

ANNEX B - Metrics and responsible departments

Healthcare (coordinated by DHSC):¹

1. A composite picture of available and projected NHS capacity, including ICU beds, available trained personnel, and equipment. (DHSC/PHE)
2. The impact of measures on cases, deaths, hospitalization, doubling time, and the R force of transmission (SAGE).
3. Impact on the four causes of mortality, where possible.² (DHSC/PHE)

Social (coordinated by PMIU):

1. Crime, including crime rates and domestic abuse (HO)
2. Impact on individuals' wellbeing, including but not limited to:
 - a. demand for mental health support services, include suicide helpline statistics (DHSC);
 - b. loneliness (DCMS, ONS)
 - c. children's education and relationships (DfE/DCMS); and
 - d. domestic abuse statistics (HO/GEO).
3. Prisons, including capacity to isolate, infection, and staffing (MoJ)
4. Social care, including staffing and provision for the most vulnerable (DHSC)
5. Schools, including provision for the children of key workers, and staffing (DfE)
6. Security, including threat risk and staffing (HO)
7. Community support, including mutual aid group activity, NHS volunteer, and analysis on activity (MHCLG/DHSC/DCMS)
8. Food supply, including foodbank provision (DEFRA)
9. Welfare, including demand and DWP capacity (DWP)
10. Local government service provision (MHCLG).

Economic (coordinated by HMT):

1. Quantitative assessment of the economic impact, covering both short term 'shock' effects and longer term effects where relevant through GDP; and labour market analysis. (HMT)
2. A more granular understanding of the impact of the measures; by sector, region (place), inequality/income, poverty (e.g. daily consumer confidence data)
3. A more granular understanding of the impact and effectiveness by sector, including evidence for which would have the biggest economic/employment impact if reopened. This should be based on a more granular understanding of compliance with existing measures i.e. which businesses/sectors have actually closed incl. where shuttering has been an overreaction to govt messaging / a reputational issue. Could include PMIs / ONS' new fortnightly business survey, covering a range of businesses and split by sector (BEIS/HMT/ONS)
4. HMG's financing (results from gilt auctions) and fiscal position - to show any funding / affordability constraints (HMT)
5. Assessment of the economic value of public health interventions. HMT to pick up via Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALYs) analysis with CMO/DHSC (HMT/CMO/DHSC)

¹ ideally on a 'most likely path' basis; if this is not possible a pessimistic - optimistic range

² Namely, mortality arising from COVID, non-COVID mortality linked to the crisis, impact on physical and mental health for those affected by the measures, and the mortality stemming from economic implications.