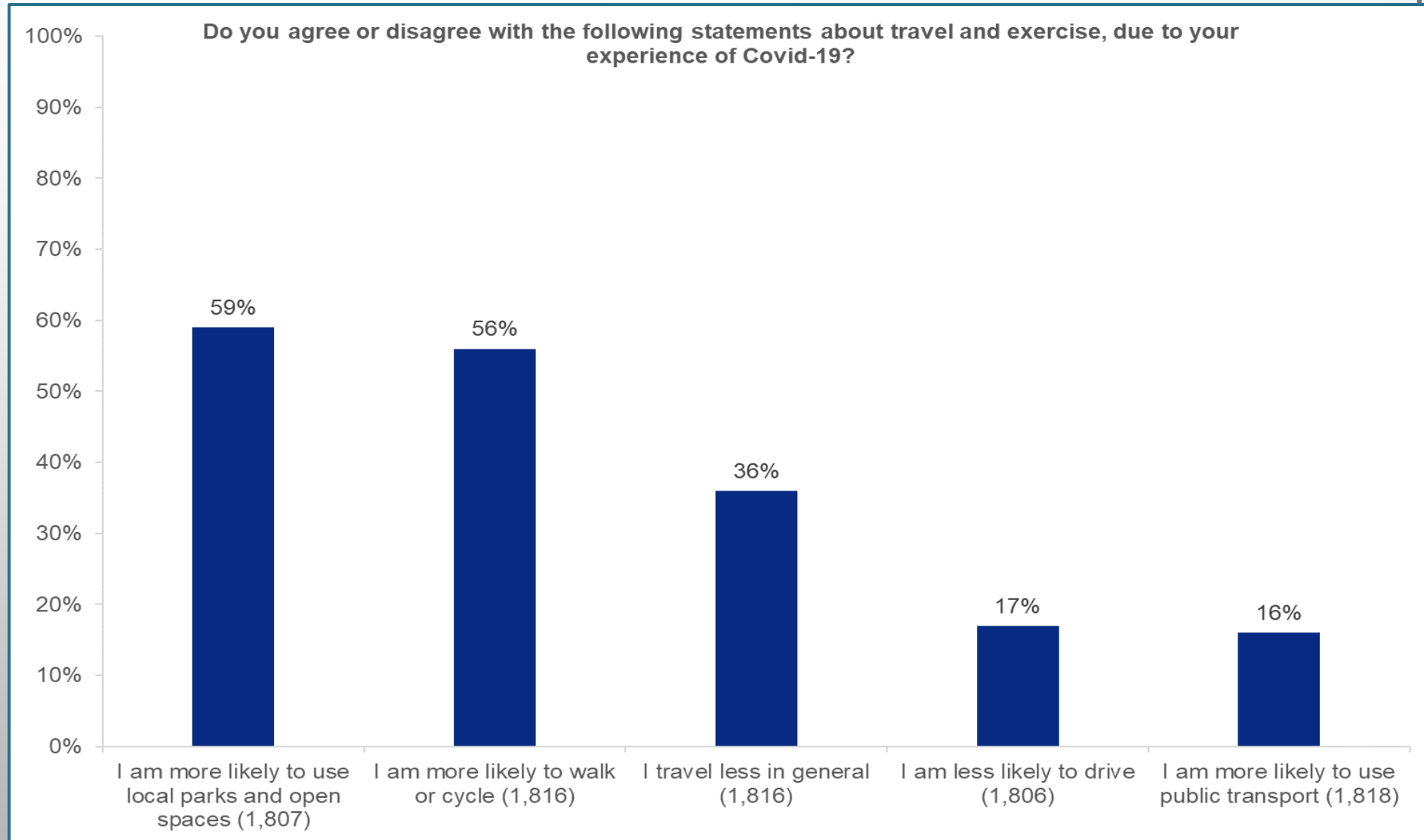


## Summary 3 – Changes in travel and use of green spaces

### Travel and transport:

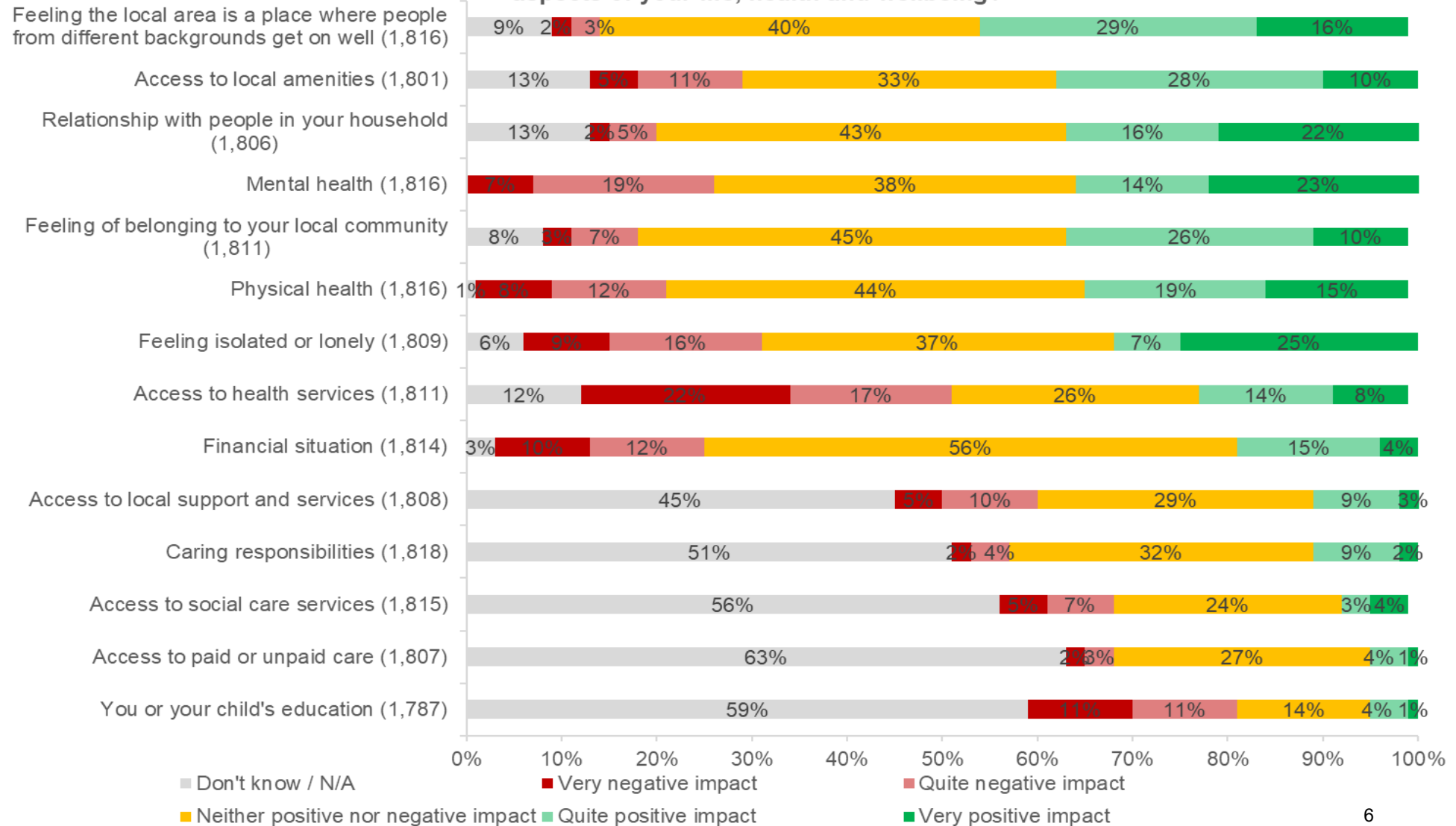
Respondents report an increase in sustainable forms of travel and transport due to the pandemic, with more walking, cycling, public transport use and less driving and travel in general.

This is especially the case with non-White British-Irish residents, disabled residents, younger people and residents in lower social grades.



# Summary 4 – Impact on life, health and wellbeing

How much, if at all, has the pandemic had a positive or negative impact on each of the following aspects of your life, health and wellbeing?



## Summary 4 – Impact on life, health and wellbeing: Demographic differences

### Relationship with people in household

Younger residents are more likely than older residents to have a positive impact. For example, 56% of residents aged 18-24 said that the pandemic had a positive impact on relationships and just 4% negative, compared with over 55s where 25% said the pandemic had a positive impact and 8% negative impact.

### Mental health

Women (31% positive and 29% negative), residents aged 35-54 (29% positive and 34% negative), non-White British-Irish residents (32% positive and 33% negative), disabled residents (19% positive and 46% negative) and residents from lower social grades C2DE (21% positive and 33% negative) are the least positive about the impact of the pandemic on their mental health.

### Physical health

Younger residents are more positive than older residents about the impact of the pandemic on their physical health. For example, 57% of 18-34 year olds said the pandemic had a positive impact on their physical health and 19% negative, compared with 26% of older residents that are positive and 21% negative. In contrast, disabled residents are more negative than other residents – 9% positive and 53% negative compared with 39% positive and 15% negative of other residents. Likewise, residents from lower social grades C2DE (22% positive and 29% negative) are less positive than residents in higher social grades (43% positive and 15% negative).

### Financial situation

Disabled residents (10% positive and 34% negative) are more likely than other residents (20% positive and 20% negative) to have a negative impact. Similarly, residents from lower social grades C2DE (8% positive and 23% negative) are more likely than residents from higher social grades (25% positive and 21% negative) to have a negative impact.

# Summary 5 – Children and young people

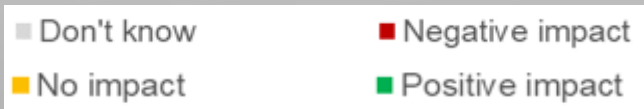
## Impact on children and young people:

Negative impacts outweigh positive for children and young people.

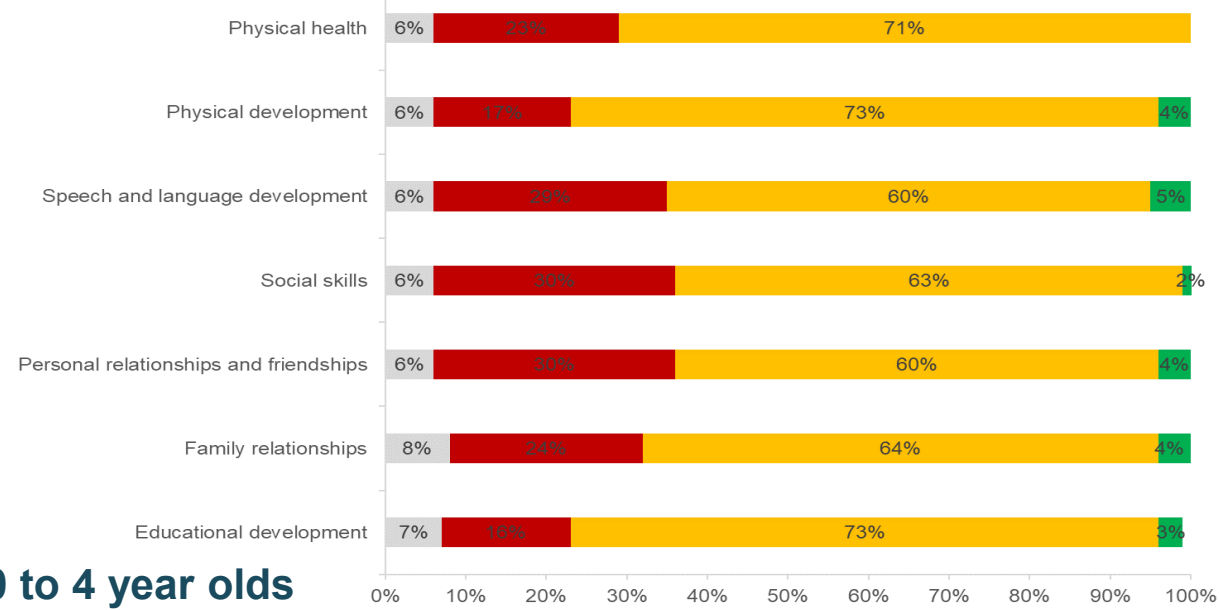
Specifically for 0-4 year olds, social skills, relationships and speech and language development were notably negatively impacted.

Among older children and young people, mental health, educational development and isolation showed a negative impact.

**KEY:**

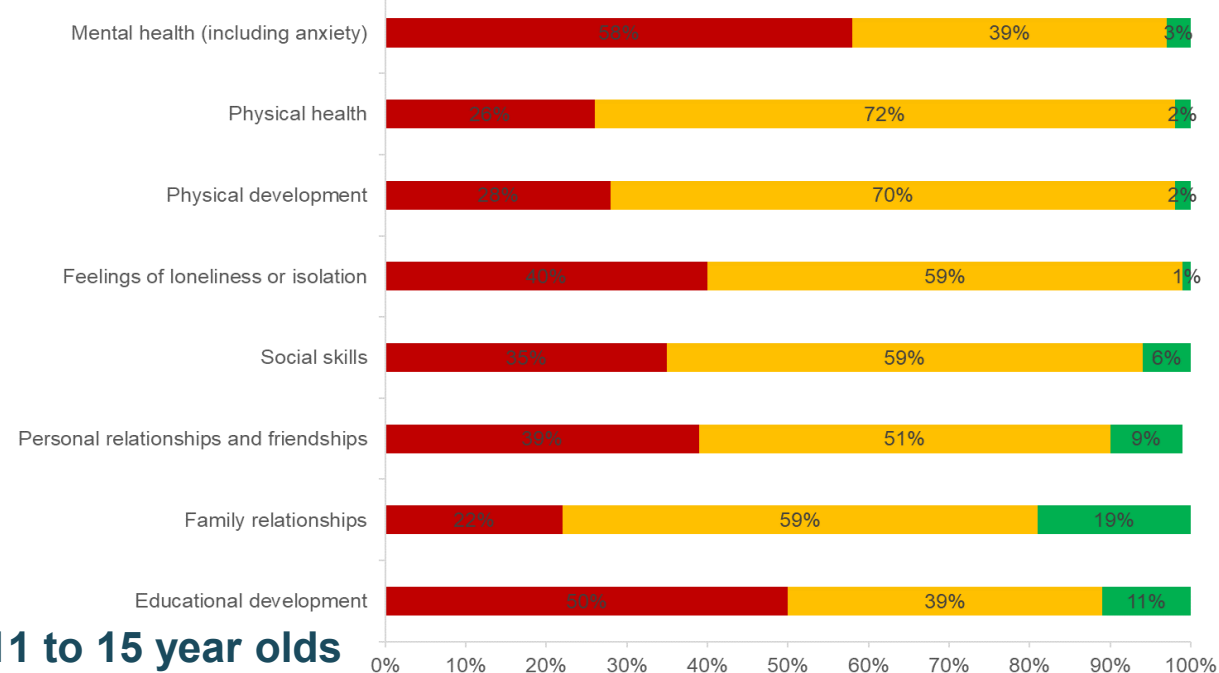


For each of the following aspects, how has the pandemic impacted your children aged 0-4 years old, if at all? (184)



## 0 to 4 year olds

For each of the following aspects, how has the pandemic impacted your children aged 11-15 years old, if at all? (272)

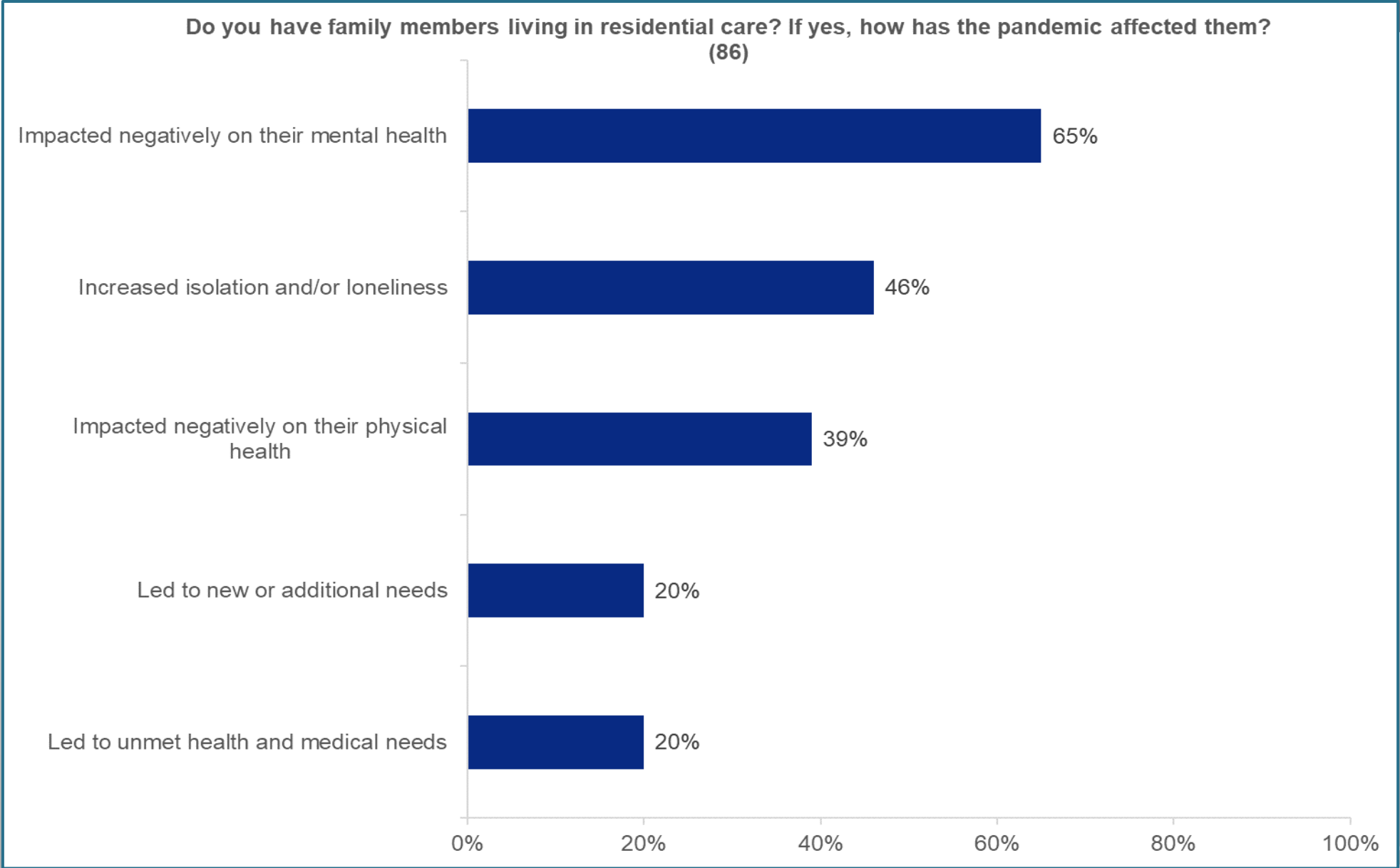


## 11 to 15 year olds



## Summary 6 – Impact on family members in residential care

Of the 5% of households who have a family member in residential care, the greatest impacts were reported in mental health, isolation and physical health issues

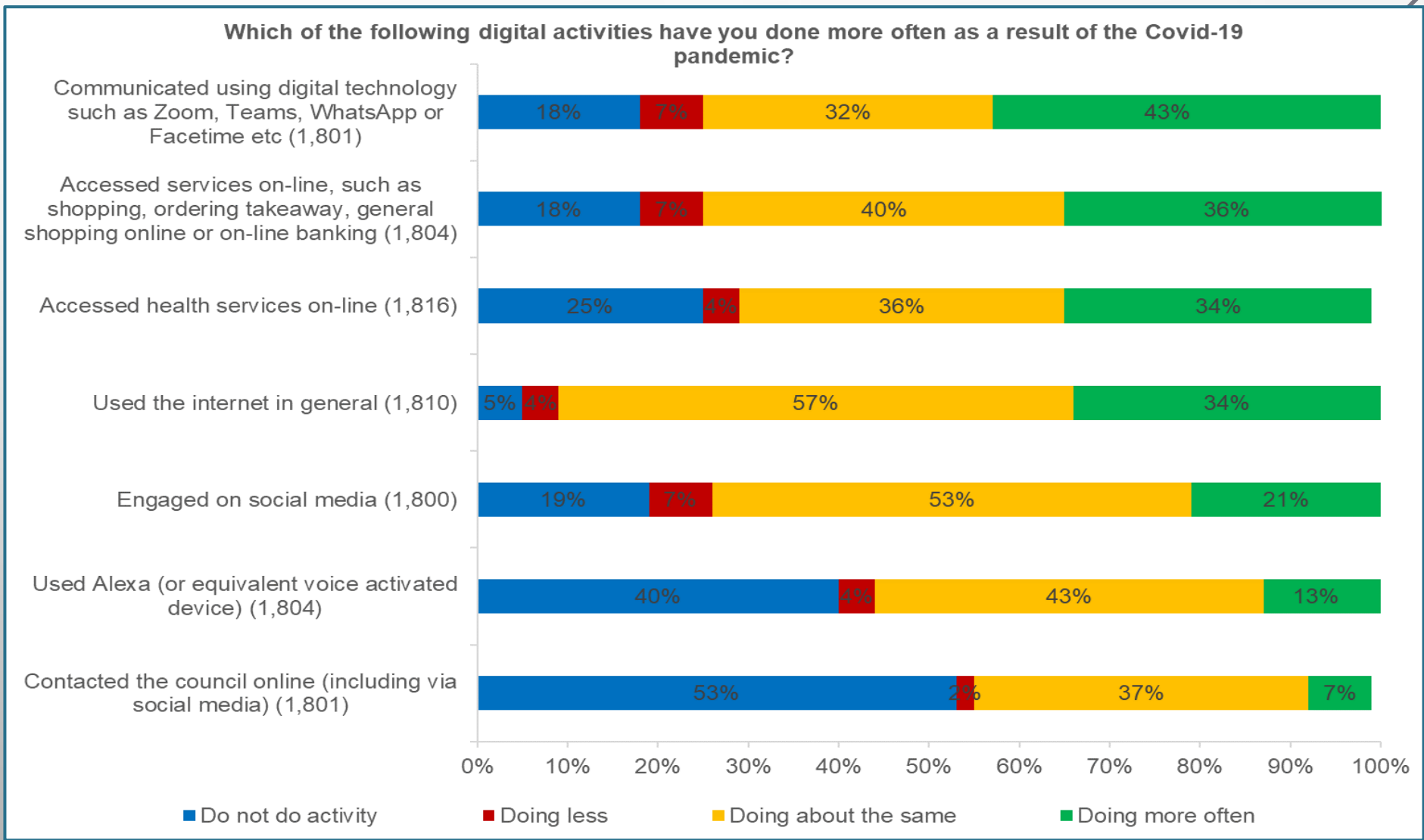


## Summary 7 – Changes in digital activity

### Digital:

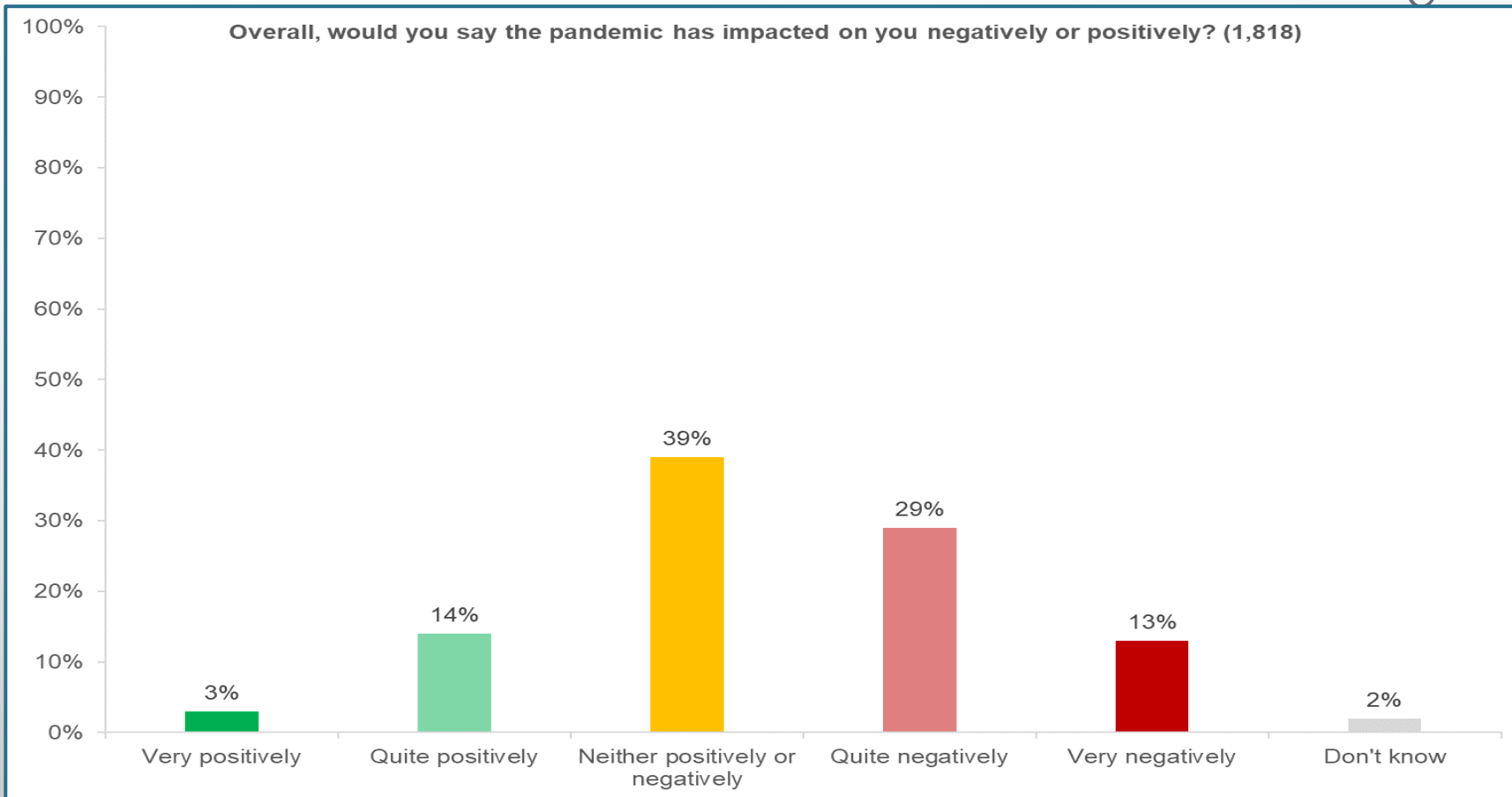
There has been an increase in digital activity amongst residents, especially communicating using digital technology, accessing services on-line, accessing health services on-line and using the internet in general.

These changes are most pronounced amongst younger residents, non-White British-Irish residents, women and disabled residents.



## Summary 8 – Overall impact of the pandemic

The negative impact of the pandemic outweighs that of the positives for residents, although neutrality is the most cited response



### Differences by demographics/variables:

Older residents are more likely than younger ones to cite negative impacts. For example, 50% of residents aged 55+ cited negative impacts compared with 39% aged 35-54 and 35% aged 18-34.

Similarly, 60% of disabled residents cited negative impacts compared with 39% of other residents.



Likewise, 50% of residents in lower social grades C2DE also cited negative impacts compared with 37% of residents in social grades ABC1.

85% that were hospitalised with Covid-19 said it impacted them negatively, as do 71% that suffered from long-Covid.



## Next Steps

On receipt of the full reports, raw data and the results of a rapid review, further analysis will be undertaken to break down the data by age group, ethnicity etc. This will aid and inform:

- How best to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on residents and services
  - Preventative work such as maintaining improved handwashing (particularly in higher risk settings)
  - Health and wellbeing communication improvements to better target all residents
  - Understand barriers to vaccination
  - Improve planning for future pandemics
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