State of the Borough Report

Overview and Scrutiny Committee
### 26 January 2021

Cllr Elizabeth Campbell, Leader of the Council
**Barry Quirk, Chief Executive**

- **Tragedy of past year with 100,000 people dying with positive Covid-19 test**

- The 2021 State of the Borough report will be published later this week. It aims to provide Members, staff key partners and stakeholders with access to data they may need in order to inform policy development, service delivery and decision-making.

- It includes headline level data about place, population and local economy. It draws on a wide range of data to give a longer-term view RBKC.

- For tonight's discussion, we have put together a more short-term picture, using data that tells us what is happening in there here and now – particularly in relation to the impact of Covid-19.

100,000 deaths

UK daily reported deaths with Covid-19

(with +ve Covid test)

Seven-day average: 1,242
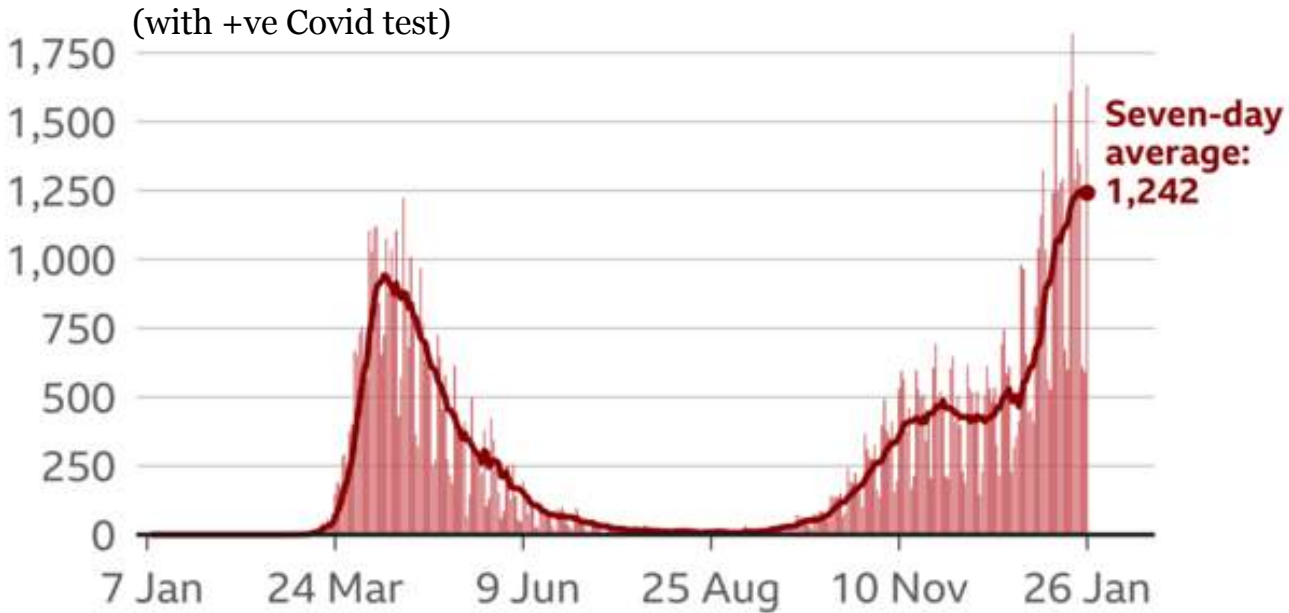
Covid-19 deaths in London hospitals over past 5 weeks
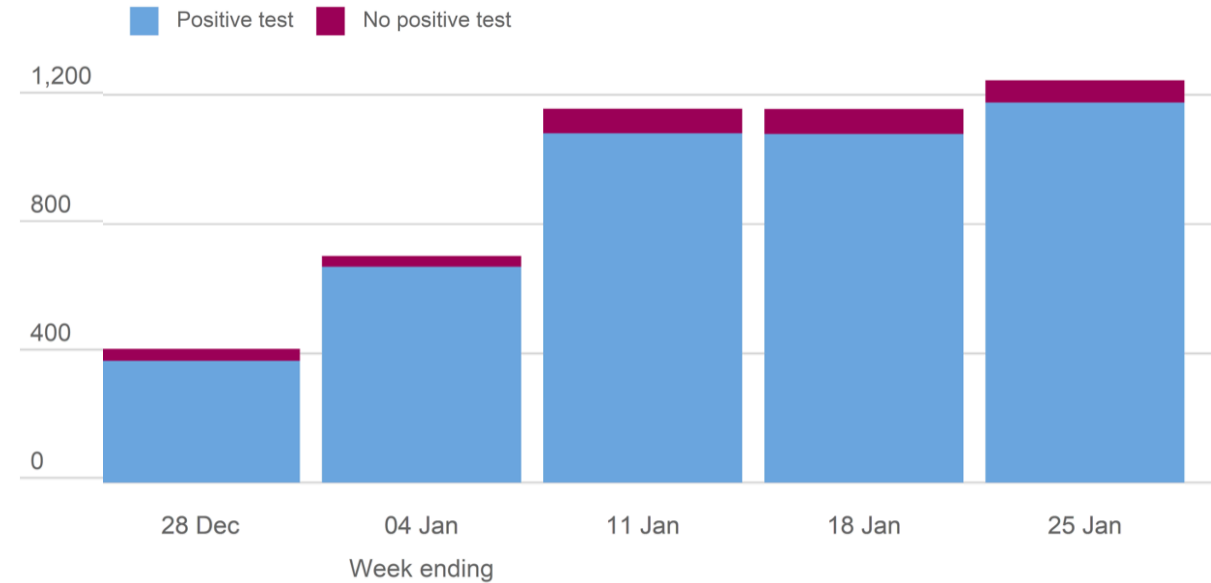
- **In past 47 weeks, 100,000 people have died (with a +ve Covid test)**

- **Almost 21,000 have died in England's hospitals over the past five weeks (since the week ending 28 December)**

- **In London's hospitals a total of 4,381 have died**

the current picture of Covid-19 locally

case rates per 100,000 people

Key: 7-day rate per 100,000

Range	Colour
≤ 250	
250.1 - 350.0	
350.1 - 450.0	
450.1 - 550.0	
550.1 - 650.0	
650.1 - 750.0	
> 750.0	

Local authority	Case rate	% change from last week	Local authority	Case rate	% change from last week
Hounslow	785.2	-17%	Lewisham	538.8	-32%
Ealing	771.2	-20%	Havering	536.3	-28%
Brent	751.1	-23%	Bexley	535.3	-29%
Barking and Dagenham	736.0	-34%	Merton	534.0	-29%
Newham	714.7	-33%	Hackney	521.1	-30%
Redbridge	650.7	-27%	Southwark	498.4	-34%
Croydon	632.0	-29%	Hammersmith and Fulham	459.1	-27%
Greenwich	628.6	-24%	Bromley	447.4	-26%
Hillingdon	616.5	-23%	Wandsworth	442.9	-26%
Waltham Forest	603.3	-28%	Islington	407.5	-29%
Harrow	602.8	-21%	Kingston upon Thames	394.9	-21%
Enfield	580.3	-29%	Westminster	363.9	-27%
Lambeth	566.5	-29%	Camden	352.9	-28%
Sutton	555.9	-24%	Kensington and Chelsea	339.5	-40%
Barnet	553.7	-27%	Richmond upon Thames	292.4	-28%
Haringey	548.7	-30%	City of London	246.9	-31%
Tower Hamlets	544.4	-35%			

- **90,270** people tested positive in London in the first week of 2021, a rate of 1,007 cases per 100,000 people.
- **10,110** new people tested positive in London on 11 January and there were **7,799** COVID-19 patients in London hospitals (this compares with **6,733** patients on 04 January 2021).
- The number of Covid-19 deaths in London has exceeded **10,000** in hospitals, with an additional 30% of deaths in care homes and other locations.
- From 8th December 2020 to 24th January 2021 **612,045** people have received the first dose of the vaccine in London; **55,256** people have already received the second dose. Nationally, these figures are **5,727,693** and **441,684** respectively.

daily public health intelligence update
## 26 January 2021

Indicator			Kensington and Chelsea	Westminster	London	England
7 day rate	14-Jan	20-Jan	339.5	363.9	558.7	420.7
per 100,000	Yesterday					
	13-Jan	19-Jan	363.2	394.5	593.1	437.8
Cases	14-Jan	20-Jan	530	951		
over 7 days	Yesterday					
	13-Jan	19-Jan	567	1031		
Positivity rate	14-Jan	20-Jan	13.9%	18.9%	19.9%	13.7%
	Yesterday					
	13-Jan	19-Jan	14.9%	19.6%	20.4%	13.9%
Testing rate	14-Jan	20-Jan	397.3	332.2	466.7	500.3
	Yesterday					
	13-Jan	19-Jan	404.3	347.6	480.4	509.3
Tests per day	14-Jan	20-Jan	620	868		
(7-day average)	Yesterday					
	13-Jan	19-Jan	631	908		
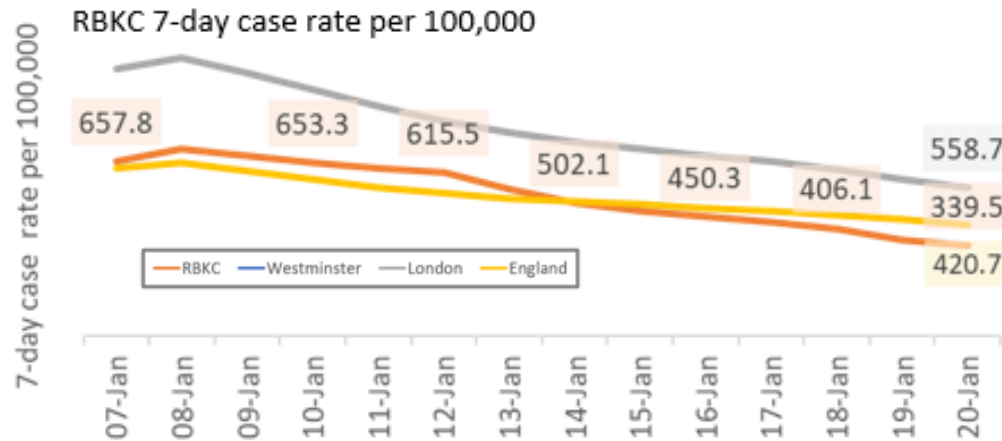
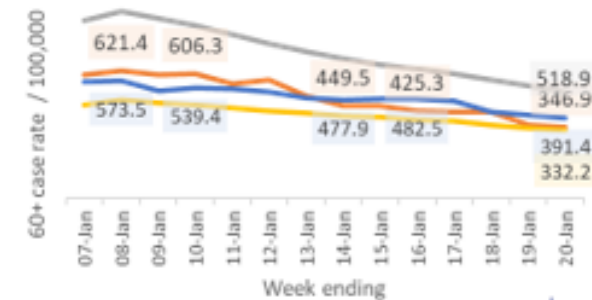**positivity rates**

testing rates
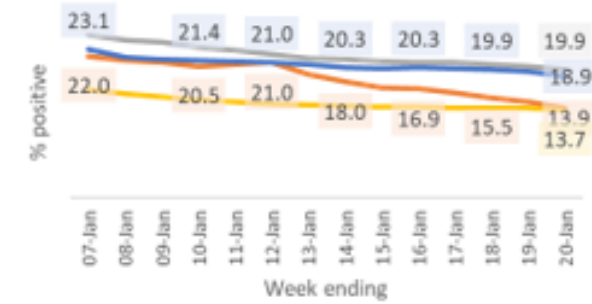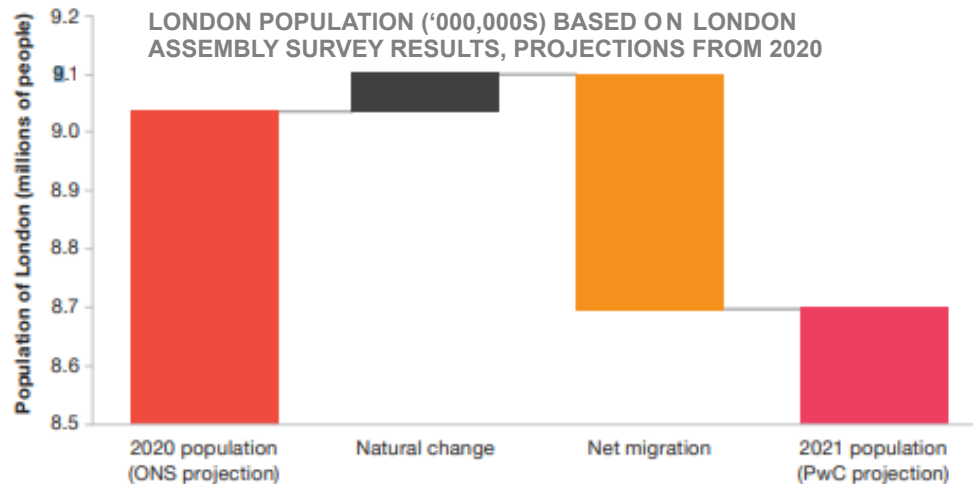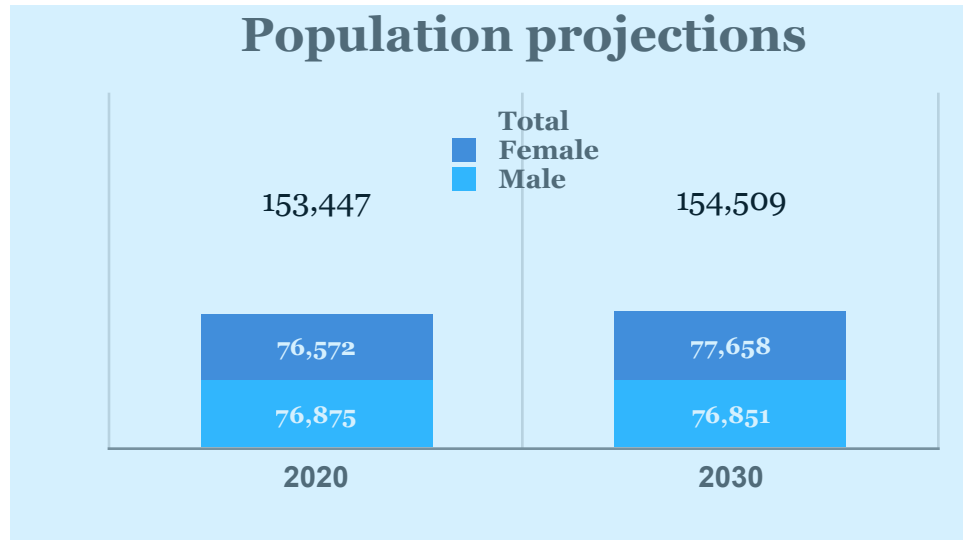

RBKC 7-day case rate per 100,000
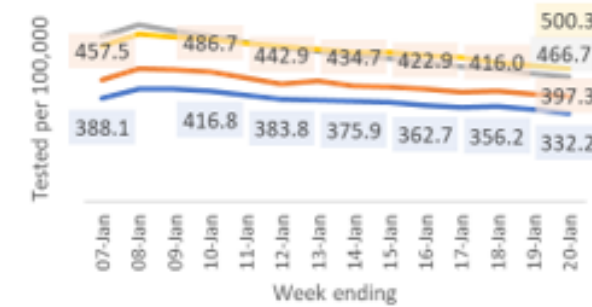
7 day case rate per 100,000 aged 60+

the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, so far

Covid-19 pandemic and Brexit likely to have negative impact on the population of the borough, in line with recent London-wide projections

Population projections

Total
Female
Male

153,447   154,509

76,572   77,658

76,875   76,851

2020   2030

LONDON POPULATION ('000,000S) BASED ON LONDON ASSEMBLY SURVEY RESULTS, PROJECTIONS FROM 2020

Population of London (millions of people)

9.2
9.1
9.0
8.9
8.8
8.7
8.6
8.5

2020 population (ONS projection) | Natural change | Net migration | 2021 population (PwC projection)

Sources: PwC analysis, ONS, Public Health England, London Assembly

Notes: This includes excess death projections for 2021 based on data from Public Health England and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington.

➢ Latest housing-based projections indicate that by 2030 RBKC's population will remain at current levels of **153,000 to 155,000**.

➢ Before the pandemic London's population was expected to grow by 4.3% (Outer London, 4.8%; Inner London, 3.7%)

➢ London's population is now expected to decline for the first time in 35 years, due to the Covid-19 pandemic and Brexit. In an August 2020 survey **4.5%** of Londoners (416,000 people) responded that they would definitely move out of the city within the next year.

Negative net migration?
K&C residents …
20% EU passports (highest in London)
61% UK passports (lowest in England)

the borough's two main industries have been heavily impacted by successive lockdowns
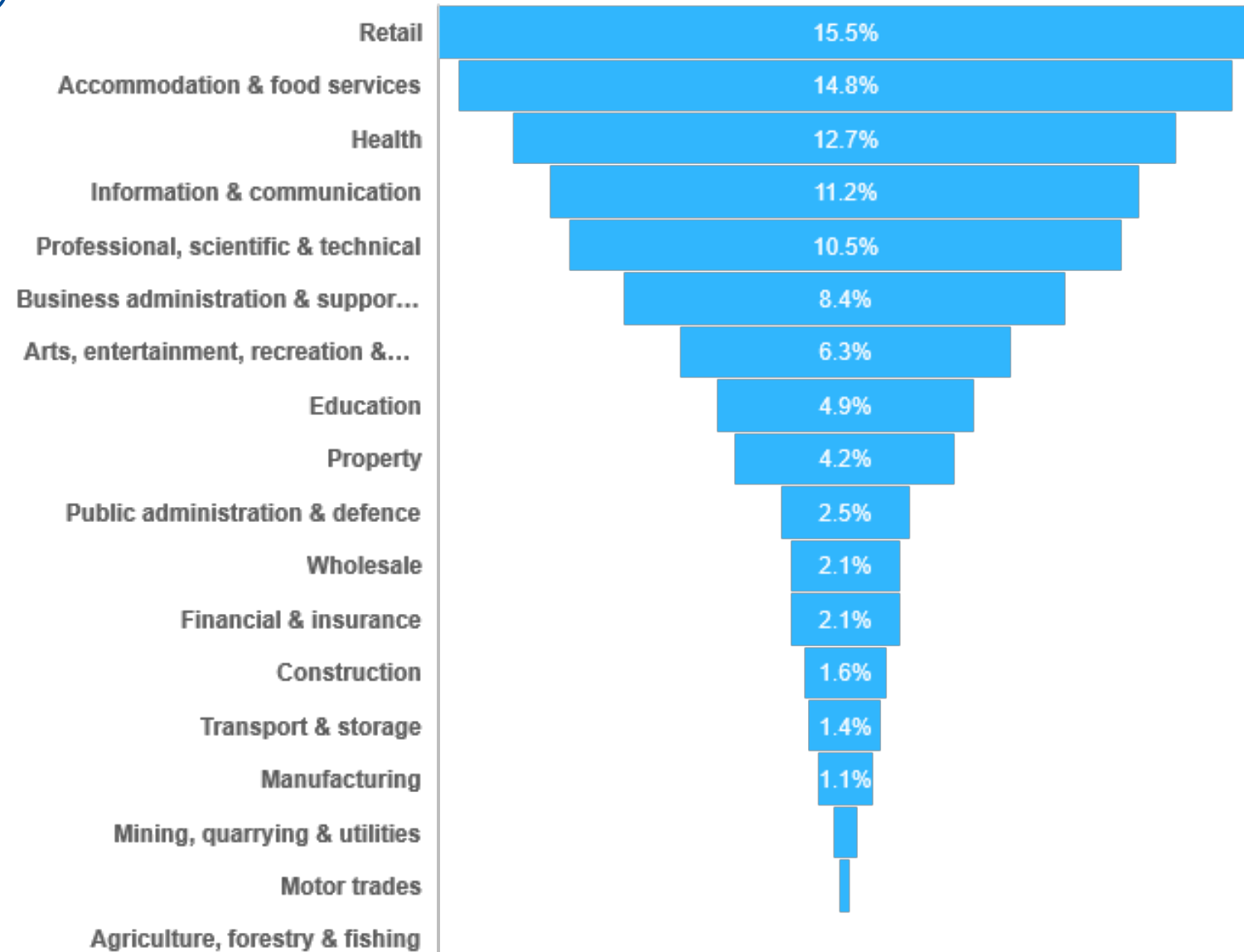
Retail is the main industry within the borough, employing 15.5% of people. This makes it the greatest agglomeration of retail jobs in any borough. Retail has been one of the most impacted industries during the pandemic, hence, playing a significant role in the economic recession.

Accommodation and food services is the second most important industry employing 14.8%. It is the biggest cluster of jobs within the industry across London. It has been heavily impacted by COVID-19 and there has been the largest proportion of its workers on furlough.

Industry	%
Retail	15.5%
Accommodation & food services	14.8%
Health	12.7%
Information & communication	11.2%
Professional, scientific & technical	10.5%
Business administration & suppor...	8.4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation &...	6.3%
Education	4.9%
Property	4.2%
Public administration & defence	2.5%
Wholesale	2.1%
Financial & insurance	2.1%
Construction	1.6%
Transport & storage	1.4%
Manufacturing	1.1%
Mining, quarrying & utilities	
Motor trades	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	

NOTE: Business demographics ons.gov.uk

10% of employees in RBKC were furloughed for 6 months during the pandemic

- By the end of September 2020, 6,000 workers were furloughed, under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) furlough scheme. The take up rate in RBKC matches the London average at approximately 10% of the eligible population being furloughed.
- This unprecedented lengthy furlough scheme, covered 8.9 million workers in the UK at its peak and about 15,500 in RBKC in July. Workers in retail and accommodation and food services, two main industries in the borough, were affected the most.
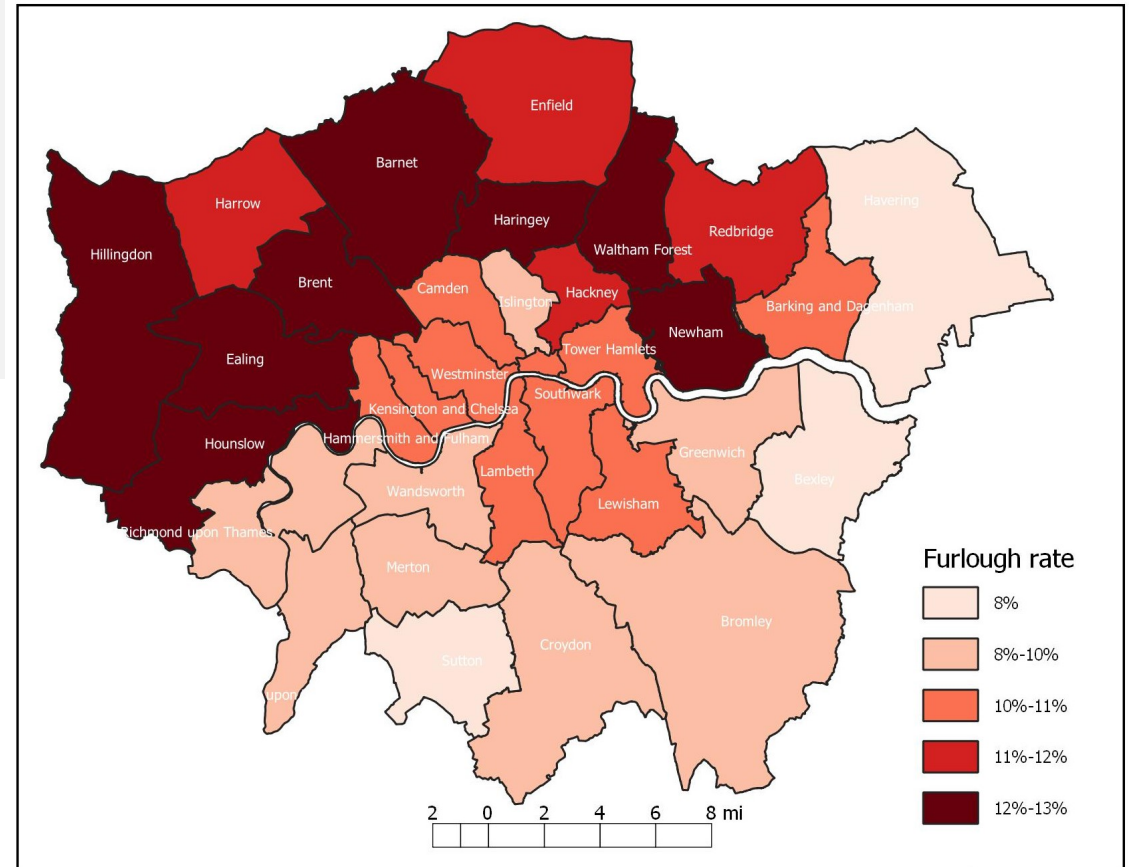
FURLOUGH CLAIMS IN UK

Wholesale and retail: **£7.4bn**

Accommodation and food services: **£6.2bn**

NOTE: DWP

Take-up rate of Employments furloghed per Total Employment- London Boroughs

Furlough rate
- 8%
- 8%-10%
- 10%-11%
- 11%-12%
- 12%-13%

2 0 2 4 6 8 mi

Title:Take-up rate of Employments furloghed per Employment- London Boroughs

N

Corporate strategy

Date 21/12/2020
Author: Elena Hido
Status: Final

Corporate Strategy team
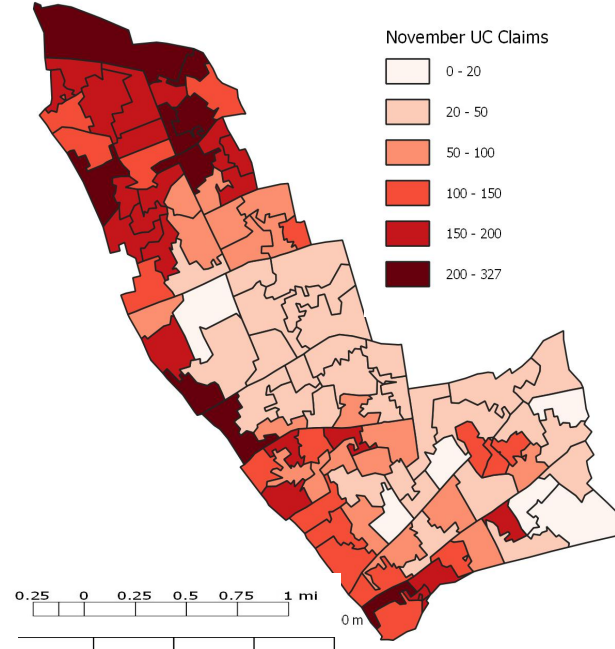The RoyalBorough of Kensington and Chelsea
Town Hall
elena.hido@rbkc.gov.uk

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

From March to November 2020, Universal Credit claimants in RBKC increased by 120%

UC CLAIMS IN MARCH 2020

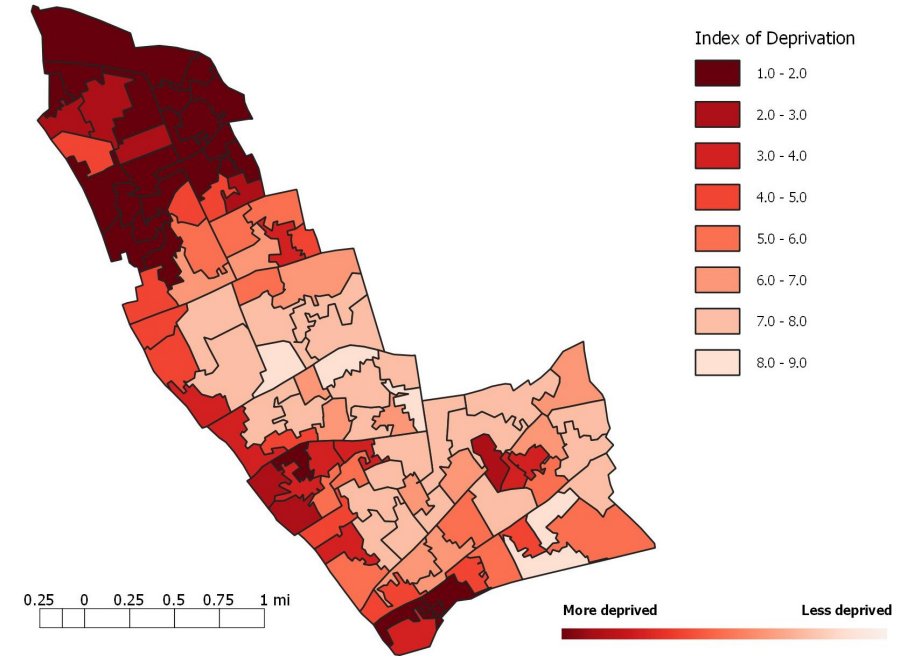

March UC Claims
- 0 - 20
- 20 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 mi
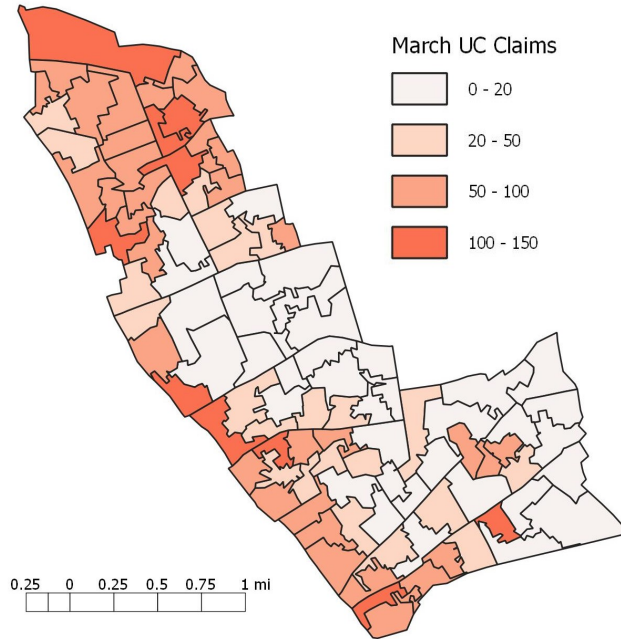
UC CLAIMS IN OCTOBER 2020

November UC Claims
- 0 - 20
- 20 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- 200 - 327

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 mi

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

Index of Deprivation
- 1.0 - 2.0
- 2.0 - 3.0
- 3.0 - 4.0
- 4.0 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 6.0
- 6.0 - 7.0
- 7.0 - 8.0
- 8.0 - 9.0

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 mi
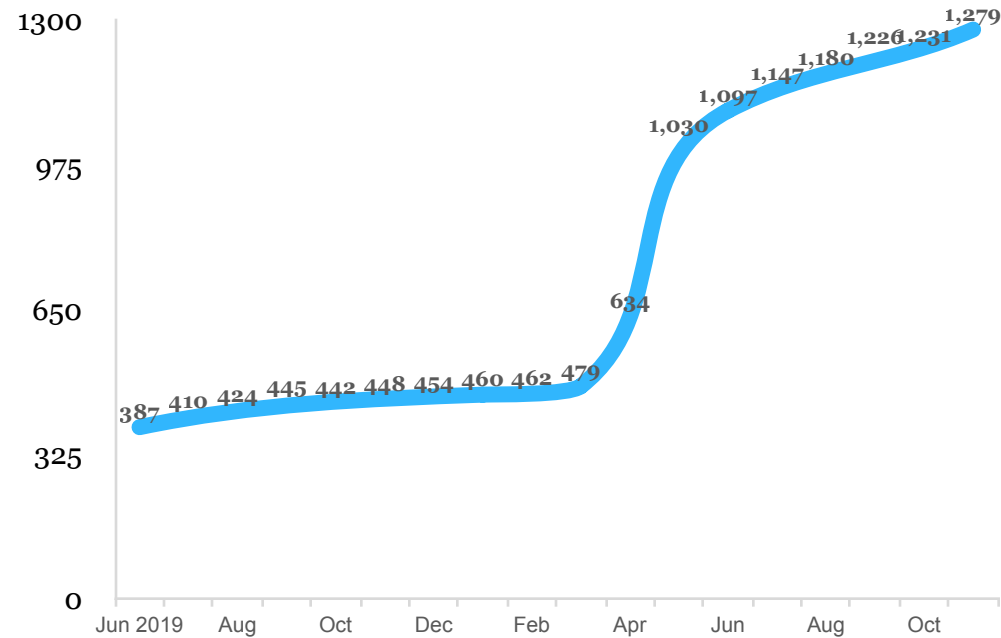
More deprived   Less deprived

The restrictions on businesses and households that were put in place from the beginning of the pandemic led to many people not being able to work or not being able to earn as much as they were previously. As a result, the claims for Universal Credit increased significantly. There has been an increase of 120% in the total number of UC claimants from 4,869 in March to 10,717 in November 2020.

There is a clear pattern suggesting that the number of total Universal Credit claims is significantly higher in the most deprived wards. These are Dalgarno, St Helen's, Golborne, Notting Dale and Colville wards. Golborne, Colville and Notting Dale had similar levels in March, but have had different experiences during the pandemic. Golborne now has the highest claimants at 1,059.
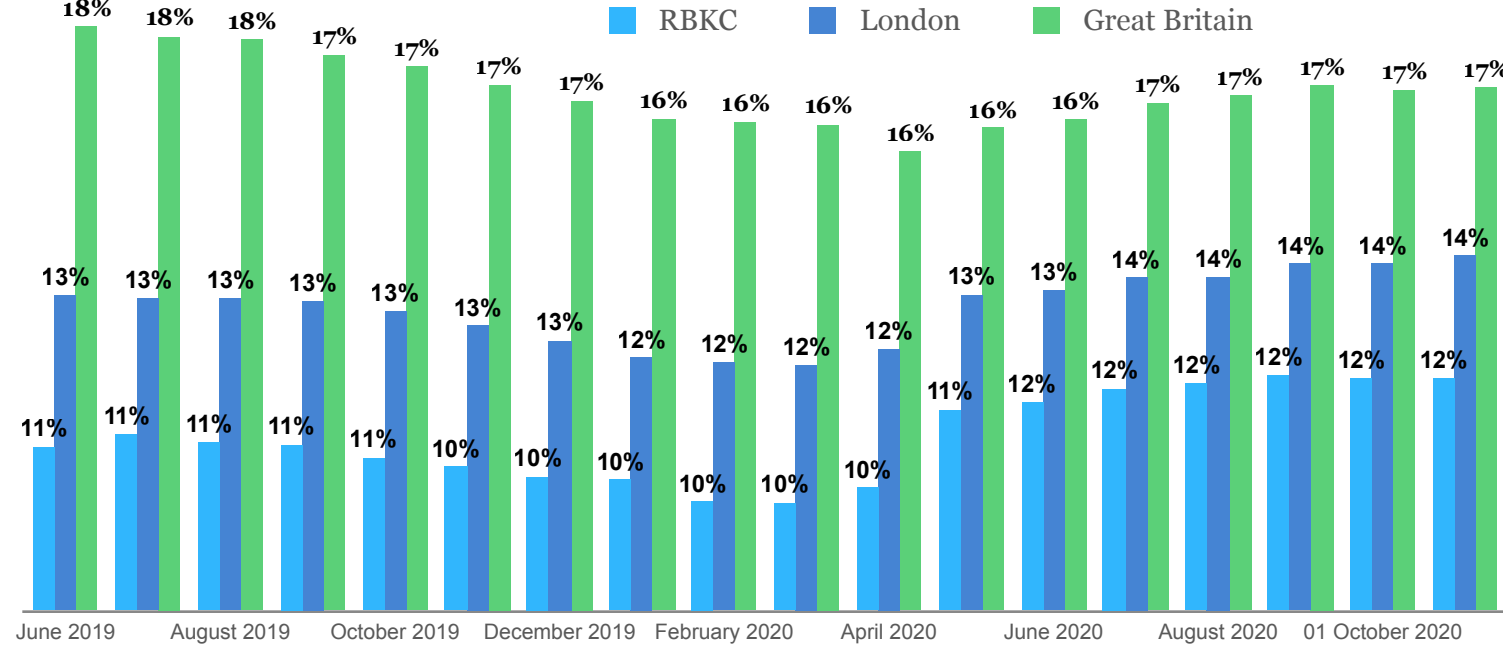
NOTE: DWP, stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk. IMD: www.gov.uk

12% of residents who are claiming UC are between 16-24 years old

YOUNG RESIDENTS CLAIMING UC

Line chart data points: 387, 410, 424, 445, 442, 448, 454, 460, 462, 479, 634, 1,030, 1,097, 1,147, 1,180, 1,226, 1,231, 1,279 (Jun 2019 – Oct)

% of people claiming UC who are between 16 - 24

RBKC | London | Great Britain

| Month	RBKC	London	Great Britain
June 2019	11%	13%	18%
	11%	13%	18%
August 2019	11%	13%	18%
	11%	13%	17%
October 2019	11%	13%	17%
	10%	13%	17%
December 2019	10%	13%	17%
	10%	12%	16%
February 2020	10%	12%	16%
	10%	12%	16%
April 2020	10%	12%	16%
	11%	13%	16%
June 2020	12%	13%	16%
	12%	14%	17%
August 2020	12%	14%	17%
	12%	14%	17%
01 October 2020	12%	14%	17%
	12%	14%	17%

➤The number of young residents claiming UC has increased by **167%** from the beginning of the pandemic (from a total of 479 young claimants in March to **1,279** in November). This aligns with predictions that young people are likely to be disproportionately affected by the pandemic in terms of job prospects and economic opportunity.

➤The proportion of total UC claimants in RBKC who are "young" (i.e. between 16 and 24) have also increase in the last year, however, it is lower than the equivalent for London and Great Britain. This could be due to a different pattern of population age groups distribution.
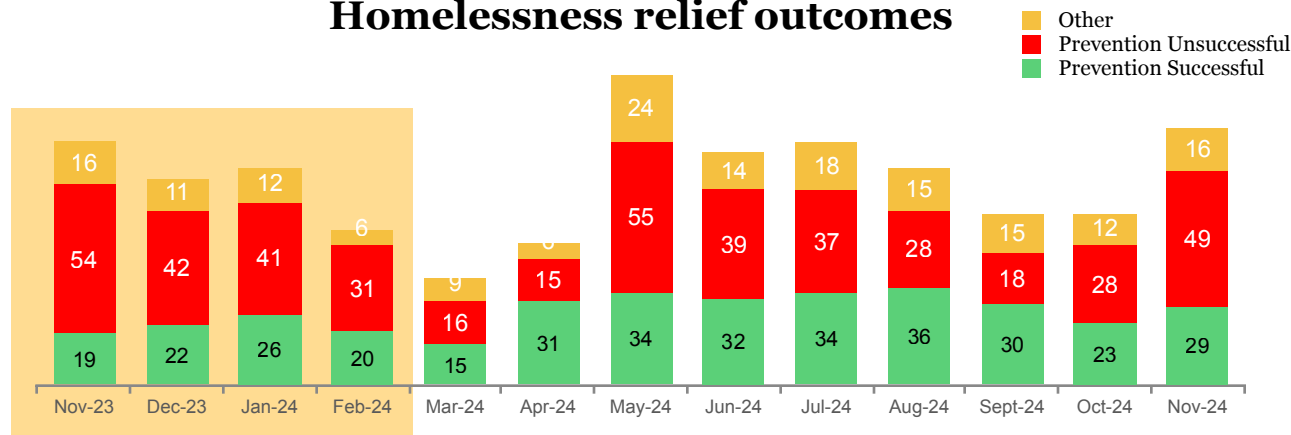
NOTE: DWP, stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk

accommodated 120 rough sleepers during lockdown in 2020
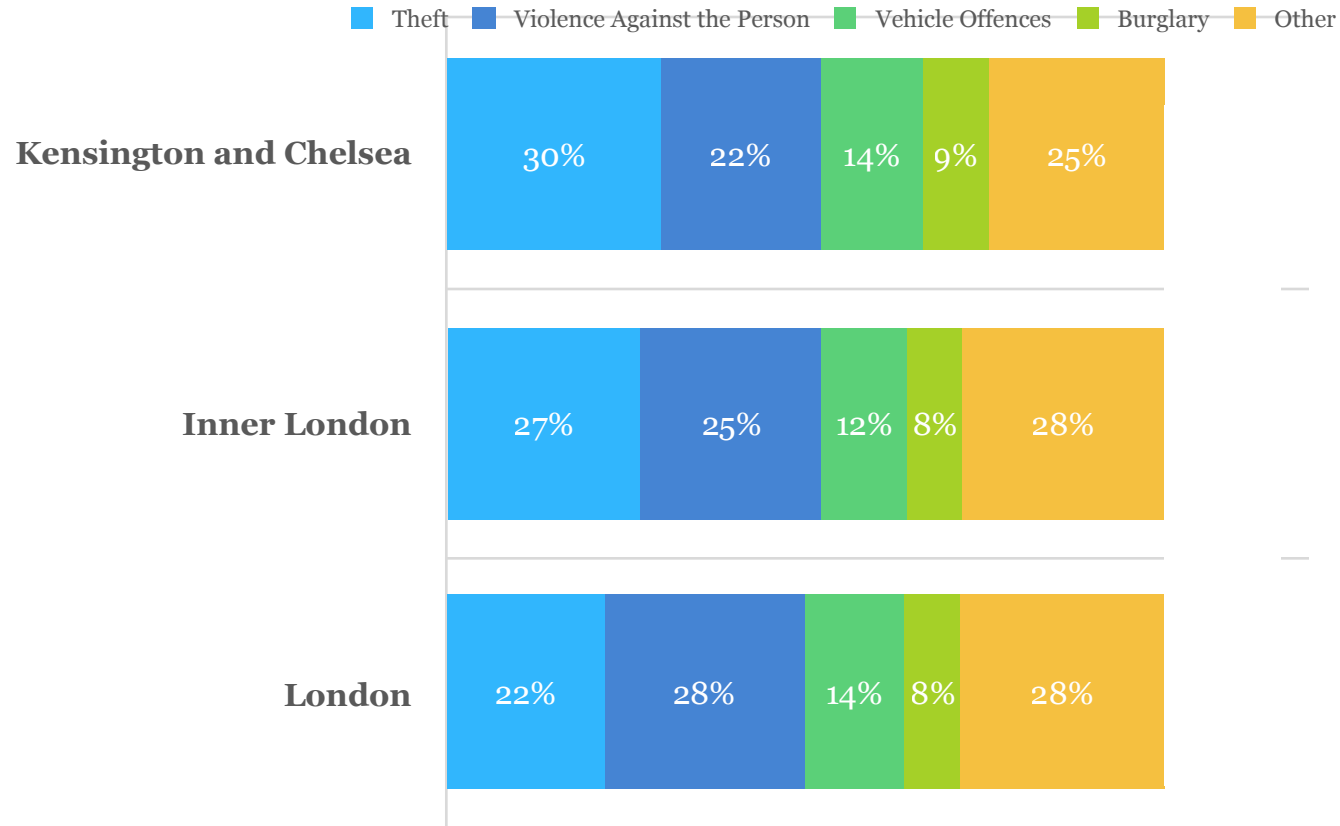

Homelessness prevention outcomes
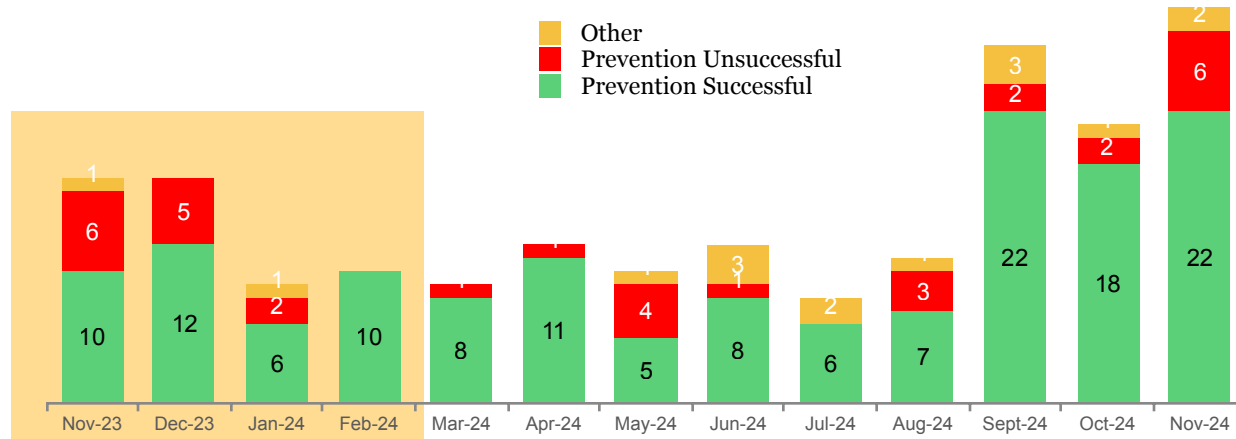
Homelessness relief outcomes

- Last year, all of the **120** rough sleepers were accommodated during lockdown.

- In RBKC, in November 2020, successful homeless prevention cases were the highest out of all of 2020, and over two times higher compared to November 2019.

In 2020, RBKC's crime level dropped by 29%, compared to 14% for London

Crime prevalence in 2020

Legend: ■ Theft ■ Violence Against the Person ■ Vehicle Offences ■ Burglary ■ Other

Kensington and Chelsea
| 30% | 22% | 14% | 9% | 25% |

Inner London
| 27% | 25% | 12% | 8% | 28% |

London
| 22% | 28% | 14% | 8% | 28% |

44% drop in **theft** in 2020;
for London it's **32%** and for Inner London **37%**
But shops closed!

20% of all theft locally is shoplifting,
50% is "other" theft, in line with London

7% drop in **violence** against the person;
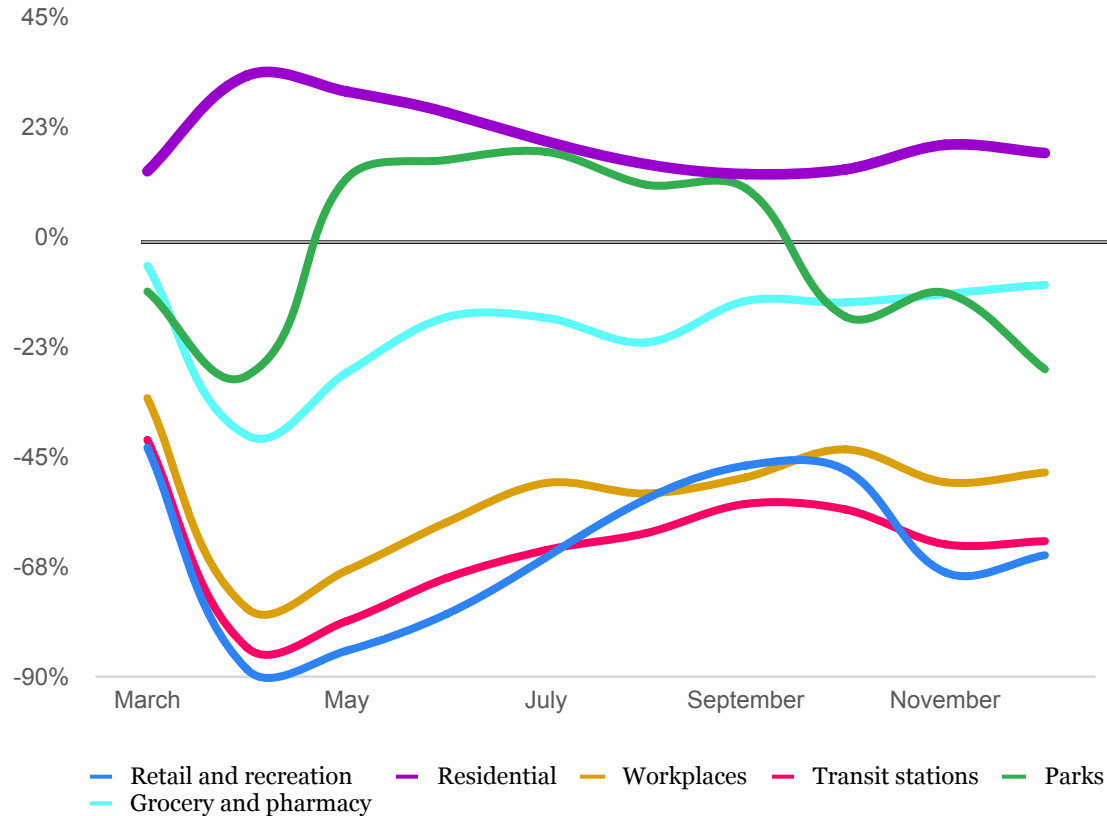for London it's 1% and for Inner London 5%

1 homicide in 2020,
compared to **5** in 2019

21% drop in **drug offences**;
increase of **14%** for London and **4%** in Inner London

NOTE: London Fire Brigade web-site and London Datastore. Metropolitan Police, Recorded Crime: Geographical Breakdown. Other crimes include Public Order Offences, Drug Offences, Arson and Criminal Damage, Robbery, Sexual Offences, Miscellaneous Crime Against Society, Possession of Weapons.

Commuting patterns have changed significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic, reaching a record low in April 2020
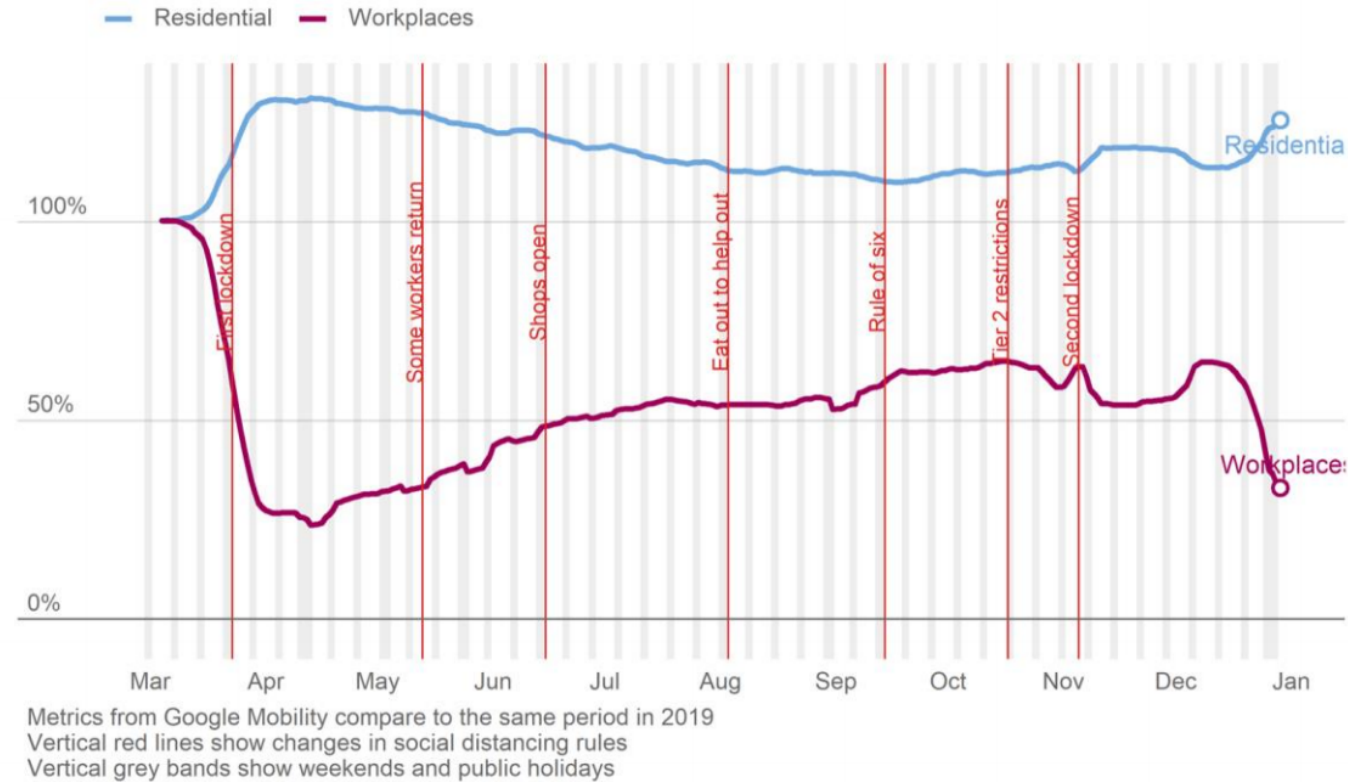
% CHANGE FROM BASE* IN COMMUTING BY PURPOSE

Legend:
- Retail and recreation
- Residential
- Workplaces
- Transit stations
- Parks
- Grocery and pharmacy

*The baseline day is the median value from the 5–week period Jan 3 – Feb 6, 2020.

NOTE: www.google.com › covid19 › mobility and GLA: Impacts of Covid-19

Working from home in London
Google activity metrics compared to baseline (7 day rollling mean average)

— Residential   — Workplaces

Metrics from Google Mobility compare to the same period in 2019
Vertical red lines show changes in social distancing rules
Vertical grey bands show weekends and public holidays

The trend for London is quite similar to what we're seeing in RBKC; more people working from home and hence less people commuting to their workplaces.

The beginning of the pandemic saw a drop of **40% in workplace commuters** in RBKC, reaching a record low of almost 80% less commuters, compared to pre-pandemic figures. With most of workers continuing to work remotely, this figure varied between -45% to -50% fewer commuters on average, since August 2020.

Retail and recreation (along with transport) has seen the greatest impact on commuters. With most of the high street retail and recreational centres being closed for the greatest part of 2020, there's been on **average a decrease between -90 to -40%.**

With most of retail and hospitality closed, **parks** have been particularly popular in 2020, reaching a **20% increase on average during summer**, decreasing by -20% compared to the base during winter.

Commuting to **buy groceries and medicines**, as anticipated, has been affected the least, compared to other commuting purposes. A drop of 20% on average throughout the year is expected since **online grocery shopping has reached an all- time high** during the pandemic.

Being constrained to **stay at home** for the greatest part of the year, 'residential' commuting has recorded an increase of about 20%, compared to the beginning of 2020.
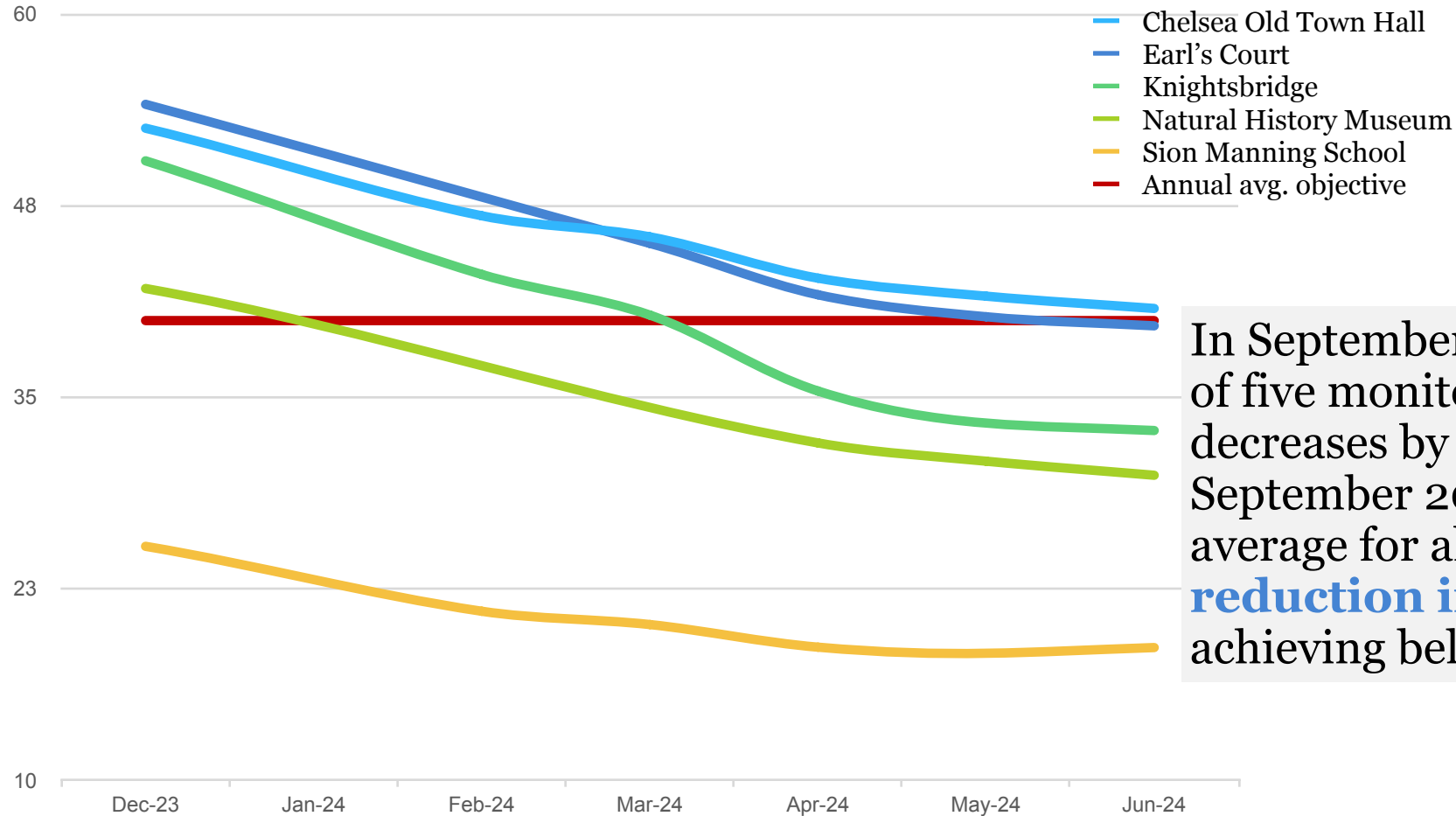
When all commuting trips decrease significantly, this can only mean one thing: **a great demand shock for transportation. Trips to transit stations in RBKC in winter were 60% lower than trips** in January of the same year.

air quality improvements
reduced NO2 levels from changed travel patterns

NO2 LEVELS, 12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

Legend:
- Chelsea Old Town Hall
- Earl's Court
- Knightsbridge
- Natural History Museum
- Sion Manning School
- Annual avg. objective

In September 2020, NO2 levels in three out of five monitoring sites experienced decreases by 15-25%, compared to September 2019. The 12-month moving average for all sites highlights a **consistent reduction in NO2 over five months,** achieving below the target levels.

a green lining?

NOTE: Most Wanted campaign, hubbub.or.uk. Recycling rates, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.