

London Sustainable Development Commission

2005 report on London's Quality of Life indicators



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Foreword

London has an opportunity to become an exemplary sustainable world city, the place where the world looks when it wants to know how to develop a sustainable future.

In 2004, the London Sustainable Development Commission produced the first report on London's Quality of Life Indicators. We are pleased to introduce this second report, which performs the vital task of helping us understand what progress has been to make London more sustainable, and what more needs to be done.

London's size, scale, density, and unique governance structures present particular challenges and opportunities in delivering sustainable development, and in many areas it is too early to tell whether London's performance is improving or not.

However, it is pleasing to note that initial indications seem to suggest that where there has been concerted action at a regional level to bring about change, this is starting to make a difference. Examples of this include the introduction of congestion charging, a focus on childcare, and recycling initiatives being championed by the Mayor.

On the other hand, it is clear that there is still a long way to go for London, and concerted sustained action will be required by all sectors in London, including strong leadership by key actors, including the Mayor, London Local Authorities, the Business Community, Local Strategic Partnerships, and the Voluntary and Community Sector, as well as other public agencies, in order to create long term change.



We look forward to working with those pan-London bodies which have a role to play in advancing this agenda over the coming year.

Since the last Quality of Life report, the focus on sustainable development at a global and UK level has intensified. In March 2005, Tony Blair launched "Securing the Future", the UK's new sustainable development strategy. The Commission sees strong synergies between the guiding principles set out in the UK strategy and the London Framework. Like the London Framework, the strategy takes an integrated approach to sustainable development, setting goals of living within environmental limits and a just society, by means of a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science.

We welcome the strategy's moves to improve sustainable development delivery, which will include a national review of the overall arrangements for delivering sustainable development in the regions. We look forward to sharing with the national Sustainable Development Commission the positive experiences of the London Commission in taking this agenda forward at the regional level.

We hope this report will stimulate debate, and more importantly, coordinated and sustained action to improve the quality of life of all Londoners, today and tomorrow.

Pamela Castle

Samantha Heath

Co-chairs, London Sustainable Development Commission

1. Contents

2.	Introduction	4	Neighbourhood satisfaction	45
3.	Are we heading in the right direction?	7	Travel to school	47
4.	Summary of progress against key indicators	10	Managing Resources	
5.	Headline Indicators in Detail	18	London’s ecological footprint	49
	Taking Responsibility		Bird populations	53
	Electoral turnout	19	Air quality	57
	Participation in volunteering	21	Carbon efficiency of economic activity	61
	Childcare	23	Traffic volumes	63
	Education	25	Getting Results	
	Sign up to Mayor’s Green		Labour force participation	65
	Procurement Code	31	Business survival	69
	Household recycling rates	33	Life expectancy	73
	Developing Respect		Decent housing	75
	Unemployment variation by ethnic group	35	6. The wider Indicator Menu	77
	Child poverty	39	7. End notes	81
	Crime	43	8. Bibliography	85

2. Introduction

The Mayor of London established the London Sustainable Development Commission in 2002, with representation from economic, social, environmental, and London governance sectors, to advise on sustainability issues within London.

The Commission is an independent body challenging policy makers to promote a better quality of life for all Londoners, both now and in the future, whilst also considering London's wider global impacts.

In 2003, the Commission published A Sustainable Development Framework for London to provide decision and policy makers with a list of fourteen overarching objectives that they should seek to achieve with any strategy, policy or project they wish to progress. These fourteen objectives relate to the four areas of sustainable development:

- Taking **Responsibility** for the impact of ones actions on other people and the environment, and thinking longer term;
- Developing **Respect** for London's diverse communities and for London's environment;
- Managing **Resources** more prudently to reduce London's environmental impact;
- Getting **Results** which achieve social, economic, and environmental objectives simultaneously to improve the quality of life of Londoners now and in the future.

To monitor how London is progressing against achieving these objectives, the Commission has developed a set of 20 headline Quality of Life indicators, of which the first report was published in 2004. This report groups these 20 headline indicators, into the four key themes of Responsibility, Respect, Resources and Results. Together they provide a benchmark that helps us to gauge whether our actions are making London a better city to live in, now and for future generations. They can also help alert policy makers to unsustainable trends. This report summarises progress against these indicators, with recommendations for action.

To assist organisations to improve the degree to which their projects, programmes, or strategies contribute to creating a London fit for the future, the Commission published a Guide to making plans more sustainable in

2004. This guide explains sustainable development in more detail, and contains some 50 questions project managers should consider when planning projects.

Further information on the Commission's activities is contained within the Commission's annual reports and on its webpages, where copies of the Framework and Guide can also be found. Please see

www.london.gov.uk/londonissues/sustainability.jsp for further information.



3. Are we heading in the right direction? Recommendations for action:

a) Investment in regional infrastructure for the long term sustainable development of the capital

Concerted action at the regional level is starting to deliver outcomes which bring long term benefits to the capital. An example of this can be seen through a regional focus on transport, which is contributing to a shift in greater public transport usage, and improvements in neighbourhood satisfaction survey responses regarding transport. Pan-London strategies in key areas have now been developed including those on waste, energy, economic development, and childcare. These have set in train initiatives such as the integration of low Carbon technologies into new developments, increase in childcare

provision, support to new businesses, and a focus on improving recycling provision and household recycling rates, which are starting to show improvement. To create long term change and increase the pace of improvement to match, and exceed national trends, investment in the infrastructure to deliver in these and other areas needs to continue.

Recommendation 1:

London's businesses and policy makers need to continue to invest in improving London's infrastructure to help make the city function more effectively, to improve quality of life outcomes for Londoners over the longer term.

b) Changing behaviour

Londoners' engagement in their local community, and as active citizens involved in local democracy and government decision making has room for improvement. Low voting rates, recycling rates and participation in formal volunteering show that more needs to be done to connect citizens with government, to motivate people to engage in local community activity, and to improve their behaviour to be more environmentally responsible. Such activities may help to increase neighbourhood satisfaction, and help to create a city which values diversity and responsible behaviour, thereby ensuring London is a city which looks after future generations. This will require long-term creative campaigns which encourage long-term behaviour change and make responsible lifestyles attractive to all Londoners.

Recommendation 2:

The Mayor, Business Leaders, Educational Establishments, Health Authorities and Trusts, and Local Authorities need to develop and communicate "call to action" messages, to help create behavioural change amongst London's diverse citizens and businesses.

c) Tackling inequality

Although attitudes to London as a place to live are generally improving, it is too early to say whether the benefits of living in a vibrant, wealthy city are being increasingly experienced by London's most disadvantaged communities. Inequalities of access to childcare, green spaces, decent housing and barriers to employment continue to impact on the health and well-being of many Londoners, disproportionately affecting particular geographical areas of London, Black Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups, and Women.

Recommendation 3:

More cross-working between London agencies responsible for health, regeneration, environment, housing, police services, and education is needed to reduce inequalities in health and well-being, across London's geography and its diverse communities.

4. Summary of progress against key indicators

Taking Responsibility

Progress on Key Indicators

- While electoral turnout may be increasing in London, voting levels are still poor. Participation in formal volunteering is increasing nationally but decreasing in London.
- Availability of affordable childcare is improving, but still lags behind the rest of the country, particularly in Inner London¹.
- Primary school improvement in London remains roughly static, just higher than the English average.
- GCSE attainment is improving, and overall is now better than for England as a whole. The performance of Inner London schools, boys, and many Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups² remains a concern.

- Household waste recycling rates are improving but at a slower rate than nationally.

Taking responsibility means being aware of the impact of our actions on others, and the rest of the UK and beyond, and having a sense of ownership for our city. All of us - individuals, households, businesses, local and regional government, voluntary groups - need information, motivation and support to help us to take both short and longer-term decisions.

Infrastructure improvements are starting to result in more sustainable behaviour by citizens and businesses. For example, actions taken by businesses working with London Remade, and the introduction of recycling boxes to flats in high-rise blocks, are helping to divert waste from landfill.

However, many Londoners still lack the support they need to take decisions which will make their lives more sustainable. Sustained investment in London's infrastructure will help address this. Examples of such initiatives include the Mayor's Childcare Strategy, launched in 2003 to increase the availability of quality childcare provision in London and make it affordable to all. Also, the Department for Education and Skills' London Challenge is working with government and institutions to break the link in London between deprivation and educational attainment.

Developing Respect

Progress on Key Indicators

- Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Londoners, are still more than twice as likely to be unemployed as White groups, with particularly high rates in Inner London.
- Child poverty remains a feature of London, particularly for Inner London and BAME communities, and the position relative to the UK as whole does not seem to be improving.
- Street crime is decreasing, at a faster rate than crimes generally.
- More Londoners are satisfied with London as a place to live.

One of London's key strengths is its diversity.

Developing a culture of tolerance, fairness and respect for all people and the environment will

help build a city where everyone feels at ease and is able to have a good quality of life. All of London's citizens and communities should be able to pursue fulfilment, so long as this does not infringe on the rights of others.

There are positive signs that London is improving as a place to live, work and play. Satisfaction with London as a place to live, and with local neighbourhoods, has been increasing every year since 2002. Falling rates of street crime are encouraging, although this must be seen in the context of rising levels of violent crime.

Despite the economic strength of the city, many Londoners are still unable to access the opportunities it offers. In particular, inequalities of opportunity in the labour market, child poverty, poor housing, and poor access to safe, green spaces are detracting

from the quality of life of disadvantaged communities. These problems are complex and will require innovative, crosscutting solutions.

Among initiatives to help reduce disparities in labour market outcomes between groups, Diversity Works was launched by the London Development Agency in 2005, to engage organisations in harnessing the benefits of a diverse workforce and supplier base. One of the main priorities is to champion workforce and supplier diversity. Many London-based companies are increasing their investment in local communities as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility activities.

London's large-scale developments such as the Thames Gateway have a major opportunity to create a sense of community and well-being, where they succeed in integrating new with existing communities. Local Strategic

Partnerships have a vital role to play in delivering improved quality of life for all Londoners in a way that protects the environment, providing they pursue social, economic and environmental goals at the same time.

Managing Resources

Progress on Key Indicators

- London's impact on the rest of the world (measured through its ecological footprint) remains high and unsustainable.
- Road traffic in London is stable, compared to an increasing trend for the rest of the UK. London is believed to be the only major world city where road traffic is not increasing.
- There are some signs of progress, such as decreasing waste production, at the same rate as is happening nationally. Bird populations have stabilised, and the carbon efficiency of the economy is improving.

Managing resources means protecting and improving London's natural ecosystems, biodiversity, its open spaces and its built

environment. Critical to managing our resources well is limiting and dealing with our pollution, and using energy and material resources prudently, efficiently and effectively.

This report finds some cause for encouragement, but there is clearly a long way to go, and it is too early to say whether change is happening fast enough.

The stabilisation of road traffic levels is particularly striking. London is the only major world city experiencing a modal shift away from car travel to other more sustainable modes of travel including public transport, walking, and cycling. The Congestion Charge and better bus services are now contributing to this shift.

The decrease in London's waste is positive, but if this improvement is to continue, more needs

to be done to encourage people to consume goods and services, energy and water in a more sustainable way.

Changes in Carbon Dioxide emissions for London cannot yet be clearly established from the data available. The Mayor's London Plan set a challenging target for the reduction of Carbon Dioxide emissions of 23% from 1990 levels by 2016. Steps to increase the role of renewable energy in London's economy, such as the work of London Renewables and the establishment of the London Climate Change Agency, are positive but will take time, strong leadership, and commitment to deliver change.

London's scale and density give rise to particular challenges and opportunities in moving to more sustainable resource use. The development of pan-London strategies to

manage resources offers the prospect of faster progress than could be achieved otherwise.

Getting Results

Progress on Key Indicators

- Business survival rates are improving in London, but remain below the national level.
- Life expectancy continues to rise slowly as in the rest of the UK, but is lower in Inner and East London.
- Fewer Londoners are active in the labour force than nationally, and the relative position has not changed since last year. Labour force activity rates for women continue to decline, in contrast to an upward trend nationally.
- London continues to have lower levels of decent housing than the rest of the UK.

Health, opportunities for meaningful employment, the quality of housing and food,

and access to green spaces all contribute to our quality of life. Economic progress helps create a vibrant, sustainable economy, which enables wider economic, social and environmental goals to be pursued in London and beyond. Innovation plays a vital role; new technologies and ideas can help deliver these goals simultaneously.

This report finds that in terms of getting results, little has changed since last year. Persistent patterns of deprivation, as revealed in several of the indicators, take time to address, and require sustained, coordinated action across many of London's agencies.

The improvement in business survival rates is promising, although the gap between London's performance and that of England as a whole needs to be addressed. Low participation rates in the labour force for

particular groups also indicate that London's economy is not delivering positive outcomes for all.

London's Economic Development Strategy for 2005-16, among other objectives, aims to address barriers to enterprise start-ups, for example by improving access to finance and increasing the supply of affordable and accessible workspace to new entrepreneurs.

Life expectancies in the less affluent boroughs in Inner and East London are lower than average, pointing to the links between poor health and disadvantage. Bodies working to tackle health inequalities in London include the London Health Commission and the NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit.

5. The indicators in detail

Although the Commission have sought to identify and report on 20 headline indicators, to constitute a popular 'barometer' for London's quality of life, it is clear that single figure measures can mask a much more complex situation.

Therefore, where possible, the indicators have been disaggregated in terms of geography (Inner and Outer London), ethnicity (using Census categories) or gender.

Although comparisons are made with the national situation, it may be more appropriate to compare with London with other UK or world cities. The Commission will investigate such comparisons for future reports.

1. Electoral turnout

In 2004, elections for the London Mayor, London Assembly and European Parliament took place.

- Turnout for the Mayoral Election was 37%, up 2.5% on the previous election in 2000.
- Turnout for the Assembly Election was also 37%, up 2.6% on the previous election in 2000.

The turnout for the European elections was 38% of the London electorate. Nationally the turnout for the 1999 European elections was 24%.

Source: Greater London Authority³

Electoral turnout gives an indication of how much people are connected with those who govern their affairs, and is a proxy for citizen involvement in public matters.

Only Londoners are eligible to vote in the London Mayoral and Assembly elections, which were held on the same day on 10 June 2004.

Turnout for these elections was higher than the turnout for the Local Council elections in 2002, in which only 32% of the electorate voted. Turnout for the Mayoral and Assembly elections also increased from 2000 to 2004, whereas turnout for Local Council elections decreased by 3% from 1998 to 2002.

This improvement stands in contrast to the national trend of declining turnout. However turnout figures for the Mayoral and Assembly elections are still significantly lower than for General Elections. In the 2001 General Election, 55% of the London electorate voted, which was down from 68% in 1997.



The increase in turnout for the European elections from 1999 to 2004 was reflected across the country. However, rather than signify an increase in interest in European politics, this could also reflect that the European elections were staged on the same day as the Mayor and Assembly elections in London, and the same day as Local Council elections outside of London.

2. Participation in volunteering

37% of Londoners participated in formal volunteering in 2003 (at least once during a 12 month period). This has decreased from 39% in 2001. It is also less than the average for England of 42%, which increased from 39% in 2000 to 42% in 2003.

Source: Home Office⁴

This indicator is intended to supplement the electoral turnout measure to give a fuller account of Londoners' involvement in their community. High levels of participation in formal and informal volunteering are considered by policy-makers to be good indicators of healthy and well-functioning communities.

People engage with their communities in a variety of ways. Activities range from the relatively low key – such as writing to a local

MP or belonging to a choir – to regular commitments like mentoring or giving time to a faith group.

Formal volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations to benefit other people or the environment. According to the 2003 Citizenship Survey carried out by the Home Office, at a national level, the most common ways people volunteer formally are by “raising or handling money or taking part in sponsored events” (53%), and “by helping to run an activity or event” (49%).

London appears to be bucking the upward trend in formal volunteering happening in England as a whole. However, although only 54% of those living in London “definitely” enjoyed living in their neighbourhood, the



lowest score achieved by any region according to the Home Office Survey, London did not have the lowest rate of formal volunteering. Indicator 10 gives a different measure of neighbourhood satisfaction, from the survey of Londoners annually commissioned by the GLA.

The Home Office Survey found that young Asians had one of the highest rates of formal volunteering of any group. Black Africans were found to be as likely to have volunteered informally and formally as White Groups, and Mixed Race Groups had the highest rate of civic participation.

3. Childcare: nursery places

In 2004, there were 70,900 places registered day nursery places for under 5's in London, or 14.9 places per 100 children, compared to an English average of 17.8 places per 100 children. This represents a 25% increase on the number of places in 2003.

In 2004, Inner London had 28,100, or 14.6 places per 100 children, whereas Outer London had 42,800 or 15.1 places per 100 children. This represents a 4% increase on the number of places in Inner London in 2003, and a 46% increase in the number of places in Outer London in 2003.

Source: Office for Standards in Education (Ofsted), GLA, ONS⁵

Lack of access to affordable childcare keeps many people out of paid employment and training. The lack of paid employment for

parents is the major factor leading to London having the highest rates of child poverty in the country.

Even when parents are in employment, childcare costs can absorb a large portion of the income available to the family, thereby affecting their quality of life. The number of registered day nursery places available in London points to the availability of affordable childcare in London.

The number of nursery places in London has increased rapidly over the last year with the bulk of this growth in Outer London. However, national provision has increased at a faster rate, so London continues to lag behind England as whole.





4. Education

4i) Quality of Primary School Education

In 2004, London's average Key Stage 2 improvement measure ('value added'-VA) was 100.3 – slightly higher than the English average of 100.0. In London, 82% of Local Education Authorities (LEAs) recorded a VA measure greater than 100, compared to 45% of English LEAs.

London's Key Stage 2 VA measure has remained static from 2003. In England as a whole, the measure has increased slightly from 99.0 in 2003 to 100.0 in 2004.

Inner London's average of 100.4 is slightly higher than Outer London's 100.3. These results were identical in 2003.

Source: Department for Education and Skills⁶

Educational qualifications help to provide people with the skills to make a contribution to the

economy and society. Learning also has a wider contribution to make in promoting active citizenship and combating social exclusion. Education remains a high profile issue in London and is strongly connected to issues of deprivation.

This indicator uses the Key Stage 1 (KS1) to Key Stage 2 (KS2) value added measure which shows how much value each school has added, based on the progress made by individual pupils from KS1 to KS2.

Each pupil's value added score is based on comparing their KS2 attainment with the median – or middle – attainment of other pupils with the same or similar results at KS1. The individual scores are averaged for the school to give a score that is represented as a number based around 100. This indicates the value the school has added on average for their pupils. Levels





greater than 100 indicate greater added improvement.

London Local Education Authority (LEA) scores tend to cluster closely around 100. Scores at the lower end of the range include Sutton and Merton at 99.9, and Southwark at 99.6. Higher scoring boroughs were the Corporation of London (where results came from only one school) and Kensington and Chelsea at 101.4, and Westminster at 101, which put these Boroughs in the top 25% of scores nationally.

At Key Stage 1, children are assessed for attainment in Reading, Writing and Maths. The average attainment rates in 2004 in London for Reading (82%), Writing (78%) and Maths (88%) were all slightly below the national rates. The attainment of children in receipt of free school meals was below the London averages at 66% for Writing, 71% for Reading and 81% for Maths.⁷

4ii) Quality of Secondary School Education

In 2004, 52.9% of London pupils aged 15 (or over) achieved five or more A*-C grade GCSEs or equivalent. This represents an improvement of 1 percentage point on the final results for 2003. On this measure, London has overtaken the average for England (52.0%) for the first time.

Attainment varies greatly by gender, ethnicity, and between Inner and Outer London Local Educational Authorities (LEAs). For example:

- London girls (58% five or more A*-C grades) are higher achievers than London boys (48%)
- Inner London LEAs have improved (from 43% in 2003 to 47% in 2004), but still lag behind Outer London rates (55%)
- Of the LEAs, Redbridge (68%) averaged the highest, with Greenwich (40%) the lowest
- Black Caribbean pupils (36% in 2004, up from 32% in 2003) had low attainment rates

compared to White pupils (53%), and Chinese pupils (78%).

Source: Department for Education and Skills⁸

GCSE examination results in 2004 continued the steady rise in London's performance which has been happening over the last decade. On this measure, London's students now out-perform the average for England for the first time.



Figure 1. GCSE attainment trends

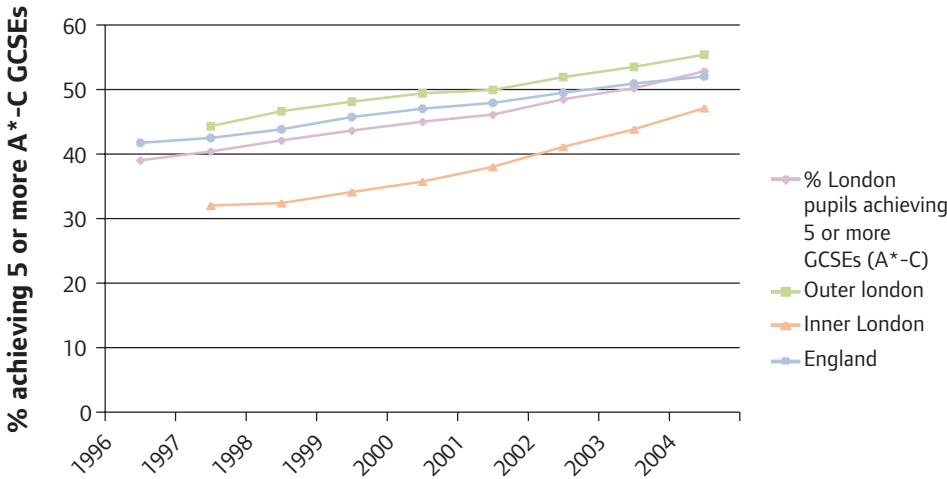
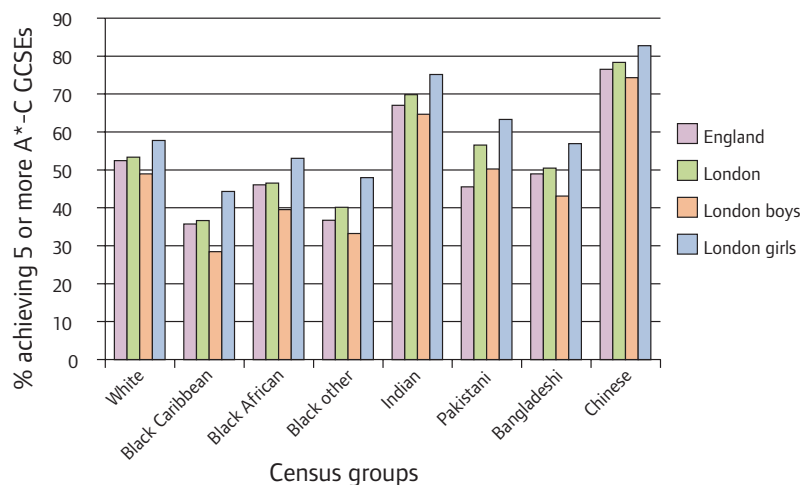


Figure 2. GCSE attainment in London by ethnicity

source: London data provided by DfES to GLA



The large gap in performance between Inner and Outer London boroughs has narrowed slightly, from 9.7% in 2003 to 8.3% in 2004. Two London boroughs – Lewisham and

Islington – are the fastest-improving Local Education Authority areas in the country, with 6 and 5.8 percentage point improvements, respectively. Although Outer London performs

better in general, there are a number of low performing Outer London boroughs.

In 2004 the percentage of pupils in maintained secondary schools with English as a second language was 50% in Inner London and 28% in Outer London. This compares to a national average of 11%.

Figure 2 depicts the ethnic analysis for London and England for 2004.

Most Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Groups, especially Black Caribbeans, continue to achieve well below the average, according to this measure, although all have improved on 2003. Black African children improved from 37% in 2003 to 47% in 2004. Only 27% of Black Caribbean boys gained 5 A-C grades in London in 2004, although this was up from 22% in 2003.

Not all BAME groups under-perform the average. London's Chinese and Indian pupils continue to show the highest rates of achievement, at 77% and 67% respectively, compared to White pupils at 53%.



5. Sign up to Mayor's Green Procurement Code

By April 2005, the Mayor's Green Procurement Code had 397 signatories. At the same time last year, there were 316 signatories.

Source: London Remade⁹

Using more products made from recycled materials is a key way to "achieving more with less". This indicator aims to measure the degree to which London organisations are taking responsibility by making a commitment to using more recycled products.

The Mayor's Green Procurement Code, administered by London Remade, aims to close the recycling loop, i.e. ensure that the material we recycle is made into useful new products. There are four levels to the Mayor's code, allowing each organisation to make a commitment appropriate to its current environmental policy.

£32 million was spent on recycled products by signatories to the Mayor's Green Procurement Code in the 12 months to February 2004. This expenditure diverted over 350,000 tonnes of waste from landfill.

Part A (levels A1 and A2) is about engaging with London Remade. Organisations which have attended appropriate London Remade meetings or replied to appropriate surveys, would meet the criteria for level A1. To stay at this level, an organisation needs to stay in touch with London Remade, who provide feedback from time to time. Level A2 asks organisations to meet with London Remade on a one-to-one basis to discuss the purchasing requirements and environmental policy of their organisation in more detail.

Of the 394 organisations that had so far signed up to the Code by April 2005, 173 had

progressed to signing Part B (levels B1 and B2), an increase of 24 on March 2004. Part B is about making a commitment to be an environmentally progressive organisation moving towards measurable change. By signing up to level B1, an organisation will provide data on what they are already purchasing, and provide details on specifications for major areas of procurement so that Remade can help suppliers to develop products that meet those specifications.

Level B2 is about setting realistic targets and measuring progress towards them. A total of 63 organisations had reached this level by April 2005, compared to 52 in March 2004.

6. Household recycling rates

In 2003/04, provisional figures indicate that households in London recycled 13.2% of their waste, an increase of 2.3% over the previous year. The average rate for England as a whole had increased by 3.2% reaching 17.7% in 2003/04.

Source: GLA/Defra/capitalwastefacts

Household recycling rates give an indication of people's commitment to leading more sustainable lifestyles.

Tackling the growing waste problem poses a significant challenge for London. London needs to increase its recycling rate whilst reducing the amount of waste being generated (see indicator 12 (ii)). Waste is also a potential resource and increased levels of reuse and recycling will contribute to sustainable development.

Recycling rates in London are increasing slowly, and still lag behind national rates. In the late 1990s, London rates were 1-2% below national rates. However, since 1999-00, London rates have been increasing at a slower rate than nationally, leading to a 4.5% differential in 2003/04.

There is a wide discrepancy in recycling performance between London waste authorities. In 2003-04 Sutton recycled 25%, Hillingdon 24%, Richmond-upon-Thames 22% and Bexley 21%. Camden was the highest performing inner London borough on 19%. The lowest performers in London were Tower Hamlets (5%) and Newham (6%).





7. Unemployment variation by ethnic group

In 2002/03, the unemployment rate for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Londoners was similar to the previous year at 12%. This is more than twice as high as the rate for White Londoners, at 5%.

The differential in rates between White and BAME Londoners has persisted over time despite falls in the general level of unemployment, although there has been a slight improvement since 2000.

Within the BAME population there is a wide disparity in unemployment rates. In 2001, rates ranged from 6% for Indian Londoners up to 21% for Bangladeshi Londoners. Rates were also high for Black Londoners – who had an average unemployment rate of 14%.

Unemployment rates are highest for BAME Londoners who live in Inner London (15%)

and those aged 16-24 (22%).

Source: Office of National Statistics¹⁰

Unemployment is a key measure of labour market disadvantage and is closely associated with poverty, poor educational attainment and even poor health. Here, unemployment data are used to explore the labour market experience of London's BAME population.

Data are presented here show unemployment rates by ethnic group. The unemployment measure used is the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment which measures those who are unemployed and seeking work¹¹. Percentage rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population (ie those in employment or ILO unemployed). Ratios presented relate to the

unemployment rate for BAME groups divided by the rate for White groups. Labour Force Survey estimates are used to provide headline and time-series data and 2001 Census data provide more detail on the experience of individual ethnic groups.

Unemployment rates by ethnicity (2002/3 Labour Force Survey)

Labour Force Survey estimates for 2002/03 show that people from BAME groups are more than twice as likely than White groups to be unemployed (11.7% vs 5.4%), a ratio of 2.2.

Figure 4 shows the gap in rates between White and BAME groups since 1985. All data are estimates not precise measures and as such are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Specifically, differences between individual years are often not statistically significant, so data are best interpreted over the long term.

The general trend from 1985–2002 shows that differentials have persisted over time and since the last recession the gap appears to have widened slightly. This is consistent with the findings of the '*London Divided*' report¹² which suggests that people from BAME groups are more at risk of unemployment than White groups during a recession.

Variation within the BAME population (2001 Census data)

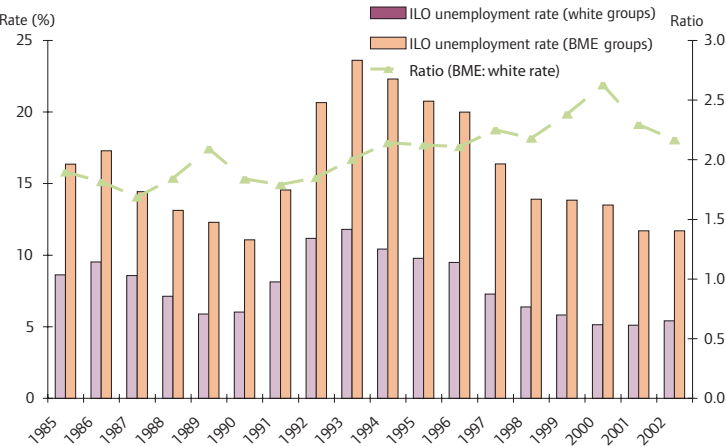
Within the BAME population, there is huge variation in unemployment rates across different ethnic groups. 2001 Census data shows that rates ranged from 6% for Indian Londoners up to 21% among Bangladeshi Londoners. Rates were also high for Black Londoners (12–18%).

Women have lower unemployment rates than men across most ethnic groups except for Pakistani women who had higher rates (13%)

Figure 3: Unemployment rates by ethnicity, Greater London, 1985-2002

Source: ONS, Labour Force Survey data, various datasets, 1985-2002

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey so data are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling variability.

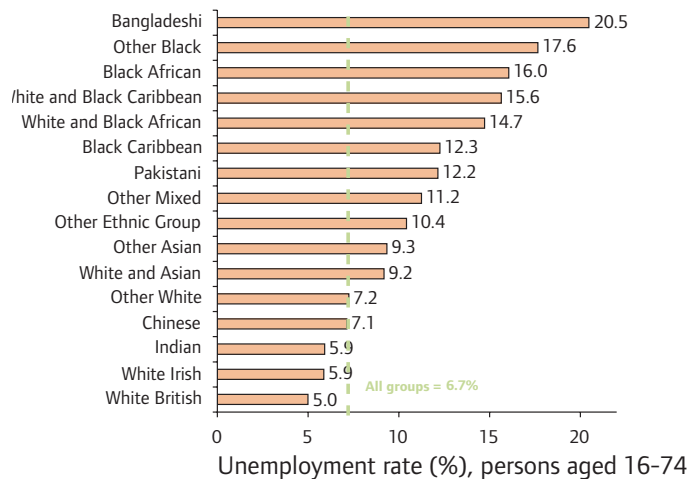


than those of Pakistani men (12%).
Bangladeshi and Indian women also had rates
very close to those of men.

The unemployment rate for young people
aged 16-24 from BAME groups averages 22%
– more than twice the rate for White groups
(10%). Unemployment rates are very high for

Figure 4: Unemployment rates by ethnic group, Greater London, 2001

Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST108



young people from Black groups (30%).

Within London, unemployment rates are consistently higher in Inner London than Outer London for all ethnic groups. For the BAME

population as a whole, rates averaged 15% across Inner London and 9% in Outer London. Rates are also higher for White groups living in Inner London but the gap in rates is far narrower (7 and 5%).

8. Child poverty: Children living in workless households

In 2004, one quarter (25%) of London's children were living in workless households¹³ – far higher than the rate nationally (15%).

London's relative position is mainly driven by the very high rates of worklessness across Inner London – where over one third (35%) of children live in workless households.

Data indicate that rates in London have remained persistently high in recent years, despite slight falls in rates nationally.

Source: Office for National Statistics¹⁴

High levels of worklessness among households with children are central to explaining the exceptionally high rate of child poverty in London. Rates of worklessness reflect the relatively low level of employment in the capital which currently has the lowest regional employment rate in Great Britain¹⁵.

The data presented here relate to the proportion of children under 16 who live in workless households with at least one person of working age. Data are all survey-based estimates drawn from the UK Labour Force Survey. Figure 5 summarises the latest data for 2004.

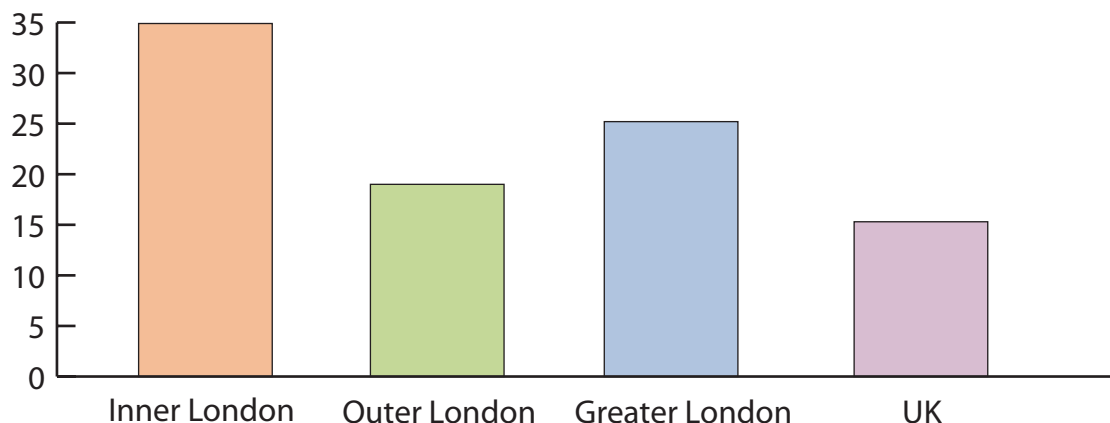
In Autumn 2004, one quarter (25%) of London's children were living in workless households – significantly higher than the rate nationally (15%). London's relative position is mainly driven by the very high rates of worklessness across Inner London – where over one third (35%) of children live in workless households.

Children from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Groups are more likely to be in workless households than White children. In London, one third (33%) of children from BAME Groups were living in workless



Figure 5: Percentage of children who live in workless households, Autumn 2004

Source: ONS, Labour Force Survey Household Dataset, Autumn 2004



households compared with 19% of White children.

Change over time

Figure 6 shows how rates have changed since 1998 for London and the UK. It can be

difficult to be conclusive about changes between individual years as estimates are subject to a degree of error (sampling variability) as shown. For this reason, it is important to consider change over a number of years before drawing conclusions.

Figure 6 : Percentage of children living in workless households, 1998-2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
Autumn 1998	35.6	19.8	25.7	18.0
Autumn 1999	36.8	20.4	26.6	17.6
Autumn 2000	34.5	19.3	25.2	16.4
Autumn 2001	31.4	20.0	24.3	16.8
Autumn 2002	35.2	20.6	26.3	16.9
Autumn 2003	33.4	19.4	24.9	16.3
Autumn 2004	34.9	19.0	25.2	15.3
Sampling variability				
attached to 2004 estimate	±4.5	±2.7	±2.4	±0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey (Household datasets, autumn quarters)
Notes: Percentages express the number of children (aged under 16) living in working-age workless households as % of all children living in working age households. Data excludes households with unknown economic activity status.

The data indicate that rates in London have remained persistently high in recent years, despite a fall in rates nationally. Across the UK, the percentage of children in workless households has fallen from 18% to 15% between 1998 and 2004, whereas rates in London have remained around the 25%.

While it is difficult to draw firm conclusions about change over time, the data certainly suggest that London's regional position – in terms of child poverty – has certainly not improved, and if anything has worsened slightly.

Note: The measures in the 2004 and 2005 reports on London's Quality of Life Indicators are not directly comparable. This is because the data in the 2004 report relates to workless households with children, and the 2005 data relates children living in workless households.

9. Crime

In 2003/04, 56,455 offences of street crime were recorded, compared to 58,929 in 2002/3, representing a drop of 4.2% on 2002/3.

This decline was driven by the Inner London boroughs, in which offences dropped by 6.4% from 2002/3 to 2003/4, while Outer London offences remained fairly static, decreasing by 0.6%. Among the boroughs to experience a significant drop were Westminster (27%), Camden (21%) and Ealing (20%).

In total, there were 1,060,930 reported crimes in 2003/4. This represents a 1.8% fall on the previous year, but is 7% higher than total crimes in the year 2000.

Source: Metropolitan Police Service¹⁶

A key indicator of an urban society in which there is respect for other people is the level of crime. Crime imposes economic costs,

reinforces social exclusion and can contribute towards environmental degradation.

Street crime refers to the robbery of personal property and "snatch theft". Fear of street crime can make people reluctant to walk, use public transport, or go out after dark.

While street crime, vehicle crime and burglary all fell between 2002/3 and 2003/4, by 4.2%, 7.1% and 7.1% respectively, violence against the person was up by 4.1% and reported murders increased by 22.7% to 232.

It is worth noting that these figures derive from Metropolitan Police Survey data which broadly relates to reported crime and police activity. The British Crime Survey is, however, often seen as a more accurate reflection of the true scale of crime, as it includes crimes which may not have been reported to the police, or



recorded by them, and helps monitor fear of crime.

Comparing London and national data is also problematic, given the urban nature of the capital and its particular socio-economic, geographical and demographic factors. For example, the most comparable forces are likely to be Yorkshire and the West Midlands.

10. Neighbourhood satisfaction

In 2004, 75% of Londoners were very or fairly satisfied with London as a place to live, compared to 71% of those surveyed in the previous year, and 75% in 2000.

In 2004, 83% of Londoners were very or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood, compared to 78% in the previous year and 83% in 2000.

Source: GLA MORI Poll 2004¹⁷

Neighbourhood well-being is an important feature of sustainable communities. This survey-based indicator remains a simple and effective way to measure Londoners' view of their neighbourhood and city.

For the second consecutive year in a row, satisfaction with London as a place to live improved, according to an annual survey of around 1400 Londoners. When asked about the best things about living in London, the most

commonly reported responses were the range of shops (41%), job opportunities (33%) and the mixture of people living in the city (32%). Transport (31% of those surveyed), schools (16%) and health services (16%) all proved more popular responses than in 2003. The increase in the number of people who mentioned schools and health services reversed the decline in the previous year.

75% of those surveyed agreed that London is a city with good relations between different racial, ethnic and religious communities, compared to 64% in 2001.

The costs of living and of housing remain key issues in the capital for most people. There was a significant increase in the number of people mentioning the cost of living as being one of the worst things about living in London, up five points from 47% in 2003, to 52% in 2004.





11. Travel to School

Travel to school data is not monitored on an annual basis, so the figures contained in the 2004 Annual report on London's Quality of Life Indicators cannot be updated. This report stated that:

In 2001, 50% of London children walked to school, 22% travelled by car and 20% caught the bus. Nationally, fewer children walk to school (49%) and more are driven to school by car (29%).

Source: Department of Transport¹⁸

How children get to school is important for a variety of reasons. The more children that travel by car, the more pollution and congestion is created. Driving children to school can give them the wrong signals about environmental issues.

Furthermore, walking or cycling to school is healthy, provides regular exercise and as such can assist in countering obesity. Such exercise can also aid school attainment rates, with children being more alert and ready to learn.

However, there is considerable concern amongst parents relating to the safety of children travelling to school unaccompanied.

Despite the lack of data relating to travel to school, there are positive signs of progress in London. Schools are increasingly drawing up and implementing travel plans to help to create safe, healthy, and more environmentally friendly ways in which children travel to and from school. School travel plans are developed with the full support of the school, the local authority and education and transport officers. 57 plans were undertaken last year, and the

Mayor has set a target for all schools to have a travel plan by 2009, which given current trends, should be reached.

In September 2005 the Mayor will introduce free bus travel for all under 16s. This measure should help reduce the dependence on cars for the school run.

12 (i) London's Ecological footprint

The 2004 Quality of Life indicators report used the 2000 Best Foot Forward "City Limits" study to measure London's Ecological footprint. As this study is not updated annually, for the purposes of reporting, two significant components of London's footprint; Waste (indicator 12 (ii)), and Carbon Dioxide emissions (indicator 12(iii)) have been selected to look at in more detail.

In the 2004 Quality of Life Indicators report, it stated that the ecological footprint of Londoners was 49 million global hectares in 2000, equivalent to a geographical area twice the size of the UK, and equates to 6.63 global hectares (gha)¹⁹ per Londoner. This compares to a global average of 2.18 gha per person.

Source: Best Foot Forward²⁰

Ecological footprinting is a tool that helps us to

estimate and understand our impact on the planet. A city's ecological footprint can be defined as the land area required to supply it with resources, such as food or timber products, and to absorb its output of waste products.

If everyone lived as Londoners do, it would require over three planet Earths to support them.

Various attempts to refine the methodology used in the Best Foot Forward study are underway. London Remade, for example, published a report on London's ecological footprint in 2004²¹. This report presented an agenda for change, proposing priorities for action focused on reducing resource use, reducing the impact that food contributes, improving energy efficiency, and encouraging development which reduces the need for personal travel.

Resources



12 (ii) Waste



In 2003/04, provisional figures showed that London's households produced 3,326,000 tonnes of waste, a decrease of 53,000 tonnes from the previous year. This represents a 1.6% decrease, and is similar to the 1.5% decrease nationally over the same period.

In terms of wider waste, in 2003/04, London produced 4.3 million tonnes of municipal waste, 6.4 million tonnes of commercial/industrial waste, 6.1 million tonnes of construction/demolition waste and 0.4 million tonnes of special waste.

Source: GLA/capitalwastefacts, and Environment Agency

Consumption of goods leads to waste. Landfill creates areas of inaccessible public space, producing large amounts of methane gas, which contributes to global warming.

Moreover, landfill sites are rapidly filling up. Both these problems will impact on the quality of life of current and future generations of Londoners.

Reusing and recycling products means that products can be used as a resource again and again, and do not needlessly end up in landfill sites. Businesses, government and individuals should be more environmentally conscious in their purchasing decisions, and buy products with as little packaging as possible, and where unavoidable, packaging or goods which are made from recycled materials, and which can themselves be recycled.

Waste going into landfill has remained relatively stable over the last 5 years in London and is starting to decrease.

12 (iii) Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions

Further information on household recycling can be found under indicator 6.

London Remade aims to reduce waste to landfill by stimulating the market for recycled goods and through promoting sign up by organisations to the Mayor's Green Procurement Code – see Indicator 5.

In the 2004 Quality of Life Indicators report, it stated that London produced 40.3 million tonnes of CO₂ in 1999/00.

The level of London's total CO₂ emissions cannot yet be updated beyond 1999/00. Nationally, CO₂ emissions were 146.3 million tonnes in 2002, similar to the figure of 146.4 million tonnes in 1999.

Source: GLA Environment, National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory

Carbon dioxide emissions are caused by industrial, transport and power generation activities. CO₂ emissions already present in the atmosphere will cause changes in our weather for the next hundred years, with strong consequences on Londoners' quality of life. Six of the ten hottest years on record have occurred in the last decade. It is predicted that



by 2050 our summers will be 3.5°C hotter with 30% less rainfall, and our winters 1-2°C warmer with up to 20% more rainfall. For Londoners, the likely effects will be increased heat intensity on the London Underground to increased risk of flash flooding.

The measure used in last year's report took data from the London Energy and Carbon Dioxide Emissions Inventory, which is due to be updated later this year. At the national level, CO₂ emissions generally fell during the 1990s, but this decline appears to have slowed in the years between 1999 and 2002. It is likely that London will to some extent reflect national trends, and therefore it is possible that London may need to increase its efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions in order for emissions not to rise in future years.

13. Bird populations

The London bird species index stood at 115 in 2002, representing a slight increase on 2001. This is based on 1994 as a baseline (index of 100).

This means that 21 of our most common bird species were some 15 per cent more numerous in London in 2002 than they were in 1994, whereas in the two surrounding Government Regions there was no significant change.

Source: Breeding Bird Survey²²

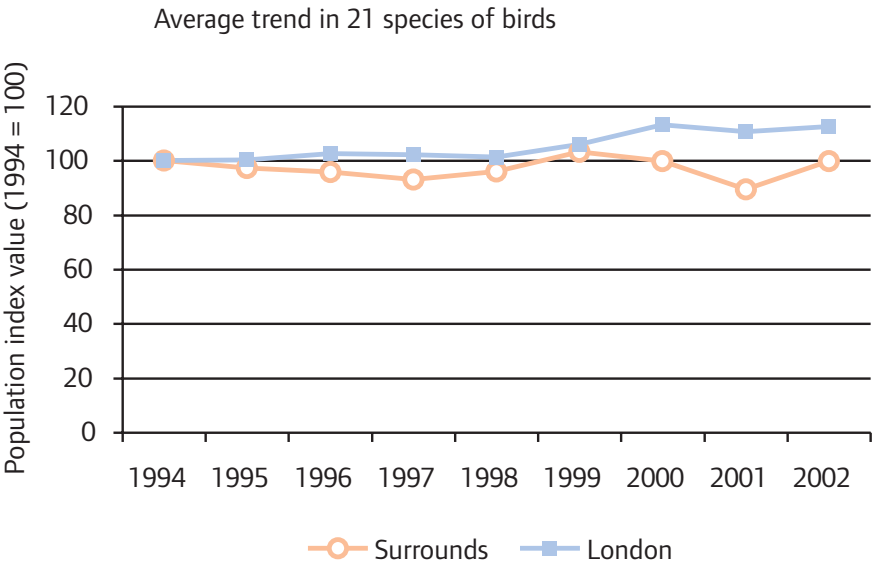
The bird population is a useful “surveillance” indicator, which can help alert us to changes in the health and diversity of the natural environment. Birds are particularly sensitive to positive or adverse impacts on their surroundings. High in the food chain and highly mobile, they reflect changes to the plants and animals that are their food over wide areas changes over large areas of land.

Figure 7 shows the trend in bird population for the 21 commonest birds in the capital for 1992-2002, and compares it with the surrounding government regions. The data come from visits to some fifty selected areas in Greater London by volunteer ornithologists each year.

The index suggests that the population of London's birds remained unchanged from 1994 to 1998, after which it rose by about 15%. By contrast, population in the regions around London seems to be around the same as it was in 1994.



Figure 7: Bird species population trend



Individual species in London

No species shows the precise pattern of change shown in Figure 7.

(i) Species showing a greater increase in London

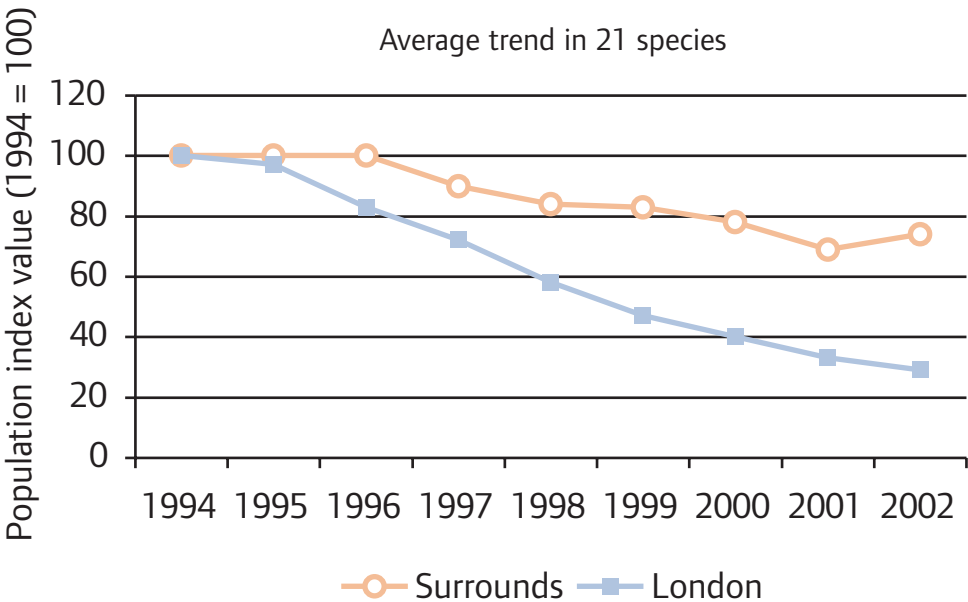
Six species increased in both London and in the surrounds, but significantly more in London (Carrion Crow, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, Robin, Woodpigeon and Wren). The Great Tit increased in London, but not in the surrounds and the Blue Tit increased in London but decreased in the surrounds.

(ii) Species showing a greater decrease in London

Three species indicate a greater deterioration of bird habitats in London than in the surrounds. Only one species decreased in both, but more in London than it did in the surrounds – the House Sparrow. This species has decreased steadily over the years, and in 2002 was at 30% of its 1994 population level. The decrease in the surrounding regions was

to the more moderate level of 75% over the same time period. Two species (Mallard and Blackbird) decreased in London but increased in the surrounding regions.

Figure 8: House Sparrow population trend



14. Air Quality

The 2004 report on London's Quality of Life Indicators found that:

3,517 tonnes of PM₁₀ were emitted in London in 2001, representing a decrease of 182 tonnes on 1999 levels. Outer London levels fell by 102 tonnes, Inner London by 58 tonnes and Central London (corresponding to the Congestion Charging Zone) by around 20 tonnes.

The levels of PM₁₀ emissions which were produced during 2002 and beyond are not yet known.

The trends in annual mean concentrations at ground level for other types of pollutants over the period November 1996 to December 2003 were as follows:

- Ozone (O₃), generated when oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbon compounds react

in the presence of sunlight, increased by 43%

- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), emitted from vehicle exhausts and power stations, fell by 6%
- Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and Carbon monoxide (CO), from vehicle exhausts, have fallen by 33% and 53% respectively
- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), from burning oil and coal and industrial processes, has fallen by 66%

Source: GLA & Transport for London²³

Air quality impacts on human health, particularly affecting the very young, older people and those with existing heart and lung conditions. It is estimated that up to 1600 people die prematurely each year, due to health problems caused by breathing London's polluted air.



Poor air quality in London is largely the result of pollution from human activity, such as emissions from cars, industrial processes and construction, although it is also influenced by natural phenomena such as the weather.

Such activities release particles in the atmosphere, which differ widely in size. In general, smaller particles are considered to pose a greater health risk. PM_{10} particles are very small in size and are the generally accepted measure for particulate matter in the atmosphere in the UK and Europe. They correspond to those particles likely to penetrate the lungs, as epidemiological evidence also shows a good correlation between PM_{10} concentrations and mortality rates.

The London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI), which measures PM_{10} emissions, is updated every year. As year on year our

understanding about emissions grows, the inventory's methodology is improved. This means that in order to compare different years, the previous years' data need to be re-calculated with the improved methodology. As further work needs to be done to recalculate data, it is not possible to update the measure used last year.

The London Air Quality Network (LAQN), run by the Environmental Research Group at Kings College London coordinates air pollution monitoring in London, currently across more than 100 sites. Each of the pollutants monitored by the LAQN during 2002 has been compared to the National Air Quality Objectives, which represent the Government's targets for improving air quality in the medium term. The comparisons reveal that:

- The PM_{10} incident-based objective was

exceeded at 11 sites and the annual mean objective for PM_{10} was exceeded at 3 sites

- For the first time in the LAQN's 10-year history the Carbon Monoxide (CO) objective was not exceeded at any pollution monitoring site
- The annual mean objective for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) was not met at the majority of kerbside and roadside sites, and was also exceeded at many background sites in inner and west London.
- The Ozone (O_3) objective was exceeded at 8 sites
- All sites met the objective for Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)

Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and ground level Ozone are increasingly a cause for concern. NO_2 concentrations exceed the UK National Air Quality Standards in central

London, along major roads and in the areas around Heathrow Airport. An increase in the use of catalytic converters should have led to a decrease in levels over recent years. It is possible that the increase in traffic volume has cancelled out these improvements. A long-term trend is not clearly identifiable from monitoring data.

Various measures will help to reduce air pollution concentrations, including:

- Less traffic and a shift away from cars in favour of public transport, cycling and walking as the main mode of travel (see Indicator 16 on traffic volumes).
- The use of particulate traps and other technological advances for vehicles.
- Reduced traffic congestion (more PM_{10} is emitted at low stop-start speeds).
- Improved measures to reduce emissions from construction activity.



15. Carbon efficiency of economic activity

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions (measured from CO₂ content of energy consumption) per Gross Value Added (GVA) are projected to fall by 28 per cent in 2014 from 2000 levels (see Figure 9).

In the 2004 Quality of Life Indicators report, it stated that:

For the year 2000, London emitted 628 tonnes of CO₂ per GVA (£million).

Because total CO₂ emissions data is not measured annually, it is not possible to update this figure.

Source: EBS, ONS, GLA Economics, GLA Environment

As London is growing economically, the carbon intensity of economic activity must fall if we are to achieve a decrease in the level of carbon dioxide emission levels. This is important

because carbon dioxide emissions contribute to climate change, which will impact on the quality of life of Londoners (see indicator 12 (iii)).

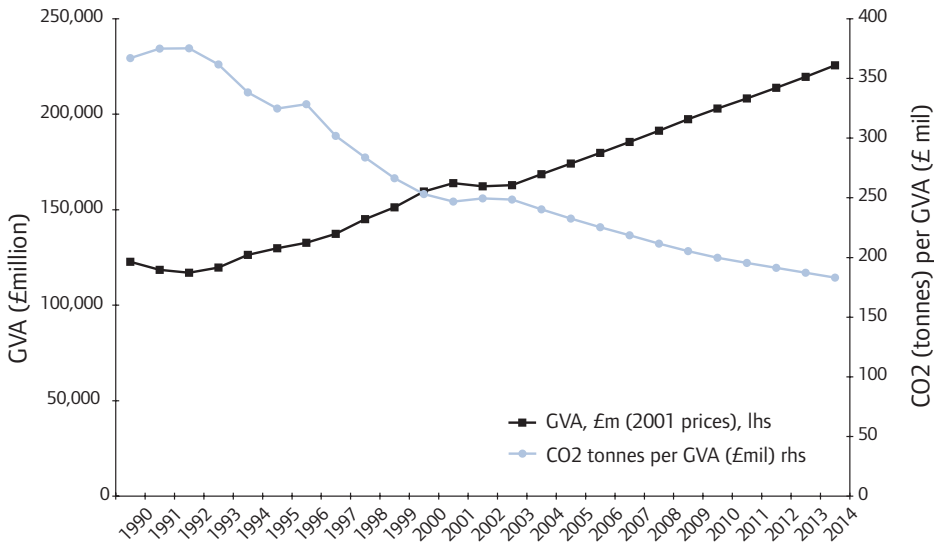
Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of economic output. It is measured as the sum of incomes earned from the production of goods and services in London.

In 2014, Carbon Dioxide emissions per GVA (£million) are projected to be 28% lower than in 2000. The projected trend in this ratio shows that production of goods and services will be less carbon intensive, and is based on the following assumptions:

- Increase in resource and energy efficiency due to technological advances in production processes;
- Decrease in carbon intensity of electricity generation, due to technological progress

- and a shift towards renewable generation;
 - Increase in the role of service based
- industries in London’s economy compared to manufacturing.

Figure 9: Gross Value Added and CO₂ emissions per GVA (London)



Source: Experian Business Strategies, GLA Economic, GLA Environment
Note: GVA Figures are actual until 2002 and projected thereafter.
This ratio is merely a way to show carbon efficiency over time. It does not reflect the air quality in London.

16. Traffic Volumes

London traffic volumes remained the same from 2002 to 2003 at 32.8 billion vehicle km²⁴. Since 1999 traffic flow in London has been stable at around 32.7 billion vehicle km, while nationally volumes have risen by 5%. Over a 10-year period the difference is more pronounced with traffic across the whole of Great Britain increasing by 19% compared with less than 7% for London.

Source: Department of Transport Traffic volumes

Transport is closely linked to economic growth, social inclusion and environmental quality. As such, it is a key quality of life indicator. Reductions in traffic volumes can help ease congestion on the roads, as well as reducing vehicle emissions, which affect air quality.

Overall motor traffic in London has remained relatively static in recent years, in comparison

to national upward trends. On major roads in London, there has been a general decline in daily traffic flows by cars and taxis since 2000. Motorcycle and pedal cycle flows both increased in 2003.

Car ownership levels in London remain lower than national levels. In 2003, 39% of households didn't own a car compared to 37% for the period 1999/01.

Congestion charging was implemented in February 2003, and has contributed to a 16% reduction in traffic volumes in vehicle kilometres within the central London charging zone.





17. Labour force participation

In 2004, around three-quarters (75%) of working age Londoners were active in the labour force, compared with 79% nationally. London's relative position is driven by low levels of labour market participation across Inner London (71%). These figures are broadly similar to the figures for 2003.

Groups of Londoners who have low rates of labour market participation include women, those from particular Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Groups and disabled people.

Nationally, participation rates for women have been slowly increasing whereas in London they have fallen slightly.

Source: Office of National Statistics²⁵

Whether people are part of the labour market or remain outside it has an important bearing on their economic and social circumstances.

Here, levels of labour market participation are measured by monitoring economic activity rates of Londoners, and by identifying those groups most and least likely to be active in the labour force.

People who are economically active are those who are part of the labour force (those in employment and those who are unemployed but actively seeking work). Economic activity rates express the number economically active as a proportion of the population. Here, data and rates relate to the working age population. All data are estimates from the UK Labour Force Survey.

Of the inner London boroughs rates of labour force participation were very low in Newham (60%) and Tower Hamlets (61%) where less than two thirds of the working age population were active in the labour force²⁶. Rates across

Figure 10: Economic activity rates by gender, London & GB, 1995-2004



Source: ONS, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, four quarter averages 1995-2004

Outer London average 78 per cent, close to the national average.

Economic activity rates in London are higher for men (82%) than for women (68%), reflecting the fact that women are more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children.

London's women have low activity rates relative to women nationally and GLA research has shown that this is mainly due to the fact women with children in London are less likely to be in work compared with women with children outside London. During 2002/03, employment rates²⁷ for women with children averaged 53 per cent in London compared with 65 per cent of women nationally (UK).

Trend data on labour force rates from 1995-2004 show that while male activity rates in

London mirror the national trend (slight reduction over the years) rates for London's women show a marked difference from national trends. Nationally, participation rates for women have been slowly increasing whereas in London they are falling.

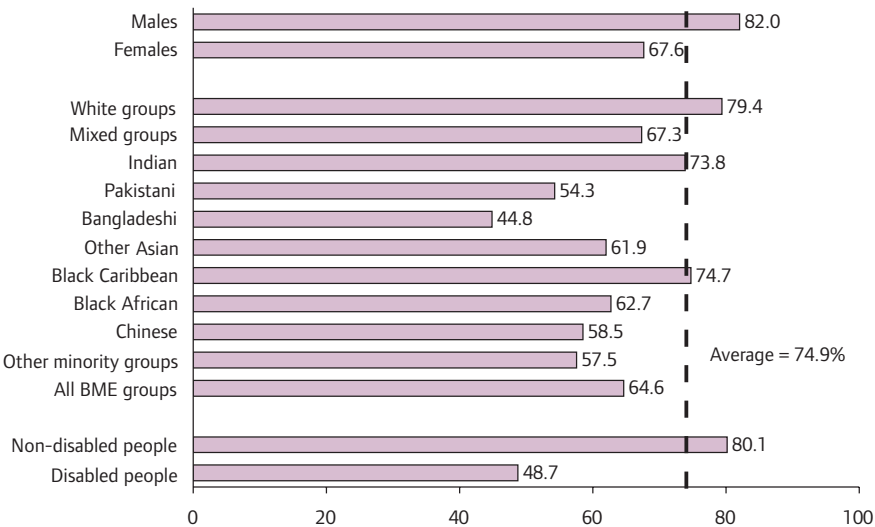
Other groups in the labour market who face particular difficulties in accessing the labour market include disabled people and people from particular Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups. Figure 11 shows economic activity rates by gender, ethnicity and disability and clearly illustrates the differential rates of participation.

By ethnic group, rates range from 45% for Bangladeshi Londoners up to 79% for White Londoners. Disabled Londoners also have low labour market participation rates reflecting the wide range of barriers they face in trying to

access labour market. During 2002/03, economic activity rates for disabled Londoners averaged 49% compared with 80% for non-disabled Londoners (working age).

Figure 11: Economic activity rates by gender, ethnicity and disability, persons working age, Greater London, 2002/03

Source: ONS, Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03



18. Business Survival

91% of London businesses registering in 2001 were still trading one year later, compared to a UK figure of 92%.

63% of London businesses registering in 1999 were still trading three years later, compared to a UK figure of 67%.

London's one-year business survival rate has been increasing since 1999, although it has been below that of the UK as a whole since 1993.

Source: Small Business Service²⁸

London's business survival rate is of interest to quality of life, as it gives an indication of the small business success of the city's economy. Small businesses help to foster entrepreneurialism and innovation, essential for London's competitive position. They also tend to recruit local labour and be based in their

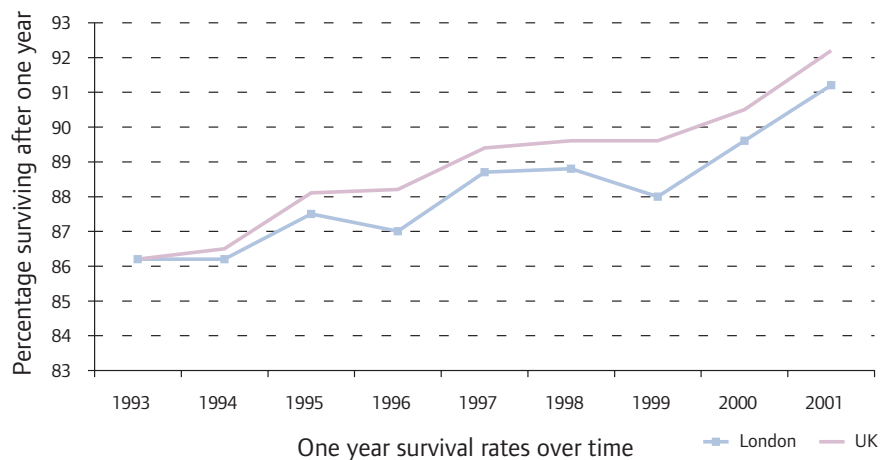
communities, offering skills and development opportunities for London's residents.

Whilst London's one-year survival rate has been within about one percentage point of the UK average for most of the period between 1993 and 2001, Figure 13 shows that for three-year survival rates, the gap has grown from less than one percentage point in 1993 to over 3.5 percentage points in 1999.



Figure 12. One year business survival rates, 1993-2001

Source: Small Business Service, January 2004



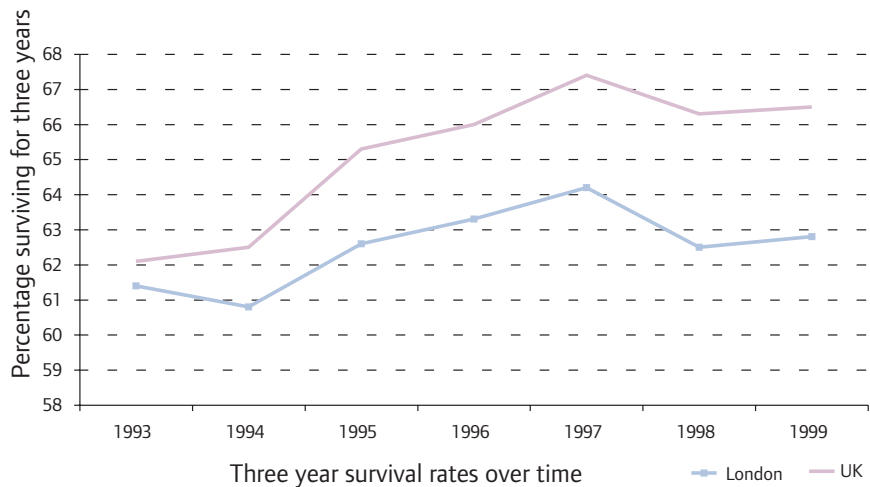
The main factors explaining survival rates at the national level are:

- a) Age
- b) Size (number of employees)

- c) Firm and/or industry capital intensity
- d) Price-cost margin (profitability)
- e) Firm and/or industry financial situation (interest cover, debt to equity ratio, liquidity)

Figure 13: Three year business survival rates over time

Source: Small Business Service, January 2004



- f) Industry growth rate
- g) Entry rate (ratio of number of new firms over total number firms in the industry)



19. Life expectancy at birth

For the period 2000–2002, life expectancy in London for women was 80.8 years and for men 75.9 years. These are very close to national averages.

For Inner London*, life expectancy for women was 80.3 and men 74.7 years. For Outer London, rates rose to 81.2 for women and 76.5 for men.

Life expectancy has continued to rise slowly over the past decade in London and the UK.

Source: GLA & ONS²⁹

* including data for the City of London

Life expectancy is generally increasing in London as a whole and nationally. London has similar life expectancy to England.

There is a significant variation in average life expectancy within London. For the period 2000–2002, the borough of Kensington and

Chelsea had the highest life expectancy in London for both males (78.6) and females (84.0). Tower Hamlets had the lowest life expectancy in London for males (72.8), and Newham had the lowest life expectancy in London among females (78.9).

At borough level, average life expectancy is closely related to the level of deprivation, with a stronger association between life expectancy and deprivation for males than for females.

Registrations of deaths in the UK are currently not recorded by ethnicity.

Between 2001 and 2003 the number of non-decent homes fell by 370,000 nationally, from 33% to 31% of the stock. Unfortunately, updated data for London and the regions will not be available until 2006.



20. Decent Housing

In the 2004 report on London's Quality of Life indicators report, it stated that:

In 2001, 64% of all London households were living in 'decent housing' (government definition). This was lower than the England figure of 67%*.

Over the period 1996 to 2001, the condition of London's housing stock improved substantially, along with the rest of the country.

Source: 2001 English Housing Conditions Survey
**estimates derived from modeled data*

Housing is a key component of decent quality of life as poor housing quality causes harm to health and is often associated with other social problems.

Although there are no updated London data for housing standards, it is encouraging that nationally the quality of housing stock is improving. It therefore hoped that this national trend is mirrored in London.

However, according to the 2004 London Housing Requirement Study, over a half a million households are living in unsuitable homes. The largest categories were overcrowded households and households unable to heat their homes, accounting for three quarters of the total number.

According to from the 2001 Census, a higher proportion of houses in London are overcrowded than in any other region. London's housing stock is much older than average for England, with more flats and less average floor space.



6. The wider indicator menu

This indicator report lists progress against 20 headline measures. These 20 measures are part of a wider menu of 55 indicators recommended by the Commission for use by the main sectors in London (business, public, voluntary, households and individuals) in order to measure sustainability. Some of these may be new measures for which methodology and data sources will need to be developed.

Taking Responsibility	Developing Respect	Managing Resources	Getting Results
% turnout at London elections (H)	Unemployment variation by ethnic group (B, P, V)	Ecological footprint (P) Total quantity of household waste per household (H), Carbon dioxide emissions (H, P, V, B)	Labour Force Participation (B, P)
% participation in formal volunteering (at least once in last 12 months) (V)	Child poverty, workless households with children (P, V)	Index of London bird species (P, V)	Business survival: number of new businesses still trading after 3 years (B)
Child care: day nursery place per 100 children (P, V)	Violent crime. (P)	Air quality: total emissions of particulates PM10 (tonnes per year). (P)	Life expectancy at birth (years) (P)

Taking Responsibility	Developing Respect	Managing Resources	Getting Results
Education i) Primary school value added measure ii) Secondary school attainment (P,V)	% respondents very or fairly satisfied with London/their neighbourhood (H)	Carbon efficiency of economic activity (B)	% households living in decent housing (P)
Sign up to Mayor's Green Procurement Code (B)	Travel to school: trips to and from school by main mode (H)	Volume of road traffic (B, P)	% of new housing output that is affordable (P, V)
Household recycling rates % (H)	Gender pay gap (B, V)	Changes to sites of importance for nature conservation (B, P, V)	Infant mortality rate (P)
% market share of Fair Trade etc. products (B, P, V)	% London-based business undertaking Corporate Social Responsibility activities at local level (B)	River/canal water quality (P)	Number of confirmed TB cases per 1000 population (P)
% market share of organic food (B, P, V)	Economic activity rate for disabled persons (B)	Public transport and walking as % of all travel in London (B, P, H)	% of young people (18-24 yrs) in FT education or employment (P)

Taking Responsibility	Developing Respect	Managing Resources	Getting Results
Share of renewables in energy market (B)	Noise pollution using WHO standards (P)	Emissions of greenhouse gases per capita (P)	Number of fuel-poor households (P, V)
% turnover in new products introduced in last 1/3/5 years (B)	Areas of deficiency in accessible wildlife areas (P, V)	Number of new Building Research Establishment eco-homes and new buildings with BREAM rating as % all new build (B)	% children with easy access to formal and informal playspace (P, V)
Measure of income inequality (P)	Light pollution (P)	Total waste generated in London per unit of GVA (B)	Satisfaction with public transport (B, P)
% adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local areas (H)	Perception of community safety (H)	Energy consumption per unit GVA (B)	Accessibility to public transport (P)

Taking Responsibility	Developing Respect	Managing Resources	Getting Results
% London population with access to internet (H)	Accidents for all street and road users per 1000 daytime population (P)	Total quantity of construction waste per unit GVA (B)	% children eating 5+ fruit and vegetables per day (H, V)
Water consumption per household (H)		Alternatively fuelled vehicles (P)	
Number of companies with Green Travel Plans (B)			

Key Audience: B: Business sector; P: Public sector; V: Voluntary sector; H: Households and individuals

7. End notes

- 1 *Inner London*: The Boroughs of: City of London, Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, City of Westminster.
Outer London: The Boroughs of: Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston Upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton, Waltham Forest
- 2 This report uses the term Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BMAE) Groups, to refer to 2001 Census categories. Ethnic group census definitions are increasingly used as a common ground to define people's ethnicity and race.
- 3 See www.londonelects.gov.uk
- 4 2003 Home Office Citizenship Survey "People, families and communities", Home Office Research Study 289 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/hors289.pdf>
- 5 Office for Standards in Education, Registered childcare providers and places in England, 31 December 2004, published 2004 & Registered childcare providers and places in England, 30 June 2003, published 2003 & GLA estimates based on Office of National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2002. The number of places per 100 children refers to the resident population in the authority in which the provision is based, but it may be used by children from other areas. The Inner London figure is bolstered by the exceptionally high rate for the Corporation of London.
<http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/>

- 6 Department for Education and Skills, 2004 Primary School (Key Stage 2) Performance
Tables Education <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/performance/tables>
- 7 Department for Education and Skills, 2004 Primary School (Key Stage 1) Performance
Tables Education (not available online)
- 8 Department for Education and Skills, provisional figures for 2003, Maintained schools
only
- 9 <http://www.londonremade.com/mgpc2.asp#mgpc>
- 10 Office of National Statistics, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03 & 2001
Census Standard Table ST108 Office of National Statistics
- 11 More specifically, the definition relates to those people who are not in employment,
are available to start work in the next two weeks and have either looked for work in
the last four weeks or are waiting to start a new job.
- 12 *London Divided: Income inequality and poverty in the capital*, Mayor of London,
November 2002
- 13 Workless households refers to households where there is no adult in paid employment
and is widely used in relation to child poverty. The Commission values all forms of
work, paid or otherwise.
- 14 Office of National Statistics, Labour Force Survey, Household Datasets

- 15 Latest estimates from the Labour Force Survey show that London has the lowest employment rate (69.5%) of all UK regions (seasonally adjusted three quarter average Nov 2004-Jan 2005).
- 16 Community Safety Team Briefing, MPS Published Crime Statistics for the period 2003/4
- 17 <http://www.mori.com/polls/2004/gla-dec.shtml>
- 18 National Travel Survey, Department of Transport Personal Travel Factsheets: Traffic Volumes: National Road Traffic Survey, Dft, published in London Travel Report 2004
- 19 The World Wide fund for Nature defines a global hectare as 1 hectare of average biological productivity
- 20 Best Foot Forward, "City Limits" study, 2000
- 21 London Remade "Making London a Sustainable City: Reducing London's Ecological Footprint", 2005
- 22 *Breeding Bird Survey*, a national scheme run by the British Trust for Ornithology, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
- 23 GLA & TFL London Atmospheric Emission Inventory, 2001, London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
- 24 Number of km travelled by all vehicles in London over a year period
- 25 ONS, Quarterly Labour Force Survey (four quarter averages 1995-2004) & ONS, Annual Labour Force Survey (2002/03)

- 26 These rates relate to 2002/03 and are taken from the annual local area Labour Force Survey
- 27 Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population (women of working age in this case)
- 28 Small Business Service: Survival rates of VAT registered businesses by Regional and Business Link, Training and Enterprise Council and Local Enterprise Company Area 1999-2001
- 29 Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority briefing 2005/10 Borough Life Tables 2000-2002 using ONS Vital Statistics data.

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