Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
State of the Borough Report
January 2021
The State of the Borough report aims to provide stakeholders of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea - from residents and businesses, Members and staff to key partners and stakeholders - with access to data they may need to understand the borough.

The most recent and reliable data has been used at the point of compiling this report. This document is intended to be a live tool, and so will be updated regularly.

The report covers key areas of the Council’s work and is comprised of three parts:

1. **People, Home and Family.** The borough's demographics, housing, household composition and its socio-economic aspects, as well as health and well-being.
2. **Place and Local Economy.** Unique characteristics of the Borough as a place to live, work and learn, as well as local economy and employment.
3. **The Council.** An overview of the Council structure, as well as recent updates on the Grenfell Recovery Strategy.
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People, Home and Family

People
RBKC is the smallest and one of the most densely populated
London boroughs

- **Population**: 153,000 people
  - Smallest population of 32 London Boroughs (average LB has 280,000 residents).

- **Area**: 4.7 sq. miles
  - Smallest area of 32 London Boroughs (average London Borough is 18.9 sq.miles, Bromley being the biggest in London with area of 58.0 sq.miles).

- **Density**: 33,000 people per sq. mile
  - Fourth highest population density after Tower Hamlets (42,000), Islington (41,000) and Hackney (38,000).

**NOTE**: The housing-led population projections produced by GLA Demography. The most recent set of projections are the 2018-based housing-led population (released in February 2020). GLA Demography produces a variety of different types of population projections and for most uses recommends the housing-led variant projection, shown in here. Borough areas are taken from the LGA’s Borough Atlas, hectares were converted into square miles by dividing the former by 259.
Current projections indicate the population of the borough will remain stable, compared to increases in the rest of London.

Housing-based projections indicate that by 2025 RBKC's population will remain at current levels of c.153,000.

London’s population is expected to grow by 4.3%, with Outer London's rate of 4.8% growing faster than Inner London which is 3.7%.

As a result of COVID-19, in April 2020, the average number of deaths in the borough more than doubled. In the 2nd week of April, there were 53 registered deaths, 34 (64%) of which were caused by COVID-19. Up until 25th December 2020, 148 people died of COVID in the borough.

NOTE: The housing-led population projections produced by GLA Demography. The most recent set of projections are the 2018-based housing-led population (released in February 2020). GLA Demography produces a variety of different types of population projections and for most uses recommends the housing-led variant projection, shown in here.
The borough’s population is older than average for London and has the highest life expectancy across England.

The average RBKC resident is **4.2** years older than the average Londoner (41.1 vs 36.9 years).

Half of the borough's residents are over 39.

RBKC has the **highest** life expectancy at birth across England.

**NOTE:** The housing-led population projections produced by GLA Demography. The most recent set of projections are the 2018-based housing-led population (released in February 2020). GLA Demography produces a variety of different types of population projections and for most uses recommends the housing-led variant projection, shown in here.
The percentage of working age residents in RBKC is projected to decline and by 2025 every fifth person will be over 65 years of age.

Over the next 5 years the percentage of working age residents in RBKC is projected to decline in line with London. The percentage of people aged 16-64 is expected to be 67.2% for both RBKC and overall in London.

By 2025 it is expected that every fifth person in the borough will be 65+ years old; while for London it is every seventh.

Based on the data, mortality from COVID-19 is higher for older people. This is further exacerbated by people living with underlying health conditions, living in deprived areas and overcrowded housings. With a higher proportion of older people in the borough this means that COVID-19 is significantly impacting our residents and communities.
RBKC has a higher migrant population than some other boroughs, with over 50% being born abroad.

In the 2011 Census, 14% of English residents were born outside the UK, while 60% of those who identified as non-White British were migrants and 40% were born in the UK.

Over half of the borough's population is born outside of the UK; ranked third after Brent and Newham out of the London boroughs.

Americans represent the largest migrant population in RBKC, with every 20th resident of the borough being born in the USA.

People born in India are the largest migrant population for both London and England.

NOTE: In July 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released a set of re-weighted population estimates by country of birth and nationality for calendar years 2004 to 2013 by local authority. These are the result of the Annual Population Survey (APS) being re-weighted in line with the results of the 2011 Census in March 2015.
The two largest nationalities in RBKC continue to grow; the most migration in 2015/16 was from Italy and France.

Out of the boroughs we have the **highest** number of residents with an EU passport (20%), based on the 2011 Census.

Only **61%** of residents have a UK passport, the **lowest** proportion of any local authority in England and Wales, based on the 2011 Census.

**NOTE:** In July 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released a set of re-weighted population estimates by country of birth and nationality for calendar years 2004 to 2013 by local authority. These are the result of the Annual Population Survey (APS) being re-weighted in line with the results of the 2011 Census in March 2015.
1 in 3 residents in the borough identify as BAME; statistically these groups are at higher risk from COVID

London is a multi-ethnic society where the diversity of the population continues to increase; almost 45% of Londoners are BAME.

Every third resident in the borough is BAME.

Mortality risks from COVID-19 are much higher among many BAME groups than white people; Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean and Black African are at the highest risk.

For over a quarter of residents, their main language is not English; 1 in 20 use French as their first language.

Top three foreign languages used as their main language are French, Arabic and Spanish.

RBKC has the 2nd highest proportion of Arab residents at 4%, compared to 7% in Westminster.

NOTE: All data is taken from 2011 Census
Three quarters of the borough’s residents practice some form of religion, compared to two thirds for the UK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESIDENTS’ RELIGION, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kensington and Chelsea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

74% of residents practice some form of religion.

1 in 3 people in England are atheist, while in the borough it is 1 in 4.

There are 70+ religious organisations serving congregations of different faiths.
RBKC ranked 122 out of 317 local authorities in England by the level of deprivation; deprivation varies vastly by wards

INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD2019)

There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

- **Income (22.6%)**
  Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income.

- **Employment (22.5%)**
  Measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

- **Education (13.5%)**
  Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population.

- **Health (13.5%)**
  Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

- **Crime (9.3%)**
  Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

- **Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%)**
  Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.

- **Living Environment (9.3%)**
  Measures the quality of both the ‘indoor’ and ‘outdoor’ local environment.

RBKC ranked 122 out of 317 authorities by the level of relative deprivation in England, with Blackpool being the most deprived (rank 1).

Levels of deprivation vary vastly by ward.

To improve living conditions of the residents we can tailor initiatives at ward level, as well as improve on specific deprivation domains (income, employment, crime, etc.).

**NOTE:** The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England. It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual’s living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income. IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard by Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.
RBKC’s neighbours, Westminster and Camden have similar but slightly higher ranks of relative deprivation.

NOTE: The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England. It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual’s living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income. IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard by Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.
Crime, living environment and barriers to housing & services are amongst a few areas that require improvements

NOTE: The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England. It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual’s living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income. IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard by Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.
People, Home and Family

Housing
Four out of five of the borough’s properties are flats

PROPERTIES BY TYPE, 2015

**KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA**
- 14% Flat/Masionette
- 27% Terraced house
- 1% Semi-detached house
- 2% Detached house
- 1% Bungalow
- 2% Not defined

**INNER LONDON**
- 20% Flat/Masionette
- 53% Terraced house
- 2% Semi-detached house
- 4% Detached house
- 3% Bungalow
- 2% Not defined

**LONDON**
- 22% Flat/Masionette
- 27% Terraced house
- 13% Semi-detached house
- 4% Detached house
- 2% Bungalow
- 10% Not defined

**ENGLAND**
- 27% Flat/Masionette
- 24% Terraced house
- 15% Semi-detached house
- 10% Detached house
- 2% Bungalow
- 1% Not defined

4 in 5 properties in Kensington and Chelsea are flats

... while for England it is 1 in 5.

**NOTE:** GLA, London Atlas. Valuation Office Agency. Dwellings by property type. Some properties have an unknown property type so the categories may not sum to the total. http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/property-build-period-lsoa
Half of the borough’s houses are priced over £1.3 million; RBKC ranked at the top by median house price

RBKC has the highest median house price across all London boroughs, with half of houses priced over £1.3 million in 2017.

Between 2006 and 2017, the median house price in Kensington & Chelsea increased at a higher rate of 8.7% compared to 6.8% for Inner London.

In 2017, the average house price in the borough was £2.1 million, while in London this is £0.6 million and in England this is £0.3 million.

NOTE: Annual median property prices calculated by the GLA from Price Paid Data published on Land Registry website. The median is the middle score for a set of data that has been arranged in order of magnitude. The median is less affected than the average by outliers and skewed data.
RBKC has an atypical tenure pattern with 36% of properties rented from local authorities or housing associations.

For RBKC, over a 10-year period to the end of 2018, the share of social renting increased, unlike for London. Over 10 years to 2018, the number of properties owned with mortgages decreased by 28%, contributing to an 18% increase in the number of properties owned outright.

Slower than average growth in the number of households might be partially explained by high property prices

Between 2011 and 2020, the number of households in RBKC increased by 4% (or 0.5% per year); for Inner London this figure is approximately 17% (or 1.7% per year).

Slower growth in the number of households in the borough is partially explained by high property prices in the area.

Future projections to 2025 also predict a slower growth in the number of households in RBKC, compared to Inner London.

RBKC has the smallest average household size in London

Across London boroughs, RBKC has the smallest average household size of 2.0 people. The average London household size is 2.5 people.

Overcrowded living conditions and poor-quality housing are associated with higher risks of mortality from COVID-19.

NOTE: Average household size (persons per household) using population estimate (ONS) divided by number of households. Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review
Net increase in the number of new homes varied widely over the last decade

Over the last 10 years the number of dwellings in RBKC increased by nearly 3,500. In 2019/20, there was a net addition of 511 dwellings.

Kensal Canalside is a site in the north of the borough that has been selected as one of London’s 38 Opportunity Areas within the London Plan and the Council’s Local Plan. It is an area for growth that has the potential to bring at least 3,500 new homes and 2,000 new jobs to the area.

The Borough accommodated all 120 rough sleepers during lockdown in 2020.

People who sleep rough over a long period of time face a higher likelihood of dying prematurely, compared to the general population. In England, the average age of death of people who experience homelessness is 44 for men and 42 for women. For the general population, the average age at death is 76 for men and 81 for women (as of 2017).

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

In 2020, **120** out of **120** rough sleepers were accommodated during lockdown.
People, Home and Family

Family and Children
Only 19% of RBKC’s households have dependent children; almost half are single person households.

Household composition in RBKC is skewed towards one person households (47%).

RBKC have relatively low rates of lone parents with dependent children at 5%. This compares to 9% for London and 7% for England.

25% of households have children living with their parents. 19% of households have dependent children, compared to 27% for Inner London and 31% for London.

**NOTE:** Households composition charts are based on 2011 Census data. Couples include married couples, civil partnerships and cohabitating partners.
RBKC has the highest proportion of single households amongst London boroughs (ex. City) with 47%

According to Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review, over 30% of single adult households reported that their finances had been affected as a result of COVID-19.

NOTE: Households composition charts are based on 2011 Census data. Couples include married couples, civil partnerships and cohabitating partners. Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review
Between 2011 and 2019, there has been an increase in the percentage of economically active households in England from 48% to 56%.

Between 2011 and 2019, there has been an increase in the percentage of economically active households in London from 48% to 56%. However, in RBKC this has remained below 50% across the period.

The percentage of households where at least one person aged 16 and over is in employment and at least one other is either unemployed or inactive remained stable between 2011 and 2019 at around 30% for RBKC, London and England.

There is a high percentage of workless households in the borough (21% in RBKC vs. 12% in London). This does not necessarily indicate above average unemployment rate but reflects the complex and unique socio-economic structure of the borough.

NOTE: Estimates on the economic activity status of households are for only those households that includes at least one person aged 16 to 64. Working household: all individuals aged 16 and over are in employment. Mixed household: at least one person aged 16 and over is in employment and at least one other is either unemployed or inactive. Workless household: no individuals aged 16 and over are in employment. Source: ONS, NOMIS.
Boroughs with high property prices have higher rates of workless households, suggesting that some wealthy households choose to remain economically inactive.

As shown by the chart, boroughs with high property prices have higher rates of workless households. If we use property prices as a proxy for wealth, we might suggest that some well-off households choose to stay economically inactive.

In London in 2019/20, there were 129,000 working-age unemployed men, as opposed to 96,000 working-age unemployed women. There are 10 times as many women who do not work because they are looking after their home than men.

Average household income in the borough is double than in Inner London and over three times the UK average

1 in 2 households in Kensington and Chelsea have income over £73,000.

£156,000 is the average household income in the borough, twice the amount than in Inner London and 3x the national average of £50,000.

There has been a significant improvement in the % of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception

![Bar chart showing % of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in 2018/19 for Kensington and Chelsea, London, and England for female, male, and overall categories.]

There are 8,400 children aged 0-5 years in RBKC and 16,000 aged 6-17 years, representing 5% and 11% of the population respectively.

Over the last 5 years, there has been a significant improvement in the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception. This holds true for England, London and the borough.

There is a significant gap in the level of development at the end of reception between children with FSM status and not.

NOTE: Public Health Outcomes
RBKC’s position in children's readiness for school significantly improves from Year 5 to Year 6

**All children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Year 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank amongst London boroughs, by % of children achieving good level of development at the end of Reception, 2018/19.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>87.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children with free meal status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Year 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant improvement in school readiness from Year 5 to Year 6</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60.4%</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Public Health Outcomes
RBKC is ranked 7th in England for GCSE attainment by percentage of pupils achieving strong 9-5 in English and Maths

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the summer exam series were cancelled in 2020. Pupils scheduled to sit GCSE and A/AS level exams in 2020 were awarded either a centre assessment grade or their calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual - whichever was the higher of the two. As a result, the 2019/20 data should not be directly compared to attainment data from previous years.

There are substantial attainment gaps between different demographic groups. In England, boys of a Black ethnicity have the lowest attainment of all ethnic and gender groups – 40% attained 9-4 in English and Maths, compared to girls of a Chinese ethnicity who have the highest attainment with 84% achieving 9-4 in English and Maths.

NOTE: Key stage 4 performance (2019/20 GCSE notes), DfE 2018/19
65% of pupils in RBKC go to a 6th form college after completing KS4; almost 1 in 3 students go to a top third HE institution.

RBKC school pupils are more likely than the national average to go to a 6th form school after completing KS4, and are less likely (than both the London and England average) to go to further education.

4 out of 5 students in Kensington and Chelsea achieved a level 4 or higher destination (5% higher compared to the London average).

27% of these students make their way to a top third higher education institution (5% more than in London); 2% obtain their university degrees from Oxford or Cambridge University.

2.2% of young people, between 16 and 18 years old are defined as NEET - not in education, employment or training. This is comparable to the London figures and 1% less than the national average. In 2020, another 1.4% of 16-18 years olds' path were identified as 'not known'.

NOTE: explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk and ONS.
RBKC have lower rates of children with learning difficulties and autism, compared to London and national averages

In 2018, 11.4 per 1000 pupils in RBKC were known to have learning difficulties: this is the thirds lowest rate in the region after the City of London and Richmond upon Thames. This is also 50% lower than the rate for London in 2018 (23 per 1000 pupils) and 76% lower than the average for England (38.9 per 100 pupils).

RBKC has a significantly low rate of children with autism known to schools (5th lowest of all London boroughs). This rate was 9.2 per 1000 pupils in 2018 for RBKC, 13.7 for England and 15 for London.

The rate of children with moderate, severe and multiple learning difficulties is also significantly lower than the regional and national averages.

NOTE: www.fingertips.phe.org.uk
In RBKC 13.3% of pupils have an EHCP or are receiving SEN support; this is lower than the 15.5% national average.
People, Home and Family

Health and Well-being
RBKC has the highest life expectancy at birth for males and the 2nd highest for females, however, the difference between genders is large.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 2017 - 19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kensington and Chelsea</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>80.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner London</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RBKC has the highest life expectancy at birth for males and the second highest for females (after Camden) amongst all London boroughs. However, the borough ranked 18th for healthy life expectancy at birth for men (63.8 years, compared to 71.9 years in Richmond upon Thames).

At RBKC, healthy life expectancy at 65 for females is the highest, whilst for males it is one of the lowest among London boroughs.

**HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 2016 - 18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kensington and Chelsea</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner London</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>63.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 65, 2016 - 18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kensington and Chelsea</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner London</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1 Difference in life expectancy between genders

**NOTE:** Public Health Outcomes
Adults in RBKC live a healthier life than the average London resident

- **3 in 5** adults eat a healthy diet
- More than **3 in 5** adults are physically active
- **1 in 2** adults are overweight or obese
- **1 in 7** adults smoke
- **1 in 2** adults abstain from drinking alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% OF 16+ POPULATION MEETING THE RECOMMENDED '5-A-DAY' ON A 'USUAL DAY'</th>
<th>% OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS</th>
<th>% OF ADULTS CLASSIFIED AS OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE</th>
<th>% OF SMOKERS (18+)</th>
<th>% OF ADULTS WHO ABSTAIN FROM DRINKING ALCOHOL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>14.90%</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.8%</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
<td>12.90%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
<td>13.90%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.fingertips.phe.org.uk

However, RBKC is also home to a high rate of adult smokers (2% higher than the London average and 1% higher than the English average).

NOTE: www.fingertips.phe.org.uk
RBKC ranks 5th for the lowest early mortality rates across London

RBKC has one of the lowest under 75 mortality rates (5th lowest in the region).

Cancer, cardiovascular disease and respiratory diseases are the main causes of early death (deaths under the age of 75) in RBKC. Cancer related deaths consist of 39% of early deaths, CVD for 19%

Both respiratory diseases and injuries account for 6% each of early deaths.
RBKC has the 8th lowest rate of 10-11 year old obese children, the 7th lowest rate of diabetes in adults and the 13th lowest hospital admissions rates due to substance misuse.

1 out of 5 10-11 year olds are obese.

Less than 1 in 10 people suffer from diabetes.

6 out of 1000 adults are in specialist treatment for drug misuse.

NOTE: www.fingertips.phe.org.uk
Residents' levels of life satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and day-to-day happiness dropped following the Grenfell tragedy.

Compared to 2011/12 RBKC residents now report to have lower life satisfaction levels, lower levels of feeling worthwhile and lower day-to-day happiness. The level of anxiety has also increased since 2011/2012.

In 2017, there was a sharp decline in all four well-being measures, following the Grenfell tragedy. The level of anxiety and day to day happiness has seen the highest rate of deterioration.

ISER’s UK-wide study found that all minority ethnic groups have lower life satisfaction levels than those of white ethnicity. This is linked to socio-economic status and levels of deprivation.

RBKC has a higher rate of patients with SMI and depression than the average for London.

In 2017/18, the prevalence of serious mental illness (SMI) in GP practices in RBKC was 1.50%. This was the 2nd highest recorded prevalence of SMI in London, with there being an average prevalence of 1.30%. Inner London boroughs in general have higher rates of people with mental illnesses.

In 2017/18, the prevalence of depression at RBKC was the 5th highest amongst London boroughs at 8.48%. The average for Inner London was 7.45% and for London this was 7.11%.

NOTE: Mental Health: QOF prevalence - The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers. Depression: Recorded prevalence (aged 18+) - The recorded depression prevalence is the estimated number of people with depression recorded on their practice register as a proportion of the practice list size, aged 18 years or over, allocated to a local authority boundary using the postcode of the practice. PHE, Mental Health and Wellbeing.
In RBKC, the percentage of children with social, emotional and mental health needs is below London and national averages.

**% of School Pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental Health Needs**

- **Primary School Age**: 2.29, 2.19, 2.19
- **Secondary School Age**: 1.92, 2.31, 2.39
- **School Age**: 2.53, 2.13, 2.19

**% of School Pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental Health Needs**

- **Kensington and Chelsea**: 2.11, 2.11, 2.13
- **London**: 2.11, 2.11, 2.13
- **England**: 2.41, 2.41, 2.41

**NOTE:** Public Health Outcomes
RBKC has the lowest rates for under 18s conception, smoking during pregnancy, as well as obesity in early pregnancy amongst London boroughs.

Conception rate is **0.5%** for under 18s, which is lower than across London.

The rate of smoking status at pregnancy was **1.6%**; 1 in 4 smoking in early pregnancy quits the habit by the time of delivery.

NOTE: PHE, Under 18s conception rate, Local Authority Health Profiles.
There are significantly more cases per 100,000 population of new HIV and new STI cases, compared to London boroughs.

There has been a significant reduction in new HIV diagnosis rates (from 33.5 to 24.4 per 100,000 in 2019), however, this is still higher than London at 20.9 and England at 8.1.

New STI diagnoses per 100,000 increased by 17% to 2,662. This is above the London average of 1,939 and nationally of 900.

NOTE: PHE, Under 18s conception rate, Local Authority Health Profiles.
Place and Local Economy
Kensington and Chelsea is located in the west of central London and is the smallest area out of all London boroughs

4.7 sq. miles – we are the smallest London borough by area.

RBKC is part of inner west London, along with Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham, Wandsworth, Westminster and the City of London.

We are neighbours with Westminster (East), Wandsworth (South), Hammersmith and Fulham (West) and Brent (North).

We belong to the strategic partnership of Central London local authorities – Central London Forward (CLF).
Residents' living conditions vary across the borough, with northern wards being more deprived than in the south.

**INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2019**

30 (29%) of the borough’s LSOAs fall within the most deprived 30% of LSOA’s nationally.

28 (27%) of the borough’s LSOAs fall within the least deprived (most prosperous) 30% of LSOA’s nationally.

NOTE: IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard by Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England. It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.
There are lots of different community hubs, spaces and services across the Borough

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SCHOOLS</strong></th>
<th><strong>GREEN AREAS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong> secondary schools</td>
<td><strong>26</strong> parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 primary schools and 3 special schools; 100% schools are rated “Good” or “Outstanding” by Ofsted.</td>
<td>and open spaces, including 10 with a green flag. Parks and green spaces have been crucial for exercise and mental wellbeing during COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LIBRARIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>CULTURE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong> libraries</td>
<td><strong>7</strong> theatres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and two leisure centres; in 2020 there were 20,500 digital books, magazines and audiobooks downloaded from the virtual library.</td>
<td>and over 15 museums, including three of the most visited museums in the UK.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HOSPITALS</strong></th>
<th><strong>FAITH</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> hospitals</td>
<td><strong>70+</strong> religious organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>within the borough’s boundaries, Chelsea and Westminster, Royal Brompton, Royal Marsden, and St. Charles’ Hospitals.</td>
<td>serving congregations of different faiths.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea web-site and The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council Plan
The Borough has an extensive network of public transport and cycling lanes

We maintain **190 km** of roads and **380 km** of pavements.

There are **13** underground stations on the Circle, District, Central, Piccadilly and Hammersmith & City Lines with over **150 million** entries and exits each year before COVID-19.

The Borough is served by over **30** bus routes, enabling passengers to travel extensively within Kensington and Chelsea and further afield. The **entire bus network** is wheelchair accessible.

Cadogan Pier and Chelsea Harbour Pier (in Hammersmith and Fulham) facilitate travel along the River Thames between Putney Bridge and Blackfriars.

There are **8+ km** of new “quietways” for safer cycling. We are committed to creating more cycle routes for people to cycle in the area.

**NOTE:** [The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea web-site](http://www.rbkc.gov.uk), information on current cycling routes and consultations can be found [here](http://www.rbkc.gov.uk).
RBKC is the centre of London culture and hosts many nationally and internationally recognised cultural attractions

11.7 million people visited the borough’s museums in 2019.

The Natural History, Science, and Victoria and Albert museums welcome over 10 million visitors each year between them.

Other cultural gems can be found further north, including Kensington Palace, the Design Museum, Leighton House Museum and the Museum of Brands.

The world-famous Portobello Road and Golborne Road Markets are visited by millions of people each year.

Up to 1 million people each year attend the Notting Hill Carnival, the largest street festival in Europe.

Due to COVID-19, in 2020 the Carnival was held entirely online with 6 million people logged in on the event.

Over 4,000 listed buildings and 177 English Heritage Blue Plaques.
Safety is one of our top priorities; in 2020, RBKS’s crime level dropped by 29%, compared to 14% for London.

317 fires in the borough and 942 special service calls to Kensington and Chelsea fire station in 2020.

5.2 dwelling fire injuries per 100,000 pf the population in 2019, below the Inner London rate of 8.0.

1 fire fatality in 2019, out of a total of 13 in Inner London and 30 in Greater London.

Community Safety Discussion Group – current consultation to devise the Community Safety Plan and make the borough a safer place to live, work and learn.

RBKC is working on improving their environmental footprint, including reducing NO2 and CO2 and increasing recycling.

The Council collects rubbish and recycling twice weekly from 93,000 households. Every third Londoner finds recycling confusing and less than half (45%) say that they are confident about what can and cannot be recycled. Kensington and Chelsea teamed up with innocent drinks and environmental charity Hubbub to do a refresh of the recycling communications, the "Most wanted" recycling campaign.

Over the last three years, the borough has achieved an overall increase in its recycling rate by 2.9%. Now standing at 28.6%, this is a higher rate than the majority of the other boroughs with similar housing compositions. In 2019, recycling rates in Bexley, Ealing and Bromley were 50% and above. It is estimated that for every 1% increase in the household recycling rate that the council can save £63,000 a year in disposal costs.

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

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

Local Economy
Kensington and Chelsea is home to 0.25% of the UK population, whilst local businesses produce around 2.5% of UK GVA
RBKC has the 10th highest number of employment placements in London; 86% are in the private sector, close to the London average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>2019 Total Employment (Thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of London</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islington</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillingdon</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kensington and Chelsea</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammersmith and Fulham</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnet</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandsworth</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havering</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond upon Thames</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbridge</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston upon Thames</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexley</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barking and Dagenham</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LONDON EMPLOYMENT**

- **Public**: 14%
- **Private**: 86%

**NOTE**: ONS.gov.uk
Retail is the main industry within the borough, employing 15.5% of people. This makes it the greatest agglomeration of retail jobs in any borough. Retail has been one of the most impacted industries during the pandemic, hence, playing a significant role in the economic recession.

Accommodation and food services is the (close) second most important industry (highest agglomeration of jobs within the industry across London). The industry employs approximately 14.8% of workers in the borough. It has been heavily impacted by COVID-19 and there has been the largest proportion of its workers on furlough.

The health industry consists of the third main employer, employing 12.7% of workers. This sector has not had the need to furlough health workers.
Business survival rate is above the London average; grants have been supporting the main sectors to survive through 2020

- Active Enterprises in RBKC consist of 2.5% of active business in London (612,860 in 2018) and 0.5% of active businesses in the UK (2,939,520 in 2018).
- 14% of businesses in RBKC are new businesses, this is 2.5% lower than the Inner London average and 1.1% higher than the UK average.
- The rate of enterprise deaths is 10.7% in RBKC, lower than the Inner London and UK average (13% and 11.4% respectively).

The survival rates highlight the percentage of businesses that survived into 2018.

Greater London has the lowest 5-year survival rate in the UK (39%) while the RBKC survival rate is similar to the national average.

![Bar chart showing business survival rates](image)

The table below presents the grants provided to RBKC businesses up to and including 30 September 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grant</th>
<th>No of eligible hereditaments</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>% Hereditaments Paid</th>
<th>% Cumulative Value Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheme 1</td>
<td>Small Business Grant</td>
<td>£10,000</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>9,740,000</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme 2a</td>
<td>Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grant - a</td>
<td>£10,000</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>1,380,000</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme 2b</td>
<td>Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grant - b</td>
<td>£25,000</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>34,150,000</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Business demographics ons.gov.uk
According to the annual population survey conducted by ONS, 24,600 residents (out of 72,100 working population in RBKC in 2019) work in banking, finance or infrastructure.

The second most popular industry is public administration, education and health (12,700), followed by distribution, hotels and restaurants (10,900).

Three in four residents in RBKC are highly qualified employees, while one in three work in banking, finance and insurance.

RBKC has the 4th highest percentage of highly qualified people across London boroughs, and one of the lowest percentages of unqualified residents.
The high qualification of residents contributes to RBKC having the highest mean and median household income in London

### MEAN AND MEDIAN INCOME (PERSONAL INCOMES BY TAX YEAR)

- **Mean £**
- **Median £**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>2017-18 MEAN £</th>
<th>2017-18 MEDIAN £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kensington and Chelsea</td>
<td>177,000</td>
<td>40,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of London</td>
<td>148,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>124,000</td>
<td>39,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>92,600</td>
<td>37,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammersmith and Fulham</td>
<td>73,200</td>
<td>33,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond-upon-Thames</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>36,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandsworth</td>
<td>67,900</td>
<td>34,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islington</td>
<td>62,100</td>
<td>33,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>54,600</td>
<td>30,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnet</td>
<td>49,500</td>
<td>28,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston-upon-Thames</td>
<td>48,700</td>
<td>32,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>48,600</td>
<td>29,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>46,600</td>
<td>30,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>45,600</td>
<td>29,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley</td>
<td>45,500</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>43,800</td>
<td>27,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>43,100</td>
<td>29,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow</td>
<td>40,300</td>
<td>26,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>40,200</td>
<td>27,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>39,700</td>
<td>26,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>27,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbridge</td>
<td>37,100</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>36,900</td>
<td>28,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>36,800</td>
<td>27,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td>36,200</td>
<td>26,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillingdon</td>
<td>35,900</td>
<td>27,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havering</td>
<td>35,700</td>
<td>27,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croydon</td>
<td>35,600</td>
<td>27,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>35,400</td>
<td>24,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexley</td>
<td>33,500</td>
<td>26,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
<td>31,900</td>
<td>25,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>24,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barking and Dagenham</td>
<td>27,400</td>
<td>23,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RBKC has the highest mean household income value out of the boroughs. This is 360% higher than the London mean income, and the second highest median value. RBKC's median income is 140% higher than the London median. This is a more significant indicator, as it is not affected by the extreme high values, which are driving the soaring mean income.

**NOTE:** Median household income is the income cut-off where half of the households earn more, and half earn less, while mean household income is the income that all households would have if the total income of all households combined was equally distributed among all households.
Income distribution varies across wards, with north Kensington being significantly lower

The significantly high percentage of households in poverty in the northern part of the borough drives the average poverty figures to 29%; 3% higher than the lower average and 8% higher than the English average.

Housing claims in RBKC picked up in March 2019 with 14,687 claimants, and it has seen a downward trend since. This is mainly due to a steady transition of Housing Benefit claimants to Universal (the proposed target end date is for all HB claims is to be passed over to UC by 2024). Council Tax Reduction claims have increased by 10% in 2020; from 12,440 in January to 13,718 by the end of the year.

NOTE: ons.gov.uk. Households in poverty is defined as 'model-based estimates of the proportion of households with mean weekly income lower than 60% of the national median weekly income, by middle layer super output area, England and Wales'.
RBKC has low employment rates compared to London and England

It is important to note that employment rates are survey-based and use small sample sizes. It is also yet to be updated with the most recent data. RBKC employment rates are typically lower than other boroughs. This means that we have not yet seen the impact of Covid-19 on local employment rates. For context, the charts demonstrate a rate of employment for RBKC’s BAME communities and disabled residents that is well below London and UK averages.

In London in 2019/20, there were 129,000 working-age unemployed men, as opposed to 96,000 working-age unemployed women. There are 10 times as many women who do not work because they are looking after the home than men.

NOTE: DWP
Employment rates are even lower for BAME and disabled residents

**ANNUAL MOVING AVERAGE OF BAME RESIDENTS EMPLOYMENT RATES**

- Kensington and Chelsea
- London
- United Kingdom

**ANNUAL MOVING AVERAGE OF DISABLED RESIDENTS EMPLOYMENT RATES**

- Kensington and Chelsea
- London
- United Kingdom

RBKC’s BAME communities and disabled resident employment rates are well below London and UK averages; this follows the general employment pattern of lower overall employment rates, compared to the London average.

14% less BAME residents in employment compared to London.

2% less Disabled residents in employment compared to London.

5% lower Residents’ employment rate.

NOTE: DWP
By the end of September 2020, 6,000 workers were furloughed, under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) furlough scheme. The take-up rate in RBKC matches the London average at approximately 10% of the eligible population being furloughed.

This unprecedented lengthy furlough scheme, covered 8.9 million workers in the UK at its peak and about 15,500 in RBKC in July. Workers in retail and accommodation and food services, two main industries in the borough, were affected the most.

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

NOTE: DWP
The restrictions on businesses and households that were put in place from the beginning of the pandemic led to many people not being able to work or not being able to earn as much as they were previously. As a result, the claims for Universal Credit increased significantly. There has been an increase of 124% in the total number of UC claimants from 4,869 in March to 10,402 in October 2020.

There is a clear pattern suggesting that the number of total Universal Credit claims is significantly higher in the most deprived wards. These are Dalgarno, St Helen’s, Golborne, Notting Dale and Colville wards. Golborne, Colville and Notting Dale had similar levels in March, but have had different experiences during the pandemic. Golborne now has the highest claimants at 1,059.

NOTE: DWP, stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk. IMD: www.gov.uk
According to the 2011 Census, there were 86,000 people commuting daily to their jobs in Kensington and Chelsea, while most of RBKC outflows were to the neighbouring boroughs.

In 2011, out of about 98,000 commuters that worked in RBKC, 11,000 were residing in the borough, whilst almost 38,000 were commuting from the neighbouring boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham (7,640), Wandsworth (7,480), Lambeth (5,000), Westminster (4,820), Ealing (4,790), Brent (4,570), Southwark (3,040) etc.

Approximately 28,000 of our residents work in Westminster, 3,960 commute to Tower Hamlets, 3,700 to Hammersmith and Fulham, 3,300 commute to Camden; the majority of the remaining 13,000 resident workers commute to different parts of the capital, as shown on the map.
Commuting patterns have changed significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic, reaching a record low in April 2020

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

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

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

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

Being constrained to stay at home for the greatest part of the year, ‘residential’ commuting has recorded an increase of about 20%, compared to the beginning of 2020.

When all commuting trips decrease significantly, this can only mean one thing: a great demand shock for transportation. Trips to transit stations in RBKC in winter were 60% lower than trips in January of the same year.

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

NOTE: www.google.com › covid19 › mobility
The borough has multiple stakeholders with residents being at the heart of it

153,000 residents, including 22,000 children under 16 years old and 26,000 senior citizens 65+.

15,360 active enterprises, including 2,600 shops, 430 restaurants, and 155 hotels (as of 2018).

11.7 m people visited the borough’s museums in 2019. The borough’s daytime population is 250,000, reflecting the high numbers of visitors and workers who come to the borough every day.

8,400 children aged 0-5 and 16,000 young people aged 6-17.
The council has been governed by the Conservative Party since it was first elected in 1964; currently 39 out of the total 50 seats are held by Conservatives.

2019 – 2022 Councillors

18 wards
each ward elects either two or three councillors; at present four wards controlled by Labour, the other 14 by Conservatives.

50 Councillors
currently 39 (78%) seats are with Conservatives, 13 with Labour and 1 with Liberal Democrats; 40% of the councillors are women.

Cllr Elizabeth Campbell
Leader since 19 July 2017; elected councillor for Royal Hospital Ward.

NOTE: For more information on the council structure check RBKC website.
One of the Council’s cross-cutting themes is conversation with communities and their involvement in policy development

**Cross-cutting themes**

**Community involvement**
Local people want to be involved in policy development and service users expect to be part of service development. We will engage openly with our residents and service users, seeking to capture all points of view to make better informed decisions. We will use the talents and skills within our communities to co-design and commission better services.

**Narrowing the gap**
We will improve outcomes for our residents, with a focus on narrowing the gap between different communities and seek to ensure that individuals have equal opportunity to fulfil their potential. This means people having equal access to jobs, housing, education, employment, health and social care services.

**Prevention and early intervention**
By focusing on prevention and early intervention, particularly in adults’ and children’s services, we can find better value for money solutions that promote people’s wellbeing and go beyond “crisis management”. We will ensure the health and social care needs of the whole community are being addressed now and in the future for adults, children and families.

**Priorities**

- Grenfell recovery
- A great place to live, work and learn
- Supporting and safeguarding vulnerable residents
- Healthy, clean and safe
- A place of culture to visit and explore
The Resident Engagement Survey indicates a good level of engagement between residents and Councillors.

**IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS HAVE YOU HAD ANY EXPERIENCE OF WORKING WITH A COUNCILLOR?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HAVE YOU TAKEN PART IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO COUNCIL DECISION MAKING IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communicating with councillor</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend public meeting</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filled in survey</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given feedback to services</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend a Council meeting</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend an info event about services</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitted a petition</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Been a member of an advisory or decision-...</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked with the Council about ideas for changes...</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoke at a Council meeting</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken part in a workshop</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOW MUCH DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU CAN Influence DECISIONS THE COUNCIL MAKES AFFECTING YOUR LOCAL AREA?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A little</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BY AGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Not at all</th>
<th>A little</th>
<th>Somewhat</th>
<th>A lot</th>
<th>Extremely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-34</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-64</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PREFER NOT TO SAY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preference</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-34</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-64</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Centre for Public Scrutiny and Democratic Society, March 2018. [Responses to the Resident Engagement Survey]
The Grenfell Recovery Strategy was agreed in January 2019 and sets out the Council’s plans to support a community-led recovery for the bereaved, survivors and the local community.

NOTE: For more information on the progress on Grenfell Recovery Strategy check our web-site.
The Community Leadership Programme supports all residents by strengthening their skills and boosting their knowledge.
The Council committed £50m to support Grenfell Recovery services over five years and have already provided £22m towards the initiative.

Our commitment
Building on learning from the tragedy in housing, working with residents to establish a lasting legacy from Grenfell.

What this looks like
- A fund to support housing legacy initiatives for estates in the area immediately surrounding the Tower, which will be co-designed with residents.
- A new allocations project which builds on learning from the Grenfell tragedy and focuses on residents’ experience and ways of working with people in housing need.

Our funding
The Council committed £50m to support Grenfell Recovery services over five years, from April 2019 to March 2024. There is £28m remaining for the next three years.

NOTE: For more information on the progress on Grenfell Recovery Strategy check our web-site.
End of report