

922 Supplementary Table 1:

923 Determinants of health and wellbeing affected by the policy areas of Brexit, COVID-19 and Climate Change: Examples of Employment and

924 health behaviour

Determinant of health and wellbeing	COVID-19		Brexit		Climate Change	
	Positive ✓	Negative ✗	Positive ✓	Negative ✗	Positive ✓	Negative ✗
Employment	Growth of online retailers and employment protection schemes such as 'Furlough'. Rise in 'staycations'	Impact on sectors closed down to contain the transmission of the virus including hospitality, leisure and non-essential retail	Increase in job opportunities for young and older people due to immigration regulation changes	Loss of access to economic structural funds. Impact on economy in relation to immigration changes and content of Free Trade Agreements. Loss of critical workers in key sectors such as hospitality, agriculture and HGV drivers leading to shortages.	Investment in 'green economy' and decarbonisation Focus on the development of Local Foundational Economies and a switch to digital methods and home and agile working thus reducing need to commute Investment in zero carbon measure e.g. electric vehicles Industry and key	Investment in 'green economy' and decarbonisation. - Could lead to unemployment in some industries Disruption from extreme weather with essential Infrastructure vulnerable. Vulnerable areas and employment sectors; Coastal / fishing, agriculture transport

					areas of government decarbonise	
Health Behaviours including diet, alcohol, smoking and physical activity	<p>More opportunities for physical activity near the home</p> <p>Increase in home-cooked meals in place of restaurant/take-out meals</p> <p>More people are aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle due to the risks of Covid-19.</p>	<p>Increased home working could lead to a reduction in physical activity levels and more sedentary behaviour.</p> <p>Reduced physical activity owing to closure of leisure facilities/recreational sporting facilities</p> <p>Possible increase in home consumption of alcohol</p> <p>Increased snacking and impact on diet and nutrition</p>	<p>Potential for strengthening public health messages for tobacco, alcohol and food labelling – highly dependent on content of Free Trade Agreements</p> <p>Possible opportunities for growing local produce due to gaps in the market</p>	<p>Risk of tobacco, food and alcohol regulations and labelling diminishing and being amended once outside of EU law</p> <p>Risk of lower alcohol prices (dependent on trade deals)</p> <p>Risk of higher food prices, especially for healthy food, possibly leading to poor diets.</p>	<p>Promotion of green environment may increase participation in physical activity (walking, cycling)</p> <p>Warmer climate may enable more outdoor activity</p> <p>Investment in green infrastructure may increase physical activity (cycling, walking routes) through active travel</p> <p>Covid-19 risks could potentially encourage people to lead healthier lifestyles, including active travel and physical activity.</p>	<p>Climate may become too warm for sustained physical activity in summer months – risk of extreme weather events</p> <p>Flooding may affect active travel infrastructure</p> <p>Winter extreme weather events may prevent physical activity outdoors</p> <p>Heat events and hot weather can lead to an increase in alcohol intake and resultant increase in accidents and Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) incidents</p>

					<p>Better work life balance due to agile working providing more opportunity for physical activity.</p> <p>Improved air quality from reduction in transport emissions (due to Covid-19 restrictions) could encourage more people to engage in outdoor physical activity and active travel</p> <p>Health benefits in a shift to more sustainable plant based and locally sourced diet</p>	<p>A shift to more sustainable plant based diet may not necessarily be a healthier diet.</p> <p>Increased stress or outdoor lifestyle may increase alcohol use.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

925

926

927