

Report for: Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel

Item number: 9

Title: Impacts of COVID-19 on Haringey - Health

Report

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Ward(s) affected: All wards

1. Issue under consideration

- 1.1. The accompanying evidence pack sets out the latest data available at a borough level on some of the impacts of COVID-19 on health.
- 1.2. The attached pack is a modified version of a larger pack that went to Haringey's Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 8th June 2021 and is a basis for questions and discussion at Haringey's Adults and Health Scrutiny

2. Background

2.1. Impacts of COVID-19 on Health

- 2.1.1. To date, 508 residents have sadly died as a result of COVID-19. This is slightly above the London median but far below the worst affected boroughs (Newham, Barking and Dagenham, Tower Hamlets).
- 2.1.2. There is a moderate to strong positive correlation between COVID deaths and the proportion of people from BAME backgrounds in Haringey neighbourhoods i.e. the higher the proportion of people from BAME backgrounds in Haringey neighbourhoods, the higher the COVID-19 death rate.
- 2.1.3. Across London neighbourhoods, there is a moderate to strong negative correlation between the proportion of people from BAME backgrounds in a given area and the COVID-19 vaccination rate among people aged 70+.
- 2.1.4. Increased physical health needs are also anticipated as a result of the pandemic, with potentially delayed diagnosis and treatment for many residents with serious conditions, and an emerging cohort of unknown size with long-term health issues after having had COVID-19 (long COVID) which may create future demand in health and social care. As socioeconomic conditions worsen, which may continue depending on whether the economic crisis is prolonged and unemployment figures

recover, the social determinants of health will be impacted, in turn creating a negative impact on residents' physical health.

2.1.5. There is a forecasted increase in mental health needs in the borough following observed increases in demand. A number of factors are contributing to this, including: lockdown and isolation, increased psychological stress and anxiety relating to COVID-19, and increased socioeconomic pressures.

2.1.6. The largest increase in forecasted demand is for people with pre-existing mental health conditions with an expected new 14,000 people with moderate or severe anxiety and 15,000 people with moderate or severe depression demanding services, in addition to new demand for services generated by people without pre-existing mental health conditions.

2.1.7. While case rates remain low in Haringey, as in the rest of the UK, at the time of writing, and restrictions are being lifted in line with the government's roadmap, the public health situation remains precarious and could change quickly. The government continues to urge caution. The scale of ongoing direct health impacts caused by COVID-19 will depend on the prevalence of the virus in the borough and, in large part therefore, on the success of the vaccination programme.

2.1.8. Vaccination rates are in line with our comparator boroughs, but lower than England as an average (first dose vaccination rate in Haringey=37.3%; England=56.9%).

2.1.9. The geographical breakdown of the vaccination rates among people aged 70+ shows a disparity across Haringey. Neighbourhoods (MSOAs) in the East such as White Hart Lane, Tottenham Lea Valley, Tottenham Green East and West Green & St Ann's all record first dose vaccination rates below 75%. This is in contrast to neighbourhoods in the West such as Muswell Hill North, Crouch End West and Muswell Hill South, which all have 90% or above rates.

3. Key Equalities Impact Summary

Area	Impacts
Health	Older people and residents with disabilities or long-term health conditions have died at a higher rate from COVID-19. In Haringey, neighbourhoods with a higher proportion of BAME residents have seen increased deaths. Mental health impacts are significant, particularly for those with pre-existing mental health conditions.
Education	Young people have missed significant education (and pastoral/social support), with impacts acute for families not digitally connected, primarily low income. Disruption to school engagement has disproportionately impacted absences

	amongst Travellers of Irish Heritage, Gypsy/Roma and White Irish and Pakistani pupils.
Employment	Rapid increases in unemployment particularly impacting the low paid, low qualified, young people. The highest levels of unemployment are observed in the east of the borough. Exacerbating pre-existing employment gaps for disabled people, BAME residents and women.
Poverty	High deprivation levels in east, where BAME residents and young people are concentrated, exacerbated by economic fallout and rising unemployment.
Housing	Residents without space for home working or access to green spaces, primarily those on lower incomes and in key worker occupations.