

# Notes and Definitions

## Boundaries

### Regional geography

The primary regional classification used in *Focus on London 2008* is the Government Office Region (GOR). The GORs were established in England in 1994 and are now the standard regional geography for statistical purposes.

### Inner London

City of London, Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and City of Westminster.

### Outer London

Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

### Lower and Middle Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs and MSOAs)

Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. To support a range of potential requirements two layers of SOA have been created - Lower and Middle.

*Lower Layer* Minimum population 1,000; mean 1,500. Built from groups of Output Areas (typically 4 to 6) and constrained by the boundaries of the Census Standard Table (ST) wards.

*Middle Layer* Minimum population 5,000; mean 7,200. Built from groups of Lower Layer SOAs and constrained by the 2003 local authority boundaries used for 2001 Census outputs.

### Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS)

Certain tables use the Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS). This provides a single, uniform breakdown of territorial units for producing regional statistics across the European Union. It has been used since 1988 in community legislation for determining the distribution of the Structural Funds. The current NUTS nomenclature includes the main levels of spatial

disaggregation used within the United Kingdom for statistical purposes.

**Level 1** of the classification (12 areas for the United Kingdom) represents Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Government Office Regions of England.

**Level 2** (37 areas) represents individual or groups of old counties in England, groups of unitary authorities in Wales, groups of councils or Local Enterprise Company areas in Scotland and the whole of Northern Ireland. Level 2 was devised purely for European purposes and to date has been used very little for internal UK purposes.

**Level 3** (133 areas for the UK) represents smaller areas which, in England, are generally either (a) individual counties or unitary authorities, or (b) groups of adjacent unitary authorities/London boroughs/metropolitan districts. In Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, level 3 represents groups of unitary authority or district areas.

For London, the revised structure means that London as a whole is a NUTS-1 area. There are two NUTS-2 areas (Inner London and Outer London) and five NUTS-3 areas (Inner London - West, Inner London - East, Outer London - East & North East, Outer London - South, Outer London - West & North West).

## Symbols and conventions

**Rounding of figures.** In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

### Non-calendar years.

- *Financial year* - eg 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 would be shown as 2005/06
- *Academic year* - eg September 2005 / August 2006 would be shown as 2005/06
- *Combined years* - eg 2004-06 shows data for more than one year have been combined
- *Mid-year to mid-year* - eg The change between 2005 and 2006 would be shown as 2005-06.

**Symbols.** The following symbols have been used throughout.

- .. not available
- . not applicable
- negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- 0 nil

## Chapter 1 - Population and migration

### Mid-year estimates

(Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.12 and 1.14)

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. People arriving into an area from outside the UK are only included in the population estimates if their total stay in the UK is 12 months or more. Visitors and short-term migrants (those who enter the UK for 3 to 12 months for certain purposes) are not included. Similarly, people who leave the UK are only excluded from the population estimates if they remain outside the UK for 12 months or more. This is consistent with the United Nations recommended definition of an international long-term migrant. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included in the population and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address.

'Other changes' includes changes in population due to changes in the number of armed forces (both non-UK and UK) and their dependants resident in the UK. In calculating the international migration component of the population estimates, ONS uses the United Nations recommended definition of an international long-term migrant (someone who changes their country of residence for at least 12 months). This component does not include short-term migrants and visitors. The other component of population change is 'Natural Change' - the number of births less the number of deaths.

### Total Fertility Rate

(Table 1.4)

Age-specific birth rates for the United Kingdom have been calculated from all births registered in the UK, i.e. including births to mothers usually resident outside the UK apart from those to the non-residents of Northern Ireland, which are excluded. Data relate to year of occurrence in England and Wales, and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a woman would bear if the female population experienced the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFRs) of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing life-span.

### Standardised mortality ratio

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) compares overall mortality in a region with that for the UK. The ratio expresses the actual number of deaths in a region as a

percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the region's population had experienced the sex/age-specific rates of the UK that year.

### Inter-regional migration

(Table 1.5)

Estimates for internal population movements are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between former Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales and Area Health Boards (AHBs) in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The figures provide a detailed indicator of population movement within the UK. However, they should not be regarded as a perfect measure of migration as there is variation in the delay between a person moving and registering with a new doctor. Additionally, some moves may not result in a re-registration, i.e. individuals may migrate again before registering with a doctor. Conversely, there may be others who move and re-register several times in a year. Not everyone registers with a doctor so their movement will not be recorded.

### International migration

(Table 1.5)

The richest source of information on international migrants comes from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), which is a sample survey of passengers arriving at, and departing from, the main United Kingdom air and sea ports and Channel Tunnel. This survey provides migration estimates based on respondents' intended length of stay in the UK or abroad and excludes most persons seeking asylum and some dependents of such asylum seekers. More can be found about the IPS from the following link: [www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international\\_passenger\\_survey.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/international_passenger_survey.asp).

### Population Turnover Rate

(Map 1.8)

To help users who wish to compare different areas the migration estimates are converted into rates using the average population estimates of 2001 and mid-year 2007. An inflow rate of 141 therefore means that for every 1,000 people estimated to be living in the area at the end of the year, 141 people lived outside the area, one year previously. The rates include international migrants (people moving to or from England and Wales).

## Chapter 2 - Diversity

### Country grouping definitions

(Figure 2.3)

**A8** relates to eight Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004. They are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia. Malta and Cyprus also joined in 2004 but are not part of the A8 group.

**EU14** refers to the 15 member states who formed the European Union prior to enlargement in 2004 less UK. They are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

The two other countries that make up the **EU26** are Bulgaria and Romania who joined the EU in January 2007.

### Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME)

(Figure 2.2)

BAME includes all ethnic groups other than White. Therefore it excludes White British, White Irish and White Other.

### Simpson's Diversity Index

A diversity index is a mathematical measure of group diversity in an area. Simpson's Diversity Index, takes into account both richness and equitability. Richness is the number of different groups present in the population and equitability is a measure of the size of these distinct groups relative to each other.

To determine ethnic diversity using Simpson's Index the proportion of the population in each ethnic group is first calculated. Each proportion is then squared and the squares summed. The equation is:

$$D = \text{sum of } (n / N)^2$$

$n$  = the population in each ethnic group

$N$  = the total population

The reciprocal of the sum is taken (i.e. one divided by  $D$ ).

## Chapter 3 - Labour Market

The labour market chapter draws on a range of GLA published research, most of which is based on analysis of survey data from the Office for National Statistics.

### Annual Population Survey (APS) and the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The APS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is the largest regular household survey in the UK. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market position. The APS is a new name for the annual Labour Force Survey dataset, which it replaced in 2004.

The APS/LFS has a panel survey design and respondents are interviewed more than once, in person or by telephone. The APS comprises the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus data from the Annual Local (Area) Labour Force Survey (LLFS) Boosts for England, Scotland and Wales. The APS is based on four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS survey and created by taking waves one and five from each of the consecutive quarters. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview. This means that the APS sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice.

APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. There are approximately 170,000 households and 360,000 persons per dataset.

More on this survey can be found at the following link: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/who-we-are/our-services/unpublished-data/social-survey-data/aps> .

### Household Labour Force Survey datasets

Figure 3.8

While the APS is extensively used for analysis of individuals and their levels of labour market participation, ONS also produce household level datasets for family level analysis. These are produced from the quarterly LFS data and have been used here for analysis of employment rates of parents. The household datasets are available for two quarters per year.

### Reliability of LFS/APS data

As the LFS/APS is a sample survey, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. As a rule, the smaller the estimate the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. The degree of variability attached to an

estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

Headline APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but is not published here for the City of London because the resident population, and the subsequent sample size is too small.

As the APS is a sample survey, all data need to be grossed up/weighted to reflect the size and composition of the general population. The datasets are usually grossed up according to the most up to date (official) population data available at the time of the data release. APS population estimates are usually slightly lower than the official ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates. This is because:

- a) ONS APS/LFS datasets are currently grossed up population data that has been superseded
- b) APS/LFS data relate mainly to those living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments

Acknowledgements: The GLA would like to kindly thank both the Office for National Statistics for permission to access the APS dataset, under special licence arrangements and also the UK Data Archive (University of Essex) who manage and supply both APS and LFS datasets.

Much of the data from this chapter is also presented in DMAG Briefing 2008-30 authored by Lorna Spence.

## APS and LFS Definitions

The APS/LFS employs a range of concepts and definitions to explore and measure labour market activity: some of the key definitions are presented below.

### Disability definitions used on the APS/LFS

(Table 3.20)

The APS uses two different (but overlapping) definitions of disability to categorise respondents: the DDA definition and the work-limiting definition.

DDA definition: relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability as covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act. The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disability as 'a physical

or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities'. This covers people who said their disability would last more than a year and who said their disability would substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day to day activities. Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis) are also included under this definition. However, disabled people's organisations prefer a social approach, which defines disability as 'the loss or limitation of opportunities that prevent people who have impairments from taking part in the life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers'.

The 'work-limiting' definition: relates to people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last more than a year and who said that the health problem or disability in question affected the kind or amount of work they could do.

People can be disabled according to one or both definitions – just under two-thirds of all disabled people (people who qualify on either of the definitions) are disabled according to both definitions. In this report, people who are disabled according to one or both definitions are referred to as 'disabled people'.

### Dependent children, families and parents

(Figure 3.8)

**Dependent children** are children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education.

A **family unit** comprises either a single person or a married/co-habiting couple on their own, or with children (who are never married and who have no children of their own) or lone parents with such children.

In the narrative, the term **parents** (and fathers and mothers) refers to those who have one or more dependent children living with them, or away at boarding school or university halls of residence. Adoptive and step-parents are included but foster parents and those who live in a separate household from their children are not. In this analysis, only parents of working-age are covered.

**Lone parents** are people with dependent children who head a lone parent family unit (ie are not living with a partner or spouse).

### Economic activity

Economically active people are those aged over 16 who are either in employment or ILO unemployed (defined

below). This group of people are those active in the labour force.

### Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed (on the ILO measure). This group includes, for example, people who caring for their family or retired (as well as those aged under 16).

### Employment

People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg on holiday); those on government supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work (ie working in family business).

### Employment rate (%)

(Figures 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, and Tables 3.17, 3.18, 3.19 and 3.20)

The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group.

### Ethnic groups

(Table 3.20)

Ethnic groups are defined using the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups. The final categories presented are broadly similar to those used in the 2001 Census (though there is no separate 'White Irish' category). The term BAME (Black, Asian & minority ethnic groups) is used in this context to refer to all ethnic groups except White groups.

### ILO unemployment

(Figure 3.1 and Table 3.19)

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

### ILO unemployment rate (%)

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure, usually refers to those aged 16 and over or those of working-age.

## Modelled unemployment rates for local authorities

(Table 3.19)

The APS does not provide reliable unemployment estimates at local authority level due to small samples of unemployed residents. For this reason, ONS has developed a statistical model to improve upon direct estimates from the APS. These model-based estimates were originally released as experimental statistics but have now become 'national statistics' and are the recommended source of borough level unemployment rates. The model considers unemployment data from the APS and brings these together with data from the claimant count, the count of Jobseekers' Allowance claimants. While the final estimates are more reliable than direct survey based estimates from the APS, they still have sizeable confidence intervals. More information on how the modelled estimates are produced can be found at the following link: [www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/User\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/User_Guide.pdf).

## Chapter 4 - Skills

(Figures 4.1 - 4.3, Table 4.4 and Figures 4.5 - 4.12)

The data are taken from the Annual Population Survey 2007. For more information about the APS see Notes and Definitions for Chapter 3.

Definitions of highest qualifications are as follows:

### NVQ Level 4 and above

Includes higher degrees, postgraduate level professional qualifications and NVQ level 5, foundation and first degrees, recognised degree-level professional qualifications, NVQ level 4, teaching or nursing qualifications, HE diploma, HNC/HND or equivalent vocational qualification.

### NVQ Level 3

Either two A-levels grades A-E, four AS levels graded A-E, an advanced GNVQ or NVQ level 3 or equivalent vocational qualification.

### NVQ Level 2

Either five GCSEs grades A\*-C (or equivalent), an intermediate GNVQ, two AS levels, an NVQ level 2 or equivalent vocational qualifications.

### Below NVQ Level 2

Either one or more GCSE grade G or equivalent (but less than five at grades A\*-C), BTEC general certificates, YT

certificates, other RSA certificates, other City and Guilds certificates or NVQ level 1. Key Skills and Basic Skills qualifications are also classified here.

### Other Qualifications

Qualifications that don't fit into the existing pre-code list are recorded as 'Other' qualifications, along with all foreign qualifications and any other professional qualifications.

### Central London

The APS defines Central London as the area within the bounds of the main London national rail train termini. This includes certain wards that are situated within this area, as follows:

City of London, All wards

Camden, Ward codes - AGFT, AGFC, AGFR, AGFD, AGFZ

Islington, Ward codes - AUFE, AUFB

Kensington and Chelsea, Ward code - AWFL

Lambeth, Ward codes - BEFJ, BEFK, BEFU

Westminster, Ward codes - BKFA, BKFC, BKFD, BKFE, BKFF, BKFL, BKFK, BKFR, BKFU, BKFW, BKFX, BKFZ.

## Chapter 5 - Economy

### Industrial Structure

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is used for classifying business establishments and other statistical units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. It provides a framework for the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data and its use promotes uniformity.

The SIC is divided into 17 sections. Each of these are then broken down into sections denoted by a two-digit code. In turn, these sections may be broken down again into three-digit groups and then into classes (four-digit). Finally, there may be a further breakdown into sub-classes (five-digit).

The 17 employment sections in the SIC are as follows:

A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry

B: Fishing

C: Mining and quarrying

D: Manufacturing

E: Electricity, gas and water supply

F: Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

H: Hotels and restaurants

I: Transport, storage and communications

J: Financial intermediation

K: Real estate, renting and business activities

L: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

M: Education

N: Health and social work

O: Other community, social and personal service activities

P: Private households employing domestic staff and undifferentiated production activities of households for own use

Q: Extra-Territorial organisations and bodies.

In London there are a number of sections which only have very low levels of employment and are therefore often combined in employment analysis. Additionally, because some of the names of the sections above are a little long and unwieldy, they are often shortened.

(Figure 5.4)

The breakdown used is as follows:

London's employment categories

| Employment category          | SIC sections |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Primary and utilities        | A,B,C,E      |
| Manufacturing                | D            |
| Construction                 | F            |
| Wholesale                    | part of G    |
| Retail                       | part of G    |
| Hotels and restaurants       | H            |
| Transport and communications | I            |
| Financial services           | J            |
| Business services            | K            |
| Public administration        | L            |
| Health and education         | M,N          |
| Other services               | O            |

(Tables 5.14 & Figures 5.6 and 5.15)

The SIC codes are given in each table for each industrial sector to allow comparison with other tables.

### GVA

(Tables 5.14, 5.19 & 5.22 and Figure 5.6, 5.7, 5.12 & 5.15)

Regional GVA is measured as the sum of incomes by resident individuals or corporations earned from the production of goods and services. Regional estimates are calculated for individual income components: compensation of employees; gross operating surplus;

mixed income; and taxes less subsidies on production. The GVA estimates are based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). The figures for all United Kingdom NUTS 1 areas are consistent with the UK National Accounts (Blue Book) 2008.

Regional GVA is currently calculated both on a workplace and a residence basis. Residence-based GVA allocates the incomes of individuals to their place of residence, whereas workplace GVA allocates their incomes to where they work. There are differences between the two bases only in London, the South East and the East regions.

### Gross Disposable Household Income

Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account, and can be compared with the concept of income as generally understood in economics, where income is often defined as the maximum amount that a household can or has available at its disposal to consume without reducing its real worth. Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head is preferred to Gross Value Added (GVA) per head as a measure of economic welfare.

The UK level estimate can also be found in Table 6.1.4 of the UK National Accounts (the Blue Book).

GDHI is calculated as resources:

- compensation of employees (wages and salaries, national insurance contributions, pension contributions, redundancy payments etc), plus;
- gross operating surplus (rental income from buildings, including imputed rental of owner-occupied dwellings) and mixed income (income from self-employment related to sole traders), plus;
- pension income (state retirement and privately funded), other social benefits (including child benefit, disability living allowance, unemployment and jobseeker benefits and incapacity benefits), plus;
- property income (return on ownership of financial assets e.g. rent on land, interest, dividends, etc), plus;
- other current transfers (e.g. claims made under non-life insurance policies, gifts received from abroad, grants and unrequited payments from central government).

Less uses:

- taxes on income and other current taxes on wealth (e.g. council tax, motor vehicle duty), plus;

- social contributions (national insurance contributions by employees, employers and social contributions by the self and non-employed), plus;
- property income paid (interest, rent on land), plus; other current transfers (insurance policies, charity donations, gifts made abroad).

Further detail on Regional GVA and Regional GDHI are available from Regional Accounts. [www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7359](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7359) .

### Regional Productivity (GVA per filled job and GVA per hour)

ONS published productivity data and methodology are linked below, including estimates for regional productivity. [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=7476](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=7476) .

### Regional Productivity (GVA per filled job) by industry groupings

As workforce jobs estimates (usually the denominator for GVA per filled job estimates) are only available at UK level industry breakdown and not at regional level, this analysis makes use of employee jobs estimates, the biggest component of workforce jobs, which is available at a much more detailed level (i.e. at regional/industry level). Therefore, the data does not take account of: the self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. A back-series of employee jobs can be found on NOMIS (1996–2007).

### Economic Deprivation Index

(Figures 5.16, 5.18 and 5.19 and Map 5.17)

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

## Chapter 6 - Business

### Enterprises in London

(Tables 6.1, 6.13 and Figures 6.2 to 6.4, 6.12)

Data on enterprises in London is taken from two Office for National Statistics sources; its new business demography dataset and its recently expanded 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication.

The new Business Demography dataset is used for Tables 6.1 and 6.12. The 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication is used for Table 6.13 and Figures 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.14.

Both sources use data from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR combines administrative information on VAT traders and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employers with ONS survey data in a statistical register comprising over two million enterprises. These comprehensive administrative sources combined with ONS survey data contribute to the coverage on the IDBR representing nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity. The IDBR only misses some very small businesses without VAT or PAYE schemes.

The Business Demography dataset has a higher number of active businesses than the 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication. This is because the Business Demography methodology takes into account businesses that were active at any time during the reference year, whereas the 'UK Business: Activity Size and Location' publication is based on a snapshot taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register at a point in time in March.

Additionally, Business Demography includes a group of non-corporate PAYE businesses, which are excluded from 'UK Business: Activity, Size and Location' due to a small risk of duplication.

The 2008 publication of 'UK Business: Activity, Size and Location' was enhanced to include enterprises based on PAYE employers that are not also registered for VAT, extending the scope from the previous VAT based enterprise publication. This has been a major improvement to the scope of the publication and has enabled the data to be used in this publication for the first time.

## Employment

### ONS Workforce Jobs Series

(Figure 6.5)

The workforce jobs (WFJ) series provides estimates for the number of jobs in the UK economy and is the source recommended by the Office for National Statistics for the number of jobs. The regional data measures civilian workforce jobs and include the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs and government-supported trainees.

The WFJ series is compiled by combining several sources, including both household and business surveys. Figures for employee jobs are derived from the Short Term Employer Surveys and centralised returns. Self-employment figures are provided by the Labour Force Survey, as are figures for the construction industry and agriculture. Statistics on government-supported trainees are from the DfES, DWP, National Assembly for Wales and the Scottish Executive. The series is bench-marked annually to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI).

### Employee Jobs

(Figures 6.6 to 6.8 & 6.15)

Employee jobs are the largest component of workforce jobs (approximately 85 per cent of all jobs are employee jobs). They provide an estimate of the number of jobs filled directly by employers but exclude the self-employed. For estimates of employee jobs by industry and by geographical area, the Annual Business Inquiry dataset is used.

The Annual Business Inquiry Part 1 (ABI/1) is a survey of employment information from businesses and other establishments in most industry sectors of the economy. Businesses receive a questionnaire which asks for a profile of its employees at a specified date in the year. This profile includes working patterns (full- or part-time), gender, and whether the employee is a working proprietor.

Methodological changes to ABI/1 caused a discontinuity in the data between December 2005 and September 2006. Users should note that estimates of change across 2005 to 2006 are therefore unreliable.

### Self-Employment

(Table 6.17)

Those who own and operate their own business or professional practice, sometimes in conjunction with a partner, are considered as self-employed. However, it is

also possible to be classed as self-employed when on the government-sponsored New Deal scheme. This scheme provides funds for unemployed people to help them start up as self-employed.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) asks a number of questions to establish a person's employment status. This is based on a respondent's own opinion of whether they are an employee or self-employed. A question on assisted self-employment is asked specifically of people who have said that they are on the New Deal scheme.

It is also possible to establish an occupational classification for self-employed people. Occupation questions are asked separately and require respondents to say what their main job is and what they do in that job.

The data used in this publication is on the basis of residence, not workplace. It therefore measures the total number of London residents who are considered self-employed. It does not account for any commuting in or out of London of self-employed workers. Note that it is this residence based total that the ONS use to compile the workforce jobs series (see above).

## Employment by Firm Size

(Table 6.9)

This table was compiled for the first time in 2008 by GLA Economics using data sourced from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) of the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The IDBR combines administrative information on VAT traders and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employers with ONS survey data in a statistical register comprising over two million enterprises. These comprehensive administrative sources combined with ONS survey data contribute to the coverage on the IDBR representing nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity. The IDBR only misses some very small businesses without VAT or PAYE schemes.

The IDBR has facilities to provide statistical samples at enterprise and at local unit level where the enterprise address is generally the head office and an individual site (factory, shop etc.) in an enterprise is called a local unit. Therefore, one enterprise may consist of one or many local units. Previous estimates of London employment by firm size have only focused on the enterprise data alone.

However, Table 6.9 has utilised a methodology that uses both the enterprise and local unit data together. Table 6.9 is therefore considered to provide the most robust dataset on private sector employment by firm size in London currently available.

Private sector firms are defined as those enterprises on the IDBR that are registered as either a company, a sole proprietor, or a partnership.

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

More information is available in *GLA Economics Working Paper 31 – Analysis of employment in London by Firm Size (2008)*.

## Business start ups and closures

(Figure 6.10, 6.11)

Responsibility for the compilation of data on business demography is currently in the process of being transferred from the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) to the Office for National Statistics. For 2008, both BERR and the ONS produced data.

In summary, the key difference between the BERR statistics and the new ONS Business Demography publication is the inclusion of PAYE registered units in addition to the VAT registered firms covered by the BERR data. Therefore the ONS statistics additionally include the births and deaths of employing businesses, which are not VAT-registered, providing a more comprehensive view of overall business start-up activity.

In this publication, Figures 6.10 and 6.12 are sourced from the ONS demography data and Table 6.11 from the BERR data. The reason for still including a table from the BERR statistics is that it provides a longer time-series of data than is possible using the ONS data. However, for more recent data the ONS data is used as it is more comprehensive in its coverage.

A fuller explanation of the changeover from BERR to ONS can be found in the following document. It includes a discussion of the differences in methodology between the two sources of data.

[www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_commerce/Intro-Bus-Demography.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_commerce/Intro-Bus-Demography.pdf) .

## Chapter 7 - Income and Lifestyles

### Expenditure and Food Survey

(Tables 7.3, 7.7 and 7.8 and Figures 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.9, 7.10 and 7.13)

The Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) (formerly the Family Expenditure Survey) is a sample survey of private households in the United Kingdom. The sample is representative of all regions of the UK and of different types of households. The survey is continuous with interviews spread evenly over the year to ensure that estimates are not biased by seasonal variation. The survey results show how households spend their money; the proportion spent on food, clothing and so on; and how spending patterns vary depending on income, household composition, and regional location of households.

Households selected for the EFS are asked to complete an interview covering information about the household, regular items of household expenditure and details of household income. Following this, all adults within the household are asked to keep a diary to record all items of expenditure in the following two weeks. Children aged 7-15 years are also asked to keep a diary of their personal expenditure.

Since 2001/02, the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) system has been used to classify expenditure on the EFS. COICOP is the internationally agreed standard classification for reporting household consumption expenditure within National Accounts. COICOP is also used on Household Budget Surveys (HBS) across the European Union.

One of the main purposes of the EFS is to define the weights for the 'basket of goods' for the Retail Price Index (RPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The RPI has a vital role in the uprating of state pensions and welfare benefits, while the CPI is a key instrument of the government's monetary policy. Information from the survey is also a major source for estimates of Household Expenditure in the UK National Accounts. In addition, many other government departments use EFS data as a basis for policy making, for example in the areas of housing and transport. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) uses EFS data to report on trends in food consumption and nutrient intake within the UK. Users of the EFS outside government include independent research institutes, academic researchers and business/market researchers.

### Family Resources Survey

(Tables 7.1, 7.4, 7.18 and 17.9)

The FRS is a continuous survey with results published annually by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The 2006/07 version surveyed approximately 26,000 households in the UK, including almost 2,200 in London.

The income of a household before housing costs is defined as the total income of all members of the household after the deduction of income tax, National Insurance contributions, contributions to personal pensions, additional voluntary contributions to personal pensions, maintenance/child support payments, parental contributions to students living away from home and council tax.

Income includes earnings from employment and self-employment, social security benefits including Housing Benefit, occupational and private pensions, investment income, maintenance payments, educational grants, scholarships and top-up loans and some in-kind benefits such as luncheon vouchers, and free TV licenses for the over 75's.

The income of a household after housing costs is derived by deducting a measure of housing costs from the above measure. Housing costs include rent (gross of housing benefit), water rates, community water charges and council water charges, mortgage interest payments (net of tax relief), structural insurance premiums (for owner occupiers), ground rent and service charges.

When income is given as an equivalised figure it is adjusted for household size and composition by means of the McClement's equivalence scale (see Table below). This reflects the common sense notion that a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone in order to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The total equivalised income of a household is used to represent the income level of every individual in that household; all individuals are then ranked according to this level. The adjusted income is then referred to as equivalised income.

### McClements equivalence scale

|                             | Before housing costs | After housing costs |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Household member:</b>    |                      |                     |
| First adult (head)          | 0.61                 | 0.55                |
| Spouse of head              | 0.39                 | 0.45                |
| Other second adult          | 0.46                 | 0.45                |
| Third adult                 | 0.42                 | 0.45                |
| Subsequent adults           | 0.36                 | 0.40                |
| <b>Each dependent aged:</b> |                      |                     |
| 0 to 1                      | 0.09                 | 0.07                |
| 2 to 4                      | 0.18                 | 0.18                |
| 5 to 7                      | 0.21                 | 0.21                |
| 8 to 10                     | 0.23                 | 0.23                |
| 11 to 12                    | 0.25                 | 0.26                |
| 13 to 15                    | 0.27                 | 0.28                |
| 16 or over                  | 0.36                 | 0.38                |

### Survey of Personal Incomes

(Table 7.2)

The sample survey is based on information held by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) tax offices on persons who could be liable to tax. It is carried out annually and covers the income assessable for tax in each year. The table in this section is based on the survey for 2006/07.

Samples were selected from three HMRC operational IT systems, which are as follows:

COP: this covers all employees and occupational or personal pension recipients with a PAYE record;

CESA: this covers the self-assessment population; those with self employment, rent or untaxed investment income, directors and other people with complex tax affairs or very high incomes (over £100k). Some people have both a COP and CESA record, although after the refinement of many higher rate employees out of Self-Assessment this group has reduced.

Claims: this covers people without COP or CESA records who have had too much tax deducted at source and claim repayment.

The approximate sample size for the survey was 570 thousand.

Table 7.2 only includes individuals shown by HMRC records to have some liability to tax. There may be no record if an individual's incomes is less than the personal allowance (5,035 in 2006/07). No attempt has been

made to estimate numbers of cases below the tax threshold or the amount of their incomes.

The population of records is not grouped before the sample is selected. The geographical indicators are attached only to the selected sample based on address and postcode.

### Household Expenditure

(Table 7.20)

The table of expenditure by commodity and service shows total weekly household expenditure in the UK and expenditure by the 12 Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) headings. COICOP is the internationally agreed classification system for reporting household consumption expenditure.

### Definitions

Housing (net), fuel and power includes: rent, maintenance and repair, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Mortgage capital payments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure under the COICOP classification.

Household goods and services includes: furnishings, textiles, appliances, tools, and equipment for house and garden, goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes: medicines, prescriptions, health-care products, spectacles, lenses, accessories and repairs and hospital services.

Transport includes: purchase of vehicles; operation of personal transport i.e. fuel, servicing, spares and transport services (including rail, tube, bus and coach fares).

Communication includes: postal services, telephone and telefax and services.

Recreation and culture includes: audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (including TV, videos, computers, CD players); games, toys, hobbies, sport equipment, pets, gardens and recreational services (including cinema, TV licenses, TV subscriptions, leisure class fees, internet); newspapers, books and stationery; package holidays (not including spending money).

Miscellaneous goods and services includes: personal care i.e. hairdressing, toiletries, personal effects; social protection, household, medical and vehicle insurances;

other services (including moving house costs, banking charges and professional fees).

Other expenditure are those items excluded from COICOP classifications, such as mortgage interest payments; council tax and domestic rates; licenses, fines and transfers; holiday spending; cash gifts and charitable donations and interest on credit cards.

## Vehicle Licensing Statistics

(Figure 7.11)

Statistics on licensed vehicle stock and vehicles registered for the first time are produced from DVLA licensing records, taken from the DVLA database at 31 December each year.

Vehicle registration is a process to record details of vehicle keepers. The registered keeper of a vehicle is responsible for taxing the vehicle or telling DVLA that it is being kept off-road by making a Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN).

## International Passenger Survey

(Table 7.17 and Figures 7.15 and 7.16)

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea or the Channel Tunnel. Over a quarter of a million face to face interviews are carried out each year with passengers entering and leaving the UK through the main airports, seaports and Channel Tunnel. This represents roughly 1 in every 500 passengers.

Data from the survey are used:

- In compiling the travel account of the balance payments;
- In estimating the numbers and characteristics of migrants into and out of the UK; and
- To provide information on International Tourism.

Passengers are sampled on all major routes in and out of the UK, and travellers on these routes make up around 90 per cent of all travellers entering or leaving the UK. The sampling procedures for air, sea and tunnel passengers are slightly different but the underlying principle for each is similar. In the absence of a readily available sampling frame, time shifts or crossings are sampled at the first stage. During these shifts or crossings, the travellers are counted as they pass a particular point (for example, after passing through passport control) then travellers are systematically chosen at fixed intervals from a random start.

The majority of interviews are carried out within the UK terminal, however at some locations it is not practical to do this so interviews take place instead on board the ferry, train or at the quayside overseas. The interview usually takes 3-5 minutes and contains questions about passengers' country of residence (for overseas residents) or country of visit (for UK residents) the reason for their visit, and details of their expenditure and fares. There are additional questions for passengers migrating to or from the UK. While much of the content of the interview remains the same from one year to the next, new questions are sometimes added or appear periodically on the survey.

As one of the main aims of the survey is to provide information of people migrating to and from the UK, in addition to the main fieldwork, special shifts are carried out to increase the number of migrants interviewed.

## United Kingdom Tourism Survey

(Table 7.17)

The National Tourist Boards carries out a survey of trips undertaken by UK residents. The survey covers all trips away from home lasting one night or more for holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, conferences or any other purpose except such things as hospital admissions or school visits. The main results are the number of trips taken, expenditure, and nights spent away from home.

Data are also available on leisure activities undertaken on the trip, methods of booking or arranging travel, and types of location stayed at. The survey covers the UK and data are available for England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and at regional level. The survey is carried out continuously, and results are published annually.

## Cinema Admissions Data

(Table 7.12)

The Cinema advertising association commissions Nielsen EDI to provide counts of cinema admissions. The admissions data supplied is extremely accurate as it involves Nielsen EDI contacting every cinema/circuit for their actual admissions on a regular basis.

Data are supplied based on geographical television regions rather than Government Office Regions.

## Chapter 8 - Poverty

### Households Below Average Income Data

(Tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.4 and 8.5 and Figure 8.3)

The data discussed in Chapter 8 relating to income poverty is drawn from the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) series, which is based on data collected in the Family Resources Survey (FRS). The FRS is an annual survey of UK households carried out by the Department for Work and Pensions. The 2006/07 version surveyed approximately 26,000 households in the UK, including almost 2,200 in London.

Throughout the chapter references are made to the idea of 'living under the poverty line'. This is defined as living in a household with below 60 per cent of median income. This is the headline measure used by the Government to measure progress on poverty targets.

Wherever income is discussed in the above manner, the term relates to equivalised income figures, where income is adjusted to give due consideration to variations in household size and composition. This enables more robust comparisons of income across cases. The note on the FRS on page 198 gives more information.

Single year estimates are available for the variables discussed in the chapter, however these have limited reliability owing to the relatively wide confidence intervals attached. In an effort to improve reliability data for the smaller populations including Government Office Regions and each country are given as three-year averages. The UK is left as a single year estimate.

Further information about the Households Below Average Income data series can be found at the DWP website: [www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp).

### Benefit Statistics

(Tables 8.9 and 8.10 and Figure 8.11)

The Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) provides the data for analysis of benefit claimant rates in this chapter. The WPLS is a series of linked databases which allows cross cutting analysis of DWP customers.

From 27th of October 2005, the WPLS data became the DWP's key data source for many benefit statistics. The WPLS data are based on 100% of claimants.

### Statistical Groups

Claimants and their families have been allocated to statistical groups to give an indication of the main reason

why they're claiming benefit. Families are assigned to statistical groups according to the following hierarchy:

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Unemployed    | Claimants of JSA,   |
| Sick/Disabled | Claimants of IB, SDA, DLA or IS with a disability premium,                        |
| Lone Parent   | Single people with children on IS and not receiving a disability related premium, |
| Other         | IS claimant not in other groups, e.g. carers, asylum seekers, pensioners.         |

### DWP data on children in key benefits households

This section profiles the percentage of children who live in families on key benefits. The data are supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions and are based on a five per cent sample of claimants. Children refers to dependent children under the age of 16, together with those aged 16-18 still in full-time education. The data relate to children in families where an adult of working-age claims one or more of the five key benefits.

### Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)

JSA was introduced on October 7th 1996 and is a contributory or income-related benefit paid to people under state pension age who are available for and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours per week. Claimants must agree any restrictions on their availability for work and the steps they intend to take in order to find work with Jobcentre Plus.

### Incapacity Benefit (IB)

IB is paid to people who have been incapable of work because of sickness or disability for at least four days in a row and who have paid sufficient contributions throughout their working lives.

### Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

DLA is paid to people who have become disabled before the age of 65 and who need assistance with personal care and/or mobility.

### Income Support (IS)

IS available to those under 60 who have a low income. Until October 2003, IS was also payable to males aged 60-64 and was called Minimum Income Guarantee. From this point forward, Pension Credit replaced Minimum Income Guarantee.

## Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)

SDA was paid to those unable to work for 28 weeks in a row or more because of illness or disability. Since April 2001 it has not been possible to make a new claim for Severe Disablement Allowance.

### Five Per cent Sample Confidence Intervals

The statistics produced by grossing up frequencies obtained from the five per cent samples are estimates of the true population values and therefore may fall above or below the actual true value. A 95 per cent confidence interval represents the range where there is a 1 in 20 chance of the true value lying outside of the specified range. Table A1 specifies the confidence intervals for a range of estimated values.

**Table A1**

### Confidence intervals (CI) attached to data on children in key benefit families (DWP, 5% sample)

| Estimated value | Numbers and percentages |                                |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                 | 95% CI (+ or -)         | CI as a % of estimate (+ or -) |
| 1,000           | 270                     | 27                             |
| 2,000           | 382                     | 19                             |
| 3,000           | 468                     | 16                             |
| 4,000           | 540                     | 14                             |
| 5,000           | 604                     | 12                             |
| 6,000           | 662                     | 11                             |
| 7,000           | 715                     | 10                             |
| 8,000           | 764                     | 10                             |
| 9,000           | 811                     | 9                              |
| 10,000          | 854                     | 9                              |
| 20,000          | 1,208                   | 6                              |
| 30,000          | 1,480                   | 5                              |
| 40,000          | 1,709                   | 4                              |
| 50,000          | 1,910                   | 4                              |
| 100,000         | 2,702                   | 3                              |
| 200,000         | 3,821                   | 2                              |
| 300,000         | 4,679                   | 2                              |
| 400,000         | 5,403                   | 1                              |
| 500,000         | 6,041                   | 1                              |
| 600,000         | 6,618                   | 1                              |
| 700,000         | 7,148                   | 1                              |
| 800,000         | 7,641                   | 1                              |
| 900,000         | 8,105                   | 1                              |
| 1,000,000       | 8,543                   | 1                              |

Source: Department and Work and Pensions

## Worklessness Data

(Figure 8.6 and Table 8.12)

The data for the discussion for Work Rich and Workless households are taken from the Labour Force Survey.

For further details please see notes and definitions for the Labour Market Chapter (Chapter 3).

## Chapter 9 - Emergency Services

### Police

#### Offences

(Tables 9.1, 9.12 & 9.6 and Figures 9.3 and 9.7)

Figures are compiled from police returns to the Home Office or directly from court computer systems; from police returns to the Scottish Executive Justice Department and from statistics supplied by the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Recorded offences are the most readily available measures of the incidence of crime, but do not necessarily indicate the true level of crime. Many less serious offences are not reported to the police and cannot therefore be recorded while some offences are not recorded due to lack of evidence. Moreover, the propensity of the public to report offences to the police is influenced by a number of factors and may change over time.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, indictable offences cover those offences which must or may be tried by jury in the Crown Court and include the more serious offences. Summary offences are those for which a defendant would normally be tried at a magistrates' court and are generally less serious; the majority of motoring offences fall into this category. In general in Northern Ireland non-indictable offences are dealt with at a magistrates' court. Some indictable offences can also be dealt with there.

### England and Wales

In England and Wales, Home Office counting rules for recorded crime were revised with effect from 1 April 2002, principally to take account of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) which was produced by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in consultation with the Home Office. The Standard aims to promote greater consistency between police forces in recording crime and to take a more victim-orientated approach to crime recording.

## Cautions

If a person admits to committing an offence they may be given a formal police caution by, or on the instruction of, a senior police officer as an alternative to court proceedings. The figures exclude informal warnings given by the police, written warnings issued for motoring offences and warnings given by non-police bodies, e.g. a department store in the case of shoplifting.

## Sanction Detection Rates

(Table 9.10)

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland sanction detection offences recorded by the police include offences for which individuals have been charged, summonsed or cautioned; those admitted and taken into consideration when individuals are tried for other offences, and penalty notices for disorder and cannabis warnings.

The detection rate is the ratio of offences cleared up within the year. Some offences detected may relate to offences recorded in previous years. There is some variation between police forces in the emphasis placed on certain of the methods listed above and, as some methods are more resource intensive than others, this can have a significant effect on a force's overall detection rate.

## Crime Surveys

(Table 9.9)

The British Crime Survey (BCS) was conducted by the Home Office in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000, and annually on a continuous basis from 2001. From 2001/02 the survey has measured crimes experienced by respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview including those not reported to the police. The survey also covers other matters of Home Office interest including fear of crime, contacts with the police, and drug misuse.

In each of the surveys, respondents answered questions about offences against their household (such as theft or damage of household property) and about offences against them personally (such as assault or robbery). However, none of the surveys provides a complete count of crime. Many offence types cannot be covered in a household victim-oriented survey (for example shoplifting, fraud or drug offences). Crime surveys are also prone to various forms of error, mainly to do with the difficulty of ensuring that samples are representative, the frailty of respondents' memories, their reticence to

talk about their experiences as victims, and their failure to realise an incident is relevant to the survey.

As BCS estimates are subject to sampling error, differences between estimates from successive years of the survey or between population subgroups may occur by chance. Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. Small sample sizes mean that apparently large changes between years may not be statistically significant, therefore the actual percentage changes are not shown.

## Chapter 10 - Health

### Healthy Lifestyles

(Figures 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3)

The Health Survey for England (HSE) is an annual survey commissioned by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, which also reports its results. Information is collected from a nationally representative sample of the population living in private households in England. The surveys provide information on a range of aspects concerning the public's health, and those factors which affect health. The primary focus of the 2007 survey was assessing knowledge and attitudes about key aspects of lifestyle, such as smoking, drinking, eating and physical activity. There were 6,882 adults who were interviewed for the 2007 survey. For those in this sample who agreed, a visit from a nurse was also used to collect measurements and urine and saliva samples.

Results from the HSE, presented in the Health chapter for Government Office Regions, have been age-standardised to allow comparisons after adjusting for the effects of differences in the age structure of populations. Male and female populations were standardised separately however, and no adjustment has been made to take account of differences in age distribution between the sexes.

### Smoking and drinking

Participants in the 2007 survey aged 25 and over were asked about their use of tobacco products and consumption of alcohol in a face to face interview. For those aged 16-17, information was collected through a self-completed questionnaire, while those aged 18-24 were given the choice of answering questions either via an interview or by questionnaire.

Daily alcohol consumption in the HSE is calculated by recording the amount drunk on the day in the past week when the participant drank most. These amounts are converted into units of alcohol. In the 2007 HSE,

a single measure of spirits is regarded as containing 1 unit, a small glass of wine equals 1.5 units, and a pint of normal strength beer or lager contains 2. A pint of strong beer or lager contains 4 units and a large glass of wine contains 3.

Measures of alcohol consumption in surveys, including the HSE, are generally acknowledged to be underestimates. This is due to factors such as the under-representation of heavy drinkers in survey samples and difficulties in accurately recalling amounts drunk. It has been suggested that surveys only estimate between 55 to 60 per cent of true alcohol consumption. However, survey data still provide a reliable way to compare drinking between different groups.

### Physical activity

Information on physical activity in the 2007 HSE was collected via a self-completed questionnaire given to participants aged 16-64. Questions were not asked of those aged 65 and over to avoid long interviews for older people. Information collected included the perception of how physically active adults thought they were in comparison to other people their own age.

### Diet

Participants in the 2007 HSE were asked about their consumption of fruit and vegetables on the day before the interview. This was defined as the 24 hours from midnight to midnight, to ensure that variations in work patterns and mealtimes did not affect the average measure of daily consumption. An average portion of fruit and vegetables is equivalent to an 80g serving, for example: one medium sized fruit, such as an apple; a slice of a large fruit, such as a melon; three tablespoons of vegetables (not including potatoes); a cereal bowl of salad.

Information on consumption is self-reported, which participants may overstate, but the HSE data can still provide useful comparisons between populations. Mean consumption can also be increased if a small number of the survey's sample eat a large number of fruit and vegetables.

### Adult Obesity

Participants in the HSE had their heights measured and were weighed after removing shoes and heavy clothing (pregnant women were excluded). Participants who weighed more than 130kg were asked for their estimated weight. These measurements were used to calculate each person's Body Mass Index (BMI), defined

as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of their height in metres.

Adult participants were put into categories, according to the World Health Organisation and the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence BMI classification:

| BMI (Kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) | Description    |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Less than 18.5           | Underweight    |
| 18.5 to less than 25     | Normal         |
| 25 to less than 30       | Overweight     |
| 30 or more               | Obese          |
| 40 or more               | Morbidly Obese |

### London 'boost' to Health Survey for England

London Primary Care Trusts funded a boost to the 2006 HSE in order to increase the sample size, with the aim of providing representative information about health behaviours in London boroughs. The core sample of adults in London in the 2006 survey was 1,569, but the boost increased the sample size to 6,511.

Analysis of the boost data has been undertaken by the London Health Observatory. The data have allowed the investigation of health behaviours by factors such as ethnicity, age, sex, deprivation, and the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC).

Data on smoking and alcohol consumption (Figures 10.1 and 10.3) are based on data collected via the 2006 HSE, and from the London boost. Ethnic group was self-assessed and for analytical purposes these were grouped into five categories: White, Mixed, Black or Black British, Asian or Asian British, Chinese or Other.

### Childhood Obesity

(Figures 10.4 and 10.5)

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) was established in 2005 to weigh and measure children in reception year (aged 4-5) and year 6 (aged 10-11). PCTs are required to collect data for the NCMP on an annual basis from all Local Education Authority (LEA) maintained schools.

Data in Figures 10.4 and 10.5 are taken from an analysis by the London Health Observatory of NCMP data which had been cleaned and validated by the NHS Information Centre, and used to publish their annual report.

The classification of children into groups at risk of being overweight or underweight used in the NCMP is different to that of adults.

It still uses measures of height and weight to calculate a BMI using the same formula as that for adults (Weight in Kg divided by height in metres squared).

Prevalence rates were calculated according to the standard UK BMI centile classification (UK90). This uses a child's BMI, date of birth and sex to classify children into groups based on their position on the reference curve as below:

Children at risk of obesity: Children having a BMI greater than the 95th percentile of the reference curve.

Children at risk of being overweight: Children having a BMI greater than or equal to the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile of the reference curve.

Children at risk of being underweight: Children having a BMI less than or equal to the fifth percentile of the reference curve (definition recommended by National Obesity Observatory guidelines)

These cut off points are used for the purposes of population monitoring and do not provide the number or percentage of children clinically defined as obese, overweight or underweight. Alternative cut off points and several other factors are taken into account before clinical diagnosis is made. Therefore, the term 'at risk of' is used to emphasise this difference.

Results in [Figure 10.5](#) are shaded to indicate whether the prevalence of children at risk of obesity in a PCT is statistically significantly higher or lower than for England as a whole. Significance is indicated by the use of 95 per cent confidence intervals which indicate the reliability of results and how likely it is that they might occur by chance.

For the results which are significantly higher or lower than England, the confidence intervals indicate that there is a less than one in 20 chance of the result occurring through chance statistical variation. The width of the confidence intervals depend on the number of children measured in each PCT: higher numbers of participants result in narrower confidence intervals. Two boroughs, Kensington and Chelsea and Redbridge, have the same risk of prevalence of obesity but only the latter is significantly higher than for England. This is because its confidence interval is narrower.

Deprivation categories were assigned using a child's home address. These were allocated to Super Output Areas (SOAs), which were then ranked by deprivation score, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007. The most deprived category represents those children living in the 20 per cent of areas within London with the worst deprivation scores.

## Sexual Health – Sexually Transmitted Infections

([Figures 10.6](#) and [10.7](#))

The Health Protection Agency (HPA) is an independent UK organisation set up by the government in 2003 to protect the public from threats to their health from infectious diseases and environmental hazards. One function of the HPA is the surveillance of sexually transmitted infections in the UK (including HIV), and the collation and dissemination of data relating to the number of new cases each year.

Data for people with HIV accessing care ([Figure 10.7](#)) are taken from the Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID), a cross-sectional survey of all persons who attend for HIV-related care at NHS sites.

## Sexual Health - Teenage Conceptions

([Map 10.8](#))

Teenage conception rates are produced by the Office for National Statistics. Conceptions are defined as pregnancies that result in one or more live or stillbirths, or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967. Miscarriages and illegal abortions are not included.

The rates in [Map 10.8](#) are based on all conceptions for females under the age of 18. Age at conception is calculated as the number of complete years between date of birth and date of conception. The date of conception is estimated using recorded gestation periods for abortions and stillbirths, and assuming 38 weeks gestation for live births. The denominator for the rate is the female population aged 15-17.

## Life expectancy

([Figure 10.9](#) and [Table 10.10](#))

The figures presented here are period life expectancies. Period life expectancy at birth for an area in 2005-07 is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in 2005-07, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a baby born in the area in 2005-07 could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those born in the area will live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.

The 11 Spearhead areas in London are: Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and

Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark and Tower Hamlets.

## Chapter 11 - Housing

**Affordable housing** is designed to meet the needs of eligible households whose incomes are not sufficient to allow them to access decent and appropriate housing in their borough. It should include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. Affordable housing comprises social and intermediate housing, defined below.

**Social housing** is housing provided by a landlord where access is on the basis of housing need, and rents are no higher than target rents set by the government for housing association and local authority rents.

**Intermediate housing** is housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents, and which meet the access criteria (such as income) for affordable housing set out above. Intermediate housing can include shared equity products (e.g. HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

**Affordable housing delivery** includes the construction of new-build affordable housing but also the addition of existing units to the stock of affordable housing through schemes such as Open Market HomeBuy and the purchase and repair by housing associations of street properties for social renting.

## Overcrowding

(Figure 11.8)

### The bedroom standard

This indicator of occupation density was developed by the Government Social Survey in the 1960's for use in social surveys. It incorporates assumptions about the sharing of bedrooms that would now be widely considered to be at the margin of acceptability.

A standard number of bedrooms required is calculated for each household in accordance with its age/sex/marital status composition and the relationship of the members to one another. A separate bedroom is required for each married or cohabiting couple, for any other person aged 21 or over, for each pair of adolescents aged 10 - 20 of the same sex, and for each pair of children under 10. Any unpaired person aged 10 - 20 is paired, if possible with a child under 10 of the same sex, or, if that is not possible,

he or she is counted as requiring a separate bedroom, as is any unpaired child under 10.

This standard is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms (including bed-sitters) available for the sole use of the household. Bedrooms converted to other uses are not counted as available unless they have been denoted as bedrooms by the residents, bedrooms not actually in use are counted unless uninhabitable. If a household has fewer bedrooms than implied by the standard then it is deemed to be overcrowded. As even a bed-sitter will meet the bedroom standard for a single person household, or for a married/cohabiting couple, single person and couple households cannot be overcrowded according to the bedroom standard.

## London Development Database

(Table 11.9)

Designed to record the progress of planning permissions in the London area, Planning permissions in London (also known as the London Development Database or LDD) makes it possible for the public to find information on live and completed planning permissions anywhere in London.

For each permission, the database provides the date that the permission was granted, its status (not-started, started or completed), the name of the borough in which the site is located, the address of the site, a brief description of the permission and a link to the borough's website.

Additional information about planning applications and permissions (for example, schemes that are awaiting a decision or have been rejected) may be obtained by visiting the appropriate borough website or contacting the borough planning department.

Developed by the Greater London Authority to assist with monitoring the implementation of the Mayor's London Plan, the database records permissions meeting specific criteria only; it does not record all permissions granted within London. The GLA is not responsible for adding any information to the database: all information is input by staff in the London boroughs. Boroughs are expected to add permissions to the database within three months of granting permission.

## Housing supply figures

(Table 11.10)

Figures are taken from Housing in London: The evidence base for the Mayor's Draft Housing Strategy, GLA 2007 and London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 4, GLA

2008. These figures differ from CLG house-building statistics but are considered more reliable as they cover all developments in London to a high level of detail.

### Households accepted as homeless: by reason

(Table 11.13)

In England, households are accepted as homeless on the basis that they are found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falling within a priority need group, and consequently owed a main homelessness duty by a local authority under the homelessness provisions of the Housing Act 1996.

## Chapter 12 - Environment

### Land use

(Figure 12.10)

The Generalised Land Use Database (GLUD) provides new experimental statistics showing land type for all of England. The figures are as at January 2005 and are based on an enhanced base map. They have been produced by Communities and Local Government on behalf of the Office for National Statistics' Neighbourhood Statistics service. This follows on from the pilot GLUD results for 2001 previously published. GLUD statistics for 2005 are significantly more accurate and more up-to-date than GLUD statistics for 2001. Users should note that owing to the improvements in the accuracy of the underlying base map the 2005 (Enhanced Basemap) figures are not comparable with those for 2001, and time series analysis is not possible.

In addition, 2005 (Enhanced Basemap) statistics provide improved figures for the extent of Domestic Gardens in rural areas, of Greenspace, Roads and Paths more generally, and of Water in coastal areas. There is further information about the methodology used to create GLUD, and the differences between GLUD 2001 and GLUD 2005 (Enhanced Basemap) in comprehensive metadata available from the ONS NeSS website [www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)

### River and canal water quality

(Figures 12.16, 12.17 and Map 12.18)

The Environment Agency (EA) is introducing the new European Water Framework Directive (WFD) which will replace the General Quality Assessment (GQA). This is important new European water legislation and requires all inland and coastal water bodies to reach at least "good" status by 2015, subject to certain exemptions. The emphasis will be on biological monitoring because

this gives a broader assessment of the health of rivers. The WFD looks at over 30 measures of river quality, grouped into ecological status (this includes biology as well as 'elements' like phosphorus and pH) and chemical status ('priority substances'). The WFD covers estuaries, coastal waters, groundwater and lakes as well as rivers. WFD is focussed where there is likely to be a problem, and each classification is based on a far wider range of assessments than GQA. WFD uses a principle of 'one out, all out' which means that the poorest individual result drives the overall classification.

The current indicators will be produced for several more years, although based on fewer monitoring sites, which means regional and local level results will no longer automatically be produced. More details are available of the Environment Agency website. [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

There are a number of river stretches in the Thames region that did not have a grade for 2005-2007. This is because the GQA network has been reduced in recent years, and now covers approximately half of the river stretches that were previously designated.

Defra agreed to GQA cuts in 2006, to focus more resources on monitoring of rivers/lakes etc for WFD. EA are currently in a period of transition between GQA and WFD, and are classifying the waterbodies under WFD. Work is underway to agree an indicator for WFD to replace GQA for monitoring water quality in the future.

In addition, the calculation for the chemical assessment has also changed. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) has been dropped as a parameter in the calculation, thus Ammonia and Dissolved Oxygen are now the parameters used. As a result, the data may show an improvement, where previously BOD was the worst performing parameter. This is not a true improvement in quality, and therefore needs to be taken into account when looking at the data. The grades for reaches which still remain in the network have had historical grades back-calculated to take into account changes to parameters used. Hence, historical data is now missing for almost half the river stretches previously designated.

### Air Quality

For detailed information regarding UK air quality standards visit the following site: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/41331.aspx> .

## Air quality abbreviations

(Figures 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5)

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| SO <sub>2</sub>   | Sulphur Dioxide                                 |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | Particulate matter                              |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter |
| CO                | Carbon monoxide                                 |
| NO <sub>x</sub>   | Nitrogen oxides                                 |
| NO <sub>2</sub>   | Nitrogen dioxide                                |
| O <sub>3</sub>    | Ozone   |

## Carbon dioxide equivalent

(Table 12.2)

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>eq) is an internationally accepted measure that expresses the amount of global warming of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that would have the same global warming potential (GWP), measured over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years). CO<sub>2</sub>eq is a more correct/broad measure of total GHG contribution.

## Chapter 13 - Transport

### Labour Force Survey

(Figure 13.1 and Tables 13.14 and 13.15)

For further details on the Labour Force Survey please see notes and definitions for the Labour Market Chapter (Chapter 3).

### London Underground and the Office for Rail Regulation

(Figure 13.2)

Figures for usage of the London Underground system are submitted to the Office for Rail Regulation annually.

### Department for Transport

(Figures 13.7, 13.9, 13.10 and 13.11 and Table 13.8)

The Department for Transport publishes a wide range of Great Britain transport statistics which are available at Government Office Region. Notable publications include:

Regional Transport Statistics: Published annually since 2001 and includes a wide range of data broken down by Government Office Regions and ranging from airport flows to road safety figures. The majority of tables include time series data beginning in 1997.

Vehicle Licensing Statistics: Also published annually since 2001, includes data broken down by region and by

vehicle type alongside further variables such as taxation class and body type.

Road Casualties in Great Britain: Annual report which provides detailed analyses of road casualties and reports on trends in relation to casualty reduction targets.

National Travel Survey: The National Travel Survey is a household survey designed to provide a databank of personal travel information for Great Britain. The results are published annually.

### Family Expenditure and Food Survey

For details of the Family Expenditure and Food Survey please see notes and definitions for the Income and Lifestyles Chapter (Chapter 7).

### Civil Aviation Authority

The Civil Aviation Authority collects statistics from more than 60 UK Airports. Information is supplied on each individual air transport flight with other movements, for example Private or Aero Club, being reported as a block monthly total. In 2008 the authority began producing the Aviation Trends publication which includes key figures summarising activity at UK airports.