



The impact of Covid-19 on communities, and priorities for recovery: Perspectives of organisations working in communities



PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PLACES

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Executive summary

- Evidence from administrative and survey data sets has shown that life has changed a lot for people in Scotland during the coronavirus pandemic. Survey research has highlighted that impacts of the pandemic have not been felt equally across different parts of the population.
- This report looks at these issues in more detail, from the perspectives of organisations who work in community settings and their understanding of the impact of the virus on the people that they usually work with. The research included questions about changes to organisations' work during the pandemic and the impact of the pandemic on a range of themes including economic security, social interactions and loneliness, community cohesion, safety, trust in government, and skills, learning and development. It also asked for views about the short, medium and long term priorities for the future.
- The research findings show many organisations moved quickly at the start of the pandemic to adapt their services to remote and digitally based models. This ensured continuity of operations and supported them to respond to new demands created by the lockdown measures, for example providing food, counselling and befriending services. Many organisations established new partnerships with organisations to support collaborative approaches to new demands. This period also involved new challenges, including financial pressures on organisations' resources, and a lack of accessibility of some remote and digital-based services for some users, and the overall pressures of a situation that could be characterised as a 'survival' time, with uncertain and damaging impacts.
- Participants in this research raised a number of negative consequences for the people and communities they are working with. These included economic and financial insecurity, worries about employment, damage to the skills and education of young people, the availability and affordability of food and basic supplies. They also highlighted social harm including reduced mental health, increased loneliness and addiction. Although some positive impacts were noted, particularly new offers of community and neighbourhood help and support, there were worries about the sustainability of these arrangements and the community assets and resources they depend on.
- Organisations' priorities for the short and longer terms focused on mental health and financial issues for different groups, and particularly for the most marginalised and vulnerable groups. Organisations suggested that priorities for the longer term should focus on creating a sustainable and inclusive economy, tackling inequalities, and for more integrated and sustainable models of services in places and across sectors.

Introduction

The coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on Scotland's society and economy, through the virus itself and the secondary effects of the lockdown measures introduced in March 2020. These measures resulted in an extended period of time when most schools and businesses were closed, large proportions of those in employment were furloughed or changed to working from home, and there were emergency changes to the design and delivery of public services including social care and voluntary sector support. There was also unprecedented disruption to community, recreational, cultural and religious gatherings and activities.

Through this period, the Scottish Government has conducted weekly polling surveys to understand the extent to which the guidance and restrictions have been followed, and the impacts of this situation on people and communities. These surveys have shown high levels of compliance with the restrictions on behaviour and trust in the Scottish Government, but also high levels of anxiety and worry about the virus.¹

A more detailed survey has also been conducted to provide insight into the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on people's wellbeing, and breakdowns for key groups in society.² While many people in Scotland appear to have maintained their household incomes and report relatively stable levels of health, wellbeing and feelings of safety, some groups within the population have experienced more negative impacts, particularly younger people, disabled people, and those who live in more deprived areas. There is also evidence of a particular and disproportionate negative impact on the people who already had lower levels of wellbeing before the coronavirus pandemic.

While these quantitative surveys provide an understanding of impacts at a national level, methodological limitations mean that they present only a partial picture of the impact of the pandemic, and cannot provide detailed information about the wellbeing of different groups and places within the population.

The research presented in this report was conducted to provide further insight into the issues raised in the surveys. It involved an open-response consultation distributed to organisations who work wholly or partly at the community-level in Scotland. As discussed in the *Coronavirus Covid-19: Framework for decision making*,³ societal impacts "may be more hidden, less tangible, more subjective, and less quantifiable than other harms" and they may persist longer into the future. This research method was designed to gain more of an insight into different contexts and experience than quantitative survey research typically allows.

¹ Published summaries of public attitudes polling are available for April (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-april-summary/>) and May (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-attitudes-coronavirus-summary/>).

² Ipsos MORI, Wellbeing telephone survey May 2020

³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/covid-19-framework-decision-making-supporting-evidence/>

The findings are presented in three sections:

1. How have the work and activities of respondent organisations changed during the pandemic?
2. What has been the impact of the virus and control measures on the people and communities these organisations work with?
3. What are organisations' concerns and priorities for the future?

Research method and questions

Organisations who work with the Scottish Government on community, neighbourhood and social justice outcomes were invited to complete a short online consultation about the experiences of the people and communities they work with. This included a series of questions about how the coronavirus pandemic has impacted on the people they usually work with, in terms of their finances, personal relationships, safety, physical health, access to public services, and their general ability to cope (see Annex A for a list of questions). The research was conducted online on Citizen Space, a digital consultation platform, from Friday 15 May to Wednesday 27 May.

One hundred and twelve community-focused organisations were invited to participate and 62 responded. Respondent organisations work with a wide range of people: for example, children and young people, older people, those with disabilities, carers, homeless people, those living in poverty, and those with mental health problems (see Annex B for a list of participants). Around half of participants are national organisations and half are regional or local organisations.

The findings were analysed by social researchers in the COVID-19 Modelling and Analysis Hub to identify key themes and experiences.

Limitations

There are a number of limitations associated with this research approach.

Firstly, given the research was conducted with organisations, this report does not present a complete or representative view of the lived experience of individuals in Scotland and qualitative research should not be used to form generalised impressions of the wider population. Few or no organisations provided information on their experiences of working with the LGBT+ community, people from ethnic minority backgrounds, refugees and asylum seekers, gypsies or travellers, and those from faith and belief groups. Further, because of the pandemic and the need for timely information without over-burdening organisations in important supportive roles, this research was brief, and it did not allow for follow up questions to clarify or probe for additional information from participants.

The research does however highlight the value and need for detailed participative research in communities to understand these issues further.

1. How have the work and activities of respondent organisations changed during the pandemic?

The responses to this research suggested that the pandemic had prompted large changes to the operations of respondent organisations, in both their internal management, and their external services and functions.

Some organisations were already set up to work remotely, but the coronavirus pandemic, and associated lockdown restrictions, led to almost all respondent organisations moving quickly to work in this way for meetings, planning sessions, and training.

The usual work of many of these organisations involves face-to-face interaction, in community centres or other physical locations, all of which became broadly impossible during the period of lockdown restrictions. Many organisations reported having adapted, to provide their existing services in new online formats (e.g. web-based counselling), or had introduced new services in response to emerging needs (e.g. new befriending or food delivery services).

“[This situation] showed we can work in a more agile way (from home, opportunity for webinars and connecting with our members in different ways). Technology can make our offer more inclusive e.g. rural partners we work with. But there is a challenge with this regarding Local Authority technology, rural broadband connectivity issues, other digital exclusion for particular groups of people or communities.”

Community safety organisation

Alongside challenges to the provision of existing services, the coronavirus pandemic presented increased demands on respondent organisations in new ways. The provision of food was a commonly raised new function for organisations who weren't involved in this previously, as well as offering volunteering opportunities for those who had been furloughed. In some cases, this resulted in changing models of work. In one example, community food larders and cafes had stopped, and the service has changed entirely to a delivery system, supported by new coalitions of organisations.

Some organisations shared information about how they had undertaken a radical approach to restructuring their operations to respond to emerging needs of both existing and new client groups. There are examples of large-scale redesigns of organisational functions, towards versions which are more centrally designed to enable remote and digital-based delivery in the future.

“We have worked more closely with some other charity and community groups, as well as with commercial organisations, to make sure that the people we support have food. We have also had to quickly adapt to digital ways of delivering some of our services, like our outreach housing support, counselling and mentoring services. This has proven to be a barrier for many but one which we have worked hard to overcome, and we have received funding to purchase smartphones, mobile dongles and data top ups for those in need.”

Youth homelessness charity

The research highlighted a range of benefits and challenges faced by organisations as they adapted to new circumstances.

Around half of participants mentioned that they have established improved partnership working. Other benefits that were mentioned included the development of new services, working with improved efficiency, a greater sense of collective endeavour and adapting to benefit from a greater use of technology.

“Voluntary organisations have in many cases worked with funders and public bodies to put in services at extremely short notice with a vastly reduced level of bureaucracy – we would like to learn lessons from how this was possible for the future.”

Representative body

“[A digitalised platform] has allowed the organisation to consult with women from rural and island communities on a frequent basis. We have also seen benefits whereby women who may not have been able to attend physical events in the past due to other responsibilities such as work or caring have been able to contribute more frequently as a result of online communications.”

Women’s charity

There were also challenges. Participants mentioned the increased resources that are required to adapt effectively, as well as the lack of ‘like for like’ service provision when compared to the functions that they were fulfilling previously. The exclusions and limitations that are inherently associated with digital literacy and access to technology, the ongoing financial and funding uncertainties, and the stigma that is associated with seeking support during the pandemic where people may not have the same opportunities to maintain their privacy within household settings (e.g. the young people who receive support from LGBT+ services), were also highlighted as difficulties faced by organisations.

“We are all (service users and service providers) doing our best to survive. We are NOT thriving! I have not reported on the financial implications of the current pandemic as we are a health service provider and therefore I do not have hard evidence of this, however, that does not mean all is well. It is difficult to find the positives in this situation, other than we are all committed to doing our best in a difficult situation.”

Disabilities charity

“The main difficulty for us is how to survive beyond coronavirus. Most of the funding available is for charities responding to the crisis in the short term or who are in severe financial difficulties. There appears to be nothing for charities taking a strategic view about how they can continue to support their beneficiaries.”

Youth charity

2. What has been the impact of the virus and control measures on the people and communities these organisations work with?

Alongside the direct and immediate health harms from coronavirus, the pandemic has caused negative impacts in communities, increased levels of poverty and financial pressure, social isolation, and limited access to education and employment.⁴

In most cases the organisations in this research provide help and support to people who may be in difficult circumstances, and the information that organisations have access to comes from the relationships and contact they have as they perform these functions. Again, this means that although these insights are useful, they are taken from a specific organisational context and on their own do not provide a full insight into the direct lived experiences of people and communities through the pandemic.

This section uses six dimensions of societal harm⁵ to frame these impacts:

- Economic security and welfare
- Loneliness, anxiety and fear of social interaction
- Social capital and community cohesion
- Social contract, trust in government
- Safety and security
- Skills, learning and development

2.1 – Economic security and welfare

The most prominent theme in responses was the negative impact of the pandemic on the finances of people and communities. Concerns about employment were noted as being priorities for the short, medium and long term.

Official statistics and public attitudes polling has shown the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on employment.⁶ Participants involved in this consultation-based research noted the specific impact on: people's incomes, freelance workers, and on young people's education, training and future employment prospects.

Some participants highlighted the particular impact on certain groups, given the disproportionate number of women, young people, and minority ethnic groups in precarious employment, including the gig economy and self-employment, and unpaid caring roles.

⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/covid-19-framework-decision-making-supporting-evidence/>

⁵ These six dimensions are explained in more detail in the 'Covid 19 Framework for Decision Making Report', available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/covid-19-framework-decision-making-supporting-evidence/pages/5/>

⁶ See chapter 6: Economic Impacts, <https://www.gov.scot/publications/covid-19-framework-decision-making-supporting-evidence/pages/6/>

“We are hearing of families, many of whom are working families, who were just managing to get by before the pandemic. Job losses or the reduction in income through being furloughed has meant families are now struggling to buy food, pay bills and provide clothes for their children. Some families have voiced that they do not know how they are expected to get by when they have to wait five weeks to access Universal Credit. Others have spoken of difficulties accessing foodbanks, reporting that their local foodbanks are experiencing drops in donations and are therefore having to limit how often families can access them.”

Charity for children and young people

Participants highlighted concerns about the availability and affordability of food. They noted, for example, the reliance of people with reduced incomes on food banks, the needs of older and disabled people to get supermarket deliveries or to go shopping themselves and the links to travel. They also noted the inability of many people to be able to visit affordable shops because of limited public transport, food vouchers being redeemable only at supermarkets far away, and children who would normally receive food at school and through community groups.

Responding to pressures on food availability and affordability was one of the main prompts for organisations to engage in new partnerships with other organisations during the pandemic, and became a new focus for many organisations.

As well as the financial impact in relation to food, participants also recognised the household budget pressures on energy and digital access bills as people spend more time at home, and as their employment, education, and social connections needs increasingly depend on their household internet and mobile services.

The research also highlighted the indirect consequences of the pandemic pressures on community sector organisations’ ability to provide support. Some participants expressed concern about their organisation’s continued viability as they try to manage increased demand caused by the pandemic, with reduced opportunities for fundraising, and with fewer staff than usual where people have been furloughed through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

In terms of priorities for the future, organisations recommended a greater general focus on developing an inclusive social economy that more explicitly focuses on wellbeing, gender-equality in economic planning, a focus on tackling existing inequalities in recovery, a recognition on the interconnectedness of the environment and economy, and more adequate systems for social security, wages and contracts.

2.2 – Loneliness, anxiety and fear of social interaction

The impact of the pandemic on mental health was a clear priority. Nearly all participants noted that the pandemic had negatively impacted physical and mental health. This was the most commonly reported short, medium and long term priority for the people and communities who participants work with.

There are related concerns regarding the wide range of other pressures including housing, financial problems and addiction. This is also a focus for organisations who are supporting people within different settings and the research picked up concerns about the mental health of older people, young people, disabled people, refugees and asylum seekers, and those with existing health conditions. Participants also noted that feelings of anxiety were compounded for particular groups, for example: people with learning disabilities or limited English proficiency finding it difficult to understand public health messaging; people with pre-existing health conditions; and those unable to access regular care and support.

A small number of participants noted that the coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the importance of work to acknowledge and support mental health, specifically through more flexible working arrangements, and opportunities for physical activity outdoors.

Loneliness and isolation were prominent themes in responses where organisations were asked about the impact on the people they work with. This was often also where people were unable to use digital substitutes for their usual interpersonal interactions, for example people living in residential care and who have restricted access to technology, older people without digital literacy, households without few or no digital devices, homeless people, and people with family members in prison.

“This pandemic has shone a light on loneliness and isolation like never before, with huge numbers of people experiencing it to a greater or lesser degree, we need to capture this awareness and also that of all those who have volunteered during the pandemic for the first time. We need to harness this awareness, protect and develop community based services, properly support and resource volunteering and tackle societies inequalities if we are to move forward to a better more equal society.”

Befriending charity

As well as the negative impacts, there was also evidence reported of some people who may have felt more connected than usual through the pandemic, because of increased formal and informal food and medication deliveries, and more contact with their neighbours.

“We have noted that clients that we had been working with prior to the lockdown restrictions are coping better than we would have anticipated. We believe that this is due to the fact that clients are focusing on their immediate basic needs (food, warmth, shelter) and generally getting by and the fact that loneliness and isolation, for example, is the new ‘norm’. It is of note that people do not feel ‘different’ from others in relation to stress and anxiety levels but rather perceive that everyone is stressed and anxious.”

Mental health charity

2.3 – Social capital and community cohesion

Although quantitative research shows evidence of higher levels of loneliness and isolation through the pandemic⁷, organisations also provided examples of positive impacts on neighbourhood support and relationships.

A number of participants noted that they had seen evidence of communities or neighbourhoods coming together, and of the common and shared experience of the coronavirus pandemic being a catalyst for neighbourhood connection. This included things like people supporting their neighbours by shopping for food or collecting prescriptions, increased donations to food banks, people waving to their neighbours on Thursday evenings during the ‘clap for carers’ events, and isolated older people feeling more connected to others.

Some organisations expressed a desire to consider further how to develop and continue the local and neighbourhood goodwill and support beyond the immediate collective response to the coronavirus pandemic. A couple of organisations highlighted the importance of local democracy and participation, and the need to include a range of voices in decision making, and the devolution of power to local communities to be in control of financial and policy decisions to enable communities to recover.

“A consistent theme has been the impressive performance of under-resourced community organisations, acting effectively and in collaboration to meet immediate challenges.”

Development organisation

Social infrastructure was the main focus in some of the responses. Organisations noted the risk of losing meeting places due to the closure of community centres and schools, which also affected the availability of respite care for families of disabled children and support with early learning and childcare.

2.4 – Safety and security

Crime data for the period of the pandemic suggest an uncertain picture. Levels of recorded crime were lower than usual, but Police Scotland noted a lack of information about some of the effects of physical distancing on people’s safety.^{8 9} Measures of safety in polling surveys suggested that perceptions of safety within

⁷ Ipsos MORI ‘wellbeing survey’ carried out in May 2020.

⁸ <https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/mzrb4hjm/covid-19-bulletin-to-29-april.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.scotland.police.uk/what-s-happening/news/2020/april/recorded-crime-down-during-scotland-s-coronavirus-response/>

neighbourhoods during this period were 7-8 percentage points lower than the levels typically recorded in the Scottish Household Survey.¹⁰

Participants in the current research also provided examples of information they have about domestic abuse and household tensions. Some responses commented on the relationship tensions amongst households they had observed, either as a result of, or amplified by, the lockdown restrictions. This also was relevant to the challenges of maintaining and supporting relationships with a family member who is in prison.

A number of participants noted either actual or expected increased incidences of domestic abuse and their concerns about this because of the difficulties involved in signposting to support services for victims of domestic abuse, the slowing down or stopping of support measures impacting safety and mental health and a predicted increase of referrals relating to domestic abuse and child neglect as lockdown measures are adjusted.

Some organisations noted specific challenges of supporting vulnerable children and young people. For example, a legal charity highlighted that lack of access to services may pose additional risk for children at risk of abuse.

Some organisations highlighted specific issues affecting older people, for example: difficulty accessing food and prescriptions; maintaining physical strength to prevent falls in the home; and staying in touch with friends and family.

“Due to movement restrictions and as a result of limitations in being able to access support services, we have noticed a reduction in queries received related to child protection. We have concerns that many children who were/are at risk of abuse, neglect and/or exploitation may not be seen by professional, service providers and family members.”

Children’s charity

A number of organisations noted the importance of considering the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on existing inequalities. Examples of groups who may be disproportionately affected include: those already experiencing financial difficulties; children and young people already behind in school and those facing digital exclusion; and people with existing mental health problems.

2.5 – Skills, learning and development

A number of organisations noted that some families were struggling to balance childcare, home learning, and work commitments. Related issues include pressure from schools to complete assignments and the unequal gender split in caring for children and supporting home learning. A few organisations also highlighted the impact on disabled children and young people and their families, in particular the reduction in respite care and additional support.

¹⁰ The Scottish Household Survey uses the same question, but a different survey sampling method so comparisons should be interpreted cautiously.

Some organisations noted the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the confidence and mental health of children and young people, and the disproportionate effects on children and young people who may be behind in school, or facing other related challenges.

Limited access to digital technology was noted as a specific barrier for children and young people in accessing education as well as continued interaction with friends and peers. Relatedly, a few organisations commented on the importance of communication with family members, with specific examples being given regarding the challenges associated with separated parents and having family members in prison.

On training and employment, a few organisations noted that young people will likely struggle to find adequate opportunities. Respondents highlighted the need for targeted employment and skills opportunities, as well as an appreciation and effort to avoid continuing existing inequalities in the labour market.

2.6 – Social contract, trust in government

This research did not specifically ask questions related to this dimension of social impact, however, some organisations reported that the pandemic has had an impact on confidence in government, with a similar number each reporting a positive and a negative impact.

One respondent organisation noted that their engagement with the Scottish Government had reduced during the pandemic and expressed concern about whether these relationships would return. Others commented that they, or others they knew of, had been unsuccessful in accessing emergency funding through the Wellbeing Fund and consequently their ability to provide services and support was impacted.

On a related note, some participants commented that the Wellbeing Fund had enabled them to continue or expand their work to, for example, provide food, toiletries and mobile phones.

A few participants commented directly on the work of, or their trust in, the Scottish Government. Examples of positive work included: commitment to collective decision-making and partnership working and sharing information clearly and regularly.

3. What are organisations' concerns and priorities for the future?

Participants were asked for their views about the short, medium and long term priorities for the people and communities they work with in responding to, and recovering from, the coronavirus pandemic, and their views about the most fundamental long term issues. There was consensus about the importance of mental health and financial support as main themes, as well as a range of other views, as noted below.

3.1 – Short, medium and long term priorities

Mental health was a commonly raised issue in relation to the short, medium and long term priorities for participants. Specific examples included: the effect on those with existing mental health problems, especially young people; limited face-to-face support and counselling; reduced employment opportunities impacting confidence; and anxiety as restrictions ease.

"[We have] a plea to supporting the most marginalised groups, they are extremely vulnerable. If we don't address we will require dealing with more complex issues within more acute settings."

Mental health charity

"Our members are very worried in the short to medium term about people's health and wellbeing, particularly the very high levels of anxiety, stress, distress and other mental health issues."

Health charity

Several participants offered their thoughts regarding the viability of third sector and community organisations. Issues included: nervousness about future cuts; the impact of reduced services on communities; the combination of an increase in demand and decrease in funding; and the need for new ways of thinking and working to respond to changing needs.

"The rapid funding response from the Scottish Government and other funders has been welcome, but sustainability will be an ongoing concern, with organisations struggling to fundraise, carry out key-funded activity and meet increased demand. The impact of this on wider communities is already being felt, with organisations finding it harder to provide core services to those most in need."

Community organisation

A few participants noted issues regarding employment, specifically: limited childcare preventing parents returning to work, the need for fair work, pay and contracts, support for disabled people, and the need for new employment opportunities.

3.2 – Most fundamental priorities for the long term

Comments about the most fundamental elements for the long term recovery of communities related to the economy and making the recovery sustainable. This was referenced in the context of building a wellbeing and low carbon economy, and tackling equalities, targeting investment in already-deprived areas, and the protection of fair wages and employment contracts. This point was also mentioned in terms of neighbourhoods and places, and respondents raised the opportunity for building new and integrated opportunities for social connection, learning and education, and employment within community settings.

Further specific comments relating to inequalities were made by many participants, who noted the importance of avoiding exacerbating existing issues. Specific examples related to gender, mental health, disability, LGBT+, poverty, childcare and education, access to digital technology and disenfranchised communities.

More generally, the following points were also raised as fundamental long term priorities: protecting access to medical support; capitalising on rise in community spirit; developing community-focused initiatives; protecting against domestic abuse; capturing awareness of loneliness and isolation and mitigating going forward; protecting the environment and responding to the climate emergency; ensuring that the Gaelic language is not impacted; and ensuring that community organisations remain viable.

Annex A: questions asked in stakeholder engagement survey

1. Please tell us about your organisation's aim(s), geographical focus, client groups and community activities since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic (i.e. from mid-March? [free text response]

2. What information do you collect, hold or use to assess and monitor the general wellbeing of the people and communities you work with? [free text response]

2a. How is this information aggregated? Does it include breakdowns by location, age, gender, and any other characteristics? [free text response]

3. Thinking about the people and communities you work with, which of the following, if any, has the coronavirus pandemic (including the restrictions and support arrangements put in place) impacted negatively? Please select all that apply.

- Finances (including income, outgoings, financial security)
- Personal safety and security
- Social relationships and connections
- Physical and mental health
- Neighbourhood support
- Access to services
- Confidence in government
- Public services
- Ability to cope generally
- Other (please detail below)

If other, please provide details. [free text response]

If you have specific examples or comments regarding negative impacts, please share them here. [free text response]

3a. Thinking about the people and communities you work with, which of the following, if any, has the coronavirus pandemic (including the restrictions and support arrangements put in place) impacted positively? Please select all that apply.

- Finances (including income, outgoings, financial security)
- Personal safety and security
- Social relationships and connections
- Physical and mental health
- Neighbourhood support
- Access to services
- Confidence in government
- Public services
- Ability to cope generally
- Other (please detail below)

If other, please provide details. [free text response]

If you have specific examples or comments regarding positive impacts, please share them here. [free text response]

4. Have you developed any new ways of working (including new links with other organisations) to enable you to understand, and respond to, the issues facing the

people and communities you work with? If so, please provide brief details. [free text response]

5. Has your organisation started working with any new people or communities since the start of the coronavirus pandemic?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what has brought about this new engagement? [free text response]

If yes, do you see this work continuing long term, or is this a temporary shift for the duration of the coronavirus pandemic? [free text response]

6. What does your organisation understand as the short, medium and long term priorities of the people and communities you work with in responding to, and recovering from, the coronavirus pandemic? [free text response]

Of these, what seem like the most fundamental issues for the long term? [free text response]

7. Are there any new opportunities that this situation has created that you see as valuable for the recovery period and your longer term practice (e.g. new relationships/partnerships, communication flows, technology, etc.)? [free text response]

8. Is there anything else you would like to share with us, including any comments on the content/structure of the questions? [free text response]

Annex B: List of organisations that agreed to be listed as contributors to the stakeholder engagement research

Organisation name
Architecture and Design Scotland
Ayrshire Council on Alcohol
Befriending Networks Ltd
Bethany Christian Trust
Bòrd na Gàidhlig
Carers Link East Dunbartonshire
Community Enterprise in Scotland (CEIS)
Centrestage Communities Ltd
Cerebral Palsy Scotland
Chest Heart & Stroke Scotland
Child Bereavement UK
Close the Gap
Clyde Gateway URC
COVEY Befriending
Creative Therapies
Crossroads Young Carers Cowal & Bute
Development Trusts Association Scotland (DTAS)
Dundee Therapy Garden
Early Years Scotland
Ecologia Youth Trust
Engender
Equitots Lanarkshire Community Interest Company

Annex B continued: List of organisations that agreed to be listed as contributors to the stakeholder engagement research:

Falkirk and District Association for Mental Health
Families Outside
Fathers Network Scotland
Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector (GCVS)
Glasgow's No. 1 Baby & Family Support Service
HIV Scotland
Indepen-dance (Scotland) Ltd
Keep Scotland Beautiful
KLSB Community Pantry
Low Income Families Together (LIFT)
Link Housing Association
Muir of Ord Hall and Facilities Company
NHS Lothian, Minority Ethnic Health Inclusion Service (MEHIS)
PF Counselling Service
Poverty Truth Community
Recovery Enterprises Scotland
Relationships Scotland
Rock Trust
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA)
Royal Blind and Scottish War Blinded
Scottish Child Law Centre (SCLC)
Scottish Charity Regulator
Scottish Commission for People with Learning Disabilities

Annex B continued: List of organisations that agreed to be listed as contributors to the stakeholder engagement research

Scottish Community Development Centre
Scottish Community Safety Network
Scottish Women’s Convention
Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations (SCVO)
Sistema Scotland
Social Enterprise Scotland
Social Investment Scotland
Street Soccer Scotland
Substance Bereavement Support Aberdeen
SURF – Scotland’s Regeneration Forum
The Children’s Wood/G20 Youth Festival
The Royal Caledonian Education Trust
Tigh a’Chomainn Camphill
Voluntary Health Scotland
Ypeople
Total: 60

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this social research publication may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact Ben.Cavanagh@gov.scot for further information.



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