

# Community Impact Assessment of Covid-19 in Haringey

For Cabinet July 2021  
(Updated June 2021)

# Contents

1. Introduction & context maps
2. Impacts by Borough Plan priority area
  - People
  - Economy
  - Housing
  - Place
3. Equalities summary

Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT MAPS

## Headline Summary of COVID-19 impacts

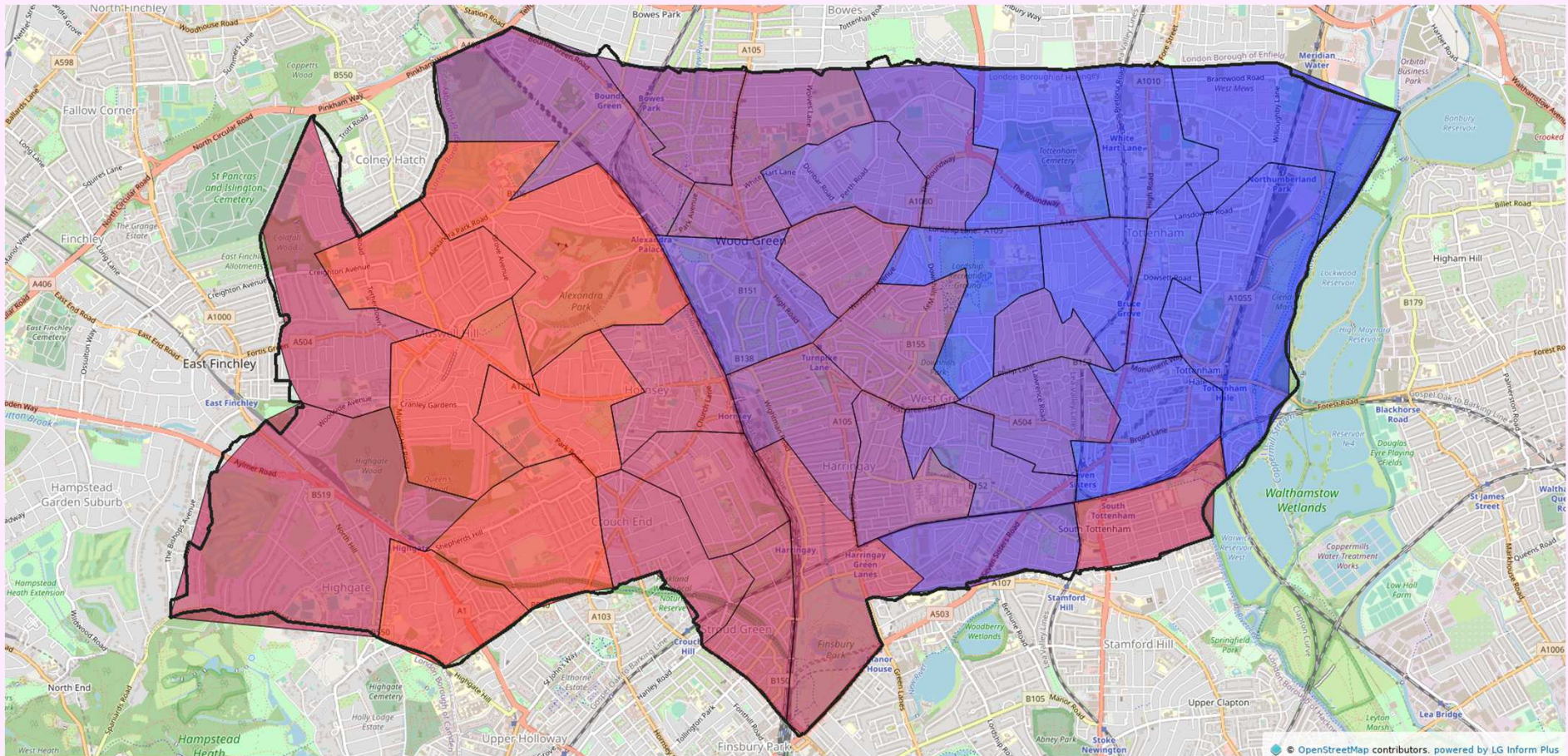
- A profound impact on residents, communities, businesses
- Particularly acute economic impact causing highest unemployment claimant rate in the UK (11.4% vs 7.8% London). 21k+ claimants, an increase of 15k from pre-pandemic.
- Intensified existing health, social, education and economic inequalities
- 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	514 COVID deaths (death rate slightly above London median) Growing mental health challenge. Long-tail impacts due to lost education.	Significant negative short and medium-term with possible long tail for physical and mental health and education.
Economy	Significant impact due to size of retail & hospitality sector. Unemployment challenge, specifically young people. 17% 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 and use of active travel.	Short-term neutral/positive, medium-term expected return to pre-COVID crime levels and ongoing environmental challenge.



## 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.



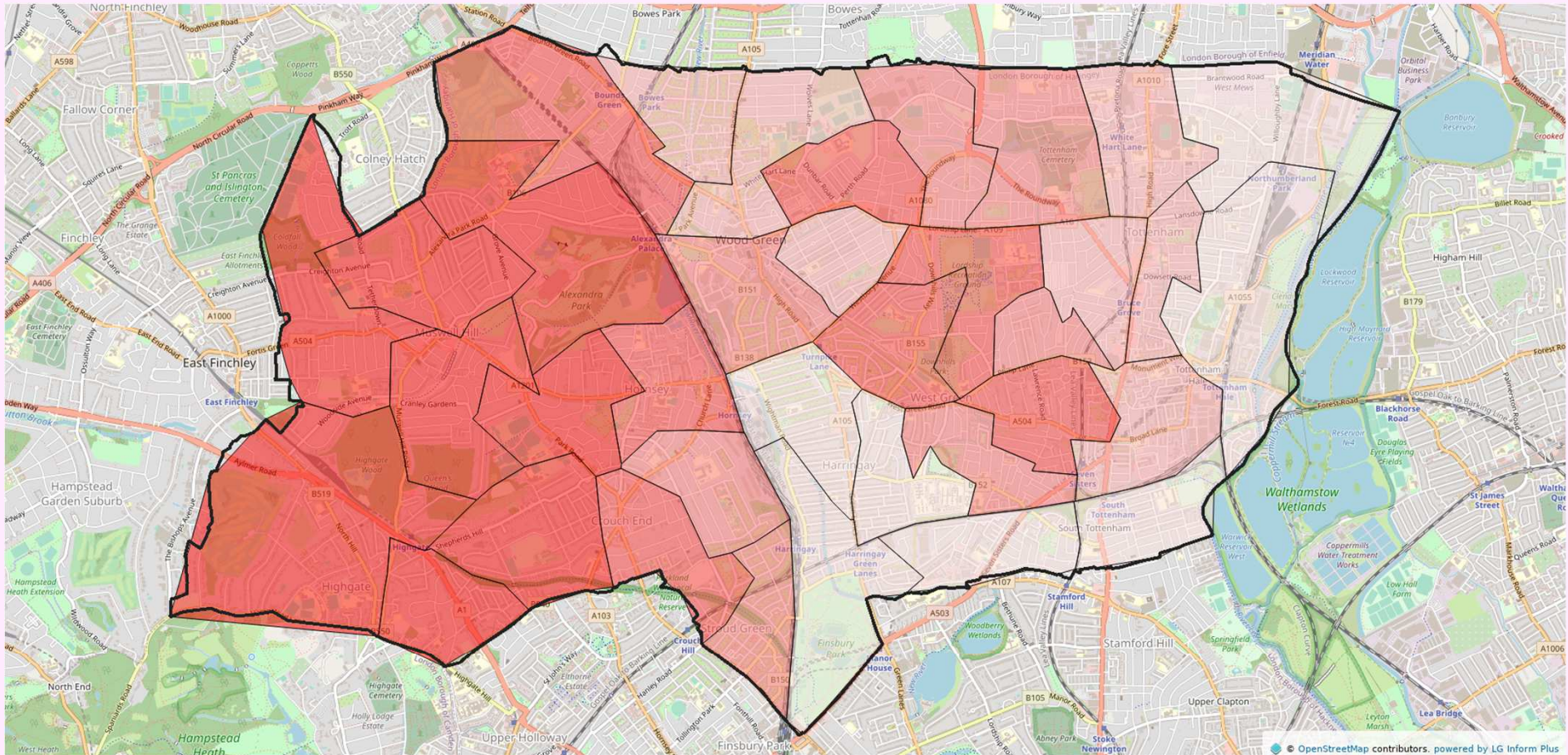
### BME population (%) (2011)

- $\geq 54.4 \leq 61.7 \%$
- $\geq 45.9 < 54.4 \%$
- $\geq 36.1 < 45.9 \%$
- $\geq 20.7 < 36.1 \%$
- $\geq 15.8 < 20.7 \%$



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+ (%)



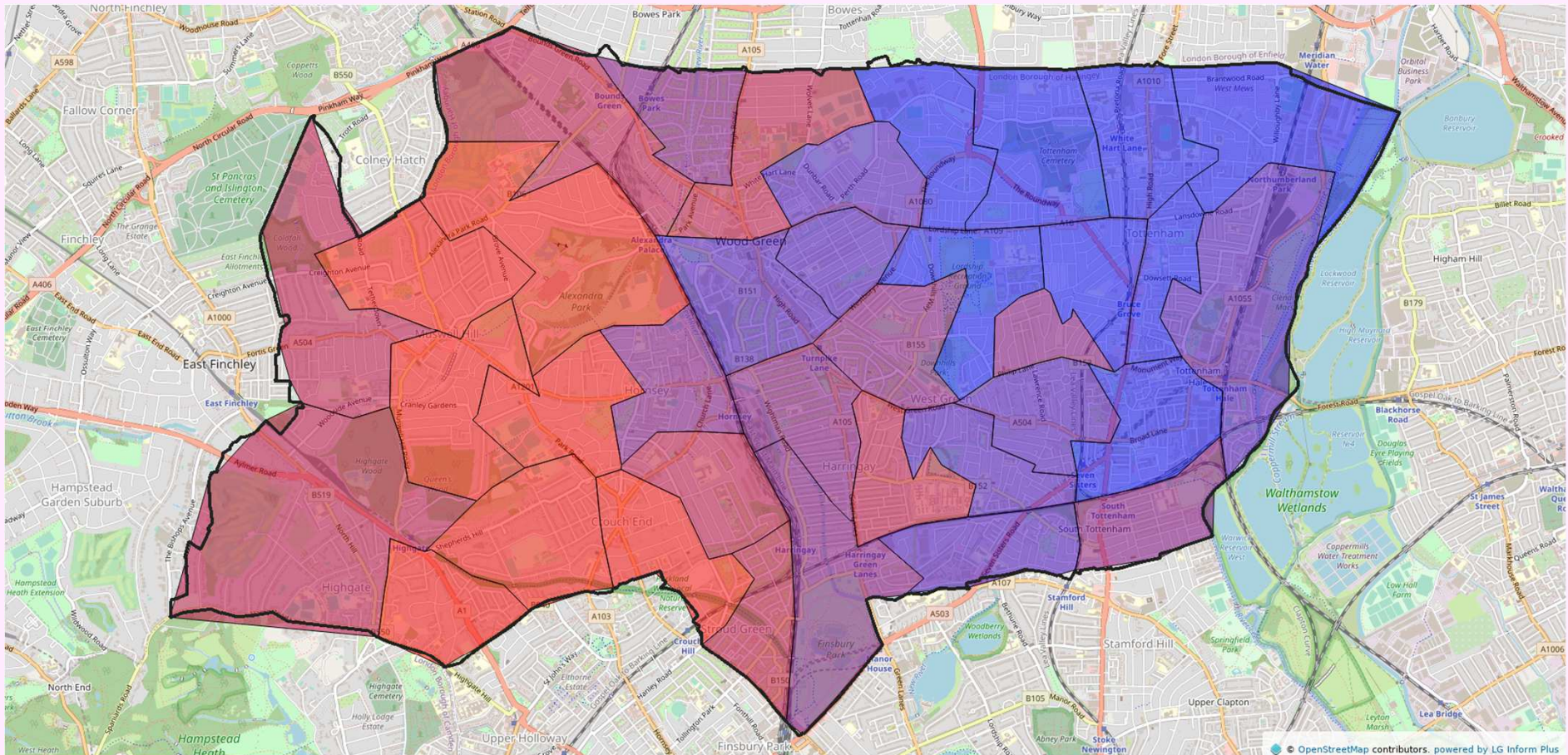
### % population 65+ (2019)

- $\geq 12.8 \leq 19.1$  %
- $\geq 10.3 < 12.8$  %
- $\geq 9.5 < 10.3$  %
- $\geq 8.7 < 9.5$  %
- $\geq 7.0 < 8.7$  %



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

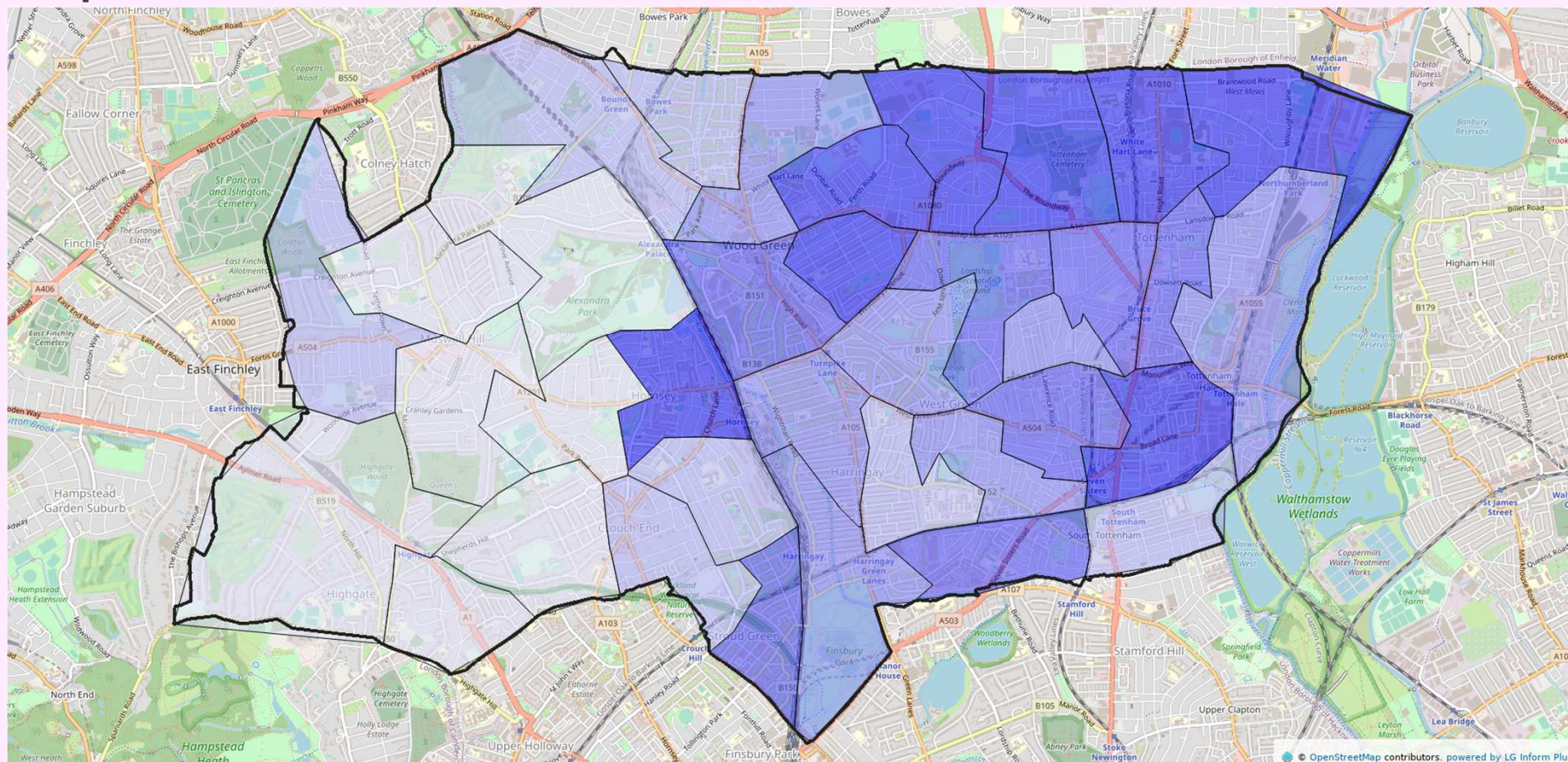


### IMD: Overall - score (2019)

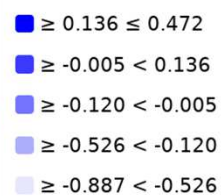
- $\geq 37.749 \leq 49.739$
- $\geq 29.557 < 37.749$
- $\geq 25.245 < 29.557$
- $\geq 15.143 < 25.245$
- $\geq 11.072 < 15.143$



# IMD – Health Deprivation - score



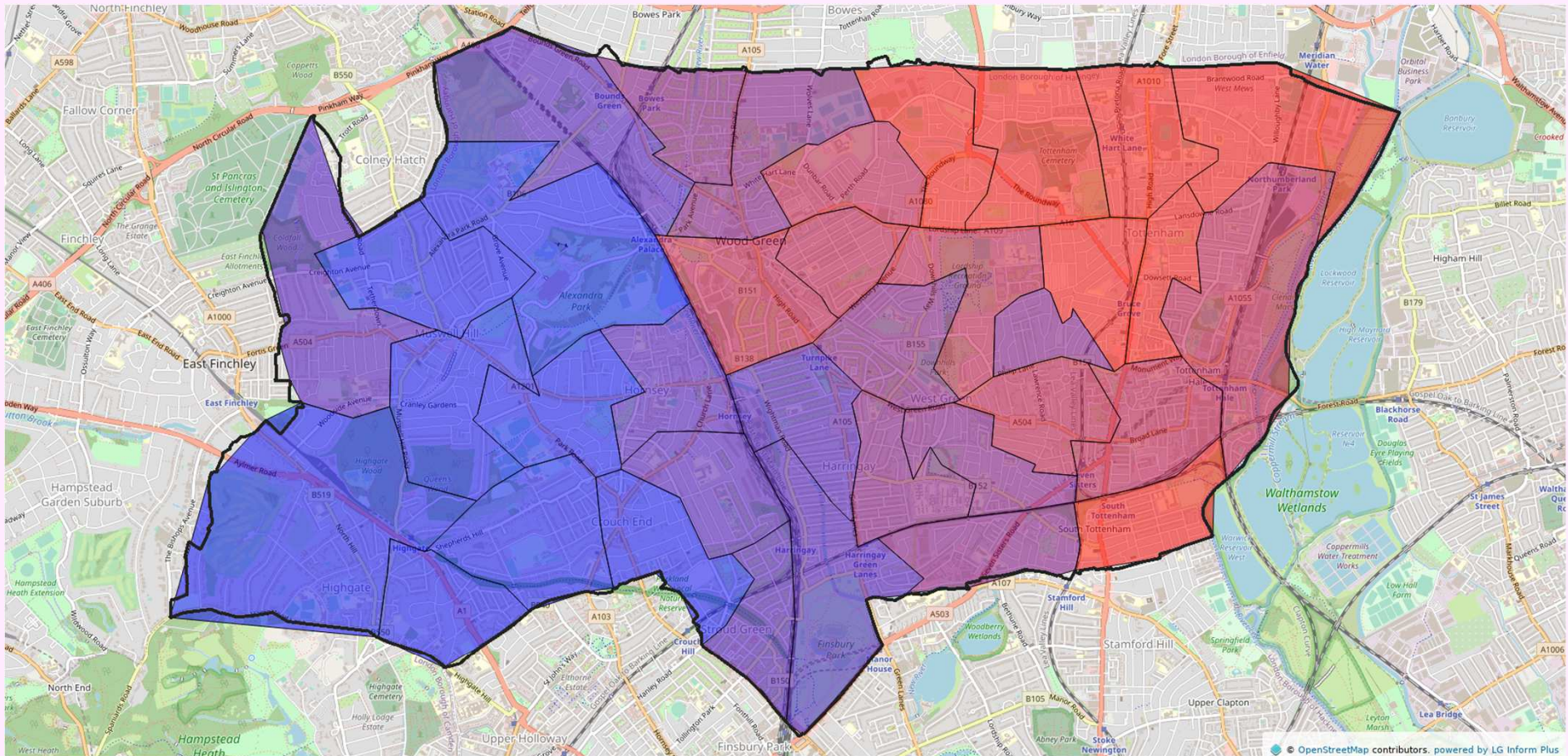
**IMD: Health Deprivation and Disability - score (2019)**





## 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.



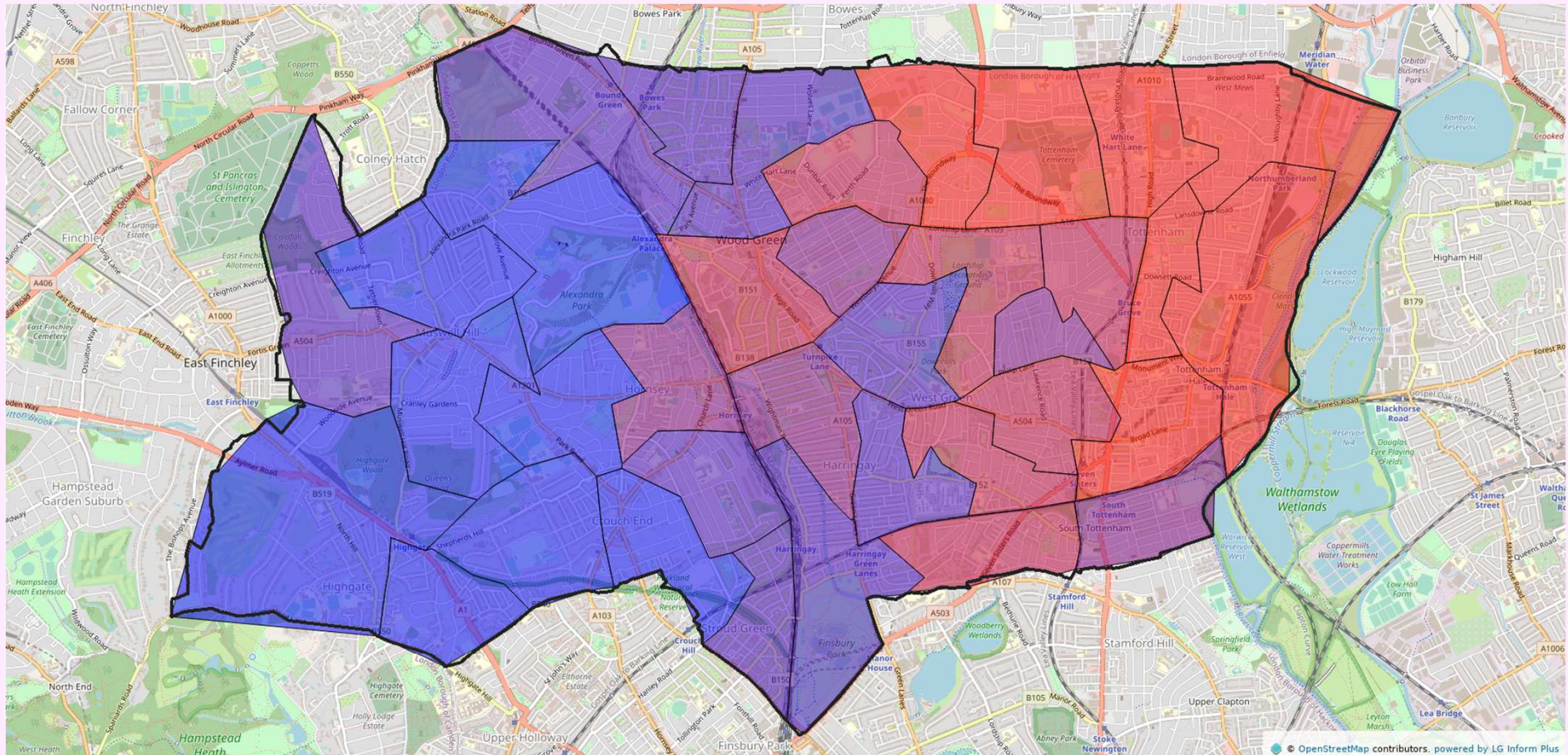
### Net household income after housing costs (2017/18)

- $\geq 37,200 \leq 51,600$  GBP
- $\geq 30,900 < 37,200$  GBP
- $\geq 25,400 < 30,900$  GBP
- $\geq 22,800 < 25,400$  GBP
- $\geq 18,400 < 22,800$  GBP



## Number of children in low-income families aged 0-19

In line with figures on IMD and income as well as age profile, of the more than 13,000 children in low-income families estimated for Haringey in 2016, quite larger concentrations appeared in the East of the borough.



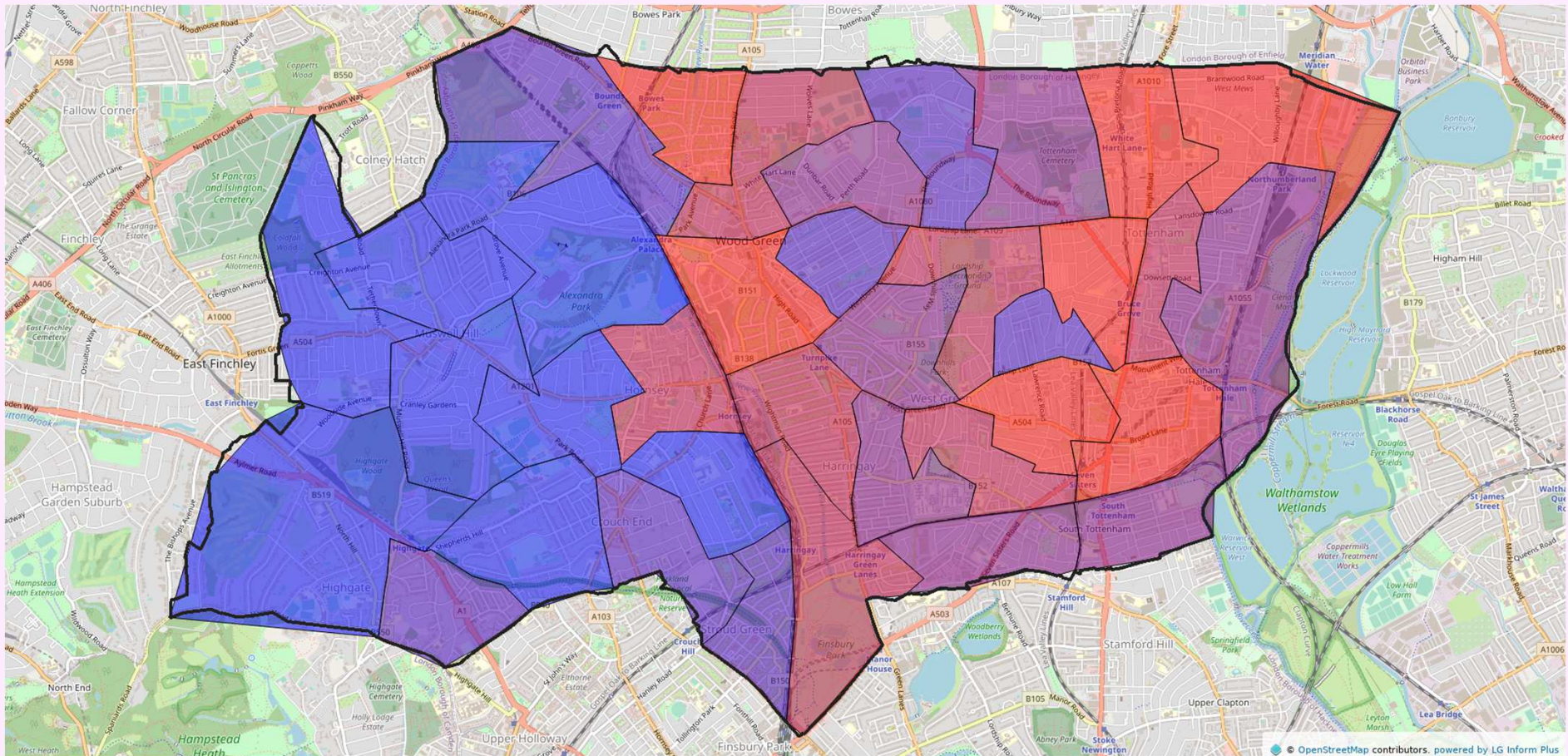
### Child poverty - all children (2016)

- $\geq 55 \leq 110$
- $> 110 \leq 330$
- $> 330 \leq 415$
- $> 415 \leq 570$
- $> 570 \leq 830$



## % overcrowded households

With over 28% of households in the borough considered to be overcrowded, i.e. having one or more rooms too few, neighbourhoods in the East and centre of the borough have quite higher shares.



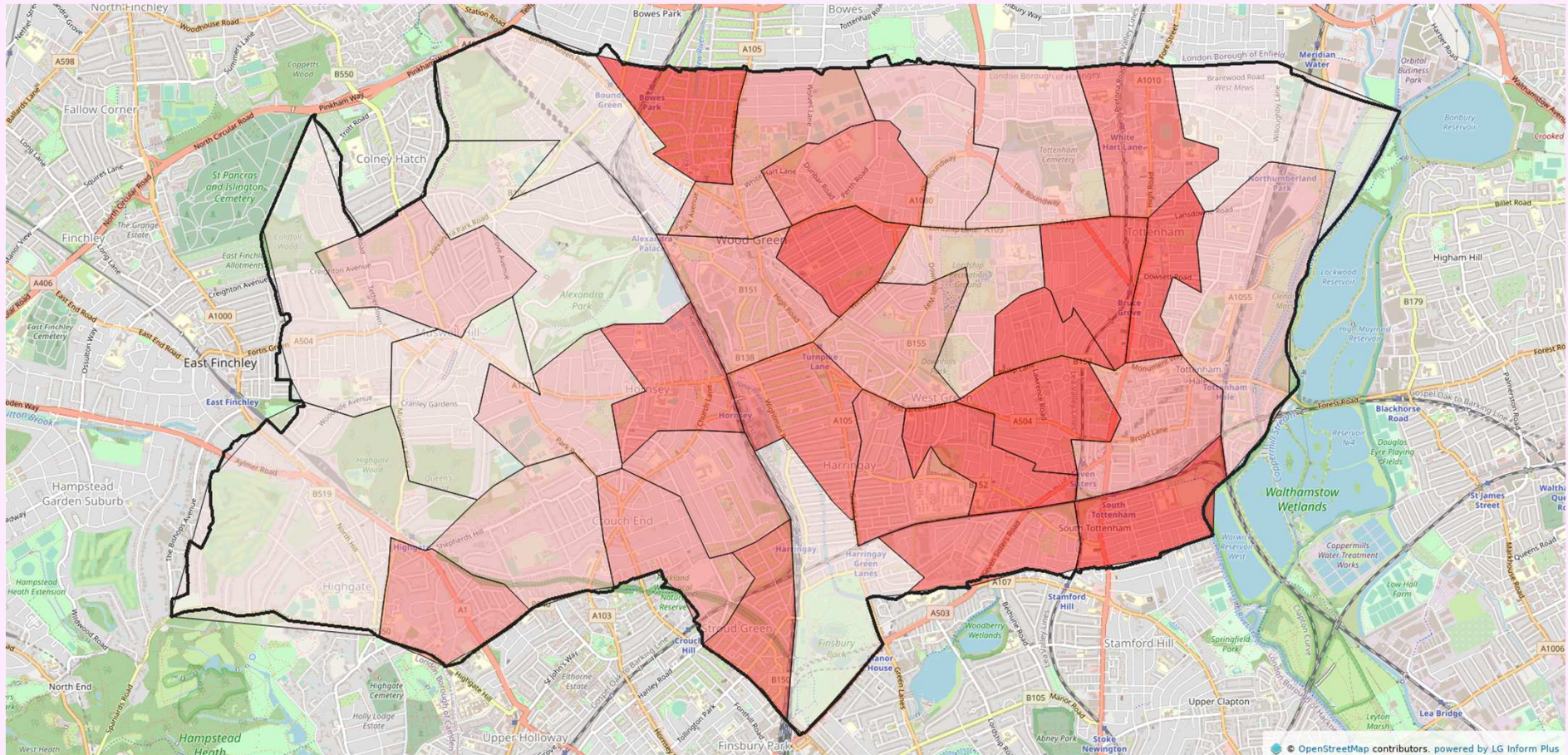
**Overcrowded households (%) (2011)**

- $\geq 10.4 \leq 22.2$  %
- $> 22.2 \leq 28.1$  %
- $> 28.1 \leq 32.6$  %
- $> 32.6 \leq 35.1$  %
- $> 35.1 \leq 38.2$  %



## Population density, persons per hectare

To some extent, population density mirrors the geographical distribution of 'overcrowded households'. With an average of 90 people per hectare. The NW of the borough appears as the most sparsely populated area.

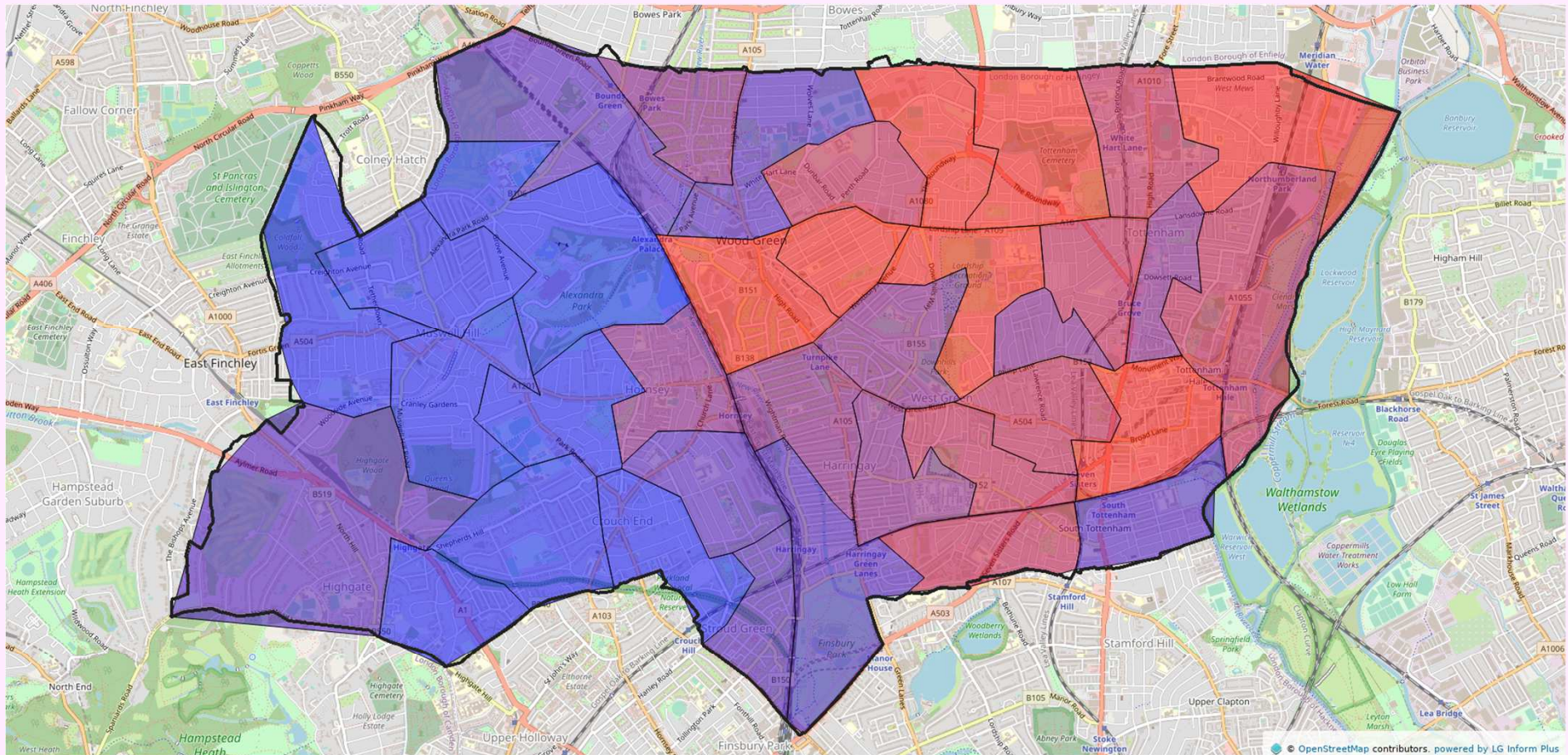


### Population density (2019)

- $\geq 142.97 \leq 173.13$  persons per hectare
- $\geq 114.28 < 142.97$  persons per hectare
- $\geq 96.55 < 114.28$  persons per hectare
- $\geq 69.56 < 96.55$  persons per hectare
- $\geq 27.41 < 69.56$  persons per hectare



## % of people in bad or very bad health

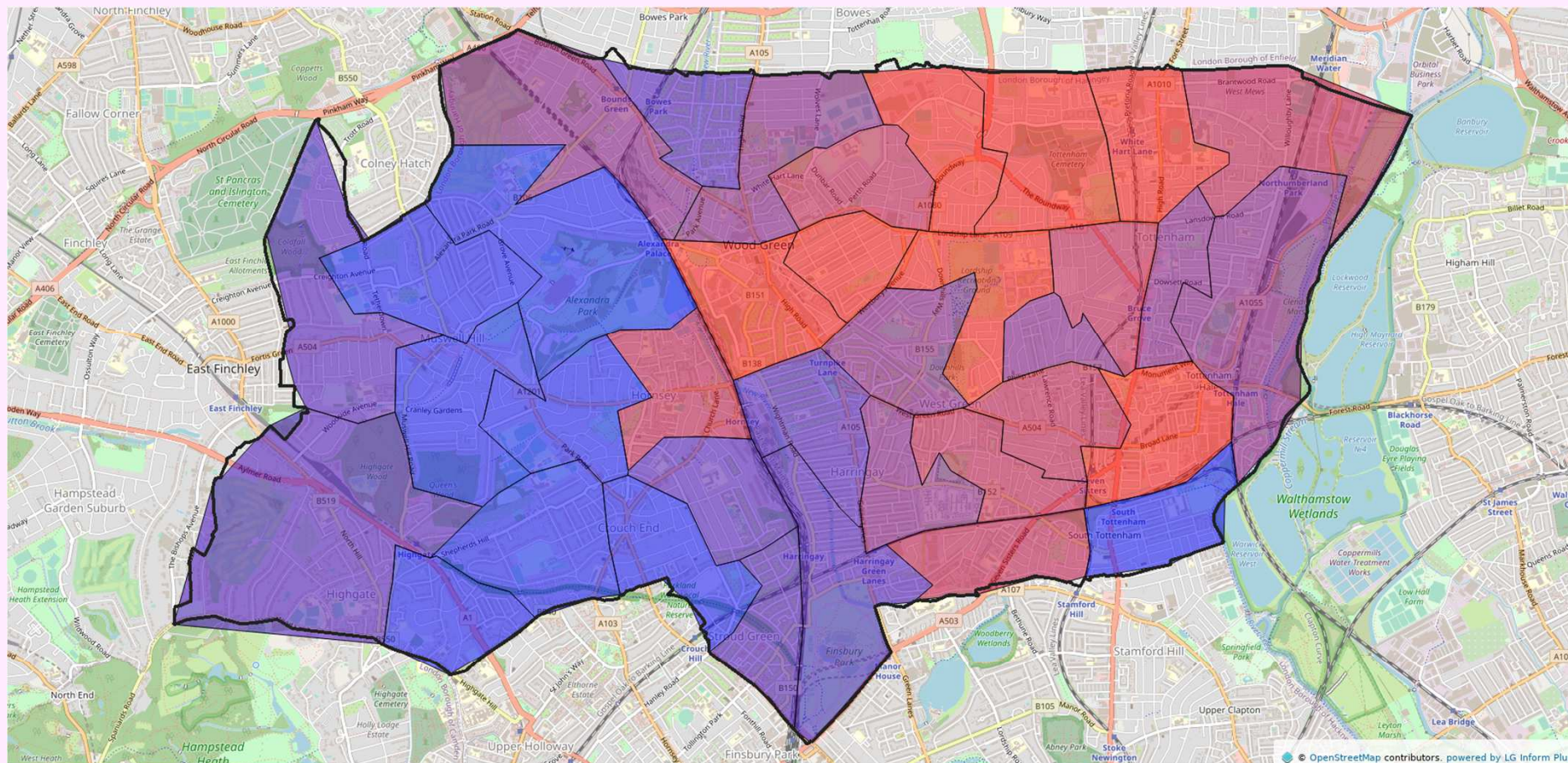


General health bad or very bad - % (2011)

- $\geq 2.4 \leq 3.9 \%$
- $> 3.9 \leq 5.3 \%$
- $> 5.3 \leq 6.3 \%$
- $> 6.3 \leq 7.2 \%$
- $> 7.2 \leq 8.2 \%$



## % of people with a limiting long-term illness or disability



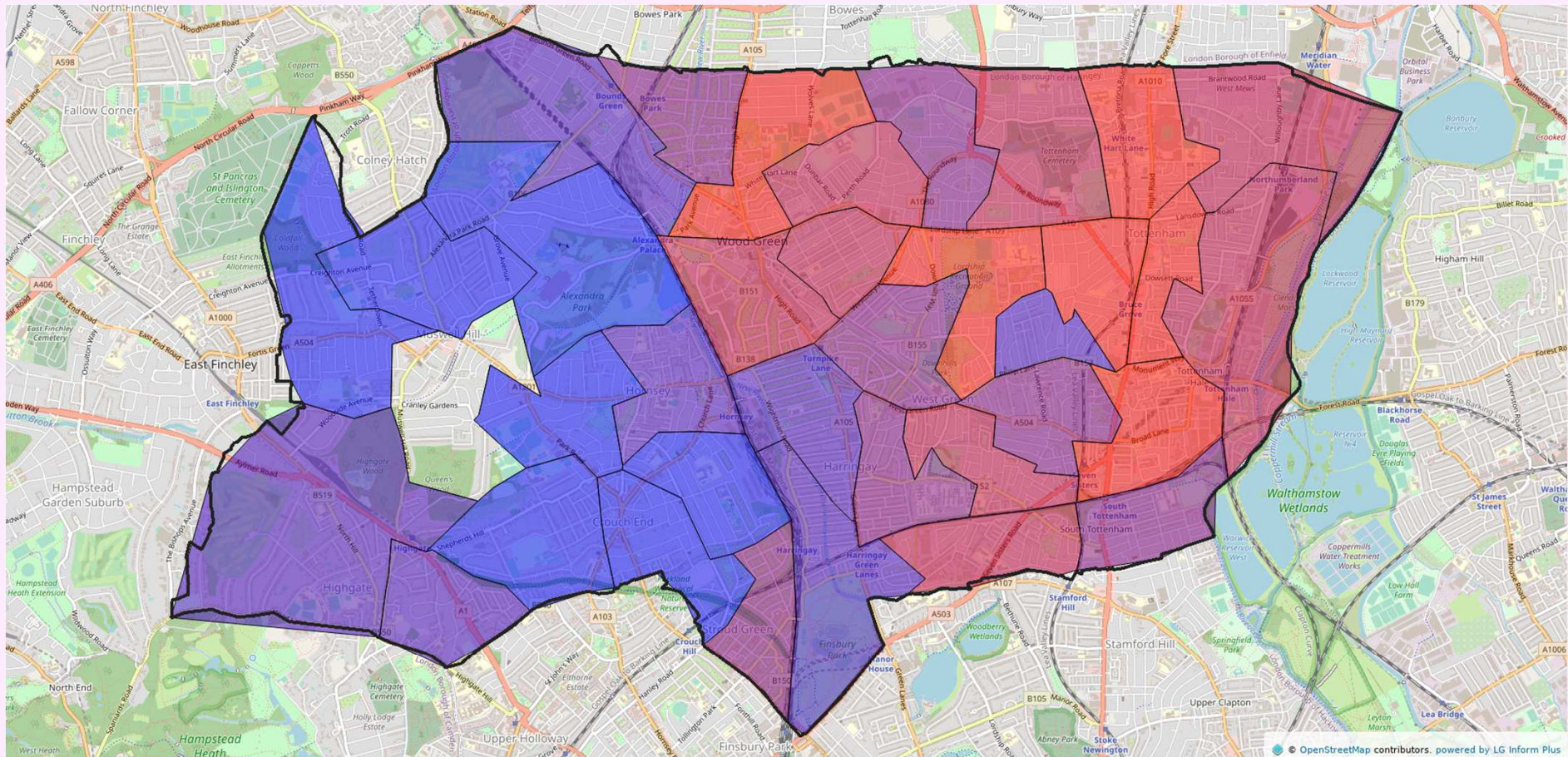
Long term illness or disability - % (2011)

- $\geq 7.8 \leq 11.4 \%$
- $> 11.4 \leq 13.7 \%$
- $> 13.7 \leq 15.3 \%$
- $> 15.3 \leq 16.4 \%$
- $> 16.4 \leq 17.4 \%$



## % of measured children in year 6 classified as obese

24% of children in year 6 in Haringey were classified as obese according to the 3 year measurement period from 2017/18 to 2019/20. However, in some East and central areas neighbourhoods, this figure can go up to 35%.

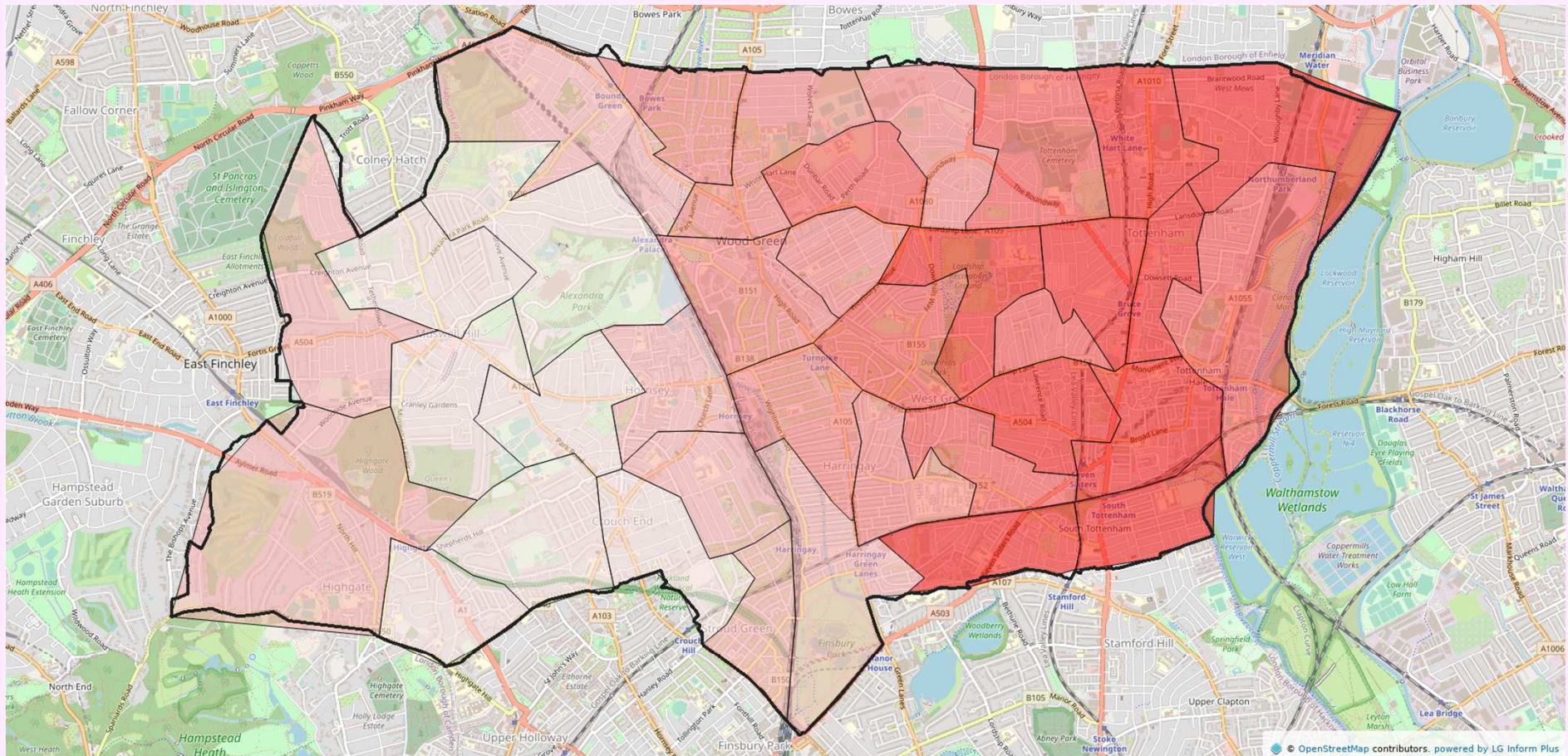


**Obese children in year 6 (%) (2017/18-19/20 (academic))**

- $\geq 6.1 \leq 16.3 \%$
- $> 16.3 \leq 23.8 \%$
- $> 23.8 \leq 27.2 \%$
- $> 27.2 \leq 31.7 \%$
- $> 31.7 \leq 35.5 \%$



## Cannot speak English well or at all (%)



Cannot speak English well or at all (%) (2011)

- $\geq 10.5 \leq 12.5 \%$
- $\geq 9.6 < 10.5 \%$
- $\geq 8.2 < 9.6 \%$
- $\geq 1.6 < 8.2 \%$
- $\geq 1.0 < 1.6 \%$

Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# **IMPACTS BY BOROUGH PLAN PRIORITY AREA**

Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

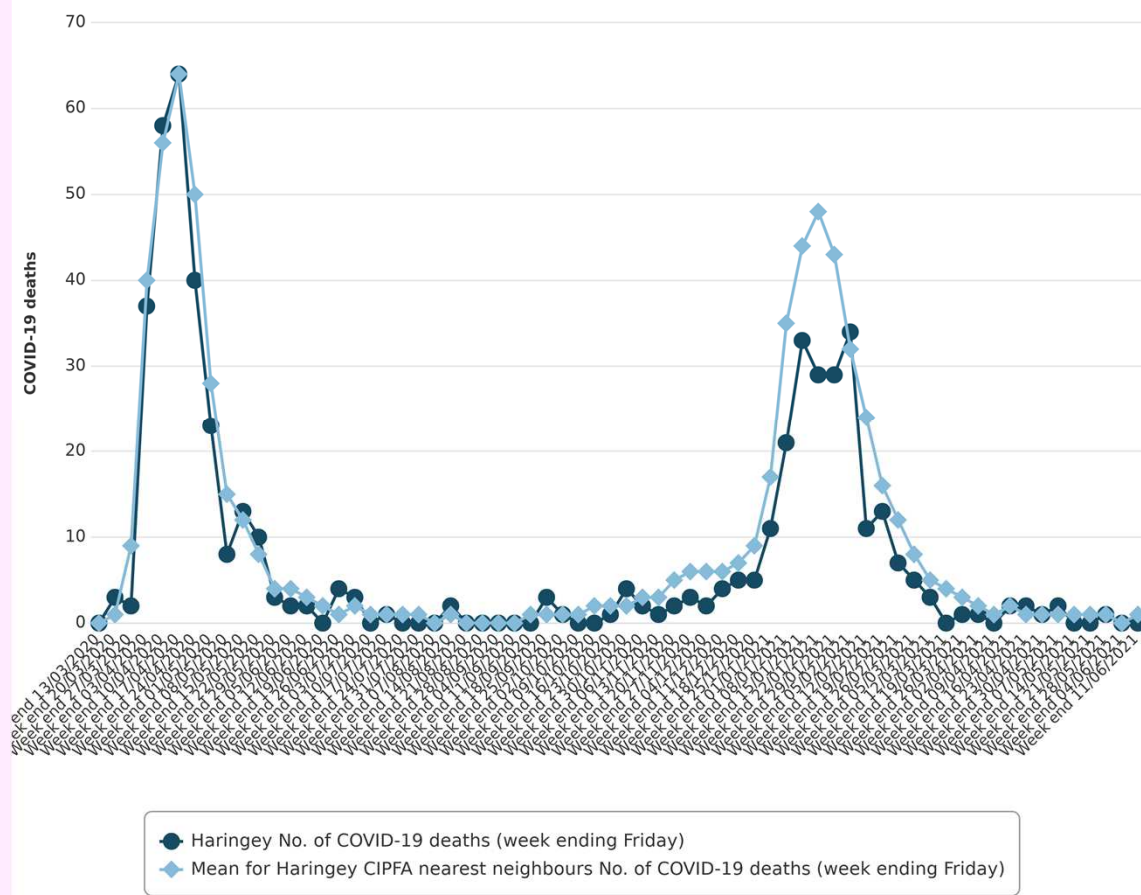
# IMPACTS ON PEOPLE

## Number of COVID-19 deaths for Haringey

Since the beginning of the pandemic to 11 June 2021, Haringey has registered 514 deaths with COVID-19 on the death certificate.

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.

Number of COVID-19 deaths (week ending Friday) (from Week end 13/03/2020 to Week end 11/06/2021) for Haringey





## Age-standardised rates of COVID-19 deaths per 100,000

The age-standardised death rate in Haringey for the period between March 2020 and March 2021 was 281 per 100,000 people. This was slightly above the median for London LAs but well below the worst hit boroughs, all concentrated in East London, such as Newham (430), Barking & Dagenham (418) and Tower Hamlets (385).



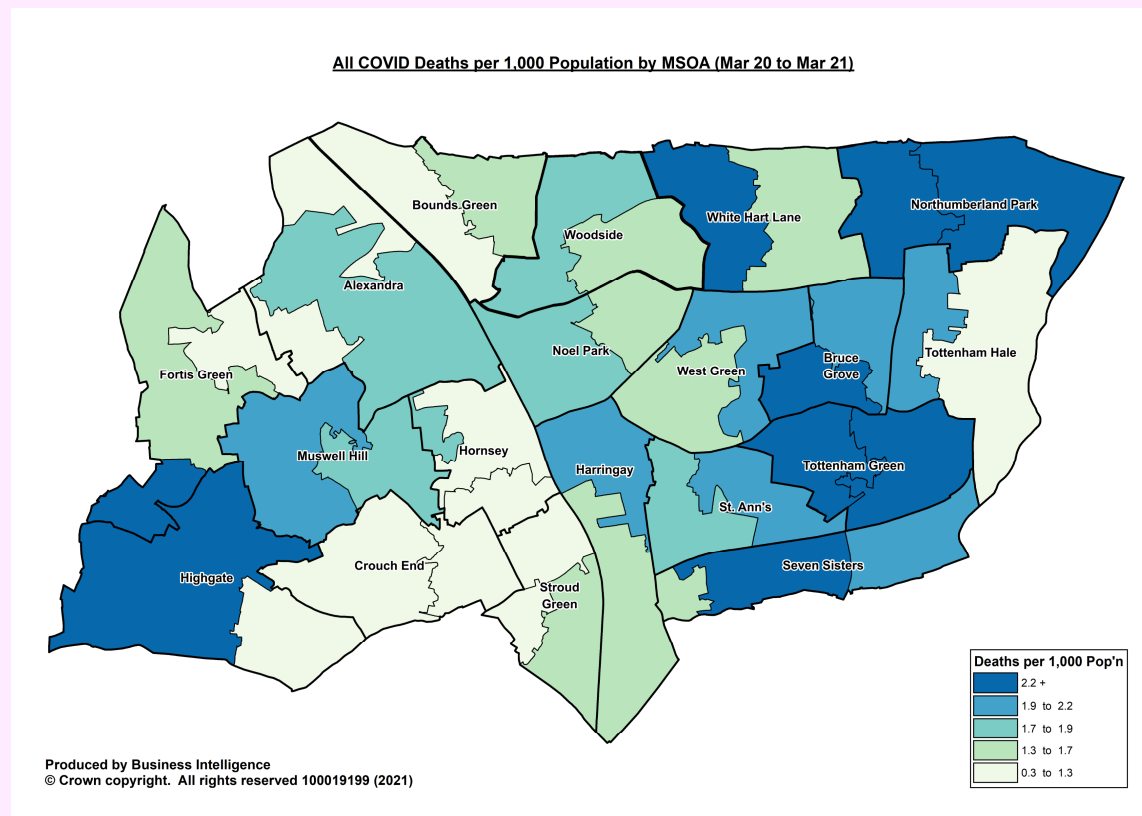
Legend			
Equal ranges	Low ( $\geq$ )	(<) High	Occurrences
1	125.7	190.0	(5)
2	190.0	250.0	(8)
3	250.0	310.0	(15)
4	310.0	370.0	(2)
5	370.0	430.5	(3)



## Covid-19 crude death rate per 1,000 pop. by MSOA

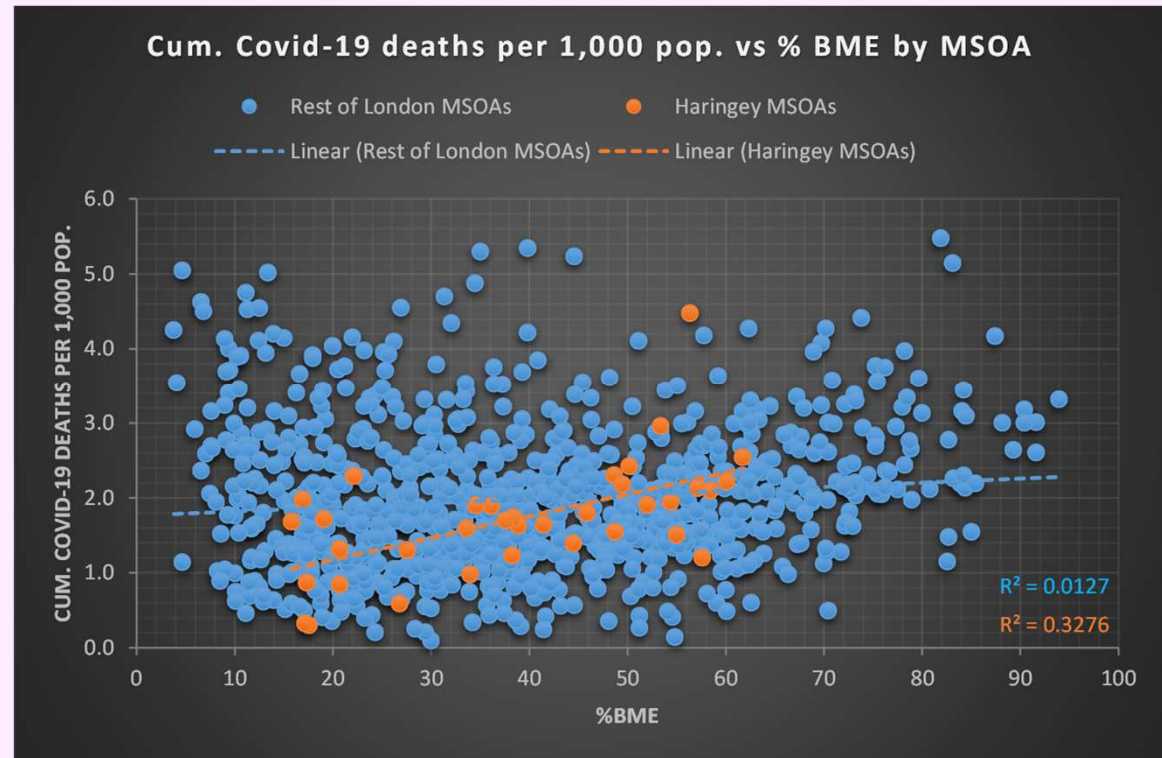
The geographical breakdown of the Covid-19 death rates show a disparity across Haringey.

Neighbourhoods (MSOAs) in the East such as Tottenham Green East, Bruce Grove South and Northumberland Park record the highest rates. But the East-West contrast is not without exceptions as Highgate Wood is also among the neighbourhoods with highest rates and Tottenham Lea Valley among the ones with the lowest ones.



## Correlation of Covid-19 deaths per 1,000 pop. up to end of Mar 2021 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.

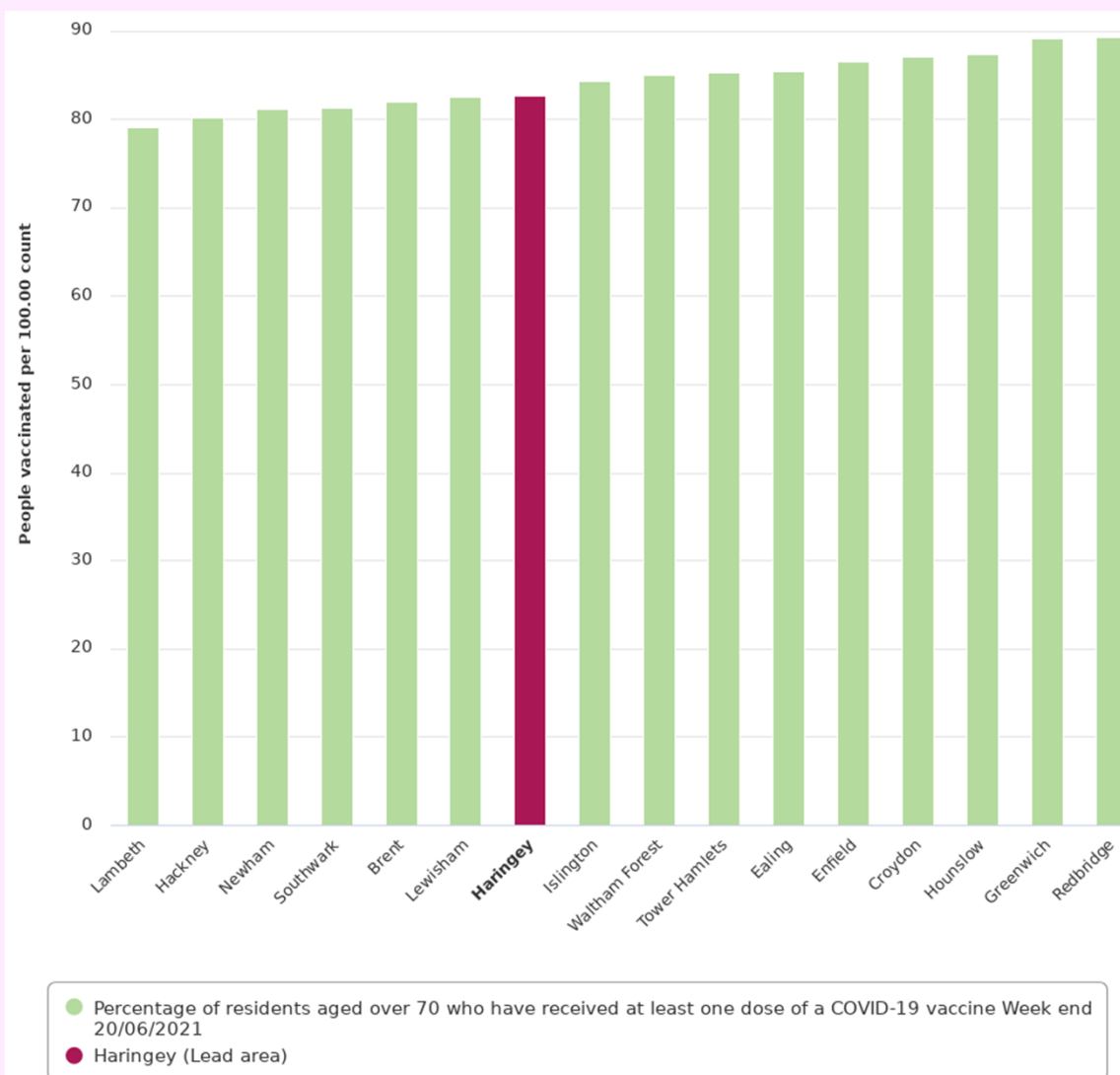


## Covid-19 vaccination rates among Haringey residents aged 70+

In total, 16,878 of the 20,436 Haringey residents aged 70+ have received at least one dose of a Covid-19 vaccine by week ending 20 Jun 2021. This equates to a first dose vaccination rate of 82.6% (less than England's average of 95% and a little below the mean of Haringey's statistical neighbours).

Crucially, this means that 17.4% of Haringey residents aged 70+, i.e. approx. 3,500 people, have not received a single dose of a Covid-19 vaccine so far.

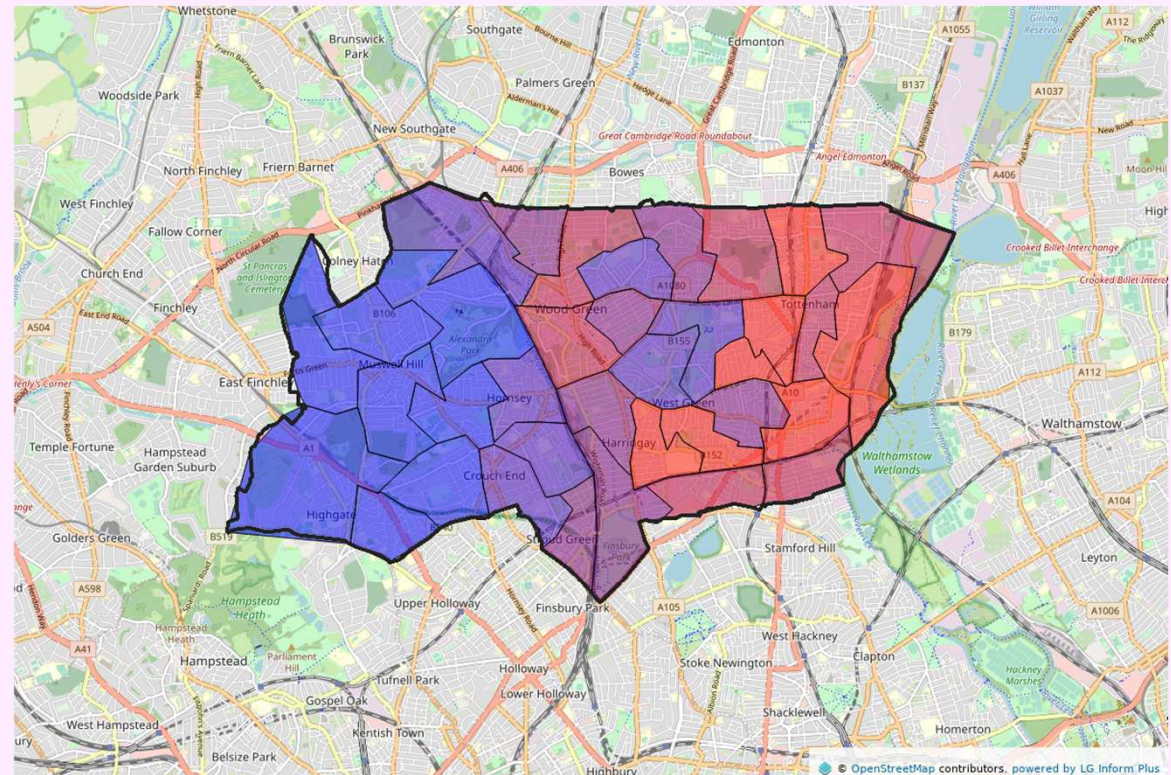
Of all residents aged 70+ who received one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, 95.1% have also had their second vaccination.



## Covid-19 first dose vaccination rate among people aged 70+ by MSOA

The geographical breakdown of the vaccination rates among people aged 70+ show a disparity across Haringey.

Several neighbourhoods (MSOAs) in Eastern wards still had vaccination rates around 75% by end of June 2021. This is in contrast to several neighbourhoods in Western wards where vaccination rates were above 90%.



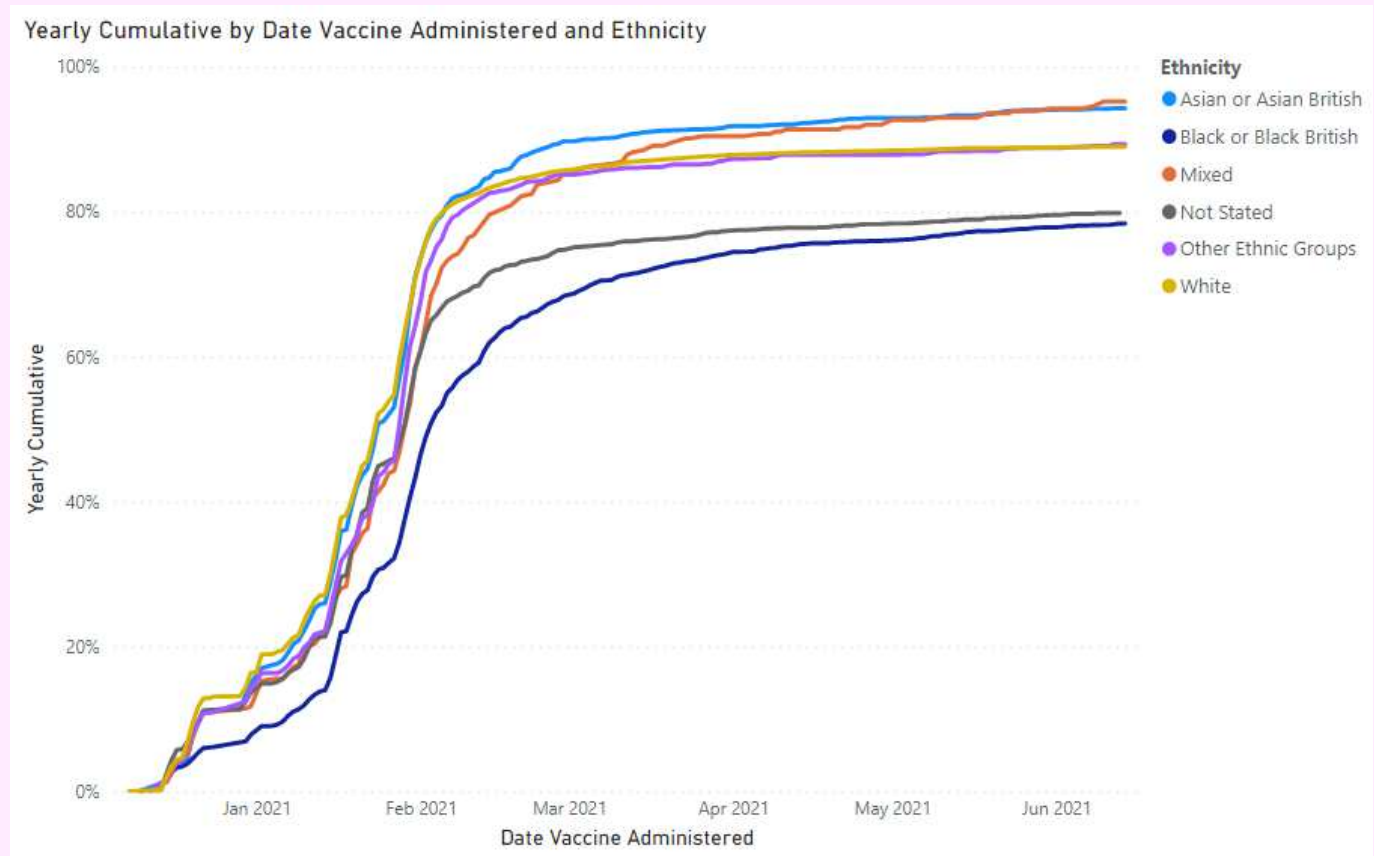
**(Cumulative no. residents who have received one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine: 70 and older (count) / Population aged 70+ (NIMS denominator) (count)) \* 100.00 (Week end 20/06/2021)**

- ≥ 87.68 ≤ 92.41 count
- ≥ 82.38 < 87.68 count
- ≥ 80.38 < 82.38 count
- ≥ 77.00 < 80.38 count
- ≥ 68.03 < 77.00 count



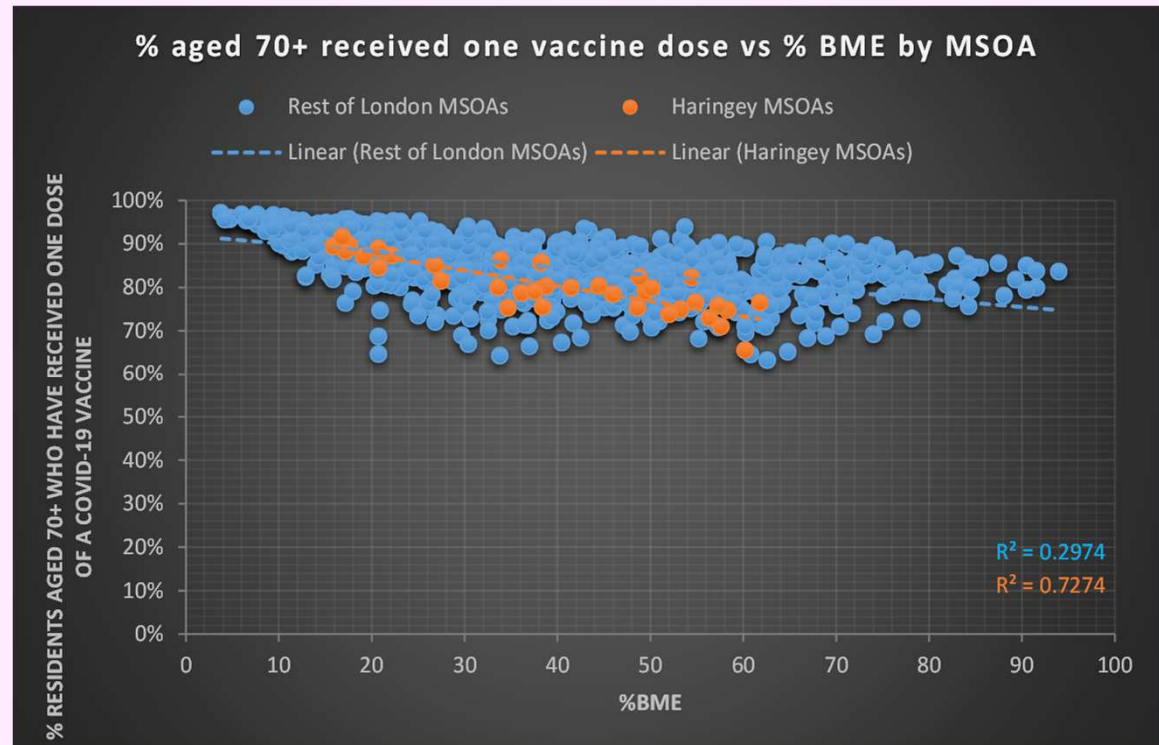
## Covid-19 first dose vaccination rate among people aged 70+ by ethnicity

The first dose vaccination rates among people aged 70+ in Haringey vary substantially by ethnicity, with data by mid June showing Asian and White backgrounds close or above the 90% mark and Black backgrounds below 80% - and within Black, people from Caribbean background recording 75%.



## Correlation of Covid-19 vaccination rate among people aged 70+ up to end of Mar 2021 vs. %BME by MSOA

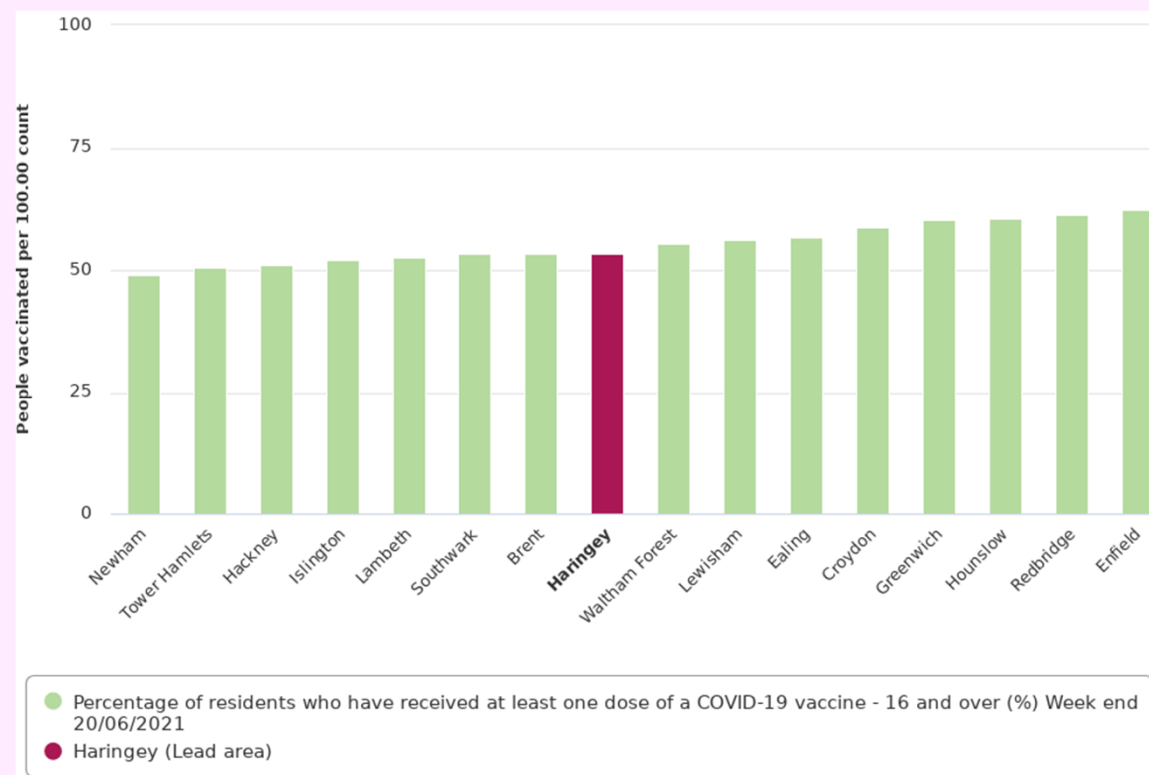
Across London neighbourhoods (MSOAs), there was a moderate to strong negative correlation between the proportion of people from BAME backgrounds in a given area and the Covid-19 vaccination rate among people aged 70+ by the beginning of May 2021, i.e. the higher the proportion of people from BAME backgrounds the lower the vaccination rate. This correlation was even stronger in the case of Haringey.



## Covid-19 vaccination rates among Haringey residents aged 16+

In total, 145,430 of Haringey's 272,371 residents aged 16+ have received at least one dose of a Covid-19 vaccine by week ending 20 Jun 2021. This equates to a first dose vaccination rate of 53.4% (less than the English rate of 70.8% but in line with Haringey's statistical neighbours).

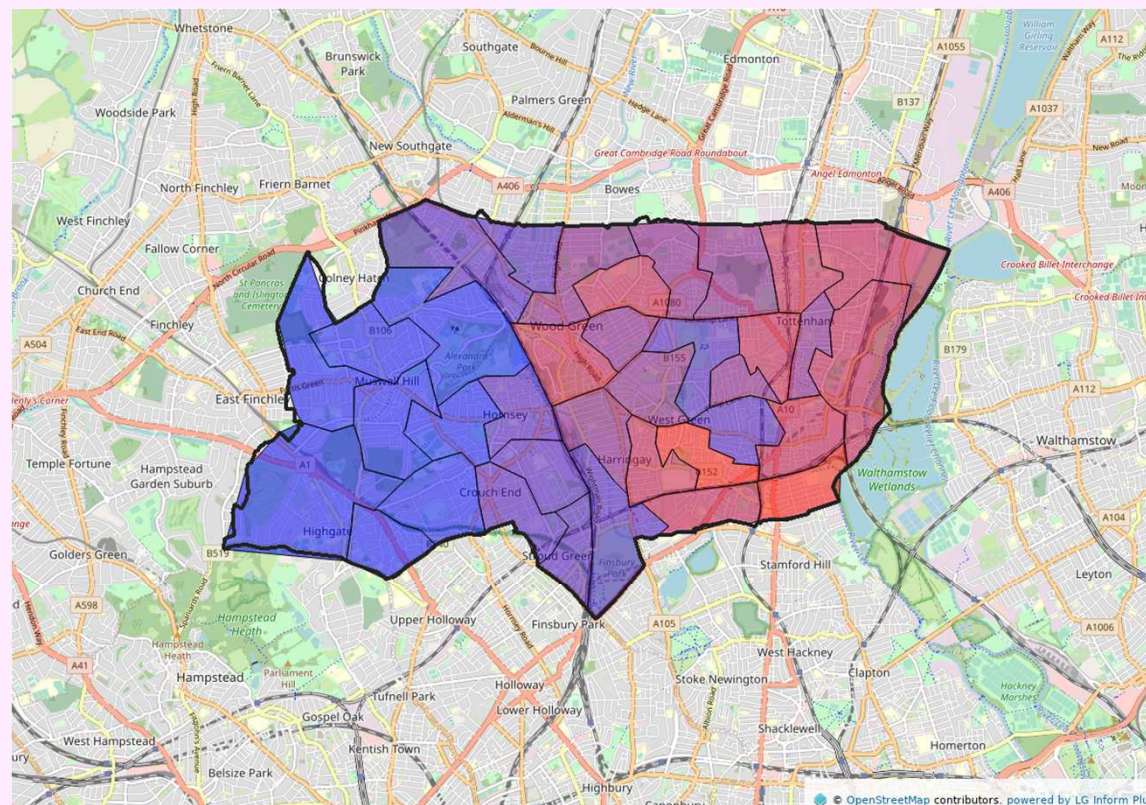
Moreover, a total of 32.5% of Haringey residents aged 16+ have received two doses of a Covid-19 vaccine.



## Covid-19 vaccination rate among people aged 16+ by MSOA

The geographical breakdown of the vaccination rates among people aged 16+ also show a disparity across Haringey.

Again, as with the vaccination rates for people aged 70+, neighbourhoods (MSOAs) in the West had higher vaccinations rates in general among the population aged 16+, although not least in this case as these neighbourhoods generally have older populations and the vaccination campaign has so far strictly prioritised older people.



(Cumulative no. residents who have received  
one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine (count) /  
Population aged 16+ (NIMS denominator)  
(count)) \* 100 (Week end 20/06/2021)

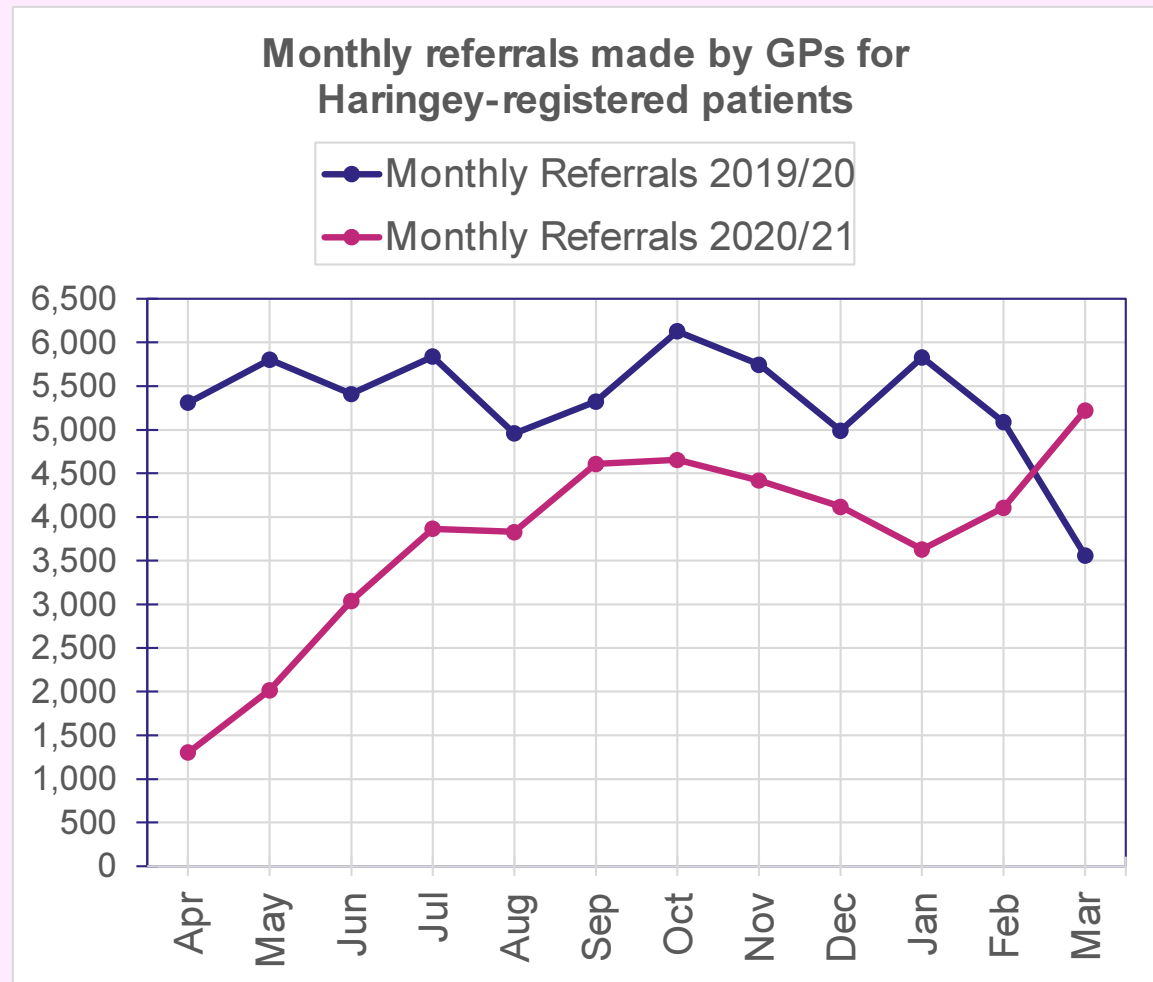
- $\geq 66 \leq 74$  count
- $\geq 51 < 66$  count
- $\geq 48 < 51$  count
- $\geq 46 < 48$  count
- $\geq 40 < 46$  count



## Referrals to secondary care for Haringey patients

The number of referrals to secondary care made by GPs for Haringey-registered patients has reduced notably during the pandemic. Overall, in the 12 month period from Apr 2020 to Mar 2021, there were 45,000 referrals, a decrease of 30% from the 64,000 referrals of the same 12 month period in 2019/20.

The first lockdown in the spring of 2020 resulted in the most dramatic decrease, but even during the summer, numbers of GP referrals did not go back to levels of the previous year before they decreased again in January 2021 coinciding with the apex of the second wave.

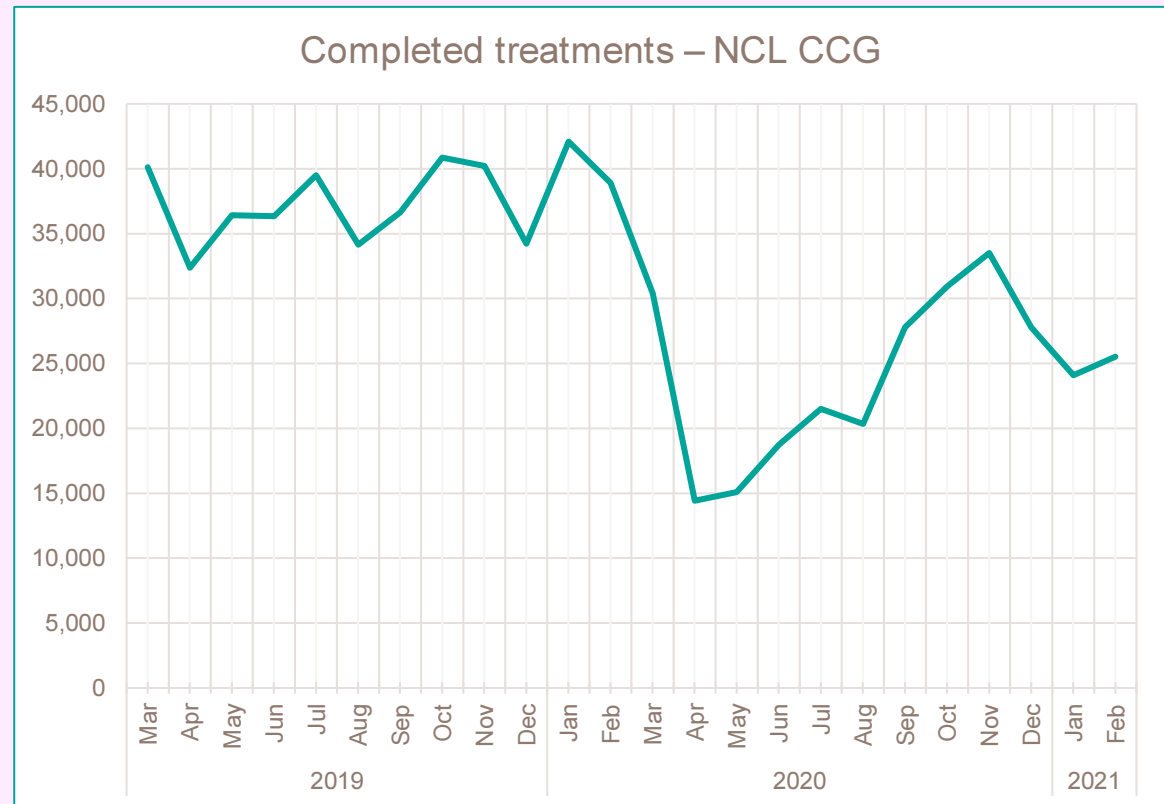


## Completed treatments

In the 12-month period between Mar 2020 and Feb 2021, the number of completed treatments in the North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group (NCL CCG) went down by 36% (from more than 450,000 treatments completed in 2019/20 to under 290,000 in 2020/21).

The decline in number of treatments stems from measures implemented to manage the impact of Covid-19 as well as with an increase in the waiting times for treatment.

The decline in treatments was proportionally larger among those for admitted patients (-43% reduction) than those for non-admitted patients (-34%).



Completed pathways	Mar-Feb 12 month period		
	2019/20	2020/21	% change
For Admitted Patients	90,587	51,973	-43%
For Non-Admitted Patients	361,093	238,017	-34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>451,680</b>	<b>289,990</b>	<b>-36%</b>

## Completed treatments by treatment function

Ophthalmology, Trauma & Orthopaedics, and Ear, Nose & Throat were the treatment functions experiencing the largest declines in terms of absolute number of completed treatments.

Treatment functions with the following characteristics were more severely affected:

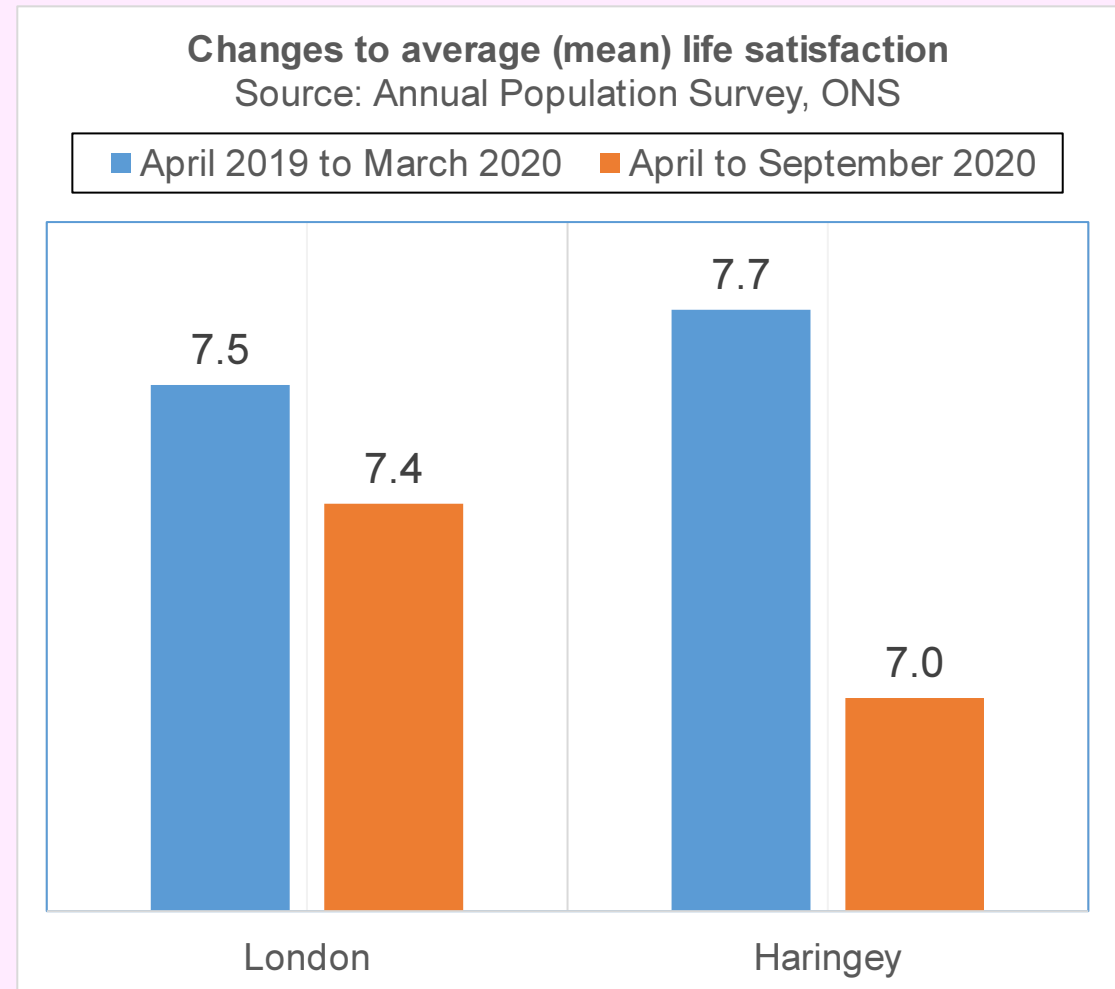
- Those requiring in-patient treatment and/or those relying to larger extent on face-to-face appointments (impacted by infection control procedures; ward beds and ITU beds occupied by Covid patients; and staff diverted to looking after Covid patients)
- Those with generally lower proportion of urgent cases
- Those requiring high number of diagnostic tests

## Completed pathways

Treatment function	Mar-Feb 12 month period			
	2019/20	2020/21	Change	% change
Ophthalmology	148,871	65,635	-83,236	-56%
Trauma & Orthopaedics	35,137	21,287	-13,850	-39%
Ear, Nose & Throat	18,746	10,363	-8,383	-45%
Gynaecology	23,670	17,303	-6,367	-27%
Urology	17,528	11,635	-5,893	-34%
Dermatology	16,649	11,429	-5,220	-31%
General Surgery	15,048	10,525	-4,523	-30%
Rheumatology	6,064	4,214	-1,850	-31%
Neurosurgery	3,971	2,341	-1,630	-41%
Gastroenterology	11,521	10,113	-1,408	-12%
Neurology	15,605	14,728	-877	-6%
Thoracic Medicine	4,546	3,692	-854	-19%
General Medicine	5,272	4,721	-551	-10%
Geriatric Medicine	987	503	-484	-49%
Oral Surgery	5,246	4,776	-470	-9%
Cardiology	6,247	5,988	-259	-4%
Cardiothoracic Surgery	815	707	-108	-13%
Plastic Surgery	93	60	-33	-35%
Other	115,664	89,970	-25,694	-22%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>451,680</b>	<b>289,990</b>	<b>-161,690</b>	<b>-36%</b>

## Changes to average life satisfaction

Data from the Annual Population Survey shows that during the first 6 months of the pandemic, life satisfaction in London went slightly down compared to the previous 12 months. In Haringey, however, this reduction was much more notable, coming down from 7.7 points out of 10 to 7 points. In fact, Haringey's decline (-8.1%) is the highest in London, followed by Ealing and Brent.



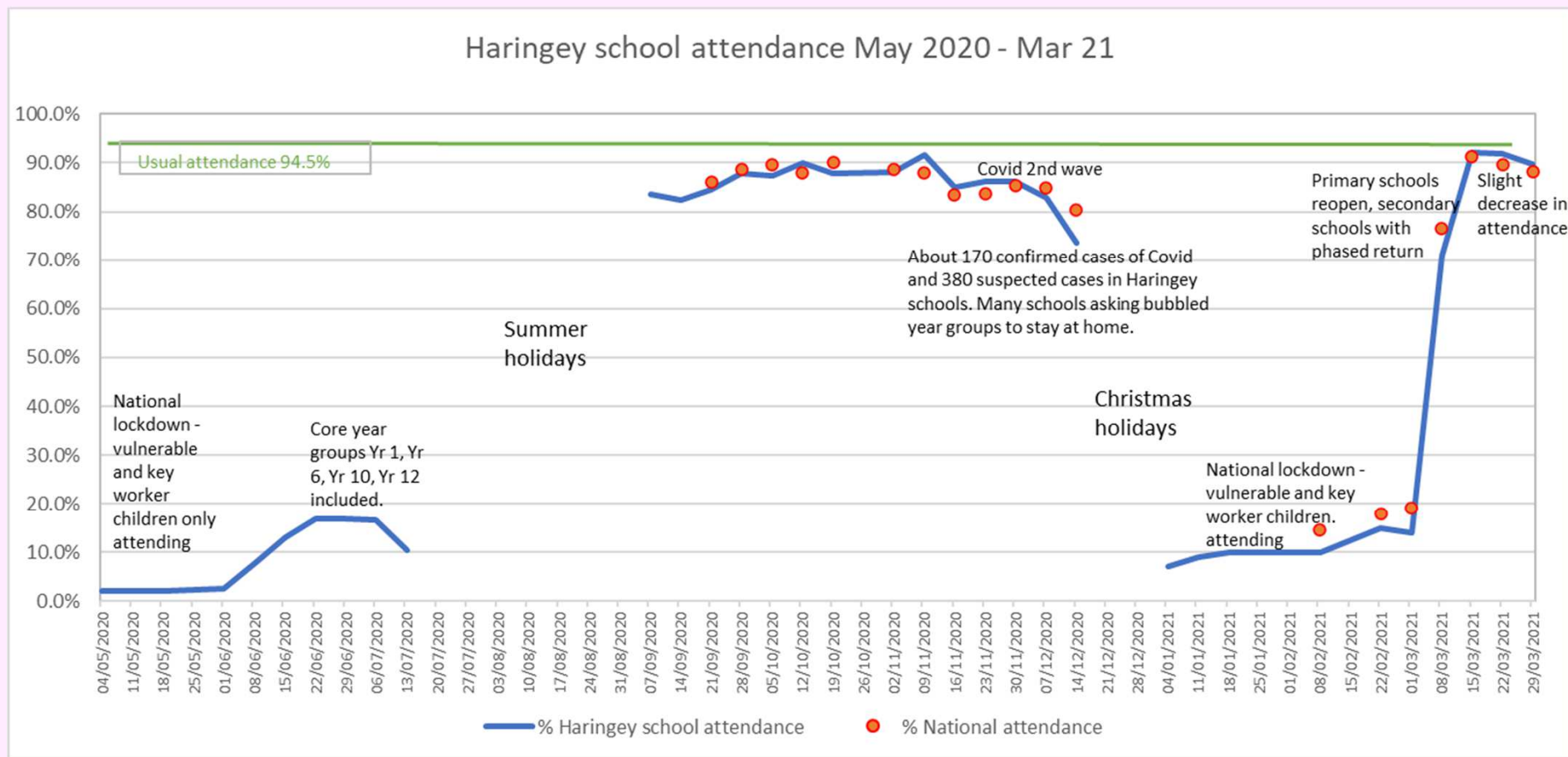
## Predicted new cases of mental health and estimated extra demand

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 absence rates Autumn 2020 vs. Autumn 2019

School absence rates in Haringey have increased across the board from 4.6% in Autumn 2019 to 5.5% in Autumn 2020, a change of +20% in the absence rate.

Focus on ethnicity, the existing discrepancies among ethnic groups have on the main been exacerbated. White-British pupils absence rate has increased +5%, while for non-White-British rates has increased +22%.

In particular, the absence rate of pupils of Traveller of Irish Heritage has recorded a massive increase: from 17.2% to 54.3%, more than trebled. Among other groups with already high absence rates, great increases have been recorded by Gypsy / Roma and White-Irish pupils. With quite lower rates, but larger increases, Pakistani pupils gone from 4.5% to 7.8%; Chinese pupils from 1.9% to 3.2%.

FSM pupils in general have also been disproportionately impacted and so, their absence rate in Autumn 2020 reached 7.4% vs. 5% for non-FSM pupils.

Demographic segment	Absence rate (%)		% change
	Aut 2019	Aut 2020	
<b>All Pupils</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>+20%</b>
White - British	4.1	4.3	+5%
Not White - British	4.7	5.7	+22%
Bangladeshi	4.9	<b>6.1</b>	+25%
Chinese	1.9	<b>3.2</b>	+68%
Indian	4.2	<b>4.0</b>	-5%
Pakistani	4.5	<b>7.8</b>	+74%
Any Other Asian Background	4.2	<b>4.6</b>	+10%
Black - African	3.4	<b>3.9</b>	+15%
Black Caribbean	5.5	<b>7.0</b>	+29%
Any Other Black Background	4.0	<b>4.9</b>	+21%
Gypsy / Roma	9.5	<b>14.0</b>	+47%
Traveller of Irish Heritage	<b>17.2</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>+215%</b>
White - British	4.1	<b>4.3</b>	+5%
White - Irish	7.3	<b>10.9</b>	+48%
Any Other White Background	5.0	<b>6.0</b>	+21%
White and Black Caribbean	6.3	<b>7.7</b>	+21%
White and Asian	4.0	<b>3.8</b>	-4%
White and Black African	4.6	<b>5.5</b>	+18%
Any Other Mixed Background	4.9	<b>5.9</b>	+20%
Any Other Ethnic Group	4.7	<b>5.9</b>	+26%
<i>Information Not Yet Obtained</i>	5.6	<b>8.3</b>	<b>+49%</b>
<i>Refused</i>	5.7	<b>6.8</b>	<b>+19%</b>
Demographic segment	Absence rate (%)		% change
	Aut 2019	Aut 2020	
<b>All Pupils</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>+20%</b>
Non-FSM	4.3	5.0	+16%
FSM	5.8	7.4	+26%

Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

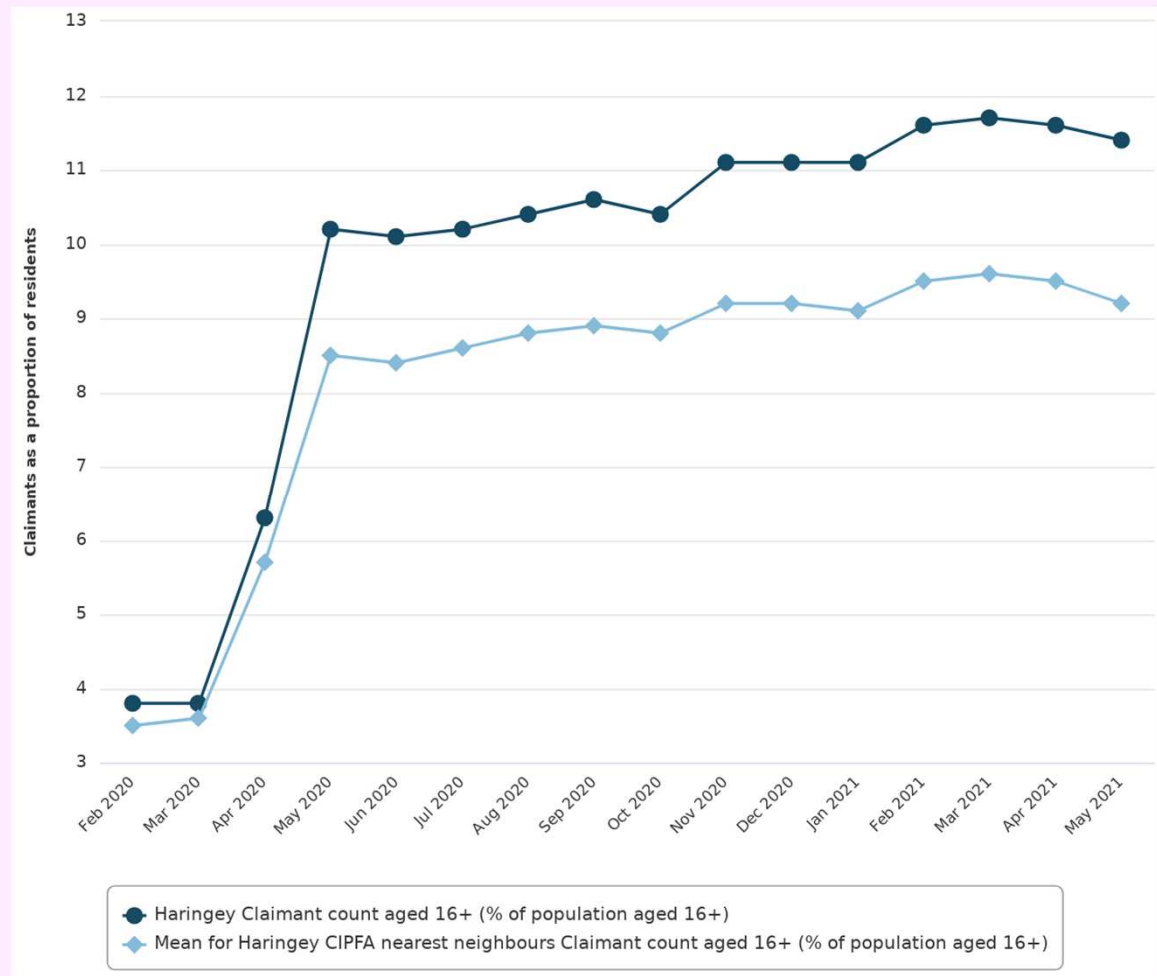
# IMPACTS ON **ECONOMY**



## Proportion of residents aged 16-64 claiming unemployment related benefits for Haringey

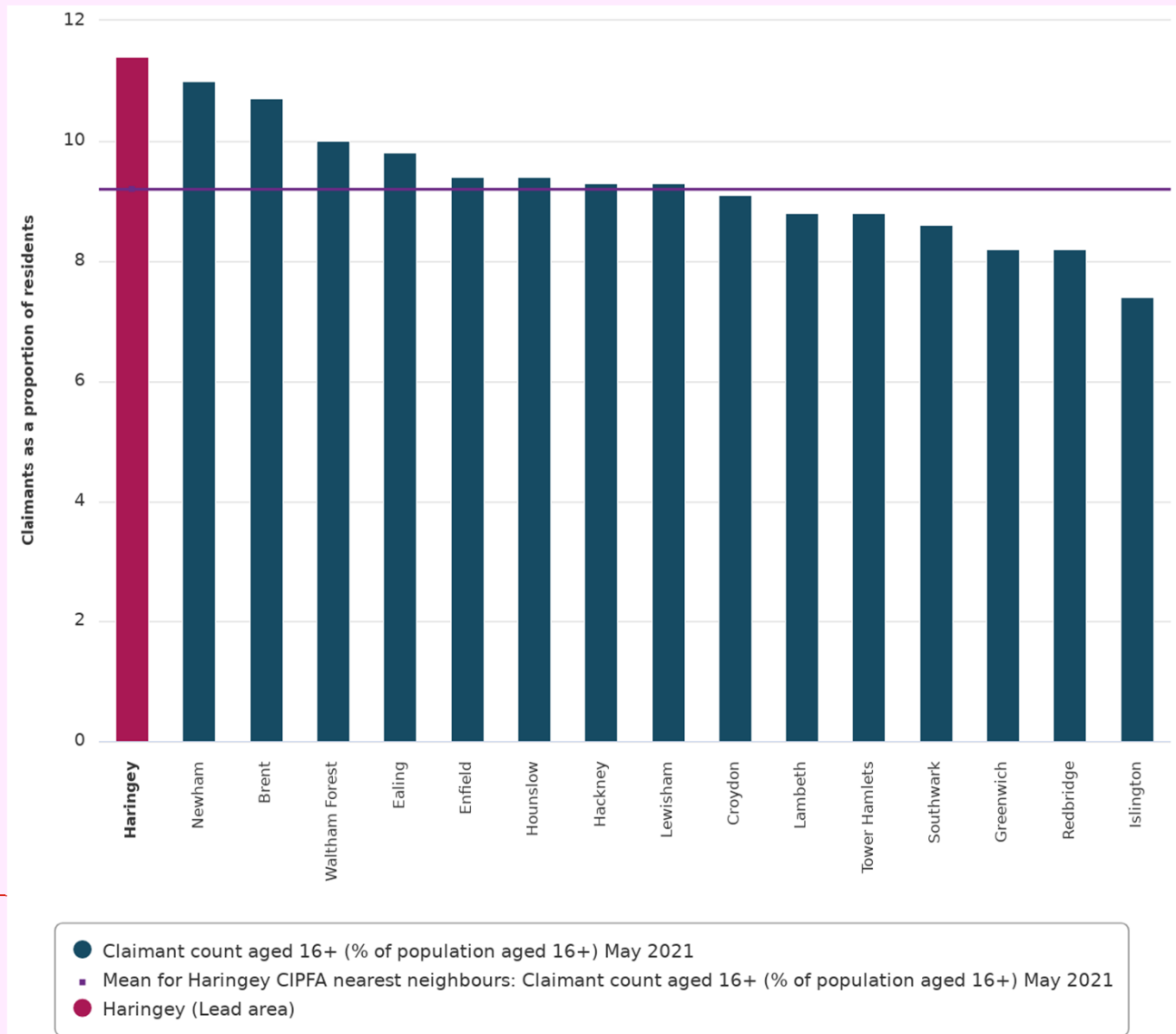
The claimant count rate in Haringey in May 2021 was 11.4%, which represents a total of 21,215 claimants. This is a very large difference from pre-pandemic levels (3.8% in Feb 2020).

The number of unemployment claimants increased massively with the first lockdown and has gone up further with each successive lockdown. However, there appears to have been a slow recovery in the spring of 2021.

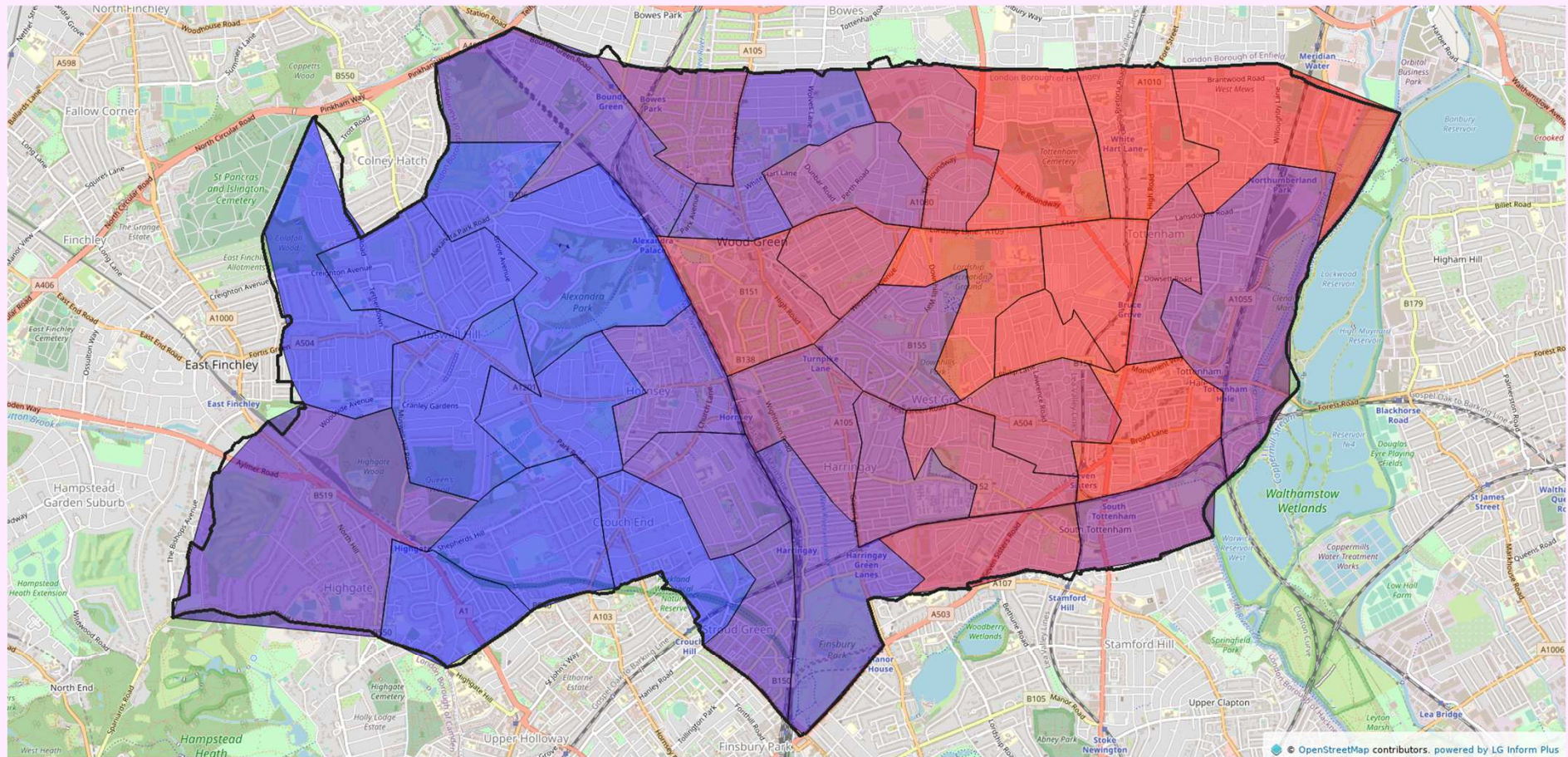


## Proportion of residents aged 16-64 claiming unemployment related benefits for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours

With 11.4% of residents of working age claiming unemployment related benefits in May 2021, Haringey is more than 2 percentage points above its statistical neighbours average and the local authority in the UK with the highest claimant rate.



## Claimant count aged 16+ (% pop.) for Haringey MSOAs



Claimant count aged 16+ (% of population aged 16+) (May 2021)

- $\geq 4.4 \leq 6.3 \%$
- $> 6.3 \leq 10.6 \%$
- $> 10.6 \leq 12.9 \%$
- $> 12.9 \leq 14.7 \%$
- $> 14.7 \leq 19.1 \%$

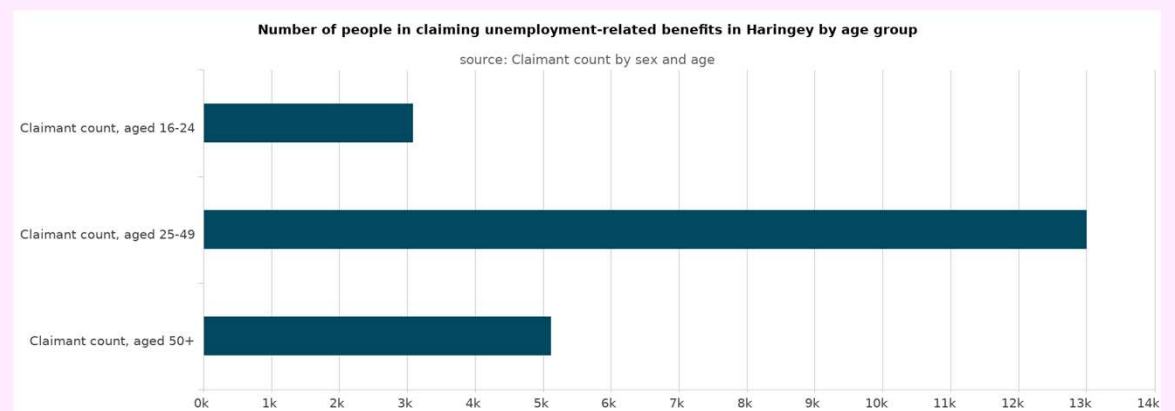
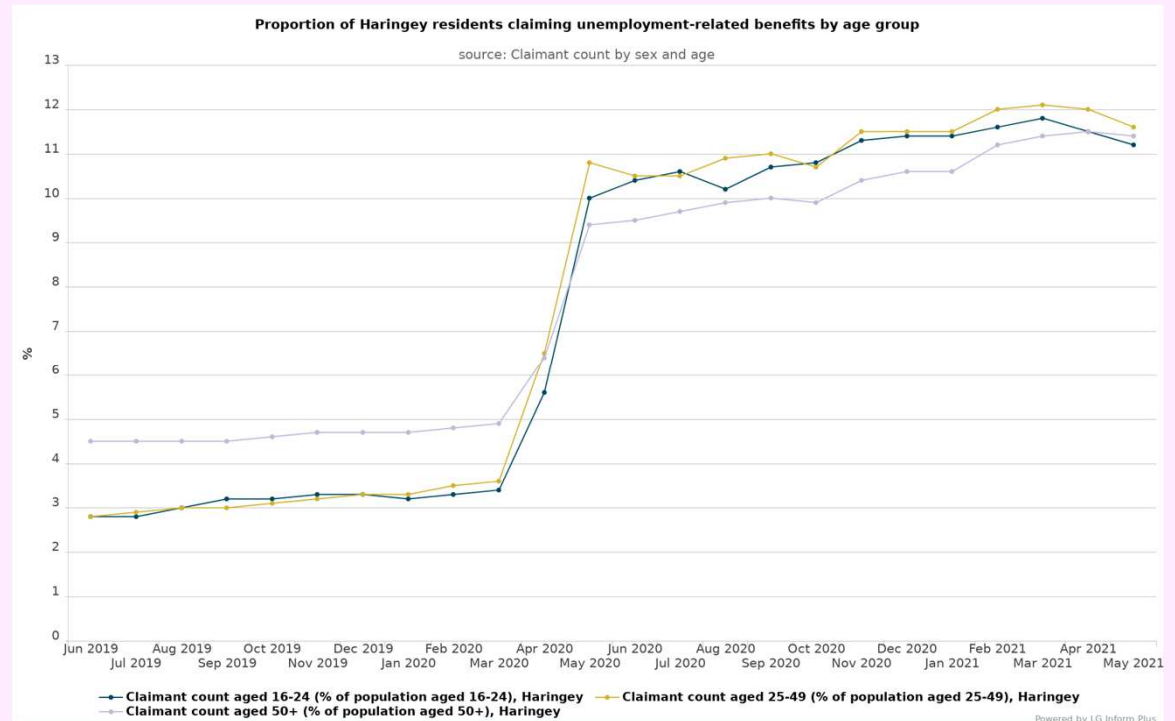


## Proportion and number of residents claiming unemployment-related benefits in Haringey by age group

In terms of unemployment-related benefits, the pandemic appears to have impacted more strongly the younger segments of the population (16-49), who have gone from pre-pandemic claimant rate levels of 3.5% to current 10.5% (May 2021).

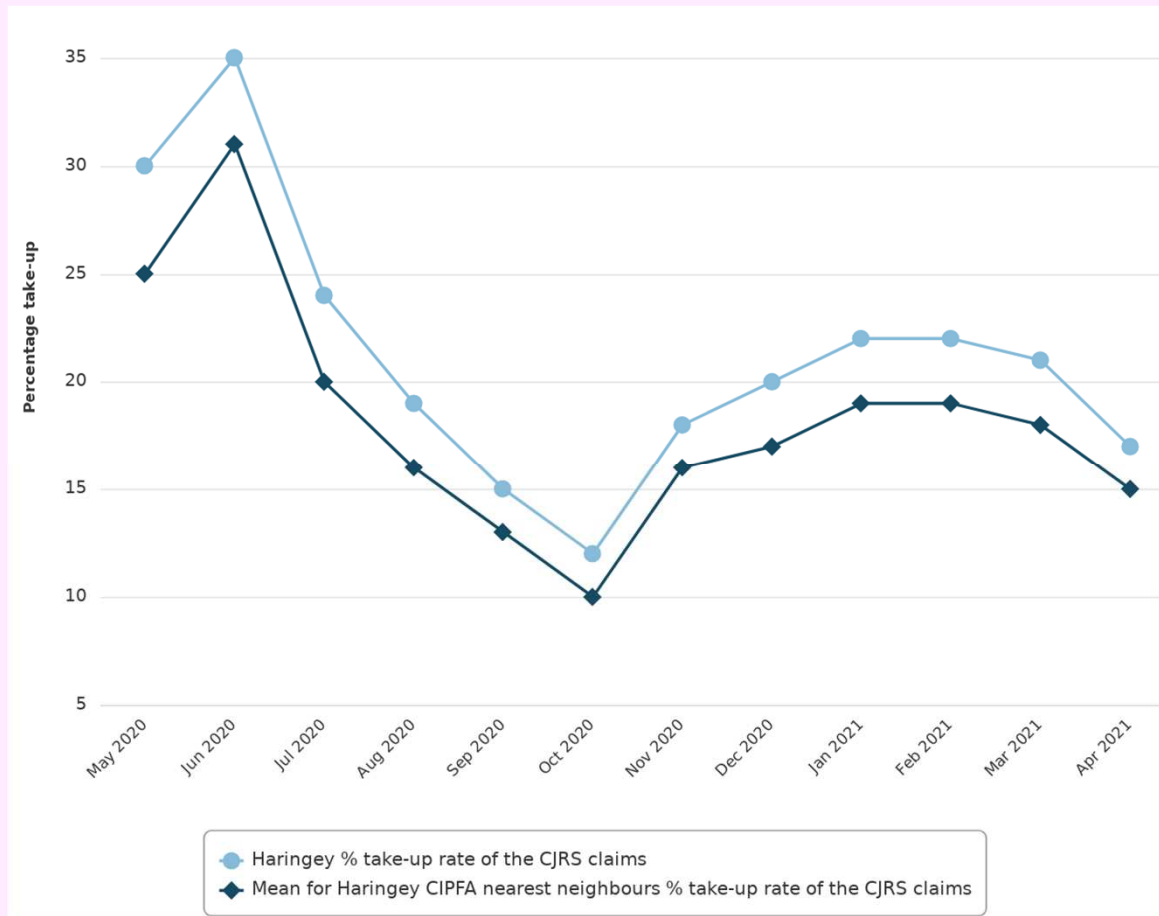
In contrast, the impact on those aged 50+ has been still severe but slightly less pronounced, going from 5% pre-pandemic to 10.5% in May 2021.

By May 2021, the number of working age residents in Haringey claiming unemployment-related benefits included 3,000 aged 16-14, 13,000 aged 25-49 and 5,000 aged 50+.



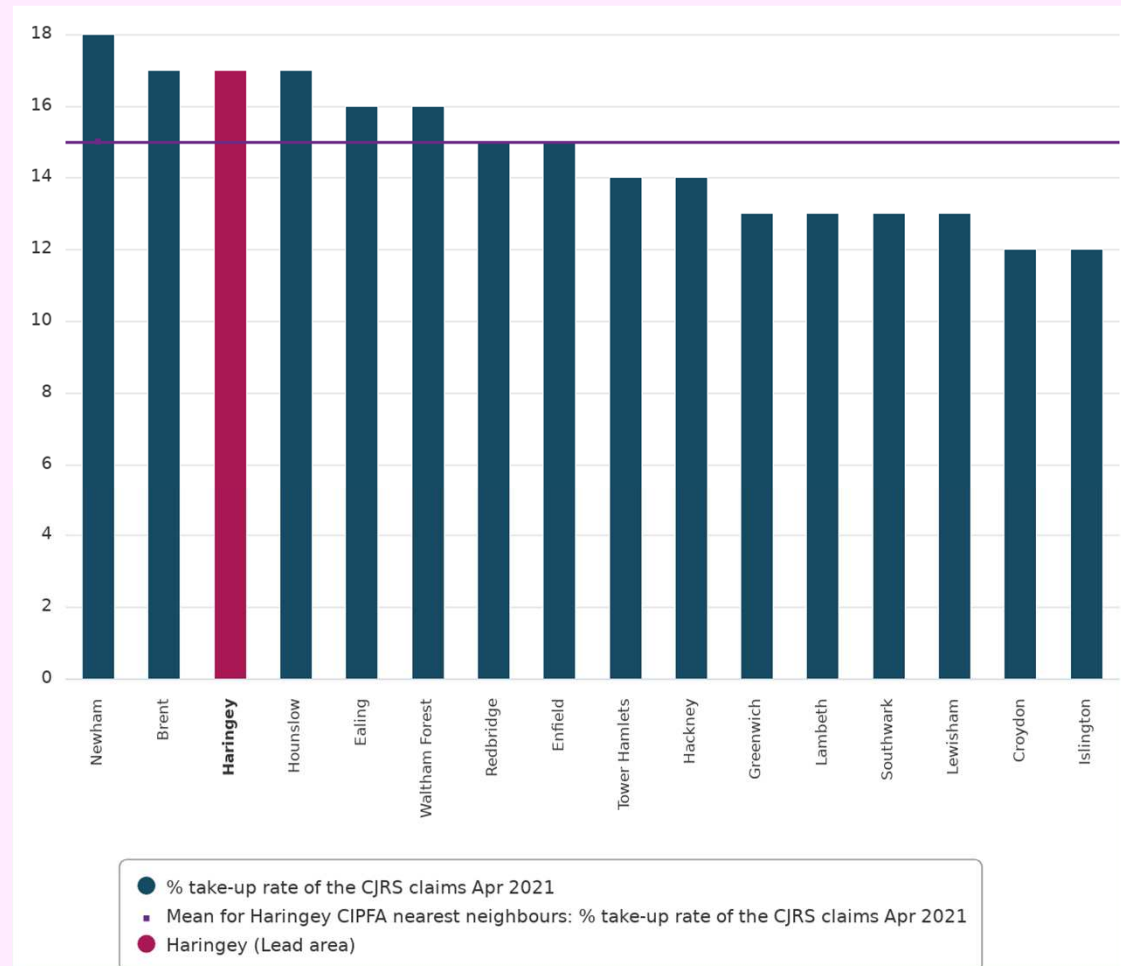
## Percentage take-up rate of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme for Haringey

In Apr 2021 there were 21,900 furloughed employments in Haringey. This equates to a take-up rate of 17% out of the total population 126,300 eligible employments. This poses uncertainty for unemployment picture in months ahead as the scheme scales down and set to end on 30 September 2021.



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

Similar to the pattern observed in the claims of unemployment-related benefits, boroughs in the North and East of London record higher take-up rates of the CJRS. With a 17% rate Haringey is above the mean of its statistical neighbours and indeed has one of the highest take-up rates in London.





## Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme claims for Haringey & London by sector

Similar to the whole of London, Haringey's *Accommodation and food services* sector is the one with the largest absolute number of employments in furlough, with nearly 9,000 furloughed employments in Haringey by end of March 2021, roughly 1/3 of all furloughed employments in the borough. It is followed by *Wholesale and retail* and *Administrative and support services*, each recording approx. 4,000 employments in furlough.

In relative terms, while there is not a Haringey sectorial breakdown for eligible employments under the CJRS, the data available at London level shows that *Accommodation and food services* represents 8% of all eligible employments, yet its share of furloughed employments is 26%. Similarly, *Arts, entertainment and recreation* represents 2% of all eligible employments, yet its share of furlough is 5.3%. Thus, these are the two most in-furloughed sectors for London relative to their size, followed by far by *Wholesale and retail* and *Construction*.

Sector	London		Haringey	
	Furloughed employments	% share of furloughed employments	Furloughed employments	% share of furloughed employments
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining and quarrying, Energy production and supply & Water	1,790	0.3%	60	0.2%
Manufacturing	18,740	2.8%	740	2.8%
Construction	30,820	4.6%	1,070	4.0%
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	123,280	18.4%	4,190	15.8%
Transportation and storage	26,580	4.0%	530	2.0%
Accommodation and food services	174,570	26.0%	8,720	32.9%
Information and communication, Financial and insurance & Real estate	41,380	6.2%	1,440	5.4%
Professional and scientific and technical	47,320	7.1%	1,520	5.7%
Administrative and support services	74,050	11.0%	3,390	12.8%
Education	20,330	3.0%	770	2.9%
Health and social work	22,640	3.4%	670	2.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	44,970	6.7%	1,660	6.3%
Other service activities	35,860	5.3%	1,330	5.0%
Public administration and defence; social security, Households & Other	8,380	1.2%	420	1.6%

## Claims made to the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS)

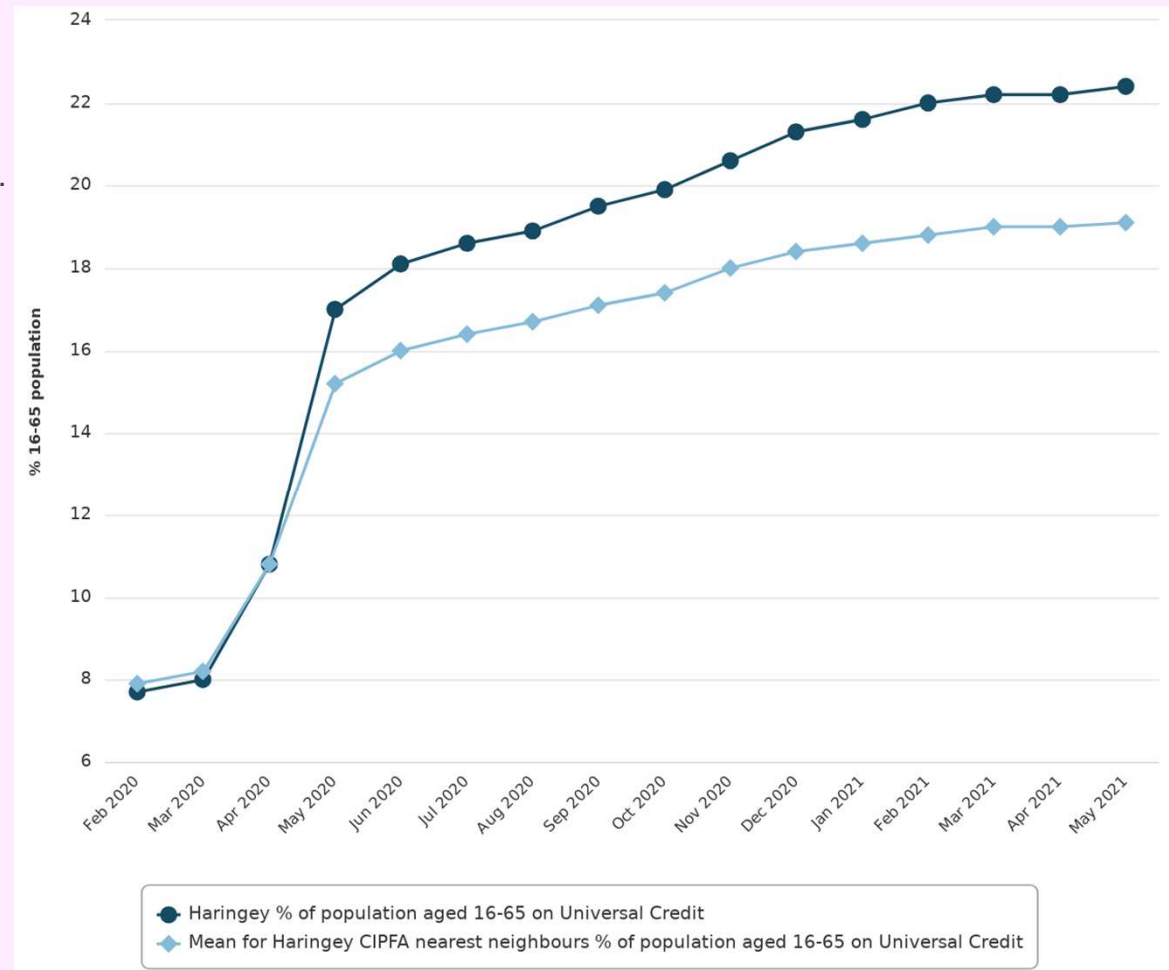
Area	1st grant			2nd grant			3rd grant		
	Total potentially eligible population for SEISS	Total number of SEISS claims grant cumulative	% take-up rate of SEISS claims	Total potentially eligible population for SEISS	Total number of SEISS claims grant cumulative	% take-up rate of SEISS claims	Total potentially 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.

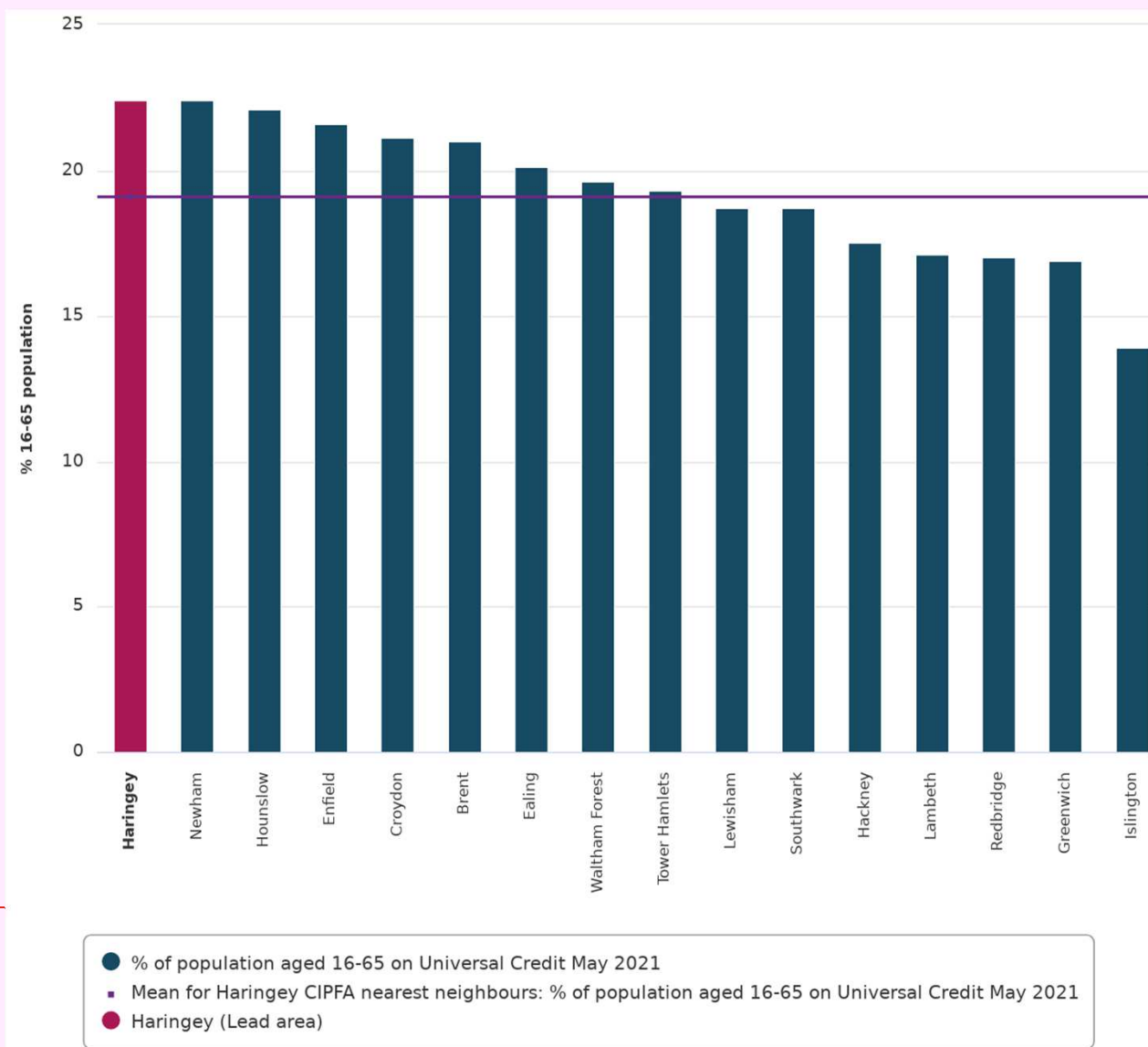
## Proportion of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit for Haringey

In Feb 2020, before the Covid-19 pandemic began, 7.7% of people aged 16-65 in Haringey were claiming Universal Credit in Haringey in May 2021. Since then, this rate has continuously escalated to record 22.4% in May 2021, which represents 42,296 people, almost 3 times the number of claimants before the pandemic, incidentally one of the highest percent changes of statistical nearest neighbours.



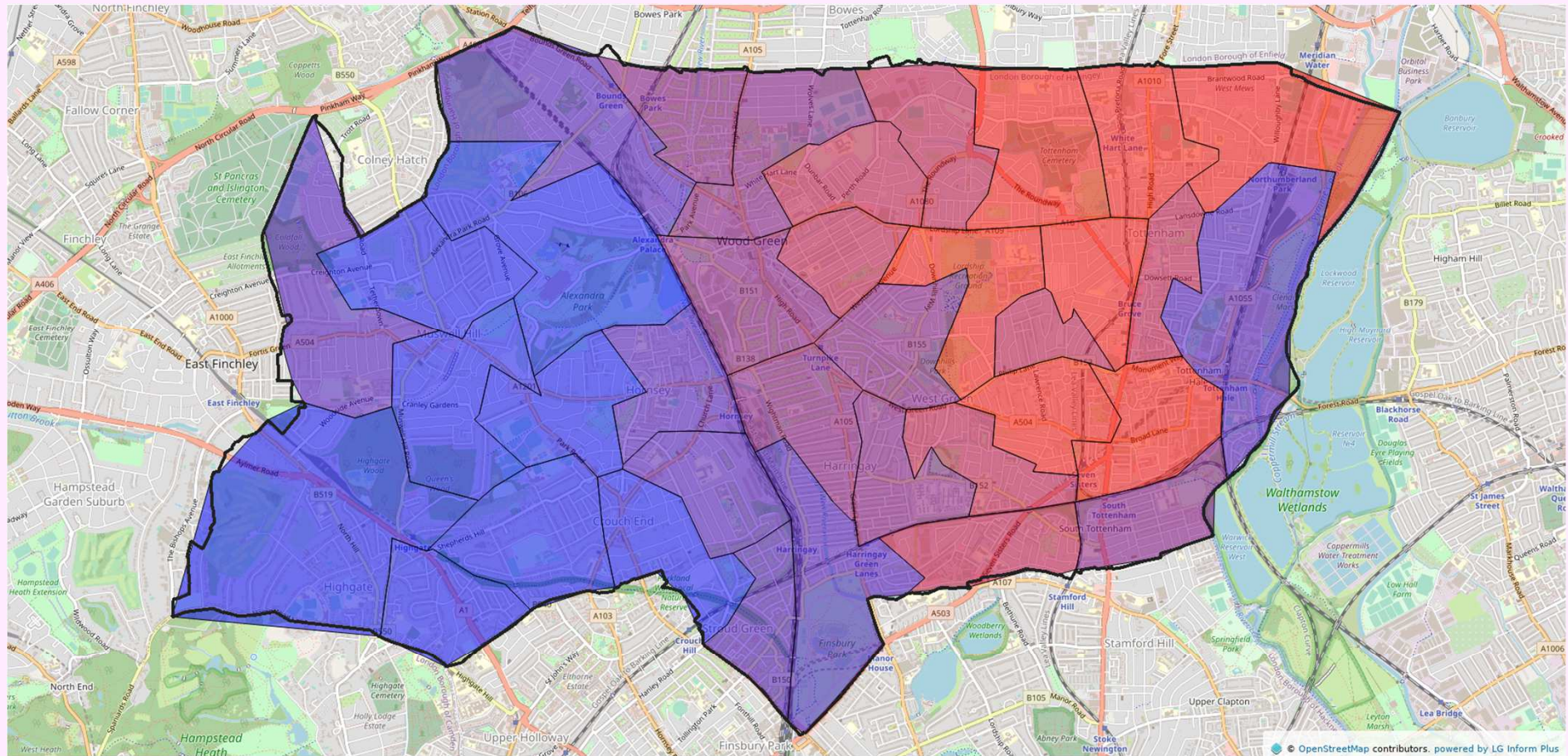
## Proportion of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit in Haringey

With 22.4%, Haringey has the highest proportion of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit of comparator boroughs, on par with Newham. This is also one of the highest rates in the whole of the UK.





## % of population aged 16-65 on Universal Credit



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

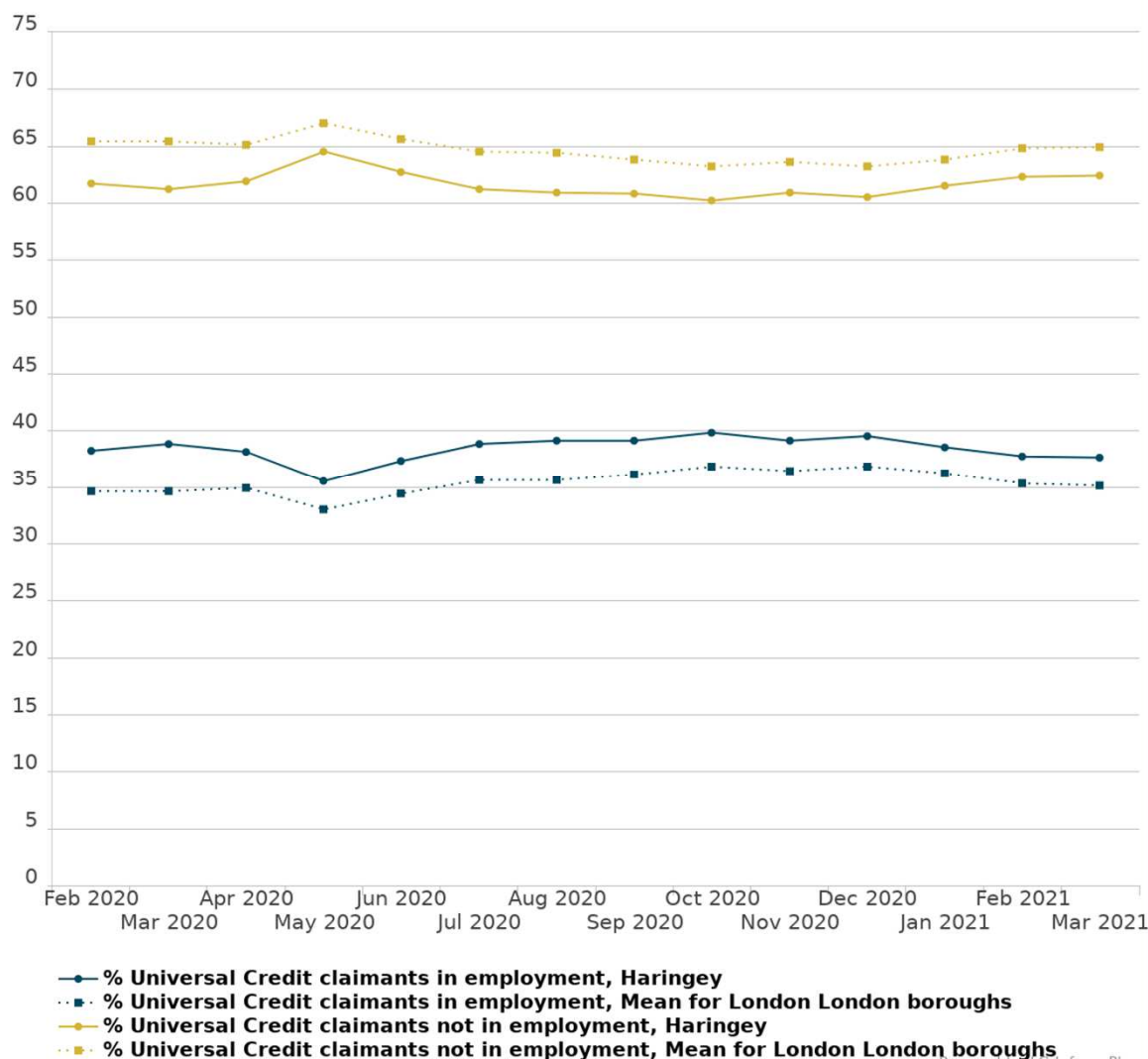


## Proportion of people claiming Universal Credit who are in employment / not in employment

Of all UC claimants, the proportion of those in employment is higher in Haringey than the average for London, an indication of the extent of in-work poverty.

As much for Haringey as for the rest of London, lockdowns appear to have driven an increase in the share of UC claimants not in employment out of the total of UC claimants.

Proportion of Universal Credit claimants in employment (claimants) (from Feb 2020 to Mar 2021) and Proportion of Universal Credit claimants not in employment (claimants) (from Feb 2020 to Mar 2021) for Haringey

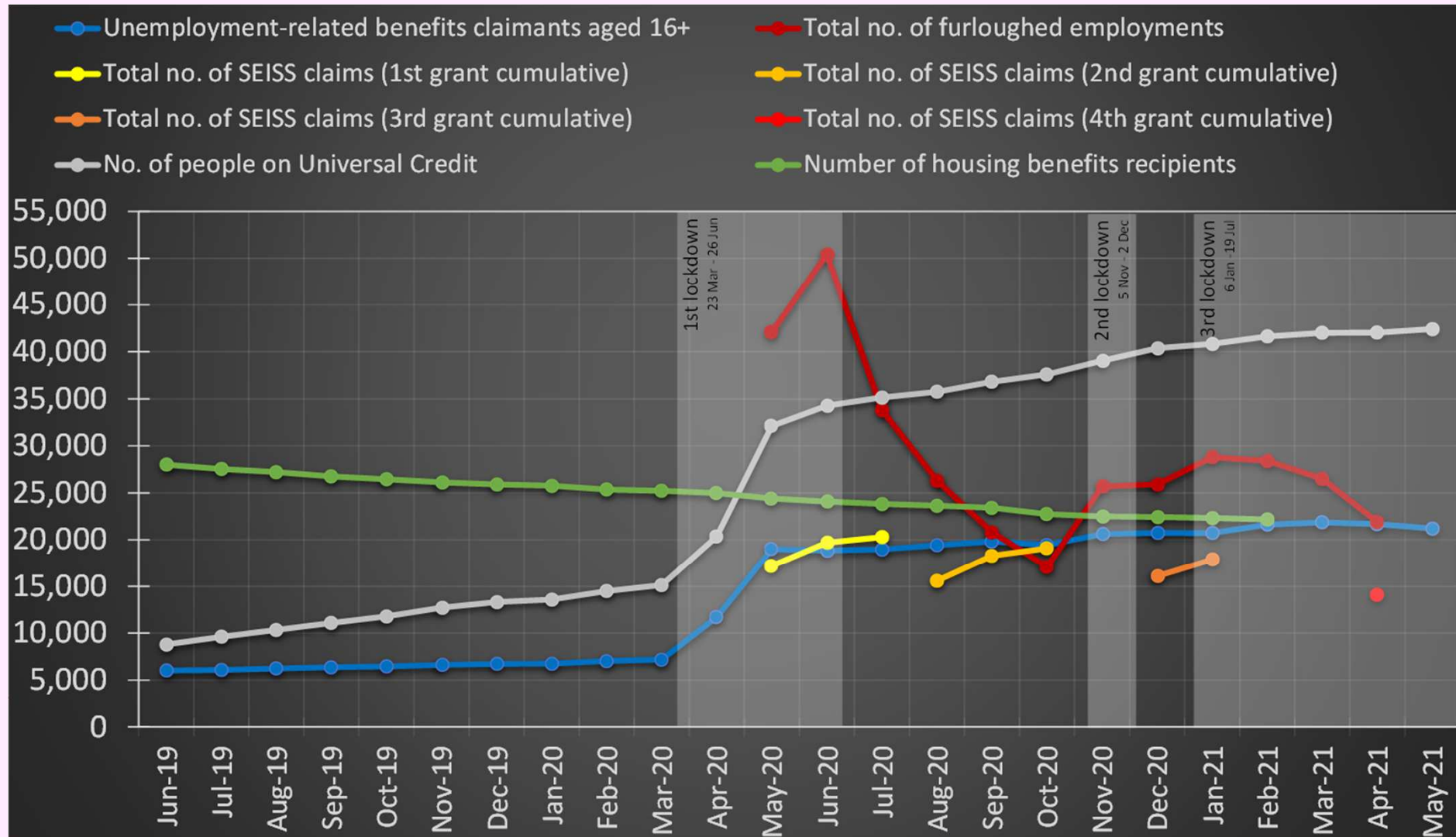


Powered by LG Inform Plus



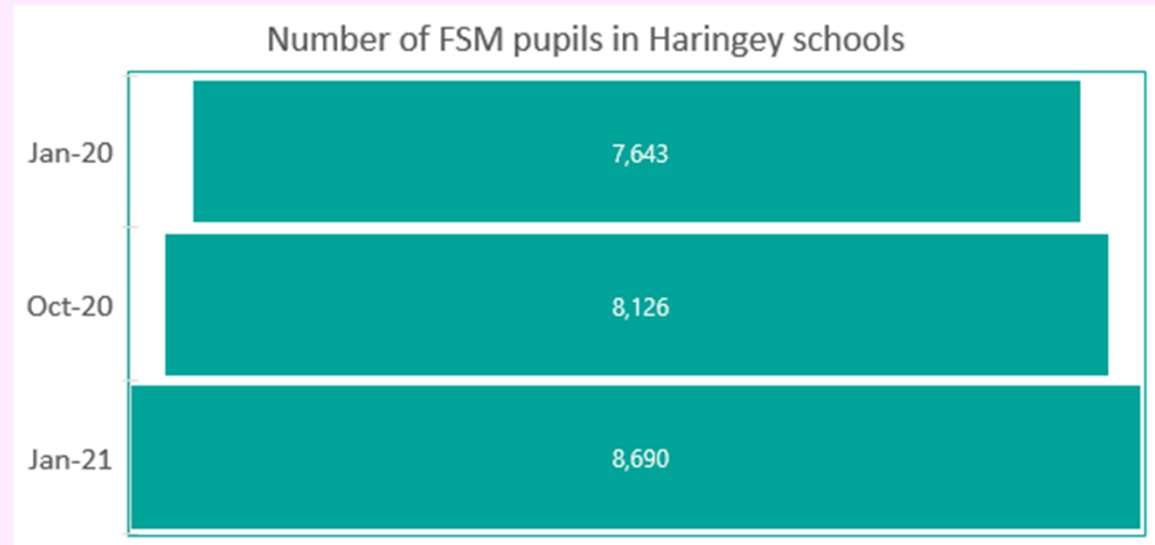
## Summary of the economic impact of the pandemic in Haringey (in actual number of claimants)

The first lockdown drove up the number of benefit claims in Haringey by a large extent. Universal Credit was already on the rise prior to the pandemic at the same time as Housing Benefit was receding, but much of its increase ever since is no doubt due to the impact of the pandemic, as it is the case for unemployment-related benefits. The furlough and SEIS schemes have so far cushioned the economic impact of the pandemic to some extent.



## 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%.

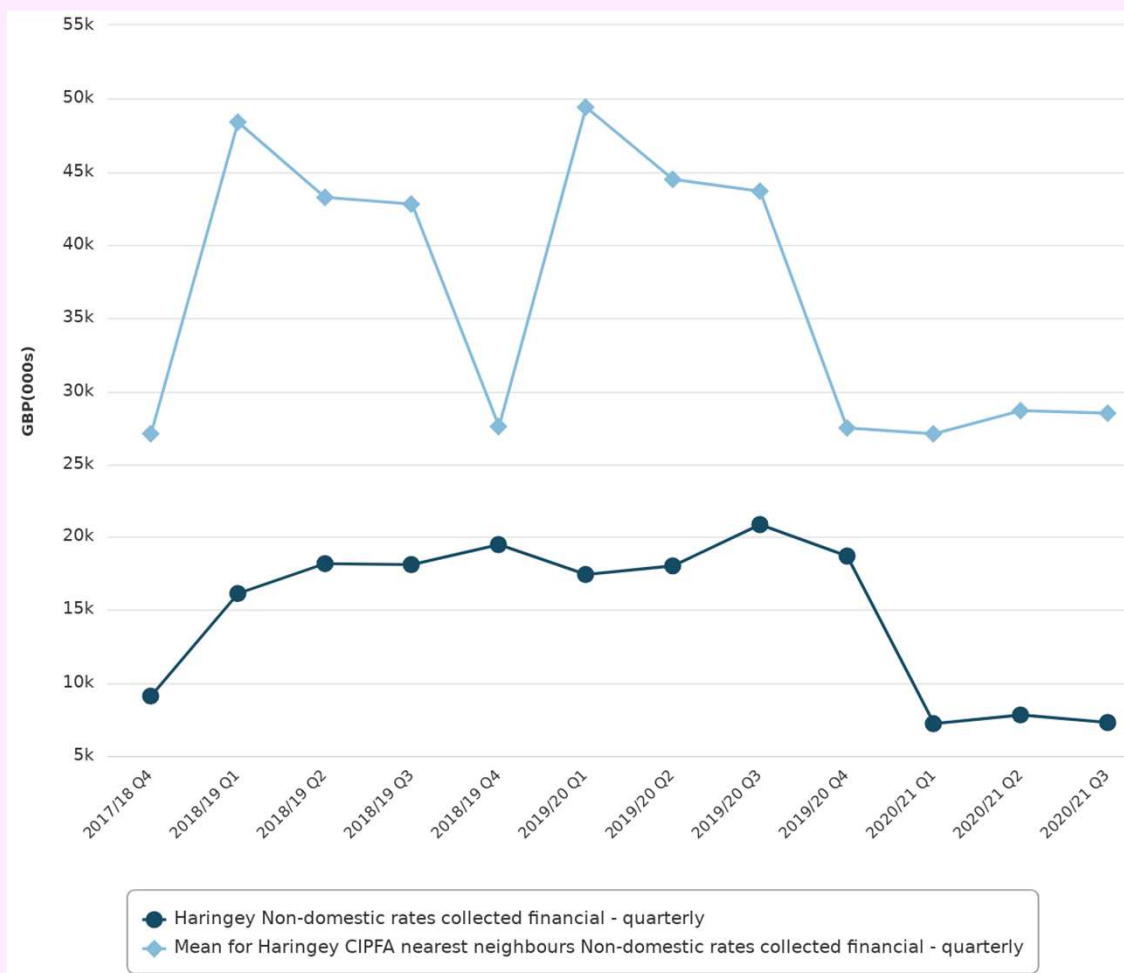




## Collection of Non-Domestic Rates

As much for Haringey as for the rest of London, the start of the pandemic in 2020/21 Q1 saw drastic reductions in the collection of non-domestic rates.

Haringey's figures in 2020/21 Q1, Q2 and Q3 have been between £7m and £8m, which is roughly 2.5 times lower than in the same quarters in 2019/20.



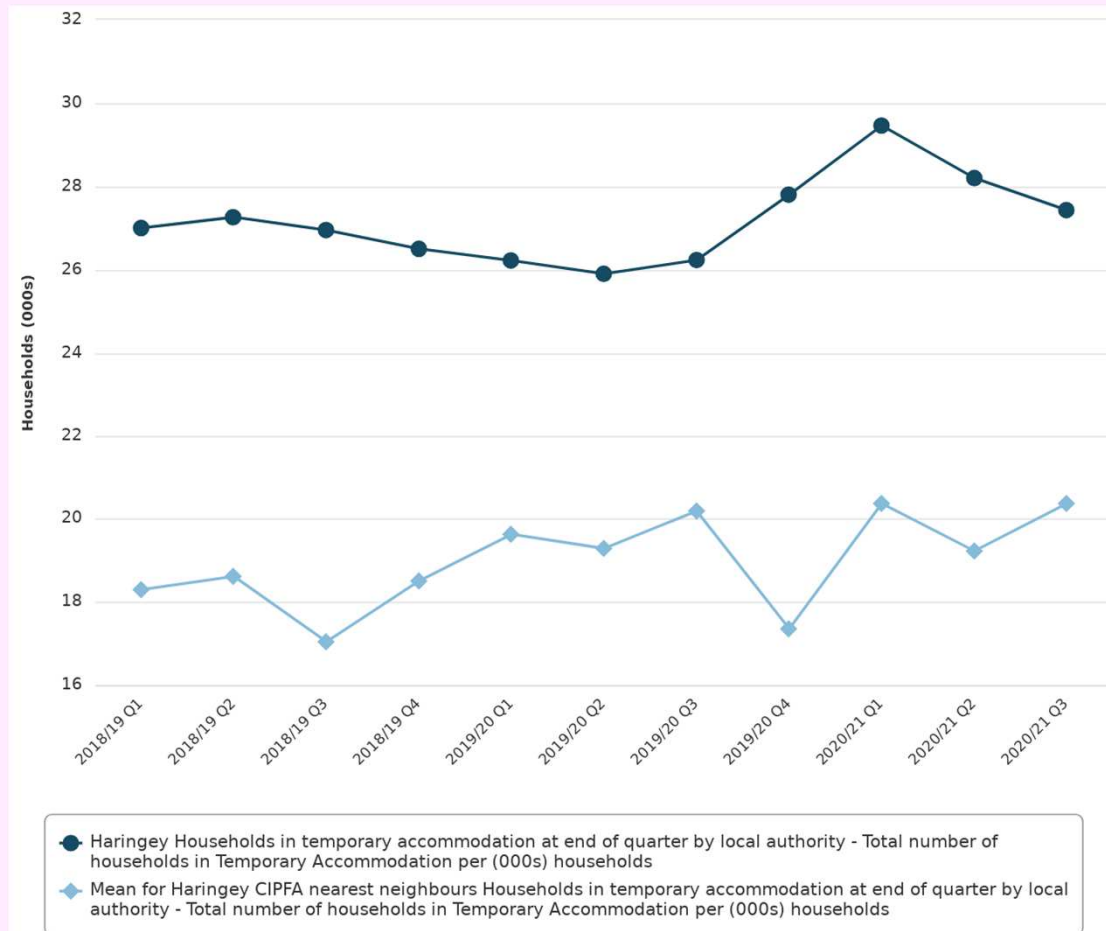
Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

# IMPACTS ON HOUSING

## Total number of households in Temporary Accommodation per 1,000 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.

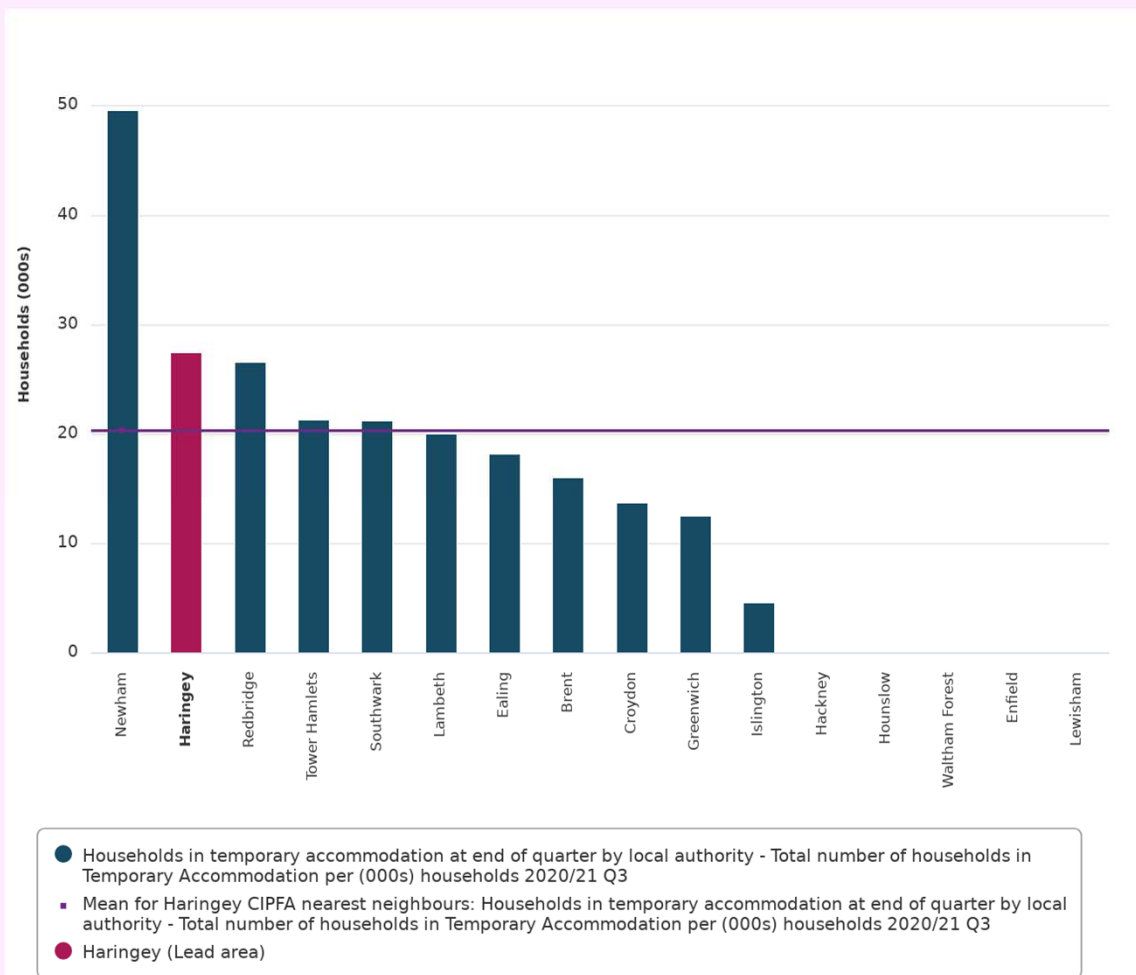
This reduction in 2 bed + households has not resulted in a matched reduction in overall TA numbers. This is due to the decision taken, in line with government recommendations relating to Covid-19, to use discretionary powers to accommodate single-person households. As a result of this, the number of 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 1,000 households

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.

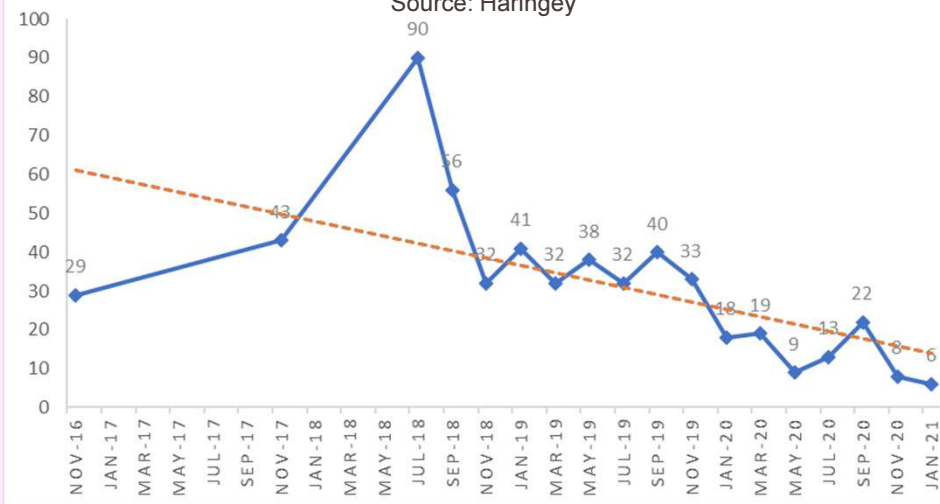
A spike in street homelessness in Haringey was seen in September 2020. This was due to the end of 'Everyone in' and the resulting GLA and Local Authority hotel closures across London. Locally, September saw the commencement of the Discretionary Placement Policy in Haringey, which led to fewer emergency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

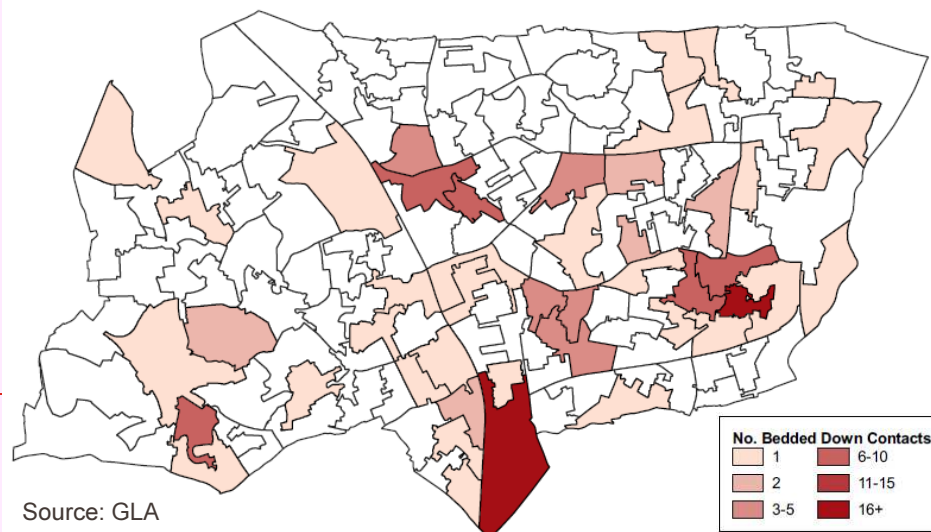
[haringey.gov.uk](https://www.haringey.gov.uk)

### HARINGEY STREET COUNT DATA (2016-2021)

Source: Haringey



### Bedded Down Street Contacts by LSOA Jan-Mar 21



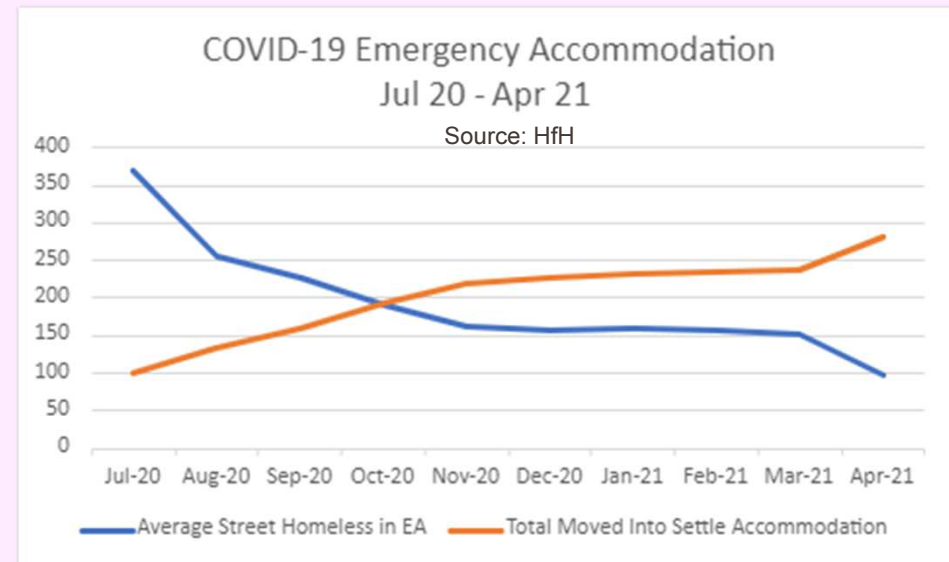
Source: GLA

## 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.

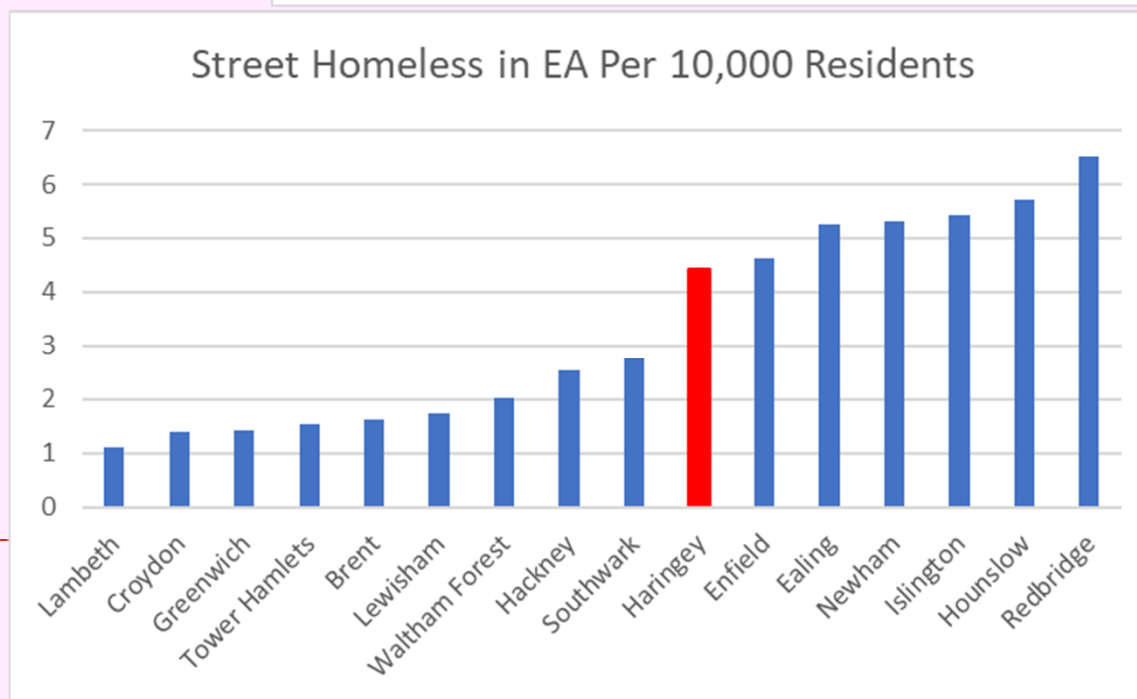
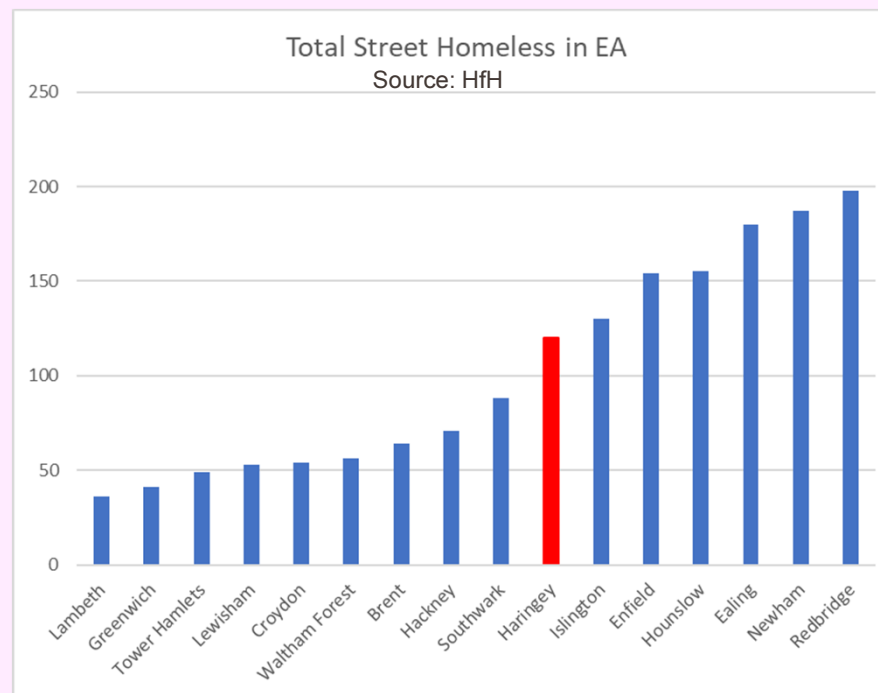




## Total Street Homeless People in Emergency Accommodation (EA) 22nd April for Haringey

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'.

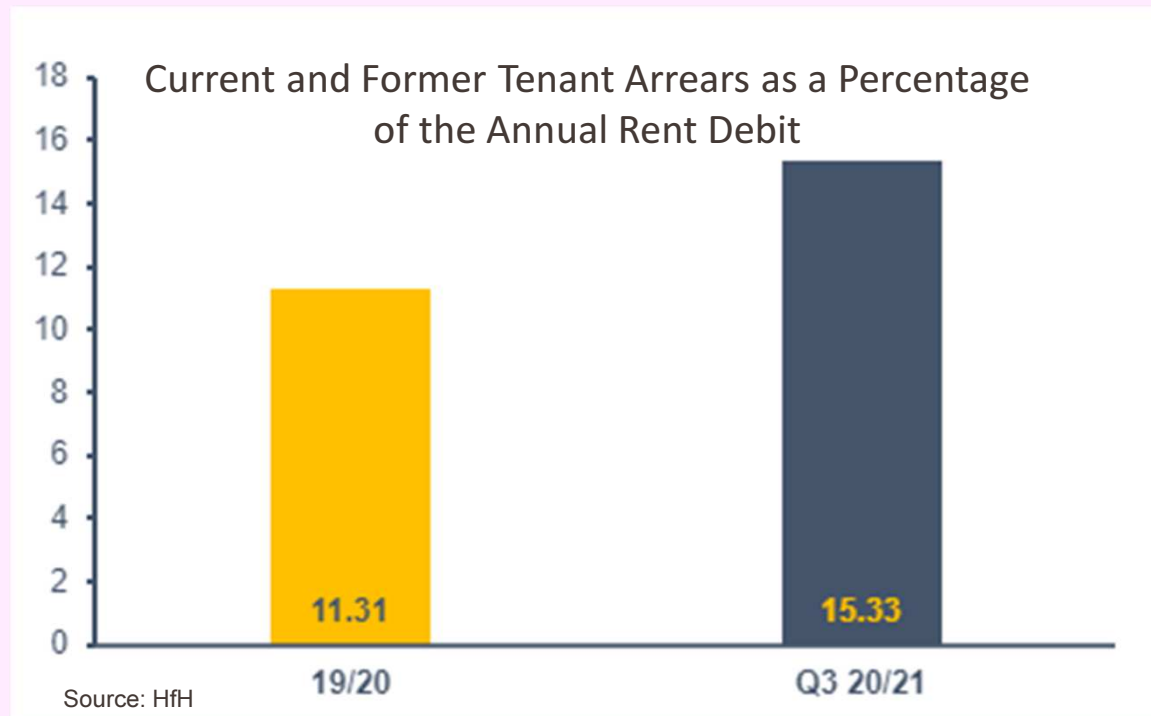
On April 22nd Haringey was providing accommodation to a total of 120 street homeless people, with the CIPFA nearest neighbours and London average being 102 and 79 respectively. When adjusted for the population we remain in the same position with 4.5 street homeless people in EA per 10,000 residents.



## Homes for Haringey Tenant Rent Arrears

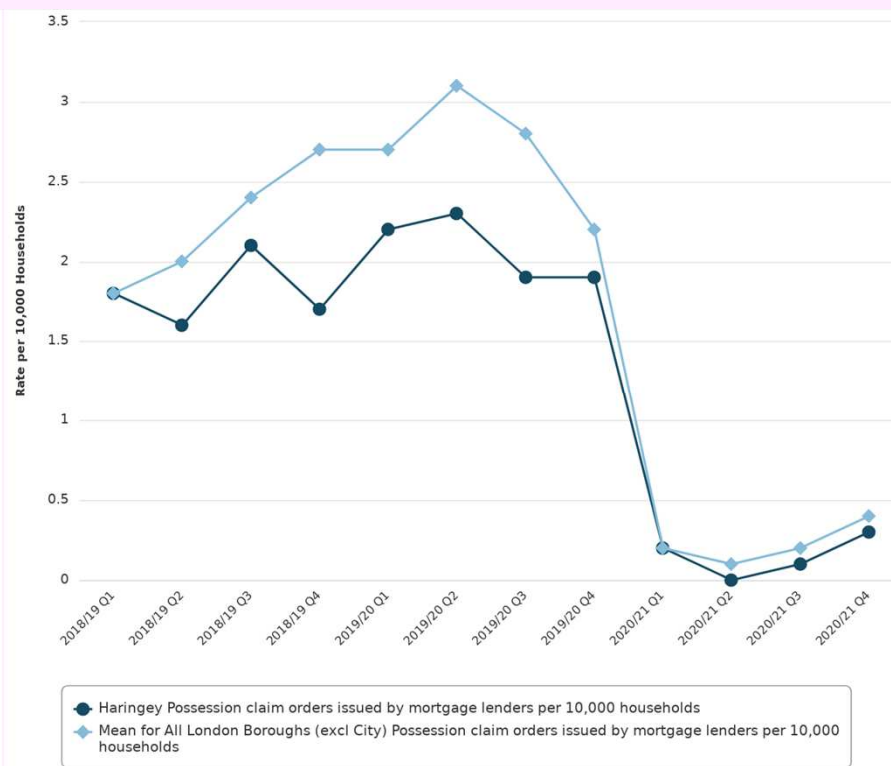
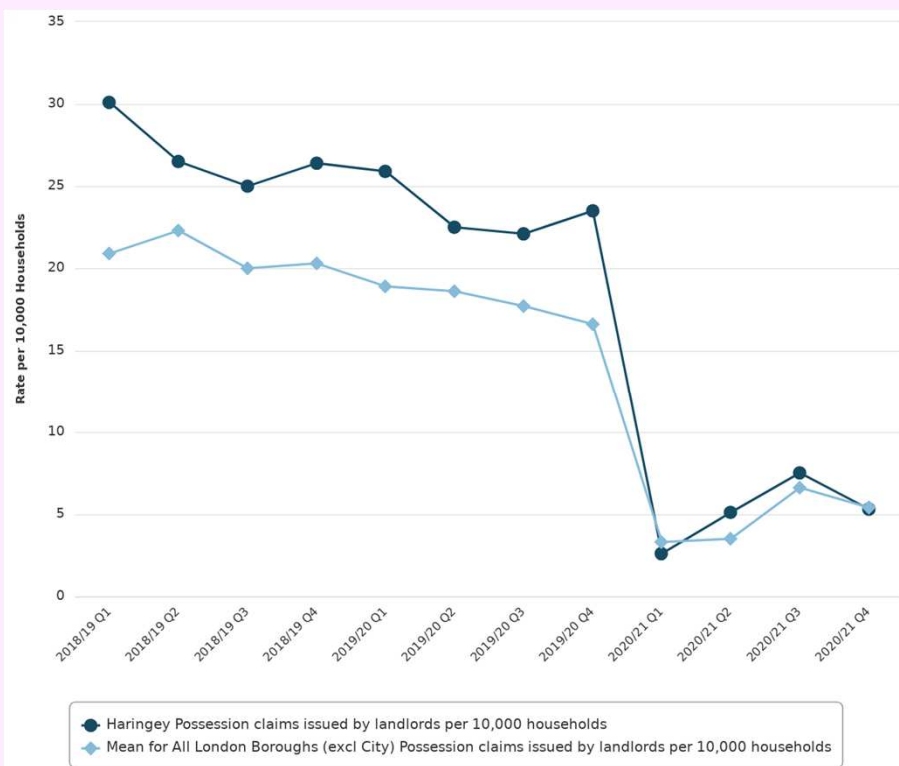
For Homes for Haringey, the proportion of the annual rent debit that is in arrears has increased by 36% since the beginning of the pandemic. From 11.32% in March 2020 to 15.33% by December 2020. This shows the pandemic has put increased pressure on our social tenants many of whom are further struggling 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, suggests that the increase in arrears is due to a smaller number of households in a larger amount of debt.



## Possession claim orders

Both in Haringey and overall in London LAs and both possession claims issued by landlords and those issued by mortgage lenders (shown in the charts below as rates per 10,000 households) dramatically plummeted with the start of the pandemic in 2020/21 Q1.





Ongoing impacts of Covid-19 in Haringey

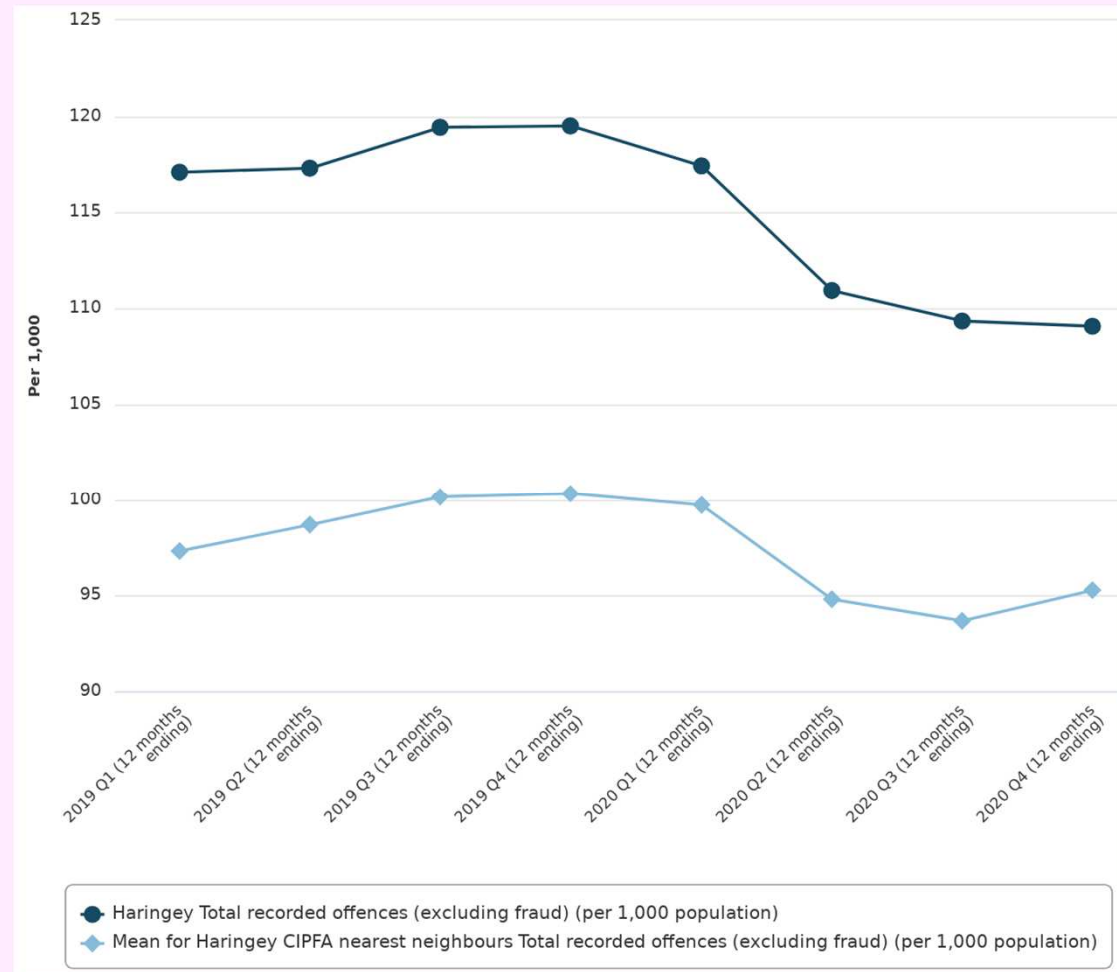
## **IMPACTS ON PLACE**

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

Both in Haringey as well as for its London statistical neighbours, the number of recorded offences fell with the onset of the pandemic, with a particular reduction noted in 2020/21 Q2 (summer of 2020).

Numbers have remained low for Haringey in Q4 (Jan-Mar 2021), while seemed to have picked up somewhat for statistical neighbours.

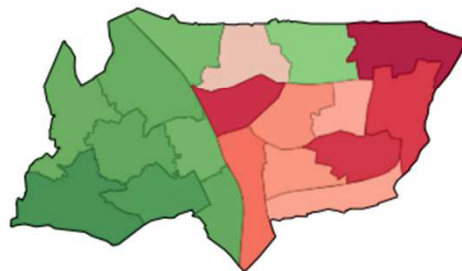
Regardless of pandemic-driven variations, Haringey's crime rate remains one of the highest among statistical neighbours. For 2020/21 Q4 the 12-months rolling rate was 209 offences per 1,000 pop., similar to Islington (108/1,000) and only behind Hackney (112/1,000).



## Ward Level Local Priority offences

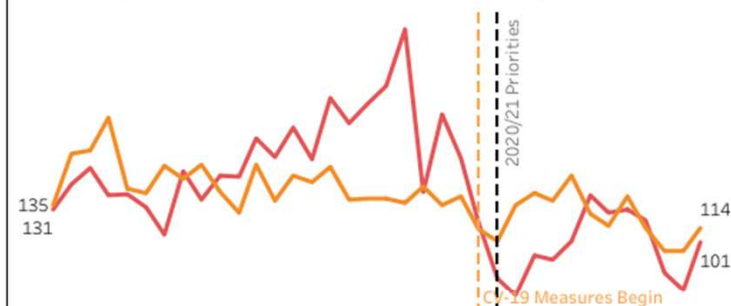
Records for ward level local priority crime, i.e. Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury and Personal Property offences, came down after lockdown measures were imposed in March 2020 and remained consistently lower than previous years. This is expected to rise as lockdown measures are lifted.

Haringey - Combined Local Volume Priority Crime ward map

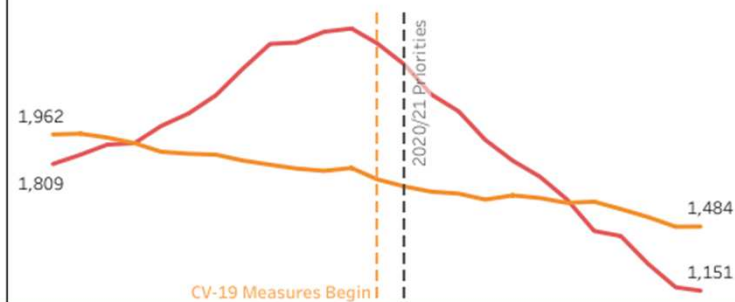


Non Domestic Abuse VWI Offs  
Personal Property Offs

Monthly trends of Local Volume Crime priorities



Rolling 12 month trend of Local Volume Crime priorities

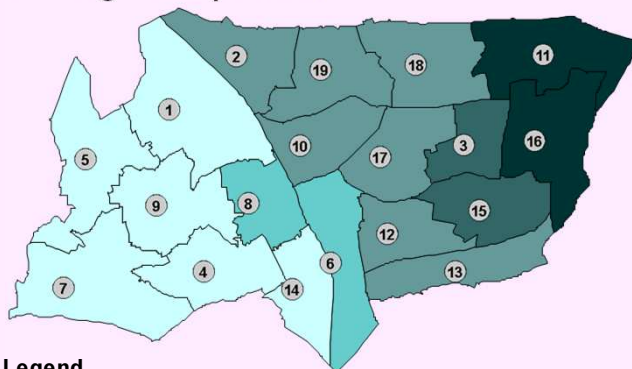




## Domestic abuse

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.

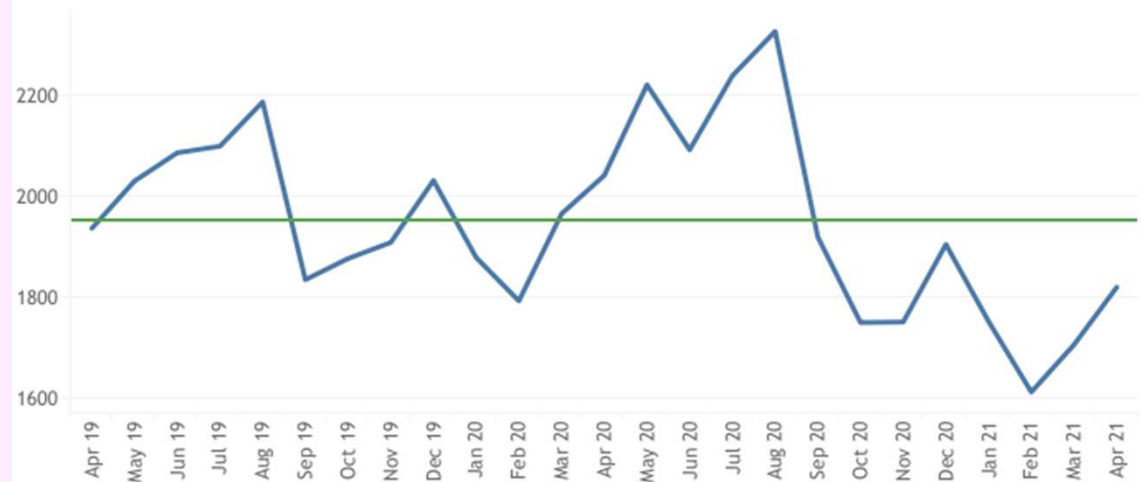
This may mask the true prevalence of DA through the pandemic.



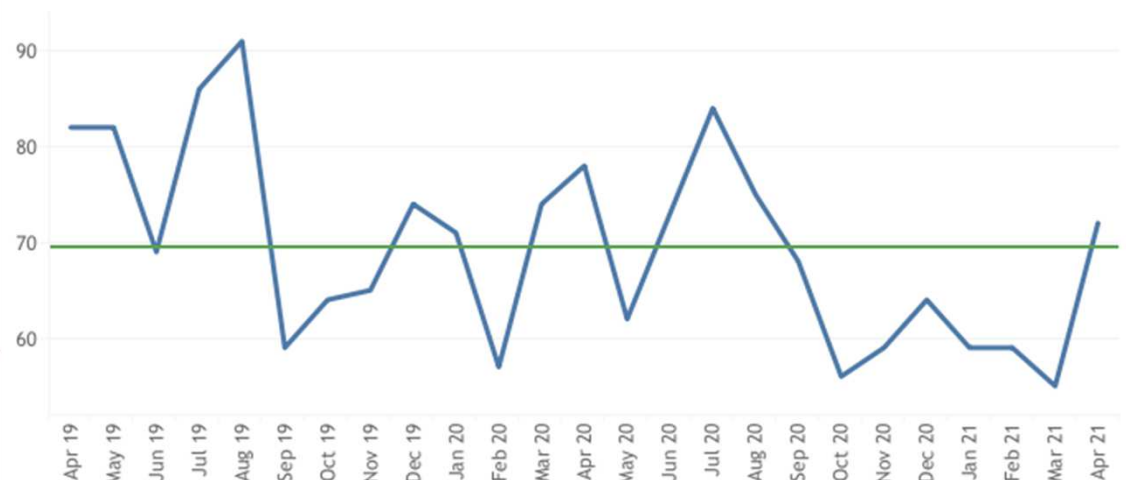
### Legend

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

Recorded Crime Count - London



Recorded Crime Count - Haringey

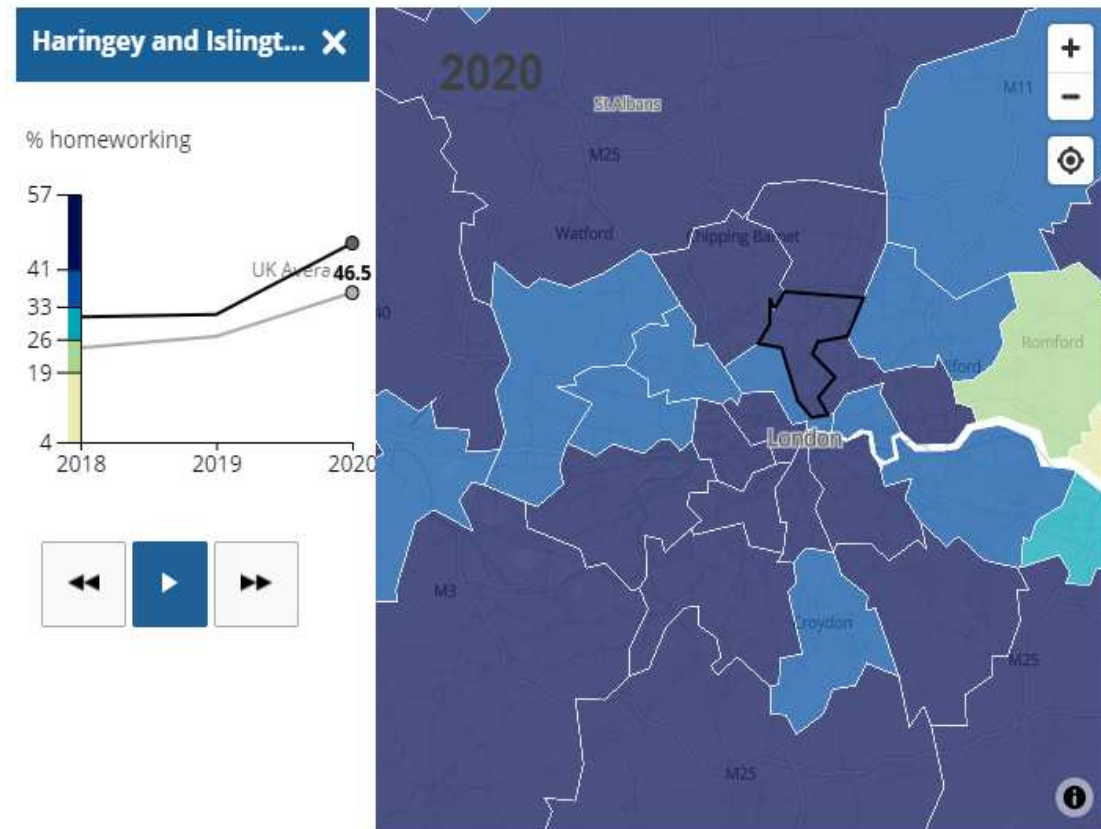


## Proportion of workers that completed some work from home

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



## Google mobility to parks and public green spaces

Use of parks increased in rural and coastal areas during the summer compared with pre-pandemic, having fallen in the spring under lockdown restrictions

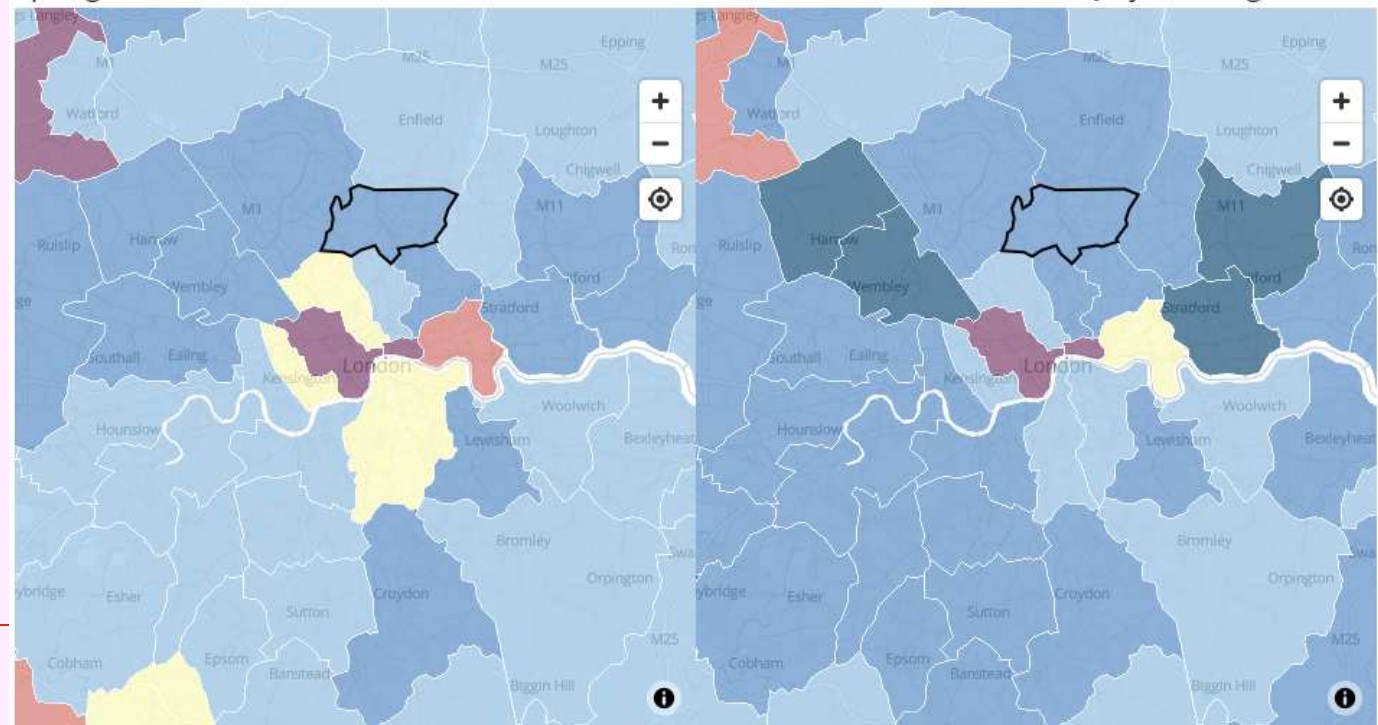
Google mobility to parks and public green spaces compared with a pre-pandemic baseline (3 January to 6 February 2020)

Haringey



Spring 2020 lockdown

July and August 2020



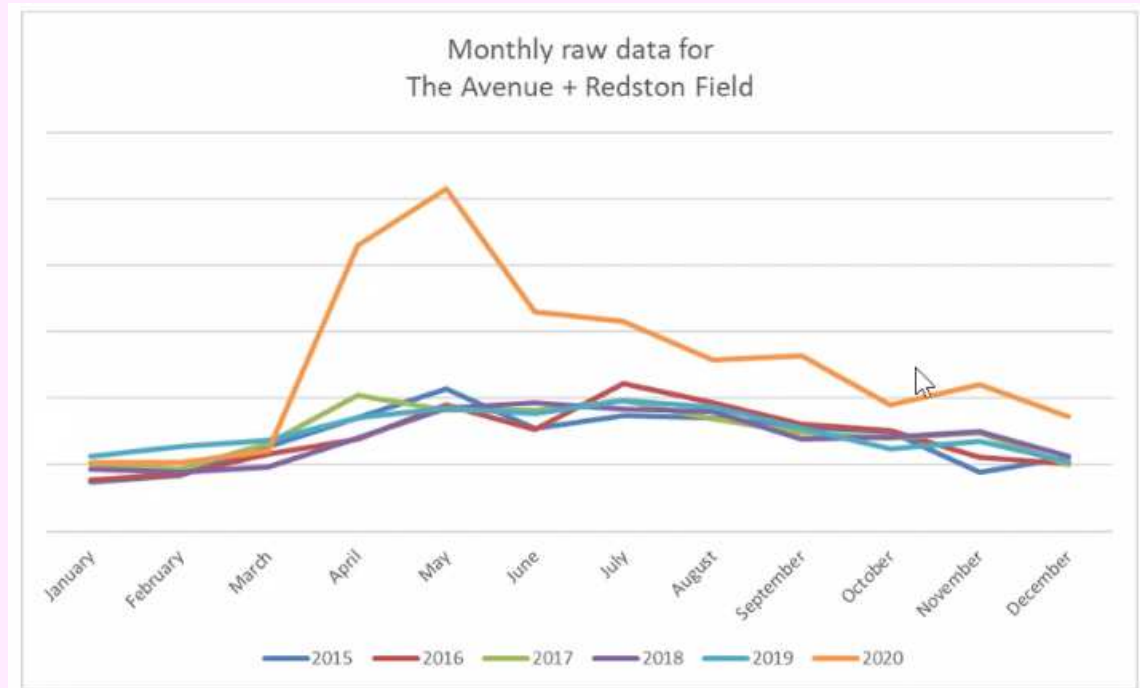


## Estimated number of visitors to Alexandra Park

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

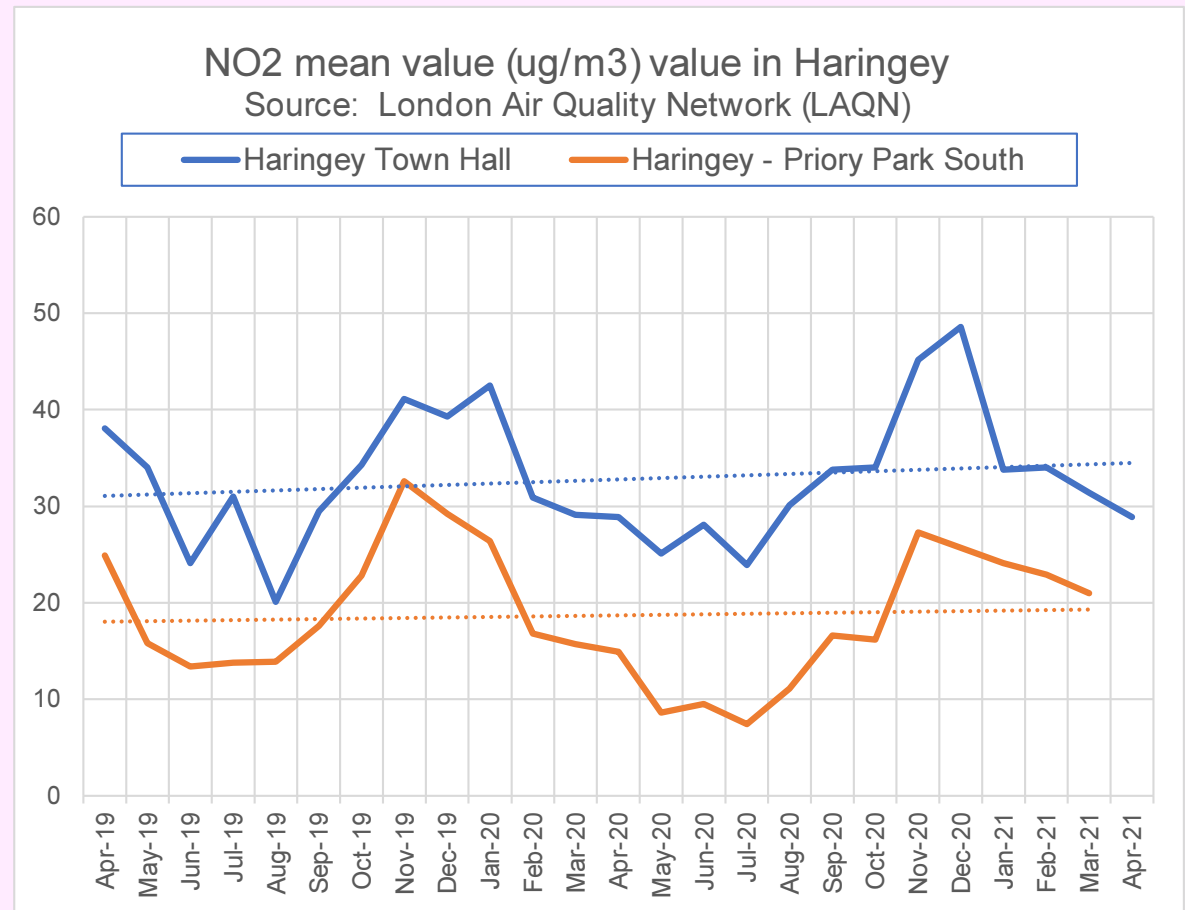
In 2020, this figure was close to double, especially concentrated during the 1<sup>st</sup> lockdown in the spring and remained consistently above levels in previous years..

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



## Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) pollution levels in Haringey

NO<sub>2</sub> values as measured in Haringey (sites measured: 'Town Hall' in the East of the borough and 'Priory Park – South' sites in the West) do not appear to have changed in the period since the Covid-19 restrictions began (from Apr 2020 to Apr 2021) compared to the 12 months prior. However, taking annual average values of NO<sub>2</sub> in 2019 vs. 2020, 'Town Hall' remained mostly unchanged (from 34 ug/m<sup>3</sup> in 2019 to 33 ug/m<sup>3</sup> in 2020), while 'Priory Park – South' recorded declines (from 23 ug/m<sup>3</sup> in 2019 to 16 ug/m<sup>3</sup> in 2020). Both sites remain below the Air Quality Strategy Objective of <40ug/m<sup>3</sup>.



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>