



Overview and mitigation of Impacts of Covid-19

Briefing for Recovery Board

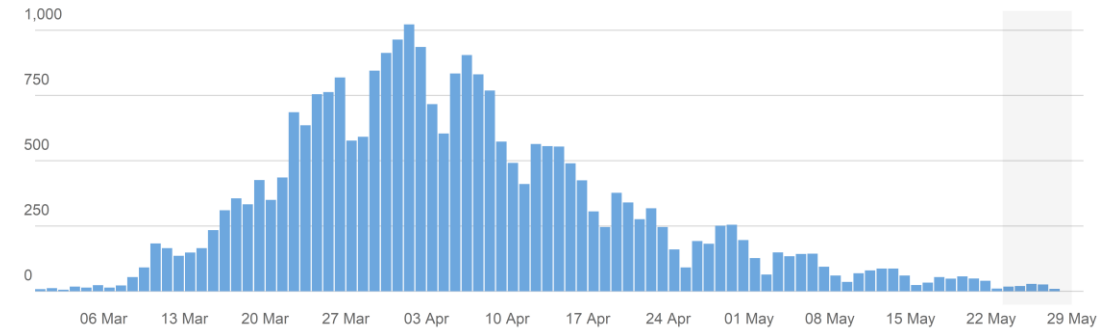
June 2020

Cases and deaths in London

- London daily confirmed cases peaked at 1,023 on 2 April
- Cumulative confirmed cases reached 27,000 by the end of May
- Daily cases have been below 300 since 23 April
- Cumulative deaths in London reached 8,034 on 22 May
- 16% of deaths are in care homes

Daily Cases by date of specimen

London

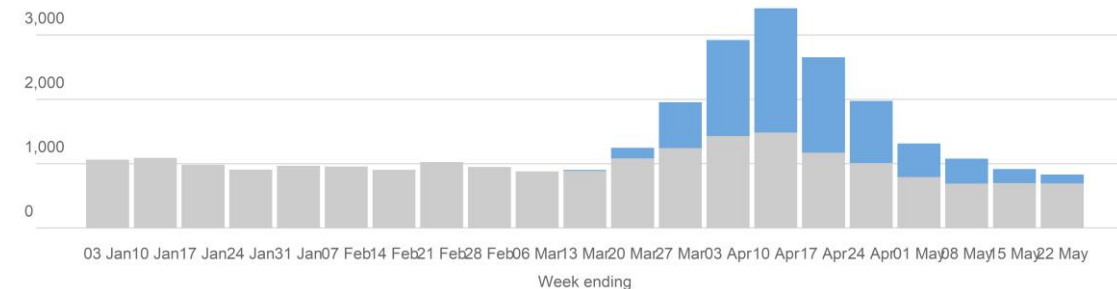


Source: PHE COVID-19 Dashboard
Note: Recent data (shaded region) is likely to be revised upwards
Graphic by GLA City Intelligence

Weekly Deaths in 2020

London - by date of occurrence

COVID 19 Non COVID 19



Source: ONS weekly deaths by Local Authority
Graphic by GLA City Intelligence

Disproportionate impacts of Covid-19 mortality

- Older people, men, and those with underlying health conditions are at disproportionate risk of developing a severe infection and dying from Covid-19
- But BAME populations have higher mortality, even when controlling for existing inequalities
- People living in deprived areas also have higher mortality

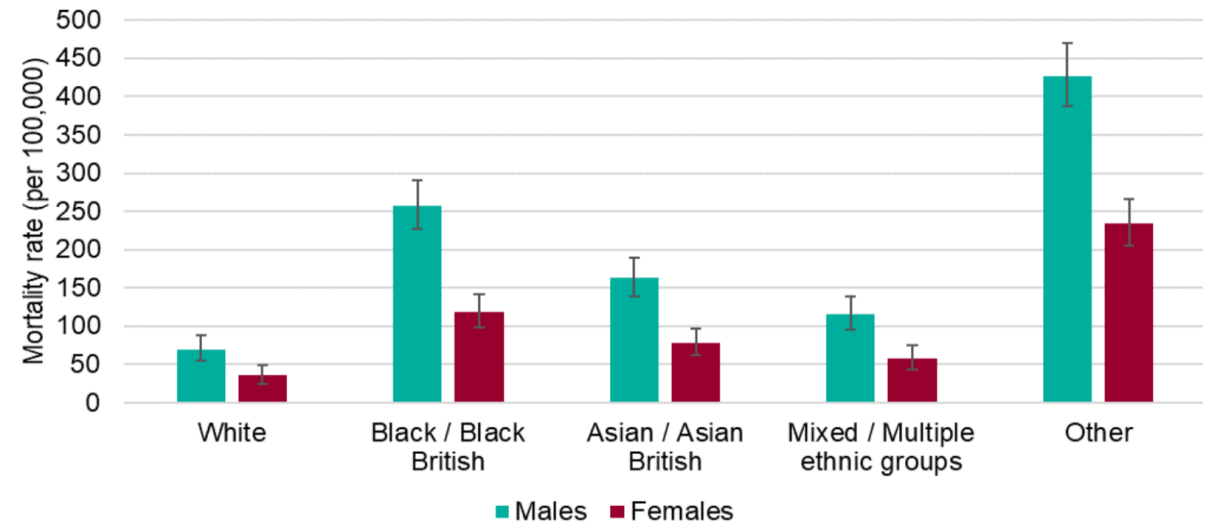
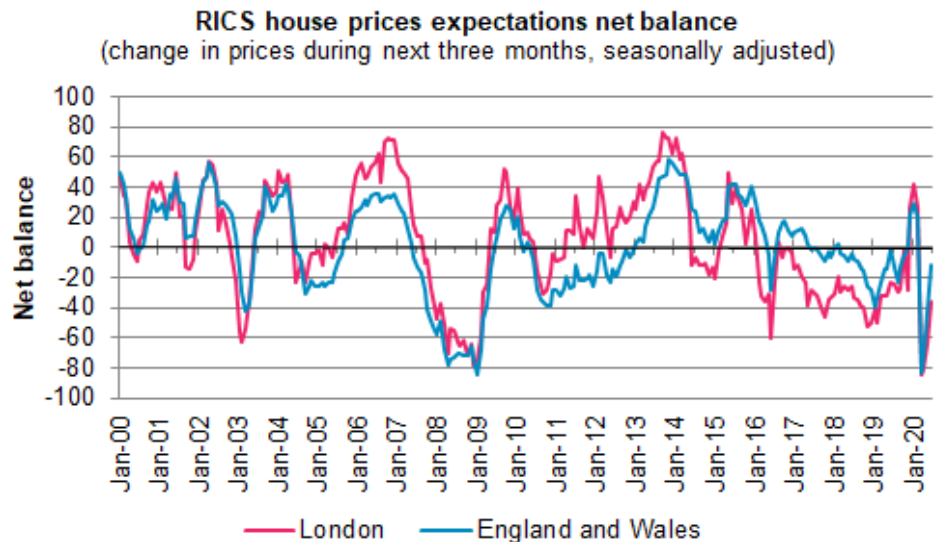
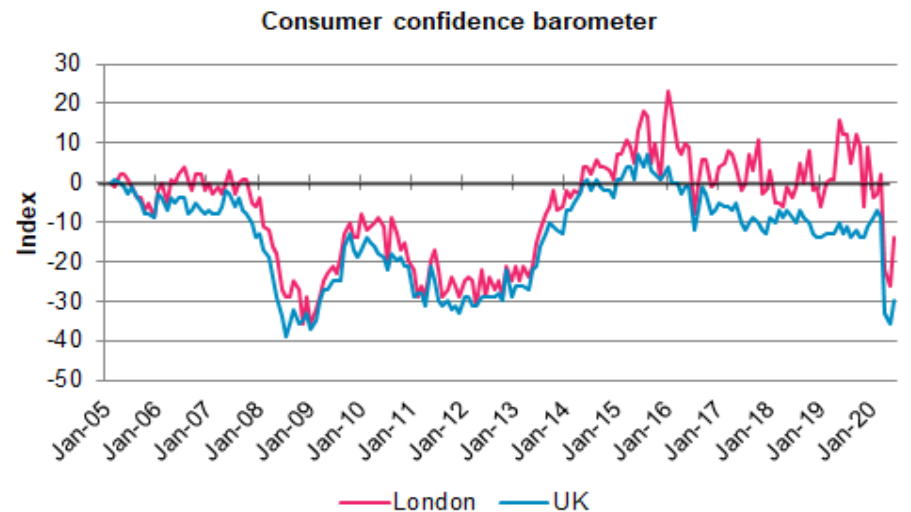
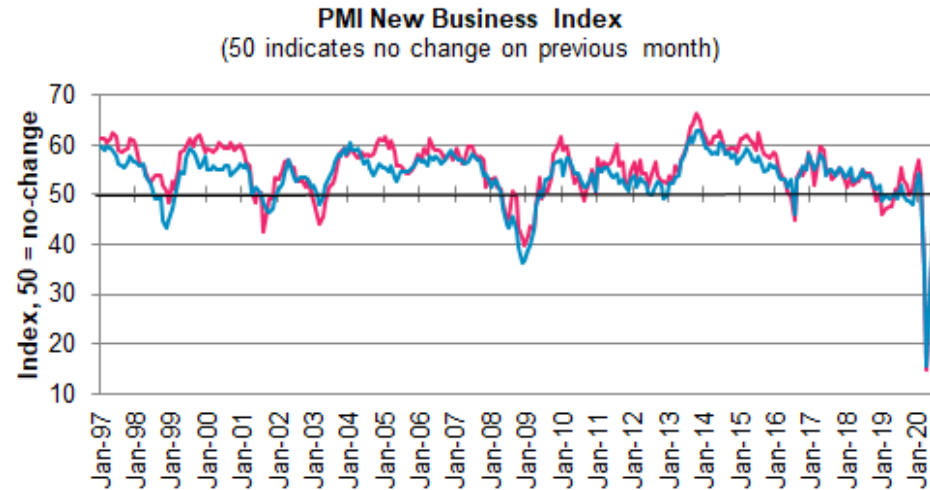
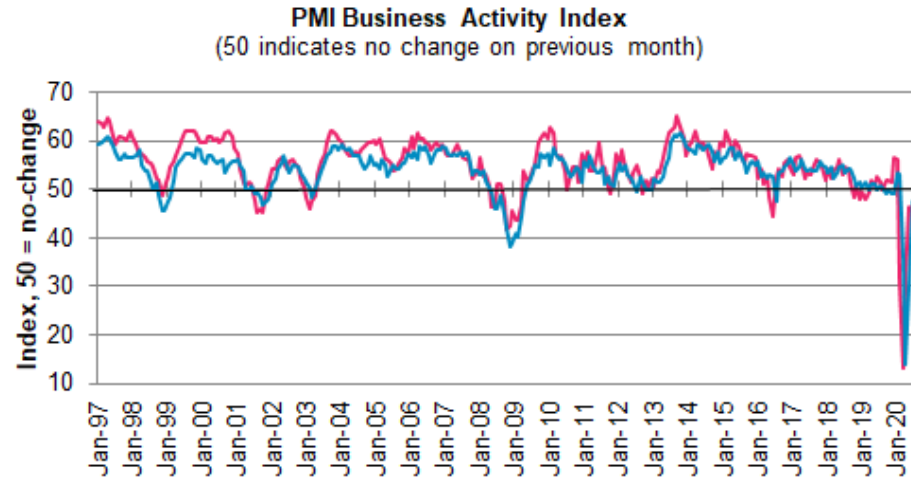


Figure 4.5. Age standardised mortality rates in laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases by ethnicity and sex, as of 13 May, England. Source: Public Health England: COVID-19 Specific Mortality Surveillance System.

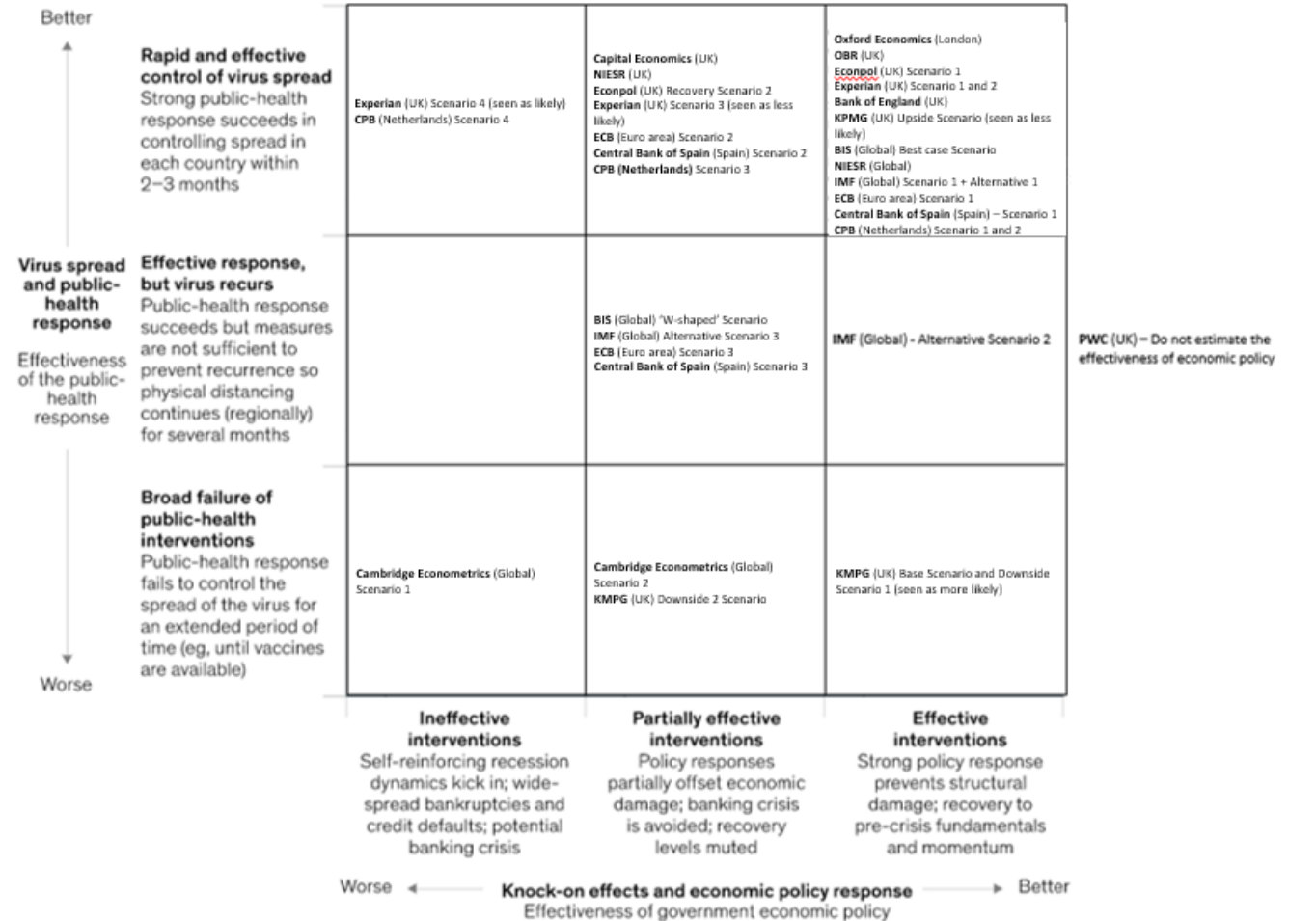
Covid-19 Infection prevalence

- Estimated current infection rates in England for Covid-19 are 0.24% [0.11% - 0.46%] based on individuals in the community for the period 11 to 24 May (The ONS Infection Survey)
- Based on the proportion of blood donors with antibodies, an estimated 14.8% of adult Londoners [12% - 18%] had Covid-19 antibodies by May. These would likely have become infected before mid-April. (PHE Seroprevalence surveillance)

London business activity, new businesses, consumer confidence, and house price expectations fell dramatically in March and May, but a gradual recovery started in May



There are a range of views about the length of the global/UK recession and the speed of recovery



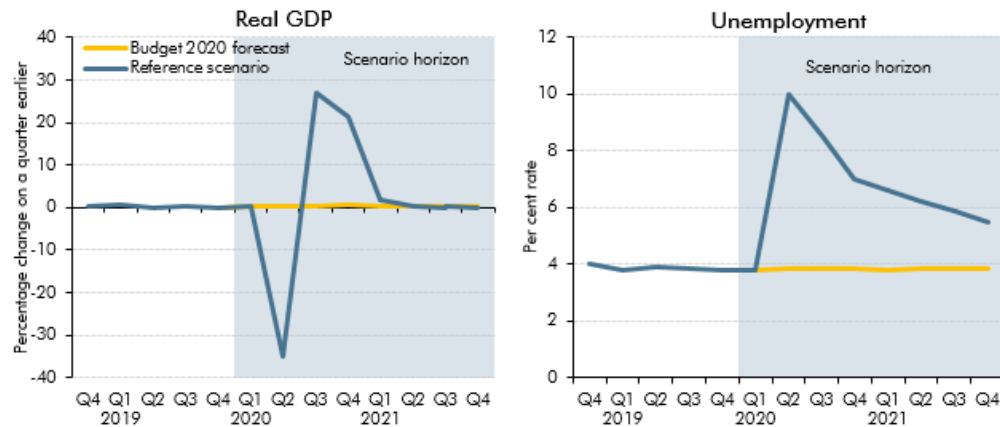
As at May 2020, the balance of economic forecasts and scenarios leaned towards a deep but relatively short-lived recession, with strong growth returning in 2021.

The risk, however, remains on the downside.

GLA Economics is developing macroeconomic scenarios for London's economy to inform recovery planning.

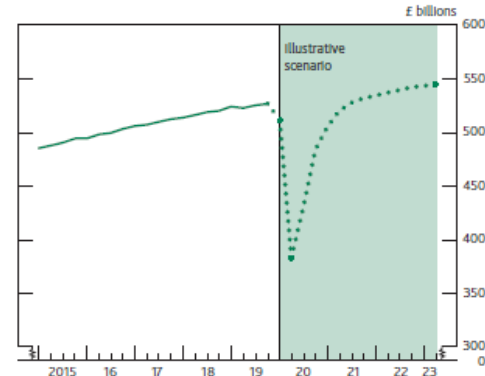
The OBR and BoE scenarios assume a deep recession in the UK, followed by a bounce back in 2021

Chart 1.3: Real GDP and unemployment: reference scenario versus Budget forecast



Source: OBR (14/04/2020)

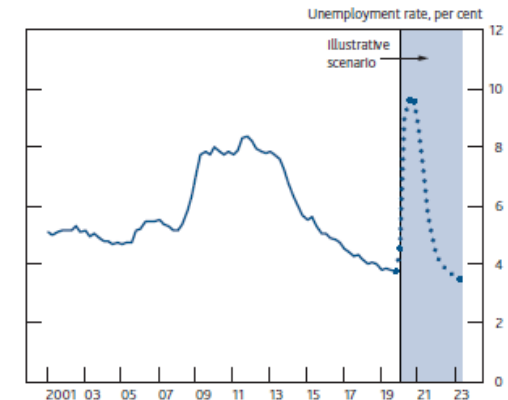
Chart 1.3 GDP picks up relatively rapidly in 2020 H2 in the scenario, although it takes some time to recover towards its previous path
GDP scenario^{(a)(b)}



(a) Conditioned on the assumptions in Chart 1.2 footnote (a).
(b) The dotted line begins in 2020 Q1, as ONS data are currently only available to February.

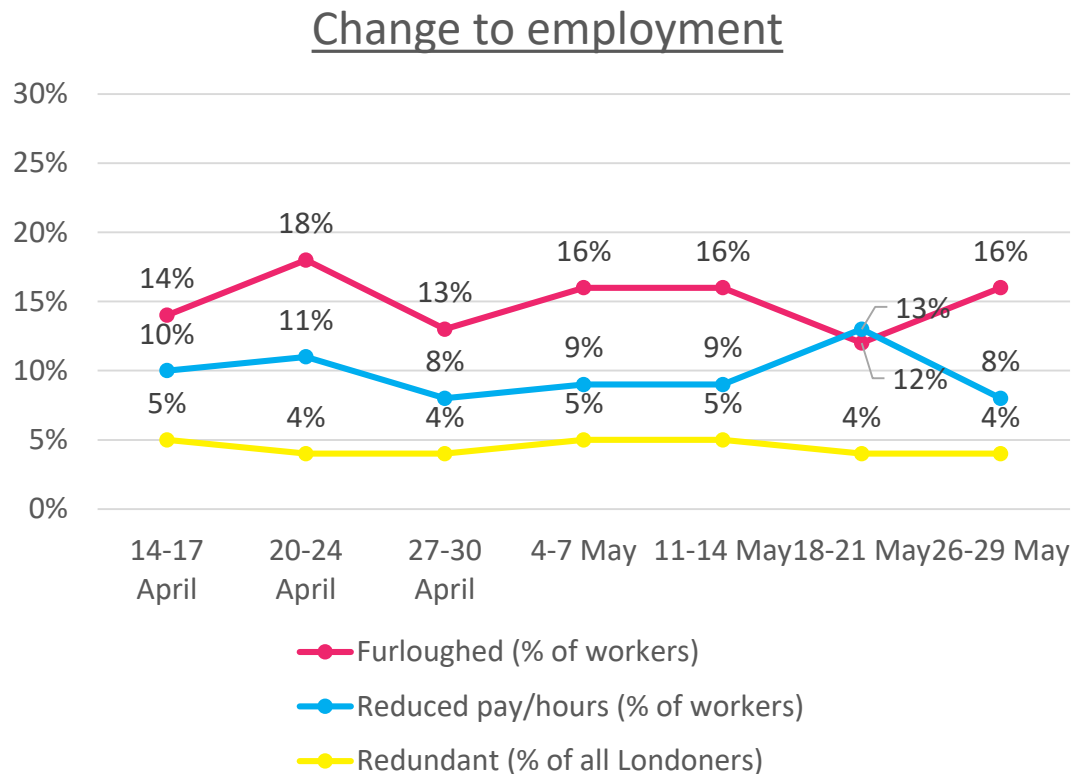
Source: Bank of England (07/05/2020)

Chart 1.4 Unemployment rises sharply, before falling back gradually in the illustrative scenario
Unemployment scenario^{(a)(b)}



(a) Conditioned on the assumptions in Chart 1.2 footnote (a).
(b) The dotted line begins in 2020 Q1, as ONS data are currently only available to February.

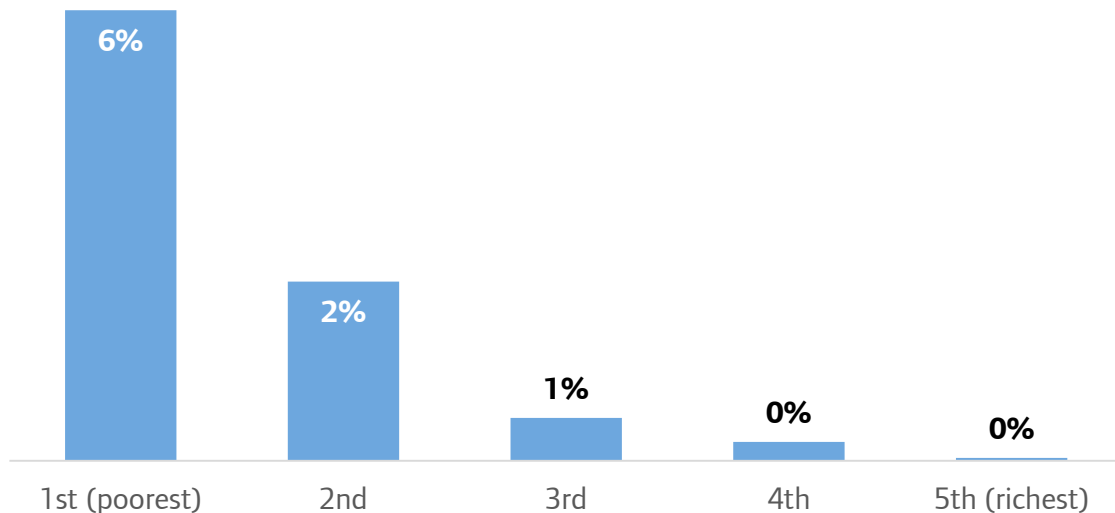
Almost a quarter of London's workers say they have either been furloughed or had their hours/pay reduced



- As well as furloughs and hours reductions, the number of Universal Credit claims went up 117,000 from March to April, reaching a total of nearly 302k claims (the typical monthly change in 2019 was 1,000 to 3,000)
- Londoners aged 25-29 saw the largest increase (+91%) from March, followed by 30-34 (80%) and 35-39 (72%)
- An estimated 1.1 million workers may be at further risk of unemployment

The poorest households are experiencing a welcome boost to their incomes from recent changes to benefits, but other Londoners are struggling

Modelled impact of changes to Universal Credit and Working Tax Credit on average household disposable incomes in London, by household equivalised income quintile (2020/21)

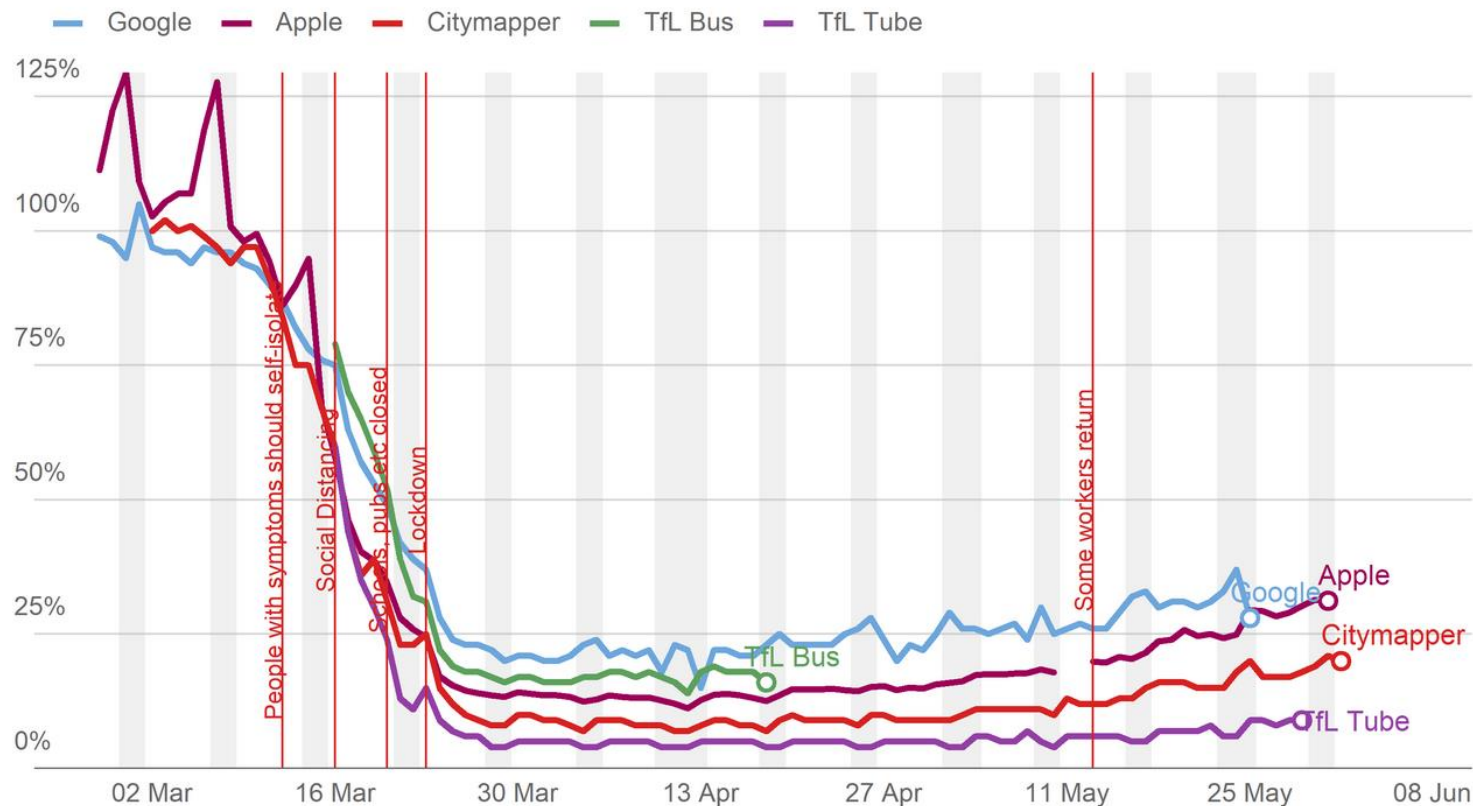


The new Understanding Society Covid-19 study has found (April 2020 data):

- 8% of 16+ Londoners are not up to date with their rent/mortgage payment
- 9% of Londoners are behind with some or all bills (not including rent/mortgage)
- 7% of Londoners are finding it quite difficult to get by and 3% of Londoners are finding it very difficult

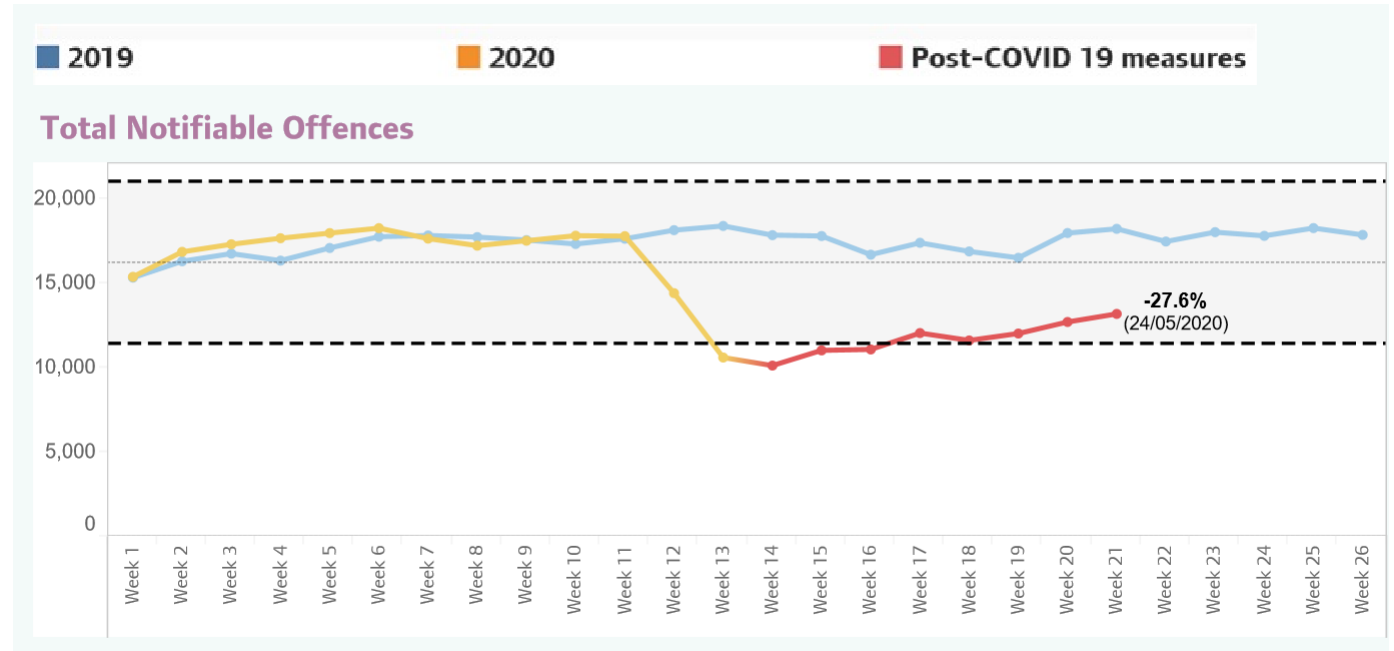
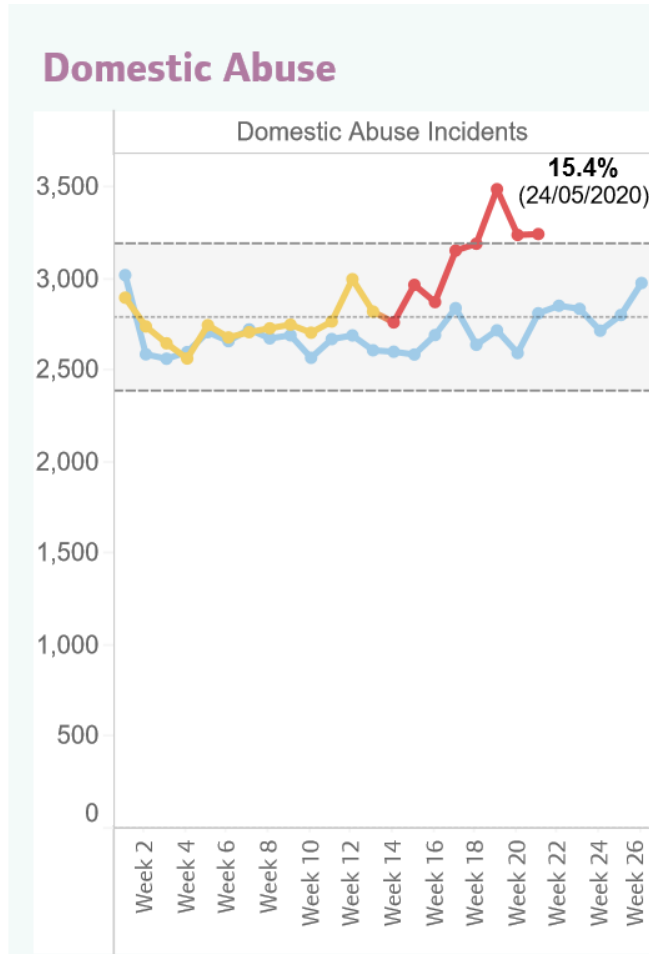
London's lockdown has been effective. Travel data showed a decrease of between 75-90% in travel, although this is slowly increasing again

Mobility Indices for London



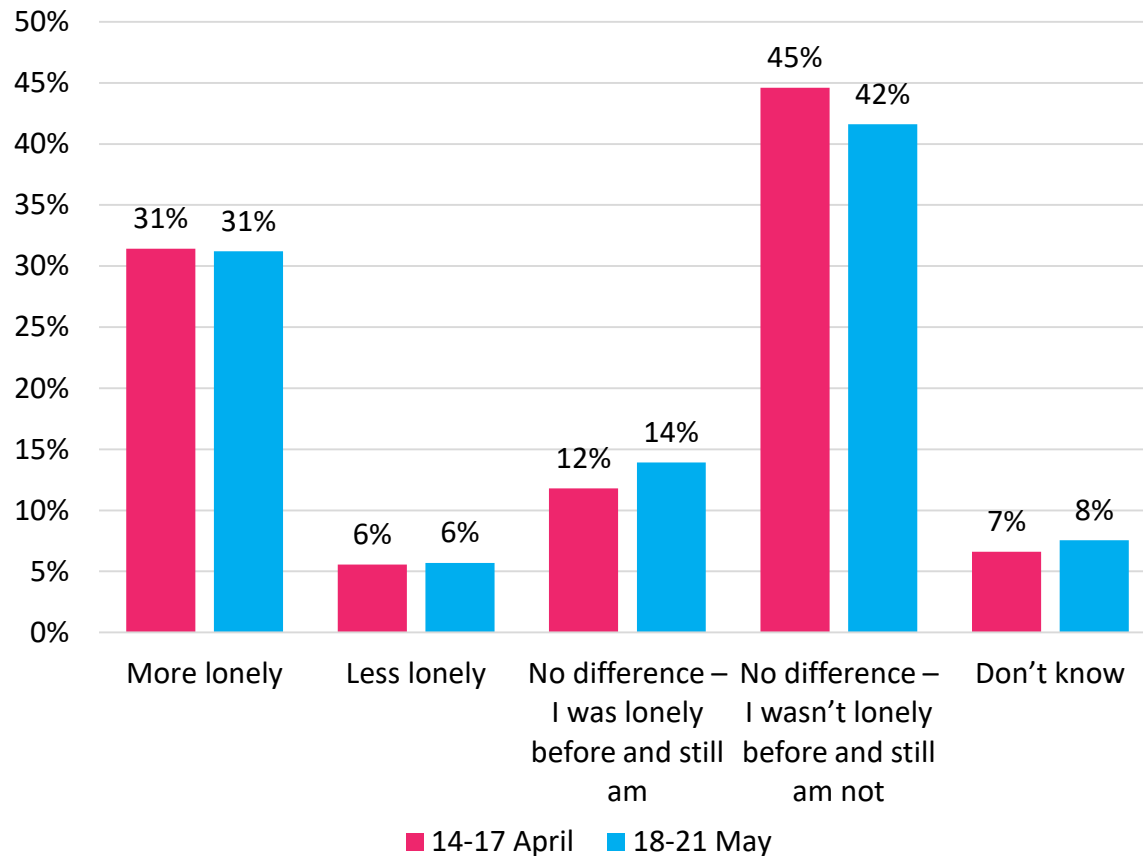
Sources: Citymapper (all journeys), Google (transit stations), Apple (public transport), TfL
Vertical red lines show changes in social distancing rules.
Vertical grey bands show weekends and public holidays

Domestic abuse offences have increased, but overall crime offences have fallen compared to last year

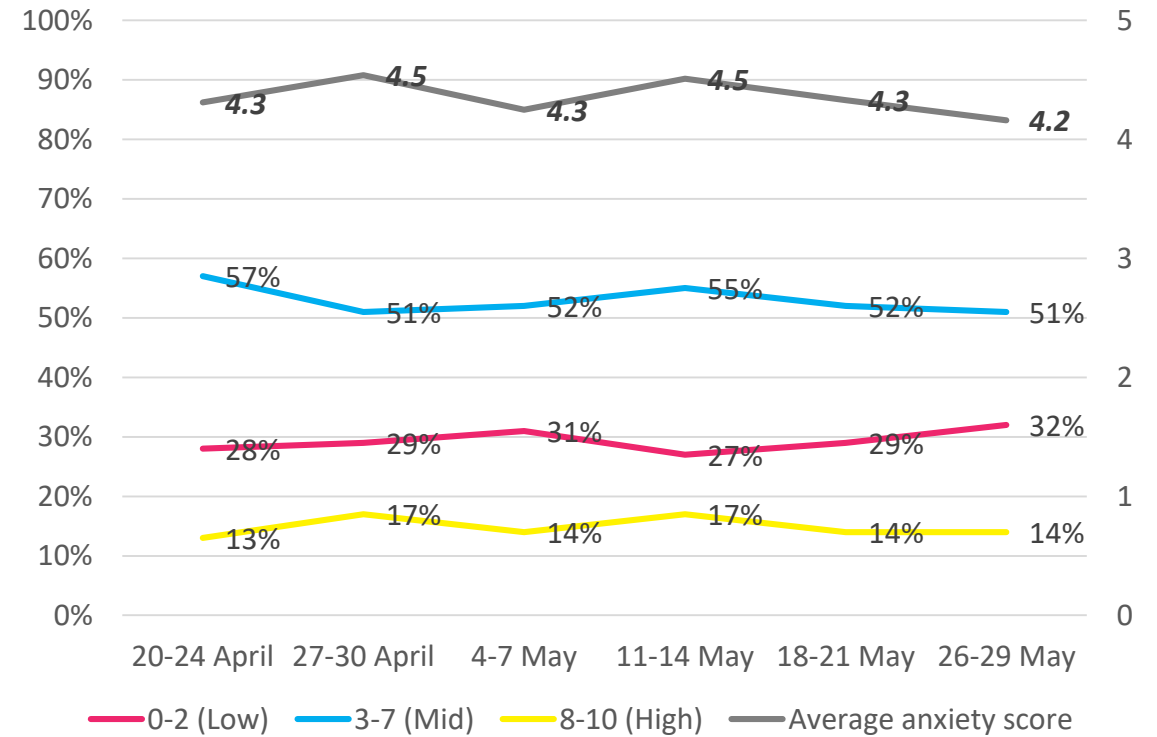


Lockdown has affected mental health – 31% of Londoners are more lonely and 14% report high levels of anxiety

Level of loneliness



Self-reported anxiety



Civil society organisations have seen spikes in demand and require support to aid wider social recovery

- **Delivering services while maintaining social distancing:** Groups shared concerns about access to PPE, the impracticality of maintaining social distancing in a small office space and the need to completely shift delivery models in order to follow guidance. Groups also indicated a need for clear and consistent guidance for civil society organisations.
- **Funding:** This was another major theme in the responses, with a particular focus on increased staff costs due to extended services as a result of social distancing measures or significant shifts in business models.
- **Digital exclusion and mental health:** Organisations are worried about the mental health impact on their beneficiaries and digital exclusion, which has limited some vulnerable groups from being able to engage.

“The digital divide remains a huge problem amongst poorer communities and in the event of a second wave of Covid, we would like to be better prepared.”

Disruptive restrictions could be required until an effective vaccine is rolled out

Research suggests the spread of disease can best be managed through:

- Case detection and isolation - testing and rapid contact tracing
- Modified physical-distancing rules - remote working; staggered shifts; venues operate at reduced capacity
- Targeted restrictions - limit public gatherings; shielding of vulnerable groups; travel bans
- Active monitoring and surveillance of transmission rates

With restrictions only lifted once a vaccine is available at scale

- Traditional vaccine development takes over ten years
- Accelerated Ebola programme took five years
- Pace of Covid-19 vaccine unprecedented
 - Dozens of active candidates under development
 - First vaccine entered human trials March 2020
- *Conceivable* that vaccine could be available within a year
- More conservative scenario - second half of 2021