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02 June 2021

To: All Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Dear Member,

Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Tuesday, 8th June, 2021

I attach a copy of the following reports for the above-mentioned meeting which were not available at the time of collation of the agenda:

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HARINGEY

To receive an overview of the impact of COVID-19 on the borough.

Yours sincerely

Philip Slawther, Principal Committee Co-ordinator  
Principal Committee Co-Ordinator

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**Report for:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee

**Title:** **Impacts of COVID-19 on Haringey**

**Report authorised by:** Claire McCarthy, Assistant Director Strategy & Comms

**Lead Officer:** Jim Pomeroy, Policy Team Manager

**Ward(s) affected:** All wards

**Report for Key/  
Non Key Decision:**

### **1. Issue under consideration**

- 1.1. This summary report gives an overview of the impacts of COVID-19 on the borough.
- 1.2. It is accompanied by a detailed evidence pack which sets out the latest data available at a borough level on the impacts of COVID-19.
- 1.3. The report sets out impacts by Borough Plan priority area and summarises key equalities implications arising from the most significant impacts.

### **2. Background**

- 2.1. In response to COVID-19 the Council engaged with residents through a variety of methods in order to understand the impact of the pandemic, what had changed, their priorities going forward and their views on the budget, as part of the statutory consultation process.
- 2.2. The Council also held roundtable discussions with public sector and VCS partners to understand emerging issues and priorities. Feedback from our engagement informed the Recovery and Renewal Report, which described the new critical issues to address in the borough's recovery from the pandemic. This report formed part of the Budget Setting and MTFs conversations for financial year 2021/22.
- 2.3. Since then, the Council has continued to make a live assessment of the situation and the changing impacts of the pandemic across time. Work has continued since the publication of the Recovery and Renewal report to understand the ongoing implications of the pandemic for service delivery, capacity and priorities.
- 2.4. Service areas have, depending on need, formulated detailed service-level strategies and action plans to respond to specific concerns emerging from the crisis, such as the Good Economy Recovery Action Plan. This paper

focuses on the impact of COVID-19, and not on the response of the Council, which has formed an ongoing part of the Recovery and Renewal work undertaken across services.

### **3. Impacts by Borough Plan Priority area**

#### **3.1. People**

- 3.1.1. 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).
- 3.1.2. 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.
- 3.1.3. 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+.
- 3.1.4. 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.
- 3.1.5. 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.
- 3.1.6. 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.
- 3.1.7. Disruption to education has impacted children and young people, with possible medium to long-term impacts for educational outcomes and health and wellbeing. Ability to engage in education was, in some part, dependent on digital connectivity, an issue disproportionately impacting low-income families without reliable broadband connections or sufficient

digital devices. The impact of disruption has been unevenly felt, with Travellers of Irish Heritage, Gypsy/Roma, White Irish and Pakistani pupils seeing a disproportionate rise in school absences in Autumn 2020, when compared with Autumn 2019.

3.1.8. 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.

3.1.9. 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%).

3.1.10. 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.

#### 4. Economy

4.1.1. Haringey's economy has experienced acute negative impacts caused by COVID-19.

4.1.2. 'Shutdown' sectors: retail, arts and entertainment, and food and accommodation are the second, third and fourth largest sectors by employment in the borough (pre-COVID).

4.1.3. Structural issues that preceded COVID-19 in the local economy likely contributed to reasons for the particularly sharp rise in unemployment in Haringey. The borough has relatively low employment density, and relatively high levels of low pay, low qualified, self-employed and part-time workers who, nationally, have experienced the worst employment impacts from the pandemic.

4.1.4. As a result, the claimant rate (the portion of working aged people claiming unemployment benefit) in Haringey has increased significantly since March 2020. The claimant rate for the borough in April 2021 stood at 11.8% (vs. London average of 8.4%). In March 2020, the claimant rate for the borough stood at 3.8% (vs. London average of 3% and England 3%).

- 4.1.5. The claimant rate has increased across the borough but the highest levels are observed in the east. In Hornsey and Wood Green constituency the claimant rate stands at 8.9% (vs. 2.9% in March 2020), and in Tottenham constituency at 14.2% (vs. 4.7% in March 2020). Unemployment for London is 8.4%; for England it is 6.5%; for the UK it is 6.3%.
- 4.1.6. Understanding the equalities implications of rising employment is challenging to the lack of demographic data made available by DWP. However, unemployment increases have disproportionately occurred in the neighbourhoods with the largest BAME populations, primarily in the north and east of the borough, areas that already experienced very high levels of deprivation. Younger people and BAME people are overrepresented in these wards. Prior to COVID-19, disabled people, BAME people and women experienced employment gaps in the borough that were wider than those observed across London, it is likely these have increased further.
- 4.1.7. Unemployment for the local authority is the second highest in the United Kingdom and the highest in London. Tottenham constituency has the second highest unemployment rate in the UK after Birmingham Hodge Hill (14.5%), and the highest in London. Similarly high rates of unemployment are observed in north and east London boroughs including Newham, Brent and Waltham Forest.
- 4.1.8. In February 2021, 22% of employments were still furloughed in Haringey, the second highest rate in London after Newham (22%). In March 2021, this had reduced to 20%.
- 4.1.9. Whether the short-term negative impact on unemployment persists will depend on the pace and trajectory of the London recovery, on business resilience and growth in Haringey and on potential structural changes to the labour market. The rate of employments furloughed as the economy reopens will be an indicator of likely increases in unemployment as the scheme scales down and then ends on 30 September 2021.
- 4.1.10. National data suggests that the economy is experiencing a recovery which should accelerate as public health restrictions end. Wood Green BID, who have seen less pronounced decreases in footfall than the average of other BIDs in Greater London, have seen recent increases to footfall indicating a growing public confidence in safe shopping.
- 4.1.11. Understanding the full impacts on businesses from the pandemic has been challenging and the medium-term picture remains uncertain due to the continued central government support for businesses and wage bills through the furlough scheme. The true extent of the medium to long-term damage to business will become clearer as government support is withdrawn. One of the most reliable indicators we have of the extent to which businesses have required support, has been the number of businesses accessing central government grants through the Council, including:

- Retail, Hospitality and Leisure and Small Business Grants – over 3,500 businesses, totalling more than £51m
- Discretionary Grant Fund – 320 businesses totalling more than £3.1m
- Various Local Restrictions Support Grants – over 1,300 businesses totalling more than £.8m
- Restart Grants – over 900 businesses totalling more than £7.4m
- Additional Restrictions Grant – over 900 businesses totalling more than £5.5m

4.1.12. The financial pressures on families caused by the economic crisis has been acute but mitigated, in part, by the temporary uplift of Universal Credit and increase in Local Housing Allowance. Over 22% of the working age population are on Universal Credit, over 42,000 people of whom 15,700 were in employment. The number of total claims has changed by 180% compared to March 2020. Low income has impacted children, there were an additional 1,047 pupils that qualified for Free School Meals in January 2021 compared with January 2020, an increase of +14%.

## 5. Housing

5.1.1. Overcrowded housing, small homes and homes without access to outdoor space, has made living through the pandemic more challenging, increasing the risk of infection and increasing mental health impacts.

5.1.2. Despite this, housing impacts arising directly from the pandemic have been neutral and, in some cases, positive for residents.

5.1.3. Haringey continues to have one of the highest proportion of households in Temporary Accommodation (TA). Since the beginning of the pandemic the number of families living in TA has been gradually reducing. This is attributed to the eviction ban decreasing the number of families (2 bed+ households) requiring TA for the first time combined with many households being successfully moved into settled accommodation. Although the number of families facing homelessness has reduced overall due to the evictions ban we have seen an increase in families becoming homeless due to domestic abuse or being asked to leave by family or friends and

5.1.4. However, this reduction in 2 bed+ households has not resulted in a matched reduction in overall TA numbers. This is due to the decision taken, in line with government recommendations relating to Covid-19, to use discretionary powers to accommodate single person households. As a result of this the number of single households in TA increased significantly during the year. . HfH and LBH are working closely to develop move on plans and identify resettlement options for this group.

5.1.5. The number of street homeless in Haringey has decreased during the pandemic as a result of both the 'everyone in' order and the above decision

to use discretionary powers to accommodate single person households. Pre-COVID, the number of street homeless people counted in Haringey was consistently between 30 and 40, and has now dropped to six. Since March 2020, the Council has placed 1,035 street homeless people in Emergency Accommodation, many of whom have now moved on into settled accommodation. In July 2020, the Council were accommodating 396 people, on average across the month, in emergency accommodation (hotels and hostels). This number has steadily decreased and in April 2021 there were only an average of 98 people in emergency accommodation, with 281 successfully moved on to settled medium-long term secure accommodation.

5.1.6. The picture on rent arrears is mixed. Whilst the proportion of the annual rent debt to Homes for Haringey has increased by more than a third during the pandemic, data from the Council's Low Incomes Families Tracker shows that the number of households in relatively smaller levels of arrears has decreased, suggesting that the increase in arrears is due to a smaller number of households in a larger amount of debt.

## 6. Place

6.1.1. There were less recorded offences in Haringey compared with previous years, including violent offences and domestic abuse offences.

6.1.2. In Haringey there were 864 domestic abuse violence with injury offences reported from April 2020 to April 21, a decrease from the 952 offences recorded in the prior year, following a pattern similar to London overall. This may mask the true extent of domestic abuse incidences due to lockdown measures, increased isolation and less accessible services.

6.1.3. Data over the twelve-month period to December 2020 saw serious youth violence decrease across the board when volumes of SYV had been increasing across Haringey and Enfield year-on-year since 2014. Whilst this is encouraging, it is likely a result of lockdown (similar patterns were observed in Enfield) and there is an expectation that offending will increase as public health restrictions are lifted. Haringey is the 13<sup>th</sup> most violent borough in London.

6.1.4. Residents' experiences of the environment has improved as a result of the pandemic. Alexandra Palace Park almost doubled their visitors during 2020 and greater levels of active travel were reported.

6.1.5. Haringey and Islington (a composite area in the available data) experienced a greater increase in working from home than the rest of the UK and among the highest in London. Close to 50% workers in Haringey completed some work from home in 2020. This may have medium to long-term ramifications for the borough, its workspaces and high streets, though this will depend in part on emerging national working patterns.

## 7. Key Equalities Impact Summary

<b>Area</b>	<b>Impacts</b>
<b>Health</b>	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 portion of BAME residents have seen increased deaths. Mental health impacts are significant, particularly for those with pre-existing mental health conditions.
<b>Education</b>	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.
<b>Employment</b>	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.
<b>Poverty</b>	High deprivation levels in east, where BAME residents and young people are concentrated, exacerbated by economic fallout and rising unemployment.
<b>Housing</b>	Residents without space for home working or access to green spaces, primarily those on lower incomes and in key worker occupations.

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# Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

June 2021

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Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# INTRODUCTION

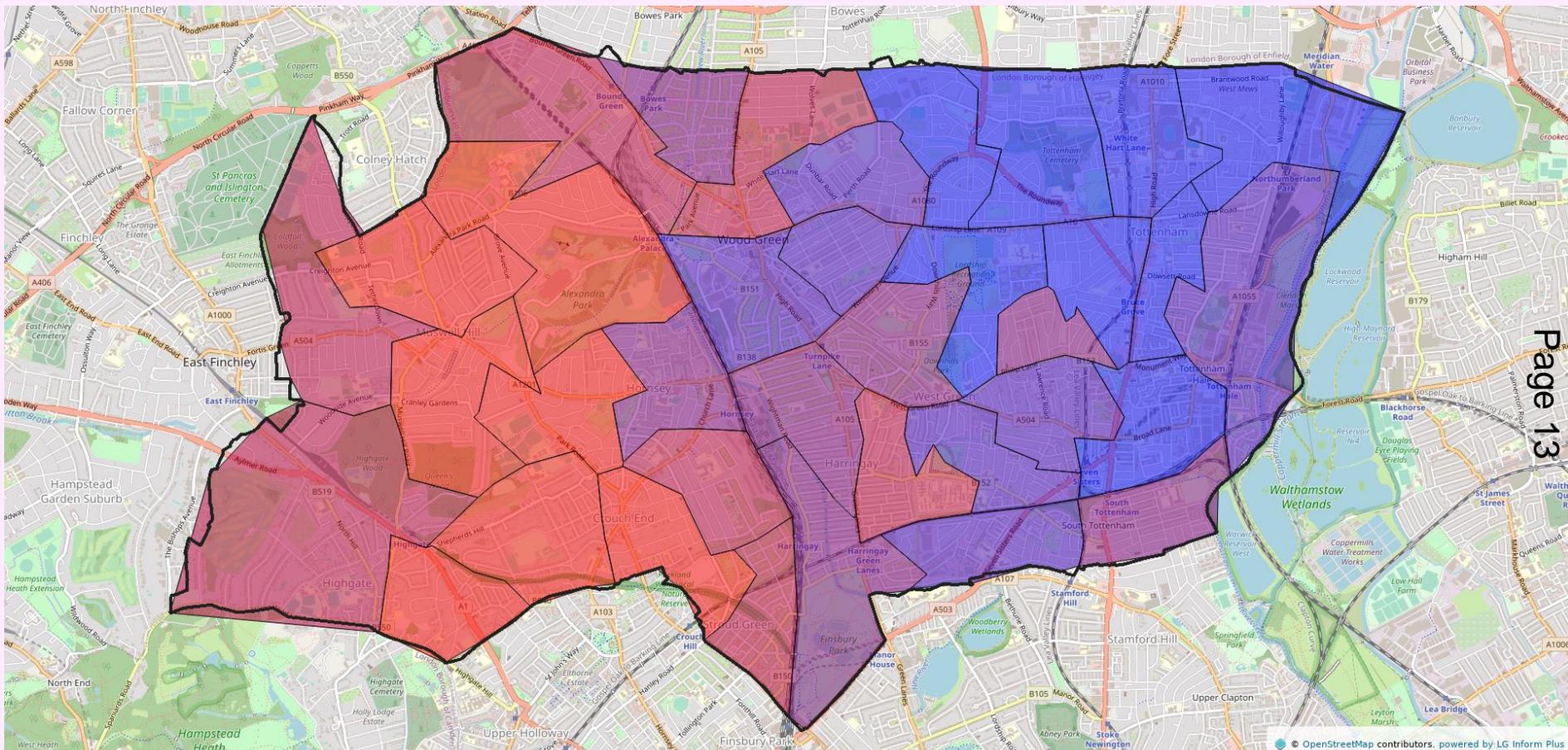
# Headline Summary of COVID-19 impacts

- A profound impact on residents, communities, businesses
- Particularly acute economic impact causing second highest unemployment rate in the UK (11.8% vs 8.5% London). 22k+ unemployed, an increase of 16.5k from pre-pandemic.
- Intensified existing health, social, education and economic inequalities
- Increasing demand on Council services, greater budget pressure
- Continued uncertainty re: societal changes: digitalisation, future of work, high streets
- Significant medium-term impacts to unfold: unemployment & poverty, mental health, education

Priority	Summary	Impact
People	508 COVID deaths (slightly above London median) Growing mental health challenge. Long-tail impacts due to lost education.	Significant negative short and medium-term
Economy	Significant impact due to size of retail & hospitality sector. Unemployment challenge, specifically young people. 21% still furloughed – continued uncertain impact.	Significant negative short-term, medium-term dependent on London recovery and labour market changes
Housing	Fewer families requiring temporary accommodation due to evictions ban. Significant increase in placements of single people due to 'Everybody In'.	Short-term positive long-term supply pressures
Place	Crime down during lockdown. This may mask extent of domestic abuse, expectations of increased crime towards pre-COVID levels with reopening. Positive impacts on people's experience of green spaces, active travel and temporarily reduced air pollution.	Short-term neutral/positive, medium-term expected return to pre-COVID crime levels

Haringey is the 4th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly.

## IMD - Overall - score

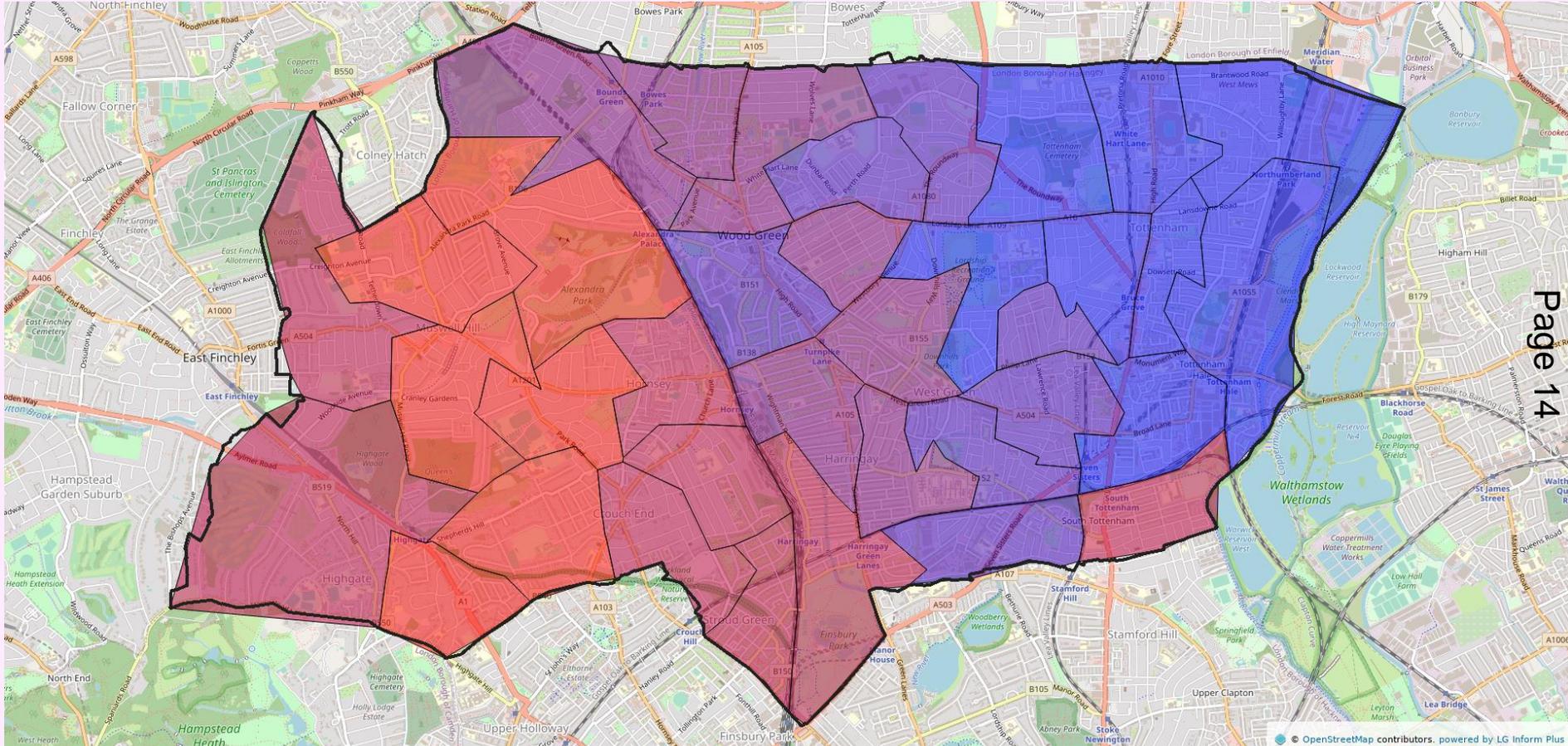


### IMD: Overall - score (2019)

- $\geq 37.749 \leq 49.739$
- $\geq 29.557 < 37.749$
- $\geq 25.245 < 29.557$
- $\geq 15.143 < 25.245$
- $\geq 11.072 < 15.143$

# Black and minority ethnic population (%)

A young, ethnically diverse population concentrated in the east of the borough. The total resident population in Haringey is 271,222.

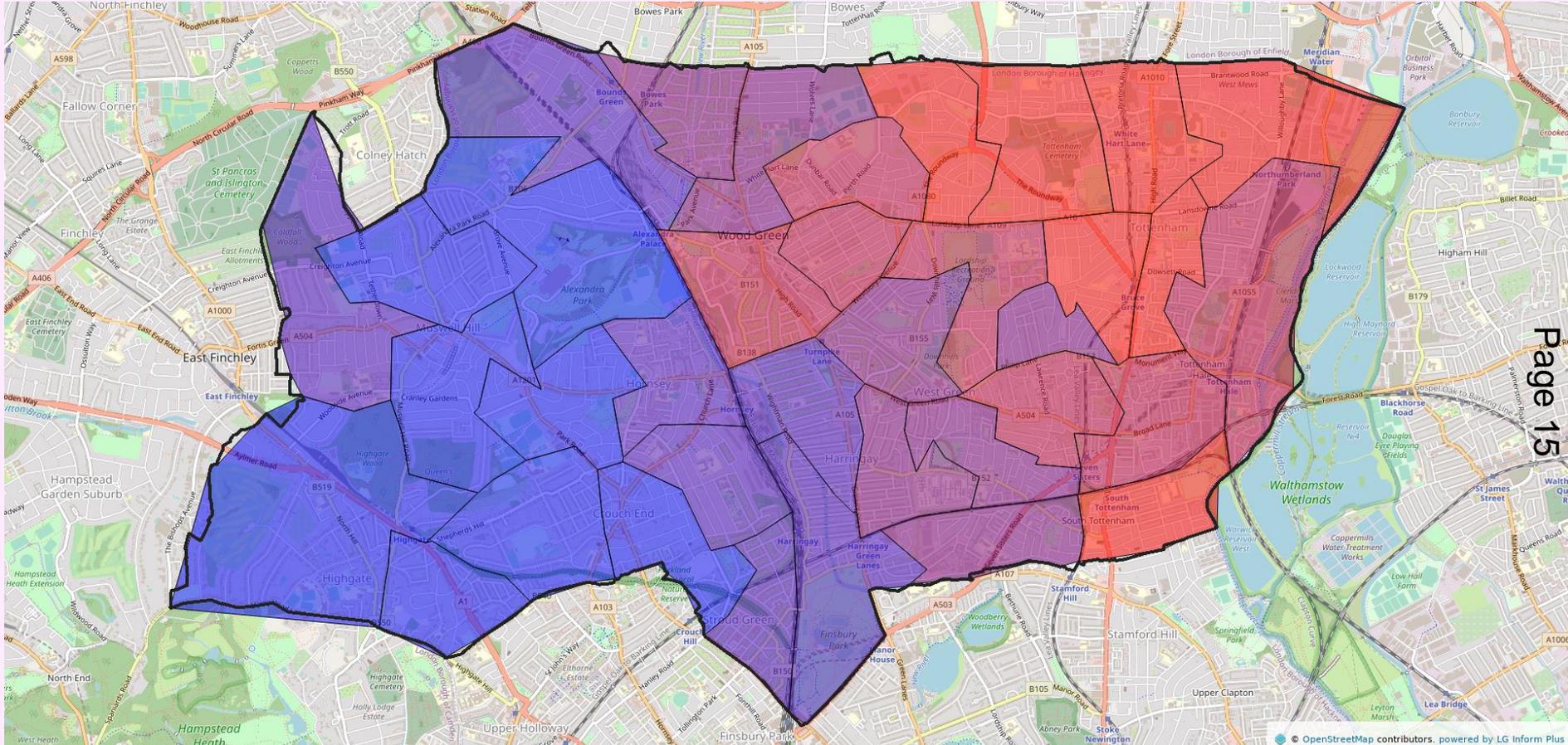


## BME population (%) (2011)

- ≥ 54.4 ≤ 61.7 %
- ≥ 45.9 < 54.4 %
- ≥ 36.1 < 45.9 %
- ≥ 20.7 < 36.1 %
- ≥ 15.8 < 20.7 %

# Net household income after housing costs

Residents in the centre and east of the borough have much lower income after housing costs than those in the west.

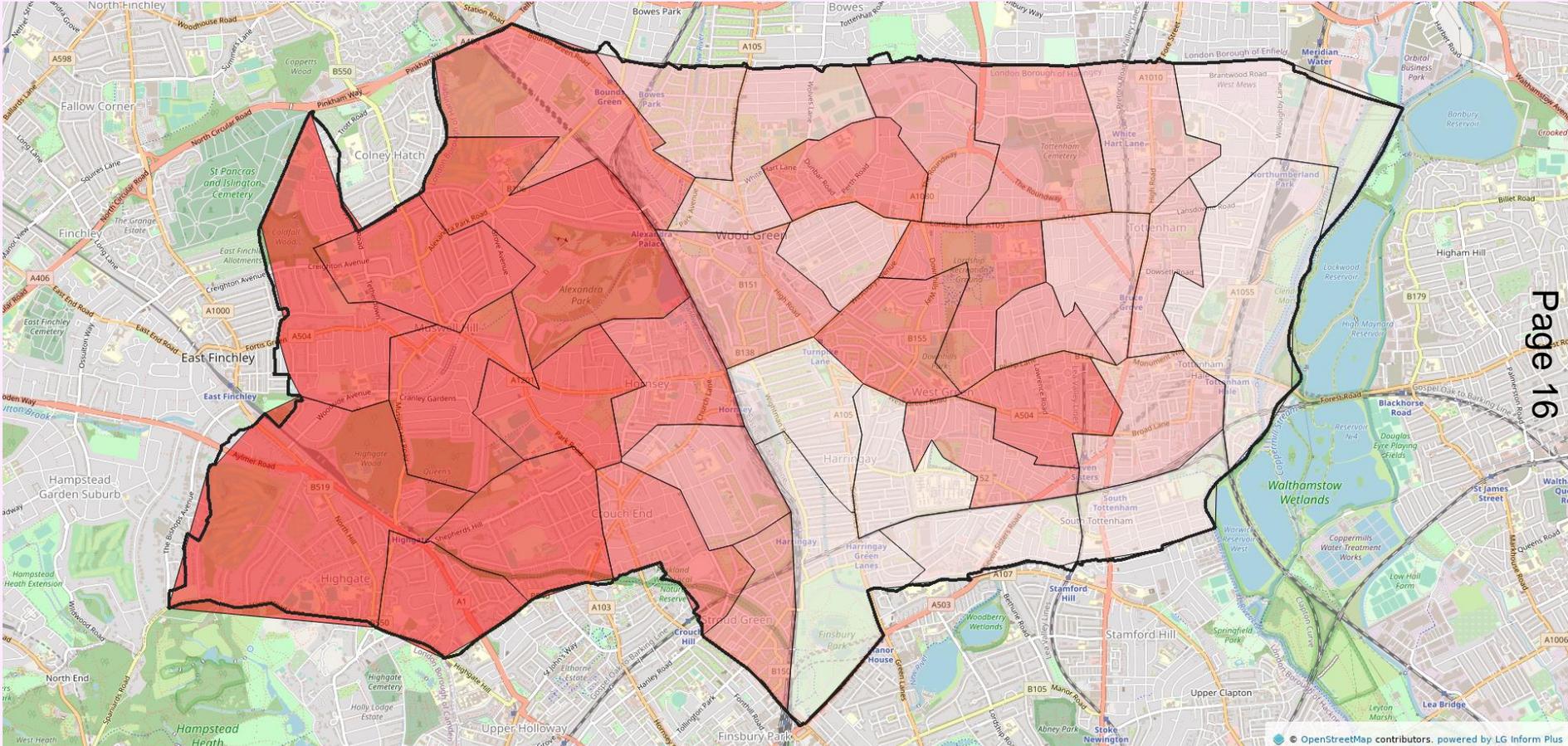


## Net household income after housing costs (2017/18)

- ≥ 37,200 ≤ 51,600 GBP
- ≥ 30,900 < 37,200 GBP
- ≥ 25,400 < 30,900 GBP
- ≥ 22,800 < 25,400 GBP
- ≥ 18,400 < 22,800 GBP

Older residents are concentrated in the west of the borough. By 2030, we expect the 65+ population to grow to 13% of the population and increasingly concentrate in the west. The under-18 population is not expected to change significantly.

## People aged 65+ (%)



### % population 65+ (2019)

- ≥ 12.8 ≤ 19.1 %
- ≥ 10.3 < 12.8 %
- ≥ 9.5 < 10.3 %
- ≥ 8.7 < 9.5 %
- ≥ 7.0 < 8.7 %

Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# IMPACTS BY BOROUGH PLAN PRIORITY AREA

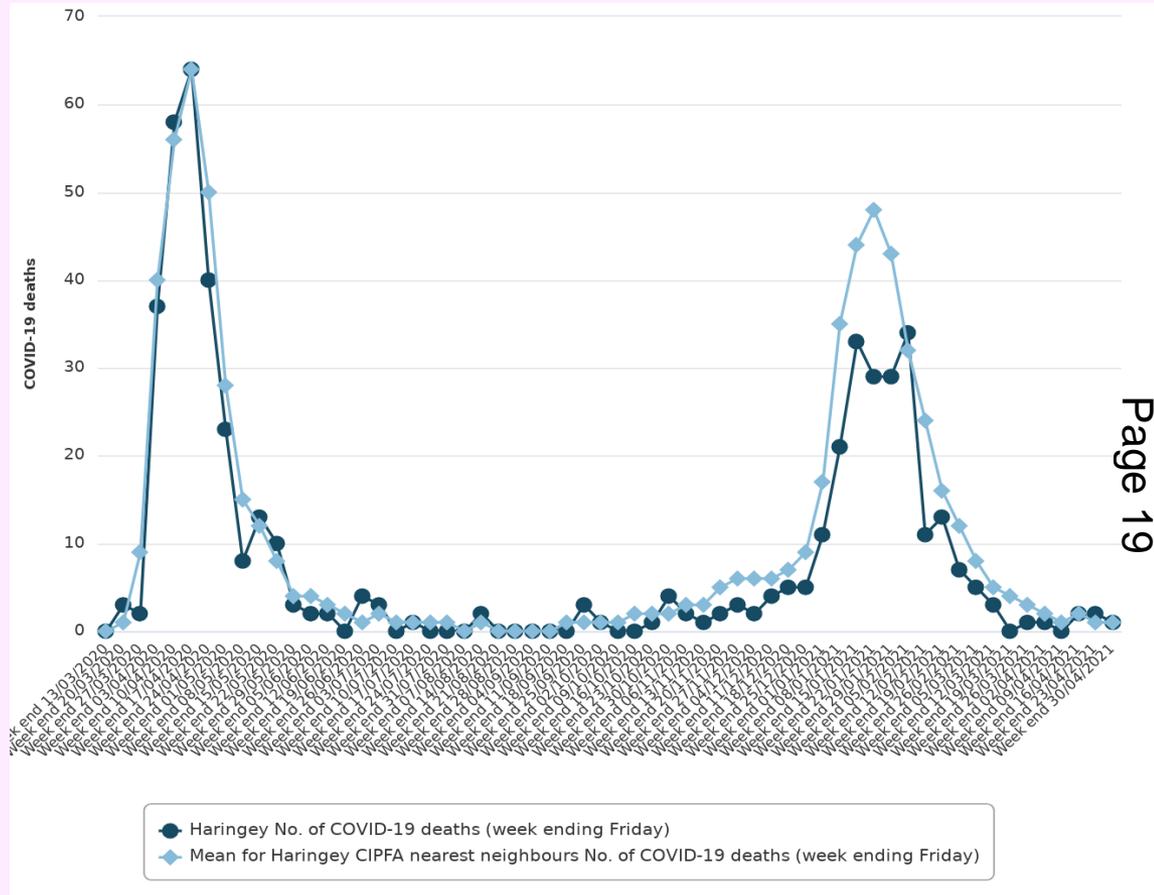
Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# IMPACTS ON PEOPLE

# Number of COVID-19 deaths 13 March 2020 to 30 April 2021 for Haringey

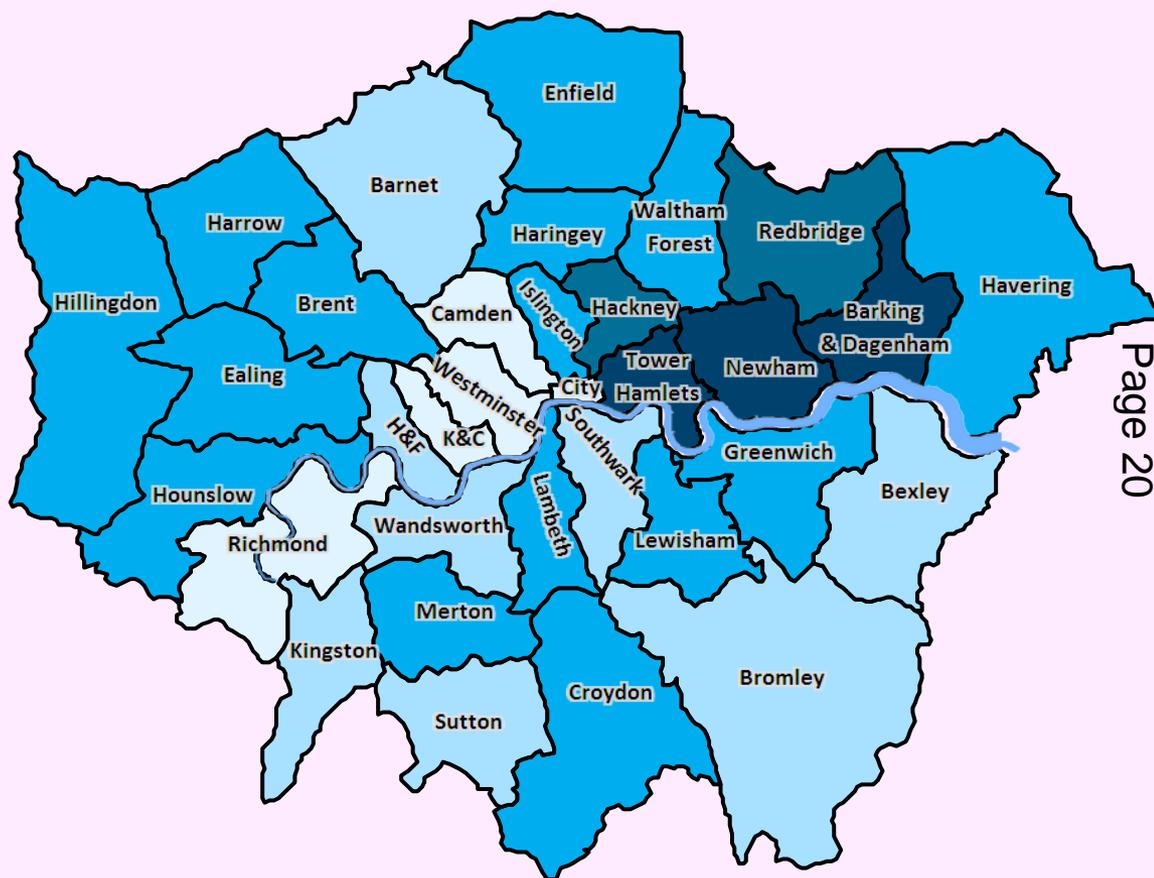
Since the beginning of the pandemic Haringey has registered 508 coronavirus-related deaths.

Unlike the count of cases, which are less reliable as a proxy for understanding the spread of the disease due to contingency of symptoms manifesting and being reported, as well as testing capacity, the death count allows us to track the crude impact of Covid-19 over time. As such, the first wave delivered the strongest impact in Haringey, with a week in mid-April peaking at over 60 deaths.



## Age-standardised rates of COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 (March 2020 to March 2021)

Haringey's death rate (281 per 100,000 people) is only slightly above the median for London LAs and well below the worst hit boroughs, all concentrated in East London, such as Newham (430), Barking & Dagenham (418) and Tower Hamlets (385).



### Legend

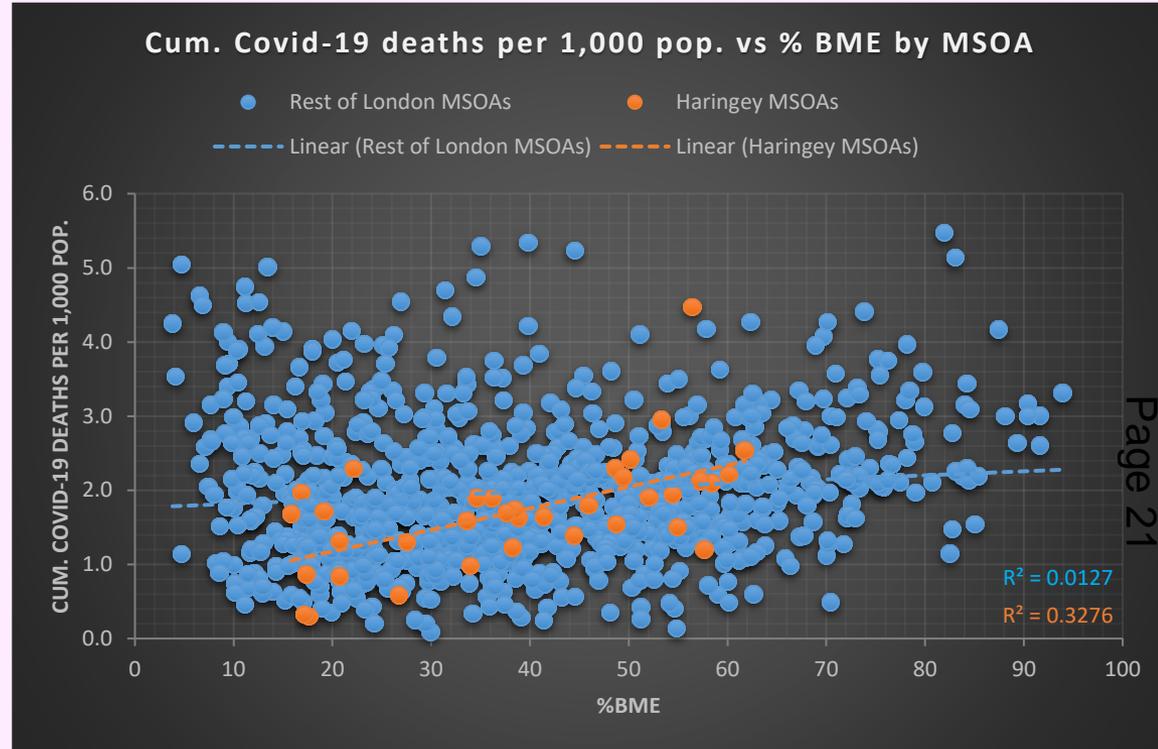
Equal ranges Low ( $\geq$ ) (<) High Occurrences

1	125.7	190.0	(5)
2	190.0	250.0	(8)
3	250.0	310.0	(15)
4	310.0	370.0	(2)
5	370.0	430.5	(3)



## Correlation of Covid-19 deaths per 1,000 pop. vs. %BME by MSOA

While there is no correlation between the rate of Covid-19 deaths and the proportion of population from BAME backgrounds when taking the data for all of London neighbourhoods (MSOAs), there is a moderate to strong positive correlation in the case of Haringey, i.e. the higher the proportion of people from BAME backgrounds in Haringey neighbourhoods, the higher the death rate.



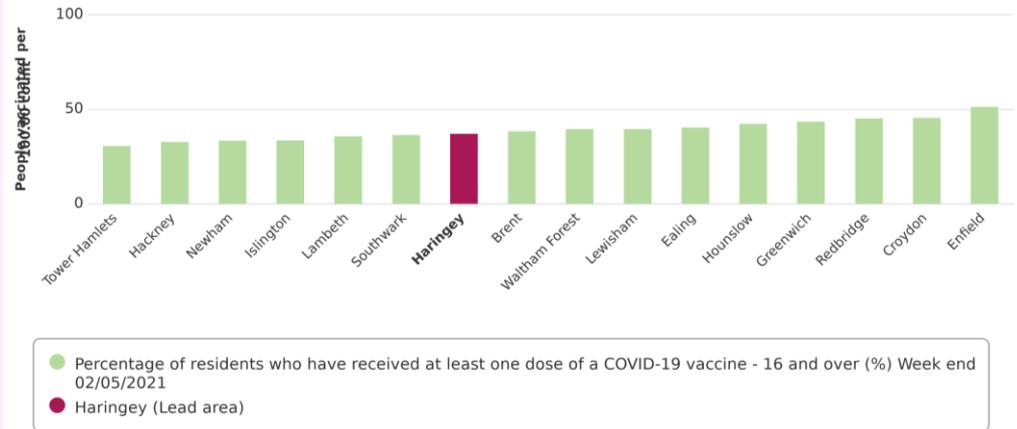
## Percentage of residents who have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine

In total, 100,600 Haringey residents have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. This equates to a first dose vaccination rate of 37.3%, less than the English rate of 56.9% but more or less in line with CIPFA nearest neighbours.

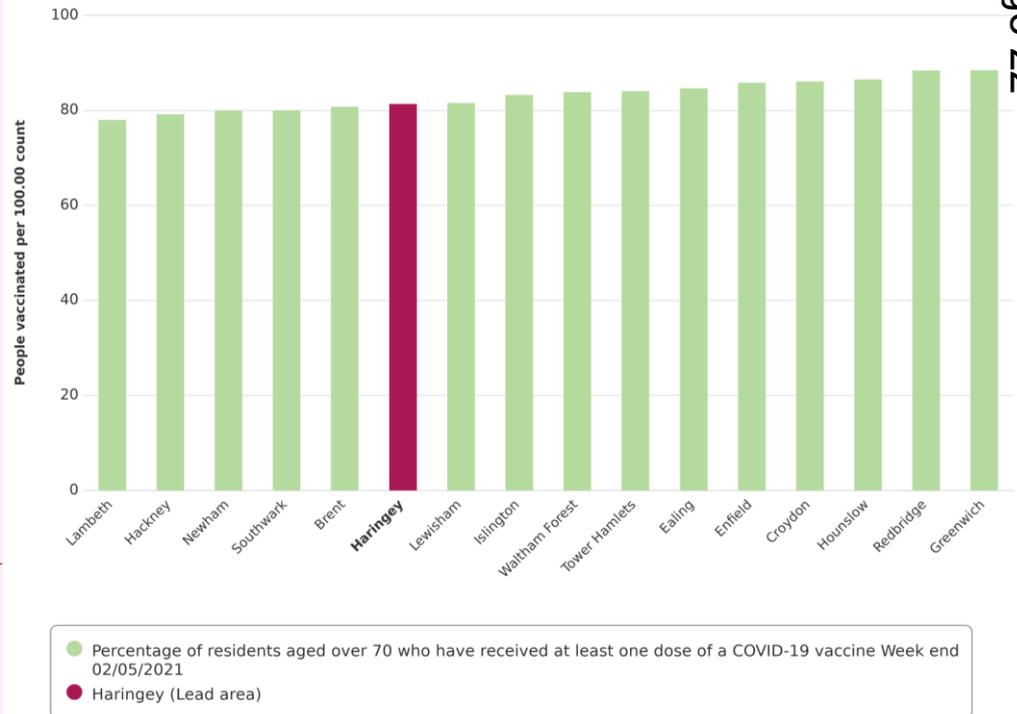
16,748 residents aged 70+ have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, i.e. 81.4%. This is less than England's 94%

Of the 16,748 residents 70+ who have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, 14,502 (86.59%) have also had their second vaccination.

Percentage of residents who have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine - 16 and over (%) (Week end 02/05/2021) for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours

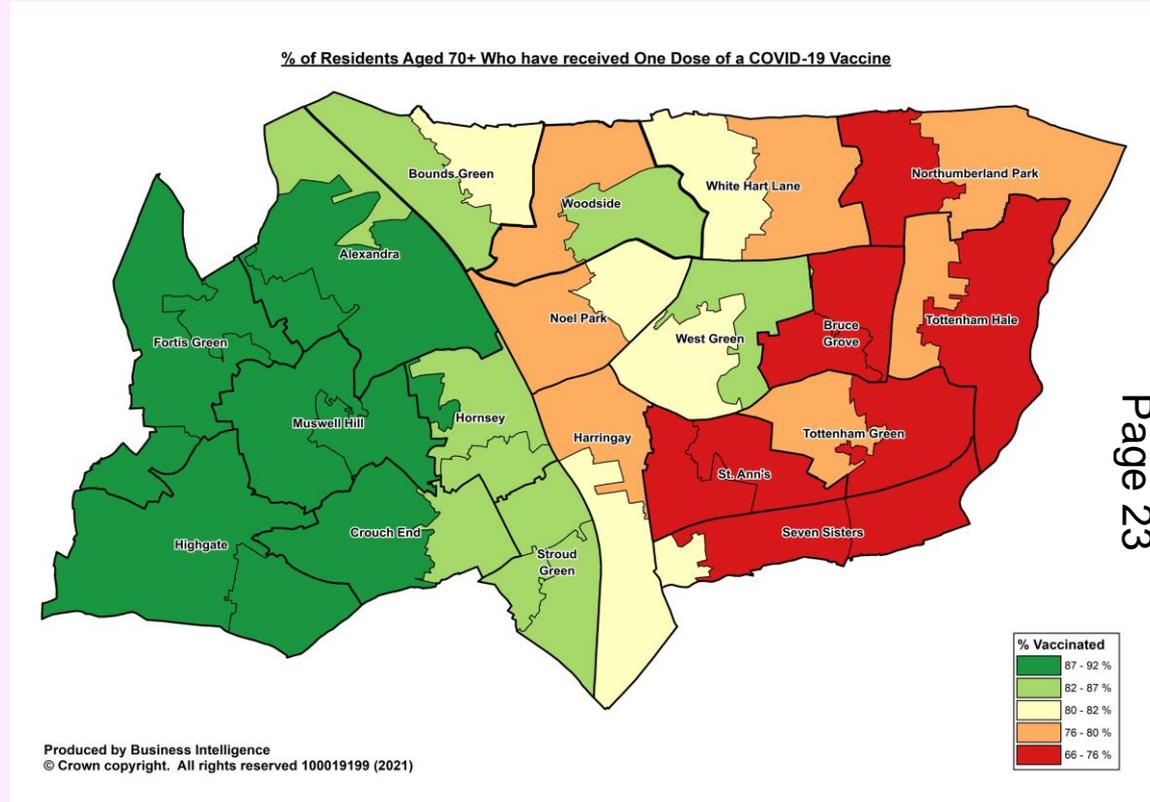


Percentage of residents aged over 70 who have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine (Week end 02/05/2021) for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours



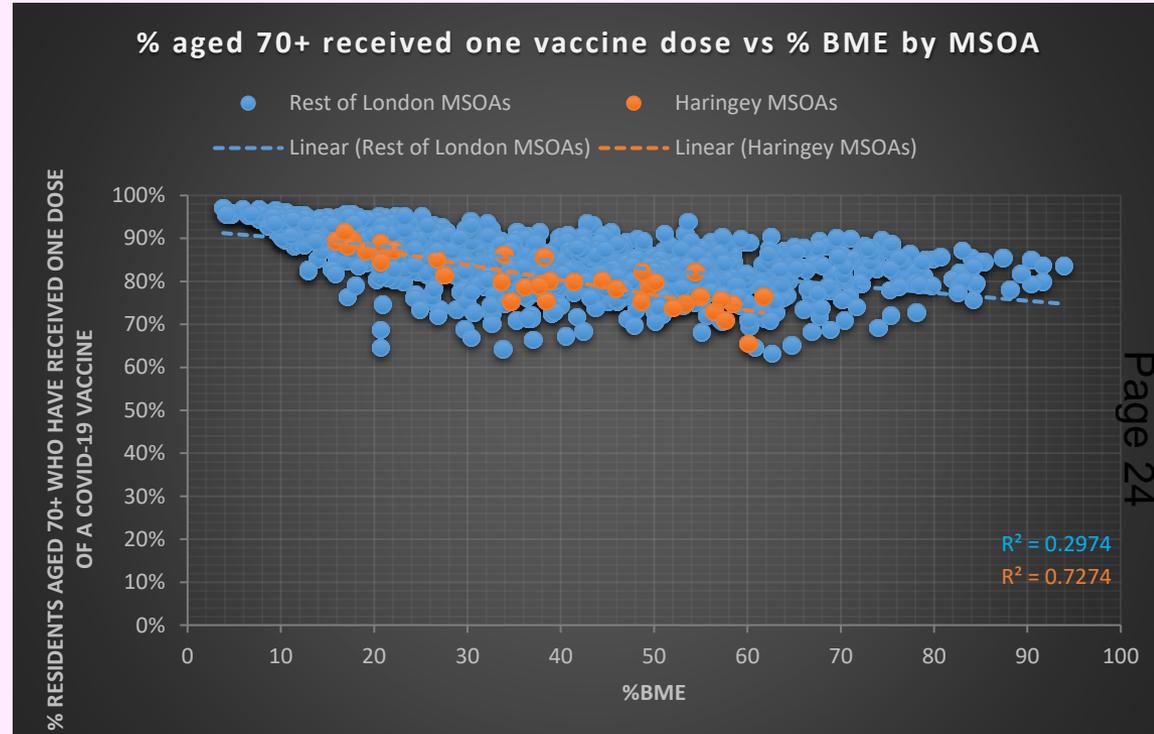
## Covid-19 vaccination rate among people aged 70+ by week ending 2 May 2021 by MSOA

The geographical breakdown of the vaccination rates among people aged 70+ show 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 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.



## Correlation of Covid-19 vaccination rate among people aged 70+ vs. %BME by MSOA

Across London neighbourhoods (MSOAs), 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+, i.e. the higher the proportion of people from BAME backgrounds the lower the vaccination rate. This correlation is even stronger in the case of Haringey.



## Predicted new cases of mental health and estimated extra demand

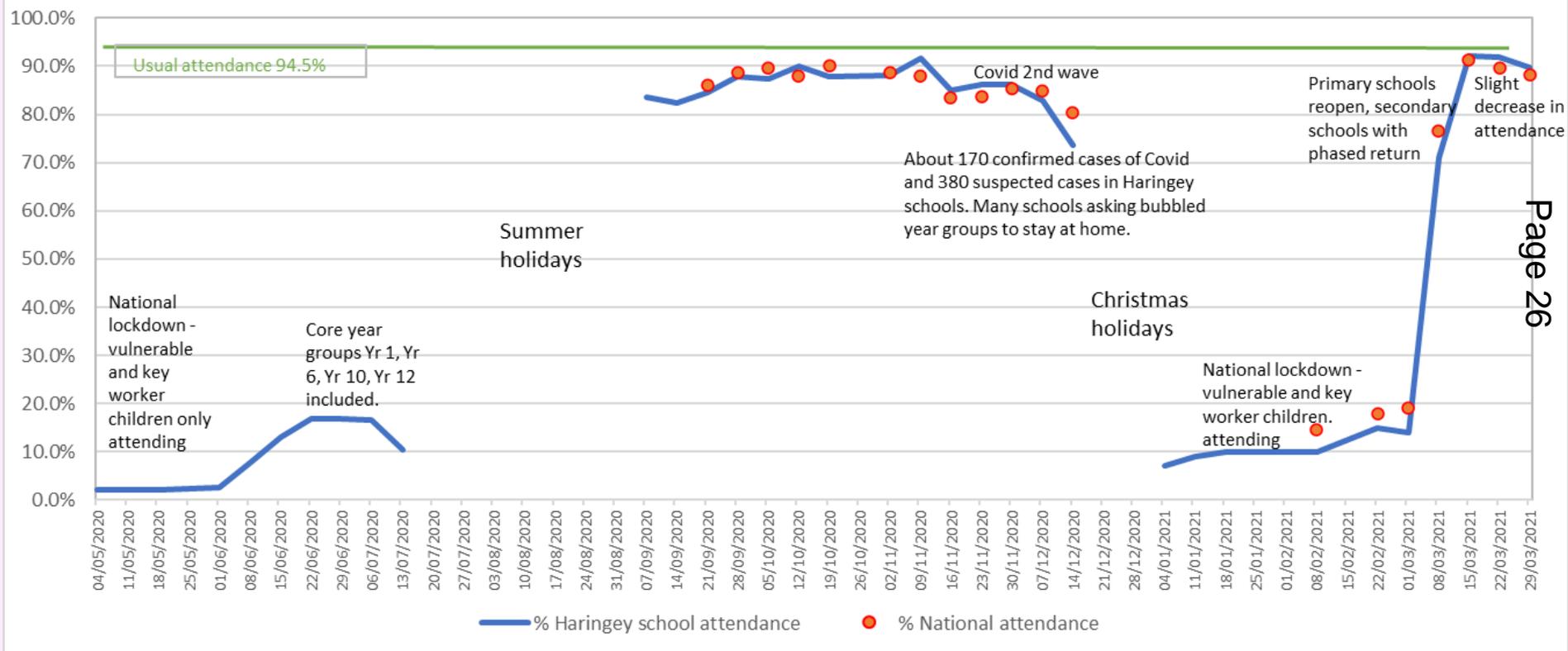
Population group	Number of people in population group (pre-COVID)	Research determined increase (percentage)	Mental health condition	Calculated predicted new cases of mental health condition	Percentage or number of people who may access services	Predicted extra demand for services
General population without pre-existing mental health conditions	216,223	16.3%	Moderate severe anxiety	35,244	25%	8,811
	216,223	22.3%	Moderate severe depression	48,218	25%	12,054
People with pre-existing mental health conditions	42,451	67.4%	Moderate severe anxiety	28,612	49.9%	14,277
	42,451	56.3%	Moderate severe depression	23,900	61.3%	14,651

The NHS Covid-19 Mental Health Forecast Tool provides an indication of the expected increase in demand for mental health services as a result of Covid-19, with the largest percent increases expected for the segment of people with pre-existing mental health conditions, which in the context of Haringey is of approx. 43,000 residents.

Thus, expected new demand for services among this segment return figures of approx. 14,000 people with moderate or severe anxiety and approx. 15,000 with moderate or severe depression. These are to be added to those generated by people without pre-existing mental health conditions.

# Haringey school attendance May 2020 – Mar 2021

Haringey school attendance May 2020 - Mar 21



Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# IMPACTS ON ECONOMY

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Haringey has suffered a particularly acute economic impact, creating a significant rise in unemployment across the borough but the highest levels are observed in the east.

### People claiming unemployment benefits by constituency

Constituency	# claimants	Mar 20 - %	Apr 21 - %	16-24 #
Hornsey & Wood Green	7,840	2.9	8.9	1,120
Tottenham	14,005	4.7	14.2	2,080

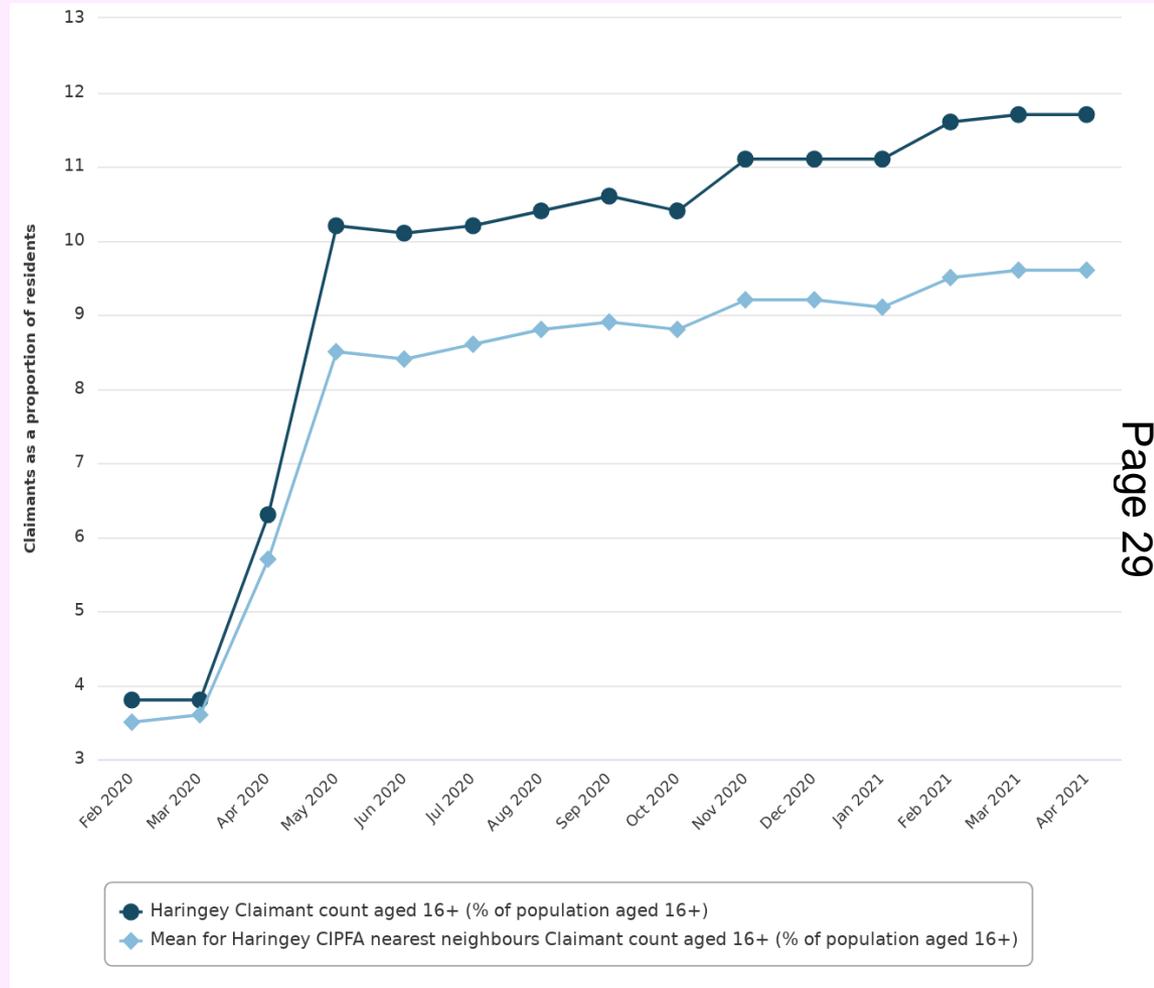
### Why?

'Shutdown' sectors: retail, arts, food and accommodation are the second, third and fourth largest employers in Haringey.

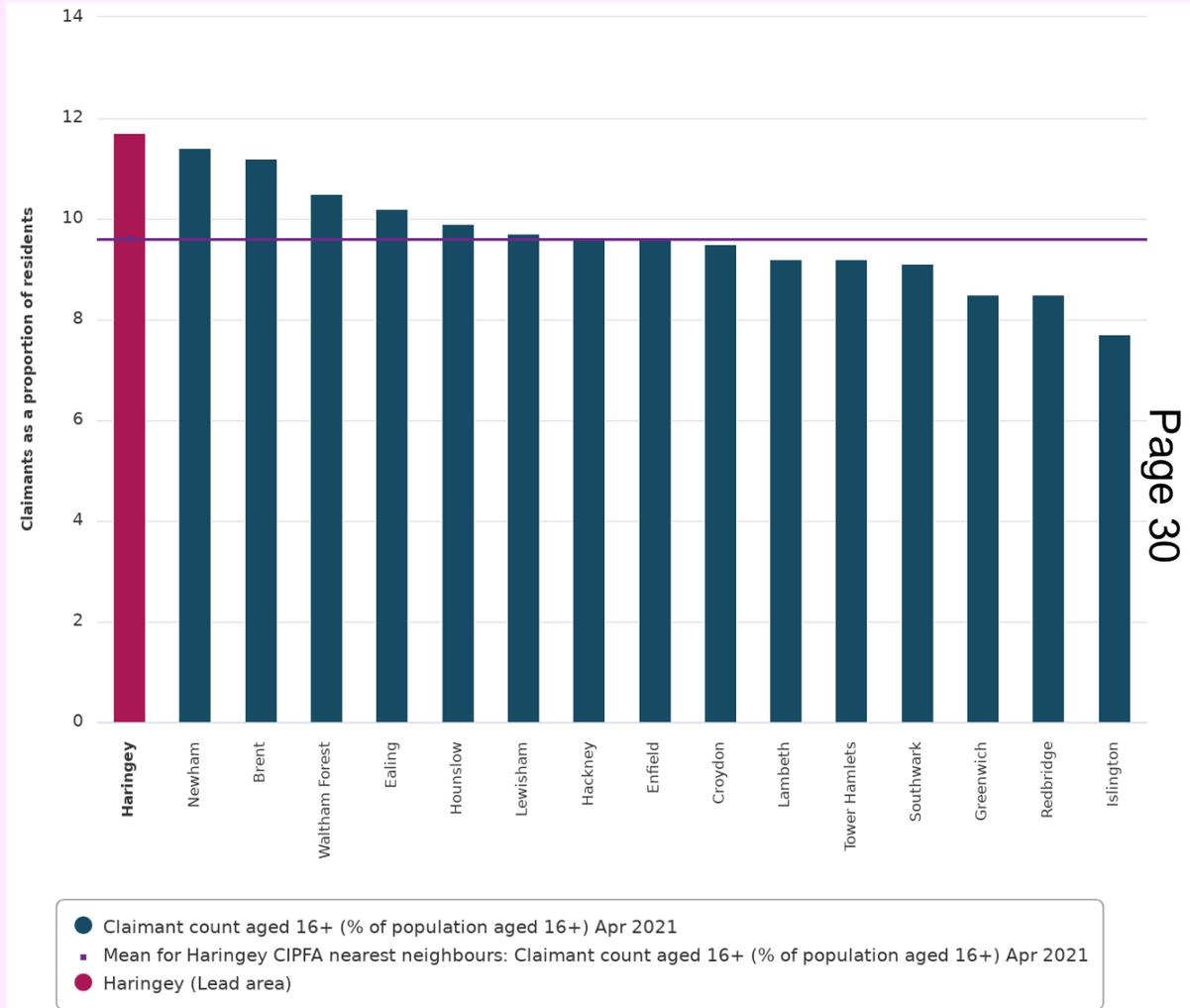
Pre-COVID low employment density, and relatively high prevalence of: low pay, part-time, self-employed, low qualified workers who, nationally, have experienced worst employment impacts.

## Proportion of residents aged 16-64 claiming unemployment related benefits (from Feb 2020 to Apr 2021) for Haringey

The claimant count rate in Haringey in Apr 2021 was 11.7%, a sharp increase from 3.8% in Feb 2020.



# Proportion of residents aged 16-64 claiming unemployment related benefits (Apr 2021) for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours

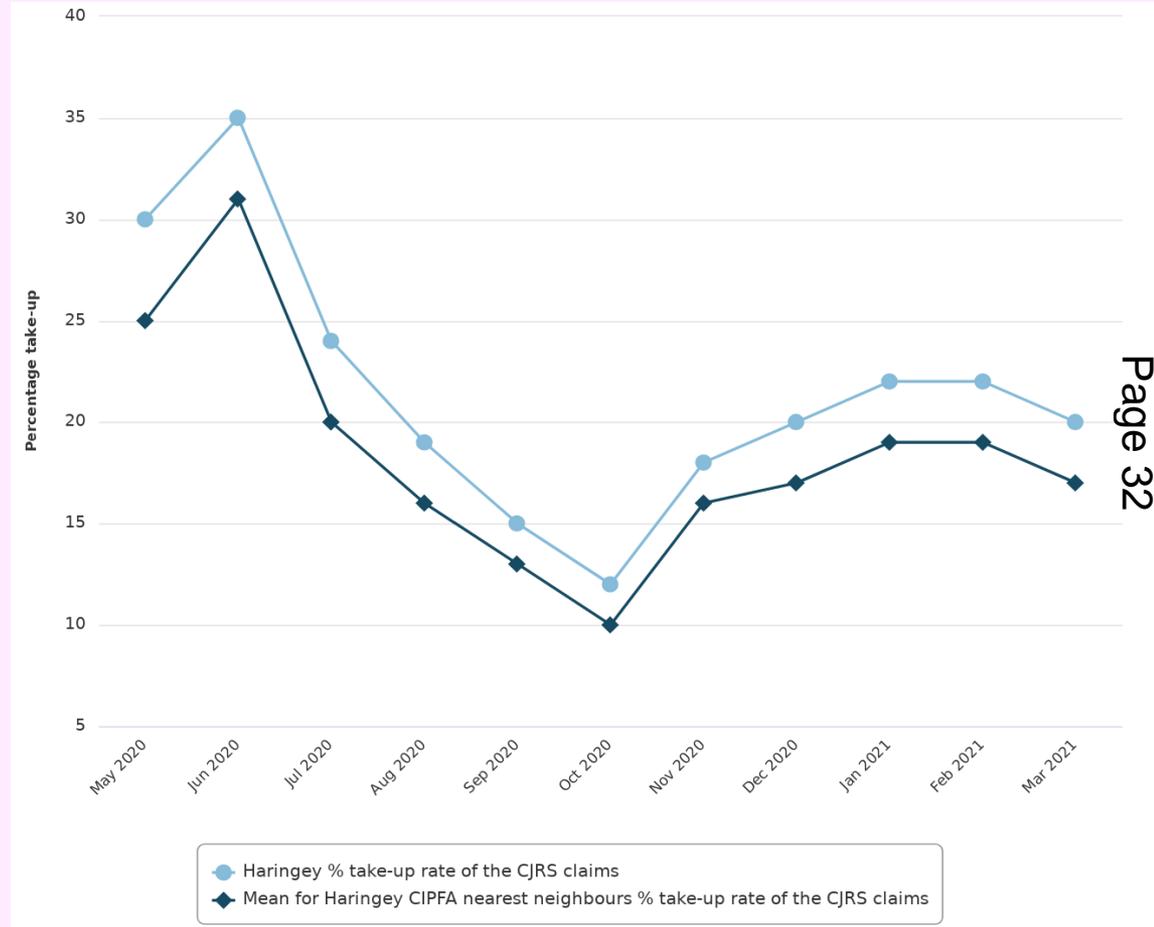




# Percentage take-up rate of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme claims (from May 2020 to Mar 2021) for Haringey

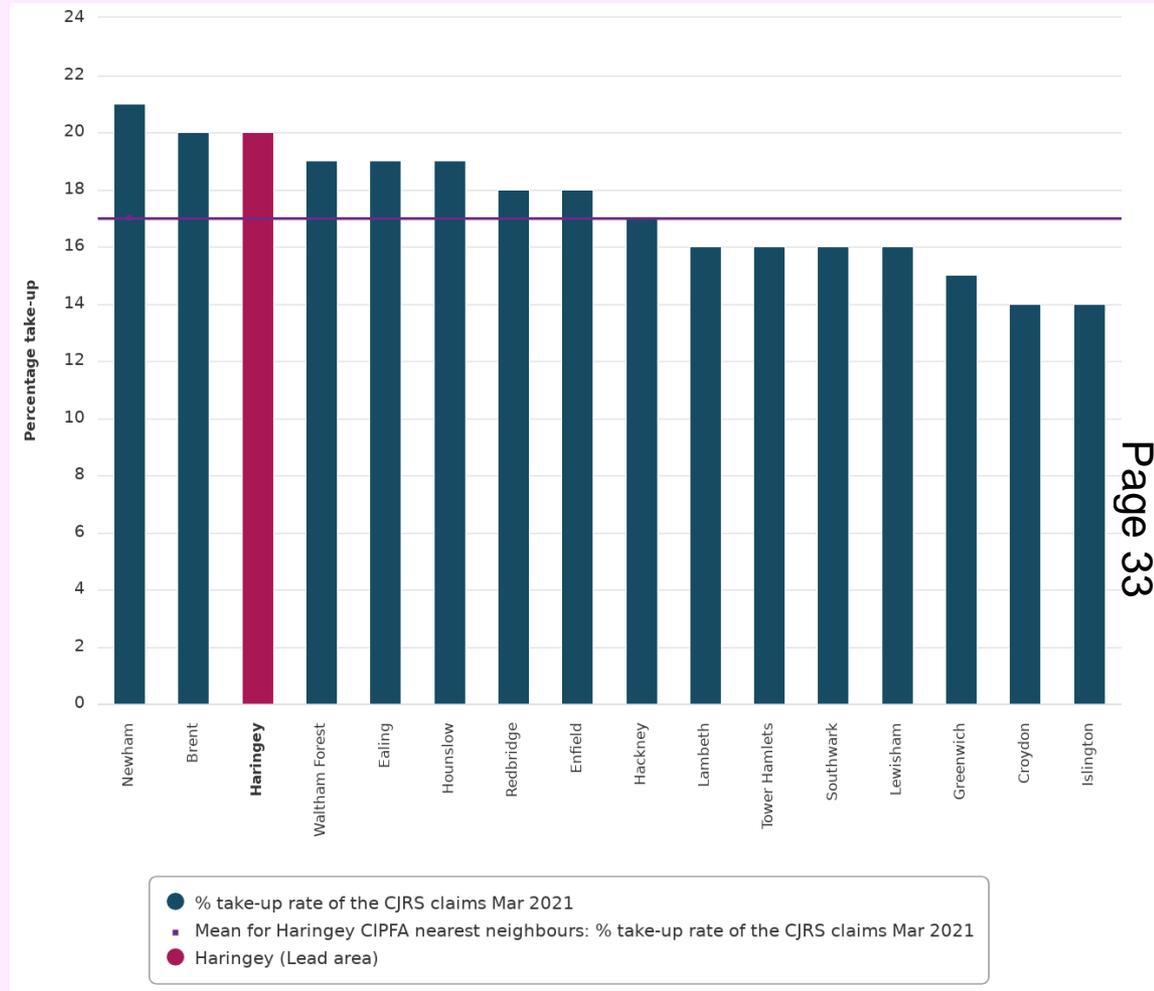
In Mar 2021 there were 25,800 furloughed employments in Haringey. This equates to a take-up rate of 20% out of the total eligible population of 126,300.

This poses uncertainty for unemployment picture in months head as the scheme scales down and then ends on 30 September 2021.



# Percentage take-up rate of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme claims (Mar 2021) for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours

A similar pattern is observed to unemployment with boroughs in the north and east of London experiencing higher levels, Newham has highest with 21%.



## Self-Employment Income Support

Area	1st grant			2nd grant			3rd grant		
	Total potentially eligible population for SEISS	Total number of SEISS claims grant cumulative	% take-up rate of SEISS claims	Total potentially eligible population for SEISS	Total number of SEISS claims grant cumulative	% take-up rate of SEISS claims	Total potentially eligible population for SEISS	Total number of SEISS claims grant cumulative	% take-up rate of SEISS claims
Haringey	26,600	20,000	75	26,400	18,900	71	26,300	17,900	68
Mean for Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours	23,527	18,247	77	23,380	17,140	72	23,220	16,313	69

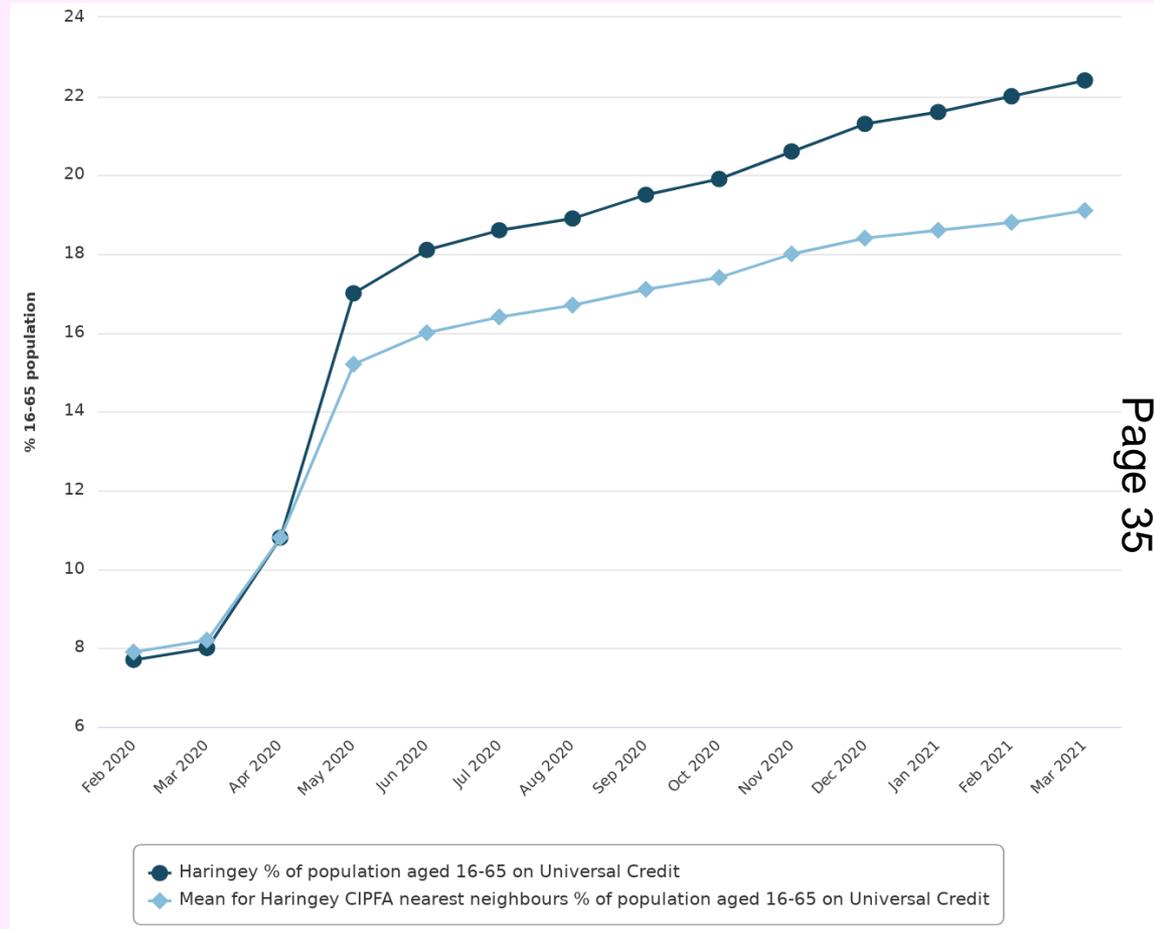
Pre-COVID, 1 in 4 in employment were self-employed, the highest amongst comparator boroughs. Generally, in higher-value occupations and sectors.

Take-up of SEISS is in line with our neighbours.

## Proportion of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit (from Feb 2020 to Mar 2021) for Haringey

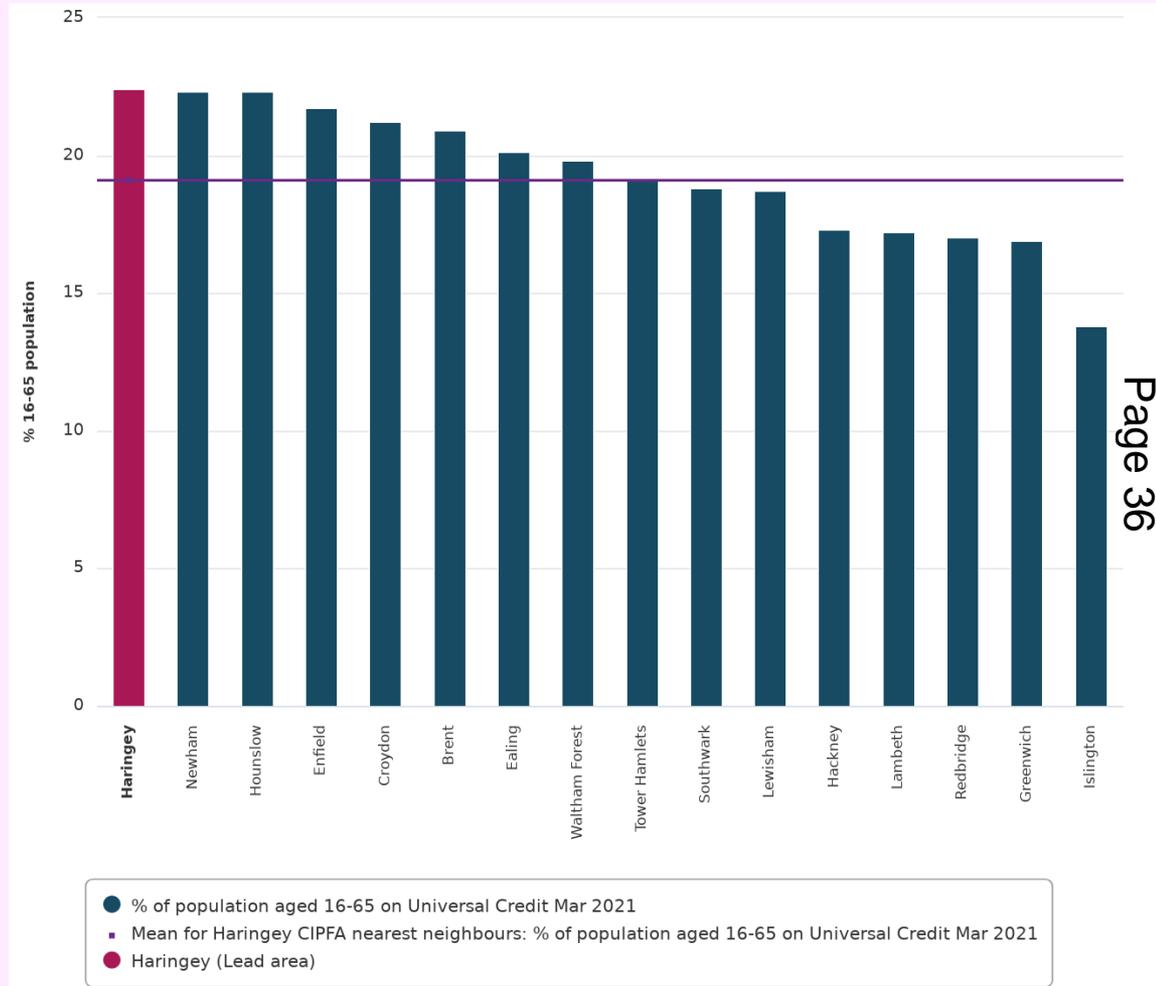
42,395 people were claiming Universal Credit in Haringey in Mar 2021.

In February 2021, 25,917 of these claimants were not in employment, whilst 15,702 were in employment. The total number of claims has changed by 180% compared to Mar 2020.

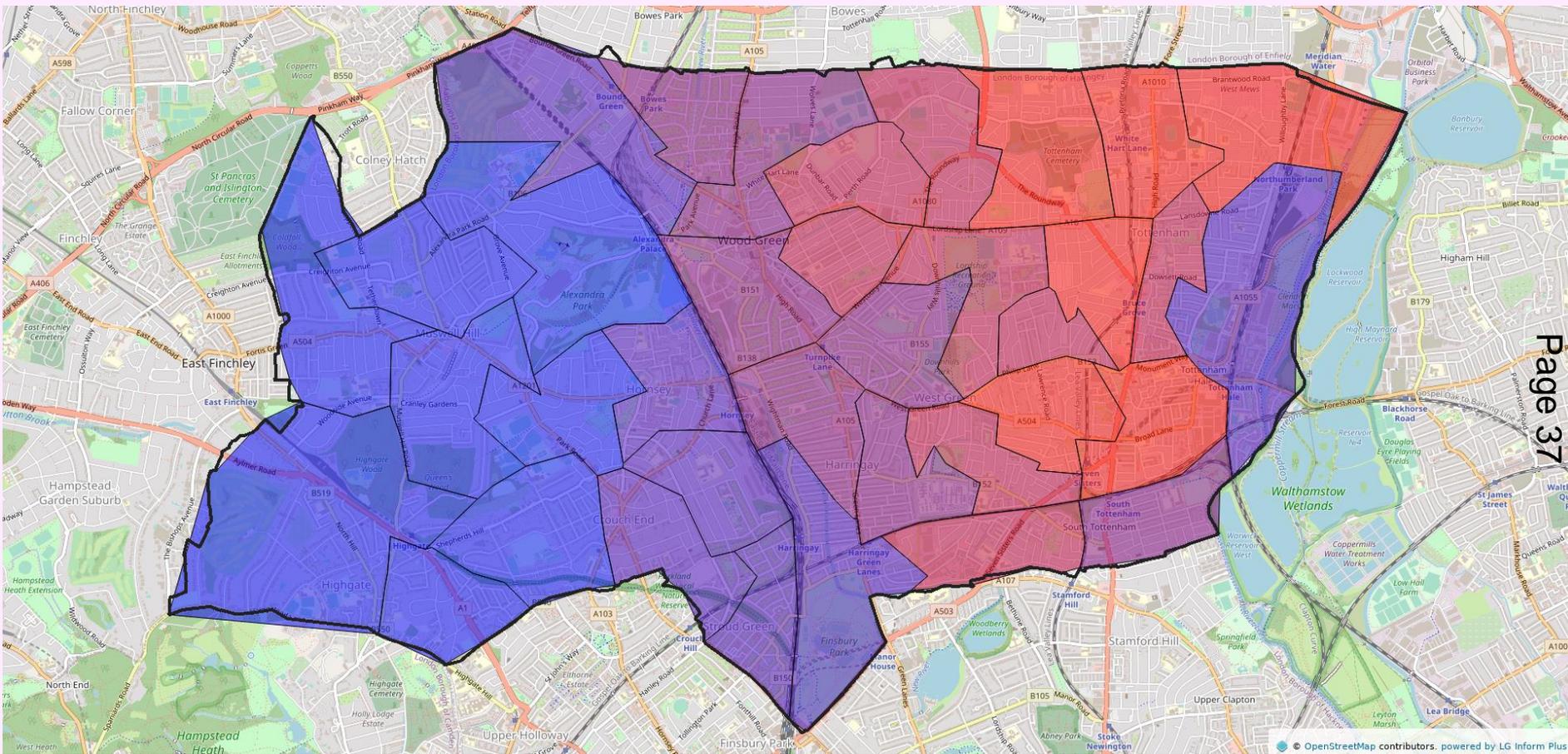


# Proportion of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit in Haringey

Haringey has the highest proportion of its population on Universal Credit amongst comparator boroughs.



# % of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit (Mar 2021)



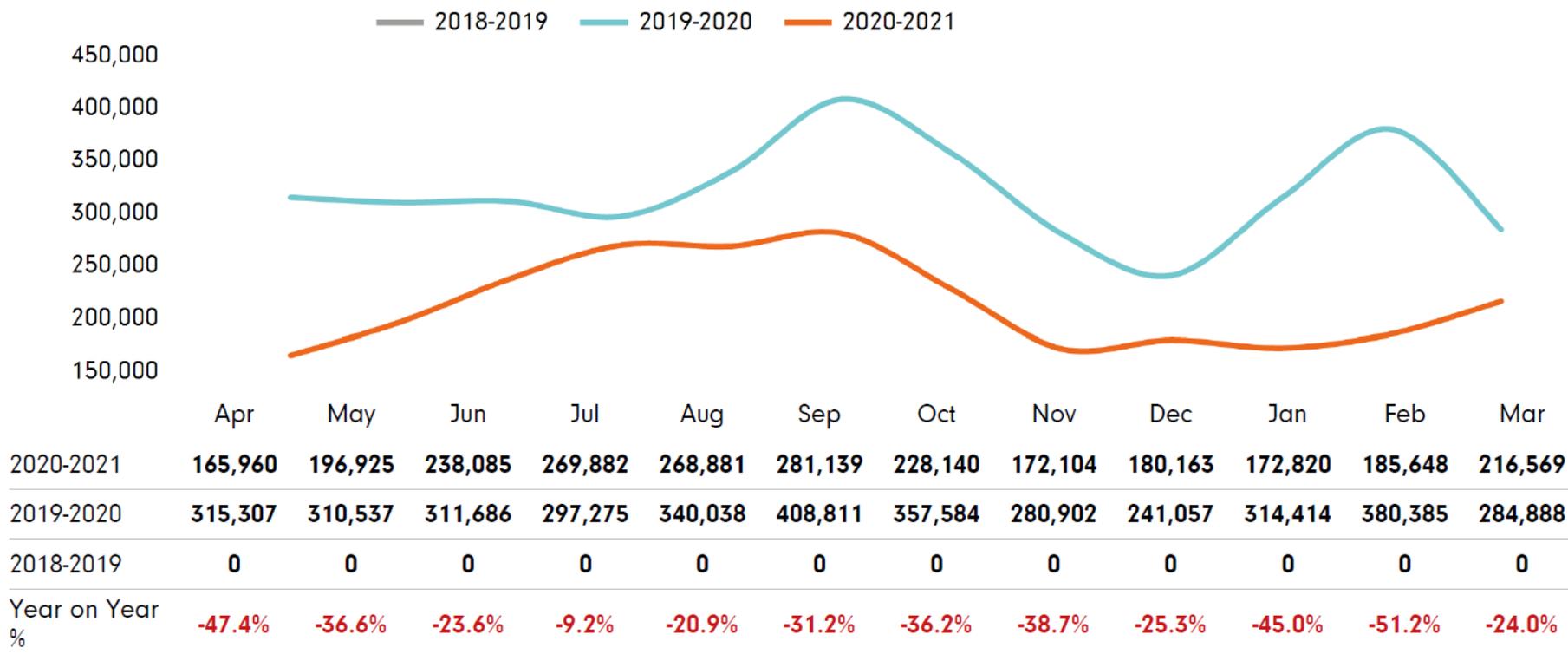
**% of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit (Mar 2021)**

- ≥ 8.0 ≤ 11.3 %
- > 11.3 ≤ 21.1 %
- > 21.1 ≤ 25.7 %
- > 25.7 ≤ 28.1 %
- > 28.1 ≤ 36.7 %

# Visitors to Wood Green Business Improvement District

## Footfall - rolling 12 months

The figures shown below are calculated using weekly averages.

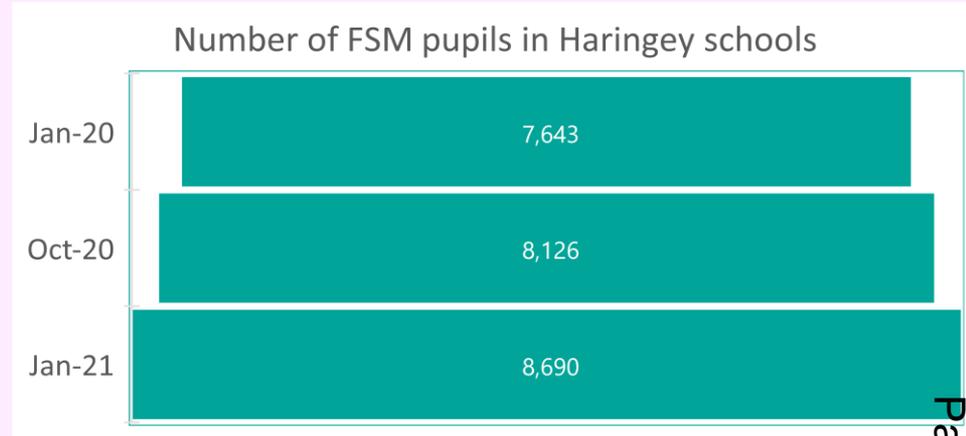


Declines in Wood Green BID have remained less pronounced than in the average of all the other 60 BIDs measured in Greater London.

Recent increases, with the reopening of retail, indicate growing public confidence in safe shopping in Wood Green.

## Pupils on Free School Meals

In Haringey schools there were an additional 1,047 pupils that qualified for FSM between January 2020 and January 2021, an increase of +14%.



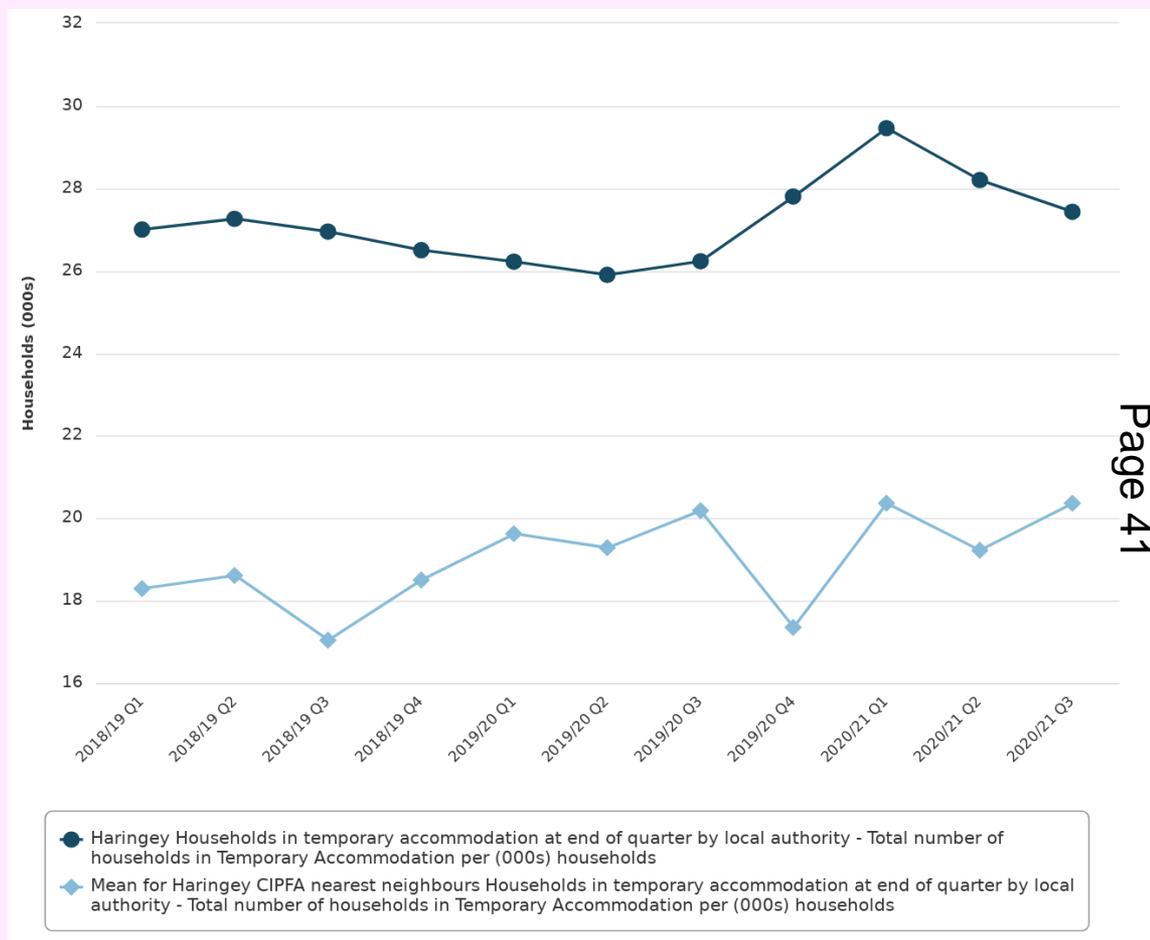
Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# IMPACTS ON HOUSING

## Total number of households in Temporary Accommodation per (000s) households

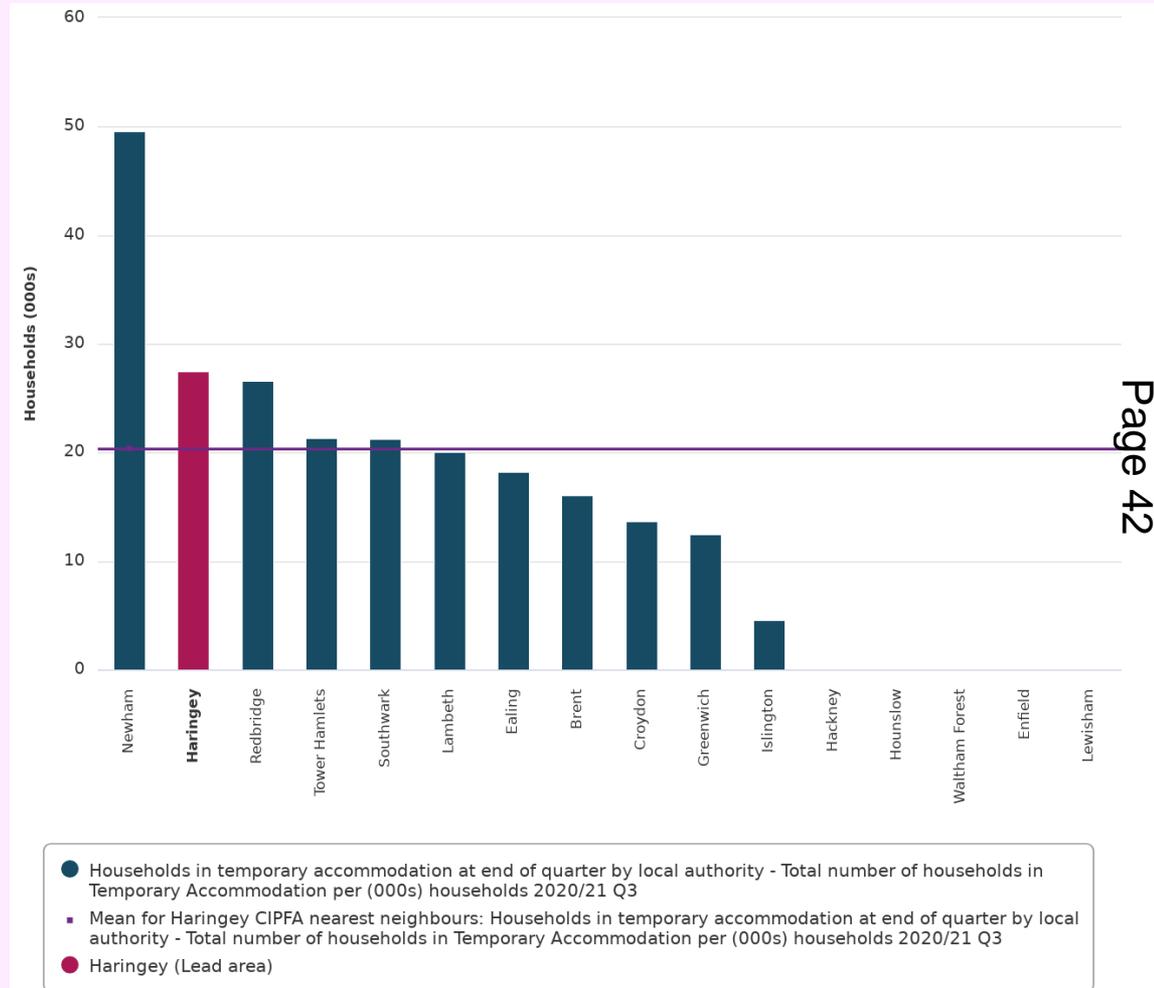
Since the beginning of the pandemic in Q1 20/21, the number of households in TA has been gradually reducing. This is attributed to the eviction's hiatus decreasing the number of families (2 bed+ households) requiring TA combined with many households being successfully moved into settled accommodation.

This reduction in 2 bed + households has not resulted in a matched reduction in overall TA numbers. This is due to the decision taken, in line with government recommendations relating to Covid-19, to use discretionary powers to accommodate single-person households. As a result of this, the number of single households in TA has increased overall and will only come down slowly as we find move on options. LBH and HfH are working closely to develop move on plans and identify resettlement options for this group.



# Total number of households in Temporary Accommodation per (000s) households for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours

Despite the pandemic resulting in a slight decrease, Haringey continues to have one of London's highest proportion of TA households when adjusted for population. In Q3 20/21 Haringey had nearly 30 households in TA per 1000 households, equating to 2966 households. This remains well above the London average (1,775)

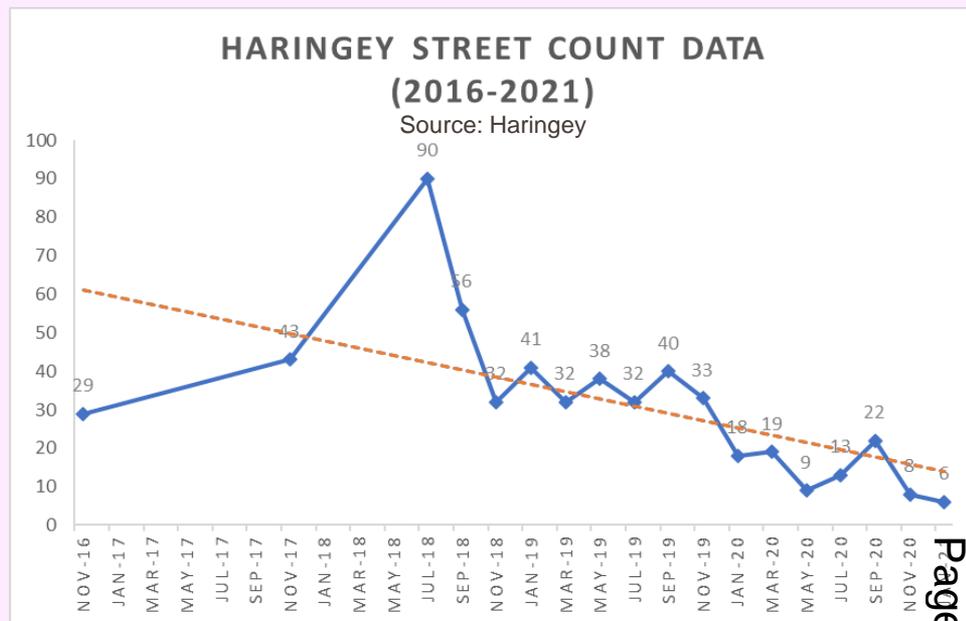


## Street Homeless People in Haringey

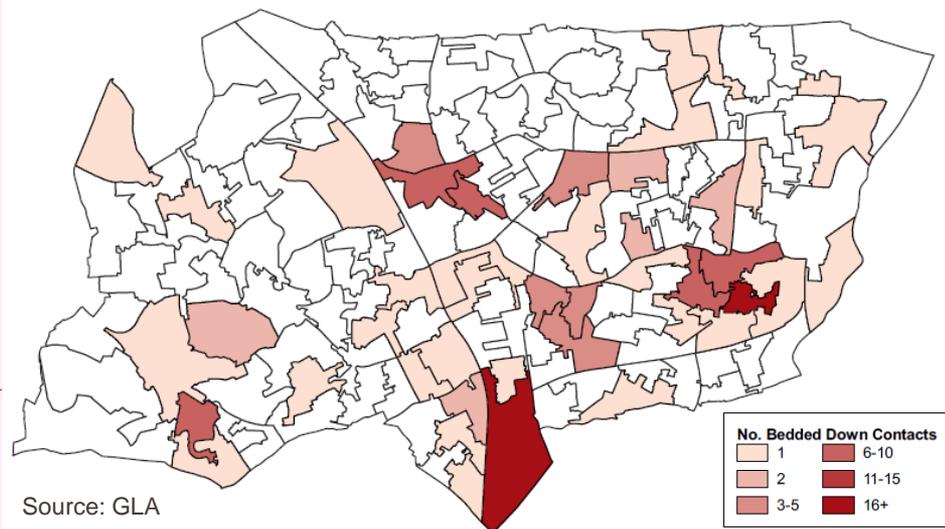
In 2019 the number of street homeless people in Haringey was consistently between 30 and 40. In May 2020 following ‘Everyone in’ this had dropped to 9 and has remained low, 6 at the most recent count. This shows how the Councils use of government grants and discretionary use of the outbreak management fund has successfully worked to keep residents off the streets.

A spike in street homelessness in Haringey was seen in September 2020. This was due to the end of ‘Everyone in’ and the resulting GLA and Local Authority hotel closures across London. Locally, September saw the commencement of the Discretionary Placement Policy in Haringey, which led to fewer emergency accommodation placements of single applicants

The map shows the location of street homeless people the council has, for several reasons, been unable to support. It is important to note that this represents the volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.



Bedded Down Street Contacts by LSOA Jan-Mar 21

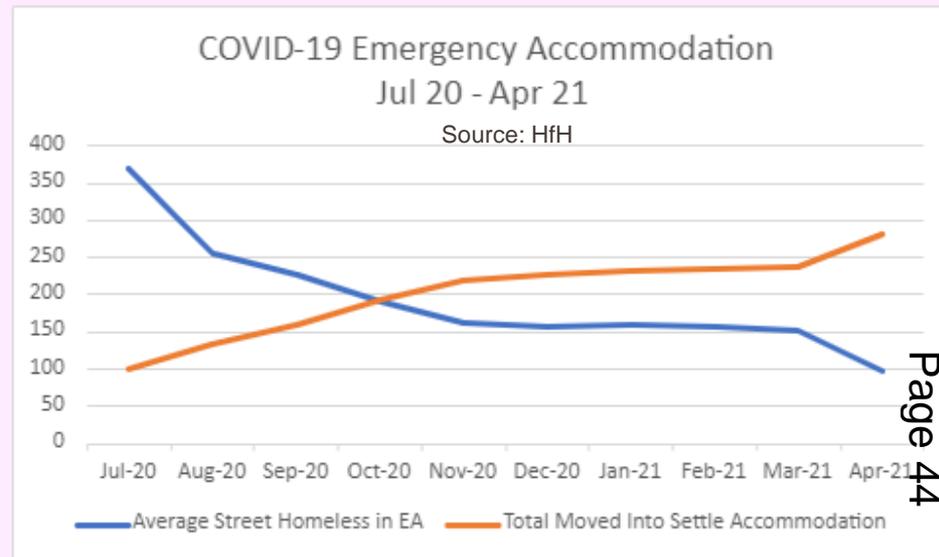


## Street Homeless People in Haringey Moved into Emergency Accommodation (EA) in response to COVID-19 Pandemic and Next Steps to Settled Accommodation

The top graph shows that in July 2020 as a direct result of 'Everyone In' Haringey was supporting 369 street homeless in emergency accommodation (Hotels, BnBs, Hostels) that we would have been otherwise unable to support. This number has steadily decreased and in April 2021 there were only 98 people in emergency accommodation with 281 successfully moved on to settled medium-long term secure accommodation.

It is important to note that the top graph is the average number of street homeless people in EA over a given time. In total we have placed 1035 single homeless households in EA since March 2020

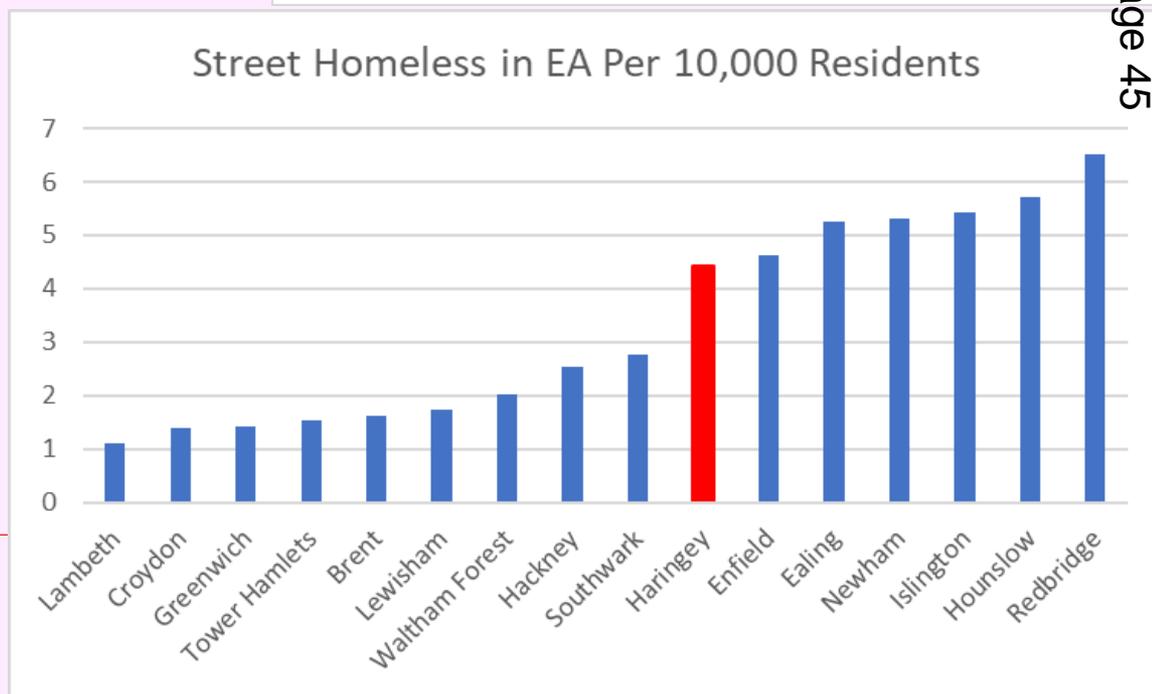
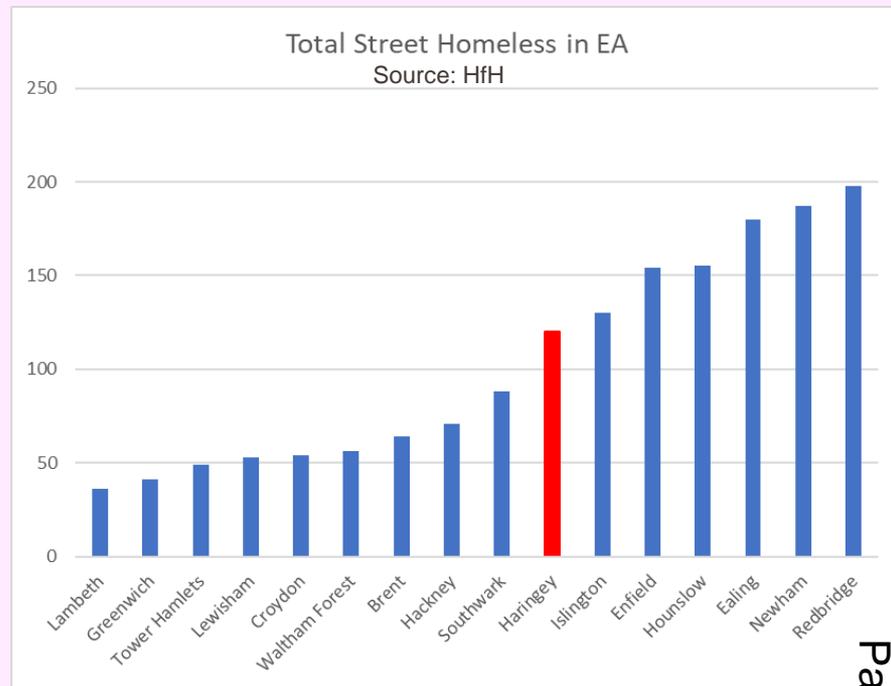
Some street homeless would have moved on to settled accommodation without the support of Homes for Haringey but this data is not captured.



## Total Street Homeless People in Emergency Accommodation (EA) 22nd April for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours

When comparing Haringey's nearest neighbours using the most recently shared data Haringey falls roughly in the middle for providing emergency accommodation to street homeless people as part of the ongoing 'everyone in'.

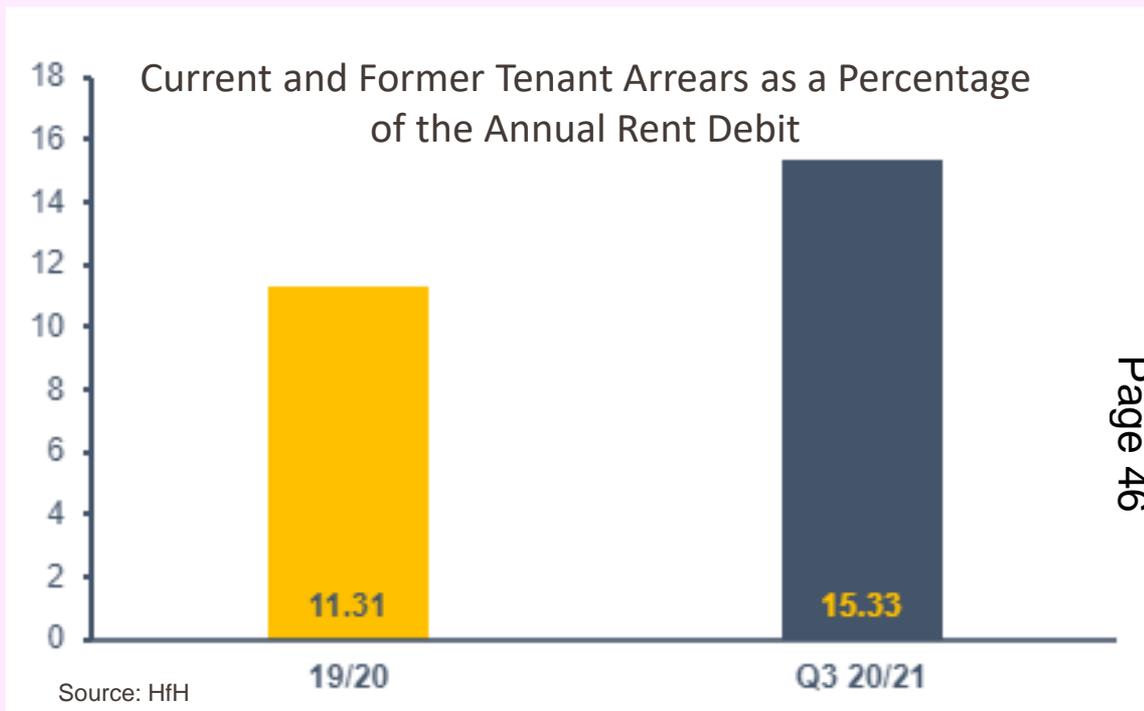
On April 22nd Haringey was providing accommodation to a total of 120 street homeless people, with the CIPFA nearest neighbours and London average being 102 and 79 respectively. When adjusted for the population we remain in the same position with 4.5 street homeless people in EA per 10,000 residents.



## Homes for Haringey Tenant Rent Arrears

For Homes for Haringey, the proportion of the annual rent debit that is in arrears has increased by 36% since the beginning of the pandemic. From 11.32% in March 2020 to 15.33% by December 2020. This shows the pandemic has put increased pressure on our social tenants many of whom are further struggling to make rent payments.

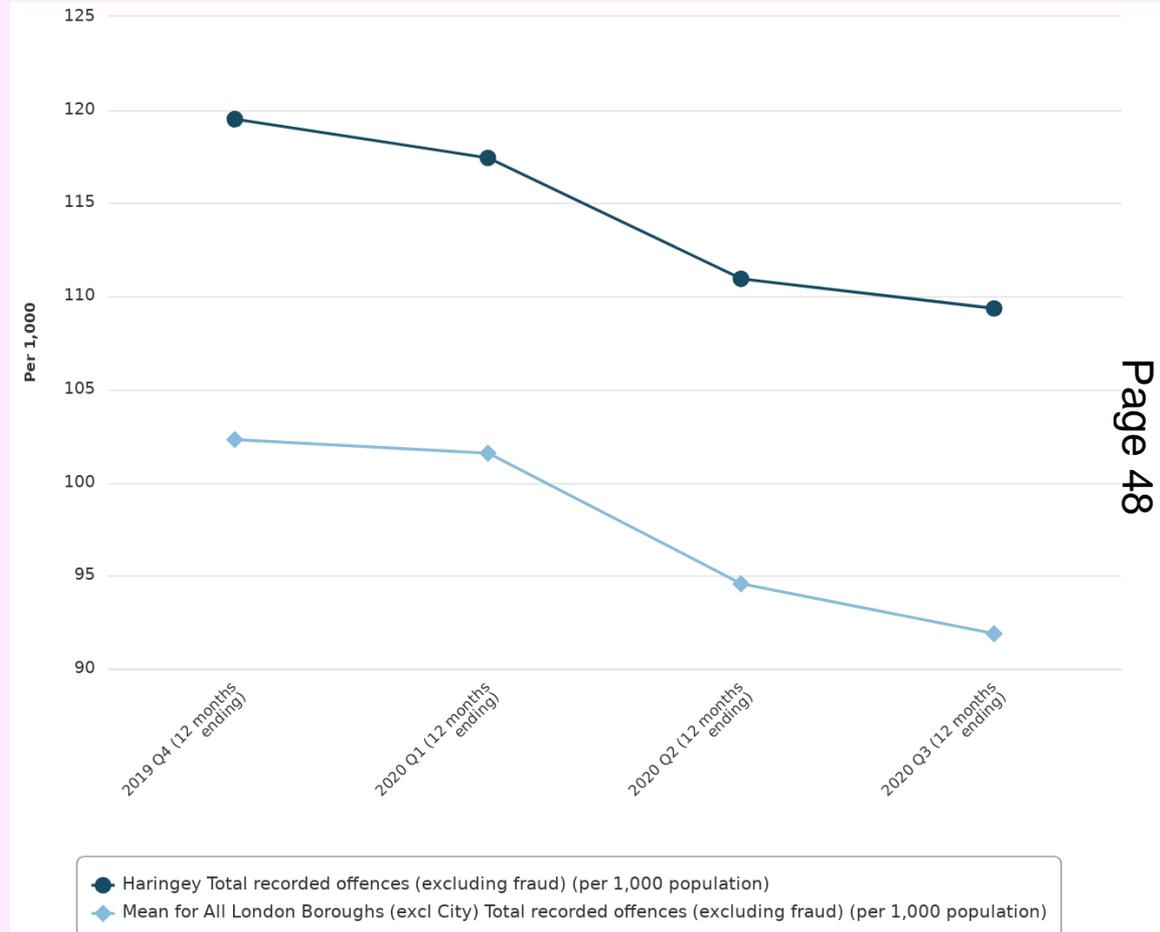
Data from our Low-Income Families Tracker (LIFT) suggests that the number of residents in £250 or fewer arrears has decreased due to financial support from the government. This, therefore, implies that the increase in arrears is due to a smaller number of households in a larger amount of debt.



Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

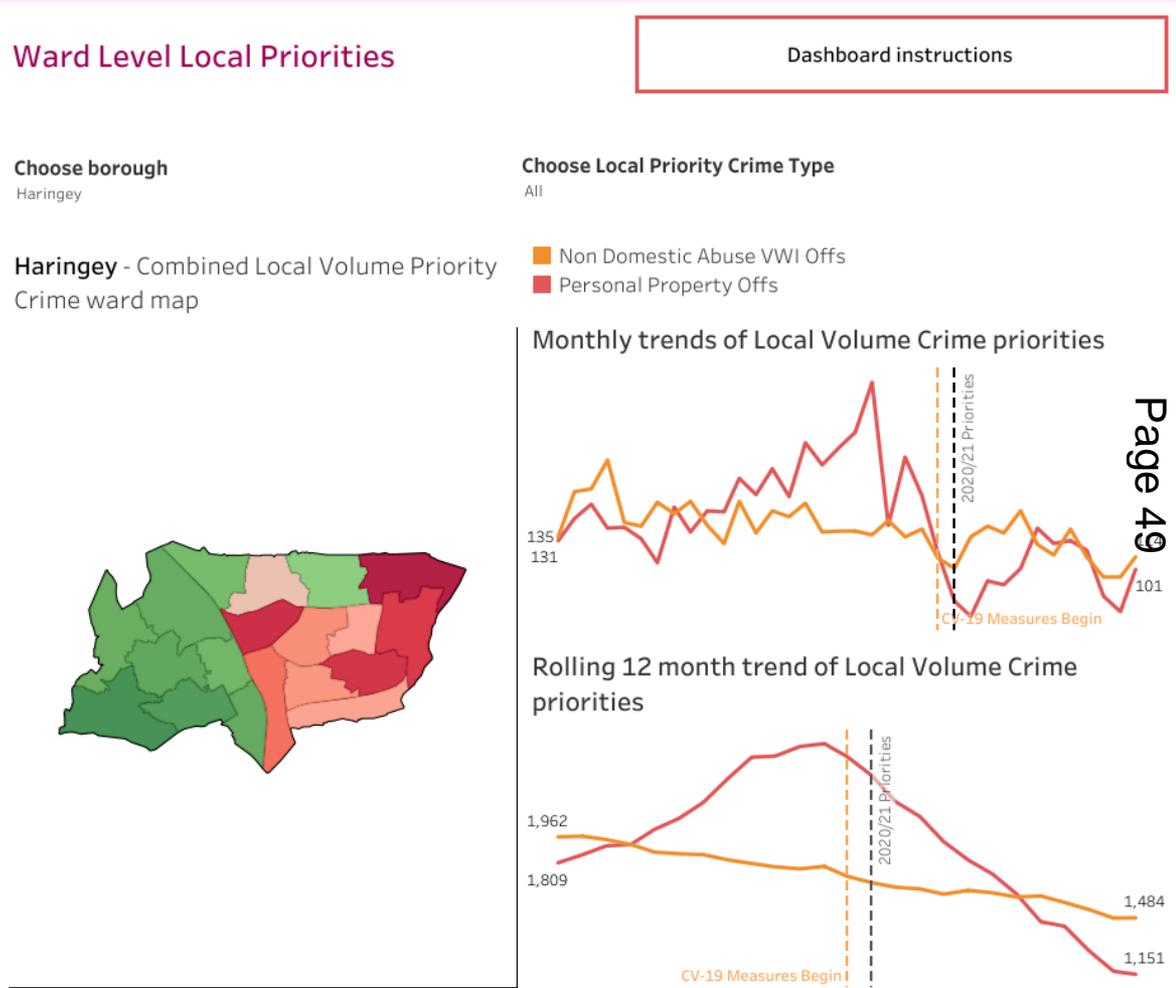
# IMPACTS ON PLACE

# Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (offences per 1,000 population) (12 months ending) for Haringey



# Ward Level Local Priorities

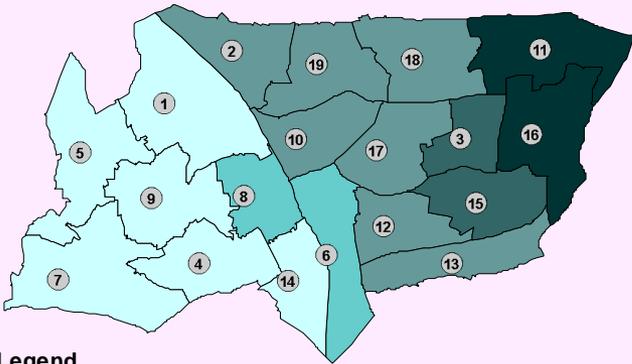
Recorded offences reduced after lockdown measures were imposed in March 2020 and remained consistently lower than previous years. This is expected to rise as lockdown measures are lifted.



# Domestic abuse

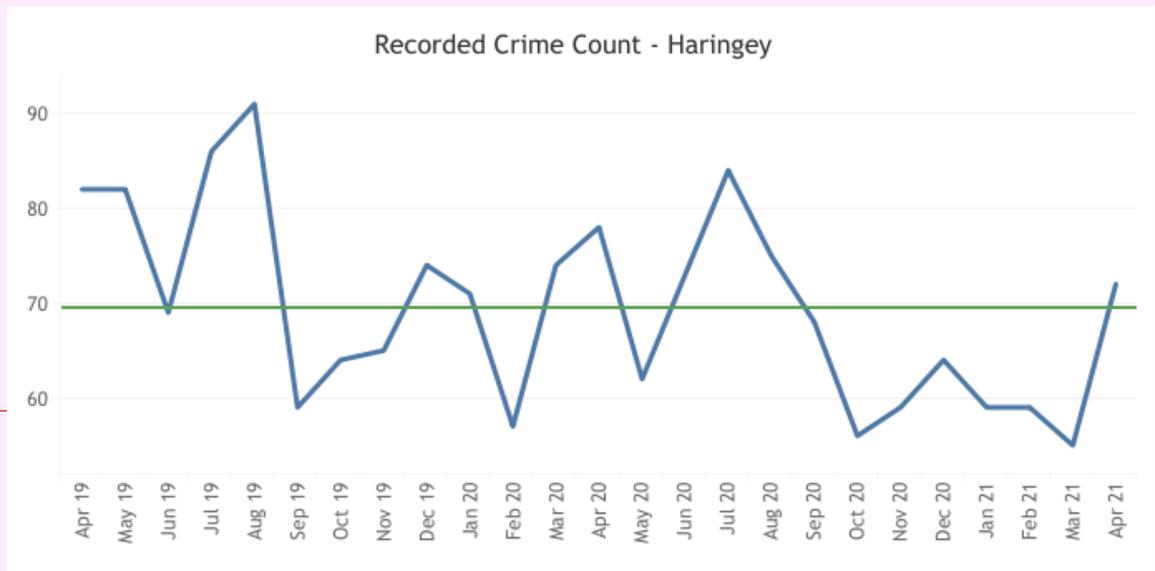
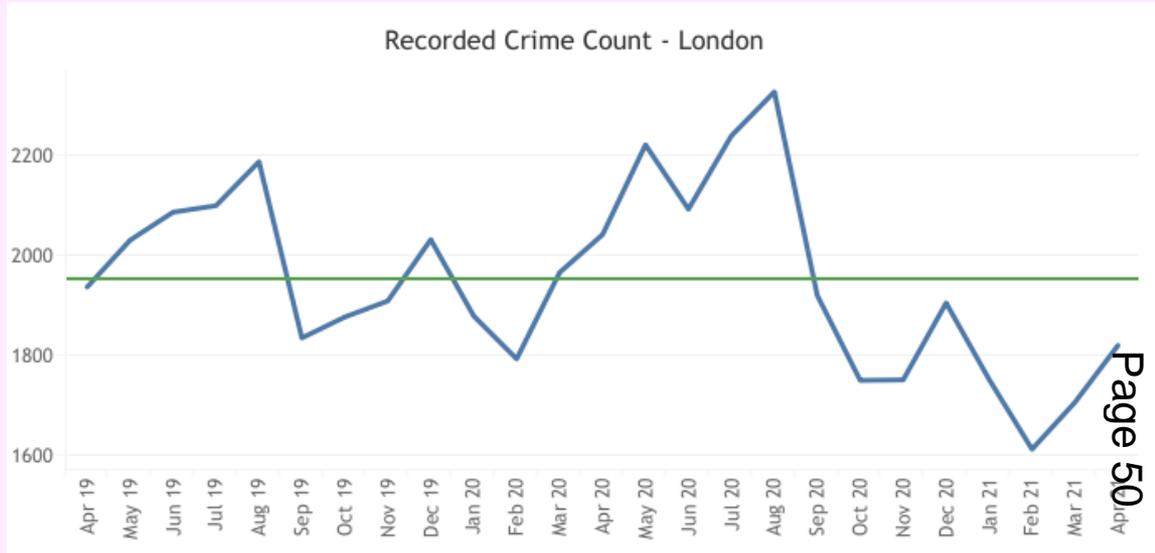
In Haringey there were 864 Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury offences reported in the period from Apr 2020 to Apr 2021, a decrease from the 952 offences recorded from Apr 2019 to Apr 2020, thus following a pattern similar to London overall.

This may mask the true prevalence of DA through the pandemic.



**Legend**

Quantiles	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
1	26	55	(6)
2	55	85	(2)
3	85	114	(7)
4	114	144	(2)
5	144	173	(2)

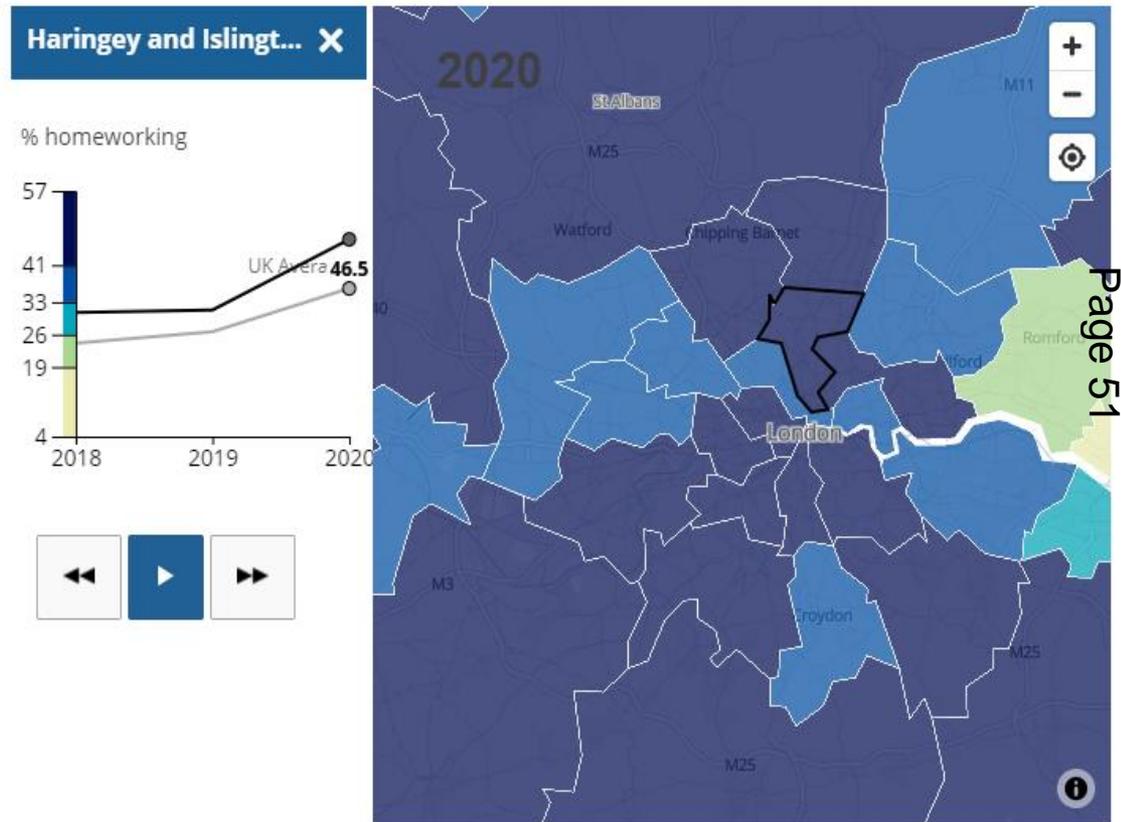


## Proportion of workers that completed some work from home

London and surrounding areas had the highest rates of working from home in 2020.

In 2020 Haringey and Islington (a single composite area in the chart) experienced a greater increase in WFH rate than the rest of the UK and amongst the highest in London. Close to 50% of workers in Haringey completed some work from home in 2020.

Proportion of workers that completed some work from home, broken down by NUTS 3, UK, 2018 to 2020

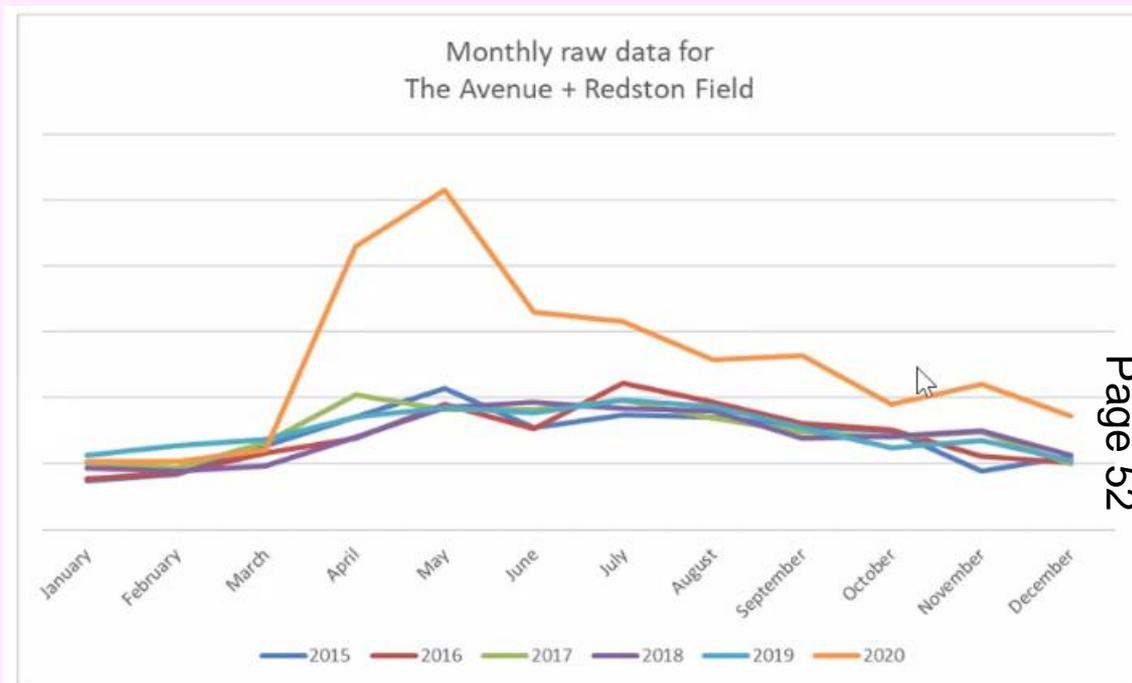


## Estimated number of visitors to Alexandra Park

On a normal year the park receives about 3,000,000 visitors.

In 2020, this figure was close to double, especially concentrated during the 1<sup>st</sup> lockdown in the spring and remained consistently above levels in previous years..

As the Park reported, while number of visitors doubled, the amount of litter generated was three times greater.



Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# EQUALITIES SUMMARY

## Key inequalities exacerbated by the pandemic

Area	Impacts
Health	<p>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 portion of BAME residents have seen increased deaths.</p> <p>Mental health impacts are significant, particularly for those with pre-existing mental health conditions.</p>
Education	<p>Young people have missed significant education (and pastoral/social support), with impacts acute for families not digitally connected, primarily low income.</p>
Employment	<p>Rapid increases in unemployment particularly impacting the low paid, low qualified, young people. Exacerbating pre-existing employment gaps for disabled people, BAME residents and women.</p>
Poverty	<p>High deprivation levels in east, where BAME residents and young people are concentrated, exacerbated by economic fallout and rising unemployment.</p>
Housing	<p>Residents without space for home working or access to green spaces, primarily those on lower incomes and in key worker occupations.</p> <p>Long-term challenges for str</p>