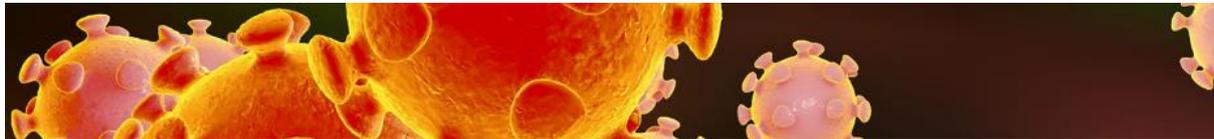




The aim of this **Published Evidence Update** is to provide a digest of recent guidelines, reports, research and best practice relating to Coronavirus (COVID-19).

Please note this situation is fast moving and content should be considered in the context of its publication date.



→ Click on a heading to jump to the relevant section:

- Health and Social Care
- Research
- Wider Determinants
- Data Analysis
- Policy

After reading this document, if you would like to contribute feedback please follow this link: <https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/WZ52WG3>

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### [Action for Children: Childhood during coronavirus: protecting children from the effects of poverty](#)

This report presents findings from an analysis of applications submitted to Action for Children's Emergency Fund. It reflects on the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic for children and families and in doing so, the report also considers the recovery measures needed to ensure that children are supported to thrive – both now, and in the months and years ahead.

### [Alzheimer's Society: Worst hit: dementia during coronavirus](#)

Since the coronavirus (Covid-19) lockdown on 23 March, this investigation found family and friends have spent an extra 92 million hours caring for loved ones with dementia, due to the double impact of lockdown making dementia symptoms worse, and the chronically underfunded social care system leaving them nowhere else to turn. It states that the government must fix social care now, learning lessons to avoid further winter tragedy, as dementia carers struggle with depression, insomnia and exhaustion.

### [BMJ: Primary care networks: the impact of COVID-19 and the challenges ahead.](#)

The coronavirus outbreak has brought challenges that threaten the ability of fledgling primary care networks to deliver on expectations. This article looks at what these challenges are, and the importance of not asking too much of PCNs in their early years.

### [The Conversation: Fewer people attended hospital with stroke during the pandemic – but why?](#)

This research from The University of Manchester and Manchester Metropolitan University questions why fewer patients attended hospital with mild strokes during the spring, but the reasons behind this are a mystery.

### [DHSC: Adult social care: coronavirus \(COVID-19\) winter plan 2020 to 2021](#)

The winter plan sets out the Government's ambitions for the sector and the challenges facing adult social care this winter and key actions for national bodies, local systems and adult social care providers.

### [DHSC: Social Care Sector COVID-19 Support Taskforce: final report, advice and recommendations](#)

A test of any country is the degree to which it supports and enables those who need care and support to stay safe and lead the best lives they can. The government established the taskforce at a time of the most unprecedented attack on the health and economic wellbeing of the country and large parts of the world.

The ambition, as set out by the Secretary of State is, as far as possible, to keep people safe and reduce the risks of the COVID-19 virus, while maintaining their health and wellbeing.

### [Early Intervention Foundation: Reducing parental conflict in the context of COVID-19: Adapting to virtual and digital provision of support](#)

This report focuses on how COVID-19 and the lockdown have impacted on issues relating to parental conflict, and how those seeking to reduce parental conflict can adapt to the current situation using virtual and digital methods.

### [The Health Foundation: Generation COVID-19: Building the case to protect young people's future health](#)

This new analysis looks at emerging evidence on the pandemic's impact on young people across the UK – one of the most affected groups.

### [The Health Foundation: Public perceptions of health and social care in light of COVID-19](#)

This report presents the findings of a survey commissioned by The Health Foundation and conducted by Ipsos MORI between 17 and 29 July 2020. The results highlight a significant change in the public's perceptions towards the government's handling of Covid-19 and the measures it has taken to tackle the outbreak so far.

### [The Health Foundation: Understanding and sustaining the health care service shifts accelerated by COVID-19](#)

This new analysis explores what has enabled rapid shifts in the delivery and use of NHS services during the pandemic, and what will be needed to sustain beneficial changes in the future.

### [Institute of Health Visiting: Making history: health visiting during COVID-19](#)

This collection of case studies presents a window into the working lives of health visitors and families navigating the ups and downs of the Covid-19 pandemic. The case studies, family stories and creative pieces contained in the report capture the pace and scale of change as health visiting services adapted to working during 'lockdown'.

### [The King's Fund: How COVID-19 magnified some of social care's key problems](#)

The pandemic has shone an uncompromising light on the social care sector. Simon Bottery explores how COVID-19 has exacerbated pre-existing challenges.

### [LGA: Digital innovation in adult social care: how we've been supporting communities during Covid-19](#)

The Local Government Association and Association of Directors of Adult Social Services commissioned the Institute of Public Care at Oxford Brookes University to work with councils in capturing examples of social care digital innovation across local government. It captures key areas of continued work needed to enable successful and sustainable digital innovation in adult social care.

### [National Elf Service: Conspiracy theories and coronavirus: one in four people "endorse unequivocally false ideas about the pandemic"](#)

'This is an interesting and thought provoking paper that examines the potential impact of conspiracy beliefs. It focuses not only on views about the causes of the COVID-19 pandemic, but also the impact that these can have in relation to compliance with government guidelines. It concludes that conspiracy beliefs about COVID-19 are widely held.'

### [NHS Confederation: Mental health services and COVID-19: preparing for the rising tide](#)

Mental health services have faced unprecedented challenges due to Covid-19. They quickly and effectively moved to different ways of working to protect service users and staff. This report asks how such digital transformation might be sustained going forward. It also warns that digital services are not appropriate for all patients and therefore mental health services must get the balance right when looking at post-pandemic service developments.

### [Nuffield Trust: Digital and face-to-face consultations: finding the right balance](#)

The issue of high demand for face-to-face GP appointments has been in the news recently, after a major shift towards remote consultations during the pandemic. This article explores the matter further and argues the case for balance and some key principles.

[Nuffield Trust: The impact of COVID-19 on the use of digital technology on the NHS](#)  
The drive for the NHS to make better use of technology was underway before Covid-19, but the pandemic has accelerated things further. This briefing explores those recent digital changes in the health service, and what enabled them to happen.

[Patients Association: Pandemic patient experience](#)

This is a report based on the findings from a survey asking for experiences of health and care services, and the experience of daily life. The survey had four sections: managing and accessing care for existing health condition(s); experience of treatment and care for Covid-19; experience of end of life care and bereavement support; and experience of services under lockdown overall.

[PHE: COVID-19: Impact of physical distancing measures due to COVID-19 pandemic in England on childhood vaccination counts](#)

This report assesses the impact of COVID-19-related physical distancing measures on delivery of childhood vaccination programmes in England.

[PHE: Health Matters: flu immunisation programme and COVID-19](#)

This edition of Health Matters focuses on the national flu immunisation programme during the first winter of co-circulation of flu and COVID-19.

[PHE: COVID-19: Mental health and wellbeing surveillance report](#)

This report compiles routinely updated indicators from multiple sources and summarises important findings from ongoing surveys.

[PHE: Supporting weight management services during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Evidence on the impact of COVID-19 has rapidly accumulated to demonstrate that people living with obesity are at higher risk of severe illness from the virus. PHE commissioned a rapid review to gain an understanding of how the pandemic affected people in lockdown, changes to weight management delivery and commissioning, and how services need to adapt in response to the recovery strategy. Focusing on the first Phase of the lockdown period (March-June 2020), "Supporting weight management services during the COVID-19 pandemic" aims to evaluate the impact of the virus on children, young people and adults living with overweight and obesity during lockdown.

[SCIE: The future of commissioning for social care](#)

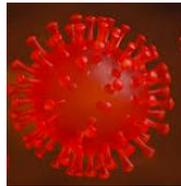
This is one in a series of commissioning guides focuses on the immediate future of commissioning in light of COVID-19. As such, it does not try to address all thinking about commissioning which will be inextricably linked to the future of social care.

[Wellcome Foundation: Mental health: listening to young people and learning from COVID-19](#)

This position paper sets out a commitment by Wellcome, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and the World Economic Forum to embed three principles across mental health work: lived experience, local innovation, and larger than healthcare. It also contains examples of how young people and communities are driving innovation in mental health. The paper is for policy makers, funders, researchers and the global health community.

### What works wellbeing: How has COVID-19 affected loneliness?

This briefing highlights findings from the Covid Social Study, as part of ongoing data analysis work with University College London. This study has surveyed more than 70,000 people since March 2020, asking different questions about their experiences and wellbeing over the past few months, including asking people about loneliness.



## Research

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NB. Articles from MedRxiv are pre-print non-peer reviewed.

### [Academic Health Science Networks \(AHSN\): AHSN Network Digital and AI Reset Report: Lessons and legacy from the COVID-19 pandemic in health and care](#)

This report contains key findings from a short research study undertaken in June and July to understand how technology has been an enabler in reducing the care burden and coping with the Covid-19 crisis, and to identify what should be sustained in the 'new normal' in the longer term. It argues that social care needs to be given the same weighting as the NHS to accelerate the move towards health and social care integration.

### [BMJ: Ability of fabric face mask materials to filter ultrafine particles at coughing velocity](#)

Twenty commonly available fabrics and materials were evaluated for their ability to reduce air concentrations of ultrafine (0.02-0.1 µm) particles at coughing face velocities.

Average filtration efficiency of single layer fabrics and of layered combination was found to be 35% and 45%, respectively.

Face masks made from layered common fabric can help filter ultrafine particles and provide some protection for wearer when commercial face masks unavailable.

### [BMJ: COVID-19: The fatal attraction of herd immunity](#)

Scientists are in dispute. There is nothing new in this. Debate is to be encouraged – truth is nuanced – except that the debate comes at a critical moment in the response to covid-19. It is a debate being played out in most countries and is simply this: what is the best strategy for the second surge in covid-19 infections?

### [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control: Baseline projections of COVID-19 in the EU/EEA and the UK: update](#)

This report provides updated 30-day projections, together with the inherent model assumptions and uncertainties.

The projections presented here illustrate potential future trends in COVID-19 transmission in EU/EEA countries and the UK.

### [Eurosurveillance: Poor self-reported adherence to COVID-19-related quarantine isolation requests, Norway, April to July 2020](#)

This article describes the adherence to quarantine requests which, in Norway, is directed to people with confirmed and probable COVID-19 infection and those returning from specific countries. Their findings show that the overall adherence to self-isolation requests is pretty low (42% of individuals followed the request to quarantine). Interestingly, in the early phase of the pandemic people were more likely to comply (66%) compared to more recent times (33 - 38%). Also, younger adults (aged 18-29 years) and people with symptoms of infection were most likely to adhere to the request. For me, this paper raises some interesting questions regarding the long-term success of public health measures. If people are weary of these measures and do not see the benefit of this control measure, how can we best communicate its value?

### [Frontiers in Endocrinology: Body Mass Index and Prognosis of COVID-19 Infection: A systematic review](#)

This systematic review investigates a possible association between body weight and prognosis among people diagnosed with COVID-19.

[JAMA Pediatrics: Susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 Infection among Children and Adolescents Compared with Adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis](#)

In this systematic review and meta-analysis including 32 studies, children and adolescents younger than 20 years had 44% lower odds of secondary infection with SARS-CoV-2 compared with adults 20 years and older; this finding was most marked in those younger than 10 to 14 years. Data were insufficient to conclude whether transmission of SARS-CoV-2 by children is lower than by adults.

[Journal of Infection: Disparities in the excess risk of mortality in the first wave of COVID-19: Cross sectional study of the English sentinel workforce](#)

Authors report the absolute excess risk (AER) of mortality and excess mortality rate (EMR) for weeks 2 to 20 in 2020 from surveillance network data.

[Journal of Infection: High rates of SARS-CoV-2 seropositivity in nursing home residents](#)

During Mar-Apr 2020 authors investigated outbreaks in four UK nursing homes where 40% of 394 residents tested positive on RT-PCR, including 43% who had no identifiable symptoms in the preceding two week period.

[The Lancet: Comment: COVID-19 vaccines: early success and remaining challenges](#)

Comment piece from the Lancet on early success and remaining challenges on the search for a vaccine for COVID-19.

[The Lancet: Correspondence: Safety and efficacy of the Russian COVID-19 vaccine: more information needed](#)

This letter draws attention to several concerns the authors have identified with the potential Russian COVID-19 vaccine.

[The author's response](#)

[The Lancet Public Health: Graduate public health education in the post COVID-19 era](#)

The unprecedented interruption of education due to COVID-19 has accelerated innovation and exacerbated challenges. The recent *Lancet Public Health* editorial cites education as the most modifiable social determinant of health, and in line with the Global Education Monitoring Report, is calling for more inclusive and integrated educational systems in the post-COVID-19 era. We agree and see an opportunity to redefine the role of graduate education to prepare the next generation of public health professionals.

[The Lancet Public Health: Hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction before and after lockdown according to regional prevalence of COVID-19 and patient profile in France: a registry study.](#)

Data from 21 centres participating in French Cohort of Myocardial Infarction Evaluation (FRENCHIE) registry: admissions for acute myocardial infarction decreased after lockdown, from 686 before to 481 after lockdown (30% decrease; incidence rate ratio 0.69 [95% CI 0.51–0.70]).

A marked decrease in hospital admissions was observed following the lockdown, irrespective of patient characteristics and regional prevalence of COVID-19. Health authorities should be aware of these findings, in order to adapt their message if COVID-19 pandemic persists or recurs, or in case of future major epidemics.

[MedRxiv: Adherence to the test, trace and isolate system: results from a time series of 21 nationally representative surveys in the UK \(the COVID-19 Rapid Survey of Adherence to Interventions and Responses \[CORSAIR\] study\)](#)

The authors used a series of cross-sectional online surveys (31,787 participants) to investigate adherence to the UK's test, trace and isolate system over time.

Only 48.9% of participants identified key symptoms of COVID-19.

Self-reported adherence to test, trace and isolate behaviours was low (self-isolation 18.2%; requesting an antigen test 11.9%; intention to share details of close contacts 76.1%; quarantining 10.9%) and largely stable over time.

Non-adherence was associated with: men, younger age groups, having a dependent child in the household, lower socio-economic grade, greater hardship during the pandemic, and working in a key sector.

Practical support and financial reimbursement is likely to improve adherence. Targeting messaging and policies to men, younger age groups, and key workers may also be necessary.

[MedRxiv: Antibody response to SARS-CoV-2 infection in humans: a systematic review](#)

This review comprehensively evaluated evidence describing the antibody response to SARS-CoV-2 published from 01/01/2020-26/06/2020. 150 papers were included.

[MedRxiv: COVID-19 infection dynamics in care home in the East of England: a retrospective genomic epidemiology study](#)

Between 26 Feb and 10 May 2020 a total of 7,406 COVID-19 positive samples from 6,600 patients in the East of England were identified, of which 1,167 (18.2%) were residents from 337 care homes. The authors identified several probable transmissions between care home residents and healthcare workers.

[MedRxiv: Norwich COVID-19 Testing Initiative: feasibility project evaluation](#)

This study aimed to pilot mass COVID-19 testing on a university research park (5,625 participants), to assess the feasibility and acceptability of scaling up to all staff and students. This study concluded that repeated self-testing is feasible and acceptable to a university population.

[MedRxiv: COVID-19 transmission in a university setting: a rapid review of modelling studies](#)

A rapid review and appraisal of the literature on mathematical models investigating COVID-19 infection in a university setting

All models suggest a significant potential for transmission of COVID-19 in universities.

Testing of symptomatic persons and screening of the university community regardless of symptoms, combined with isolation of infected individuals and effective contact tracing were critical for infection control in the absence of other interventions.

When other interventions were considered (e.g. teaching online, physical distancing, face coverings) the additional value of screening for infection control was limited.

[MedRxiv: Nowcasting CoVID-19 Deaths in England by Age and Region](#)

The authors estimated the number of deaths per day in each of five age strata within seven English regions.

They used a Bayesian hierarchical model which includes submodels for the number of deaths per day and for the reporting delay distribution, and accounts for reporting-day effects and longer-term changes over time in the delay distribution.

### [MedRxiv: Risk of adverse COVID-19 outcomes for people living with HIV: a rapid review and meta-analysis](#)

A rapid review and meta-analysis assessed whether people living with HIV (PLWH) are at increased risk of COVID-19 mortality or adverse outcomes, and whether antiretroviral therapy (ART) influences this risk. Nineteen studies were included.

Evidence is emerging that suggests a moderately increased risk of COVID-19 mortality amongst PLWH. Further investigation into the relationship between COVID-19 outcomes and CD4+ T cell count, HIV viral load, ART and the use of TDF is warranted.

### [Nature Biotechnology: Measurement of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in wastewater tracks community infection dynamics](#)

Measured SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentrations in primary sewage sludge in the New Haven, Connecticut, USA, metropolitan area during the COVID-19 outbreak in Spring 2020.

SARS-CoV-2 RNA was detected throughout the more than 10-week study and, when adjusted for time lags, tracked the rise and fall of cases seen in SARS-CoV-2 clinical test results and local COVID-19 hospital admissions.

Data shows the utility of viral RNA monitoring in municipal wastewater for SARS-CoV-2 infection surveillance at a population-wide level. In communities facing a delay between specimen collection and the reporting of test results, immediate wastewater results can provide considerable advance notice of infection dynamics.

### [NatGen: Wellcome Monitor 2020: Covid-19 Study](#)

This report presents the results of the fifth Wellcome Monitor. It looks at findings around the British public's experience of the Covid-19 pandemic and their views on health information during lockdown.

### [NLCAHR: Medium-term and Long-term Health Impacts of COVID-19 on Infection Survivors](#)

The available evidence indicates that COVID-19 is likely to have medium/long-term health impacts through prolonged disease progression as well as complications and sequelae. Medium/long-term health impacts are multi-system and may involve the lungs, cardiovascular system, central and peripheral neurological systems, kidneys, eyes, and immune system.

Survivors are also predicted to be at increased risk for anxiety, depression, and other mental health comorbidities.

The pandemic is still relatively new and definitive research-based evidence is scant. A large CIHR-funded research project in Canada is tracking the physical, mental and psychosocial outcomes of COVID-19 Survivors.

### [Obesity Reviews: Effect of obesity and body mass index on coronavirus disease severity: A systematic review and meta-analysis](#)

This is a systematic review of observational studies to examine the effect of body mass index (BMI) and obesity ( $BMI \geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) on coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

### [PHE: SARS-2CoV2 susceptibility and transmission risk in children: an overview of current evidence from PHE surveillance work](#)

This paper summarises evidence on what is known about susceptibility to infection and transmission dynamics in children.

It briefly references evidence from the international literature but draws primarily on information from a range of surveillance systems and studies initiated by PHE since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The focus of the paper is on implications of findings for educational settings in England.

[St George's University of London: Smoking and obesity identified to have causal link with susceptibility to severe COVID-19 and sepsis](#)

An international collaboration of scientists from the UK, Norway and the USA have identified genetic evidence supporting a causal effect of smoking and obesity on increasing susceptibility to severe COVID-19 and sepsis.

[SAGE: Update on immunity to SARS-CoV-2](#)

This paper discusses the following questions:

1. What type and what levels of antibody response confer protection from infection or disease?
2. Can people get re-infected with SARS CoV2 and if so, do they have disease and can they transfer virus onto others?
3. Is the virus evolving in any way that might impact the efficacy of current vaccines that are designed on early strains?
4. If antibodies are protective, how long will protection last?



## Wider Determinants

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### [Centre for Ageing Better: COVID-19 has shone a light on our non-decent homes](#)

Improving England's housing stock will have massive benefits for people's safety and health, but it will also have a positive impact on the economy and the strain on the NHS, says David Orr, Associate Director for Housing.

### [Centre for Ageing Better: Homes, health and COVID-19](#)

In partnership with the King's Fund, this report summarises the role and impact of poor-quality housing on health, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### [The Church of England: Poverty in the Pandemic: The impact of coronavirus on low-income families and children.](#)

This report offers an important insight into the day-to-day struggles that families have been dealing with, as well as their strength and resilience in managing such an array of challenges on a limited income. The report recommends a number of ways that low income families feel would improve their circumstances and the support they would value most at this time.

### [Healthwatch England: COVID-19: what people are telling us](#)

This briefing looks at the key issues the public have faced during the COVID-19 pandemic, ranging from the affect lockdown has had on carers, to the problems of getting emergency dental treatment.

### [Joint Committee on Human Rights: The Government's response to COVID-19: human rights implications](#)

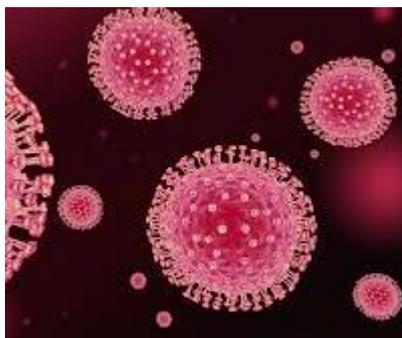
This report covers the human rights implications of the Government's response to for human rights. This includes: health and care; detention; contact tracing; children and education; access to justice; the right to life; and, accountability and scrutiny.

### [National Autistic Society: Left stranded: The impact of coronavirus on autistic people and their families in the UK](#)

The National Autistic Society has published a report on the impact of coronavirus on autistic people and their families, including children. Findings from the report, which surveyed 4,232 autistic people and families in the UK during June and July, include: 68% of family members said their autistic child was anxious about the loss of routine brought on by disruption to education and that 65% said their autistic child couldn't do online work.

### [The Trussell Trust: Lockdown, lifelines and the long haul ahead: the impact of Covid-19 on food banks in the Trussell Trust network](#)

This report estimates 846,000 parcels will need to be provided by the Trussell Trust network to people in crisis during October to December 2020 – a 61 per cent increase on last year. An additional 670,000 people will be destitute by the end of the year, meaning they cannot afford essentials such as housing, energy and food.



## Data analysis

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### [House of Commons Library: COVID-19: How reliable are test results?](#)

This Insight examines what can affect test results and explain why we can't always apply general mathematic principles to specific situations (like COVID-19).

### [Nuffield Trust: Home deaths account for as many excess death start of the pandemic as deaths in care homes](#)

This article looks at the continued high numbers of people dying at home, even as hospital deaths return to close-to-average levels, and discusses what reasons might lie behind the continued high numbers of home deaths since the onset of the pandemic.

### [Nuffield Trust: What effect will the return to schools and universities have on outbreaks this autumn?](#)

This report looks back at national reporting of acute respiratory infection outbreaks to see what previously happened in schools and education settings – and discusses whether COVID-19 might have unpredictable effects on historical trends.

### [ONS: 6 months since lockdown began: How we're continuing to inform during the pandemic](#)

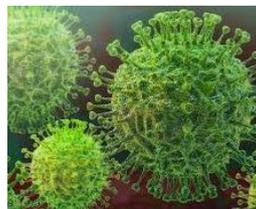
This article provides a statement setting out an overview of the work ONS are planning to ensure the UK continues to get the information it needs to inform the response to the coronavirus pandemic. [Accompanying Blog](#)

### [ONS: Coronavirus related deaths by disability status, England and Wales: 2 March to 14 July 2020](#)

Comparison of deaths where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate by broad age group, sex and disability status, using linked census and mortality records on deaths registered up to 21 July 2020.

Disabled people (as defined) made up almost 6 in 10 (59%) of all deaths involving COVID-19 in this period; disabled people made up around 16% of the study population followed from the 2011 Census.

Among all deaths involving COVID-19 of males aged 9 to 64 years in this period, the proportion made up by disabled people (those limited a little or limited a lot in their day-to-day activities) was smallest at 39%; among all deaths involving COVID-19 of females aged 65 years and over in this period, the proportion made up by disabled people was largest, at 67% of these deaths.



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### [ADPH Presidential Blog: The Path Ahead](#)

This address by Dr Janelle de Gruchy, President of the ADPH, explains the situation we are currently living through in the context of COVID-19. It highlights the resource requirements available to her colleagues nationally "fall woefully short of the scale of the task". This a bleak but truthful account of life today and describes where we are, the challenges ahead and what should happen next.

### [Centre for Ageing Better: Learning from lockdown: Priorities for the future.](#)

This new report highlights the wide impact COVID-19 has had on those approaching or in later life and gives guidance on how local authorities, government and private sector organisations can improve the prospects of this group.

### [The Conversation: Where the UK government is going wrong in its coronavirus messaging, according to a marketing expert](#)

Sally Dibb from Coventry University argues here that the government needs the public to heed its public health messages if it's going to control the second wave.

### [DHSC: The future of public health: the NIHP and other public health functions](#)

This policy paper sets out the government's plans for protecting and improving the public's health, including the creation of the National Institute for Health Protection (NIHP).

### [The Health Foundation: COVID-19 Survey – Second poll](#)

This report presents the findings of a survey commissioned by the Health Foundation and conducted by Ipsos MORI between 17 and 29 July 2020. The results highlight a significant change in the public's perceptions towards the government's handling of Covid-19 and the measures it has taken to tackle the outbreak so far.

### [The Health Foundation: NHS Test and Trace: the journey so far](#)

This publication from the Health Foundation describes the journey of Test and Trace so far, providing a detailed look at the challenges faced by the system and the improvements that still need to be made.

### [Institute for Fiscal Studies: COVID-19 and English council funding: what is the medium-term outlook?](#)

This report considers how council's revenues and spending needs may evolve over the period to 2024-25, accounting for both the impact of Covid-19 and the pre-Covid funding outlook.

### [Institute for Fiscal Studies: Spending Review 2020: COVID-19, Brexit and beyond](#)

This report outlines the public spending framework and explains which components of spending are subject to the Spending Review process, and why.

### [Institute for Government: Decision making in a crisis: first responses to the coronavirus pandemic](#)

This report examines the government's initial response to the COVID-19 crisis and decisions made in three areas: economic support, COVID-19 testing and the lockdown.

[Institute of Economic Affairs: You had one job: the shortcomings of Public Health England and the World Health Organization during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

This report looks at the criticisms of the World Health Organization and Public Health England regarding their response to the Covid-19 pandemic. It argues that both organisations spread themselves too thinly over a broad range of medical, political and social issues, leading to a lack of focus.

[NHS Confederation: Health as the new wealth: the NHS's role in economic and social recovery](#)

This report argues that health services have a vital role to play in the wider recovery and rebuilding of local economies and communities – driving up prosperity, population health and wellbeing – in the wake of Covid-19. It highlights the links between health and growth, outlines a five-point plan for every system to build on to maximise their local impact and influence, and showcases innovative practice that is supporting lasting local change.

[NHS Confederation: NHS Reset: A new direction for health and care](#)

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.

[Nuffield Trust: Test and trace system: still far from being watertight](#)

With the Covid-19 contact-tracing app released the Nuffield Trust's chart of the week takes another look at the test and trace programme. They found a system still weighed down by inefficiencies and uncertainties, with it likely that large numbers of infected people are being missed.

[Nuffield Trust: Test and Trace: the journey so far](#)

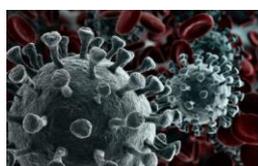
This long read from the Nuffield Trust takes a detailed look at England's COVID-19 test and trace programme. They look at what's been implemented so far and why the promised 'world-beating system' is yet to live up to expectations.

[Nuffield Trust: What the public thinks – another five things we learnt from our COVID-19 polling](#)

This report summarises some of the key results from the Nuffield Trust's latest round of polling on public perception on key issues around COVID-19 and the government's management of the pandemic.

[What works centre for local economic growth: COVID-19: Local responses to youth unemployment and scarring.](#)

Covid is hitting young people's education and employment. Periods of unemployment when young, especially during recessions, can have long-lasting impacts on future labour market outcomes and on wider issues such as health and quality of life. This paper provides a concise summary of relevant that tells us what has worked in the past and any lessons this holds for current local policy.



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