GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Focus on London 2009

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Editor: Gareth Piggott

DMAG
Data Management and Analysis Group

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About the Greater London Authority

The Greater London Authority was created in 2000 as a new form of strategic city-wide government, consisting of an elected Mayor and a separately elected 25-member Assembly. The GLA is responsible for the strategic administration of London. The Mayor's role as the executive of the strategic authority for London is to promote economic development and wealth creation, social development, and the improvement of the environment. The Mayor also has a number of other duties in relation to culture and tourism. The GLA's services are delivered by four functional bodies - Transport for London, Metropolitan Police Authority, The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, and the London Development Agency.

About the Data Management and Analysis Group

The Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) is a team of statisticians and researchers. The team work across the fields of statistics, demography, geographic information (GIS) and data presentation. DMAG deals with various types of socio-economic and demographic data as well as education and crime data. DMAG has particular expertise in the analysis of data sets such as the Census, Labour Force Survey, population estimates and welfare benefits. Its publications - DMAG Briefings and Updates - aim to disseminate this work to as wide an audience as possible.

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Greater London Authority

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Office for National Statistics

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Police Service of Northern Ireland

Registry Trust

Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Social Disadvantage Research Centre

Transport for London

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Welsh Assembly Government

Contents

Introduction

Focus on London 2009 contains a range of statistics from demographic, social and economic datasets, that relate to key London issues. This report looks in detail at Londoners, their lives and their work, as well as the natural environment of the capital. The chapters aim to tackle subjects that are in the spotlight in 2009, in order to build up a complete current image of the capital. The information is aimed at both general and specialist readers, and will be of interest to those people who live in, work in, study, or visit London.

There has been a statistical compendium on London produced virtually every year since 1890, though it has been titled Focus on London only since 1997. This edition updates *Focus on London 2008* and some of the tables are repeated from previous editions, which aims to help in understanding long-term trends. Patterns and trends are often examined and set against regional and national comparators.

This new edition also sees the return of an Emergency Services chapter, which brings together aspects from Police, Ambulance and Fire. This is one of the few publications where trends in the demand for these three public services can be compared closely together.

Over the past year, London has experienced the effects of a national recession, mostly as a result of the global credit crunch and consequent financial crisis. This was the main focus of the G-20 summit that met in London in April. It is important to note that much of the underlying data comes from government surveys, and the data from many of these take over a year to release. Therefore some chapters analyse data from 2007 - prior to the effects of the credit crunch. This should be borne in mind when looking at data likely to be affected by the economic downturn.

However, a point of considerable interest is the reduction in outflow of London's population, particularly in moves to the East and South East regions (year ending June 2008). Along with house price trends, this appears to be one of the first recorded indications of the impact of the credit crunch on mobility.

Overview

With a population of over 7.5 million, London's share of the UK population was 12 per cent in 2007. Chapter 1: Population and Migration includes the most recent GLA projections which estimate that the total population will rise by 1.09 million to 8.54 million by 2026. A key aspect of the projected growth are the high rates of international migration. In 2007, 162 thousand international migrants came to London, equivalent to the population of Barking and Dagenham. However, since 2001, London has only once (2004/05) had a net migration inflow.

During the year ending September 2008 the reduction in outflow of population particularly in moves to the East and South East regions has seen the capital's net loss reducing to 56 thousand. This appears to be the first recorded indication of the impact of the credit crunch on mobility. The number of people leaving London to live in other parts of the UK has more than halved since 2004. A further stand-out finding from the chapter shows that when within-borough movements are included, almost one in five of the population moved within a single year.

Chapter 2: Diversity shows London remains the most ethnically mixed region in the UK. Just under 40 per cent of England's Black, Asian and Minority ethnic population resides in the capital. Furthermore, a third of all Londoners were born outside the UK, compared with 11 per cent for the UK as whole. However, nearly four-fifths of people in London consider themselves to be British. In 2007, overseas–born women accounted for 54 per cent of London's births - possibly due to the age profile of the migrant population. Interestingly, migrants from the original eight accession countries have been the major increasing group in recent years and now constitute two per cent of the total population in London. Between 2001 and 2007 only the White British, White Irish and Black Caribbean groups saw a decline in population.

Chapter 3: Labour Market finds that London has an employment rate of 72 per cent, only marginally lower than the UK rate of 74 per cent. As with all regions London has a higher male employment rate (79 per cent) than female (64 per cent). However, the gender gap of 14 percentage points is far greater than in any other region with the UK figure standing at just eight per cent, mostly due to employment rates for mothers in London (both lone and in couples) being considerably lower than the rest of the UK. This chapter also highlights geographical differences in employment rates particularly between inner and outer London. The population of inner London has an employment rate of 67 per cent compared with 72 per cent in outer London.

Qualification levels are seen as a key predictor of success in the labour market and the data within Chapter 4: Skills looks at the relationship between employment status and qualifications. The analysis finds that 37 per cent of the working-age population have level 4 or above (degree) qualifications compared with just 29 per cent in the UK. In contrast, London's rate of 13 per cent of working-age adults without any qualifications is consistent with the UK figure. Over half (56 per cent) of jobs in central London were filled by people with Level 4 or above qualifications compared with only a third in UK overall. The data also shows that GCSE results have improved rapidly in London. In 2000, just 45 per cent of pupils achieved 5 A*-C grades compared with 64 per cent in 2008.

Chapter 5: Economy examines London's economic performance, both independently and within the wider context of the UK economy. When interpreting the data it is important to note that in terms of the economy, London is not simply a region, but also a capital city and global financial, tourist and transport hub. This clearly has an impact on measures of economic performance. In 2007,

London had a workplace Gross Value Added (GVA) measure of almost £251 billion, which accounts for around one fifth of the UK total. This chapter also looks at measures such as Gross Disposable Household Income (GHDI) and finds that London's GDHI per person was a quarter above the UK average in 2007. However, this relative prosperity exists alongside significant levels of deprivation within the capital. The Economic Deprivation Index shows that in 2005, London was the second most deprived region behind the North East. In terms of income deprivation alone, London is the most deprived in the UK.

There were approaching 400 thousand businesses in London in 2007. Chapter 6: Business shows Business Services to be by some distance the largest single sector with 1.07 million employees. London is also home to a quarter of all UK enterprises in the Financial Services sector. The capital remains a particularly attractive location for large firms, with more that one in five UK firms with annual turnover greater than £5 million located in the capital. London has high rates of both new business start-ups and existing business closures. The net effect of which has been positive with London's business base the fastest growing of any UK region over the past decade. The chapter also shows that employment in London is highly concentrated in central London. Almost one-third of London employees, work in just three per cent of London's wards.

Chapter 7: Income and Lifestyles focuses on the distribution of income, and its sources and looks at patterns in expenditure, including cinema admissions and tourism. Analysis of patterns of income and expenditure reveals London's average gross weekly household income was £834 in 2006/07 – by far the highest of any region. Furthermore, a quarter of all households had a gross weekly income of greater than £1,000. There has been a steady decline in the registration of new cars since 1996 in London, which is against the national trend. London's earns £8.2bn from overseas tourists, more than five times as great as the next region.

Chapter 8: Poverty shows that despite the relative prosperity enjoyed by the average Londoner, one in five people living in the capital live below the poverty line showing that considerable inequality exists between geographic areas and population groups. In addition, a child is a third more likely to live in poverty than in the rest of the UK. Child poverty is crucially important in analysing more widespread poverty, partly due to the actual deprivation it causes and partly due to the pressures placed on parents' decisions for their children. In August 2008, 27.5 per cent of children aged 0-18 lived in families claiming at least one key benefit – the highest rate of any region. Ten inner London and two outer London boroughs had rates above 30 per cent. In addition to benefit claimant rates this chapter also examines indicators of levels of personal debt and worklessness.

Chapter 9: Emergency Services covers the inter-related work of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), London Ambulance Service (LAS) and the London Fire Brigade (LFB). Almost 870 thousand crimes were recorded in 2007/08 representing a reduction of six per cent on the previous year. Incidents of crime fell across all categories except for drug offences. Almost 220 thousand crimes were cleared up, a sanction detection rate of 25 per cent.

During 2008/09 the LAS responded to over 2,600 emergency incidents per day, representing an increase of three per cent on the previous year and 27 per cent since 2000/01. The most common incidents involved falls or back injuries, accounting for an eighth of all calls, followed by breathing problems. The LFB answered over 229 thousand emergency calls in 2008/09 and responded to 139 thousand incidents, which represents a drop of over four per cent on the previous year or 25 per cent since 2001/02. Just over a fifth of all incidents were fires, although there were more than twice the number of false alarms than fires.

A range of indicators including rates of smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are examined in Chapter 10: Health. The analysis finds that almost one in four males were regular smokers during 2007, compared with 17 per cent of females. The capital had the highest proportion of people who had not drunk alcohol within the previous seven days. Even though three in five males were classified as either overweight or obese, London had the lowest rate of obesity of any English region. Slightly fewer women than men were classified as overweight or obese at 54 per cent. More women in London reported themselves as being very physically active than in any other English region. In 2007, over a third of Londoners had eaten at least the recommended five portions fruit and vegetables or more every day, above the national average. The teenage conception rate in London in 2007 was higher than the national average but rates vary considerably within the capital. Finally, the chapter finds that the highest life expectancy of all local authorities in England during the period 2005-07 was recorded in Kensington and Chelsea.

Chapter 11: Housing finds there was a net conventional supply of 27,570 homes in 2007/08. The proportion of housing considered affordable was up by four percentage points on the previous year to 38 per cent in 2007/08. House prices in the capital have fallen at a similar rate to the rest of England with the London reduction of 12.2 per cent in the 12 months to February 2009, marginally less than the England rate of 12.4 per cent, and the number of housing sales in London towards the end of 2008 was down more than 60 per cent on a year previously. The average deposit of a first-time buyer almost doubled during 2008, which has in part led to a reduction in sales of 60 per cent compared with the same period in 2007. The total number of empty homes in March 2008 was 82,300 – the lowest since comparable records began in 1979. Around 200 thousand households were classified as overcrowded which accounts for seven per cent of all households in London.

The state of the environment is a key issue for the capital. Chapter 12: Environment begins by addressing key factors related to climate change including, emissions, ecological footprints and energy consumption. Key findings include London's CO_2 emissions per person being the lowest of any UK region. In addition, of the six key pollutants recorded by the London Air Quality Network, only concentrations of ozone increased over the period November 1996 to April 2009. The chapter continues with an analysis of aspects of both the natural and built environments such as land use, planning, water quality, waste disposal and recycling. During 2007/08, just over a quarter of household waste was recycled or composted in London, the lowest rate of any region in England. The amount sent to landfill is around average but London incinerates far more of its waste than average.

At the end of 2008 Londoners spent an average of 38 minutes travelling from home to the workplace. Commuting patterns are examined further in Chapter 13: Transport, alongside usage of the London Underground service, the capital's bus network and private cars. Just 35 per cent of Londoners drove to work - roughly half the proportion of any other UK region. By 2007 the use of private cars had fallen by 28 per cent since the introduction of the congestion charge in February 2003. The volume of traffic on London's roads was less than half the UK rate. Impressively, the Government's target of a 40 per cent reduction in fatal and serious road accidents by 2010 compared with the 1994-98 average has already been surpassed in the capital. In 2007/08 1.1 billion journeys were made on the London Underground, which equates to over 145 per resident. The analysis concludes with a look at London's airports and finds an increase of a third in the number of passengers using the terminals during the period 1998-2008, with just over half of these being recorded at Heathrow airport, the busiest airport in the world for international passengers.

Structure of the publication

The report begins with some top ten rankings that cover various topics, some of which are miscellaneous and would not fit neatly into subsequent chapters.

There are 13 chapters covering different topics. The chapters start with a set of bullet points that highlight the key points of the chapter. Each chapter is illustrated by charts, maps and tables. Often the most detailed tables will appear at the end of the chapter. Sources are given at the foot of each table, chart and map.

The Notes and Definitions section after chapter 13 provides additional detail and background information which will help in understanding many of the tables and figures. There is also a section which explains the various different geographies that are used within the tables.

Readers who would like further information will find a list of references, further reading and websites at the back of the book. A map of the London borough boundaries can be found on the final page.

This report is available free of charge on the GLA website in PDF format. The data within this report are available as Excel files online (www.london.gov.uk/gla/dmag).

Borough statistics

This report focuses mainly on London as a region but also shows some data at lower geographical levels. However, to complement *Focus on London,* and released earlier in 2009, DMAG produced the *London borough Stat-pack 2009*. It contains only borough level statistics throughout.

The Stat-pack contains nearly 200 spreadsheets of borough data, covering a variety of different themes.

This year's stat-pack also contains a set of Interactive maps using InstantAtlas technology.

The data, maps and publication are available on the GLA website at www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/boros2009/ .

London top tens

Table 1

Population of urban agglomerations[1] in EU, 2007

Millions and rank

Rank	Urban agglomeration	2007 population	World rank
1	Paris	9.9	20
2	London	8.6	26
3	Madrid	5.6	44
4	Barcelona	4.9	50
5	Berlin	3.4	90
6	Rome	3.3	93
7	Athens	3.2	97
8	Milan	2.9	115
9	Lisbon	2.8	123
10	Vienna	2.3	156

1 An urban agglomeration contains the population within the contours of contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density without regard to administrative boundaries.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2008). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision.

Table 2

Population by nationality, London, 2007/08

Numbers

Rank	Nationality	2007/08
1	United Kingdom	5,968,130
2	Poland	110,424
3	Ireland	100,992
4	India	91,937
5	France	61,080
6	Australia	49,633
7	Italy	47,414
8	Somalia	47,358
9	United States	45,833
10	Nigeria	43,404

Source: APS June 2007- July 2008

Table 3

Population by country of birth, London, 2007/08

Numbers

Rank	Country of birth	2007/08
1	United Kingdom	5,040,428
2	India	209,271
3	Ireland	111,070
4	Poland	110,854
5	Bangladesh	101,027
6	Pakistan	88,590
7	Jamaica	87,492
8	Nigeria	80,981
9	Sri Lanka	68,160
10	Somalia	64,943

Source: APS June 2007- July 2008

Table 4

National Insurance Number registrations of non-UK nationals by country of origin, London, 2007/08

Numbers

Rank	Country of origin	NINo registrations[1]	% of all Londoners born there[2]
1	Poland	43,780	39
2	India	19,670	9
3	Romania	16,060	82
4	Australia	15,900	29
5	France	11,950	20
6	Italy	9,610	20
7	Pakistan	8,430	10
8	Bulgaria	7,310	43
9	Nigeria	6,970	9
10	Germany	6,830	17

1 National Insurance Number registrations in Financial year 2007/08.
2 Registrations as a percentage of Londoners born in that country (June'07- July'08).

Source: DWP and APS 2007-08

Table 5

Overseas visitors to London

Thousands and £ millions

Rank	Country	Visits (000s) 2000	Visits (000s) 2007[1]	Expenditure (£m) 2000	Expenditure (£m) 2007[1]
1	USA	2,874	2,370	1,735	1,598
2	France	1,228	1,313	324	394
3	Germany	1,092	1,217	347	399
4	Spain	411	936	198	394
5	Italy	541	822	255	356
6	Irish Republic	631	745	207	251
7	Netherlands	509	662	153	209
8	Australia	495	607	249	335
9	Canada	408	487	175	263
10	Poland	81	427	25	169

1 2007 preliminary figures.

Source: ONS, International Passenger Survey,

Table 6

Tourist spending by borough, 2006

£ millions

Rank	Borough	Spending by tourists
1	Westminster	4,776
2	Kensington and Chelsea	1,461
3	Camden	1,083
4	City of London	532
5	Hillingdon	509
6	Hammersmith and Fulham	494
7	Tower Hamlets	454
8	Southwark	433
9	Lambeth	429
10	Ealing	397

Source: IPS, UKTS, Day visits surveys, ABI, LDA surveys & LDA calculations

Table 7

Leading tourist attractions[1], London, 2008

Thousands

Rank	Attraction	Free/Paid	Visitors
1	British Museum	F	5,933
2	Tate Modern	F	4,863
3	The National Gallery	F	4,383
4	Natural History Museum	F	3,699
5	Science Museum (South Kensington)	F	2,706
6	Tower of London	P	2,161
7	V&A Museum (South Kensington)	F	2,065
8	National Maritime Museum	F	2,051
9	National Portrait Gallery	F	1,843
10	St Paul's Cathedral	F/P	1,688

1 The London Eye stopped publishing data in 2004, but they claim to have around 3.5 million visitors each year.
2 Madame Tussaud's, Chessington World and London Aquarium stopped publishing data in 2000.

Source: Visit Britain, Visitor Attraction Trends England, DCMS, Association of Leading Visitor Attractions

Table 8

Oldest Underground lines

Year and kilometres

Rank	Line	Type	First operated	Length (km)
1	Hammersmith & City	Subsurface	1863	26.5
2	Metropolitan	Subsurface	1863	66.7
3	District	Subsurface	1868	64.0
4	Circle	Subsurface	1884	22.5
5	Northern	Deep level	1890	58.0
6	Waterloo & City[1]	Deep level	1898	2.5
7	Central	Deep level	1900	74.0
8	Bakerloo	Deep level	1906	23.2
9	Piccadilly	Deep level	1906	71.0
10	Victoria	Deep level	1968	21.0

1 Prior to 1994, the Waterloo & City line was operated by British Rail and its predecessors.

Source: Transport for London

Table 9

Passengers carried by Underground line, 2008

Millions

Rank	Line	Journeys	Journeys per route kilometre
1	Northern	207	3.6
2	Central	199	2.7
3	District	188	2.9
4	Piccadilly	176	2.5
5	Victoria	174	8.3
6	Jubilee	128	3.5
7	Bakerloo	104	4.5
8	Circle	74	3.3
9	Metropolitan	58	0.9
10	Hammersmith & City	50	1.9

Source: Transport for London

Table 10

Tallest high-rise buildings, London, 2009

Metres and year

Rank	Building name	Height	Year
1	One Canada Square	235 m	1991
2	8 Canada Square (HSBC)	200 m	2002
3	25 Canada Square	200 m	2001
4	BT Tower	191 m	1964
5	Tower 42	183 m	1980
6	30 St Mary Axe (The Gherkin)	180 m	2003
7	The Broadgate Tower	161 m	2008
8	One Churchill Place	156 m	2004
9	25 Bank Street	153 m	2003
10	40 Bank Street	153 m	2003

Source: Emporis.com, April 2009

Table 11

Commercial and industrial floor space by borough, 2007

Thousand square metres

Rank	Borough	Floorspace
1	Westminster	7,897
2	City of London	5,162
3	Tower Hamlets	3,967
4	Hillingdon	3,347
5	Camden	3,287
6	Ealing	3,089
7	Southwark	2,713
8	Hounslow	2,550
9	Croydon	2,400
10	Brent	2,335

1 All Bulk Classes; 2005 Revaluation.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 12

Income of tax-payers by borough, 2006-07

£

Rank	Authority	Mean	Median
1	Kensington and Chelsea	122,000	27,500
2	City of London	99,200	49,000
3	Westminster	73,600	27,000
4	Camden	60,200	25,900
5	Richmond-upon-Thames	52,500	27,300
6	Hammersmith and Fulham	46,200	22,800
7	Wandsworth	45,400	25,300
8	Islington	41,400	23,100
9	Merton	37,200	21,600
10	Barnet	36,700	20,400

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes 2006-07, HMRC

Table 13

World's busiest airports by passenger traffic, 2008

Numbers

Rank	Airport	2008
1	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta	90,039,280
2	O'Hare (Chicago)	69,353,654
3	Heathrow (London)	67,056,228
4	Haneda (Tokyo)	65,810,672
5	Paris-Charles de Gaulle	60,851,998
6	Los Angeles	59,542,151
7	Dallas/Fort Worth	57,069,331
8	Beijing Capital[1]	55,662,256
9	Frankfurt	53,467,450
10	Denver	51,435,575

1 Beijing Capital International Airport saw a seven million passenger increase from 2006 to 2008, likely due to the 2008 Summer Olympic Games held in Beijing.

Source: Airports Council International, 2008

Table 14

Longest rivers in London[1]

Kilometres

Rank	River name	Length (km)
1	Lee	31.5
2	Colne	27.4
3	GU Canal (Paddington Arm)	24.5
4	Brent	24.0
5	Pinn	19.9
6	Yeading Brook	19.1
7	Lee (Navigation 'B')	16.8
8	Rom/Beam	16.1
9	Wandle	15.9
10	Longford River	15.7

1 Lengths of river within Greater London only. Tidal parts of the Thames are not included in table. Total Thames length in London is 70.4km.

Source: GLA Environment team

Table 15

Numbers of properties with significant chance of flooding or in a floodplain by borough, 2006

Numbers

Rank	Borough	Properties with a significant chance of flooding	Properties within the floodplain
1	Enfield	9,655	19,261
2	Merton	5,467	10,339
3	Hillingdon	4,209	6,815
4	Waltham Forest	3,887	6,788
5	Richmond upon Thames	3,563	36,726
6	Haringey	3,547	8,238
7	Westminster	3,420	21,952
8	Lewisham	3,263	19,630
9	Bromley	3,133	7,944
10	Wandsworth	3,050	38,604

Source: Environment Agency

Table 16

Most expensive average house prices by borough, March 2009

£ and percentage

Rank	Borough	Annual change (%)	Average price (£)
1	Kensington and Chelsea	-16.6	701,111
2	Westminster	-12.9	538,404
3	Camden	-13.6	464,678
4	Hammersmith and Fulham	-15.8	426,949
5	Richmond upon Thames	-17.6	375,711
6	Islington	-14.5	369,620
7	Wandsworth	-17.5	332,031
8	Southwark	-14.9	321,199
9	Hackney	-17.5	318,117
10	Tower Hamlets	-16.8	317,142

Source: Land Registry, March 2009

Table 17

Cheapest average house prices by borough, March 2009

£ and percentage

Rank	Borough	Annual change (%)	Average price (£)
1	Barking and Dagenham	-18.5	206,145
2	Newham	-15.9	218,451
3	Waltham Forest	-17.2	221,561
4	Bexley	-12.4	222,514
5	Sutton	-16.8	227,241
6	Croydon	-14.8	237,849
7	Havering	-15.3	238,955
8	Enfield	-13.2	243,218
9	Greenwich	-12.3	246,605
10	Hillingdon	-11.1	247,765

Source: Land Registry, March 2009

Table 18

Offences by type, 2007-08

Numbers and percentage

Rank	Crime	Offences	Share (%)
1	'Other' Theft[1]	121,962	14
2	Theft From Vehicle	85,554	10
3	ABH	66,958	8
4	Possession of Drugs	66,759	8
5	Burglary in a Dwelling	59,837	7
6	Criminal Damage to Vehicle	48,972	6
7	Harassment	44,435	5
8	Common Assault	40,787	5
9	Theft From Shops	34,420	4
10	Burglary in Other Buildings	34,057	4

1 Other theft does not include Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle, Theft From Motor Vehicle, Motor Vehicle Interference & Tampering, Theft From Shops, Snatches, Picking Pockets and Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles.

Source: Metropolitan Police, Financial Year 2007/08

Table 19

Causes of mortality, London, 2007

Percentage

Rank	Cause	Share (%)
1	Neoplasms	28
2	Heart disease	23
3	Diseases of the respiratory system	14
4	Other diseases of the circulatory system (exc Heart disease and Stroke)	7
5	Diseases of the digestive system	5
6	Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	4
7	Diseases of the nervous system	3
8	Mental and behavioural disorders	3
9	Diseases of the genitourinary system	3
10	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2

Source: Vital Statistics 3, ONS

Table 20

Football stadium attendances, London, 2008/09[1]

Numbers

Rank	Club	Average	Highest
1	Arsenal	60,027	60,109
2	Chelsea	41,661	43,417
3	Tottenham Hotspur	35,933	36,183
4	West Ham United	34,226	34,958
5	Fulham	24,171	25,652
6	Charlton Athletic	20,894	24,553
7	Crystal Palace	15,220	22,824
8	Queens Park Rangers	14,090	17,120
9	Millwall	8,940	13,261
10	Leyton Orient	4,692	6,951

1 Figures taken shortly before the season end.

Source: european-football-statistics.co.uk and soccernet

Chapter 1

Population and Migration

- The most recent estimate of **London's population**, for mid-2007, showed there were **7.56 million** residents accounting for 14 per cent of the England and Wales total.
- The **162 thousand international migrants** who came to London in 2007 were equivalent to about 2.14 per cent of London's population, or the population of the borough of Barking and Dagenham.
- In 2006-07 **London had a loss, due to migration, of 30 thousand people**.
- The absolute growth in London in 2006-07 was **a reduction on the growth in 2005-06** and was just above the average for the nineteen years since the population returned to growth after 1988.
- In 2007 London had a natural growth, births less deaths, of over 70 thousand, which is equivalent to over **41 per cent of the natural growth in England and Wales**.
- In 2006-07 **births accounted for 18.2 per cent** of the England and Wales total, compared with the annual number of **deaths,** which **accounted for a share of only 10.1 per cent**.
- Since 2001, **London has only once**, in 2004-05, **had a net migration inflow**.
- London's share of the outflow has been fairly stable, but **the capital's share of the inflow has declined**, having been over 37 per cent in 2001 but just over 28 per cent in 2007.
- The **reduction in outflow** of population, mostly in moves to the neighbouring East and South East regions, has led to London's net loss **reducing to just 71 thousand in the year ending June 2008**, and appears to be the first recorded impact of the credit crunch on mobility.
- Movements of people **between boroughs** amount to an average of **over 300 thousand a year**, equivalent to 42 per thousand London residents.
- When the within-borough movers are included, **over 18 per cent of the population moved in a year**.
- At mid-2006, CLG estimated there to be **3.18 million households** with the number having grown by 141 thousand since mid-2001.
- **GLA projections** show the total **population rising by 1.09 million** to 8.54 million between 2006 and 2026.

Introduction

London is one of the largest cities in the developed world in terms of its built-up area, and is one of the most populous cities in the European Union, with nearly 7.6 million residents. It is also one of the EU's most densely settled regions at over 4,800 persons per square kilometre. In its basic demographic characteristics London is positioned between other British and other European cities. While London's crude birth rate, at over 16 live births per thousand residents, is high compared with most European cities it is more similar to other British cities. On the other hand London's crude death rate, at less than seven deaths per thousand residents, is broadly consistent with some European cities but lower than many others, including other cities in Britain. In 2007 London had a natural growth (births less deaths) of over 70 thousand, which is equivalent to over 41 per cent of the natural growth in England and Wales.

London is Britain's only global city and, arguably, the most important global city in Europe. London is a major hub of international air travel and, helped by the universal nature of the English language, is naturally a destination of many international migrants. The 162 thousand international migrants who came to London in 2007 were equivalent to about 2.14 per cent of London's population, or the population of the borough of Barking and Dagenham. Migration from the rest of the UK accounted for an additional 164 thousand new residents. About 338 thousand people left London in 2007, with the net impact of the large migration flows into and out of London being only a net loss of 12 thousand but a continuing rejuvenation of the population (Table 1.5). It is London's young age structure, the ongoing footprint of migration, which accounts for its low death rate, high birth rate, disproportionate contribution to the UK's natural population growth and uniqueness amongst European cities.

This chapter starts by describing the trends in the population of London, then looks at the components that underlie the changes – the levels of fertility and mortality and the impact of migration and other changes. It continues by analysing the population in terms of its gender and age structure, and household structure of London's residents. A final section deals with GLA demographic projections.

Trends in total population

At 7.56 million residents London is the second largest British region in terms of its total population; only exceeded by the South East at 8.31 million. London accounts for 12.4 per cent of the UK population and 14.0 per cent of England and Wales (Table 1.13). The population of London fell for 49 years following the peak of 8.6 million residents at the time of the National Registration in 1939. The decline was particularly rapid during the 1960s and 1970s. The population reached a low point in 1988 of just 6.73 million, a size previously achieved when London's population was rising rapidly in the Edwardian era, 80 years earlier. The most recent estimate of London's population, for mid-2007, showed there to be 7.56 million residents, an increase from 7.32 million in 2001 at an annual average increase of about 39 thousand. Table 1.14 shows the mid-year resident population estimates for London and all boroughs for 2007 by age and gender.

Population density

In 2007 the overall population density of London was 4,807 persons per square kilometre, but there were considerable differences between the boroughs. Table 1.1 shows that the most densely populated boroughs were Kensington and Chelsea with 14,700 people per square kilometre, and Islington with 12,600. Except for the City of London, which had the fourth lowest borough density (2,800), all other inner boroughs had population densities in excess of 6,800 persons, while the most densely populated outer boroughs were Brent and Waltham Forest at 6,200 and 5,700 respectively. Eight Inner London boroughs – Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, and Westminster – have densities in excess of twice the London average.

The Outer London boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Merton and Waltham Forest, all have densities greater than the London average. The lowest densities in Outer London – less than half the London average – are found in Bromley, Havering and Hillingdon. These boroughs are characterised by their more recent patterns of population growth and the retention of the largest proportions of Green Belt areas among all boroughs.

Table 1.1

Population density at mid-2007

Persons per square kilometre

	Area (km^2)	Population (thousands)	Density (Pop/km^2)
City of London	3	8.0	2,753
Barking & Dagenham	36	166.9	4,626
Barnet	87	329.7	3,801
Bexley	61	222.1	3,668
Brent	43	270.0	6,244
Bromley	150	300.7	2,003
Camden	22	231.9	10,638
Croydon	87	339.5	3,924
Ealing	56	305.3	5,498
Enfield	81	285.1	3,527
Greenwich	47	223.1	4,713
Hackney	19	209.7	11,000
Hammersmith & Fulham	16	172.5	10,520
Haringey	30	224.7	7,594
Harrow	50	214.6	4,253
Havering	112	228.4	2,035
Hillingdon	116	250.7	2,167
Hounslow	56	220.6	3,941
Islington	15	187.8	12,640
Kensington & Chelsea	12	178.6	14,727
Kingston upon Thames	37	157.9	4,240
Lambeth	27	273.2	10,188
Lewisham	35	258.5	7,354
Merton	38	199.3	5,298
Newham	36	249.6	6,892
Redbridge	56	254.4	4,509
Richmond upon Thames	57	180.0	3,135
Southwark	29	274.4	9,511
Sutton	44	185.9	4,239
Tower Hamlets	20	215.3	10,891
Waltham Forest	39	222.3	5,727
Wandsworth	34	281.8	8,227
Westminster	21	234.1	10,900
Inner London	319	3,000.3	9,397
Outer London	1,253	4,556.6	3,637
London	1,572	7,556.9	4,807

Source: ONS mid-year estimates

Components of population change

Local population change is the sum of natural change (births minus deaths in the resident population), net migration, and any special circumstances such as changes in the numbers of resident armed forces. A high level of natural change underpins population growth in London. This can be seen in Table 1.2, which shows the main components of change for London and England and Wales for years from mid year 2001 to mid year 2007. The equivalent components of population change at borough level for 2006-07 are shown in Table 1.15. After no significant change for over a decade, births in London, as elsewhere in the UK, have risen quite sharply since 2001 and in 2006-07 accounted for 18.2 per cent of the England and Wales total. The annual numbers of deaths have fallen faster in London than in the rest of the UK, with London accounting for only 10.1 per cent of the England and Wales total in 2006-07. The result has been a rapid rise in natural change in London. Other changes, mainly net migration, show an underlying increase of net international flows into England and Wales while annual data for London are more variable with overall net migration losses in five of the last six years.

In 2006-07 London mothers had over 123 thousand live births and there were 50 thousand deaths of London residents, a natural increase of 73 thousand people. London contributed 41.3 per cent of natural increase in England and Wales. London has a high crude birth rate at 16.4 births per thousand residents compared with 12.6 for England and Wales. It also had a low crude death rate (6.7 deaths per thousand residents compared with 9.3). The rate of natural change in London – an increase of 9.7 persons for every thousand residents – is therefore high compared with that for England and Wales as a whole (3.3 persons per thousand). London has both the highest birth rate and the lowest death rate of all of the regions, with Northern Ireland being the next on both measures. The South West has the lowest fertility rate while Scotland had the highest death rates. However, these crude measures are not sensitive to the age structure of the population, which is discussed below.

The other main factor in population change is migration. Table 1.2 shows that in 2006-07 London had a loss, due

Table 1.2

Annual population change analysis 2001-07, London and England & Wales

Thousands and percentages

	Mid-year estimate at start	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Internal (UK) Migration			International Migration			Total Net Mig-ration	Other changes	Total change	Mid-year estimate at end
					In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net				
London														
2001-02	7,322.4	104.3	57.4	47.0	156.0	254.2	-98.1	182.1	91.5	90.6	-7.5	-0.2	39.2	7,361.6
2002-03	7,361.6	108.5	57.5	51.0	152.5	262.9	-110.3	172.6	110.9	61.7	-48.5	0.1	2.5	7,364.1
2003-04	7,364.1	111.7	56.5	55.2	151.6	267.8	-116.1	179.6	94.2	85.5	-30.7	0.4	24.9	7,389.1
2004-05	7,389.1	114.6	54.2	60.4	157.6	246.9	-89.2	187.7	93.9	93.8	4.6	2.0	67.0	7,456.1
2005-06	7,456.1	117.9	51.9	66.0	163.1	243.7	-80.5	170.4	100.5	69.9	-10.6	0.9	56.3	7,512.4
2006-07	7,512.4	123.3	50.3	73.0	167.0	248.4	-81.4	172.1	120.9	51.2	-30.2	1.7	44.5	7,556.9
England & Wales														
2001-02	52,360.0	590.6	529.8	60.8	56.7	62.3	-5.7	459.1	305.5	153.7	148.0	3.3	212.1	52,572.1
2002-03	52,572.1	608.4	531.9	76.5	54.2	61.3	-7.2	476.5	325.4	151.0	143.9	4.9	225.3	52,797.3
2003-04	52,797.3	631.5	530.9	100.6	54.2	70.6	-15.9	494.3	321.2	173.2	157.2	2.0	259.8	53,057.1
2004-05	53,057.1	640.8	519.7	121.1	51.7	66.1	-14.5	552.5	301.3	251.2	236.7	4.3	362.1	53,419.2
2005-06	53,419.2	656.5	505.8	150.8	51.6	61.4	-9.8	515.7	348.3	167.4	157.6	1.3	309.7	53,728.8
2006-07	53,728.8	677.0	500.3	176.7	49.3	60.0	-10.6	547.5	374.1	173.4	162.8	3.6	343.2	54,072.0
London as percentage of England and Wales														
2001-02	14.0	17.7	10.8	77.3	..	..	..	39.7	30.0	58.9	-5.1	-7.5	18.5	14.0
2002-03	14.0	17.8	10.8	66.7	..	..	..	36.2	34.1	40.9	-33.7	2.0	1.1	13.9
2003-04	13.9	17.7	10.6	54.9	..	..	..	36.3	29.3	49.4	-19.5	20.6	9.6	13.9
2004-05	13.9	17.9	10.4	49.9	..	..	..	34.0	31.2	37.3	1.9	47.8	18.5	14.0
2005-06	14.0	18.0	10.3	43.8	..	..	..	33.1	28.9	41.8	-6.8	69.9	18.2	14.0
2006-07	14.0	18.2	10.1	41.3	..	..	..	31.4	32.3	29.5	-18.6	47.2	13.0	14.0

Sources: Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates change analysis and NHSCR

to migration, of 30 thousand, equivalent to a rate of 4.0 per thousand population. London was one of only three regions to lose population through migration, the others were the North East and the West Midlands. The highest levels of growth due to net migration were found in the South West (9.8 per thousand) and the East (6.8 per thousand). However, in terms of total population change in the year, London, at 45 thousand, was the region with the fourth highest absolute growth, behind South East, East and South West, and was the sixth fastest growing region, at 5.9 per thousand, behind South West, Northern Ireland, East, South East and Yorkshire & the Humber regions. The absolute growth in London in 2006-07 was a reduction on the growth in 2005-06 and was just above the average for the nineteen years since the population returned to growth after 1988.

Population structure

Before going on to examine fertility and mortality in detail it is important to look at the age and gender structure, which is critical to making meaningful demographic comparisons between London and other parts of the UK.

As with most parts of the UK, London is estimated to have a higher proportion of females than males among its resident population, at 50.5 per cent. The equivalent percentage for the whole of the UK was 50.9 per cent in 2007. In 2007 there were 81 thousand more female residents of London than males. However this figure is down from a female 'surplus' of 128 thousand in 2001. A similar, though less rapid, reduction has been estimated for the UK, down from 1.45 million more females in 2001 to 1.14 million more in 2007. However,

Figure 1.3

Age structure of London and United Kingdom at mid-2007

Percentages

Source: Office for National Statistics

while both in the UK as a whole and in London, males outnumber females at birth and maintain this advantage for a number of years, there is a significant difference between the two areas. In the UK the male surplus runs to age 31 and then is passed to females for all higher ages. In London there is a double crossover, with there being more women at ages 21 to 28, more men between 29 and 43, and finally more women at all higher ages. Table 1.14 presents this data in broad age groups.

London also differs from the UK with regard to its age structure, the population tending to be younger than in the country as a whole. Figure 1.3 shows that in 2007 London had proportionally more children aged zero to siz and adults aged between 22 and 43 than the UK, but considerably fewer people aged between 7 and 21, or 44 and over. Forty-four per cent of London's residents were in the age band 20 to 44 compared with only 35 per cent of the UK population. This age group is particularly important for the city's future: as well as high economic activity rates in this age band, females aged between 20 and 44 also account for nearly all births. The high numbers of young adults, in particular women in their twenties, helps to explain London's high crude birth rate compared with the UK average. London's relative dearth of residents aged 65 or over (12 per cent compared with 16 per cent nationally) puts into context London's low crude death rate.

The main reasons for these age differences from the national norms are to be found in the analysis of London's migration patterns.

Fertility

The main reason for London's comparatively high crude birth rate is the higher proportion of women of childbearing age in the population compared with England and Wales as a whole. Women in London in their twenties and thirties form a higher percentage of the total population than do women in England and Wales. The difference is most marked at ages 25 to 34; ages with the highest age-specific fertility rates. Women in the main fertile ages (15-44) form 24.3 per cent of London's population compared with 20.6 per cent of the England and Wales population. One measure of overall fertility, which takes account of the age structure of the female population, is the total fertility rate (TFR). In 2007, this rate in London was 1.91 children per woman, almost identical to the level of 1.92 in England and Wales. Since

Table 1.4

Age-specific birth rates[1]

Live births per 1,000 women in age groups[2]

	1981	1991	2001	2007
England & Wales				
Under 20	28	33	28	26
20-24	105	89	69	74
25-29	129	119	92	104
30-34	69	87	88	110
35-39	22	32	42	57
40 and over	5	5	9	12
TFR[3]	1.79	1.82	1.63	1.92
London				
Under 20	29	29	26	24
20-24	83	69	59	69
25-29	114	97	73	86
30-34	80	96	94	110
35-39	31	47	59	76
40 and over	6	10	15	21
TFR[3]	1.71	1.72	1.62	1.91

1 Based on the usual area of residence of the mother.
2 The rates for women aged under 20 and 40 and over are based upon the population of women aged 15 to 19 and 40 to 44.
3 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs). The 2007 TFR is the average number of live children that an average woman would bear if she experienced the 2007 ASFRs throughout her childbearing years.

Source: Office for National Statistics

1981 the TFR in London has increased by 0.20 children per woman, while there has been an increase of just 0.13 in England and Wales.

The age-specific fertility rates reveal differences in the timing of childbearing. Since 1981, age-specific fertility rates for teenagers and women in their twenties have generally been lower in London than in the country as a whole. These rates have also declined. Women in their thirties and early forties living in the capital have had significantly higher fertility rates than those in the rest of the UK. The shift to a higher proportion of total fertility at ages over 30 has been consistent in both London and England and Wales. By 2007 over 54 per cent of London's total fertility occurred at ages over 30, compared with only 47 per cent in England and Wales. London has lower fertility rates at ages up to 25-29 but the higher rates at ages over 35 (Table 1.4).

A further feature that distinguishes births in London is the proportion that are to mothers who themselves were born outside the UK. The increase in births in London since 2001 has been entirely due to mothers born outside the UK as births to UK-born women fell slightly. Overseas–born women now account for 54 per cent of London's births, the next highest region is the West Midlands at 21 per cent, which itself is below the England & Wales average of 23 per cent.

Mortality

The young age structure of the population also contributes to London's low crude death rate. Taking the age structure into account, the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) in London in 2007 was 93, ie the actual number of deaths in London was seven per cent lower than it hypothetically would have been if the age-specific mortality rates of England and Wales had also applied in London.

However there are slight gender and age differences in comparison with the UK. Age-specific mortality rates in London are lower than the national rates at ages 75 and over for males and at ages 45 and over for females. These lower rates are at ages that encompass the majority of deaths, hence it is clear why London has relatively few deaths and therefore a lower crude death rate.

ONS annually publishes figures for expectation of life at birth. The latest data are for 2005-2007 and are available for local and health authorities in the UK. The data show nationally, and at London and borough levels, that life expectancy has increased over the last decade. Life expectancy for males in London is 77.9 years compared to 82.4 years for females. In the UK the figures are 77.3 years for males and 81.5 for females. At a local authority level, expectation of life is highest in the UK, for both males and females, in Kensington & Chelsea, at 83.7 years for men and 87.8 years for women. Both male and female life expectancies are lowest in Glasgow.

Migration

Research by ONS has found that the International Passenger Survey (IPS), the main source for international migration estimates, does not provide good estimates of where migrants arriving in the UK go to live. In particular, it has been shown that IPS estimates of

Table 1.5

Regional migration flows for selected years

Thousands

	Inflow				Outflow			
	1991	1996	2001	2007	1991	1996	2001	2007
Inter-regional migration[1]								
North East	40	39	40	39	41	45	43	39
North West	96	105	106	96	105	114	110	104
Yorkshire and The Humber	85	91	96	91	85	98	96	95
East Midlands	90	102	115	107	81	94	96	98
West Midlands	83	91	95	91	88	101	102	100
East	122	139	147	143	113	121	127	124
London	149	168	160	164	202	213	244	246
South East	198	228	224	220	185	199	216	198
South West	121	139	143	134	99	110	111	105
England	96	111	104	92	112	105	120	114
Wales	51	55	60	55	47	53	51	48
Scotland	56	47	56	56	47	54	50	41
Northern Ireland	12	11	13	12	9	12	11	11
International migration[2,3]								
United Kingdom	328	318	479	577	285	264	306	340
North East	7	3	12	18	4	5	6	10
North West	18	18	30	38	22	21	22	33
Yorkshire and The Humber	22	14	36	43	17	12	19	20
East Midlands	14	14	20	33	9	11	13	19
West Midlands	16	25	32	36	21	20	17	18
East	28	25	39	62	25	16	30	31
London	116	127	176	162	84	72	95	92
South East	53	46	66	84	43	56	50	54
South West	21	18	26	35	22	16	20	22
England	294	291	438	511	245	230	270	299
Wales	10	8	10	16	8	8	9	7
Scotland	21	16	27	41	27	22	23	28
Northern Ireland	4	3	..	..	5	4	..	..

1 Based on NHS patients moving from one Government Office Region to another and registering their change of address with an NHS doctor.

2 Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (a) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (b) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (c) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

3 A consistent methodology (based primarily on the IPS and the LFS) has been used to derive international migration estimates for the constituent countries of the UK and Government Office Regions within England. This methodology was amended in 2007 as part of the National Statistics Quality Review of International Migration and data for 2001 have been revised as a result, however methodology for Northern Ireland is currently under further review and the results are not shown separately for 2001 and 2006, but included in the UK total.

Source: National Health Service Central Register and International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Home Office; Irish Central Statistical Office.

migrants going to live in London tend to be over-estimated and those intending to live in other parts of the UK are underestimated. This is because London is a gateway city, and, for some, only a short-term destination before moving again to other parts of the UK. As a consequence, a number of those stating an intention to live in London will actually very soon be more permanently living elsewhere. ONS research into alternative data sources has established that the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides the best available estimates of the regional distribution of migrants into the UK. LFS data are now incorporated into the international migration methodology. This has lowered the previously estimated levels of net international migration into London for all years from 2001-02 to 2004-05. Data presented here are all on the new basis for calculation.

One of the main components of London's high population growth in recent years is the estimated level of net migration. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s London was losing as many as 100 thousand residents annually through the balance of migration; losses were still around 50 thousand a year at the beginning of the 1980s. Since mid-1988 London's population began to grow again due to the net migration losses (and the net effect of any other changes) being consistently less than the natural growth. Subsequently the balance of migration for London was positive since mid-1994 in all years up to 2001, with the exception of 1996-97. Since 2001, and allowing for the retrospective revisions to the distribution of international migration made by ONS, London has only once, in 2004-05 had a net migration inflow.

Table 1.5 shows the regional patterns of in and outflows for inter-regional migration (within the UK) and international migration at selected years since 1991. The most striking aspect of the table is the growth in the international flows to and from the UK with the net balance rising from 44 thousand in 1991 to 237 thousand in 2007, having been 244 thousand in 2004. London fully reflects this change and gained 32 thousand net international migrants in 1991 and 70 thousand in 2007. In the last five calendar years (2003 to 2007) London has had the greatest regional share of both the inflows (averaging 31 per cent) and outflows (averaging 28 per cent). However, while London's share of the outflow has been fairly stable, its share of the inflow has declined, having been over 37 per cent in 2001 but just over 28 per cent in 2007.

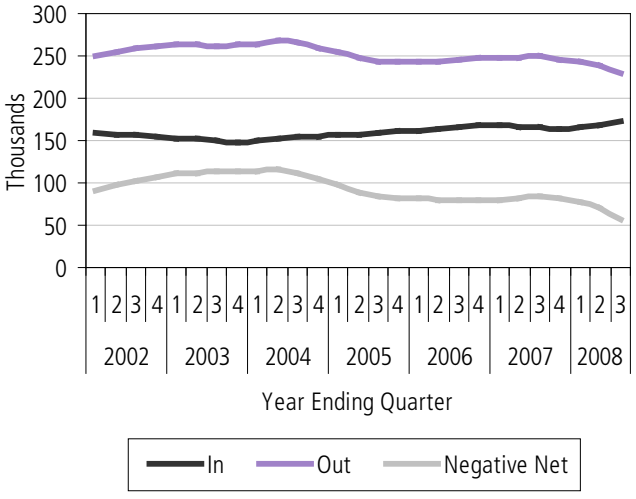
In regard to inter-regional migration London has consistently been the region with the greatest outflow, and the second region, after the South East, in terms of inflows. It has therefore had a consistent net outflow of migrants to the rest of the UK. This outflow is a counterweight to the high natural growth of London and the high net international inflow. The net outflow has been relatively volatile, ranging from 45 thousand in 1996 to 116 thousand in 2003-04, but this largely reflects more modest changes in the large annual inflows (Table 1.2). Between 2001 and 2008 calender years, the inflows have ranged from 148 to 173 thousand and outflows from 229 to 268 thousand (Figure 1.6).

Migration into and out of London is at the centre of demographic changes affecting, to a greater or lesser extent, all regions of the UK. London is a magnet for young people from all parts of the UK and the rest of the world for education and jobs, but is generally less attractive to families and the elderly. The growing international attractiveness of London starting in the late 1990s appears to have been reflected in the growing numbers dispersing from London to the rest of the UK. In 1991 the net impact of migration to London was a loss of 21 thousand with 265 thousand arrivals and 286 thousand departures. By 2007 the net impact was a loss

Figure 1.6

Inter-regional migration, London 2002-2008

Thousands



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1.7

Inter-regional migration movements[1] within the UK, in the year ending June 2008

Thousands

	Region of origin													
	United Kingdom	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Region of destination														
United Kingdom	.	110.5	39.4	103.1	94.2	96.4	98.4	120.8	238.8	194.3	104.1	48.3	41.8	10.6
England	92.4	.	33.5	83.4	85.2	89.1	85.2	112.0	224.5	176.9	89.3	45.9	38.0	8.4
North East	38.5	33.4	.	5.8	9.1	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.2	2.1	1.0	3.5	0.7
North West	95.3	79.5	5.6	.	17.1	8.5	12.1	6.8	11.5	11.0	6.9	7.8	5.9	2.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	90.7	83.4	9.0	18.2	.	15.8	7.7	8.1	9.7	9.6	5.3	2.5	4.0	0.7
East Midlands	103.7	97.7	2.9	9.3	17.5	.	15.5	17.2	12.3	16.4	6.7	2.8	2.6	0.6
West Midlands	90.4	79.9	2.2	11.9	7.5	13.9	.	7.2	12.2	13.3	11.7	7.3	2.7	0.6
East	140.0	133.0	2.6	6.5	7.4	13.9	6.6	.	61.9	25.3	8.8	2.8	3.4	0.7
London	168.2	155.4	5.2	12.5	11.5	11.7	13.0	30.3	.	54.6	16.7	5.2	6.4	1.1
South East	214.4	200.5	3.8	10.8	9.2	13.8	12.8	27.2	91.8	.	31.1	6.9	5.9	1.2
South West	130.1	116.2	2.1	8.4	5.9	8.3	15.2	12.2	21.4	42.6	.	9.6	3.7	0.7
Wales	53.5	51.6	0.9	9.5	2.8	3.0	8.7	3.2	5.1	8.3	9.9	.	1.5	0.4
Scotland	53.3	49.6	4.5	8.1	5.5	3.7	3.7	4.7	7.5	7.8	4.2	1.9	.	1.8
Northern Ireland	12.1	9.3	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	2.3	.

1 Based on patients re-registering with NHS doctors in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Source: National Health Service Central Register; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

of 12 thousand but both the inflow and outflow had risen substantially to 326 thousand and 338 thousand respectively. Virtually all the rise in inflow was due to international immigration and virtually all the rise in outflow was due to inter-regional flows.

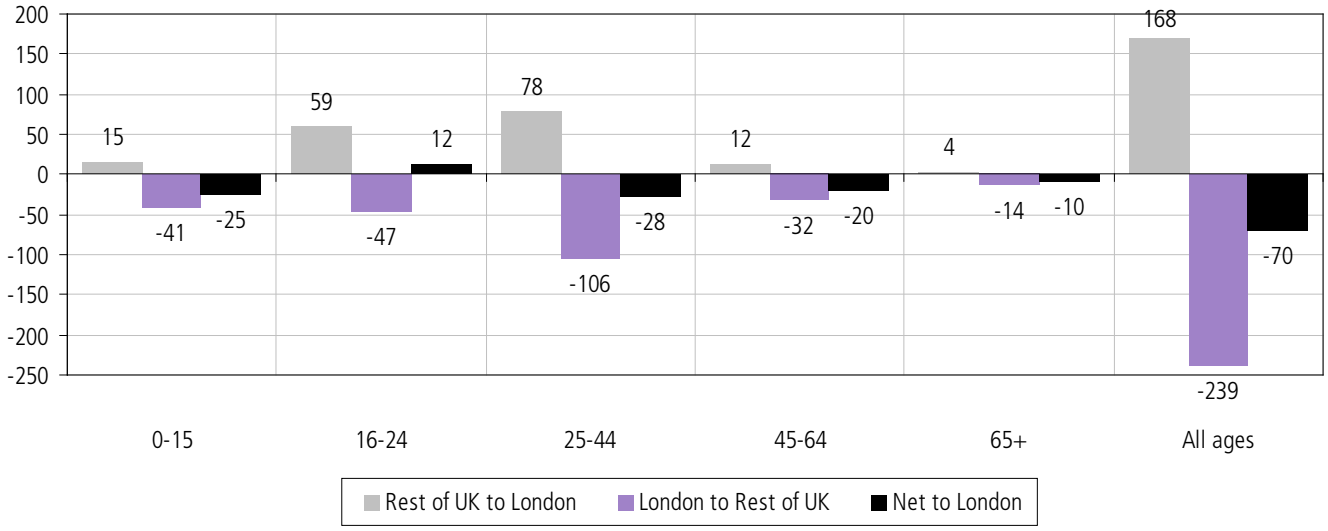
Table 1.7 shows a full matrix of inter-regional moves in 2007-08. Between 2005 and 2007 both the inflow to London and the outflow from London had tended to rise. During this period the net loss from London had been around 80 thousand persons a year. From late 2007 the inflow continued to rise but the outflow has fallen quite substantially from over 250 thousand in the year ending September 2007 to less than 239 thousand in the year ending June 2008. Most of this reduction is seen in moves to the neighbouring East and South East regions, Londoners' main destinations. This appears to be the first recorded impact of the credit crunch on mobility and probably reflects the downturn in house sales. The inflow to London, which is mainly to the rented sector, appears to be unaffected. The reduction in outflow has led to London's net loss reducing to just 56 thousand in the year ending September 2008. This level was last seen in the mid-1990s, and is less than half the mid-2004 figure.

Of the 168 thousand persons who moved to London, the South East (55 thousand) and the East (30 thousand) account for 50 per cent. It is a similar picture for London's outflow: 239 thousand persons left London with the South East (92 thousand) and the East (62 thousand) receiving 64 per cent. In terms of the net flow between London and its two neighbouring regions the picture is even more dramatic, with a net flow of 69 thousand persons from London to the two regions out of London's total net loss of 71 thousand: that is 97 per cent. London has a net loss to most regions, the exceptions are the small net gains from the North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands and Wales, but the only other region to have a significant net gain from London is the South West at just five thousand.

Figure 1.8

Migration[1] between London and the rest of the UK by age groups, 2006-07

Thousands



1 Based on patients re-registering with NHS doctors in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Source: National Health Service Central Register; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Figure 1.8 shows migration between London and the rest of the UK by age groups in 2007-08. While London is a significant overall net loser of population through migration within the UK it has a net inflow at ages 16-24 and the gross inflow at these ages accounts for about 35 per cent of the total inflow. It is nearly twice as likely that a person aged 16-24 resident in the rest of the UK will move to London as will a person aged 25-44 and ten times more likely than a person aged 45-64. On the other hand the 16-24s and the 25-44s are also the age groups most likely to leave London.

Population turnover

Population turnover rates relate the combination of an area's inflows and outflows to the resident population of the area. ONS publishes annual rates, based solely on moves within the UK, at the Middle layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level by broad age groups. The rates give an indication of the potential disruption to local services caused by migration. This is particularly important for education and social services. In extreme cases the turnover of persons in their late teens and twenties can exceed 1,000 per thousand residents, but this relates mainly to areas with student accommodation.

The data presented here are not specified by age groups, but give an indication of the differentials between the boroughs of all inflows and outflows, ie considering both UK and overseas flows drawn from the mid-year estimate change analyses.

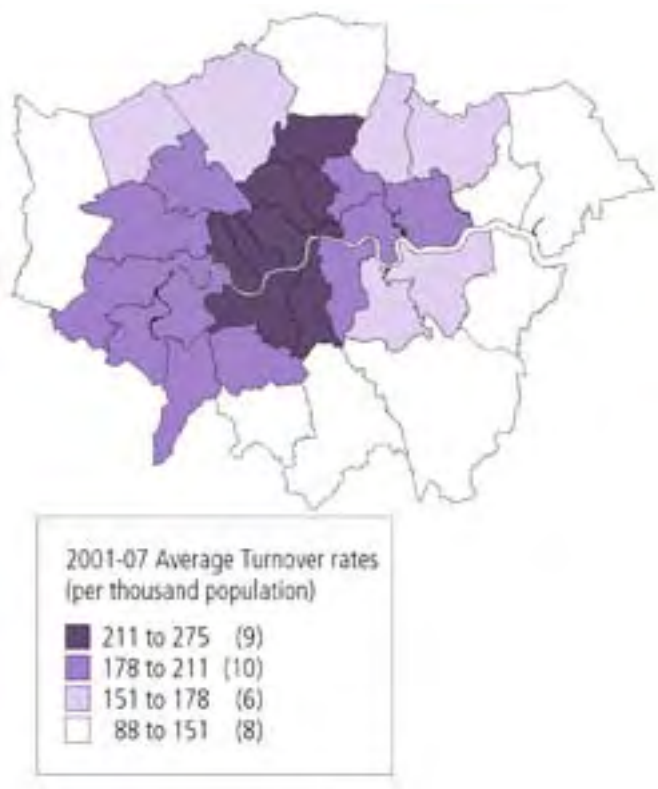
Data for London need to be treated differently to that for each of the boroughs. The internal churn of persons moving within London, either between boroughs or within boroughs, needs to be considered. For London as a whole there is an inflow, from both the UK and overseas, equivalent to 45 per thousand residents and an outflow of 48 per thousand residents. Movements between boroughs amount to an average of over 300 thousand a year, equivalent to 42 per thousand London residents. These three factors add up to a turnover of 135 per thousand per year.

The 2001 Census identified 349 thousand Londoners who had moved within each of the 32 boroughs or the City of London in the previous year, this is equivalent to 49 per thousand of the 2001 Census resident population of London. At the individual borough level, nearly all had between 45 and 55 per thousand moves internal to the

Map 1.9

Average population turnover[1] rates 2001-07

Per thousand population



1 Turnover is inflow plus outflow excluding within-borough moves. Flows include both migration within the UK and the international flows. See Table 1.16 for more population turnover data.

Source: Office for National Statistics mid-year estimate change analysis

borough. The outliers being Havering (37 per thousand) and Wandsworth (63 per thousand).

When the within-borough movers are brought into the turnover calculation for London the average total turnover reaches 184 per thousand, ie over 18 per cent of the population moved in a year. It is quite possible for people to record more than one move in a year, particularly students and other single young adults as well as new arrivals from overseas, but the majority is content to move just once, if at all.

Map 1.9 shows the average 2001-07 standard turnover rates, ie not considering within borough moves. Table 1.16 shows the standard turnover together with the in-borough moves and total turnover. For both inflows and outflows inner boroughs have much higher turnover rates. The City of London is one of the highest, but this is to some extent artificial. Most changes of address are quite short distance. In a physically large borough, such as Bromley, a move of several kilometres can start and finish within the borough. In the City of London a move of just a few hundred metres is almost certain to cross a boundary with the surrounding boroughs.

The City apart, all nine boroughs with standard turnover rates in excess of 200 per thousand are inner boroughs, with the highest values in more west central boroughs: Westminster, Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham and Wandsworth. Throughout Inner London the availability of the private rented sector and the large numbers of students tend to push up the turnover rates. When internal borough moves are considered the highest total turnover levels rise to over 300 per thousand, ie 30 per cent of the population. The lowest standard turnover rates, of around 100 per thousand, are found in outer boroughs, particularly Havering, Bexley and Bromley to the east and Sutton in the south. When internal borough moves are considered total turnover in Havering is still the lowest at just 125 per thousand.

Households

London is the second largest region in terms of the number of households. At mid-2006 CLG estimated there were 3.18 million with the number having grown by 141 thousand (ie 28 thousand a year) since mid-2001 (Table 1.10). Only the South East region saw absolute growth of more than London at 151 thousand, though London is just below average in terms of percentage growth since 2001 at 4.7 per cent, with the East Midlands and the East regions growing the fastest – at over six per cent.

CLG household estimates for 2006 are the base for projections to 2031. These in turn are based in part on the ONS population estimates and projections and linked to an analysis of trends in marital status and household representative rates. Hence changes in ONS population estimates are key to the estimates of households presented here.

The household structure of London is quite extreme compared to other regions. Although London only has 14.8 per cent of households in England it has the highest proportions of Other Multi-person households (ie those formed of two or more unrelated adults) at 23.8 per cent

Table 1.10

Households by type: London and England, 2001 and 2006

Thousands

	London		England		Change		London as % of England
	2001	2006	2001	2006	London 2001-06	England 2001-06	2006
Household types:							
Married Couple	1,116	1,042	9,709	9,395	-74	-314	11.1
Cohabiting Couple	262	333	1,788	2,188	71	400	15.2
Lone Parent	275	309	1,476	1,663	35	187	18.6
Other Multi-person	332	345	1,387	1,446	12	60	23.8
One Person	1,052	1,149	6,163	6,822	97	660	16.8
All households	3,036	3,178	20,522	21,515	141	992	14.8
(percentage growth 2001-06)					4.7	4.8	

Source: CLG 2006-based household projections

and of Lone Parents (18.6 per cent). On the other hand London has the lowest proportion of Married Couples (11.1 per cent).

Most of these differences are explicable in terms of London's young age structure and the particularly high proportions of the population that are single.

GLA Demographic Projections

Each year the GLA produces population, household and labour force projections at borough level based on the population at 2001 and taking account of the most recent demographic and development trends in each of the boroughs as well as national trends in fertility, mortality, marital status, household formation and economic activity. Recently two projections have been prepared, one taking direct account of actual recent housing development and expected future development in each of the boroughs.

The second has assumed that London's average share of the international migration flows to and from the UK in the past five years continues into the future, using the ONS national assumption of UK international flows as the constraint. London's share of international inflows has actually declined in the past few years, so the average for 2002-07 is rather higher than the most recent years (see Table 1.2). However, this still means that the migration-led projection is higher than the development-led projection.

As the projections commence in 2001 they do not necessarily coincide with the ONS mid-year estimates for 2007 or the CLG household figures for 2006. This account concentrates on the changes expected over the period of the London Plan that was published in 2008, from 2006 to 2026. It is also limited to the projection that uses expected development, referred to as the 2008 Round Low. The borough-supplied development inputs amount to an average of over 32 thousand new homes per year from 2006 to 2026 with a peak of over 40 thousand a year between 2011 and 2016. The growth in homes in each borough is directly reflected in the population and household projections.

Table 1.11 shows the total population rising by 1.09 million to 8.54 million between 2006 and 2026 with the number of households increasing by 647 thousand to reach 3.80 million by 2026. Significant changes are projected for household structure, with a reduction of 195 thousand married couples being offset by a rise of 214 thousand cohabiting couples. Most of the household increase (455 thousand) will be one-person households with 89 thousand more lone parents and 77 thousand more other (ie multi-adult non-family) households.

Table 1.11

GLA 2008 round demographic projections for London: key results from low projection

Thousands and persons

	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	Change 2006-26
Total Population	7,449	7,798	8,157	8,373	8,540	1,091
Private Household	7,356	7,703	8,062	8,277	8,442	1,087
Communal Establishments	93	94	95	96	98	4
Economically Active	3,850	4,058	4,258	4,364	4,427	578
Total Households	3,149	3,330	3,532	3,673	3,789	640
Married Couple	1,028	966	920	873	832	-195
Cohabiting Couple	327	398	459	504	542	214
Lone Parent	315	348	379	395	404	89
One Person	340	359	383	400	416	77
Other Multi-person	1,140	1,258	1,391	1,500	1,595	455
Average Household Size	2.34	2.31	2.28	2.25	2.23	-0.11

Source: GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections

The increase in one-person households is concentrated in the 'middle ages' (35-69 particularly 45-54) where 398 thousand of the increase occurs. 228 thousand of this growth is male one-person households. Reductions in one-person households are projected at younger ages and for females in their seventies and eighties. These changes are consistent with reduced likelihood of marriage, more divorce and better male survival at older ages leading to reduced numbers of widows and shorter periods of widowhood. Most of the older single male one-person households will be former cohabitees. These men may well have children living with former partners and their housing requirements will be more akin to divorcees of a similar age.

The resident labour force is projected to grow by 578 thousand from 3.85 million in 2006 to 4.43 million in 2026.

Table 1.12 shows the key results of the 2008 Round Low projection for boroughs at 2006 and 2026.

The projection implies a significantly lower population at mid-2006 than does the ONS mid-2006 estimate. The comparison is 7.45 million with 7.51 million, a difference of ten thousand a year since the base of mid-2001.

The 2008 Round High projection, based on migration trends since 2001 and maintaining London's recent share of international migration to and from the UK, shows that London's population could rise to 8.86 million in 2026 with a potential of 3.93 million households.

Table 1.12

GLA 2008 round low projection: borough summary

Thousands

	2006			2026		
	Population	Labour Force	Households	Population	Labour Force	Households
Camden	201.1	106.5	94.2	230.8	123.9	109.1
Kensington and Chelsea	164.6	88.2	81.0	180.9	99.2	89.8
Westminster	207.9	115.9	104.7	226.3	129.0	118.2
City of London	8.7	5.6	5.0	11.7	7.5	6.8
Central boroughs	582.4	316.1	284.8	649.6	359.6	323.9
Hackney	215.3	101.9	90.7	252.1	123.1	111.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	173.7	97.7	77.9	198.0	113.8	95.3
Haringey	227.7	117.4	94.5	271.1	140.8	114.7
Islington	186.6	99.7	87.4	221.3	121.3	111.4
Lambeth	282.7	158.0	123.5	316.9	178.3	146.1
Lewisham	260.6	139.5	111.6	310.7	167.1	138.9
Newham	256.5	114.0	97.2	359.4	169.7	152.4
Southwark	264.2	136.6	114.7	341.3	181.2	154.1
Tower Hamlets	218.4	102.6	90.5	301.0	147.9	141.4
Wandsworth	279.3	165.4	124.8	311.1	184.9	146.2
Rest of Inner boroughs	2,365.0	1,232.8	1,012.8	2,883.0	1,528.0	1,312.1
Inner London	2,947.4	1,548.9	1,297.6	3,532.6	1,887.6	1,636.0
Barking and Dagenham	167.5	76.6	69.8	232.8	111.2	101.4
Barnet	320.7	162.4	130.1	384.6	197.0	164.6
Bexley	215.9	110.4	90.5	223.1	115.1	97.6
Brent	271.4	135.7	104.0	306.9	151.2	127.2
Bromley	296.7	152.6	128.7	308.5	158.6	139.4
Croydon	331.4	170.6	142.0	384.0	197.2	177.2
Ealing	307.2	159.2	120.4	335.6	169.9	138.0
Enfield	285.1	140.3	114.8	293.5	141.1	123.1
Greenwich	228.2	112.0	101.4	285.7	138.9	132.4
Harrow	213.9	111.1	82.0	229.0	119.1	92.5
Havering	226.1	114.7	93.7	247.5	129.3	108.3
Hillingdon	246.0	127.1	99.4	271.7	140.9	114.0
Hounslow	220.2	115.5	87.0	250.2	128.1	101.6
Kingston upon Thames	150.6	82.4	63.5	161.8	86.6	70.3
Merton	192.8	103.9	81.8	196.7	102.6	88.2
Redbridge	245.8	120.8	95.5	269.5	130.5	108.5
Richmond upon Thames	180.1	98.8	78.5	194.1	103.5	84.4
Sutton	181.0	97.4	78.2	193.1	103.2	87.6
Waltham Forest	220.8	109.1	92.0	239.1	115.7	105.4
Outer London	4,501.4	2,300.7	1,853.5	5,007.4	2,539.6	2,161.8
London	7,448.8	3,849.6	3,151.1	8,540.0	4,427.2	3,797.8

Source: GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections

Table 1.13

Resident population[1]

Thousands and percentages

	Population (thousands)			Average annual growth (percentages)	
	1991	2001	2007	1991 to 2001	2001 to 2007
United Kingdom	57,438.7	59,113.5	60,975.4	0.29	0.52
North East	2,587.0	2,540.1	2,564.5	-0.18	0.16
North West	6,843.0	6,773.0	6,864.3	-0.10	0.22
Yorkshire and The Humber	4,936.1	4,976.6	5,177.2	0.08	0.67
East Midlands	4,011.4	4,189.6	4,399.6	0.44	0.84
West Midlands	5,229.7	5,280.7	5,381.8	0.10	0.32
East	5,121.1	5,400.5	5,661.0	0.55	0.80
London	6,829.3	7,322.4	7,556.9	0.72	0.53
South East	7,629.2	8,023.4	8,308.7	0.52	0.59
South West	4,688.2	4,943.4	5,178.0	0.54	0.79
England	47,875.0	49,449.7	51,092.0	0.33	0.55
Wales	2,873.0	2,910.2	2,980.0	0.13	0.40
Scotland	5,083.3	5,064.2	5,144.2	-0.04	0.26
Northern Ireland	1,607.3	1,689.3	1,759.1	0.51	0.69

1 The estimated mid-year resident population.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 1.14

Resident population at mid-2007 by age groups, persons

Thousands

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
City of London	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	8.0
Barking & Dagenham	14.7	23.4	23.4	24.4	26.8	19.2	14.4	9.5	8.0	3.1	166.9
Barnet	22.9	40.3	39.8	53.3	53.5	41.1	33.3	21.9	16.5	7.2	329.7
Bexley	13.7	27.8	28.8	26.8	34.8	29.8	25.0	18.0	12.8	4.7	222.1
Brent	19.9	27.8	36.7	53.6	44.3	32.7	22.9	18.0	10.4	3.7	270.0
Bromley	18.6	36.9	33.3	38.0	49.6	39.7	34.6	23.8	18.5	7.6	300.7
Camden	13.3	20.6	33.9	62.4	39.6	23.4	17.9	10.8	7.3	2.7	231.9
Croydon	23.0	42.8	44.3	49.0	57.1	45.9	34.1	22.5	14.8	6.0	339.5
Ealing	21.8	32.7	39.0	60.0	52.6	37.5	26.9	18.4	11.7	4.6	305.3
Enfield	21.2	35.4	36.8	41.9	47.4	37.1	27.5	19.5	13.2	5.2	285.1
Greenwich	17.9	26.2	30.5	39.3	37.4	26.7	19.2	12.8	9.3	3.9	223.1
Hackney	18.8	25.0	28.3	45.3	36.9	23.0	14.2	9.7	6.1	2.4	209.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	10.9	15.6	21.3	45.5	30.5	18.1	13.0	9.0	6.1	2.4	172.5
Haringey	17.5	23.8	29.1	48.8	41.9	25.8	16.8	11.8	6.8	2.4	224.7
Harrow	14.2	24.9	28.1	32.2	33.7	28.6	22.5	15.6	10.6	4.2	214.6
Havering	12.7	27.7	28.7	26.4	33.6	31.6	27.8	19.5	15.5	5.0	228.4
Hillingdon	17.3	30.6	37.1	35.0	40.4	32.1	24.5	17.3	11.8	4.6	250.7
Hounslow	16.7	24.0	29.7	42.4	37.2	26.9	19.9	13.0	8.0	2.9	220.6
Islington	11.4	17.3	26.7	48.3	34.0	19.6	13.6	9.1	5.9	1.9	187.8
Kensington & Chelsea	9.7	16.7	20.3	37.9	32.1	21.1	18.4	11.6	7.3	3.5	178.6
Kingston upon Thames	9.9	17.0	22.6	27.6	26.4	19.6	15.7	9.2	6.8	3.1	157.9
Lambeth	19.7	26.4	32.6	72.9	51.8	28.8	17.8	12.3	8.1	2.9	273.2
Lewisham	19.2	28.9	33.1	51.3	49.7	31.6	19.6	13.1	8.6	3.4	258.5
Merton	13.5	21.0	23.3	41.6	35.0	23.6	17.8	11.6	8.4	3.5	199.3
Newham	23.5	32.3	43.1	47.1	39.4	27.5	16.5	11.3	6.4	2.6	249.6
Redbridge	18.4	33.0	33.7	40.4	39.2	32.5	24.9	16.2	11.5	4.7	254.4
Richmond upon Thames	12.6	20.9	18.1	27.6	34.0	24.1	19.9	11.0	8.1	3.8	180.0
Southwark	19.7	26.9	38.8	64.8	50.0	30.6	18.4	13.0	8.9	3.4	274.4
Sutton	11.5	23.3	22.0	27.2	32.5	24.5	19.1	12.6	9.4	3.8	185.9
Tower Hamlets	17.3	24.4	32.6	59.1	34.6	19.1	11.4	9.0	6.1	1.8	215.3
Waltham Forest	18.2	26.3	29.7	40.0	39.5	26.4	18.3	12.8	8.0	3.2	222.3
Wandsworth	19.3	22.9	29.7	87.1	50.8	26.1	19.2	13.2	9.6	4.1	281.8
Westminster	11.8	17.1	33.8	61.4	39.6	24.1	20.7	13.2	8.9	3.4	234.1
Inner London	212.3	298.3	404.0	733.7	532.3	319.9	218.9	147.6	96.4	37.0	3,000.3
Outer London	318.6	542.0	585.5	726.6	755.0	579.5	448.2	303.3	213.3	84.7	4,556.6
London	530.9	840.3	989.5	1,460.3	1,287.3	899.4	667.0	450.8	309.7	121.7	7,556.9
United Kingdom	3,592.6	7,128.4	8,156.3	7,859.5	9,248.1	7,980.1	7,231.3	5,057.7	3,423.7	1,297.7	60,975.4

Sources: Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 1.14 continued

Resident population at mid-2007 by age groups, males

Thousands

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
City of London	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.4
Barking & Dagenham	7.6	11.6	11.9	11.3	13.0	9.6	7.1	4.3	3.0	1.1	80.4
Barnet	11.7	20.3	20.5	26.5	26.5	19.8	15.7	10.0	6.9	2.2	160.1
Bexley	7.0	14.2	14.5	13.0	16.7	14.6	11.9	8.3	5.3	1.5	107.1
Brent	10.3	14.1	18.4	28.6	22.8	15.7	10.8	8.7	4.6	1.3	135.2
Bromley	9.4	18.9	17.1	18.2	23.9	19.5	16.5	10.8	7.7	2.4	144.3
Camden	6.8	10.3	15.8	31.1	21.2	11.9	8.4	4.9	3.1	1.0	114.6
Croydon	11.8	21.9	23.2	24.0	27.5	22.4	16.5	10.5	6.3	2.2	166.2
Ealing	11.2	16.6	20.1	31.7	28.1	18.3	13.1	8.9	4.9	1.7	154.6
Enfield	10.7	18.0	18.7	20.4	24.1	18.4	13.3	9.2	5.6	1.6	139.8
Greenwich	9.2	13.5	15.5	18.7	19.0	12.9	9.5	5.9	3.6	1.1	108.8
Hackney	9.7	12.6	13.9	21.7	18.9	11.2	6.7	4.7	2.8	0.7	102.9
Hammersmith & Fulham	5.6	7.8	10.0	23.3	16.5	8.7	6.3	4.2	2.6	0.8	85.5
Haringey	9.0	12.0	14.8	25.7	22.0	12.5	7.8	5.6	2.8	0.7	112.8
Harrow	7.3	13.0	14.9	16.5	16.7	14.0	10.5	7.3	4.4	1.4	106.0
Havering	6.4	14.2	14.8	13.0	16.1	15.6	13.2	8.8	6.3	1.6	109.9
Hillingdon	9.0	15.8	18.7	16.8	19.9	16.2	12.1	7.9	4.9	1.4	122.6
Hounslow	8.5	12.3	15.3	22.1	19.9	13.2	9.7	6.3	3.4	1.0	111.6
Islington	5.9	8.7	12.7	23.9	18.1	9.6	6.3	4.2	2.5	0.7	92.5
Kensington & Chelsea	4.9	8.5	10.0	19.4	16.6	10.2	8.3	5.3	3.2	1.3	87.6
Kingston upon Thames	5.1	8.5	11.1	14.3	13.6	9.8	7.6	4.3	2.7	1.0	78.2
Lambeth	10.1	13.3	15.8	39.0	29.2	14.1	8.4	5.7	3.6	1.0	140.2
Lewisham	9.9	14.7	16.2	26.2	26.0	15.5	9.3	6.0	3.4	1.2	128.4
Merton	6.8	10.7	11.8	21.4	18.2	11.4	8.4	5.5	3.5	1.1	98.9
Newham	11.9	16.5	23.5	23.4	20.9	13.7	8.0	5.4	2.8	1.0	127.2
Redbridge	9.3	16.9	17.0	20.3	19.7	16.1	12.2	7.8	4.7	1.5	125.5
Richmond upon Thames	6.4	10.7	9.0	13.5	17.2	11.9	9.7	5.1	3.3	1.2	87.9
Southwark	10.0	13.7	20.4	33.3	27.0	15.4	8.9	6.1	3.7	1.1	139.6
Sutton	5.9	12.0	11.3	13.2	16.4	12.1	9.2	5.8	3.8	1.2	90.7
Tower Hamlets	8.7	12.3	15.6	29.7	19.9	10.4	5.4	4.4	2.7	0.8	109.9
Waltham Forest	9.5	13.7	15.9	20.6	19.9	12.6	8.6	6.1	3.3	0.9	111.1
Wandsworth	9.8	11.5	13.2	42.3	26.4	12.7	8.8	6.2	3.9	1.3	135.9
Westminster	5.9	8.7	16.3	31.0	21.7	12.1	9.9	6.2	3.9	1.3	117.2
Inner London	108.3	150.9	198.5	370.7	285.2	158.7	103.1	69.1	41.1	13.1	1,498.8
Outer London	163.1	276.8	299.6	364.0	378.9	284.2	215.6	141.5	88.2	27.1	2,238.9
London	271.3	427.7	498.1	734.7	664.2	442.9	318.7	210.6	129.3	40.2	3,737.7
United Kingdom	1,840.9	3,648.7	4,193.2	3,936.0	4,577.8	3,941.3	3,545.7	2,398.2	1,431.6	402.8	29,916.1

Sources: Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 1.14 continued

Resident population at mid-2007 by age groups, females

Thousands

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
City of London	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.6
Barking & Dagenham	7.1	11.8	11.6	13.1	13.8	9.6	7.3	5.2	5.0	2.0	86.6
Barnet	11.1	20.0	19.3	26.8	27.1	21.3	17.6	11.9	9.5	5.0	169.6
Bexley	6.7	13.7	14.3	13.7	18.1	15.2	13.0	9.7	7.5	3.1	115.1
Brent	9.7	13.7	18.3	25.0	21.5	17.0	12.1	9.4	5.8	2.4	134.8
Bromley	9.2	18.0	16.2	19.8	25.6	20.2	18.1	13.1	10.9	5.2	156.4
Camden	6.5	10.3	18.0	31.3	18.3	11.5	9.6	5.9	4.2	1.7	117.3
Croydon	11.2	20.9	21.1	25.1	29.7	23.5	17.6	12.0	8.6	3.8	173.3
Ealing	10.5	16.2	18.9	28.3	24.5	19.2	13.8	9.5	6.8	2.9	150.7
Enfield	10.5	17.4	18.1	21.6	23.3	18.7	14.2	10.3	7.6	3.6	145.3
Greenwich	8.7	12.8	15.0	20.6	18.3	13.8	9.7	7.0	5.7	2.8	114.3
Hackney	9.1	12.4	14.4	23.5	18.0	11.8	7.5	5.0	3.3	1.6	106.8
Hammersmith & Fulham	5.3	7.9	11.4	22.3	14.0	9.4	6.8	4.9	3.5	1.6	87.0
Haringey	8.6	11.8	14.3	23.1	19.9	13.4	9.0	6.3	4.0	1.6	112.0
Harrow	6.9	11.9	13.2	15.7	17.0	14.6	12.0	8.3	6.2	2.8	108.7
Havering	6.3	13.5	13.9	13.5	17.6	16.0	14.6	10.7	9.2	3.4	118.5
Hillingdon	8.3	14.9	18.4	18.2	20.5	16.0	12.4	9.4	6.9	3.1	128.1
Hounslow	8.1	11.8	14.4	20.3	17.3	13.6	10.2	6.7	4.6	1.9	109.0
Islington	5.4	8.5	14.0	24.5	15.9	10.0	7.3	4.9	3.5	1.2	95.3
Kensington & Chelsea	4.8	8.2	10.3	18.6	15.5	10.9	10.1	6.3	4.2	2.2	91.0
Kingston upon Thames	4.9	8.5	11.5	13.2	12.8	9.8	8.1	4.9	4.1	2.1	79.8
Lambeth	9.7	13.1	16.8	33.9	22.6	14.6	9.4	6.6	4.5	1.8	133.0
Lewisham	9.3	14.2	16.8	25.1	23.7	16.0	10.4	7.1	5.3	2.2	130.1
Merton	6.6	10.3	11.5	20.2	16.8	12.2	9.3	6.0	4.9	2.5	100.3
Newham	11.5	15.8	19.6	23.7	18.5	13.8	8.4	5.9	3.6	1.6	122.4
Redbridge	9.2	16.0	16.6	20.1	19.5	16.4	12.7	8.4	6.7	3.2	128.9
Richmond upon Thames	6.1	10.2	9.1	14.1	16.8	12.2	10.3	5.9	4.8	2.6	92.1
Southwark	9.7	13.2	18.4	31.5	23.0	15.2	9.5	6.9	5.2	2.3	134.8
Sutton	5.6	11.3	10.7	14.0	16.1	12.4	9.9	6.9	5.6	2.6	95.2
Tower Hamlets	8.6	12.1	17.0	29.4	14.6	8.7	6.1	4.5	3.3	1.1	105.4
Waltham Forest	8.7	12.6	13.9	19.4	19.6	13.7	9.7	6.6	4.7	2.3	111.2
Wandsworth	9.5	11.4	16.5	44.8	24.4	13.5	10.4	7.0	5.7	2.8	145.9
Westminster	5.8	8.3	17.5	30.5	17.9	12.0	10.8	7.0	5.0	2.0	116.9
Inner London	104.0	147.4	205.4	363.0	247.1	161.2	115.8	78.4	55.2	24.0	1,501.5
Outer London	155.5	265.3	286.0	362.6	376.0	295.3	232.5	161.8	125.1	57.6	2,317.7
London	259.6	412.6	491.4	725.6	623.1	456.5	348.3	240.2	180.4	81.6	3,819.2
United Kingdom	1,751.7	3,479.8	3,963.1	3,923.5	4,670.3	4,038.8	3,685.6	2,659.5	1,992.0	894.9	31,059.2

Sources: Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 1.15

Population change analysis 2006-07, London boroughs[1]

Thousands

	Mid-year estimate 2006	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Internal (UK) Migration			International Migration			Other Changes	Mid-year estimate 2007
					In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net		
City of London	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.0
Barking and Dagenham	165.7	3.3	1.4	2.0	10.7	12.1	-1.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	166.9
Barnet	328.6	5.0	2.4	2.5	18.5	20.7	-2.2	6.5	5.7	0.8	0.0	329.7
Bexley	221.6	2.8	1.8	1.0	10.9	11.0	-0.2	0.7	0.9	-0.3	0.0	222.1
Brent	271.4	4.8	1.5	3.3	14.4	22.0	-7.6	9.1	6.2	2.9	0.0	270.0
Bromley	299.1	3.8	2.7	1.1	16.4	15.6	0.8	1.7	2.0	-0.4	0.0	300.7
Camden	227.5	3.1	1.2	1.9	17.9	20.2	-2.3	11.0	6.2	4.8	0.1	231.9
Croydon	337.0	5.1	2.4	2.7	18.7	20.9	-2.3	4.4	2.3	2.1	0.0	339.5
Ealing	306.4	5.2	1.9	3.3	18.9	25.3	-6.4	9.2	7.2	2.0	0.1	305.3
Enfield	285.3	4.7	2.1	2.6	15.7	17.2	-1.5	3.0	4.3	-1.4	0.0	285.1
Greenwich	222.6	4.4	1.8	2.6	14.6	18.1	-3.6	3.4	2.1	1.3	0.2	223.1
Hackney	208.4	4.5	1.2	3.4	14.0	17.4	-3.4	3.9	2.6	1.3	0.0	209.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	171.4	2.8	1.0	1.8	15.1	16.7	-1.6	6.0	5.2	0.8	0.1	172.5
Haringey	225.7	4.3	1.3	3.0	16.6	22.0	-5.4	5.7	4.3	1.4	0.0	224.7
Harrow	214.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	12.9	14.5	-1.6	3.8	3.7	0.2	0.0	214.6
Havering	227.3	2.5	2.2	0.4	10.5	9.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	-0.4	0.0	228.4
Hillingdon	250.0	3.7	1.9	1.9	14.9	16.4	-1.5	3.3	3.1	0.2	0.2	250.7
Hounslow	218.6	3.9	1.4	2.5	15.0	17.2	-2.2	5.8	4.1	1.7	0.1	220.6
Islington	185.5	2.8	1.1	1.7	17.9	19.0	-1.2	5.5	3.8	1.7	0.1	187.8
Kensington and Chelsea	178.0	2.3	0.8	1.4	9.7	11.8	-2.0	9.3	8.2	1.2	0.0	178.6
Kingston upon Thames	155.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	11.3	11.4	-0.1	3.3	2.2	1.1	0.0	157.9
Lambeth	272.0	4.8	1.6	3.3	23.5	28.9	-5.5	6.1	2.7	3.4	0.1	273.2
Lewisham	255.7	4.6	1.6	2.9	18.4	21.1	-2.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	0.0	258.5
Merton	197.7	3.2	1.3	2.0	13.8	16.1	-2.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	0.0	199.3
Newham	248.4	5.7	1.4	4.3	14.4	23.2	-8.7	8.5	2.9	5.6	0.0	249.6
Redbridge	251.9	4.0	1.9	2.1	16.2	16.6	-0.4	4.2	3.5	0.7	0.0	254.4
Richmond upon Thames	179.5	2.8	1.3	1.6	12.7	13.3	-0.6	3.5	4.1	-0.6	0.1	180.0
Southwark	269.2	4.9	1.5	3.4	19.8	24.1	-4.3	9.1	3.0	6.1	0.0	274.4
Sutton	184.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	10.8	10.1	0.6	1.1	1.3	-0.3	0.0	185.9
Tower Hamlets	212.8	4.2	1.2	3.0	14.7	17.9	-3.2	7.8	5.1	2.7	0.0	215.3
Waltham Forest	221.7	4.4	1.6	2.8	12.5	16.2	-3.8	4.1	2.6	1.5	0.0	222.3
Wandsworth	279.0	5.0	1.7	3.3	26.3	29.7	-3.5	7.3	4.3	2.9	0.1	281.8
Westminster	231.9	3.0	1.1	1.8	17.2	19.9	-2.7	12.7	9.8	2.9	0.2	234.1
London	7,512.4	123.3	50.3	73.0	167.0	248.4	-81.4	172.1	120.9	51.2	1.7	7,556.9

1 Internal migration for London excludes movements between boroughs.

Sources: Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates change analysis and NHSCR

Table 1.16

2001-07 average turnover rates

Per thousand population

	Inflow	Outflow	Turnover	Within Borough	Total Turnover
City of London	142.7	132.0	274.7	21.9	296.6
Barking & Dagenham	66.0	72.1	138.1	41.7	179.8
Barnet	77.3	78.1	155.3	48.2	203.6
Bexley	50.8	51.4	102.2	39.1	141.3
Brent	87.5	97.5	185.0	49.9	235.0
Bromley	57.4	57.7	115.1	44.4	159.5
Camden	129.8	114.9	244.6	55.4	300.0
Croydon	64.5	68.7	133.2	53.8	187.1
Ealing	88.6	98.4	187.0	50.1	237.1
Enfield	67.5	69.9	137.3	50.7	188.0
Greenwich	80.1	84.5	164.7	51.8	216.4
Hackney	84.3	97.4	181.7	47.6	229.2
Hammersmith & Fulham	118.7	125.3	244.0	51.1	295.1
Haringey	101.2	110.4	211.6	49.9	261.4
Harrow	78.0	80.1	158.1	41.1	199.1
Havering	45.3	42.9	88.2	36.7	124.9
Hillingdon	69.6	71.9	141.5	52.4	194.0
Hounslow	88.5	94.1	182.6	48.1	230.8
Islington	118.2	118.8	237.0	40.8	277.8
Kensington & Chelsea	113.4	105.2	218.6	46.4	265.1
Kingston upon Thames	91.7	87.1	178.8	56.5	235.3
Lambeth	105.7	117.0	222.7	47.6	270.3
Lewisham	82.7	88.9	171.6	51.5	223.2
Merton	94.8	95.5	190.3	41.9	232.2
Newham	87.0	101.6	188.6	51.4	240.0
Redbridge	76.7	74.5	151.2	37.7	188.9
Richmond upon Thames	92.7	94.4	187.1	50.8	237.9
Southwark	102.3	101.9	204.2	47.9	252.2
Sutton	60.8	60.5	121.3	49.4	170.7
Tower Hamlets	95.5	97.4	192.9	52.5	245.4
Waltham Forest	72.7	82.3	155.1	52.7	207.7
Wandsworth	119.9	123.5	243.4	63.4	306.8
Westminster	138.7	122.4	261.1	52.1	313.2
London	45.3	48.1	135.1	48.7	183.8

Source: Office for National Statistics mid-year estimate change analysis and 2001 Census

Chapter 2

Diversity

- London's local authorities are **the most ethnically diverse authorities in the country**. A top 20 ranking of all authorities in England & Wales contains 19 London Boroughs.
- London is home to **39 per cent of the England's Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic** populations.
- London is home to **more than half of the English population** of **Black Caribbeans, Black Africans and Black Other** ethnic groups as well as 49 per cent of **Bangladeshis**.
- Each of the sixteen ethnic groups, with the exception of White British, has a **higher representation in London than in the country** as a whole.
- Between 2001 and 2007 **only the White British, White Irish and Black Caribbean groups saw a decline** in population.
- The proportions of the population that are children aged 0 to 15 vary from **seven per cent (White Irish) to 48 per cent (Mixed White and Black Caribbean)**.
- **A third of all Londoners were born outside the UK**, compared with 11 per cent of the population of the UK as a whole.
- London has **38 per cent of all foreign-born residents** in the UK.
- Between 2004 and 2007-08 the major change in the breakdown of nationality has been the **increase of nearly 100 thousand nationals from the A8 new EU countries.**
- Migrants from the **A8 countries** now form **over two per cent of London's population**.
- In 2007, **overseas–born women accounted for 54 per cent of London's births**, the next highest region was the West Midlands at 21 per cent.
- Only **35 per cent of pupils** in London's maintained primary schools were **White British**, compared with 77 per cent in England as a whole.

Introduction

London is one of the most multicultural cities in the UK and arguably in the world. It is home to a population that speaks over 300 languages and nearly 40 per cent of the national ethnic minority population. This chapter takes a closer look at that diversity, in terms of the ethnicity, country of birth and nationality of its residents. It then focuses on children through the country of birth of mothers in London and finally the school population itself.

Ethnic diversity

London has the most ethnically diverse population of any region. In 2001 the Census showed that 60 per cent of Londoners were White British (nearly 4.3 million people) and 40 per cent were from other ethnic groups (nearly 2.9 million people). The West Midlands was the region with the next highest representation of persons other than White British at just 15 per cent. The 2001 Census also showed that nine boroughs had more than 50 per cent of their populations from groups other than White British with a further ten having between 40 and 50 per cent. The highest was Brent at 71 per cent. The only non-London borough in the top 20 English and Welsh authorities was Slough at 42 per cent.

The majority of the national ethnic minority population is concentrated in a few major cities and towns and even within local authorities the various ethnic minority communities are likely to be concentrated within parts of the authority.

However London boroughs dominate the rankings for the most diverse local authorities in the country. Twenty-nine of the 33 local authorities in London appeared in a ranking of the top 50 local authorities in England and Wales (ranked by a score on the Simpson's Diversity Index). Brent and Newham were at numbers 1 and 2 respectively. Similarly London dominated the ward analysis of ethnic diversity where only three non-London

Table 2.1

Ethnic group population estimates 2001 and 2007

Thousands

	2001		2007	
	England	London	England	London
All groups	49,449.7	7,322.4	51,092.0	7,556.9
White: British	42,925.8	4,363.9	42,736.0	4,361.8
White: Irish	628.8	223.7	570.5	181.3
White: Other White	1,342.3	617.5	1,776.3	674.3
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	234.4	72.0	282.9	76.3
Mixed: White and Black African	78.3	35.1	114.3	41.1
Mixed: White and Asian	187.2	61.5	260.9	75.3
Mixed: Other Mixed	154.3	62.5	212.0	73.5
Asian or Asian British: Indian	1,045.6	445.8	1,316.0	501.6
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	720.0	146.8	905.7	179.1
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	281.5	157.7	353.9	174.9
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	243.8	136.6	339.2	152.5
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	569.8	348.7	599.7	321.3
Black or Black British: Black African	491.1	388.6	730.6	417.7
Black or Black British: Other Black	97.4	61.4	117.6	63.3
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	227.0	83.3	400.3	114.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	222.4	117.3	376.1	148.0
BAME (All non-White groups)	4,552.8	2,117.3	6,009.2	2,339.4

Source: ONS Experimental ethnic group population estimates, 2009

wards featured in the top 50 wards in England and Wales (See *Focus on London 2008* for full details).

Although London only has just under 15 per cent of the total population of England, it is estimated by ONS that in 2007 it was home to 39 per cent of the national Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) population. Most ethnic groups have a greater representation in the capital for instance London is home to more than half of the English population of Black Caribbeans, Black Africans and Black Other ethnic groups as well as 49 per cent of Bangladeshis. Each of the sixteen groups, with the exception of White British, has a higher representation in London than in the country as a whole. Between 2001 and 2007 only the White British, White Irish and Black Caribbean groups saw a decline in population in London (Table 2.1). The White British and White Irish populations also fell in England as a whole. Major growth since 2001 was estimated in the Chinese (38 per cent), Other (26 per cent), Mixed White and Asian, and Pakistani groups (22 per cent).

The age structures of the different ethnic communities in London are also different reflecting both the timing of major migration flows to the UK, which mainly contained young adults, and differential fertility. In 2007, the proportions of the population made up of children aged zero to 15 vary from seven per cent (White Irish) to 48 per cent (Mixed White and Black Caribbean). Many White Irish parents are in partnerships with White British and their children tend to be designated as White British. In general the Mixed ethnic groups tend to have very high proportions of children. At the working-ages (16 to retirement) the Mixed groups tend to be most sparsely represented, with just 49 per cent of Mixed White and Black Caribbean, compared to 81 per cent

Table 2.2

Ethnic group population estimates by age, London, 2007

Thousands

	0-15	16-RA[1]	RA+[1]	Total	Dependency Ratio[2]
All Groups	1,455.6	5,058.9	1,042.4	7,556.9	494
White: British	785.3	2,825.9	750.6	4,361.8	544
White: Irish	11.8	111.7	57.7	181.3	622
White: Other White	87.4	525.3	61.6	674.3	284
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	36.9	37.1	2.4	76.3	1059
Mixed: White and Black African	17.3	22.7	1.1	41.1	811
Mixed: White and Asian	30.5	41.2	3.6	75.3	828
Mixed: Other Mixed	30.1	40.4	3.1	73.5	822
Asian or Asian British: Indian	83.8	367.8	50.0	501.6	364
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	45.5	123.1	10.5	179.1	455
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	55.1	110.9	8.8	174.9	576
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	32.1	109.1	11.3	152.5	398
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	61.6	211.5	48.2	321.3	519
Black or Black British: Black African	116.6	285.5	15.6	417.7	463
Black or Black British: Other Black	24.4	36.7	2.2	63.3	725
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	14.9	92.6	7.3	114.8	240
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	22.3	117.5	8.3	148.0	260
BAME (All non-White groups)	571.1	1,596.1	172.4	2,339.4	466

1 RA is retirement age, 60 for women and 65 for men.
2 Dependency Ratio is the number of children and retired per thousand persons of working-age or 1000*((0-15) + (RA+))/(16-RA).

Source: ONS Experimental ethnic group population estimates, 2009

of Chinese. The Chinese population is currently growing rapidly due mainly to large numbers of students. Over retirement age the lowest proportions in 2007 were found in the Mixed groups and Other Black, while the highest proportions were found in the White Irish (32 per cent), White British (17 per cent) and Black Caribbeans (15 per cent). The Caribbean population in London now has an age structure that, on this crude three-way scale, closely approximates that of the White British population. However, the other long-established New Commonwealth group, the Indians, still shows a younger profile, although it has relatively fewer 0-15s than the White British population (Table 2.2).

The age structure differences can be summarised by the standard dependency ratio – the number of children and retired per thousand persons of working-age. Not surprisingly, the Mixed groups had the highest dependency ratios by far. This is because the growth of these groups has been mainly due to new births of mixed parentage. However, as a whole the BAME population has a lower dependency ratio than either the White British or the London average. Outside the Mixed groups the highest ratios were found amongst the Black Other, White Irish and Bangladeshi populations. The Other Black and Bangladeshi groups were high due to the child population but the Irish population has a very old age structure. The lowest dependency was found amongst the Chinese, Other and Other White populations.

Country of Birth and Nationality

ONS estimates based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) for 2007-08 suggest that one third (33 per cent) of Londoners were born outside the UK – around 2.5 million Londoners (Table 2.3). In the United Kingdom as a whole, migrants make up around 11 per cent of the population. This figure of 2.5 million is likely to be an under-estimate as the APS excludes many short-term migrants and residents in most types of communal establishments. Further, the APS population totals for London are around three per cent lower than the latest official estimates of the resident population.

The UK's migrant population is heavily concentrated in London with 38 per cent of all migrants resident in the UK compared with nine per cent of the UK-born population being resident in London. Estimates for the period 2007-08 indicate that the percentage of the population born outside the UK ranges from seven per cent in Havering up to 51 per cent in Westminster.

London attracts migrants from all over the world, with high concentrations from Europe, Africa and Asia. Nine per cent of London's population was born in other European Union countries. Migrants from the A8

Table 2.3

Population by country of birth, 2004 and 2007/08

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands				Percentages			
	United Kingdom		London		United Kingdom		London	
	2004	2007-08	2004	2007-08	2004	2007-08	2004	2007-08
United Kingdom	53,807	53,869	5,147	5,040	91.1	89.3	70.4	67.0
Non-United Kingdom	5,233	6,486	2,168	2,487	8.9	10.7	29.6	33.0
Republic of Ireland	452	416	124	111	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.5
European Union 13[1]	768	842	254	281	1.3	1.4	3.5	3.7
European Union A8	167	650	85	173	0.3	1.1	1.2	2.3
European Union 24/26#	1,492	2,052	516	640	2.5	3.4	7.1	8.5
Rest of the World	3,741	4,434	1,652	1,848	6.3	7.3	22.6	24.6
Total	59,040	60,355	7,315	7,527				
# Number of other countries in EU	24	26	24	26				

1 EU13 is EU 15 less UK and Ireland. See Notes and Definitions for list of EU countries.

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

Table 2.4

Population by nationality, 2004 and 2007/08

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands				Percentages			
	United Kingdom		London		United Kingdom		London	
	2004	2007-08	2004	2007-08	2004	2007-08	2004	2007-08
British	56,091	56,297	6,019	5,968	95.0	93.3	82.3	79.2
Non-British	2,946	4,054	1,296	1,563	5.0	6.7	17.7	20.8
European Union 14[1]	951	972	364	382	1.6	1.6	5.0	5.1
European Union A8	125	636	72	170	0.2	1.1	1.0	2.3
European Union 24/26#	1,094	1,672	445	593	1.9	2.8	6.1	7.9
Rest of the World	1,852	2,382	850	970	3.1	3.9	11.6	12.9
Total	59,037	60,351	7,315	7,531				
# Number of other countries in EU	24	26	24	26				

1 EU14 is EU15 less UK. See Notes and Definitions for list of EU countries.

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

countries now comprise over two per cent of London's population.

The breakdown of Londoners by nationality is similar (Table 2.4) but the key difference is that there is a major net shift between persons born in the Rest of the World and persons whose nationality is British. In 2007-08 over 79 per cent of Londoners were British with eight per cent being nationals of other EU countries and 13 per cent from the Rest of the World. The 21 per cent who were not British compares with just seven per cent of the population of the UK as a whole. Between 2004 and 2007-08 the major change has been the increase of nearly 100 thousand A8 nationals.

Births by Birthplace of Mother

The influence of the diversity of origins of London's population may be seen in the analysis of births by birthplace of mother. In 2007, 54 per cent of births to London residents were to women born outside the UK (Table 2.5). This compares with just 23 per cent of all births in England and Wales, and to little more than 16 per cent of those occurring in England and Wales but outside London. In London the borough of Havering had the lowest proportion of births to overseas-born women, but at 17 per cent this was still greater than the national average excluding London. Newham and Brent both had more than 70 per cent of births to overseas-born women.

Births to EU born women were most common in Kensington & Chelsea, Ealing and Haringey. In Ealing and Haringey many of these births were to women born in the 'New (post-2004) EU' and reflect the pre-existing Polish and Cypriot communities in these boroughs. Births to women born in the Rest of Europe were most prevalent in Enfield, Haringey and Hackney. In the case of the first two boroughs the resident Turkish communities would account for a large proportion of these totals.

Births to Asian–born women account for nearly a half of all births in Tower Hamlets, nearly a third in Newham and over a quarter in Redbridge. The largest sub-group of births in London was to African-born women, who accounted for nearly 17 per cent of all births. However African women have only three per cent of births in the rest of England and Wales. At borough level, births to African-born women are most common in Southwark, Barking & Dagenham and Greenwich – all at over a quarter of all births. The numbers in Barking & Dagenham reflect the rapid movement of Africans into this borough from Inner London since before the 2001 Census.

School Pupils

The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) collects data on pupils in maintained schools by location of the school and a number of factors including ethnicity. In London only 35 per cent of primary pupils

Table 2.5

Live births by birthplace of mother and area of usual residence, 2007

Numbers and percentages

	Total live births	Within United Kingdom	Outside United Kingdom							
			EU	(Of which New EU)	Rest of Europe	Asia	Africa	Rest of World	Total	% of live births
England and Wales	689,771	529,548	37,311	19,640	7,707	58,057	38,650	18,498	160,223	23.2
London	125,505	57,854	13,371	7,067	4,503	19,153	20,817	9,807	67,651	53.9
Inner London	52,198	21,013	6,047	2,539	2,201	8,468	9,638	4,831	31,185	59.7
City of London	48	22	1	-	2	10	3	10	26	54.2
Camden	3,147	1,195	386	82	159	634	463	310	1,952	62.0
Hackney	4,452	2,066	408	191	339	460	828	351	2,386	53.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,695	1,226	368	102	120	279	431	271	1,469	54.5
Haringey	4,325	1,576	686	430	473	387	832	371	2,749	63.6
Islington	2,792	1,436	301	95	161	260	426	208	1,356	48.6
Kensington and Chelsea	2,218	696	467	52	138	314	243	360	1,522	68.6
Lambeth	4,822	2,131	647	240	82	282	1,088	592	2,691	55.8
Lewisham	4,671	2,226	412	184	111	354	1,071	497	2,445	52.3
Newham	6,053	1,527	697	591	159	1,906	1,364	400	4,526	74.8
Southwark	4,966	2,003	434	178	103	430	1,551	445	2,963	59.7
Tower Hamlets	4,144	1,342	234	105	70	1,985	367	146	2,802	67.6
Wandsworth	4,936	2,739	577	217	93	456	593	478	2,197	44.5
Westminster	2,929	828	429	72	191	711	378	392	2,101	71.7
Outer London	73,307	36,841	7,324	4,528	2,302	10,685	11,179	4,976	36,466	49.7
Barking and Dagenham	3,384	1,581	254	184	112	391	943	103	1,803	53.3
Barnet	5,120	2,407	670	426	278	765	725	275	2,713	53.0
Bexley	2,947	2,208	120	59	35	112	414	58	739	25.1
Brent	4,839	1,354	711	482	105	1,160	932	577	3,485	72.0
Bromley	3,956	2,967	245	100	77	207	273	187	989	25.0
Croydon	5,315	2,920	387	217	108	547	918	435	2,395	45.1
Ealing	5,346	1,858	832	591	118	1,307	750	481	3,488	65.2
Enfield	4,856	2,094	462	340	616	383	1,047	254	2,762	56.9
Greenwich	4,471	2,192	361	197	113	363	1,226	216	2,279	51.0
Harrow	3,088	1,205	338	240	59	699	415	372	1,883	61.0
Havering	2,575	2,145	91	54	31	110	162	36	430	16.7
Hillingdon	3,845	2,031	283	161	57	738	485	251	1,814	47.2
Hounslow	4,082	1,616	534	359	103	1,039	560	230	2,466	60.4
Kingston upon Thames	2,197	1,302	217	85	38	300	177	163	895	40.7
Merton	3,300	1,564	396	226	56	374	507	403	1,736	52.6
Redbridge	4,085	1,850	310	201	102	1,054	517	252	2,235	54.7
Richmond upon Thames	2,884	1,893	348	97	77	165	156	245	991	34.4
Sutton	2,568	1,779	196	94	29	205	204	155	789	30.7
Waltham Forest	4,449	1,875	569	415	188	766	768	283	2,574	57.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 2.6

Primary school pupils by ethnic group, January 2008

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands				Percentages			
	England	London	Inner London	Outer London	England	London	Inner London	Outer London
White	2,609.1	220.5	56.2	164.3	80.7	46.2	33.1	53.5
British	2,475.0	169.0	35.3	133.7	76.5	35.4	20.8	43.5
Irish	11.3	4.3	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Irish Traveller	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gypsy/ Roma	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other White	114.4	46.0	19.0	27.1	3.5	9.7	11.2	8.8
Mixed	127.3	40.1	16.3	23.9	3.9	8.4	9.6	7.8
White and Black Caribbean	41.3	12.6	5.8	6.8	1.3	2.6	3.4	2.2
White and Black African	14.1	5.1	2.2	3.0	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
White and Asian	26.8	6.0	1.6	4.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.4
Other Mixed	45.2	16.5	6.8	9.7	1.4	3.4	4.0	3.2
Asian	288.6	88.0	33.5	54.5	8.9	18.4	19.7	17.7
Indian	79.4	26.0	4.4	21.5	2.5	5.4	2.6	7.0
Pakistani	120.7	18.6	5.0	13.6	3.7	3.9	3.0	4.4
Bangladeshi	50.3	25.3	20.5	4.8	1.6	5.3	12.1	1.6
Other Asian	38.2	18.1	3.6	14.6	1.2	3.8	2.1	4.7
Black	155.3	101.8	51.8	50.0	4.8	21.3	30.5	16.3
Caribbean	46.4	31.1	17.3	13.8	1.4	6.5	10.2	4.5
African	91.6	60.4	29.0	31.4	2.8	12.7	17.1	10.2
Other Black	17.3	10.3	5.5	4.8	0.5	2.2	3.2	1.6
Chinese	10.9	3.2	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other	42.4	23.4	10.8	12.6	1.3	4.9	6.4	4.1
Classified	3,233.7	476.9	169.7	307.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All pupils	3,261.3	481.8	171.3	310.5				

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2009

and 40 per cent of secondary pupils were White British, compared with 77 and 80 per cent in England as a whole (Tables 2.6 and 2.7). In London the largest minority populations were Black Africans who accounted for 13 and 12 per cent of primary and secondary pupils respectively. Comparing the proportions in Secondary schools with those in Primary schools gives an indication of the changing ethnic mix in London. Apart from the decline in White British, as indicated above, the Indian population shows a relative decline in primary schools compared to secondary schools, particularly in Outer London. On the other hand the Other White and Mixed groups were more abundant in primary schools across London and the Black African population was growing in Outer London.

Looking at individual boroughs (Tables 2.8 and 2.9) shows that at primary level there were relatively fewest non-White pupils in Havering (16 per cent) and the most in Newham (82 per cent). Havering was also the lowest for secondary pupils (16 per cent) but Tower Hamlets was the highest (80 per cent). The school data is a good benchmark for other estimates of ethnic populations and generally confirms the ONS estimates and GLA projections. However, some children have not been classified and it does not include the 10 to 12 per cent of London children in independent schools. It

Table 2.7

Secondary school pupils by ethnic group, January 2008

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands				Percentages			
	England	London	Inner London	Outer London	England	London	Inner London	Outer London
White	2,710.7	210.5	44.7	165.8	83.8	48.7	33.4	55.6
British	2,594.6	170.6	29.6	141.0	80.2	39.5	22.1	47.3
Irish	12.1	4.4	1.4	2.9	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0
Irish Traveller	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gypsy/ Roma	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other White	100.0	34.9	13.5	21.5	3.1	8.1	10.0	7.2
Mixed	99.4	30.2	11.0	19.2	3.1	7.0	8.2	6.5
White and Black Caribbean	35.0	10.2	4.2	6.0	1.1	2.4	3.2	2.0
White and Black African	9.7	3.6	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.7
White and Asian	20.2	4.6	1.0	3.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.2
Other Mixed	34.5	11.9	4.4	7.5	1.1	2.7	3.3	2.5
Asian	241.9	79.4	26.0	53.4	7.5	18.4	19.4	17.9
Indian	80.4	28.6	3.7	24.9	2.5	6.6	2.8	8.4
Pakistani	90.4	16.1	4.1	12.0	2.8	3.7	3.1	4.0
Bangladeshi	36.3	18.8	15.0	3.8	1.1	4.3	11.2	1.3
Other Asian	34.8	15.9	3.2	12.8	1.1	3.7	2.4	4.3
Black	133.6	87.0	41.7	45.3	4.1	20.1	31.1	15.2
Caribbean	44.4	28.6	14.3	14.3	1.4	6.6	10.7	4.8
African	74.3	49.7	23.4	26.3	2.3	11.5	17.5	8.8
Other Black	14.9	8.7	4.0	4.7	0.5	2.0	3.0	1.6
Chinese	13.6	3.8	1.3	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
Other	35.5	20.9	9.2	11.7	1.1	4.8	6.9	3.9
Classified	3,234.6	431.9	133.9	297.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All pupils	3,287.0	441.1	136.1	305.0				

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2009

should therefore be treated with some caution in those wealthier parts of, mainly, central and outer boroughs where private education is a more significant part of the education market.

Table 2.8

Primary school pupils by ethnic group, January 2008, London boroughs

Thousands

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Any Other Ethnic Group	All pupils
England	2,609.1	127.3	288.6	155.3	10.9	42.4	3,261.3
London	220.5	40.1	88.0	101.8	3.2	23.4	481.8
Inner London	56.2	16.3	33.5	51.8	1.2	10.8	171.3
City of London	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Camden	3.6	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.5	8.7
Hackney	4.2	1.1	1.8	5.2	0.1	0.8	13.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	3.0	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.8	7.2
Haringey	7.0	1.6	1.1	5.3	0.1	1.2	16.4
Islington	5.0	1.3	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.7	10.5
Kensington and Chelsea	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.4
Lambeth	4.6	1.8	0.7	7.2	0.1	0.7	15.2
Lewisham	6.0	2.1	1.0	6.3	0.2	0.4	16.3
Newham	4.2	1.4	10.1	6.0	0.1	1.1	23.0
Southwark	5.4	1.5	0.8	7.8	0.2	1.0	17.0
Tower Hamlets	2.9	0.7	11.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	16.8
Wandsworth	5.5	1.4	2.1	3.5	0.1	0.4	13.1
Westminster	2.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.1	2.0	8.4
Outer London	164.3	23.9	54.5	50.0	2.0	12.6	310.5
Barking and Dagenham	8.0	0.8	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.2	14.3
Barnet	11.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	0.3	1.6	20.4
Bexley	12.4	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	16.0
Brent	4.3	1.3	5.2	5.5	0.1	1.6	18.0
Bromley	15.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	19.7
Croydon	10.8	2.7	3.0	5.9	0.1	0.4	23.0
Ealing	6.4	1.5	5.7	3.9	0.1	2.2	20.0
Enfield	11.8	2.0	1.7	4.8	0.1	1.2	21.8
Greenwich	8.3	1.3	1.2	4.4	0.2	0.4	15.8
Harrow	5.0	1.3	6.5	2.3	0.1	0.5	16.0
Havering	13.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	15.7
Hillingdon	10.4	1.4	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.7	18.3
Hounslow	5.8	1.1	4.3	1.7	0.1	1.4	14.4
Kingston upon Thames	6.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	8.9
Merton	5.8	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.3	10.9
Redbridge	6.2	1.4	8.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	18.8
Richmond upon Thames	8.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	10.4
Sutton	8.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	11.5
Waltham Forest	6.2	1.6	4.4	3.7	0.1	0.5	16.7

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2009

Table 2.9

Secondary school pupils by ethnic group, January 2008, London boroughs

Thousands

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Any Other Ethnic Group	All pupils
England	2,710.7	99.4	241.9	133.6	13.6	35.5	3,287.0
London	210.5	30.2	79.4	87.0	3.8	20.9	441.1
Inner London	44.7	11.0	26.0	41.7	1.3	9.2	136.1
City of London[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camden	4.5	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.1	0.5	10.1
Hackney	2.3	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.7	7.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	3.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.8	6.7
Haringey	5.1	1.2	0.9	3.9	0.1	1.1	12.4
Islington	3.2	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.6	8.2
Kensington and Chelsea	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.5
Lambeth	2.6	0.9	0.4	4.6	0.1	0.4	9.1
Lewisham	4.8	1.4	0.6	5.3	0.2	0.4	13.3
Newham	3.5	0.9	7.6	5.0	0.1	0.8	18.0
Southwark	4.0	0.9	0.6	6.0	0.2	0.8	12.8
Tower Hamlets	2.9	0.5	8.5	2.0	0.1	0.3	14.5
Wandsworth	4.2	1.2	1.9	3.2	0.1	0.5	11.5
Westminster	2.7	0.7	1.2	2.1	0.1	1.7	8.5
Outer London	165.8	19.2	53.4	45.3	2.5	11.7	305.0
Barking and Dagenham	8.1	0.5	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	12.7
Barnet	10.7	1.5	3.3	3.0	0.5	1.6	21.0
Bexley	15.0	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.2	19.6
Brent	2.7	1.0	6.0	4.5	0.1	1.4	17.9
Bromley	17.7	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	22.2
Croydon	10.2	1.9	2.5	5.4	0.1	0.5	20.7
Ealing	5.5	1.2	5.0	3.2	0.1	1.8	16.8
Enfield	12.2	1.7	1.8	4.7	0.2	1.0	22.1
Greenwich	7.8	1.2	1.3	3.6	0.2	0.6	14.9
Harrow	3.0	0.6	3.5	1.4	0.1	0.3	9.0
Havering	14.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	16.6
Hillingdon	11.1	1.1	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	18.4
Hounslow	6.5	1.1	5.3	1.8	0.1	1.5	16.6
Kingston upon Thames	6.3	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	9.7
Merton	4.4	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.3	8.5
Redbridge	7.6	1.2	8.8	2.9	0.2	0.3	21.2
Richmond upon Thames	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	6.9
Sutton	12.0	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	16.5
Waltham Forest	5.9	1.2	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.3	13.8

1 There are no maintained secondary schools in the City of London.

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families, 2009

Labour Market

Chapter 3

- **Over three quarters** (77 per cent) of **London's working-age population were economically active** in the labour force in 2007. This group comprises those who are in work and those who are unemployed and looking for work.
- **London's employment rate** (72 per cent) was **slightly below the UK average** (74 per cent). The rate for men was around average but the rate for women was the lowest of any UK region.
- Within London, **the employment rate was lower in Inner London** (67 per cent) **than Outer London** (72 per cent), where rates were closer to the national average in 2007.
- In London, as in most areas, **women have a lower employment rate** (64 per cent) **than men** (79 per cent). However, the gender gap in London was far greater than average - 14 percentage points compared with 8 for the UK as a whole.
- Of all regions, **the gender gap in employment rates was widest in London**, reflecting the relatively low employment rate of women, especially those in Inner London (60 per cent).
- Within London, **employment rates ranged from 82 per cent** in Bromley **down to 57 per cent** in Tower Hamlets, a difference of 25 percentage points – the biggest difference between the top and bottom authority of any British region. **For London's women, rates were even more polarised** across boroughs from 76 per cent in Bromley down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets – a gap of 33 percentage points.
- **Disabled Londoners had a very low employment rate** (45 per cent) relative to non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Disabled Londoners comprised 15 per cent of the working-age population.
- The **employment rate for BAME Londoners** overall is 60 per cent, **far lower than the rate of White Londoners** (75 per cent).
- Londoners who were **born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates** (66 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (73 per cent).
- Londoners with UK nationality had a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than foreign nationals (65 per cent). However, **foreign nationals from White ethnic groups had a higher employment rate** (75 per cent) than UK nationals. BAME foreign nationals had a very low employment rate (57 per cent).
- Around 287 thousand Londoners of working-age were unemployed. **Unemployment rates for men in London have increased at a far slower rate than for women** during 2008.

Introduction

Annual Population Survey (APS) estimates for 2007 suggest that London's working-age population numbers just over 5 million. The population of London is quite different to other UK regions. London has a relatively young working-age population, has long been the top destination for migrants from overseas and is one of the most diverse cities in the world. Thirty-nine per cent of London's working-age population are migrant Londoners who were born outside the UK. A quarter of London's working-age population are foreign nationals. All of these factors affect London's employment rates when compared with the national rates.

This chapter presents statistics on the theme of Londoners and their relationship with the labour market. Data are mostly based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) quarterly data for October to December 2008, the APS for 2007 and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) for 2008. APS data remain the best source of inter-censal data on labour market participation among Londoners. LFS quarterly data can only provide headline employment data for London and cannot be broken down into smaller geographical areas. For smaller geographies the 2007 APS data will be used.

Labour market position of working-age Londoners

The APS shows there to be 4.13 million people who work in London. Just over four-fifths of these people are Londoners. Around 326 thousand Londoners work outside London - about the same number who live in the East or South East regions and work in central London (Table 3.22).

According to LFS data from the last three months of 2008, over three-quarters (77 per cent) of London's working-age population were economically active in the labour force; that is they are either employed or unemployed. The remaining 23 per cent of the population were economically inactive. This group includes those caring for children, those too sick to work, those who have retired and students (who are not also in work). The economically inactive population are, by definition, less ready or able to enter the labour market relative to the unemployed who are actively seeking work.

In London, 3.6 million people or 72 per cent of the working-age population were in employment (the employment rate) and the remaining 28 per cent represent the 'workless' population. This latter group comprise both the economically inactive population and the unemployed.

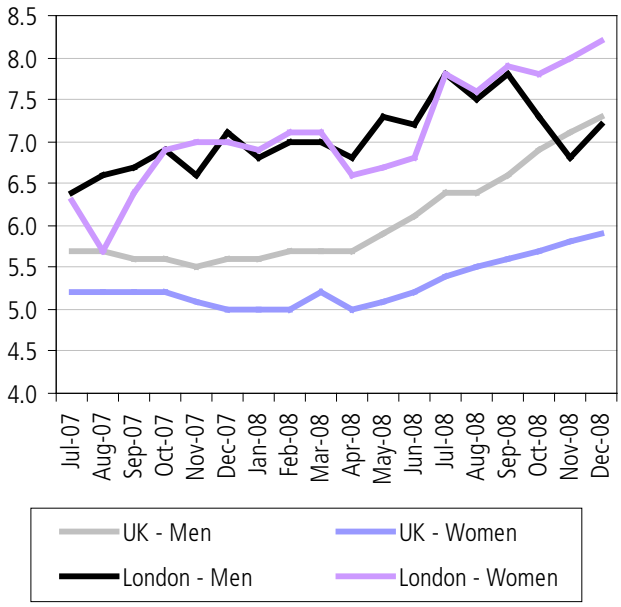
The employment rate for the UK was 74 per cent, which is 2.5 percentage points higher than the London rate. However, while the employment rate for London's men is slightly above the average (79 per cent in London and 78 per cent for the UK), the rate for women is considerably lower - almost six percentage points lower than the average (64 per cent in London compared with 70 per cent in the UK as a whole).

The LFS indicates that 287 thousand working-age Londoners were unemployed at the end of 2008. This group comprises 7.3 per cent of the economically active population. This measure is the unemployment rate and expresses the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for the UK was 6.5 per cent. When the rate is broken down by gender, there is a similar pattern to the employment rate. The

Figure 3.1

Unemployment rates[1], working-age, July 2007 to December 2008

Percentages



1 Seasonally adjusted data. ILO definition of unemployment.

Source: Labour Market Statistics March 2009, Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

unemployment rate for men is slightly below average (6.8 per cent in London and 7.1 per cent for the UK), while the rate among women is well above average (8.0 per cent in London and 5.8 per cent for the UK).

London is the only region with a higher unemployment rate for women than for men and there are nearly as many unemployed women as men in London.

Over the past 18 months the unemployment rate in London has increased from 6.4 per cent in July 2007 to 7.6 per cent in December 2008. An increase of 1.2 percentage points is very similar to the change for the UK as a whole. However, again when broken down by gender there are significant differences. The unemployment rate for men in London has increased slightly whereas the rate nationally has increased significantly. Conversely the rate for London women has increased considerably more than for UK women on average. Therefore, while rates for men have converged, the rates for women have drifted further apart (Figure 3.1).

Employment rates by region

The most recent full-year APS data from 2007 shows London's employment rate (70 per cent) is significantly below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all UK regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Rates are around eight to nine percentage points higher in London's neighbouring regions of the South East and East of England.

Within London, the employment rate is lower in Inner London (67 per cent) than Outer London (72 per cent), closer to the national average.

Across all regions, employment rates for women are lower than those of men, but the gender gap in employment rates is particularly pronounced in London (a difference of 14 percentage points). Employment rates for women in London average 63 per cent relative to a

Table 3.2

Employment rates (working-age) by gender and region, 2007

Percentages

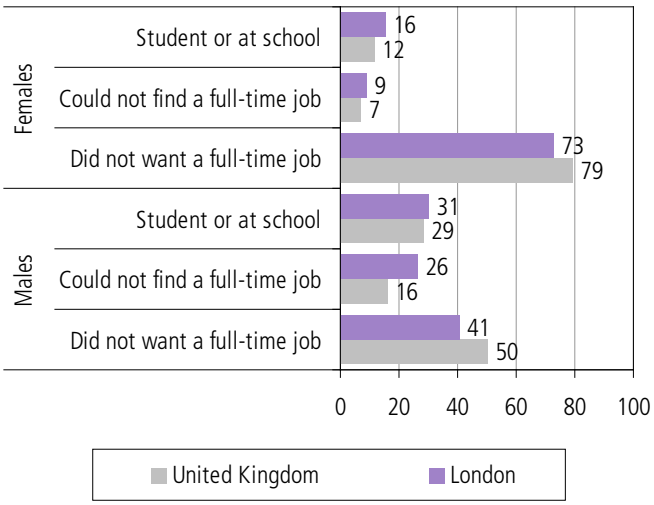
	Employment rates				Self-employed			Employed Part-time		
	All persons	Men	Women	Difference	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females
North East	71.6	74.3	68.6	5.7	9.0	12.7	4.7	24.3	10.1	41.1
North West	72.3	75.7	68.6	7.1	10.7	14.7	5.9	23.3	9.9	39.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	73.2	77.3	68.8	8.5	11.0	15.0	6.0	24.2	9.5	42.3
East Midlands	75.9	79.8	71.6	8.2	12.0	15.7	7.4	24.2	8.3	43.7
West Midlands	72.4	77.1	67.3	9.8	11.4	15.7	6.0	23.3	9.2	41.1
East	77.4	82.3	71.9	10.4	14.0	19.1	7.7	24.0	9.2	42.6
London	69.8	76.6	62.7	13.9	15.6	20.1	9.7	19.5	10.8	30.7
Inner London	66.5	73.0	59.6	13.4	15.9	19.2	11.7	17.6	11.6	25.4
Outer London	72.3	79.1	64.9	14.2	15.4	20.7	8.4	20.7	10.3	34.2
South East	78.4	82.7	73.8	8.9	13.9	18.1	8.8	24.3	9.3	42.3
South West	78.2	81.2	75.0	6.2	14.0	18.5	8.7	27.7	11.4	47.1
Wales	71.1	74.3	67.8	6.5	12.2	17.1	6.3	25.1	10.4	42.4
Scotland	76.0	79.1	72.7	6.4	10.0	13.7	5.9	23.5	9.4	39.7
Northern Ireland	70.3	74.9	65.5	9.4	14.0	21.0	5.6	20.8	6.9	37.8
England	74.4	78.8	69.6	9.2	12.8	17.1	7.5	23.6	9.8	40.7
England and Wales	74.2	78.6	69.5	9.1	12.8	17.1	7.5	23.7	9.8	40.8
United Kingdom	74.3	78.5	69.7	8.8	12.6	16.9	7.3	23.6	9.7	40.6

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007, Office for National Statistics

Figure 3.3

Reasons given for working part-time[1,2,3], second quarter 2007

Percentages



1 Based on respondents' own definition of part-time. Excludes those who did not provide a reason why they work part-time. Does not include people who said they worked part-time because they were ill or disabled. Hence percentages shown do not add to 100 per cent.
2 The data in this table are weighted based on the 2003 population estimates. Not seasonally adjusted.
3 Employees and the self-employed only.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

national average of 70 per cent. Employment rates for men in London (77 per cent) are far closer to the national average (79 per cent) (Table 3.2).

Part-time and Self-employed working

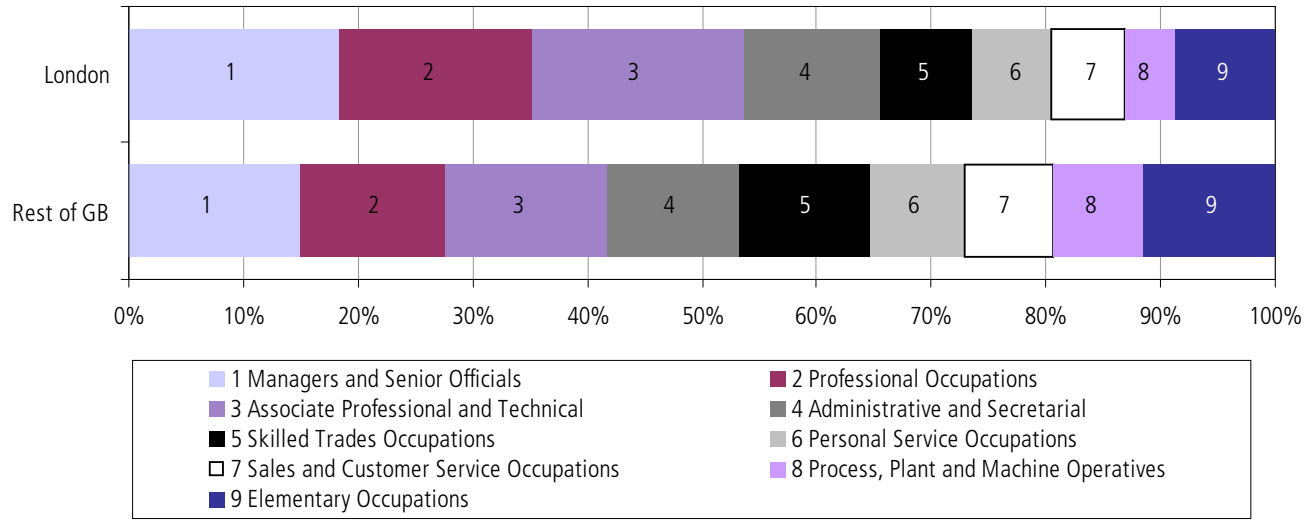
The percentage of workers who are employed part-time (20 per cent) is the lowest of all UK regions, and is four percentage points below the UK average (24 per cent) (Table 3.2). Despite this, men in London actually are more likely to work part-time than the national average (11 per cent compared with 10 per cent respectively). It is among women that the London part-time rate falls considerably below the UK average. Only 31 per cent of women in work are in part-time employment in London compared with 41 per cent in the UK as a whole. In Inner London this figure is even lower at just 25 per cent.

Amongst women in London, the most common reason given for working part-time is that they did not want a full-time job (73 per cent) followed by that they were a student or at school (16 per cent). For men, 41 per cent said they did not want a full-time job, but this was well below the UK average (50 per cent). However, 26 per cent gave "they could not find a full-time job" as the reason for working part-time, 10 percentage points more than the UK average (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.4

Employment by occupation, working-age residents, 2007

Percentages



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007, Office for National Statistics

The self-employment rate in London is the highest of any UK region. The London rate of 16 per cent is 3 percentage points above the UK average. Men are considerably more likely to be self-employed than women, with over a fifth of all men in work in London being self-employed compared with less than half that proportion for women. Only Northern Ireland has a higher proportion of men in self-employment, though London is top for women.

Employment by occupation

London has a distinct occupational profile from the rest of Great Britain. Londoners are more likely to be in managerial and professional occupations. More than half (54 per cent) of all those in employment in London work in professional, managerial or technical occupations compared with just 42 per cent outside the capital (Figure 3.4).

Conversely, only 20 per cent of London residents in work are employed in Sales and Customer Service, Process, Plant or Elementary occupations compared with 27 per cent in the rest of GB. There is also a higher proportion of Skilled trades employment outside the capital.

Table 3.5 shows that since 2001 the percentage of people employed in managerial or professional occupations has increased by 2.5 percentage points in London (179 thousand jobs), in line with national trends. The proportion of people in Administrative and Secretarial jobs has decreased by 3.0 percentage points. To put that in context, despite there being around 272 thousand more Londoners in work in 2007, there were 69 thousand fewer people in this occupational group. Although there was also a drop in this occupational group outside London, it was much smaller (1.6 percentage points).

There were 41 thousand more people in Skilled trades between 2001 and 2007, an increase in share of 0.6 percentage points, which is in stark contrast to the national picture, where there was a drop of 1.1 percentage points (66 thousand jobs).

The Process, Plant and Machine operative category in London is another group that bucks the national trend. There were 11 thousand more of these jobs in London in 2007, but outside London there were 189 thousand fewer employees in this group - a drop in share of 1.3 percentage points.

Employment rates by London borough

Within London, there is considerable variation in employment rates at borough level. Rates range from 82 per cent in Bromley down to 57 per cent in Tower Hamlets (Figure 3.6). In London's neighbouring regions, the South East and the East of England, rates are generally higher and a little less polarised (Table 3.18).

For London, women's rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 76 per cent in Bromley down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets: a gap of 34 percentage points. For men rates range from 86 per cent in Bromley down to 67 per cent in Hackney: a gap of 19 percentage points.

Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (57 per cent), Newham (58 per cent) and Hackney (63 per cent). Tower Hamlets and Newham have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain and Hackney is ranked fourth lowest. (Table 3.19).

Table 3.5

Occupational composition of employee jobs, 2001 and 2007

Percentages

	London		Rest of GB	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
1 Managerial	16.4	18.0	13.5	14.9
2 Professional	15.8	16.7	11.1	12.5
3 Technical	18.2	18.4	12.8	14.0
4 Administrative	15.0	12.0	13.3	11.7
5 Skilled	7.4	8.0	12.4	11.3
6 Personal Service	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.2
7 Sales	6.9	6.4	8.1	7.8
8 Process & Plant	4.5	4.5	8.9	7.6
9 Elementary	9.3	8.7	12.4	11.8

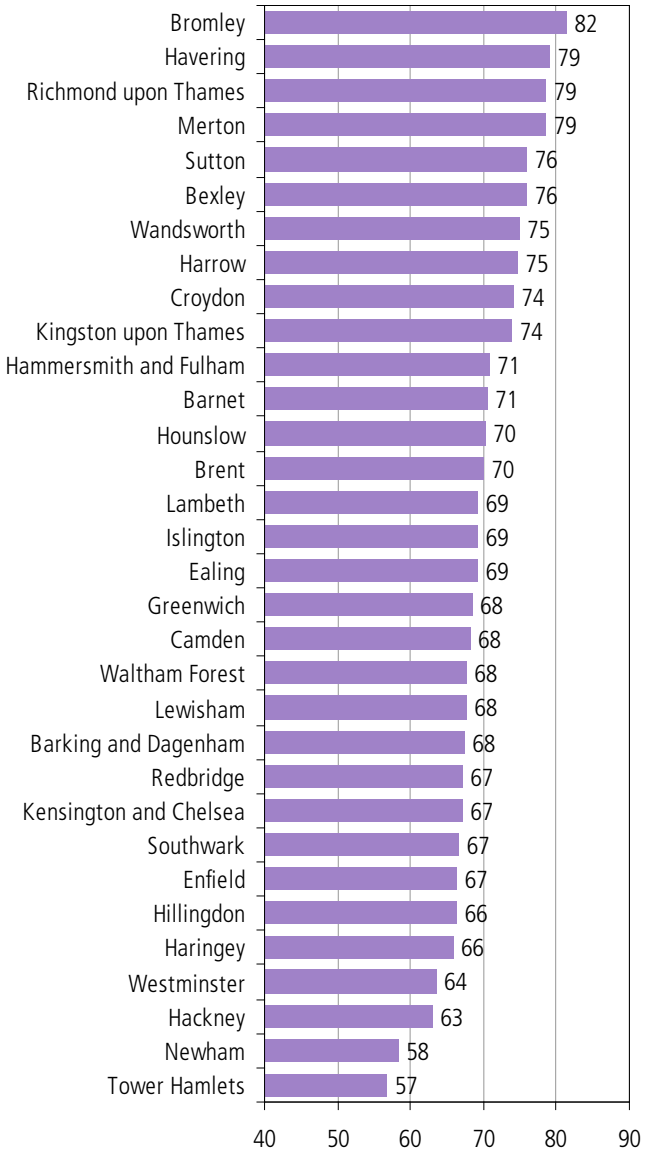
1 See legend in Figure 3.3 for descriptions of major occupational groups.
2 Columns may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Local Labour Force Survey 2001 and Annual Population Survey 2007, Office for National Statistics

Figure 3.6

Employment rates, persons working-age, for London Boroughs, 2007

Percentages



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007, Office for National Statistics

Trends in employment rates

Over the last decade employment rates in London have varied between 69 and 71 per cent, though overall between 1997 and 2007 there has only been a slight increase of 0.4 percentage points. The changes in London are so small, that it is impossible to know how much of the change is real and how much is down to sampling error. The confidence interval on the 2007 London employment rate is +/- 0.7. Over the same period in the rest of Great Britain, rates have stabilised since 2000 at 75 per cent, an increase of around 2 percentage points since 1997.

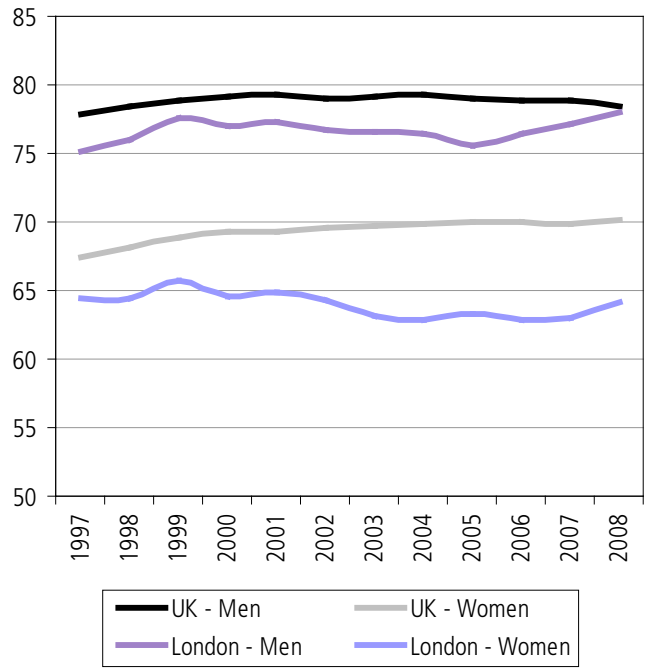
The rates for men in London have slowly increased from 75 per cent in 1997 to 78 per cent in 2008. The gap between the London rate and UK was around three percentage points in 1997 and again between 2003 and 2005 but has since dropped to just one point, and the recent trend shows the gap narrowing to the GB average.

For women, the employment rates in London have fallen slowly since 1999 when they were 66 per cent down to 63 per cent between 2003 and 2007. This is in contrast to the picture in the UK where rates have steadily increased from 68 in 1997 to 70 in 2008. The gap between London and UK rates has doubled from three percentage points in 1999 to six points in 2008 (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7

Employment rates by gender, working-age, 1997-2008[1]

Percentages



1 Seasonally adjusted

Source: Office for National Statistics

Labour force projections

GLA projections studies shows the labour force of London, that is those people who are economically active, is projected to grow by 11 per cent between 2006 and 2016, an increase of 408 thousand people. The resident labour force of Inner London is set to grow at a far faster rate than Outer London (14 per cent and 8 per cent respectively). The biggest growth rates at a borough level are projected to be in Newham (37 per cent), Tower Hamlets (29 per cent) and Barking and Dagenham (26 per cent) (Table 3.21). For more on population projections refer to Chapter 1.

Employment rates by gender and age

Employment rates vary significantly for different groups within the population. Working-age women have a lower employment rate (63 per cent) than men (77 per cent). The gender gap in rates is mainly due to the lower employment rate of women with children, as rates for men and women without children are similar. This is consistent with the fact that the gender gap in rates is widest for the age groups 25-49, the age where women are most likely to care for children. Across all age groups, employment rates are lowest for young people, aged 16-24 (47 per cent), consistent with the high proportions of students in this group, the majority of whom do not work (Table 3.20).

While employment rates begin to decline as people approach pensionable age, many people work beyond standard retirement age. Around one in eight (13 per cent) of all Londoners of pensionable age and over are in employment. This group comprise four per cent of all those in employment.

Employment rates by parenthood

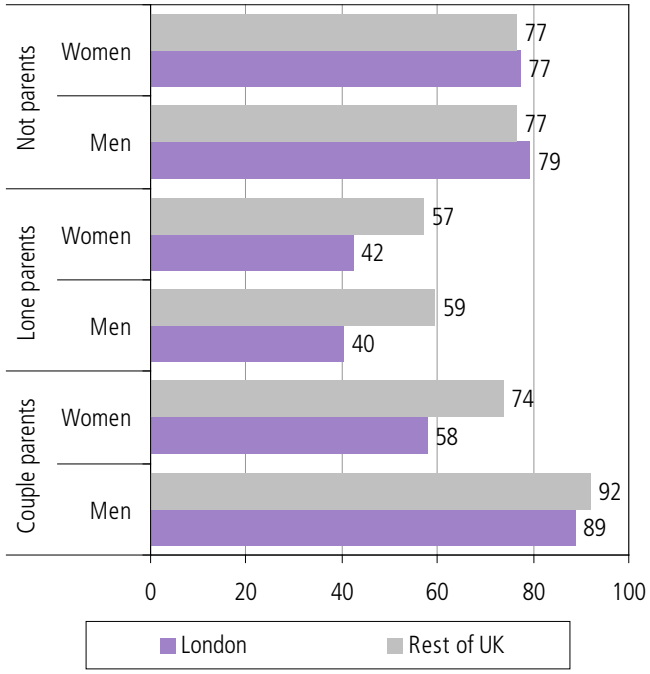
The employment rate for men in London who are not parents is 79 per cent, which is higher than the proportion in the rest of the UK (77 per cent). Among women who do not have children, the rate is the same as that outside London at 77 per cent. Nationally at least, the employment rate of men and women without dependent children is the same.

In couple families, the employment rate of fathers with dependent children (89 per cent) is 10 percentage points higher than that of those without dependent children.

Figure 3.8

Employment rates of working-age persons, by parenthood[1], 2007

Percentages



1 Couple and Lone parents include all parents with dependent children. People who are classified as 'not parents' have no children either dependent or non-dependent. All definitions are based on family units living together.

Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets Oct-Dec 2007

However, this is not as much as the difference observed in the rest of the UK where the gap between the two rates is 15 percentage points.

While the employment rates for fathers in couples are higher than for men without children, the rates for mothers in couples in London are 19 percentage points lower than for women without children (58 per cent). This is in sharp contrast to the rest of the UK where rates for couple mothers are still relatively high at 74 per cent – only three percentage points lower than for women without children. This makes the London rate 16 percentage points lower than that outside London.

Rates for lone mothers in London are lower still at 42 per cent, which is considerably lower than outside London where the employment rate of 57 per cent is 15 percentage points higher (Figure 3.8). The rate for lone fathers is lower still, though numbers of lone fathers are far lower and consequently the low sample size means

confidence intervals for this group are relatively high for London.

If women in London had the same employment rates as for women outside London, an additional 102 thousand couple mothers and 42 thousand lone mothers would be in employment. This is partially offset by the 36 thousand men and women in work in London who are not parents, due to the slightly higher employment rates compared with rates outside London.

Employment rates by disability

Disabled Londoners comprise 15 per cent of London's working-age population. Of this group, almost two-thirds (62 per cent) are disabled according to both commonly used definitions (ie DDA only and work-limiting only definitions) – nine per cent of the working-age population. The remaining six per cent are disabled according to one disability definition only, split approximately evenly between the two (see Notes and Definitions).

The employment rate for working-age disabled Londoners is very low (45 per cent) relative to the rate for non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Within the disabled population, those who are disabled according to both DDA and work-limiting definitions of disability have the lowest employment rate (31 per cent) (Table 3.20).

Those who are disabled according to the DDA definition but not according to the work limiting definition have much higher employment rates (73 per cent), the same as the rate for the non-disabled population. Those who are disabled according to the work-limiting definition but not according to the DDA definition have an employment rate of 60 per cent.

The gap in rates between disabled and non-disabled men is 35 percentage points relative to 23 percentage points for disabled and non-disabled women.

In terms of the composition of the working-age population, disabled Londoners comprise 15 per cent of the overall population, 10 per cent of the employed population and 27 per cent of the workless population.

Employment rates by ethnicity

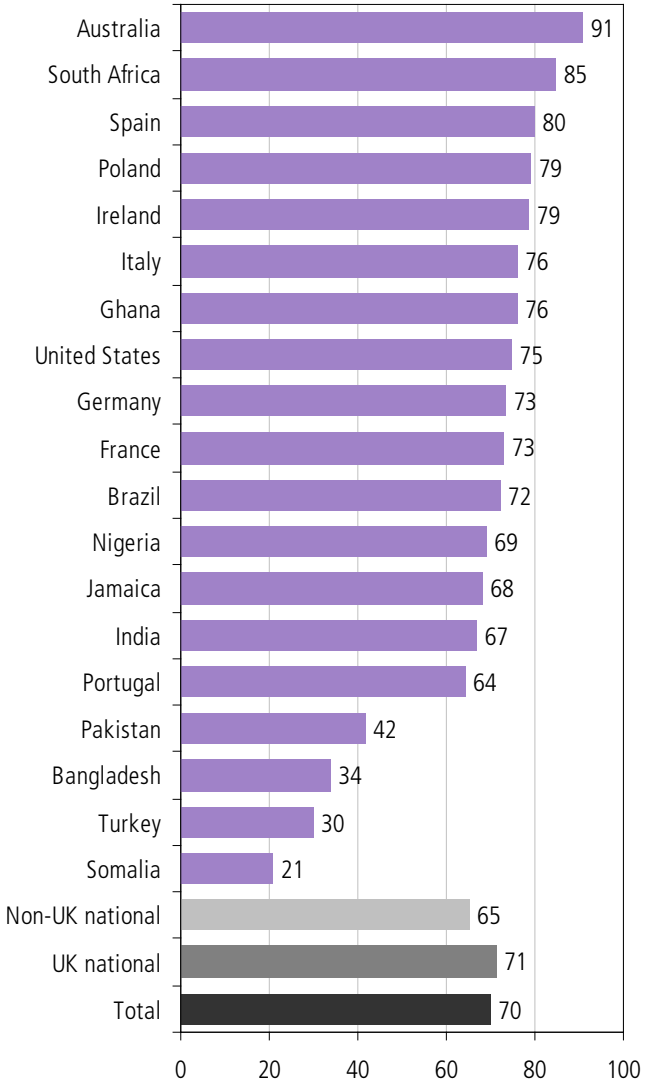
The employment rate for Londoners from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups is 60 per cent, far lower than the rate for White Londoners (75 per cent). Within the BAME population, rates are lowest for those from Bangladeshi/Pakistani groups (45 per cent) and highest for the Indian population (71 per cent), whose employment rate is around the London average (Table 3.20).

The employment rate is very low among BAME women (52 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani origin (26 per cent).

Figure 3.9

Employment rates for London's twenty largest working-age populations by nationality, 2007

Percentages



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007, Office for National Statistics

In terms of the composition of the working-age population, BAME Londoners comprise 36 per cent of the overall population, 31 per cent of the employed population and 47 per cent of the workless population.

Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality

Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (66 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (73 per cent). However, the employment rate for BAME migrant Londoners is far lower (60 per cent) relative to the rate for White migrants (74 per cent).

The employment rate for UK nationals is slightly higher than average at 71 per cent, and around six percentage points higher than the rate for non-UK nationals (65 per cent). However, analysis by nationality, reveals enormous dispersion of employment rates ranging from 21 per cent for Somalians up to 91 per cent for Australians. Londoners with Turkish, Bangladeshi or Pakistani nationalities have low employment rates - between 30 and 42 per cent. Figure 3.9 shows employment rates for London's 20 largest populations by nationality.

The differences between employment rates for migrants by country of origin compared with rates by nationality are usually very small. However, migrants from Bangladesh (47 per cent) have a much higher employment rate than people with Bangladeshi nationality (34 per cent).

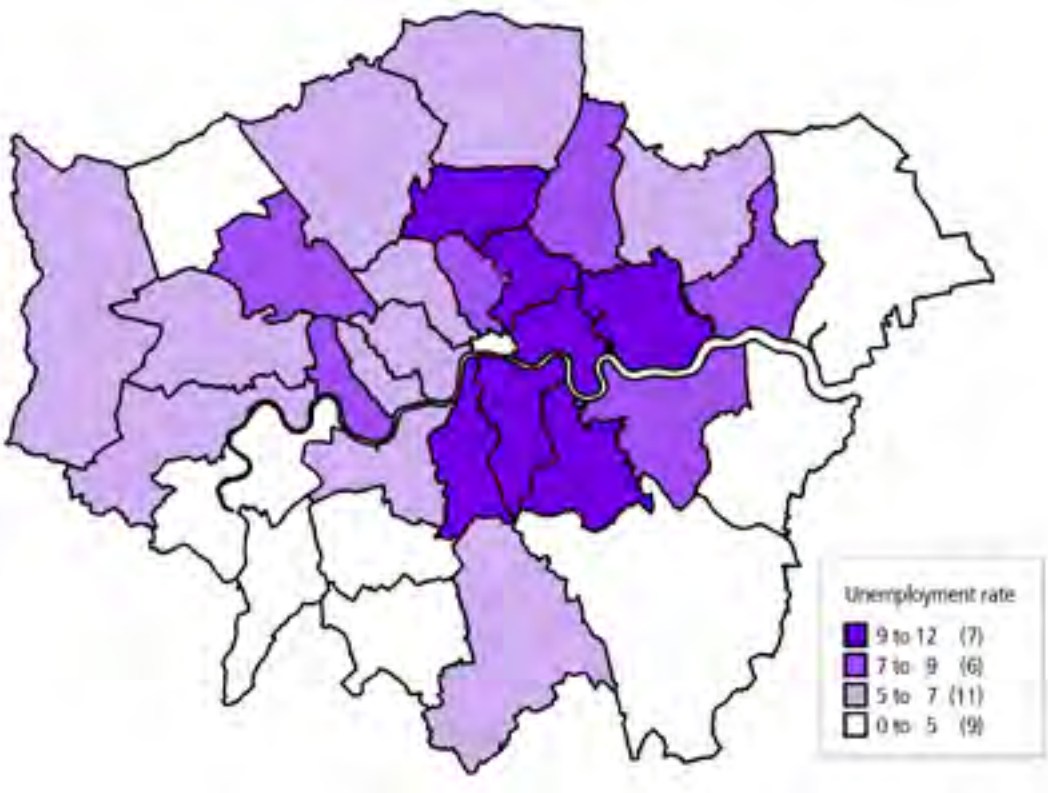
Unemployment rates by region

In 2007 the unemployment rate in London was around seven per cent - the highest rate of all UK regions. Rates average 8.5 per cent across Inner London and 5.8 per cent in Outer London. Unemployment rates are relatively high for young people aged 16-24 (18 per cent), disabled people (13 per cent) and BAME Londoners (11 per cent). The rate is the same for both men and women (seven per cent).

Map 3.10

Model based unemployment rates[1] for London boroughs, 2007

Percentages



1 Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active.

Source: Office for National Statistics (modelled estimates)

Unemployment rates for London Boroughs: New modelled estimates

Within London, unemployment rates range from 12 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to four per cent in Richmond upon Thames, a gap of eight percentage points. Tower Hamlets has the highest unemployment rate of all local authorities across Great Britain, followed by Hackney and Newham (both 11 per cent) (Map 3.10).

Earnings

Data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings shows that the median gross weekly earnings in 2008 for Londoners was £503, 30 per cent more than the UK median. Median earnings are used for the average rather than mean because a small number of very high earners will skew the results. On average Londoners earn more than people from any other UK region – 18 per cent more than the second ranked region, the South East, and 45 per cent more than the lowest ranked region, the North East (Table 3.11).

Men living in London earned on average 34 per cent more each week than women, though some of this differential is because more women work part-time. When the figures are broken down into full-time and part-time work, men in full-time work earned 18 per cent more than women. Conversely women in part-time work earned 12 per cent more than men, and the same difference can be observed for hourly pay suggesting men and women part-time workers in London work roughly the same number of hours per week. The difference here may be down to highly skilled women returning to work to relatively high paid jobs, but with reduced hours, having previously looked after a family. Nationally the pay gender gap is much larger than seen in London, where men earned 62 per cent more than women, and men in full-time work earned 27 per cent more than women.

When earnings are analysed for people who work in London rather than people who live in London, earnings in London are seven per cent higher at £538, though it makes more of a difference for men compared with women (nine and four per cent higher respectively). Workplace earnings for full-time employees are higher than the national average for men and women (30 and 32 per cent respectively) (Table 3.12). Workplace earnings are higher than resident earnings in London because in general commuters who live outside London are paid more than the average, because they are prepared to travel further for higher wages.

Earnings by occupation

In the workplace analysis, Managers and Senior Officials have the highest earnings in London (£862 per week), 60 per cent more than the London average. Full-time male managers earn 37 per cent more than women in the same occupation group – the largest gap between the genders – only slightly bigger than between men and women in full-time elementary occupations (34 per cent). The gender gap is slightly smaller in professional occupations where the difference is 17 per cent. Men and women employed full-time in both Administrative and Secretarial Occupations and Sales and Customer Service Occupations are paid around the same on average. People employed in Sales and Customer Service Occupations earn the least of any group (£210 per week) (Table 3.16).

Table 3.11

Median gross weekly resident based earnings[1], by region 2008

£ per week

	Total	Full-time workers	
		Male	Female
North East	346	465	363
North West	371	494	389
Yorkshire and The Humber	360	485	373
East Midlands	371	494	380
West Midlands	367	488	380
East	403	550	424
London	503	630	535
South East	425	584	437
South West	366	498	378
Wales	347	474	373
Scotland	377	506	399
Northern Ireland	347	441	385
United Kingdom	388	521	412

1 Median earnings, rounded to the nearest pound. Median earnings are used for the average rather than mean because a small number of very high earners will skew the results. The median is the number separating the higher half of a sample, from the lower half.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS

Table 3.12

Gross weekly earnings[1], 2008

£ per week

	UK	London	
		Workplace based	Resident based
Total	388	538	503
Male	484	632	580
Male Full-Time Workers	521	677	630
Male Part-Time Workers	137	155	147
Female	299	449	433
Female Full-Time Workers	412	542	535
Female Part-Time Workers	150	175	167

1 Median earnings, rounded to the nearest pound.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS

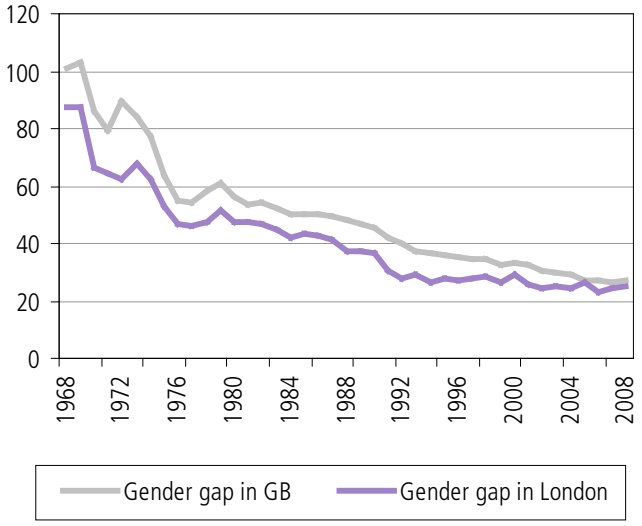
Trends in full-time earnings

In 2008, men working in London in full-time employment earned £677 on average, 25 per cent more than women. The gender gap was far larger in the past. In 1966, men earned 91 per cent more, but by the mid-seventies this figure had fallen considerably to around 50 per cent. The gap continued to narrow steadily until the early nineties

Figure 3.13

Gap between median full-time earnings of males and females, 1968-2008

Percentages

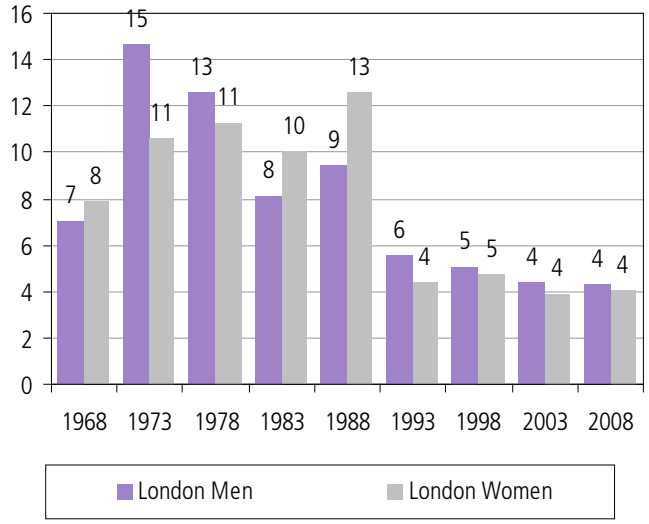


Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS

Figure 3.14

Year on year increase in earnings 1968-2008 (5 year intervals)

Percentages



Source: Abstract of regional statistics, HMSO, 1965-1969 - Gross annual earnings in civil employment; New Earnings Survey (NES) 1970-1996 - Median Gross 'Full Time' Weekly Earnings; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 1997-2008 - Median Gross 'Full Time' Weekly Earnings.

when it stabilised and has fluctuated between 23 and 29 per cent ever since.

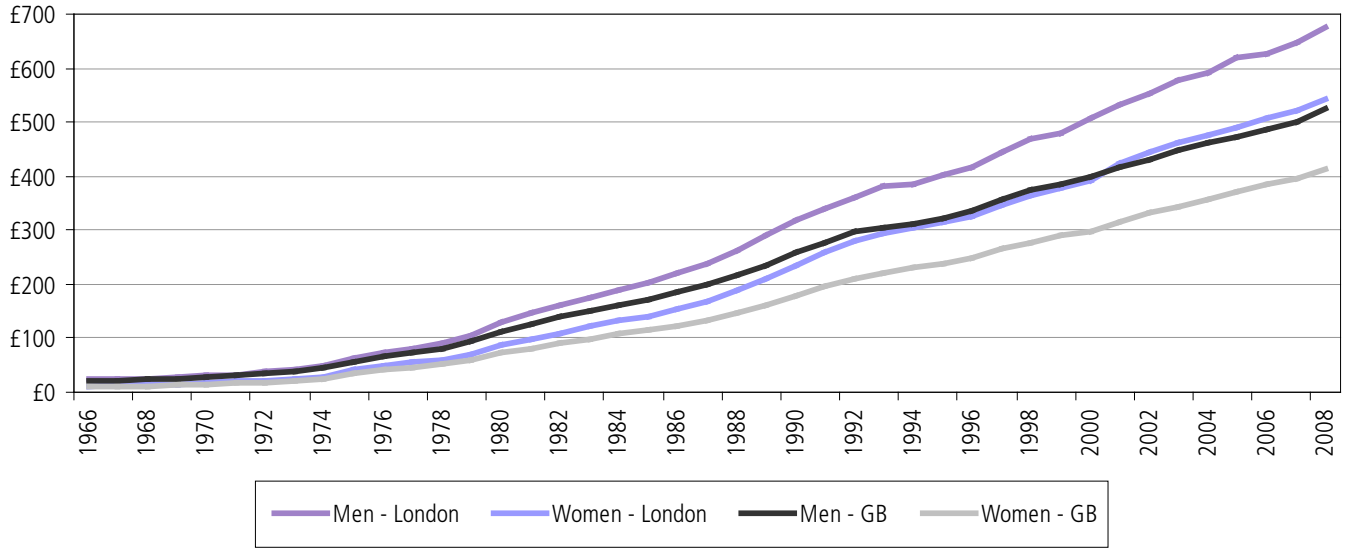
Nationally the gender gap has followed a similar pattern to that of London but has been a few years behind, probably because the gap started off a bit bigger than in London, but in the last few years has come in line with London and now stands at 27 per cent (Figure 3.13).

In 1966 the median full-time weekly wage for a man working in London was £23.20. The 2008 figure is almost 30 times higher, and the most recent male earnings are around £28.00 per week more than in 2007. While this is a much bigger increase than say between 1966 and 1967 when earnings increased by £1.30 per week, proportionally earnings growth was far greater between the sixties and the eighties than it has been in the last two decades. For example, annual growth in male earnings was seven per cent in 1968, which increased significantly to 15 per cent in 1973 and remained high throughout that decade and into the early eighties. Growth then fell a little in 1983 to eight per cent and in 1988 was nine per cent – both figures

Figure 3.15

Trends in median full-time gross weekly earnings[1] of employees[2] by gender, 1966-2008

£ per week



1 Workplace based weekly earnings.
2 Employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Source: Abstract of regional statistics, HMSO, 1965-1969 - Gross annual earnings in civil employment; New Earnings Survey (NES) 1970-1996 - Median Gross 'Full Time' Weekly Earnings; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 1997-2008 - Median Gross 'Full Time' Weekly Earnings.

were lower than the increase for women (Figure 3.14). When taken as a whole decade, average growth in the seventies was 14 per cent, which fell slightly in the eighties to 11 per cent. Throughout the nineties and since the millennium earnings growth has been lower. Growth in the nineties averaged five per cent and since then has been four per cent per annum on average.

It is important over this length of time to consider overall price inflation in order to gauge real earnings growth. Despite a very high rate of inflation during much of the seventies and early eighties, overall earnings growth has been significantly higher than inflation, running on average over 2 per cent per year higher than inflation since 1966.

The gap between earnings in London and the UK has increased steadily over the last 40 years. In the 1960's the difference was nine per cent, during the 1970s, this had doubled to 18 per cent, and increased further in the 1980s to 24 per cent. The gap currently stands at 29 per cent.

Interestingly, earnings for women in London have overtaken earnings for men in Great Britain. In 1966 women in London earned 57 per cent of what the average man in Great Britain earned, but very steadily the gap was eroded and in 2001, women in London overtook the national male average. Women Londoners currently earn four per cent more than the British male average (Figure 3.15).

Table 3.16

Median weekly earnings - All employee[1] jobs by occupation: UK and London[2], 2008

£ per week

		Male			Female		
	All people	All Males	Full-Time	Part-Time	All Females	Full-Time	Part-Time
United Kingdom	**388**	**484**	**521**	**137**	**299**	**412**	**150**
Managers and Senior Officials	669	750	767	241	529	575	261
Professional Occupations	636	696	724	272	574	634	317
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	496	558	575	180	443	502	258
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	309	371	397	142	295	352	171
Personal Service Occupations	234	311	353	134	222	305	157
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	180	232	303	108	160	275	115
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	396	417	429	160	272	302	149
Elementary Occupations	225	300	342	104	129	263	89
London	**538**	**632**	**677**	**155**	**449**	**542**	**175**
Managers and Senior Officials	862	987	999	x	704	729	419
Professional Occupations	747	812	849	292	662	724	378
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	606	676	692	224	550	586	285
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	412	449	477	147	397	458	200
Personal Service Occupations	302	393	454	168	279	355	192
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	210	251	330	125	180	318	122
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	501	505	516	x	x	447	x
Elementary Occupations	256	325	382	111	157	284	100

1 Employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.
2 Workplace Figures. x = unreliable data.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics

Table 3.17

Employment and unemployment rates by gender, October to December 2008[1]

Percentages

	Employment rate[2]			Unemployment rate[3]		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
North East	70.1	73.7	66.2	8.4	9.2	7.4
North West	71.0	73.2	68.5	7.8	8.8	6.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	72.3	76.2	67.9	6.6	7.5	5.6
East Midlands	76.2	80.1	72.0	6.1	6.5	5.6
West Midlands	71.8	75.9	67.2	7.7	8.7	6.4
East	77.5	81.3	73.4	5.5	6.3	4.6
London	71.6	78.5	64.2	7.2	6.7	7.9
South East	78.7	82.8	74.1	4.9	5.3	4.5
South West	78.1	80.6	75.3	4.7	5.5	3.8
Wales	70.7	72.5	68.7	7.0	8.4	5.3
Scotland	75.4	78.6	72.1	5.1	5.9	4.3
Northern Ireland	68.8	72.0	65.5	5.1	7.3	2.5
England	74.3	78.4	69.9	6.4	7.0	5.7
United Kingdom	74.1	77.9	69.9	6.3	6.9	5.5

1 Seasonally adjusted
2 Denominator is all persons of working age.
3 Denominator is total economically active.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3.18

Employment rates by region, lowest and highest local authority[1] rates, persons working-age, 2007

Percentages

		Unitary/district local authority in each region with:				
	Emp. rate (%)		Lowest rate (%)		Highest rate (%)	Difference
North East	71.6	Easington	65.5	Derwentside	80.6	15.1
North West	72.3	Hyndburn	63.3	Ribble Valley	85.2	21.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	73.2	Kingston upon Hull	66.1	Harrogate	81.8	15.7
East Midlands	75.9	Nottingham	63.3	Kettering	87.2	23.9
West Midlands	72.4	Birmingham	63.1	Shrewsbury & Atcham	84.9	21.8
East of England	77.4	Luton	67.5	St Edmundsbury	87.4	19.9
London	**69.8**	**Tower Hamlets**	**56.9**	**Bromley**	**81.5**	**24.6**
South East	78.4	Oxford	66.0	Test Valley	88.5	22.5
South West	78.2	Torridge	68.7	Tewkesbury	87.1	18.4
Wales	71.1	Ceredigion	62.6	Monmouthshire	76.8	14.2
Scotland	76.0	Glasgow City	66.7	Shetland Islands	88.1	21.4

1 City of London and Isles of Scilly excluded from analysis.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Table 3.19

Employment rates (working-age) by gender, for London boroughs, including self-employed, part-time and unemployment rates[1], 2007

Percentages

	Employment rate			% in employment who are self-employed	% in employment working part-time	Modelled unemployment estimates, 2007
	All people	Males	Females			
Barking and Dagenham	67.5	76.5	58.2	12.5	20.5	7.6
Barnet	70.6	77.0	64.0	22.3	21.1	5.1
Bexley	76.0	80.2	71.5	12.8	25.2	4.5
Brent	70.1	76.8	62.7	19.6	19.2	8.5
Bromley	81.5	86.4	76.4	14.6	20.6	4.4
Camden	68.2	74.3	61.9	17.7	16.4	6.6
Croydon	74.3	78.3	70.1	13.9	20.8	5.9
Ealing	69.2	77.2	60.1	16.0	19.2	6.4
Enfield	66.5	76.6	55.8	13.4	19.1	6.5
Greenwich	68.4	75.3	61.4	12.6	23.1	7.4
Hackney	63.1	67.2	59.1	11.6	22.1	11.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	70.7	76.5	64.7	21.2	15.9	7.0
Haringey	65.9	70.1	61.4	20.9	23.1	9.3
Harrow	74.8	81.3	67.8	16.6	18.2	4.8
Havering	79.1	84.8	73.0	14.1	24.6	3.9
Hillingdon	66.4	73.2	59.3	14.0	16.8	5.8
Hounslow	70.4	78.9	61.1	14.8	20.8	5.6
Islington	69.2	71.7	66.7	17.0	17.9	7.8
Kensington and Chelsea	67.1	75.3	58.3	20.7	13.7	5.5
Kingston upon Thames	74.0	81.2	66.1	14.0	19.7	4.2
Lambeth	69.2	76.3	61.1	14.8	16.9	9.7
Lewisham	67.8	70.2	65.3	13.4	23.5	9.3
Merton	78.6	85.0	71.6	13.6	15.8	4.6
Newham	58.4	69.5	46.2	11.7	22.5	11.3
Redbridge	67.1	77.7	55.6	18.6	20.5	6.2
Richmond upon Thames	78.6	86.3	70.4	20.1	22.2	3.6
Southwark	66.6	73.9	58.4	12.1	15.0	9.0
Sutton	76.0	79.9	71.9	13.7	26.5	4.7
Tower Hamlets	56.9	69.8	42.7	12.4	18.7	11.7
Waltham Forest	67.8	74.7	60.3	10.9	21.6	7.8
Wandsworth	74.9	78.9	70.9	17.5	13.7	5.4
Westminster	63.6	73.0	53.6	16.6	11.7	6.5
Inner London	66.5	73.0	59.6	15.9	17.6	8.3
Outer London	72.3	79.1	64.9	15.4	20.7	5.7
London	69.8	76.6	62.7	15.6	19.5	6.9

1 The definition of unemployment used in the APS is the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment that refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.
2 Unemployment rates calculated as percentage of 16+ economically active population. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Table 3.20

Employment rates, working-age[1] 2007[2]

Numbers and percentages

	United Kingdom			London			Percentage point difference
	In employment	Population	Rate	In employment	Population	Rate	
Gender							
All working-age	27,900,900	37,573,600	74.3	3,518,400	5,037,200	69.8	-4.5
All men working-age	15,345,900	19,548,400	78.5	1,990,600	2,600,100	76.6	-1.9
All women working-age	12,555,100	18,025,200	69.7	1,527,800	2,437,100	62.7	-7.0
Age							
Aged 16-24	4,150,800	7,228,300	57.4	417,800	897,200	46.6	-10.8
Aged 25-34	6,238,700	7,791,300	80.1	1,124,200	1,458,600	77.1	-3.0
Aged 35-49	11,013,100	13,416,800	82.1	1,345,800	1,775,900	75.8	-6.3
Aged 50-retirement age	6,498,400	9,137,200	71.1	630,500	905,500	69.6	-1.5
Aged over retirement age	1,227,000	11,084,000	11.1	133,700	1,009,800	13.2	2.1
Disability							
Disabled	3,392,700	6,860,300	49.5	338,400	749,800	45.1	-4.4
Males - Disabled	1,828,900	3,605,000	50.7	179,100	382,800	46.8	-3.9
Females - Disabled	1,563,800	3,255,300	48.0	159,300	367,000	43.4	-4.6
Both DDA & also work-limiting	1,387,700	4,172,100	33.3	145,000	463,600	31.3	-2.0
DDA only disabled	1,261,100	1,559,800	80.9	119,400	162,700	73.4	-7.5
Work-limiting only disabled	743,900	1,128,400	65.9	74,000	123,400	59.9	-6.0
Ethnic group							
White groups	25,441,400	33,502,200	75.9	2,436,800	3,243,900	75.1	-0.8
BAME groups	2,443,600	4,043,300	60.4	1,077,700	1,785,600	60.4	0.0
Mixed ethnic group	191,600	299,400	64.0	62,500	102,700	60.9	-3.1
Indian	588,200	834,400	70.5	233,000	328,400	70.9	0.4
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	361,900	796,600	45.4	109,700	244,000	45.0	-0.4
Black or Black British	597,600	936,600	63.8	342,900	546,600	62.7	-1.1
Other ethnic groups	704,300	1,176,300	59.9	329,600	563,900	58.4	-1.5
Country of birth							
UK born	24,551,100	32,607,200	75.3	2,221,300	3,056,900	72.7	-2.6
Not UK Born	3,333,700	4,938,200	67.5	1,293,200	1,972,600	65.6	-2.0
White UK born	23,735,800	31,249,100	76.0	1,889,800	2,506,700	75.4	-0.6
BAME UK born	815,300	1,358,100	60.0	331,500	550,200	60.2	0.2
White not UK born	1,705,500	2,253,000	75.7	547,000	737,200	74.2	-1.5
BAME not UK born	1,628,200	2,685,200	60.6	746,200	1,235,400	60.4	-0.2
Nationality							
UK national	25,816,300	34,474,100	74.9	2,704,500	3,786,100	71.4	-3.5
Not UK national	2,066,000	3,066,700	67.4	808,900	1,242,000	65.1	-2.2
White UK national	24,256,800	31,944,400	75.9	2,005,400	2,667,700	75.2	-0.7
BAME UK national	1,559,500	2,529,700	61.6	699,100	1,118,400	62.5	0.9
White not UK national	1,182,600	1,554,300	76.1	430,900	575,700	74.8	-1.3
BAME not UK national	883,400	1,512,400	58.4	378,000	666,300	56.7	-1.7

1 Unless age is stated, working-age is men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
2 2007 data has been reweighted in line with the latest ONS population estimates.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Table 3.21

Projected resident labour force in 2016 (PLP Low): borough summary

Numbers and Percentages

Area	2006 Activity Rate (%)	2006 Population (000s)	2006 Econ. Active (000s)	2016 Activity Rate (%)	2016 Population (000s)	2016 Econ. Active (000s)	Change Activity Rate (%)	Change Population (000s)	Change Econ. Active (000s)
City of London	76.6	7.3	5.6	76.4	8.7	6.7	-0.2	1.4	1.1
Barking & Dagenham	65.6	116.7	76.6	67.7	143.1	96.9	2.1	26.4	20.3
Barnet	69.5	233.6	162.4	70.7	268.0	189.5	1.2	34.4	27.1
Bexley	70.5	156.6	110.4	71.7	157.4	112.8	1.1	0.9	2.4
Brent	67.2	201.8	135.7	68.3	215.9	147.4	1.0	14.0	11.7
Bromley	70.7	215.9	152.6	71.4	220.2	157.3	0.8	4.3	4.7
Camden	67.8	157.1	106.5	68.6	167.1	114.7	0.9	9.9	8.2
Croydon	70.9	240.7	170.6	72.0	269.9	194.3	1.1	29.2	23.7
Ealing	69.6	228.9	159.2	70.0	240.5	168.3	0.4	11.6	9.1
Enfield	67.8	206.9	140.3	68.5	207.1	141.9	0.7	0.2	1.6
Greenwich	67.7	165.4	112.0	69.0	196.5	135.5	1.3	31.0	23.5
Hackney	64.6	157.6	101.9	66.3	173.0	114.6	1.6	15.3	12.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	71.4	136.9	97.7	72.3	147.5	106.6	0.9	10.6	8.9
Haringey	68.0	172.7	117.4	69.6	190.2	132.4	1.6	17.6	15.0
Harrow	70.1	158.4	111.1	71.9	168.4	121.1	1.8	10.0	10.0
Havering	69.5	165.0	114.7	71.1	175.8	124.9	1.5	10.8	10.2
Hillingdon	71.1	178.8	127.1	72.2	189.6	136.9	1.1	10.9	9.8
Hounslow	70.9	162.9	115.5	71.6	175.8	125.9	0.7	13.0	10.4
Islington	68.1	146.3	99.7	69.3	166.5	115.4	1.1	20.2	15.7
Kensington & Chelsea	68.0	129.6	88.2	69.2	140.2	97.0	1.2	10.6	8.8
Kingston upon Thames	73.1	112.6	82.4	73.0	118.1	86.2	-0.1	5.5	3.8
Lambeth	72.6	217.7	158.0	73.1	231.3	169.2	0.6	13.6	11.2
Lewisham	71.1	196.2	139.5	72.3	216.8	156.8	1.2	20.6	17.3
Merton	72.6	143.1	103.9	72.7	144.2	104.9	0.1	1.1	0.9
Newham	62.1	183.7	114.0	64.4	243.6	156.8	2.3	59.9	42.7
Redbridge	67.9	178.1	120.8	68.9	189.6	130.6	1.0	11.5	9.8
Richmond upon Thames	73.8	133.9	98.8	73.6	138.2	101.6	-0.2	4.2	2.8
Southwark	68.6	199.1	136.6	70.2	229.9	161.3	1.6	30.8	24.7
Sutton	73.5	132.6	97.4	73.7	137.5	101.3	0.2	4.9	3.9
Tower Hamlets	62.9	163.2	102.6	64.6	205.6	132.8	1.7	42.5	30.1
Waltham Forest	68.1	160.2	109.1	68.9	165.1	113.7	0.7	5.0	4.6
Wandsworth	74.8	221.2	165.4	75.5	235.4	177.8	0.7	14.2	12.3
Westminster	68.9	168.1	115.9	70.3	178.1	125.2	1.4	10.0	9.4
Central London[1]	68.4	462.2	316.1	69.5	494.1	343.6	1.1	31.9	27.5
Rest of Inner London	68.7	1,794.6	1,232.8	69.8	2,039.9	1,423.5	1.1	245.3	190.7
Inner London	68.6	2,256.7	1,548.9	69.7	2,534.0	1,767.1	1.1	277.3	218.2
Outer London	69.9	3,292.0	2,300.7	70.7	3,520.9	2,491.0	0.9	228.9	190.3
London	69.4	5,548.7	3,849.6	70.3	6,054.9	4,258.0	0.9	506.2	408.4

1 Central London is City of London, Westminster, Camden and Kensington and Chelsea.

Source: GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections

Table 3.22

Number of people in work by place of residence and work (main job), 2007/08

Numbers

	Place of work						
	Central London[1]	Inner London (not central)	Outer London	East	South East	Rest of UK /outside UK	Total
Place of residence							
London	1,095,000	932,000	1,324,000	98,000	154,000	74,000	3,676,000
East	162,000	53,000	102,000	2,368,000	57,000	52,000	2,794,000
South East	164,000	71,000	181,000	42,000	3,614,000	79,000	4,151,000
Rest of UK	29,000	6,000	11,000	68,000	133,000	18,217,000	18,464,000
Total	1,449,000	1,062,000	1,618,000	2,576,000	3,958,000	18,422,000	29,086,000

1 Central London in the APS is made up by a collection of wards.
Central London:
City of London, All wards
Camden, Ward codes - AGFT,AGFC,AGFR,AGFD,AGFZ
Islington, Ward codes - AUFE,AUFB
Kensington and Chelsea, Ward code - AWFL
Lambeth, Ward codes - BEFJ,BEFK,BEFU
Westminster, Ward codes - BKFA,BKFC,BKFD,BKFE,BKFF,BKFL,BKFK,BKFR,BKFU,BKFW,BKFX,BKFZ

Source: Annual Population Survey June 2007-July 2008

Chapter 4

Skills

- London's working-age population possesses more higher-level qualifications on average than the overall UK population. In London, **37 per cent of the working-age population had Level 4 or above qualifications in 2007** compared with just 29 per cent of the total UK population.
- The share of London's working-age population who had **no qualifications was 13 per cent**, the same as that in the UK.
- Approximately **half of London residents aged 25-34 possessed Level 4 qualifications or above**, significantly higher than the level for older age groups. The age distribution of London residents in employment is skewed towards this 25-34 year old age group relative to the rest of the UK.
- **Over half (56 per cent) of jobs in central London were filled by people with Level 4 or above qualifications**. The average for London overall was 46 per cent whilst in the UK 33 per cent of jobs were filled by people with Level 4 or above qualifications.
- The **Financial and Business Services sectors and the Public Administration, Education and Health sectors** have the **highest shares of their jobs filled by people with Level 4 or above qualifications**, whilst the Construction and the Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants sectors had a high share of jobs filled by workers with lower levels of qualifications.
- **Possessing at least some form of qualification significantly increases the chances of employment** in London with 66 per cent being in employment with 'Below NVQ level 2' qualifications compared to 45 per cent with no qualifications.
- Similarly, there is a large benefit to be gained from having NVQ **level 4 and above qualifications in London with employment rates of 87 per cent** in comparison to 77 per cent for those with only NVQ level 3 qualifications.
- **GCSE results have been improving rapidly** amongst London children over recent years with the percentage obtaining five A*-C grades rising from **45 per cent in 2000 to 64 per cent in 2008**. However, only 51 per cent obtained five A*-C grades including English and Mathematics in 2008.

Introduction

This chapter considers data on the levels of qualifications of London residents and the London workforce. Qualification levels are considered an important predictor of success in the labour market and the data in this chapter assesses the links between employment status and individuals qualifications. The chapter also considers how different occupations and industries have differing needs in terms of qualifications amongst their workers. The chapter concludes with a short look at the qualification levels being obtained by young Londoners as they prepare to move from education into the labour force.

The charts and tables in this chapter are based on a definition of skill levels used in the Labour Force Survey. In brief, these definitions correspond to widely known qualification levels as follows:

'NVQ Level 4 and above' corresponds to degree level qualifications,

'NVQ Level 3' corresponds to A' Level standard qualifications,

'NVQ Level 2' corresponds to GCSE qualifications, and

'Other Qualifications' usually means an individual has obtained qualifications abroad that are not categorised in the UK definitions.

A full definition of each of the terms is provided in the Notes and Definitions section at the back of this publication.

Qualification levels of London residents

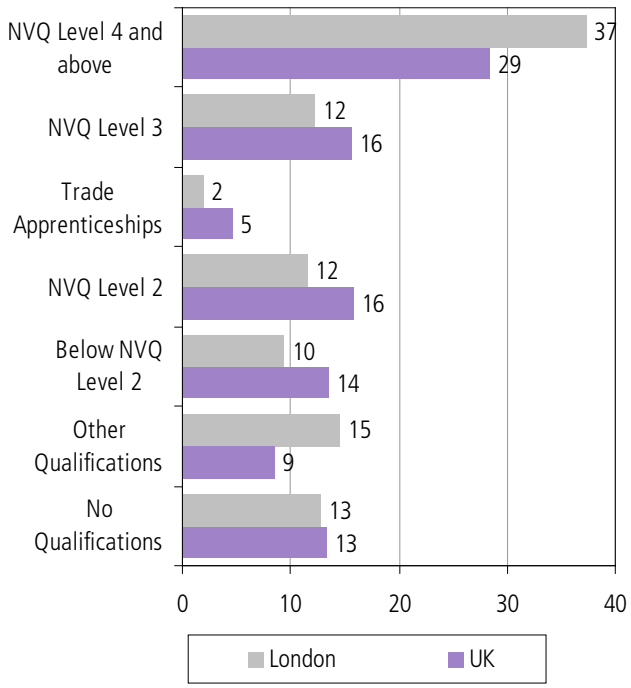
London's working-age population possesses higher qualifications on average than does the UK population. This is particularly true in terms of the share of the workforce possessing degree level qualifications. Thus, in London, in 2007, 37 per cent of the working-age population had Level 4 or above qualifications compared with just 29 per cent of the total UK population (Figure 4.1).

At the opposite end of the qualifications scale, the share of London's working-age population who had no qualifications was 13 per cent, the same as that in the UK.

Figure 4.1

Highest qualification held, London and UK, working-age, 2007

Percentages



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

London also had a large share of its population possessing 'other qualifications', which are qualifications that are not recognised in the UK classification, usually because they have been earned abroad. This is to be expected given the larger proportion of non-UK born residents living in London compared with other regions of the UK.

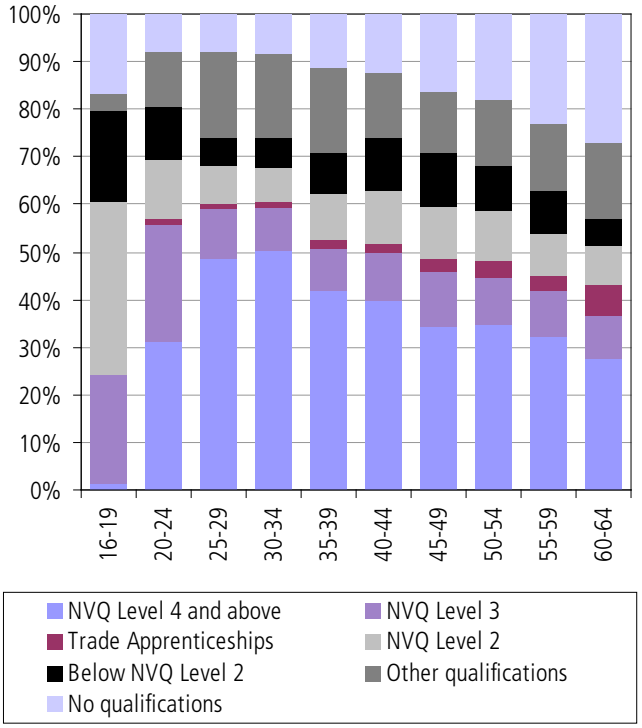
In general, young people today are obtaining higher qualification levels than previous generations. As a result, when the age profile of qualifications is examined it is typical to see lower levels of qualifications amongst older age groups and this is true of the London population (Figure 4.2).

Amongst people aged 25-34, approximately 50 per cent of London residents had Level 4 or above qualifications, significantly higher than the level for older age groups. The high level of qualifications amongst 25-34 year old residents in London also partly reflects the large influx of high-skilled individuals who move into London during their 20's from other UK regions, attracted by

Figure 4.2

Working-age London residents by qualifications and age group, 2007

Percentages

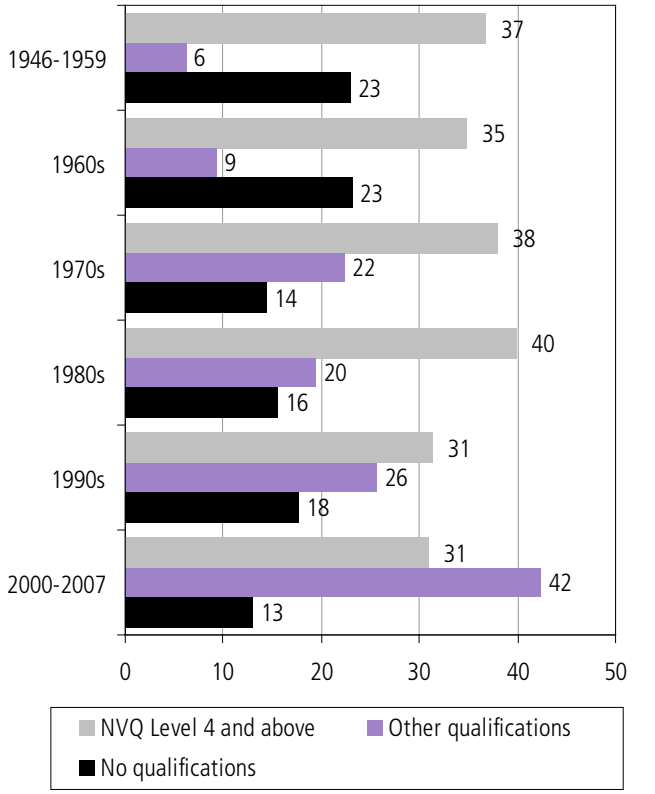


Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Figure 4.3

Highest qualification of London residents born overseas, by year of arrival to UK[1], working-age

Percentages



1 Total overseas born London residents by year of arrival: 1946-1959 - 21,000, 1960s - 130,000, 1970s - 201,000, 1980s - 261,000, 1990s - 533,000, 2000-2007 - 810,000.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

the number of high-skilled jobs available in the London labour market.

One key characteristic of the London population is its dynamism. There is constant movement of people both into and out of London both from other regions of the UK and from abroad. Approximately two million working-age residents in London were born outside of the UK. This total includes significant numbers of people (650 thousand) with Level 4 qualifications or higher, and also of people with no qualifications (300 thousand) (Figure 4.3). However, as would be expected 'other qualifications' forms a particularly large share of the qualifications obtained by London residents born abroad.

International migration into London has led to a high level of ethnic diversity amongst the London population. In terms of qualification levels, White British residents tend on average to have slightly higher qualification levels than other ethnic groups. However, there is a fair degree of similarity amongst the data with most ethnic groups typically having between 30 to 40 per cent of residents with Level 4 or above qualifications and ten to 15 per cent of residents with no qualifications. Exceptions are the Chinese ethnic group, which has a higher share of high-level qualifications than other groups, and the Bangladeshi community which has a significantly lower level of qualifications than other London ethnic groups (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4

Highest qualification of the working-age population by ethnicity, London, 2007

Percentages

	NVQ Level 4 and above	NVQ Level 3	Trade Apprenticeships	NVQ Level 2	Below NVQ Level 2	Other qualifications	No qualifications
White	40	13	2	12	10	11	12
British	41	14	2	13	12	5	12
Other White	36	6	2	5	4	35	11
Mixed	37	12	1	17	10	12	11
Asian	32	11	0	10	8	23	15
Indian	38	11	1	9	5	25	11
Pakistani	30	12	0	13	12	19	14
Bangladeshi	19	13	0	12	15	13	27
Other Asian	31	11	1	7	5	28	16
Black	32	14	2	15	11	14	13
Black Caribbean	28	16	3	17	15	9	13
Black African	34	13	1	14	7	18	13
Other	34	9	1	8	6	25	18
Chinese	61	5	0	5	5	14	10
Other	29	9	1	8	6	27	20
Total	37	12	2	12	10	14	13

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Qualifications of London workforce

Not all working-age residents are in employment. As a result, the qualification distribution of the workforce tends to be higher than that of the population because higher skilled people are more likely to be in work, and lower skilled people are more likely to be workless.

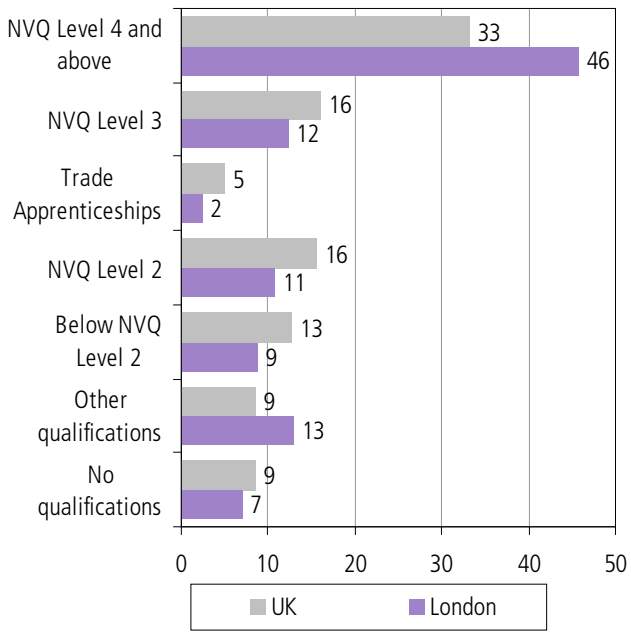
So, whilst Figure 4.1 showed that 37 per cent of London's working-age population had Level 4 and above qualifications in 2007, the share of jobs in London filled by people with these qualifications totalled 46 per cent (Figure 4.5) This was substantially higher than in the UK overall where just 33 per cent of jobs were filled by people with Level 4 and above qualifications. This illustrates the strong demand that exists from business for high-skilled workers within London relative to the rest of the UK.

This demand for high-skilled workers is particularly strong amongst firms based in central London (see Notes and Definitions), 56 per cent of people who work in this region possessed Level 4 or above qualifications (Figure

Figure 4.5

People employed in London by highest qualification held, 2007

Percentages

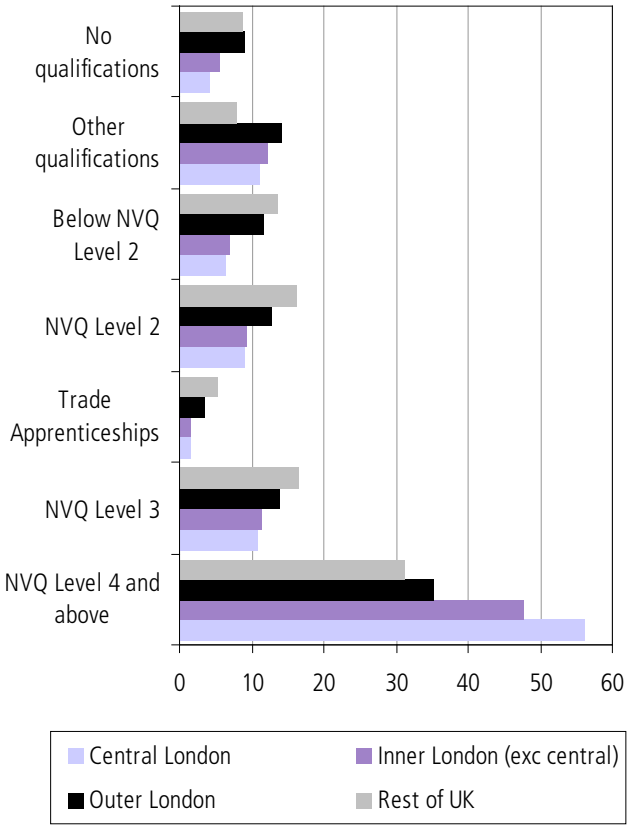


Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Figure 4.6

Highest qualifications of people in employment, by job location[1], 2007

Percentages



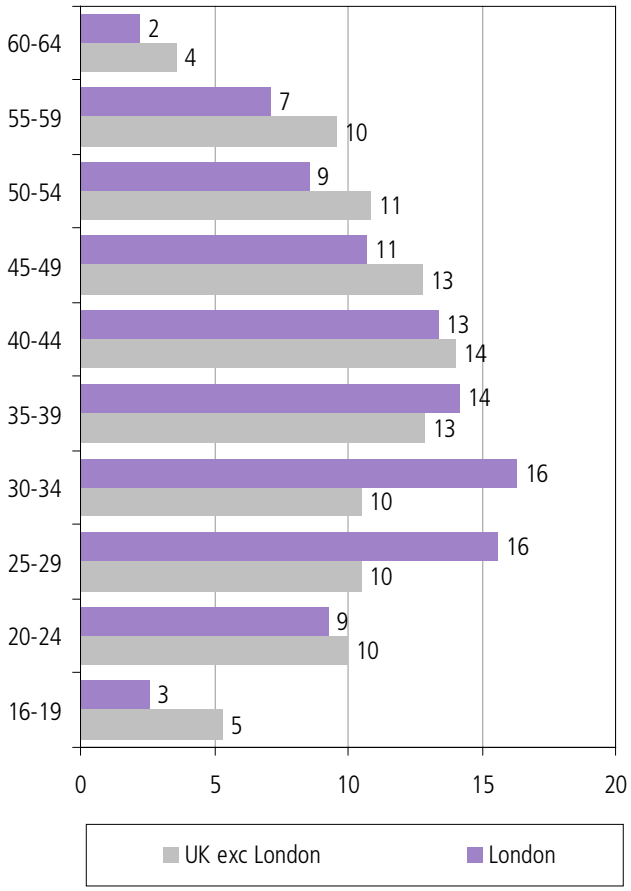
1 Central London is defined as the area within the bounds of the main London national rail train termini.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Figure 4.7

Age profile of residents in employment, 2007

Percentages



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

4.6). By contrast, the skills distribution of people who work in Outer London is more similar to that in the rest of the UK with a smaller share of people qualified to Level 4 or above, and a greater share of workers qualified to Levels 1, 2 and 3.

In order for the demand for high-skilled workers to be met, London attracts a high degree of in-migration from both domestic and international sources. Much of this in-migration tends to be of people in the early stages of their careers, typically aged in their 20s. This leads to the age distribution of London residents in employment being skewed towards the 25-34 age group relative to the rest of the UK (Figure 4.7)

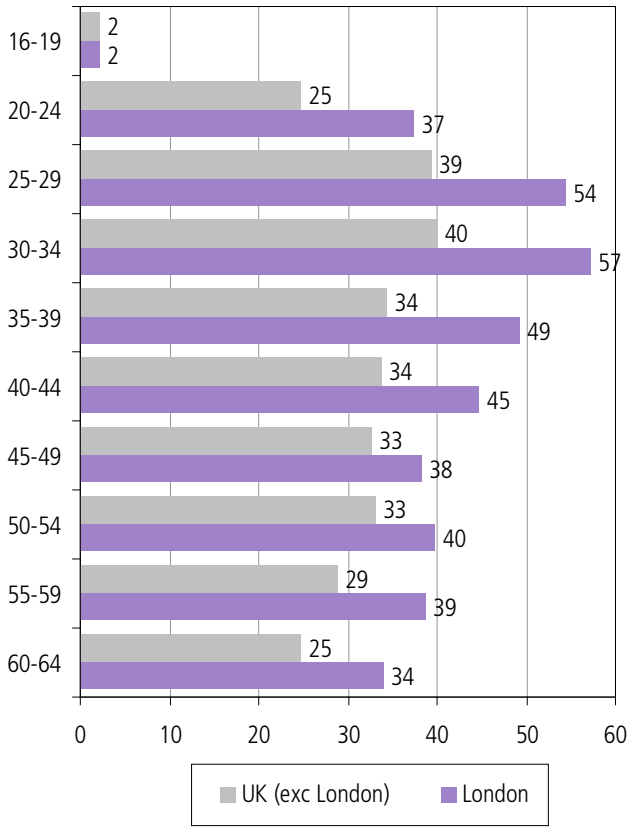
Furthermore, the skill levels of those workers aged 25-34 resident in London is particularly high. In 2007, over 54 per cent of this age group possessed Level 4 or above qualifications, compared to just 40 per cent for the same age group working in the rest of the UK (Figure 4.8).

Another important factor that impacts upon the London workforce is commuting flows. Nearly a fifth (19 per cent) of London's jobs are filled by people who live outside of Greater London. In terms of qualifications, these commuters have a broadly similar skills profile to that of working London residents with 45 to 46 per cent having Level 4 or above qualifications in each case. There are, however, fewer commuters with 'no qualifications' or 'other qualifications' when compared to London residents in employment in London. (Figure 4.9)

Figure 4.8

Percentage of residents in employment with Level 4 and above qualifications by age, 2007

Percentages

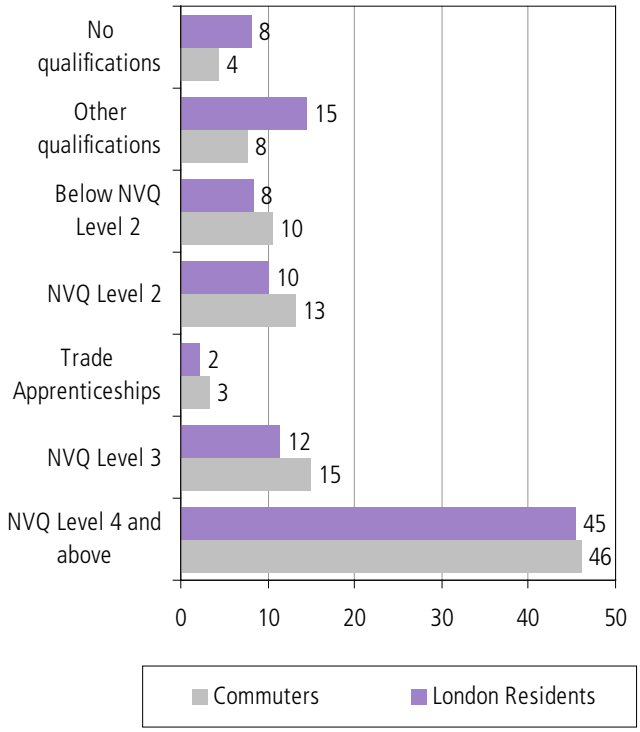


Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Figure 4.9

Qualifications of the London workforce - commuters and resident workers, 2007

Percentages



1 Commuters are people whose workplace is in London but whose residence is outside London.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Qualifications by occupation and sector

The relatively high share of jobs requiring high skill levels in London reflects the occupations and industrial sectors that are based in London.

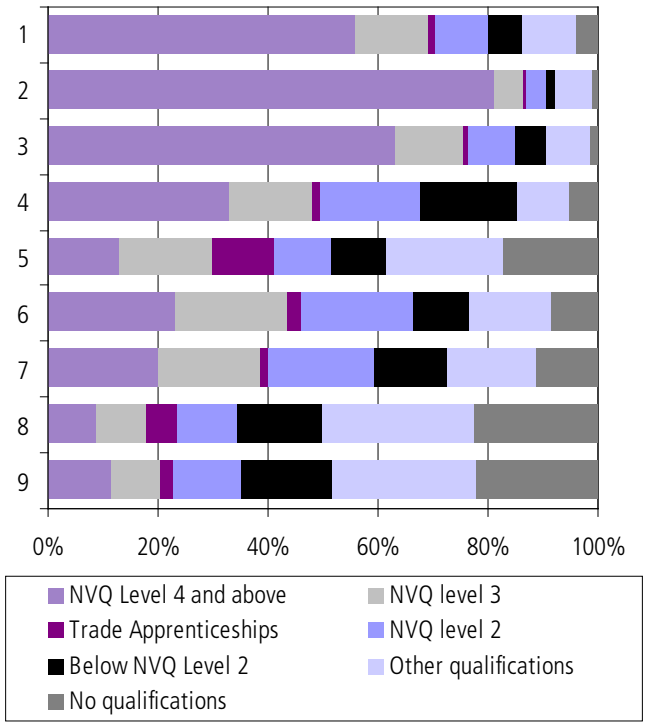
In terms of occupations, London has a high number of jobs that are either Managers and Senior Officials, Professional Occupations or Associate Professional and Technical. These occupations account for 57 per cent of jobs in London compared to 43 per cent of jobs in the UK. Level 4 or above qualifications are required for the majority of employment opportunities in these occupations (Figure 4.10). Furthermore, it is these occupations that have been responsible for most of London's employment growth over the past decade.

In terms of industrial sectors, the Financial and Business Services sectors and the Public Administration, Education and Health sectors have the highest shares of their jobs filled by people with Level 4 or above qualifications, whilst the Construction and the Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants sectors have a high share of jobs filled by workers with lower levels of qualifications (Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.10

London workforce by occupation[1] and qualification level, 2007

Percentages



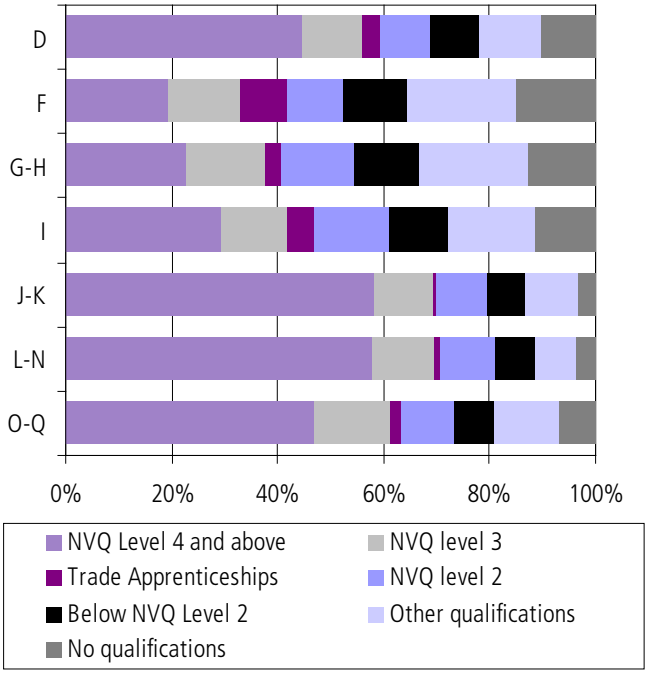
1 Descriptions of occupation groups:
1 Managers and Senior Officials
2 Professional occupations
3 Associate Professional and Technical
4 Administrative and secretarial
5 Skilled Trades Occupations
6 Personal Service Occupations
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives
9 Elementary Occupations

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Figure 4.11

London workforce by industrial sector[1,2] and qualification level, 2007

Percentages



1 Descriptions of industry sectors:
D Manufacturing
F Construction
G-H Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants
I Transport & Communication
J-K Banking, Finance & Insurance etc
L-N Public Admin, Education & Health
O-Q Other Services
2 Industrial sectors A-C, D & E in London have a very low sample size in London, and therefore are missing from this chart.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Employment rates and worklessness by qualification

The qualifications an individual holds can be very important in terms of their success in the labour market. In particular, an individual in London possessing no qualifications is more likely to be workless in London than to be in employment (Figure 4.12).

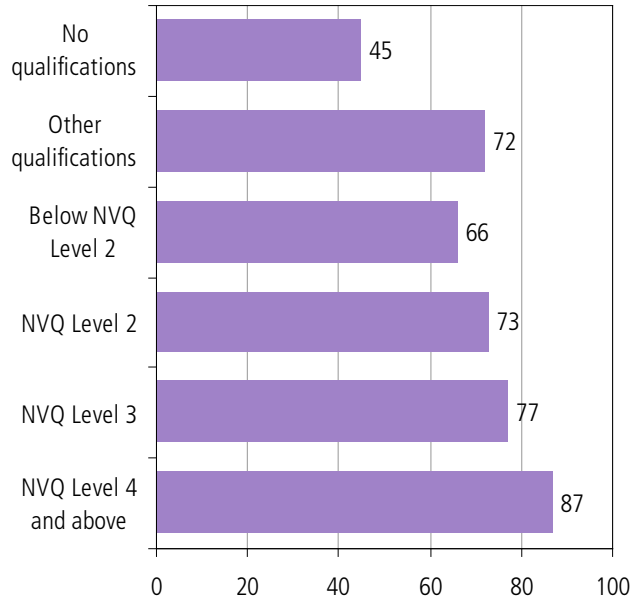
Possessing at least some form of qualification significantly increases the chances of employment with 66 per cent being in employment with 'Below NVQ level 2' qualifications compared to 45 per cent with no qualifications.

Similarly, there is a large benefit to be gained from having NVQ level 4 and above qualifications with employment rates of 87 per cent in comparison to 77 per cent for those with only NVQ level 3 qualifications.

Figure 4.12

Employment rates of working-age Londoners, excluding students, by qualification level, 2007

Percentages



1 Data on trade apprenticeships is not robust enough to be shown, due to small sample size.

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Qualifications attained by young people in London.

This chapter has illustrated how important it is to obtain qualifications in order to be successful in the London labour market and in particular the benefits to be gained in London from possessing Level 4 or above qualifications. This last section briefly looks at the qualifications London's young people are currently obtaining from their education.

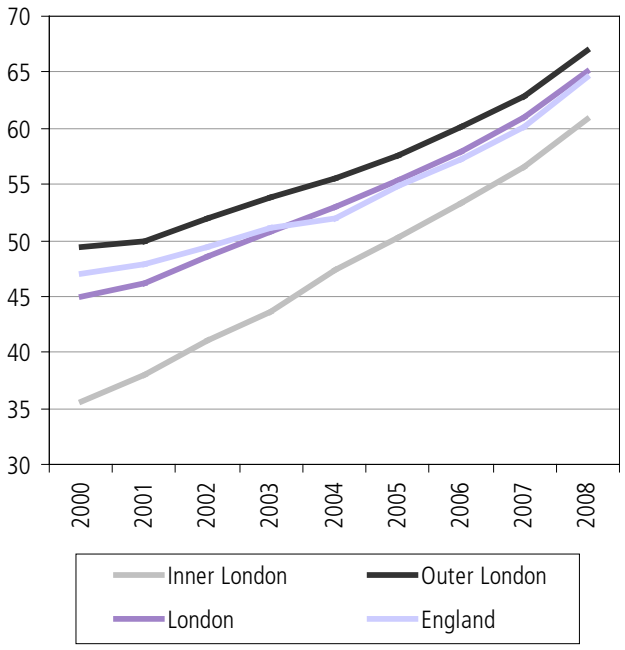
GCSE results have been improving rapidly amongst London children over recent years with the percentage obtaining five A*-C grades rising from 45 per cent in 2000 to 64 per cent in 2008 (Figure 4.13).

However, ability in English and Mathematics are crucial to many employment opportunities and so it is often considered preferable to consider the data on the numbers of pupils obtaining five GCSE's A*-C including English and Mathematics. This level was obtained by 51 per cent of London pupils in 2008 (Table 4.14). It is noticeable that there is a large gender gap in achievement with only 46 per cent of boys obtaining this level compared to 55 per cent of girls.

Figure 4.13

Pupils obtaining five GCSE's A*-C, 2000-2008

Percentages



Source: Department of Children, Schools and Families

Table 4.14

Pupils with five A*-C GCSEs including English and Mathematics, 2007/08

Percentages

	Boys	Girls	Total
North East	41.5	48.5	44.9
North West	43.7	51.3	47.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	40.6	48.3	44.4
East Midlands	43.4	50.8	47.0
West Midlands	41.6	50.9	46.1
East	46.0	54.7	50.3
London	46.4	55.0	50.6
Inner London	40.6	50.1	45.4
Outer London	48.9	57.2	53.0
South East	48.1	55.4	51.7
South West	44.9	53.8	49.2
Total (Maintained sector, including CTCs and Academies)	44.4	52.4	48.3
England	43.2	52.3	47.6

Source: Department of Children, Schools and Families

After obtaining GCSE's or other Level 2 qualifications, the next qualification target are Level 3 qualifications. The share of London's 19 year olds who have obtained Level 3 qualifications was 51.9 per cent in 2008 which shows a considerable improvement on the 2005 level of 45.8 per cent (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15

Percentage of young people with level 3+ qualifications

Percentages

Cohort	17	18	19	20	21
London					
19 in 2005	12.1	37.8	45.8	49.3	50.7
19 in 2006	12.6	40.0	48.6	52.0	53.9
19 in 2007	13.9	42.0	50.5	54.5	
19 in 2008	14.1	42.5	51.9		
England					
19 in 2005	15.0	39.0	45.4	48.2	49.9
19 in 2006	15.2	40.1	46.7	49.6	51.4
19 in 2007	15.8	41.2	48.1	51.4	
19 in 2008	16.0	42.1	49.8		

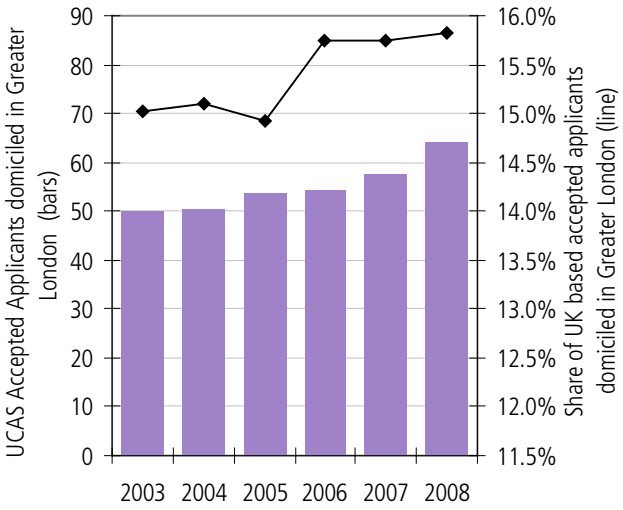
Source: Department of Children, Schools and Families

Nevertheless, recent years have seen an increase in accepted applications to higher education from London resident applicants. Numbers have steadily increased since 2003 to a total of 64 thousand in 2008, though some of this will be down to the increase in London and UK accepted admissions of nurses that used the UCAS system for the first time in 2008. The share of UK acceptances from people resident in London has increased slightly over the same period from 15.0 per cent to 15.8 per cent (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16

UCAS accepted applicants by London residents, 2003-2008[1]

Percentages and thousands



1 In 2008 the Nursing and Midwifery Admissions System (NMAS) was subsumed in to the UCAS application system and part of the increase from 2007 to 2008 can be attributed to this factor.

Source: UCAS

Economy

Chapter 5

- In 2007 London's **GVA on a workplace basis was £251 billion** and represented 21 per cent, the largest share, of the UK total.
- In 2007 London's **GVA per head was 66 per cent above the UK average**.
- Over the ten year period to 2007, the average **annual increase in London's Gross Value Added (GVA) was 6.3 per cent** compared with 5.3 per cent for the UK and **the greatest regional increase over this period**. Inner London contributed 67 per cent to London's GVA in 2006 and 14 per cent to the UK's total GVA.
- **Financial Intermediation generated 24 per cent of Inner London's GVA**, a marked contrast to Outer London where Financial Intermediation generated four per cent of GVA and the UK where the sector's share was eight per cent.
- **Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head London in 2007 was 25 per cent higher than the UK average.** The only two other regions above average on this measure were the South East (12 per cent), and East regions (five per cent).
- Over the ten-year period to 2007 **London has also shown the highest average annual percentage increase in GDHI per head**, 4.1 per cent compared with the UK GDHI per head increase of 3.8 per cent.
- Using the productivity indicator of regional **GVA per hour worked** indexed to UK=100. In 2007, **London had an index level of 130**, the South East 105 and the East of England 101 - the top three regions.
- **Most industry groupings are around a quarter to a third more productive in London** when compared to the UK average for that industry. In 2006 Business Services was 14 per cent above the UK average and has seen the largest index increase since 1996 (14 index points).
- Although London as a whole is doing well, the Economic Deprivation Index looks at the impact of deprivation on small areas and shows that **London was the third most deprived region** behind the North West and North East over most of the 1999 to 2005 period **until 2005** where it overtook the North West to become the **second most deprived region**. However, for the Income deprivation domain London was the most deprived region over the entire period 1999 to 2005.
- **Economic Deprivation for London showed some improvement up to 2001 and slight deterioration afterwards**; this trend is mirrored by the performance of both Income and Employment deprivation domains, with the Income deprivation domain for London showing a slightly greater deterioration than the Employment domain since 2001.

Introduction

This chapter focuses on London's key macro-economic measures; regional Gross Value Added (GVA) and regional Productivity, both measures of London's economic performance and regional Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI), a measure of the money households have available to spend or save. Some balance is also provided by the Economic Deprivation Index which provides a neighbourhood perspective of economic prosperity and highlights inequality.

The macro-economic measures used in this chapter provide a high-level view of London's performance; the lowest geographic level at which GVA is calculated is for NUTS 3 areas which in London equates to five groups of boroughs; these high level measures can mask large inequalities which exist beneath them and should be considered together with, for example, the Indices of Deprivation, which examine inequality at the very lowest geographic levels.

The main measures of regional and sub-regional performance presented here depend on National Accounts data provided in the Blue Book each year. It takes some time to regionalise these data, for example, London GVA for 2007 was published in December 2008. Therefore the effects of the current downturn which can be seen feeding into early measures of GDP at the UK level are not yet accounted for in regional data.

For comparisons of regional performance, London is clearly more than just a region it is also a capital city. As a city with a population of 7.56 million London is strikingly larger than the UK's other main cities.

London houses a major world financial centre and a range of business specialisms as well as the draw of tourism and culture; costs to businesses are much higher in London but the effects of agglomeration, which include drawing in a highly skilled workforce, compensate by driving higher productivity and greater output. A decomposition of GVA per head, using an OECD methodology teases out some of the factors which contribute to London's performance.

Regional GVA

Conceptually GVA should be measured on a workplace basis, allocating income to the region where people work and these are the estimates presented here; residence-based measures are also published by ONS. GVA estimates are provided in current basic prices and include the effects of price inflation; deflated or real regional GVA is not yet available, although in development by ONS. Price inflation may affect regions quite differently so growth rates of current price GVA should be approached with caution as they may overstate or understate London's performance compared with other regions.

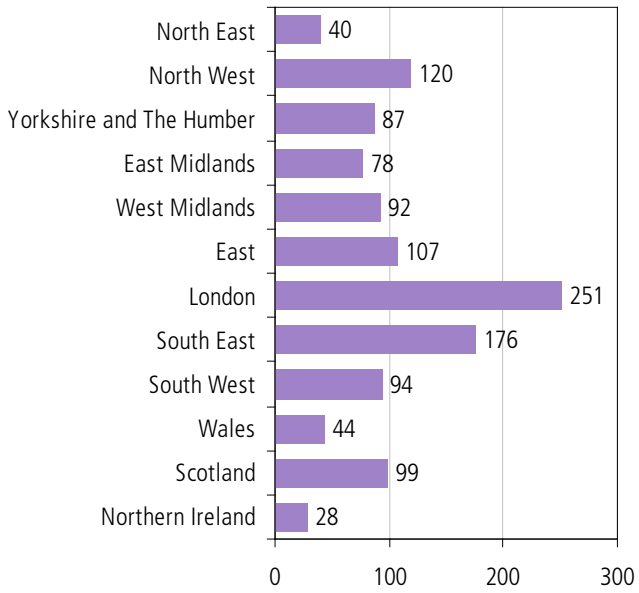
It should also be noted that London, has a very high GVA per resident. This is due to several factors such as productivity, commuting and hours worked. The large number of commuters from outside the region contribute to London's GVA, which is then divided by a much lower resident population.

In 2007 London's GVA on a workplace basis was over £250 billion and represented 21 per cent, the largest share of the UK total (excluding extra-regio), the second largest share was provided by the South East at 15 per cent (Figure 5.1). London's share has increased the most over the ten-year period since 1997, an increase of 1.8

Figure 5.1

Workplace GVA in current basic prices: by region, 2007[1]

£ billions



1 Provisional.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 5.2

Gross Value Added[1] (GVA) at current basic prices

£ billions and index

	GVA (£ billions)				GVA as a percentage of UK[3]			
	2004	2005	2006	2007[2]	2004	2005	2006	2007[2]
North East	34.9	36.4	38.3	40.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
North West	103.6	107.4	113.0	119.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	76.5	79.1	82.9	87.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
East Midlands	67.4	69.9	73.5	77.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
West Midlands	81.6	83.9	87.5	92.4	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6
East	91.1	95.0	100.3	106.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8
London	210.9	221.6	235.0	250.7	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.6
Inner London	139.4	147.1	157.1	-	13.3	13.5	13.7	-
West	90.2	95.5	102.0	-	8.6	8.8	8.9	-
East	49.2	51.6	55.1	-	4.7	4.7	4.8	-
Outer London	71.5	74.5	77.8	-	6.8	6.8	6.8	-
East and North East	19.8	20.6	21.4	-	1.9	1.9	1.9	-
South	18.7	19.5	20.5	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	-
West and North West	33.0	34.4	36.0	-	3.1	3.2	3.1	-
South East	152.7	158.3	166.0	176.3	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5
South West	81.6	84.7	89.1	94.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
England	900.4	936.2	985.5	1,045.5	85.9	85.9	85.9	85.9
Wales	39.1	40.4	42.2	44.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Scotland	84.3	88.1	93.4	98.5	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1
Northern Ireland	24.1	25.2	26.8	28.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom[3]	1,047.9	1,089.9	1,147.8	1,216.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Estimates of workplace-based GVA allocated to the region in which commuters work. Data are consistent with headline series published in December 2008 (calculated using a five-period moving average). Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.
2 Provisional. Data for 2007 is only available for regions at NUTS1 level.
3 Excluding GVA for Extra-regio, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

percentage points followed by the South East at 0.5 percentage points (Table 5.20).

London has the highest Regional GVA per head on a workplace basis, £33,200 in 2007, 66 per cent higher than the UK average (Table 5.2). To note, GVA per head uses a resident population denominator with a workplace numerator, so is increased by commuting and other factors examined later in a decomposition of GVA per head.

Not accounting for inflation, between 2006 and 2007 workplace based GVA in London increased by 6.7 per cent, the strongest regional increase compared with the annual percentage increase for the UK of 6.0 per cent (excluding extra-regio) (Table 5.3). Over the ten-year period to 2007 the average annual increase in London's GVA was 6.3 per cent compared with 5.3 per cent for the UK, and was the greatest regional increase over this period.

Between 2006 and 2007 workplace based GVA per head in London increased by 6.1 per cent, the largest regional increase compared with the annual percentage increase for the UK of 5.3 per cent (excluding extra-regio). Over the ten-year period to 2007 the average annual increase

Table 5.3

Growth of headline Workplace-based GVA[1] at current basic prices: by region

Percentages

	Percentage increase			
	GVA[2]		GVA per head[2]	
	2006-2007[3]	Average 1997-2007[3]	2006-2007[3]	Average 1997-2007[3]
North East	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.6
North West	5.9	4.8	5.8	4.7
Yorkshire & The Humber	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.3
East Midlands	5.9	5.1	5.0	4.4
West Midlands	5.6	4.3	5.3	4.1
East	6.4	5.6	5.4	4.8
London	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.5
South East	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.1
South West	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.7
Wales	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.1
Scotland	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.7
Northern Ireland	6.2	5.6	5.1	5.1
UK[4]	6.0	5.3	5.3	4.8

1 The headline regional GVA series have been calculated using a five-year moving average.
2 The difference between the increases in GVA and GVA per head is due to population change.
3 Provisional.
4 UK less Extra-regio and statistical discrepancy.

Source: Office for National Statistics

in London's GVA per head was 5.5 per cent compared with 4.8 per cent for the UK, and again the greatest regional increase.

Inner London contributed 67 per cent to London's GVA in 2006 and provided the largest share of NUTS2 regions, 13.7 per cent, to the UK's total (excluding extra-regio).

Inner London had the largest GVA per head on a workplace basis (£52,857) for 2006, the latest year for which estimates are available. These figures compare with the UK average (excluding Extra-Regio) of £18,945.

The 2006 estimates for NUTS 3 areas of the UK (which in London equates to five groups of boroughs) show Inner London - West had the largest GVA per head (£93,144), almost four times the UK average. GVA for Inner London West represented an 8.9 per cent share of the UK total.

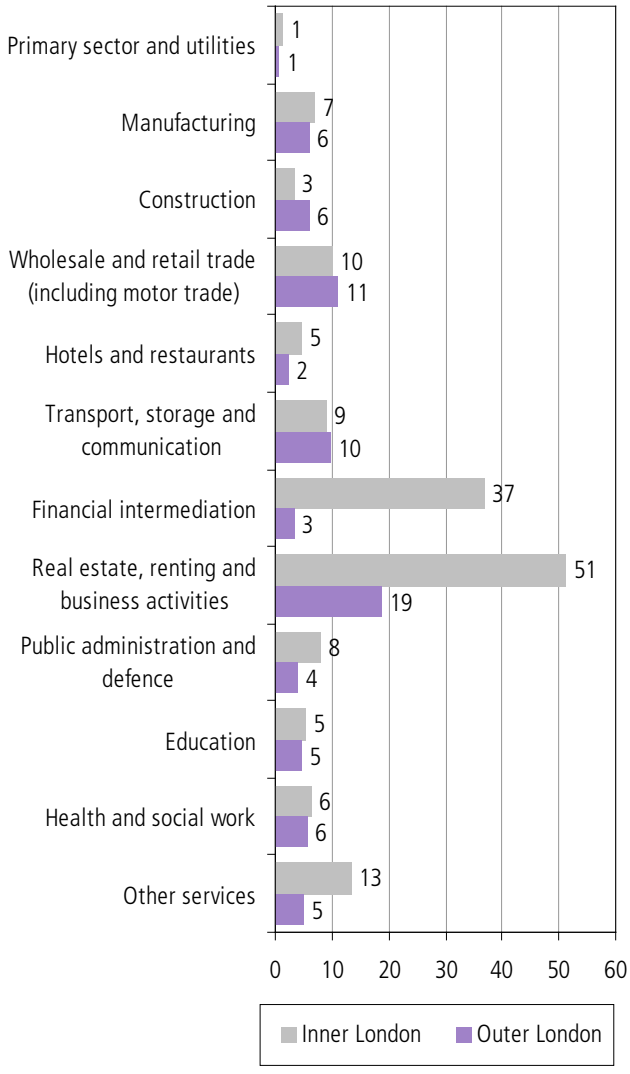
Regional GVA by Industry

The sector Real estate, renting and business activities contributed the most to London's GVA in 2006 (30 per cent) followed by Financial Intermediation which contributed 17 per cent, primarily driven by Financial Intermediation activities in Inner London where the sector generated 23 per cent of GVA, a marked contrast to Outer London GVA where Financial Intermediation generated four per cent of GVA and the UK as a whole where the sector's share of UK GVA was eight per cent. Manufacturing generated a much lower proportion of London's GVA, six per cent, compared with 13 per cent for the UK (Table 5.5).

Figure 5.4

GVA by broad industry group, 2006

£ billions



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 5.5

Share of GVA[1,2,3] by industry groups at current basic prices, 2006, London and UK

Percentages

	Inner London	Outer London	London	UK
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	4.4	7.7	5.5	13.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.6
Construction	2.1	7.9	4.0	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	6.5	14.4	9.1	11.9
Hotels and restaurants	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
Transport, storage and communication	5.9	12.7	8.1	7.1
Financial intermediation	23.5	4.2	17.1	7.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	32.7	24.0	29.8	23.8
Public administration and defence	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.3
Education	3.5	6.1	4.3	6.0
Health and social work	4.1	7.4	5.2	7.1
Other services	8.4	6.3	7.7	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate incomes to the region in which commuters work.
2 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.
3 UK Excluding Extra Regio.

Source: Office for National Statistics

At NUTS 2 level ie inner and Outer London, GVA can be broken down into broad industrial groupings. This clearly shows the predominance of Business Services and Financial Intermediation and the high degree of specialisation in Financial Services in Inner London. For industries such as retail which are more closely tied geographically to the resident population, we see a more even balance between inner and Outer London (Figure 5.4).

Transport, storage and communication contribute more significantly to Outer London's GVA (13 per cent) when compared with the London share of eight per cent or the UK share seven per cent, however Outer London's sector profile of GVA is much more similar to the UK's profile than to Inner London.

At NUTS 3 level GVA is broken down into six industrial groupings. Looking at the Business Services and Finance group, which accounts for over half of Inner London's GVA, strong increase is shown for the Inner London areas Inner London - West, and Inner London - East (which includes Canary Wharf) (Figure 5.6).

GVA per head decomposition

Regional economic performance is traditionally measured as Gross Value Added (GVA) per head. This measure can be broken down further by an OECD methodology into four components:

- average labour productivity
- employment ratio
- activity ratio
- commuting ratio

In this analysis, average labour productivity (in this case GVA per job) is further separated into two elements:

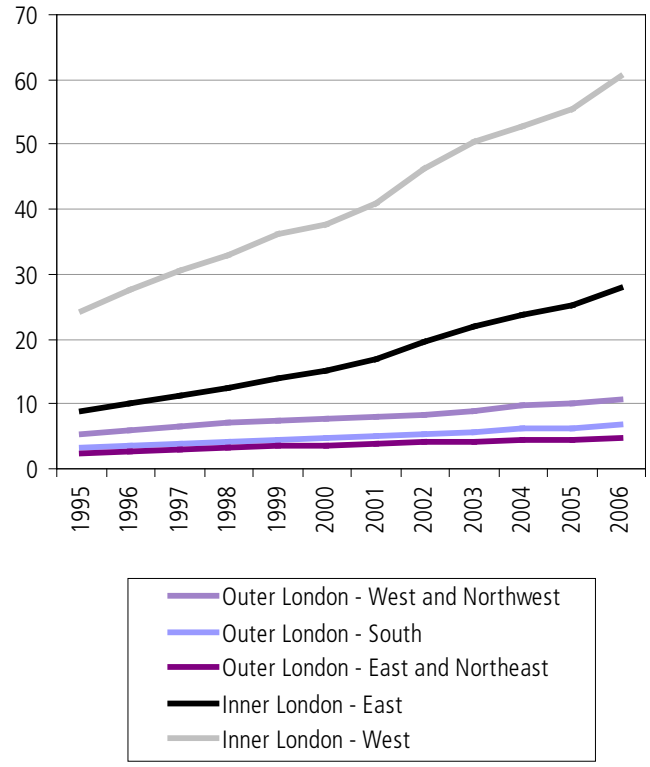
- GVA per hour worked
- hours worked per job

Each of these five components is influenced by regional factors that affect their contribution to the regional divergences from the UK average. These regional characteristics may be natural advantages (such as geographical) or resources which could potentially be developed (such as skills of the labour force or improvements to transport infrastructure).

Figure 5.6

London GVA: Business Services & Finance: NUTS 3, 1995 to 2006

£ billions



Source: Office for National Statistics

Looking at these components helps to explain the reasons for differences in regional economic performance and highlights some region-specific issues.

Each component is calculated independently based on the most appropriate source of published data available. This analysis does not utilise the underlying data sources used in the GVA per head calculation but shows what factors in the economy can explain the differences in GVA per head from the UK average when using other data sources. For example, the commuting rate is based on the numbers of people commuting between regions, based on employment rather than income data.

In 2007 London's GVA per head was 66 per cent above the UK average, Figure 5.7 shows to what extent the above factors contribute to boosting London above the UK average. For all regions shown in the chart, factors on the left hand side of the vertical axis contribute to pushing GVA per head beneath the UK average and factors on the right hand side contribute to pulling GVA per head above the UK average.

In London for 2007, the greatest positive factor was productivity (34 per cent), followed by commuting (22 per cent) and hours per job (eight per cent); the only negative factor for London was employment (- one per cent) and low employment rates are a known issue for London. The large contribution of commuting for London highlights the disadvantage of using this GVA per resident figure – a workplace-based measure of output per head divided by a resident population.

Regional GDHI

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head is a useful indicator of prosperity of the people living in the regions and countries of the United Kingdom.

GDHI approximates to the concept of income as generally understood in economics, where income is often defined as the maximum money that a household has available at its disposal to spend without increasing borrowing.

For London, as in all regions, the greatest positive contribution to GDHI is made by Compensation of Employees (wages) and the greatest reduction by Taxes and Social Contributions (Tax and National Insurance) (Figure 5.8).

GDHI for London was around £136 billion in 2007, an increase of three per cent from 2006. GDHI per head in London was £17,931 in 2007, an increase of two per cent from 2006 and the highest of all regions. Presenting GDHI per head allows comparisons of regional income levels, as it takes into account the total populations, both within and between regions, but not the age structure of the population.

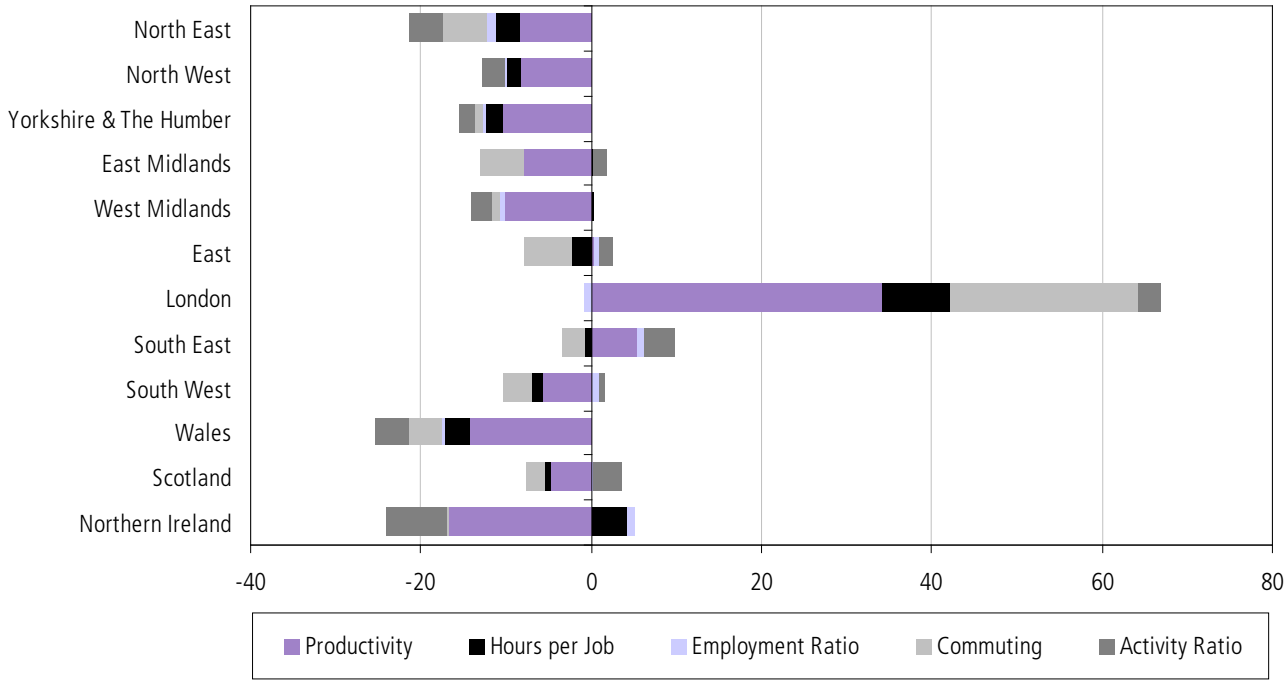
GDHI per head relative to the UK (where UK=100) for London in 2007 was 125, the highest of all regions with the South East at 112, and East of England at 105 the only two other regions with an index above 100 (Figure 5.9 and Table 5.21).

Between 2006 and 2007 all regions showed an increase in GDHI per head. London had the highest annual percentage increase at 2.4 per cent, followed by the North West 2.0 per cent, Northern Ireland 1.9 per cent

Figure 5.7

Regional percentage differences in GVA per head from the UK average[1] 2007

Percentages



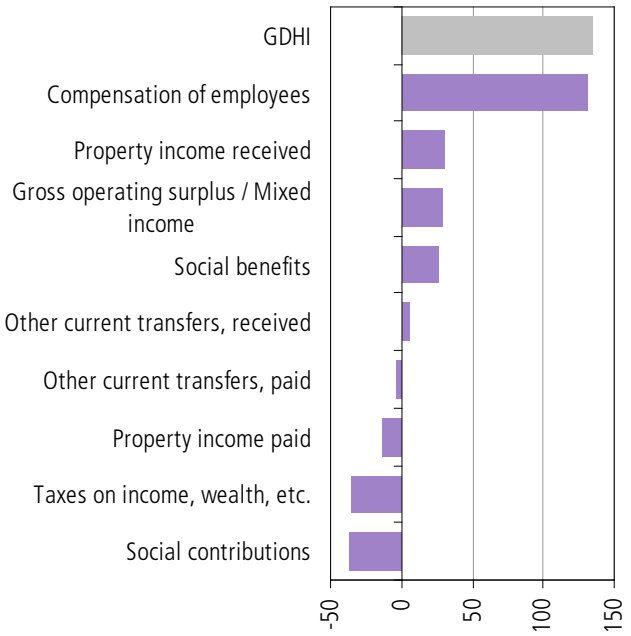
1 UK less extra-region=0.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5.8

Components of GDHI: London, 2007

£ billions

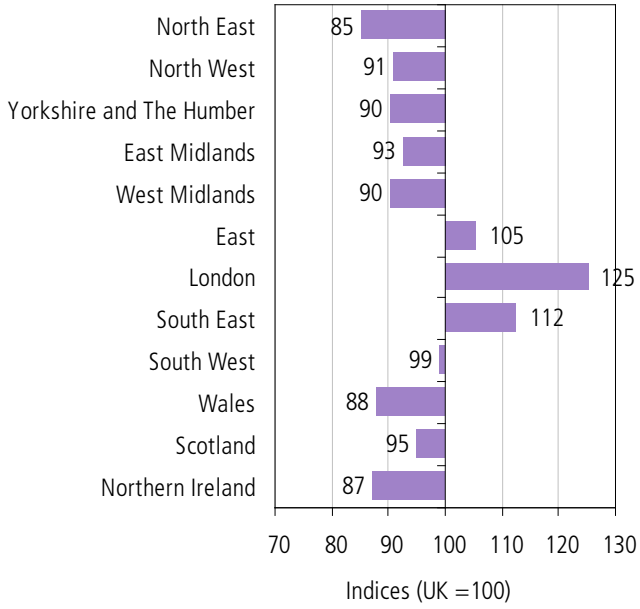


Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5.9

Headline gross disposable household income per head, 2007[1, 2]

Indices



1 UK less Extra-regio.
2 Provisional.

Source: Office for National Statistics

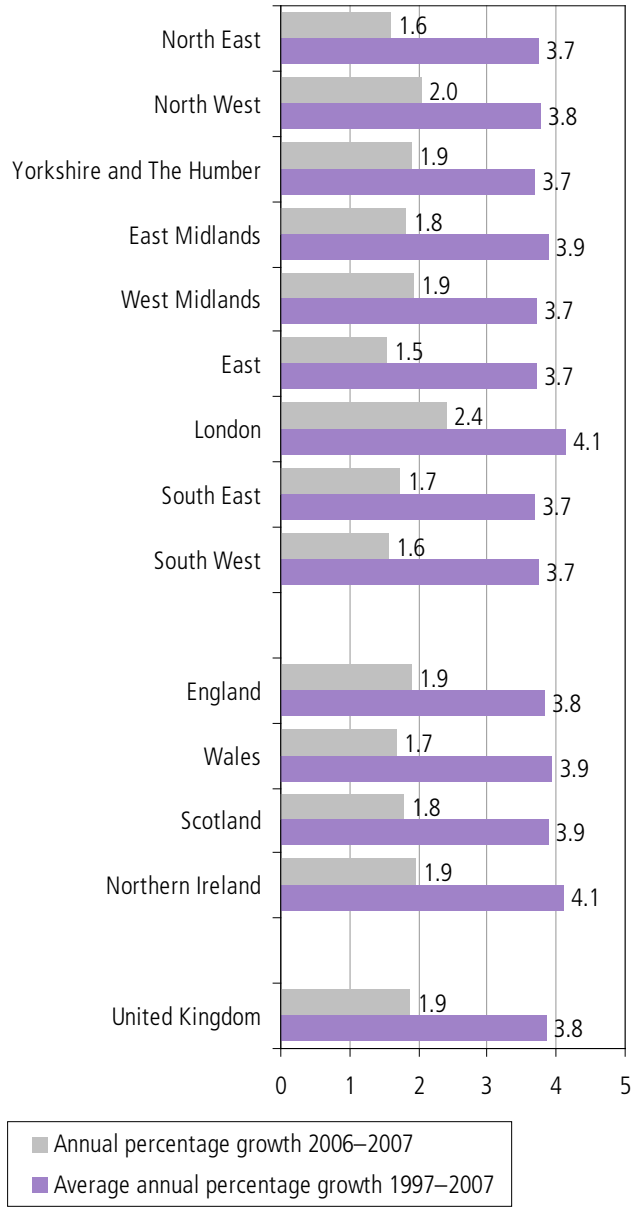
and West Midlands 1.9 per cent. These compare with the UK GDHI per head increase of 1.9 per cent.

Over the ten-year period to 2007 London has also shown the highest average annual percentage increase in GDHI per head, 4.1 per cent, although Northern Ireland (4.1 per cent) had a similar increase, and Wales, Scotland and the East Midlands all increased at an average rate of 3.9 per cent per year. These compare with the UK GDHI per head increase of 3.8 per cent (Figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10

Growth of headline GDHI per head at current basic prices[1,2]

Percentages



1 UK less Extra-regio.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Sub-regional GDHI

GDHI per head in Inner London was £20,163 in 2007 (an increase of 2.8 per cent on 2006); Outer London GDHI per head was £16,461 in 2007 (an annual increase of 2.0 per cent).

In index terms the London NUTS 3 Sub-region with the highest GDHI per head was Inner London - West at 94 per cent above the UK average, an increase from 92 in 2006, substantially above Outer London – West and North West at 24 per cent above the UK. The London sub-region with the lowest GDHI per head is Outer London – East and North East at just two per cent above the UK average.

At NUTS 3 level, the greatest annual London increase in GDHI per head was in Inner London - West which increased to 27,838 (3.1 per cent) in 2007 and lowest in Outer London - South which increased to 17,093 (1.4 per cent) in 2007 (Table 5.22).

Components of GDHI

Of London's GDHI per head, £17,931 in 2007, further analysis shows that Compensation of Employees (wages) made the largest positive contribution of £17,411 and Net current transfers (Social benefits eg Job Seekers Allowance less Taxes and National Insurance) the greatest negative contribution of -£5,524. Net current transfers is usually a negative item as aggregate taxes and National Insurance are greater than benefits received by persons. Comparisons of these components across regions, in Table 5.11, show that while London has a higher income level it also pays more in terms of Social Contributions and Taxes.

Both inner and Outer London have a higher GDHI per head than any other NUTS 2 region. Inner London leads the UK in all components of GDHI per head, and pays more in terms of Social Contributions and Taxes than anywhere else (the outflow of net transfers is almost three and a half times the UK average), although Outer London still has amongst the highest GDHI per head in the country.

Labour Productivity

To compare regions in terms of productivity, GVA per hour worked is the preferred indicator. At lower levels of geography, GVA per hour worked estimates are not yet

Table 5.11

Headline gross disposable household income per head and components, 2007[1]

Indices (UK=100)

	Operating Surplus/ Mixed Income	Compensation of Employees	Net Property Income	Net current transfers, outflow	Gross Disposable Income
North East	65	83	68	37	85
North West	79	88	86	56	91
Yorkshire and The Humber	79	87	94	63	90
East Midlands	86	92	99	84	92
West Midlands	85	88	85	68	90
East	116	105	118	125	105
London	140	143	137	248	125
Inner London	161	169	175	346	141
Outer London	126	125	112	183	115
South East	128	114	122	149	112
South West	113	89	102	63	99
Wales	81	77	76	12	88
Scotland	74	97	92	81	95
Northern Ireland	91	76	85	29	87

1 Provisional.

Source: Office for National Statistics

available and GVA per filled job should be used. These two measures of productivity divide GVA by the labour input, namely hours worked in each job or the number of jobs used to create it.

GVA per hour worked and GVA per filled job take account of commuting effects and different age profiles, and the former also accounts for variations in labour market structures, such as full- and part-time working arrangements and job share availability. Therefore, these productivity measures exhibit smaller differences from the UK average than the catch-all indicator of GVA per head; in particular London shows a very high GVA per head, due to a combination of high productivity and commuting.

Using the preferred productivity indicator of regional GVA per hour worked indexed to UK=100. In 2007, London had an index level of 130, the South East 105 and the East of England 101 were the only three regions with a productivity performance above the UK average (Figure 5.12). Given that businesses are attracted to London despite higher costs it is not surprising that

Figure 5.12

Index GVA per hour worked[1] 2007

Indices UK=100

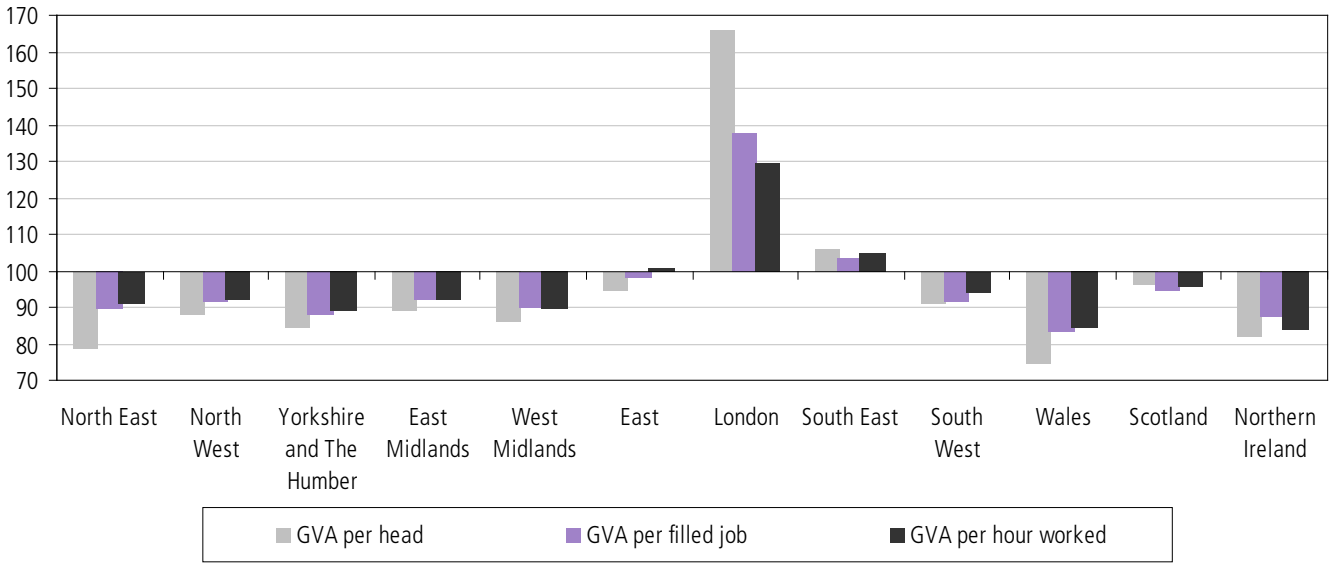
1 UK less Extra-regio and statistical discrepancy.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5.13

Comparison of regional economic indicators: by region, 2007[1,2]

Indices



1 Indices (UK=100).
2 UK less Extra-regio and statistical discrepancy.

Source: Office for National Statistics

overall productivity is significantly higher than for other regions, in part compensating for additional costs.

London has improved relative to other regions between 2001 and 2006, with a small drop in relative performance in 2007. Between 2001 and 2007, London saw the strongest improvement in relative performance, diverging further from the UK average (Table 5.23). However, over the preceding period 1997 to 2001 London saw a drop in relative performance, so over the ten year period to 2007, London's increase in productivity was fourth, behind the South East, East of England and the South West.

Figure 5.13 shows that in 2007, GVA per filled job and GVA per hour worked showed smaller differences from the UK average than the indicator GVA per head. This is partly due to commuting patterns where productivity of the workforce is divided by a much lower resident population. Whereas Productivity indicators, divide regional GVA by the jobs or hours worked to create it, allocated to the place of work.

London Productivity by Industry

The data used in this section are derived from published outputs, further details are provided in the definitions section of the annex. GVA per employee job data should be interpreted with some caution as industries with high capital intensity, for example Mining, quarrying and utilities have much higher productivity. Indexation where UK equals 100 for a particular industry across all regions allows industries which are relatively more productive in London compared to other regions to be identified.

Across all industries, London was the region with the highest productivity in terms of GVA generated per employee job, at almost £59,000 for the reference year used, for this analysis 2006.

Table 5.14 shows that In 2006, 47 per cent of London's GVA was generated by Finance and Business Services, The UK average for this industry grouping was 32 per cent, so London had an above average contribution to GVA generated by this group of industries.

Fifteen per cent of London's GVA was generated by Public administration and defence, Education and Health and social work. The UK average for this industry

Table 5.14

GVA generated by different industry groups, London 2006

£, Percentages and Indices

		Percentage of total GVA generated (%)	GVA per employee job (£)	Average annual percentage growth 1996–2006 (%)	Indices of GVA per employee job (UK=100)	Index point change 1996–2006
A, B	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	0.0	3,046	-16.0	10	-32
C, E	Mining and quarrying, Electricity, gas and water supply	0.8	193,785	4.5	133	-3
D	Manufacturing	5.5	67,485	4.1	131	1
F	Construction	4.0	77,882	4.9	135	10
G, H	Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade), Hotels and restaurants	12.2	32,983	3.4	124	-13
I	Transport, storage and communication	8.1	62,494	2.6	122	0
J, K	Financial intermediation, Business Services	47.0	83,199	5.8	128	14
L, M, N	Public administration and defence, Education, Health and social work	14.7	38,690	4.7	132	9
O, P	Other services, Private households with employed persons	7.7	65,632	6.0	152	11

Source: Office for National Statistics

grouping was 19 per cent. 12 per cent of London's GVA was generated by Wholesale and retail trade and Hotels and restaurants. The UK average for this industry grouping was 15 per cent. Therefore, London had a below average contribution to GVA generated by the last two industry groupings. Not surprisingly Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing represents just 0.01 per cent of London's output.

Bearing in mind that the effects of the degree of capital or labour intensity varies significantly by industry, GVA generated per employee job in London was highest for Mining, quarrying and utilities, at £194,000; an industry grouping with high capital intensity. For Finance and Business Services it was £83,000. Productivity was lowest in Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, but with little activity in London for these industries data are less significant for London.

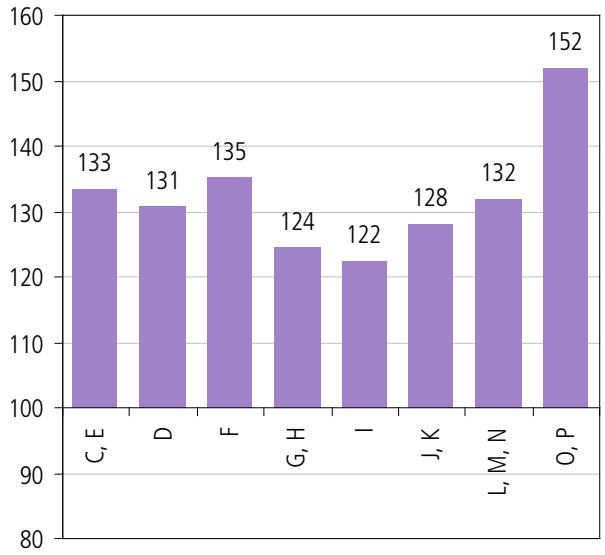
Strongest productivity increase over the ten-year period to 2006 was shown in Other services, six per cent, followed by Finance and Business Services, six per cent. To note, GVA data used in the productivity measure has not been deflated and includes the effects of price inflation.

All industry groups, except Agriculture, hunting and forestry and Fishing had a productivity (GVA per employee job) performance well above the UK average

Figure 5.15

London GVA per employee job, by industry groups[1], 2006

Indices (UK=100)



1 See Table 5.14 for industry groups.

Source: Office for National Statistics

for their respective industry groupings. This shows the high GVA per employee job for London is caused by a high productivity performance of nearly all industry groupings.

In 2006, Other services had the highest relative performance, with 52 per cent above its UK average (Figure 5.15).

Most industry groupings are around a quarter to a third more productive in London when compared with the UK average for that industry. In 2006 Finance and Business Services was 14 per cent above the UK average and has seen the largest index increase since 1996 (14 index points). Excluding primary industries Wholesale and retail trade and Hotels and restaurants saw the largest index decrease over this period, down 13 index points since 1996.

The Economic Deprivation Indicator

While key macro-economic indicators eg GVA show London as a workplace performing very well, they can mask inequality and small pockets of deprivation of residents.

The Economic Deprivation Index 2008 (EDI) has recently been developed for Communities and Local Government by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at Oxford University who also produce the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The EDI was designed to track changes in deprived neighbourhoods between the more complete publications of the IMD. It measures economic deprivation at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level ie small geographic areas with a population of around 1,500. EDI provides an absolute score for each LSOA in England and then ranks LSOAs from one (least deprived) to 32,482 (most deprived); using LSOA geography allows small pockets of deprivation to be identified.

The overall EDI has two domains covering Income Deprivation and Employment Deprivation, both constructed in a very similar way to comparable domains in IMD, but using a methodology which allows time-series comparison over the period 1999 to 2005 , bridging the gap between the 2004 and 2007 IMD. It is therefore a much reduced version of the IMD, in that it covers only two (albeit the two with the greatest weight) of the seven domains of the IMD, and even those two are less complete versions of the equivalent domains in the IMD.

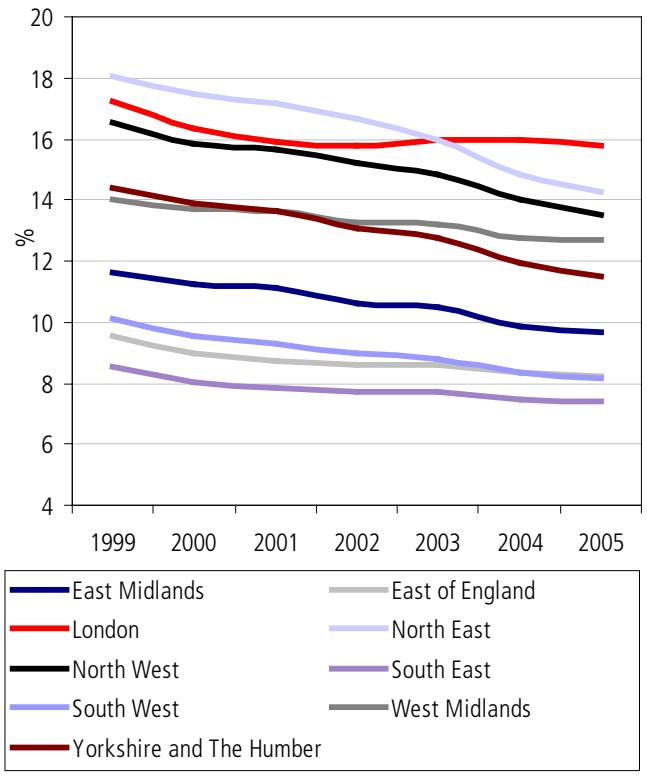
The Income Deprivation Domain represents the proportion of people aged under 60 living in households receiving one of two out-of-work means-tested benefits: Income Support (IS) or income-based Job Seekers Allowance (JSA-IB). Note that it does not include information on any of the tax credits and therefore excludes pensioners and many people in households with low-income earners. It also excludes asylum seekers, so is not directly comparable to the Income Deprivation Domain of the IMD.

The Employment Deprivation Domain represents the proportion of people of working-age claiming one of three out-of-work benefits: Job Seekers Allowance (income-based or contribution-based) (JSA), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) or Incapacity Benefit (IB). It therefore excludes participants in the various New Deal schemes that are included in the Employment Deprivation Domain of the IMD as well as people who

Figure 5.16

EDI Income score data by region, 1999-2005

Rate of deprivation



Source: Communities and Local Government, 2008

are unemployed but not claiming (or not entitled to claim) the three benefits listed above.

Both the Income Deprivation Domain and the Employment Deprivation Domain required population estimates to be constructed for each LSOA in England for 1999 through to 2005. These population estimates formed the denominators for the indicator rates, thereby enabling each indicator to be expressed as the proportion of relevant population who are defined as income deprived or employment deprived. The denominator for the Income Deprivation Domain was the entire population under the age of 60. The denominator for the Employment Deprivation Domain was mean ages 18 to 64 plus women aged 18 to 59 (both inclusive).

EDI in London

In terms of rates of deprivation, London stands out in both the Employment and particularly the Income deprivation domain as remaining at a level position since 2001, whereas most regions have shown improvements (Figure 5.16).

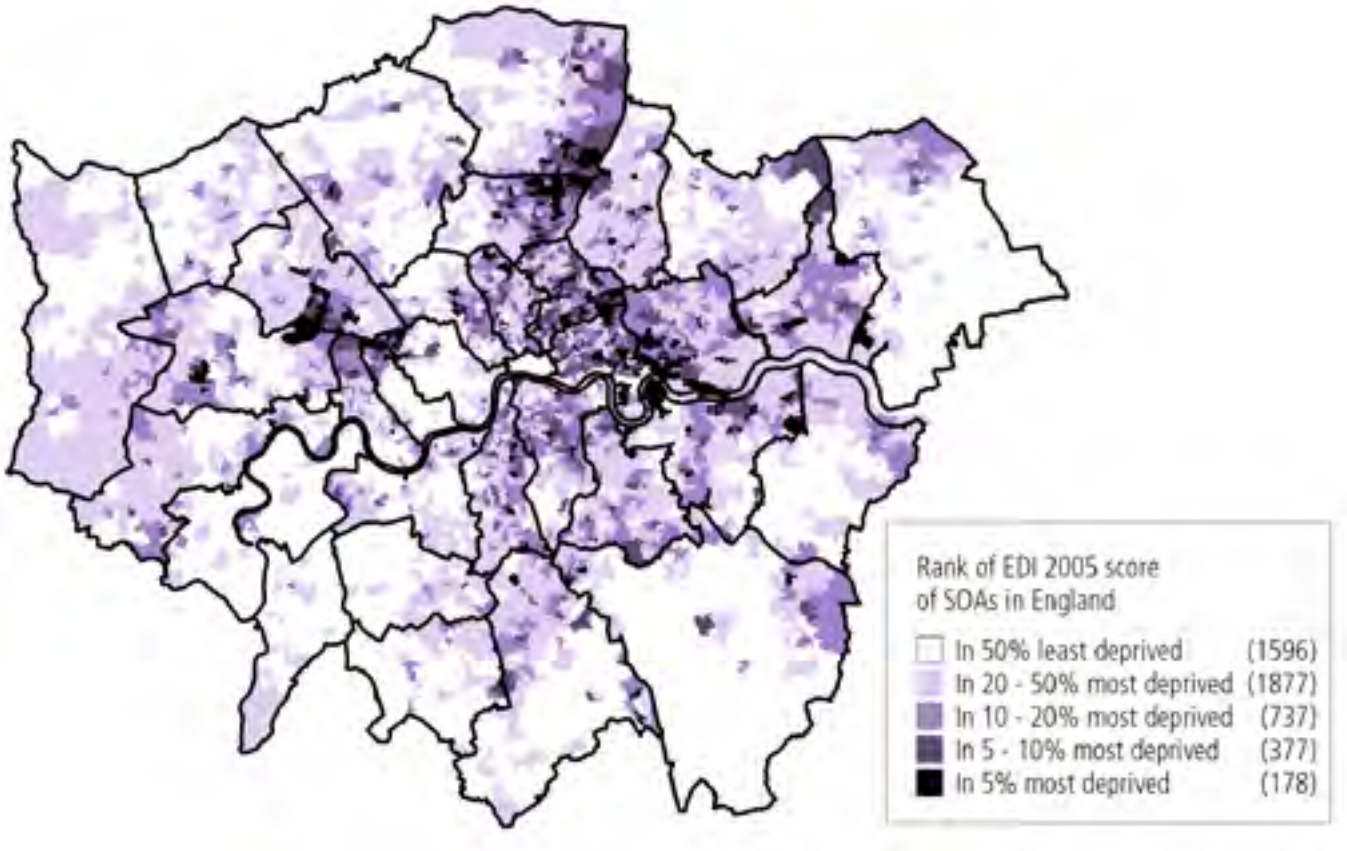
Map 5.17 shows a band with high concentrations of economic deprivation running through Newham, Tower Hamlets, Islington, Hackney and Haringey, but also small areas of deprivation across London and within boroughs which are not usually associated with deprivation. Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea both have areas within the five per cent most deprived for economic deprivation.

Hackney, Islington, Newham and Tower Hamlets have been within the ten most deprived local authorities on average rank of EDI for the entire 1999–2005 seven-year

Map 5.17

Rank of Economic Deprivation Index score 2005

Rank of LSOA

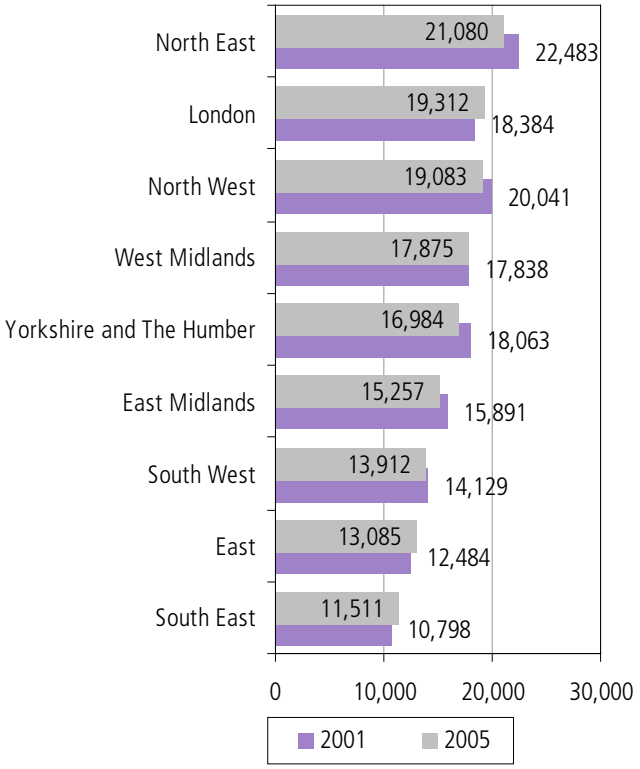


Source: Communities and Local Government, 2008

Figure 5.18

Population weighted average rank overall Economic Deprivation Index, 2001 and 2005[1]

Average rank



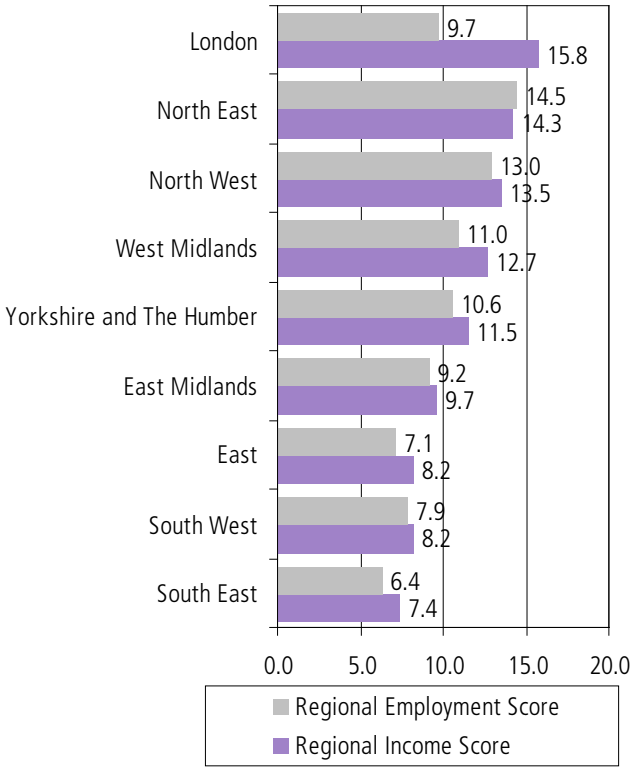
1 32,482 = Most Deprived.

Source: Communities and Local Government, 2008

Figure 5.19

Rates of employment and income deprivation by region, 2005

Rates



Source: Communities and Local Government, 2008

period; additionally Haringey and Barking and Dagenham have spent the last two years of this period within the ten most deprived local authorities.

Hackney, Haringey and Tower Hamlets have also seen the largest increase in the percentage of LSOAs in the most deprived decile of English LSOAs over the 1999–2005 period.

Using population-weighted averages, it is possible to compare economic deprivation of London's LSOAs relative to the other English regions.

Figure 5.18 presents data by LSOA average rank for each region in 2001 and 2005. On this basis overall Economic Deprivation for London has shown some improvement up to 2001 and slight deterioration afterwards; this trend is mirrored by the performance of both the Income and Employment deprivation domains, with the Income deprivation domain for London showing a slightly greater deterioration than the Employment domain since 2001.

On the overall EDI score (by average rank), London was the third most deprived region behind the North West and North East over most of the 1999–2005 period until 2005 where it overtook the North West to become the second most deprived region. For the Income deprivation domain London was the most deprived region over the whole period 1999–2005, whilst for the Employment domain London was the fifth most deprived region throughout the period (Figure 5.19).

Table 5.20

Workplace-based gross value added[1] (GVA) at current basic prices, 1992 to 2007

£ million and indices

	1992	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[2]
£ million								
North East	20,772	25,601	31,199	33,116	34,946	36,389	38,254	40,231
North West	59,078	74,944	93,627	98,804	103,630	107,375	112,955	119,667
Yorkshire and The Humber	42,085	54,810	68,713	72,831	76,535	79,091	82,864	87,393
East Midlands	35,986	47,419	59,754	63,780	67,375	69,887	73,528	77,864
West Midlands	45,510	60,336	74,644	78,380	81,564	83,913	87,491	92,356
East	46,565	61,933	80,321	85,865	91,109	95,039	100,303	106,753
London	100,563	136,402	187,152	199,688	210,914	221,564	234,990	250,732
South East	73,704	101,186	137,307	145,509	152,706	158,274	166,003	176,291
South West	41,223	55,556	72,627	77,394	81,572	84,681	89,090	94,215
England	465,486	618,187	805,342	855,366	900,353	936,213	985,477	1,045,501
Wales	22,685	28,760	35,348	37,350	39,149	40,443	42,193	44,333
Scotland	48,014	61,483	75,172	79,853	84,335	88,085	93,361	98,520
Northern Ireland	11,840	16,476	21,246	22,564	24,109	25,180	26,787	28,445
United Kingdom less extra-regio[3] and statistical discrepancy	548,024	724,906	937,109	995,133	1,047,945	1,089,921	1,147,819	1,216,799
Extra-regio	9,576	14,619	19,985	19,876	20,629	25,201	29,417	30,092
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	834
United Kingdom[4]	557,601	739,524	957,094	1,015,008	1,068,574	1,115,121	1,177,232	1,247,721
GVA per head: indices (UK[5]=100)								
North East	84	80	78	78	79	79	79	79
North West	91	89	87	87	87	87	87	87
Yorkshire and The Humber	89	89	87	87	86	86	85	85
East Midlands	94	93	90	90	90	89	89	89
West Midlands	91	92	89	88	87	87	86	86
East	95	95	94	94	94	94	94	94
London	155	156	161	162	163	164	165	166
South East	101	104	108	108	107	107	106	106
South West	92	93	92	93	92	92	92	91
England	102	102	103	103	103	103	102	103
Wales	83	80	77	76	76	76	75	75
Scotland	99	97	94	94	95	96	96	96
Northern Ireland	77	79	79	79	80	81	81	81
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate incomes to the region in which commuters work. The data are consistent with the headline workplace based series published in December 2008. See Notes and Definitions.
2 Provisional.
3 The GVA for extra-regio comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.
4 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.
5 UK less extra-regio.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 5.21

Gross disposable household income[1], 2000 to 2007

£ million and indices

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross disposable household income (£ million)								
North East	24,011	25,348	26,295	27,529	28,139	29,549	30,734	31,327
North West	68,854	72,779	75,211	78,726	80,466	84,396	87,571	89,495
Yorkshire and The Humber	50,241	53,176	54,997	57,820	59,499	62,686	65,100	66,789
East Midlands	42,448	45,447	47,474	50,217	51,854	54,822	56,873	58,376
West Midlands	53,568	56,779	58,728	61,533	62,773	65,750	68,142	69,646
East	64,212	68,907	71,585	75,114	76,658	80,402	83,283	85,383
London	99,556	106,604	110,415	115,708	119,026	126,385	131,559	135,502
South East	102,786	109,678	112,763	117,839	119,794	125,945	130,327	133,724
South West	54,468	58,182	60,434	63,490	65,163	68,809	71,574	73,462
England	560,144	596,902	617,902	647,975	663,372	698,745	725,163	743,704
Wales	27,858	29,715	31,166	32,666	33,578	35,263	36,676	37,470
Scotland	52,558	55,720	57,719	60,701	62,251	65,577	68,294	69,895
Northern Ireland	15,790	16,781	17,473	18,552	19,123	20,325	21,306	21,940
United Kingdom less extra-regio	656,350	699,119	724,261	759,893	778,325	819,911	851,440	873,008
Extra-regio[2]	938	975	1,006	1,023	1,014	1,000	1,003	1,023
United Kingdom[3]	657,288	700,094	725,267	760,916	779,339	820,911	852,443	874,031
Gross disposable household income per head, indices (UK[4]=100)								
North East	85	84	85	85	85	85	86	85
North West	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Yorkshire and The Humber	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
East Midlands	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	93
West Midlands	91	91	91	91	91	90	90	90
East	107	108	108	108	107	106	106	105
London	123	123	123	123	124	125	125	125
South East	115	116	115	114	113	113	113	112
South West	99	100	100	99	99	99	99	99
England	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Wales	86	86	87	87	88	88	88	88
Scotland	93	93	94	94	94	95	95	95
Northern Ireland	84	84	84	85	86	87	87	87
United Kingdom[4]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households.
2 Parts of the UK economic territory that cannot be attached to a particular region.
3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.
4 UK less extra-regio.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 5.22

Gross disposable household income[1], 2004 to 2007

£ million and £ per head

	GDHI £ million				GDHI £ per head			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
North East	28,139	29,549	30,734	31,327	11,069	11,590	12,026	12,216
North West	80,466	84,396	87,571	89,495	11,799	12,339	12,778	13,038
Yorkshire and The Humber	59,499	62,686	65,100	66,789	11,749	12,273	12,660	12,901
East Midlands	51,854	54,822	56,873	58,376	12,083	12,668	13,032	13,268
West Midlands	62,773	65,750	68,142	69,646	11,785	12,288	12,697	12,941
East	76,658	80,402	83,283	85,383	13,910	14,453	14,855	15,083
London	119,026	126,385	131,559	135,502	16,108	16,951	17,512	17,931
Inner London	51,967	55,804	58,311	60,495	17,878	18,953	19,614	20,163
West	26,149	28,276	29,575	30,818	24,745	26,127	26,997	27,838
East	25,818	27,528	28,736	29,677	13,956	14,784	15,306	15,675
Outer London	67,059	70,580	73,248	75,007	14,961	15,644	16,136	16,461
East and North East	21,184	22,127	22,913	23,390	13,406	13,941	14,355	14,597
South	18,134	19,105	19,794	20,227	15,657	16,385	16,858	17,093
West and North West	27,741	29,349	30,541	31,390	15,907	16,689	17,264	17,726
South East	119,794	125,945	130,327	133,724	14,744	15,388	15,821	16,095
South West	65,163	68,809	71,574	73,462	12,925	13,527	13,968	14,187
England	663,372	698,745	725,163	743,704	13,238	13,846	14,285	14,556
Wales	33,578	35,263	36,676	37,470	11,396	11,939	12,366	12,574
Scotland	62,251	65,577	68,294	69,895	12,258	12,871	13,347	13,587
Northern Ireland	19,123	20,325	21,306	21,940	11,181	11,787	12,234	12,472
United Kingdom[2]	778,325	819,911	851,440	873,008	13,005	13,611	14,053	14,317

1 Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households. Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.
2 UK less extra-regio.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 5.23

Labour Productivity[1], 2000 to 2007

Indices

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
GVA per filled job[2] (UK = 100)								
North East	92.6	93.2	91.5	89.7	91.7	90.2	88.1	89.3
North West	92.9	92.6	91.7	89.9	89.5	90.2	90.2	91.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	91.1	91.5	92.4	90.4	88.7	89.3	88.2	88.0
East Midlands	91.9	94.6	95.9	97.0	96.1	92.8	93.6	92.3
West Midlands	92.7	93.3	92.8	91.4	91.0	90.0	88.3	89.9
East	95.9	96.0	94.6	97.1	97.6	98.3	97.6	98.4
London	129.6	129.1	131.5	133.9	136.0	137.4	138.3	137.7
South East	103.2	103.0	102.5	103.5	102.8	102.8	104.5	103.1
South West	92.8	92.9	92.2	92.5	91.7	92.2	92.0	91.6
England	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.8
Wales	89.4	89.6	89.7	87.0	87.6	85.2	83.6	83.4
Scotland	95.4	93.9	95.2	93.9	95.1	95.1	95.3	94.8
Northern Ireland	88.5	87.3	85.1	85.2	85.5	85.0	85.8	87.3
GVA per hour worked[3] (UK = 100)								
North East	94.3	96.8	93.6	92.1	92.9	93.5	89.9	91.2
North West	93.2	93.5	92.6	90.8	90.4	90.8	90.8	92.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	93.1	93.9	93.2	91.0	89.7	90.2	89.7	89.2
East Midlands	92.0	94.6	96.1	96.9	97.0	92.6	93.4	92.3
West Midlands	92.3	93.3	92.6	91.4	90.2	89.7	88.1	89.6
East	96.7	95.8	95.8	98.2	98.4	99.4	98.8	100.6
London	124.2	122.6	124.9	126.2	128.7	129.4	131.4	129.7
South East	104.6	104.2	103.9	105.8	104.5	104.5	105.5	104.7
South West	95.4	95.0	94.9	95.6	94.1	94.3	94.6	94.2
England	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8
Wales	90.7	89.7	90.4	87.8	88.6	87.1	84.3	84.6
Scotland	95.1	94.6	95.9	94.8	96.9	97.2	96.5	95.6
Northern Ireland	85.7	86.5	82.2	81.2	81.5	81.2	82.9	84.1

1 These data are on a workplace basis.
2 Filled jobs is measured by workforce jobs.
3 The annual hours figure used is an average of the four quarters and includes employees, self employed and Government supported trainees.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Business

Chapter 6

- There were 388,600 active enterprises registered in London during 2007. This is equivalent to **641 enterprises per 10,000 adults** resident in London, a significantly **higher rate than in any other UK region**.
- London is home to a high share of large firms compared to the rest of the UK. Thus, **22 per cent of UK firms that had a turnover of greater than £5 million were to be found located in London** compared with just 15 per cent of UK enterprises with a turnover of less than £5 million.
- London specialises in a number of sectors, most particularly Financial Services and Business Services. **London was home to 25 per cent of UK enterprises in Financial Services and 31 per cent of GB employee jobs in this sector.** In the Business Services sector London was home to 22 per cent of UK enterprises and 23 per cent of GB employee jobs.
- **Business Services is by some distance the largest sector in London with 1.07 million employee jobs**. There are eight further sectors that employ between 200 thousand and 400 thousand employees.
- Employment in London is highly concentrated spatially. Central London is home to a high share of London's employment being the base for many of London's finance and business service jobs. **Almost one-third of employees work in just 21 wards in Central London**.
- Just **over half (51 per cent) of private sector employment in London is within large firms**, which are defined as firms that employ 250 people or more in the UK. This means that 49 per cent of private sector employment in London occurs within small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).
- Relative to the rest of the United Kingdom, London has both a high start-up rate for new businesses, but also a high closure rate amongst existing businesses. The net effect has been positive with **London's business base growing more than that of any other UK region over the past decade**.
- **London has a greater share of young businesses and a smaller share of old businesses.** One-fifth of UK enterprises that are less than two years old are two located within London, but only 13 per cent of UK enterprises that are ten or more years old are located in London.

Introduction

This chapter focuses upon the industrial structure of the London economy, showing how it differs significantly from that of the UK economy.

It begins by examining the total number of enterprises based in London and data on how these enterprises compare to those elsewhere in the UK in terms of industrial sector, employment size bands and turnover.

The chapter then looks at employment data, both by industrial sector and by size of firm.

Finally, the chapter examines data on business start-up and closure rates to show how London's business base compares to the UK in its dynamism. Data on enterprises by age of business is shown in this context.

Enterprises in London

According to the Business Demography unit of the ONS, there were 388,600 active enterprises registered in London during 2007. This is equivalent to 641 enterprises per 10,000 adults resident in London. As such, London has more enterprises relative to its population than any other region. As a comparison, in the United Kingdom overall, there were just 469 active enterprises per 10,000 resident adults in 2007 (Table 6.1).

The fact that London has more active businesses relative to its population than other regions should not be a surprise. The existence of a large number of daily in-commuters into London from other regions provides confirming evidence that there must indeed be more business activity relative to resident population in London than in other regions.

Two key points become clear from examining the data on businesses by industrial sector in London compared to the UK. One is that London clearly specialises in a number of sectors. Second is that where such specialisation does occur, it is to be found located within Inner London, rather than Outer London.

The specialisations for London are the Financial Services sector, with London home to 25 per cent of all UK Financial Service enterprises in 2007; the Business Services sector, with London home to 22 per cent of all UK enterprises in this sector, and; the Public Administration and Other Services sector, in which

Table 6.1

Enterprise counts and enterprises per 10,000 residents: by region, 2007

Numbers and rates

	Active enterprises	Active enterprises per 10,000 adults
North East	62,310	299
North West	232,935	421
Yorkshire and The Humber	166,400	400
East Midlands	157,270	444
West Midlands	191,390	444
East	233,400	515
London	388,600	641
South East	369,240	555
South West	205,635	489
Wales	90,985	378
Scotland	145,395	347
Northern Ireland	57,665	424
United Kingdom	2,301,225	469

Source: Business Demography, Office for National Statistics

London was home to 21 per cent of all UK enterprises. By comparison, London's share of UK enterprises across all sectors combined was 16 per cent in 2008 (Figure 6.2).

In each of these specialisations, Inner London was the main location. Overall, Inner London was home to eight per cent of UK enterprises, but this rises to 18 per cent for Financial Services, and 13 per cent for Business Services and Public Administration and Other Services.

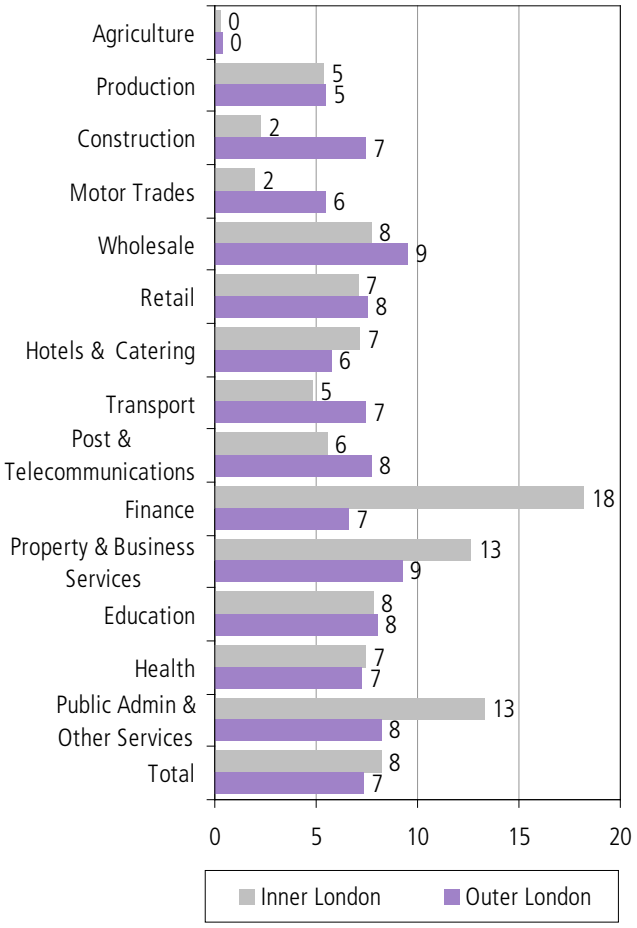
Outer London, meanwhile, was home to seven per cent of UK enterprises in total. The two sectors in which it specialises most relative to the UK are Business Services and Wholesale. In these sectors, Outer London was home to nine per cent of UK Enterprises.

In addition to having some sectors in which it specialises, London also has a number of sectors in which it has relatively less activity in comparison to the rest of the UK. Only one per cent of UK enterprises in Agriculture, eight per cent of UK Motor Trade enterprises, ten per cent of UK Construction enterprises and 11 per cent of UK Production (manufacturing) enterprises are based in

Figure 6.2

Share of total UK registered enterprises, by location and industrial sector, 2008

Percentages

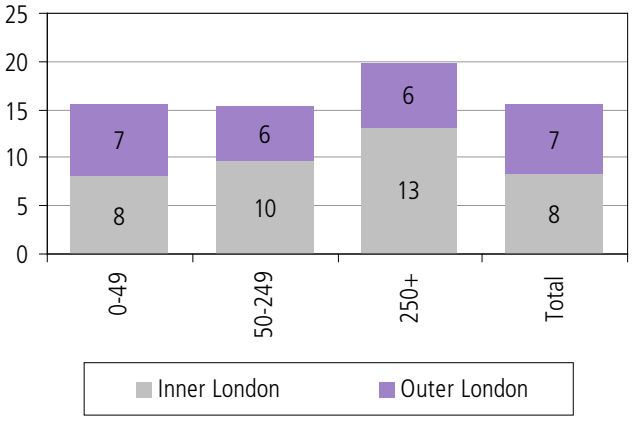


Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

Figure 6.3

Share of total UK registered enterprises, by location and employment size band, 2008

Percentages



Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

London, compared with London's 16 per cent average of UK enterprises across all sectors.

Another clear difference between London and the rest of the UK is that London has a greater share of large enterprises operating. This can be seen in two ways.

Firstly, whilst only 16 per cent of UK enterprises in total were located in London in 2008, amongst large firms (those that employ more than 250 employees) the share rose to 20 per cent (Figure 6.3).

Secondly, a relatively large share of 22 per cent of UK firms that have a turnover of greater than £5 million were located in London. This compares with a much smaller share of just 15 per cent of UK enterprises with a lower turnover (of less than £5 million) (Figure 6.4).

The larger the enterprise in London the more likely it is to be located in Inner London, rather than Outer London. Of the 10,155 Enterprises in London with Turnover more than £5 million, 67 per cent were located in Inner London and 33 per cent in Outer London. For Enterprises with Turnover less than £249,000, 50 per cent were

Figure 6.4

Share of total UK registered enterprises, by turnover size band[1], 2008

Percentages

1 Turnover is in £ thousands.

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

located in Inner London and 50 per cent located in Outer London.

Employment

Employment rose very sharply in London through the latter 1990s, before falling back from Q4 2000 to Q3 2004. Subsequently, however, employment rose by a further 262 thousand jobs to a peak of 4.75 million jobs at the end of 2007. At the end of Q3 2008, workforce jobs in London totalled 4.73 million, 517 thousand higher than the level a decade earlier (Figure 6.5).

To examine London employment data by industrial sector, it is necessary to look at data for employee jobs as workforce jobs data are not available by industrial sector at the regional level. The employee jobs data excludes the self-employed and as such only covers around 86 per cent of total employment. However, it is the best available dataset for examining regional employment by sector and does give a good indication of which sectors Londoners are employed in.

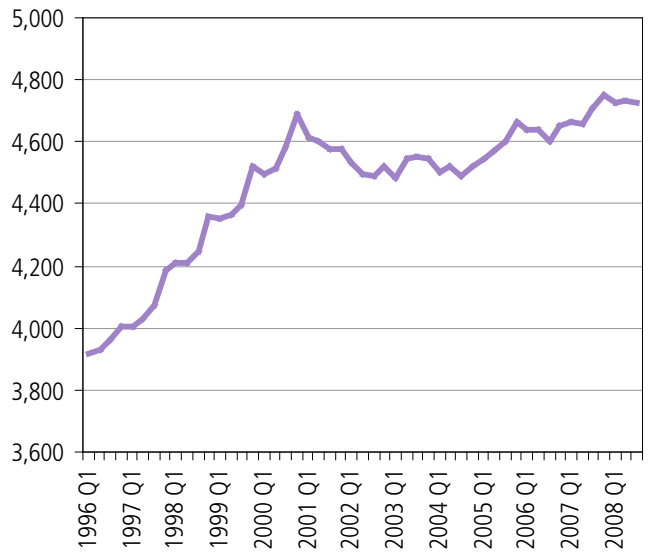
The data for 2007 showed that there were 4.08 million employee jobs in London and that 1.07million of them were in the Business Services sector which is by far the largest employment sector. There were eight other sectors that each contribute between 200 thousand and 400 thousand employee jobs in London. These were Retail, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport and Communications, Financial Services, Public Administration, Health, Education and Other Services (Figure 6.6 and Table 6.15).

In total, London is home to 15 per cent of Great Britain's employees. However, as shown in Table 6.7, some sectors

Figure 6.5

Workforce jobs in London 1996 Q1 – 2008 Q3[1]

Thousands



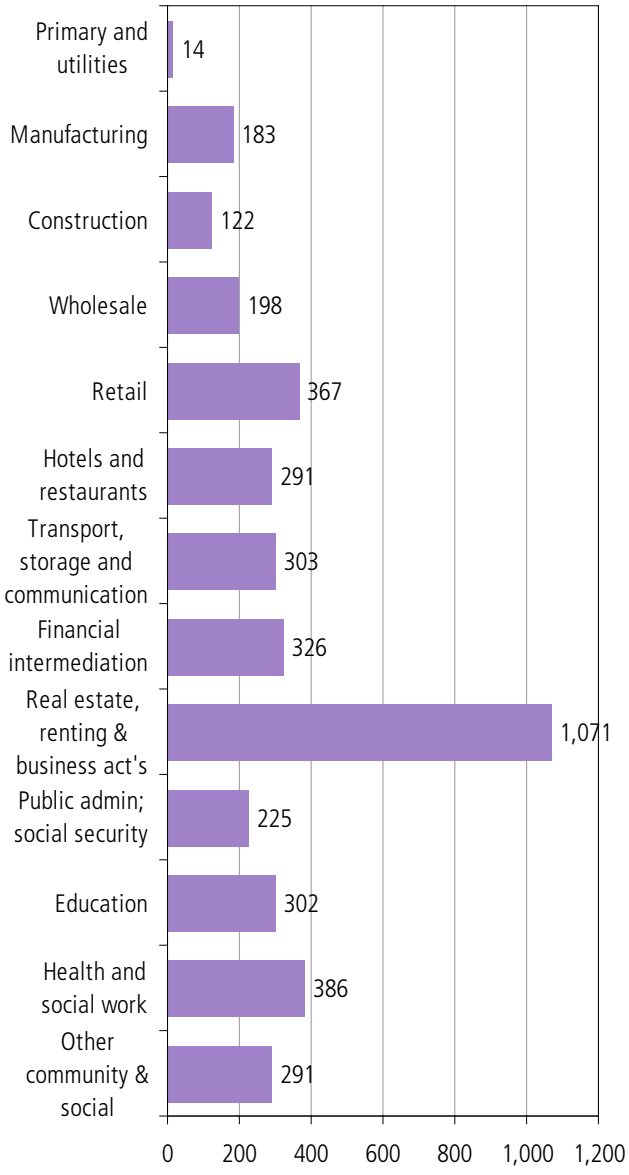
1 Not seasonally adjusted

Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics

Figure 6.6

Employee jobs, by sector London 2007

Thousands



1 Some of the category names above have been shortened. See Table 6.15 for full name.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2007

Table 6.7

London share of GB employee jobs, by sector, 2007

Percentages and Index

	SIC Definition	London share of GB employee jobs	Index of Specialisation[1]
Primary and Utilities	A,B,C,E	3	0.19
Manufacturing	D	6	0.38
Construction	F	9	0.58
Wholesale	50,51	12	0.75
Retail	52	13	0.85
Hotels & Restaurants	H	16	1.08
Transport & Communications	I	19	1.33
Financial Services	J	31	2.47
Business Services	K	23	1.63
Public Administration	L	15	0.98
Education	M	12	0.78
Health and Social Work	N	12	0.75
Other Services	O	21	1.47
Total		15	1.00

1 Index of Specialisation = (London employment in sector / London total employment) / (Rest of GB employment in sector / Rest of GB total employment). The average index of specialisation is 1.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2007

are particularly specialisations of the London economy and in these this share is much greater. Financial Services is the most notable specialisation with 31 per cent of all GB jobs in this sector located in London in 2007. Business Services, which as noted above is the largest sector in London, is also an area of specialisation with 23 per cent of GB jobs located in London. Other services, which consists mostly of media, leisure and recreational services, is also a specialisation in London.

Business Services is by some distance the largest sector in London. Table 6.16 provides greater detail on exactly what this sector consists of. It can be seen that it encompasses a range of different industries. It includes a number of occupations that in general require high qualifications amongst staff. These include law, accountancy, management consultancy and advertising. It also includes a number of industries typically filled by staff with fewer qualifications, such as security and industrial cleaning. Finally, real estate activities are also included within the Business Services sector.

In addition to being the main source of employee jobs in London, the Business Services sector is also the major source for self-employment in London with 24 per cent (141,000) of London's total self-employed residents working in the sector. However, due to the size of this sector, the proportion that are self-employed within it, is around average. The Construction sector is the next largest accounting for 19 per cent (112,100) of London's self-employed residents and a further 16 per cent (92,100) work in the Other Services sector. On the other hand, Public Administration (7,000), Financial Intermediation (12,300), and Hotels and Restaurants (13,700), all have relatively low numbers in self-employment (Table 6.17). In total in 2007, there were an estimated 586,000 self-employed residents living in London.

Map 6.8

Employee jobs, by ward, 2007

Numbers

1 Data for wards except the City of London, which is the whole authority

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 2007

Table 6.9

Private sector London employment, by size of firm, 2007

Percentages

	Employees in large enterprises	*of which ultra large*	Enterprises in medium enterprises	Employees in small enterprises
Manufacturing	40	17	19	41
Construction	33	14	13	54
Wholesale	33	13	17	50
Retail	69	58	5	26
Hotels & Restaurants	50	31	14	35
Transport & Comms	71	52	11	18
Financial Services	76	52	12	12
Business Services	45	21	16	39
Education	31	2	22	47
Health	36	24	13	51
Other Services	41	22	12	48
Total	51	30	13	36

1 Large enterprises are defined as those employing 250 or more people in the UK.
2 Ultra Large enterprises are a subset of Large enterprises and are defined as those employing 2,500 or more people in the UK.
3 Medium enterprises are defined as those employing 50-249 people in the UK.
4 Small enterprises are defined as those employing 0-49 people in the UK.

Source: IDBR, ONS 2007 (Table prepared by LDA)

Map 6.8 shows that employment in London is highly concentrated spatially. Central London is home to a high share of London's employment being the base for many of London's Finance and Business Services jobs. Almost one-third (31 per cent) of employees work in just 21 wards in Central London (or just over three per cent of the 633 wards in London). Other areas of London with a high number of employee jobs include Heathrow Airport to the west, and the Croydon and Bromley areas to the south. In general, there are more jobs in west London than east London.

In addition to examining employment by industrial sector and spatially, it is also possible to examine employment by size of firm. This data shows that 51 per cent of private sector employment in London in 2007 was within large firms, which are defined as firms that employ 250 people or more in the UK. This means that 49 per cent of private sector employment in London occurs within small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) (Table 6.9). Table 6.9 also includes a category termed Ultra Large firms, which are defined as those that employ more than 2,500 people within the UK. It shows that 30 per cent of London's private sector employment occured within Ultra Large firms. In the retail sector this rose to 58 per cent, whilst the Transport and Communications sector and the Financial Services sector both also have over half the workforce working in Ultra Large firms.

By contrast, in the Construction sector and the Wholesale sector 67 per cent of employment was within SMEs. Private sector employment within the Health

Figure 6.10

Stock of VAT-registered enterprises per 10,000 resident adult population

Rates

Source: ONS, Business Demography

and Education sectors was also found predominantly in SMEs. However, in the Financial Services sector just 24 per cent were employed within SMEs, rising only slightly to 29 per cent of those employed in Transport and Communications and 31 per cent of those employed in Retail.

Business start-ups and closures

Relative to the rest of the United Kingdom, London has both a high start-up rate for new businesses, but also a high closure rate amongst existing businesses. Furthermore, this has been the case throughout the past decade and earlier.

Importantly, the net position has remained positive. In other words there have been more start-ups than

Table 6.11

Business start-up and closure rates, 1995-2007

Percentages and numbers

	Start up rate (new VAT registrations as a share of total number of businesses at year-start)	Closure rate (VAT de-registrations as a share of total number of businesses at year-start)	Net-change in number of VAT registered businesses	Net start-up rate (VAT registrations minus de-registrations as a share of total number of businesses at year-start)
London				
1995	13.3	11.6	4,035	1.8
1996	13.6	11.0	6,195	2.7
1997	14.8	10.3	10,600	4.4
1998	14.9	10.5	10,815	4.3
1999	13.7	10.3	8,770	3.4
2000	13.3	10.7	6,890	2.6
2001	11.9	10.6	3,805	1.4
2002	11.6	11.0	1,760	0.6
2003	12.5	10.4	5,865	2.1
2004	12.1	10.1	5,730	2.0
2005	11.8	9.3	7,225	2.5
2006	11.6	9.0	7,860	2.6
2007	13.4	9.0	13,600	4.4
United Kingdom				
1995	10.0	9.9	2,065	0.1
1996	10.2	9.1	18,690	1.2
1997	11.1	8.6	40,680	2.5
1998	10.8	8.3	40,940	2.4
1999	10.2	8.3	32,560	1.9
2000	10.2	8.4	30,070	1.7
2001	9.5	8.3	21,705	1.2
2002	9.8	8.6	22,165	1.2
2003	10.5	8.4	38,080	2.1
2004	9.9	8.0	34,315	1.8
2005	9.6	7.5	39,550	2.1
2006	9.4	7.5	37,770	2.0
2007	10.4	7.5	57,925	2.9

Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR)

Figure 6.12

Percentage of enterprises surviving three years: by year of birth and region

Percentages

Source: ONS, Business Demography

closures each year throughout the 1995 to 2007 period and, in all but one year during that period the net start-up rate has exceeded the UK overall (Table 6.11).

The net result of this higher net start-up rate in London has been that the London business base has grown faster than that of any other UK regions. This can be seen in Figure 6.10 which shows the growth in the number of VAT registered businesses in each UK region relative to population from 1998 to 2008.

The overall success of London in growing its business base must be taken into consideration when looking at data on business closures. Nevertheless, the data shows that the three-year survival rate for businesses has been lower in London than for any other region in the UK. For example, only 60 per cent of London enterprises that started in 2004 survived to 2007 compared to 65 per cent of UK enterprises (Figure 6.12).

A low survival rate does not always entail bad news. Sometimes a firm may have been taken-over by a larger company or merged into a new enterprise. Nevertheless, the data does suggest it can be more difficult for a business start-up to survive in London than in other regions.

Given all this evidence of higher start-up rates and high closure rates amongst enterprises in London, it is not surprising to therefore find that compared to the rest of the UK, London has a greater share of young businesses and a smaller share of old businesses. Thus, 20 per cent of UK enterprises that are less than two years old are located within London, but only 13 per cent of UK enterprises that are ten or more years old are located in London (Figure 6.13).

Figure 6.13

Share of total UK registered enterprises, by age of business, 2008

Percentages

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – 2008

Table 6.14

Number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in London by industrial sector, 2008

Numbers

	Enterprises		Enterprises
01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	975	37 Recycling	140
02 Forestry, logging and related service activities	90	40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	65
05 Fishing, fish farming and related service activities	20	41 Collection, purification and distribution of water	10
10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat	0	45 Construction	24,385
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	75	50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel	5,360
12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores	0	51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18,730
13 Mining of metal ores	0	52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor-cycles; repair of personal and household goods	28,815
14 Other mining and quarrying	35	55 Hotels and restaurants	17,620
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	710	60 Land transport; transport via pipelines	4,025
16 Manufacture of tobacco products	0	61 Water transport	275
17 Manufacture of textiles	470	62 Air transport	245
18 Manufacture of apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	1,090	63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	3,645
19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of handbags, saddlery, harness and footware	130	64 Post and telecommunications	2,335
20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	475	65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	3,365
21 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	190	66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	790
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	6,355	67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	4,685
23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	20	70 Real estate activities	25,245
24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	290	71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods	1,750
25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	335	72 Computer and related activities	25,785
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral prod's	295	73 Research and development	575
27 Manufacture of basic metals	100	74 Other business activities	97,860
28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,420	75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	90
29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	605	80 Education	4,380
30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers	145	85 Health and social work	11,855
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus not elsewhere classified	410	90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	405
32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	335	91 Activities of membership organisations not elsewhere classified	3,415
33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	410	92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	23,325
34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	150	93 Other service activities	10,355
35 Manufacture of other transport equipment	110		
36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacture not elsewhere classified	1,715	Total	336,515

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location - 2008

Table 6.15

Employee jobs[1] in London, by industrial sector, 1998-2007

Numbers

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale[2]	Retail[3]	Hotels and restaurants
SIC Section/Division	A, B	C	D	E	F	50,51	52	H
1998	3,600	5,000	286,900	7,900	134,000	238,300	350,700	245,100
1999	3,100	3,800	296,100	8,100	132,900	248,200	382,500	272,700
2000	4,600	4,200	282,300	9,700	134,200	245,000	378,000	264,800
2001	4,200	2,500	260,500	8,600	137,100	230,800	387,400	274,600
2002	2,600	2,400	236,100	7,500	134,600	224,400	381,300	289,300
2003	2,500	2,200	223,500	6,800	126,300	217,500	373,400	299,000
2004	2,500	3,500	216,200	5,800	117,400	213,900	377,100	289,200
2005	2,500	3,300	204,100	4,600	123,200	206,200	379,400	299,800
2006[4]	2,600	4,100	190,800	6,400	117,200	199,200	368,700	286,700
2007	2,600	4,300	183,000	7,200	122,300	198,000	366,900	291,000

	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities	Total
SIC Section/Division	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
1998	303,100	313,600	871,400	219,100	238,000	308,700	238,800	3,764,100
1999	308,400	340,400	910,500	229,900	251,800	307,900	261,000	3,957,000
2000	317,900	342,600	1,017,700	218,200	254,200	326,200	261,100	4,060,700
2001	322,300	341,200	981,900	201,900	256,600	322,800	284,200	4,016,500
2002	305,600	333,500	923,600	205,400	274,400	337,600	273,800	3,932,100
2003	304,900	322,700	920,200	233,800	283,500	350,800	261,500	3,928,500
2004	310,700	308,400	952,100	229,800	296,100	370,300	276,300	3,969,300
2005	316,200	308,300	1,016,400	240,800	298,500	390,700	267,100	4,061,200
2006[4]	298,400	314,200	1,023,500	232,700	287,900	384,200	276,900	3,993,500
2007	302,800	325,800	1,071,200	224,700	302,300	385,600	290,900	4,078,600

1 Rounded to nearest 100.
2 SIC 50 : Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel,
SIC 51 : Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles,
3 SIC 52 : Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods.
4 There are significant discontinuities which affect comparisons of the 2006 ABI/1 employment estimates with earlier years.

Source: ABI 2007

Table 6.16

Employee jobs[1] in London in Business Services[2], by sector, 1998-2007

Numbers

	Real estate activities	Computer and related activites	Legal activities	Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	Business and management consultancy activities	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
SIC Division/Group/Class	70	72	7411	7412	7414	7420
1998	77,700	90,500	76,600	52,600	52,600	56,200
1999	86,000	99,800	79,300	64,500	57,400	55,300
2000	97,100	124,400	85,600	70,600	65,900	59,100
2001	91,800	119,800	85,600	63,600	66,600	59,100
2002	92,000	103,700	83,800	55,100	67,200	59,800
2003	94,800	97,300	82,400	56,600	69,000	55,000
2004	99,300	96,000	83,500	56,600	71,600	55,600
2005	109,000	105,200	83,500	61,300	83,500	55,600
2006[3]	93,000	107,700	89,500	62,800	90,700	58,600
2007	94,600	112,600	94,500	66,000	96,900	64,400

Industry	Advertising	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	Investigation and security activities	Industrial cleaning	Other business services not elsewhere in table	Total
SIC Division/Group/Class	7440	7450	7460	7470		70 - 74
1998	35,800	142,800	31,200	88,000	167,400	871,400
1999	34,400	152,000	34,100	87,800	159,900	910,500
2000	38,200	180,300	33,300	92,600	170,600	1,017,700
2001	37,200	167,400	39,100	86,300	165,400	981,900
2002	32,800	150,500	38,800	84,800	155,100	923,600
2003	29,800	147,400	40,100	81,800	166,000	920,200
2004	30,200	162,400	38,100	90,300	168,500	952,100
2005	30,300	162,200	38,600	96,900	190,300	1,016,400
2006[3]	33,400	153,100	41,000	102,300	191,400	1,023,500
2007	35,200	162,200	42,300	107,900	194,600	1,071,200

1 Rounded to nearest 100.
2 Business Services refers to Section K of the SIC : "Real estate, renting and business activities".
3 There are significant discontinuities which affect comparisons of the 2006 and later ABI/1 employment estimates with earlier years.

Source: ABI 2007

Table 6.17

Self employment[1,2] in London by industrial sector, 2007

Numbers

	Self-employed
A: Agriculture hunting & forestry	3,300
B: Fishing	0
C: Mining quarrying	1,900
D: Manufacturing	39,900
E: Electricity gas & water supply	400
F: Construction	112,100
G: Wholesale retail & motor trade	50,100
H: Hotels & restaurants	13,700
I: Transport storage & communication	41,800
J: Financial intermediation	12,300
K: Real estate renting & business activ.	141,600
L: Public administration & defence	7,000
M: Education	20,800
N: Health & social work	36,600
O: Other community social & personal	92,100
P: Private households with employed persons	8,500
Q: Extra-territorial organisations bodies	300
Workplace outside UK	400
N/A	3,500
Total	586,400

1 Rounded to nearest 100.
2 This measures residence based self employment.

Source: APS 2007

Chapter 7

Income and Lifestyles

- In 2006/07, **a quarter of London's households had a gross weekly income in excess of £1,000**.
- London's average gross weekly household income in 2006/07 was £834. **This is £187 higher than the UK average** and £88 more than the next highest region (South East).
- Of those paying income tax in London, 31 per cent earned in excess of £30,000 per year, whilst **12 per cent earned over £50,000**. This compared with 23 and 7 per cent in the UK as a whole.
- In 2006/07, **a quarter of all households in London were in receipt of an income-related benefit** such as Income Support or Housing Benefit - slightly above the UK average (23 per cent).
- Total weekly **household expenditure in London was £529.30**, 17 per cent higher than UK figure (£454.10).
- In 2007, **almost three-quarters of London's households owned a personal computer**, whilst 63 per cent had internet access. In both cases London had the second highest rate behind the South East.
- Londoners registered 26 new cars per 1,000 of the population in 2007. There has been a **steady decline in the registration of new cars since 1996 in London,** which is **against the national trend**.
- In 2007, **around a quarter of the UK's 162.4 million cinema admissions were in London**, 10.4 percentage points higher than the next closest region - the Midlands.
- The total amount spent by both domestic and international tourists in London in 2007 was £10.3bn. As a region, **London's overseas tourist spend of £8.2bn is more than five times as great as the next region**. Overseas tourist expenditure in London accounts for around 60 per cent of the total spend nationally.

Introduction

With a gross weekly household income of £834 per week, London has by far the highest income of any region on the UK. Furthermore, a quarter of London households have a gross weekly income of £1000 or more. However, these figures mask considerable inequality between areas within the capital. For instance, after housing costs, Inner London has a significantly higher incidence of income poverty for children, working-age adults and pensioners than any region or country in Great Britain.

This chapter begins with an analysis of income, including, gross household income, as well its source and distribution. The focus then switches to a discussion of expenditure including data relating to spending on durable goods, commodities and services and expenditure on food. Finally, the chapter looks at expenditure on luxury and leisure items such as new cars and cinema admissions, along with the nature of tourist expenditure.

Income

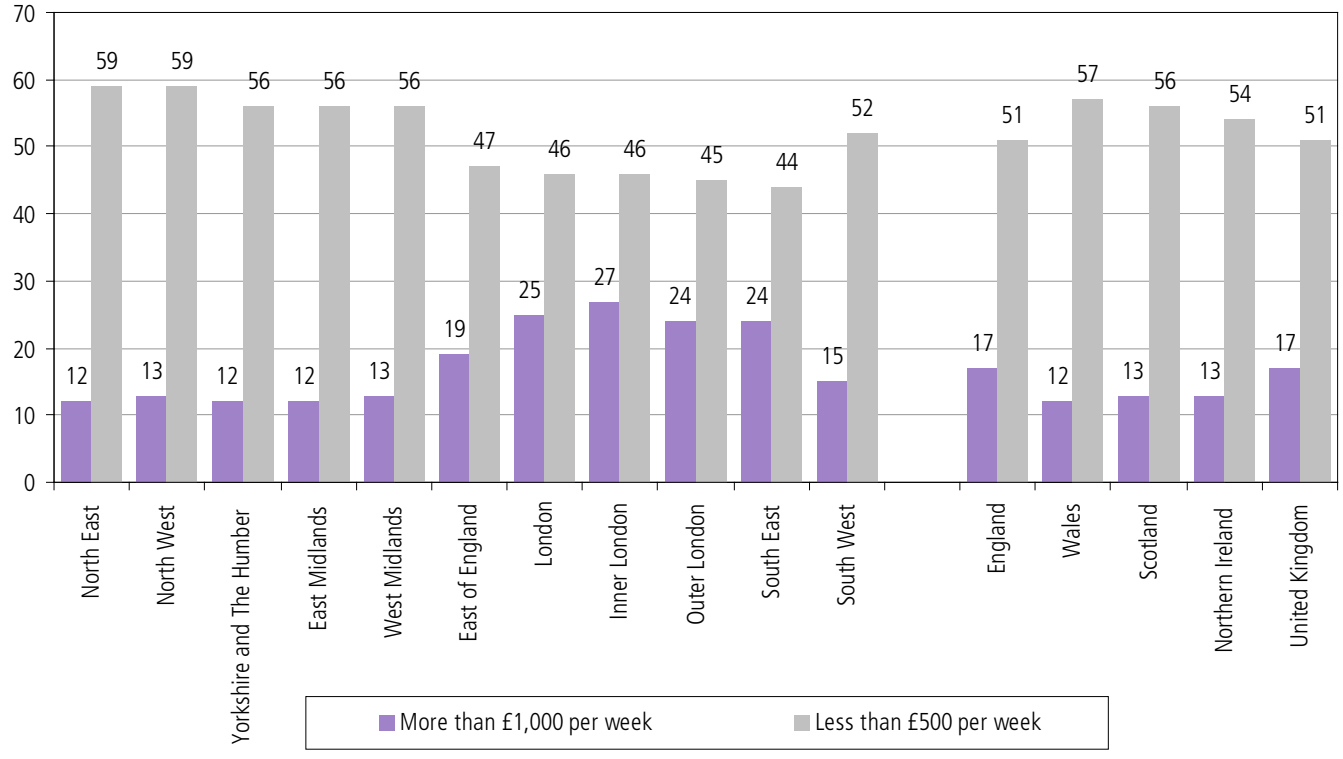
In 2006/07, 25 per cent of London households had a gross weekly income in excess of £1,000, eight percentage points higher than the UK average (Figure 7.1). London also had the second lowest proportion of households with weekly incomes of less than £500 with 46 per cent, behind the South East, compared with the highest figure of 59 per cent in both the North West and North East regions. London does however exhibit the greatest polarisation of any region in terms of the income scale. In total, 52 per cent of households had gross weekly incomes of either less than £300 per week or greater than £1,000. This is 6 per cent higher than the UK figure (Table 7.18). The interconnected issues of polarisation and poverty will be discussed in greater detail later in this chapter.

London's average gross weekly household income in 2006/07 was £834. This represented an increase of £68 on the previous year. The London figure was also £187 higher than the UK average and £88 higher than the

Figure 7.1

Households with high and low weekly incomes, 2006/07

Percentages



Source: Family Resources Survey 2006/07, DWP

Table 7.2

Distribution of income liable to tax, 2006/07

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of taxpayers in each annual income range							Total liable to tax (000's)
	5,035 to 5,999	6,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50.000 +	
North East	3.2	18.8	22.9	18.2	20.1	13.1	3.8	1,326
North West	3.1	18.1	22.5	17.6	19.7	14.0	5.0	3,451
Yorkshire and the Humber	3.4	18.5	22.2	17.2	20.2	13.7	4.9	2,592
East Midlands	2.9	17.4	22.2	17.1	20.7	14.1	5.6	2,301
West Midlands	3.0	17.3	21.8	17.6	21.0	14.0	5.2	2,715
East	2.7	15.7	19.9	15.6	20.7	16.9	8.4	3,009
London	2.8	14.4	16.6	14.0	21.3	19.1	11.9	3,891
South East	2.4	15.0	18.5	15.1	21.0	17.6	10.4	4,577
South West	2.9	17.2	21.7	17.4	20.1	14.9	5.8	2,763
England	2.9	16.6	20.5	16.3	20.6	15.7	7.4	26,613
Wales	3.2	18.9	23.6	18.0	19.3	13.2	3.9	1,481
Scotland	2.7	17.0	21.3	17.6	20.9	14.6	5.9	2,704
Northern Ireland	3.3	17.9	22.0	18.4	20.7	13.0	4.7	787
UK	2.9	16.8	20.7	16.6	20.5	15.4	7.1	31,829

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes, 2006/07, HM Revenue and Customs

South East figure – the next highest region with £746. The North East had the lowest weekly household income with £543. Table 7.19 shows that in 2006/07 the largest contribution to household income in London is from wages and salaries with 74 per cent of the total being derived from this source, the highest of any region and compared to the lowest figure of just 61 per cent in the South West. London households derived eight per cent of their household income from Social Security Benefits, the lowest of any region in the UK. Annuities and pensions constitute just four per cent of London households' income, again the lowest of any UK region.

There were almost 32 million individuals in the UK who earned an income greater than £5,035 per annum in 2006-07 and were therefore liable to pay tax. In London 3.9 million people had an annual income greater than this threshold, over 50 per cent of the population. In terms of the UK tax paying population, 19.7 per cent had an income between £5,035 and £10,000, compared with 17.2 per cent in London. For higher incomes, the gap between London and the UK was accentuated. Nationally, 22.5 per cent of taxpayers earned an income greater than £30,000 (per year), compared with 31 per cent in London. Furthermore, almost 12 per cent of taxpayers in London earned over £50,000, whereas the UK figure was seven per cent (Table 7.2).

Savings and Banking

During 2005/06-2006/07 around nine in ten London households had access to a current account, about the same as the UK average. This breaks down as 88 per cent in Inner London and 90 per cent in Outer London. Scotland, Northern Ireland and the East Midlands all had a smaller percentage (84 per cent) of households with current accounts than Inner London. Nearly a third of households in London had an ISA account, though the figure was slightly lower in Inner London – lower than any English region, though Northern Ireland had a smaller proportion (14 per cent). In terms of National savings/bonds and stocks and shares, London was consistent with the national average with figures of 26 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. In both cases, the South East had the highest proportions of households with 39 and 27 per cent respectively. (Table 7.3)

Table 7.3

Households by type of savings and assets 2005/06-2006/07[1]

Percentage of households

	Type of Account								
	Current account	ISA	Other accounts[2]	Stocks and shares/ member of a Share Club	Other invest-ments[3]	National Saving Bonds[4]	Others[5]	Credit unions	Any other type of asset
North East	90	31	62	15	11	20	4	1	1
North West	89	30	57	16	10	22	4	1	1
Yorkshire and The Humber	88	36	69	19	10	24	5	1	1
East Midlands	84	35	61	17	12	25	3	-	2
West Midlands	89	34	67	18	12	24	4	1	1
East of England	93	40	71	23	14	34	5	-	2
London	89	31	65	21	14	26	6	1	2
Inner London	88	28	68	19	12	23	5	-	2
Outer London	90	34	64	23	16	28	6	1	2
South East	95	44	74	27	20	39	7	-	2
South West	95	42	71	23	16	34	4	-	2
England	90	36	67	21	14	28	5	1	1
Wales	92	33	60	16	9	21	3	1	1
Scotland	84	32	67	16	12	18	6	2	1
Northern Ireland	84	14	46	10	5	7	9	8	1
United Kingdom	90	35	66	20	13	26	5	1	1

1 This table is based on a two-year average.
2 Includes NSI savings accounts, Post Office card accounts and other bank or building society accounts.
3 Includes PEPs, unit trusts, gilts and endowment polices that are not linked.
4 The majority of this is made up of Premium Bonds. National Savings Bonds and Guaranteed Equity Bonds make up the rest.
5 Company Share Schemes and Save As You Earn.

Source: Family Spending 2008, Office for National Statistics

Benefits

In 2006/07, a quarter of households in London were claiming an income-related benefit such as Income Support, or Housing Benefit (Table 7.4). The figure rose to 28 per cent in Inner London, which along with the North East was the joint highest in the country. Only 51 per cent of Inner London households were claiming non-income related benefit, considerably less than the UK average (67 per cent). Households in Outer London were more likely to claim this type of benefit with 64 per cent in 2006/07. London also had the lowest percentage of households claiming tax credits of any region in the country at 12 per cent, compared with 17 per cent in the UK as a whole. Despite having the highest percentage claiming an income related benefit, Inner London also has the highest percentage of unsupported households (43 per cent) not in receipt of state support in the country, which indicates the extreme polarity experienced in this area. In Outer London, the proportion drops significantly to 33 per cent. However this is still considerably higher than the UK figure of 30 per cent.

Table 7.4

Households by state support receipt and region, 2006/07

Percentage of households

	On any income-related benefit	On any non-income-related benefit	All in receipt of benefit	All in receipt of Tax Credits	All not in receipt of state support
North East	28	71	73	21	26
North West	26	71	74	19	26
Yorkshire and The Humber	26	68	71	19	28
East Midlands	21	65	68	17	31
West Midlands	26	70	73	19	27
East of England	19	67	69	17	31
London	25	59	63	12	37
Inner London	28	51	56	11	43
Outer London	23	64	67	13	33
South East	16	66	68	14	32
South West	18	67	69	17	30
England	22	67	69	17	30
Wales	22	74	75	17	24
Scotland	27	66	69	17	30
Northern Ireland	25	73	76	19	24
United Kingdom	23	67	70	17	30

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions

Expenditure

Total weekly household expenditure in London in 2006-07 was £529.30 compared with £454.10 in the UK. The London total was 17 per cent more than the UK figure, and was the highest amount of any UK region. (Table 7.20). London households spent more than any other region on housing and fuel (not including mortgage interest payments and council tax). The capital also spent 31 per cent more on health than the UK as a whole and more than double the UK figure for education (Figure 7.5). London households spent slightly more than Northern Ireland on restaurants and hotels at £45.60 per week. Again, this was the highest in the country and £8.20 per week (22 per cent) higher than the UK average. In terms of expenditure on alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics, London households ranked the lowest out of any region at £9.80 per week. Similarly, London spent the least on recreation and culture at £48.00 compared to the East of England, where the average household spent £63.60 per week, the most of any region.

People in London spent £5.10 per week on fresh/processed fruit and vegetables, second only to the South East. In contrast, Londoners spent the least on meat, fish and eggs at £5.60 compared with the South East who spent the highest at £6.30. With the exception of Northern Ireland, Londoners spent the least on alcoholic drinks (£2.40). The average London resident spent £2.20 on milk and milk related products, which was the joint lowest figure in the country and 20 pence lower than the national average. Furthermore, the average spend of £4.30 on bread, cakes, biscuits and other cereal products and confectionery was 40 pence lower than the national average, the lowest nationally. (Figure 7.6 and Table 7.21).

Expenditure on food and drink for consumption outside of the home was the highest nationally. The average London resident spent £13.37 per week on food and

Figure 7.5

Average household expenditure on Health and Education in relation to the UK 2005/06 - 2006/07

Percentages

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

drink outside of the household, 15 per cent more than the national average and £1.34 more than the next highest region – South East. If food and non-alcoholic drinks are combined, London again comes out on top with a total spend per week of £9.66 compared to just £6.63 in the North East, the lowest region. Expenditure on alcohol outside of the home in London (£3.71) was relatively close to the national figure (£3.65) (Table 7.7).

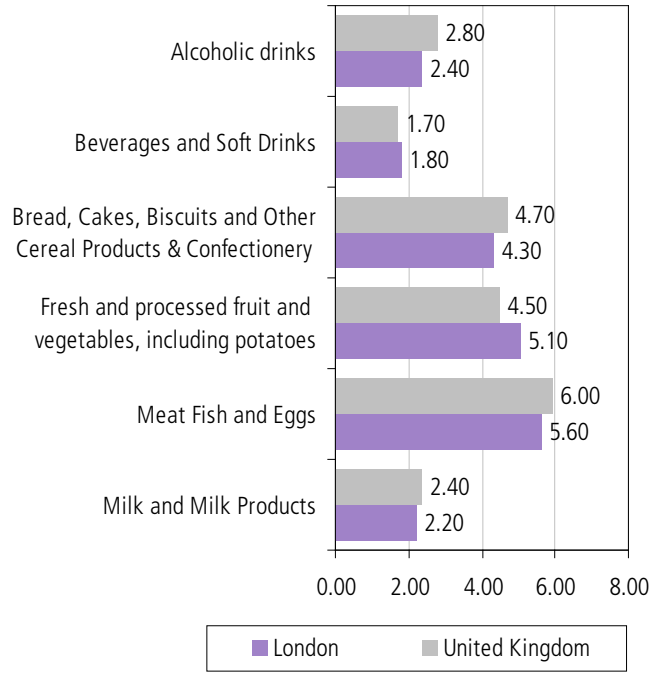
Lifestyles

In 2005/06-2006/07, London households were the least likely to have a satellite receiver of any UK region, six percentage points lower than the UK average. The North West region had the highest percentage with 81 per cent of all households owning a satellite receiver. Furthermore, London had the lowest percentage of households with either a tumble dryer (45 per cent) or microwave (87 per cent). Of the key durable goods shown in Table 7.8 London households were less likely than the UK

Figure 7.6

Expenditure on household food & drink, 2005/06-2006/07

£ per person per week



Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 7.7

Household purchases for consumption outside of the home 2004/05-2006[1]

£ per household per week

	Food and drink	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	Alcoholic drinks
North East	10.68	6.63	4.05
North West	10.81	7.03	3.78
Yorkshire and The Humber	12.13	7.73	4.41
East Midlands	11.33	7.55	3.79
West Midlands	10.36	7.12	3.24
East	11.06	8.01	3.05
London	13.37	9.66	3.71
South East	12.03	8.55	3.48
South West	11.56	7.94	3.62
England	11.62	7.97	3.65
Wales	11.06	7.29	3.77
Scotland	10.91	7.52	3.39
Northern Ireland	11.22	7.99	3.23

1 Three year averages run from April 2004 to December 2006.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, ONS

Table 7.8

Percentage of households with selected durable goods, 2005/06-2006/07[1]

Percentages

	Micro-wave oven	Washing machine	Dish-washer	Fridge-freezer or deep freezer	Tumble drier	Mobile phone	Satellite receiver[2]	Home computer	Internet connec-tion
North East	92	95	26	98	52	74	78	63	54
North West	94	95	30	97	61	76	81	66	56
Yorkshire and The Humber	94	97	31	96	59	84	74	65	57
East Midlands	93	97	36	97	59	85	72	71	62
West Midlands	92	95	33	97	62	84	72	68	58
East	90	95	43	97	60	83	73	68	62
London	87	94	38	95	45	78	68	71	63
South East	89	96	45	98	59	78	73	74	66
South West	92	95	42	96	62	85	73	66	60
England	91	96	37	97	58	81	73	69	61
Wales	94	97	31	96	58	54	77	69	58
Scotland	91	97	36	96	60	84	76	66	57
Northern Ireland	92	98	46	96	61	51	76	62	53
United Kingdom	91	96	37	97	58	79	74	68	60

1 This table is based on a two year average.
2 Includes digital, satellite and cable receivers.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

as a whole, to have any of them other other than a dishwasher, a computer and Internet access.

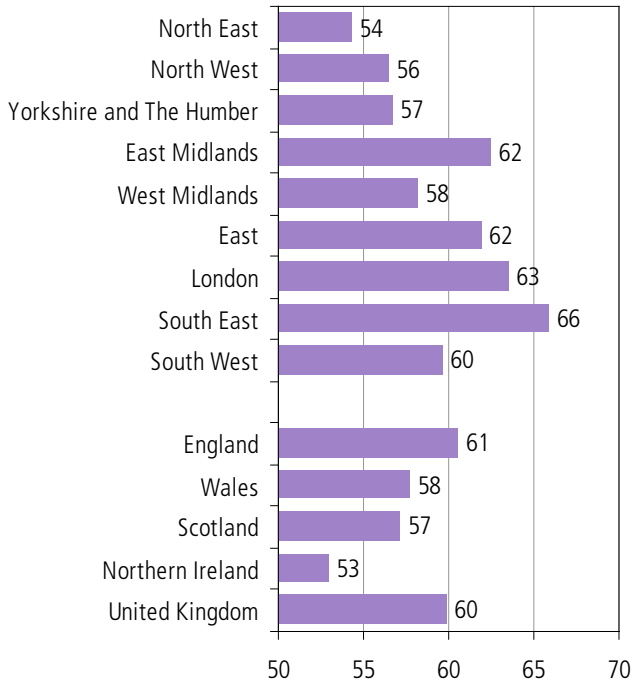
In 2005/06-2006/07, 71 per cent of London's households had a home computer, second only to the South East where 74 per cent owned a computer. This pattern was mirrored in terms of Internet access, with 63 per cent of London homes able to access the web and 66 per cent in the South East (Figure 7.9).

Figure 7.10 shows a steady increase in the percentage of households with Internet access over the period 2000-2007 in London. Since 2000, Internet access has increased by 41 percentage points, second only to the South East where there was an increase of 43 percentage points. The UK and London have increased by an identical amount over this period, though London has consistently maintained a slightly higher percentage of households with access to the Internet.

Figure 7.9

Households with Internet access, 2005/06-2006/07

Percentages

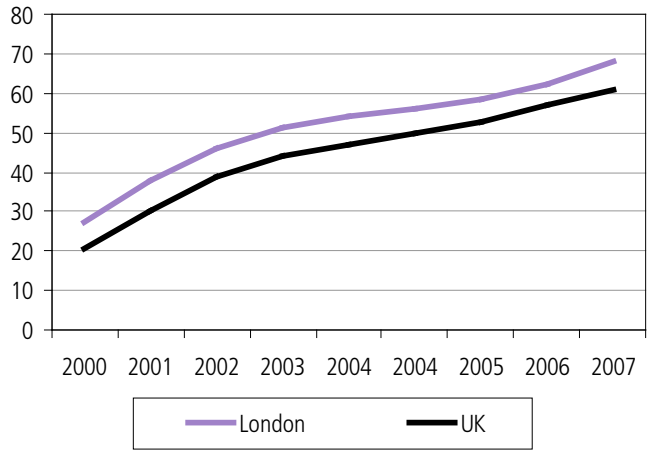


Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 7.10

Households with Internet access 2000-2007 (Three-year rolling averages)

Percentages



Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

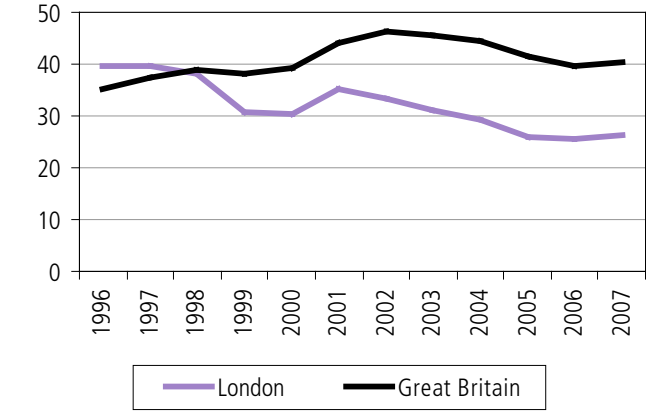
New cars

In 1997 London (40) had a higher rate than Great Britain (37) of new cars registered per 1,000 population. The following year, the capital dropped below Great Britain and has remained below the average since (Figure 7.11). The 2007 rate was 26 new cars per 1,000 in London and 40 in GB as a whole. In 2005, Londoners registered 16 fewer new cars per 1,000 population than the British average, the widest margin in the ten year period, though the latest margin stands at 14. London is the only region to have recorded a drop in registrations over the period.

Figure 7.11

Number of new vehicle registrations per 1,000 population 1996-2007

Percentages



Source: Vehicle licensing statistics (DFT)

Table 7.12

Cinema admissions by television region, 2007

Millions and percentages

	Admissions	Admissions (%)	% change on 2006
London	39.7	24.4	–1.0
Midlands	22.7	14.0	0.0
Lancashire	18.3	11.2	0.1
Southern	15.0	9.3	0.3
Yorkshire	13.3	8.2	–0.1
Central Scotland	11.8	7.3	0.1
East of England	11.0	6.7	0.1
Wales and West	10.7	6.6	0.2
North East	6.1	3.8	0.0
Northern Ireland	5.3	3.2	0.0
South West	3.8	2.3	0.2
Northern Scotland	3.5	2.1	0.0
Border	1.3	0.8	0.1
UK	162.4	100	

Source: Cinema Advertising Association, Nielsen EDI

Cinema admissions

In 2007 there were 162.4 million cinema admissions in the UK. Almost 40 million of these were in London - a share of a quarter – by far the highest of all regions. However, there was a one per cent drop on the previous year which equates to 397 thousand fewer admissions. The largest gain was made in the Southern television area, where an increase of 0.3 per cent represented 45 thousand more admissions in 2007 than 2006 (Table 7.12).

Holidays

London households spend the least of any British region on both overseas and domestic package holidays at £9.70 and £0.50 per week respectively. Both figures are significantly lower than the UK figures of £12.70 and £0.90 (Figure 7.13). The South West spent the most on overseas holidays at £15.80 per week, while the highest spend on domestic holidays occurred in the East region at £1.40 per week.

Figure 7.13

Household weekly spending on package holidays in the UK and overseas, 2005/06-2006/07[1]

£ Per week

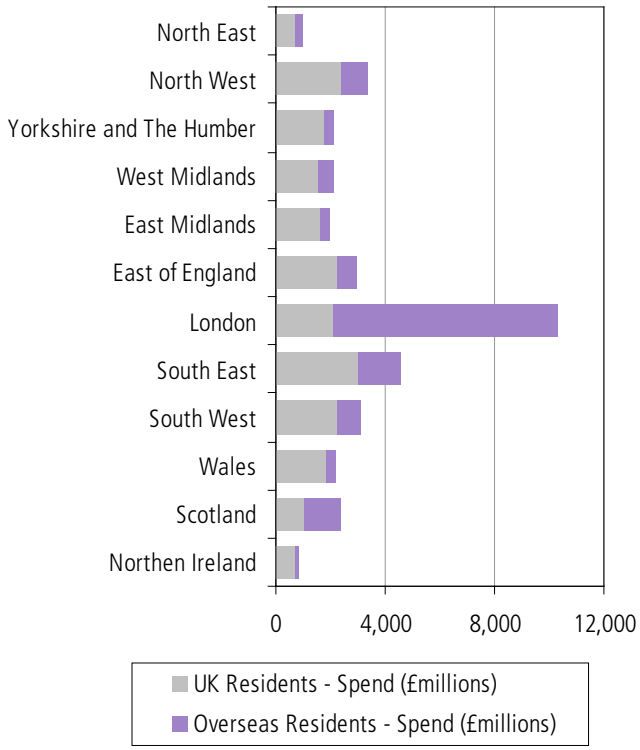
1 This table is based on a two year average.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 7.14

Tourism spend of UK and overseas visitors, 2007

£ Millions



Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey, sponsored by the National Tourist Boards; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Tourism

In terms of domestic tourism (UK residents), London accounts for a tenth of all domestic tourism spend in the UK (Figure 7.14). There were 11.5 million visits to London in 2007 from UK residents, 6.6 million visitors fewer than the South East, which was the highest of any region. The South East also saw the largest spend by UK tourists with just over £3 billion spent in 2007. London received £2.1 billion, which ranks fifth out of all regions in the UK. The total amount spent by all tourists (both overseas and domestic tourism) in London was £10.3 billion in 2007.

In 2007 over half of all expenditure by overseas tourists to the UK was spent in London (Table 7.17). As a region London's figure of £8.2 billion is more than five times as much as the the next highest region - the South East (£1.6 billion). The number of visits to London from overseas was 15.3 million, which dwarfs the next most popular region, the South East (4.5 million).

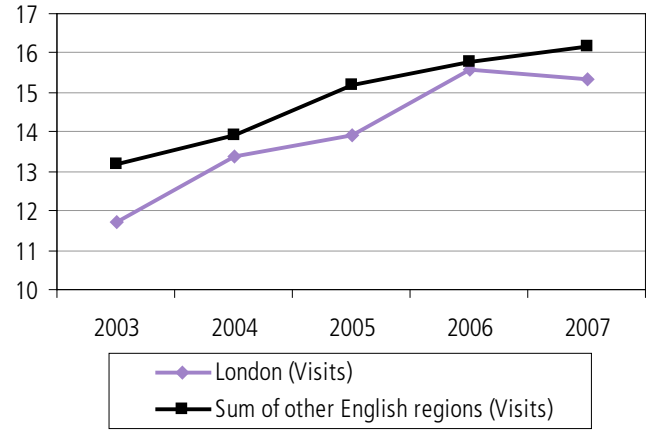
In 2003 the number of overseas tourists that visited London was 11.7 million, and by 2007 visits had increased by just under a third (31 per cent) to 15.3 million. Over the same period, the number of visits to the rest of England increased by 22 per cent. While the number of visits to London was slightly less than the rest of England as a whole, in terms of expenditure, London experiences far greater total spend (Figure 7.15 and Figure 7.16). In 2007, London earned over £2.5 billion more than all the other English regions together. This means that expenditure in London accounts for around 60 per cent of national spend. This proportion has not altered significantly since 2003.

Spend per night in London was £86 in 2007, compared with £46 in the rest of England. However, tourists tend to stay a shorter time in London than outside the capital. In London tourists stayed 6.2 nights per visit, whereas nationally the figure was 7.8.

Figure 7.15

Number of overseas tourist visits, 2003-2007

Millions

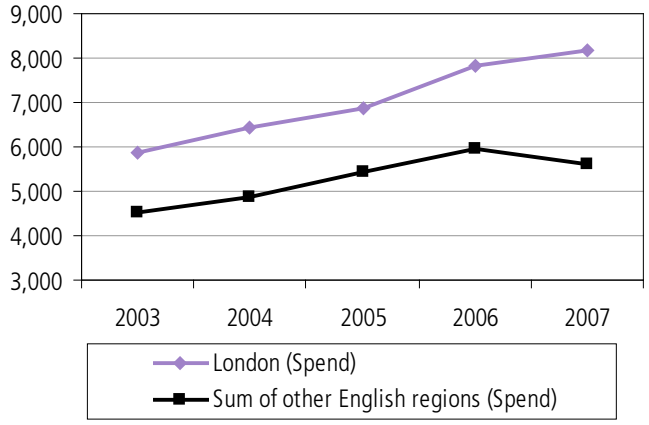


Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 7.16

Expenditure from overseas tourists, 2003-2007

£ Millions



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 7.17

Tourism by residents, 2007

Millions

	Overseas residents			UK residents		
	Visits	Nights	Spend (£)	Visits	Nights	Spend (£)
Area visited						
North East	0.7	4.8	256	4.0	12.9	706
North West	2.6	18.8	982	13.3	43.3	2,398
Yorkshire and The Humber	1.2	8.3	344	11.5	35.2	1,778
West Midlands	1.7	12.4	522	9.5	30.1	1,572
East Midlands	1.1	9.5	374	9.8	31.4	1,603
East	2.2	16.5	718	12.6	40.1	2,229
London	15.3	95.8	8,192	11.5	37.5	2,115
South East	4.5	32.4	1,578	18.1	57.8	3,011
South West	2.3	19.4	840	15.2	47.2	2,277
England	27.8	218.1	13,812	105.4	335.4	17,689
Wales	1.0	6.4	339	10.0	33.2	1,821
Scotland	2.8	24.5	1,367	5.5	17.8	1,018
Northern Ireland	0.3	1.6	143	2.6	8.1	711
United Kingdom	32.8	251.5	15,845	123.5	400.1	21,239

1 The United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS) is a national consumer survey measuring the volume and value of tourism trips taken by residents of the United Kingdom. It is jointly sponsored by Visit Britain.
2 The survey covers trips away from home lasting one night or more taken by UK residents for the purpose of holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business and conferences or any other purpose.
3 Tourism is measured in terms of volume (trips taken, nights away) and value (expenditure on trips).
4 The UKTS survey is conducted continuously throughout the year, using face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) interviewing, as part of an in-home omnibus survey. Weekly omnibus surveys are conducted with a representative sample of 2000 adults aged 16 and over within the UK.
5 All expenditure figures are in historic prices.

Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey, sponsored by the National Tourist Boards; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 7.18

Households by total weekly household income, 2006/07

Percentage of households

	Less than £100	£100-£199	£200-£299	£300-£399	£400-£499	£500-£599	£600-£699	£700-£799	£800-£899	£900-£999	£1,000 or more
North East	2	14	18	16	9	8	6	6	4	4	12
North West	3	15	18	13	10	8	7	5	5	4	13
Yorkshire and The Humber	2	14	17	13	10	10	8	6	5	5	12
East Midlands	3	13	16	14	10	9	9	6	5	3	12
West Midlands	2	13	17	14	10	8	8	6	5	4	13
East of England	2	9	15	11	10	8	9	7	6	5	19
London	4	10	13	10	9	8	6	6	5	5	25
Inner London	4	10	13	10	9	8	5	6	4	4	27
Outer London	3	10	13	9	10	8	6	6	5	5	24
South East	2	9	12	12	9	8	7	6	5	5	24
South West	2	12	14	13	11	9	8	6	5	4	15
England	2	12	15	12	10	8	7	6	5	4	17
Wales	3	16	17	11	10	9	8	5	4	5	12
Scotland	2	14	17	13	10	8	8	6	5	4	13
Northern Ireland	3	13	15	12	11	9	8	7	5	4	13
United Kingdom	2	12	15	12	10	8	8	6	5	4	17

Source: Family Resources Survey 2006/07, DWP

Table 7.19

Household income: by source, 2006/07

Percentages and £

	Percentage of average gross weekly household income						Average gross weekly household income[2] (=100%) (£)
	Wages and salaries	Self-employment	Investments	Annuities and pensions[1]	Social security benefits[2]	Other income	
North East	69	7	2	5	17	1	543
North West	66	6	2	9	16	1	567
Yorkshire and The Humber	66	7	3	7	15	2	569
East Midlands	66	7	5	8	14	1	591
West Midlands	68	8	2	6	14	1	602
East	69	8	3	8	11	1	690
London	74	9	3	4	8	1	834
South East	66	10	5	8	10	1	746
South West	61	11	5	10	13	1	628
England	68	8	4	7	12	1	659
Wales	67	7	3	7	15	1	553
Scotland	66	8	3	8	14	1	602
Northern Ireland	68	9	2	5	15	1	592
United Kingdom	67	8	3	7	13	1	647

1 Other than social security benefits.
2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland)

Source: Family Resources Survey 2006/07, DWP

Table 7.20

Household expenditure: by commodity and service, 2005/06-2006/07[1]

£ per week and percentages[3]

	Food and non-alcoholic drinks		Alcoholic drinks tobacco & narcotics		Clothing and footwear		Housing[2], (net) fuel and power		Household goods and services		Health		Transport	
	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)
North East	44.10	11	11.10	3	23.50	6	41.70	11	29.30	8	3.30	1	49.00	13
North West	44.50	11	12.60	3	21.20	5	41.90	10	26.40	6	6.80	2	52.30	12
Yorkshire and The Humber	44.80	11	10.40	3	20.90	5	45.50	11	30.20	7	5.10	1	53.70	13
East Midlands	45.70	11	10.20	2	19.30	5	41.00	10	27.70	7	7.30	2	56.40	14
West Midlands	48.20	11	11.90	3	23.60	6	43.60	10	29.50	7	4.50	1	56.30	13
East	48.00	10	10.70	2	21.40	4	53.00	11	33.30	7	6.00	1	66.20	14
London	48.70	9	9.80	2	26.40	5	71.20	13	32.10	6	7.60	1	64.40	12
South East	50.80	10	10.90	2	21.30	4	54.50	11	33.40	7	6.40	1	78.30	15
South West	47.20	10	10.20	2	19.80	4	53.40	12	30.80	7	5.60	1	65.70	14
England	47.30	10	10.90	2	22.00	5	51.10	11	30.50	7	6.10	1	61.90	13
Wales	44.30	11	11.40	3	20.30	5	46.60	12	25.50	6	4.00	1	54.50	14
Scotland	46.30	11	12.90	3	25.20	6	39.80	9	30.10	7	4.10	1	58.80	14
Northern Ireland	54.40	12	13.90	3	33.80	7	43.70	9	33.90	7	3.80	1	60.10	13
United Kingdom	47.20	10	11.10	2	22.50	5	49.70	11	30.30	7	5.80	1	61.30	13

	Communication		Recreation & culture		Education		Restaurants & hotels		Miscellaneous goods & services		All expenditure groups		Other expenditure items		Average household expenditure
	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(£)
North East	10.00	3	52.00	13	6.10	2	35.50	9	28.10	7	333.60	86	55.10	14	388.70
North West	10.70	3	59.40	14	4.40	1	34.40	8	33.90	8	348.50	83	70.80	17	419.30
Yorkshire and The Humber	10.60	3	57.60	14	6.00	1	38.70	9	31.40	8	355.10	85	61.60	15	416.70
East Midlands	11.30	3	55.10	14	3.40	1	32.90	8	30.70	8	340.80	84	67.00	16	407.80
West Midlands	11.60	3	54.10	13	5.30	1	34.20	8	33.80	8	356.80	84	68.30	16	425.10
East	12.30	3	63.60	13	6.10	1	37.70	8	41.30	9	399.50	82	85.00	18	484.50
London	14.50	3	48.00	9	14.90	3	45.60	9	37.50	7	420.80	80	108.50	20	529.30
South East	11.90	2	63.00	12	8.70	2	39.10	8	42.80	8	421.10	82	91.60	18	512.70
South West	11.30	2	62.20	14	8.10	2	35.30	8	35.80	8	385.20	84	74.20	16	459.40
England	11.80	3	57.60	13	7.40	2	37.60	8	36.00	8	380.20	83	79.20	17	459.40
Wales	11.00	3	56.30	14	4.90	1	32.10	8	30.20	7	341.20	85	62.00	15	403.20
Scotland	11.20	3	58.20	14	3.50	1	36.90	9	32.70	8	359.70	84	69.50	16	429.10
Northern Ireland	14.80	3	53.90	12	4.40	1	44.20	9	37.10	8	398.10	85	68.30	15	466.40
United Kingdom	11.80	3	57.50	13	6.90	2	37.40	8	35.50	8	376.80	83	77.20	17	454.10

1 This table is based on a two year average.
2 Excluding mortgage interest payments, council tax and Northern Ireland Rates.
3 As a percentage of average weekly household expenditure.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 7.21

Expenditure on household and eating out food & drink, 2005/06-2006/07[1]

£ per person per week

	Milk and milk products	Meat, fish and eggs[2]	Fresh and processed fruit & veg	Bread, cakes biscuits, cereals and confectionery	Beverages and soft drinks	Alcoholic drinks	Other food and drink	Total household food and drink
North East	2.20	5.70	3.90	4.70	1.60	2.70	0.80	21.60
North West	2.20	5.80	3.90	4.40	1.60	3.10	0.80	21.80
Yorkshire and The Humber	2.30	5.90	4.20	4.60	1.60	2.60	0.80	22.00
East Midlands	2.40	5.70	4.40	4.80	1.60	2.50	0.80	22.30
West Midlands	2.30	5.90	4.20	4.60	1.70	2.70	0.80	22.20
East	2.50	6.20	4.70	4.80	1.70	3.00	0.80	23.80
London	2.20	5.60	5.10	4.30	1.80	2.40	0.90	22.40
South East	2.60	6.30	5.20	4.90	1.80	3.00	1.00	24.60
South West	2.70	6.00	5.00	4.80	1.60	3.00	1.00	24.20
England	2.40	5.90	4.60	4.60	1.70	2.80	0.90	22.90
Wales	2.30	5.70	4.10	4.60	1.60	2.60	0.80	21.70
Scotland	2.30	6.30	4.20	5.10	2.00	3.00	0.90	23.80
Northern Ireland	2.20	6.30	4.00	5.20	1.80	2.20	0.80	22.60
United Kingdom	2.40	6.00	4.50	4.70	1.70	2.80	0.90	22.90

1 This table is based on a two year average.
2 Includes 'fats'

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Chapter 8

Poverty

- In London, **more than one in five people live below the poverty line**.
- A child in London is **a third more likely to live in poverty** than in the rest of the UK.
- Since 1996 the rate of **child poverty** in London has dropped below 40 per cent on just two occasions and in 2007 **stands at 41 per cent after housing costs** are considered.
- The average **value of a county court judgement** in London in 2004-05 **was £3,137**, £520 higher than the next closest region.
- In August 2008, **7.3 per cent of working-age people were claiming Income Support**. This rises to 8.6 per cent, in Inner London, higher than any UK region. **Seven London boroughs featured in the top twenty** local authorities in England.
- **Tower Hamlets had the highest rate of Pension Credit claimants in England** with 46.4 per cent of its pensionable age population claiming the benefit. A further three London boroughs feature in the top five nationally.
- In August 2008, **27.5 per cent of children aged 0-18 lived in families claiming at least one key benefit** - the highest rate of any region. Ten Inner London and two Outer London boroughs had rates above 30 per cent.
- **More than one in five households in London claimed Housing Benefit**. This is the highest rate of any region or country.
- Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Islington had **the four highest rates of Housing Benefit** claims in the country.
- **Over a fifth (22 per cent) of households in London were in receipt of Council Tax Benefit.** Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham all feature in the top five local authorities nationally.

Introduction

Despite remaining the wealthiest region in the UK London retains the highest level of child poverty. Child poverty is crucially important in analysing more widespread poverty and primarily manifests itself in two ways. Firstly, the immediate deprivation it causes and secondly the restrictions it places on parents' ability to make the best decisions for their children.

This chapter begins by looking at the risk of living in poverty by a range of key age groups and continues by looking at the issue of worklessness and also indicators of personal debt. The analysis concludes by examining London's benefit claimant rates and a comparison with previous years and other regions within the UK.

Risk of being in income poverty by age

In London more than one in five people lived below the poverty line (has an income less than sixty per cent of the median income). In all instances except adults of pensionable age, there is a higher chance of living in income poverty in London than in the rest of the UK (Table 8.1). A child in London is a third more likely to live in poverty than the UK average. This is the most pronounced gap across any of the age groups. Working-age adults are nine percentage points more likely to live in poverty in London. A pensioner on the other hand has a 19 per cent chance of living below 60 per cent of the median income level, compared with 23 per cent in the UK.

Table 8.1

Risk of being in income poverty[1] by age, London and UK[2] 2004/05-2006/07

Percentages

	Children	Working Age	Pensionable Age	All Ages
London	41	24	19	22
UK	30	15	23	18

1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs.
2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07

Child poverty

Child poverty is one of the key indicators to overall poverty because low income in childhood increases the likelihood of other types of negative outcome such as poor educational attainment, poor health care and low wages. This results in the risk of poverty in adulthood for those who were poor in childhood being twice as high as for those who were not.

Table 8.2 compares levels of child poverty across UK regions, before and after housing costs are deducted from income. The data for all areas except the UK are based on a three-year average. The UK figure represents just 2006/07.

The table shows the North East as having the highest regional rate of children living in poverty before housing costs (28 per cent). However, the rate in Inner London is slightly higher at 31 per cent. The South West

Table 8.2

Risk of children Living in households with low income[1], 2004-05 - 2006/07[2]

Percentages

	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
North East	28	33
North West	25	31
Yorkshire and The Humber	25	29
East Midlands	24	29
West Midlands	26	33
East	15	25
London	25	41
Inner London	31	48
Outer London	22	37
South East	15	25
South West	17	26
England	22	30
Scotland	21	25
Wales	25	29
Northern Ireland	24	26
UK	22	30

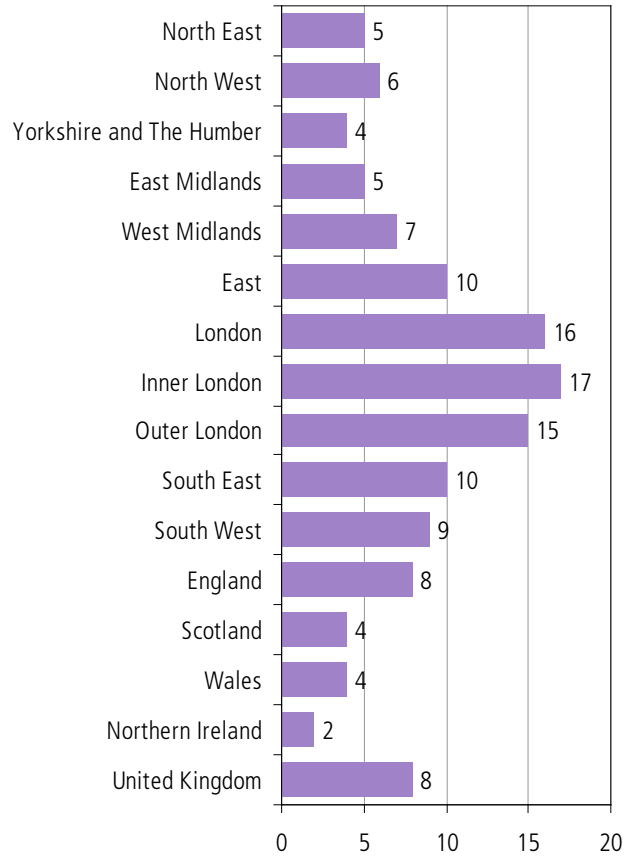
1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income. before and after housing costs.
2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07

Figure 8.3

Percentage point difference between before and after housing cost[1] risk of children living in poverty[2], 2004/05 -2006/07

Percentage points



1 Housing costs include, rent gross of housing benefit, water rates, community water charges and council water charges, mortgage interest payments, structural insurance premiums and ground rent/service charges
2 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07

(17 per cent), South East (15 per cent) and the East (15 per cent) have the lowest rates in the UK. Once housing costs are taken into account London has by far the highest rate of child poverty at 41 per cent, climbing to 48 per cent in Inner London. This was an exceptionally high rate of child poverty and since 1996 the London figure has dropped below 40 per cent on just two occasions in 2002 and 2003. The next closest region to London is the North East with 32 per cent, nine percentage points lower than the capital. Outer London rates were above the UK figure and all other regions, with 37 per cent compared with 30 per cent in the UK.

It is in this relationship that the importance of taking into account housing costs is emphasised. Before housing costs are deducted, Outer London rates are in line with the UK figure and are below five other regions. Figure 8.3 further highlights the difference between before and after housing cost measures.

Working-age poverty

Working-age poverty rates before housing costs in London mirrored the UK figure at 15 per cent, compared with the highest rate in the North East and West Midlands at 18 per cent (Table 8.4). As with child poverty, after housing costs are taken into account, London had the highest rate of working-age adults living in income poverty of any region or country in the UK at 24 per cent. This means that nearly one in four working-age Londoners, equivalent to 1.2 million people, lived in households with incomes below 60 per cent of the median, compared with one in five nationally.

Table 8.4

Percentage of working-age adults living in households with low income[1], 2004/05-2006/07[2]

Percentages

	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
North East	18	22
North West	17	21
Yorkshire and The Humber	16	20
East Midlands	16	20
West Midlands	18	22
East	12	17
London	15	24
Inner London	16	26
Outer London	14	23
South East	11	16
South West	12	18
England	14	20
Scotland	15	18
Wales	17	20
Northern Ireland	17	18
UK	15	20

1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs.
2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07

In both Inner and Outer London figures are higher than any other region at 26 and 23 per cent respectively. These figures differ slightly from those of the previous year in that the Inner London rate has dropped three percentage points and the Outer London figure has increased by one percentage point, demonstrating a narrowing of the gap between the two years.

Pensioner poverty

Pensioners had a slightly higher chance of being in income poverty than working-age adults but still significantly less than children. Before housing costs are considered, pensioners in London had a one in five chance of being in poverty with little variation between Inner and Outer London. This was slightly lower than the UK average of 23 per cent and the joint second lowest of any region in the UK (Table 8.5).

After housing costs are taken into account the picture changes significantly. The London figure of 22 per cent was the highest of any region. However, whilst the Outer London figure matches that of the UK figure at 19 per cent, the proportion in income poverty increased to 28 per cent in Inner London, some nine percentage points higher than the UK rate.

Table 8.5

Percentage of pensioners living in households with low income[1] 2004-07[2]

Percentages

	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
North East	20	17
North West	24	19
Yorkshire and The Humber	24	17
East Midlands	27	21
West Midlands	22	18
East	19	16
London	20	22
Inner London	21	28
Outer London	20	19
South East	19	16
South West	20	16
England	22	18
Scotland	20	16
Wales	24	19
Northern Ireland	28	20
United Kingdom	23	19

1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs.
2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07

Worklessness

A work-rich household is classified as a working-age household where all members aged 16 or over are in employment. A workless household is a working-age household where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment. Of the English regions, London has the joint lowest percentage of work-rich households with 54 per cent (Table 8.12). The capital also has the highest percentage of children living in workless households at 23 per cent, seven percentage points higher than the

Figure 8.6

Percentage of work-rich and workless households: Second quarter 2008

Percentages

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics: Released in Regional Snapshot 4 Dec 2008

UK figure. Furthermore, London had the second highest proportion of working-age people living in workless households (Figure 8.6).

County Court Judgements

County Court Judgements (CCJs) are issued by the courts in response to a county court claim being registered by a creditor. If the debt is not paid within one month, the judgement will be recorded on the register of county court judgements for six years. Organisations such as banks and building societies can use the register to decide whether to loan money to an individual. According to figures published by the Registry Trust for 2004-05, London had the second highest number of CCJs issued with 75 thousand compared with 77 thousand in the West Midlands and just 28 thousand in the Wales - the lowest in the UK (Table 8.7). However, when looking at the value of CCJs, London has both the highest total value of all CCJs (£235 million) issued and the highest average value of each (£3,137). When expressed as a percentage, London contributes 22 per cent to the total value of all CCJs in England. The capital also has the highest value of CCJs per person at £38, compared with just £19 in the South West and £25 in England as a whole (Figure 8.8).

Table 8.7

County Court Judgements 2004-05

Numbers and £m

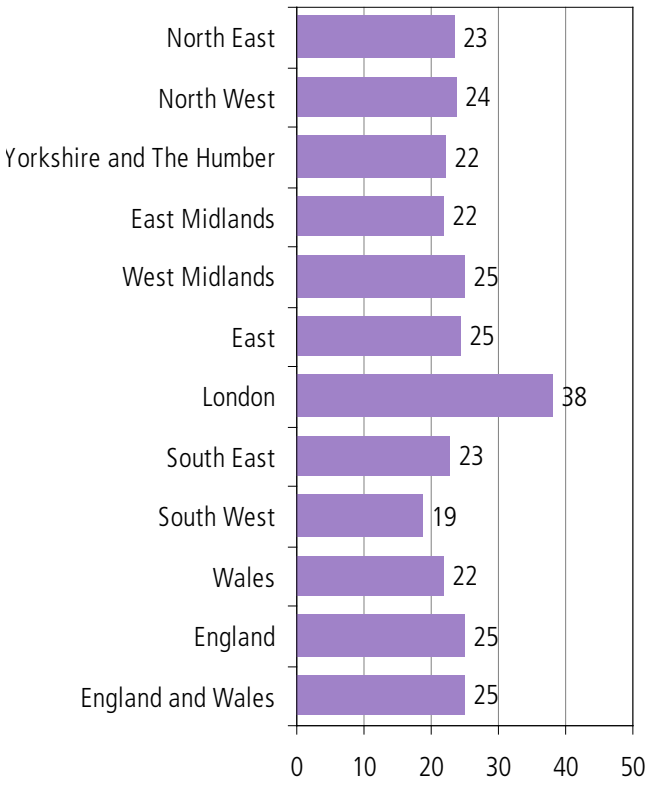
	Total CCJs	Total Value of CCJs (£m)	Average Value of CCJs (£)
North East	29,876	49.3	1,650
North West	68,878	132.5	1,923
Yorkshire and The Humber	66,780	94.3	1,411
East Midlands	51,911	79.8	1,537
West Midlands	76,526	109.3	1,428
East	48,445	113.6	2,345
London	74,842	234.8	3,137
South East	59,180	154.9	2,617
South West	45,971	81.1	1,764
Wales	27,801	53.7	1,932
England	522,409	1049.4	2,009
England and Wales	550,210	1103.1	2,005

Source: Registry Trust Ltd. 2004-05

Figure 8.8

Value of CCJs per person[1], 2004-05

£ per person



1 Rates are calculated using ONS population projections for 2008, except for London where GLA projections for 2008 have been used. Rates are for all people aged 16 and over.

Source: Registry Trust Ltd, 2004-05

Benefits

Benefits data provide a useful source of information about the spatial distribution of poverty and low incomes. The data can also be used to offer proxy measures of unemployment, disability and ill health. Table 8.9 shows claimant rates as percentages of appropriate base populations for all the main benefits.

Income Support

Income Support (IS) is intended to help people on low incomes who are not required to be available for employment. The mains groups of people who receive IS are:

- Lone parents,
- The long and short-term sick,
- People with disabilities, and
- Other special groups.

Table 8.9

Claimant rates by benefit type - summary, August 2008

Percentages

	Income Support	JSA	Incapacity Benefit	DLA Under 16	DLA 16-59	DLA Aged 60+
Base Populations[1]	*Aged 16-59*	*Working-age*	*Aged 16-64*	*Aged Under 16*	*Aged 16-59*	*Aged 60+*
North East	7.5	3.3	9.4	3.3	5.3	12.6
North West	7.4	2.8	8.9	2.9	5.5	12.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.8	2.7	6.8	2.7	4.5	10.2
East Midlands	5.0	2.2	6.2	2.8	4.2	8.5
West Midlands	6.3	3.2	6.9	3.0	4.6	9.4
East	4.4	1.8	4.9	2.7	3.3	5.7
London[3]	7.3	2.6	5.8	2.3	3.4	7.7
Inner London[3]	8.6	3.1	6.6	2.4	3.7	9.8
Outer London[3]	6.4	2.3	5.3	2.3	3.2	6.7
South East	4.1	1.5	4.5	2.6	3.1	4.8
South West	4.8	1.5	5.9	2.6	4.0	5.9
England	5.8	2.3	6.4	2.7	4.1	8.2
Scotland	6.9	2.4	8.7	2.9	5.5	11.1
Wales	7.2	2.5	10.1	3.3	6.3	14.9
Great Britain	6.0	2.3	6.7	2.8	4.3	8.8

	Pension Credit	State Pension	Attendance Allowance	Housing Benefit[4]	Council Tax Benefit[4]	Children in families on key benefits[4]
Base Populations1	*Aged 60+*	*Pensionable Age*	*Aged 65+*	*All Households*[2]	*All Households*[2]	*Aged 0 - 18*
North East	26.4	96.8	17.1	20.9	27.2	23.4
North West	23.2	97.1	18.2	18.1	23.8	21.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	22.6	96.5	14.1	16.5	21.7	19.8
East Midlands	19.2	96.5	15.9	13.8	18.9	17.2
West Midlands	22.6	97.1	17.7	16.9	23.0	20.9
East	17.0	96.4	14.3	13.1	17.0	14.3
London[3]	24.8	92.9	15.3	21.6	22.5	27.5
Inner London[3]	33.8	87.3	15.5	-	-	35.7
Outer London[3]	20.7	95.5	15.2	-	-	22.8
South East	14.9	96.2	12.5	12.3	14.8	12.7
South West	16.7	96.4	15.6	13.4	17.2	13.9
England	20.1	96.0	15.4	16.2	20.2	19.0
Scotland	24.0	96.3	16.8	18.9	23.3	18.2
Wales	22.1	96.0	20.3	16.5	23.2	22.3
Great Britain	20.6	96.0	15.8	16.4	20.7	19.1

1 Rates are calculated as a percentage of ONS 2008 population projections, based on 2006 Mid-year estimates.
2 Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006-based household projections, CLG.
3 Rate are calculated as a percentage of GLA 2008 population projections.
4 Data for these variables are taken from the August 2007 quarterly release by the DWP Information Directorate and at time of print were the most recent figures available.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and 5% Sample

In August 2008, there were 365,210 London residents in receipt of Income Support, a decrease of 11,800 on the November 2006 figure. Expressed as a percentage of those aged 16-59, London had a claimant rate of 7.3 per cent, 0.2 per cent lower than the previous year, but fairly consistent with the overall trend in Britain (Table 8.10). The Inner London rate of 8.6 per cent is by far the highest rate of any region or country in the UK. In contrast, the Outer London rate is much closer to the GB average at 6.4 per cent compared with 6.0 per cent in Great Britain.

Hackney had the highest rate in London (11.8 per cent) and the third highest in Great Britain. Barking and Dagenham had replaced Islington as the second highest in London with 10.8 per cent. As in 2007, seven London boroughs feature in the twenty highest rates for all Local Authorities, and four in the top ten. All except Greenwich and Barking and Dagenham were in Inner London (Table 8.13).

Job Seekers Allowance

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people on 7 October 1996. It is payable to people under state pension age who are available for work of at least 40 hours a week and actively seeking work.

In August 2008 there were 134,160 people in London claiming JSA, amounting to 2.6 per cent of the working-age population. This compares with the rate for Great Britain of 2.3 per cent. There was significant disparity within London illustrated by a 0.8 percentage point gap between Inner London (3.1 per cent) and Outer London (2.3 per cent). The Inner London rate is the third highest of any region whilst Outer London falls in line with the Great Britain average.

At borough level, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham have rates above 4 per cent and rank 6th, 12th and 14th respectively out of all Local Authorities in England. Haringey (3.9 per cent), Waltham Forest (3.9 per cent) and Barking and Dagenham (3.6 per cent) also appear in the top twenty authorities.

Disability related Benefits

Incapacity Benefit (IB) replaced Sickness Benefit and Invalidity Benefit from 13 April 1995. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet certain contribution conditions.

Owing to the capital's younger age structure, the overall claimant rate for IB tends to be relatively low compared with the rest of the country. In August 2008 there were 307,830 claimants of Incapacity Benefit, which expressed as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 gives a claimant rate of 5.8 per cent. The rate for Great Britain is 6.7 per cent. As in previous years, the Inner London rate (6.6 per cent) is much closer to the national figure (Table 8.9).

None of the London boroughs had a claimant rate which featured in the 20 highest rates nationwide. As in 2006, Hackney had the highest London rate at 8.4 per cent, followed by Islington with 8.3 per cent, which rank 60th and 65th respectively.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) provides a non-contributory, non-means-tested and tax-free payment for severely disabled people who claim help with associated costs before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance for people in this age group from April 1992.

In terms of child (under 16) DLA claimants, London ranks relatively low. The London wide figure of 2.3 per cent is significantly less than the Great Britain rate of 2.8 per cent. This pattern continues with the population aged 16-59. London's rate of 3.4 per cent is almost a full percentage point lower than for Great Britain as a whole and almost 3 percentage points lower than Wales, where the rate is 6.3 per cent.

Of those aged 60 and over, 7.7 per cent of the population claimed DLA, amounting to almost 91 thousand people. Again, there is a clear polarity between Inner and Outer London, with Inner London (9.8 per cent) above the Great Britain figure of 8.8 per cent and Outer London 2.1 percentage points below. Both were significantly lower than Wales with a rate of 15.0 per cent, the highest in the UK.

Attendance allowance is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. People who have a terminal illness and are unlikely to live longer than six

Table 8.10

Benefit claimants, 2001-2007[1]

Percentages

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Job Seekers Allowance[2]							
Great Britain	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0
London	3.2	3.3	3.2	3	3.2	3.2	2.5
Incapacity Benefit[3,4]							
Great Britain	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.9
London	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.0
Income Support[5,6]							
Great Britain	-	-	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0
London	-	-	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5
Attendance Allowance[7]							
Great Britain	-	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.8	17.9
London	-	14.6	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.3
Children in Families on Key Benefits[8]							
Great Britain	18.5	18	20.3	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.1
London	26.7	26.4	27.8	28	28.1	28.9	27.5

1 Data are taken from November in each year.
2 Rates are calculated as a percentage of working-age population from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.
3 These figures are affected by the introduction of Child Tax Credit in April 2003.
4 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 16-64 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.
5 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 16-59 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.
6 Before November 2003: there was a sharp decline in the number of claimants aged 60 or over. This is due to the migration of most existing Minimum Income Guarantee claimants to pension credit, which was introduced in October 2003. Some residual cases remain.
7 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 65 and over from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.
8 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 0-18 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.
9 Key Benefits include, Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Benefit, Disability Living Allowance and Income Support.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and Department for Work and Pensions 5% Sample

months can claim attendance allowance under 'special rules' provisions. There were 132,200 people claiming Attendance Allowance in August 2008 equating to a claimant rate of 15.3 per cent compared with the Great Britain rate of 15.8 per cent. In contrast to most other forms of benefit, rates differed little between Inner London (15.3 per cent) and Outer London (14.8 per cent).

Pension Credit

Pension Credit was introduced in October 2003. It is an entitlement for people aged 60 and over living in Great Britain, designed to assist the poorest pensioners and also to reward savers with low or modest incomes who missed out under the previous system. It is not necessary to have paid national insurance contributions to be eligible.

Almost one-quarter of all Londoners aged 60 and over claimed Pension Credit in August 2008. This was the second highest rate nationally behind the North East at 26.4 per cent (Table 8.9). As with many forms of benefit there was a marked contrast between claimant rates in Inner and Outer London. One in three people aged 60 or over claimed Pension Credit in Inner London, compared with just one in five in Outer London.

Tower Hamlets had the highest claimant rate in London with 46.4 per cent of its pensionable age population claiming Pension Credit. This was also the highest rate in Great Britain and a further three London Boroughs (Newham, Hackney and Islington) featured in the five highest rates for local authorities in Great Britain. Bromley had the lowest rate in London at just 14.1 per cent, followed by Richmond with 14.3 per cent.

This further highlights the disparity across the capital, particularly between Inner and Outer London.

Children in families dependent on benefit

This statistics relate to children living in families where an adult of working-age claims a key benefit. In August 2007 there were 365 thousand such children, which represents 27.5 per cent of all children in London aged 0-18. This was by far the highest rate of any region in Great Britain, 4.1 percentage points higher than the next closest region – the North East. Once again, significant polarity exists between Inner (35.7 per cent) and Outer London (22.8 per cent). Both figures are considerably higher than the Great Britain average of 19.1 per cent.

Tower Hamlets has the highest rate in England at 45.7 per cent, followed by Islington at 43.1 per cent. Hackney (38.2 per cent) and Newham (37.6 per cent) also feature in the highest five local authorities in England. Ten of the 13 Inner London boroughs have a claimant rate of at least 30 per cent. Only two Outer London boroughs have a rate higher than 30 per cent - Barking and Dagenham (32.8 per cent) and Waltham Forest (31.0 per cent) (Table 8.14).

Housing Benefit

People are eligible to receive Housing Benefit (HB) only if they are liable to pay rent in respect of the dwelling they occupy as their home. Couples are treated as a single benefit unit. The amount of benefit depends on eligible rent, income, deductions in respect of any non-dependents and deductions where food, fuel and water are included. People who are liable to pay rent but who have capital in excess of £16,000 are not entitled to HB.

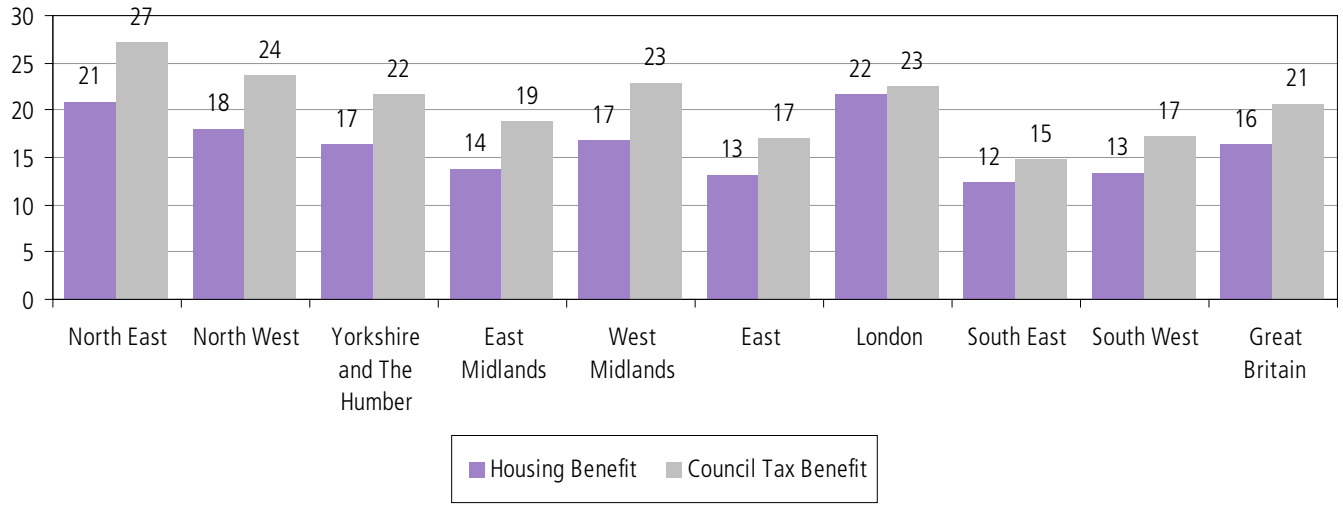
In August 2007, 21.6 per cent of households in London claimed Housing Benefit, which amounts to a total of 698,300 households. This compares with the rate for Great Britain of 16.4 per cent. The London rate is the highest of any region or country in Great Britain and compares with 12.3 per cent in the South East; the lowest claimant rate (Table 8.9).

Hackney (38.1 per cent), Tower Hamlets (38.1 per cent), Newham (37.6) and Islington (35.2) rank as the top four Local Authorities nationally in terms of HB claimant rates. There are 11 London boroughs with HB claimant rates inside the top 20 claimant rates nationally.

Figure 8.11

Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit claimant rates[1], August 2007

Percentages



1 Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006-based household projections, CLG.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longditudinal Study and Deparment for Work and Pensions 5% Sample

Council Tax Benefit

Council Tax Benefit (CTB) is designed to help people on low incomes pay their council tax. Generally, it mirrors the Housing Benefit Scheme in the calculation of claimants' applicable amount, resources and deductions in respect of any non-dependents. There were 728 thousand London households in receipt of Council Tax Benefit in August 2007. This corresponded to a claimant rate of 22.5 per cent and was exactly the same as the November 2006 figure. This compares with the Great Britain figure of 20.7 per cent, but is significantly less than the rate of 27.2 per cent recorded in the North East.

Hackney (38.1), Tower Hamlets (38.1) and Newham all feature in the five highest rates of Council Tax Benefit claimants in Great Britain. A further three boroughs are included the top 20. Richmond maintained its status as the borough with the lowest claimant rate of just 11.8 per cent.

Figure 8.11 shows a comparison of claimant rates for both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. In all cases the rate of claimant for Council Tax Benefit is higher than that for Housing Benefit. However, in London the gap between rates is significantly smaller than in other regions at just 0.9 percentage points. The next closest region is the South East with 2.5 percentage points and the Great Britain figure is 4.3 per cent.

Table 8.12

Working-age households by combined economic activity status of household: second quarter 2008

Percentages and thousands

	Work-rich households[1]	Households containing both working and workless members	Workless households[2]	Total households[3] (=100 per cent)	Working-age people living in workless households	Children[4] living in workless households
North East	54	25	21	793	16	20
North West	56	25	19	2,077	14	18
Yorkshire and The Humber	58	24	18	1,567	13	16
East Midlands	59	27	14	1,323	10	13
West Midlands	56	27	17	1,599	13	19
East	61	26	13	1,680	9	12
London	54	28	18	2,167	14	23
South East	62	26	11	2,400	8	10
South West	62	25	14	1,450	10	13
England	58	26	16	15,057	11	16
Wales	54	28	18	864	13	16
Scotland	61	23	17	1,590	12	15
Northern Ireland	50	33	17	539	12	13
United Kingdom	58	26	16	18,050	12	16

1 Work-rich - A working-age household where all members aged 16 or over are in employment.
2 Workless - Area working-age household where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment.
3 Total excludes households with unknown economic activity status, 1,308 thousand households in the UK.
4 Children under 16.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics: Released in Regional Snapshot 4 Dec 2008

Table 8.13

Income Support claimants: rates and borough rankings, August 2008

Percentages

	Claimants	Claimant Rate (%)[1]	Rank of Rate out of English LA's	Statistical Group - % of all claimants			
				Pensioner	Disabled	Lone Parent	Other Group
City of London	160	2.4	333	-	-	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	11,160	10.8	6	1	37	53	10
Barnet	11,890	5.8	122	0	50	40	11
Bexley	6,680	5.1	155	0	40	48	11
Brent	14,280	8.1	41	0	46	43	10
Bromley	8,600	4.8	177	0	44	46	11
Camden	12,540	8.7	31	0	59	31	11
Croydon	14,800	7.1	69	1	42	48	10
Ealing	13,810	6.7	84	1	49	40	11
Enfield	16,010	9.0	22	0	42	48	9
Greenwich	14,060	9.5	15	1	46	42	12
Hackney	17,430	11.8	3	1	47	43	10
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,510	7.5	59	0	54	35	12
Haringey	15,620	9.8	11	0	49	42	9
Harrow	6,920	5.0	158	2	50	39	9
Havering	6,880	5.0	161	0	47	44	8
Hillingdon	9,270	5.9	116	0	40	48	12
Hounslow	9,620	6.5	94	0	41	47	10
Islington	14,820	10.7	7	0	52	38	10
Kensington and Chelsea	6,680	5.8	125	0	62	28	11
Kingston upon Thames	3,460	3.5	252	0	51	38	8
Lambeth	17,370	8.5	35	0	48	43	8
Lewisham	15,980	8.8	27	0	43	47	9
Merton	5,500	4.3	197	0	39	50	9
Newham	17,280	10.3	9	0	48	41	11
Redbridge	10,040	6.5	96	0	42	46	11
Richmond upon Thames	3,580	3.1	286	0	53	38	9
Southwark	16,820	9.0	23	0	47	42	11
Sutton	5,160	4.5	190	0	48	46	6
Tower Hamlets	15,220	9.5	14	1	53	33	13
Waltham Forest	12,210	8.6	34	0	44	46	10
Wandsworth	10,670	5.1	150	0	48	42	10
Westminster	11,170	7.3	63	1	61	26	12
Inner London	181,280	8.6		1	51	39	10
Outer London	183,930	6.4		0	44	45	10
London	365,210	7.3		0	47	42	10
Great Britain[2]	2,111,490	6.0		1	54	35	11

1 Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006 based GLA population projections for 2008.
2 Rates are calculated as a percentage of ONS 2008 population projections based on 2006 Mid-year estimates.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study

Table 8.14

Children in families dependent on benefits: rates and borough rankings, August 2007

Percentages

	Claimants	Claimant Rate	Rank of Rate out of English LA's	Statistical Group - % of total JSA claimant	Sick or disabled	Lone parent	Other group
City of London	100	8.9	297	0	0	100	0
Barking and Dagenham	15,700	32.8	13	3	24	71	1
Barnet	14,800	18.8	121	7	27	64	1
Bexley	8,000	15.5	170	6	29	63	3
Brent	19,600	29.3	26	9	27	62	3
Bromley	11,200	16.4	154	4	30	63	1
Camden	12,900	32.2	17	5	31	63	1
Croydon	19,400	22.9	69	5	22	71	2
Ealing	18,900	25.2	48	7	31	59	2
Enfield	21,500	29.5	25	9	27	62	1
Greenwich	17,900	29.8	24	4	22	71	3
Hackney	22,000	38.2	4	6	22	70	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	10,400	30.7	22	3	28	68	0
Haringey	19,900	36.2	7	7	27	65	2
Harrow	9,000	18.1	132	9	31	54	4
Havering	8,700	17.1	145	8	29	62	2
Hillingdon	13,700	22.2	80	8	28	61	3
Hounslow	13,800	24.5	54	7	23	67	4
Islington	16,600	43.1	2	7	20	70	3
Kensington and Chelsea	5,800	19.7	105	7	33	60	2
Kingston upon Thames	3,700	10.7	261	11	27	62	3
Lambeth	20,500	32.4	15	7	21	72	0
Lewisham	18,200	29.0	27	6	24	68	2
Merton	8,700	19.0	117	8	21	69	1
Newham	28,300	37.6	5	11	28	58	3
Redbridge	15,400	24.4	55	8	31	57	3
Richmond upon Thames	3,500	8.4	304	9	26	66	0
Southwark	21,100	33.3	12	3	23	73	0
Sutton	6,400	14.8	183	6	25	67	2
Tower Hamlets	25,500	45.7	1	19	30	46	5
Waltham Forest	18,400	31.0	19	13	23	61	3
Wandsworth	12,400	22.8	70	7	25	67	2
Westminster	10,400	31.2	18	6	40	51	3
Inner London	181,280	35.7		7	26	64	3
Outer London	183,930	22.8		8	26	64	2
London	365,210	27.5		8	26	64	2
Great Britain	2,111,490	19.1		8	36	54	2

1 Rates are calculated as a percentage of ONS 2007 Mid-year estimates.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and 5% Sample

Chapter 9

Emergency Services

- According to Home Office figures, the **total number of crimes** recorded in London in 2007/08 **was 869,604**, the highest of the regions in England and Wales but represents **a reduction of six per cent** compared with 2006/07.
- **Crime fell across all categories except for drugs offences**. The largest reductions were in robbery (down 19 per cent) and Fraud and Forgery (down 23 per cent).
- **Total crime has fallen** by 6.5 per cent compared with ten years ago, and **by 21 per cent against the peak** in that period (2002/03).
- In 2007/08, **almost 220 thousand crimes were cleared up** in London, **an increase of approximately 22 thousand crimes** on the previous year. The sanction detection rate for crime in London was 25 per cent, an increase from 21 per cent in 2006/07.
- Over **700 thousand calls required immediate attendance**, averaging at over 1,900 calls per day to the Met Police, during 2007/08.
- In the 2008/09 year, the **London Ambulance Service responded to a total of 973,622 emergency incidents**. This represents **an increase** of around three per cent on the previous year and **of 27 per cent from 2000/2001**.
- The **most common incidents involved falls or back injuries**, accounting for an eighth of all calls. Breathing problems was the second most common reason.
- **Five London boroughs had rates of 15 incidents or more per 100 population**; Westminster, Lambeth, Islington, Barking and Dagenham and Newham. The lowest rates were recorded in Richmond, Harrow and Merton.
- The **London Fire Brigade answered over 229,000 emergency 999 calls** in 2008/09. This was **ten per cent lower** than in 2007/08 and represents a continuation of the gradual fall in the calls the brigade receives.
- In total, **138,385 incidents were responded to** in 2008/09. This has fallen by over 47,000 since 2001/02 representing **a drop of a quarter over the seven year period**.
- Just over **a fifth of all incidents attended were for fires**. There were more than **double the number of false alarms** than there were fires in 2008/09.

Police

Introduction

London is the capital and is the largest city in the UK. It has the largest economy, the largest population, and the largest police service. London also has more crime than any other region in England and Wales. This chapter draws on a range of sources, including the 2007/08 British Crime Survey, Home Office crime figures, and the police's own crime and incident data.

This chapter begins with an overview of recorded crime at a regional level and then local level, before examining trends in the type of crime recorded, the number of crimes solved by police, and crime by and against young people. For this year's Focus on London report, calls for police from the public are also included. This data gives an overview of the amount of policing that goes on in London, but does not always involve an actual crime, and so reflects the broader role of police.

Table 9.1

Total recorded crime by region, 2007/08

Numbers and percentages

	Total 2007/08	Percentage change 2006/07 to 2007/08
North East	223,736	-11
North West	663,141	-12
Yorkshire and The Humber	521,263	-10
East Midlands	405,426	-6
West Midlands	457,605	-10
East	420,054	-8
London	869,604	-6
South East	680,557	-9
South West	397,787	-9
Wales	243,623	-6

Source: Home Office

Recorded crime at regional level

According to Home Office figures, the total number of crimes recorded in London in 2007/08 was 869,604 (18 per cent of the total for England and Wales). As Table 9.1 shows, this is the highest of the regions in England and Wales but represents a reduction of six per cent compared with 2006/07. Alongside Wales and East Midlands regions, London recorded the smallest reduction (the largest was the North West with 12 per cent). No region recorded an increase.

Table 9.2 shows that London continues to record the highest total recorded crime rate per head of population (at 116 offences per 1,000 residents) compared with the national average of 91. The crime rate in London fell by eight compared with 2006/07, which was on a par with the national average reduction of nine.

Table 9.2

Recorded crime rates by region, 2003/04-2007/08

Rates per thousand residents

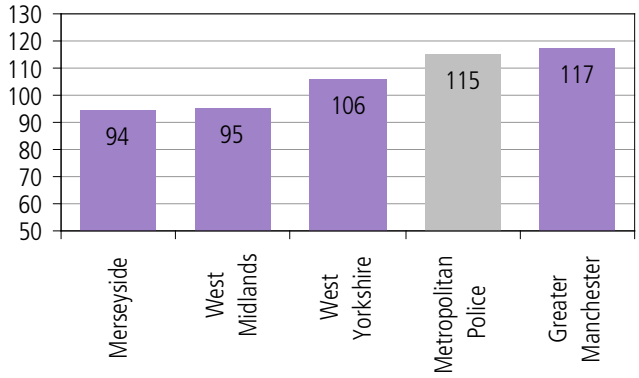
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Total reduction 2003/04-2007/08
North East	111	102	101	98	88	23
North West	121	115	115	110	97	24
Yorkshire and The Humber	137	118	118	114	101	36
East Midlands	117	107	102	100	93	24
West Midlands	113	100	98	95	85	28
East	93	88	86	83	75	18
London	145	139	134	124	116	29
South East	91	90	90	91	83	8
South West	93	89	86	86	78	15
Wales	99	91	87	87	82	17
England and Wales	113	105	103	100	91	22

Source: Home Office

Figure 9.3

Crime rates in most similar police force areas, 2007/08

Rates per thousand



Source: Home Office

Regional comparisons are problematic due to the different characteristics between London and the regions. London is almost completely urban and its population is increased by large numbers of commuters and visitors each day. This constitutes inter-regional travel on a scale not experienced elsewhere in England and Wales.

The Home Office groups forces into 'Most Similar Groups'. London is considered most similar to Greater Manchester, Merseyside, West Yorkshire and West Midlands forces. In 2007/08, the Metropolitan Police, which covers all of London except the City, recorded the second highest crime rate (115 offences per 1,000 population) amongst these five forces (Figure 9.3). Greater Manchester was highest at 117, and amongst other forces, Nottinghamshire (118) and Cleveland (119) were also higher than the Metropolitan Police.

Recorded crime across London's Boroughs

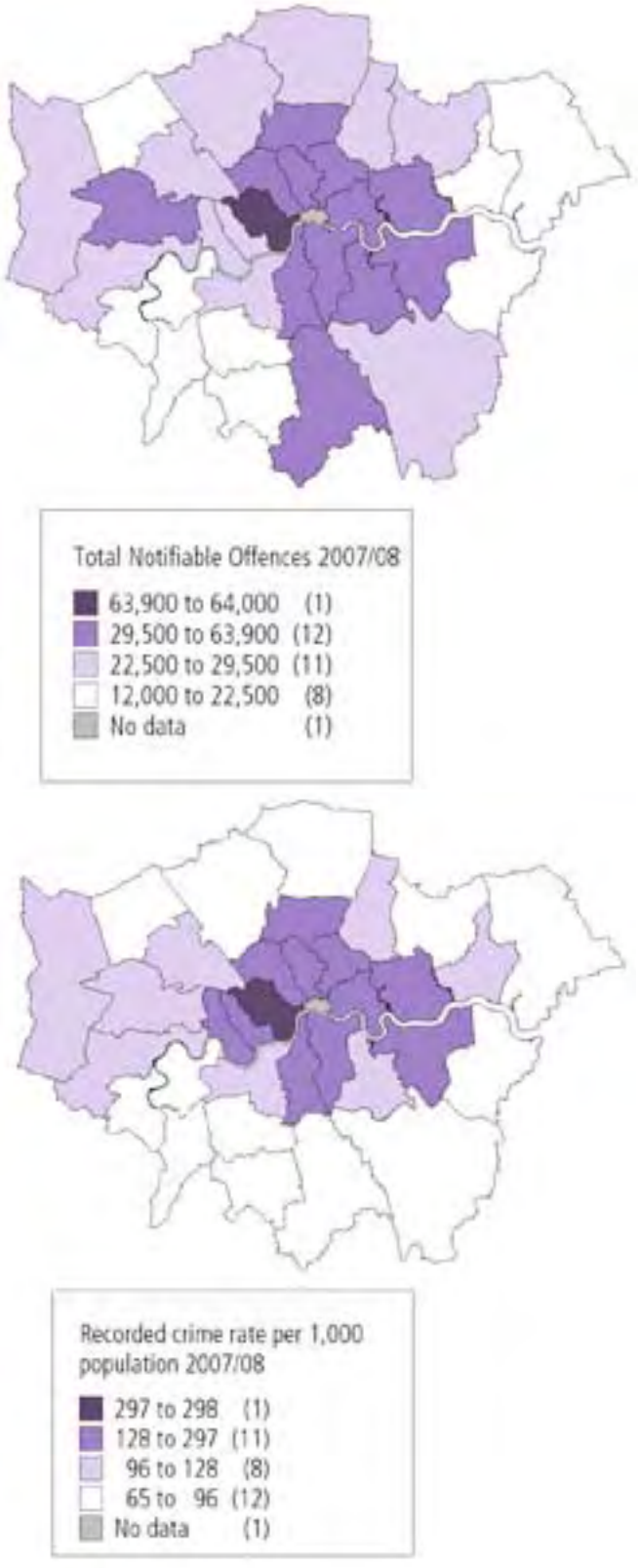
Crime is not spread evenly across London. Westminster recorded the highest number of offences - 63,920 in 2007/08, which is far higher than the next borough, Southwark, with 40,085 (Map 9.4). This is because Westminster contains London's West End, which attracts large numbers of visitors and commuters each day to its commercial and leisure industries. The number of crimes is generally higher in Inner London boroughs than in the suburbs.

Breaking the 32 boroughs' crime rates down by resident population shows that there is a lot of variation.

Maps 9.4 and 9.5

Recorded crime per borough and crime rates per 1,000 population, 2007/08

Numbers and rates



Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Table 9.6

Top ten recorded crime rates by crime type and police force area, 2007/08

Rates per thousand population

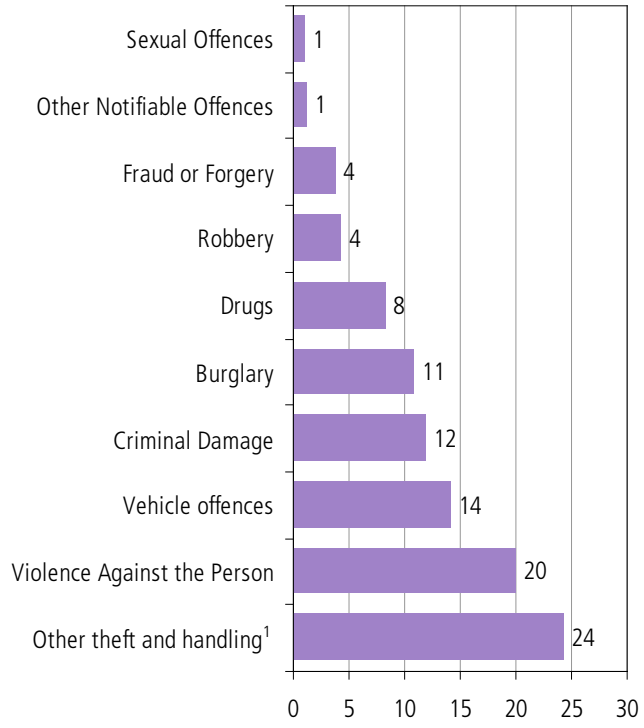
	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Offences against vehicles	Other theft offences	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences	Change from 2006/07 total
Cleveland	119	23	1	1	13	12	29	2	31	4	2	-5
Nottinghamshire	118	19	1	2	18	19	26	3	25	4	2	-13
Greater Manchester	117	20	1	3	16	18	23	3	26	5	2	-14
Metropolitan Police	115	23	1	5	13	16	28	4	14	9	1	-8
South Yorkshire	113	19	1	1	15	18	23	3	27	3	1	-11
Humberside	107	21	1	1	15	13	24	3	24	3	2	-20
West Yorkshire	106	18	1	1	17	15	23	3	24	3	2	-12
South Wales	101	18	1	1	12	18	21	2	23	5	1	1
West Midlands	95	21	1	3	14	14	17	3	18	4	2	-13
Northamptonshire	95	16	1	1	14	14	21	3	22	2	1	-6
England and Wales	91	18	1	2	11	12	20	3	19	4	1	-9

Source: Home Office

Figure 9.7

Crime types as proportions of all recorded offences, Metropolitan Police 2007/08

Percentages



1 Excluding vehicle offences.

Source: Home Office

Westminster records the highest rate, 297 crimes per 1,000 population, but this is not a typical residential area and can be considered to be unique among the 32 local authorities. Harrow records the lowest rate, 66 per 1,000. Mapping the crime rates shows a clear difference between Inner London boroughs and Outer London boroughs (Map 9.5).

Types of Crime

Crime is recorded and reported in various ways. The Home Office publishes crime rates across different categories of offending. As Table 9.6 shows, London recorded the fourth highest crime rate overall, but results vary by crime type. Rates were joint highest for Violence (23 per 1,000 population) and highest for Robbery (5), but second lowest for Burglary (13) and lowest for Criminal Damage (14).

Crime fell across all categories, which may be a reflection of police activity. The exception to this was for Drugs offences, where numbers increased by 32 per cent on the previous year. The largest reductions were in Robbery (down 19 per cent) and Fraud & Forgery (down 23 per cent). In 2007/08, the proportions of crime show that one in four crimes recorded in London were minor theft offences. Figure 9.7 demonstrates that one in five crimes was Violence Against the Person, ranging

Table 9.8

Recorded crime trends in Metropolitan Police area by type[1], 1998/99-2007/08

Numbers

	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Residential Burglary	Non-residential Burglary	Burglary	Offences against vehicles
1998/99	921,603	129,904	8,014	26,276	75,053	46,964	122,017	160,563
1999/00	1,037,789	154,827	9,065	36,225	78,706	48,591	127,297	172,235
2000/01	994,233	155,276	8,759	40,992	70,169	42,207	112,376	168,152
2001/02	1,057,360	161,359	9,944	53,547	73,931	42,096	116,027	174,260
2002/03	1,080,741	178,802	10,427	42,496	72,237	41,190	113,427	173,392
2003/04	1,060,930	186,188	10,200	40,640	67,996	37,365	105,361	159,057
2004/05	1,015,121	201,926	10,864	39,033	63,084	38,390	101,474	136,190
2005/06	984,125	197,264	10,293	45,311	64,174	39,336	103,510	137,772
2006/07	921,779	182,355	9,305	45,771	59,933	36,795	96,728	129,736
2007/08	862,032	172,743	8,766	37,000	59,837	34,057	93,894	119,460
Change 2007/08 vs 1998/99	-6%	32%	9%	41%	-20%	-27%	-23%	-26%
Change 2007/08 vs peak	-21%	-14%	-19%	-31%	-24%	-30%	-26%	-31%

1 Figures derived only from the MPS. Data on all crime types in the long term is not available due to changes in counting and classification rules.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

from harassment through varying degrees of assault, to homicide. More serious acquisitive offences (Burglary, Vehicle Crime and Robbery) together constitute 28 per cent of recorded crime.

Long term trends in London Crime

Focusing on key crime types in London in the long term shows how crime has fallen in the capital. Total crime has fallen by 6.5 per cent compared with ten years ago, and by 21 per cent against the peak in that period (2002/03) (Table 9.8). All crime types share a common theme in that 2007/08 was not the peak year for recorded offences.

The data shows how the types of offending have changed at different times and also how changes to counting rules can impact on recorded, and then published, figures. Violence against the person peaked in 2004/05, having apparently increased by approximately 80 thousand from 1999. This is an example of changes to counting rules, as Common Assault and Harassment are not included in the total. Since the peak, Violence Against the Person offences have fallen by 14 per cent.

Robbery doubled in number between 1999 and 2002. This coincided with the market expansion of mobile phones. As desirable electronic technology became portable and more widespread, crime patterns adapted. Since the peak in 2001/02, robbery offences have reduced by 31 per cent. Robbery remains 41 per cent higher than ten years ago, and this reflects the changes in technology and society.

Both residential and non-residential burglary have fallen in the long term. The peak for burglary was in 1999/00 and 2007/08 was the lowest total in ten years. Similarly vehicle crime reached its lowest level last year, down 26 per cent since 1998/99.

Police priorities

The year (2007/08) was the final year of the Police Performance Assessment Framework (PPAF). PPAF was a five-year framework used by the Home Office to measure police performance against targets and their support for Public Service Agreements. The main priority for the Metropolitan Police Service in 2007/08 was the reduction of British Crime Survey (BCS) crimes. These were termed BCS Comparator Crimes and reflected the offences covered by the BCS. Last year, BCS crime fell by nine per cent in the capital.

Table 9.9

Crime types in London, 2006/07 and 2007/08

Numbers and percentages

	2007/08	2006/07	Difference	% Change
Total Notifiable Offences	862,032	921,779	-59,747	-6%
BCS Comparator Crime[1]	485,135	532,225	-47,090	-9%
Residential Burglary	59,837	59,933	-96	-0.2%
Robbery	37,000	45,771	-8,771	-19%
Business Crime[2]	107,292	122,529	-15,237	-12%
Motor Vehicle Crime	119,460	129,736	-10,276	-8%
Gun Enabled Crime	3,328	3,375	-47	-1%
Knife enabled Crime	10,220	12,124	-1,904	-16%
Trident Gun Crime	246	226	20	9%
Homicide	160	168	-8	-5%
Rape	1,919	2,304	-385	-17%
Violent Crime	218,509	237,431	-18,922	-8%
Hate Crime:				
Domestic Violence	50,986	54,746	-3,760	-7%
Racist Crime	8,649	9,976	-1,327	-13%
Homophobic Crime	981	1,184	-203	-17%

1 Wounding, common assault, personal robbery, snatch theft, pickpocket theft, residential burglary, theft of or from vehicle, interference/tampering with vehicle, criminal damage, theft of pedal cycle.
2 Robbery of business property, employee theft, theft from shops, non-dwelling burglary, retail deception (fraud counted per victim).

Source: Metropolitan Police Service and British Crime Survey

Table 9.10

Crime detection rates by region, 2007/08

Percentage

			Detection rate by method of detection					
					Taken into consideration			
	Recorded offences	Sanction detection rate[1]	Charge/ summons	Cautions	Previously recorded	Not previously recorded	Penalty notices for disorder	Cannabis Warnings
North East	223,736	35	19	10	2	0	2	1
North West	663,141	29	16	6	2	0	3	2
Yorkshire and The Humber	521,263	27	13	7	3	0	3	1
East Midlands	405,426	26	13	7	2	0	2	1
West Midlands	457,605	27	15	8	1	0	2	1
East of England	420,054	29	14	9	2	0	3	1
London	869,604	25	11	5	2	0	2	5
South East	680,557	27	13	8	2	0	3	1
South West	397,787	27	13	8	2	1	2	1
Wales	243,623	31	16	8	1	0	4	2
England and Wales	4,950,671	28	14	7	2	0	3	2

1 include offences for which individuals have been charged, summonsed or cautioned; those admitted and taken into consideration when individuals are tried for other offences, and penalty notices for disorder and cannabis warnings.

Source: Home Office

Table 9.11

Crime detection rates by type and region, 2007/08

Rates

	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Offences against vehicles	Other theft offences	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage
North East	35	64	42	30	16	18	35	50	17
North West	29	53	35	22	14	12	28	31	14
Yorkshire and The Humber	27	52	31	28	15	15	25	33	14
East Midlands	26	50	31	22	12	11	22	31	13
West Midlands	27	47	29	21	10	9	28	29	14
East	29	57	32	21	12	12	27	37	15
London	25	36	28	16	14	7	14	21	13
South East	27	49	27	22	12	9	23	28	15
South West	27	47	27	25	14	12	23	48	14
Wales	31	54	35	31	15	10	30	35	16
England and Wales	28	49	30	20	13	11	23	31	14

Source: Home Office

Looking at specific crime types in Table 9.9, the largest reduction was in Robbery (-19 per cent), which reversed an eight per cent increase the previous year. London also recorded a large reduction (-17 per cent) in Rape for the second consecutive year.

Police figures break down violent crime into different methods and sub-categories. Both knife (down 16 per cent) and gun enabled crime (down 1 per cent) fell in 2007/08. Gun enabled crime includes offences involving real firearms, imitation firearms, converted firearms, CS spray or gas, air weapons and ball bearing guns.

Detections

In 2007/08, almost 220 thousand crimes were cleared up in London, an increase of approximately 22 thousand on the previous year. The sanction detection rate for crime in London was 25 per cent, an increase from 21 per cent in 2006/07. The detection rate in London was the lowest of the regions but the difference between London and the national rate (28) closed to three percentage points (Table 9.10).

London recorded the lowest rate for charges/summons of offenders and the lowest rate for cautions. However, the rate for Cannabis Warnings (5) was the highest in England and Wales.

Detections by type

Detection rates varied by crime type. As shown in Table 9.11, the highest detection rates recorded were for violent crimes, Violence Against the Person (36 per cent) and sexual offences (28 per cent). The lowest was vehicle crime (seven per cent). This is consistent over geographical areas where detections of this type are amongst the lowest. The London region recorded the lowest detection rates in six of the eight categories.

Demand for policing

In the financial year 2007/08, the Metropolitan Police Service received in excess of 3.6 million calls, handled by the three communications and despatch centres located at Bow, Hendon and Lambeth. Not all calls made to police concern crime, so analysing call data is reflective of the wider demand.

All emergency and non-emergency calls to the MPS are recorded on the Computer Aided Despatch (CAD) system and are categorised in one of five ways, described below. Not all calls to police require deployment and therefore cannot be allocated to a specific Borough Operational Command Unit (BOCU).

The definitions of the five CAD categories are as follows:

- I grade calls, which require an immediate response,
- S grade calls, which do not constitute an actual emergency, but nonetheless police aim to attend within approximately one hour,
- E grade calls where a response is required and the arrival of police is at a mutually convenient time for the caller and officer,
- P grade calls which are 'police generated' and made by any of the emergency services, and
- R grade calls, which do not warrant a police response.

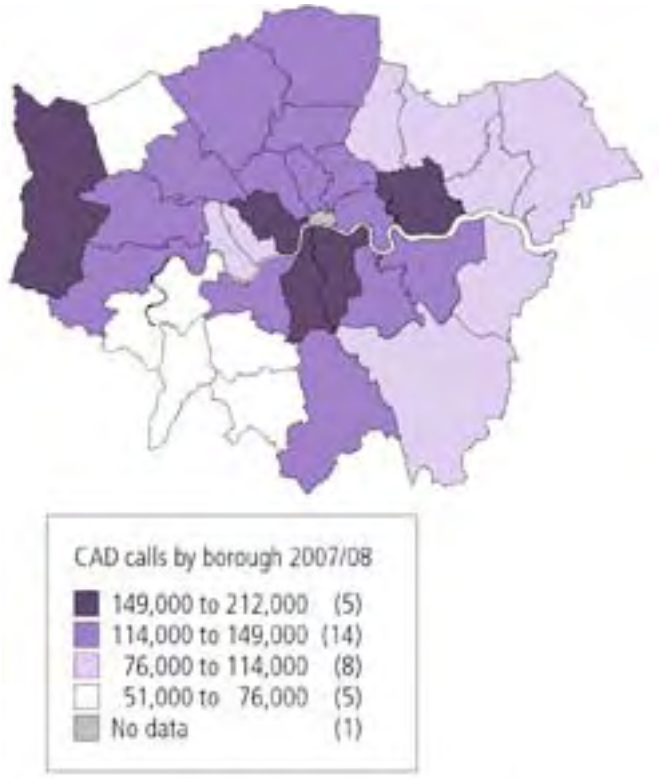
Number of CAD calls by borough

Map 9.12 presents the total number of CAD calls received, broken down by borough. This equates to approximately ten thousand calls per day across the Metropolitan Police area. There are some interesting differences between calls and crime figures e.g. Croydon receives more calls than Ealing despite Ealing recording more crime.

Map 9.12

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) calls received by borough, 2007/08

Numbers



Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Hillingdon receives a high number of calls because it incorporates Heathrow airport and routine security activity make a large contribution to the CAD total.

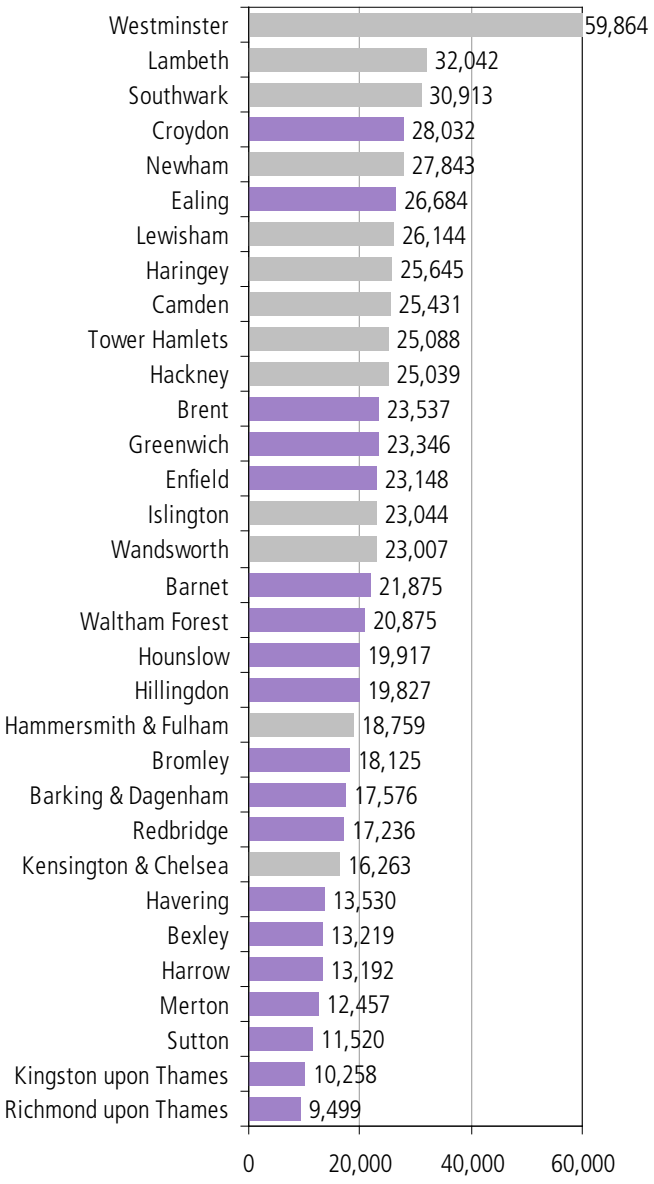
Number of I grade calls per borough

In 2007/08, over 700 thousand calls required immediate attendance, averaging at over 1,900 calls per day for immediate assistance in the Metropolitan Police District. This can vary from major crimes to minor incidents, all

Figure 9.13

Number of I grade calls to police, by borough[1], 2007/08

Numbers



1 Inner London boroughs are shaded light grey.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

of which demand varying levels and duration of officer involvement.

As can be seen in Table 9.13, Westminster received nearly 60 thousand immediate requests for help in the financial year 2007/08, by far the highest number of any London borough. Lambeth and Southwark, both central London boroughs, each received in excess of 30 thousand I grade calls. Richmond-upon-Thames, Kingston-upon-Thames, Sutton and Merton – all in South West London received the lowest number of I-grade calls in the same time period.

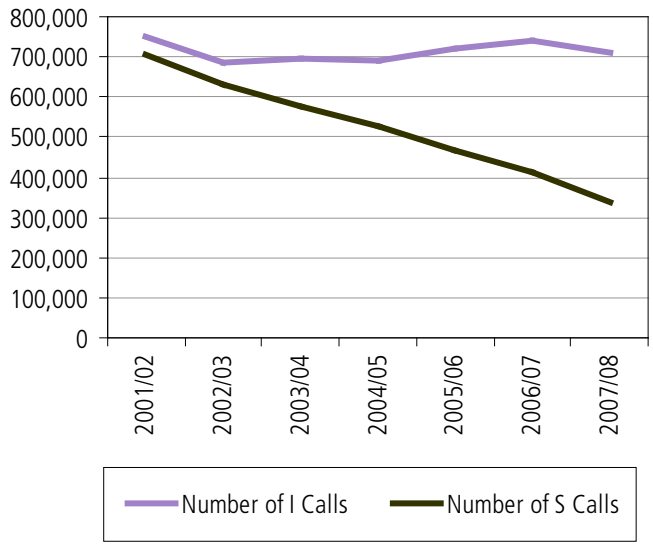
Trends in emergency calls

Data shows that the number of emergency incidents attended by police has fluctuated over the past seven years, but remains below the peak of 750 thousand incidents in 2001/02. A clearer trend in Figure 9.14 is in calls for police that are not actual emergencies, but nevertheless require attendance within as short a time as possible. The MPS has a target arrival time of 12 minutes for I grade calls, and 60 minutes for S grade calls, and achieved this for 66 per cent of I grade calls and 51 per cent of S grade calls. The average response time to an I grade call in 2007/08 was 13.8 minutes.

Figure 9.14

Numbers of I and S calls, 2001/02-2007/08[1]

Numbers



1 Financial years.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

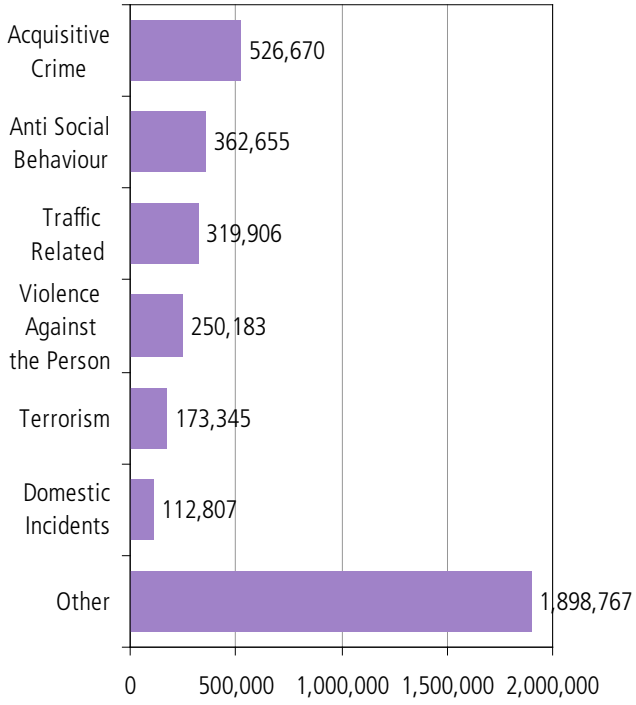
Calls by type

OVer half of incoming calls, some 1.9 million in 2007/08, were for Other, not necessarily crime-related incidents (Figure 9.15). Of specific crime-types the most frequent calls to police concerned offences regarding acquisitive crime. In 2007/08, 14 per cent of all calls (526,670) were for acquisitive crime; including Burglary of dwellings and industrial premises, theft of and from motor vehicles and robbery. A further 362,655 calls were received for assistance with beggars and vagrants, street drinking, noise and neighbours disputes amongst other things. Calls concerning street fighting may be categorised initially as anti-social behaviour but after investigation by officers, result in Violence Against the Person crimes being recorded.

Figure 9.15

Most common CAD calls by type[1] 2007/08

Numbers



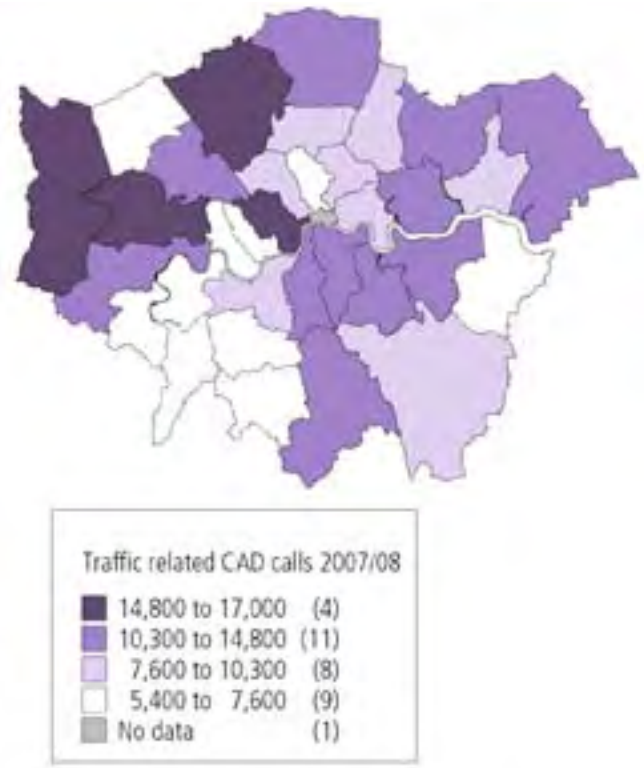
1 **Acquisitive crime** covers crime where items are stolen or acquired fraudulently. This includes theft, burglary, vehicle crime and fraud.
Anti-Social Behaviour includes nuisance neighbours, street drinking, rowdy behaviour, noise, begging and vagrancy and letting fireworks off in the street.
Violence against the person includes Sexual Offences.
Other incidents include, but are not limited to, lost and found property, suspicious deaths and incidents where only outcomes were recorded; for example premises alarm activations and malicious calls.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Map 9.16

CAD calls related to traffic offences in London, 2007/08

Numbers

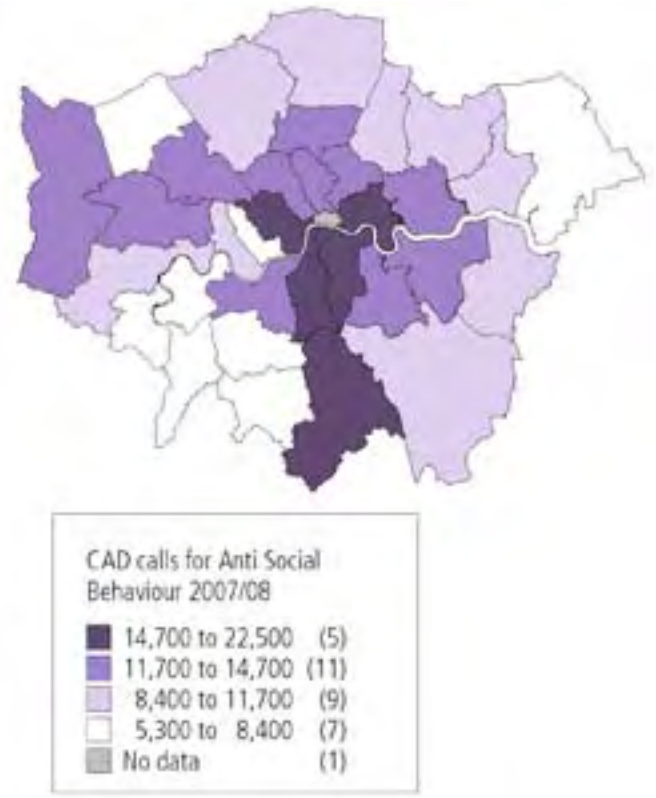


Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Map 9.17

CAD calls for Anti-Social Behaviour in London, 2007/08

Numbers



Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Certain traffic offences may require specialist officers, however other calls could be dealt with by local response. Traffic-related calls include abandoned vehicles, damage only and injury collisions and inappropriate use of vehicles. Barnet, Westminster, and Hillingdon all received over 16 thousand traffic-related calls in 2007/08 (Map 9.16).

Table 9.18

Youth victims by total offences and persons accused that were young people[1], 2007/08

Numbers and Percentages

Major Category	Total offences	Youth victims	%	Total accused	Youth accused	%
Violence Against the Person	172,743	20,617	12	35,731	5,023	14
Sexual Offences	8,766	2,785	32	1,693	213	13
Robbery	37,000	13,539	37	4,108	2,326	57
Burglary	93,894	1,126	1	5,458	1,161	21
Theft and Handling	332,156	9,003	3	23,707	5,331	22
Fraud or Forgery	33,011	118	0	4,122	280	7
Criminal Damage	102,493	603	1	8,310	2,861	34
Drugs	71,260	-	-	22,359	2,868	13
Other Notifiable Offences	10,709	552	5	5,053	846	17
Total	862,032	48,343	6	110,541	20,909	19

1 Young people are defined here as aged ten to 17.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

In the financial year 2007/08, Westminster received over 22 thousand calls to anti-social behaviour, averaging over 60 calls per day. This was followed by Lambeth, Southwark and Croydon (Map 9.17)

Young people as the victims of crime

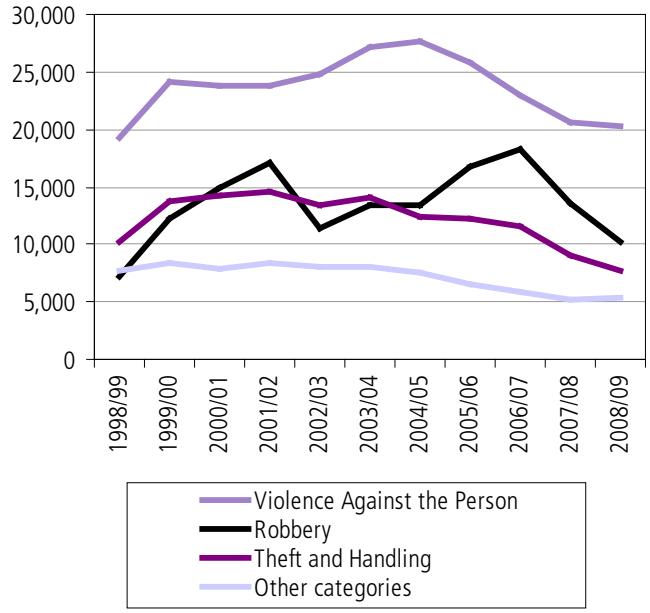
Young people are far more likely to be victims of certain types of crime than adults. Young people aged ten to 17 years make up around nine per cent of the London population. However, 37 per cent of all Robberies and 32 per cent of Sexual Offences are against young people. Violence Against the Person is also disproportionately against young people (Table 9.18). The most common type of crime against young people by minor category is robbery of personal property. There were over ten thousand victims of this crime in 2008/09 (Table 9.21).

The total number of young victims in London peaked in 2001/02 at just under 64 thousand. The total was around 60 thousand between 1999/00 and 2006/07, with small fluctuations from year to year. However, the past two years have seen a significant fall in young victim totals - to 48 thousand in 2007/08 and further to 43 thousand in 2008/09. Numbers of victims of Violence Against the Person crimes, which is the biggest single category, have been falling steadily since 2004/05 (Figure 9.19).

Figure 9.19

Youth Victims[1] by selected category, 1998/99 to 2008/09

Numbers



1 Youth is defined as age 10 to 17.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Youth Crime

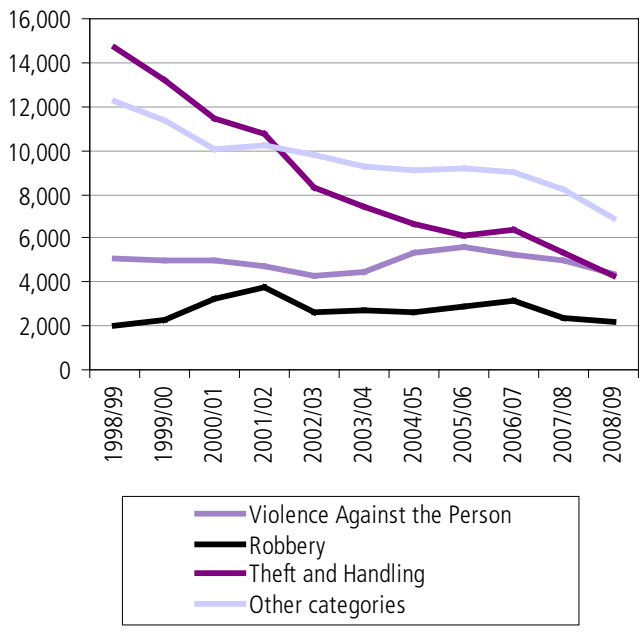
Young people made up nearly one-fifth of all persons accused in 2007/08. They accounted for 57 per cent of Robbery and 34 per cent of Criminal Damage accused (Table 9.18). Overall, 21 thousand young people were charged, summonsed, cautioned or received a formal warning in the street, in 2007/08. The most common youth crime by major category was Theft and Handling, which totalled over five thousand. The highest number accused among the minor categories was Possession of Drugs - a total of 2,484 in 2008/09 (Table 9.21).

The number of young people accused has fallen steadily since 1998/99 when the total was 33,931 and by 2008/09 this had almost halved to 17,745. Theft and Handling had the biggest drop over this period from nearly 15 thousand to just over four thousand - less than a third of the total a decade earlier (Figure 9.20).

Figure 9.20

Youth Accused[1,2] by selected category, 1998/99 to 2008/09

Numbers



1 Youth is defined as age ten to 17.
2 Accused is defined as Expanded Accused and includes the following proceedings decisions: charged, summonsed, cautioned and other i.e. formal warning administered in the street.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Table 9.21

Youth Victims and Accused by major and minor category, 2008/09

Numbers

Major Category	Minor Category	Victims	Accused
Violence Against the Person	Murder	13	25
	Serious Wounding	1,544	304
	Assault with Injury	9,143	1,323
	Common Assault	5,296	529
	Offensive Weapon	68	852
	Harassment	3,255	1,137
	Other Violence	959	231
Violence Against the Person Total		20,278	4,401
Sexual Offences	Rape	596	62
	Other Sexual	2,256	151
Sexual Offences Total		2,852	213
Robbery	Personal Property	10,145	2,067
	Business Property	24	145
Robbery Total		10,169	2,212
Burglary	Burglary in a Dwelling	890	593
	Burglary in Other Buildings	273	436
Burglary Total		1,163	1,029
Theft and Handling	Theft/Taking of M/V	424	528
	Theft From M/V	232	229
	M/V Interference & Tampering	19	69
	Theft From Shops	13	2,266
	Snatches	831	87
	Picking Pockets, etc	619	34
	Theft/Taking of Pedal Cycles	1,358	113
	Other Theft	4,152	626
	Handling Stolen Goods	-	306
Theft and Handling Total		7,648	4,258
Fraud or Forgery	Counted per Victim	21	34
	Other Fraud & Forgery	128	267
Fraud or Forgery Total		149	301
Criminal Damage	Criminal Damage To a Dwelling	246	342
	Criminal Damage To Other Building	7	299
	Criminal Damage To M/V	143	616
	Other Criminal Damage	151	538
	Arson	62	47
Criminal Damage Total		609	1,842
Drugs	Drug Trafficking	-	293
	Possession Of Drugs	-	2,484
	Other Drug Offences	-	17
Drugs Total		-	2,794
Other Notifiable Offences	Going Equipped	-	91
	Other Notifiable	600	604
Other Notifiable Offences Total		600	695
Grand Total		43,468	17,745

Source: Metropolitan Police Service

Ambulance

Introduction

The London Ambulance Service (LAS) is the largest emergency ambulance service in the world to provide healthcare that is free to patients at the time they receive it. The LAS has over four thousand staff while the second largest, The Ambulance Service of New South Wales, Australia, has three thousand staff. The service is also the only London-wide NHS trust. The 999 service it provides is purchased by the capital's 31 primary care trusts that manage health services in local areas. Its performance is monitored by NHS London, the capital's strategic health authority. Ultimately it is responsible to the Department of Health.

The main role of the LAS is to respond to emergency 999 calls, getting medical help to patients who have serious or life-threatening injuries or illnesses as quickly as possible. The service works closely with hospitals and other healthcare professionals, as well as with the other emergency services. It is also central to the emergency response to major incidents and terrorist threats in the capital.

LAS staff are based at ambulance stations and support offices across London. The emergency response service is split into three operational areas across London - east, south and west. There are a total of 70 ambulance stations across London. This chapter will look at the patterns of demand for LAS.

Annual Trends

In the 2008/09 year, the service responded to a total of 973,622 emergency incidents. This represents an increase of 2.9 per cent on the previous financial year and an increase of 27 per cent from 2000/01.

Figure 9.22 shows the number of emergency incidents responded to for each of the last nine years.

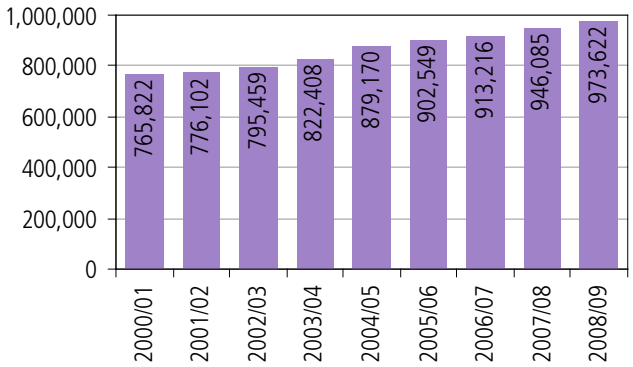
Triage system

Not all of these calls were classified as life-threatening. The service uses a system of triage when the 999 call is taken. This system was introduced in London in 2000/01 and classifies each call according to three categories defined by the Department of Health. These categories are:

Figure 9.22

Number of emergency incidents responded to, 2000/01 - 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Ambulance Service

Category A: Patients who are or may be immediately life threatened and will benefit from a timely critical intervention.

Category B: Patients who require urgent clinical attention but are not immediately life threatened.

Category C: Patients who do not require an immediate or urgent response and may be suitable for alternative pathways of care.

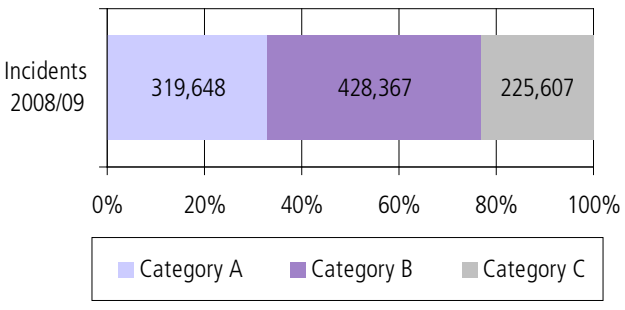
The breakdown of incidents into these categories in 2008/09 is shown in Figure 9.23. Over three-quarters of calls to the LAS require urgent assistance.

This categorisation is of major importance for English ambulance services, as performance targets are linked

Figure 9.23

Incidents recorded on triage system, by category, 2008/09

Numbers and percentages



Source: London Ambulance Service

to each category. As an NHS trust, the LAS is contracted by the 31 London primary care trusts to respond to 75 per cent of category A calls within eight minutes and to 85 per cent of category B calls within 19 minutes. Along with all other NHS trusts, it is also independently rated by the Healthcare Commission each year on a range of areas, from its overall quality of care to how it manages its finances.

The LAS offers patients who do not have life-threatening or serious injuries or illnesses appropriate medical care somewhere other than a hospital. One of the alternative care options on offer is through the clinical telephone advice team, which is made up of experienced emergency medical technicians and paramedics who provide medical advice over the phone to patients.

If an incoming call is categorised as category C, that is not life-threatening or serious, details will be taken and a member of the clinical telephone advice team will call the patient back and carry out a further assessment. They then offer advice on the best course of treatment for the patient.

The triage system also assigns a broad diagnostic category, called the chief complaint, to each call. In 2008/09 the most significant chief complaints in terms of incident volume are shown in Table 9.24. Not all LAS incidents pass through the triage system. The majority of incidents missing from this list are police calls that are generated directly by the Metropolitan Police from their Computerised Aided Dispatch system. The police write the nature of the incident but will not go through the triage system which assigns a chief complaint from a fixed list of 36. Furthermore, any calls that are taken by hand when the computer system is down would not pass through triage.

The most common incidents involved Falls or Back injuries, accounting for an eighth of all calls. Breathing Problems was the second most common reason. The only other categories to make up more than five per cent of the total were Chest Pain, Unconscious, or Sick Person.

The chief complaints with the largest increase in volume over the last nine years were Allergy (up 172 per cent), Heart Problems (up 160 per cent), Unconscious (up 85 per cent), Falls (up 73 per cent) and Breathing Problems (up 53 per cent). Another important chief complaint in terms of volume was chest pain, which rose by 29 per cent over the last nine years.

Table 9.24

Chief Complaints, by number and share, 2008/09

Numbers and Percentages

Reason	Incidents	Share
Falls/Back Injury (Traumatic)	121,879	12.5
Breathing Problems	116,410	12.0
Chest Pain	80,093	8.2
Unconscious/Passing Out	78,909	8.1
Sick Person (Specific Diagnosis)	73,983	7.6
Convulsions/Fitting	36,232	3.7
Abdominal Pain/Problems	36,068	3.7
Haemorrhage/Lacerations	35,617	3.7
Traumatic Injuries, Specific	30,876	3.2
Traffic Accidents (Rta)	28,699	2.9
Pregnancy/Birth/Miscarriage	24,685	2.5
Overdose/Ingestion/Poisoning	22,575	2.3
Assault/Rape	17,915	1.8
Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	17,625	1.8
Unknown Problem	14,222	1.5
Diabetic Problems	13,650	1.4
Stroke (Cva)	12,071	1.2
Backpain (Non-Traumatic)	10,332	1.1
Headache	10,220	1.0
Allergy/Rash/Med Reactns/Sting	10,146	1.0
Heart Problems	9,186	0.9
Cardiac/Respiratory Arrest	7,939	0.8
Burns/Explosion	3,573	0.4
Choking	3,096	0.3
Stab/Gunshot Wound	2,848	0.3
Eye Problems/Injuries	1,995	0.2
Others including Police assigned	152,778	15.7
Total	973,622	

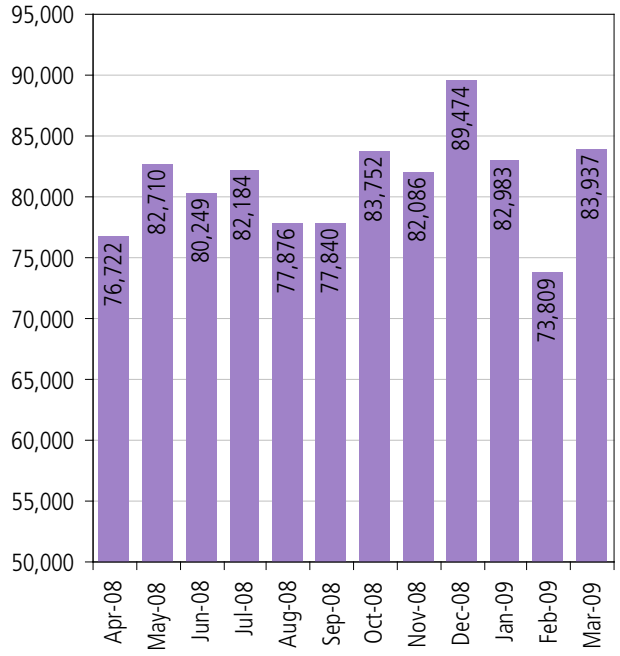
1 Categories with less than 1,000 incidents attributed have not been individually identified.

Source: London Ambulance Service

Figure 9.25

Monthly demand pattern, 2008/09

Number of incidents



Source: London Ambulance Service

Peaks in demand

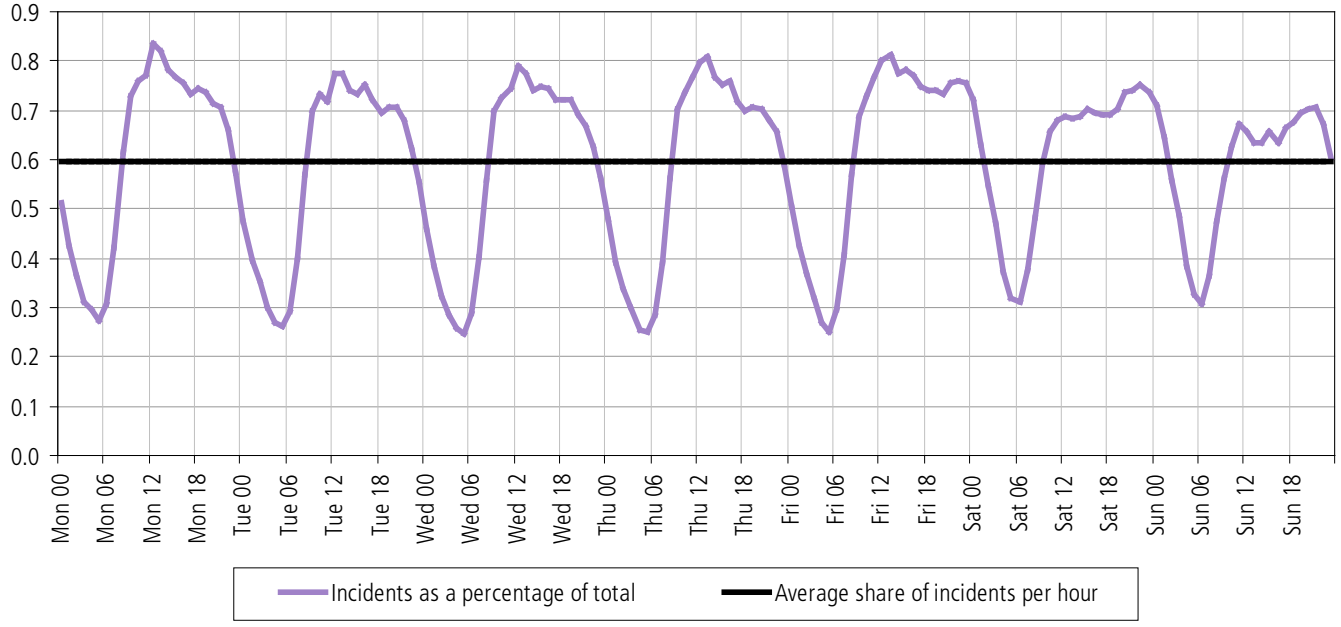
There is a strong seasonal element to ambulance demand. The monthly demand pattern for emergency incidents in 2008/09 shows that there was a peak in December 2008 (89,500), when there were over 5,500 more calls than the second highest month (March 2009). The fewest incidents occurred in February 2009 (73,800) (Figure 9.25).

The weekly demand pattern is shown in Figure 9.26. There is a noticeably higher demand on Friday and Saturday evenings, between 6pm and midnight compared with weekday evenings. This relatively high activity on weekend nights has become more marked over the last decade. At other times on weekends, the demand is lower than the rest of the week and Sunday has the lowest demand. The peak on the weekdays occur at around 12-1pm with an additional smaller peak at around 4pm, possibly coinciding with people travelling home from school, though the same mini-peaks occur on Saturdays and Sundays as well at 3pm. The peak on Saturday is at 10pm while on Sunday is at 9pm.

Figure 9.26

Hourly and day of the week demand pattern, 2008/09

Incidents as a percentage of weekly total



Source: London Ambulance Service

Demand by borough

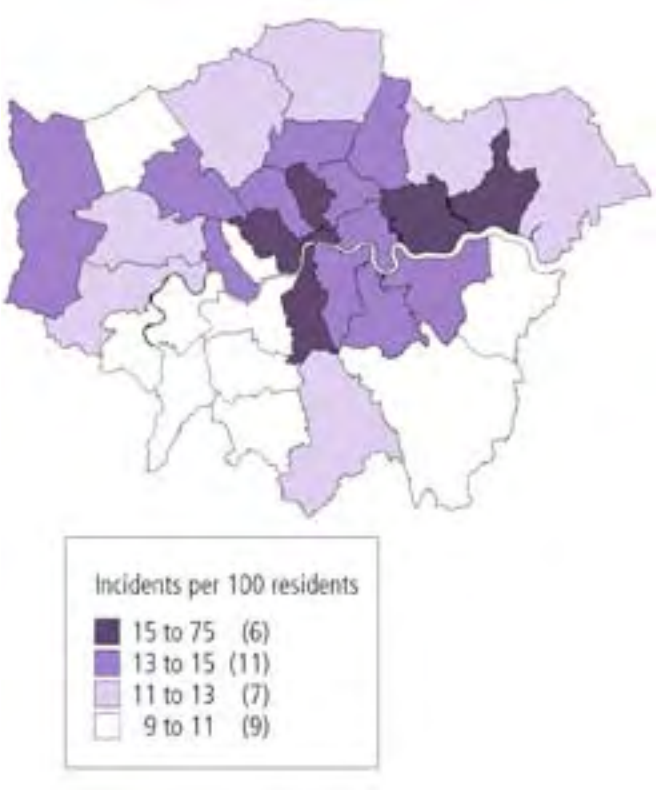
Map 9.27 shows boroughs by the number of incidents per 100 residents. Due to the low resident population in the City of London compared with the daytime population, the highest rate by far is found there. The other boroughs with a rate of more than 15 per cent were Westminster, Lambeth, Islington, Barking and Dagenham, and Newham. The lowest rates occurred in Richmond, Harrow and Merton.

In terms of numbers of incidents Westminster had the most with 45 thousand, followed by Croydon and Lambeth (42 thousand).

Map 9.27

Number of incidents per 100 population, 2008/09

Incidents per 100 population



Source: London Ambulance Service

Age profile of patients

The age profile of patients for the year 2008/09 are shown in Figure 9.28. Overall, ten thousand more women than men used the LAS last year, though this difference only represents around one per cent of total incidents. Among children aged up to ten, 40 per cent more boys required the LAS than girls. However, in the 11-20 and 21-30 age groups around ten per cent more females than males needed ambulance services. The 21-30 age group represented the highest number of patients, 154 thousand or 17 per cent of the total. Around a fifth more men than women between the ages of 31 and 70 used the LAS. However, around ten per cent more women than men between 71 and 80 were patients, and this increased significantly to 63 per cent more and almost three times as many for patients aged 81-90 and 91 and over respectively.

Figure 9.28

Age profile of patients, by sex, 2008/09

Thousands of Incidents

Source: London Ambulance Service

Fire

Introduction

The London Fire Brigade is run by the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority and with nearly 7,000 staff is the third-largest fire service in the world, after the New York Fire Department and the Paris Fire Brigade.

The LFB has 112 fire stations (including one river station). The LFB serve a larger population than any other fire and rescue service in the UK and operate almost twice the number of fire stations than any other fire service in England. The location of fire stations in London are shown in Map 9.29.

Emergency Calls

The LFB answered over 229,000 emergency 999 calls in 2008/09. This was ten per cent lower than in 2007/08 and represents a continuation of the gradual fall in the calls the Brigade receives (Figure 9.30). The Brigade received nearly 70,000 fewer calls than they did in 2001/02. In total 138,385 incidents were responded to in 2008/09. This has fallen by over 47,000 since 2001/02 representing a drop of a quarter over the seven-year period. Some incidents attract multiple calls and there was an average of 1.7 calls per incident in 2008/09. The number of calls per incident increased in recent years, potentially as a result of the widespread ownership and use of mobile phones.

The reduction in calls could stem from the larger number of community safety initiatives now being undertaken by the Brigade and the reduction in fires and other emergency incidents overall.

It is vital for the LFB to answer 999 emergency calls promptly and to rapidly send the right people and equipment needed to deal with the reported emergency.

In 2008/09 the average time to answer an emergency call was five seconds and nearly 90 per cent of all emergency calls are answered within seven seconds.

Incidents attended by the LFB are broadly grouped under four main headings:

- fires
- false alarms
- road traffic accidents
- special services

Map 9.29

Fire Stations in London, 2008/09

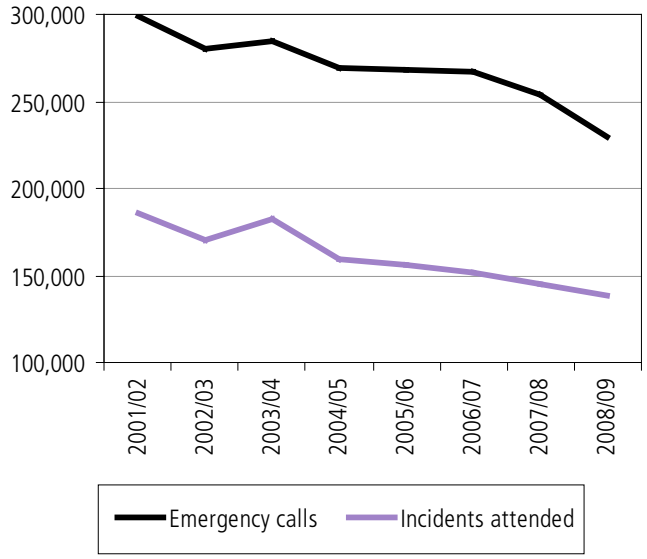
Location of Fire Stations

Source: London Fire Brigade

Figure 9.30

Emergency calls and incidents attended, 2001/02 - 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Fire Brigade

Table 9.31

Incidents attended in 2008/09

Numbers

	Incidents
999 calls received	229,308
Emergency incidents attended	138,385
Fires	29,215
Primary (or serious) fires	13,605
Secondary (or smaller) fires	15,610
False alarms	64,374
Hoax calls attended	2,653
Automatic fire alarms not at home	31,746
Special services	44,258
Road traffic accidents	4,503
'Shut in lift' releases	14,471

Source: London Fire Brigade

Incidents

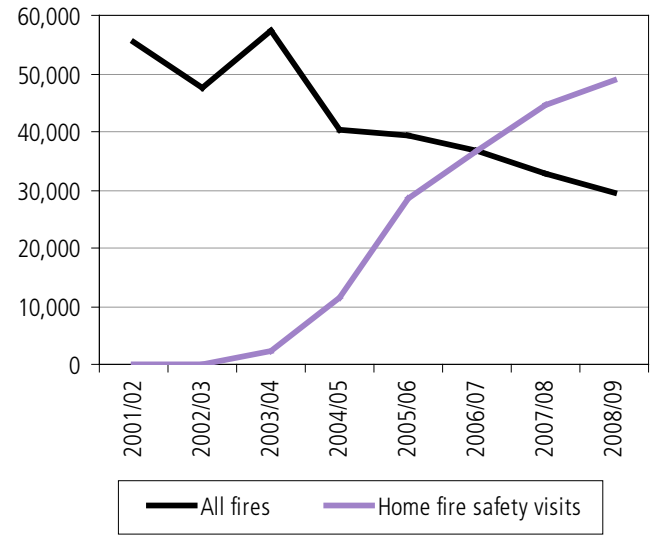
The total numbers of different types of incidents the LFB attended during 2008/09 are set out in Table 9.31.

Figure 9.32 illustrates an overall fall in the number of fire incidents attended during the period since 2001/02. The 2008/09 figure of 29,215 represents a decrease of 47 per cent over the period 2001/02 to 2008/09. This decrease coincides with a significant increase in home fire safety visits. In total, fires accounted for around 21 per cent of all emergency incidents attended by the LFB in 2008/09.

Figure 9.32

Fires and home fire-safety visits attended, 2001/02 - 2008/09

Numbers

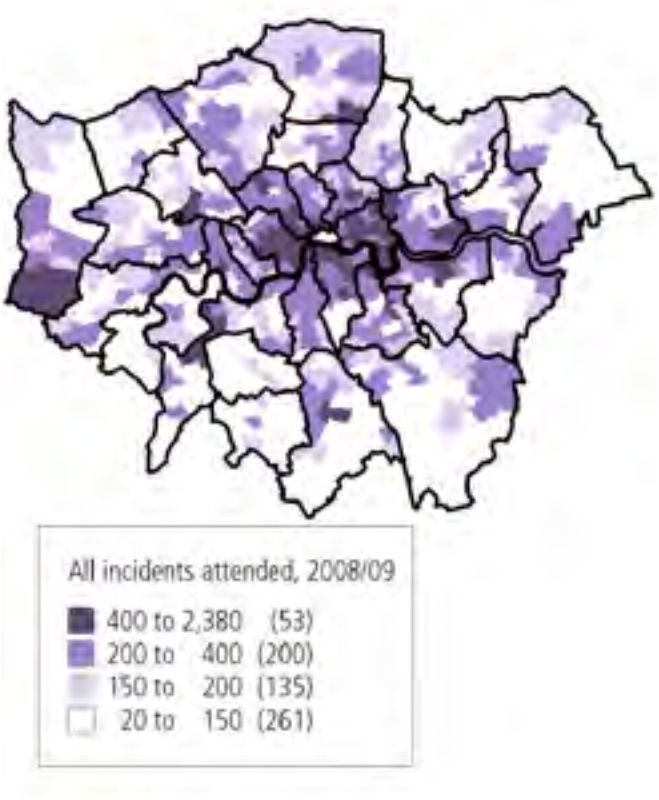


Source: London Fire Brigade

Map 9.33

Total incidents attended by ward, 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Fire Brigade

Map 9.33 shows a clear concentration in central London of the total number of incidents recorded in 2008/09. With a combined total of 32,752 incidents the boroughs of Westminster (10,445), Camden (7,432), Tower Hamlets (7,716) and Southwark (7,159) account for almost one quarter of all incidents in London. The City (1,748), Sutton (1,929) and Merton (1,968) were the only areas in London with fewer than 2,000 incidents.

Home Fire Safety Visits

In addition to attending fires and responding to emergency calls, the LFB work to prevent fires and emergency incidents from occurring.

A key component of community safety activity are fire safety visits in resident's homes. Home fire safety visits

help to identify fire risks within a dwelling. A key part of this scheme is the free installation of smoke alarms where appropriate.

The amount of time spent carrying out this work has increased significantly since 2003/04. Around ten per cent of fire station staff time is now spent conducting community safety activities. In 2003/04, 2,197 home fire safety visits were made. This had increased to 48,768 by 2008/09 (Figure 9.32).

Fires

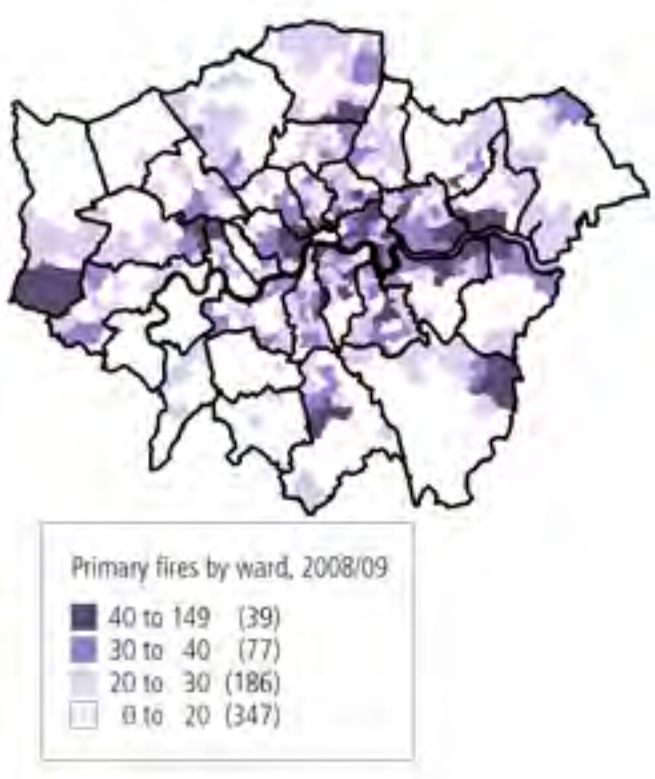
Of the fires attended, the London Fire Brigade classify them into two main types:

- Primary fires - These are more serious fires that involve damage to occupied buildings; involve casualties or which are attended by five or more fire engines.
- Secondary (or smaller) fires - attended by less than five fire engines and no casualties are involved. These include fires in grass or open land, rubbish bins or skips and in derelict buildings or abandoned vehicles

Map 9.34

Primary fires attended, 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Fire Brigade

Slightly fewer fires in London were classified as primary, at 46 per cent, than secondary. Kensington and Chelsea had the highest proportion of fires classified as primary at 61 per cent, followed by the City (58 per cent) and Westminster (57 per cent).

In comparison, just 35 per cent of all fires in Tower Hamlets were considered primary. The two wards with the highest number of primary fires were in Westminster and the third was at Heathrow (Map 9.34).

The main types of serious (primary) fires are:

- Fires in dwellings.
- Fires in mobile property (e.g. road vehicles).
- Fires in other (non-domestic) buildings (e.g. commercial properties, places of entertainment, offices).
- Fires in other locations (e.g. large outdoor fires).

Figure 9.35 shows the breakdown of primary fire incidents by type. Just over half of all primary fires occur in dwellings with a further quarter in mobile property. Other buildings account for one in five primary fires.

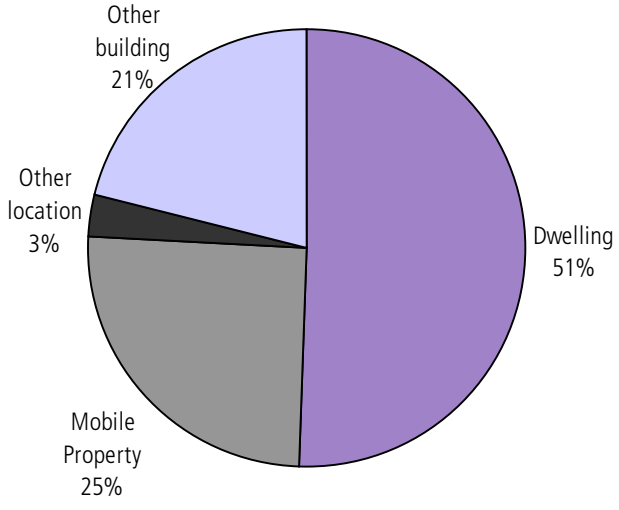
Secondary (or smaller fires) account for around 54 per cent of all fires. These fires can generally be grouped as:

- rubbish fires
- open land fires
- derelict vehicle and building fires

Figure 9.35

Proportion of primary fires by type, 2008/09

Percentages

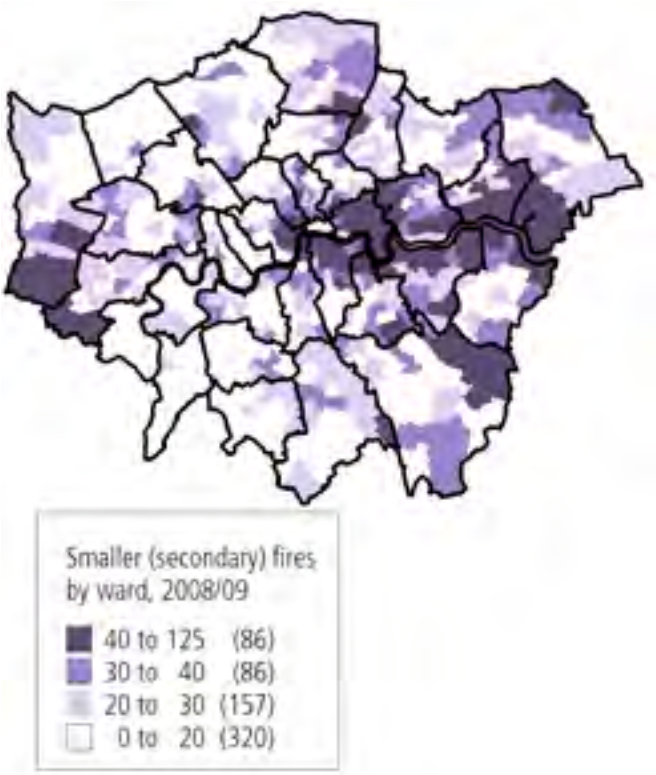


Source: London Fire Brigade

Map 9.36

Secondary fires attended, 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Fire Brigade

Tower Hamlets had by far the highest number of fires categorised as secondary fires at 1,151 accounting for 65 per cent of all fires in the borough. Newham had 831 (61 per cent) secondary fires and Greenwich ranked third with 708 (57 per cent) (Table 9.42). The same two wards in Westminster, had the most secondary fires, as were top for primary fires, but there were four wards in Tower Hamlets in the top ten (Map 9.36).

Special Services

Special services are all those incidents which are not fires, or false alarms. Special service incidents (including road traffic accidents) accounted for 32 per cent of the total number of incidents attended by the Brigade in 2008/09.

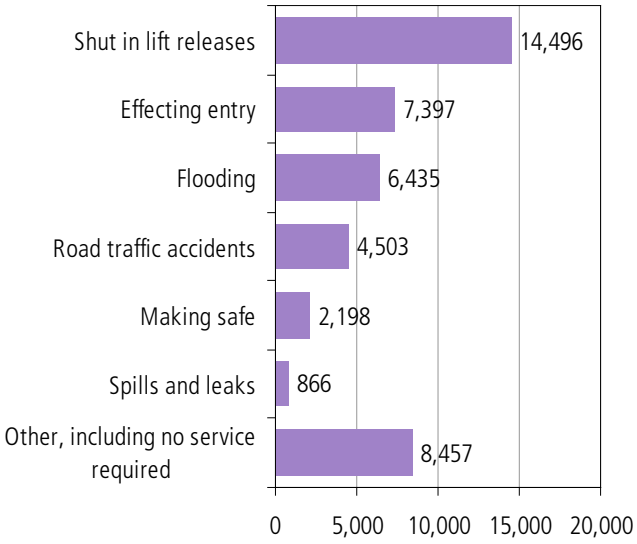
The main type of special service incidents in London are calls to people shut in lifts which accounted for a third of all special services in 2008/09. Effecting entry and flooding calls made up a further 17 per cent and 15 per cent respectively with road traffic accidents accounting for ten per cent. The different types of special services are shown in Figure 9.37.

The Brigade generally only gets called to more serious road traffic collisions where people need to be extracted from a vehicle and last year attended around 20 per cent of all road traffic collisions that occurred in London.

Figure 9.37

Special service incidents attended by type, 2008/09

Numbers

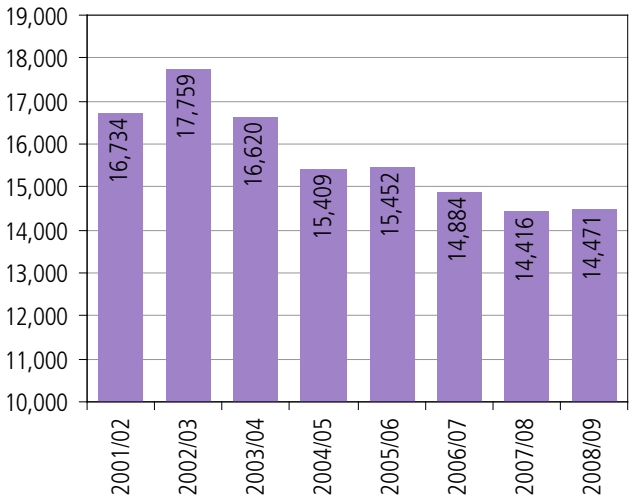


Source: London Fire Brigade

Figure 9.38

Incidents of people shut in lifts attended, 2001/02 - 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Fire Brigade

Calls to release people shut in lifts totalled 14,471 (Figure 9.38), and account for just over ten per cent of all incidents attended. There has however, been an overall decrease of 18 per cent in the number of shut in lift incidents since the 2002/03 peak of almost 18,000 incidents.

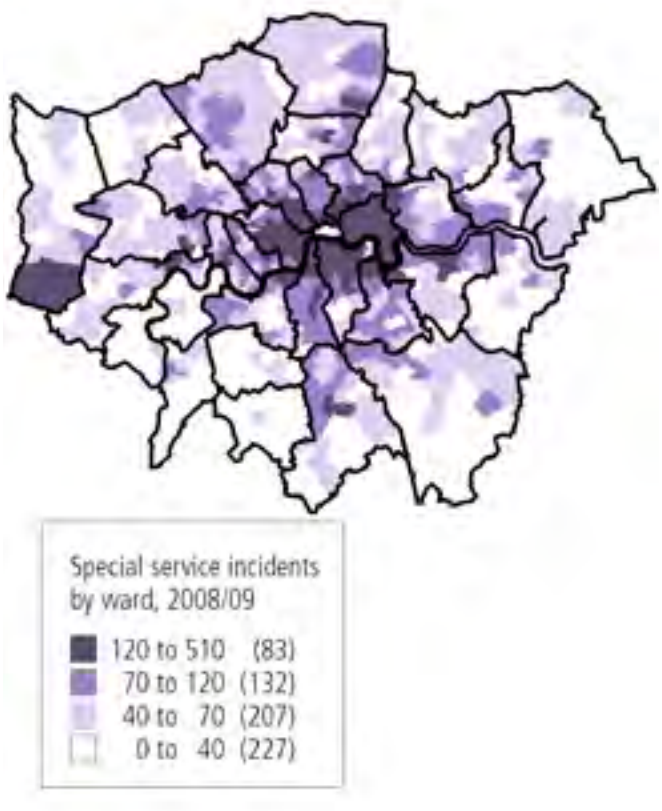
Many shut in lift calls are to buildings that have had similar incidents on numerous occasions in the past. In 2008/09, 27 per cent of the shut in lift calls were to buildings the LFB had already attended more than four times in that year.

As with the distribution of fire incidents, it is notable that Tower Hamlets (3,061), Westminster (2,982), Southwark (2,896) and Camden (2,437) were the top ranked boroughs for special service incidents and combined to account for just over a quarter of all special service incidents in London (Map 9.39).

Map 9.39

Special service incidents attended by ward, 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Fire Brigade

False Alarms

Responding to false alarms (including hoax calls) accounts for nearly half (47 per cent) of the emergency calls attended so represent a substantial proportion of firefighters time.

False alarm calls to fire are classified in three ways:

- A call to fire from an automatic fire alarm (AFA) or fire detection equipment when there is no fire, also called an Unwanted Fire Signal.
- A call to a fire which turns out to be a false alarm but believed to have been made with 'good intent'.
- A call to a fire made with the intention of getting the Brigade to mobilise to a non-existent incident (a malicious false alarm or 'hoax' call).

The LFB have targeted a reduction in the number of false alarms attended as they divert resources from other key activities such as training.

The largest proportion of false alarms calls come from automatic fire alarms (AFAs) or fire detection equipment. These types of false alarms are mainly in non-domestic properties, including commercial and public buildings like hospitals. They can also occur in domestic buildings when, for example, a smoke detector activates when there is no fire. Figure 9.40, shows an 18 per cent decrease in the number of non-domestic false alarms

Figure 9.40

False alarms originating in non-domestic buildings, 2001/02 - 2008/09

Numbers

Source: London Fire Brigade

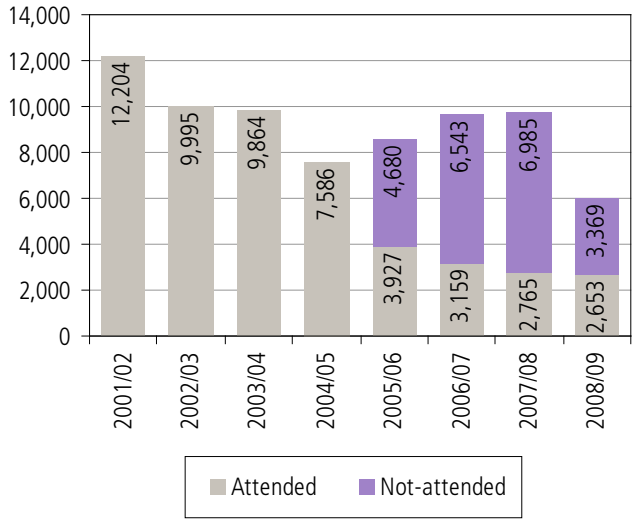
recorded from a peak of 38,174 in 2005/06 to the 2008/09 figure of 31,131.

Around ten percent of all false alarms are hoax calls – these are calls made where the caller knows there is no emergency. In September 2005, the Brigade introduced a 'call challenge' policy. This is where their control staff, who handle 999 calls, question callers if they suspect the call may not be genuine. While this doesn't always stop hoax calls from being made it has helped to reduce the number of hoax calls attended (Figure 9.41). Indeed, the introduction of the 'Call Challenge' policy in 2005/06 has had mixed results. In both 2006/07 (9,702) and 2007/08 (9,750) the number of hoax calls was higher than in 2005/06, however just 33 per cent and 28 per cent of calls were attended respectively. In 2008/09 there was a significant reduction (38 per cent) in the total number of hoax calls at just 6,022, although, the percentage of hoax calls actually attended rose to 44 per cent, almost as high as the original rate of 46 per cent in 2005/06.

Figure 9.41

Hoax calls attended and not attended, 2008/09

Numbers



Source: London Fire Brigade

Table 9.42

Incidents by borough, 2008/09[1]

Numbers

	Emergency incidents attended	Primary Fires	Secondary Fires	Deliberate Fires	Non-domestic fires	Home Fire Safety Visits
City of London	1,748	80	59	18	105	109
Barking and Dagenham	2,904	361	640	479	99	1,341
Barnet	3,833	415	436	270	118	1,531
Bexley	2,693	324	515	375	95	1,278
Brent	3,660	442	422	282	123	1,779
Bromley	3,473	414	616	511	122	1,883
Camden	7,432	463	427	187	258	1,886
Croydon	4,330	527	619	440	186	2,209
Ealing	4,198	495	502	336	173	1,962
Enfield	4,260	462	562	364	145	1,371
Greenwich	4,014	467	708	482	145	1,695
Hackney	5,621	530	445	314	160	1,581
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,982	352	297	167	144	674
Haringey	3,416	395	361	242	116	1,122
Harrow	2,441	240	267	164	93	1,026
Havering	2,448	299	480	327	124	1,179
Hillingdon	4,763	431	511	343	204	1,999
Hounslow	3,243	404	525	357	163	1,499
Islington	4,584	378	437	239	164	1,626
Kensington and Chelsea	3,945	313	196	61	132	1,562
Kingston upon Thames	2,273	213	172	127	98	913
Lambeth	5,712	552	519	297	170	1,944
Lewisham	4,365	488	478	313	128	1,520
Merton	1,968	240	255	137	90	768
Newham	4,716	602	787	644	194	1,490
Redbridge	2,988	344	422	301	110	1,400
Richmond upon Thames	2,076	189	193	96	73	746
Southwark	7,159	536	831	363	227	2,466
Sutton	1,929	236	253	172	79	862
Tower Hamlets	7,716	624	1,151	654	240	2,458
Waltham Forest	3,415	394	420	298	139	1,843
Wandsworth	4,428	444	372	214	149	1,404
Westminster	10,445	703	537	195	531	1,635
London	136,178	13,357	15,415	9,769	5,097	48,761

1 This table has been constructed using aggregates of ward data. There is a lag time between the incident occurring and the crew attending adding data gathered at the incident scene, including the precise location. Therefore, there are a small number of incidents that occurred towards the end of the financial year that were not in the system at the time this table was created. The data in this table will not exactly match data earlier in the chapter, which used core data from the 999 mobilising system.

Source: London Fire Brigade

Table 9.42 continued

Incidents by borough, 2008/09

Numbers

	Special service incidents	Road traffic accidents	People stuck in lifts	False alarms due to automatic fire alarms in non-domestic property[1]	Malicious Calls
City of London	494	17	297	907	12
Barking and Dagenham	1,010	135	321	262	76
Barnet	1,243	221	228	581	61
Bexley	795	159	208	385	46
Brent	1,136	130	236	629	92
Bromley	1,057	230	225	505	78
Camden	2,437	105	1,147	2,321	90
Croydon	1,371	225	255	682	123
Ealing	1,171	157	275	838	107
Enfield	1,412	252	349	698	99
Greenwich	1,276	148	367	563	99
Hackney	2,194	105	931	839	117
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,316	58	569	749	41
Haringey	1,162	112	268	477	80
Harrow	612	109	106	533	34
Havering	646	162	105	423	43
Hillingdon	1,064	259	193	1,713	78
Hounslow	943	138	248	558	60
Islington	1,746	72	746	920	71
Kensington and Chelsea	1,416	69	560	812	29
Kingston upon Thames	520	61	139	806	62
Lambeth	2,110	164	608	1,145	86
Lewisham	1,675	124	484	529	79
Merton	572	94	118	383	31
Newham	1,369	145	363	822	177
Redbridge	885	170	163	498	96
Richmond upon Thames	493	73	99	582	25
Southwark	2,896	140	1,331	1,225	115
Sutton	468	102	90	501	31
Tower Hamlets	3,061	169	1,575	1,289	158
Waltham Forest	939	142	171	627	117
Wandsworth	1,251	143	314	1,136	106
Westminster	2,982	106	1,361	3,952	146
London	43,722	4,496	14,450	28,890	2,665

1 There is a discrepancy between the data for False alarms in non-domestic premises in this table and data used earlier in the chapter. This is due to a change in definition, by CLG, of a dwelling, which means that some types of 'sleeping risk' (e.g. old people's homes, hostels) have become non-domestic property. The London-wide figure has been updated reflected in Figure 9.40, but the dataset used for this table has not yet been updated.

Source: London Fire Brigade

Health

Chapter 10

» Almost **a quarter of men in London were current cigarette smokers in 2007**. This figure (24 per cent) was the same as the national average for England. The percentage of women who smoked (17 per cent) was, however, lower than the national figure of 21 per cent.

» Within London, **smoking prevalence was much higher for people in the White ethnic group** compared to those in Asian / Asian British or Black / Black British ethnic groups.

» Of all the English regions, **London had the highest proportion of people who have never regularly smoked cigarettes** and who had not drunk any alcohol in the previous week.

» **Almost four-fifths (79 per cent) of those in the Asian / Asian British ethnic groups had not drunk alcohol in the previous week**, compared to just under a third (31 per cent) in the White ethnic group.

» In 2007, **60 per cent of men in London were classified as being either overweight or obese**. This was, however, **the lowest percentage of any English region**. The proportion of women in London who were overweight or obese was 54 per cent, slightly lower than the England average.

» In London in 2007/08, just over **one in ten children (11 per cent) aged four to five were at risk of being obese** - the highest proportion of any English region. By ages 10-11, the proportion at risk of obesity increased to over one in five (22 per cent), again **the highest level in England**.

» The prevalence of children aged 10-11 at **risk of obesity was 80 per cent higher for those living in the most deprived areas of London**, compared with those in the least deprived areas.

» **London has** the highest prevalence of sexual ill health of any English region, including **the highest numbers of sexually transmitted infections**.

» There were around 5,700 conceptions in girls aged under 18 in London 2007. T**he teenage conception rate in London in 2007 was higher than the national average but rates vary considerably within the capital**. The highest rate was in Southwark (76 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17) while the lowest was in Richmond at 16 per 1,000.

» For local authorities in 2005-07, **the highest life expectancy in both London and England was in Kensington and Chelsea** for both sexes.

Introduction

While life expectancy is now higher in London than the England average, in other respects the health of Londoners is worse than in the nation as a whole. This chapter presents a range of indicators which illustrate features of good and poor health in the capital, focussing particularly on aspects of lifestyle and behaviour, including smoking, drinking, obesity and sexual health.

In some of these areas London performs favourably in comparison to other regions. For example, in 2007 London had the highest proportions of people who had not drunk any alcohol in the previous week and had never regularly smoked cigarettes. However, compared to other English regions, London had the highest numbers of sexually transmitted infections and the highest risk of obesity in children.

London has the most diverse population in England and this chapter also examines how certain aspects of health behaviour differ between ethnic groups within the city.

Levels of deprivation also vary widely within the capital, with some of the most deprived local authorities in England found in Inner London. This inequality is reflected in some of the indicators presented here, such as teenage conception rates, and in the summary of life expectancy which concludes the chapter.

Healthy Lifestyles

The Health Survey for England monitors trends in the nation's health by interviewing a nationally representative sample of adults and children living in private households. In the 2007 survey, the questions focussed on knowledge and attitudes towards key aspects of lifestyle which particularly impact on health, such as smoking, drinking, physical activity and diet.

Smoking

Smoking is widely acknowledged to be one of England's biggest causes of premature death, preventable illness and health inequalities. It has been estimated that in 2007, almost 83 thousand deaths in England of people aged 35 and over were a result of smoking. The Government has a target to reduce smoking prevalence to 21 per cent by 2010.

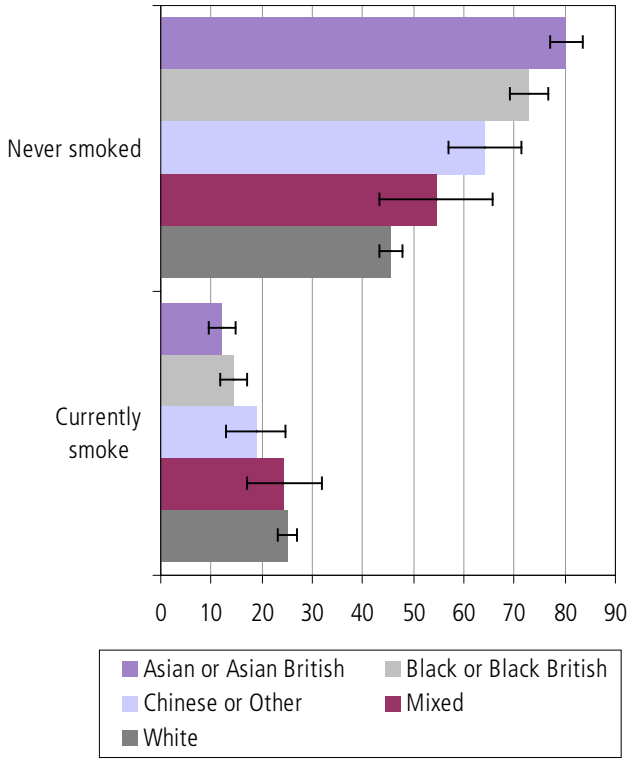
In the 2007 Health Survey for England, almost a quarter of men in London aged 16 and over were current cigarette smokers. This figure (24 per cent) was the same as the national average for England. The percentage of women in London who smoked (17 per cent) was, however, lower than the national figure of 21 per cent. Of all the English regions, London had the highest proportion of people who had never regularly smoked cigarettes. Two-thirds of women in London (66 per cent) had never regularly smoked compared to only 43 per cent in the North East and 58 per cent in England as a whole.

The sample size of adults in the 2007 Health Survey for England allows for analysis at regional level but not for smaller areas such as London Boroughs. To allow this to be undertaken a larger sample size would be needed. To achieve this, London Primary Care Trusts funded a boost to the Health Survey for England in 2006 (see

Figure 10.1

Smoking prevalence by ethnic group[1], London, 2006

Percentages



1 The error bars represent the 95% Confidence Interval.

Source: Health Survey for England 2006, analysis of data for London boost by London Health Observatory

Notes and Definitions). Using these data, the London Health Observatory has produced analyses at PCT level in London as well as looking at factors such as deprivation and ethnicity.

These results show how smoking prevalence differs by ethnic group within London (Figure 10.1). For those in the Asian or Asian British ethnic group, the proportion classified as never smoking was 80 per cent. In the Black / Black British ethnic groups this proportion was 73 per cent, while in the White ethnic group, only 46 per cent of Londoners were never smokers. In addition, a quarter of White Londoners (25 per cent) were current smokers compared with only 12 per cent of those classified as Asian / Asian British and 14 per cent of Black / Black British.

However, these figures do mask variations by sex within ethnic groups. In the Asian / Asian British category, for example, men are far more likely to be current smokers than women. The results for broad ethnic groups also mask differences within these categories. National data shows, for example, that Bangladeshi and Pakistani men have a much higher prevalence of smoking than Indian men, and Black Caribbean women are more likely to smoke than Black African women.

Alcohol consumption

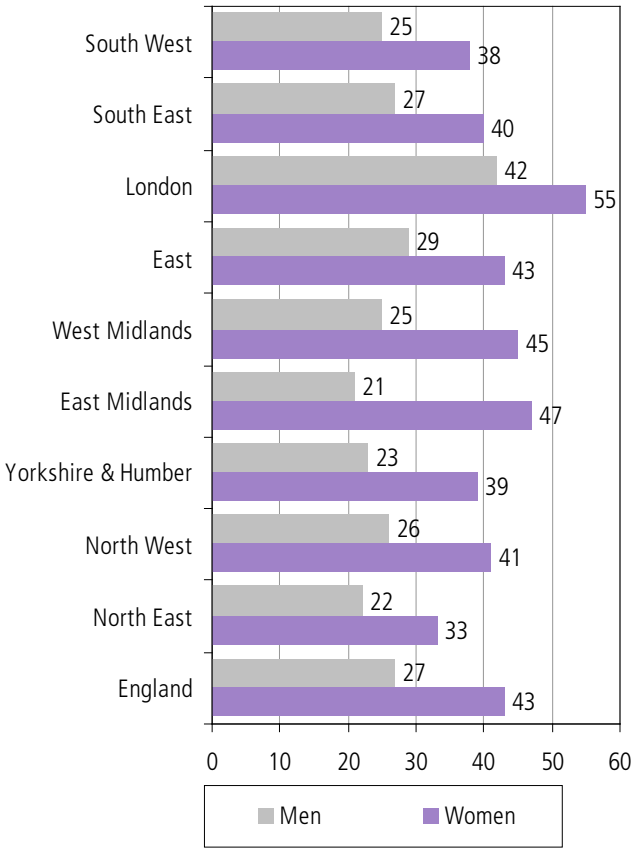
Alcohol consumption is associated with a range of conditions including liver disease, selected cancers, and high blood pressure, as well as being a common factor in deaths and injuries from accidents, self-harm and violence. Current guidelines are that men should not regularly drink more than three to four units of alcohol per day, and women should not regularly drink more than two to three units. One unit is equivalent to a single measure of spirits or half a pint of normal strength beer or lager. A large glass of wine contains three units while a pint of strong beer or lager contains four. Men who regularly drink more than eight units a day, and women who regularly drink more than six units, are considered to be at particular risk of alcohol-related harm.

Of the men in London who said that they had drunk alcohol in the week before they were surveyed, a third (33 per cent) consumed more than eight units on at least one day. This was less than for men in the northern regions, but similar to those in the midlands and south.

Figure 10.2

Adults who did not drink alcohol in previous week, 2007

Percentages



Source: Health Survey for England 2007, analysis by NHS Information Centre

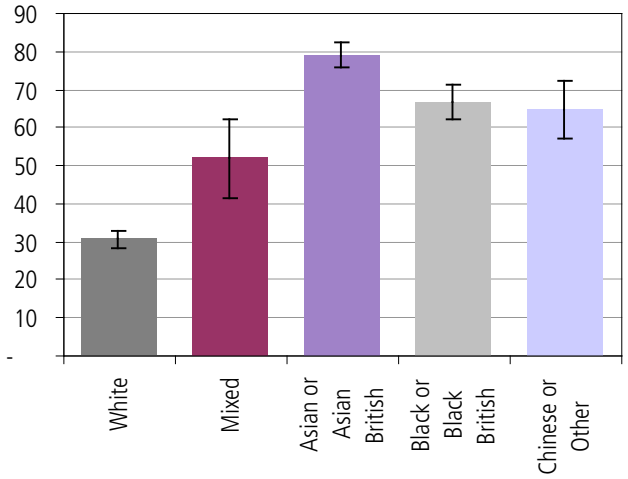
For women in London who had drunk in the past week, a fifth (20 per cent) consumed more than six units on at least one day. This was the lowest percentage amongst the English regions. For women in the North East, the equivalent figure was 36 per cent. Half of men, and nearly two-thirds of women, in London were not aware of the recommended maximum daily intake of alcohol for their sex, or had not heard of units.

People in London were much more likely to have not drunk any alcohol in the previous week than those in any other English region (Figure 10.2). Among men, 42 per cent had not had a drink, higher than the national average of 27 percent and double the figure for the East Midlands. Women were more likely to have not drunk alcohol in the previous week than men, with the percentage again particularly high in London. Of women in London, 55 per cent had not consumed alcohol in the

Figure 10.3

Adults who did not drink alcohol in previous week[1], by ethnic group in London, 2006

Percentages



1 The error bars represent the 95% Confidence Interval.

Source: Health Survey for England 2006, analysis of data for London boost by London Health Observatory

previous week, compared to a national average of 43 per cent.

Data from the London boost to the 2006 Health Survey for England, show how the proportion who did not drink in the previous week varies by ethnic group (Figure 10.3).

Almost four-fifths (79 per cent) of people in the Asian / Asian British category had not drunk alcohol in the previous week, as had two-thirds (67 per cent) of people in the Black / Black British ethnic group. The proportion in the White ethnic group was less than a third (31 per cent).

Physical activity

Lack of physical activity is associated with a range of chronic conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis and obesity. Guidelines issued in 2004 recommended that adults should be active at least five days a week, for at least 30 minutes a day. The Health Survey for England found however that over two-thirds of adults were not aware of how much physical activity they should do, or thought it was less than that recommended in the 2004 guidelines.

For adults aged 16-64 in London in 2007, just over three-quarters of men (78 per cent), and two-thirds (66 per cent) of women rated themselves as very, or fairly, physically active. These figures were comparable to national averages, however more women in London reported themselves as being very physically active than in any other English region. The biggest barriers to Londoners doing more physical activity were their work commitments and lack of leisure time.

Diet

Poor diets have many health risks and have been estimated to contribute to one in ten premature deaths. The Government's '5 A DAY' campaign has been one initiative to raise awareness of the benefits of healthy eating, by recommending that people consume at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day.

In 2007, over a third of Londoners had eaten at least the recommended five portions or more, on the day before they were surveyed. At 36 per cent, the proportion for men was higher than the national average (27 per cent) and considerably higher than the North East where only 17 per cent of men had eaten at least five portions. Of women, 35 per cent had eaten the recommended amount, also higher than the national average (31 per cent). Only six per cent of men and four per cent of women in London had eaten no fruit or vegetables on the previous day.

Adult obesity

The prevalence of obesity is increasing nationally, with England now reported to have some of the highest levels of obesity in Europe. Being overweight, or obese, is associated with a number of chronic conditions, including heart disease, cancer, Type 2 diabetes and high blood pressure. Obesity is therefore associated with decreasing life expectancy and increasing disability at older ages.

Participants in the Health Survey for England were weighed and their height was recorded, so that each individual's Body Mass Index (BMI) could be calculated. These results were used to classify people into five mutually exclusive categories: underweight, normal, overweight, obese, and morbidly obese (see Notes and Definitions).

The mean BMI for adults (ages 16 and over) in London was very similar for both sexes – 26.9 and 26.4 for males

and females respectively. These values fall within the classification for overweight (BMI in range 25-29). Both figures are similar to the national average and the Health Survey for England did not find significant differences between mean BMI values for the English regions.

In 2007, 60 per cent of men in London were classified as being either overweight or obese (including morbidly obese). This was, however, the lowest percentage of any English region. The proportion of women in London who were overweight or obese was 54 per cent, lower than for men and, again, slightly lower than the England average.

Childhood obesity

Levels of obesity in England are increasing in all age groups, including amongst children and adolescents. Obesity at younger ages frequently persists into adulthood, where the risks to health are well established. As part of the Government's strategy to tackle obesity, the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) was established in 2005 to increase understanding of weight issues in children and as a means of engaging children and families with healthy lifestyle issues. The programme measures the height and weight of children aged four to five (Reception) and 10-11 (Year 6). The most recent data are for 2007/08 when measurements were collected for over 145 thousand children in London.

Data from the NCMP are used to classify children at risk of being overweight or obese. This prevalence is calculated by applying every child's BMI to an age and sex-specific national standardised growth chart (see Notes and Definitions).

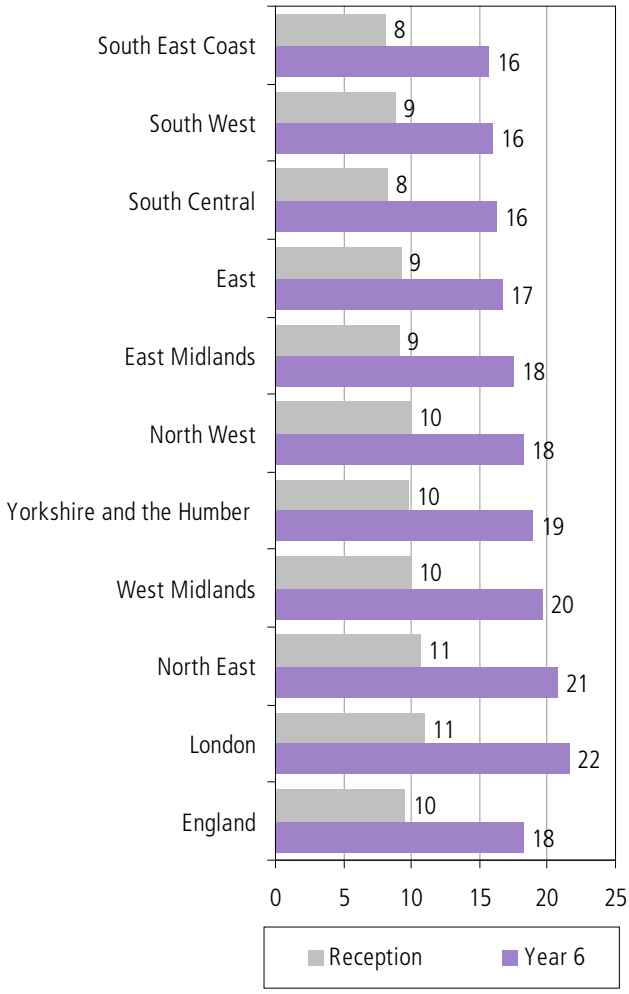
In London in 2007/08, almost a quarter of children in Reception (23 per cent), and over a third of children in Year 6 (36 per cent), were at risk of being either obese or overweight. In London, as in England, the prevalence of children at risk of obesity was significantly higher in boys than in girls, in both Reception and Year 6.

In reception year, just over one in ten children (11 per cent) in London were at risk of being obese - the highest proportion of any English region. By Year 6, the proportion at risk of obesity increased to just over two in ten (22 per cent), again the highest level in England.

Figure 10.4

Children at risk of being obese at Reception and Year 6, English Strategic Health Authorities, 2007/08

Percentages



Source: National Child Measurement Programme, analysis by London Health Observatory

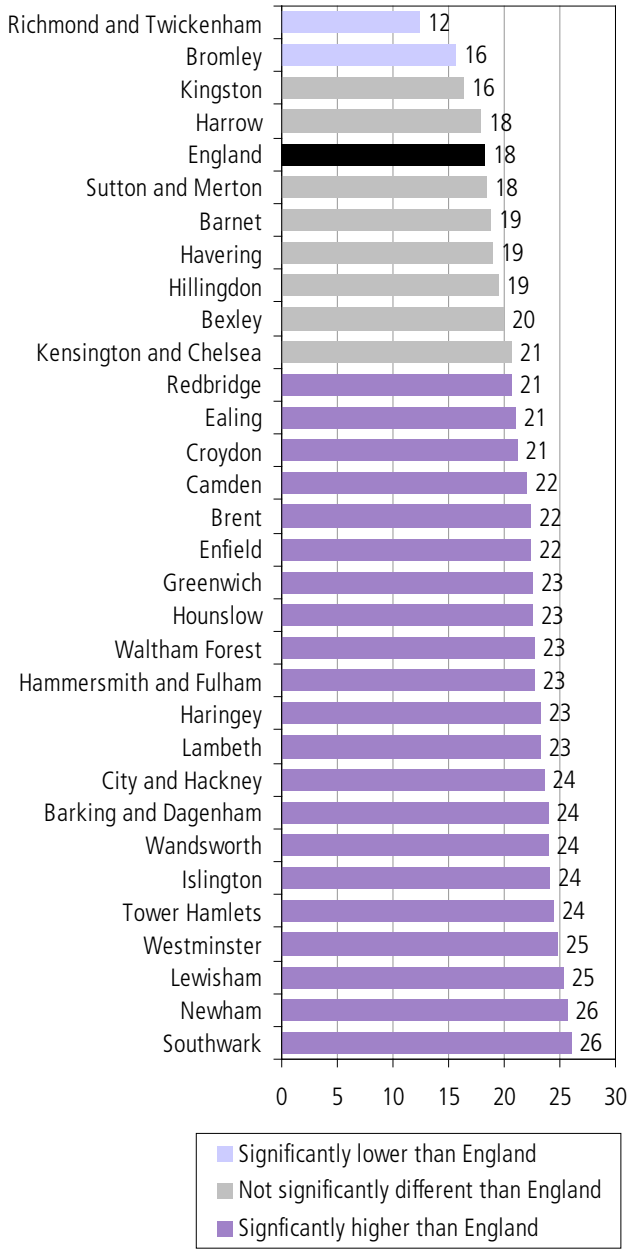
The lowest proportions were in the south east and south west of England (Figure 10.4).

Within London, there was substantial inequality in the risks of being overweight or obese in 2007/08. In reception year, the proportion of children at risk of being obese ranged from 6.2 per cent in Richmond to 14.4 per cent in Southwark. In Year 6, Richmond and Southwark also had the lowest and highest proportions of children at risk of obesity (12.4 and 26.0 respectively). Richmond was one of only two areas in London (with Bromley) where the risk of obesity was significantly lower than the English average in Year 6 (Figure 10.5). In 21 areas

Figure 10.5

Prevalence of children at risk of being obese at Year 6 by PCT, 2007/08

Percentages



Source: National Child Measurement Programme, analysis by London Health Observatory

the proportion at risk was significantly higher than for England.

Besides these geographical differences, there were also inequalities in the risk of obesity by level of deprivation and ethnic group. To examine the former, children were assigned to one of five deprivation groups within London, based on their home address. In Reception, the prevalence of children at risk of obesity in the most deprived group was more than double that of the least deprived group. In Year 6 the prevalence was 80 per cent higher in the most deprived compared to the least deprived group.

Completion of data on ethnic group was high in 2007/08 (93 per cent) and indicated that inequalities also existed by ethnicity. People in the Black Caribbean, Black African and Other Black groups had significantly higher percentages of children at risk of obesity than the London average in Year 6. Children in White ethnic groups tended to have a significantly lower risk of obesity compared to London as a whole in both year groups. Deprivation and ethnicity both appear to be associated with the prevalence of obesity and this is likely to be a factor in the higher obesity risks in London where one in five of the children measured was in a Black ethnic group compared with about one in 100 in the rest of England.

Sexual Health - Sexually transmitted infections

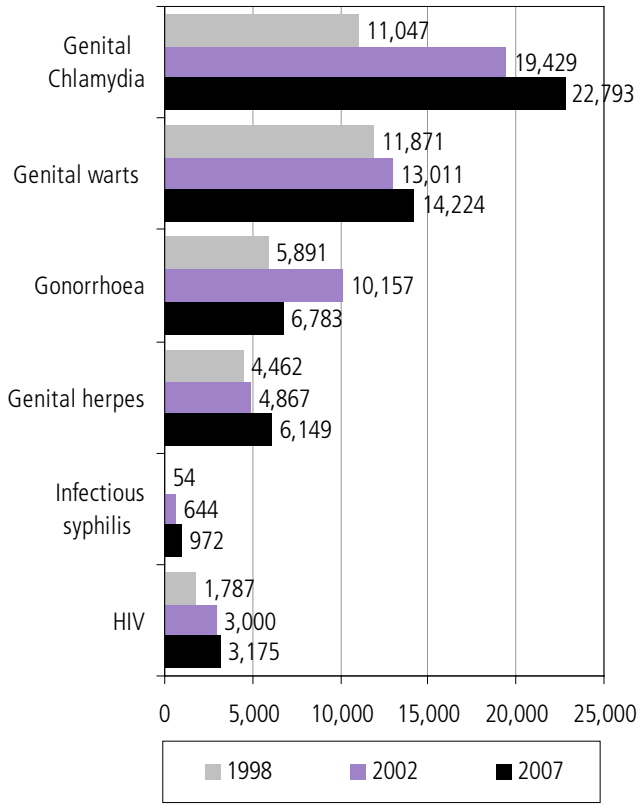
London has the highest prevalence of sexual ill health in the country, including the highest numbers of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). These can result in infertility (such as from untreated chlamydial infection), cervical cancer (from human papilloma virus) as well as the acute and chronic health problems associated with HIV infection. In England in 2007, around one in five diagnoses of genital chlamydia and genital warts, over a quarter of genital herpes diagnoses, almost two in five diagnoses of infectious syphilis and gonorrhoea, and almost half of HIV diagnoses were made in the capital.

There has been a substantial rise in STIs since the end of the 1990s, with over 96 thousand new diagnoses in London Genitourinary Medicine (GUM) clinics in 2007 (and additional infections will have been diagnosed in other settings such as GP clinics). In 2007, the most common STI diagnosed in London GUM clinics was genital chlamydia, for which numbers of diagnoses have doubled since 1998. Diagnoses of genital warts, the second most common STI, have risen by a fifth over the last ten years. Diagnoses of infectious syphilis neared one thousand in 2007 – almost 20 times as many as in 1998 (Figure 10.6).

Figure 10.6

Numbers of selected STIs diagnosed in London GUM clinics by year of diagnosis

Numbers



Source: Health Protection Agency

HIV

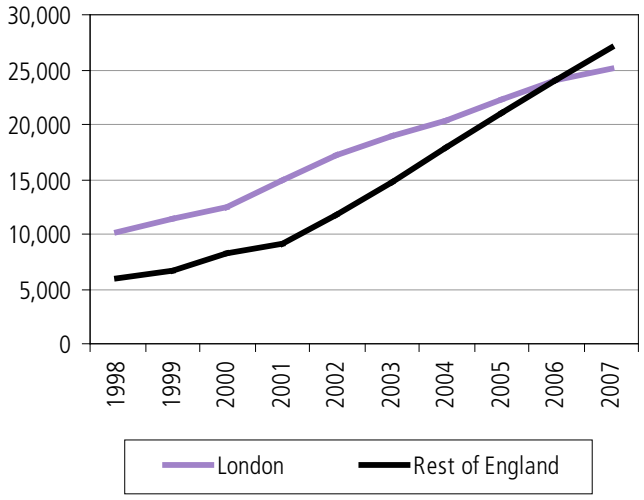
The annual number of new HIV diagnoses rose substantially in the late 1990s and early years of this century (Figure 10.6). Numbers have been more stable since 2003, however there were still 3,175 new diagnoses in London in 2007, representing 45 per cent of all new diagnoses in England. For every woman diagnosed, there were two new diagnoses for men.

Sex between men was the probable route of infection for two-fifths (41 per cent) of new HIV diagnoses in London in 2007. Heterosexual contact accounted for the majority of other new diagnoses, with only small proportions infected through injecting drug use (two per cent) and vertical transmission from mother to infant (one per cent). In 2007, two-fifths of new HIV diagnoses were in people with a White ethnic group (40 per cent), a third were in the Black African category (33 per cent) and five per cent were classified as Black Caribbean.

Figure 10.7

HIV infected persons accessing care, London and the rest of England, 1998-2007

Numbers



Source: Health Protection Agency

The number of HIV infected people accessing care has been increasing annually, to a total of just over 25 thousand in London in 2007. Until 2006, the number accessing care in London was higher than in the rest of England combined. The number in London was slightly lower than in England in 2007 however (Figure 10.7).

Within London, the prevalence of people accessing care differs considerably between areas, with rates higher in Inner London than Outer London. In Lambeth in 2007, 12 people in every thousand were infected with HIV and accessing care. In Havering this rate was only one person in every thousand.

The number of deaths among HIV infected people fell rapidly in the late 1990s following the introduction of antiretroviral therapy. There were 225 HIV-related deaths in London in 2007.

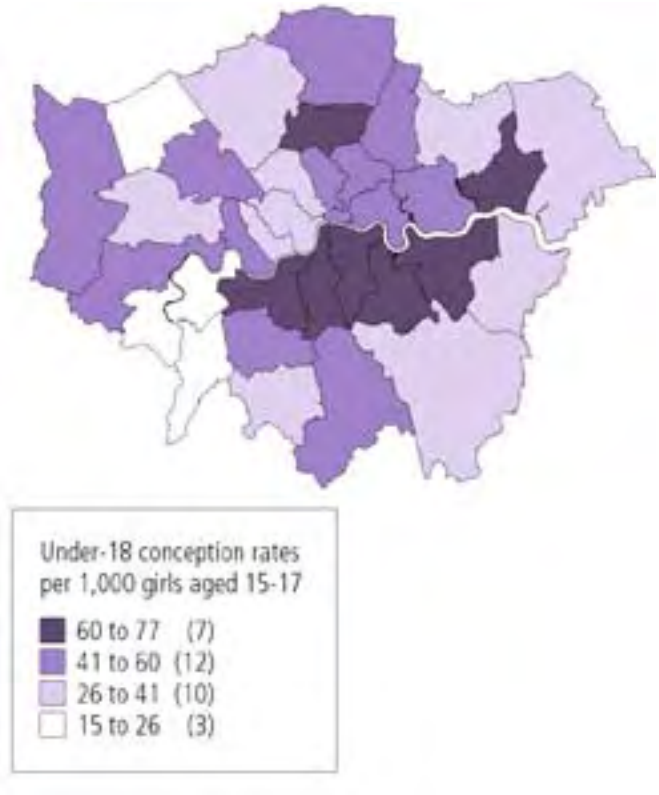
Teenage conceptions

Teenage pregnancies (conceptions in females aged under 18) can lead to poor health and social outcomes for both mother and baby. Risky behaviours such as early onset of sexual activity, poor contraceptive use, and alcohol and substance misuse are associated with high rates of teenage conception. The UK has one of the highest rates of teenage conceptions in western Europe but there is a

Map 10.8

Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, London boroughs, 2007

Rates



Source: Office for National Statistics

Government target to halve the teenage conception rate by 2010 (compared to a 1998 baseline).

There were around 5,700 conceptions in girls aged under 18 in London 2007. The rate was 45.6 teenage conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, higher than the England average of 41.7. Rates fell in London and England between 1998 and 2007 by the same amount - 11 per cent. This indicates that London is not on track to meet the target of halving the teenage conception rate by 2010.

Teenage conception rates vary greatly between areas of London (Map 10.8). The rate was higher in Inner London than Outer London (56 per 1,000 and 40 per 1,000 respectively in 2007). The reduction in the rate has however been greater in Inner London, thus reducing inequality within the capital. The rate in Inner London reduced by 16 per cent between 1998 and 2007, compared to only four per cent in Outer London.

The highest and lowest teenage conception rates in England in 2007 were both in London. Southwark was highest (76 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17) and Richmond was lowest at 16 per 1,000. Richmond was also the area with the biggest percentage decrease in London between 1998 and 2007, with the rate falling by nearly a third.

Life expectancy

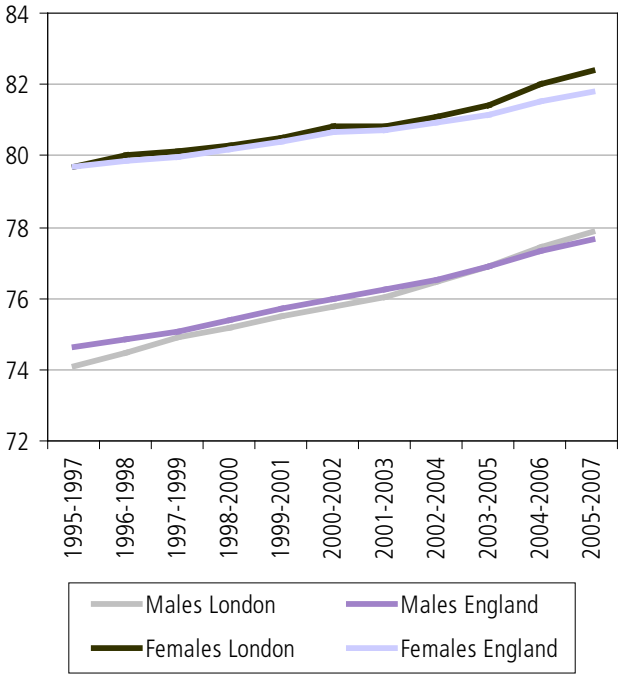
Life expectancy has been increasing for many years, both in London and nationally (see Notes and Definitions). Life expectancy at birth for females in London in 2005-07 was 82.4 years, higher than the England average of 81.8 years. London's female life expectancy was higher than the average for England across the period from 1995-97 to 2005-07. Male life expectancy at birth was 77.9 years in London in 2005-07. This was higher than the England figure of 77.7 years but, unlike for females, male life expectancy has only been higher in London than England overall since 2004-06 (Figure 10.9).

In 2005-07, London had the fourth highest life expectancy of the nine English regions for both sexes (after the South East, South West and East of England).

Figure 10.9

Life expectancy at birth, by sex, London and England, 1995-97 to 2005-07

Rates



Source: Office for National Statistics

At local authority level the highest life expectancy in both London and England was in Kensington and Chelsea for both sexes. In 2005-07, male life expectancy at birth there was 83.7 years – more than ten years longer than the local authority with the lowest life expectancy in England (Blackpool, 73.2 years). There was also a difference of almost ten years between female life expectancy in Kensington and Chelsea (87.8 years) and Hartlepool, where female life expectancy was shortest (78.1 years). In London in 2005-07 the lowest life expectancies were in Greenwich for males (74.9 years) and Newham for females (79.8 years). Life expectancies for all London boroughs in 2005-07 are included in Table 10.10.

In 2001 the Government set national targets to reduce health inequalities by 2010. One of these is to reduce by at least ten per cent the gap in life expectancy at birth between the fifth of local authorities with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population of England as a whole. 70 local authorities are in this target category (the Spearhead Group), including 11 London boroughs.

Progress towards meeting this target is being monitored by the Department of Health. Its latest report, based on life expectancy in 2005-07, shows that although nationally life expectancy has increased for the Spearhead Group, the average increase in non-Spearhead areas has been greater and so the gap has not narrowed.

The picture is different in London, however, where some Spearhead areas have not just narrowed their gaps in life expectancy with the England average, but have closed them completely. Life expectancy for both sexes in Hammersmith and Fulham is now higher than the England average, as is female life expectancy in Hackney, Haringey and Southwark. Seven of the 11 Spearhead areas in London are now on-track to meet the life expectancy target for both sexes by 2010. A further three are on-track to meet the target for either males or females, while only one (Islington) is currently not on-track to meet the target for either sex.

Table 10.10 contains life expectancy results, and selected death rates, which show how London compares to the England average, and which also illustrate the wide inequalities in mortality that persist amongst London boroughs.

Table 10.10

Life expectancy at birth, directly age-standardised mortality rates, and infant mortality, England, London and London boroughs, 2005-07[1]

Years and rates

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Deaths from all causes per 100,000 people[2,3]	Cancer deaths per 100,000 people[2,3]	Circulatory disease deaths per 100,000 people[2,3]	Suicides per 100,000 population[2,3,4]	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births[5]
	Males	Females					
Barking and Dagenham	76.3	80.3	674	137	108	5.4	4.4
Barnet	79.5	83.6	506	102	61	7.4	4.3
Bexley	78.7	82.7	546	113	69	7.1	4.2
Brent	78.5	83.8	530	98	89	6.4	5.4
Bromley	79.5	83.5	511	108	56	6.1	2.9
Camden	76.9	82.2	614	118	94	13.2	4.0
Croydon	78.3	82.0	573	104	80	8.2	6.2
Ealing	78.2	83.0	562	109	89	8.4	3.9
Enfield	78.5	82.4	554	107	75	4.0	6.7
Greenwich	74.9	81.4	679	136	99	10.5	4.7
Hackney	75.7	82.1	647	120	113	9.0	5.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	78.0	84.0	551	111	92	10.8	3.6
Haringey	76.1	82.8	605	119	94	8.4	6.0
Harrow	79.6	83.6	503	98	64	6.3	6.3
Havering	78.3	82.1	577	120	72	5.1	3.7
Hillingdon	78.0	82.7	566	114	80	6.6	5.0
Hounslow	76.9	81.2	635	114	94	8.6	4.7
Islington	75.1	80.8	693	134	120	13.0	5.2
Kensington and Chelsea	83.7	87.8	381	76	51	7.5	2.8
Kingston upon Thames	79.3	83.0	535	105	65	5.5	2.9
Lambeth	75.8	80.6	677	130	104	8.7	5.7
Lewisham	76.0	80.8	673	132	102	6.5	4.6
Merton	79.7	83.0	516	101	69	6.9	4.4
Newham	75.7	79.8	706	123	129	6.8	6.0
Redbridge	78.3	82.4	558	99	73	4.7	5.4
Richmond upon Thames	80.0	83.8	500	108	62	4.6	2.6
Southwark	77.0	82.0	611	122	95	8.6	6.4
Sutton	78.7	82.6	555	107	82	6.8	3.8
Tower Hamlets	75.3	80.4	714	142	120	10.5	4.5
Waltham Forest	75.9	81.0	664	120	99	5.2	5.3
Wandsworth	76.9	81.4	633	123	98	8.8	4.2
Westminster	81.5	84.6	466	90	70	11.0	4.4
London	77.9	82.4	577	112	84	7.5	4.8
Males		-	698	126	120	11.3	-
Females		-	476	99	50	3.9	-
England	77.7	81.8	595	115	79	7.9	4.9
Males		-	710	128	111	12.1	-
Females		-	500	104	49	3.8	-

1 All indicators are based on deaths registered in 2005-07.
2 Directly age-standardised rates, standardised to European Standard Population.
3 Deaths from all causes, and suicides - All persons, All ages. Cancer deaths and Circulatory disease deaths - All persons aged under 75.
4 Intentional self-harm or injury/poisoning of undetermined intent.
5 Deaths under 1 year.

Source: Office for National Statistics (life expectancy) and National Centre for Health Outcomes Development

Housing

Chapter 11

- There was a **net conventional supply of 27,570 homes in 2007/08**, slightly above the level of 2006/07 and 10 thousand higher than in 2001 and 2002.
- **Conversions in the last four years** have resulted in a **net increase of 8,520 flats and a loss of 3,110 houses** in London.
- **Affordable housing comprised an increased proportion** of total net conventional housing supply in 2007/08 at 38 per cent, up from 32 per cent in 2005/06 and 34 per cent in 2006/07.
- **House prices** in London began to fall in early 2008 and have now f**allen 12.2 per cent over the last 12 months,** compared with an average of 12.4 per cent across England as a whole.
- The number of **housing sales** in London towards the end of 2008 was **down more than 60 per cent on a year previously**.
- The **average deposit paid by first-time buyers in London has approximately doubled in the last year** even as prices have fallen, and is now equal to more than the average annual first-time buyer income.
- There were 15,700 **mortgage possession orders** made in London courts in 2008, **up from 14,200 in 2007** but only marginally higher than the 2006 figure.
- The total number of **empty homes in London in March 2008** was slightly down on the previous year's figure at just over 82,300, the **lowest total recorded since data was first collected in this form** in 1979.
- The number of households newly accepted as **statutorily homeless in London fell by more than half** from 30,080 in 2003/04 to 13,800 in 2007/08.
- **Around 200 thousand London households are overcrowded**, almost seven per cent of all households and around 50 thousand higher than the level of the mid-1990s.

Introduction

The last year has seen an unprecedented transformation in London's housing market (as in the rest of the country), with the credit crunch and subsequent recession having brought the longest post-war housing boom to a sudden and decisive end. But some fundamentals have not changed. Housing affordability is still a problem for many Londoners, and the level of housing need remains much higher than in the rest of the country.

Demographic pressures

So far the economic downturn has not affected the continuing growth in London's household population, which according to the latest GLA estimates is projected to grow by between 750 and 800 thousand over the next 25 years, an average increase of 30 to 34 thousand households a year. Almost three-quarters of the increase will consist of single-person households.

Housing supply

Figure 11.1 shows that recent years have seen a substantial increase in London's new housing supply, a trend which is likely to be reversed in the short to medium term by the impact of the credit crunch and wider economic downturn on both demand and finance for housing development. There was a net conventional supply of 27,570 homes in 2007/08, slightly above the level of 2006/07 and 10 thousand higher than in 2001 and 2002.

Conventional housing supply comprises not just new housing development but also any gains from conversions and changes of use. Conversions in the last four years have resulted in a net growth of 8,520 flats and a loss of 3,110 houses in London, but with huge variation between boroughs: for example, Lambeth saw a net increase of 1,346 flats over the period, but in a handful of boroughs (Camden, Kensington and Chelsea, Richmond upon Thames, and Westminster) there was a net increase in houses, highlighting the trend in 'de-conversion' of flats into houses in more expensive areas (Table 11.9).

Total housing supply, as defined in the London Plan, also includes non-conventional housing such as halls and hostels, of which there was a net supply of 1,581 bed-spaces in 2007/08, and any decrease in the number of private sector homes empty for more than six months. The number of long-term empty homes counted in London rose by 951 in 2007/08, giving a final figure for total housing supply of 28,199, down from 31,432 in 2006/07. The highest total housing supply was in Islington at 3,176 homes, followed by Tower Hamlets and Hounslow. The lowest figure was a net loss of 487 homes in Greenwich, where a large increase of 1,270 in the number of long-term vacant homes more than cancelled out net conventional completions of 783 (Table 11.10).

Affordable housing delivery

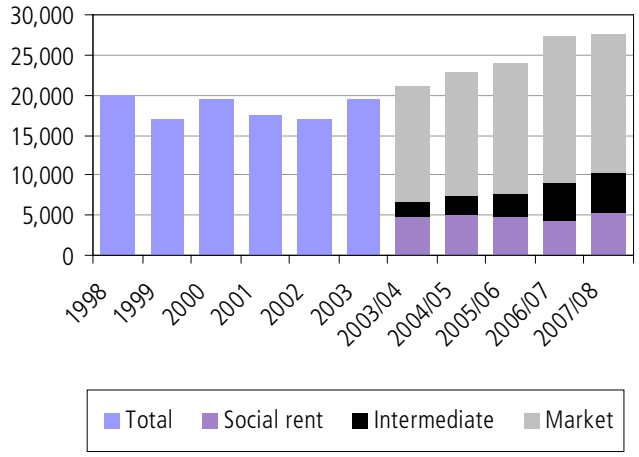
Affordable housing comprised an increased proportion of total net conventional housing supply in 2007/08 at 38 per cent, up from 32 per cent in 2005/06 and 34 per cent in 2006/07, and split almost evenly between social rented and intermediate housing (see Notes and Definitions). The highest proportions of affordable housing were delivered in Southwark (58 per cent) and Brent (57 per cent) and the lowest in the City of London and Kensington and Chelsea (zero per cent each).

The target in the Mayor's draft London Housing Strategy of delivering 50 thousand affordable homes in 2008-11 encompasses a definition of delivery that goes beyond

Figure 11.1

Net conventional housing completions in London, 1998 to 2007/08[1]

Number of homes



1 Data prior to 2004 is for calendar years. Data between 2004 and 2008 is for financial years ie 2003/04 to 2007/08.

Source: GLA, Housing Provision Survey and London Plan Annual Monitoring Report

new conventional supply to encompass other additions to the stock of affordable housing such as assisted purchases on the open market and the acquisition of existing properties by housing associations. According to this wider definition there were 15,410 affordable homes delivered in London in 2007/08, nearly 30 per cent of the England total.

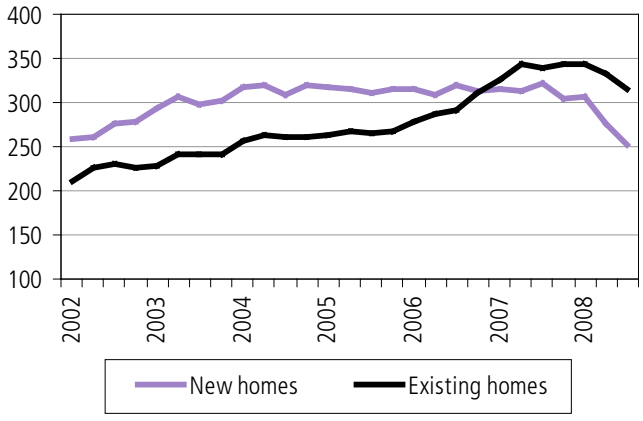
House prices

House prices in London, as measured by Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) on the basis of completed sales, began to fall in early 2008 (Figure 11.2) and had fallen 12.2 per cent in the 12 months to February 2009, compared with an average of 12.4 per cent across England as a whole. This overall trend conceals a sharp divergence in prices for different market segments, however, the average price (after adjusting for size) of newly built homes, which for several years had been selling at a premium in London, fell sooner and faster than that of existing (or 'second hand') homes, and was 22 per cent down from its peak compared with eight per cent for existing homes.

Figure 11.2

Mix-adjusted average price of new and existing homes in London, 2002 to 2008[1,2]

£ thousands



1 Data from 2002 is from 5% sample. Data from 2003 is based on a significantly enhanced sample size. 2005 data is based on combined data from the Survey of Mortgage Lenders and the Regulated Mortgage Survey. Data from September 2005 is collected via the Regulated Mortgage Survey.
2 Quarterly house prices are based on the average of the monthly prices.

Source: CLG live table 508

Figure 11.3

Housing sales by region, third quarters 2007 and 2008

Numbers

Source: Land Registry, House Price index and housing sales data, 2008

Housing sales

The downturn in the housing market is illustrated in Figure 11.3 by the sudden and steep drop in housing sales following the onset of the credit crunch in late 2007, evidenced by a reduction in the availability of mortgage loans and a sudden tightening of the conditions required to obtain a loan from the banks. According to Land Registry data, the level of residential sales in London towards the end of 2008 was down more than 60 per cent on a year previously. The other regions in England experienced very similar proportional falls in sales.

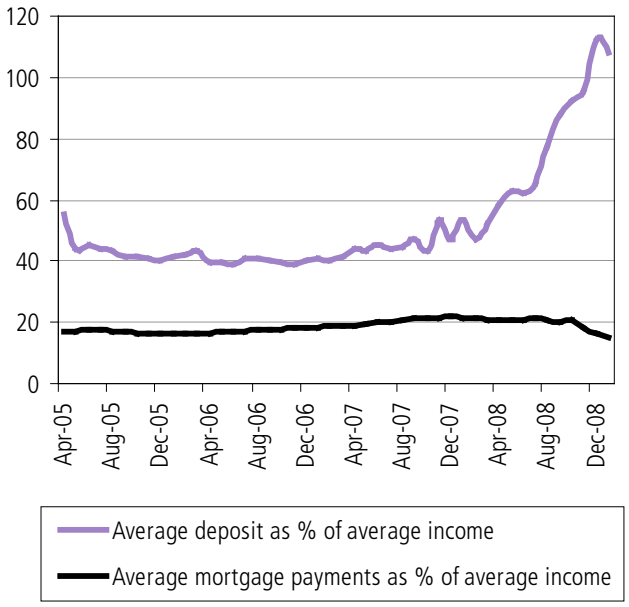
Affordability

With both house prices and interest rates having dropped sharply in the last year, monthly mortgage costs have fallen significantly for those who already own and the ratio of prices to earnings, another commonly used indicator of the 'affordability' of owner occupation, is also down (Table 11.11). However, the credit crunch has also resulted in a sharp drop in average loan-to-value

Figure 11.4

Affordability of first-time buyer mortgages in London, April 2005 to January 2009

Percentages



Source: CML/BankSearch Regulated Mortgage Survey

ratios and therefore a rise in deposits on new mortgages. According to data from the Council of Mortgage Lenders, the average deposit paid by first-time buyers in London rose from 10 per cent in January 2007 to 25 per cent in January 2009. The implied average deposit paid by first-time buyers has approximately doubled in the last year even as prices have fallen, and is now equal to more than the average annual first-time buyer income (including joint incomes). The trend in average deposit as a proportion of average annual income in London is shown in Figure 11.4.

Repossessions

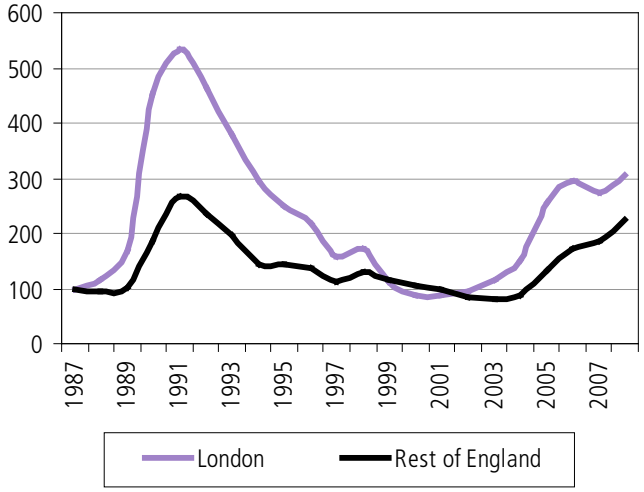
According to data from the CML, 40 thousand mortgaged homes were repossessed in the UK in 2008, up from 25,900 in 2007 and a recent low of 8,500 in 2003. Data on the number of homes repossessed are not available at sub-national level, but Ministry of Justice figures on the number of possession orders made in local courts indicates the trend in possession activity, although only a minority of orders made actually result in repossession. There were 15,700 mortgage possession orders made in London courts in 2008, up from 14,200 in 2007 but only marginally higher than the 2006 figure. Figure 11.5 shows that the number of mortgage possession orders rose before the rest of England but has remained broadly level in the last three years.

The introduction of a 'mortgage pre-application protocol', giving guidance on steps lenders and borrowers can take to resolve cases of arrears before resorting to the courts, appears to have reduced possession claims issued (the stage before orders are made) in the latest quarterly data from the Ministry of Justice. Around 3,240 such claims were issued in London courts in the last quarter of 2008, down a third on the level in Q4 2007. Similar falls were seen in the rest of the country.

Figure 11.5

Index[1] of mortgage possession orders made, 1987 to 2008

Percentages



1 1987=100.

Source: Ministry of Justice

Empty homes

Although the number of long-term empty homes in London increased in 2007/08 (see section on housing supply above), the total number of empty homes in London in March 2008 was slightly down on the previous year's figure at just over 82,300, the lowest total recorded since data was first collected in this form in 1979. Around 80 per cent of the total are in the private sector, with the remainder owned by councils or housing associations. 28,300 of the total private sector empties of around 65,500 have been empty for six months or more, representing 1.1 per cent of total private sector stock in London. While the total number of empty homes has fallen, the number of long-term private sector empty homes has risen slightly.

Figure 11.6 indicates that the rate of empty homes peaked at 5.4 per cent in 1993 and has dropped steadily since, reflecting in part the strength of the housing market and in part the funding and effort devoted to reducing empty homes by the London boroughs. As the housing market has weakened in the last year, with sales falling and repossessions rising, the number of empty homes may be expected to rise in the coming years.

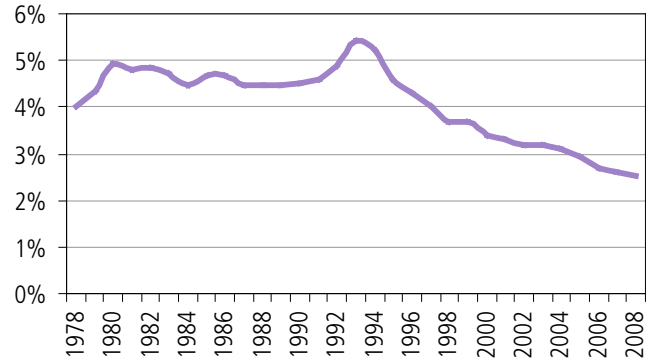
Private sector rents

Successive surveys by the GLA suggest that average rents were relatively static in London between 2002 and 2005 (in stark contrast to house prices) and have risen steadily since then, at least until late 2008 (Figure 11.7). Anecdotal data and surveys of landlords suggest that rents may have fallen since the start of the year, as landlords hold on to their portfolios and owners unable to sell opt to rent out their properties instead.

Figure 11.6

Empty homes in London, 1978 to 2008

Percentage of stock[1]



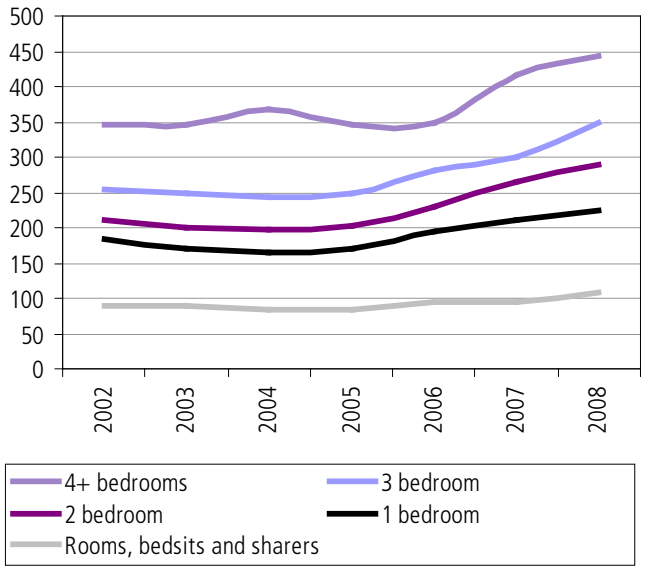
1 Housing stock has been estimated using Census data for years prior to 1991

Source: Communities and Local Government

Figure 11.7

Trend in average weekly rent[1] by property type and size, London, 2002 to 2008

£



1 Median weekly rent.

Source: GLA rent bulletins 2002 to 2005, GLA-Economics Data 2006 to 2008

Homelessness

The number of newly homeless households in London has fallen dramatically in recent years, at least according to official definitions, with the number of households newly accepted as statutorily homeless falling by more than half from 30,080 in 2003/04 to 13,800 in 2007/08 (CLG figures). Much of this reduction is probably due to improved 'homelessness prevention' work by London boroughs.

Since the government introduced a target to halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010 from a baseline set at December 2004, the numbers in temporary accommodation in London have decreased significantly, from over 60 thousand households at the end of 2006 to 50 thousand in December 2008, although the rate

of reduction in London is not as great as in the rest of England.

The recent increase in home repossessions has yet to make any significant impact in terms of homelessness applications. In the last quarter of 2008 just 64 households in London were accepted as homeless with mortgage arrears cited as the reason for the loss of their last settled accommodation, up from 52 in the same period in 2007.

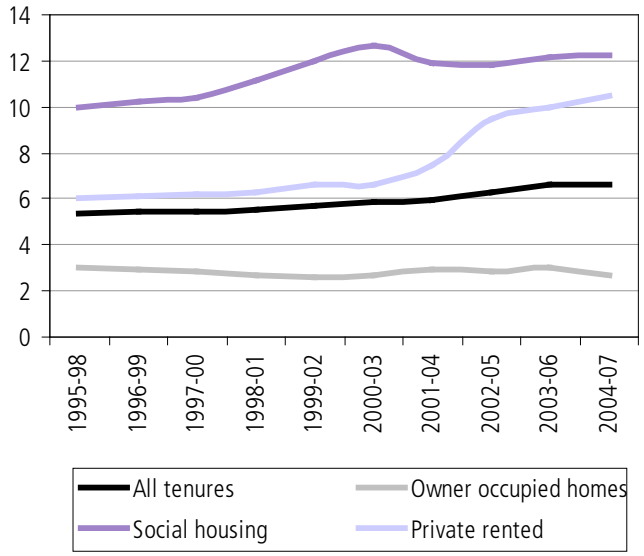
Overcrowding

As with homelessness, overcrowding remains a significant problem in London and so far does not seem to have been significantly affected by the slump in the housing market. According to the latest estimates for three years to 2006/07, around 200 thousand London households were overcrowded, almost seven per cent of all households, and around 50 thousand higher than the level of the mid-1990s. London had by far the highest regional rate of overcrowding in England, with just two per cent of households overcrowded in the English regions outside London. In London, overcrowding is most prevalent in social housing with 12.2 per cent of households overcrowded, compared with 2.7 per cent of owner occupiers and 10.5 per cent of private renters, although the latter figure has grown rapidly in recent years.

Figure 11.8

Overcrowding[1] rates by tenure in London[2], 1995 to 2007

Percentages



1 Overcrowding determined using the bedroom standard
2 Three-year moving averages e.g 1995/96-1997/98

Source: Communities and Local Government

Gypsies and Travellers

A recently completed study, the London Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, finds that the provision of caravan pitches needs to be more than doubled in London over the next ten years if the accommodation requirements of these groups are to be met. The estimated need in each borough will be taken into account by the Mayor when setting borough-level targets for new pitch provision in the revised London Plan, due to be published for consultation in late 2009.

Table 11.9

Net conversions of houses and flats by London borough, 2004/05 to 2007/08

Numbers

	Net increase in flats				Net increase in houses				Four year net change	
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Flats	Houses
Barking and Dagenham	11	16	18	14	-4	-8	-9	-7	59	-28
Barnet	56	160	72	69	-22	-55	-28	-28	357	-133
Bexley	4	2	4	10	-2	-1	-2	-4	20	-9
Brent	29	57	29	-1	-11	-22	-12	1	114	-44
Bromley	27	21	31	28	-8	-7	-10	-7	107	-32
Camden	22	-16	-21	-22	-7	7	10	22	-37	32
Croydon	133	145	144	269	-26	-46	-47	-78	691	-197
Ealing	89	159	82	130	-34	-49	-33	-52	460	-168
Enfield	69	131	100	135	-31	-58	-46	-60	435	-195
Greenwich	7	32	12	34	-2	-8	-5	-12	85	-27
Hackney	36	91	64	71	-13	-29	-24	-26	262	-92
Hammersmith and Fulham	76	50	39	33	-30	-20	-16	-12	198	-78
Haringey	84	147	225	231	-24	-48	-77	-74	687	-223
Harrow	35	121	134	114	-18	-52	-59	-53	404	-182
Havering	8	4	22	21	-4	-2	-7	-9	55	-22
Hillingdon	10	18	8	17	-5	-8	-4	-8	53	-25
Hounslow	9	23	38	6	-4	-9	-7	-3	76	-23
Islington	67	53	187	146	-24	-14	-59	-42	453	-139
Kensington and Chelsea	10	-2	-26	5	-3	0	9	0	-13	6
Kingston upon Thames	18	19	7	14	-4	-7	-1	-4	58	-16
Lambeth	188	342	413	403	-67	-121	-133	-130	1,346	-451
Lewisham	175	114	125	118	-59	-39	-39	-43	532	-180
Merton	39	85	110	101	-15	-42	-48	-47	335	-152
Newham	76	51	96	82	-33	-23	-43	-33	305	-132
Redbridge	37	41	40	16	-14	-15	-17	-7	134	-53
Richmond upon Thames	0	-8	1	-7	-2	3	0	1	-14	2
Southwark	22	61	63	46	-10	-24	-24	-17	192	-75
Sutton	15	39	27	7	-4	-13	-10	-3	88	-30
Tower Hamlets	2	8	8	4	-1	-3	-4	-2	22	-10
Waltham Forest	178	180	170	232	-80	-81	-74	-97	760	-332
Wandsworth	31	86	59	105	-13	-34	-23	-32	281	-102
Westminster	-13	13	-3	16	4	0	-2	-1	13	1
London	1,550	2,243	2,278	2,447	-570	-828	-844	-867	8,518	-3,109

Source: London Development Database

Table 11.10

Net housing supply by borough 2007/08

Numbers and percentages

	Conventional	Non self-contained[1]	Private vacants returning to use[2]	Total housing supply	Target	Supply as % of Target
City of London	95	0	-13	82	90	91
Barking and Dagenham	815	0	-79	736	1,190	62
Barnet	1,178	-112	-55	1,011	2,055	49
Bexley	262	0	333	595	345	172
Brent	791	-32	-67	692	1,120	62
Bromley	701	0	-69	632	485	130
Camden	371	355	-69	657	595	110
Croydon	1,455	12	-128	1,339	1,100	122
Ealing	1,398	-10	-347	1,041	915	114
Enfield	935	16	281	1,232	395	312
Greenwich	783	0	-1,270	-487	2,010	-24
Hackney	1,570	0	-343	1,227	1,085	113
Hammersmith and Fulham	510	-16	-105	389	450	86
Haringey	538	0	-7	531	680	78
Harrow	373	0	120	493	400	123
Havering	330	0	588	918	535	172
Hillingdon	398	0	8	406	365	111
Hounslow	1,661	0	141	1,802	445	405
Islington	1,669	1,165	342	3,176	1,160	274
Kensington and Chelsea	73	-15	64	122	350	35
Kingston upon Thames	290	-8	-69	213	385	55
Lambeth	1,207	28	128	1,363	1,100	124
Lewisham	800	0	-134	666	975	68
Merton	557	0	-249	308	370	83
Newham	939	0	-12	927	3,510	26
Redbridge	625	0	306	931	905	103
Richmond upon Thames	307	2	47	356	270	132
Southwark	1,726	0	-141	1,585	1,630	97
Sutton	621	0	116	737	345	214
Tower Hamlets	2,063	380	-462	1,981	3,150	63
Waltham Forest	743	-8	237	972	665	146
Wandsworth	1,028	-176	135	987	745	132
Westminster	757	0	-178	579	680	85
London	27,569	1,581	-951	28,199	30,500	92

1 This number is bed-spaces.
2 Long term private sector empty homes returned to use.

Source: London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 5

Table 11.11

Median and lower quartile house prices and ratios of prices to earnings, by London borough, 2008 Q2

GBP and ratios

	Median price[1]	Lower quartile price[1]	Median price to earnings ratio[2]	Lower quartile price to earnings ratio[2]
City of London	352,000	315,000	7.8	9.8
Barking and Dagenham	193,000	165,000	7.2	8.3
Barnet	284,475	224,963	10.4	10.9
Bexley	212,000	165,000	7.6	8.6
Brent	290,000	215,000	11.0	11.1
Bromley	250,000	198,000	9.4	10.5
Camden	470,000	325,000	12.9	11.2
Croydon	230,000	179,000	8.5	9.0
Ealing	277,500	226,250	10.0	10.3
Enfield	234,600	180,000	9.4	10.0
Greenwich	240,000	195,000	8.2	8.5
Hackney	288,000	235,000	8.6	8.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	426,000	315,000	12.9	12.0
Haringey	273,500	215,000	10.4	10.2
Harrow	277,500	218,625	10.3	10.3
Havering	225,000	184,950	7.8	8.8
Hillingdon	248,000	203,000	8.0	8.8
Hounslow	250,000	217,188	9.0	10.6
Islington	363,200	285,000	10.3	9.6
Kensington and Chelsea	720,000	453,750	24.8	18.8
Kingston upon Thames	285,000	235,000	11.2	12.8
Lambeth	278,000	220,000	9.1	9.2
Lewisham	227,750	185,000	7.8	8.4
Merton	269,500	219,995	11.2	12.4
Newham	245,000	200,550	9.1	9.1
Redbridge	259,950	215,000	8.9	9.1
Richmond upon Thames	390,000	277,000	12.5	11.9
Southwark	280,000	225,000	8.8	8.8
Sutton	242,500	190,000	9.2	9.0
Tower Hamlets	305,000	245,000	7.1	7.3
Waltham Forest	242,000	195,000	9.0	11.2
Wandsworth	360,000	272,625	12.0	12.5
Westminster	491,000	337,625	14.2	12.7
London	270,000	215,000	8.3	9.3

1 Median and lower quartile prices are for homes sold in Q2 2008 (latest confirmed data as of April 2009).
2 HM Land Registry data is for the first half of 2008 only, so it is comparable to the ASHE data which is as at April 2008.

Sources: CLG live tables 576, 577, 582, 583

Table 11.12

House purchase loans, all buyers, number, value and affordability, UK standard regions, 2009, Q1

£, percentages and thousands

	Estimated number of loans[1] 000s	Percentage of UK total %	Estimated value of loans[1] £ millions	Median age of borrower	Mean[2] advance £	Median Income of borrowers £	Median percent advance %	Median income multiple
Northern	3,500	4	348	35	83,700	34,107	75	2.58
North West	7,100	9	762	35	91,089	35,000	75	2.71
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,800	7	599	34	89,108	34,000	75	2.68
East Midlands	5,800	7	613	36	91,095	35,173	75	2.70
West Midlands	6,300	8	683	35	93,750	35,000	75	2.77
East Anglia	3,500	4	397	37	100,000	37,000	71	2.77
London	9,300	12	1,829	35	158,250	50,503	72	3.11
South East	17,600	22	2,722	37	130,000	45,000	71	2.99
South West	7,300	9	924	38	111,581	38,929	71	2.94
England	66,200	83	8,878	36	109,875	39,928	74	2.86
Wales	3,300	4	334	36	89,999	34,862	75	2.67
Scotland	7,600	10	802	35	90,000	36,340	74	2.60
Northern Ireland	1,600	2	180	33	101,021	34,560	71	2.94
UK[2]	79,300	100	10,260	36	105,995	39,112	74	2.82

1 Estimates of % of number and value of loans are indicative only.
2 Totals for the UK include a small number of loans which cannot be allocated to any region due to data inconsistencies.

Source: Regulated Mortgages Survey, CML/BankSearch

Table 11.13

Homeless households in priority need accepted by local authorities, by region, 2008

Numbers

	Homeless households in priority need accepted as homeless, 2008				Homeless households in temporary accommodation			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
North East	780	910	820	710	360	380	380	330
North West	1,860	1,730	1,410	1,200	2,190	1,930	1,710	1,450
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,790	1,870	1,860	1,320	1,790	1,840	1,890	1,610
East Midlands	1,160	1,090	970	830	1,330	1,250	1,150	1,000
West Midlands	2,180	2,530	2,180	2,060	1,550	1,500	1,440	1,270
East	1,470	1,420	1,410	1,150	4,290	4,080	3,940	3,550
London	3,800	3,660	3,460	2,930	55,500	53,870	52,250	49,960
South East	1,360	1,420	1,220	1,050	6,320	5,890	5,650	5,050
South West	1,040	1,050	1,010	840	4,180	3,960	3,730	3,270
England	15,430	15,680	14,340	12,070	77,510	74,690	72,130	67,480

Source: CLG P1E data

Environment

Chapter 12

- In 2006, **London had the lowest domestic carbon dioxide emissions** per person, at 2.26 tonnes, of any region in the UK. The capital's road transport emission rate per person of 1.38 tonnes was the joint lowest of all UK regions and the industrial and commercial output of 2.87 tonnes ranked third lowest.
- **Of the six key pollutants** recorded by the London Air Quality Network, **only concentrations of ozone increased** over the period November 1996 to April 2009.
- **Total energy consumption** in London in 2006 was estimated at 14 thousand Kilotonnes of oil equivalent. Of the total, **40 per cent** was attributed to **domestic consumption**, **36 per cent** to the **industrial and commercial** sector and slightly **less than a quarter** to the **transport** sector.
- In 2007, the density of **new dwellings per hectare** in London was 74, **around a third higher than the region ranked second** - the North West. Almost all new dwellings in London were built on previously developed land.
- During the third quarter of 2008, slightly fewer than **four in five planning applications were granted in the capital**, five percentage points fewer than the national rate.
- Figures from 2006 showed that **17 per cent of all properties in London were located within a floodplain**, compared with nine per cent in England and Wales.
- **Three-quarters of all river lengths in London were graded as good or better** for **chemical river quality** in 2007, representing an increase of 14 percentage points on the 1993 figure.
- Almost seven **out of ten of all graded rivers in London received a rating of fairly good or better** for **biological river quality** in 2007.
- During the period 2007/08, just over **a quarter of household waste was recycled or composted in London**, the lowest rate of any region in England. The England rate of 34.5 per cent represented an increase of 3.6 percentage points on the previous year, compared with 2.6 points for London.
- The London borough of **Greenwich sent the lowest percentage of its municipal solid waste to landfill** of any local authority in England at just three per cent. The London-wide rate of 53 per cent is consistent with the national rate. As a proportion, London incinerated around twice as much waste as the national average.

Introduction

The state of the environment is a key issue for London, particularly in terms of climate change. The capital's share of UK emissions is currently estimated at eight per cent and is expected to increase to 15 per cent by 2025 according to the Mayor's 2007 Climate Change action plan. This chapter begins by addressing key factors related to climate change including, emissions, ecological footprints and energy consumption. Further aspects of both the natural and built environments such as air quality, energy, land use, planning, water quality, waste disposal and recycling, are then examined to build a broad analysis of both the present environment and of trends and patterns over time.

Carbon dioxide emissions

In 2006, London had a rate of industrial and commercial carbon dioxide emissions (CO_2) of 2.87 tonnes per person, which ranks as the third lowest region in the UK (Table 12.1). Wales had the highest per person output at just over four tonnes, while the South East had the lowest (2.57). The capital had the lowest rate of domestic CO_2 per resident at just 2.26 tonnes and the joint lowest rate for road transport at 1.38 tonnes per person. Northern Ireland had the highest road transport $C0_2$ emission per person at 2.43 tonnes, over one tonne more per person per year.

Ecological Footprint

The term 'Ecological Footprint' refers to the area of the earth's surface required to provide sufficient resources for a given population. The London ecological footprint measured in global hectares (gha) per person of 5.48 was higher than the UK average of 5.30. However, both the South East (5.63) and the East (5.53) had bigger footprints than the capital (Table 12.2).

The Carbon Footprint is a subset of the Ecological Footprint and was measured in tonnes of $C0_2$ per person. Again the London figure of 12.12 was slightly higher than the UK figure of 12.08. In total, five other regions had higher carbon footprints than the capital, with those in the South East producing over half a tonne more CO_2 per person per year than those residing in London.

In terms of Green House Gas (GHG) emission London ranked fourth of all UK regions with 16.6 tonnes per capita. This was 1.5 tonnes higher than the North East level of 15.0 tonnes – the lowest of any region, and

Table 12.1

Carbon dioxide emissions, 2006

Tonnes per person

	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport
North East	3.85	2.50	1.76
North West	3.22	2.52	1.38
Yorkshire and The Humber	3.45	2.53	1.67
East Midlands	3.32	2.46	2.00
West Midlands	3.02	2.45	1.60
East	2.82	2.48	1.99
London	2.87	2.26	1.38
South East	2.57	2.55	1.67
South West	3.04	2.54	1.76
Wales	4.01	2.60	1.82
Scotland	3.64	2.77	1.78
Northern Ireland	2.91	3.55	2.43
United Kingdom	3.13	2.53	1.70

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Table 12.2

Ecological Footprint, 2004

gha, tonnes per person

	Ecological Footprint (gha/person)	Carbon Footprint (tonnes CO_2/person	GHG Footprint (tonnes CO_2eq/person)
North East	4.83	11.14	15.03
North West	5.21	11.94	16.13
Yorkshire & Humber	5.14	11.94	16.00
East Midlands	5.24	11.99	16.20
West Midlands	5.02	11.53	15.55
East	5.53	12.62	17.03
London	5.48	12.12	16.55
South East	5.63	12.76	17.28
South West	5.42	12.37	16.70
Wales	5.03	11.60	15.66
Scotland	5.34	12.16	16.46
Northern Ireland	4.85	11.18	15.09
United Kingdom	5.30	12.08	16.34

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

0.7 tonnes lower than the level in the South East - the highest of any region.

Air Quality

The London Air Quality Network index can be used to summarise changes in the annual mean concentrations of six pollutants. The index is a derived time series using measurements from long-term monitoring sites (both roadside and background locations are included) operated by the London Boroughs and by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The index was set to 100 for each pollutant in November 1996. Six long-term sites were used for the Particulates (PM_{10}) calculation, seven for Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O_3) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2), and 16 for Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2). It should be noted that measurements during 2008/09 were provisional and subject to ratification.

Between November 1996 and April 2009, SO_2 concentrations decreased by 80 per cent, PM_{10} concentrations by 26 per cent and CO by 73 per cent. See Figure 12.3.

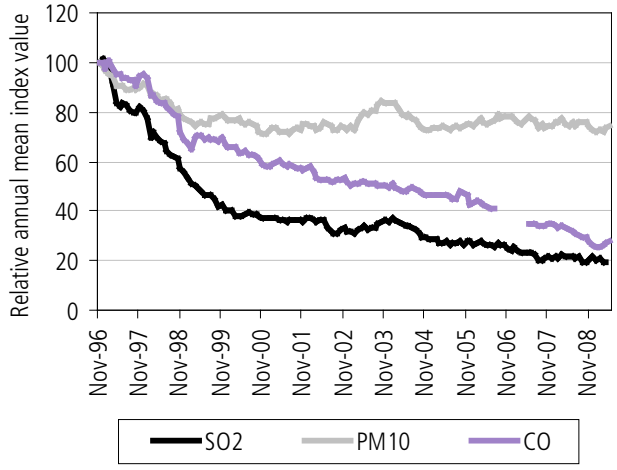
NOx and NO_2 concentrations declined by 41 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The only pollutant to increase in concentration was O_3, which has seen an overall increase of a third over the same period. See Figure 12.4.

The Living Environment domain in the IMD 2007, contains a sub-indicator called the air quality indicator. This models the amount of Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulates (PM_{10}), Sulphur Dioxide and Benzene in each Super

Figure 12.3

Relative annual mean pollutant concentrations (CO, PM_{10} and SO_2) monitored at several sites in London

Relative annual mean index value



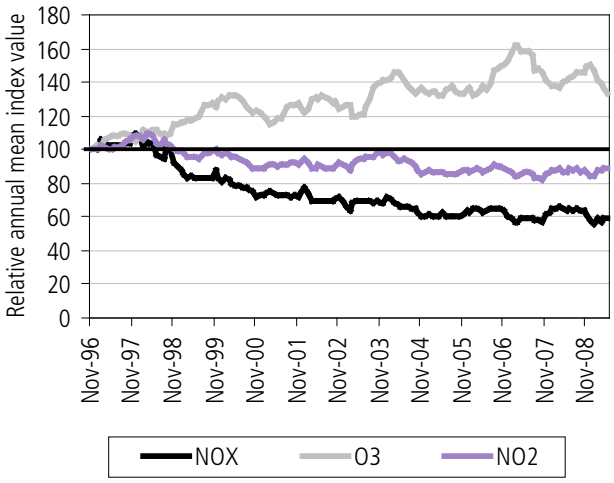
1 Measurements from January 2008 to April 2009 are provisional.
2 Data for Carbon Monoxide between August 2006 and April 2007 are not available.

Source: Environmental Research Group, King's College London

Figure 12.4

Relative annual mean pollutant concentrations (NOx, O_3, NO_2) monitored at several sites in London

Relative annual mean index value



1 Measurements from January 2008 to April 2009 are provisional.

Source: Environmental Research Group, King's College London

Table 12.5

Average SOA indicator scores for air quality

Indicator scores

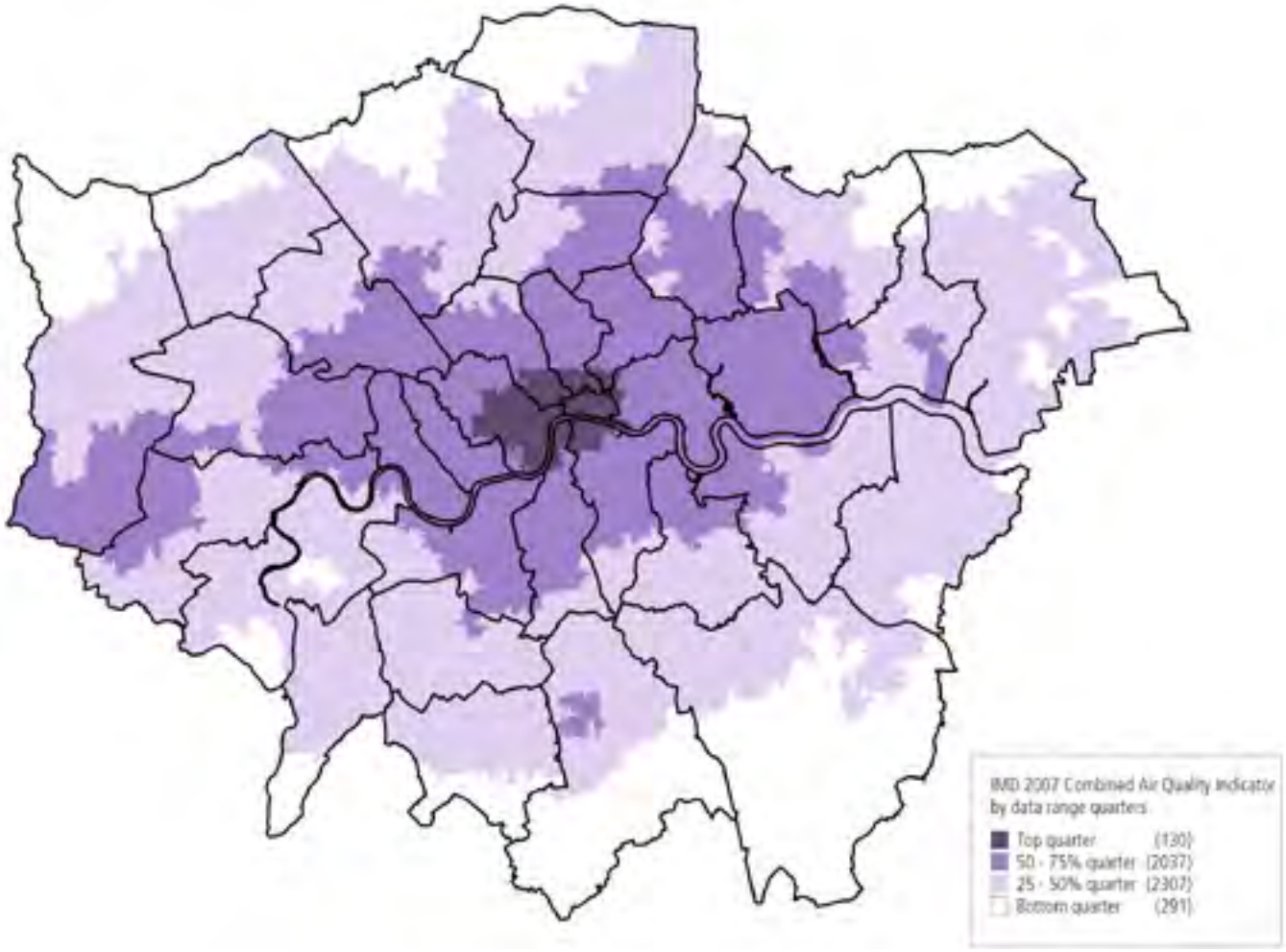
	Combined Air Quality Indicator	NO_2	PM_{10}	SO_2	Benzene
North East	1.08	0.48	0.47	0.08	0.05
North West	1.17	0.52	0.52	0.07	0.05
Yorkshire & Humber	1.20	0.53	0.53	0.09	0.05
East Midlands	1.21	0.49	0.58	0.08	0.05
West Midlands	1.26	0.54	0.58	0.08	0.06
East	1.15	0.44	0.59	0.07	0.05
London	1.65	0.84	0.67	0.06	0.08
South East	1.15	0.46	0.58	0.06	0.04
South West	0.97	0.37	0.51	0.05	0.04
England	1.23	0.53	0.57	0.07	0.05

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, CLG

Map 12.6

Combined Air Quality indicator from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Indicator score



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, CLG

Output Area (SOA) in England. Scores for all four pollutants added together give the combined air quality indicator. Data for this indicator for London are shown in Map 12.6.

The London average was 1.65, the highest of any region though London is by far the most urban region (Table 12.5). London has the highest average for each of NO_2, PM_{10} and Benzene, though amongst the lowest for SO_2.

Of the 4,765 SOAs in London, the 50 with the lowest combined score all fell within either Croydon, Hillingdon, Havering, Bromley or Kingston upon Thames.

If the range of the data is split into four equal parts, there are eight boroughs that contain SOAs with a combined indicator score in the quarter with the poorest air quality - all of them in Inner London. However, only 2.7 per cent of SOAs (130) in London fall in the quarter with the poorest air quality, meaning relatively few areas are recording very high scores. The boroughs with SOAs in the top quarter of the data are: City of London (100 per cent of all SOAs in the area), Westminster (38 per cent), Camden (21 per cent), Islington (12 per cent), Southwark (12 per cent), Tower Hamlets (five per cent), Lambeth (five per cent) and Hackney (three per cent).

When looking at the four pollutants individually, the patterns for NO_2 and PM_{10} tend to follow the above picture whereas for SO_2 and Benzene there are slightly different patterns. Other than in the eight boroughs already stated, boroughs containing SOAs in the top quarter for Benzene emissions are Kensington and Chelsea (88 per cent of all SOAs), Hammersmith and Fulham (62 per cent), Brent (ten per cent) and Ealing

(six per cent). There are relatively few SOAs with very high levels of SO_2, though the highest is Barking and Dagenham with four per cent of its SOAs falling in the top quarter for this pollutant.

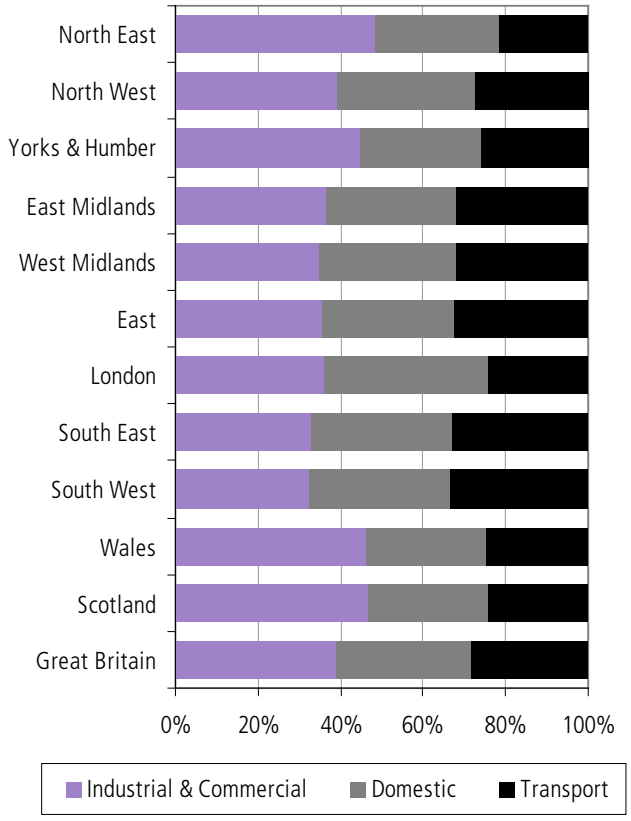
Energy Consumption

Total final energy consumption in London in 2006 was 14 thousand kilotonnes of oil equivalent (Ktoe), the fifth highest nationally. Domestic consumption accounted for almost 40 per cent of all consumption in the capital, the highest proportion of any region in Great Britain (Figure 12.7). Just under 36 per cent was attributed to the industrial and commercial sector and slightly less than a quarter to the transport sector. Proportions for the industrial and commercial, and transport sectors were below the Great Britain average, whereas the proportion attributed to the domestic sector in London was seven percentage points higher than for Great Britain.

Figure 12.7

Total Final Energy Consumption by sector, 2006

Percentages



Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

In 2007, average domestic consumption of electricity measured by sales per consumer was 4,161 kilowatt hours (kWh), 231kWh or six per cent less than the Great Britain average. The highest average level of consumption was recorded in the East region at 4,795 kWh. In terms of commercial and industrial consumption, London had the second lowest rate at almost 69 thousand kWh per consumer, behind the South West at 63 thousand kWh. The North East recorded the highest rate of consumption in this sector at 109 thousand kWh per consumer, 57 per cent higher than the London figure (Table 12.8).

The capital had the second lowest regional average domestic consumption of gas at 16,900 kWh per consumer, 2,400 less than the North East at 18,300kWh, the highest of any region and 700kWh or four per cent less than the Great Britain average. Annual figures from 2007 for commercial and industrial consumption per consumer follow a similar pattern (Table 12.9). Again, London had the second lowest average consumption with 456 thousand kWh marginally more than the South East at 444 thousand kWh. Wales had the highest average consumption per consumer at 824 thousand kWh, 80 per cent higher than London.

Table 12.8

Electricity Consumption, 2007

KWh per consumer

	Average domestic consumption (kWh)	Average commercial and industrial consumption (kWh)
North East	3,741	108,721
North West	4,226	91,275
Yorkshire And The Humber	4,080	89,880
East Midlands	4,352	87,555
West Midlands	4,433	82,898
East	4,795	75,083
London	4,161	68,901
South East	4,741	71,499
South West	4,724	62,751
Wales	4,143	90,462
Scotland	4,411	75,445
Great Britain	4,392	79,077

Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

Table 12.9

Gas Consumption, 2007

	Sales per consumer	
	Average domestic consumption (kWh)	Average commercial and industrial consumption (kWh)
North East	18,292	793,243
North West	17,932	698,648
Yorkshire and The Humber	18,099	823,661
East Midlands	17,823	666,187
West Midlands	17,538	656,940
East	17,482	645,628
London	16,911	455,522
South East	17,799	443,648
South West	15,823	556,847
Wales	17,550	850,389
Scotland	18,795	804,581
Great Britain	17,614	633,779

Source: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

Land use and Planning

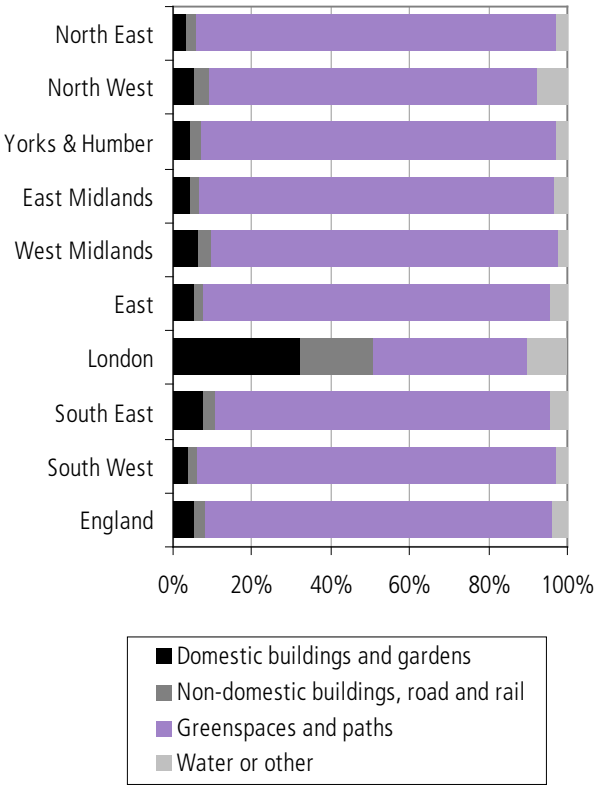
At just 39 per cent in 2005, London had by far the lowest proportion of its land occupied by green spaces and paths, less than half the rate of the next region – the North West (83 per cent). Perhaps expectedly, London therefore had higher proportions than any other region for the remaining forms of land use (Figure 12.10). Domestic buildings and gardens occupy a third of land in the capital, compared with just five per cent for England. A further 18 per cent is attributed to non-domestic buildings, road and rail compared with three per cent in England. Finally a tenth of London's area was estimated to be occupied by water or 'other', over twice as much as England at four per cent.

In 2007, the density of new dwellings completed per hectare in London was 74, 25 higher that the next closest region – the North West. This represents an increase of 57 per cent on the 1989 rate. However, it also masks a peak in new build density during the years 2003-2006, when an average of 95 new dwellings per hectare were built, peaking in 2005 at 106 (Figure 12.11). In comparison, the rate of new dwellings per

Figure 12.10

Land use, 2005

Percentages



Source: Generalised Land use Database

Figure 12.11

Density of new dwellings per hectare, 1989-2007

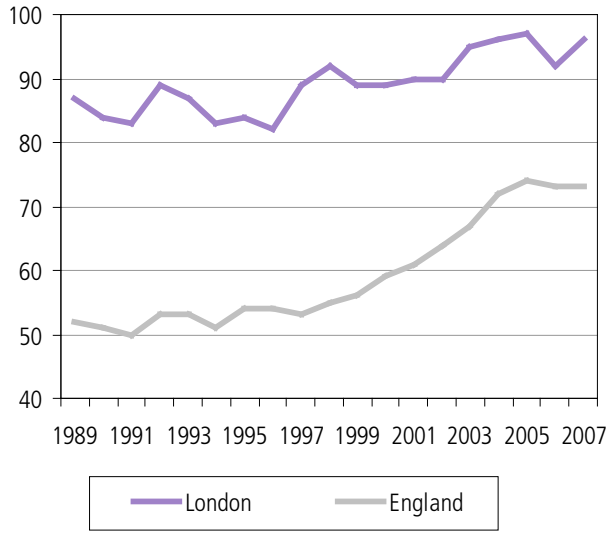
Dwellings per hectare

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Figure 12.12

Proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land, 1989-2007

Dwellings per hectare



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

hectare in England was lower at 44, however, this represents an increase of 76 per cent on the 1989 figure. The North West has seen the largest percentage increase in density at 113 per cent over the same period.

All English regions have seen an increase in the proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land since 1989 (Figure 12.12). London has seen the smallest increase at just nine percentage points compared with a 35 percentage point increase in the West Midlands, though there is less scope for increase in London where the figure was already high. Almost all of new dwellings built in London in 2007 were built on previously developed land, compared with just three in five in both the East Midlands and the South West - the lowest regions.

During the third quarter of 2008, 22 thousand planning decisions were made in London, of which 78 per cent resulted in the grant of an application, five percentage points lower than the England figure and 13 percentage points less than the North East – the highest region (Figure 12.13).

In terms of efficiency, 71 per cent of decisions on major planning applications were made within 13 weeks in London, which ranks third behind the West Midlands (72

Figure 12.13

Proportion of planning applications granted, third quarter 2008

Percentages

Source: Communities and Local Government

per cent) and the North East (84 per cent). Almost four in five decisions on minor applications were made within eight weeks, which again ranks third behind the North West (79 per cent) and the North East (82 per cent).

Flooding

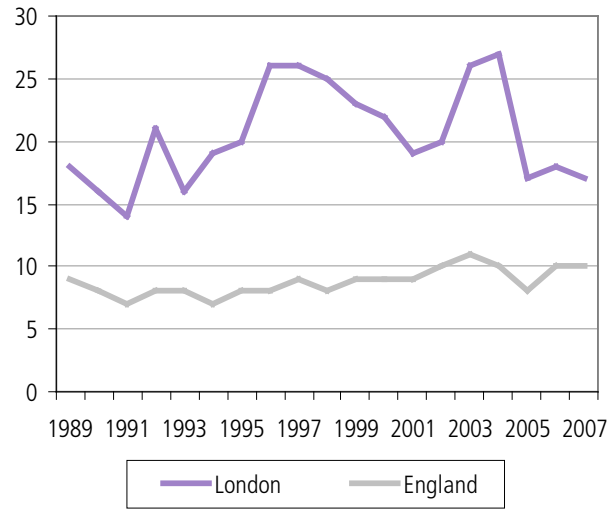
During the period 1989-2006, London consistently ranked as the region with the highest proportion of new dwellings built within areas of high flood risk, peaking in 2004 when 27 per cent of all new dwellings were built in areas of high flood risk (Figure 12.14). In 2007, the capital dropped into second place with a rate of 17 per cent, two percentage points lower than Yorkshire and The Humber. The rate for England has remained relatively consistent at around ten per cent of all new dwellings over this period.

Environment Agency figures for 2006 show that 17 per cent of all properties in London were located within a floodplain compared with nine per cent in England and Wales overall. Almost nine in ten properties in

Figure 12.14

Proportion of new dwellings built in within areas of high flood risk, 1989-2007

Percentages

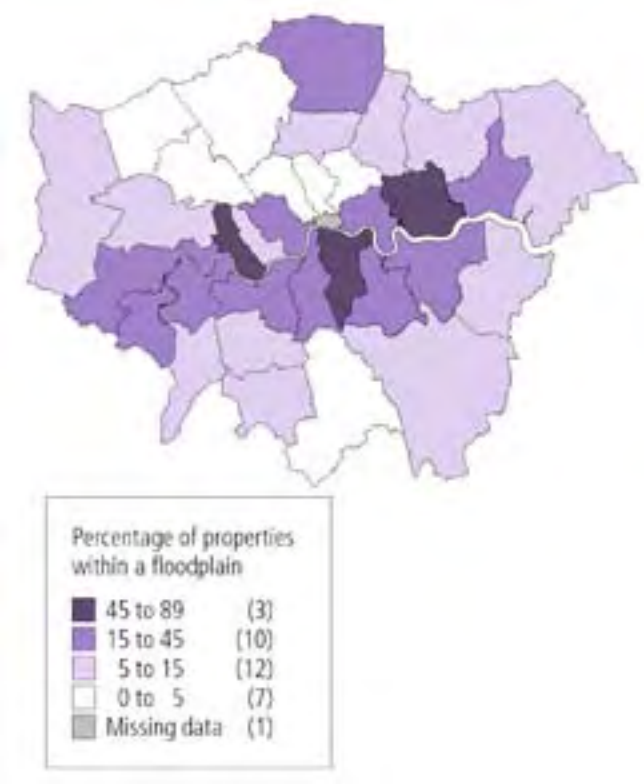


Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Map 12.15

Properties located within a floodplain, 2006

Percentages



Source: Environment Agency

Hammersmith and Fulham were located within a floodplain, giving a ranking of third out of all local authorities in England and Wales. Southwark was the next highest ranked London borough at fifth (68 per cent) followed by Newham in eighth with exactly half of all properties in the authority located within a floodplain. Camden and Islington were the only local authorities out of 375 in England and Wales with no properties in a floodplain. (Map 12.15 and Table 12.23).

The Environment Agency also estimate risk of flooding. Enfield ranks highest in London with 7.9 per cent of properties at significant risk of flooding, and ranks 14th nationally. Merton is next highest in London (6.7 per cent) followed by Kingston upon Thames (4.5 per cent). Camden, Islington and Southwark rank as the least likely to flood in England and Wales.

River quality

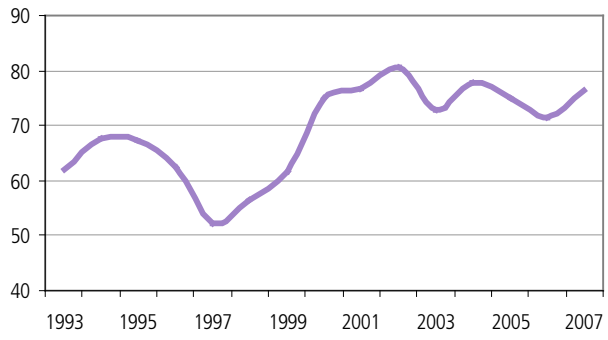
Since 1993, chemical river quality in the Thames region has improved. The percentage of river length graded 'good' or better increased, by 14 percentage points to 76 per cent in 2007. The overall increase masks significant variation within the time series including a steep decline during the period 1997-98 to a low of 52 per cent and a peak in 2002 of 81 per cent (Figure 12.16).

In 1990, 81 per cent of river length within the Thames region had high phosphate concentrations - greater than 0.1mg/l. By 2007 this had fallen steadily to 73 per cent.

Figure 12.16

Percentage of river length in the Thames region graded good or better for chemical quality, 1993-2007

Percentages



Source: Environment Agency

Table 12.17

Percentage of river length in the Thames region with high levels of selected nutrients, 1990-2007

Percentage of river lengths

	High phosphate (>0.1mg/l)[1]	High nitrate (>30mg/l)
1990	80.7	51.3
1995	80.7	56.2
2000	84.1	58.6
2001	78.0	53.5
2002	75.8	58.0
2003	75.1	59.5
2004	73.6	60.5
2005	73.8	60.0
2006	74.1	59.2
2007	73.3	53.7

1 mg/l is milligrams per litre

Source: Environment Agency

The percentage of rivers with high nitrate levels - greater than 30mg/l has experienced greater variation over the same time period (Table 12.17). In 1990, 51 per cent of river length in the Thames region had high nitrate concentrations. This climbed steadily towards a peak of 61 per cent in 2004 but has fallen to 54 per cent in 2007.

The percentage of river length in the Thames region graded as good or better for biological quality has seen an overall increase of nine percentage points from the 1990 figure of 56 per cent. However, this broad trend masks an initial steep increase to a 2003 peak of 72 per cent, followed by a steady decline to the 2007 proportion of 65 per cent. In 2007, 50 of London's 78 rivers stretches received a grading. Of those that were graded, 68 per cent received a rating of fairly good or better and just 16 per cent received scores of poor or worse (Map 12.18).

Map 12.18

Biological river quality, 2007[1]

River grades

1 The calculation for the chemical assessment has changed. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) has been dropped as a parameter in the calculation, thus Ammonia and Dissolved Oxygen are now the sole parameters used. As a result, the data may show an 'improvement', where previously BOD was the worst performing parameter. This is not a true improvement in quality, and therefore needs to be taken into account when looking at the data. See Notes and Definitions for more information.

Source: Environment Agency

Table 12.19

Household waste recycled or composted, 2006/07 and 2007/08

Percentages and thousand tonnes

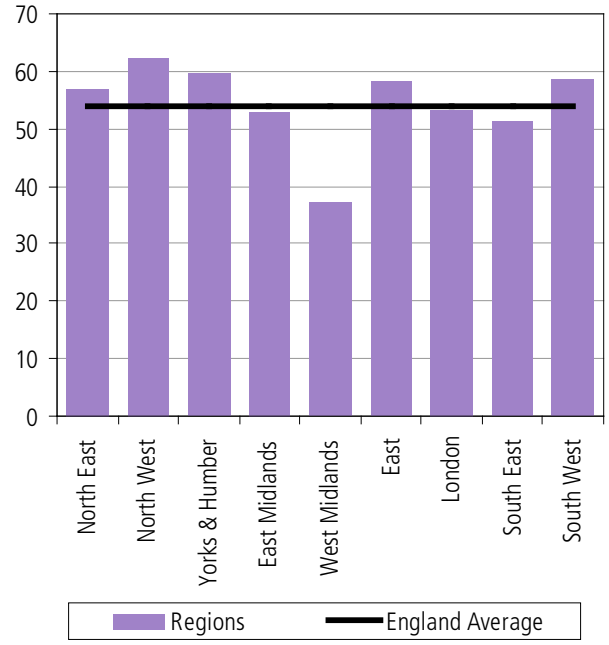
	2006/07	2007/08	% Change from 2006-07	Total Household Waste (thousand tonnes)
North East	26.4	28.4	2.1	1,268
North West	28.9	33.4	4.5	3,599
Yorkshire and the Humber	26.9	30.5	3.6	2,504
East Midlands	35.6	41.9	6.3	2,185
West Midlands	28.6	33.0	4.5	2,662
East	38.3	41.2	2.9	2,841
London	22.9	25.5	2.6	3,342
South East	33.1	36.0	2.9	4,242
South West	37.2	40.3	3.1	2,644
England	30.9	34.5	3.6	25,287

Source: Department for Food Environment and Rural Affairs

Figure 12.20

Percentage of municipal solid waste sent to landfill, 2007/08

Percentages



Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Recycling

During 2007/08 London recycled or composted just over a quarter of household waste, the lowest of any region in England (Table 12.19). The rate for England was 34.5 per cent, with the East Midlands having the highest rate at 41.9 per cent. The London figure represented an increase of 2.6 percentage points on the previous year, lower than the national rate of increase of 3.6 points. The East Midlands made the largest improvement in recycling and composting rates at 6.3 percentage points, compared with the lowest in the North East (2.1).

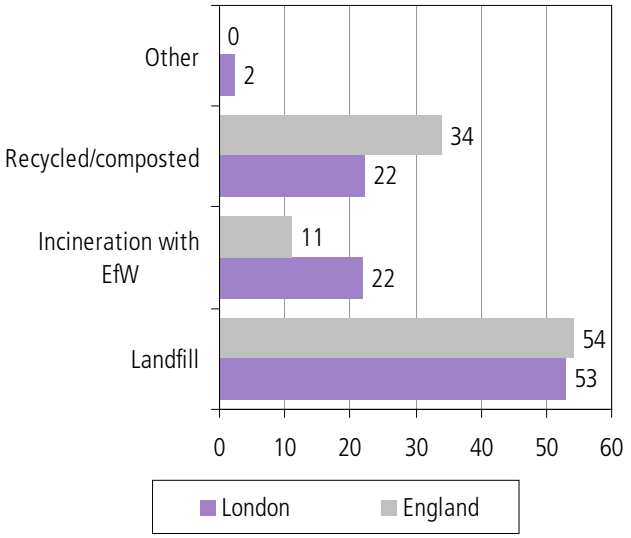
Over the same period, the capital produced 4.15 million tonnes of municipal solid waste (household and commercial waste), of which 2.21 million tonnes was sent to landfill, a rate of 53 per cent (Figure 12.20). This figure is relatively consistent with the national rate of just over 54 per cent. Greenwich sent the lowest percentage of municipal solid waste to landfill of the 121 English waste authorities at just three per cent. Lewisham ranked second lowest at ten per cent and Westminster also featured in the ten lowest with a rate of 14 per cent (Table 12.24).

Just over 910 thousand tonnes (22 per cent) of London's municipal solid waste was incinerated with Energy from Waste (EfW), compared with just 11 per cent in England. In London a further 950 thousand tonnes (23 per cent)

Figure 12.21

Disposal of municipal solid waste by method, 2007/08

Percentages



1 EfW is Energy from Waste.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

was recycled or composted, much less than the 34 per cent recycled or composted in England as a whole (Figure 12.21).

Table 12.22

Fly tipping incidents, 2007/08

Numbers

	London[1]	England
Total Number of Incidents	549,809	1,282,820
Clearance Costs (£)	21,518,373	72,767,779
Prosecutions Taken	319	1,871
Successful Prosecution	279	1,776

1 Excluding Kingston and the City.

Source: Department for Food Environment and Rural Affairs

A total of 550 thousand fly tipping incidents were reported by local authorities onto the fly capture database in 2007/08 by London boroughs. This accounts for 43 per cent of the 1.3 million incidents nationwide (Table 12.22). The average estimated clearance cost per incident was much lower in London at £39 than for the rest of the country at £57. In terms of prosecution, London's conviction rate of 87 per cent falls short of the national standard of 95 per cent.

Table 12.23

Proportion of properties located within a floodplain, 2006

Number, percentage and rank

	Total properties in area	% of properties within a floodplain	Rank of % in floodplain in E&W (out of 375 areas)	% of properties in area with a significant chance of flooding
Barking and Dagenham	72,117	25	29	4.1
Barnet	139,441	2	300	1.7
Bexley	98,354	13	66	0.4
Brent	105,794	4	206	2.7
Bromley	138,019	6	158	2.3
Camden	96,120	0	374	0.0
Croydon	146,363	3	268	1.9
Ealing	124,618	6	151	0.2
Enfield	121,668	16	56	7.9
Greenwich	103,597	23	33	0.5
Hackney	93,939	3	285	0.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	74,358	89	3	1.3
Haringey	91,050	9	102	3.9
Harrow	88,187	3	276	1.5
Havering	101,888	8	113	1.2
Hillingdon	109,336	6	141	3.8
Hounslow	95,080	25	30	2.5
Islington	89,295	0	374	0.0
Kensington and Chelsea	76,321	6	139	1.2
Kingston upon Thames	67,025	10	94	4.5
Lambeth	120,015	22	39	0.5
Lewisham	116,728	17	53	2.8
Merton	82,074	13	70	6.7
Newham	100,876	50	8	1.9
Redbridge	101,626	5	198	2.4
Richmond upon Thames	84,502	43	11	4.2
Southwark	127,424	68	5	0.0
Sutton	81,309	5	185	1.2
Tower Hamlets	104,909	34	16	0.7
Waltham Forest	98,348	7	132	4.0
Wandsworth	128,105	30	19	2.4
Westminster	133,129	16	54	2.6
London	3,311,615	17	-	2.1
England and Wales	24,931,224	9	-	

Source: Environment Agency

Table 12.24

Local Authority waste statistics, 2007/08

Percentages, kilograms, tonnes and rank

	Household waste						
	Recycling & composting rate %	Incineration %	Landfill %	Collected waste per person, kg	Total MSW[1] (tonnes)	% MSW to Landfill	Rank of MSW to landfill (out of 121 in England)
Bexley	41.6	17.9	40.0	484	132,182	45	25
Bromley	34.5	25.1	40.9	481	165,262	43	23
City of London	33.4	0.1	63.4	700	40,421	90	120
Croydon	22.7	0.2	77.0	402	183,605	76	113
Greenwich	30.5	67.4	2.1	463	112,718	3	1
Lewisham	22.0	73.2	4.9	451	141,287	10	2
Merton	27.1	0.0	72.9	405	92,241	75	112
Kingston upon Thames	25.6	0.0	75.0	420	67,560	73	109
Southwark	20.0	35.7	43.6	412	140,351	53	32
Sutton	32.5	1.1	64.8	442	93,601	69	98
Tower Hamlets	13.0	0.3	86.5	407	113,378	89	119
Westminster	22.7	59.3	17.9	357	193,523	14	9
East London Waste Authority	20.0	6.0	55.0	474	500,003	55	36
Barking and Dagenham	20.4			527			
Havering	24.0			490			
Newham	14.4			475			
Redbridge	22.4			408			
North London Waste Authority	24.4	45.7	29.9	452	944,383	31	20
Barnet	30.7			439			
Camden	27.1			318			
Enfield	28.2			422			
Hackney	22.4			380			
Haringey	25.7			366			
Islington	26.3			404			
Waltham Forest	29.7			455			
West London Waste Authority	27.1	0.7	72.4	481	771,353	74	110
Brent	21.0			401			
Ealing	28.9			387			
Harrow	39.6			455			
Hillingdon	33.8			481			
Hounslow	21.8			462			
Richmond upon Thames	36.1			435			
Western Riverside Waste Authority	26.1	0.1	73.7	381	457,397	79	117
Hammersmith and Fulham	26.9			344			
Lambeth	25.1			356			
Kensington and Chelsea	27.9			349			
Wandsworth	24.7			386			

1 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) based on amount collected.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Transport

Chapter 13

» The latest available data from the fourth quarter of 2008 show that **Londoners spent an average of 38 minutes travelling from home to the workplace**, almost ten minutes more than commuters in any other UK region.

» Just **35 per cent of Londoners drove to work** in either a car, van or minibus, **roughly half the proportion of any other UK region**.

» In 2007/08 there were **1.1 billion passenger journeys made on the London Underground**. The distance travelled by those undertaking these journeys totalled 8.4 billion kilometres.

» The **number of people entering central London** between the hours of 7am and 10am **has increased by ten per cent since 1997**, to a total of 1.14 million in 2007.

» Following the introduction of the congestion charge in February 2003 there was **a decrease of 18 per cent** on the previous year **in use of private cars to travel to work. By 2007, use of private cars had fallen by 28 per cent since 2003**.

» The UK rate of **motor vehicle traffic per household in 2006 was 22 thousand kilometres, more than double the London rate** of just 10 thousand kilometres per household.

» London has already met the government target of a 40 per cent reduction in the number of **fatal or serious road accidents** by 2010 compared with the 1994-1998 average. The **London reduction of 47 per cent by 2007 was the largest of any region**, although both the West Midlands and Scotland have also met the target.

» In 2007, **36 per cent of London households did not have access to a car,** five percentage points greater than the next highest UK region. Furthermore, the capital had the lowest total rate of licensed vehicles at 398 per 1,000 population.

» The total number of **passengers using London airports has increased by around a third** (34 per cent) during the period 1998-2008, to a total of 136.8 million. Just **over half of all passengers at London terminals were recorded at Heathrow Airport**.

Introduction

This chapter will begin by examining commuting patterns within the capital, including duration of journeys and the usual mode of transport used. It then looks at specific forms of transport including use of London Underground, the most extensive underground network in the world, the capital's bus network and the use of private cars. The focus then shifts to a discussion of traffic patterns on London's roads including volume, distribution and accidents occurring, before concluding with an analysis of travel flows at London's major airports.

Travel

During the period October to December 2008, London workers spent an average of 38 minutes travelling from home to the workplace, almost ten minutes more than commuters in any other UK region (Figure 13.1). The capital had the joint highest percentage of commuters taking more than an hour to get to work at nine per cent, whilst just 30 per cent had an average journey time of less than 20 minutes. This is 28 percentage points lower than the next lowest region – the South East.

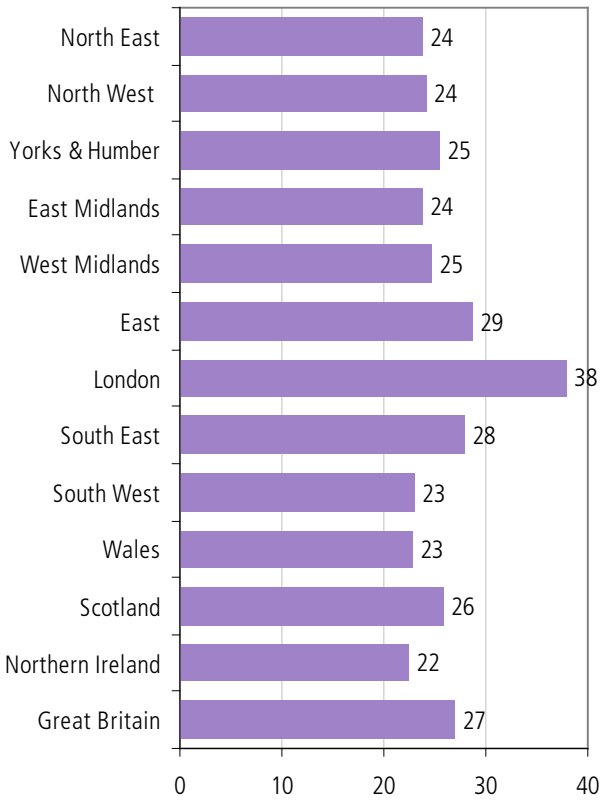
In October to December 2007, those travelling by rail had the longest journey at an average of one hour. The average car journey to work took 37 minutes - 11 minutes longer than the next closest region, whilst Londoners also spent more time walking to work than any other region, with an average journey taking 17 minutes to complete. The capital also had the longest time taken by those cycling to work at 28 minutes (Table 13.14).

The fourth quarter results of the 2008 Labour Force Survey reveal that just 35 per cent of people in London commuted to work using either a car, van, minibus or works van (Table 13.15). This is roughly half of the percentage for any other UK region. In the case of London, public transport proved a much more popular travel choice. Indeed, half of all journeys made to work surveyed during this period utilised either bus or coach, railway or underground/light railway or tram as the primary means of transport. In contrast the UK figure for the same modes of transport was just 15 per cent. Just one in ten people in London walked to work, however

Figure 13.1

Mean time taken to travel to work, fourth quarter 2008

Minutes

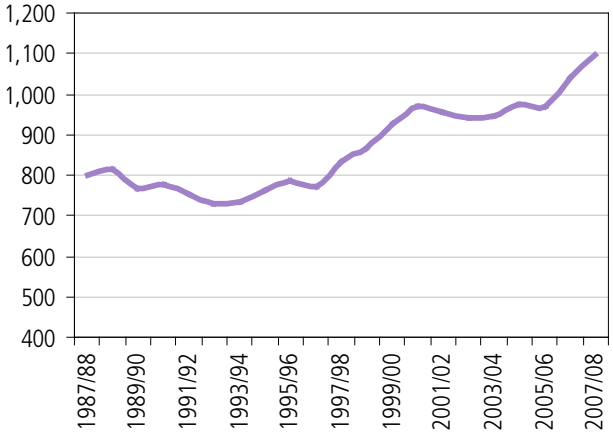


Source: Labour Force Survey, 4th Quarter 2008

Figure 13.2

Passenger journeys on London Underground 1987/88 to 2007/08

Millions

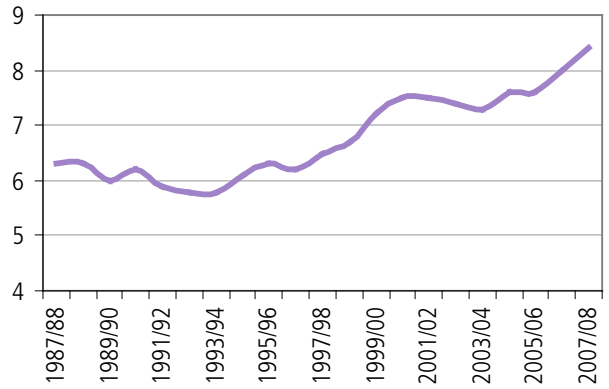


Source: London Underground, Office of the rail regulator

Figure 13.3

Passenger kilometres on London Underground 1987/88 to 2007/08

Billions



Source: London Underground, ORR

this is consistent with the national average, only the South West has a notably higher rate of 13 per cent.

There has been an overall increase in both passenger journeys and passenger kilometres on London Underground services over the last 20 years (Figures 13.2 and 13.3). In 1987/88 passenger journeys numbered 672 million, by 1997/98 this had increased to 832 million. The most recent estimate taken in 2007/08, indicates there were 1.1 billion journeys made. equal to over 145 journeys per resident. The distance travelled by underground users has increased by 35 per cent over the same period, which equates to 2.2 billion kilometres, taking the 2007/08 total to 8.4 billion kilometres.

Table 13.4 shows the total number of people entering central London between 7am and 10am has increased by 102 thousand since 1997 to 1.14 million in 2007 - an increase of ten per cent. The numbers of journeys made into central London during the morning peak have increased for all modes of transport except for coach/ minibus, private car and taxi. Notably, the use of pedal cycles during this period of the day almost doubled from 10 thousand to 19 thousand. The total use of national rail was up 15 per cent from 435 thousand in 1997 to 502 thousand in 2007. The proportion of national rail customers transferring to London Underground or DLR services remained relatively constant at 45 per cent since 1997. Bus usage in morning peak increased by two-thirds from 68 thousand to 113 thousand.

Table 13.4

People entering central London during the morning peak 7-10am, by mode of transport[1]: 1997 - 2007

Thousands

	National Rail	Transfers to LU/DLR	LU and DLR only	Bus	Coach/ minibus[2]	Private car	Taxi	Motor-cycle	Pedal cycle	All Modes
1997	435	195	341	68	20	142	9	11	10	1,035
1998	448	196	360	68	17	140	8	13	10	1,063
1999	460	201	363	68	15	135	8	15	12	1,074
2000	465	196	383	73	15	137	8	17	12	1,108
2001	468	204	377	81	10	122	7	16	12	1,093
2002	451	206	380	88	10	105	7	15	12	1,068
2003	455	191	339	104	10	86	7	16	12	1,029
2004	452	196	344	116	9	86	7	16	14	1,043
2005	473	200	344	115	9	84	8	16	17	1,065
2006[3]	491	212	379	116	8	78	7	15	18	1,113
2007	502	227	397	113	9	75	6	15	19	1,137

1 In addition to journeys terminating in Central London, all journeys passing through Central London are included, except those entirely on London Underground.
2 Includes commuter and tourist coaches.
3 Revised.

Source: Department for Transport

The largest percentage declines were recorded in the use of coach/minibus and private car at 55 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. The introduction of the congestion charge on 17th February 2003 coincided with an 18 per cent decrease in the use of private cars between 2002 and 2003. This has continued to fall more steadily to 75 thousand representing an overall decrease of 28 per cent since the introduction of the congestion charge.

The average number of passengers per bus in 2007/08 was 16.5 (see footnote to Table 13.5), an increase of 3.6 since 1997/98. The total distance travelled by bus passengers has increased by 77 per cent over the same period, to a 2007/08 total of 7.7 billion kilometres. However, the average distance travelled by each passenger has remained reasonably consistent over the ten year period at around 3.6km, peaking at 3.8km in both 2003/04 and 2004/05.

Table 13.5

Bus Traffic in London, 1997 - 2007

Millions, kilometres and numbers

	Bus passenger kilometres (millions)	Average passenger journey length (km)	Average numbers of passengers per bus
1997/98	4,350	3.4	12.9
1998/99	4,315	3.4	12.7
1999/00	4,429	3.4	12.7
2000/01	4,709	3.5	13.2
2001/02	5,128	3.6	13.7
2002/03	5,734	3.7	14.4
2003/04	6,431	3.8	14.7
2004/05	6,755	3.8	15.0
2005/06	6,653	3.7	14.7
2006/07	7,014	3.7	15.3
2007/08[1]	7,714	3.5	16.5

1 The method used by TFL to calculate bus passenger journeys and passenger kilometres was revised in 2007/08 increasing journeys by around 10 per cent.

Source: Transport for London

Traffic

According to 2007 figures from the Department for Transport, 86 per cent of traffic on London's major roads was recorded on urban 'A' roads. This is over 50 percentage points higher than any other region (Figure 13.6). In contrast, motorway traffic accounted for just 11 per cent of total major road traffic, the joint lowest proportion along with the North East. London's relative lack of rural space means it has a far smaller proportion of rural roads than any other region. This in turn accounts for the extremely low proportion of traffic recorded on rural 'A' roads – just three per cent.

Figure 13.7 illustrates a fall in London's rate of thousand motor vehicle traffic per household by just under ten per cent during the period 1993-2006, to a rate in 2006 of 10,000km per household. In contrast, the rate for the remaining English regions rose by 12 per cent to 22,000km per household, more than double the London rate.

Figure 13.6

Road Traffic on Major Roads, 2007

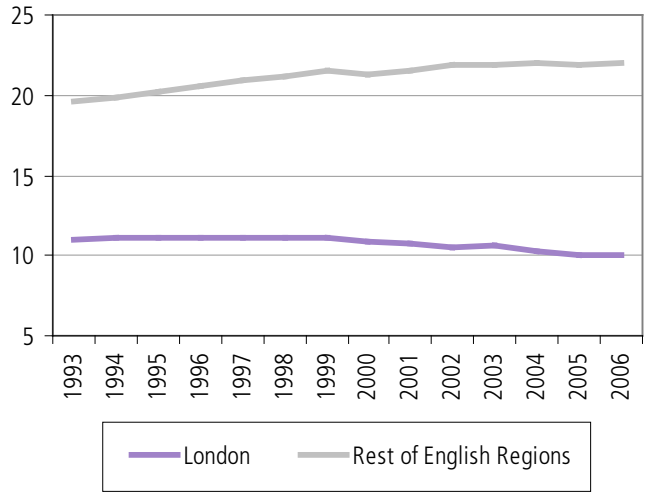
Percentages

Source: Department for Transport

Figure 13.7

Motor vehicle traffic per household[1] 1993-2006

Thousand vehicle kilometres per household



1 Based on DCLG 2006 based household projections.

Source: Department for Transport and Transport for London

Accidents and Casualties

The distribution of accidents on major roads in London was acutely concentrated on urban 'A' roads, reflecting the distribution of traffic discussed earlier. According to figures from the DfT in Table 13.8, 95 per cent of all accidents on major roads occurred on urban 'A' roads, 36 percentage points higher than the next closest region the West Midlands at 59 per cent. Just three per cent of all accidents on major roads took place on rural routes, again mirroring the traffic figures.

The government has set a target of a 40 per cent reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents compared with the average for 1994-98, by 2010. Figure 13.9 shows that every UK region has seen a decrease in the rate of fatal and serious road accidents from the 1994-98 average. London has recorded the largest drop with a decline of nearly a half in the rate killed or seriously injured, from 87 to 46 per 100,000 of the population. The West Midlands and Scotland have also already met the target with reductions of 44 and 45 per cent respectively. Yorkshire and The Humber has recorded the lowest decline with a reduction of 23 per cent.

In 2007, almost 45 per cent of London's road casualties involved pedestrians, pedal cyclists and motorcyclists.

Table 13.8

Distribution of accidents on major roads, 2007

Percentages

	Motorway	Urban 'A'	Rural 'A'	Total accidents on all major roads
North East	2.8	48.7	48.5	3,008
North West	13.8	58.5	27.7	10,778
Yorks & Humber	10.2	54.4	35.4	7,466
East Midlands	7.5	39.4	53.2	6,631
West Midlands	10.0	59.4	30.6	7,908
East	11.2	37.8	51.0	8,161
London	1.8	95.3	2.8	14,695
South East	14.0	42.2	43.9	13,641
South West	7.9	34.9	57.2	7,100
England	9.2	56.0	34.8	79,388
Wales	7.0	29.8	63.2	3,957
Scotland	7.3	39.2	53.5	5,947
Great Britain	8.9	53.7	37.3	89,292

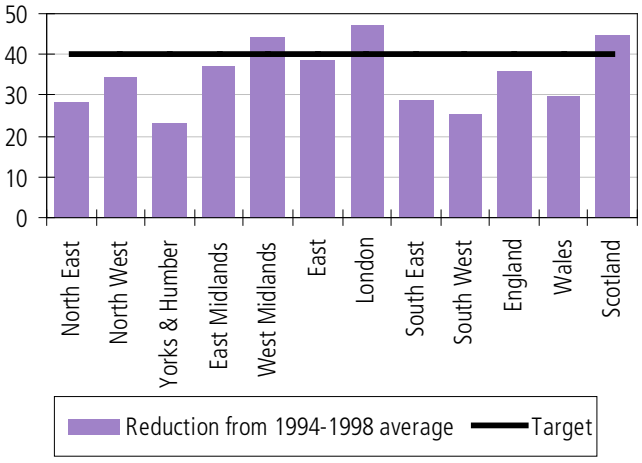
Source: Department for Transport

All other English regions ranged between 24 and 29 per cent. By contrast, just 48 per cent of road casualties in London involved occupants of cars, significantly less than

Figure 13.9

Percentage reduction in fatal or serious road accidents, 1994-1998 to 2007

Percentage reduction



Source: Department for Transport;

any other region – the next lowest being Yorkshire and the Humber at 66 per cent (Figure 13.10).

In 2007, 71 per cent of accidents attributed to vehicles involved either 'driver/rider error or reaction', or 'behaviour or inexperience'. This compares with 52 per cent for Great Britain as a whole. Indeed, for every vehicle type, London had a higher proportion of accidents apportioned to driver or rider error, with the largest gap recorded for heavy goods vehicles where London's figure of 57 per cent was 18 percentage points higher than the Great Britain figure (Table 13.16).

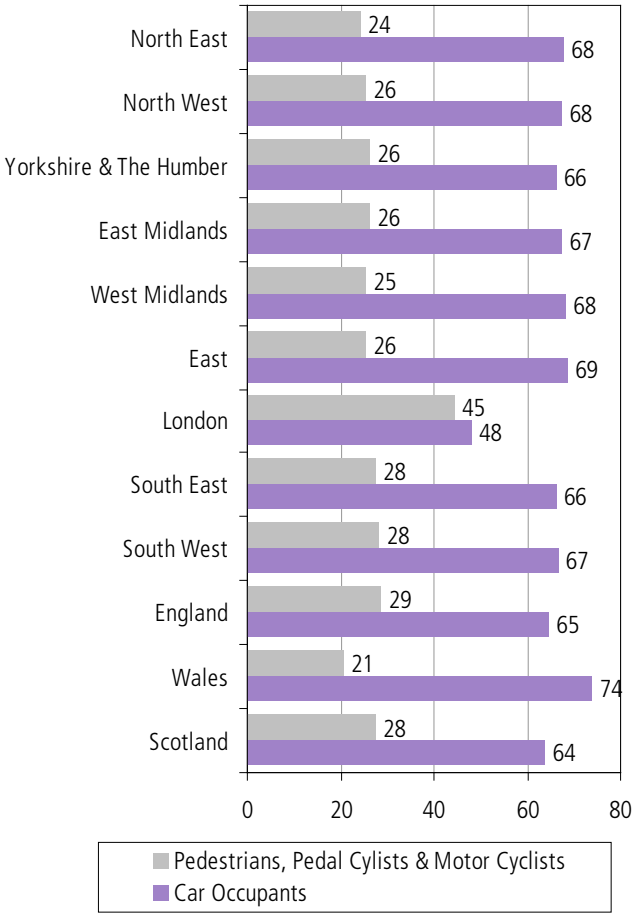
Vehicle Ownership

Combined survey data from the Family Expenditure Survey, General Household Survey and the National Travel Survey, indicate that in 2007, 36 per cent of households did not have regular access to a car, five percentage points higher than the next region, the North East. In terms of households with regular access to one car, the capital had the highest proportion at 46 per cent, however the range between highest and lowest region (West Midlands and East) was just four per cent. Accordingly, London had the lowest percentage of households with two or more cars at just 18 per cent, five per cent lower than the North East (Figure 13.11).

Figure 13.10

Casualties by type of road user, 2007

Percentages

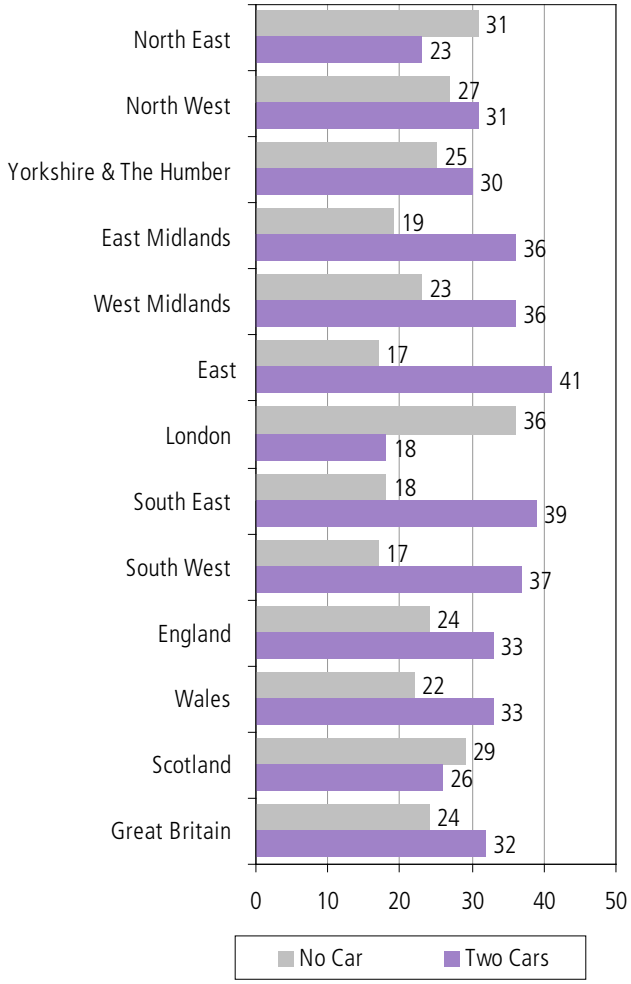


Source: Department for Transport

Figure 13.11

Households with regular access to cars, 2007

Percentages



Sources: Family Expenditure Survey, ONS; General Household Survey, ONS; National Travel Survey, DfT - Combined data

In 2007, the capital had the lowest total rate of licensed vehicles per thousand of the population at 398. The next lowest region is the North East with 475 per thousand population. London had the lowest rate of licensed cars in the country with 343 per thousand of the population, 58 fewer than the North East and 234 lower than the Great Britain figure. Only Scotland (14 per cent) had a lower rate of licensed motorcycles per thousand population than London (16 per cent). Finally, London has the fewest light (30) and heavy (3) goods vehicles per thousand population of all regions (Table 13.17).

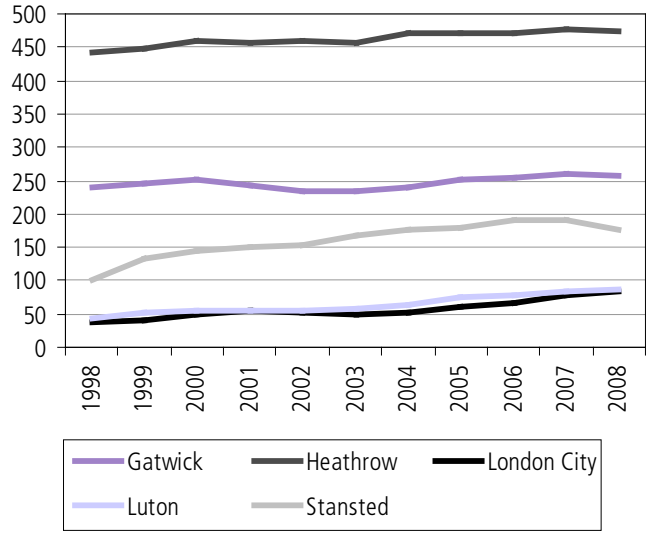
Aviation

In 2008 there were 1.08 million air transport movements in London, an increase of almost a quarter compared with the 1998 figure (Figure 13.12). Heathrow has the largest share with 43 per cent of all air transport movements in the capital. The largest rate of increase over the ten year period occurred at London City Airport, where the number of air transport movements has more than doubled. This compares with an increase of just seven per cent at Heathrow and Gatwick airports, reflecting the relative proximity to operating capacity at those terminals.

Figure 13.12

Air Transport Movements, 1998-2008

Thousands

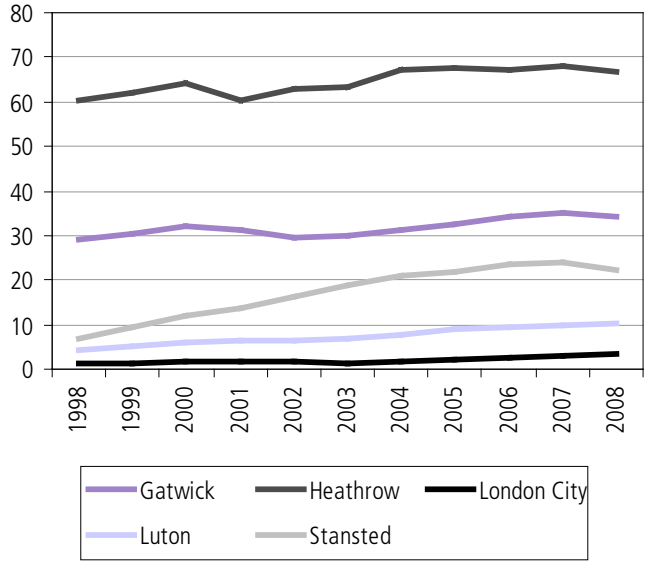


Source: Civil Aviation Authority

Figure 13.13

Terminal Passengers, 1998-2008

Millions



Source: Civil Aviation Authority

Since 1998, the total number of passengers using London airports (Gatwick, Heathrow, London City, Luton and Stansted) has increased from 101.7 million, to 136.8 million, a growth of 34 per cent by 2008. Again Heathrow has by far the largest share at almost half of all passengers. Gatwick is the second busiest airport with a share of 25 per cent representing just over 34 million passengers (Figure 13.13). Slightly earlier figures provided by the civil aviation authority for the period 1997-2007, show that four of the five largest increases in the number of international passengers at UK airports occurred at London terminals. Stansted airport saw the largest increase at 17.0 million, followed by Heathrow (11.5 million), Gatwick (6.7 million) and Luton at 5.9 million. The remaining member of the top five is Manchester airport with an increase of 5.4 million over the same period.

Heathrow is also the world's busiest airport by number of international passengers with over 61 million passengers in 2008. Gatwick ranks as the tenth busiest in the world, though is slowly dropping down the rankings each year.

Table 13.14

Time taken to travel to work by mode of travel, fourth quarter 2008

Minutes

	Car	Motor Cycle	Bicycle	Bus/ coach	National rail	Other rail	All rail	Walk	Other modes
North East	21	*	19	31	*	42	44	11	*
North West	24	21	19	35	49	41	47	14	16
Yorkshire and The Humber	25	22	20	35	51	46	50	14	*
East Midlands	23	16	17	35	*	*	50	12	23
West Midlands	25	17	17	35	56	33	55	14	12
East of England	24	19	15	37	58	*	57	13	*
London	37	33	28	41	70	49	60	17	43
South East	26	20	17	34	65	*	67	13	29
South West	23	22	16	34	60	*	58	13	*
England	25	23	19	37	65	49	59	14	29
Wales	22	*	17	32	53	*	52	13	*
Scotland	24	24	19	33	48	*	49	12	64
Great Britain	25	22	19	36	64	49	58	14	36

Source: Labour Force Survey, 4th Quarter 2008

Table 13.15

Usual method of travel to work, fourth quarter 2008

Percentages

	Car, Van, Minibus, Works Van	Motorbike, moped, scooter	Bicycle	Bus, coach, private bus	Taxi	Railway train	Underground, train, light rail, tram	Walk	Other Method
North East	76	0	1	9	0	1	2	10	1
North West	75	1	2	7	0	3	0	11	0
Yorkshire and Humber	75	1	3	8	0	2	0	10	0
East Midlands	77	1	4	5	0	1	0	12	0
West Midlands	76	1	2	8	0	3	0	10	0
East	72	1	4	4	0	8	1	10	1
London	35	2	4	16	0	14	20	9	0
South East	73	1	4	4	0	8	0	11	1
South West	75	1	4	4	0	2	0	13	0
Wales	83	1	1	4	0	2	-	8	0
Scotland	69	0	2	12	0	3	0	11	1
Northern Ireland	83	0	1	5	1	1	-	9	0
UK	70	1	3	7	0	5	3	10	0

Source: Labour Force Survey, 4th Quarter 2008

Table 13.16

Contributory factors attributed to accidents[1] by vehicle type, in London and in the rest of Great Britain[2]: 2007

Percentages

	Pedal Cycle		Motorcycle		Car		Bus or Coach	
	London	GB	London	GB	London	GB	London	GB
Road environment contributed	1.1	3.0	5.2	14.1	2.5	9.4	1.1	4.8
Vehicle defects	0.6	3.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6
Injudicious action	13.5	18.8	15.9	16.7	17.5	14.0	7.9	5.9
Driver/rider error or reaction	37.8	36.9	44.4	43.6	48.8	39.0	48.2	30.8
Impairment or distraction	4.1	8.0	1.3	4.2	3.8	7.3	2.5	2.6
Behaviour or inexperience	14.0	8.3	20.5	22.0	25.1	12.7	11.3	4.0
Limited vision	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.3	6.4	1.8	4.0
Special codes[4]	1.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.1	4.6	2.5
Accidents with no contributory factor	53.3	44.6	42.3	33.8	40.0	43.5	43.8	58.3

	LGV		HGV		All Vehicles[3]	
	London	GB	London	GB	London	GB
Road environment contributed	1.8	8.6	2.1	7.0	2.7	9.3
Vehicle defects	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.1
Injudicious action	19.1	13.7	17.7	11.3	16.5	14.1
Driver/rider error or reaction	52.9	40.6	57.0	39.4	47.8	39.1
Impairment or distraction	3.7	6.4	1.8	3.8	3.4	6.8
Behaviour or inexperience	29.4	11.1	23.3	7.9	23.1	12.8
Limited Vision	5.4	6.2	10.4	9.6	4.3	6.3
Special codes[4]	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.2
Accidents with no contributory factor	35.2	42.3	30.0	41.5	40.9	43.0

1 Includes only vehicles in road accidents where a police officer attended the scene and in which a contributory factor was reported.
2 Great Britain figure excludes London.
3 Including other vehicle types and cases where the vehicle type was not reported.
4 Includes, stolen vehicles, vehicles in course of crime, emergency vehicles on a call, vehicle door opened or closed negligently and other.

Source: Department for Transport - Road Accident Statistics

Table 13.17

Licensed Vehicles per thousand population by type of vehicle, 2007

Rate per thousand population

	Cars	Motor cycles	Light goods	Heavy goods	Buses and coaches	Other vehicles[1]	Total
North East	401	16	41	7	3	7	475
North West	468	17	52	10	3	7	557
Yorkshire and the Humber	429	20	48	10	3	9	519
East Midland	483	25	59	12	3	12	595
West Midland	509	20	69	13	3	9	623
East Of England	508	25	57	9	3	12	614
London	343	16	30	3	3	4	398
South East	538	25	58	8	3	7	639
South West	517	30	65	9	3	14	638
England	468	22	53	9	3	9	564
Scotland	431	14	46	8	4	13	515
Wales	481	19	56	8	4	13	580
Great Britain	477	21	54	9	3	10	573

1 Includes rear diggers, lift trucks, rollers, ambulances, taxis, three wheelers and agricultural vehicles.

Source: Labour Force Survey, 4th Quarter 2008

Notes and Definitions

Boundaries

Regional geography

The primary regional classification used in *Focus on London 2008* is the Government Office Region (GOR). The GORs were established in England in 1994 and are now the standard regional geography for statistical purposes.

Inner London

City of London, Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and City of Westminster.

Outer London

Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

Lower and Middle Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs and MSOAs)

Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. To support a range of potential requirements two layers of SOA have been created - Lower and Middle.

Lower Layer Minimum population 1,000; mean 1,500. Built from groups of Output Areas (typically 4 to 6) and constrained by the boundaries of the Census Standard Table (ST) wards.

Middle Layer Minimum population 5,000; mean 7,200. Built from groups of Lower Layer SOAs and constrained by the 2003 local authority boundaries used for 2001 Census outputs.

Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS)

Certain tables use the Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS). This provides a single, uniform breakdown of territorial units for producing regional statistics across the European Union. It has been used since 1988 in community legislation for determining the distribution of the Structural Funds. The current NUTS nomenclature includes the main levels of spatial disaggregation used within the United Kingdom for statistical purposes.

Level 1 of the classification (12 areas for the United Kingdom) represents Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Government Office Regions of England.

Level 2 (37 areas) represents individual or groups of old counties in England, groups of unitary authorities in Wales, groups of councils or Local Enterprise Company areas in Scotland and the whole of Northern Ireland. Level 2 was devised purely for European purposes and to date has been used very little for internal UK purposes.

Level 3 (133 areas for the UK) represents smaller areas which, in England, are generally either (a) individual counties or unitary authorities, or (b) groups of adjacent unitary authorities/London boroughs/metropolitan districts. In Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, level 3 represents groups of unitary authority or district areas.

For London, the revised structure means that London as a whole is a NUTS-1 area. There are two NUTS-2 areas (Inner London and Outer London) and five NUTS-3 areas (Inner London - West, Inner London - East, Outer London - East & North East, Outer London - South, Outer London - West & North West).

Symbols and conventions

Rounding of figures. In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Non-calendar years.

- *Financial year* - eg 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 would be shown as 2005/06
- *Academic year* - eg September 2005 / August 2006 would be shown as 2005/06
- *Combined years* - eg 2004-06 shows data for more than one year have been combined
- *Mid-year to mid-year* - eg The change between 2005 and 2006 would be shown as 2005-06.

Symbols. The following symbols have been used throughout.

.. not available

. not applicable

- negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

0 nil

Chapter 1 - Population and migration

Mid-year estimates

(Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.12 and 1.14)

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. People arriving into an area from outside the UK are only included in the population estimates if their total stay in the UK is 12 months or more. Visitors and short-term migrants (those who enter the UK for 3 to 12 months for certain purposes) are not included. Similarly, people who leave the UK are only excluded from the population estimates if they remain outside the UK for 12 months or more. This is consistent with the United Nations recommended definition of an international long-term migrant. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included in the population and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

'Other changes' includes changes in population due to changes in the number of armed forces (both non-UK and UK) and their dependants resident in the UK. In calculating the international migration component of the population estimates, ONS uses the United Nations recommended definition of an international long-term migrant (someone who changes their country of residence for at least 12 months). This component does not include short-term migrants and visitors. The other component of population change is 'Natural Change' - the number of births less the number of deaths.

Total Fertility Rate

(Table 1.4)

Age-specific birth rates for the United Kingdom have been calculated from all births registered in the UK, i.e. including births to mothers usually resident outside the UK apart from those to the non-residents of Northern Ireland, which are excluded. Data relate to year of occurrence in England and Wales, and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a woman would bear if the female population experienced the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFRs) of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing life-span.

Standardised mortality ratio

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) compares overall mortality in a region with that for the UK. The ratio expresses the actual number of deaths in a region as a percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the region's population had experienced the sex/age-specific rates of the UK that year.

Inter-regional migration

(Table 1.5)

Estimates for internal population movements are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between former Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales and Area Health Boards (AHBs) in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The figures provide a detailed indicator of population movement within the UK. However, they should not be regarded as a perfect measure of migration as there is variation in the delay between a person moving and registering with a new doctor. Additionally, some moves may not result in a re-registration, i.e. individuals may migrate again before registering with a doctor. Conversely, there may be others who move and re-register several times in a year. Not everyone registers with a doctor so their movement will not be recorded.

International migration

(Table 1.5)

The richest source of information on international migrants comes from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), which is a sample survey of passengers arriving at, and departing from, the main United Kingdom air and sea ports and Channel Tunnel. This survey provides migration estimates based on respondents' intended length of stay in the UK or abroad and excludes most persons seeking asylum and some dependents of such asylum seekers. More can be found about the IPS from the following link: www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp .

Population Turnover Rate

(Map 1.8)

To help users who wish to compare different areas the migration estimates are converted into rates using the average population estimates of 2001 and mid-year 2007. An inflow rate of 141 therefore means that for every 1,000 people estimated to be living in the area at the end of the year, 141 people lived outside the area, one year previously. The rates include international migrants (people moving to or from England and Wales).

Chapter 2 - Diversity

Country grouping definitions

(Figure 2.3)

A8 relates to eight Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004. They are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia. Malta and Cyprus also joined in 2004 but are not part of the A8 group.

EU14 refers to the 15 member states who formed the European Union prior to enlargement in 2004 less UK. They are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

The two other countries that make up the **EU26** are Bulgaria and Romania who joined the EU in January 2007.

Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)

(Figure 2.2)

BAME includes all ethnic groups other than White. Therefore it excludes White British, White Irish and White Other.

Simpson's Diversity Index

A diversity index is a mathematical measure of group diversity in an area. Simpson's Diversity Index, takes into account both richness and equitability. Richness is the number of different groups present in the population and equitability is a measure of the size of these distinct groups relative to each other.

To determine ethnic diversity using Simpson's Index the proportion of the population in each ethnic group is first calculated. Each proportion is then squared and the squares summed. The equation is:

$D = \text{sum of } (n / N)^2$

n = the population in each ethnic group

N = the total population

The reciprocal of the sum is taken (i.e. one divided by D).

Chapter 3 - Labour Market

The labour market chapter draws on a range of GLA published research, most of which is based on analysis of survey data from the Office for National Statistics.

Annual Population Survey (APS) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The APS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is the largest regular household survey in the UK. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market position. The APS is a new name for the annual Labour Force Survey dataset, which it replaced in 2004.

The APS/LFS has a panel survey design and respondents are interviewed more than once, in person or by telephone. The APS comprises the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus data from the Annual Local (Area) Labour Force Survey (LLFS) Boosts for England, Scotland and Wales. The APS is based on four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS survey and created by taking waves one and five from each of the consecutive quarters. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview. This means that the APS sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice.

APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. There are approximately 170,000 households and 360,000 persons per dataset.

More on this survey can be found at the following link: http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/who-we-are/our-services/unpublished-data/social-survey-data/aps .

Household Labour Force Survey datasets

Figure 3.8

While the APS is extensively used for analysis of individuals and their levels of labour market participation, ONS also produce household level datasets for family level analysis. These are produced from the quarterly LFS data and have been used here for analysis of employment rates of parents. The household datasets are available for two quarters per year.

Reliability of LFS/APS data

As the LFS/APS is a sample survey, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. As a rule, the smaller the estimate the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. The degree of variability attached to an

estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

Headline APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but is not published here for the City of London because the resident population, and the subsequent sample size is too small.

As the APS is a sample survey, all data need to be grossed up/weighted to reflect the size and composition of the general population. The datasets are usually grossed up according to the most up to date (official) population data available at the time of the data release. APS population estimates are usually slightly lower than the official ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates. This is because:

a) ONS APS/LFS datasets are currently grossed up population data that has been superseded
b) APS/LFS data relate mainly to those living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments

Acknowledgements: The GLA would like to kindly thank both the Office for National Statistics for permission to access the APS dataset, under special licence arrangements and also the UK Data Archive (University of Essex) who manage and supply both APS and LFS datasets.

Much of the data from this chapter is also presented in DMAG Briefing 2008-30 authored by Lorna Spence.

APS and LFS Definitions

The APS/LFS employs a range of concepts and definitions to explore and measure labour market activity: some of the key definitions are presented below.

Disability definitions used on the APS/LFS

(Table 3.20)

The APS uses two different (but overlapping) definitions of disability to categorise respondents: the DDA definition and the work-limiting definition.

DDA definition: relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability as covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act. The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disability as 'a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities'. This covers people who said their disability would last more than a year and who said their disability would substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day to day activities. Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis) are also included under this definition. However, disabled people's organisations prefer a social approach, which defines disability as 'the loss or limitation of opportunities that prevent people who have impairments from taking part in the life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers'.

The 'work-limiting' definition: relates to people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last more than a year and who said that the health problem or disability in question affected the kind or amount of work they could do.

People can be disabled according to one or both definitions – just under two-thirds of all disabled people (people who qualify on either of the definitions) are disabled according to both definitions. In this report, people who are disabled according to one or both definitions are referred to as 'disabled people'.

Dependent children, families and parents

(Figure 3.8)

Dependent children are children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education.

A **family unit** comprises either a single person or a married/co-habiting couple on their own, or with children (who are never married and who have no children of their own) or lone parents with such children.

In the narrative, the term **parents** (and fathers and mothers) refers to those who have one or more dependent children living with them, or away at boarding school or university halls of residence. Adoptive and step-parents are included but foster parents and those who live in a separate household from their children are not. In this analysis, only parents of working-age are covered.

Lone parents are people with dependent children who head a lone parent family unit (ie are not living with a partner or spouse).

Economic activity

Economically active people are those aged over 16 who are either in employment or ILO unemployed (defined

below). This group of people are those active in the labour force.

Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed (on the ILO measure). This group includes, for example, people who caring for their family or retired (as well as those aged under 16).

Employment

People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg on holiday); those on government supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work (ie working in family business).

Employment rate (%)

(Figures 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, and Tables 3.17, 3.18, 3.19 and 3.20)

The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group.

Ethnic groups

(Table 3.20)

Ethnic groups are defined using the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups. The final categories presented are broadly similar to those used in the 2001 Census (though there is no separate 'White Irish' category). The term BAME (Black, Asian & minority ethnic groups) is used in this context to refer to all ethnic groups except White groups.

ILO unemployment

(Figure 3.1 and Table 3.19)

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

ILO unemployment rate (%)

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure, usually refers to those aged 16 and over or those of working-age.

Modelled unemployment rates for local authorities

(Table 3.19)

The APS does not provide reliable unemployment estimates at local authority level due to small samples of unemployed residents. For this reason, ONS has developed a statistical model to improve upon direct estimates from the APS. These model-based estimates were originally released as experimental statistics but have now become 'national statistics' and are the recommended source of borough level unemployment rates. The model considers unemployment data from the APS and brings these together with data from the claimant count, the count of Jobseekers' Allowance claimants. While the final estimates are more reliable than direct survey based estimates from the APS, they still have sizeable confidence intervals. More information on how the modelled estimates are produced can be found at the following link: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/User_Guide.pdf .

Chapter 4 - Skills

(Figures 4.1 - 4.3, Table 4.4 and Figures 4.5 – 4.12)

The data are taken from the Annual Population Survey 2007. For more information about the APS see Notes and Definitions for Chapter 3.

Definitions of highest qualifications are as follows:

NVQ Level 4 and above

Includes higher degrees, postgraduate level professional qualifications and NVQ level 5, foundation and first degrees, recognised degree-level professional qualifications, NVQ level 4, teaching or nursing qualifications, HE diploma, HNC/HND or equivalent vocational qualification.

NVQ Level 3

Either two A-levels grades A-E, four AS levels graded A-E, an advanced GNVQ or NVQ level 3 or equivalent vocational qualification.

NVQ Level 2

Either five GCSEs grades A*-C (or equivalent), an intermediate GNVQ, two AS levels, an NVQ level 2 or equivalent vocational qualifications.

Below NVQ Level 2

Either one or more GCSE grade G or equivalent (but less than five at grades A*-C), BTEC general certificates, YT

certificates, other RSA certificates, other City and Guilds certificates or NVQ level 1. Key Skills and Basic Skills qualifications are also classified here.

Other Qualifications

Qualifications that don't fit into the existing pre-code list are recorded as 'Other' qualifications, along with all foreign qualifications and any other professional qualifications.

Central London

The APS defines Central London as the area within the bounds of the main London national rail train termini. This includes certain wards that are situated within this area, as follows:

City of London, All wards

Camden, Ward codes - AGFT, AGFC, AGFR, AGFD, AGFZ

Islington, Ward codes - AUFE, AUFB

Kensington and Chelsea, Ward code - AWFL

Lambeth, Ward codes - BEFJ, BEFK, BEFU

Westminster, Ward codes - BKFA, BKFC, BKFD, BKFE, BKFF, BKFL, BKFK, BKFR, BKFU, BKFW, BKFX, BKFZ.

Chapter 5 - Economy

Industrial Structure

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is used for classifying business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. It provides a framework for the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data and its use promotes uniformity.

The SIC is divided into 17 sections. Each of these are then broken down into sections denoted by a two-digit code. In turn, these sections may be broken down again into three-digit groups and then into classes (four-digit). Finally, there may be a further breakdown into sub-classes (five-digit).

The 17 employment sections in the SIC are as follows:

A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry

B: Fishing

C: Mining and quarrying

D: Manufacturing

E: Electricity, gas and water supply

F: Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

H: Hotels and restaurants

I: Transport, storage and communications

J: Financial intermediation

K: Real estate, renting and business activities

L: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

M: Education

N: Health and social work

O: Other community, social and personal service activities

P: Private households employing domestic staff and undifferentiated production activities of households for own use

Q: Extra–Territorial organisations and bodies.

In London there are a number of sections which only have very low levels of employment and are therefore often combined in employment analysis. Additionally, because some of the names of the sections above are a little long and unwieldy, they are often shortened.

(Figure 5.4)

The breakdown used is as follows:

London's employment categories

Employment category	SIC sections
Primary and utilities	A,B,C,E
Manufacturing	D
Construction	F
Wholesale	part of G
Retail	part of G
Hotels and restaurants	H
Transport and communications	I
Financial services	J
Business services	K
Public administration	L
Health and education	M,N
Other services	O

(Tables 5.14 & Figures 5.6 and 5.15))

The SIC codes are given in each table for each industrial sector to allow comparison with other tables.

GVA

(Tables 5.14. 5.19 & 5.22 and Figure 5.6, 5.7, 5.12 & 5.15)

Regional GVA is measured as the sum of incomes by resident individuals or corporations earned from the production of goods and services. Regional estimates are calculated for individual income components: compensation of employees; gross operating surplus;

mixed income; and taxes less subsidies on production. The GVA estimates are based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). The figures for all United Kingdom NUTS 1 areas are consistent with the UK National Accounts (Blue Book) 2008.

Regional GVA is currently calculated both on a workplace and a residence basis. Residence-based GVA allocates the incomes of individuals to their place of residence, whereas workplace GVA allocates their incomes to where they work. There are differences between the two bases only in London, the South East and the East regions.

Gross Disposable Household Income

Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account, and can be compared with the concept of income as generally understood in economics, where income is often defined as the maximum amount that a household can or has available at its disposal to consume without reducing its real worth. Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head is preferred to Gross Value Added (GVA) per head as a measure of economic welfare.

The UK level estimate can also be found in Table 6.1.4 of the UK National Accounts (the Blue Book).

GDHI is calculated as resources:

- compensation of employees (wages and salaries, national insurance contributions, pension contributions, redundancy payments etc), plus;
- gross operating surplus (rental income from buildings, including imputed rental of owner-occupied dwellings) and mixed income (income from self-employment related to sole traders), plus;
- pension income (state retirement and privately funded), other social benefits (including child benefit, disability living allowance, unemployment and jobseeker benefits and incapacity benefits), plus;
- property income (return on ownership of financial assets e.g. rent on land, interest, dividends, etc), plus;
- other current transfers (e.g. claims made under non-life insurance policies, gifts received from abroad, grants and unrequited payments from central government).

Less uses:

- taxes on income and other current taxes on wealth (e.g. council tax, motor vehicle duty), plus;
- social contributions (national insurance contributions by employees, employers and social contributions by the self and non-employed), plus;
- property income paid (interest, rent on land), plus; other current transfers (insurance policies, charity donations, gifts made abroad).

Further detail on Regional GVA and Regional GDHI are available from Regional Accounts. www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7359 .

Regional Productivity (GVA per filled job and GVA per hour)

ONS published productivity data and methodology are linked below, including estimates for regional productivity. www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=7476 .

Regional Productivity (GVA per filled job) by industry groupings

As workforce jobs estimates (usually the denominator for GVA per filled job estimates) are only available at UK level industry breakdown and not at regional level, this analysis makes use of employee jobs estimates, the biggest component of workforce jobs, which is available at a much more detailed level (i.e. at regional/industry level). Therefore, the data does not take account of: the self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. A back-series of employee jobs can be found on NOMIS (1996–2007).

Economic Deprivation Index

(Figures 5.16, 5.18 and 5.19 and Map 5.17)

Both the Income Deprivation Domain and the Employment Deprivation Domain required population estimates to be constructed for each LSOA in England for 1999 through to 2005. These population estimates formed the denominators for the indicator rates, thereby enabling each indicator to be expressed as the proportion of relevant population who are defined as income deprived or employment deprived. The denominator for the Income Deprivation Domain was the entire population under the age of 60. The denominator for the Employment Deprivation Domain was mean ages 18 to 64 plus women aged 18 to 59 (both inclusive).

Chapter 6 - Business

Enterprises in London

(Tables 6.1, 6.13 and Figures 6.2 to 6.4, 6.12)

Data on enterprises in London is taken from two Office for National Statistics sources; its new business demography dataset and its recently expanded 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication.

The new Business Demography dataset is used for Tables 6.1.and 6.12 The 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication is used for Table 6.13 and Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.14.

Both sources use data from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR combines administrative information on VAT traders and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employers with ONS survey data in a statistical register comprising over two million enterprises. These comprehensive administrative sources combined with ONS survey data contribute to the coverage on the IDBR representing nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity. The IDBR only misses some very small businesses without VAT or PAYE schemes.

The Business Demography dataset has a higher number of active businesses than the 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication. This is because the Business Demography methodology takes into account businesses that were active at any time during the reference year, whereas the 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication is based on a snapshot taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register at a point in time in March.

Additionally, Business Demography includes a group of non-corporate PAYE businesses, which are excluded from 'UK Business: Activity, Size and Location' due to a small risk of duplication.

The 2008 publication of 'UK Business: Activity, Size and Location' was enhanced to include enterprises based on PAYE employers that are not also registered for VAT, extending the scope from the previous VAT based enterprise publication. This has been a major improvement to the scope of the publication and has enabled the data to be used in this publication for the first time.

Employment

ONS Workforce Jobs Series

(Figure 6.5)

The workforce jobs (WFJ) series provides estimates for the number of jobs in the UK economy and is the source recommended by the Office for National Statistics for the number of jobs. The regional data measures civilian workforce jobs and include the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs and government-supported trainees.

The WFJ series is compiled by combining several sources, including both household and business surveys. Figures for employee jobs are derived from the Short Term Employer Surveys and centralised returns. Self-employment figures are provided by the Labour Force Survey, as are figures for the construction industry and agriculture.. Statistics on government-supported trainees are from the DfES, DWP, National Assembly for Wales and the Scottish Executive. The series is bench-marked annually to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI).

Employee Jobs

(Figures 6.6 to 6.8 & 6.15)

Employee jobs are the largest component of workforce jobs (approximately 85 per cent of all jobs are employee jobs). They provide an estimate of the number of jobs filled directly by employers but exclude the self-employed. For estimates of employee jobs by industry and by geographical area, the Annual Business Inquiry dataset is used.

The Annual Business Inquiry Part 1 (ABI/1) is a survey of employment information from businesses and other establishments in most industry sectors of the economy. Businesses receive a questionnaire which asks for a profile of its employees at a specified date in the year. This profile includes working patterns (full- or part-time), gender, and whether the employee is a working proprietor.

Methodological changes to ABI/1 caused a discontinuity in the data between December 2005 and September 2006. Users should note that estimates of change across 2005 to 2006 are therefore unreliable.

Self-Employment

(Table 6.17)

Those who own and operate their own business or professional practice, sometimes in conjunction with a partner, are considered as self-employed. However, it is

also possible to be classed as self-employed when on the government-sponsored New Deal scheme. This scheme provides funds for unemployed people to help them start up as self-employed.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) asks a number of questions to establish a person's employment status. This is based on a respondent's own opinion of whether they are an employee or self-employed. A question on assisted self-employment is asked specifically of people who have said that they are on the New Deal scheme.

It is also possible to establish an occupational classification for self-employed people. Occupation questions are asked separately and require respondents to say what their main job is and what they do in that job.

The data used in this publication is on the basis of residence, not workplace. It therefore measures the total number of London residents who are considered self-employed. It does not account for any commuting in or out of London of self-employed workers. Note that it is this residence based total that the ONS use to compile the workforce jobs series (see above).

Employment by Firm Size

(Table 6.9)

This table was compiled for the first time in 2008 by GLA Economics using data sourced from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) of the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The IDBR combines administrative information on VAT traders and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employers with ONS survey data in a statistical register comprising over two million enterprises. These comprehensive administrative sources combined with ONS survey data contribute to the coverage on the IDBR representing nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity. The IDBR only misses some very small businesses without VAT or PAYE schemes.

The IDBR has facilities to provide statistical samples at enterprise and at local unit level where the enterprise address is generally the head office and an individual site (factory, shop etc.) in an enterprise is called a local unit. Therefore, one enterprise may consist of one or many local units. Previous estimates of London employment by firm size have only focused on the enterprise data alone.

However, Table 6.9 has utilised a methodology that uses both the enterprise and local unit data together. Table 6.9 is therefore considered to provide the most robust dataset on private sector employment by firm size in London currently available.

Private sector firms are defined as those enterprises on the IDBR that are registered as either a company, a sole proprietor, or a partnership.

- Large enterprises are defined as those employing 250 or more people in the UK;
- Medium enterprises are defined as those employing 50-249 people in the UK;
- Small enterprises are defined as those employing 0-49 people in the UK.
- Ultra Large enterprises are a subset of Large enterprises and are defined as those employing 2,500 or more people in the UK.

More information is available in *GLA Economics Working Paper 31 – Analysis of employment in London by Firm Size (2008)*.

Business start ups and closures

(Figure 6.10, 6.11)

Responsibility for the compilation of data on business demography is currently in the process of being transferred from the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) to the Office for National Statistics. For 2008, both BERR and the ONS produced data.

In summary, the key difference between the BERR statistics and the new ONS Business Demography publication is the inclusion of PAYE registered units in addition to the VAT registered firms covered by the BERR data. Therefore the ONS statistics additionally include the births and deaths of employing businesses, which are not VAT-registered, providing a more comprehensive view of overall business start-up activity.

In this publication, Figures 6.10 and 6.12 are sourced from the ONS demography data and Table 6.11 from the BERR data. The reason for still including a table from the BERR statistics is that it provides a longer time-series of data than is possible using the ONS data. However, for more recent data the ONS data is used as it is more comprehensive in its coverage.

A fuller explanation of the changeover from BERR to ONS can be found in the following document. It includes a discussion of the differences in methodology between the two sources of data.

www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_commerce/Intro-Bus-Demography.pdf .

Chapter 7 - Income and Lifestyles

Expenditure and Food Survey

(Tables 7.3, 7.7 and 7.8 and Figures 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.9, 7.10 and 7.13)

The Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) (formerly the Family Expenditure Survey) is a sample survey of private households in the United Kingdom. The sample is representative of all regions of the UK and of different types of households. The survey is continuous with interviews spread evenly over the year to ensure that estimates are not biased by seasonal variation. The survey results show how households spend their money; the proportion spent on food, clothing and so on; and how spending patterns vary depending on income, household composition, and regional location of households.

Households selected for the EFS are asked to complete an interview covering information about the household, regular items of household expenditure and details of household income. Following this, all adults within the household are asked to keep a diary to record all items of expenditure in the following two weeks. Children aged 7-15 years are also asked to keep a diary of their personal expenditure.

Since 2001/02, the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) system has been used to classify expenditure on the EFS. COICOP is the internationally agreed standard classification for reporting household consumption expenditure within National Accounts. COICOP is also used on Household Budget Surveys (HBS) across the European Union.

One of the main purposes of the EFS is to define the weights for the 'basket of goods' for the Retail Price Index (RPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The RPI has a vital role in the uprating of state pensions and welfare benefits, while the CPI is a key instrument of the government's monetary policy. Information from the survey is also a major source for estimates of Household Expenditure in the UK National Accounts. In addition, many other government departments use EFS data as a basis for policy making, for example in the areas of housing and transport. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) uses EFS data to report on trends in food consumption and nutrient intake within the UK. Users of the EFS outside government include independent research institutes, academic researchers and business/market researchers.

Family Resources Survey

(Tables 7.1, 7.4, 7.18 and 17.9)

The FRS is a continuous survey with results published annually by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The 2006/07 version surveyed approximately 26,000 households in the UK, including almost 2,200 in London.

The income of a household before housing costs is defined as the total income of all members of the household after the deduction of income tax, National Insurance contributions, contributions to personal pensions, additional voluntary contributions to personal pensions, maintenance/child support payments, parental contributions to students living away from home and council tax.

Income includes earnings from employment and self-employment, social security benefits including Housing Benefit, occupational and private pensions, investment income, maintenance payments, educational grants, scholarships and top-up loans and some in-kind benefits such as luncheon vouchers, and free TV licenses for the over 75's.

The income of a household after housing costs is derived by deducting a measure of housing costs from the above measure. Housing costs include rent (gross of housing benefit), water rates, community water charges and council water charges, mortgage interest payments (net of tax relief) , structural insurance premiums (for owner occupiers), ground rent and service charges.

When income is given as an equivalised figure it is adjusted for household size and composition by means of the McClement's equivalence scale (see Table below). This reflects the common sense notion that a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone order to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The total equivalised income of a household is used to represent the income level of every individual in that household; all individuals are then ranked according to this level. The adjusted income is then referred to as equivalised income.

McClements equivalence scale

	Before housing costs	After housing costs
Household member:		
First adult (head)	0.61	0.55
Spouse of head	0.39	0.45
Other second adult	0.46	0.45
Third adult	0.42	0.45
Subsequent adults	0.36	0.40
Each dependent aged:		
0 to 1	0.09	0.07
2 to 4	0.18	0.18
5 to 7	0.21	0.21
8 to 10	0.23	0.23
11 to 12	0.25	0.26
13 to 15	0.27	0.28
16 or over	0.36	0.38

Survey of Personal Incomes

(Table 7.2)

The sample survey is based on information held by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) tax offices on persons who could be liable to tax. It is carried out annually and covers the income assessable for tax in each year. The table in this section is based on the survey for 2006/07.

Samples were selected from three HMRC operational IT systems, which are as follows:

COP: this covers all employees and occupational or personal pension recipients with a PAYE record;

CESA: this covers the self-assessment population; those with self employment, rent or untaxed investment income, directors and other people with complex tax affairs or very high incomes (over £100k). Some people have both a COP and CESA record, although after the refinement of many higher rate employees out of Self-Assessment this group has reduced.

Claims: this covers people without COP or CESA records who have had too much tax deducted at source and claim repayment.

The approximate sample size for the survey was 570 thousand.

Table 7.2 only includes individuals shown by HMRC records to have some liability to tax. There may be no record if an individual's incomes is less than the personal allowance (5,035 in 2006/07). No attempt has been made to estimate numbers of cases below the tax threshold or the amount of their incomes.

The population of records is not grouped before the sample is selected. The geographical indicators are attached only to the selected sample based on address and postcode.

Household Expenditure

(Table 7.20)

The table of expenditure by commodity and service shows total weekly household expenditure in the UK and expenditure by the 12 Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) headings. COICOP is the internationally agreed classification system for reporting household consumption expenditure.

Definitions

Housing (net), fuel and power includes: rent, maintenance and repair, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Mortgage capital payments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure under the COICOP classification.

Household goods and services includes: furnishings, textiles, appliances, tools, and equipment for house and garden, goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes: medicines, prescriptions, health-care products, spectacles, lenses, accessories and repairs and hospital services.

Transport includes: purchase of vehicles; operation of personal transport i.e. fuel, servicing, spares and transport services (including rail, tube, bus and coach fares).

Communication includes: postal services, telephone and telefax and services.

Recreation and culture includes: audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (including TV, videos, computers, CD players); games, toys, hobbies, sport equipment, pets, gardens and recreational services (including cinema, TV licenses, TV subscriptions, leisure class fees, internet); newspapers, books and stationery; package holidays (not including spending money).

Miscellaneous goods and services includes: personal care i.e. hairdressing, toiletries, personal effects; social protection, household, medical and vehicle insurances;

other services (including moving house costs, banking charges and professional fees).

Other expenditure are those items excluded from COICOP classifications, such as mortgage interest payments; council tax and domestic rates; licenses, fines and transfers; holiday spending; cash gifts and charitable donations and interest on credit cards.

Vehicle Licensing Statistics

(Figure 7.11)

Statistics on licensed vehicle stock and vehicles registered for the first time are produced from DVLA licensing records, taken from the DVLA database at 31 December each year.

Vehicle registration is a process to record details of vehicle keepers. The registered keeper of a vehicle is responsible for taxing the vehicle or telling DVLA that it is being kept off-road by making a Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN).

International Passenger Survey

(Table 7.17 and Figures 7.15 and 7.16)

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea or the Channel Tunnel. Over a quarter of a million face to face interviews are carried out each year with passengers entering and leaving the UK through the main airports, seaports and Channel Tunnel. This represents roughly 1 in every 500 passengers.

Data from the survey are used:

- In compiling the travel account of the balance payments;
- In estimating the numbers and characteristics of migrants into and out of the UK; and
- To provide information on International Tourism.

Passengers are sampled on all major routes in and out of the UK, and travellers on these routes make up around 90 per cent of all travellers entering or leaving the UK. The sampling procedures for air, sea and tunnel passengers are slightly different but the underlying principle for each is similar. In the absence of a readily available sampling frame, time shifts or crossings are sampled at the first stage. During these shifts or crossings, the travellers are counted as they pass a particular point (for example, after passing through passport control) then travellers are systematically chosen at fixed intervals from a random start.

The majority of interviews are carried out within the UK terminal, however at some locations it is not practical to do this so interviews take place instead on board the ferry, train or at the quayside overseas. The interview usually takes 3-5 minutes and contains questions about passengers' country of residence (for overseas residents) or country of visit (for UK residents) the reason for their visit, and details of their expenditure and fares. There are additional questions for passengers migrating to or from the UK. While much of the content of the interview remains the same from one year to the next, new questions are sometimes added or appear periodically on the survey.

As one of the main aims of the survey is to provide information of people migrating to and from the UK, in addition to the main fieldwork, special shifts are carried out to increase the number of migrants interviewed.

United Kingdom Tourism Survey

(Table 7.17)

The National Tourist Boards carries out a survey of trips undertaken by UK residents. The survey covers all trips away from home lasting one night or more for holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, conferences or any other purpose except such things as hospital admissions or school visits. The main results are the number of trips taken, expenditure, and nights spent away from home.

Data are also available on leisure activities undertaken on the trip, methods of booking or arranging travel, and types of location stayed at. The survey covers the UK and data are available for England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and at regional level. The survey is carried out continuously, and results are published annually.

Cinema Admissions Data

(Table 7.12)

The Cinema advertising association commissions Nielsen EDI to provide counts of cinema admissions. The admissions data supplied is extremely accurate as it involves Nielsen EDI contacting every cinema/circuit for their actual admissions on a regular basis.

Data are supplied based on geographical television regions rather than Government Office Regions.

Chapter 8 - Poverty

Households Below Average Income Data

(Tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.4 and 8.5 and Figure 8.3)

The data discussed in Chapter 8 relating to income poverty is drawn from the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) series, which is based on data collected in the Family Resources Survey (FRS). The FRS is an annual survey of UK households carried out by the Department for Work and Pensions. The 2006/07 version surveyed approximately 26,000 households in the UK, including almost 2,200 in London.

Throughout the chapter references are made to the idea of 'living under the poverty line'. This is defined as living in a household with below 60 per cent of median income. This is the headline measure used by the Government to measure progress on poverty targets.

Wherever income is discussed in the above manner, the term relates to equivalised income figures, where income is adjusted to give due consideration to variations in household size and composition. This enables more robust comparisons of income across cases. The note on the FRS on page 198 gives more information.

Single year estimates are available for the variables discussed in the chapter, however these have limited reliability owing to the relatively wide confidence intervals attached. In an effort to improve reliability data for the smaller populations including Government Office Regions and each country are given as three-year averages. The UK is left as a single year estimate.

Further information about the Households Below Average Income data series can be found at the DWP website: www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp .

Benefit Statistics

(Tables 8.9 and 8.10 and Figure 8.11)

The Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) provides the data for analysis of benefit claimant rates in this chapter. The WPLS is a series of linked databases which allows cross cutting analysis of DWP customers.

From 27th of October 2005, the WPLS data became the DWP's key data source for many benefit statistics. The WPLS data are based on 100% of claimants.

Statistical Groups

Claimants and their families have been allocated to statistical groups to give an indication of the main reason why they're claiming benefit. Families are assigned to statistical groups according to the following hierarchy:

Unemployed	Claimants of JSA,
Sick/Disabled	Claimants of IB, SDA, DLA or IS with a disability premium,
Lone Parent	Single people with children on IS and not receiving a disability related premium,
Other	IS claimant not in other groups, e.g. carers, asylum seekers, pensioners.

DWP data on children in key benefits households

This section profiles the percentage of children who live in families on key benefits. The data are supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions and are based on a five per cent sample of claimants. Children refers to dependent children under the age of 16, together with those aged 16-18 still in full-time education. The data relate to children in families where an adult of working-age claims one or more of the five key benefits.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)

JSA was introduced on October 7th 1996 and is a contributory or income-related benefit paid to people under state pension age who are available for and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours per week. Claimants must agree any restrictions on their availability for work and the steps they intend to take in order to find work with Jobcentre Plus.

Incapacity Benefit (IB)

IB is paid to people who have been incapable of work because of sickness or disability for at least four days in a row and who have paid sufficient contributions throughout their working lives.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

DLA is paid to people who have become disabled before the age of 65 and who need assistance with personal care and/or mobility.

Income Support (IS)

IS available to those under 60 who have a low income. Until October 2003, IS was also payable to males aged 60-64 and was called Minimum Income Guarantee. From this point forward, Pension Credit replaced Minimum Income Guarantee.

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)

SDA was paid to those unable to work for 28 weeks in a row or more because of illness or disability. Since April 2001 it has not been possible to make a new claim for Severe Disablement Allowance.

Five Per cent Sample Confidence Intervals

The statistics produced by grossing up frequencies obtained from the five per cent samples are estimates of the true population values and therefore may fall above or below the actual true value. A 95 per cent confidence interval represents the range where there is a 1 in 20 chance of the true value lying outside of the specified range. Table A1 specifies the confidence intervals for a range of estimated values.

Table A1

Confidence intervals (CI) attached to data on children in key benefit families (DWP, 5% sample)

Numbers and percentages

Estimated value	95% CI (+ or -)	CI as a % of estimate (+ or -)
1,000	270	27
2,000	382	19
3,000	468	16
4,000	540	14
5,000	604	12
6,000	662	11
7,000	715	10
8,000	764	10
9,000	811	9
10,000	854	9
20,000	1,208	6
30,000	1,480	5
40,000	1,709	4
50,000	1,910	4
100,000	2,702	3
200,000	3,821	2
300,000	4,679	2
400,000	5,403	1
500,000	6,041	1
600,000	6,618	1
700,000	7,148	1
800,000	7,641	1
900,000	8,105	1
1,000,000	8,543	1

Source: Department and Work and Pensions

Worklessness Data

(Figure 8.6 and Table 8.12)

The data for the discussion for Work Rich and Workless households are taken from the Labour Force Survey.

For further details please see notes and definitions for the Labour Market Chapter (Chapter 3).

Chapter 9 - Emergency Services

Police

Offences

(Tables 9.1, 9.12 & 9.6 and Figures 9.3 and 9.7)

Figures are compiled from police returns to the Home Office or directly from court computer systems; from police returns to the Scottish Executive Justice Department and from statistics supplied by the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Recorded offences are the most readily available measures of the incidence of crime, but do not necessarily indicate the true level of crime. Many less serious offences are not reported to the police and cannot therefore be recorded while some offences are not recorded due to lack of evidence. Moreover, the propensity of the public to report offences to the police is influenced by a number of factors and may change over time.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, indictable offences cover those offences which must or may be tried by jury in the Crown Court and include the more serious offences. Summary offences are those for which a defendant would normally be tried at a magistrates' court and are generally less serious; the majority of motoring offences fall into this category. In general in Northern Ireland non-indictable offences are dealt with at a magistrates' court. Some indictable offences can also be dealt with there.

England and Wales

In England and Wales, Home Office counting rules for recorded crime were revised with effect from 1 April 2002, principally to take account of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) which was produced by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in consultation with the Home Office. The Standard aims to promote greater consistency between police forces in recording crime and to take a more victim-orientated approach to crime recording.

Cautions

If a person admits to committing an offence they may be given a formal police caution by, or on the instruction of, a senior police officer as an alternative to court proceedings. The figures exclude informal warnings given by the police, written warnings issued for motoring offences and warnings given by non-police bodies, e.g. a department store in the case of shoplifting.

Sanction Detection Rates

(Table 9.10)

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland sanction detection offences recorded by the police include offences for which individuals have been charged, summonsed or cautioned; those admitted and taken into consideration when individuals are tried for other offences, and penalty notices for disorder and cannabis warnings.

The detection rate is the ratio of offences cleared up within the year. Some offences detected may relate to offences recorded in previous years. There is some variation between police forces in the emphasis placed on certain of the methods listed above and, as some methods are more resource intensive than others, this can have a significant effect on a force's overall detection rate.

Crime Surveys

(Table 9.9)

The British Crime Survey (BCS) was conducted by the Home Office in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000, and annually on a continuous basis from 2001. From 2001/02 the survey has measured crimes experienced by respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview including those not reported to the police. The survey also covers other matters of Home Office interest including fear of crime, contacts with the police, and drug misuse.

In each of the surveys, respondents answered questions about offences against their household (such as theft or damage of household property) and about offences against them personally (such as assault or robbery). However, none of the surveys provides a complete count of crime. Many offence types cannot be covered in a household victim-oriented survey (for example shoplifting, fraud or drug offences). Crime surveys are also prone to various forms of error, mainly to do with the difficulty of ensuring that samples are representative, the frailty of respondents' memories, their reticence to talk about their experiences as victims, and their failure to realise an incident is relevant to the survey.

As BCS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. Small sample sizes mean that apparently large changes between years may not be statistically significant, therefore the actual percentage changes are not shown.

Chapter 10 - Health

Healthy Lifestyles

(Figures 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3)

The Health Survey for England (HSE) is an annual survey commissioned by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, which also reports its results. Information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the population living in private households in England. The surveys provide information on a range of aspects concerning the public's health, and those factors which affect health. The primary focus of the 2007 survey was assessing knowledge and attitudes about key aspects of lifestyle, such as smoking, drinking, eating and physical activity. There were 6,882 adults who were interviewed for the 2007 survey. For those in this sample who agreed, a visit from a nurse was also used to collect measurements and urine and saliva samples.

Results from the HSE, presented in the Health chapter for Government Office Regions, have been age-standardised to allow comparisons after adjusting for the effects of differences in the age structure of populations. Male and female populations were standardised separately however, and no adjustment has been made to take account of differences in age distribution between the sexes.

Smoking and drinking

Participants in the 2007 survey aged 25 and over were asked about their use of tobacco products and consumption of alcohol in a face to face interview. For those aged 16-17, information was collected through a self-completed questionnaire, while those aged 18-24 were given the choice of answering questions either via an interview or by questionnaire.

Daily alcohol consumption in the HSE is calculated by recording the amount drunk on the day in the past week when the participant drank most. These amounts are converted into units of alcohol. In the 2007 HSE,

a single measure of spirits is regarded as containing 1 unit, a small glass of wine equals 1.5 units, and a pint of normal strength beer or lager contains 2. A pint of strong beer or lager contains 4 units and a large glass of wine contains 3.

Measures of alcohol consumption in surveys, including the HSE, are generally acknowledged to be underestimates. This is due to factors such as the under-representation of heavy drinkers in survey samples and difficulties in accurately recalling amounts drunk. It has been suggested that surveys only estimate between 55 to 60 per cent of true alcohol consumption. However, survey data still provide a reliable way to compare drinking between different groups.

Physical activity

Information on physical activity in the 2007 HSE was collected via a self-completed questionnaire given to participants aged 16-64. Questions were not asked of those aged 65 and over to avoid long interviews for older people. Information collected included the perception of how physically active adults thought they were in comparison to other people their own age.

Diet

Participants in the 2007 HSE were asked about their consumption of fruit and vegetables on the day before the interview. This was defined as the 24 hours from midnight to midnight, to ensure that variations in work patterns and mealtimes did not affect the average measure of daily consumption. An average portion of fruit and vegetables is equivalent to an 80g serving, for example: one medium sized fruit, such as an apple; a slice of a large fruit, such as a melon; three tablespoons of vegetables (not including potatoes); a cereal bowl of salad.

Information on consumption is self-reported, which participants may overstate, but the HSE data can still provide useful comparisons between populations. Mean consumption can also be increased if a small number of the survey's sample eat a large number of fruit and vegetables.

Adult Obesity

Participants in the HSE had their heights measured and were weighed after removing shoes and heavy clothing (pregnant women were excluded). Participants who weighed more than 130kg were asked for their estimated weight. These measurements were used to calculate each person's Body Mass Index (BMI), defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of their height in metres.

Adult participants were put into categories, according to the World Health Organisation and the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence BMI classification:

BMI (Kg/m^2)	Description
Less than 18.5	Underweight
18.5 to less than 25	Normal
25 to less than 30	Overweight
30 or more	Obese
40 or more	Morbidly Obese

London 'boost' to Health Survey for England

London Primary Care Trusts funded a boost to the 2006 HSE in order to increase the sample size, with the aim of providing representative information about health behaviours in London boroughs. The core sample of adults in London in the 2006 survey was 1,569, but the boost increased the sample size to 6,511.

Analysis of the boost data has been undertaken by the London Health Observatory. The data have allowed the investigation of health behaviours by factors such as ethnicity, age, sex, deprivation, and the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC).

Data on smoking and alcohol consumption (Figures 10.1 and 10.3) are based on data collected via the 2006 HSE, and from the London boost. Ethnic group was self-assessed and for analytical purposes these were grouped into five categories: White, Mixed, Black or Black British, Asian or Asian British, Chinese or Other.

Childhood Obesity

(Figures 10.4 and 10.5)

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) was established in 2005 to weigh and measure children in reception year (aged 4-5) and year 6 (aged 10-11). PCTs are required to collect data for the NCMP on an annual basis from all Local Education Authority (LEA) maintained schools.

Data in Figures 10.4 and 10.5 are taken from an analysis by the London Health Observatory of NCMP data which had been cleaned and validated by the NHS Information Centre, and used to publish their annual report.

The classification of children into groups at risk of being overweight or underweight used in the NCMP is different to that of adults.

It still uses measures of height and weight to calculate a BMI using the same formula as that for adults (Weight in Kg divided by height in metres squared).

Prevalence rates were calculated according to the standard UK BMI centile classification (UK90). This uses a child's BMI, date of birth and sex to classify children into groups based on their position on the reference curve as below:

Children at risk of obesity: Children having a BMI greater than the 95th percentile of the reference curve.

Children at risk of being overweight: Children having a BMI greater than or equal to the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile of the reference curve.

Children at risk of being underweight: Children having a BMI less than or equal to the fifth percentile of the reference curve (definition recommended by National Obesity Observatory guidelines)

These cut off points are used for the purposes of population monitoring and do not provide the number or percentage of children clinically defined as obese, overweight or underweight. Alternative cut off points and several other factors are taken into account before clinical diagnosis is made. Therefore, the term 'at risk of' is used to emphasise this difference.

Results in Figure 10.5 are shaded to indicate whether the prevalence of children at risk of obesity in a PCT is statistically significantly higher or lower than for England as a whole. Significance is indicated by the use of 95 per cent confidence intervals which indicate the reliability of results and how likely it is that they might occur by chance.

For the results which are significantly higher or lower than England, the confidence intervals indicate that there is a less than one in 20 chance of the result occurring through chance statistical variation. The width of the confidence intervals depend on the number of children measured in each PCT: higher numbers of participants result in narrower confidence intervals. Two boroughs, Kensington and Chelsea and Redbridge, have the same risk of prevalence of obesity but only the latter is significantly higher than for England. This is because its confidence interval is narrower.

Deprivation categories were assigned using a child's home address. These were allocated to Super Output Areas (SOAs), which were then ranked by deprivation score, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007. The most deprived category represents those children living in the 20 per cent of areas within London with the worst deprivation scores.

Sexual Health – Sexually Transmitted Infections

(Figures 10.6 and 10.7)

The Health Protection Agency (HPA) is an independent UK organisation set up by the government in 2003 to protect the public from threats to their health from infectious diseases and environmental hazards. One function of the HPA is the surveillance of sexually transmitted infections in the UK (including HIV), and the collation and dissemination of data relating to the number of new cases each year.

Data for people with HIV accessing care (Figure 10.7) are taken from the Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID), a cross-sectional survey of all persons who attend for HIV-related care at NHS sites.

Sexual Health - Teenage Conceptions

(Map 10.8)

Teenage conception rates are produced by the Office for National Statistics. Conceptions are defined as pregnancies that result in one or more live or stillbirths, or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967. Miscarriages and illegal abortions are not included.

The rates in Map 10.8 are based on all conceptions for females under the age of 18. Age at conception is calculated as the number of complete years between date of birth and date of conception. The date of conception is estimated using recorded gestation periods for abortions and stillbirths, and assuming 38 weeks gestation for live births. The denominator for the rate is the female population aged 15-17.

Life expectancy

(Figure 10.9 and Table 10.10)

The figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period life expectancy at birth for an area in 2005-07 is an estimate of the average number of years a new-born baby would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in 2005-07, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a baby born in the area in 2005-07 could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those born in the area will live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

The 11 Spearhead areas in London are: Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and

Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark and Tower Hamlets.

Chapter 11 - Housing

Affordable housing is designed to meet the needs of eligible households whose incomes are not sufficient to allow them to access decent and appropriate housing in their borough. It should include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. Affordable housing comprises social and intermediate housing, defined below.

Social housing is housing provided by a landlord where access is on the basis of housing need, and rents are no higher than target rents set by the government for housing association and local authority rents.

Intermediate housing is housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents, and which meet the access criteria (such as income) for affordable housing set out above. Intermediate housing can include shared equity products (e.g. HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

Affordable housing delivery includes the construction of new-build affordable housing but also the addition of existing units to the stock of affordable housing through schemes such as Open Market HomeBuy and the purchase and repair by housing associations of street properties for social renting.

Overcrowding

(Figure 11.8)

The bedroom standard

This indicator of occupation density was developed by the Government Social Survey in the 1960's for use in social surveys. It incorporates assumptions about the sharing of bedrooms that would now be widely considered to be at the margin of acceptability.

A standard number of bedrooms required is calculated for each household in accordance with its age/sex/marital status composition and the relationship of the members to one another. A separate bedroom is required for each married or cohabiting couple, for any other person aged 21 or over, for each pair of adolescents aged 10 - 20 of the same sex, and for each pair of children under 10. Any unpaired person aged 10 - 20 is paired, if possible with a child under 10 of the same sex, or, if that is not possible, he or she is counted as requiring a separate bedroom, as is any unpaired child under 10.

This standard is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms (including bed-sitters) available for the sole use of the household. Bedrooms converted to other uses are not counted as available unless they have been denoted as bedrooms by the residents, bedrooms not actually in use are counted unless uninhabitable. If a household has fewer bedrooms than implied by the standard then it is deemed to be overcrowded. As even a bed-sitter will meet the bedroom standard for a single person household, or for a married/cohabiting couple, single person and couple households cannot be overcrowded according to the bedroom standard.

London Development Database

(Table 11.9)

Designed to record the progress of planning permissions in the London area, Planning permissions in London (also known as the London Development Database or LDD) makes it possible for the public to find information on live and completed planning permissions anywhere in London.

For each permission, the database provides the date that the permission was granted, its status (not-started, started or completed), the name of the borough in which the site is located, the address of the site, a brief description of the permission and a link to the borough's website.

Additional information about planning applications and permissions (for example, schemes that are awaiting a decision or have been rejected) may be obtained by visiting the appropriate borough website or contacting the borough planning department.

Developed by the Greater London Authority to assist with monitoring the implementation of the Mayor's London Plan, the database records permissions meeting specific criteria only; it does not record all permissions granted within London. The GLA is not responsible for adding any information to the database: all information is input by staff in the London boroughs. Boroughs are expected to add permissions to the database within three months of granting permission.

Housing supply figures

(Table 11.10)

Figures are taken from Housing in London: The evidence base for the Mayor's Draft Housing Strategy, GLA 2007 and London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 4, GLA

2008. These figures differ from CLG house-building statistics but are considered more reliable as they cover all developments in London to a high level of detail.

Households accepted as homeless: by reason

(Table 11.13)

In England, households are accepted as homeless on the basis that they are found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falling within a priority need group, and consequently owed a main homelessness duty by a local authority under the homelessness provisions of the Housing Act 1996.

Chapter 12 - Environment

Land use

(Figure 12.10)

The Generalised Land Use Database (GLUD) provides new experimental statistics showing land type for all of England. The figures are as at January 2005 and are based on an enhanced base map. They have been produced by Communities and Local Government on behalf of the Office for National Statistics' Neighbourhood Statistics service. This follows on from the pilot GLUD results for 2001 previously published. GLUD statistics for 2005 are significantly more accurate and more up-to-date than GLUD statistics for 2001. Users should note that owing to the improvements in the accuracy of the underlying base map the 2005 (Enhanced Basemap) figures are not comparable with those for 2001, and time series analysis is not possible.

In addition, 2005 (Enhanced Basemap) statistics provide improved figures for the extent of Domestic Gardens in rural areas, of Greenspace, Roads and Paths more generally, and of Water in coastal areas. There is further information about the methodology used to create GLUD, and the differences between GLUD 2001 and GLUD 2005 (Enhanced Basemap) in comprehensive metadata available from the ONS NeSS website www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

River and canal water quality

(Figures 12.16, 12.17 and Map 12.18)

The Environment Agency (EA) is introducing the new European Water Framework Directive (WFD) which will replace the General Quality Assessment (GQA). This is important new European water legislation and requires all inland and coastal water bodies to reach at least "good" status by 2015, subject to certain exemptions. The emphasis will be on biological monitoring because this gives a broader assessment of the health of rivers. The WFD looks at over 30 measures of river quality, grouped into ecological status (this includes biology as well as 'elements' like phosphorus and pH) and chemical status ('priority substances'). The WFD covers estuaries, coastal waters, groundwater and lakes as well as rivers. WFD is focussed where there is likely to be a problem, and each classification is based on a far wider range of assessments than GQA. WFD uses a principle of 'one out, all out' which means that the poorest individual result drives the overall classification.

The current indicators will be produced for several more years, although based on fewer monitoring sites, which means regional and local level results will no longer automatically be produced. More details are available of the Environment Agency website. www.environment-agency.gov.uk

There are a number of river stretches in the Thames region that did not have a grade for 2005-2007. This is because the GQA network has been reduced in recent years, and now covers approximately half of the river stretches that were previously designated.

Defra agreed to GQA cuts in 2006, to focus more resources on monitoring of rivers/lakes etc for WFD. EA are currently in a period of transition between GQA and WFD, and are classifying the waterbodies under WFD. Work is underway to agree an indicator for WFD to replace GQA for monitoring water quality in the future.

In addition, the calculation for the chemical assessment has also changed. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) has been dropped as a parameter in the calculation, thus Ammonia and Dissolved Oxygen are now the parameters used. As a result, the data may show an improvement, where previously BOD was the worst performing parameter. This is not a true improvement in quality, and therefore needs to be taken into account when looking at the data. The grades for reaches which still remain in the network have had historical grades back-calculated to take into account changes to parameters used. Hence, historical data is now missing for almost half the river stretches previously designated.

Air Quality

For detailed information regarding UK air quality standards visit the following site: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/41331.aspx .

Air quality abbreviations

(Figures 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5)

SO_2	Sulphur Dioxide
PM_{10}	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
CO	Carbon monoxide
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
O_3	Ozone

Carbon dioxide equivalent

(Table 12.2)

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2eq) is an internationally accepted measure that expresses the amount of global warming of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) that would have the same global warming potential (GWP), measured over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years). CO_2eq is a more correct/broad measure of total GHG contribution.

Chapter 13 - Transport

Labour Force Survey

(Figure 13.1 and Tables 13.14 and 13.15)

For further details on the Labour Force Survey please see notes and definitions for the Labour Market Chapter (Chapter 3).

London Underground and the Office for Rail Regulation

(Figure 13.2)

Figures for usage of the London Underground system are submitted to the Office for Rail Regulation annually.

Department for Transport

(Figures 13.7, 13.9, 13.10 and 13.11 and Table 13.8)

The Department for Transport publishes a wide range of Great Britain transport statistics which are available at Government Office Region. Notable publications include:

Regional Transport Statistics: Published annually since 2001 and includes a wide range of data broken down by Government Office Regions and ranging from airport flows to road safety figures. The majority of tables include time series data beginning in 1997.

Vehicle Licensing Statistics: Also published annually since 2001, includes data broken down by region and by vehicle type alongside further variables such as taxation class and body type.

Road Casualties in Great Britain: Annual report which provides detailed analyses of road casualties and reports on trends in relation to casualty reduction targets.

National Travel Survey: The National Travel Survey is a household survey designed to provide a databank of personal travel information for Great Britain. The results are published annually.

Family Expenditure and Food Survey

For details of the Family Expenditure and Food Survey please see notes and definitions for the Income and Lifestyles Chapter (Chapter 7).

Civil Aviation Authority

The Civil Aviation Authority collects statistics from more than 60 UK Airports. Information is supplied on each individual air transport flight with other movements, for example Private or Aero Club, being reported as a block monthly total. In 2008 the authority began producing the Aviation Trends publication which includes key figures summarising activity at UK airports.

Websites, references and further reading

Chapter 1 - Population and migration

Websites

Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG), GLA	www.london.gov.uk/gla/dmag/
DMAG Extranet (password required)	https://extranet.london.gov.uk/
Office for National Statistics	www.statistics.gov.uk
Eurostat	europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat
The UN's worldwide population statistics	www.un.org/esa/population/
Various international data e.g. population, economy - and rankings	www.theodora.com/wfb
Government Actuary's Department	www.gad.gov.uk

References and further reading

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www.statistics.gov.uk/RegionalTrends40/

Population Trends, ONS www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=6303

Regional Snapshot, ONS www.statistics.gov.uk/regionalsnapshot/

Annual Abstract of Statistics 2008 edition, ONS,
www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/AA2008/AA2008.pdf

Vital Statistics, ONS www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=539

Household estimates and projections, Communities and Local Government
www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/householdestimates/

DMAG Population briefings www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/factsfigures/population.jsp

GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections
www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/DMAG-briefing2009-02-round-projections.pdf

2009 London Borough Stat-pack www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/boros2009/

Chapter 2 - Diversity

Websites

Diversity Works for London	www.diversityworksforlondon.com./
UK Border Agency	www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/
Visit London, Multicultural London	www.visitlondon.com/maps/multicultural_london/
Multicultural London	www.multicultural.co.uk/multiculturalondon.htm

References and further reading

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GLA 2007 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections
www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/dmag-update-19-2008.pdf

National Insurance Number Allocations to Overseas Nationals entering the UK
www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/nino_allocation.asp

National Insurance Number registrations of overseas nationals in London, DMAG Briefing 2006/24
www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/dmag-update-22-2008.pdf

Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (experimental) www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14238

Chapter 3 - Labour Market

Websites

Department for Work and Pensions www.dwp.gov.uk

Jobcentre Plus www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk

Nomis® www.nomisweb.co.uk

References and further reading

Londoners and the Labour Market: key facts
www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/dmag-briefing-2008-30.pdf

Unemployment in London: September 2008
www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/dmag-update-17-2008.pdf

Labour Market Statistics (regional), ONS www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_regional.asp

Regional Labour Market Summary www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=8281

Labour Force Survey www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Source.asp?vlnk=358

DMAG Labour Market briefings www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/factsfigures/labour_market.jsp

Chapter 4 - Skills

Websites

Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), Statistical First Releases www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/

Learning and Skills Council www.lsc.gov.uk/

London Skills and Employment Board www.london.gov.uk/lseb/

UCAS www.ucas.ac.uk/

Higher Education Statistics Agency www.hesa.ac.uk

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills www.bis.gov.uk/

References and further reading

Annual Population Survey www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=10855

Chapter 5 - Economy

Websites

Department for Business, Innovation and Skills www.bis.gov.uk/

GLA Economics www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/glaepublications.jsp

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/

London Development Agency www.lda.gov.uk/

World economic and social statistics www.oecd.org

International Monetary Fund, World economic statistics www.imf.org/external/data.htm

Social Disadvantage Research Centre www.spsw.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/static/sdrc/

References and further reading

GLA Economic Development publications www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/economy.jsp

Economic & Labour Market Review (ELMR) www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14692

Enterprise Directorate Analytical Unit
www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/enterprise/enterprisesmes/research-and-statistics/index.html

Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7359

Analysing Differences in Regional Economic Performance, Regional Trends 39
www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/RegionalTrends/Article1RT39.pdf

UK National Accounts – The Blue Book
www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=1143&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=272

The Economic Deprivation Index 2008, Developed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of Oxford for Department of Communities and Local Government
www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/trackingneighbourhoods2008

Chapter 6 - Business

References and further reading

Business Demography www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15186

UK Business: Activity, Size and Location www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=933

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www.ons.gov.uk/about/who-we-are/our-services/unpublished-data/business-data/idbr

Statistics from the Enterprise Directorate Analytical Unit
www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/enterprise/enterprisesmes/research-and-statistics/statistics/page38563.html

Chapter 7 - Income and Lifestyles

Websites

Government Actuary's Department www.gad.gov.uk

Department for Work and Pensions www.dwp.gov.uk

References and further reading

Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics
www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/expenditure_food_survey.asp

Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs/

Survey of Personal Incomes, HMRC www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/income_distribution/menu.htm

International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics
www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp

United Kingdom Tourism Survey
www.tourismtrade.org.uk/MarketIntelligenceResearch/DomesticTourismStatistics/UKTS/UKTS.asp

World Tourism Organization www.world-tourism.org

Visitor Statistics of the UK's top tourist attractions www.alva.org.uk

Households Below Average Income www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp

Cinema Admissions Data, CAA & Neilsen EDI http://rsu.ukfilmcouncil.org.uk/?y=2006&c=1

Vehicle Licensing Statistics, Department for Transport www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/vehicles/licensing/

Chapter 8 - Poverty

Websites

Department for Work and Pensions www.dwp.gov.uk

London Child Poverty Commission 213.86.122.139/index.jsp

The Poverty Site www.poverty.org.uk

References and further reading

Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp

DMAG Poverty briefings www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/factsfigures/poverty.jsp

Indices of Deprivation 2007, CLG www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/

Government Office for London, Borough and Ward Indicator profiler www.go-london.gov.uk/tools/toolsindex.htm

County Court Judgements www.trustonline.org.uk

Chapter 9 - Emergency Services

Websites

Metropolitan Police Service www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/index.php

International Crime statistics www.Interpol.int

Crime Reduction www.crimereduction.gov.uk

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Crime in England and Wales 2007/08, Home Office www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0708.pdf

British Crime Survey, Home Office www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html

London Analyst Support Site (LASS) (Password required) https://lass.london.gov.uk/lass/

Chapter 10 - Health

Websites

London Health Observatory www.lho.org.uk/

Department of Health www.dh.gov.uk/

London Health Commission www.london.gov.uk/lhc/

Health Protection Agency www.hpa.org.uk/

Office for National Statistics www.ons.gov.uk/

Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base	www.nchod.nhs.uk/
NHS London	www.london.nhs.uk/
NHS Information Centre	www.ic.nhs.uk/
National Child Measurement Programme	www.ncmp.ic.nhs.uk/
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Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A Cross-Government Strategy for England: www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthimprovement/Obesity/HealthyWeight/index.htm

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Survey of Mortgage Lenders	www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/smlTitles.asp
Council of Mortgage Lenders statistics	www.cml.org.uk/cml/statistics
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English House Condition Survey
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Chapter 12 - Environment

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Chapter 13 - Transport

Websites

Civil Aviation Authority www.caa.co.uk

Department for Transport www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics

Transport for London www.tfl.gov.uk

Statistics on the world's busiest airports	www.airports.org

References and further reading

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Road Accident Statistics, Local Authority statistics	www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/accidents/casualtieslatables/
Road Accident Statistics, Department for Transport	www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/accidents/
Regional Transport Statistics, Department for Transport	www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/regionaldata/rts
National Travel Survey, Department for Transport	www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/personal/
Annual Vehicle Census, Vehicle Licensing Statistics, Department for Transport	www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/vehicles/
Vehicle Speeds in Great Britain, Department for Transport	www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/roadstraffic/
National Rail Trends, Office of the Rail Regulator	www.rail-reg.gov.uk/server/show/nav.1863

UK regions


Scotland
Northern Ireland
North East
North West
Yorkshire & The Humber
East Midlands
West Midlands
East
Wales
London
South East
South West

The London Boroughs