

LONDON

REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FACTSHEET

31 March 2009

Introduction

Regional indicators pull together already published statistics to enable comparisons to be made between regions and with progress nationally. These data were published on 31st March 2009.

London summary

The amount of household waste produced per person in London was the lowest of all the regions, although the proportion recycled was also the lowest. The reuse of previously developed land for new housing in the region was the highest of all the regions as was the density of new housing. London had the highest level of productivity (gross value added per job) and gross value added per head.

The proportion of children living in workless and relative low-income households (after housing costs) was higher in London than other regions. The number of homeless people and homeless households was the highest of the regions and the proportion of people satisfied in the local area was the lowest of the regions. Rates of vehicle theft and fear of crime were also the highest of the regions.

Progress summary

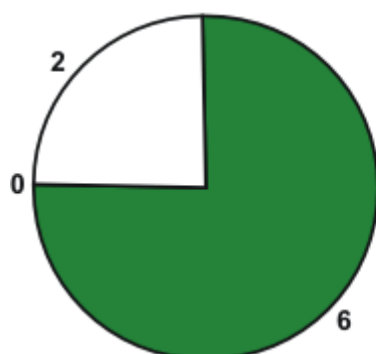
Green = indicators in the region showing clear improvement

Amber = indicators in the region showing little or no change

Red¹ = indicators in the region showing clear deterioration

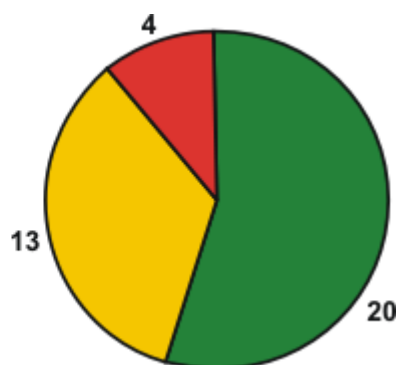
White = insufficient data

*Sustainable consumption & production
Natural resources (SCP & NR)*



Based on 8 assessments

Sustainable communities (SC)



Based on 37 assessments

¹ Clear deterioration (SC): getting to school; accessibility - post offices; fuel poverty; homeless households.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Greenhouse gas emissions

- London emitted 50 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2006; the fourth highest amount of the regions.
- This equated to 6.6 tonnes per resident; the lowest rate of the regions.

Carbon dioxide emissions by end user

- Around 44 per cent (England average 44 per cent) of CO₂ emissions in London were from industry, commercial and public, compared with approximately 34 per cent (England average 29 per cent) from domestic sources and 22 per cent (England average 26 per cent) from road transport.

Waste

Waste - arisings	
Waste - recycling	

- In 2004-5, around 20 million tonnes of waste (arising from construction and demolition, industry and commerce and the municipal sector which includes household waste) were produced in London; 11 per cent of the England total.
- 40 per cent was produced by construction and demolition (48 per cent, England average) and 38 per cent came from industry and commerce (36 per cent, England average), whilst the remaining 22 per cent was municipal waste (16 per cent, England average).
- 40 per cent of the waste was disposed of by landfill (42 per cent, England average) and 53 per cent was recycled, (average rate for England).

Household waste


- On average 442 kilograms of household waste were produced per person in London in 2007-8 (England average 495 kilograms); a decrease of 4 per cent compared with 1998-9 (England overall increase 3 per cent).
- London had the lowest recycling rate compared with other regions with just 25.5 per cent of household waste recycled (England average 34.5 per cent).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Land use

- London has 6,500 hectares of grassland and rough grazing (2007 figures), 4,500 hectares of land for crops and bare fallow (2007), 6,200 hectares of woodland (1995-9), over 1,200 hectares for set aside and other agricultural uses (2007) and 131 thousand hectares of urban and suburban land (2001).
- No area of the London region is designated as National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.


Land recycling

Land recycling - dwellings	
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- In 2007 96 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously-developed land; an increase of 13 percentage points since 1994.
- The land recycling rate in London has been consistently very much above the average rate for England as a whole, which in 2007 was 73 per cent.

Dwelling density

Dwelling density	
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- Between 1994 and 2007 dwelling density in London increased from 44 to 74 dwellings per hectare. Although density fell in the last two years London still has the largest increase in density occurring since 2001. The overall average density for England was 44 dwellings per hectare in 2007.

Emissions of air pollutants

- In 2006 the East of England emitted 67,400 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 2,100 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and 4,600 tonnes of particulates (PM₁₀).
- This accounted for 5 per cent of the total England NO_x emissions, 0.4 per cent of the total SO₂ emissions, and 3 per cent of all PM₁₀s.


River quality

River quality – biological	
River quality - chemical	

- 21 per cent of the total river lengths in London were of good biological quality (England average 71 per cent) in 2006 and 37 per cent were of good chemical quality (England average 66 per cent).
- London was ranked ninth of the regions in terms of both biological and chemical water quality.
- The total river lengths classed as having good biological quality in London increased by 10 percentage points between 1990 and 2005, and lengths with good chemical water quality increased by 24 percentage points.




SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Active community participation

Community participation – informal and formal volunteering	
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- There was a slight decrease in the proportion of informal volunteers between 2001 (37 per cent) and 2007-8 (36 per cent) in London (England average 35 per cent).
- Formal volunteering decreased from 25 per cent to 23 per cent (England average 27 per cent).
- Overall, volunteering in London decreased from 48 per cent to 46 per cent of the population (England average 48 per cent) between 2001 and 2007-8.

Crime (British Crime Survey)

Crime – burglaries (British crime survey)	
Crime – vehicles (British crime survey)	
Crime – physical attack (British crime survey)	

- British Crime Survey (BCS) figures showed there to be 332 burglaries (England and Wales average 309), 914 motor vehicle thefts (England and Wales average 634) and 542 violent crime (England and Wales average 493) per 10,000 households in London in 2007-8.
- These figures are down by 35 percent, 37 per cent and 28 per cent respectively since 2001-2.

Fear of crime


Fear of crime – burglary	
Fear of crime – theft of car	
Fear of crime – physical attack	

- In 2007-8, 17 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary; a higher proportion than the national average. 18 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary in 2001-2.
- With 16 per cent of people in the region expressing a high level of worry about car crime in 2007-8 this was higher than the figure for

England and Wales. 19 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about car crime in 2001-2.



- In 2007-8, 22 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime; a higher proportion than the England and Wales average. 29 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime in 2001-2.

Employment

Employment - proportion	
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- In London 71.1 per cent (England average 74.4 per cent) of all working age people in the region were employed in 2008, up from 67.7 per cent in 1992.
- 77.7 per cent of working age males (England average 78.4 per cent) and 64.1 per cent of working age females (England average 70 per cent) in the region were employed, overall increases of 3.9 and 2.7 percentage points since 1992.

Workless households

Workless households – all people	
Workless households - children	



- In 2008 London had the third highest proportion of working age people in workless households (13.7 per cent, national average 11.4 per cent) and the highest proportion of children living in these households (22.7 per cent, national average 16.0 per cent).
- The proportion of working age people in workless households in London decreased by 1.6 percentage points between 1997 and 2008, whilst the proportion of children living in workless households decreased by 4.0 percentage points over the same period.

Economically inactive

Economically inactive - proportion	
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- In the October to December 2008 period London had the fifth highest regional economic inactivity (neither employed nor actively seeking work) for males (15.8 per cent, England average 15.7 per cent), the highest for females (30.2 per cent, England average 25.6 per cent), and third highest overall (22.7 per cent, England average 20.4 per cent).
- Male economic inactivity worsened (by 2.1 percentage points) in the region between 1992 and 2008 and female inactivity worsened (by 0.8 percentage point), and the overall proportion worsened (by 2.0 percentage points).

Childhood poverty

Childhood poverty – before housing costs	
Childhood poverty – after housing costs	



- Before taking housing costs into account, 25 per cent of children in London (England average 22 per cent) lived in relative low-income households in 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average), rising to 41 per cent (England average 30 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The percentage of children living in relative low-income households decreased slightly in London between 1995/6-1997-8 and 2004/5-2006/7, by 1 percentage point before and after accounting for housing costs.

Young adults

Young adults currently not in employment, education or training	
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- Almost 10 per cent of young adults (16 to 18 year-olds) in London were not in employment, education or training in the October to December 2008 period (England average 10.5 per cent).
- Since 1995 the percentage of young adults not in employment, education or training has increased by 0.6 percentage point.

Pensioner poverty

Pensioner poverty – before housing costs	
Pensioner poverty – after housing costs	


- In London before taking housing costs into account, 20 per cent (England average 22 per cent) of pensioners lived in relative low-income households in the region in the 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average) period, rising to 22 per cent (England average 18 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The proportion of pensioners living in relative low-income households before housing costs remained unchanged between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2004/5-2006/7 and decreased by 9 percentage points after housing costs.

Education

19 year olds with level 2 qualifications	
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- 74 per cent per cent of 19 year-olds in London were qualified to Level 2 or above (e.g. five GCSEs at grades C or above, NVQ level 2 or equivalent) in Spring 2007, up from around 64 per cent in 2004.
- The increase of 9.6 percentage points represents the largest improvement across regions for these years, in comparison the national average increased by 7.5 percentage points from 66.4 to 73.9 per cent.

Health inequality

Infant mortality	
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- Infant mortality in London in 2007 was lower than the England average of 4.8, falling from 10.7 in 1981 to 4.5 in 2007 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Infant mortality in 2004-5 stood at 3.59 deaths (England average 3.3 deaths) per 1,000 live births for babies with fathers in higher managerial and professional occupations, compared with 6.37 (England average 6.6 deaths) for routine occupations and 6.01 (England average 6.4 deaths) for semi-routine occupations.




Healthy life expectancy

Life expectancy – males	
Life expectancy – females	

- In 1999-2003, healthy life expectancy in London stood at 68.6 years for males and 71.9 years for females (England Average 69.0 years and 72.3 years respectively).


- London had the fifth lowest male and female healthy life expectancy in comparison to any other region, and between 1992-5 and 1999-2003 healthy life expectancy increased by 2.3 years for males and 2.4 years for females.

Mortality rates

Mortality – circulatory disease	
Mortality – cancer	
Mortality – suicide	

- The mortality rate from circulatory disease in London was 84 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 79 per 100,000) in 2005-7, down by 38 per cent since 1996-8.
- The rate from cancer was 112 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 116 per 100,000), down by 16 per cent since 1996-8.
- The suicide rate in the region in 2005-7 was 7.5 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 7.9 per 100,000), down 20 per cent since 1996-8.
- Mortality rates for circulatory disease, cancer and suicide were higher in Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) areas (deprived areas) than in non-NRF areas.

Smoking



Smoking - proportion	
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- 19 per cent of people in London (England average 21 per cent) were considered to be cigarette smokers in 2007, down from 31 per cent in 1998.
- 22 per cent of males in the region smoked cigarettes (England average 24 per cent), as did 20 per cent of females (England average 22 per cent), in 2007.
- 30 percent of men and 18 percent of women in manual households in the region smoked cigarettes in 2003 compared with 25 per cent of men and 20 percent of women in non-manual households smoked cigarettes.

Childhood obesity

- 16.9 per cent (England average 16.5 per cent) of 2 to 15 year-olds in London were obese in 2007; up from 5 percent in 1990.

Mobility

Mobility – walking and cycling	
Mobility – public transport	




- In 2005-6, walking and cycling accounted for 29 per cent of all trips in the region, with private transport accounting for 45 per cent of journeys and public transport 26 per cent. The proportion of walking and cycling has fallen by 2 percentage points since 1995-7; the proportion of public transport has risen by 6 percentage points.
- 16 per cent of the total mileage was on shopping and personal business, 33 per cent on commuting and business, 5 per cent on education (and escorting children to education), and the remaining 46 per cent on leisure and other pursuits.

Getting to school

Getting to school – proportion walking or cycling	
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- In 2005-6, 45 per cent (England average 48 per cent) of pupils in the region walked or cycled to school, whilst 26 per cent (England average 31 per cent) used private motor vehicles and 29 per cent (England average 20 per cent) used public transport.
- Between 1995-7 and 2005-6 the proportion of pupils walking or cycling to school in the region decreased by 6.0 percentage points.

Accessibility

Accessibility – supermarkets / corner shop	
Accessibility – post office	
Accessibility – doctor / hospital	

- In 2007-8, 8 per cent of people in the London with access to a vehicle perceived getting to a corner shop or supermarket difficult, compared with 15 per cent of people without a car.
- Accessing a post office in the London was perceived to be difficult by 8 per cent of people with a vehicle and by 12 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- Accessing a doctor or hospital was perceived to be difficult by 19 per cent with a vehicle and by 28 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- In general, access to corner shops/supermarkets and post offices has worsened since 1997-8 in the London although access to a doctor/local hospital has improved.

Road accidents

Road accidents – all people	
Road accidents – children	

- In 2007, 3, 785 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents in London (14 per cent of the England total).
- Of these there were 331 children killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the region (12 per cent of the England total).
- Deaths and serious injuries decreased in the region between 1994-8 and 2007, by 44 per cent for all people and by 65 per cent for children.
- The road accident casualty rate in the region was 376 casualties per 100,000 population in 2007.

Air quality and health

- Five sites were used for monitoring air pollution in London in 2008. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the region ranged from 9 days in Camden Kerbside to 82 days in Marylebone Road (provisional figures). The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution decreased between 2007 and 2008 in three of these sites.
- Four sites were used for monitoring particulates (PM₁₀) in London in 2008 and PM₁₀ levels decreased between 2007 and 2008 in three of these.
- Nine sites were used for monitoring ozone in London in 2008 and ozone levels increased between 2007 and 2008 in six of the eight sites for which this comparison was possible.


Environmental equality

- Around 1 per cent of people living in the least deprived areas in London experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'. Around 69 per cent of the population in the most deprived areas experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'.

Housing conditions



- 1,118,440 dwellings in London failed to meet the 'Decent Homes' standard in 2003. This represented 36 per cent of the region's stock of dwellings (England average 31 per cent)

Households living in fuel poverty

Fuel poverty - proportion	
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- 8.3 per cent (England average 11.5 per cent) of households in London lived in fuel poverty (based on income and heating costs) in 2006, up by 3.3 percentage points since 2001. Despite increasing since 2001, London had the lowest level of fuel poverty in any region.

Homelessness

Rough sleepers	
Homeless households	


- It is estimated that there were 238 people sleeping rough in London in 2008, down from 621 in 1998.
- At the end of the third quarter of 2008 there were 52,250 households (up from 24,060 in 1997) in temporary accommodation in the region, 46,670 (80 per cent) of which contained children – more than any other region.

Local environment quality

Local environmental quality	
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- 24 per cent of assessed sites in London in 2007-8 were considered to be of good local environmental quality.
- 9 per cent (England average 4 per cent) of sites in the region were rated as having a poor local environmental quality.
- In total, 50 per cent (England average 49 per cent) of sites were judged to be of good or satisfactory local environmental quality.

Satisfaction in local area

Satisfaction in local area	
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- Householder satisfaction in the characteristics of the local area remained at 81 per cent in London between 1999-00 and 2007-8 (England average 87 per cent).

UK international assistance

- London received £80.8 million in EU structural funding in 2007, down from £88 million received in 2000. Allocated EU funding for London in 2013 will rise to £91 million. England as a whole received £919.3 million in 2007, which will fall to £707.7 million in 2013.

Wellbeing

- The average life satisfaction rating in London in 2007 was 6.95, below the national average of 7.31, and the lowest of all the regions.
- Compared to nationally, there were fewer higher ratings given, with fewer ratings of 8 than nationally, and a greater proportion gave ratings of 5.

Child wellbeing

- In 2008, 89 per cent of children in London said they felt quite or very safe at school, whilst 85 per cent felt quite or very safe when going to and from school. Compared to 73 per cent at local area and 63 per cent on public transport.
- 71 per cent of children thought their local area was fairly or very good. 53 per cent thought the activities and things to do in their area were fairly or very good and similar proportion thought the parks and play areas were fairly or very good.
- 86 per cent of children rated themselves as quite or very healthy, whilst 66 per cent said they spent “3-5 days” or more “doing sports or other active things in the last seven days”.
- 67 per cent of children in London said they feel happy about life at the moment. 65 per cent said they can talk to their mums and dads when they are worried about something compared to 70 per cent (to friends) and 50 per cent (to an adult other than their mums and dads).

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Economic output

- London had a Gross Value Added (GVA - a measure of economic output) level of £30,385 per head in 2007, the highest of the regions.
- GVA in the region increased by 174 per cent between 1989 and 2007.
- GVA in the region has gradually been moving further ahead of the national average, and is currently around £9,922 higher than the England rate.

Productivity

- Labour productivity in London was £45,300 Gross Value Added (GVA) per workforce job in 2005, up from £30,000 in 1996; an increase of £15,300.
- Productivity increased in all regions from 1996 to 2005. In London this increase (51 per cent) was the greatest seen in any region.

Investment

- 2003 and 2004 data were not available for London at the time of publication.
- As a percentage of regional Gross Value Added (GVA), London had a slightly lower than average level of investment from foreign-owned companies in 2002.
- Investment in the region from UK-owned companies was lower than any other region. In the period 1998 to 2002 investment in London from foreign-owned companies increased by 0.3 percentage points (the England average stayed fairly constant).
- Investment from UK-owned companies dropped by 4.6 percentage points between these years, more than any other region.

Demography

- London's population of 7.6 million (including 5.06 million people of working age) is the second highest in comparison with the other regions.
- Between 1991 and 2007, the total population of London increased from 6.83 million to 7.6 million.

- The working age population increased from 4.38 million (64.1 per cent of the population) to 5.06 million (67.0 per cent of the population).

Households and Dwellings

- In 2007 London contained 3.22 million dwellings (up from 2.91 million in 1991). In 2004, there were 3.1 million households (up from 2.8 million) and 1.1 million one person households (up from 874,000).