



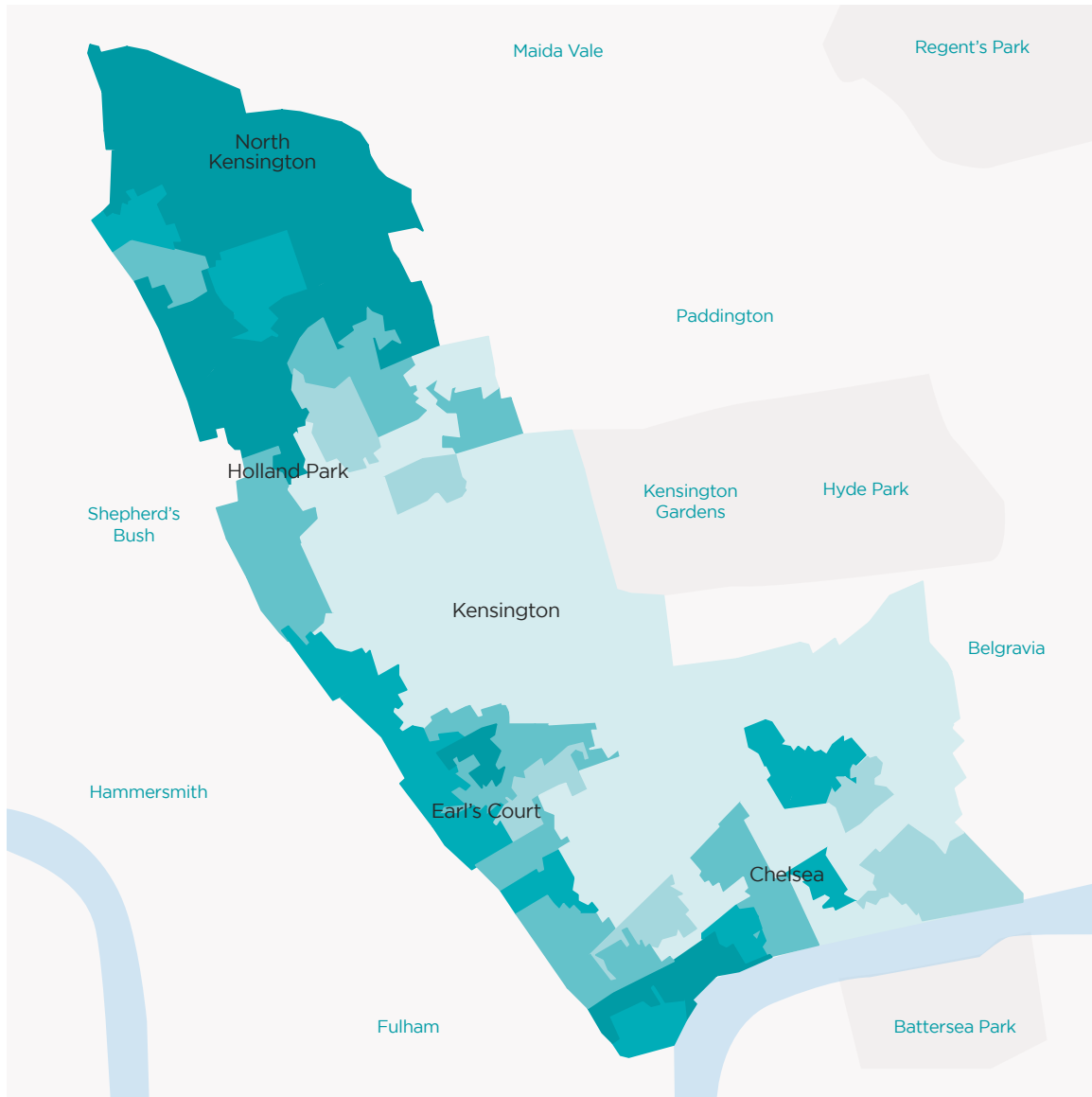
POVERTY  
PROSPERITY

POVERTY  
PROSPERITY

**POVERTY AND PROSPERITY  
IN KENSINGTON + CHELSEA**

Understanding Inequalities in a Borough of Extremes

## Mapping Deprivation in Kensington and Chelsea



Income deprivation quintiles (2019) (where 1 is most deprived)

Source: English Indices of Multiple Deprivation: Income deprivation (2019), MHCLG

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

**A**t first glance, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea is a picture of wealth and prosperity, with an economy ranking among the top 10% of UK local authorities in the recently published UK Prosperity Index<sup>1</sup>. However, these economic headlines mask significant variations in outcomes between different communities in the borough.

**“The thing about RBKC is that it's different to everywhere else...it's the smallest, most densely populated, most diverse, most unequal.”**

Local councillor

The Kensington + Chelsea Foundation commissioned WPI Economics to analyse long-standing issues of poverty and inequality in the borough, including any recent impact from the Covid-19 pandemic. This short report summarises the findings, the full report can be found on the Foundation's website.

As the country looks to recover from the pandemic, and central Government is focused on “levelling up”, the report highlights that parts of, and communities within, Kensington and Chelsea are as much in need of support as other deprived parts of the UK. Ensuring this support is well targeted requires us to fully understand the extent and nature of the poverty and equality we are tackling and the drivers behind them. It also means looking beyond averages, considering outcomes street by street and family by family, not by headline statistics. To do so, we combine quantitative analysis of administrative and survey data with qualitative research, which has included interviews and focus groups with members of the council, local charities, community organisations and residents of the borough. We analysed three areas in particular; children and young people suffering from education inequalities, skills and employment inequalities and health inequalities.

## KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA: A PICTURE OF DIVERSITY AND INEQUALITY

Kensington and Chelsea is home to a richly diverse community.

34%

34% of Kensington and Chelsea residents are from a **Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic** (BAME) background, compared to just 17% for England overall.<sup>2</sup>

48%

48% of Kensington and Chelsea residents were **born abroad**, compared to just 15% for England overall.<sup>3</sup>

“It still feels like the community is recovering from Grenfell and then the pandemic after that...it just set everything back...It's been a really challenging time.”

Focus group participant



# INEQUALITY

Beneath strong economic performance, Kensington and Chelsea is a highly unequal borough, with some residents suffering from severe deprivation.

TOP  
10%

Kensington and Chelsea features among the top 10% of **UK local economies** in the recently published UK Prosperity Index.<sup>4</sup>

1 in 5

However, more than 1 in 5 (23%) Kensington and Chelsea neighbourhoods are among the 20% **most income-deprived** in England and Wales.<sup>5</sup>

1 in 4

One in four **children** in Kensington and Chelsea (24.4%) **lived in poverty** in 2019/20.<sup>6</sup>

Deprivation in Kensington and Chelsea is not a new phenomenon, but the Grenfell Tower fire and the Covid-19 pandemic have highlighted and intensified the issue.

In particular, the economic impact of lockdowns and social restrictions have left many **struggling to make ends meet**, put food on the table and heat their homes.

“We are hungry during this lockdown, [it's] wintertime, we stay cold because we can't afford to pay for the gas bill.”

Participant in research coordinated by Midaye Somali Development Network



# EDUCATION INEQUALITIES

## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM EDUCATION INEQUALITIES

**T**he gap in opportunities and outcomes for residents of Kensington and Chelsea is starkly visible when analysing education pathways for children and young people. The disparities in achievement and outcomes for children from different ethnic and economic backgrounds are amongst the highest in the country. While nearly half the borough's children attend private schools, and local state schools demonstrate strong academic and Ofsted performance, the highest exclusion rate in London indicates that for a significant number of children educational outcomes are poor and lead to adverse long-term consequences.





**Inequalities in Kensington and Chelsea are evident in the borough's children and younger population.**

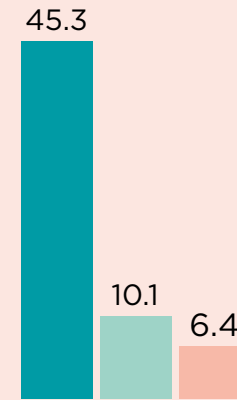
- **A large proportion of** Kensington and Chelsea **students attend independent schools** (45.3%), much higher than both London (10.1%) and England (9.7%) averages.<sup>7</sup>
- More than **one in four state-school students** in Kensington and Chelsea (28.8%) are eligible for **Free School Meals** (FSM), a percentage higher than both London (22.6%) and England (20.6%) as a whole, having increased by 50% in the last four academic years.<sup>8</sup>

# ATTAINMENT GAP

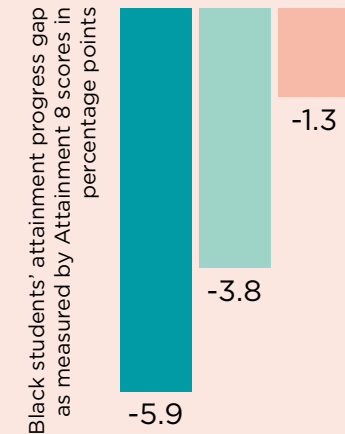
**Local state schools are some of the best in the country, but inequalities in educational attainment are amongst the highest in the country.**

- Although their absolute performance is strong, **Black<sup>9</sup> students** in Kensington and Chelsea **have a gap in performance progress** in schools (measured by Attainment 8 scores<sup>10</sup>) that is on average 4 times larger than in England overall.<sup>11</sup>
- The percentage of **FSM students** in Kensington and Chelsea **achieving a Level 3 qualification** at age 19 is almost **11 percentage points lower** than the rest of their non-FSM peers.<sup>12</sup>
- Evidence at a national level reveals the impact of educational attainment on employability; while the **employment rate** of the working-age population with Level 3 qualifications in 2019 was 83%, **for those with no qualifications it is only 47%**.<sup>13</sup>

**The percentage of students who go to independent schools is much higher in Kensington and Chelsea than in London and England**



**Education inequalities among ethnic groups are larger in Kensington and Chelsea than in London and England**



Legend: Kensington and Chelsea (teal), London (light teal), England (orange)

Source: GCSE results (Attainment 8) (2019–2020), ONS

**“Our schools do fantastic, if you go to one of our schools you will get a top education and it should stand you in good stead for the rest of your life... We just need our schools to not lose anybody along the way.”**

Focus group participant



**High levels of school exclusions, and their disproportionate impact on the most disadvantaged, fuel education and social inequalities.**

- Kensington and Chelsea has the **highest permanent exclusion rate** and 3rd highest temporary exclusion rate in London – higher than both London and England averages.<sup>14</sup>
- **Exclusions for Black and Mixed ethnic students are twice as high** as their White or Asian peers. For students with some form of Special Education Needs (SEN) provision they are three times as high as those without.<sup>15</sup>
- Qualitative evidence also suggests significant use of **informal exclusions**, where interviewees claimed that managed moves and elective home-learning are being used as a way to remove underachieving students; including those with undetected learning disabilities or mental health problems.

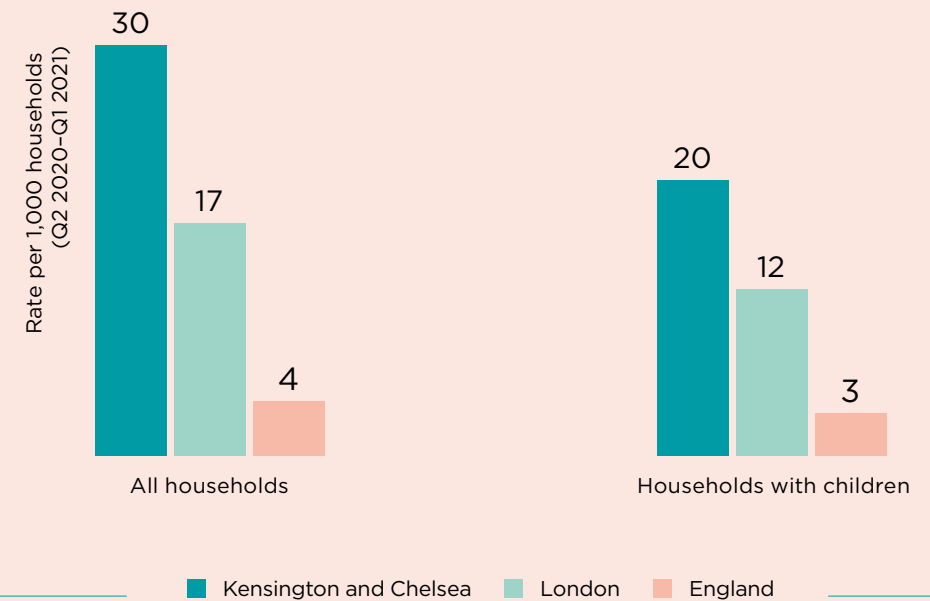
# EXCLUSIONS

**“When exclusion happens, the route is from exclusion to prison.”**

Employee in a local charity working with young people

- National-level qualitative and quantitative evidence suggests **school exclusions mirror social exclusion** and worsen existing problems with mental health in Kensington and Chelsea. This makes young people more vulnerable to wider problems around crime in the borough:
  - Kensington and Chelsea is the local authority with the **third lowest performance in the “Safety and Security”** pillar of the UK Prosperity Index (which aggregates a range of crime-related indicators), having lost 30 positions in the national ranking in the last decade.<sup>16</sup>
  - **1 in 3 young people** engaging with **Kensington and Chelsea’s Youth Offending Team** (YOT) were registered with the Pupil Referral Unit (i.e. were excluded from mainstream school) at the time of assessment by the YOT.<sup>17</sup>

**Kensington and Chelsea has a higher rate of households in temporary accommodation than London and England**



Source: Statutory homelessness live tables: Detailed local authority level tables, MHCLG

**“We see a lot of challenges around working space at home; we’ve got a student who’s incredibly promising as a student, but shares his bedroom with 5 other siblings.”**

Teacher in a local college

**“it [children’s mental health] got worse...the backdrop of gangs and criminality is impacting more and more.”**

Employee in a local charity working with young people



## Educational inequalities have intensified during the pandemic.

- One of the biggest challenges has been **inadequate housing**, which has made home-learning extremely challenging:
  - **13% of Kensington and Chelsea households are overcrowded**<sup>18</sup>, with rates exceeding 20% in the North of the borough.<sup>19</sup>
  - Kensington and Chelsea is the borough with **the 2nd highest rate of households in temporary accommodation** (30 out of 1,000 households) in the capital, and the 4th for households including children (20 out of 1,000 households).<sup>20</sup>
- As schooling became even more reliant on studying at home as a result of successive lockdowns, a combination of lack of space to learn effectively at home, a lack of digital skills amongst some communities, and cultural barriers have meant that **many children have struggled to access the education they need** during the pandemic.
- The pandemic also appears to have put an additional strain on the **mental health of children and young people** in the borough, often deepening challenges originally derived from the Grenfell tragedy and the multiple disadvantages faced by many of the survivors.

**“(we have) a lot of children presenting now, in ways that they were presenting, a year after Grenfell. We're investing heavily in therapy...we have to deal with a lot of families in crisis.”**

Headteacher of a local primary school

# LOCKDOWN

**“Many of the parents we work with can't support their children at home...they have language barriers... they don't understand the system...”**

Local charity worker

**“we have a lot of PTSD because of Grenfell... people were already struggling, the kids were feeling suffocated, and [the pandemic] really impacted on them.”**

Focus group participant



## CASE STUDY: Supporting young people at risk

Carl had been excluded from a school in Kensington and Chelsea and did not want to attend a Pupil Referral Unit so had no access to education. His parents were concerned that he was being exploited by a gang and he was referred to a local charity after an arrest for possession of Class A and B drugs.

The charity identified that Carl was at risk of exploitation when he travelled to and from his football training sessions on Sunday evenings which were right in the middle of gang territory. Carl confirmed that he was being offered money by gang members which was very tempting as he was from a low income background and, without educational qualifications, would struggle to find employment.

After Carl had completed a 2 month prison sentence, the charity worked with him intensively to understand his goals and interests and engaged him in an activity programme with other young people focused on building positive relationships and unity. His case worker supported him to apply for college courses relevant to his interests and, despite having only 2 GCSEs, Carl is now enrolled on a level 2 course in electrical installation.



# SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT

## SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT INEQUALITIES

**R**esidents of Kensington and Chelsea are affected by a number of employment related challenges. Not only does the borough have relatively high unemployment rates, but many residents find that work is not necessarily a route out of poverty, with wages insufficient to meet high living costs. Barriers to work are complex and support services available are often not reaching those most in need.





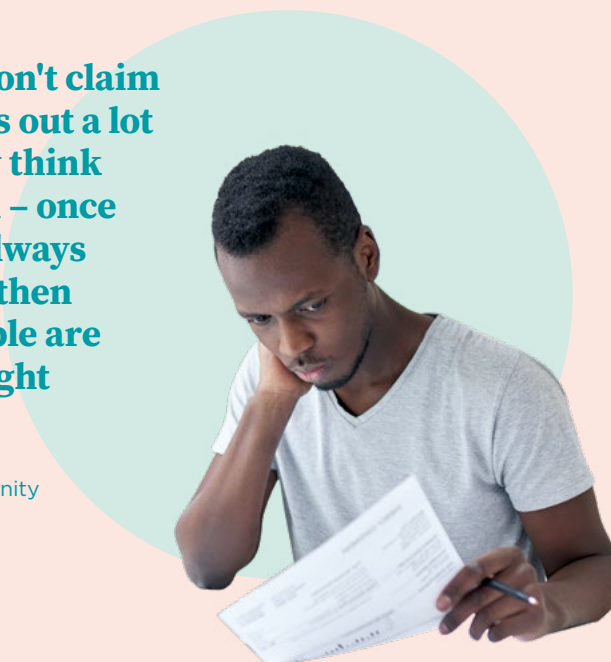
# BARRIERS

## Despite a strong labour market, not all Kensington and Chelsea residents participate equally in the economy.

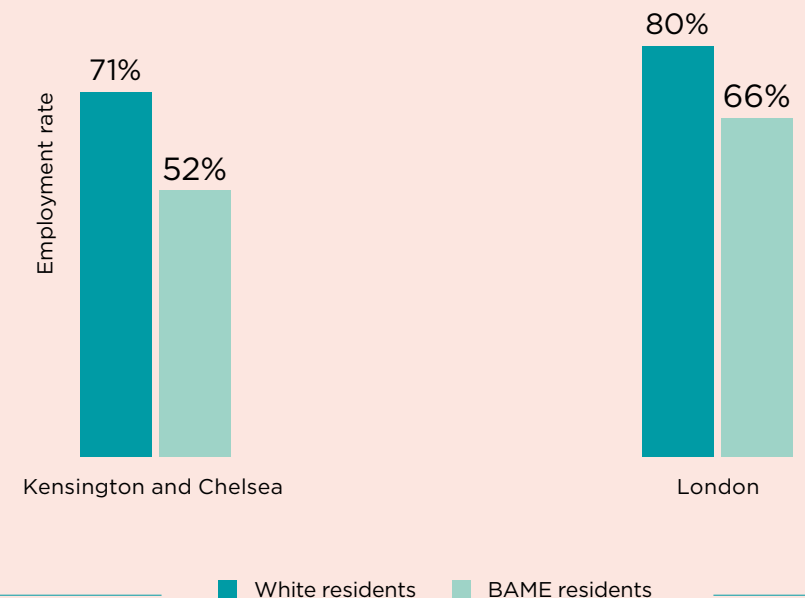
- In 2019, the borough had a **higher unemployment rate** (4.9%) than London (4.6%) and Great Britain (3.9%), as well as a higher proportion of economically inactive working-age residents (30.1%, compared to 21.9% in London and 21.1% in Great Britain).<sup>21</sup>
- Pre-pandemic, 71% of white working-age residents in the borough were in employment, compared to only 52% of BAME working-age residents – **an ethnic gap** that is significantly larger in the borough (19 percentage points) than in London as a whole (14 percentage points).<sup>22</sup>
- Economic inactivity and barriers to participation are linked with **deprivation**, with the areas with the highest economic inactivity also being some of the most deprived ones.
- There is a clear concentration of residents with **disabilities in more deprived parts of the borough**; almost 2 of every 3 disability benefit claimants in Kensington and Chelsea (63%) live in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods of the borough.<sup>23</sup>

“...because they don't claim benefit, they miss out a lot of schemes. They think it's like addiction – once you go, you are always on benefits...but then these young people are not getting the right opportunities.”

Employee in a local community organisation



## The ethnicity employment gap is larger in Kensington and Chelsea than in London



Note: Due to limited sample sizes, Kensington and Chelsea figures use a three-year pooled dataset provided by the Annual Population Survey (2017/18–2019/20), whereas London figures refer to a single year (2019/20)

Source: WPI's own analysis of the Annual Population Survey special-licensed data

## And employment support services do not always meet the needs of a diverse population.

- Interviewees highlighted that **cultural, knowledge and language barriers** meant that employment support was unsuitable or inaccessible for some communities in Kensington and Chelsea.
- Many employment support programs also require users to be on benefits. However, negative perceptions and a cultural tendency not to claim benefits mean that support **programs are inaccessible** for many people in the borough who may need them.

“We have a very diverse community: some struggle with language, some have not been employed for 20 years... Services need to not be one-size-fits all, we need to recognise the diversity.”

Focus group participant

**Even those in employment are not protected from poverty.**

- In 2020, almost **1 in 5** (18.1%) jobs in the borough **paid less than the London Living Wage**.<sup>24</sup>
- The main drivers of in-work poverty in the borough are high housing costs, insecure work and skills inequalities; Kensington and Chelsea is the borough with the **second least affordable housing market in the capital** (only behind Westminster), as median rent represents more than two thirds of median income.<sup>25</sup>

# POVERTY

**The pandemic has had a huge impact on the labour market...**

- At the peak, **one in four** (25%) employments in the borough were **furloughed** in July 2020,<sup>26</sup> and at the time of writing, the latest available data showed that 8% of employments in the borough were furloughed in July 2021.<sup>27</sup>
- The **unemployment rate increased** from 4.3%, in April 2019–March 2020 to 5.5% in the same period in 2020–2021, broadly in line with the rise across the country.<sup>28</sup>
- In February 2021, more than 1 in 10 (12.4%) working-age Kensington and Chelsea residents were claiming **out-of-work benefits, an increase of more than 50%** since February 2020; adding 4,505 new out-of-work benefit claimants.<sup>29</sup>
- The economic impacts of the pandemic have not been confined to those who have lost their jobs or been furloughed, as the borough saw the number of residents claiming **in-work benefits almost treble**, from 1,075 people in February 2020 to 3,070 people in February 2021.<sup>30</sup>

Proportion of median income spent on median rent for a one-bedroom property



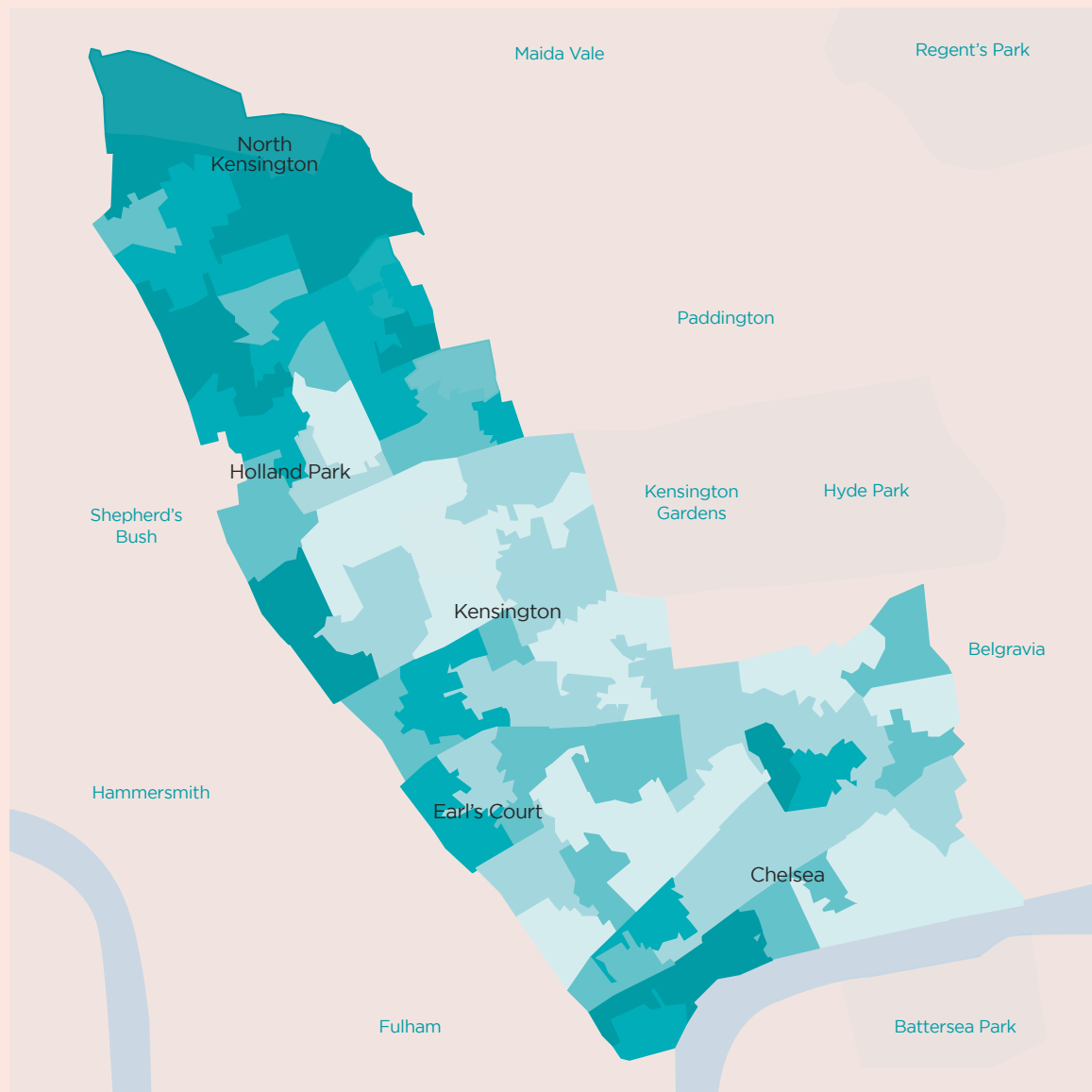
**...which has intensified employment inequalities.**

**“When you work on a zero-hour contract and you get sick with Covid, like I did...there is no help coming. I am in so much debt, I can’t pay my bills, I can’t afford to pay rent...”**

Participant in research coordinated by Midaye Somali Development Network

- The **increase in claimants of unemployment benefits** (Universal Credit/ Jobseeker’s Allowance) in the most deprived neighbourhoods (8% of working-age population) was nearly five times higher than in the least deprived (1.7% of working-age population).<sup>31</sup>
- Geographically, this uneven impact of the pandemic has meant that **areas in the North of the borough have been hardest hit**, with increases in the rate of unemployment-related benefits as a high as 10.6 percentage points.<sup>32</sup>

**Unemployment benefits during the pandemic have increased more in the most deprived areas of the borough, with the highest relative increases found in the North and some parts of the West and South**



Change in working-age adults (16-64) claiming UC/JSA between February 2020 and August 2021

Source: Benefit Combinations via Stat-Xplore (2020-2021), DWP

**“...because everything is remote, the administration hurdle for most clients is just too much. (...) it’s just been impossible for them to get access to the services they need, even if they are available.”**

Employee in a local charity supporting people into employment



**CASE STUDY:  
Local charities supporting employment**

Frank had been unemployed for a year after losing his last job when he was stabbed by another young person in a disagreement. He was eager to find work in construction as a plumber but lacked his own PPE and the necessary Health and Safety Qualifications.

Through a local community charity, Frank accessed a construction bursary scheme and was provided with the necessary equipment and qualifications. The charity also brokered a job. However, Frank struggled with punctuality as a result of his depression and was not offered employment after the trial. The charity worked with Frank to help him understand the behaviours expected by employers and what had gone wrong in the trial.

The charity discovered that Frank had run up housing arrears and was being taken to court by his housing association. His key worker arranged legal advice and organised a payment plan for him, and in doing so discovered additional financial issues. Frank owed the DWP money due to an overpayment on their part, and he was paying back an unsustainable amount each month, leading to further debt. The charity advocated on his behalf to reduce his payments and put him on a better financial footing.

With his housing secure, Frank applied for more jobs and got an interview on a construction site in Shepherd’s Bush. He passed the interview and after a few month’s work is proud to have been made a foreman and is responsible for managing the site’s store room.



# HEALTH INEQUALITIES



## HEALTH INEQUALITIES

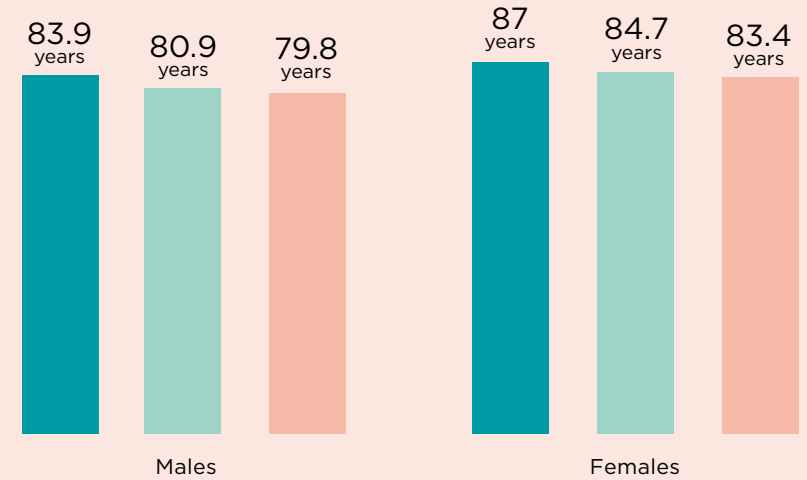
**T**he disparity in life expectancy between residents in different parts of Kensington and Chelsea is startling, reaching 15 years for women and 17 years for men, in wards less than 2 miles apart. A combination of factors including living in poverty, a sense of ‘not belonging’, and the twin crises of the Grenfell Tower tragedy and the Covid-19 pandemic are affecting the mental health of residents across all generations, resulting in a borough in the lowest 20% for performance in this area.

# LIFE EXPECTANCY

## Overall physical health outcomes are strong...

- According to the UK Prosperity Index, Kensington and Chelsea is the 4th best local authority in the United Kingdom for the element “Physical Health”.<sup>33</sup>
- Kensington and Chelsea is also among the local authorities with the **highest life expectancy at birth** in the United Kingdom (83.9 years for males and 87 years for females), standing well above London (80.9 and 84.7 years, respectively) and England averages (79.8 and 83.4 years, respectively).<sup>34</sup>

## Residents in Kensington and Chelsea have a higher life expectancy at birth than the London and England averages



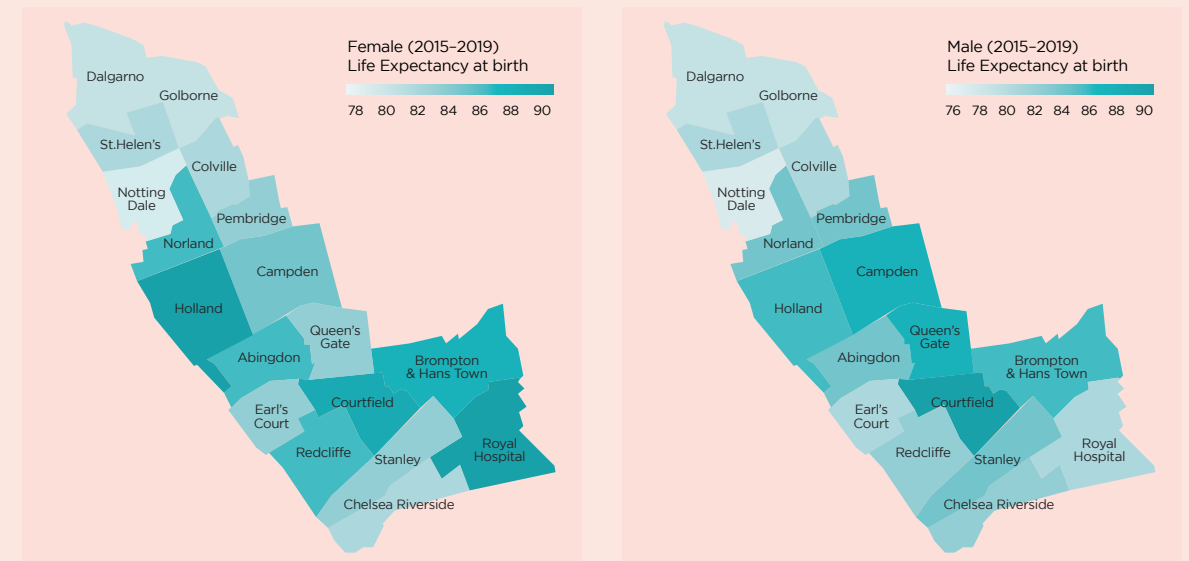
Source: Health state life expectancy, all ages, UK (2017–2019), ONS

## ...but these averages hide significant disparities.

- There are **large gaps between life expectancy of residents in the least and most deprived parts** of Kensington and Chelsea, reaching 14.8 years for males and 11.9 years for females.<sup>35</sup>
- These gaps are even larger when adopting a geographical perspective; **females in Notting Dale live on average 15 years less** than their neighbours in Holland ward (0.3 miles away), and for **males** the difference between living in Notting Dale and Courtfield is a life expectancy gap of **17 years**.<sup>36</sup>
- There are also significant **health inequalities** beyond life expectancy, which are being driven by a wide range of interlinked determinants. Key factors include poverty and deprivation, access to green spaces, air quality, healthy lifestyles and housing quality.



## Geographical life expectancy inequalities (between wards) within Kensington and Chelsea exceed 15 years for females and 17 years for males



Source: Health state life expectancy, all ages, UK (2017–2019), ONS

## Kensington and Chelsea residents suffer from lower-than-average levels of mental health.

- The UK Prosperity Index suggests that the borough's performance on mental health<sup>37</sup> is **among the worst** 20% of local authorities.<sup>38</sup>
- Our qualitative research has identified the **Grenfell Tower fire** as a major driver of poor mental wellbeing in the borough.
- Interviewees claimed that the combined impact of housing affordability, low levels of benefits and reduced state funding for public and communal spaces has also **eroded community cohesion** and contributed to the creation of a transient population.
- Kensington and Chelsea has consistently been in **the bottom 5%** of UK local authorities for the past decade regarding residents' **"sense of belonging to the local community"**.
- **Access to GPs** and healthcare for many communities has been limited because of barriers around technology and language.

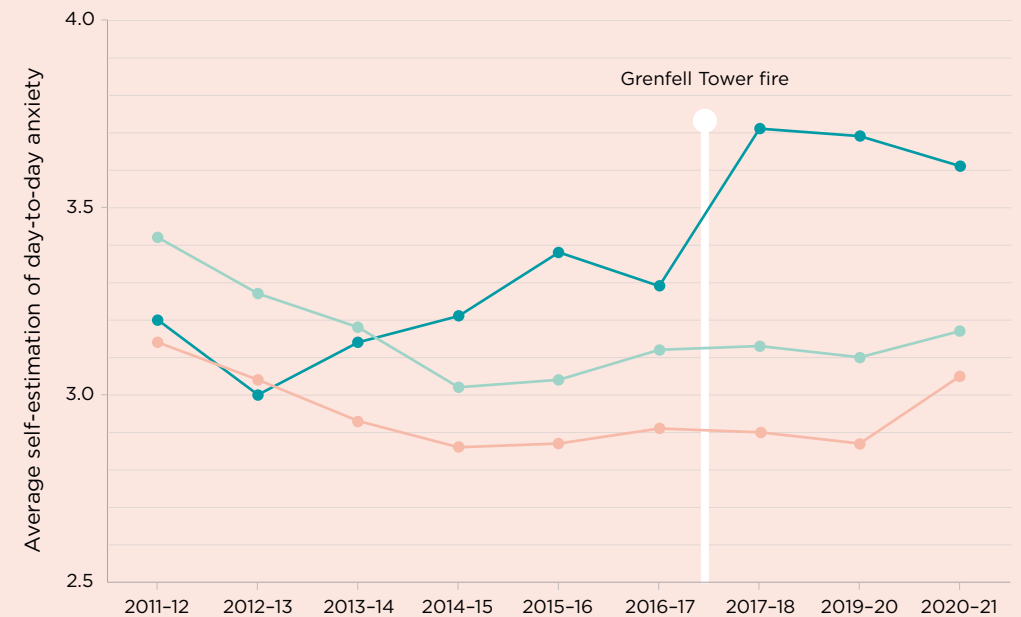
**"You have children coming from low income families, and are walking down the street looking at shop windows with stuff they cannot afford. (...) It's quite difficult for children growing up in that environment, where there is all this material things that are very very expensive, and they just cannot access it at all."**

Employee in a local charity working with young people

**And mental health inequalities are already stretching to future generations, threatening to embed existing inequalities.**

- Despite the good work of many local charities, an erosion of local services, a breakdown of social ties and the twin crises of Grenfell and the pandemic have caused **children's mental health** to suffer. This is exacerbated by inequalities which diminish children's sense of worth.

## Since Grenfell, the levels of day-to-day anxiety in Kensington and Chelsea have increased more notably than in London and England overall



Source: Personal well-being estimates by local authority, ONS

**"A client that has been in temporary accommodation for 16 years...she has sockets hanging off the wall...because of the language barrier, she doesn't know what the next steps are."**

Employee in a local charity

**"After Grenfell, there were a huge number of mentally unwell people wandering the streets day and night, for a very, very, very long time."**

North Kensington resident



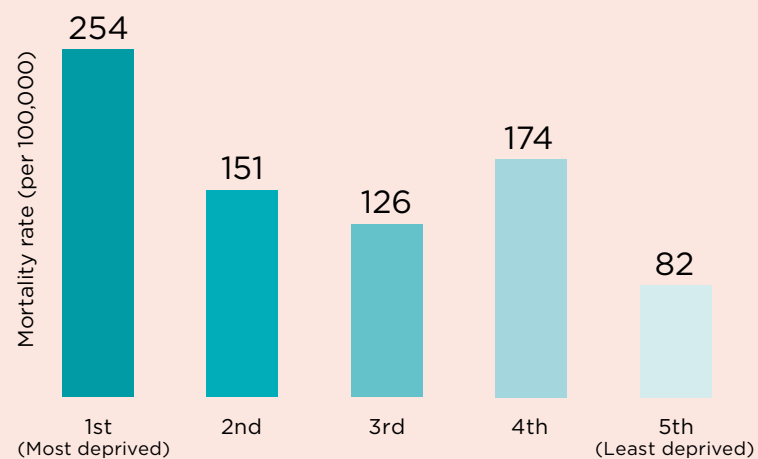


**Covid has deepened health inequalities, that were already stretched by Grenfell.**

- **Mortality rates due to Covid-19** in Kensington and Chelsea's 20% most income deprived neighbourhoods were three times higher than the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods. Between March 2020 and April 2021, the Covid-19 mortality was 254 per 100,000 individuals in the most income deprived neighbourhoods, while in the least deprived neighbourhoods, the mortality rate was 82 per 100,000 individuals.<sup>39</sup>
- Kensington and Chelsea's **vaccine uptake has been lower** than in London and the United Kingdom as a whole. As a result, the vaccine rollout in Kensington and Chelsea evolved to try to overcome some of the barriers these communities face.<sup>40</sup>



**Covid mortality rate in Kensington and Chelsea's 20% most income-deprived neighbourhoods has been 3 times than in the 20% least deprived (March 2020–April 2021)**



MSOA-level income deprivation quintile (where 1 is 20% most income-deprived)

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation, MHCLG; Deaths involving Covid-19 by local area and deprivation, ONS

**“Covid vaccinations started off in massive general sites – nobody went to them, they were empty for days. Then they started to do more localised clinics, based on GP practices, so people were more likely to come to the appointment. Now that’s been broken down even further into mobile buses that go into the community, work with the community, work with those trusted individuals.”**

Employee of a west London local clinical group



CASE STUDY

**Supporting local residents to cope during the pandemic**

“I always thought I was happy, but when lockdown came I couldn't cope. Paying bills was hard because furlough pay didn't cover everything and then I lost my job. The kids were at home, and I'm a single father and didn't know how to home-school. We are in a small flat with no outdoor space and I started to feel ill. My family are far away and I only see people from work in normal times. It was too hard.

When I didn't have enough food for the kids (I didn't care about me) I called the Council. They told me about a local charity and I got in touch to ask for food. The charity called me and asked me how I was and I couldn't stop crying. The next day someone came with bags of food and we spoke for a long time by the door. The following day, someone called and each week I spoke to someone from the charity. They helped me get support with everything and made me feel less like a bad pappaa. When we were allowed I went on the walks, tried kayaking, joined the walking group and now go to the peer support meeting for coffee. At first I couldn't get online but they even gave me a tablet and data so I could use it.

It's still hard but I'm not alone. Where I live, the charity runs activities so I can see other people. I know my neighbours now. We even have an outdoor cinema!”

## CONCLUSION

**K**ensington and Chelsea is the home of diverse communities, where **huge prosperity and wealth coexists with significant levels of deprivation, poverty and inequality**. The borough has been hit hard by the Grenfell tragedy and now, the Covid pandemic. Both have deepened and widened pre-existing inequalities.

Looking to the future, the changing labour market and the long-term impacts of the pandemic stand to make all of these issues more acute. But they also provide an opportunity to build on the **economic, social and community strength of Kensington and Chelsea**.

The case studies included in this report demonstrate the power of positive interventions made by

small, local charities providing **targeted and tailored support**. The size of, and resources available to, these charities often mean that they are unable to meet the scale of the local need. As a **trusted and independent partner**, The Kensington + Chelsea Foundation's challenge is to harness the philanthropy and investment available in the borough and ensure that it is directed to support services that have demonstrated impact and are able to scale, along with innovative new solutions which address long-standing needs.

The findings indicate that improving mental health, addressing educational inequalities and increasing skills and meaningful employment should be key priorities for the K+C Foundation and that future strategies should focus on supporting projects and partners able to demonstrate the following key features.

**“I find it really alarming with Government's levelling up...London's not quite been left to go under a bus...but second or third down the line...the Government needs to wake up and come and support us.”**

RBKC councillor

- **Community-led and services informed by the lived experiences of users:** Communities need to be engaged not only as users, but also as key stakeholders in planning and delivery, to ensure services are culturally-sensitive and encompass the diversity of the borough.
- **Tailored support centered on the individual:** Blanket solutions and one-size-fits-all approaches will not tackle the inequalities highlighted in this report. Services need to be centred on the diverse problems of different individuals and communities, and be flexible enough to tailor support to people's needs.
- **Collaborative and signposting services that capitalise on existing support:** Lack of knowledge of where and how to access support was a challenge identified by our research. Initiatives seeking to guide and help people navigate the system, establishing collaborative partnerships with other providers in the borough, could contribute to address this problem while maximising the impact of existing organisations.
- **Preventative services for long-term solutions:** While ensuring accessibility and effectiveness of support is an immediate priority, investment in preventative action is required to deliver more sustainable change and reduce the number of residents reaching crisis point.

These features will become key principles underpinning The Kensington + Chelsea Foundation's grant-making programmes and priorities over the coming years. Building on the Foundation's successful relationships with local residents, businesses, funders, the local council and community groups, it is possible to build partnerships with real purpose and to make measurable progress in tackling the issues outlined in this report. The Kensington + Chelsea Foundation looks forward to mobilising supporters and empowering local partners to build **better lives, together**.

# ENDNOTES

- 1 Legatum Institute (2021) Kensington and Chelsea, Centre for UK Prosperity Index. Available at [https://li.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Kensington\\_and\\_Chelsea\\_London.pdf](https://li.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Kensington_and_Chelsea_London.pdf)
- 2 Own analysis of Annual Population Survey special-license data pooled over three years (2018/19 – 2020/21). This work was produced using statistical data from ONS. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates.
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- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Following the ONS definition (available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/measuringequality/ethnicgroupnationalidentityandreligion>), in this report the broad ethnic group “Black” includes the following: African, Caribbean, Black British and Any Other Black Background.
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The Kensington + Chelsea Foundation  
111-117 Lancaster Road  
London  
W11 1QT

**T** 020 7229 5499  
**E** [team@thekandcfoundation.com](mailto:team@thekandcfoundation.com)

Registered Charity Number 1125940

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